

CHAPTER 29
WILD ANIMALS AND PLANTS

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Cross-reference: See definitions in s. 24.01.

NOTE: Chapter 29 was substantially renumbered and revised by 1997 Wis. Act 248. A conversion table showing the location of the content of the prior statutes in the new chapter is located at the end of this chapter. However, there is not a direct correspondence between the current statutes and the prior statutes.

SUBCHAPTER I

DEFINITIONS

29.001 Definitions. In this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

(3) “Address” means a street name and number or post–office box number, the name of the city, village or town, the state and the zip code.

(6) “Aircraft” means any contrivance invented, used or designed for navigation of or flight in the air.

(9) “All–terrain vehicle” has the meaning given in s. 340.01 (2g).

(12) “Approval” means any type of approval or authorization issued by the department under this chapter including any license, permit, certificate, card, stamp or tag unless the context requires a different meaning.

(15) “Attending boat” means an open boat used to transport equipment, crew or catch of a licensed boat, provide assistance in the operation of fishing gear by the licensed boat or provide other assistance in the commercial fishing operations of a boat licensed under s. 29.519.

(16) “Boat” means any device capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

(18) “Carcass” means the dead body of any wild animal, including any part of the wild animal or the eggs of the wild animal.

(21) “Documented boat” means a licensed commercial fishing boat with valid federal documentation under s. 30.51 (2) (c) 2.

(24) “Farm–raised deer” has the meaning given in s. 95.001 (1) (a).

(25) “Farm–raised fish” means a fish that is kept on a fish farm for propagation purposes or reared on a fish farm and that has not been introduced, stocked or planted into waters outside a fish farm or that has not escaped from a fish farm.

(26) “Fish farm” has the meaning given in s. 95.60 (1) (a), except that “fish farm” does not include a state or municipal fish hatchery or a private fishing preserve.

(27) “Fishing” includes taking, capturing or killing fish, other than farm–raised fish, or attempting to take, capture or kill fish, other than farm–raised fish. When “fish” is used as a verb, it has the same meaning as “fishing”.

(28) “Food distribution service” means a program that provides food or serves meals directly to individuals with low

incomes or to elderly individuals, or that collects and distributes food to persons who provide food or serve meals directly to these individuals.

(29) “Freeze–out pond” means a natural, self–contained body of water in which freezing or anoxic conditions prevent the body of water from naturally sustaining a fish population at least twice every 5 years.

(30) “Fur–bearing animals” includes otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, marten, fisher, skunk, raccoon, fox, weasel, opossum, badger, wolf, coyote, bobcat, cougar and lynx.

(33) “Game” includes all varieties of wild mammals or birds.

(36) “Game animals” includes deer, moose, elk, bear, rabbits, squirrels, fox and raccoon.

(39) “Game birds” includes wild geese, brant, wild ducks, wild swan, rails, coots, gallinules, snipe, woodcock, plovers, sandpipers, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, sharp–tailed grouse, pheasants, Hungarian partridge, Chukar partridge, bobwhite, quail, crows and wild turkey.

(41) “Game fish” includes all varieties of fish except rough fish and minnows.

(42) “Hunt” or “hunting” includes shooting, shooting at, pursuing, taking, capturing or killing or attempting to capture or kill any wild animal.

(45) “Inland waters” means all waters not classified as outlying waters, including the bays, bayous and sloughs of the Mississippi River bottoms.

(51) “Licensed boat” means a boat, other than an attending boat, included under a commercial fishing license.

(54) “Minnow” includes a sucker not listed as endangered or threatened under s. 29.604 (3), central mudminnow, tadpole madtom, stonecat, banded killifish, blackstripe topminnow, brook silverside, brook stickleback, ninespine stickleback, trout–perch, darter, log perch, sculpin. “Minnow” includes any minnow family cyprinid that is not listed as endangered or threatened under s. 29.604 (3) and that is not a goldfish, grass carp, common carp or rudd. “Minnow” does not include any sucker, darter, sculpin or minnow species that is designated as detrimental under s. 29.424.

(57) “Motor vehicle” means a self–propelled vehicle, including a combination of 2 or more vehicles or an articulated vehicle. “Motor vehicle” includes a snowmobile or an all–terrain vehicle. “Motor vehicle” does not include an aircraft or a vehicle operated exclusively on rails.

(60) “Nongame species” means any species of wild animal not classified as a game fish, game animal, game bird or fur–bearing animal.

(63) “Outlying waters” means Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay, Sawyer’s Harbor and the Fox River from its mouth up to the dam at De Pere.

(64) “Preexisting fish rearing facility” means a body of water that is a fish farm or part of a fish farm and that is not a self–

contained body of water but that was licensed as a private fish hatchery, or as part of a private fish hatchery, under s. 29.52, 1995 stats., on January 1, 1998 and that has been continuously used to rear fish since that date.

(66) “Registered boat” means a boat having a valid certificate of number issued under s. 30.51.

(69) “Resident” means a person who has maintained his or her place of permanent abode in this state for a period of 30 days immediately preceding his or her application for an approval. Domiciliary intent is required to establish that a person is maintaining his or her place of permanent abode in this state. Mere ownership of property is not sufficient to establish domiciliary intent. Evidence of domiciliary intent includes, without limitation, the location where the person votes, pays personal income taxes or obtains a driver’s license.

(72) “Resident senior citizen” means a resident who has attained the age of 65 years.

(74) “Rough fish” includes suckers, not listed as endangered or threatened under s. 29.604 (3), common carp, goldfish, freshwater drum, burbot, bowfin, garfish, sea lamprey, alewife, gizzard shad, rainbow smelt and mooneye.

(75) “Self-contained body of water” means a body of water that has no inlet from or outlet to a natural body of water, except that it may have pipes or similar conduits to put in or withdraw water that are equipped with barriers that prevent the passage of fish between the body of water and the other waters of the state.

(76) “Self-contained fish rearing facility” means any of the following:

(a) An artificial, self-contained body of water that is a fish farm or part of a fish farm.

(b) A freeze-out pond for which a permit is issued under s. 29.733 (2).

(78) “Snowmobile” has the meaning given in s. 340.01 (58a).

(81) “Sturgeon Bay” means that body of water lying south and east of a line commencing at the most northerly point of section 23, township 28 north, range 25 east, and running in a northeasterly direction to the water’s edge on north line of section 13, same township and range.

(84) “Trapping” includes the taking, or the attempting to take, of any wild animal by means of setting or operating any device that is designed or made to close upon, hold fast, or otherwise capture a wild animal. When “trap” is used as a verb, it has the same meaning as “trapping”.

(87) “Vehicle” means any device for moving persons or property or pulling implements from one place to another on land or rails or in the air.

(90) “Wild animal” means any mammal, bird, fish, or other creature of a wild nature endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 39 to 47, 49 to 75, 84; 1999 a. 9.

SUBCHAPTER II

GENERAL FISH AND GAME REGULATION

29.011 Title to wild animals. (1) The legal title to, and the custody and protection of, all wild animals within this state is vested in the state for the purposes of regulating the enjoyment, use, disposition, and conservation of these wild animals.

(2) The legal title to a wild animal or carcass, taken or reduced to possession in violation of this chapter, remains in the state. The title to a wild animal or carcass, lawfully acquired, is subject to the condition that upon the violation of this chapter relating to the possession, use, giving, sale, barter or transportation of a wild animal or carcass by the owner, the ownership shall revert, as a result of the violation, to the state.

History: 1997 a. 248 s. 87.

29.014 Rule-making for this chapter. (1) The department shall establish and maintain open and closed seasons for fish and game and any bag limits, size limits, rest days and conditions governing the taking of fish and game that will conserve the fish and game supply and ensure the citizens of this state continued opportunities for good fishing, hunting and trapping.

(2) (b) All of the rules promulgated under this chapter are prima facie reasonable and lawful until found to be otherwise in a final determination by a court.

(c) Any reference to this chapter includes any rules promulgated under this chapter and any reference to any provision of this chapter includes any rules promulgated under that provision.

(3) Any rule of the department is subject to review in the manner provided in ch. 227, except that if the rule affects only the county in which the appellant resides, the appeal shall be to the circuit court of that county.

(4) No person may challenge the validity of a rule promulgated under this chapter in any prosecution of that person for a violation of this chapter or rules promulgated under this chapter unless the person has previously brought a separate action under s. 227.40 seeking a declaratory judgment on the validity of the rule.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 77 to 79, 383, 397, 399.

29.024 Approvals; forms; issuing agents. (1) APPROVALS REQUIRED. Except as specifically provided in this chapter, no person may hunt or trap in this state, fish in the waters of this state or engage in any of the activities regulated under this chapter unless the appropriate approval is issued to the person. A person shall carry the required approval with him or her at all times while hunting, trapping or fishing or engaged in regulated activities unless otherwise required by this chapter or unless otherwise authorized or required by the department. A person shall exhibit the approval to the department or its wardens on demand.

(2) CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON APPROVALS. (a) A hunting, trapping or fishing approval may be issued only to and obtained only by a natural person entitled to the approval.

(b) Except as provided under s. 29.194 (1), a resident hunting, trapping or fishing approval may be issued only to a person who presents to the issuing agent or the department definite proof of his or her identity and that he or she is a resident.

(c) No more than one of the same series of approval may be issued to the same person for the same hunting or fishing season in any year except as authorized by the department.

(d) Except as provided under s. 29.519 (2) (d) or by rule, no person may transfer his or her approval or permit the use of any approval by any other person.

(e) No person while hunting, trapping or fishing may use or carry any approval issued to another person, except that a person who accompanies and is assisting a disabled person may carry the disabled person’s approval.

(f) 1. Except as provided under subd. 2. and as authorized by rules promulgated under sub. (5) (a) 2., no person may obtain a hunting, trapping or fishing approval for another person.

2. A person who assists a disabled person may obtain an approval for a disabled person.

(g) No approval authorizing hunting, trapping, fishing or any other activity regulated by this chapter may be issued to any person who is prohibited from obtaining this type of an approval under this chapter.

(2g) DENIAL AND REVOCATION OF APPROVALS BASED ON CHILD SUPPORT DELINQUENCY. (a) *Social security numbers required.* Except as provided in par. (am), the department shall require an applicant who is an individual to provide his or her social security number as a condition of applying for, or applying to renew, any of the following approvals:

1. Any license issued under this chapter except for any group fishing license issued under s. 29.193 (5).

2. Any permit issued under s. 29.537, 29.733, 29.735, 29.736 or 29.871.

3. A wild rice identification card issued under s. 29.607.

(am) *Social security numbers exceptions.* If an applicant who is an individual does not have a social security number, the applicant, as a condition of applying for, or applying to renew, an approval specified in par. (a) 1. to 3., shall submit a statement made or subscribed under oath or affirmation to the department that the applicant does not have a social security number. The form of the statement shall be prescribed by the department of workforce development. An approval issued by the department of natural resources in reliance on a false statement submitted by an applicant under this paragraph is invalid.

(b) *Duplicates.* For purposes of this subsection, an application for a duplicate of an approval specified in par. (a) shall be considered an application for the issuance of the approval.

(c) *Disclosure of social security numbers.* The department of natural resources may not disclose any social security numbers received under par. (a) to any person except to the department of workforce development for the sole purpose of administering s. 49.22.

(d) *Denial of approvals.* 1. As provided in the memorandum of understanding required under s. 49.857 (2), the department shall deny an application to issue or renew, suspend if already issued or otherwise withhold or restrict an approval specified in par. (a) 1. to 3. if the applicant for or the holder of the approval is delinquent in making court-ordered payments of child or family support, maintenance, birth expenses, medical expenses or other expenses related to the support of a child or former spouse or if the applicant or holder fails to comply with a subpoena or warrant issued by the department of workforce development or a county child support agency under s. 59.53 (5) and relating to paternity or child support proceedings.

2. As provided in the memorandum of understanding required under s. 49.857 (2), the department shall deny an application to issue or renew an approval specified in par. (a) 1. to 3. if the applicant for or the holder of the approval fails to provide his or her social security number as required under par. (a), unless the applicant is an individual who does not have a social security number and who submits a statement made or subscribed under oath or affirmation as required under par. (am).

(e) *Alternative to providing social security numbers.* If the federal government allows a method under the system under s. 49.857 (2) for purposes of administering this subsection that does not require the use of social security numbers of individuals applying for or holding approvals, other than the method under par. (am) for submitting a statement made or subscribed under oath or affirmation that the individual does not have a social security number, the department shall request that the legislative reference bureau prepare legislation that allows compliance with that method and that eliminates the requirement that individuals provide their social security numbers under the system. The secretary shall submit the proposed legislation to the standing committee of each house of the legislature that has jurisdiction over fish and wildlife matters under s. 13.172 (3).

(2r) DENIAL AND REVOCATION OF APPROVALS BASED ON TAX DELINQUENCY. (a) *Social security and identification numbers required.* Except as provided in par. (am), the department shall require an applicant who is an individual to provide his or her social security number and an applicant who is not an individual to provide the applicant's federal employer identification number as a condition of applying for, or applying to renew, any of the following approvals:

1. A license issued under s. 29.501.
2. A wholesale fish dealer license issued under s. 29.503.
3. A taxidermist permit issued under s. 29.506 (2).
4. A bait dealer license issued under s. 29.509.
5. A guide license issued under s. 29.512.

6. A sport trolling license issued under s. 29.514.

7. A commercial fishing license issued under s. 29.519.

8. A net license issued under s. 29.523.

9. A slat net license issued under s. 29.526.

10. A trammel net license issued under s. 29.529.

11. A set or bank pole license issued under s. 29.531.

12. A setline license issued under s. 29.533.

13. A clamming license or permit issued under s. 29.537.

14. A fish farm permit issued under s. 29.733.

14m. A fish importation permit under s. 29.735.

14r. A fish stocking permit under s. 29.736.

15. A wild rice dealer license issued under s. 29.607 (4) (b).

16. A wild ginseng dealer license issued under s. 29.611 (7).

17. A license issued under s. 29.865.

18. A game bird or animal farm license issued under s. 29.867.

19. A fur animal farm license issued under s. 29.869.

20. A deer farm license or a permit issued under s. 29.871.

21. A wildlife exhibit license issued under s. 29.877.

(am) *Social security and identification numbers exceptions.* If an applicant who is an individual does not have a social security number, the applicant, as a condition of applying for, or applying to renew, any of the approvals specified in par. (a) 1. to 21., shall submit a statement made or subscribed under oath or affirmation to the department that the applicant does not have a social security number. The form of the statement shall be prescribed by the department of workforce development. An approval issued by the department of natural resources in reliance on a false statement submitted by an applicant under this paragraph is invalid.

(b) *Duplicates.* For purposes of this subsection, an application for a duplicate of an approval specified in par. (a) shall be considered an application for the issuance of the approval.

(c) *Disclosure of numbers.* The department of natural resources may not disclose any information received under par. (a) to any person except to the department of revenue for the sole purpose of making certifications required under s. 73.0301.

(d) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., the department shall deny an application to issue or renew, or revoke if already issued, an approval specified in par. (a) if the applicant for or the holder of the approval fails to provide the information required under par. (a) or if the department of revenue certifies that the applicant or approval holder is liable for delinquent taxes under s. 73.0301.

2. The department may not deny an application under subd. 1. for the reason that the applicant failed to provide his or her social security number, if the applicant is an individual who submitted a statement made or subscribed under oath or affirmation as required under par. (am).

(3) FORM OF APPLICATION. The application for an approval shall be on the form and contain the information required by the department and no approval may be issued until the applicant complies with these requirements.

(4) FORM OF APPROVAL. (a) *Date; expiration.* Each approval issued under this chapter shall state for what period the approval is effective and the date of expiration.

(b) *Name; description; signature.* Each license or permit issued shall contain the name and address of the holder, a description of the holder and other information required by the department. Each license or permit shall, if required by the department under sub. (5) (a) 1., bear upon its face the signature of the holder and the date of issuance and shall be signed by the issuing agent. Each stamp shall, if required by the department under sub. (5) (a) 1., bear upon its face the signature of the holder. The department may apply any of the requirements of this subsection to other forms or approvals.

(5) FORMS OF APPROVALS. (a) *Department rules.* The department shall promulgate rules regulating the issuance of approvals. The rules shall include all of the following:

1. The signature requirements, if any, for each type of approval.

2. The conditions, if any, under which a person may be issued an approval for another person.

3. The authorized forms for stamps, which may include facsimiles, and the methods of attaching stamps to or imprinting stamps on other approvals issued under this chapter.

(b) *Blanks.* The department shall prepare, procure the printing of and supply all necessary blanks for applications and approvals issued under this chapter and related applications for approvals.

(6) ISSUANCE OF APPROVALS BY DEPARTMENT AND BY AGENTS.

(a) In issuing approvals under this section, the department may do any of the following for each type of approval:

1. Directly issue the approvals.

2. Appoint, as an agent of the department, the clerk of one or more counties to issue the approvals.

3. Appoint persons who are not employees of the department to issue the approvals as agents of the department.

4. Contract with persons who are not employees of the department to operate a statewide automated system for issuing approvals.

(am) In reserving deer hunting back tag numbers, the department may do any of the following:

1. Directly reserve the numbers.

2. Appoint, as an agent of the department, the clerk of one or more counties to reserve the numbers.

3. Appoint, as agents of the department, persons who are not employees of the department to reserve the numbers.

(b) The clerk of each county appointed under par. (a) 2. or (am) 2. may accept the appointment.

(c) The department shall promulgate rules for each type of approval under this chapter that specify which persons appointed under par. (a) shall issue that type of approval.

(d) The department may promulgate rules regulating the activities of persons appointed under pars. (a) 2., 3. and 4. and (am) 2. and 3.

(7) DUPLICATES. If any license, permit, certificate or card is lost, the person to whom the license, permit, certificate or card was issued may apply to the department for a duplicate by submitting an affidavit proving loss. The department may accept information in a form other than an affidavit. The department shall make an inquiry and investigation as it considers necessary. If the department is satisfied that the loss has been proven, the department may issue a duplicate license, permit, certificate or card to the applicant. Back tags and other tags issued with a license, permit, certificate or card are parts of the license, permit, certificate or card and loss of any part is considered to be loss of the entire license, permit, certificate or card. Upon applying for a duplicate license, permit, certificate or card, the applicant shall surrender all parts of the original remaining in his or her possession to the department. No duplicate stamp may be issued and if a stamp is lost, the person to whom it was issued is required to apply and pay the regular fee in order to receive a new stamp.

(8) RECORD OF APPROVALS ISSUED. The department shall keep a complete record of all approvals issued.

(9) TAGS. The department shall provide all tags required under this chapter and shall specify their form and numbering.

(10) STAMPS: ARTWORK. The department may design and produce waterfowl hunting stamps, pheasant hunting stamps, wild turkey hunting stamps, inland waters trout stamps and Great Lakes trout and salmon stamps. The department may select artwork for stamps through a contest or otherwise may acquire original artwork for stamps.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 90, 91, 123 to 134, 161; 1997 a. 249 ss. 1, 2; 1999 a. 9, 32.

29.035 Report of department. On or before March 15 of each even-numbered year, the department shall submit to the chief clerk of each house of the legislature for distribution to the appropriate standing committees under s. 13.172 (3), to the governor and to the Wisconsin conservation congress a report identifying the accomplishments of the department under this chapter that relate to fish and wildlife in the previous biennium and identifying the department's use and expenditure of all fishing, hunting and trapping approval fees collected under this chapter in the previous biennium.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 94, 404.

29.037 Fish and wildlife restoration. This state assents to the provisions of the acts of congress entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the states in wildlife-restoration projects, and for other purposes," approved September 2, 1937 (Public Law No. 415, 75th Congress), and "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the states in fish restoration management projects, and for other purposes," approved August 9, 1950 (Public Law No. 681, 81st Congress). The department is authorized and directed to perform any acts necessary to establish cooperative-wildlife restoration and cooperative fish restoration projects, as defined in the acts of congress, in compliance with the acts and with regulations promulgated by the secretary of the interior. No funds accruing to this state from license fees paid by hunters and from sport and recreation fishing license fees may be diverted for any other purpose than those provided by the department.

History: 1997 a. 248 s. 402.

29.038 Local regulation of wild animals. (1) In this section:

(a) "Local governmental unit" has the meaning given in s. 16.97 (7).

(b) "Political subdivision" means a city, village, town or county.

(2) No local governmental unit may enact any ordinance or adopt any regulation, resolution or other restriction for the purpose of regulating the hunting, fishing, trapping or management of wild animals, except as follows:

(a) A local governmental unit may enact an ordinance or adopt any regulation, resolution or other restriction that is authorized under this chapter.

(b) A local governmental unit may enact an ordinance or adopt any regulation, resolution or other restriction that restricts or prohibits access for hunting, fishing or trapping in any portion of land that it owns or leases.

(3) A local governmental unit may enact an ordinance or adopt a regulation, resolution or other restriction that has an incidental effect on hunting, fishing or trapping, but only if the primary purpose is to further public health or safety.

(4) If the department determines that an ordinance, regulation, resolution or other restriction enacted or adopted by a local governmental unit exceeds the authority granted to local governmental units in this section, the department may issue a notice to the local governmental unit of the department's intent to issue an order under this subsection. The department shall hold an informal hearing on the matter if a hearing is requested by the local governmental unit within 30 days after it receives the notice. The informal hearing is not a contested case under ch. 227. Following the hearing or following the failure of the local governmental unit to request a hearing within 30 days after it receives the notice, the department may issue an order declaring the ordinance, regulation, resolution or other restriction void.

History: 1997 a. 170; 1999 a. 32 s. 42; Stats. 1997 s. 29.038.

29.039 Nongame species. (1) The department may conduct investigations of nongame species to develop scientific information relating to population, distribution, habitat needs, and other biological data to determine necessary conservation measures. The department may develop conservation programs to

ensure the perpetuation of nongame species. The department may require harvest information and may establish limitations relating to taking, possession, transportation, processing and sale or offer for sale, of nongame species.

(2) Any rules promulgated or programs developed under this section may not impede, hinder or prohibit the utilization of lands for the construction, operation or maintenance of utility facilities otherwise authorized or permitted.

History: 1977 c. 370; 1979 c. 154; 1985 a. 332 s. 251 (1); 1997 a. 248 s. 405; Stats. 1997 s. 29.039.

29.041 Department to regulate hunting and fishing in interstate waters. The department may regulate hunting and fishing on and in all interstate boundary waters, and outlying waters.

History: 1983 a. 27 s. 2202 (38); 1997 a. 248 s. 118; Stats. 1997 s. 29.041.

29.042 Agreements to retire licenses. (1) Beginning on January 1, 1998, the department may not enter into any agreement to make payments to persons holding approvals issued under s. 29.501, 29.503, 29.506, 29.509, 29.512, 29.514, 29.519, 29.523, 29.526, 29.529, 29.531, 29.533, 29.537, 29.607, 29.611, 29.614, 29.865, 29.867, 29.869, 29.871 or 29.877 in exchange for the retirement of the approval or for the temporary or permanent cessation of any activity authorized under the approval.

(2) Notwithstanding sub. (1), an agreement entered into by the department before October 14, 1997, to make payments to persons holding commercial fishing licenses in exchange for the retirement of the licenses or for the permanent or temporary cessation of commercial fishing shall remain valid except that no moneys may be expended from the conservation fund to make payments under the agreement.

History: 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 119, 120; Stats. 1997 s. 29.042.

29.043 Interstate comity. (1) Whenever any other state confers upon the officers of this state reciprocal powers, any officer of the other state, who is authorized to enforce the laws of that state relating to the protection of wild animals, is designated an agent of that state within this state. The officer may follow any wild animal or carcass unlawfully shipped or taken from the officer's state into this state, and seize and convey it back to the officer's state. The laws of the state concerning the wild animal or carcass from which the wild animal or carcass was brought into this state are adopted as the laws of this state. Transportation companies shall deliver to the officer, upon submission of proper proof of the officer's official capacity, any wild animal or carcass that is seized by the officer. The officer may dispose of a wild animal or carcass within this state, in accordance with the laws of the officer's state, under the supervision of the department. Expenses for the department's assistance shall be a lien upon the wild animal or carcass, or proceeds of the sale.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (1), the department may seize, hold and dispose, according to the laws of this state, of any wild animal or carcass brought or shipped into or through this state, or attempted to be carried through this state, in violation of the laws of any other state.

(3) The officers of every other state charged with enforcing the laws of another state relating to wild animals are designated agents of this state for the taking possession, seizing, holding and disposing, within the other state, of any wild animal or carcass protected by the laws of this state.

(4) If any other state confers upon the officers of this state reciprocal powers, the department may appoint persons who are charged with enforcing the laws of the other state relating to wild animals to act as wardens of this state, but without compensation from this state.

History: 1971 c. 164; 1991 a. 316; 1997 a. 248 s. 117; Stats. 1997 s. 29.043.

29.045 Interstate license privileges. (1) FISHING PRIVILEGES. If the state of Michigan, Minnesota or Iowa confers upon the fishing licensees of this state reciprocal rights, privileges and

immunities, a fishing license issued by the other state entitles the licensee to the rights, privileges and immunities, in and upon the boundary waters between the states, of the holder of an equivalent license issued by this state, but subject to the duties, responsibilities and liabilities imposed on its own licensees by this state.

(2) **COMMERCIAL CLAMMING PRIVILEGES.** If the state of Michigan, Minnesota or Iowa confers upon the commercial clamming licensees of this state reciprocal rights, privileges and immunities, any commercial clamming license issued by the other state entitles the licensee to the rights, privileges and immunities, in and upon the boundary waters between Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa and this state, of the holder of an equivalent license issued by this state, but subject to the duties, responsibilities and liabilities imposed on licensees by this state.

History: 1985 a. 289; 1997 a. 248 s. 377; Stats. 1997 s. 29.045.

29.047 Interstate transportation of game. (1) (a) In this subsection:

1. "Transport" includes to cause to be transported, to deliver or offer to deliver for transportation and to receive or offer to receive for transportation.

2. "Game" means any wild animal, wild bird or game fish.

(b) No person in this state may transport into or through this state any game, or its carcass, from any other state in violation of any law of the other state.

(c) No person in this state may transport, possess or control in this state any game, or its carcass, that was taken in another state in violation of any restriction on open and closed seasons established under this chapter or of any bag, possession or size limit established under this chapter unless all of the following apply:

1. The game was lawfully taken in and lawfully transported from the other state.

2. The person holds a license issued by the other state that authorized the person to transport, possess or control the game or its carcass.

(1m) Unless prohibited by the laws of an adjoining state, any person who has lawfully killed a deer in this state may take the deer or its carcass into the adjoining state and ship the deer or carcass from any point in the adjoining state to any point in this state.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to any of the following:

(a) A person who has a valid taxidermist permit and who possesses, transports, causes to be transported, delivers or receives, or offers to deliver or receive, a wild animal carcass in connection with his or her business.

(b) The possession, transportation, delivery or receipt of farm-raised deer or farm-raised fish.

History: 1985 a. 29; 1991 a. 269, 316; 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 95, 96, 518 to 521; Stats. 1997 s. 29.047.

29.053 Specific open and closed seasons. (1) All fishing seasons on inland waters shall open on a Saturday.

(2) The department may exercise its authority under s. 29.014 with reference to the state as a whole, or for any specified county or part of a county, or for any lake or stream or part of a lake or stream.

(a) The department may establish a fishing season on specified bodies of water in certain urban areas, as determined by rule by the department, that allows fishing only by persons who are under 16 years old or who are disabled and can produce the evidence specified in s. 29.193 (3) (a), (b) or (c), subject to all of the following conditions:

1. The department may not designate a body of water under this subsection that is 25 acres or greater in area.

2. The department may not designate a body of water under this subsection without the written agreement of each private owner of shoreline and of each city, village, town, county, federal agency or other state agency that owns shoreline.

3. The department shall post notice of the restricted fishing season at each designated body of water.

(b) Section 227.16 (2) (e) does not apply to a rule promulgated under this subsection and, when the department proposes to add a body of water to or delete a body of water from a rule under this subsection, the department shall hold a hearing, as required under s. 227.16 (1), either in the county in which the body of water is located or within 50 miles of the body of water.

(3) The department may modify any requirement of this chapter or rules promulgated under it, establish special seasons, authorize the use of special equipment or take any other action in order to provide additional hunting and fishing opportunities for persons who are physically disabled or visually handicapped and may limit the number of persons involved.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 112, 384, 388 to 392; 1999 a. 32.

29.055 Wild animals; possession in closed season or in excess of bag limit. Except as expressly provided in this chapter, no person may have in the person's possession or under the person's control, or have in storage, any wild animal or carcass that was taken during the closed season for that wild animal or that is in excess of the bag or possession limit or contrary to the size limits for that wild animal. The open and closed seasons and the bag, possession and size limits of the state, province or country in which a wild animal was taken shall apply to the wild animal or the carcass if it was lawfully killed outside of this state.

History: 1975 c. 360, 421; 1993 a. 410; 1997 a. 248 s. 502; Stats. 1997 s. 29.055.

29.057 Wild animals; possession in open season. It is unlawful to possess or control at any time a protected wild animal or the carcass of any protected wild animal showing that it was taken during the closed season for the protected wild animal.

History: 1997 a. 248 s. 503; Stats. 1997 s. 29.057.

29.059 Reports of hunters. Each person to whom a hunting or trapping license has been issued shall, upon request by the department, report to the department, on forms furnished by it, the number of the person's license, the number and kind of each animal taken by the licensee and other information that the department requires.

History: 1991 a. 316; 1997 a. 248 s. 282; Stats. 1997 s. 29.059.

29.071 Wildlife on Indian reservations protected. No person may remove or take from any Indian reservation the carcass of any protected wild animal during the closed season for the wild animal without a permit from the department.

History: 1997 a. 248 s. 538; Stats. 1997 s. 29.071.

29.075 Hunting, trapping and fishing by American Indians. American Indians hunting, trapping or fishing off Indian reservation lands are subject to this chapter.

History: 1983 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 s. 92; Stats. 1997 s. 29.075.

29.079 Deer hunting by practitioners of Ho–Chunk religion. (1) Persons who are enrolled members of the Ho–Chunk nation and residents and who practice the traditional religion of the Ho–Chunk people may hunt deer during daylight hours for the members' use in religious ceremonies without obtaining licenses under this chapter. Each hunting party shall be designated by the respective clan. Each clan leader shall obtain permission for deer hunting under this section from the department not less than 24 hours prior to each hunt.

(2) The department shall promulgate rules necessary to control the conditions and location under which hunting under this section may take place. The department may deny permission for hunting under this section when it determines that a denial is necessary to effectively manage the deer population. The number of deer taken under sub. (1) during any calendar year shall be established by the department, by rule, when necessary to effectively manage the deer population. Hunting privileges under this section may not be exercised during the regular open season for deer.

(3) Nothing in this section may be construed to eliminate any requirement that a landowner's permission must be obtained prior to hunting on his or her land.

History: 1977 c. 242; 1997 a. 248 s. 240; Stats. 1997 s. 29.079.

29.083 Interference with hunting, fishing or trapping.

(1) **DEFINITION.** In this section, "activity associated with lawful hunting, fishing or trapping" means travel, camping or other acts that are preparatory to lawful hunting, fishing or trapping and that are done by a hunter, fisher or trapper or by a member of a hunting, fishing or trapping party.

(2) **PROHIBITIONS.** (a) No person may interfere or attempt to interfere with lawful hunting, fishing or trapping with the intent to prevent the taking of a wild animal by doing any of the following:

1. Harassing a wild animal or by engaging in an activity that tends to harass wild animals.
2. Impeding or obstructing a person who is engaged in lawful hunting, fishing or trapping.
3. Impeding or obstructing a person who is engaged in an activity associated with lawful hunting, fishing or trapping.
4. Disturbing the personal property of a person engaged in lawful hunting, fishing or trapping.
5. Disturbing a lawfully placed hunting blind.

(b) No person may knowingly fail to obey the order of a warden or other law enforcement officer to desist from conduct in violation of par. (a) if the order is based on any of the following:

1. The warden or other law enforcement officer personally observed such conduct by the person.
2. The warden or other law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has engaged in such conduct that day or that the person intends to engage in such conduct that day.

(3) **EXEMPTIONS.** This section does not apply to actions under sub. (2) (a) 1. to 5. performed by wardens and other law enforcement officers if the actions are authorized by law and are necessary for the performance of their official duties.

(3m) **AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.** It is an affirmative defense to the prosecution for violation of this section if the defendant's conduct is protected by his or her right to freedom of speech under the constitution of this state or of the United States.

(4) **CIVIL ACTIONS.** (a) A person who is adversely affected by, or who reasonably may be expected to be adversely affected by, conduct that is in violation of sub. (2) (a) may bring an action in circuit court for an injunction or damages or both.

(b) The circuit court may enter an injunction under ch. 813 against conduct in violation of sub. (2) (a) if the court determines any of the following:

1. The defendant is threatening the conduct.
2. The defendant has engaged in the conduct in the past and that it is reasonable to expect that the defendant will engage in the conduct that will adversely affect the plaintiff in the future.

(c) The circuit court may award damages to the plaintiff if the defendant's conduct in violation of sub. (2) (a) has adversely affected the plaintiff. The damages awarded may include punitive damages and any special damages. Special damages may include approval fees, travel costs, camping fees, costs for guides, and costs for equipment or supplies to the extent that the plaintiff did not receive the full value of any of these expenditures due to the unlawful conduct of the defendant.

History: 1989 a. 190; 1997 a. 248 s. 415; Stats. 1997 s. 29.083.

The application of this section is limited to physical interference and does not violate the freedom of speech. *State v. Bagley*, 164 Wis. 2d 255, 474 N.W.2d 761 (Ct. App. 1991).

29.088 Use of poison and explosives; pole traps.

(1) Except as provided by s. 29.601 (4), it is unlawful to use baits containing poison of any description in any forests, fields or other

places where it might destroy or cause the destruction of wild animals or birds, and the possession of any poison or poison baits in a hunting or trapping camp or on any person while hunting or trapping shall be prima facie evidence of a violation.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (3), no person may take, capture or kill or attempt to take, capture or kill any wild animal with the aid of any explosive or poison gas, or set any explosive near or on any beaver or muskrat houses. Possession or control of an explosive or a poison gas in places described in sub. (1) is prima facie evidence of intent to violate this subsection. Any person who violates this subsection shall be fined not more than \$300 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days or both.

(2g) (a) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to toxicants placed in the waters of a self-contained fish rearing facility or a state or municipal fish hatchery if the toxicants are necessary to the operation of the fish farm or fish hatchery.

(b) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to toxicants placed in the waters of a preexisting fish rearing facility that is an artificial body of water if the toxicants are necessary to the operation of the fish farm and the department has issued a permit under s. 283.31 for the preexisting fish rearing facility.

(2m) It is unlawful to take, capture or kill or attempt to take, capture or kill any bird by setting or operating any trap or device designed, built or used to capture birds on a pole, post, tree stump or any other elevated perch more than 3 feet above the ground.

(3) Nothing in this chapter prevents the department or a person authorized under s. 29.885 from using an explosive or having an explosive near a beaver house or a beaver dam for the purpose of removing a beaver dam or a vacated beaver house when the beavers are causing damage to property.

History: 1973 c. 317; 1975 c. 52, 365; 1979 c. 34; 1981 c. 20; 1987 a. 27; 1989 a. 31; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 670 to 672; Stats. 1997 s. 29.088.

29.089 Hunting on land in state parks and state fish hatcheries. (1) Except as provided in sub. (3), no person may hunt or trap on land located in state parks or state fish hatcheries.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (3), no person may have in his or her possession or under his or her control a firearm on land located in state parks or state fish hatcheries unless the firearm is unloaded and enclosed within a carrying case.

(3) A person may hunt deer, wild turkeys or small game in a state park, or in a portion of a state park, if the department has authorized by rule the hunting of that type of game in the state park, or in the portion of the state park, and if the person holds the approvals required under this chapter for hunting that type of game.

History: 1989 a. 214; 1997 a. 237; 1997 a. 248 s. 599; Stats. 1997 s. 29.089.

29.091 Hunting or trapping in wildlife refuge. No person may hunt or trap within any wildlife refuge established under s. 23.09 (2) (b) or 29.621, or have possession or control of any gun, firearm, bow or crossbow unless the gun or firearm is unloaded, the bow or crossbow is unstrung and the gun, firearm, bow or crossbow is enclosed within a carrying case. The taking of predatory game birds and animals shall be done as the department directs. All state wildlife refuge boundary lines shall be marked by posts placed at intervals of not over 500 feet and bearing signs with the words "Wisconsin Wildlife Refuge".

History: 1991 a. 316; 1997 a. 248 s. 600; Stats. 1997 s. 29.091.

SUBCHAPTER III

HUNTING, TRAPPING AND FISHING APPROVALS

29.161 Resident small game hunting license. A resident small game hunting license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any resident applying for this license. The resi-

dent small game hunting license does not authorize the hunting of bear, deer or wild turkey.

History: 1973 c. 90 s. 538; 1973 c. 315; 1979 c. 34; 1983 a. 27; 1991 a. 39; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 s. 193; Stats. 1997 s. 29.161.

29.164 Wild turkey hunting license approvals. (1) DEFINITIONS. As used in this section:

(a) "Family member" means a person who is related to another person as a parent, child, spouse or sibling.

(b) "Landowner" means the owner of record of a parcel of land or the purchaser of land under a land contract who has the right to occupy and the right to use the land.

(c) "Operator" means a resident who is residing on a parcel of land under a rental agreement, lease, agreement or contract and who is engaged in farm activities or other operations on the land.

(d) "Resident applicant" includes a qualified resident landowner who applies for a wild turkey hunting license.

(2) AUTHORIZATION; RESTRICTIONS. (a) *Department authority.* The department may regulate and limit the hunting of wild turkeys by issuing licenses under this section.

(b) *Type of hunting authorized.* A license issued under this section authorizes hunting with a firearm or bow and arrow or with a crossbow if the holder of the license is a resident and has a Class A, Class B or Class C permit issued under s. 29.193 (2) that authorizes hunting with a crossbow or has a crossbow permit issued under s. 29.171 (4) (a).

(c) *Requirements.* 1. No person may hunt wild turkey unless he or she has a valid wild turkey hunting license and a valid wild turkey hunting stamp attached to or imprinted on the person's wild turkey hunting license in the manner required by the rule promulgated under s. 29.024 (5) (a) 3.

2. If the department establishes a wild turkey hunting zone where wild turkey hunting is permitted, no person may hunt wild turkeys in that wild turkey hunting zone unless the person has a wild turkey hunting license that is valid for that zone and that has a valid wild turkey hunting stamp attached or imprinted in the manner required by the rule promulgated under s. 29.024 (5) (a) 3.

(d) *Exception.* Any person holding a senior citizen recreation card or a conservation patron license is exempt from the requirements under par. (c) if the person has received a notice of approval under sub. (3) (e) and the person is exempt from paying the fee for the wild turkey hunting license.

(3) WILD TURKEY HUNTING LICENSES. (a) *Cumulative preference system.* If the department requires wild turkey hunting licenses and the number of applications for wild turkey hunting licenses exceeds the number of available wild turkey hunting licenses, the department shall issue wild turkey hunting licenses according to the cumulative preference system under this subsection.

(b) *Qualified resident landowners.* 1. The department shall create a first preference category in the issuance of wild turkey hunting licenses to applicants who are qualified resident landowners. The number of licenses issued under this paragraph for a season for an established wild turkey hunting zone may not exceed 30% of all licenses issued for that season for that zone.

2. For purposes of subd. 1., a qualified resident landowner is a resident who owns at least 50 acres in one parcel in an established wild turkey hunting zone and who agrees to allow other persons to hunt wild turkeys on that land if those persons first obtain permission to hunt from the landowner. If more than one individual is the landowner of a single parcel of land, only one individual may be considered a qualified resident landowner.

3. A qualified resident landowner may assign his or her eligibility to apply for a wild turkey hunting license under this paragraph as a qualified resident landowner to a family member, to an operator or to a family member of the operator. The department may specify the procedures and forms which are required to be

followed and completed to effect this assignment. After this assignment, the assignee may apply for a wild turkey hunting license under this paragraph as a qualified resident landowner and the qualified resident landowner who assigned his or her eligibility may not so apply.

(c) *Second preference.* The department shall create a 2nd preference category in issuing wild turkey hunting licenses to resident applicants who in a previous season applied for but were not issued wild turkey hunting licenses:

1. For the previous season if the department establishes one open season per year; or

2. For the previous corresponding season if the department establishes more than one open season per year.

(cg) *Third preference.* The department shall create a 3rd preference category in issuing wild turkey hunting licenses to all other resident applicants.

(ci) *Fourth preference.* The department shall create a 4th preference category in issuing wild turkey hunting licenses to applicants who are qualified nonresident landowners. For purposes of this paragraph, a qualified nonresident landowner is a person who is not a resident and who owns at least 50 acres in one parcel in an established wild turkey hunting zone and who agrees to allow other persons to hunt wild turkeys on that land if those persons first obtain permission to hunt from the landowner. If more than one individual is the landowner of a single parcel of land, only one individual may be considered a qualified nonresident landowner.

(cm) *Fifth preference.* The department shall create a 5th preference category in issuing wild turkey hunting licenses to all other nonresident applicants.

(cr) *Cumulative preference.* 1. In issuing licenses under the 2nd preference category under this subsection, the department shall give, within that preference category, a preference point to each applicant for each previous corresponding season for which the person applied but was not issued a wild turkey hunting license. The department shall create subcategories for each point total and place each applicant in the applicable subcategory. The department shall rank the subcategories according to the number of preference points received, giving higher priority to those subcategories with more points than those with fewer points. Applicants who fail to apply at least once during any 3 consecutive years shall lose all previously accumulated preference points.

2. If the number of applicants within a preference category or a subcategory under this subsection exceeds the number of wild turkey hunting licenses available in the category or subcategory, the department shall select at random within the category or subcategory the applicants to be issued the licenses.

(d) *License limitation.* No person may apply for or receive more than one wild turkey hunting license during one season.

(e) *Notification; issuance; payment.* The department shall issue a notice of approval to those qualified applicants selected to receive a wild turkey hunting license. A person who receives a notice of approval and who pays the fee in the manner required by the department shall be issued a wild turkey hunting license.

(4) WILD TURKEY HUNTING STAMPS; TAGS. (a) *Issuance.* The wild turkey hunting stamp shall be issued by the department subject to s. 29.024.

(b) *Tags.* The department may require that tags be issued with wild turkey hunting stamps.

(5) USE OF MONEYS FROM FEES. The fees collected from the sale of wild turkey hunting stamps shall be credited to the appropriation account under s. 20.370 (1) (ht).

History: 1981 c. 262; 1983 a. 27, 192; 1985 a. 332 s. 253; 1987 a. 399; 1989 a. 31, 73; 1991 a. 39, 77, 269; 1995 a. 27; 1997 a. 27, 168; 1997 a. 248 ss. 212 to 230; Stats. 1997 s. 29.164; 1997 a. 249 s. 21; 1999 a. 9, 32.

29.171 Resident archer hunting license. (1) A resident archer hunting license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any resident applying for this license.

(2) A resident archer hunting license authorizes the hunting of all game, except bear and wild turkey, during the open seasons for hunting that game with bow and arrow established by the department. This license authorizes hunting with a bow and arrow only, unless hunting with a crossbow is authorized by a Class A, Class B or Class C permit issued under s. 29.193 (2) or a permit issued under sub. (4).

(3) The department shall issue to each person who is issued a resident archer hunting license a deer tag and a back tag.

(4) (a) After proper application, the department shall issue to any person a crossbow permit to hunt with a crossbow meeting the specifications of par. (b) if the person is unable to use a bow and arrow and if the person meets any of the following:

2. Has an amputation or other loss of one or more arms above the wrist.

3. Has an amputation or other loss of the index or middle finger on the draw and release hand.

4. Has a permanent substantial loss of function in one or both arms or one or both hands and fails to meet the minimum standards of any one of the following standard tests, administered under the direction of a licensed physician or a licensed chiropractor:

a. Upper extremity pinch.

b. Grip.

c. Nine-hole peg.

5. Has a permanent substantial loss of function in one or both shoulders and fails to meet the minimum standards of the standard shoulder strength tests, administered under the direction of a licensed physician or a licensed chiropractor.

(b) Crossbows used in hunting as authorized by a Class A, Class B or Class C permit issued under s. 29.193 (2) or under this subsection shall meet all of the following specifications:

2. Shall have a minimum draw weight of 100 pounds.

4. Shall have a working safety.

5. Shall be used with bolts or arrows of not less than 14 inches in length with a broadhead.

(c) The department may issue a crossbow permit to an applicant who is ineligible for a permit under par. (a) or who is denied a permit under par. (a) if, upon review and after considering the physical condition of the applicant and the recommendation of a licensed physician or licensed chiropractor selected by the applicant from a list of licensed physicians and licensed chiropractors compiled by the department, the department finds that issuance of a permit complies with the intent of this subsection. The use of this review procedure is discretionary with the department and all costs of the review procedure shall be paid by the applicant.

History: 1973 c. 90 s. 538; 1977 c. 232; 1979 c. 34; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 270; 1987 a. 353; 1989 a. 31; 1991 a. 39, 77; 1995 a. 293; 1997 a. 27, 168; 1997 a. 248 ss. 231 to 235; Stats. 1997 s. 29.171; 1997 a. 249 s. 25; 1999 a. 32.

29.173 Resident deer hunting license. (1) ISSUANCE. A resident deer hunting license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any resident applying for this license.

(2) AUTHORIZATION. (a) A resident deer hunting license authorizes the hunting of deer with firearms only.

(b) A qualified service member holding a current resident deer hunting license may hunt deer of either sex with a firearm during any season open to hunting of deer with firearms that is established by the department. In this paragraph, “qualified service member” means a member of the armed forces who exhibits proof that he or she is a resident, is in active service with the armed forces outside this state and is on furlough or leave.

(3) DEER TAG AND BACK TAG. The department shall issue to each person who is issued a resident deer hunting license a deer tag and a back tag.

History: 1973 c. 90 s. 538; 1979 c. 34; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 270; 1993 a. 258; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 236 to 239; Stats. 1997 s. 29.173.

29.177 Special deer hunting permits. (1) ISSUANCE. The department may issue a hunter’s choice deer hunting permit, a

deer hunting party permit or other special deer hunting permit to a person with a valid deer hunting license who applies for the permit.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION.** A hunter's choice deer hunting permit may authorize or require the permit holder to take deer of a sex or type not authorized by a regular deer hunting license. A deer hunting party permit may authorize members of a deer hunting party to take additional deer not authorized by a regular deer hunting license. Except as authorized by rule, a person may not apply for or be issued more than one special deer hunting permit in a single season.

(3) **FINDINGS.** The department may issue permits authorized under this section and s. 29.181 only in those years in which the department finds that the size or characteristics of the deer population of this state require additional or special types of deer to be taken for proper game management.

(3m) **DEER MANAGEMENT RULES.** For the purposes of permits issued under this section and s. 29.181, the department shall specify by rule the type and number of deer which may be taken, the deer management areas where these permits are valid, the number of permits to be issued and other restrictions and conditions concerning these permits.

(4) **CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SYSTEM.** If the number of qualified applicants for a type of special deer hunting permit in a deer management area exceeds the number of such available special permits, the department shall issue those special permits for that deer management area according to the cumulative preference system.

(5) **PREFERENCE CATEGORIES.** (a) *First preference.* The department shall create a first preference category for applicants who are qualified landowners, but not more than 30% of the available special permits for a deer management area for one season may be issued under this preference category.

(b) *Second preference.* The department shall create a 2nd preference category for resident applicants who applied for but were not issued special permits for a given deer management area for the previous season. Within this preference category, the department shall give a preference point to each applicant for each previous season in which the person applied for but was not issued a special permit for that deer management area. The department shall create subcategories for each point total and place each applicant in the applicable subcategory. The department shall rank the subcategories according to the number of points received, giving higher priority to those subcategories with more points than those with fewer points. Applicants who fail to apply at least once during any 3 consecutive years shall lose all previously accumulated preference points.

(c) *Third preference.* The department shall create a 3rd preference category for those persons who are not eligible under the 1st or 2nd preference categories.

(d) *Random selection.* If the number of applicants within a preference category or a subcategory under this subsection exceeds the number of special deer hunting permits available in the category or subcategory, the department shall select at random within the category or subcategory the applicants to be issued the permits.

(6) **QUALIFIED LANDOWNER.** In order to apply for a special deer hunting permit as a qualified landowner a person is required to be a resident and the owner of record or a vendee under a land contract of at least 50 acres in one parcel located in whole or in part in the deer management area for which the special permit is valid. No more than one person may apply as a qualified landowner for one parcel of land in one season and if the parcel of land is located in more than one deer management area, the owner or vendee may apply as a qualified landowner in only one of the deer management areas in which the parcel of land is located in one season.

History: 1985 a. 29; 1987 a. 274, 353, 399; 1989 a. 31; 1991 a. 39; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 241 to 247; Stats. 1997 s. 29.177; 1997 a. 249 s. 27.

29.181 Bonus deer hunting permits. (1b) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) "Agricultural purpose" means beekeeping, dairying, egg production, feedlots, grazing, arboriculture, horticulture, floriculture, plant nurseries and green houses, raising of livestock, raising of poultry, aquaculture, fur farming or growing of vegetables, fruits, nuts, berries, grains, grass, sod, mint or seed crops.

(b) "Farm" means land that is used on a commercial basis for an agricultural purpose during the year during which the bonus deer hunting permit is valid. "Farm" does not include land that is enrolled in the conservation reserve program under 16 USC 3831 to 3836.

(1m) **ISSUANCE.** Subject to s. 29.177 (3) and (3m), the department may issue a bonus deer hunting permit to a person who has a hunting license that authorizes the hunting of deer and who applies for the bonus deer hunting permit.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION.** A bonus deer hunting permit shall authorize the holder of the bonus deer hunting permit to take an additional deer of the sex or type specified by the department on the permit. Except as authorized by rule, a person may not apply for or be issued more than one bonus deer hunting permit in a single season.

(2m) **RESIDENT FARM OWNER.** If the department determines that for a deer management area the number of available bonus deer hunting permits for a single season will exceed the number of applications submitted, the department may authorize by rule the issuance of one or more bonus deer hunting permits to a resident without the resident having to pay any fee, including any processing or issuing fee, if the resident meets all of the following requirements:

(a) The resident is an owner of record or a vendee under a contract of a farm that is located in whole or in part in the deer management area or in whole or in part in an adjacent deer management area.

(b) The resident has been issued one bonus deer hunting permit for that season and for that deer management area for which the resident has paid the fee specified under s. 29.563 (2) (c) 1.

(3) **USE OF FEES.** The fees received from issuing permits under this section shall be credited to the appropriation under s. 20.370 (5) (f).

History: 1991 a. 39; 1995 a. 27; 1997 a. 1; 1997 a. 248 ss. 248 to 254; Stats. 1997 s. 29.181; 1999 a. 9.

29.184 Bear licenses. (1) DEFINITION. Notwithstanding s. 29.001 (42), in this section "hunt bear" means to shoot, shoot at, take, catch or kill a bear or pursue, with or without the use of dogs, a bear for the purpose of shooting, shooting at, taking, catching or killing the bear.

(2) **DEPARTMENT AUTHORITY.** The department may regulate and limit the number of bear hunters and bear harvested in any area of the state.

(3) **LICENSES; PROHIBITIONS; AUTHORIZATION.** (a) *Prohibition.* Except as authorized under a Class A bear license or a Class B bear license and under sub. (5), no person may do any of the following:

1. Hunt bear.
2. Assist a person in hunting bear by tracking bear, trailing bear or engaging in any other activity to locate bear.
3. Bait bear.
4. Train a dog to track bear, to trail bear or to otherwise engage in any activity that contributes to locating bear.

(am) *Evidence of bear hunting.* The fact that a person is observing a bear while possessing a firearm is not sufficient evidence to prove that the person holding the firearm is hunting bear.

(bg) *Authorization; Class A bear license.* A Class A bear license authorizes a resident or nonresident holder of the license

to hunt bear and to exercise all of the privileges of a Class B bear license.

(br) *Authorization; Class B bear license.* A Class B bear license authorizes a resident or nonresident holder of the license to do only the following:

1. Assist a holder of a Class A bear license in hunting bear by tracking bear, trailing bear or otherwise engaging in an activity that contributes to locating bear and that is authorized by rule by the department.

2. Bait bear.

3. Train a dog to track bear, to trail bear or to otherwise engage in an activity that contributes to locating bear and that is authorized by rule by the department.

(4) *USE OF DOGS.* While a person is using a dog to hunt bear or to engage in any of the activities specified in sub. (3) (br) 1. to 3., the person shall keep on his or her person any tag required for the dog under s. 95.21 (2) (f), 174.053 (2) or 174.07 (1) (e).

(5) *EXEMPTIONS.* (a) A person under the age of 12 years may engage in the activities authorized under sub. (3) (br) 1. to 3. without holding a Class B bear license.

(b) If a disabled person holds either a Class A or a Class B bear license, a person who accompanies and assists the disabled person may engage in the activities authorized under sub. (3) (br) 1. to 3. without holding a Class B bear license.

(6) *ISSUANCE.* (a) *Application.* A person who seeks a Class A or Class B bear hunting license shall apply to the department.

(b) *Cumulative preference system; random selection.* If the number of qualified applications for Class A bear licenses exceeds the number of available licenses, the department shall select applicants to be issued Class A bear licenses based upon a cumulative preference system. This system shall establish preference categories for those applicants who applied for but who were not issued Class A bear licenses or bear harvest permits under s. 29.1085 (3) (b), 1993 stats., in the previous season, with higher priority given to those categories with more preference points than those with fewer preference points. For each season, the department shall allow each applicant under the system to apply for a preference point or for a license. The department shall give a preference point to each applicant who applies for a preference point and to each applicant who applies for a license but who is not selected. Applicants who fail to apply for either a preference point or a license at least once during any 3 consecutive years shall lose all previously accumulated preference points. If the number of applicants within a preference category exceeds the number of Class A bear licenses available in the category, the department shall select at random the applicants to be issued licenses within the preference category.

(c) *Notification, issuance; fees.* 1g. A person who applies for a preference point or a license under par. (a) shall pay the processing fee under s. 29.553 at the time of application.

1r. The department shall issue a notice of approval to those qualified applicants selected to receive a Class A bear license. A person who receives a notice of approval and who pays the fees required for the license shall be issued the license subject to s. 29.024 (2g).

2. A Class B bear license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 (2g) by the department to any resident who applies for this license.

(7) *USE OF FEES.* Fees received from the issuance of licenses under this section shall be paid into the conservation fund to be used for administering bear licenses and for bear management activities.

(8) *CARCASS TAG.* The department shall issue a bear carcass tag to each person who is issued a Class A bear license. A person who kills a bear shall immediately validate and attach the carcass tag to the bear. The carcass tag shall be attached and validated according to rules promulgated by the department.

(9) *BACK TAG.* (a) The department shall issue a back tag to each person who is issued a Class A bear license or a Class B bear license.

(b) No person may hunt bear or engage in the activity specified in sub. (3) (br) 1. or 3. unless there is attached to the center of the person's coat, shirt, jacket or similar outermost garment where it can clearly be seen the back tag issued to the person under par. (a).

History: 1985 a. 270; 1997 a. 1 ss. 57 to 74, 77; 1997 a. 27, 191; 1997 a. 248 ss. 255 to 269; Stats. 1997 s. 29.184; 1997 a. 249 ss. 28 to 32; 1999 a. 9, 32, 186.

29.191 Stamps. (1) *WATERFOWL HUNTING STAMP.* (a) *Requirement; issuance; exceptions.* 1. Except as provided in subd. 3., no person may hunt waterfowl unless he or she is issued a conservation patron license or unless he or she is issued a waterfowl hunting stamp which, in the manner required by the rule promulgated under s. 29.024 (5) (a) 3., is attached to or imprinted on the person's hunting license which authorizes the hunting of small game or to the person's sports license.

2. The waterfowl hunting stamp shall be issued by the department subject to s. 29.024.

3. Any person who is under 16 years of age is exempt from the requirements of this paragraph. Any person who is exempt from the requirement to have a hunting license or who is not required to pay a fee for a hunting license is exempt from the requirements of subd. 1.

(b) *Use of money from fees.* 1. 'Habitat.' The department shall expend 67% of the money received from fees for waterfowl hunting stamps for developing, managing, preserving, restoring and maintaining wetland habitat and for producing waterfowl and ecologically related species of wildlife.

2. 'Propagation.' The department shall expend 33% of the money received from fees for waterfowl hunting stamps for the development of waterfowl propagation areas within Canada which will provide waterfowl for this state and the Mississippi flyway. Money for the development of waterfowl propagation areas shall be provided only to nonprofit organizations. Before providing any money the department shall obtain evidence that the proposed waterfowl propagation project is acceptable to the appropriate provincial and federal governmental agencies of Canada.

(2) *PHEASANT HUNTING STAMP.* (a) *Requirement.* 1. Except as provided in subds. 2. to 4., no person may hunt pheasant unless he or she has a valid conservation patron license, or has a valid pheasant hunting stamp which, in the manner required by the rule promulgated under s. 29.024 (5) (a) 3., is attached to or imprinted on the person's hunting license which authorizes the hunting of small game or to the person's sports license.

2. Any person who is exempt from the requirement to have a license authorizing the hunting of small game or who is not required to pay a fee for a license authorizing the hunting of small game is exempt from the requirements under subd. 1.

3. Any person hunting pheasant under s. 29.195 or on premises licensed under s. 29.865 is exempt from the requirements under subd. 1.

4. Any person hunting pheasant outside of a pheasant management zone, as established by the department, is exempt from the requirements under subd. 1.

(b) *Issuance.* The pheasant hunting stamp shall be issued by the department subject to s. 29.024.

(c) *Use of moneys from fees.* The fees collected under this subsection shall be credited to the appropriation under s. 20.370 (1) (hr).

(4) *INLAND WATERS TROUT STAMPS.* (a) *Definition.* In this subsection, "inland trout waters" means inland waters but this term excludes all of the following:

1. Any harbor on Lake Michigan or Lake Superior.

2. Any river or stream tributary of Lake Michigan or Green Bay, except the Kewaunee River, from its mouth upstream to the first dam or lake.

3. Any other river or stream tributary of Lake Michigan or Green Bay that is designated by the department.

(b) *Requirement.* Except as provided in par. (d), no person may fish for trout in inland trout waters unless he or she is issued a conservation patron license or unless he or she is issued an inland waters trout stamp which is attached to or imprinted on the person's fishing license or sports license in the manner required by the rule promulgated under s. 29.024 (5) (a) 3.

(c) *Issuance.* The department shall issue an inland waters trout stamp subject to s. 29.024 to each person holding or applying for a fishing license or a sports license if the person intends to use the license for trout fishing in inland trout waters of the state.

(d) *Exemption.* Any person who is exempt from the requirement to have a fishing license or who is not required to pay a fee for a fishing license is exempt from the requirements under par. (b).

(e) *Use of moneys from fees.* The department shall expend the receipts from the sale under this subsection of inland waters trout stamps on improving and maintaining trout habitat in inland trout waters, conducting trout surveys in inland trout waters and administering this subsection.

(5) GREAT LAKES TROUT AND SALMON STAMPS. (a) *Definition.* In this subsection, "outlying trout and salmon waters" means any outlying waters and this term includes all of the following:

1. Any river or stream tributary of Lake Michigan or Green Bay from its mouth upstream to the first dam or lake.

2. Any other river or stream tributary of Lake Michigan or Green Bay that is designated by the department.

(b) *Requirement.* No person may fish for trout or salmon in the outlying trout and salmon waters of the state unless the person is issued a resident or nonresident 2-day sports fishing license, unless the person is issued a conservation patron license or unless the person is issued a Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp which is attached to or imprinted on the person's fishing license or sports license in the manner required by the rule promulgated under s. 29.024 (5) (a) 3.

(c) *Issuance.* The department shall issue a Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp subject to s. 29.024 to any person holding or applying for a fishing license or a sports license if the person intends to use the license for trout or salmon fishing in the outlying trout and salmon waters of the state.

(d) *Exemptions.* This subsection does not apply to a person who is exempt from the payment or requirement for a fishing license.

(e) *Use of fees.* The department shall expend the receipts from the sale of Great Lakes trout and salmon stamps to supplement and enhance the existing trout and salmon rearing and stocking program for outlying waters and to administer this subsection.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 195 to 211, 352 to 355, 357 to 362, 365 to 367, 406 to 408.

29.192 Regulation of takings of certain wild animals.

(1) The department may regulate and limit the number of hunters and the maximum harvest of Canada geese in any area, by doing any of the following:

(a) Requiring hunters to tag each goose killed with a tag issued by the department.

(b) Requiring registration of each farm on which Canada goose hunting is allowed and registration of each goose killed at the farm.

(c) Prohibiting the hunting of Canada geese without a valid permit issued by the department.

(2) The department may establish by rule sharp-tailed grouse hunting zones where sharp-tailed grouse hunting is permitted. The department may establish by rule closed zones where sharp-

tailed grouse hunting is prohibited. The department may regulate and limit the number of hunters and the maximum harvest of sharp-tailed grouse in any sharp-tailed grouse hunting zone or any other area, by doing any of the following:

(a) Requiring hunters to tag each sharp-tailed grouse killed with a tag issued by the department.

(b) Prohibiting the hunting of sharp-tailed grouse without a valid permit issued by the department.

(3) The department may limit the number of trappers and the maximum harvest of wild fisher or otters in any area. The department may limit the number of hunters or trappers, or both, and may limit the maximum harvest of bobcats or beaver in any area. The department may limit the number of persons fishing for sturgeon by hook and line or by spear, or both, and may limit the maximum harvest of sturgeon in any area. The department may impose any limitation under this subsection by establishing a permit system.

(4) If the department decides to limit the number of hunters or trappers taking Canada geese, sharp-tailed grouse, fishers, otters, bobcats or sturgeon by issuing permits and if the number of persons seeking the permits exceeds the number of available permits, the department shall issue the permits according to a cumulative preference system established by the department. The department shall give a preference point to each applicant for each previous season for which the applicant applied but was not issued a permit. The system shall establish preference categories for these applicants, with higher priority given to those categories with more points than those with fewer points. Applicants who fail to apply at least once during any 3 consecutive years shall lose all previously accumulated preference points. If the number of applicants within a preference category or a subcategory exceeds the number of permits available in the category or subcategory, the department shall select at random within the category or subcategory the applicants to be issued the permits.

(5) The department shall establish the open season for hunting raccoon 2 weeks earlier for persons with resident licenses than for persons with nonresident licenses.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 385 to 387, 403, 409.

29.193 Approvals for disabled persons.

(1) TROLLING PERMITS. (a) The department shall, after an investigation and without charging a fee, issue a trolling permit to any person who meets the requirements under s. 29.171 (4) (a) 2. or 4.

(b) A person holding a current fishing license issued under this chapter and either a trolling permit issued under par. (a) or a Class A permit issued under sub. (2) may fish or troll in the waters of this state using an electric motor, notwithstanding any ordinances enacted under s. 30.77 (3) that prohibit the use of motor boats on navigable waters and subject to rules promulgated by the department regarding the use of electric motors for fishing or trolling by disabled persons.

(2) HUNTING PERMITS. (a) *Definitions.* As used in this subsection:

1. "Accompanied" means being subject to continuous visual or voice contact without the aid of any mechanical or electronic amplifying device other than a hearing aid.

5. "Visually handicapped" means blind, as defined in s. 47.01 (1).

(b) *Issuance of permit.* 1. The department shall, after investigation and without charging a fee, except for the costs of review in par. (c) 3. or (e), issue a Class A, Class B or Class C permit to any person, as provided in this subsection.

2. An applicant shall submit an application on a form prepared and furnished by the department, which shall include a written statement or report prepared and signed by a licensed physician or licensed chiropractor, prepared no more than 6 months preceding the application and verifying that the applicant is physically disabled.

3. As part of the application for a Class A or Class B permit under this subsection, the applicant shall authorize the department by written release to examine all medical records regarding the applicant's physical disability.

(c) *Eligibility.* 1. The department shall issue a Class A permit under this subsection to an applicant who is permanently disabled, as determined by the department, in any of the following ways:

a. Has a permanent or irreversible physical disability, is unable to ambulate and requires a wheelchair, walker, one leg brace or external prosthesis above the knee, 2 leg braces or external prostheses below the knees, 2 crutches or 2 canes for mobility.

b. Suffers significantly from lung disease, to the extent that forced expiratory volume for one second when measured by spirometry is less than one liter or the arterial oxygen tension is less than 60 millimeters of mercury on room air at rest.

c. Suffers significantly from cardiovascular disease, to the extent that functional limitations are classified in severity as class 3 or 4, according to standards accepted by the American heart association on May 3, 1988, and where ordinary physical activity causes discomfort, fatigue, palpitation, dyspnea or anginal pain.

2. The department shall issue a Class B permit under this subsection to an applicant who has a temporary disability which restricts mobility or ambulation due to injury or operative procedures and who either has a leg, hip or back, or any part thereof, casted by a licensed physician due to a fracture or has leg, hip or back surgery.

2m. The department may issue a Class B permit under this subsection to an applicant who has a temporary disability which restricts mobility or ambulation due to illness, injury or operative procedures.

3. The department may issue a Class B permit to an applicant who is ineligible for a permit under subd. 1., 2. or 2m. or who is denied a permit under subd. 1., 2. or 2m. if, upon review and after considering the physical condition of the applicant and the recommendation of a licensed physician or licensed chiropractor selected by the applicant from a list of licensed physicians and licensed chiropractors compiled by the department, the department finds that issuance of a permit complies with the intent of this subsection. The use of this review procedure is discretionary with the department and all costs of the review procedure shall be paid by the applicant.

4. The department shall issue a Class C permit to any person who is visually handicapped.

(cg) *Approval required.* In order to hunt, fish or troll after receiving a permit under this section, the permit holder must apply for and be issued, or must already hold, any type of approval required under this chapter for the type of hunting or fishing that he or she will be doing.

(cr) *Authorization.* 1. A person holding a current resident or nonresident deer hunting license and a Class A or Class C permit may hunt deer of either sex with a firearm during any season open to hunting of deer with firearms that is established by the department.

2. A Class A permit authorizes the holder to shoot or hunt from a stationary vehicle, to fish or troll as authorized under sub. (1) (b) and to hunt certain game with a crossbow as authorized under ss. 29.164 (2) (b), 29.171 (2) and 29.216 (2).

3. A Class B permit authorizes the holder to use any of the hunting or fishing methods authorized in this chapter for a holder of a Class A permit that are specifically approved by the department for that Class B permit holder upon issuance or subsequent modification of the Class B permit.

(d) *Assistance.* 1. A holder of a Class A or Class B permit may be accompanied by a person who is not eligible to apply for a Class A or Class B permit. The accompanying person may not hunt or carry a firearm, bow or crossbow unless that person has been issued the appropriate approval to do so. The assistance rendered by an accompanying person who has not been issued the

appropriate approval is limited to field dressing, tagging and retrieving game for the permit holder.

2. A holder of a Class C permit shall be accompanied by a person who is not eligible to apply for a permit under this section. The accompanying person may not hunt or carry a firearm, bow or crossbow unless the person has been issued the appropriate approval to do so. The assistance rendered by an accompanying person may include sighting the firearm, bow or crossbow, identifying the game and field dressing, tagging and retrieving game for the permit holder.

(e) *Review of decisions.* An applicant denied a permit under this subsection, except a permit under par. (c) 3., may obtain a review of that decision by a licensed physician or a licensed chiropractor designated by the department and with an office located in the department district in which the applicant resides. The department shall pay for the cost of a review under this paragraph unless the denied application on its face fails to meet the standards set forth in par. (c) 1. or 2. A review under this paragraph is the only method of review of a decision to deny a permit under this subsection and is not subject to further review under ch. 227.

(3) **FISHING LICENSE FOR DISABLED PERSONS.** The department shall issue, subject to s. 29.024 (2g), an annual disabled person fishing license to any resident who applies for this license and who does one of the following:

(a) Produces a certificate from a licensed physician or optometrist stating that his or her sight is impaired to the degree that he or she cannot read ordinary newspaper print with or without corrective glasses.

(b) Produces evidence that shows that he or she is receiving benefits under 42 USC 401 to 433, 42 USC 1381 to 1381d or 45 USC 231a (a) (1) (iv) or (v) because of a determination that he or she is disabled.

(c) Produces evidence that shows that he or she is a veteran, as defined in 38 USC 101, and is receiving disability compensation benefits under 38 USC 1101 to 1163 for disabilities that result in a disability rating that is 70% or greater under 38 USC 1114.

(4) **FEDERAL MATCHING FUNDS.** If the department determines that the fee collected for an annual fishing license issued under sub. (3) (c) is less or more than is necessary to qualify these licenses for matching funding under 16 USC 777c, the department shall submit proposed legislation to the legislature in the manner provided under s. 13.172 (2) to adjust the fee so that it equals the minimum amount necessary to qualify for the matching funding.

(5) **GROUP FISHING LICENSE FOR THE DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED.** (a) "Developmental disability" has the meaning given in s. 51.01 (5) (a).

(b) The department shall issue one-day group fishing licenses to groups consisting of individuals with developmental disabilities and their caregivers. Not more than 12 individuals may fish under the privilege conferred by each license.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 135 to 142, 323, 410; 1997 a. 249 ss. 3 to 13; 1997 a. 322 ss. 2, 3; 1999 a. 9, 32.

29.194 Approvals for students and members of the armed forces. (1) CERTAIN RESIDENT LICENSES MAY BE ISSUED

TO STUDENTS AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES. Notwithstanding ss. 29.024 (2) and 29.228 (1) (a), the department shall issue a resident fishing license, resident small game hunting license or resident deer hunting license to a qualified student or qualified member of the armed forces applying for the license. A qualified student is a person who exhibits proof that he or she is a registered full-time undergraduate student in residence at a public or private college or university located in this state and offering a bachelor's degree or that he or she is a citizen of a foreign country temporarily residing in this state while attending a high school located in this state or an agricultural short course at the University of Wisconsin System. A qualified member of the armed forces is a person who exhibits proof that he or she is in active service with the U.S. armed forces and that he or she is stationed in this state.

(2) **RESIDENT ARMED FORCES FISHING LICENSE.** An annual fishing license shall be issued by the department to any member of the U.S. armed forces applying for this license who exhibits proof that he or she is in active service with the armed forces and that he or she is a resident on furlough or leave.

(3) **RESIDENT ARMED FORCES SMALL GAME HUNTING LICENSE.** A small game hunting license shall be issued by the department to any member of the U.S. armed forces applying for this license who exhibits proof that he or she is in active service with the armed forces and that he or she is a resident on furlough or leave.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 158 to 160, 411.

29.195 Disabled veterans, Great Lakes Naval Hospital. Notwithstanding any other statute, any disabled veteran who is a patient at the Great Lakes Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois, may hunt pheasant in this state in Columbia County on any one day in November in each year, the day to be specified by the administrator of the hospital to the department, without obtaining a resident or nonresident hunting license under this chapter.

History: 1971 c. 127; 1973 c. 243 s. 81; 1997 a. 248 s. 281; Stats. 1997 s. 29.195.

29.197 Waivers of certain approvals. (1) DEFINITION. In this section “recreational activity” means hunting, fishing or trapping for sport.

(2) **WAIVER.** For a special event or program that involves a recreational activity and that is sponsored or approved by the department, the department may waive the requirement that persons have approvals required under this chapter, and pay the applicable fees, for the recreational activity if the department finds that all of the following apply:

(a) The special event or program will provide education in or appreciation of the recreational activity.

(b) The waiver of the approval requirement will not result in a substantial loss of revenue to the department as determined by rule by the department.

(3) **WEEKEND EVENT.** In addition to any special event or program sponsored under sub. (2), the department shall, by rule, for a special event for one weekend per year, waive the requirement that persons be issued fishing licenses and pay the applicable fees in order to fish in the waters of this state. The department shall, by rule, designate to which inland or outlying waters this waiver shall apply.

(4) **PUBLICIZING.** The department shall, in cooperation with and with the assistance of the department of tourism, publicize the special events and programs sponsored or approved under this section.

(5) **CONDITIONS; LIMITATIONS.** For a recreational activity that is the subject of the special event or program under this section, the department may waive conditions, limitations or restrictions required under this chapter or may establish reasonable conditions, limitations or restrictions that are in addition to those required under this chapter.

(6) **LIMITATIONS ON PARTICIPANTS.** (a) Persons who fish, hunt or trap in events or programs under this section may not sell, trade or barter the wild animals taken during the event or program. These persons are subject to all other conditions, limitations and restrictions required under this chapter except those waived.

(b) Persons who help or assist in conducting a special event or program, who are not employees of the department, and who are engaged in the recreational activity, are not exempt from possessing the approvals required under this chapter for the recreational activity.

(7) **EXCLUSION.** No person who holds a commercial fishing license issued under s. 29.519 may fish in an event or program under this section.

(8) **REQUESTS FOR WAIVERS.** Any person conducting a special event or program that involves a recreational activity for which an approval is required under this chapter may request a waiver of the

approval requirement from the department. A denial of a waiver request is not subject to review under ch. 227.

History: 1985 a. 326; 1993 a. 182, 217, 491; 1995 a. 27; 1997 a. 195; 1997 a. 248 ss. 368 to 374; Stats. 1997 s. 29.197; 1999 a. 32.

29.199 Authorizations for certain patients and institutionalized persons to fish. The department shall issue an authorization without charge to a county hospital, state or federal mental hospital, state correctional institution or nonprofit institution located in this state for rehabilitation purposes upon request of the superintendent of the institution. The authorization permits a resident of the hospital or institution who is supervised by an employee of the hospital or institution to fish for fish subject to all other provisions of law.

History: 1993 a. 16; 1997 a. 248 s. 375; Stats. 1997 s. 29.199.

29.201 Waiver of fishing license requirement for groups of disabled persons. The department may exempt from the requirement of having fishing licenses groups of persons who are developmentally or physically disabled and who are participating in fishing excursions conducted by nonprofit organizations. The department need not promulgate as rules under ch. 227, the exemptions authorized under this section.

History: 1993 a. 324; 1995 a. 225; 1997 a. 248 s. 376; Stats. 1997 s. 29.201.

29.204 Nonresident annual small game hunting license. A nonresident annual small game hunting license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any nonresident applying for this license. The nonresident annual small game hunting license authorizes the hunting of small game during the appropriate open season but does not authorize the hunting of deer, bear, wild turkey or fur-bearing animals.

History: 1983 a. 27; 1991 a. 39; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 s. 270; Stats. 1997 s. 29.204.

29.207 Nonresident 5-day small game hunting license. A nonresident 5-day small game hunting license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any nonresident applying for this license. The nonresident 5-day small game hunting license authorizes the hunting of small game for which there is an open season during the 5-day period for which it is issued but does not authorize the hunting of deer, bear, wild turkey or fur-bearing animals.

History: 1983 a. 27; 1991 a. 39; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 s. 271; Stats. 1997 s. 29.207.

29.211 Nonresident deer hunting license. (1) ISSUANCE. A nonresident deer hunting license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any nonresident applying for this license.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION.** A nonresident deer hunting license authorizes the hunting of deer with firearms only.

(3) **DEER TAG AND BACK TAG.** The department shall issue to each person who is issued a nonresident deer hunting license a deer tag and a back tag.

History: 1983 a. 27; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 272 to 275; Stats. 1997 s. 29.211.

29.213 Nonresident fur-bearing animal hunting license. A nonresident fur-bearing animal hunting license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any nonresident applying for this license. The nonresident fur-bearing animal hunting license authorizes the hunting of skunk, raccoon, fox, weasel, opossum, coyote, bobcat and cougar during the appropriate open season but does not authorize the hunting of other fur-bearing animals, other small game, deer or bear.

History: 1983 a. 27; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 s. 276; Stats. 1997 s. 29.213.

29.216 Nonresident archer hunting license.

(1) **ISSUANCE.** A nonresident archer hunting license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any nonresident applying for this license.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION.** The nonresident archer hunting license authorizes the hunting of all game, except bear, wild turkey and

fur-bearing animals, during the open season for the hunting of that game with a bow and arrow. This license authorizes hunting with a bow and arrow only unless hunting with a crossbow is authorized by a Class A, Class B or Class C permit issued under s. 29.193 (2).

(3) **DEER TAG AND BACK TAG.** The department shall issue to each person who is issued a nonresident archer hunting license a deer tag and a back tag.

History: 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 270; 1991 a. 39; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 277 to 280; Stats. 1997 s. 29.216; 1997 a. 249 s. 33; 1999 a. 32.

29.219 Resident fishing licenses. (1) **FISHING LICENSE REQUIREMENT; EXCEPTIONS.** (a) *Requirement.* Except as specifically provided otherwise by another section of this chapter, no resident may fish in the waters of this state unless the person has a valid resident fishing license or unless the person has a valid approval which authorizes fishing or entitles the holder to the rights and privileges of a fishing license.

(b) *Exception; residents under 16 years of age and certain senior citizens.* 1. No fishing license is required for any resident under the age of 16 years to fish for fish subject to all other provisions of law.

2. No fishing license is required for any resident born before January 1, 1927, to fish subject to all other provisions of law.

(c) *Exception; residents using nets for nongame fish.* No fishing license is required for any resident to set, place or use any landing net, dip net, minnow seine or minnow dip net in order to fish for fish other than game fish.

(2) **ANNUAL FISHING LICENSE.** (a) The department shall issue a resident annual fishing license, subject to s. 29.024, to any resident who applies for this license.

(b) A resident annual fishing license issued to any resident who is 16 or 17 years of age shall be issued at the reduced fee under s. 29.563 (3) (a) 4.

(c) A resident annual fishing license issued to any resident who is a member of the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King or at the facilities operated by the department of veterans affairs under s. 45.385 shall be issued at no charge.

(3) **TWO-DAY SPORTS FISHING LICENSE.** (a) *Issuance.* The department shall issue a resident 2-day sports fishing license, subject to s. 29.024, to any resident who applies for this license.

(b) *Authorization.* Unless otherwise specifically prohibited, a resident 2-day sports fishing license only authorizes fishing in outlying trout and salmon waters, as defined in s. 29.191 (5) (a).

(c) *Use of fees.* The department shall deposit receipts from the sale of resident 2-day sports fishing licenses under this subsection in the conservation fund. The department shall credit 50% of these receipts to the appropriation under s. 20.370 (4) (ku).

(4) **HUSBAND AND WIFE RESIDENT LICENSES.** A combined husband and wife resident fishing license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to residents applying for this license. This license confers upon both husband and wife the privileges of resident fishing licenses.

History: 1971 c. 22, 282; 1973 c. 90 s. 538; 1975 c. 39; 1975 c. 189 s. 99 (2); 1975 c. 216, 421; 1977 c. 29, 418; 1979 c. 34, 221; 1981 c. 130; 1983 a. 27 ss. 749 to 761; 1985 a. 326; 1987 a. 27; 1991 a. 39, 269; 1993 a. 16, 153, 217; 1995 a. 27; 1997 a. 1, 27, 191; 1997 a. 248 ss. 318 to 332; Stats. 1997 s. 29.219; 1999 a. 63.

29.228 Nonresident fishing licenses. (1) **FISHING LICENSE REQUIREMENT; EXCEPTIONS.** (a) *Requirement.* Except as otherwise specifically provided under this chapter, no nonresident may fish in the waters of this state unless the person has a nonresident fishing license.

(b) *Exception; nonresidents under 16 years of age.* No fishing license is required for a nonresident under the age of 16 years to fish with a hook and line or a rod and reel for fish of any variety, subject to all other conditions, limitations and restrictions prescribed in this chapter.

(c) *Exception; nonresident obtaining bait.* No separate or other fishing license is required for a nonresident who is issued a

valid nonresident fishing license to take minnows for bait or smelt for food under the same conditions and rules governing residents but minnows or smelt taken by a nonresident may not be sold, traded or bartered in any manner.

(2) **ANNUAL FISHING LICENSE.** The department shall issue a nonresident annual fishing license, subject to s. 29.024, to any nonresident who applies for this license.

(3) **FIFTEEN-DAY LICENSE.** The department shall issue a nonresident 15-day fishing license, subject to s. 29.024, to any nonresident who applies for this license.

(4) **FOUR-DAY FISHING LICENSE.** The department shall issue a nonresident 4-day fishing license, subject to s. 29.024, to any nonresident who applies for this license.

(5) **ANNUAL FAMILY FISHING LICENSE.** The department shall issue a nonresident annual family fishing license, subject to s. 29.024, to any nonresident who applies for this license. This license entitles the husband, wife and any minor children to fish under this license.

(6) **FIFTEEN-DAY FAMILY FISHING LICENSE.** The department shall issue a nonresident 15-day family fishing license, subject to s. 29.024, to any nonresident who applies for this license. This license entitles the husband, wife and any minor children to fish under this license.

(7) **TWO-DAY SPORTS FISHING LICENSE.** (a) *Issuance.* The department shall issue a nonresident 2-day sports fishing license, subject to s. 29.024, to any nonresident who applies for this license.

(b) *Authorization.* Unless otherwise specifically prohibited, a nonresident 2-day sports fishing license only authorizes fishing in outlying trout and salmon waters, as defined in s. 29.191 (5) (a).

(c) *Use of fees.* The department shall deposit receipts from the sale of nonresident 2-day sports fishing licenses under this subsection in the conservation fund. The department shall credit 50% of these receipts to the appropriation under s. 20.370 (4) (ku).

History: 1971 c. 22, 42, 125; 1973 c. 90 s. 538; 1973 c. 145; 1979 c. 34; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 326; 1987 a. 27; 1991 a. 39; 1993 a. 217; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 310 to 317; Stats. 1997 s. 29.228.

29.229 Fishing approvals issued by the Lac du Flambeau band. (1) **DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

(a) “Band” means the Lac du Flambeau band of Lake Superior Chippewa.

(b) “Reservation” means the territory within the boundaries of the Lac du Flambeau reservation that were in existence on April 10, 1996.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE.** The band may issue one or more types of fishing approvals that are equivalent to one or more of the the following types of approvals by authorizing the same types of fishing by the same persons and in the same bodies of water:

- (a) Nonresident annual fishing licenses.
- (b) Nonresident 15-day fishing licenses.
- (c) Nonresident 4-day fishing licenses.
- (d) Nonresident annual family fishing licenses.
- (e) Nonresident 15-day family fishing licenses.
- (f) Nonresident 2-day sports fishing licenses.
- (g) Resident annual fishing licenses.
- (h) Resident 2-day sports fishing licenses.
- (i) Husband and wife fishing licenses.
- (j) Inland waters trout stamps.

(3) **REQUIREMENTS FOR ISSUANCE; FEES; PERIODS OF VALIDITY.** (a) For any approval issued under this section, the band shall collect the same amount that would be collected for the equivalent approval under s. 29.563, including the issuing fee under s. 29.563 (14) (c). The band shall retain all of the fees collected under this paragraph, except as provided in sub. (5r).

(b) The band may not issue or sell approvals under this section in conjunction with discount coupons or as part of a promotion or other merchandising offer.

(c) For any approval issued under this section, the period of validity shall be the same as it would be for the equivalent approval under s. 29.569.

(d) The band may issue duplicates only for the approvals that it issues under this section.

(e) The band may issue approvals under this section only to applicants who appear in person on the reservation.

(4) ISSUANCE; PROCESSING; RECORDS. (a) The band shall prepare, procure the printing of and supply all necessary approval blanks and applications for approvals issued under this section. Approval blanks and applications used under this section shall be numbered consecutively, at the time of printing, in a separate series for each kind of approval. Each license blank issued under this section shall be provided with a corresponding stub or carbon numbered with the serial number of the license. Each requisition for the printing of such approval blanks shall specify any serial numbers to be printed on the blanks.

(b) Each license issued under this section shall bear on its face the signature of the licensee, the date of issuance and the signature of the issuing agent. All licenses shall be issued in English and in ink.

(c) Before June 1 annually, the band shall submit a report to the department notifying it of the number of each type of approval that the band issued for the period beginning on April 1 of the previous year and ending on March 31 of the year in which the report is submitted.

(d) For law enforcement purposes, persons issuing approvals under this section shall make available for inspection by the department during normal business hours their records of all approvals issued, including copies of all licenses issued.

(e) The band shall ensure that a record of each approval issued under this section, including a copy of each license issued, is retained for at least 2 years after the date of expiration of the license.

(f) Sections 29.024 (3), (4) (b), (5) (b), (7), (8) and (9), 29.559 (2) and 29.564 do not apply to any approval that may be issued under this section.

(5) RESTRICTIONS ON APPROVALS. A person who is fishing under the authority of an approval issued under this section shall be subject to the same conditions, limitations and restrictions as are imposed on the equivalent approval issued under s. ss. 29.191 (4), 29.219, 29.228 and 29.231, including bag limits, size limits, rest days and closed seasons.

(5m) DENIAL AND REVOCATION OF APPROVALS BASED ON CHILD SUPPORT DELINQUENCY. (a) The band is requested to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the department of workforce development under s. 49.857.

(b) The band is requested to enact tribal laws or ordinances that require each person who has a social security number, as a condition of being issued an approval under this section, to provide to the band his or her social security number, tribal laws or ordinances that require each person who does not have a social security number, as a condition of being issued an approval under this section, to provide to the band a statement made or subscribed under oath or affirmation on a form prescribed by the department of workforce development that the person does not have a social security number, and tribal laws or ordinances that prohibit the disclosure of that number by the band to any other person except to the department of workforce development for the purpose of administering s. 49.22.

(c) The band is requested to enact tribal laws or ordinances that deny an application to issue or renew, suspend if already issued or otherwise withhold or restrict an approval issued under this section if the applicant for or the holder of the approval fails to provide the information required under tribal laws or ordinances

enacted under par. (b) or fails to comply, after appropriate notice, with a subpoena or warrant issued by the department of workforce development or a county child support agency under s. 59.53 (5) and related to paternity or child support proceedings or if the department of workforce development certifies that the applicant for or the holder of the approval has failed to pay court-ordered payments of child or family support, maintenance, birth expenses, medical expenses or other expenses related to the support of a child or former spouse. The band is also requested to enact tribal laws or ordinances that invalidate an approval issued under this subsection if issued in reliance upon a statement made or subscribed under oath or affirmation under tribal laws or ordinances enacted under par. (b) that is false.

(d) Section 29.024 (2g) does not apply to approvals issued under this section.

(5r) FEES TO THE DEPARTMENT. The department may require that the band remit all of the fees collected under sub. (3) (a) to the department. If the department so requires, all of these fees shall be deposited in the conservation fund and credited to the appropriation account under s. 20.370 (9) (hs).

(6) APPLICABILITY. This section does not apply unless the department and the band have in effect a written agreement under which the band agrees to comply with subs. (2) to (4) and that contains all of the following terms:

(a) The manner in which the band will limit its treaty-based right to fish outside the reservation.

(b) A requirement that the fees collected by the band under sub. (3) (a) be used only for fishery management within the reservation.

History: 1997 a. 27, 191, 237; 1997 a. 248 s. 308; Stats. 1997 s. 29.229; 1999 a. 9, 32, 185.

29.2295 Department approvals issued on the Lac du Flambeau reservation. (1) DEFINITIONS.

(a) “Band” means the Lac du Flambeau band of Lake Superior Chippewa.

(b) “Reservation” means the territory within the boundaries of the Lac du Flambeau reservation that were in existence on April 10, 1996.

(2) AUTHORIZATION. The band may elect to issue one or more of the following types of approvals, subject to s. 29.024, as an agent of the department:

- (a) Nonresident annual fishing licenses.
- (b) Nonresident 15–day fishing licenses.
- (c) Nonresident 4–day fishing licenses.
- (d) Nonresident annual family fishing licenses.
- (e) Nonresident 15–day family fishing licenses.
- (f) Nonresident 2–day sports fishing licenses.
- (g) Resident annual fishing licenses.
- (h) Resident 2–day sports fishing licenses.
- (i) Husband and wife fishing licenses.
- (j) Inland waters trout stamps.
- (k) Resident sports licenses.
- (L) Nonresident sports licenses.

(3) FEES; ISSUANCE. (a) The band shall collect the fee for an approval issued under sub. (2) in the same amount as is collected by the department for the approval, including the issuing fee. Except as provided in par. (b), the band shall retain the entire fee that it collects, including the issuing fee.

(b) For a resident or nonresident sports license, the band shall retain only the amount that is equal to the fee for an annual fishing license plus the issuing fee and shall remit the balance to the department.

(c) For a resident or nonresident sports license, in addition to the fees collected under par. (a), the band shall collect the wildlife damage surcharge and remit it to the department.

(d) The band may issue approvals under this section only to applicants who appear in person on the reservation.

(4) REVENUES FROM ISSUANCE OF DEPARTMENT APPROVALS ON THE RESERVATION BY OTHERS. (a) Annually, the department may pay to the band an amount for the issuance of the approvals specified in sub. (2) (a) to (L) within the reservation.

(b) If the department decides that it will make the payment under par. (a), it shall calculate the total amount of the payment to equal the sum of the following:

1. The amount in fees received by the department from the issuance of the approvals specified in sub. (2) (a) to (j) during the preceding year by issuing agents other than the band at locations within the reservation.

2. An amount calculated by multiplying the number of resident and nonresident sports licenses issued during the preceding year by issuing agents other than the band at locations within the reservation by the amount of the fee for an annual fishing license, including the portion of the issuing fee for an annual fishing license that the department receives.

(c) 1. The department shall make the payments under this subsection from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (9) (hk).

2. If the amount appropriated under s. 20.370 (9) (hk) is insufficient to make all of the payments under this subsection, the department shall make the remaining payments from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (9) (ht).

(5) APPLICABILITY. This section does not apply unless the department and the band have in effect a written agreement under which the band agrees to comply with subs. (2) and (3) and that contains all of the following terms:

(a) The manner in which the band will limit its treaty–based right to fish outside the reservation.

(b) A requirement that the fees collected and retained by the band under sub. (3) be used only for fishery management within the reservation.

History: 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 s. 309; Stats. 1997 s. 29.2295; 1999 a. 9.

29.231 Sports licenses. (1) A resident sports license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any resident who applies for this license, and a nonresident sports license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any person who is not a resident and who applies for the license.

(2) A resident sports license confers upon the licensee all of the combined privileges conferred by a resident small game hunting license, resident fishing license and resident deer hunting license subject to all of the duties, conditions, limitations and restrictions of those licenses.

(3) A nonresident sports license confers upon the licensee all of the combined privileges conferred by a nonresident small game hunting license, nonresident fishing license and nonresident deer hunting license subject to all of the duties, conditions, limitations and restrictions of those licenses.

(4) The department shall issue to each person who is issued a sports license a deer tag and back tag.

History: 1973 c. 90 ss. 166, 538; 1973 c. 145; 1979 c. 34; 1983 a. 27; 1995 a. 27; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 333 to 337; Stats. 1997 s. 29.231.

29.235 Conservation patron license. (1) **ISSUANCE.** A resident conservation patron license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any resident 14 years old or older who applies for the license. A nonresident conservation patron license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any person 14 years old or older who is not a resident and who applies for the license.

(2) **AUTHORIZATION; RESIDENT HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING PRIVILEGES.** A resident conservation patron license confers upon the licensee all the combined privileges conferred by a resident small game hunting license, resident deer hunting license, resident wild turkey hunting license, resident archer hunting license, waterfowl hunting stamp, pheasant hunting stamp, a wild turkey

hunting stamp, resident annual fishing license, sturgeon spearing license, an inland waters trout stamp, a Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp and trapping license.

(2m) AUTHORIZATION; NONRESIDENT HUNTING AND FISHING PRIVILEGES. A nonresident conservation patron license confers upon the licensee all the combined privileges conferred by a nonresident small game hunting license, nonresident deer hunting license, nonresident wild turkey hunting license, nonresident archer hunting license, waterfowl hunting stamp, pheasant hunting stamp, a wild turkey hunting stamp, nonresident annual fishing license, sturgeon spearing license, an inland waters trout stamp and a Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp.

(3) AUTHORIZATION; ADMISSION TO STATE PARKS AND RELATED AREAS. A person may operate a motor vehicle, except a motor bus, as defined in s. 340.01 (31), subject to the admission requirements under s. 27.01 (7), in any vehicle admission area under s. 27.01 (7) without having an admission receipt affixed to the vehicle or otherwise displayed and without paying a fee if the vehicle has as an occupant a holder of a resident or nonresident conservation patron license who can present the license upon demand in the vehicle admission area. The conservation patron license permits the license holder to enter Heritage Hill state park or a state trail without paying an admission fee.

(4) DEER TAG AND BACK TAG. The department shall issue to each person who is issued a conservation patron license a deer tag and back tag.

(5) SUBSCRIPTION. At the time the department issues a conservation patron license, it shall provide the licensee with an annual subscription to the Wisconsin natural resources magazine without any additional fee or charge.

(6) ADMISSION RECEIPT. At the same time the department issues a conservation patron license, it may issue an annual resident or nonresident vehicle admission receipt or a special receipt for admission to state parks and similar areas. The department may issue an annual resident or nonresident vehicle admission receipt or a special receipt for admission to state parks and similar areas to a person who has a conservation patron license on location at the state park or similar area. A person who is issued a receipt under this subsection shall affix the receipt by its own adhesive to the interior surface of the lower left–hand corner of the windshield of the vehicle or otherwise display it as authorized under a rule promulgated under s. 27.01 (7) (e) 2. A receipt issued under this section is not considered part of a conservation patron license for the purpose of issuing a duplicate. No duplicate receipt may be issued for a receipt that is affixed by its own adhesive to a windshield unless the license holder provides evidence that the vehicle upon which the sticker receipt is affixed is no longer usable or that the vehicle was transferred to another person and the license holder presents the original receipt or remnants of it to the department. Section 29.024 (7) applies to the issuance of a duplicate receipt that is displayed as authorized under the rule promulgated under s. 27.01 (7) (e) 2.

History: 1983 a. 27; 1987 a. 27; 1991 a. 39, 269; 1993 a. 213; 1995 a. 27; 1997 a. 1, 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 338 to 344; Stats. 1997 s. 29.235.

29.237 Sturgeon spearing license. (1) In this section, “validated” means marked with specified information in the manner required by the department.

(1m) Subject to s. 29.024 and any limit imposed under s. 29.192 (3), a sturgeon spearing license shall be issued by the department to any person applying for this license who:

- (a) Is 14 or 15 years of age;
- (b) Is at least 14 years of age and holds a sports license; or
- (c) Holds a resident fishing license or a nonresident fishing license.

(2) The sturgeon spearing license shall be accompanied by sturgeon carcass tags in the quantity to correspond with the season bag limit for spearing rock or lake sturgeon established by the

department. The serial numbers of these tags shall be entered on the license by the person issuing the license or by the department.

(3) A sturgeon spearing license authorizes the spearing of rock or lake sturgeon subject to any limit imposed under s. 29.192 (3) and only during the open season for spearing these sturgeon established by the department. No person may fish for sturgeon by means of a spear unless the person is issued a conservation patron license or unless the person is issued a sturgeon spearing license. The conservation patron license or the sturgeon spearing license shall be carried on the person of the licensee at all times while fishing for sturgeon by means of a spear.

(4) Any person having taken a rock or lake sturgeon by means of a spear shall immediately attach a current, validated sturgeon carcass tag issued to that person to the tail of the sturgeon. No person may possess, control, store or transport a rock or lake sturgeon carcass unless it is tagged as required under this section.

History: 1979 c. 34; 1983 a. 27; 1991 a. 269; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 345 to 351; Stats. 1997 s. 29.237; 1999 a. 32.

29.241 Trapping license. (1) ISSUANCE. A trapping license shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any resident applying for this license.

(3) **AUTHORIZATION.** A trapping license authorizes the use of traps for trapping fur-bearing animals.

(4) **INDIVIDUAL LICENSES REQUIRED.** If a trapper employs any person in trapping, a license is required for each person employed.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 284, 285, 437.

SUBCHAPTER IV

HUNTING AND TRAPPING REGULATION

29.301 General restrictions on hunting. (1) HUNTING RESTRICTED AREAS. (a) In this subsection, “school” means a public or private elementary or secondary school, including a charter school, or a technical college.

(b) No person may hunt within 1,700 feet of any hospital, sanatorium or the grounds of any school. The department may designate the form for or furnish signs designating the restricted area. No person may be convicted of a violation of this paragraph unless the restricted area is designated by the signs.

(2) **COLOR OF CLOTHING.** In the areas in which there is a season for the hunting of deer with firearms, no person may hunt any game except waterfowl during that season unless at least 50% of each article of the person’s outer clothing above the waist, including a cap, hat or other head covering, is of a highly visible color commonly referred to as hunter orange, blaze orange, fluorescent orange, flame orange or fluorescent blaze orange. Any person violating this subsection shall forfeit not more than \$10.

(3) **BACK TAG, DISPLAY.** No person may hunt deer unless the back tag issued to the person with the license authorizing deer hunting is attached to the center of the person’s coat, shirt, jacket or similar outermost garment where it can clearly be seen.

History: 1975 c. 360, 365, 421; 1979 c. 39; 1997 a. 151; 1997 a. 248 s. 412; Stats. 1997 s. 29.301; 1999 a. 32.

29.304 Restrictions on hunting and use of firearms by persons under 16 years of age. (1) PERSONS UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE. (a) *Prohibition on hunting.* No person under 12 years of age may hunt with a firearm or bow and arrow.

(b) *Restrictions on possession or control of a firearm.* No person under 12 years of age may have in his or her possession or control any firearm unless he or she is enrolled in the course of instruction under the hunter education program and he or she is carrying the firearm in a case and unloaded to or from that class under the supervision of a parent or guardian or is handling or operating the firearm during that class under the supervision of an instructor.

(c) *Restrictions on obtaining hunting approval.* Except as provided under par. (d), no person under 12 years of age may obtain any approval authorizing hunting.

(d) *Restrictions on validity of certificate of accomplishment.* A person under 12 years of age may obtain a certificate of accomplishment if he or she complies with the requirements of s. 29.591 (4) but that certificate is not valid for the hunting of small game until that person becomes 12 years of age.

(2) **PERSONS 12 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.** (a) *Restrictions on hunting.* No person 12 years of age or older but under 14 years of age may hunt unless he or she is accompanied by a parent or guardian.

(b) *Restrictions on possession or control of a firearm.* No person 12 years of age or older but under 14 years of age may have in his or her possession or control any firearm unless he or she:

1. Is accompanied by a parent or guardian; or
2. Is enrolled in the course of instruction under the hunter education program and is carrying the firearm in a case and unloaded to or from that class or is handling or operating the firearm during that class under the supervision of an instructor.

(3) **PERSONS 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE.** (a) *Restrictions on hunting.* No person 14 years of age or older but under 16 years of age may hunt unless he or she:

1. Is accompanied by a parent or guardian; or
2. Is issued a certificate of accomplishment that states that he or she successfully completed the course of instruction under the hunter education program or has a similar certificate issued by another state or province.

(b) *Restrictions on possession or control of a firearm.* No person 14 years of age or older but under 16 years of age may have in his or her possession or control any firearm unless he or she:

1. Is accompanied by a parent or guardian;
2. Is enrolled in the course of instruction under the hunter education program and is carrying the firearm in a case and unloaded to or from that class or is handling or operating the firearm during that class under the supervision of an instructor; or
3. Is issued a certificate of accomplishment that states that he or she completed the course of instruction under the hunter education program or has a similar certificate issued by another state or province.

(4) **PARENTAL OBLIGATION.** No parent or guardian of a child under 16 years of age may authorize or knowingly permit the child to violate this section.

(5) **EXCEPTION.** Notwithstanding subs. (1) to (3), a person 12 years of age or older may possess or control a firearm and may hunt with a firearm or bow and arrow on land under the ownership of the person or the person’s family if no license is required and if the firing of firearms is permitted on that land.

History: 1983 a. 420; 1997 a. 197; 1997 a. 248 s. 431; Stats. 1997 s. 29.304.

29.307 Hunting with aid of aircraft prohibited. No person may hunt any animal with the aid of an aircraft, including the use of an aircraft to spot, group or drive, or otherwise attempt to affect the behavior of, animals for hunters on the ground.

History: 1971 c. 151; 1997 a. 248 s. 432; Stats. 1997 s. 29.307.

29.311 Shotshell restrictions. No person may hunt waterfowl or coots with any firearm using any shotshell classified by the federal government as toxic or harmful to wildlife or the environment.

History: 1985 a. 155, 332; 1997 a. 248 s. 194; Stats. 1997 s. 29.311.

29.314 Shining animals. (1) DEFINITION. As used in this section:

(a) “Flashlight” means a battery operated light designed to be carried and held by hand.

(b) “Light” includes flashlights, automobile lights and other lights.

(c) “Peace officer” has the meaning designated under s. 939.22 (22).

(d) “Shining” means the casting of rays of a light on a field, forest or other area for the purpose of illuminating, locating or attempting to illuminate or locate wild animals.

(2) PRESUMPTION. A person casting the rays of light on a field, forest or other area which is frequented by wild animals is presumed to be shining wild animals. A person may introduce evidence to rebut this presumption.

(3) SHINING DEER OR BEAR WHILE HUNTING OR POSSESSING WEAPONS PROHIBITED. (a) *Prohibition.* No person may use or possess with intent to use a light for shining deer or bear while the person is hunting deer or bear or in possession of a firearm, bow and arrow or crossbow.

(b) *Exceptions.* This subsection does not apply:

1. To a peace officer on official business.
2. To an employee of the department on official business.
3. To a person authorized by the department to conduct a game census or to observe bear for educational purposes.

(4) SHINING WILD ANIMALS WHILE HUNTING OR POSSESSING WEAPONS PROHIBITED. (a) *Prohibition.* No person may use or possess with intent to use a light for shining wild animals while the person is hunting or in possession of a firearm, bow and arrow or crossbow.

(b) *Exceptions.* This subsection does not apply:

1. To a peace officer on official business, an employee of the department on official business or a person authorized by the department to conduct a game census.
2. To a person who possesses a flashlight or who uses a flashlight at the point of kill while hunting on foot raccoons, foxes or other unprotected animals during the open season for the animals hunted.
3. To a person who possesses or uses a light while using a bow and arrow for taking rough fish on lakes that are not outlying waters.

(5) SHINING WILD ANIMALS AFTER 10 P.M. DURING CERTAIN TIMES OF THE YEAR PROHIBITED. (a) *Prohibition.* No person may use or possess with intent to use a light for shining wild animals between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. from September 15 to December 31.

(b) *Exceptions.* This subsection does not apply:

1. To a peace officer on official business, an employee of the department on official business or a person authorized by the department to conduct a game census or to observe bear for educational purposes.
2. To a person who possesses a flashlight or who uses a flashlight at the point of kill while hunting on foot raccoons, foxes or other unprotected animals during the open season for the animals hunted.
3. To a person who possesses a flashlight or who uses a flashlight while on foot and training a dog to track or hunt raccoons, foxes or other unprotected animals.
4. If rules promulgated by the department specifically permit a person to use or possess a light for shining wild animals during these times.

(6) COUNTY ORDINANCE. A county may regulate or prohibit the use of or possession with intent to use a light for shining wild animals. A county ordinance may not be less restrictive than the prohibition under sub. (5) (a). The exceptions under sub. (5) (b) apply to a county ordinance adopted under this subsection. A county may provide for a forfeiture of not more than \$1,000 for violation of a county ordinance adopted under this subsection.

(7) PENALTIES. (a) A person who violates sub. (3) shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than 6 months or both and, in addition, the court shall order the revocation of all approvals issued to the person under this chapter and shall prohibit the issuance of any new approval under this chapter to the person for 3 years.

(b) A person who violates sub. (4) or (5) shall forfeit not more than \$1,000.

History: 1979 c. 190; 1983 a. 27, 419, 538; 1987 a. 399; 1997 a. 1; 1997 a. 248 s. 438; Stats. 1997 s. 29.314; 1997 a. 249.

This section is constitutional. 71 Atty. Gen. 49.

The shining provisions of this section apply to game, fur and deer farms. 80 Atty. Gen. 7.

29.317 Taking homing pigeons. Any person who takes, catches, kills or impedes the progress or otherwise interferes with any homing pigeon shall forfeit not more than \$50.

History: 1975 c. 365; 1997 a. 248 s. 440; Stats. 1997 s. 29.317.

29.319 Falconry regulation. (1) In regulating falconry and the taking of raptors for use in falconry, the department may do any of the following:

(a) Establish by rule a fee for any approval that it issues as part of this regulation.

(b) Allow persons who are not residents to take raptors from the wild to be used for falconry, but only if all of the following apply:

1. The person holds an approval, issued by the department, that authorizes the taking of raptors for use in falconry.
2. The person holds an approval, issued by the state, province or country of which he or she is a resident, that authorizes the taking of raptors for use in falconry.
3. The state, province or country of which the person is a resident allows residents of this state to take raptors from the wild in that state, province or country.

(2) Any fees collected by the department under this section shall be deposited in the conservation fund to be used for department activities relating to fish and wildlife.

History: 1999 a. 9.

29.321 Training of hunting dogs and rules for dog trials. The department may promulgate rules governing the training of hunting dogs and the conduct of dog trials to encourage the use of hunting dogs and to safeguard wildlife in the state, but the rules may not permit the use of dogs for general hunting of small game during general hunting seasons.

History: 1985 a. 332 s. 251 (1), (5); 1997 a. 248 s. 439; Stats. 1997 s. 29.321.

29.324 Group deer hunting. (1) In this section:

(a) “Contact” means visual or voice contact without the aid of any mechanical or electronic amplifying device other than a hearing aid.

(b) “Group deer hunting party” means 2 or more hunters hunting in a group all using firearms, each of whom holds an individual license to hunt deer.

(2) Any member of a group deer hunting party may kill a deer for another member of the group deer hunting party if both of the following conditions exist:

(a) At the time and place of the kill, the person who kills the deer is in contact with the person for whom the deer is killed.

(b) The person for whom the deer is killed possesses a current unused deer carcass tag which is authorized for use on the deer killed.

(3) A person who kills a deer under sub. (2) shall ensure that a member of his or her group deer hunting party without delay attaches a current validated deer carcass tag to the deer in the manner specified under s. 29.347 (2). The person who kills the deer may not leave the deer unattended until after it is tagged.

History: 1983 a. 546; 1997 a. 248 s. 506; Stats. 1997 s. 29.324.

29.327 Regulation of waterfowl blinds. (1) In this section:

(a) “Blind” means a permanent structure used in hunting waterfowl which is not removed at the end of hunting hours each day.

(b) “Waterfowl” means wild geese, brant, wild ducks, rails, coots, gallinules, snipe, woodcock, plovers, sandpipers and wild swan.

(2) (a) A blind situated on state-owned property and used in hunting waterfowl must bear the name of the owner affixed permanently to the blind in lettering one-inch square or larger.

(b) A blind on state-owned property may be erected not more than 7 days prior to the opening of the waterfowl hunting season and must be removed by the owner within 7 days after the close

of the season unless the department approves an extension of the deadline for removal due to compelling personal needs of the owner. Any owner who erects a blind more than 7 days prior to the opening of the waterfowl hunting season or who does not remove a blind within 7 days after the close of the waterfowl season, or by a later date approved by the department, shall forfeit not less than \$10 nor more than \$200.

History: 1977 c. 443; 1997 a. 248 ss. 441, 442; Stats. 1997 s. 29.327; 1997 a. 249 s. 36; 1999 a. 32.

29.331 Trapping regulation. (1) TAGS. Each trap used under a trapping license shall be tagged with a metal tag stamped with the name and address of the owner. All untagged traps shall be seized and confiscated, and the owner or person using or attending the untagged traps shall be punished as provided under s. 29.971 (4) and (12).

(2) SHIPMENTS. All shipments of hides must be marked showing the number and kinds of hides in the package, the name and address of the shipper, and the number of the shipper's trapping license.

(3) REPORT. On or before June 1 annually, the licensee shall report to the department, by affidavit, on blanks furnished by the department, the number of the licensee's license, the number and value of each variety of animals taken during the previous 12 months ending May 1, and other information required on the blanks furnished.

(3m) USE OF FEES. From the moneys received from the sale of trapping licenses, the department shall credit an amount equal to \$2 times the number of trapping licenses issued to the appropriation under s. 20.370 (1) (Lq).

(5) MOLESTING TRAPS. (a) No person may molest, take or appropriate a trap belonging to another person when the trap is lawfully placed. No person may take or appropriate the animal or contents of any lawfully placed trap belonging to another person.

(b) A person who violates this subsection shall be fined not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 90 days or both. In addition, if a person violates this subsection, the court shall revoke all licenses issued to the person under this chapter for 5 years.

History: 1973 c. 90; 1975 c. 365 s. 62; 1979 c. 34; 1979 c. 190 s. 4; 1981 c. 236; 1981 c. 243 s. 7; 1981 c. 391; 1983 a. 27; 1991 a. 254, 316; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 283 to 287, 476; Stats. 1997 s. 29.331.

29.334 Hunting and trapping; treatment of animals. A person who hunts or traps any game animal or fur-bearing animal shall kill the animal when it is taken and make it part of the daily bag or shall release the animal unless authorized under s. 29.857, 29.863, 29.867, 29.869, 29.871 or 29.877.

History: 1997 a. 248 s. 513; 1999 a. 32.

29.337 Hunting and trapping by landowners and occupants. (1) The owner or occupant of any land, and any member of his or her family, may hunt or trap beaver, coyotes, foxes, raccoons, woodchucks, rabbits and squirrels on the land without a license at any time, except as follows:

(a) An owner or occupant may not hunt any of these wild animals during the period of 24 hours before the time for commencement of the deer hunting season in any area where an open season for hunting deer with firearms is established.

(b) Such persons may not hunt coyotes during an open season for hunting deer with firearms in an area that is closed by the department by rule to coyote hunting.

(2) The owner or occupant of any land and any member of his or her family may take beaver, rabbits, raccoons and squirrels on the land at any time by means of live trapping with box traps in areas where the discharge of a firearm is illegal.

History: 1979 c. 142; 1987 a. 27; 1993 a. 246; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 433 to 436; Stats. 1997 s. 29.337.

29.341 Duties on accidental shooting. (1) Any person who, while hunting any wild animal or bird, discharges a firearm

or arrow, and by that discharge injures or kills another person, shall immediately give his or her name and address to the injured person, render assistance to the injured person and obtain immediate medical or hospital care for the injured person, and immediately report the injury or death to the sheriff or police of the locality in which the shooting took place.

(2) Any person intentionally failing to comply with sub. (1) shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both. Any person who neglects to comply with sub. (1) shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 9 months or both.

History: 1975 c. 365; 1991 a. 316; 1997 a. 248 s. 413; Stats. 1997 s. 29.341.

29.345 Hunting, fishing or trapping accident; failure to report. (1) Every person who has caused or been involved in an accident in which a person has been injured by discharge of a firearm or arrow while hunting, fishing or trapping, or inflicted an injury upon himself or herself with a firearm or with an arrow while hunting, fishing or trapping, shall render a report to the department at any of its field offices within 10 days after the injury unless the person is physically incapable of making the required report, in which event the person or persons involved in the accident shall designate an agent to file the report within the specified time.

(2) Any person who is involved in an accident with firearm or arrow while hunting, fishing or trapping, and who fails to submit the report required by this section, shall forfeit not more than \$50. In addition, the court may revoke any license issued to the person under this chapter and may further provide that no license shall be issued to the person under this chapter for a fixed period of time specified by the court.

History: 1975 c. 365; 1991 a. 316; 1997 a. 248 s. 414; Stats. 1997 s. 29.345.

29.347 Possession of deer; heads and skins. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) "Law enforcement officer" means a warden or any other law enforcement officer authorized by the department to issue tags for car kill deer.

(b) "Validated" means marked with specified information in the manner required by the department.

(2) DEER TAGS. Except as provided under sub. (5) and s. 29.324 (3), any person who kills a deer shall immediately attach to the ear or antler of the deer a current validated deer carcass tag which is authorized for use on the type of deer killed. Except as provided under sub. (2m) or s. 29.871 (7), (8) or (14) or 29.89 (6), no person may possess, control, store or transport a deer carcass unless it is tagged as required under this subsection. The carcass tag may not be removed before registration. The removal of a carcass tag from a deer before registration renders the deer untagged.

(2m) REMOVAL AND RETENTION OF TAGS. (a) A deer carcass tag attached under sub. (2) and a registration tag attached by the department or a car kill tag attached under sub. (5) may be removed from a gutted carcass at the time of butchering, but the person who killed or obtained the deer shall retain all tags until the meat is consumed.

(b) Any person who retains a tag under par. (a) may give deer meat to another person. The person who receives the gift of deer meat is not required to possess a tag.

(3) HEADS AND SKINS. The head and skin of any deer lawfully killed, when severed from the rest of the carcass, are not subject to this chapter; but no person shall have possession or control of the green head or green skin of a deer during the period beginning 30 days after the close of the open deer season and the opening of the succeeding season, or at any time a deer head in the velvet, or a deer skin in the red, blue or spotted coat.

(4) ANTLERS REMOVED OR BROKEN. Any deer taken during an open season for hunting antlered deer only or for hunting antlerless deer only from which the antlers have been removed, broken, shed or altered so as to make determination of the legality of the deer impossible is an illegal deer.

(5) **CAR KILL DEER.** (a) Any person who while operating a motor vehicle on a highway accidentally collides with and kills a deer may retain possession of the carcass. If the motor vehicle operator does not want to retain the carcass, the carcass may be retained by any other person at the scene of the accident.

(b) No person may retain possession of the carcass of a deer killed in the manner specified in par. (a) and remove the carcass from the scene of the accident unless one of the following apply:

1. The person has the carcass tagged by a law enforcement officer.

2. The person contacts a law enforcement officer and gives his or her name, the location of the carcass and the date and the time, and the law enforcement officer approves the removal and gives the person the instructions and location for having the carcass tagged at a later time.

(c) The person removing a carcass under the procedure specified in par. (b) 2. shall have the carcass tagged within 24 hours after receiving the instructions under par. (b) 2.

(d) No fee may be charged for a tag issued under this subsection.

(6) **FARM-RAISED DEER.** This section does not apply to farm-raised deer.

History: 1975 c. 97, 199; 1983 a. 546; 1991 a. 269, 316; 1995 a. 79, 126; 1997 a. 248 s. 504; Stats. 1997 s. 29.347; 1999 a. 9.

Only the tag of the person who kills the deer may be attached under sub. (2). *State v. Skow*, 141 Wis. 2d 49, 413 N.W.2d 650 (Ct. App. 1987).

29.351 Skins of fur-bearing animals. No person may do any of the following:

(1) Possess or control the skin of any mink, muskrat, fisher, pine marten or otter showing that the animal was shot.

(2) Possess or control the green skin of any fur-bearing animal, except beaver, from the 5th day after the beginning of the closed season for that animal until the end of that closed season.

(3) Possess the raw skin of any muskrat, mink, otter, fisher or pine marten at any time unless the person is the holder of a valid scientific collector permit, fur dealer license, trapping license or resident conservation patron license. No license is required for a person breeding, raising and producing domestic fur-bearing animals in captivity, as defined in s. 29.873, or for a person authorized to take muskrats on a cranberry marsh under a permit issued to the person by the department.

History: 1983 a. 27; 1987 a. 27; 1995 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 s. 507; Stats. 1997 s. 29.351.

29.354 Possession of game birds and animals.

(1) **APPROVAL NECESSARY.** No person, except a person who has a valid hunting license, sports license, conservation patron license, taxidermist permit or scientific collector permit and who is carrying this approval on his or her person, may possess or have under his or her control any game bird, animal or the carcass of any game bird or animal.

(2) **NESTS AND EGGS.** No person, except a person who has a valid scientific collector permit, may take, needlessly destroy or possess or have under his or her control the nest or eggs of any wild bird for which a closed season is prescribed under this chapter.

(3) **MOUNTED COLLECTIONS.** This section does not permit seizure of or prohibit possession or sale of lawfully obtained wild birds and animals which are mounted or in the process of being mounted for a private collection.

(4) **FARM-RAISED DEER AND FISH.** This section does not permit the seizure by the department, or prohibit the possession or sale, of farm-raised deer or farm-raised fish.

History: 1973 c. 214; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 29; 1991 a. 269; 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 509 to 511; Stats. 1997 s. 29.354.

29.357 Transportation; general provisions. (1) DURING CLOSED SEASON. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this chapter, no person may transport or cause to be transported, or deliver or receive or offer to deliver or receive for transportation,

any game or game fish or carcass at any time other than during the open season for the game or game fish and 3 days thereafter. Whenever any game or game fish or carcass is offered to any person for transportation at any time other than during the open season therefor and 3 days thereafter, the person shall immediately notify the department or its wardens of the offer and by whom made.

(2) **TRUNKS; VALISES.** No person may carry or control in any trunk, valise, or other package or enclosure, at any time on any common carrier, any game or game fish, or carcass.

(3) **TRANSPORTATION EMPLOYEES.** No employee of any railroad, express or other transportation company, and no steward, porter or other employee of any dining, parlor or sleeping car may have possession or control of, at any time while on duty, any game or game fish, or carcass.

(4) **LABELING GAME SHIPMENTS.** No person shall transport or cause to be transported, or deliver or receive for transportation, any package or parcel containing any wild animal or carcass, unless the package or parcel is labeled in plain letters on the address side of the package or parcel with the name and address of the consignor, the name and address of the consignee, and the number of pounds of each kind of fish or the number of each variety of other wild animals; or carcasses contained in the package or parcel; and unless the consignor is the owner of the shipment and delivers to the common carrier with the package or parcel, either personally, or by agent, a writing signed by the consignor personally, stating that the consignor is the owner of the shipment.

(5) **EXEMPTIONS.** (a) Subsections (1) to (4) do not apply to a person who has a valid taxidermist permit and who possesses, transports, causes to be transported, delivers or receives, or offers to deliver or receive, a wild animal carcass in connection with his or her business.

(b) Subsections (1) to (4) do not apply to the possession, transportation, delivery or receipt of farm-raised deer or farm-raised fish.

History: 1985 a. 29; 1991 a. 269, 316; 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 516, 517; Stats. 1997 s. 29.357.

29.361 Transportation of deer. (1) No common carrier may receive for transportation or transport or attempt to transport any deer or carcass except as provided in this section.

(2) Any person may transport a lawfully taken deer if it is properly tagged and registered, except as otherwise provided by rule during the open season for deer and for 3 days thereafter.

(2m) Any person may transport an antlerless deer killed under the authority of his or her hunter's choice, bonus or other deer hunting permit on any highway, as defined s. 340.01 (22), in order to register the deer in the deer management area where the deer was killed or in an adjoining management area.

(3) The place of delivery of any shipment authorized under this section by a resident shall be within the state and by a nonresident shall be either within the state or at his or her residence outside the state.

(4) This section does not apply to a bona fide public zoo.

(5) This section does not apply to a person who has a valid taxidermist permit and who is transporting, attempting to transport or receiving the carcass of a deer in connection with his or her business.

(6) This section does not apply to the transportation of farm-raised deer.

History: 1979 c. 34; 1981 c. 111; 1985 a. 29; 1991 a. 269; 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 248 s. 522; Stats. 1997 s. 29.361; 1997 a. 249 s. 37.

29.364 Transportation of game birds. (1) TRANSPORTATION. No common carrier may receive for transportation or transport or attempt to transport any game bird or carcass of a game bird except as provided in this section.

(2) **RESIDENTS.** Any resident who has all of the required hunting approvals may transport in the resident's personal possession the legal daily bag limit or possession limit of any game birds for

which an open season has been provided to any point within the state.

(3) **NONRESIDENTS.** Any nonresident who has all of the required hunting approvals may transport in the nonresident's personal possession the legal daily bag limit or possession limit of game birds for which an open season has been provided from any point within the state to any point within or without the state.

(4) **MIGRATORY BIRDS.** (a) In this subsection "migratory game bird" means any bird defined as such by the secretary of the interior in the code of federal regulations.

(b) No person may transport any migratory game bird for which open seasons are prescribed, unless the head or one fully feathered wing remains attached to each bird while being transported from the place where taken to the personal residence of the possessor or to a commercial preservation facility.

(5) **EXEMPTION; TAXIDERMISTS.** Subsections (1) to (3) do not apply to a person who has a valid taxidermist permit and who is transporting the carcass of a game bird in connection with his or her business.

History: 1975 c. 360; 1985 a. 29; 1991 a. 316; 1997 a. 248 s. 523; Stats. 1997 s. 29.364.

SUBCHAPTER V

FISHING REGULATION

29.401 Possession of fishing equipment. (1) (a) No person may possess or control at any time any trammel, gill, or hoop net, or any other kind of net, nets, or fish trap that might take, catch or kill fish in the counties of: Adams, Barron, Burnett, Calumet, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Eau Claire, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, Lafayette, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marquette, Monroe, Oneida, Outagamie, Polk, Portage, Price, Richland, Rock, Rusk, Sauk, Sawyer, Shawano, Taylor, Vilas, Walworth, Washburn, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago and Wood except minnow nets and minnow traps, whitefish and cisco nets, dip nets, crab traps and turtle traps as provided in this chapter or by department order.

(b) Nothing in this subsection prohibits the department or its agents from having in possession, using, or causing the use of, any kind of nets as provided under other sections in the statutes, or prohibits the possession or use of nets by contract fishers who are operating under the supervision of the department.

(c) This subsection does not apply to any net or trap used to take, catch or kill farm-raised fish.

(2m) The department may not promulgate or enforce a rule that prohibits persons from possessing barbed hooks while fishing for trout in inland trout waters, as defined in s. 29.191 (4) (a), during the period beginning on January 1 and ending on the Friday immediately preceding the first Saturday in the following May.

History: 1985 a. 332; 1991 a. 316; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 446, 447; Stats. 1997 s. 29.401; 1999 a. 178.

29.404 Fishing shanties on ice, regulation. (1) **PUBLIC NUISANCE; REMOVAL.** Any building, vehicle, tent, fish shanty or similar shelter that is used or left on the ice in violation of any department order or that has fallen through the ice is a public nuisance. The department shall notify the owner, if known. If after the expiration of 10 days after notice is given the owner does not claim the nuisance, the department may destroy or sell the nuisance in the name of the state.

(2) **REIMBURSEMENT FOR DEPARTMENT COSTS.** If the department destroys or sells the building, vehicle, tent, fish shanty or similar shelter that is a public nuisance, the owner shall reimburse the department for all costs associated with the seizure and destruction or sale of the public nuisance. The department shall give the owner written notice containing the amount of costs to be

reimbursed and a statement that the owner must reimburse these costs to the department within 20 days after the notice is given.

(3) **FORFEITURE.** If the owner does not reimburse these costs to the department within 20 days after the notice is given under sub. (2), the owner shall forfeit not more than \$100.

History: 1989 a. 359; 1991 a. 39; 1997 a. 248 ss. 443 to 445; Stats. 1997 s. 29.404.

29.407 Transportation of fish. (1) FROM INLAND WATERS.

(a) No person may transport or cause to be transported, or deliver or receive or offer to deliver or receive for transportation, any game fish taken from inland waters unless the person complies with all applicable requirements under pars. (b) and (c).

(b) All fish that are subject to a minimum size limit and are taken by hook and line may be transported with the head or tail, or both, removed and may be filleted before being transported, but only if the dressed or filleted fish continues to meet the minimum size limit. A dressed fish shall remain in one piece with the skin and scales intact. The skin and scales shall remain on a filleted fish.

(c) A box, package or container of fish transported by common carrier shall contain fish of only one owner.

(2) FROM OUTLYING WATERS. (a) No person may transport or cause to be transported, or deliver or receive or offer to deliver or receive for transportation, any game fish taken from outlying waters unless the person complies with all applicable requirements under pars. (b) to (d).

(b) No green fish of any variety except lawfully taken suckers may be shipped from any port located on outlying waters during the closed season for the fish, except the first 3 days of the closed season.

(c) Pike and pickerel lawfully taken from outlying waters may be transported to points within or without the state without limitation as to quantity; but all shipments may be billed only from a port on outlying waters directly to their destination, and may not be rebilled or reshipped from any other point within the state.

(d) All fish which are subject to a minimum size limit and are taken by hook and line may be transported with the head or tail, or both, removed and may be filleted before being transported, but only if the dressed or filleted fish continues to meet the minimum size limit. A dressed fish shall remain in one piece with the skin and scales intact. The skin and scales shall remain on a filleted fish.

(3) **SHIPMENTS FROM INLAND POINTS.** Any shipment of game fish of any variety originating at any point in this state other than ports located on outlying waters is subject to this section governing the transportation of game fish taken from inland waters.

(4) **INJURIOUS FISH.** No live rough fish except goldfish, dace and suckers may be transported into or within the state without a permit from the department, except any person authorized by a state contract to remove rough fish pursuant to s. 29.421 may transport rough fish taken by the person under the authority of the contract.

(5) **EXEMPTIONS.** (a) This section does not apply to a person who has a valid taxidermist permit and who is transporting fish in connection with the person's business.

(b) This section does not apply to the transportation, delivery, receipt or shipping of farm-raised fish.

History: 1971 c. 266; 1985 a. 29; 1987 a. 49; 1989 a. 56; 1991 a. 316; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 524 to 537; Stats. 1997 s. 29.407.

29.411 Cooperation during a fish census. A person who is fishing shall cooperate with an employee of the department when the employee is involved in taking a fish census. Section 29.971 does not apply to this section.

History: 1997 a. 248 s. 573.

29.414 Erection of barriers to exclude rough fish. The department may erect and maintain or authorize erection and maintenance of a screen or similar barrier in any navigable stream

for the purpose of preventing rough fish or other undesirable fish from invading any part of the stream, if the screen or barrier does not unreasonably interfere with navigation.

History: 1997 a. 248 s. 571.

29.417 Permit to take rough fish. (1) Permission may be granted to any person by the department upon terms and conditions required by the department to take rough fish in the following bays or harbors in Door County: Sturgeon Bay, Little Sturgeon Bay, Riley's Bay, Egg Harbor, Fish Creek Harbor, Eagle Harbor, Bailey's Harbor, Mud Bay, North Bay, Rowley's Bay, and Washington Harbor, Jackson Harbor and Detroit Harbor in Washington Island.

(2) A person having a contract to take rough fish under s. 29.421 or this section may be authorized by the department to erect and maintain a temporary pond in any navigable water pending the sale of the fish, provided that the pond does not unreasonably interfere with navigation or other public rights in the water.

(3) Bays and harbors listed in this section shall have the following description:

(a) That body of water known as Jackson Harbor lying south and west of a line commencing at the most northerly point in section 27, township 34 north, range 30 east, and running in a straight line northwesterly to the most easterly point in the northeast quarter of section 28, same township and range.

(b) That body of water known as Bailey's Harbor lying north of a line commencing at the most southerly point in section 21, township 30 north, range 28 east, and running in a straight line westerly to the south line of section 20, same township and range.

(c) That body of water known as Washington Harbor lying south of a line commencing at the water's edge on the north line of section 26, township 34 north, range 29 east, and running in a straight line easterly to the water's edge on the north line of section 25, same township and range.

(d) That body of water known as Eagle Harbor lying south and east of a line drawn from the most northeast point in section 9, township 31 north, range 27 east, easterly to the water's edge on the north line of section 12, same township and range.

(e) That body of water known as Egg Harbor lying south of a line commencing at the most northeast point in section 26, township 30 north, range 26 east, and running in a straight line east to the north line of section 25, same township and range.

(f) That body of water known as North Bay lying north of a line commencing at the most northeast point in section 35, township 31 north, range 28 east, and running in a straight line to the west line of section 25, same township and range.

(g) That body of water known as Fish Creek Harbor lying south and east of a line commencing at the most northerly point in the southwest quarter of section 29, township 31 north, range 27 east, and running northeasterly in a straight line to the water's edge on north line of said section, township and range.

(h) That body of water known as Detroit Harbor lying north of a line commencing at the most southerly point in section 14, township 33 north, range 29 east, and running in a straight line to the most southerly point in section 18, township 33 north, range 30 east.

(i) That body of water known as Little Sturgeon Bay lying south of a line commencing at the most northeast point in section 35, township 28 north, range 24 east, and running in a northeasterly direction to the most northerly point in section 36, same township and range.

(j) That body of water known as Rowley's Bay lying north of a line commencing at the water's edge on south line of section 26, township 32 north, range 28 east, and running east to the most southerly point in section 32, same township and range.

(k) That body of water known as Riley's Bay lying south of a line commencing at the most northerly point in section 36, township 28 north, range 24 east, and running in a northeasterly direc-

tion to the most northerly point in section 30, township 28 north, range 25 east.

History: 1981 c. 390 s. 252; 1997 a. 248 ss. 81, 83, 85, 681; Stats. 1997 s. 29.417.

29.421 Removal of rough fish. The department may take rough fish by means of seines, nets or other devices, or cause rough fish to be taken, from any of the waters of this state, other than waters in a self-contained fish rearing facility or in a preexisting fish rearing facility that is an artificial body of water. Whenever the department takes rough fish under this section it shall dispose of the fish in any manner that it determines to be appropriate.

History: 1971 c. 266; 1977 c. 418; 1997 a. 27, 237; 1997 a. 248 ss. 676, 677; Stats. 1997 s. 29.421; 1999 a. 32.

29.424 Control of detrimental fish. (1) When the department finds that any species of fish is detrimental to any of the waters of the state it may designate the species of fish and specify the waters in which the species of fish is found to be detrimental. The department may remove or cause to be removed detrimental fish of the species designated from the waters specified.

(2) Subsection (1) does not authorize the department to remove fish from a self-contained fish rearing facility or from a preexisting fish rearing facility that is an artificial body of water unless one or more of the following apply:

(a) The fish are of a species that is not native to this state and the department determines that having the fish in that particular self-contained fish rearing facility or preexisting fish rearing facility poses a risk of being detrimental to the waters of the state.

(b) The department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection has requested that the department of natural resources remove the fish to address a problem affecting fish health.

History: 1975 c. 360; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 678 to 680; Stats. 1997 s. 29.424.

SUBCHAPTER VI

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

29.501 Fur dealers regulated. (1) In this section:

(a) "Dressed fur" means the dressed or tanned skins of any fur-bearing animal, but does not include fur in the manufactured article.

(b) "Fur auctioneer" means a person duly licensed to sell furs of wild-fur-bearing animals of this or other states or foreign countries.

(c) "Fur dresser or dyer" means a person engaged in the business of dressing, dyeing, tanning and otherwise preparing furs to be made into manufactured articles.

(d) "Itinerant fur buyers" means persons other than resident fur dealers who engage in the business of buying, bartering, trading or otherwise obtaining raw furs from trappers or from fur buyers or fur dealers in retail lots for purposes of resale, except those buying furs at a nationally advertised public auction conducted by a regularly licensed fur auctioneer.

(e) "Raw fur" means the undressed skins or pelts of any fur-bearing animal.

(f) "Resident fur dealer, Class A" means persons having an established post or place of business in the state where they carry on the business of buying, bartering, trading and otherwise obtaining raw or dressed furs, to the amount of \$2,000 or more each year.

(g) "Resident fur dealer, Class B" means persons having an established post or place of business in the state where they carry on the business of buying, bartering, trading and otherwise obtaining raw or dressed furs, to the amount of less than \$2,000 each year.

(2) No person may engage in the business of buying, bartering, bargaining, trading or otherwise obtaining raw furs until he or she has a license issued under this section.

(3) Licenses shall be issued, subject to s. 29.024 (2g) and (2r), by the department upon application. The form of application and license shall be prescribed by the department.

(5) Persons who have not had a place of business in the state for at least one year immediately preceding the date of application for such license, shall be issued itinerant fur buyers' licenses only.

(6) Each resident fur dealer, Class A; resident fur dealer, Class B; fur dresser or dyer; itinerant fur dealer or fur auctioneer license shall bear upon its face the date of issuance. The license shall be shown to the department upon request.

(6m) (a) Every person licensed under this section shall keep records of all transactions in the buying, selling, dressing, dyeing or tanning of raw furs by the person. This record shall show the name and address of each person from whom furs were purchased and to whom sold, together with the date of receipt and shipment, and a detailed account as to the number and kinds of raw furs in each shipment received or sold. This record shall be open to the inspection of the department at all reasonable hours. The records shall be kept intact for a period of 2 years after the expiration of any license issued under this section, as to all transactions carried on while the license was effective.

(b) Not less than 10 days before conducting a fur auction, the fur auctioneer shall file with the department evidence of national advertising showing the date and place of the auction.

(c) Within 10 days after conducting any fur auction, the fur auctioneer shall file with the department on forms furnished by it a report of the auction containing the date and place of the auction, the names and addresses of all persons buying furs taken from wild fur-bearing animals, the quantities and kinds of furs bought, and the amounts paid for the furs by each buyer.

(7) All packages of raw furs shipped or transported by any person shall have plainly marked on the outside of the package or shipment the kinds and number of furs in the package or shipment, the license number, and the name of the consignor and the consignee.

(8) No person on the person's own behalf or as an agent for any person may receive for shipment or cause to be received for shipment out of or in the state, any package of fur or furs unless the contents are plainly marked on the outside of the package as to the number and kinds of fur contained in the package, the license number, and the address of the consignor and consignee.

(9) Nothing in this section prohibits any person from buying raw or dressed furs for the purpose of making garments for himself or herself or a member of his or her family, but the person shall apply to the department for a permit to buy the furs.

(10) Any person who violates this section shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than 9 months, or both. Any person violating sub. (6m) shall forfeit not more than \$100.

History: 1975 c. 365; 1983 a. 27; 1991 a. 316; 1997 a. 191, 237; 1997 a. 248 ss. 288 to 290; Stats. 1997 s. 29.501; 1999 a. 32.

29.503 Wholesale fish dealer license. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section, unless the content otherwise requires:

(a) "Canned fish" means fish and seafood products prepared for human consumption commercially, sterilized by heat and preserved in hermetically sealed containers.

(b) "Fish" means any processed or unprocessed fish of those species which are found in the waters of the state as defined in s. 281.01 (18), including parts of fish or fish products. "Fish" does not include minnows produced and sold or purchased as bait.

(c) "Producer of fish" means any person who fishes with or without a crew.

(d) "Seafood" means food sold fresh or frozen and commonly known as oysters, shrimp, lobsters, lobster tails, crabs, scallops, clams and other types of shell fish which are or can be lawfully taken for commercial purposes, but not any canned fish or fish known as lutefisk.

(e) "Wholesale fish dealer" means any person who buys, barter, sells or solicits fish in any manner for himself or herself or

any other person for sale to anyone other than a consumer; but no established retail store or locker plant is a "wholesale fish dealer" solely as the result of the sale of fish to a restaurant, hotel or tavern at no reduction in the retail price charged other retail customers. A producer of fish, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, who sells fish directly to retailers is a wholesale fish dealer. Hotels, meat markets, grocery stores, restaurants and taverns are retailers, except when they sell fish for resale, in which case they are wholesale fish dealers.

(2) LICENSE REQUIRED; EXEMPTION. (a) No person may engage in business as a wholesale fish dealer unless he or she is issued a wholesale fish dealer license by the department.

(b) No producer of fish who holds a commercial fishing license or contract under this chapter shall be required to obtain a license to sell the fish that he or she produces.

(3) ROCK AND LAKE STURGEON. A wholesale fish dealer license does not authorize a person to sell, buy, barter, trade, possess, control or transport rock or lake sturgeon.

(4) TAGGING AND LABELING REQUIREMENTS. (a) *Tag, label or receipt required.* No wholesale fish dealer may sell, buy, barter, trade, possess, control or transport any fish unless the fish are tagged and labeled in accordance with the law of the state or country where they were taken or, if no label or tag is required under the law of that state or country, unless the fish are accompanied by a receipt from the person from whom the fish were purchased or obtained.

(b) *Special tagging requirements for lake trout.* No wholesale fish dealer or producer of fish may sell, buy, barter, trade, possess, control or transport any lake trout unless the lake trout is tagged with a valid, current commercial fish tag issued or authorized by the department or by a governmental agency of another state or country. If a licensed wholesale fish dealer gives the department at least 12 hours' notice of the date, time and location of arrival at the state line of lawfully possessed, untagged lake trout which are intended for importation into this state by the licensed wholesale fish dealer, the department or its representatives shall meet the shipment of lake trout and attach a "foreign lake trout tag" to each fish or seal the shipment with a department seal which may not be removed prior to delivery to the licensed wholesale fish dealer. The department or its representative shall tag the lake trout in a timely and orderly manner, and so as not to create any damage or spoilage to the fish. The tag shall be attached through the gills and mouth of whole lake trout, or in a manner which results in 2 complete fillets joined by the tag. For tagging of other forms of lake trout, the department shall promulgate rules to determine the manner in which the tag shall be attached to or accompany the trout, and the conditions, if any, under which the tag may be separated from the trout.

(c) *Failure to tag or label.* Fish which are not tagged, labeled or accompanied by a receipt showing the fish were taken in another state or country as required under par. (a) or (b) are presumed to have been taken from the waters of this state.

(d) *Package labeling requirements.* No wholesale fish dealer or producer of fish may transport or cause to be transported, or deliver or receive for transportation, any package or box containing any fish unless it is labeled legibly in a manner which discloses the name, address and license number of the consignor which shall be identical to that on the license; the name and address of the consignee; and each kind of fish contained in the package or box. If the shipment of fish is accompanied by an invoice containing the name, address and license number of the consignor, which shall be identical to that on the license; the name, address and license number, if any, of the consignee; the date of shipment from the consignor; the kinds of fish, the pounds of each kind and the description of the fish being shipped; and the signature of the person completing the invoice, the kinds of fish contained may be omitted from the package or box labels. Producers shall only be required to label or provide invoices for packages or boxes of fish being transported by vehicle or boat for purposes of sale. This

paragraph does not apply to a producer of fish on the Mississippi River.

(5) RECORDS AND REPORTS. (a) *Records.* Each wholesale fish dealer shall keep records of all fish purchased or obtained in his or her capacity as a wholesale fish dealer, in the manner required and on forms provided by the department. The record shall include the name, address and fish dealer license number of the purchaser; the name, address and wholesale fish dealer or commercial fishing license number of the person from whom the fish were purchased or obtained; the date of the transaction; the kinds of fish, the pounds of each kind and the description of the fish purchased or obtained; and the signature of the person completing the record.

(b) *Reports.* On or before the 10th day of each month, each wholesale fish dealer shall submit the records for the preceding month to the department. If the records are mailed to the department, the date of the postmark constitutes the date of submission.

(6) INSPECTIONS. (a) *Subjects of inspection.* Fish stored or in the possession of a wholesale fish dealer, records and reports of a wholesale fish dealer and buildings, structures, vehicles, boats, equipment and materials related to a wholesale fish dealer's business are subject to inspection by the department as provided in this subsection.

(b) *Inspection authority; entry; inspection.* For the purpose of enforcing this subsection, a warden or a representative of the department, upon presentation of his or her credentials to a wholesale fish dealer, a person operating a vehicle or boat for a wholesale fish dealer or an employee or person acting on behalf of a wholesale fish dealer, is authorized during any time when business is being conducted on the premises:

1. To enter any building or structure, except a dwelling place, where fish are stored, processed, packed or held, where a wholesale fish dealer's records or reports are kept, where vehicles, boats, equipment or materials used in a wholesale fish dealer's business are located or where activities related to a wholesale fish dealer's business are conducted and to enter any vehicle or boat used to transport or hold fish.

2. To inspect fish stored or in the possession of a wholesale fish dealer, records or reports of a wholesale fish dealer and buildings, structures, vehicles, boats, equipment and materials related to a wholesale fish dealer's business.

(c) *Failure to permit inspection.* No wholesale fish dealer, operator of a vehicle or boat for a wholesale fish dealer or employee or person acting on behalf of a wholesale fish dealer may prohibit entry or prohibit an inspection to be conducted as authorized under this subsection unless a court restrains or enjoins the entry or inspection.

(7) EXEMPTION. This section does not apply to fish produced in a state or municipal fish hatchery or to farm-raised fish.

History: 1975 c. 365; 1979 c. 142; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 29; 1991 a. 316; 1995 a. 227; 1997 a. 27, 191, 237; 1997 a. 248 ss. 291 to 296, 556; Stats. 1997 s. 29.503.

29.506 Taxidermists. (1) DEFINITION. In this section, "taxidermist" means a person who mounts or preserves the carcass of any wild animal for consideration.

(2) PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. No person may engage in business as a taxidermist unless he or she is issued a taxidermist permit subject to s. 29.024 by the department. This subsection does not apply to agents or employees of taxidermists while working under the direct supervision of a taxidermist permit holder.

(3) PERMITS. The department may not issue a taxidermist permit to any person unless that person has a seller's permit issued by the department of revenue and the number of the seller's permit is reported on the application form.

(4) AUTHORIZATION. Subject to this section, a taxidermist permit authorizes the permit holder to possess and transport wild animals or carcasses in connection with his or her business. This authority supersedes, to the extent permitted under this section, restrictions on the possession and transportation of wild animals and carcasses established under this chapter. A taxidermist permit

entitles the permit holder to the same privileges as a Class A fur dealer's license.

(5) PROHIBITION ON COMMINGLING CARCASSES; CARCASS IDENTIFICATION. (a) *Commingling.* No person may commingle, store, possess or transport carcasses of wild animals received in connection with his or her business with carcasses of wild animals received for any other purpose. This paragraph does not require separate refrigeration units for carcasses of wild animals received in connection with a person's business, if properly identified and recorded under par. (b), and carcasses of wild animals received for any other purpose.

(b) *Carcass identification; owner information.* A person who receives the carcass of any wild animal in connection with his or her business as a taxidermist shall attach an identification tag to the carcass and record information concerning the owner of the carcass. The identification tag shall remain with the carcass while it is in the possession or under the control of the taxidermist. Each identification tag shall have an identification number which corresponds with the information record of the owner of the carcass. The information record of the owner shall include the owner's name, address and signature, a description of the carcass and the date the carcass is received by the taxidermist. This paragraph does not apply to salvage or spare parts of any carcass owned by a taxidermist that are used for repair or replacement purposes.

(6) RECORDS. A taxidermist shall maintain records on sales forms, in triplicate, as required by the department. These records shall include information records of the owner as required under sub. (5) (b), records of all other wild animal carcasses received in his or her place of business and records of deliveries and shipments of wild animal carcasses. Records related to the effective period of a taxidermist permit shall be maintained for 2 years following the end of that effective period. This subsection does not apply to salvage or spare parts of any carcass owned by a taxidermist that are used for repair or replacement purposes.

(7) INSPECTIONS. (a) *Departmental authority; limitations.* A warden may enter a taxidermist's place of business for inspection purposes as provided under par. (b) only:

1. Between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.

2. On weekdays, excluding legal holidays.

3. Upon presentation of his or her credentials to the taxidermist or an employee or agent of the taxidermist.

(b) *Items subject to inspection.* All records required under subs. (5) (b) and (6) or related to the taxidermist's business are subject to departmental inspection as provided under par. (a). A taxidermist or an employee or agent of the taxidermist shall cooperate with and exhibit items subject to inspection to a warden or any other agent of the department.

(c) *Report.* If requested, the department shall issue a report concerning any inspection conducted under this subsection.

(7m) TAXIDERMY SCHOOL PERMIT. (a) The department shall issue a taxidermy school permit to a person who applies for the permit; who, on August 15, 1991, holds a valid taxidermist permit issued under this section; and who, on August 15, 1991, operates a taxidermy school approved by the educational approval board under s. 45.54.

(b) A taxidermy school permit authorizes the holder of the permit to purchase muskellunge, bass, bluegill, sunfish, crappie, rock bass or northern pike, or the carcass of these fish, from persons who caught the fish and to resell the fish only to students enrolled in a taxidermy course at the taxidermy school operated by the purchaser. For purposes of this paragraph, a taxidermy course may not include a correspondence course in taxidermy.

(c) A taxidermy school permit issued under this subsection shall limit the number of each species of fish that the operator of the taxidermy school may possess on any given date to the number that the taxidermy school needs for its course of instruction for a period of 2 years beginning on that date.

(d) For the species of fish specified in par. (b), a holder of a taxidermy school permit issued under this subsection shall com-

ply with the tagging requirements under sub. (5) (b) and the recording requirements under sub. (6) and shall allow inspections as authorized under sub. (7).

(8) PENALTIES. Any person who violates this section is subject to the following penalties:

(a) For a first conviction for any violation, a forfeiture of not more than \$25.

(b) For a 2nd or subsequent conviction for any violation within 3 years of any previous violation, a forfeiture of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500.

History: 1985 a. 29; 1991 a. 39; 1995 a. 27 s. 9154 (1); 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 297 to 300; Stats. 1997 s. 29.506; 1999 a. 9.

29.509 Bait dealer license. (1) In this section, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) “Bait” means any species of frog, crayfish or minnow used for fishing purposes.

(b) “Bait dealer, Class A” means any person who buys for resale, barter, gives or sells bait to the amount of \$2,000 or more each year.

(c) “Bait dealer, Class B” means any person who buys or gives for resale, barter, or sells bait to the amount of less than \$2,000 each year.

(2) A bait dealer license may be issued by the department to any resident.

(3) No person may engage in the business of bait dealer unless the person is issued a bait dealer license by the department, except that a child under 16 years of age who is a resident may barter or sell bait to consumers without a license or permit and shall be allowed to have a possession limit of 5,000 of each species of bait, but the child may not make bait sales totaling more than \$500 annually.

(4) Each licensee shall keep records as required by the department of all transactions in the production, buying and selling of bait carried on by the licensee, except that retail sales to consumers need not be recorded. This record shall show the name and address of the person from whom bait was purchased and to whom it was sold, together with the date of each transaction and the value of the bait. This record shall be open to the inspection of the department at all reasonable hours. The record shall be kept intact for a period of 2 years after the expiration of any license issued under this section, as to all transactions carried on while the license was effective.

(5) The department may issue permits for the taking of bait from specified waters and restrict the number of permits that may be issued for any designated body of water. The permits shall be issued in the order of application up to the limit established by the department.

(6) This section does not apply to bait produced in a state or municipal fish hatchery or to bait that is farm-raised fish.

(7) Any person who molests, damages, destroys or takes the bait traps of another, regardless of intent, shall forfeit not more than \$100.

History: 1975 c. 365; 1981 c. 226; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 332 s. 251 (3); 1989 a. 359; 1991 a. 316; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 301 to 307; Stats. 1997 s. 29.509.

29.512 Guide licenses. (1) No person may engage or be employed for any compensation or reward to guide, direct or assist any other person in hunting, fishing or trapping unless the person is issued a guide license by the department subject to s. 29.024. No guide license for hunting or trapping may be issued to or obtained by any person who is not a resident of this state. No guide license may be issued to any person under the age of 18 years. The holder of a guide license shall comply with all of the requirements of this chapter.

(2) Any person violating this section shall forfeit not more than \$100 and upon such conviction the person’s guide license shall be revoked for one year.

History: 1975 c. 365; 1981 c. 390 s. 252; 1983 a. 27; 1991 a. 39; 1997 a. 248 s. 379; Stats. 1997 s. 29.512.

29.514 Outlying water sport trolling licenses. (1) No person may be engaged or be employed for any compensation to guide any other person in sport trolling for trout or salmon in and upon the outlying waters unless the person is issued a sport trolling license by the department subject to s. 29.024. No sport trolling license may be issued to any person under the age of 18 years. The application shall include the name and address of the applicant, the name of the home port from which the applicant will operate, the applicant’s valid U.S. coast guard operator’s license number and other information as required by the department for statistical purposes. The licensee and all persons on board the licensee’s boat shall comply with all of the requirements of this chapter. Boats used by the licensee shall meet minimum U.S. coast guard and this state’s boat licensing and safety requirements.

(2) Each licensee shall keep records of the number of each variety of fish taken under his or her sport trolling license and other information that the department requires, and shall report to the department on forms provided by the department on or before the 10th day of each month on the records for the preceding calendar month. The licensee is responsible for the number of fish taken and shall be held to account for the number.

History: 1973 c. 173; 1975 c. 365; 1977 c. 418; 1981 c. 390 s. 252; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 29; 1997 a. 248 s. 380; Stats. 1997 s. 29.514.

29.516 Fishing with nets and setlines. (1) LICENSE REQUIRED. Nets and setlines may be used for the purpose of taking, catching, or killing fish, subject to the conditions, limitations and restrictions prescribed in this chapter; but no person may set, place or use in any waters of this state any net, trap, snare, set hook, or setline, which is intended to or might take, catch or kill fish of any variety, other than a landing net, dip net, minnow seine or minnow dip net, unless a license authorizing the use of nets, setlines, traps or snares has been issued to the person by the department.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF LICENSED NETS AND SETLINES. The use of licensed nets and setlines is subject to the following conditions:

(a) No apron or other device shall be used in any pound net, which might prevent the escape of small fish through the meshes of the net when it is set or raised.

(b) No net of any kind shall be set so as to shut off more than 50% of any channel or passageway of any stream, or set within 1,000 feet of any other net in the stream.

(c) No licensee may join a net to that of any other licensee.

(d) All nets or set hooks, when set or placed in any waters, shall be marked with a number corresponding to the license number authorizing the use of the nets or set hooks. The method of marking the nets shall be as follows:

1. On drop nets, submarine trap nets and fyke nets, when set below the surface of the water, there shall be a buoy attached to the pot rope, on all gill nets and set hooks there shall be a buoy on each end of the gang, the buoys shall have a staff extending at least 3 feet above the surface of the water, upon the upper end of the staff there shall be a flag at least 10 inches square. Upon the bowl of the buoys there shall be maintained in plain figures the license number authorizing the use of the nets or set hooks.

2. On pound nets and stake fyke nets there shall be maintained at least 3 feet above the surface of the water, or the surface of the ice, when set through the ice, a board or similar material, which shall bear the license number authorizing the use of the nets.

3. On gill nets or set hooks when set through the ice there shall be maintained on each end of the gang a board or similar material which shall bear the license number authorizing the use of the nets or set hooks.

(e) The licensees of licensed nets or setlines used in outlying waters while engaged in the regular process of lifting nets or setlines shall, on their boats, carry the department’s agents to and from their nets or setlines when set and, on demand of the agent, shall raise the nets or setlines for inspection. Any agent may, in the presence or absence of the licensees, at any time, raise any setline or nets, in any waters, with as little damage as may be, for

inspection. If a licensee refuses to carry an agent the license shall be revoked.

(f) No licensed net may be drawn or lifted at any time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise of the following morning, except as otherwise approved by the department or, in the case of an emergency, following notice to the nearest U.S. coast guard station.

(g) Except as provided in s. 29.519 (4m), no fish of any kind shall be taken or retained in any net, when drawn or lifted, other than the kind or kinds expressly authorized to be taken or retained in the net, as provided in this chapter; and except as provided by department order any other kind or kinds of fish coming into or taken in the nets shall be immediately returned, carefully and with as little injury as possible, to the waters from which they were taken.

(3) EXEMPTION. This section does not apply to any net, trap, snare, hook, setline or other device used to take, catch or kill farm-raised fish.

History: 1971 c. 266; 1975 c. 360, 422; 1977 c. 418; 1983 a. 192 ss. 77, 303 (6); 1985 a. 29; 1991 a. 39, 316; 1993 a. 409; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 458, 459; Stats. 1997 s. 29.516.

29.519 Commercial fishing in outlying waters.

(1) LICENSE AUTHORIZED. (a) No person may conduct commercial fishing operations on any of the outlying waters unless the person is issued a commercial fishing license by the department.

(b) The department may limit the number of licenses issued under this section and designate the areas in the outlying waters under the jurisdiction of this state where commercial fishing operations shall be restricted. After giving due consideration to the recommendations made by the commercial fishing boards under sub. (7), the department may establish species harvest limits and promulgate rules to establish formulas for the allocation of the species harvest limits among commercial fishing licensees or for the allotment of individual licensee catch quotas. The department may allocate the harvest limits among commercial fishing licensees. The department may designate the kind, size and amount of gear to be used in the harvest. The limitations on licenses, restricted fishing areas, harvests and gear shall be based on the available harvestable population of fish and in the wise use and conservation of the fish so as to prevent overexploitation.

(c) The department may promulgate rules defining the qualifications of licensees in the reasonable exercise of this authority, giving due consideration to residency, past record including compliance with the reporting requirements of sub. (5), fishing and navigation ability and quantity and quality of equipment possessed. Rules relating to licensing commercial fishers shall be based on criteria provided by the commercial fishing boards under sub. (7).

(d) 1. In this paragraph, “overall length” means the minimum distance between the extreme outside end of the bow and the stern using the nearest whole number of feet.

2. The application for the license shall be made to the department, accompanied by the fee specified in s. 29.563 (7). The application shall state the name, birthdate, description and address of the residence of the applicant, the manner in which he or she proposes to fish, the name or number and overall length of his or her boats, the name of the hailing port from which the boats will operate, and the number and kind of nets or other gear he or she intends to use in connection with commercial fishing and any other information required by the department for statistical purposes. The applicant shall provide an itemized listing of commercial fishing gear and equipment with the current values of those items of commercial fishing equipment, sufficient to meet the investment requirements for licensing as established in rules promulgated under this section.

(e) No outlying waters commercial fishing license may be issued to a person under the age of 18 years.

(2) RESIDENCY; TRANSFERS; CATCH FEES. (a) *Nonresident defined.* In this subsection, “nonresident” includes any individual

who is not a resident, any individual applying for a license for use of nets on a boat registered or of record at a port outside of the state, or any partnership, association, corporation or limited liability company any of whose stock, boats, nets and fishing equipment has been owned by a nonresident at any time during the 2 years immediately prior to the application for a license.

(d) *Transfer of license.* The department may, upon application, permit the transfer of a license to any similar boat during the time a licensed boat is disabled or undergoing repairs or upon the sale of a licensed boat. The department shall promulgate rules governing the transfer of commercial fishing licenses between individuals equally qualified to hold the licenses and to members of a licensee’s immediate family provided the rules assure the wise use and conservation of the fish resources being harvested under the license. The rules shall relate only to those waters in which the number of licenses is limited. The commercial fishing boards, under sub. (7), shall approve or deny transfers of commercial fishing licenses in accordance with the rules promulgated under this section. For purposes of s. 29.024 (2g) and (2r), a transfer of a license under this section shall be considered an issuance of a license to the transferee.

(f) *Licensed boats.* Any licensed boat used by a resident licensee shall be from a port of record in this state, its hailing port shall be a port in this state, and it shall be a registered or documented boat of this state. Any licensed boat used by a nonresident licensee shall be a registered or documented boat of the state of residency.

(fm) *Attending boats.* Each licensed boat in excess of 25 feet in overall length may be accompanied by and work with one attending boat without an additional license fee for the attending boat. Any attending boat that is a motorboat under s. 30.50 (2) shall be a registered boat. An attending boat shall bear the name, if any, of the licensed boat and may be used only for attending the licensed boat.

(g) *Reciprocity.* 1. Except as provided under subd. 2., the department may not issue commercial fishing licenses to nonresidents of a particular state in a number which exceeds the number of commercial fishing licenses that that particular state issues to residents of this state.

2. The reciprocity limitation on the issuance of commercial fishing licenses to nonresidents under subd. 1. does not apply to a nonresident who held a commercial fishing license on or before July 1, 1982, or to a nonresident to whom such a commercial fishing license is or was transferred by a member of his or her immediate family if that license was renewed for at least 5 consecutive years by the nonresident or a member of his or her immediate family and subject to compliance with criteria and approvals required under this section.

(h) *Catch fee.* The department may require a catch fee which shall be equivalent to the department’s direct costs of providing fish for harvest, for species of fish designated by department order, as further consideration for obtaining the license. The fees shall be charged only for those species of fish whose populations are sustained or supplemented through stocking and only for those fish caught by the licensee. All the fees shall be used exclusively to pay for the stocking, including purchase or propagation, of the fish.

(4) CREW LICENSES. (a) Any commercial fishing licensee may use licensed crew members when fishing with or without a boat. The number of crew members engaged under a single license may not exceed 4 when fishing with nets under the ice. The department, upon proper application for crew licenses, may issue with each commercial fishing license no more than 4 crew licenses for the specific purpose of fishing with nets under the ice and the number indicated on the application for the purpose of fishing in open water. Each crew license shall bear the number of the commercial fishing license, the purpose for which intended, the year for which issued and the name of the crew member to whom the crew license is issued. The crew license permits a person to engage in commer-

cial fishing only as a member of a crew of a commercial fisher licensed under sub. (1).

(b) Each member of a crew engaged in the setting, lifting or pulling of nets or other devices set under authority of a commercial fishing license shall carry the crew license on his or her person while so engaged and upon demand of any warden shall exhibit the license. Persons using minnow seines and dip nets used for taking smelt and minnows are exempt from this subsection.

(c) In case of illness or unavailability for good cause of a licensed crew member, an unlicensed person may work on a commercial fishing operation for a period not to exceed 48 hours under a temporary crew identification card, after which time he or she must obtain a crew license to engage in commercial fishing operations. Temporary crew identification cards shall be issued by the department to commercial fishing licensees for use as provided in this paragraph. Prior to use, the commercial licensee shall indicate on the temporary crew identification card the license number and name of the commercial fisher for whom the crew member will be working, the time and date the crew member commences work under the card and the crew member's name, address, description and his or her signature. The card shall be presented, upon request, to a warden and must be in the possession of the crew member at all times while engaged in commercial fishing operations. The commercial fisher issuing the temporary crew identification card to an unlicensed person shall submit the card to the department with the commercial catch report submitted for the period in which work conducted under the card was performed.

(d) The commercial fishing licensee is responsible for all acts of crew members conducting commercial fishing activities for the licensee. A commercial fishing licensee may be charged with and convicted of a violation committed by his or her crew member while the crew member is conducting commercial fishing activities for the licensee. Upon revocation of a commercial fishing license, all crew member licenses issued under that license are invalid, and no person may be issued a temporary crew identification card under that license.

(4g) PROHIBITION AGAINST OPERATING FISH FARMS. No person who holds a commercial fishing or crew license issued under this section may operate a fish farm that contains a species of fish that the holder of the license is authorized to catch under this section.

(4m) FISHING FOR CERTAIN SPECIES OF FISH IN LAKE MICHIGAN AND GREEN BAY. (a) In this subsection, "incidental catch" means species of fish inadvertently caught while a commercial fisher licensed under sub. (1) is fishing by trawl for other species of fish.

(b) An incidental catch of smelt, chub or alewife from the waters of Green Bay or Lake Michigan may be brought to shore for the purpose of sorting or sale.

(c) A commercial fisher licensed under sub. (1) may fish by trawl for the total allowable commercial harvest of smelt, as set by rule by the department, on the waters of Green Bay at any time during the period beginning one hour after sunset and ending 3 hours after sunrise if all of the following apply:

1. The smelt will be used or sold for human consumption.
2. The fishing occurs in the areas and during the seasons established by the department for the fishing of smelt.

(e) The department shall establish by rule a harvest limit for alewife on the waters of Green Bay and Lake Michigan.

(5) RECORDS AND REPORTS. (a) *Records and reports.* Each commercial fishing licensee shall maintain records and provide reports as required by the department by rule.

(b) *Fishing records.* The licensee shall keep a complete, legible and accurate record of the licensee's daily fishing activities, in the manner required and on forms provided by the department. The record shall include the complete name, address and commercial fishing license number of the licensee; the name and number of the boat fished from; the location fished; the month and year the record is being kept for; the date of each day's fishing activity; the kind and amount of commercial fishing gear used; the kind of fish

caught and the number of pounds of each kind of fish caught; and the signature of the licensee.

(c) *Catch disposition records.* The licensee shall keep a complete, legible and accurate record of the disposition of landed catch, in the manner required and on forms provided by the department. The record shall include the complete name, address and commercial fishing license number of the licensee; for each wholesale sale, the complete name, address and wholesale fish dealer license number, if any, of the buyer and the kinds of fish sold, the number of pounds of each kind and the description of the fish sold and the date of the transaction; for direct retail sales, the kinds of fish sold and the total pounds of each kind; and the signature of the licensee. In this paragraph, "landed catch" means those fish or fish parts caught in commercial fishing operations and brought to shore to sell or otherwise utilize.

(d) *Reports.* On or before the 10th day of each month, each commercial fishing licensee shall submit the reports required under this subsection for the preceding month to the department. If the reports are mailed to the department, the date of the postmark constitutes the date of filing.

(6) INSPECTION. For purposes of enforcement of this section, wardens or department employees duly authorized and designated by the secretary, upon presenting appropriate credentials to the licensee or agent in charge, are authorized:

(a) To enter any building or structure, excluding a dwelling place, in which nets or fish are stored, processed, packed or held, or to enter any boat or vehicle being used to transport nets or fish when the owner or agent in charge is present or upon 8 hours' notice at other times.

(b) To inspect buildings, structures, boats or vehicles, all pertinent equipment including nets used or stored in the places to be inspected and any fish stored, processed, packed or held in the places to be inspected.

(6m) INTERFERENCE WITH INSPECTIONS. No licensee, licensed crew member, operator of a vehicle or boat for the licensee or an employee acting on behalf of the licensee may prohibit entry or prohibit an inspection to be conducted as authorized under sub. (6) unless a court restrains or enjoins the entry or inspection.

(7) COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARDS. The Lake Superior and Lake Michigan commercial fishing boards established under s. 15.345 (2) and (3) shall review and consider applications for a transfer of license under this section and shall approve or deny applications on the basis of rules promulgated by the department. The boards shall recommend to the department species harvest limits and formulas for the allotment of individual licensee catch quotas when the department establishes species harvest limits for allocation among licensees. The boards shall assist the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive licensees. The criteria established for identifying inactive licensees shall be the basis for rules governing the issuance of licenses. The boards may also advise the department on all other commercial fishing matters relating to Lake Michigan and Lake Superior.

History: 1975 c. 94 s. 91 (9); 1975 c. 199, 317; 1977 c. 29, 418; 1979 c. 32 s. 92 (1); 1979 c. 154, 221; 1983 a. 25; 1983 a. 27 s. 2202 (38); 1985 a. 29; 1985 a. 332 s. 251 (1), (3); 1991 a. 39; 1993 a. 112; 1997 a. 27, 189, 191, 237; 1997 a. 248 ss. 461 to 475; Stats. 1997 s. 29.519; 1999 a. 32.

The warrantless search of a fisher's truck by a state conservation wardens under sub. (6) was presumptively reasonable. *State v. Erickson*, 101 Wis. 2d 224, 303 N.W.2d 850 (Ct. App. 1981).

An employee was improperly charged with a license violation under sub. (1) since the burden to obtain licenses for employees is on the employer. *State v. Filipczak*, 132 Wis. 2d 208, 390 N.W.2d 110 (Ct. App. 1986).

The relationship between Indian fishing rights and commercial fishing quotas is discussed. 68 Atty. Gen. 416.

29.522 Description of nets; use of. (1) ENTRAPPING NETS. (a) *Fyke net.* A fyke net is a composite net consisting of the following parts:

1. One net of a general hoop or circular-like structure commonly called a crib or pot with numbers of hoops holding, enclosing or enclosing net webbing.

2. One or more small funnel-shaped nets commonly called tunnels with a large opening at one end and a small opening or throat at the other end through which the fish can pass from the outer part of the net into the crib or pot. This tunnel or these tunnels are attached to the inside of the crib or pot.

3. Two fence-like nets called wings or hearts attached to and extending obliquely outward from each side of the mouth of the net proper.

4. One fence-like net called a leader running from the center of the tunnel outward between the wings in a straight or angular line away from the net proper.

(b) *Drop net*. A drop net is a composite net consisting of the following parts:

1. One net of a general hoop or circular-like structure called a crib or pot with numbers of hoops holding, encasing or enclosing net webbing.

2. One or more small funnel-shaped nets commonly called tunnels with a large opening at one end and a small opening or throat at the other through which the fish can pass from the outer part of the net into the crib or pot. This tunnel or these tunnels are attached to the inside of the crib or pot.

3. One funnel- or hood-shaped net called a tunnel sloping upward and outward from the pot or crib.

4. Two fence-like nets called wings or hearts attached to and extending obliquely outward from each end of the tunnel.

5. One fence-like net called a leader running from the center of the tunnel outward between the wings in a straight or angular line away from the net proper.

(c) *Short tunnel pound net*. A short tunnel pound net is a composite net consisting of the following parts:

1. One boxlike receptacle closed at the bottom and sides and open at the top in which the fish are finally caught or impounded and variously known as a pound, pot or crib, but generally and commonly known in Wisconsin as a pot.

2. Two fence-like nets called hearts set one on each side of the tunnel mouth and used to form a preliminary enclosure resembling a heart in shape with no cover on the top or bottom.

3. One or more funnel-shaped nets commonly called a tunnel or tunnels with a large opening at one end and a small opening or throat at the other through which the fish can pass from the hearts into the pot.

4. One fence-like net called a leader running from the opening in the hearts in a straight or angular line away from the net proper.

5. All pound nets licensed or operated under this section must have their tunnels located and fastened entirely on the inside of the pot of the same, forming a net that is commonly known and called a short tunnel pound net.

(2) **ENTANGLING NETS.** (a) *Trammel net*. A trammel net is made of 3 sheets of net webbing, one of them of comparatively small mesh and of fine twine being hung between 2 sheets of net webbing of much larger mesh and heavier twine. This net is equipped at the top and bottom with lead or maitre cord, line, or rope to which at the top are attached floats and at the bottom, sinkers. The inner web of this net is of considerably greater fullness than the outside web.

(b) *Gill net*. A gill net is a net designed to entangle fish and made of a single web of fine thread hung and fitted at the top and bottom with lead or maitre cord, line, or rope to which are attached at the top, floats, and at the bottom, sinkers.

(3) **DRAG NETS; SEINE.** A seine is a net made of a circular, square or long webbing of coarse twine hung very full and fitted at the top and bottom with lead or maitre cord, line or rope. To such lines at the top are attached floats, and at the bottom, sinkers. This net is hung with such fullness that it creates or forms a kind

of a bag near the center of the net which holds or entraps the fish while the net is being drawn through the waters.

History: 1977 c. 418; 1997 a. 248 s. 477; Stats. 1997 s. 29.522; 1999 a. 83.

29.523 Net licenses, Mississippi and St. Croix rivers.

(1) Licenses which authorize the use of nets in the Mississippi River and in that part of the St. Croix River downstream from the dam at St. Croix Falls shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to a resident who applies for a license. This subsection, as applicable to the St. Croix River, is not effective unless Minnesota has in effect similar legislation.

(2) Each net license authorizes the use of one or more of the following nets only:

- (a) Seine nets.
- (b) Gill nets.
- (c) Bait nets used without leads.
- (d) Buffalo nets.
- (e) Frame nets.

(4) (a) Except when lifting or setting a gill net, no person may use a seine, gill, bait, buffalo or frame net in the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers unless the net has the required number of tags stamped to designate the kind of net and number of the net license covering it securely fastened to it.

(b) The required number of tags is as follows:

1. For a seine net, one tag for each 500 lineal feet, or fraction thereof.
2. For a gill net, one tag for each 2,000 lineal feet, or fraction thereof.
3. For a bait, buffalo or frame net, one tag for each net.

(c) The department shall issue net tags to the licensee at the time of issuing the net license.

(5) Each licensee shall keep a strict record and account as to each variety of fish and the number of pounds of each variety that are taken by the licensee in gear licensed to the licensee and such other information as the department requires; and shall report thereon to the department on or before the 10th day of each month during the license period.

(6) No person who holds a net license may operate a fish farm that contains a variety of fish that the holder of the license is authorized to catch under this section.

History: 1975 c. 360; 1983 a. 27, 192; 1991 a. 316; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 478 to 481; Stats. 1997 s. 29.523.

29.526 Slat net fishing in the Mississippi River. (1) A slat net license authorizing the taking of commercial fish through the use of slat nets in that part of the Mississippi River over which this state has jurisdiction between the Minnesota-Iowa boundary line extended and the Wisconsin-Illinois boundary line extended shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any resident who applies for this license.

(2) A person who is issued a slat net license or a crew may operate not to exceed 50 properly tagged slat nets.

(3) No person may use a slat net unless it is properly tagged. In order to be properly tagged a slat net is required to have attached to it a tag stamped to designate the kind of net and the number of the slat net license. Slat net tags are required to remain attached to the nets until replaced by renewal tags.

(4) No slat net may be set within 100 feet of any muskrat or beaver house. Any slat net found in any waters during the closed season for the use of slat nets and any slat net found on the Wisconsin banks or shores without a slat net tag and showing evidence of being used in the previous 5 months shall be seized and held subject to the order of the court or judge under s. 29.931 (2).

(5) A sufficient supply of slat net tags shall be furnished by the department to persons issuing approvals under this section.

(6) No person who holds a slat net license may operate a fish farm that contains a species of fish that the holder of the license is authorized to catch under this section.

History: 1971 c. 266; 1983 a. 27 ss. 793 to 795; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 482 to 488; Stats. 1997 s. 29.526.

29.529 Trammel net fishing in the Mississippi River.

(1) The department may issue a trammel net license to any resident who applies for this license.

(2) This license authorizes the use of trammel nets in that part of the Mississippi River over which this state has jurisdiction.

(3) No person may use a trammel net which exceeds 300 feet and no person may use a trammel net unless it is properly tagged. In order to be properly tagged, a trammel net is required to have attached to it a tag stamped to designate the kind of net and the number of the trammel net license. Trammel net tags are required to remain attached to the nets until replaced by renewal tags.

(4) No trammel net may be set within 100 feet of any muskrat or beaver house. Any trammel net found in any waters during the closed season for the use of trammel nets and any trammel nets found on the Wisconsin banks or shores without a trammel net tag and showing evidence of being used in the previous 5 months shall be seized and held subject to the order of the court or judge under s. 29.931 (2).

(5) No person who holds a trammel net license issued under this section may operate a fish farm that contains a species of fish that the holder of the license is authorized to catch under this section.

History: 1983 a. 27 s. 795; 1983 a. 192; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 489, 490; Stats. 1997 s. 29.529.

29.531 Set or bank pole licenses. (1) A set or bank pole license authorizing the use of not to exceed 5 set or bank poles for taking, catching or killing fish in the inland waters of the state where the use of setlines is permitted shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any resident who applies for the license.

(2) No set or bank pole may be used unless there is securely attached to the pole a tag stamped with the number of the license. Tags shall be furnished by the department to the licensee at the time of issuing the license.

(3) For the purposes of this section a set or bank pole is defined as a pole equipped with one line and not to exceed 2 hooks of a size not smaller than 3–0 which pole is used for fishing from the banks of lakes or rivers and may be operated in the same manner as a setline.

(4) No person who holds a set or bank pole license may operate a fish farm that contains a species of fish that the holder of the license is authorized to catch under this section.

History: 1983 a. 27; 1983 a. 192 s. 303 (6); 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 491 to 494; Stats. 1997 s. 29.531.

29.533 Setline licenses; inland waters. (1) A setline license authorizing the use of setlines and hooks in inland waters in the manner determined by the department for taking, catching or killing fish shall be issued subject to s. 29.024 by the department to any resident applying for this license.

(3) (a) No person may operate any setline unless he or she has a setline license. No person may use a setline unless it is properly tagged. In order to be properly tagged a setline is required to be securely attached to a buoy or stake at one end, the buoy or stake is required to have attached to it a tag stamped to designate the serial number of the setline license covering it and the buoy or stake is required to be placed and the tag attached in a manner so the tag is visible above the surface of the water.

(b) The department shall issue setline tags to the licensee at the time of issuing the setline license.

(4) All fishers licensed under this section shall file such reports on the amounts and kinds of fish taken as may be requested by the department.

(5) No person who holds a setline license issued under this section may operate a fish farm that contains a kind of fish that the holder of the license is authorized to catch under this section.

History: 1977 c. 29; 1983 a. 27; 1983 a. 192 s. 303 (6); 1985 a. 332; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 495 to 500; Stats. 1997 s. 29.533.

29.537 Clams, clamming and commercial clamming.

(1) **PURPOSE.** The purpose of this section is to regulate the taking of clams in order to conserve and maintain their supply, to require licensing of persons engaged in commercial clamming and to protect those clam species which are endangered, threatened or rare.

(2) **DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

(a) “Assistant clam buyer” means any natural person who engages in clam buying on behalf of a clam buyer.

(b) “Clam” means any freshwater mussel, shell, valve or part of any shell, or meat of a freshwater mussel found in inland or outlying waters, but does not include meat after it has been processed for human or animal consumption and does not include bait, pearls, shells and parts of shells which have been mounted for display or fashioned into jewelry or items of apparel.

(c) “Clam buyer” means any person who engages in clam buying or who employs or authorizes an assistant clam buyer to do so on the person’s behalf.

(d) “Clam buying” means buying, bartering or obtaining clams from commercial clam shellers or others for resale as clams.

(e) “Clam helper” means any natural person who engages in clam helping.

(f) “Clam helping” means assisting a commercial clam sheller in activities related to commercial clam shelling or assisting a clam buyer in activities relating to clam buying but does not include buying, bartering or obtaining clams from commercial clam shellers or others for resale as clams.

(g) “Clamming” means the taking, killing, collecting or removing of clams from inland or outlying waters or the beds of inland or outlying waters and the incidental killing of clams in the search for pearls but does not include commercial clam shelling.

(h) “Commercial clamming” means commercial clam shelling, clam buying, clam helping and related activities.

(i) “Commercial clam sheller” means any natural person who engages in commercial clam shelling.

(j) “Commercial clam shelling” means the taking, killing, collecting or removing of more than 50 pounds of clams per day from inland or outlying waters or the beds of inland or outlying waters and the incidental killing of more than 50 pounds of clams per day in the search for pearls.

(3) **LICENSE OR PERMIT REQUIRED.** (a) No person may engage in commercial clam shelling unless the person is a resident and at least one of the following applies:

1. The person is a natural person and has been issued a commercial clam sheller license by the department.

2. The person is a licensed clam helper engaged in commercial clam shelling while aboard a boat with the licensed commercial clam sheller whom the clam helper is assisting.

3. The person has not attained the age of 16 years, and the value of the clams taken, killed, collected or removed by that person does not exceed \$1,000 per year. The department may, by rule, require persons under this subdivision to obtain a commercial clam shelling permit, at no charge, with the requirements for the permit to be determined by the department by rule.

(b) No person may engage in clam helping unless the person is a resident and a natural person and has been issued a clam helper license by the department.

(c) 1. No natural person may engage in clam buying unless he or she is a resident and has been issued by the department a clam buyer license or an assistant clam buyer license.

2. No corporation, partnership or other business association may engage in clam buying unless it has been organized under the

laws of this state and has been issued by the department a clam buyer license.

(d) The department may limit the number of licenses and permits issued under this section.

(4) ASSISTANT CLAM BUYERS. (a) A licensed clam buyer may employ or authorize assistant clam buyers to buy clams. Upon proper application, the department shall issue no more than 10 assistant clam buyer licenses with a clam buyer license. Each assistant clam buyer license shall have printed on it the number of the clam buyer license for which it is issued.

(b) A natural person may be issued an assistant clam buyer license for each licensed clam buyer who employs or authorizes the natural person to buy clams.

(c) A licensed clam buyer is responsible for all acts relating to clamming performed by the assistant clam buyers engaged in clam buying activities for the clam buyer. A clam buyer may be charged with and penalized for a violation of this section committed by the assistant clam buyer while the assistant clam buyer is engaged in clam buying activities for the clam buyer.

(d) Upon revocation of a clam buyer license, all assistant clam buyer licenses issued under the clam buyer license shall also be revoked.

(5) CLAM HELPERS. (a) A licensed commercial clam sheller or a licensed clam buyer may employ or authorize a clam helper to assist him or her in activities related to commercial clam shelling or clam buying, but no clam helper may buy, barter or obtain clams from commercial clam shellers or others for resale as clams. Upon proper application, the department shall issue no more than 10 clam helper licenses with each commercial clam sheller license or with each clam buyer license. Each clam helper license shall have printed on it the number of the commercial clam sheller license or clam buyer license for which it is issued.

(b) A natural person may be issued a clam helper license for each licensed commercial clam sheller or licensed clam buyer who employs or authorizes the natural person to engage in clam helping.

(c) A licensed commercial clam sheller or licensed clam buyer is responsible for all acts relating to clamming performed by the clam helpers engaged in clam helping for the commercial clam sheller or clam buyer. A commercial clam sheller or clam buyer may be charged with and penalized for a violation of this section committed by the clam helper while the clam helper is engaged in clam helping for the commercial clam sheller or clam buyer.

(d) Upon revocation of a commercial clam sheller license or clam buyer license, all clam helper licenses issued under the commercial clam sheller license or the clam buyer license shall also be revoked.

(6) INSPECTION; ACCESS TO RECORDS. (a) Except as provided in par. (d), for purposes of enforcement of this section, wardens or department employees authorized and designated by the secretary, upon presenting appropriate credentials to the licensee or agent in charge, are authorized to do all of the following:

1. Enter any place, building or structure, excluding a dwelling place, in which clams or clamming equipment are stored, processed, packed or held and enter any boat or vehicle being used to transport clams or clamming equipment when the licensee or agent in charge is present or upon 8 hours' notice at other times.

2. Inspect places, buildings, structures, boats or vehicles, all pertinent equipment used or stored in the places to be inspected and any clams stored, processed, packed or held in the places to be inspected.

(b) No licensee, operator of a vehicle or boat for the licensee, or employee acting on behalf of the licensee may prohibit entry or prohibit an inspection from being conducted as authorized under par. (a).

(c) The department may examine any records relating to clamming or to commercial clamming.

(d) The department may not conduct an inspection or examine a person's records under this section if such action has been lawfully enjoined by a court order.

(7) POSSESSION, TRANSPORTATION AND SALE. No person may possess or transport more than 50 pounds of clams or sell or barter any clams unless at least one of the following applies:

(a) The person has been issued a commercial clam sheller, clam helper, clam buyer or assistant clam buyer license by the department or the person is exempt under sub. (3) (a) 3., and the clams are of a species open to commercial clam shelling and are of the minimum size or larger for commercial clam shelling.

(b) The person demonstrates that the clams are being transported through the state in interstate commerce by a reasonably direct route.

(8) RULES. The department may promulgate rules governing clamming and the clamming practices of commercial clam shellers, clam helpers, clam buyers and assistant clam buyers and other related matters, including but not limited to all of the following:

(a) Open and closed seasons and size and possession limits for different clam species.

(b) The methods of clamming and commercial clam shelling.

(c) Equipment specifications and requirements.

(d) Record-keeping and reporting requirements.

(e) Waters and portions of waters open and closed to clamming or commercial clam shelling.

(f) Transportation, possession, purchase, sale and barter of clams.

(g) Issuance and duration of permits for commercial clam shellers who are exempt under sub. (3) (a) 3. from the license requirement.

(h) Harvest limits, allocating the harvest limits among the commercial clam shellers and criteria for allocation.

(9) CONFIDENTIALITY. Upon request in writing by a person who is required by department rule to keep a record or submit a report, the department shall keep confidential any information on the record or report relating to the value or weight of clams bought, sold or bartered by the person or relating to the specific location where the clams were taken, killed, collected or removed, except that the information may be disclosed in statistical summaries or reports which do not identify the person by name or license number and in any enforcement action under s. 29.971 (1m).

History: 1985 a. 289, 332; 1987 a. 399; 1989 a. 336; 1993 a. 213; 1997 a. 248 s. 501; Stats. 1997 s. 29.537.

All illegal clamming violations are punishable by forfeiture under s. 29.99 (1m) (a) (now 29.971 (1m) (a)) except violations of the possession provisions of this section. *State v. Ahrling*, 191 Wis. 2d 398, 528 N.W.2d 431 (1995).

29.539 Sale of game or fish. (1) (a) Except as otherwise expressly provided under this chapter, no person may sell, buy, barter or trade, or offer to sell, buy, barter or trade or have in possession or under control for the purpose of sale, barter or trade any of the following:

1. Deer, bear, squirrel, game bird, game fish or the carcass of any of these wild animals at any time.

2. Any other wild animal or its carcass during the closed season for that wild animal.

(b) This subsection applies whether the wild animals listed under par. (a) were lawfully or unlawfully taken within or without the state.

(1m) Subsection (1) does not apply to farm-raised deer or farm-raised fish.

(2) No fish taken by hook and line from outlying waters, except rough fish, may be sold, bartered or traded in any manner.

(3) The eggs from trout and salmon that are not farm-raised fish and that are lawfully taken and possessed under this chapter are exempted from this section if removed from the fish. The whole fish shall be taken to the buyer of the eggs and the eggs

removed in the presence of the buyer. The fish carcass shall be legally disposed of.

(4) The tails and skin of any squirrel lawfully killed, when severed from the rest of the carcass are exempted from this section.

(5) (a) The hide of any bear which is lawfully killed is exempt from sub. (1) if the hide includes the claws, head and teeth of the bear.

(b) No person may sell, buy, barter or trade or offer to sell, buy, barter or trade or possess or control for the purpose of sale or barter any bear claws or bear teeth which are not part of a bear hide.

(6) The sale of a species of fish specified under s. 29.506 (7m) (b) or of the carcass of any of these fish is exempt under this section if the sale is authorized by a permit issued under s. 29.506 (7m).

History: 1973 c. 315, 333; 1975 c. 360; 1977 c. 418; 1985 a. 29, 272; 1987 a. 27, 42, 114; 1991 a. 39, 269; 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 539 to 545; Stats. 1997 s. 29.539.

29.541 Serving of game to guests. (1) PROHIBITION. (a) No innkeeper, manager or steward of any restaurant, club, hotel, boarding house, tavern, logging camp or mining camp may sell, barter, serve or give, or cause to be sold, bartered, served or given, to its guests or boarders any of the following:

1. The meat of any deer, bear, squirrel, game bird or game fish taken from inland waters at any time.

2. The meat of any wild animal not listed in subd. 1., during the closed season for the wild animal, whether the meat is of a wild animal lawfully or unlawfully taken within or without the state.

(b) The department may issue permits authorizing the serving of lawfully taken and possessed wild animals at any time.

(2) **FREE LUNCH.** The giving, offering, or affording opportunity to take free lunch in any of the places named in sub. (1) is embraced within the prohibitions of sub. (1).

(3) **EXEMPTION.** This section does not apply to the meat from farm-raised deer or from farm-raised fish.

History: 1975 c. 360; 1991 a. 269; 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 546 to 553; Stats. 1997 s. 29.541.

SUBCHAPTER VII

APPROVAL FEES AND EFFECTIVE PERIODS

29.553 Processing fee. (1) Except as provided in sub. (3), if the department issues any of the following approvals, a nonrefundable processing fee, in addition to any other fee imposed under s. 29.563, shall be collected for each approval:

- (a) Hunter's choice deer hunting permit.
- (am) Bonus deer hunting permit.
- (b) Bobcat hunting and trapping permit.
- (c) Otter trapping permit.
- (d) Fisher trapping permit.
- (e) Canada goose hunting permit.
- (f) Wild turkey hunting license.
- (g) Sharp-tailed grouse hunting permit.
- (h) Class A bear license.
- (i) Sturgeon fishing permit.

(2) If a person applies jointly for a hunter's choice deer hunting permit and a bonus deer hunting permit, the person shall pay a single processing fee. A person who applies for a bonus deer hunting permit is exempt from paying an additional processing fee if the person has already applied for a hunter's choice deer hunting permit for the same season. If the department authorizes the issuing of more than one bonus deer hunting permit to a person in a single season under s. 29.181 (2) or (2m), the person is exempt from paying an additional processing fee for an application for the 2nd or subsequent bonus deer hunting permit.

(3) The department may waive the processing fee for the approvals specified in sub. (1) (a), (am) and (c) to (g) for persons

who apply for or are holders of resident conservation patron licenses and nonresident conservation patron licenses.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 143 to 149.

29.556 Handling fee. (1b) In this section:

(a) "In-person credit transaction costs" means the costs associated with issuing approvals that are applied for and issued in person and that are paid for by using a credit card.

(b) "Long-distance handling costs" means the costs associated with paying for approvals that are requested by mail, telephone or electronic means and includes credit transaction fees, mailing costs and personnel costs that are necessary to process a credit transaction.

(1m) In addition to any other fee imposed under s. 29.563, the department may collect a handling fee to cover long-distance handling costs and in-person credit transaction costs incurred in issuing approvals.

(2) (a) If the department collects a handling fee under sub. (1m), it shall promulgate rules to do all of the following:

- 1. Designate the approvals to which the fee applies.
- 2. Establish the amount of the fee.

(b) 1. The department may collect long-distance handling costs and in-person credit transaction costs for the approvals that the department itself issues.

2. The department may allow a person with whom it has contracted under s. 29.024 (6) (a) 4. to collect handling fees that cover long-distance handling costs. The department may allow the person to retain all or a portion of each handling fee.

3. The department may allow an agent who is appointed under s. 29.024 (6) (a) 2. or 3. to collect handling fees that cover in-person credit transaction costs. The department may allow the agent to retain all or a portion of each handling fee.

(c) A handling fee may not be more than the amounts necessary to cover the long-distance handling costs or the in-person credit transaction costs of issuing the approvals.

(3) Any fees collected under this section by the department shall be credited to the appropriation account under s. 20.370 (9) (hu).

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 150, 151; 1999 a. 9.

29.559 Issuing fee. (1) COLLECTION OF ISSUING FEE. Any person, including the department, who issues any license or stamp under this chapter shall collect, in addition to the statutory license or stamp fee, an issuing fee for each license and each stamp the person issued. A person appointed under s. 29.024 (6) (a) 2., 3. or 4. may retain 50 cents of each issuing fee for each license and 15 cents for each issuing fee of each stamp to compensate for services in issuing the license or stamp.

(1m) **COLLECTION OF ISSUING FEE FOR CERTAIN APPROVAL APPLICATIONS.** A person authorized to distribute an application under s. 29.553 shall collect, in addition to the processing fee, an issuing fee for each application.

(1r) **COLLECTION OF ISSUING FEE FOR BONUS DEER HUNTING PERMITS.** (a) Any person, including the department, who issues a bonus deer hunting permit shall collect, in addition to the statutory permit fee, an issuing fee for each permit. A person appointed under s. 29.024 (6) (a) 2., 3. or 4. may retain 50 cents of each issuing fee for each permit to compensate for services in issuing the permit.

(b) The issuing fees received by the department for bonus deer hunting permits under this section shall be credited to the appropriation account under s. 20.370 (5) (fq).

(2) **DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.** An issuing fee collected by any employee of the department shall be remitted to the department together with the statutory approval fee.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 152 to 156; 1999 a. 9.

29.561 Back tag number reservation fee. (1) COLLECTION OF FEE. The department shall establish a system under which the department shall reserve a deer hunting back tag number for

a person who pays a reservation fee. The department may limit the number of back tag numbers that may be reserved under this system. Upon payment of the fee each year, the department shall issue the same back tag number to that person. Any person, including the department, who reserves a back tag number shall collect, in addition to each reservation fee, an issuing fee of 50 cents.

(2) **HANDLING AND RETENTION OF FEES.** An issuing fee collected by any employee of the department under this section shall be remitted to the department. An issuing fee collected by a person appointed under s. 29.024 (6) (am) 2. or 3. may retain the issuing fee to compensate for services in making the reservation.

History: 1999 a. 9.

29.563 Fee schedule. (1) GENERAL. Unless specifically provided otherwise in this chapter, a person who applies for an approval shall pay the applicable fees specified in subs. (2) to (14).

(2) **HUNTING APPROVALS.** The fees for hunting approvals are as follows:

- (a) *Resident licenses.* 1. Small game: \$12.25.
 2. Small game issued to a resident senior citizen: \$5.25.
 3. Small game issued to a member of the armed forces under s. 29.194 (3): \$0.
 4. Small game issued to 12-year-olds to 17-year-olds: \$6.25.
 5. Deer: \$18.25.
 6. Class A bear: \$39.25.
 7. Class B bear: \$6.25.
 8. Archer: \$18.25.
 9. Wild turkey: \$9.25.
- (b) *Nonresident licenses.* 1. Annual small game: \$73.25.
 2. Five-day small game: \$41.25.
 3. Deer: \$133.25.
 4. Class A bear: \$199.25.
 5. Class B bear: \$98.25.
 6. Archer: \$133.25.
 7. Fur-bearing animal: \$148.25.
 8. Wild turkey: \$53.25.
- (c) *Resident permit.* 1. Bonus deer: \$11.25.
 2. Bonus deer issued to a person under s. 29.181 (2m): \$0.
- (d) *Nonresident permit.* Bonus deer: \$19.25.
- (e) *Stamps.* 1. Wild turkey: \$5.
 2. Pheasant: \$7.
 3. Waterfowl: \$6.75.

(3) **FISHING APPROVALS.** The fees for fishing approvals are as follows:

- (a) *Resident licenses.* 1. Annual: \$13.25.
 2. Annual fishing issued to a resident senior citizen: \$6.25.
 3. Husband and wife: \$23.25.
 4. Annual fishing license issued to 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds: \$6.25.
 5. Two-day sports fishing: \$9.25.
 6. Annual fishing issued to a member of the armed forces under s. 29.194 (2): \$0.
 7. Annual fishing issued to a disabled person under s. 29.193 (3) (a) or (b): \$6.25.
 - 7m. One-day group fishing issued under s. 29.193 (5): \$24.25.
 8. Annual fishing issued to a resident at Wisconsin Veterans Home at King and at the facilities operated by the department of veterans affairs under s. 45.385: \$0.
 9. Annual fishing license issued to a disabled veteran under s. 29.193 (3) (c): \$2.25.
- (b) *Nonresident licenses.* 1. Annual: \$33.25.
 2. Annual family: \$51.25.

3. Fifteen-day: \$19.25.
4. Fifteen-day family: \$29.25.
5. Four-day: \$14.25.
6. Two-day sports: \$9.25.
- (c) *Stamps.* 1. Inland waters trout: \$7.
 2. Great Lakes trout and salmon: \$7.
- (d) *Other.* 1. Sturgeon spearing: \$9.25.
 2. One-day special fishing events: the fee as established by rule.

(4) **COMBINATION APPROVALS.** The fees for combination approvals are as follows:

- (a) *Resident licenses.* 1. Sports: \$41.25 or a greater amount at the applicant's option.
 2. Conservation patron: \$107.25 or a greater amount at the applicant's option.
- (b) *Nonresident licenses.* 1. Sports: \$248.25 or a greater amount at the applicant's option.
 2. Conservation patron: \$572.25 or a greater amount at the applicant's option.

(5) **GUIDE AND SPORT TROLLING APPROVALS.** The fees for guide and sport trolling approvals are as follows:

- (a) *Resident licenses.* 1. Guide: \$39.25.
 2. Sport trolling: \$100.
- (b) *Nonresident licenses.* 1. Guide: \$99.25.
 2. Lake Michigan and Green Bay sport trolling: \$400.
 3. Lake Superior sport trolling: \$400.

(6) **APPROVALS FOR TRAPPING, FUR DEALERS AND TAXIDERMISTS.** The fees for trapping, fur dealer, taxidermist and related approvals are as follows:

- (a) *Resident licenses.* 1. Trapping: \$17.25.
 2. Class A fur dealer: \$25.
 3. Class B fur dealer: \$10.
- (b) *Other licenses.* 1. Itinerant fur buyer: \$200.
 2. Fur dresser or dyer: \$25.
 3. Fur auctioneer: \$250.
- (c) *Resident permit.* Taxidermist: \$50.
- (d) *Nonresident permit.* Taxidermist: \$100.

(7) **COMMERCIAL FISHING, CLAMMING AND FISH DEALER APPROVALS.** The fees for commercial fishing, clamming and fish dealer approvals are as follows:

- (a) *Resident commercial fishing licenses.* 1. Outlying waters: \$899.25 for the first licensed boat and \$899.25 for each additional licensed boat.
 2. Outlying waters without boat: \$899.25.
 3. Rough fish harvest under contract under s. 29.417 or 29.421: \$25 for the first licensed boat and \$25 for each additional licensed boat.
 4. Rough fish harvest under contract under s. 29.417 or 29.421 without a boat: \$25.
- (b) *Nonresident commercial fishing licenses.* 1. Outlying waters: \$6,499.25 for the first licensed boat and \$6,499.25 for each additional licensed boat.
 2. Outlying waters without boat: \$6,499.25.
- (c) *Other commercial licenses.* 1. Outlying waters license transfers under s. 29.519 (2) (d): \$25.
 2. Outlying waters crew license issued under s. 29.519 (4): \$0.
 3. Mississippi and St. Croix rivers net licenses and tags:
 - a. Seine nets: \$20 for the first 500 lineal feet of net, \$10 for the 2nd 500 lineal feet and \$2 for each additional 100 lineal feet or fraction thereof, plus 25 cents for each tag for each 500 lineal feet of net or fraction thereof.
 - b. Gill nets: \$10 for the first 2,000 lineal feet of net and \$1 for each additional 100 lineal feet or fraction thereof, plus 25 cents for each tag for each 2,000 lineal feet of net or fraction thereof.

- c. Bait nets: \$20, plus the tag for each bait net is 25 cents each.
- d. Buffalo and frame nets: \$10, plus the tag for each buffalo or frame net is 50 cents each.
- e. Slat nets: \$20, plus the tag for each slat net is 50 cents each, not to exceed 50 slat nets per licensee.
- f. Trammel nets: \$20 for each net, not to exceed 300 lineal feet, including one tag.
- 4. Inland waters set or bank pole: \$2.25 including 5 tags, one for each set or bank pole allowed.
- 5. Inland waters setline: \$10, plus 25 cents for the tag for each setline.
- 6. Wholesale fish dealer: \$100.
- 7. Clam buyer: \$300.
- 8. Assistant clam buyer: \$0.
- 9. Clam helper: \$0.
- 10. Clam sheller: \$30.

(8) BAIT DEALER APPROVALS. The fees for bait dealer licenses are as follows:

- (a) Class A bait dealer: \$49.25.
- (b) Class B bait dealer: \$9.25.

(9) WILD ANIMAL AND FISH FARMS APPROVALS. The fees for approvals for fish farms, pheasant and quail farms, game bird and animal farms, fur animal farms, deer farms and related activities are as follows:

- (a) *Farm licenses.* 1. Fish farm: the fee as established by rule.
- 2. Pheasant and quail farm: \$100.
- 3. Game bird and animal farm: \$25.
- 4. Fur animal farm: \$25.
- 5. Deer farm: \$100.
- 6. Deer farm sales: \$50.
- 7. Deer farm sales tag: 5 cents.
- 8. Special retail deer sale permit: \$5 per deer sold.
- 9. Venison serving permit: \$5.
- 10. Wildlife exhibit: \$25.

(b) *Late fee.* For a license for a pheasant and quail farm, game bird and animal farm or fur animal farm, in addition to the regular fee: \$20.

(c) *Surcharges.* For the following licenses, the following surcharges in addition to the fees in pars. (a) and (b):

- 1. A license for a game bird and animal farm on which there are bear: \$25.
- 2. A license for a game bird and animal farm on which the licensee permits an individual to hunt game birds for a fee: \$75.
- 3. A license for a game bird and animal farm on which the licensee permits an individual to hunt grouse for a fee: \$25.
- 4. A license for a game bird and animal farm on which the licensee sells game animals, the gross revenue from which is \$10,000 or more during the 12 months immediately preceding the issuance of the license: \$25.
- 5. A license for a wildlife exhibit at which the licensee exhibits a bear or a cougar: \$25.

(10) WILD RICE AND GINSENG APPROVALS. The fees for approvals relating to wild rice and wild ginseng are as follows:

- (a) *Wild rice approvals.* 1. Wild rice harvest: \$7.50.
- 2. Wild rice identification card: \$0.
- 3. Class A wild rice dealer: \$15.
- 4. Class B wild rice dealer: \$50.
- 5. Class C wild rice dealer: \$100.
- 6. Class D wild rice dealer: \$150.

(b) *Wild ginseng licenses.* 1. Wild ginseng harvest issued to a resident: \$15.

- 2. Wild ginseng harvest issued to a nonresident: \$30.
- 3. Class A resident wild ginseng dealer: \$100.
- 4. Class B resident wild ginseng dealer: \$500.

5. Class C resident wild ginseng dealer: \$1,000.

6. Nonresident wild ginseng dealer: \$1,000.

(11) MISCELLANEOUS PERMITS AND FEES. The fees for other approvals are as follows:

(a) *Permits.* 1. Scientific collector: \$0.

2. Endangered species: \$100.

(b) *Instructional programs.* 1. Hunter education and firearm safety instruction fee: the fee as established by rule.

2. Trapper education instruction fee: the fee as established by rule.

(12) DUPLICATES OF APPROVALS. The fees for duplicate approvals are as follows:

(a) *Hunting.* 1. Deer: \$10.25.

2. Archer, sports or conservation patron: \$10.25 if deer tags are included; \$7.25 after open season and deer tags are not included.

3. Other hunting: \$6.25.

4. Class A bear: \$13.

(b) *Fishing.* Fishing: \$6.25.

(c) *Other.* 1. Senior citizen recreation: \$2.

2. Hunter education and firearm safety course certificate of accomplishment: \$2.

3. Trapper education course certificate of accomplishment: the fee as established by rule.

4. All other approvals for which an original fee is charged: \$2.

(13) WILDLIFE DAMAGE SURCHARGE. (a) *Surcharge generally.* The surcharge for approvals listed under subs. (2) (a) 1., 2. and 4. to 9. and (b) 1. to 8. and (4) (a) 1. and (b) 1. is \$1 and shall be added to the fee specified for these approvals under subs. (2) and (4).

(b) *Surcharge for conservation patron license.* The surcharge for licenses listed under sub. (4) (a) 2. and (b) 2. is \$2 and shall be added to the fee specified for these approvals under sub. (4).

(14) PROCESSING, HANDLING, RESERVATION AND ISSUING FEES. The fees for processing, handling, reserving and issuing approvals are as follows:

(a) *Processing fee.* 1. The processing fee for applications for approvals under the cumulative preference systems for the hunter's choice deer hunting permit, bonus deer hunting permit, wild turkey hunting license, Class A bear license, Canada goose hunting permit, sharp-tailed grouse hunting permit, bobcat hunting and trapping permit, otter trapping permit, fisher trapping permit or sturgeon fishing permit: \$2.75.

2. Joint application for a hunter's choice deer hunting permit and a bonus deer hunting permit: \$2.75.

(b) *Handling fee.* Approvals designated by rule under s. 29.556: the fee as established by rule.

(bn) *Reservation fee.* Reservation fee for a deer hunting back tag number: \$4.50.

(c) *Issuing fee.* 1. Each license issued under subs. (2) to (10) and (12): 75 cents.

2. Each stamp issued under subs. (2) (e) and (3) (c): 25 cents.

3. Each application for a hunter's choice permit, bonus deer hunting permit, wild turkey hunting license, Canada goose hunting permit, sharp-tailed grouse hunting permit, bobcat hunting and trapping permit, otter trapping permit, fisher trapping permit or sturgeon fishing permit: 25 cents.

4. Each bonus deer hunting permit issued for which a fee is charged under s. 29.563 (2) (c) 1. or (d): 75 cents.

5. Each reservation for a deer hunting back tag number: 50 cents.

History: 1997 a. 248; 1999 a. 9, 32, 47, 63, 186.

29.564 Voluntary contributions; lake research.

(1) Any applicant for a fishing license under s. 29.563 (3) (a) to (c) may, in addition to paying any fee charged for the license, elect to make a voluntary \$1 contribution to be used for lake research.

(2) All moneys collected under sub. (1) shall be deposited into the account under s. 20.370 (3) (is).

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 163 to 165.

29.566 Collection and deposit of fees. (1) USE OF WILDLIFE DAMAGE SURCHARGE FEES. The wildlife damage surcharge shall be collected as are other approval fees and the surcharge fees shall be deposited in the conservation fund to be used for the wildlife damage abatement and claim program, for wildlife abatement and control grants under s. 29.887 and for removal activities by the department under s. 29.885.

(2) FEES HELD IN TRUST. All fees collected for approvals issued under this chapter that are required to be remitted to the department shall be held in trust for the state. Any person who collects, possesses or manages fees for these approvals acts in a fiduciary capacity for the state.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 167, 169, 607.

29.569 Effective periods. (1) SPECIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE PERIODS; RESTRICTIONS. Unless an approval issued under this chapter is suspended or revoked or unless another section of this chapter specifically provides otherwise, the approval is valid for the period or season specified on the face of the approval or on an attachment to the approval. In addition to any other restriction under this chapter, no license may be issued if that issuance is restricted under sub. (2) or (3).

(2) HUNTING. (a) *Archer hunting license; issuance after the beginning of the open season for hunting deer.* Except as provided in par. (c) 2., a resident archer hunting license, a nonresident archer hunting license, a resident conservation patron license or a nonresident conservation patron license issued during the open season for the hunting of deer with a bow and arrow does not authorize hunting until 3 days after it is issued, excluding the date of issuance.

(b) *Restriction on the issuance of deer hunting licenses during the open season.* Except as provided under par. (c) 1., no resident deer hunting license, nonresident deer hunting license, resident sports license, nonresident sports license, resident conservation patron license or nonresident conservation patron license may be issued during the open season for the hunting of deer with firearms.

(c) *Exceptions.* 1. A resident deer hunting license may be issued before or after the opening of the season for hunting deer with firearms to a person who is a member of the U.S. armed forces who exhibits proof that he or she is in active service with the armed forces and that he or she is stationed in this state or is a resident on furlough or leave.

2. A resident archer hunting license or a resident conservation patron license issued during the open season for hunting deer with a bow and arrow authorizes hunting beginning on the date of issuance if issued to a person who is a member of the U.S. armed forces who exhibits proof that he or she is in active service with the armed forces and that he or she is stationed in this state or is a resident on furlough or leave.

3. A resident deer hunting license may be issued during a season for hunting deer with firearms to a person who is a resident and who has attained the age of 12 during that season.

(3) FISHING. (a) *Resident senior citizen fishing license.* A permanent fishing license issued to a resident senior citizen under s. 29.145 (1a), 1989 stats., is valid from the date of issuance and remains valid if the licensee is a resident.

(b) *Restrictions on issuance of sturgeon spearing licenses during the open season.* No sturgeon spearing license may be issued during the open season for the spearing of rock or lake sturgeon.

(4) SENIOR CITIZEN RECREATION CARD. A senior citizen recreation card is valid from the date of issuance and shall remain valid as long as the person is a resident.

(5) DUPLICATES. A duplicate approval is valid from the date of issuance until the expiration of the original approval.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 170, 171, 173, 176, 177, 178, 180, 182, 187.

SUBCHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

29.591 Hunter education program and bow hunter education program. (1) ESTABLISHMENT; CONTENTS.

(a) The department shall establish a hunter education program and bow hunter education program. The department shall conduct these courses of instruction in cooperation with qualified individuals, organizations, groups, associations, public or private corporations and federal, state and local governmental entities. The hunter education program shall provide for a course of instruction in each school district or county. The bow hunter education program need not provide for a course of instruction in each school district or county.

(b) The courses of instruction under these programs shall provide instruction to students in the responsibilities of hunters to wildlife, environment, landowners and others, how to recognize threatened and endangered species that cannot be hunted and the principles of wildlife management and conservation.

(c) In addition to the topics specified in par. (b), the course of instruction under the hunter education program shall provide instruction in the commonly accepted principles of safety in handling firearms and bows and arrows used in hunting and their associated equipment.

(d) In addition to the topics specified in par. (b), the course of instruction under the bow hunter education program shall provide instruction in hunting with bows and arrows and their associated equipment.

(2) ADMINISTRATION. The department may appoint county, regional and statewide directors and categories of hunter education instructors necessary for the hunter education program and the bow hunter education program. These appointees are responsible to the department and shall serve on a voluntary basis without compensation.

(3) INSTRUCTION FEE. The department shall establish by rule the fee for the course of instruction under the hunter education program and the bow hunter education program. The instructor shall collect this instruction fee from each person who receives instruction under the hunter education program and the bow hunter education program and remit the fee to the department. The department may determine the portion of this fee, which may not exceed 50%, that the instructor may retain to defray expenses incurred by the instructor in conducting the course. The instructor shall remit the remainder of the fee or, if nothing is retained, the entire fee to the department.

(4) CERTIFICATE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT. (a) *Issuance.* 1. The department shall issue a certificate of accomplishment for free to a person who successfully completes the course of instruction under the hunter education program or the bow hunter education program and who pays the instruction fee.

2. A resident may use the certificate of accomplishment issued to him or her for successfully completing the course of instruction under the hunter education program for the first time in place of a small game hunting license.

(am) *Authorization for antlerless deer.* The department may authorize a person to whom it issues a certificate of accomplishment for successfully completing the course of instruction under the hunter education program for the first time to use the certificate in place of a permit issued under s. 29.177 to take one antlerless deer in specific areas identified by the department. The authorization for group deer hunting under s. 29.324 shall not apply to a person hunting an antlerless deer as authorized under this paragraph.

(ar) *Period for hunting antlerless deer.* A certificate of accomplishment issued under this section that the department has authorized to be used in place of a permit under s. par. (am) is valid for the hunting of one antlerless deer during the deer hunting season immediately following the date of issuance of the certificate.

(b) *Duplicate*. The department shall issue a duplicate certificate of accomplishment to a person who is entitled to a duplicate certificate of accomplishment and who pays the fee specified under s. 29.563 (12) (c) 2.

History: 1983 a. 420; 1997 a. 12, 197; 1997 a. 248 ss. 175, 420 to 426; Stats. 1997 s. 29.591; 1999 a. 9, 32.

29.593 Requirement for certificate of accomplishment to obtain hunting approval. (1) (a) Except as provided under subs. (2), (2m) and (3), no person born on or after January 1, 1973, may obtain any approval authorizing hunting unless the person is issued a certificate of accomplishment under s. 29.591.

(b) A certificate of accomplishment issued to a person for successfully completing the course under the bow hunter education program only authorizes the person to obtain a resident or nonresident archer hunting license.

(2) A person who has evidence that is satisfactory to the department indicating that he or she has completed in another state a hunter safety course and if the course is recognized by the department under a reciprocity agreement, the person may obtain an approval authorizing hunting.

(2m) A person who has a certificate, license or other evidence indicating that he or she has completed in another state a bow hunter education course and if the course is recognized by the department under a reciprocity agreement, the person may obtain a resident or nonresident archer hunting license regardless of whether the person is issued a certificate of accomplishment for successfully completing the course of instruction under the bow hunter education program in this state.

(3) A person who successfully completes basic training in the U.S. armed forces, reserves or national guard may obtain an approval authorizing hunting.

(4) A person who is subject to sub. (1) may prove compliance with sub. (1) when submitting an application for an approval authorizing hunting by presenting any of the following:

(a) His or her certificate of accomplishment issued under s. 29.591.

(b) An approval authorizing hunting that was issued to him or her under this chapter within 365 days before submitting the application.

(c) An approval authorizing hunting that was issued to him or her under this chapter for a hunting season that ended within 365 days before submitting the application.

History: 1983 a. 420; 1991 a. 254; 1997 a. 27, 197; 1997 a. 248 ss. 427 to 430; Stats. 1997 s. 29.593; 1999 a. 32.

29.597 Trapper education program. (1) **ESTABLISHMENT; PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.** (a) The department shall establish and supervise the administration of a trapper education program funded from the appropriations under s. 20.370 (1) (Lq) and (ma). The department shall enter into an agreement with an organization that has demonstrated ability and experience in the field of trapper education to assist in the establishment and administration of the program.

(b) The trapper education program shall provide classroom instruction and instruction by correspondence and shall provide a course of instruction that includes all of the following:

1. Principles of wildlife management.
2. Responsibilities of trappers to landowners.
3. Interrelationships between trapping activities and the conservation of natural resources.
4. Techniques for the trapping of fur-bearing animals.

(c) The trapper education program shall use certified instructors when providing the instruction on techniques of trapping fur-bearing animals. The department shall establish criteria and standards for certifying these instructors.

(2) **ADMINISTRATION.** (a) The department and the organization with which the department enters into an agreement under sub. (1) (a) shall jointly do all of the following:

1. Contract with a qualified individual, who may not be an employee of the department, to operate the trapper education program.

2. Prescribe the duties and responsibilities of the individual contracted with under subd. 1.

(b) The individual contracted with under par. (a) 1. shall operate the trapper education program and shall do all of the following:

1. Supervise the recruitment and training of qualified trapper education instructors.

2. Coordinate the scheduling of classes.

3. Maintain the records for the trapper education program.

(3) **INSTRUCTION FEE.** (a) The department shall establish by rule the fee for the course of instruction under the trapper education program.

(b) An instructor conducting the course of instruction under the trapper education program shall collect the fee established under par. (a) from each person receiving instruction. The department may authorize an instructor to retain up to 50% of the fee to defray expenses incurred by the instructor conducting the course. The instructor shall remit the remaining portion of the fee or, if nothing is retained, the entire fee to the department.

(4) **COURSE AND PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS.** The department may reimburse the organization with which it enters into an agreement under sub. (1) (a) for the organization's costs of producing promotional and course materials for the program.

(5) **CERTIFICATE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT.** (a) The department shall issue a certificate of accomplishment without charge to a person who successfully completes the course of instruction under the trapper education program and who pays the instruction fee. The certificate may be used by a resident to whom issued in place of a trapping license for the period specified by the department.

(b) The department shall issue a duplicate certificate of accomplishment to a person who is entitled to a duplicate certificate of accomplishment. The department shall establish by rule the fee for a duplicate certificate.

(6) **REQUIREMENT OF CERTIFICATE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT TO OBTAIN TRAPPING APPROVAL.** (a) No person may be issued an approval authorizing trapping unless he or she holds a valid certificate of accomplishment issued under this section.

(b) The following persons are exempt from the requirement under par. (a):

1. A person who holds on May 12, 1992, a valid approval authorizing trapping.

2. A person who is a farmer, as defined in s. 102.04 (3).

3. A person who has held a valid approval authorizing trapping that expired before May 12, 1992, and that was not suspended or revoked.

4. A person who holds a valid certificate, license or other evidence indicating that he or she has successfully completed a trapper education course in another state if the department determines that the course has substantially the same content as the course of instruction under the program established under this section.

History: 1991 a. 254; 1997 a. 248 ss. 416 to 419, 644; Stats. 1997 s. 29.597.

29.598 Outdoors skills training. (1) **PROGRAM COORDINATION.** The department and the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin System shall enter into an agreement with an established national organization that provides training to persons who are interested in learning about the outdoor skills needed by women to hunt, fish, camp, canoe and undertake other outdoor recreational activities in order to provide that type of training to interested persons.

(2) MATCH. No moneys may be transferred from the appropriation account under s. 20.370 (1) (mu) to pay for the costs associated with the agreement under sub. (1), unless the organization described in sub. (1) demonstrates that it has contributed an equal amount to pay for those costs. The matching contribution may be in the form of money or in-kind goods or services.

History: 1999 a. 9.

SUBCHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

29.601 Noxious substances. (1) EXPLOSIVES; STUPEFACTIVES. (a) No person may do any of the following:

1. Take, capture or kill fish or game of any variety in any waters of this state by means of dynamite or other explosives or poisonous or stupefying substances or devices.

2. Place in any waters of this state explosives which might cause the destruction of fish or game, except when authorized by the department for the purpose of raising dead bodies, clearing a channel or breaking a log or ice jam.

3. Have in the possession or under the control of the person, upon any waters of this state, any dynamite or other explosives or poisonous or stupefying substances or devices for the purpose of taking, catching or killing fish or game.

(b) Whoever violates this subsection shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned for not more than 90 days or both.

(2) POISON. No person may use, set, lay or prepare in any of the waters of this state any poison or any other substance deleterious to fish life.

(3) DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES. (a) No person may throw or deposit, or permit to be thrown or deposited, into any waters within the jurisdiction of the state any lime, oil, tar, garbage, refuse, debris, tanbark, ship ballast, stone, sand, except where permitted by s. 30.12 (3) (a) 1., slabs, decayed wood, sawdust, sawmill refuse, planing mill shavings or waste material of any kind, or any acids or chemicals or waste or refuse arising from the manufacture of any article of commerce, or any other substance deleterious to game or fish life.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to authorized drainage and sewage from municipalities and industrial or other wastes discharged from mines or commercial or industrial or ore processing plants or operations, through treatment and disposal facilities installed and operated in accordance with plans submitted to and approved by the department under chs. 281, 285 or 289 to 299, except s. 281.48, or in compliance with orders of the department. Any order is subject to modification by subsequent orders.

(c) 1. Any person violating this subsection shall forfeit not more than \$200. Each day of a continuing violation is a separate offense.

2. Any person who intentionally violates this subsection shall be fined not more than \$200 or imprisoned not more than 90 days or both.

(4) USE OF PESTICIDES. The department of natural resources, after public hearing, may promulgate rules governing the use of any pesticide which it finds is a serious hazard to wild animals other than those it is intended to control, and the making of reports about the pesticide. In promulgating the rules, the department to the extent relevant shall consider the need for pesticides to protect the well-being of the general public. "Pesticide" has the meaning given in s. 94.67.

(5) EXCEPTIONS. (a) This section does not apply to any activities carried out under the direction and supervision of the department of transportation in connection with the construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of highways and bridges in accordance with s. 30.12 (4).

(b) 1. This section does not apply to toxicants placed in the waters of a self-contained fish rearing facility or a state or municipi-

pal fish hatchery if the toxicants are necessary to the operation of the fish farm or fish hatchery.

2. This section does not apply to toxicants placed in the waters of a preexisting fish rearing facility that is an artificial body of water if the toxicants are necessary to the operation of the fish farm and the department has issued a permit under s. 283.31 for the preexisting fish rearing facility.

History: 1971 c. 73; 1975 c. 363, 365; 1977 c. 130; 1981 c. 226 s. 13; 1983 a. 410; 1985 a. 332 s. 251 (1); 1989 a. 335; 1995 a. 227; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 448 to 457; Stats. 1997 s. 29.601.

Cross-reference: See s. 134.67 for prohibition of use of DDT and exceptions to the prohibition.

The legislative history and language of sub. (3) indicate that the statute is concerned primarily with the discharge into navigable waters of refuse arising from manufacturing activities and does not attempt to prohibit silting caused by surface water runoff. *State v. Deetz*, 66 Wis. 2d 1, 224 N.W.2d 407.

A proposed rule prohibiting the use of the chemical 2,4,5-T, unless a permit has been obtained, is within the statutory authority of the DNR under sub. (4). 64 Atty. Gen. 126.

Discharging taconite tailings into the waters of Lake Superior was a violation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and a common-law nuisance. *United States v. Reserve Mining Co.* 380 F Supp. 11.

29.604 Endangered and threatened species protected. (1) PURPOSE.

The legislature finds that certain wild animals and wild plants are endangered or threatened and are entitled to preservation and protection as a matter of general state concern. The federal endangered species act of 1973 and the Lacey act together provide for the protection of wild animals and wild plants threatened with worldwide extinction by prohibiting the importation of endangered or threatened wild animals and wild plants and by restricting and regulating interstate and foreign commerce in wild animals and wild plants taken in violation of state, federal and foreign laws. The states, however, must also assume their responsibility for conserving these wild animals and wild plants and for restricting the taking, possession, transportation, processing or sale of endangered or threatened wild animals and wild plants within their respective jurisdictions to assure their continued survival and propagation for the aesthetic, recreational and scientific purposes of future generations. The legislature finds that by restricting the taking, possession or marketing of endangered species in this state and by establishing a program for conservation and restoration of these endangered or threatened species, their potential for continued existence will be strengthened. The legislature further finds that the activities of both individual persons and governmental agencies are tending to destroy the few remaining whole plant-animal communities in this state. Since these communities represent the only standard against which the effects of change can be measured, their preservation is of highest importance, and the legislature urges all persons and agencies to fully consider all decisions in this light.

(2) DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this section:

(a) "Endangered species" means any species whose continued existence as a viable component of this state's wild animals or wild plants is determined by the department to be in jeopardy on the basis of scientific evidence.

(am) "State agency" means a board, commission, committee, department or office in the state government. "State agency" does not include the department of natural resources or the office of the governor.

(b) "Threatened species" means any species of wild animals or wild plants which appears likely, within the foreseeable future, on the basis of scientific evidence to become endangered.

(bn) "Whole plant-animal community" means a group of species living together in a particular area, time and habitat.

(c) Notwithstanding s. 29.001 (90), "wild animal" means any mammal, fish, wild bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, or arthropod, or any part, products, egg or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof.

(d) "Wild plant" means any undomesticated species of the plant kingdom occurring in a natural ecosystem.

(3) ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES LIST. (a) The department shall by rule establish an endangered and threatened

species list. The list shall consist of 3 parts: wild animals and wild plants on the U.S. list of endangered and threatened foreign species; wild animals and wild plants on the U.S. list of endangered and threatened native species; and a list of endangered and threatened Wisconsin species. Wisconsin endangered species shall be compiled by issuing a proposed list of species approaching statewide extirpation. Wisconsin threatened species shall be compiled by issuing a proposed list of species which appear likely, within the foreseeable future, to become endangered. Issuance of the proposed lists shall be followed by solicitation of comments and public hearing. Wild animals and wild plants shall be considered to be approaching statewide extirpation if the department determines, based upon the best scientific and commercial data available to it, after consultation with other state game directors, federal agencies and other interested persons and organizations, that the continued existence of these wild animals and wild plants in this state is in jeopardy.

(b) The department shall periodically review and, following public hearing, may revise its endangered and threatened species list. A summary report of the scientific data used to support all amendments to the state's endangered and threatened species list shall be maintained by the department.

(c) The department may upon the petition of 3 persons review any listed or unlisted wild animal or wild plant if the persons present scientific evidence to warrant such a review, after which the department may by hearing and rule amend the statewide list.

(4) PROHIBITION. Except as provided in sub. (6r) or as permitted by departmental rule or permit:

(a) No person may take, transport, possess, process or sell within this state any wild animal specified by the department's endangered and threatened species list.

(b) No person may process or sell to another person a wild plant of an endangered or threatened species.

(c) No person may do any of the following to any wild plant of an endangered or threatened species that is on public property or on property that he or she does not own or lease, except in the course of forestry or agricultural practices or in the construction, operation or maintenance of a utility facility:

1. Remove, transport or carry away the wild plant from the place where it is growing.

2. Cut, root up, sever, injure or destroy the wild plant.

(5) ENFORCEMENT. (a) 1. Whoever violates sub. (4) (a) shall forfeit not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000. In addition, the court shall order the revocation of all hunting approvals issued to the person under this chapter and shall prohibit the issuance of any new hunting approvals under this chapter for one year. Whoever intentionally violates sub. (4) (a) shall be fined not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 9 months or both. In addition, the court shall order the revocation of all hunting approvals issued to the person under this chapter and shall prohibit the issuance of any new hunting approvals under this chapter for 3 years.

2. Whoever violates sub. (4) (b) or (c) shall forfeit not more than \$1,000. Whoever intentionally violates sub. (4) (b) or (c) shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 9 months or both.

(b) Any officer employed and authorized by the department, or any police officer of this state or of any municipality or county within this state, shall have the authority to execute a warrant to search for and seize any goods, business records, merchandise or wild animal or wild plant taken, employed, used or possessed in violation of this section. Any such officer or agent may, without a warrant arrest any person whom the officer or agent has probable cause to believe is violating this section in his or her presence or view. An officer or agent who has made an arrest of a person in connection with any violation under this section may search the person or business records at the time of arrest and seize any wild animals and wild plants, records, or property taken, used or employed in connection with any violation.

(c) Goods, merchandise, wild animals, wild plants or records seized under par. (b) shall be held by an officer or agent of the department pending disposition of court proceedings and shall be forfeited to the state for destruction or disposition as the department determines to be appropriate. Prior to forfeiture, the department may direct the transfer of wild animals or wild plants so seized to a qualified zoological, educational or scientific institution or qualified private propagator for safekeeping with costs assessable to the defendant.

(6) PERMITS. (a) The department shall issue a permit, under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe by rule, authorizing the taking, exportation, transportation or possession of any wild animal or wild plant on the list of endangered and threatened species for zoological, educational or scientific purposes, for propagation of such wild animals and wild plants in captivity for preservation purposes, unless such exportation, possession, transportation or taking is prohibited by any federal law or regulation, or any other law of this state.

(b) Any endangered species of wild animal or wild plant which enters the state from another state or from a point outside the territorial limits of the United States and which is being transported to a point within or beyond the state may enter the state and be transported without restriction in accordance with the terms of any federal permit or permit issued under the laws or regulations of another state.

(c) Possession, sale or transportation within this state of any endangered species on the U.S. list of endangered and threatened foreign species shall not require a state permit under par. (a).

(6m) INCIDENTAL TAKINGS; PERMITS. (a) In this subsection and sub. (6r), "taking" means an activity prohibited under sub. (4) (a), (b) or (c).

(b) The department may issue a permit, under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, authorizing a taking that otherwise is prohibited by this section if the taking is not for the purpose of, but will be only incidental to, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity.

(c) The department may not issue a permit under this subsection unless an applicant for the permit submits to the department a conservation plan and an implementing agreement. The conservation plan shall include all of the following:

1. A description of the impact that will likely occur as a result of the taking of an endangered species or threatened species that is specified on the department's endangered and threatened species list.

2. The steps that the parties specified under par. (d) will take to minimize and mitigate the impact that the endangered species or the threatened species will suffer.

3. A description of the funding that the parties specified under par. (d) will have available to implement the steps specified under subd. 2.

4. A description of the alternative actions to the taking that the parties in par. (d) have considered and the reasons that these alternatives will not be utilized.

5. Any other measures that the department may determine to be necessary or appropriate.

(d) The implementing agreement required under par. (c) shall specifically name, and describe the obligations and responsibilities of, all the parties that will be involved in the taking as authorized by the permit.

(e) Upon receipt of an application for a permit and the accompanying conservation plan and implementing agreement for a proposed taking, the department shall publicize the application by announcing the application receipt and by giving a brief description of the proposed taking. The department publicity shall be distributed to the news media in the vicinity of the proposed taking and to the official state newspaper designated under s. 985.04. The department shall, by rule, establish a list of organizations, including nonprofit conservation groups, that have a professional, scientific or academic interest in endangered species or in threat-

ened species. The department shall give notification of proposed takings under this subsection to these organizations. The department shall establish a procedure for receipt of public comment on the proposed taking.

(f) After having considered the public comment received on the proposed taking, the department shall issue the permit if the department finds, based on the permit application, the conservation plan and the implementing agreement, the taking will meet all of the following requirements:

1. The taking will not be the purpose of, but will be only incidental to, the carrying out of a lawful activity.

2. The parties specified under par. (d) will, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize and mitigate the impact caused by the taking.

3. The parties specified under par. (d) will ensure that adequate funding for the conservation plan will be provided.

4. The taking will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival or recovery of the endangered species or threatened species within the state, the whole plant–animal community of which it is a part or the habitat that is critical to its existence.

5. Any measures required under par. (c) 5. will be met.

(g) The department may require that a party specified under par. (d) make additional assurances that the requirements under par. (f) 1. to 5. will be met before issuing a permit under par. (f).

(h) The department shall impose on the permit any terms or conditions that the department finds necessary to ensure that the requirements under par. (f) 1. to 5. will be met. These terms or conditions may include reporting and monitoring requirements. These terms or conditions are modifiable only as provided under par. (hm).

(hm) The terms or conditions of a permit shall be modified if one of the following applies:

1. The modification is expressly provided in the conservation plan, implementing agreement or permit.

2. The permittee requests the modification.

3. Just cause exists based upon a written finding of necessity by the secretary.

(hr) A finding of necessity under par. (hm) 3. by the secretary shall be a final decision not subject to review under subch. III of ch. 227.

(i) The department shall revoke a permit issued under this subsection if it finds that a party specified under par. (d) fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit.

(j) A permit issued by the department is not required if a federal permit under 16 USC 1539 has been issued and if the federal fish and wildlife service consulted with the department in the process of determining whether to issue the federal permit.

(k) Paragraphs (b) to (j) do not apply to activities by a state agency or by the department under sub. (6r).

(6r) AGENCY ACTIVITIES. (a) A state agency shall notify the department at the earliest opportunity of the location, nature and extent of a proposed activity that the state agency may conduct, approve or fund and that may affect an endangered species or threatened species. The department may allow the taking of an endangered species or threatened species if all of the following apply:

1. The activity is accomplished in accordance with interagency consultation procedures established by the department and the state agency for the purpose of minimizing any adverse effect on the endangered species or threatened species.

2. The activity is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence and recovery of the endangered species or threatened species, or the whole plant–animal community of which it is a part, within this state and the activity is not likely to result in the destruction or adverse modification of a habitat that is critical to the continued existence of the endangered species or the threatened species within the state, as determined by the department under par. (b).

3. The benefit to public health, safety or welfare justifies the activity.

(b) For purposes of par. (a) 2., the department shall determine whether a habitat is critical to the continued existence of an endangered species or threatened species by considering the endangered species' or threatened species' global and state element ranking as defined by the methodology used by the natural heritage inventory program.

(bn) The department may allow an activity by the department itself that results in the taking of an endangered species or threatened species if the activity is accomplished with procedures established by the department for the purpose of minimizing any adverse effect on the endangered species or threatened species and if pars. (a) 2. and 3. and (b) apply.

(c) The department shall notify the state agency if the department determines that there is reasonable cause for the department to determine that an activity by the state agency is not being carried out in compliance with this subsection or with any environmental protection requirements developed through interagency consultation procedures. If the secretary of natural resources and the head, as defined in s. 15.01 (8), of the state agency are unable to agree upon methods or time schedules to be used to correct the alleged noncompliance, the department may bring any action or initiate any other proceedings to enforce compliance with this subsection.

(d) The department and the state agency shall exchange information and cooperate in the planning and implementation of any activity relating to the taking of any endangered species or threatened species in order to alleviate, to the maximum extent practicable under the circumstances, any potential adverse effect on the endangered species or the threatened species.

(e) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., cooperation between the department and the state agency under par. (d) shall include conducting reasonable surveys and reasonable biological assessments as determined by the department.

2. Subdivision 1. does not apply if the department states in writing that it has data that is sufficient to make a determination that the proposed taking will not reduce the likelihood of the survival or recovery of the endangered species or threatened species within the state, the whole plant–animal community of which it is a part or the habitat that is critical to its existence.

(em) 1. Before allowing the taking of an endangered species or threatened species under this subsection, the department shall give notice of the proposed activity to the news media throughout the state and to any person who wants to receive notification of proposed takings under this subsection and who has so informed the department in writing. The department shall transmit the notice at least 30 days before allowing the taking except as provided in subd. 2.

2. If the department determines that it cannot comply with the 30–day time limit in subd. 1., the department shall transmit the notice as far in advance as is practicable before allowing the taking.

(f) In addition to any requirements under s. 1.11, the department may give public notice of and hold public hearings on the activities of state agencies or the department under this subsection.

(7) CONSERVATION. (a) The department shall conduct research on the endangered and threatened species of this state and shall implement programs directed at conserving, protecting, restoring and propagating selected state–endangered and threatened species to the maximum extent practicable.

(b) The department may enter into agreements with federal agencies, other states, political subdivisions of this state or private persons with respect to programs designed to conserve endangered or threatened species of wild animals or wild plants. Agreements with private persons under this paragraph may include providing for the movement of an endangered or threatened species

to another appropriate habitat, preferably to a habitat located on state–owned or state–leased land.

(8) EXEMPTIONS. This section does not apply to zoological societies or municipal zoos, or to their officers or employees.

History: 1971 c. 275; 1975 c. 365; 1977 c. 370; 1979 c. 110, 355; 1985 a. 182; 1987 a. 183; 1989 a. 296; 1995 a. 296; 1997 a. 248 s. 508; Stats. 1997 s. 29.604.

This section does not form a basis for seeking injunctive relief against the proposed relocation of a county highway. *Robinson v. Kunach*, 76 Wis. 2d 436, 251 N.W.2d 449.

DNR refusal to engage in rulemaking to add bobcats to the endangered species list was proper when the scientific evidence presented was inconclusive. *Barnes v. DNR*, 184 Wis. 2d 645, 560 NW (2d) 730 (1994).

The effect and constitutionality of the law broadening endangered species protection to include threatened species is discussed. 68 Atty. Gen. 9.

Sub. (4) applies to state–listed endangered and threatened plants growing on public property. OAG 3–00.

29.607 Wild rice. (1) TITLE TO WILD RICE. (a) The legal title to all wild rice growing in any lake of the state, whether meandered or not, is vested in the state for the purpose of regulating harvest, use, disposition and conservation of wild rice.

(b) The legal title to wild rice taken or reduced to possession in violation of this chapter remains in the state. Title to wild rice lawfully acquired is subject to the condition that upon the violation of this section by the holder of title to the wild rice, the title shall revert, as a result of the violation, to the state.

(2) POWERS OF THE DEPARTMENT. (a) The secretary may designate the opening date for harvesting wild rice in any navigable lake or stream by posting notice of the opening date on the shores of and at places of public access to the lake at least 24 hours before the opening date, unless the department promulgates by rule a different time period required for notice. Posting is sufficient notice of the opening date and no other publication is required.

(b) The department shall obtain the advice and recommendations of the tribal council before promulgating any rules governing the harvest, use and disposition of wild rice growing within the bounds of an Indian reservation.

(3) LICENSE REQUIRED; EXCEPTIONS; WILD RICE IDENTIFICATION CARD. Every person over the age of 16 and under the age of 65 shall obtain the appropriate wild rice license to harvest or deal in wild rice but no license to harvest is required of the members of the immediate family of a licensee or of a recipient of old–age assistance or members of their immediate families. The department, subject to s. 29.024 (2g) and (2r), shall issue a wild rice identification card to each member of a licensee’s immediate family, to a recipient of old–age assistance and to each member of the recipient’s family. The term “immediate family” includes husband and wife and minor children having their abode and domicile with the parent or legal guardian.

(4) LICENSES. (a) *Wild rice harvest license.* No wild rice harvest license is required of helpers of a licensee who participate only in shore operations. Wild rice harvest licenses may be issued only to residents.

(b) *Wild rice dealer license.* A wild rice dealer license is required to buy wild rice within the state for resale to anyone except consumers, or to sell wild rice imported from outside of the state to anyone within the state except consumers, or to process wild rice not harvested by the processor himself or herself for resale by the processor to any other person. The license is required to be a class D wild rice dealer license if the amount of wild rice bought, sold or processed by the licensee within the year covered by the license exceeds 50,000 pounds. The license is required to be a class C wild rice dealer license if this amount exceeds 25,000 pounds but does not exceed 50,000 pounds. The license is required to be a class B wild rice dealer license if this amount exceeds 5,000 pounds but does not exceed 25,000 pounds. The license is required to be a class A wild rice dealer license if this amount does not exceed 5,000 pounds. For the purposes of this section, 2.5 pounds of raw rice is equivalent to one pound of processed rice.

(5) RECORDS AND REPORTS. Each wild rice dealer shall keep a record in the form required by the department of all wild rice

bought, sold or processed by the dealer during the period covered by the dealer’s license showing the date of each transaction, the names and addresses of all other parties to the transaction, and the amount of wild rice involved, whether raw or processed. The record shall be open for inspection by the department at all reasonable times. All licensed wild rice dealers shall file reports on their operations as wild rice dealers as required by the department.

(6) PRIVATE WATERS. (a) Nothing in this section shall be construed as giving this state or the department the right to control, regulate, manage or harvest wild rice growing on privately owned beds of flowages or ponds.

(b) No person may use or cause to be used any mechanical device of any nature in the harvesting or gathering of wild rice.

(7) PENALTIES. Any person violating this section shall be punished pursuant to s. 29.971 (2) and (12).

History: 1975 c. 365 s. 62; 1979 c. 110; 1979 c. 190 s. 4; 1981 c. 243 s. 7; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 332 s. 251 (3); 1987 a. 27; 1991 a. 316; 1995 a. 27; 1997 a. 191, 237; 1997 a. 248 s. 594; Stats. 1997 s. 29.607; 1999 a. 32.

29.611 Wild ginseng. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) “Dealer” means a person who purchases for purposes of resale at least 8 ounces of wild ginseng in a license year.

(am) “License year” means the period beginning on July 1 of a given year and ending on the following June 30.

(b) “Wild ginseng” means an unprocessed plant, dry root or live root of the species *Panax quinquefolius* that is not grown or nurtured by a person.

(2) CUTTING. No person may, between November 1 and the following September 1, cut, root up, gather or destroy wild ginseng.

(3) EVIDENCE. The purchase or sale of wild green ginseng between November 1 and the following September 1 is prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.

(4) PURCHASE WITH KNOWLEDGE. No person may purchase wild ginseng if the person knows the ginseng was cut, rooted up or gathered between November 1 and the following September 1. No dealer may purchase wild ginseng if any of the following applies:

(a) The dealer fails to inspect the vendor’s wild ginseng harvest license or wild ginseng dealer license.

(b) The dealer knows that the vendor has violated this section.

(5) EVIDENCE. In any prosecution under this section proof that any wild ginseng which was purchased had been illegally obtained by the vendor is prima facie evidence of a violation of this section by the purchaser.

(6) WILD GINSENG HARVEST LICENSE. (a) *Requirement.* No person may cut, root up, gather or destroy wild ginseng unless the person has a valid wild ginseng harvest license issued by the department. The department shall promulgate rules for issuing wild ginseng harvest licenses. The department may promulgate rules on the quantity of wild ginseng that each person may harvest and restrictions on areas where wild ginseng may be harvested and on the methods which may be used to harvest wild ginseng.

(b) *Exception.* Paragraph (a) does not apply to a person who cuts, roots up, gathers or destroys wild ginseng growing on the person’s own land if the ginseng is not sold.

(7) WILD GINSENG DEALER LICENSES. (a) *License required.* No resident may act as a dealer in this state unless he or she has one of the following valid wild ginseng dealer licenses issued by the department:

1. A class A resident wild ginseng dealer license authorizes the purchase for purposes of resale of not more than 100 pounds dry weight of wild ginseng in a license year.

2. A class B resident wild ginseng dealer license authorizes the purchase for purposes of resale of not more than 1,000 pounds dry weight of wild ginseng in a license year.

3. A class C resident wild ginseng dealer license authorizes the purchase for purposes of resale of any amount of wild ginseng in a license year.

(b) *Nonresident wild ginseng dealer license.* A person who is not a resident may not act as a dealer in this state unless he or she has a valid nonresident wild ginseng dealer license issued by the department.

(c) *Rules.* The department may establish by rule the procedure for issuing wild ginseng dealer licenses.

(8) SHIPMENT AND CERTIFICATION OF ORIGIN OF WILD GINSENG.

(a) *Wild ginseng originating in this state.* No person may ship out of this state wild ginseng that originates in this state unless the wild ginseng is accompanied by a valid certificate of origin issued under this subsection.

(bn) *Wild ginseng originating in another state.* 1. No person may ship out of this state to a foreign country wild ginseng that originates in another state unless the wild ginseng is accompanied by a valid certificate of origin issued by that other state. No person may ship out of this state wild ginseng that originates in another state under a certificate of origin issued under this subsection.

2. No resident may purchase for purposes of resale wild ginseng that originates in another state unless the wild ginseng is accompanied by a valid certificate of origin from the other state.

3. If a dealer who is a resident receives wild ginseng that originates in another state and if a certificate of origin issued by that state does not accompany the wild ginseng, the dealer shall return the wild ginseng to the sender within 30 days after its receipt.

(c) *Issuance of certificates.* The department shall promulgate a rule establishing the procedure for issuing certificates of origin. The department may issue certificates of origin only to a person who has a valid wild ginseng harvest license or a valid wild ginseng dealer license.

(d) *Effective period; cancellations; return.* Unless canceled, a certificate of origin is valid for the period indicated on the certificate's face. The department may cancel a certificate of origin at any time.

(e) *Validity.* A certificate of origin is valid only if it has not expired or been canceled by the department, is fully completed and contains no false information. A certificate of origin issued under this subsection is valid only for wild ginseng originating in this state.

(f) *Prohibitions.* No person may use an expired or canceled certificate of origin, falsify information on a certificate of origin, maintain false records of certificates of origin or fail to maintain records or comply with rules promulgated by the department concerning certificates of origin.

(9) RECORDS; REPORTS; INSPECTIONS. (a) *Purchases.* A dealer shall maintain records of the quantity purchased, the name and wild ginseng license number of the vendor and other information required by the department.

(b) *Sales and shipments.* A dealer shall maintain records required under this section and shall keep records and reports of sales, shipments and transactions as required by the department.

(c) *Records; retention.* A dealer shall retain records required under this section for 3 years after the date of the transaction recorded.

(d) *Submission of records.* A dealer shall submit records required under this section or legible copies of those records to the department within 10 days after the department requests submission of those records by mailing a request to the dealer at the address listed on the wild ginseng dealer license application.

(e) *Reports.* A dealer shall submit reports required by the department under this section upon request.

(f) *Inspections.* Upon request, a dealer shall make all records required under this section and all of the inventory of wild ginseng under the dealer's control available to the department for inspection.

(g) *Confidentiality.* 1. Notwithstanding s. 19.21, wild ginseng harvest license and wild ginseng dealer license records, records required under sub. (7) or this subsection and reports required under this subsection which relate to transactions in ginseng dry

root are not public records and shall not be released or used by the department for any purpose except investigation and enforcement of this section.

2. All records and reports which relate to transactions in wild ginseng live root and seed shall be open to public inspection under subch. II of ch. 19.

(10) SUSPENSION; REVOCATION. (a) *Suspension.* The department may suspend the wild ginseng harvest license or the wild ginseng dealer license of a person who violates this section subject to a subsequent right to a hearing before the department. In order to obtain a hearing, a person is required to file a request with the department within 30 days after receipt of the notice of suspension. The filing of a request for a hearing does not stay the suspension pending the hearing.

(b) *Revocation.* The department may revoke the wild ginseng harvest license or the wild ginseng dealer license of a person who violates this section and may refuse to issue any new license under this section for a period of not more than 3 years. The department shall revoke the wild ginseng harvest license or wild ginseng dealer license of a person who violates this section within 3 years after his or her license was revoked or suspended for a previous violation and shall refuse to issue any new license under this section for a period of not less than one year nor more than 3 years.

(11) PENALTY. A person who violates this section shall forfeit not more than \$500. A person who violates this section within 3 years after conviction for a previous violation of this section shall forfeit not more than \$1,000.

History: 1975 c. 394 s. 15; 1975 c. 421; Stats. 1975 s. 29.547; 1979 c. 157; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 29; 1985 a. 332 s. 251 (1); 1987 a. 27; 1989 a. 359; 1995 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 s. 595; Stats. 1997 s. 29.611.

29.614 Scientific collector permit. (1) Application for a scientific collector permit shall be submitted to the department. The department may issue a scientific collector permit if the department determines that the applicant is a natural person and is engaged in a bona fide program leading to increased, useful scientific knowledge.

(2) A scientific collector permit shall state the name and address of the permittee, the date of issuance, the purposes for which it is issued, the type, species and number of specimens authorized to be collected or salvaged, the area and period of time in which the specimens may be collected or salvaged, the place where the specimens may be kept and other conditions and limitations that the department requires. A scientific collector permit is not transferable.

(3) A scientific collector permit authorizes the permittee to collect or salvage, for scientific purposes only, the eggs, nest and wild animals specified in the permit subject to the conditions and limitations specified in the permit and the rules of the department. The permittee may use the specimens for the scientific purposes for which collected or salvaged and may transport them or cause them to be transported by common carrier. Possession of these specimens may not be transferred to any other person, except that these specimens may be exchanged for other specimens for scientific purposes. A scientific collector permit may authorize the use of net guns and tranquilizer guns for activities related to the purposes for which the permit is issued. Any person who is convicted of violating this chapter shall forfeit the person's permit and the permit is thereby revoked, in addition to all other penalties. Any person so convicted is not eligible for a permit under this section for one year following the conviction.

History: 1997 a. 248.

29.617 Public hunting and fishing grounds. The department may acquire, lease, develop and maintain public hunting and fishing grounds. The department may agree to adjust and pay damages arising from the operation of public hunting or fishing grounds.

History: 1979 c. 34 s. 730; 1997 a. 248 s. 598; Stats. 1997 s. 29.617.

29.621 Wildlife refuges. (1) ESTABLISHMENT. The owner of contiguous land comprising in the aggregate not less than 160 acres located outside the limits of any city or village may apply to the department for the establishment of the land as a wildlife refuge. If the department determines that the establishment of the land as a wildlife refuge will promote the conservation of species or varieties native to this state, it may by order establish the land as a wildlife refuge.

(2) SIGNS. Within 30 days after the date of the order the owner of the land shall post signs or notices as required and furnished by the department, designating the refuge.

(3) PUBLICATION. The order is not effective until at least 30 days after issuance and until the department has caused to be published a class 3 notice, under ch. 985, in the county containing the land. The land shall remain a wildlife refuge for not less than 5 years.

(4) Protection. Except as provided in s. 29.091, no owner of a wildlife refuge, and no other person, may hunt or trap within the boundaries of any wildlife refuge or have in his or her possession or under his or her control in the wildlife refuge a gun, firearm, bow or crossbow, unless the gun or firearm is unloaded, the bow or crossbow is unstrung and the gun, firearm, bow or crossbow is enclosed within a carrying case. Nothing in this section may prohibit, prevent or interfere with the department in the destruction of injurious animals.

(5) ANIMALS PROCURED BY DEPARTMENT. The department may place wild animals within any wildlife refuge, for the purpose of propagation.

History: 1971 c. 42; 1989 a. 214; 1997 a. 248 s. 608; Stats. 1997 s. 29.621.

29.624 Senior citizen recreation card. (1) A senior citizen recreation card entitles the holder to exercise all of the combined rights and privileges conferred by a resident small game hunting license, a wild turkey hunting license, a wild turkey hunting stamp and a resident fishing license, subject to all duties, conditions, limitations and restrictions of the licenses and stamp. A person may operate any motor vehicle, except a motor bus, as defined in s. 340.01 (31), subject to the admission requirements under s. 27.01 (7) in any vehicle admission area under s. 27.01 (7) without having an admission receipt affixed to the vehicle or otherwise displayed and without paying a fee if the vehicle has as an occupant a card holder who can present the card upon demand in the vehicle admission area. The card permits a card holder to enter Heritage Hill state park or a state trail without paying an admission fee.

(2) Except as provided in this section, possession of a senior citizen recreation card shall not entitle the holder to obtain any other privileges or services for free if the privileges or services may be obtained only through payment of a fee.

(3) The department shall allocate the proceeds from senior citizen recreation card sales among the various affected programs at its discretion.

(4) The department may not issue a senior citizen recreation card after December 31, 1991.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 189 to 192; Stats. 1997 s. 29.624.

SUBCHAPTER X

FISH AND GAME PROPAGATION AND STOCKING

29.701 Propagation of fish; protected wild animals. (1) Nothing in this chapter concerning the protection of wild animals applies to any of the following:

(a) The operation of state fish hatcheries.

(b) The removal of fish which have died from natural causes or the removal of detrimental or rough fish by or as authorized by the department.

(c) The propagation or transportation, collecting and transplanting of fish by the department.

(d) The transportation of fish into or through this state or out of it by the commissioners of fisheries of other states or of the United States.

(e) The transportation and sale of farm-raised fish.

(2) The department may not furnish fish from state hatcheries to private ponds, private clubs, corporations or preserves, and may not introduce, stock or plant them in waters where the general public is not allowed the rights and privileges enjoyed by any individual.

(3) An operator of a fish farm, or an employee of the operator, may capture turtles that are on the fish farm, transport them to different locations and release them into the wild.

History: 1997 a. 27, 237; 1997 a. 248 s. 554; Stats. 1997 s. 29.701.

Under ss. 29.50 [now s. 29.701] and 30.77, the department may refuse to stock waters where public access is inadequate. 68 Atty. Gen. 233.

29.705 Propagation of fish; removal of fish. (1) TRANSPLANTATION OF FISH. The department may take or authorize to be taken fish at any time of the year from any waters of the state for stocking other waters or for the purpose of securing eggs for propagation. These fish or eggs may be taken only under a permit issued by the department and only in the presence of an employee or agent of the department. The permit shall specify the kinds of fish that may be taken and the manner in which they may be taken.

(2) FURNISHING FISH; ACCESS TO STOCKED WATERS. (a) The department may not furnish fish from state hatcheries to private ponds, private clubs, corporations or preserves.

(b) The department may not plant fish from state hatcheries in waters where the general public is not allowed the rights and privileges enjoyed by any individual.

(3) DELIVERY OF FISH EGGS. Any person fishing in any waters of this state shall deliver, on demand, to the department or its agent any fish for the purpose of being stripped of their eggs and milt. The department or its agent shall, immediately after having stripped the fish, return them to the person from whom received. The department or its agent may enter any boats, docks, grounds or other places where the fish may be, for the purpose of stripping them while alive, and the person possessing the fish shall render any assistance that may be necessary to expedite the work of mixing the eggs and milt for proper impregnation.

(4) DESTRUCTION OF FISH EGGS OR FISH. (a) The department may seize or destroy, or both, any fish, or any fish eggs, found to be infected with any disease organisms as are designated by the department.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not authorize the department of natural resources to remove fish or fish eggs from a self-contained fish rearing facility or from a preexisting fish rearing facility that is an artificial body of water unless the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection has requested that the department of natural resources remove the fish or fish eggs to address a problem affecting fish health.

(5) REMOVAL OF FISH EGGS OR FISH FROM STATE. No person may remove any fish eggs or live fish from this state except as authorized by law or pursuant to a permit issued by the department. This subsection does not apply to farm-raised fish or eggs from farm-raised fish.

(6) FISHING FOR PROPAGATION PURPOSES. For the purposes of catching wild fish from the public waters for purposes of artificial propagation or for introduction, stocking or planting in fish farms, no person may take or have possession or control of any kind of fish unless par. (a) or (b) applies:

(a) The person has the approvals required under this chapter to take, possess or control that kind of fish.

(b) The person has been otherwise authorized by the department to take, possess or control that kind of fish.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 557, 563 to 570, 700.

29.709 State fish hatcheries. The department may operate state fish hatcheries and may do all of the following:

(1) Breed and propagate fish of such species and varieties as it determines to be of value.

(2) Distribute information regarding the propagation and conservation of fish.

(3) Manage the state fish hatcheries and all other property held by the state for the propagation of fish.

(4) Subject to s. 95.60, receive from any person all fish eggs or fish donated to the state or purchased, and procure, receive, exchange, distribute and dispose of fish eggs and fish.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 558, 559, 561.

29.713 Trespass to state fish hatchery. Whoever does any of the following without proper authority shall be subject to the penalties under s. 29.971 (1):

(1) Enters upon the grounds of a state fish hatchery for the purpose of killing or taking fish.

(2) Kills or takes fish from any waters or grounds of a state fish hatchery.

(3) Injures any fish, or interferes harmfully with the ponds, streams, troughs or other property of a state fish hatchery.

History: 1975 c. 365; 1985 a. 29; 1997 a. 248 s. 580; Stats. 1997 s. 29.713.

29.717 Trespass on riparian land. In an action against a person for damages sustained from trespassing on lands bordering streams stocked by the consent of the owner of the lands, with fish received from a state hatchery, where the damage exceeds \$2, the trespasser is liable for double the amount of the damage and all of the taxable costs; and where the damage is \$2 or less the trespasser shall be liable for the amount of the damage and costs not to exceed the amount of the damage.

History: 1997 a. 248 s. 682; Stats. 1997 s. 29.717.

29.733 Natural waters used in fish farms. (1) No person may use a natural body of water as a fish farm or as part of a fish farm unless all of the following apply:

(a) The land that is riparian to the body of water is owned, leased or controlled by the owners of the fish farm.

(b) None of the owners of the fish farm or of the riparian land provides access to the body of water to the public by means of an easement or other right-of-way or by means of a business open to the public, except that the owners of the fish farm may allow fishing by the public for a fee.

(c) The body of water is one of the following:

1. A freeze-out pond.
2. A preexisting fish rearing facility.

(d) A permit for the body of water has been issued under sub. (2).

(2) (a) The department, subject to s. 29.024 (2g) and (2r), shall issue a permit under this subsection for a natural body of water specified under sub. (1) (c) 1. if the department determines that no substantial public interest exists in the body of water and that no public or private rights in the body of water will be damaged.

(b) Notwithstanding par. (a), for a freeze-out pond that is licensed as a private fish hatchery, or as part of a private fish hatchery, under s. 29.52, 1995 stats., on January 1, 1998, or for a natural body of water as described under sub. (1) (c) 2., the department shall issue an initial permit without making the determination under par. (a).

(c) 1. The department, subject to s. 29.024 (2g) and (2r), shall renew a permit issued under this subsection unless the department determines that there has been a substantial change in circumstances that is related to a determination made under par. (a) for the natural body of water or that is related to the application of the criteria promulgated under par. (f) to the body of water.

2. A person may apply for a renewal of a permit issued under this subsection within the 16 months before the permit expires.

3. Except as provided in subd. 4., the department shall renew the permit, or deny the renewal, within 3 months after the date on which the department receives the application for the renewal.

4. The department may delay the renewal or denial of the renewal under subd. 3. until the May 31 immediately following the date on which the department receives the renewal application if ice conditions prevent the department from inspecting the body of water for purposes of renewal within a reasonable time after receiving the application.

(d) If the department denies a permit under par. (a), (b) or (c), the department shall issue written findings supporting the reason for the denial that are based on the criteria promulgated under par. (f).

(e) The department may suspend a permit for a body of water specified in sub. (1) (c) 2. for 90 days if the department finds that the permit holder has failed to adequately maintain the fish barriers and may revoke the permit if the department determines that the failure to adequately maintain the barriers has not been corrected within the 90-day period.

(f) The department shall promulgate rules to establish the fees, criteria and procedures to be used in issuing permits under this subsection.

History: 1997 a. 27, 191, 237; 1997 a. 248 s. 581; Stats. 1997 s. 29.733; 1999 a. 32.

29.734 Barriers required for fish farms. No person may use any body of water as a fish farm or as part of a fish farm unless the body of water is equipped with barriers that prevent the passage of fish between it and the other waters of the state.

History: 1997 a. 237; 1999 a. 32 s. 65; Stats. 1997 s. 29.734.

29.735 Importation of fish. (1) No person may bring into this state any fish, or fish eggs, of a species that is not native to this state for the purpose of introduction into the waters of the state, as defined in s. 281.01 (18), of use as bait or of rearing in a fish farm without having a permit issued by the department.

(2) A person applying for a permit under this section shall submit a written application to the department.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to the importation of fish by the department.

(4) For the purpose of issuing permits under this section, the department may not require that any testing, inspection or investigation be performed concerning the health of the fish.

History: 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 s. 582; Stats. 1997 s. 29.735.

29.736 Stocking of fish. (1) In this section:

(a) “Fish” includes fish eggs.

(b) “Qualified inspector” means a veterinarian licensed under ch. 453 or a person who is qualified to issue fish health certificates under s. 95.60 (4s) (c).

(c) “Waters of the state” does not include preexisting fish rearing facilities that are artificial bodies of water or self-contained fish rearing facilities.

(2) (a) No person may introduce, stock or plant any fish in the waters of the state unless all of the following apply:

1. The person has a permit issued by the department.

2. The fish have been certified by a qualified inspector to meet the fish health standards and requirements promulgated under s. 95.60 (4s) (b).

3. The fish is not a species of lake sturgeon.

(b) A person applying for a permit under this section shall submit a written application to the department.

(c) This subsection does not apply to introduction, stocking or planting of fish by the department.

(3) (a) The department may not introduce, stock or plant any fish in the waters of the state unless the fish have been certified by a qualified inspector to meet the fish health standards and requirements promulgated under s. 95.60 (4s) (b).

(4) For the purposes of issuing permits under this section and for introducing, stocking or planting of fish by the department, the department:

(a) Shall accept the certification by a qualified inspector that the fish meet the fish health standards and requirements promulgated under s. 95.60 (4s) (b) and may not require that any additional testing, inspection or investigation be performed concerning the health of the fish.

(b) May regulate the species of fish, the number of fish and the sites where the fish will be introduced, planted or stocked.

(5) The requirement of being issued a permit under this section does not apply to civic organizations, organizations operating newspapers or television stations or promoters of sport shows when and in connection with publicly showing or exhibiting, giving demonstrations with or providing fishing of fish for periods of not to exceed 10 days if the fish are placed in a tank or an artificially constructed pond that is a self-contained body of water. Fish used for these purposes shall have been certified by a qualified inspector to meet the fish health standards and requirements promulgated under s. 95.60 (4s) (b).

History: 1997 a. 27, 237; 1997 a. 248 ss. 583, 584; Stats. 1997 s. 29.736.

29.737 Permit for private management. (1) Any person or persons owning all of the land bordering a navigable lake that is completely landlocked may apply to the department for a permit to remove, destroy or introduce fish in the lake.

(2) The department shall hold a public hearing on the permit application in the vicinity of the lake, and if the department determines that the hearing is favorable the department may issue a permit authorizing the applicant to remove, destroy or introduce fish in the lake.

(3) The department shall impose appropriate terms, conditions and limitations on the permit. All work done under the permit shall be under the supervision of employees or agents of the department, who shall have free access to the lake at all times for that purpose. The permittee shall pay the expenses of the supervision.

(4) All fish removed from the lake under a permit shall be disposed of as directed by the department.

(5) A person who is using a navigable lake that is a freeze-out pond as a fish farm, or as part of a fish farm, is exempt from obtaining a permit under this section.

History: 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 576 to 578; Stats. 1997 s. 29.737.

29.738 Private fishing preserves. (1) A single person may register with the department a natural, navigable, self-contained body of water as a private fishing preserve if all of the following apply:

(a) All of the use and occupancy rights in the land that is riparian to the body of water are owned or leased by the registrant.

(b) The registrant and any owner of the riparian land do not provide access to the body of water to the public by means of an easement or other right-of-way or by means of a business open to the public.

(c) The registrant held a private fish hatchery license under s. 29.52, 1995 stats., on December 31, 1997, that applied to the body of water being registered as a private fishing preserve.

(2) No lake association, corporation or other association that is formed to establish a private fishing preserve is eligible to register under this section.

(3) A registration under this section is valid for one year.

(4) A person who is fishing in a private fishing preserve is exempt from having any sport fishing approval issued under this chapter. No person may sell or trade fish that are caught in a private fishing preserve. No person may charge a fee for fishing in a private fishing preserve or a fee for an activity that includes the privilege of fishing in a private fishing preserve.

History: 1997 a. 27, 237; 1997 a. 248 s. 579; Stats. 1997 s. 29.738.

29.741 State propagation of wild animals. (1) The department may take or purchase and direct the distribution of wild animals and their eggs for propagation. This subsection does not apply to farm-raised fish.

(2) No person shall take, remove, sell, or transport from the public waters of this state to any place beyond the borders of the state, any duck potato, wild celery, or any other plant or plant product except wild rice native in said waters and commonly known to furnish food for game birds.

History: 1989 a. 359; 1997 a. 248 s. 593; Stats. 1997 s. 29.741.

29.745 Introduction of wild animals other than fish. (1) (a) A person shall obtain a permit from the department before doing any of the following:

1. Importing into the state any wild animal other than fish or their eggs for the purpose of introducing or stocking that wild animal.

2. Introducing or stocking any wild animal other than fish or their eggs.

(b) Application for a permit shall be made on forms provided by the department.

(c) Permits for introducing or stocking under par. (a) 2. shall be issued by the department only after investigation and inspection of the wild animals as the department determines is necessary.

(2) The department and its agents are not required to obtain a permit under this section.

History: 1975 c. 360, 421; 1995 a. 378; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 585 to 591, 701; Stats. 1997 s. 29.745; 1999 a. 32.

29.749 Horicon marsh fur farm and dam. (1) The department shall establish a fur farm on the Horicon marsh in Dodge County under the supervision of the department.

(2) The department may maintain a dam in or near the city of Horicon, to control and regulate the flood waters on the Rock River, and to restore the Rock River on Horicon marsh to the natural levels existing prior to drainage of the marsh.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 609 to 612; Stats. 1997 s. 29.749.

SUBCHAPTER XI

CAPTIVE ANIMALS

29.853 Possession and sale of live game animals and fur-bearing animals. (1) DEFINITIONS. As used in this section:

(a) “Control temporarily” means to possess an animal for a limited period of time for one of the following purposes:

1. Removal or transportation of an animal from one location to a more appropriate location.

2. Restraint or transportation of an animal for treatment or medical care.

3. Restraint or transportation of an animal for game censuses, surveys or other purposes authorized by the department.

(b) “Possess” means to own, restrain, keep in captivity or transport an animal.

(2) POSSESSION. (a) *Restrictions.* No person may possess any live game animal or fur-bearing animal unless authorized under s. 29.857, 29.863, 29.867, 29.869, 29.871 or 29.877 except to control an animal temporarily.

(b) *Local prohibition.* Notwithstanding par. (a), the governing body of any county, city, village or town may, by ordinance, prohibit a person from possessing any live game animal or fur-bearing animal.

(3) SALE. (a) *Restrictions.* No person may sell any live game animal or fur-bearing animal unless authorized under s. 29.857, 29.863, 29.867, 29.869, 29.871 or 29.877 and unless the purchaser is also authorized under one of those sections and presents evidence of that authorization to the seller.

(b) *Record.* A person who sells any live game animal or fur-bearing animal shall keep a record of each sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the type of authorization or license held by the purchaser and its number, if any, the date of sale and a description of the animal. The record shall be kept for 2 years after the sale and shall be open to inspection by the department.

(c) *Local prohibition.* Notwithstanding par. (a), the governing body of any county, city, village or town may, by ordinance, prohibit the sale of any live game animal or fur-bearing animal.

(4m) APPLICABILITY. This section does not apply to farm-raised deer.

(5) PENALTY. A person who violates this section shall forfeit not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

History: 1979 c. 289; 1991 a. 269; 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 170; 1997 a. 248 ss. 512 to 514; Stats. 1997 s. 29.853.

29.855 Possession, sale, release and destruction of live skunks. (1) DEFINITIONS. AS used in this section:

(a) “Control temporarily” means to possess a skunk for a limited period of time for one of the following purposes:

1. Removal or transportation of a skunk from one location to a more appropriate location.

2. Restraint or transportation of a skunk for game censuses, surveys or other purposes authorized by the department.

(b) “Domestic skunk” means a skunk raised on a fur animal farm licensed under s. 29.869.

(c) “Possess” has the meaning designated under s. 29.853 (1) (b).

(d) “Wild skunk” means any skunk except a domestic skunk.

(2) POSSESSION. (a) *Restrictions on possession of wild skunks.* No person may possess any live wild skunk unless authorized under s. 29.857 except to control the skunk temporarily.

(b) *Restrictions on possession of domestic skunks.* No person may possess any live domestic skunk unless authorized under s. 29.857 or 29.869 except to control the skunk temporarily.

(c) *Local prohibition.* Notwithstanding par. (a), the governing body of any county, city, village or town may, by ordinance, prohibit a person from possessing any live wild or domestic skunk.

(3) SALE. (a) *Restrictions on sale of wild skunks.* No person may sell any live wild skunk unless authorized under s. 29.857 and unless the person to whom the skunk is sold is also authorized under s. 29.857.

(b) *Restrictions on sale of domestic skunks.* No person may sell any live domestic skunk unless authorized under s. 29.857 or 29.869 and unless the purchaser is also authorized under one of those sections and presents evidence of that authorization to the seller.

(c) *Record.* A person who sells any live skunk shall keep a record of the sale as required under s. 29.853 (3) (b).

(d) *Return of domestic skunks.* A person who sells any live skunk shall inform the purchaser that the release of a skunk is illegal and that the seller will accept the return of the skunk.

(e) *Local prohibition.* Notwithstanding par. (a), the governing body of a county, city, village or town may, by ordinance, prohibit the sale of any live skunk.

(4) DESCENTING. No person may operate on a live wild skunk to remove its scent glands unless the person who possesses the skunk is authorized under s. 29.857 or 29.869. A veterinarian to whom a person brings a live wild skunk for removal of its scent glands or for other treatment shall notify that person that possession of a live skunk is illegal and shall notify the department.

(5) RELEASE. No person may release a domestic skunk into the environment.

(6) DESTRUCTION. A person may kill at any time a wild skunk which is a nuisance to activities authorized under s. 29.857, 29.863, 29.867, 29.869, 29.871 or 29.877. A person who kills an adult wild skunk with young shall attempt to kill the young skunks.

(7) PENALTY. A person who violates this section shall forfeit not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

History: 1979 c. 289; 1981 c. 314; 1991 a. 269; 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 170; 1997 a. 248 s. 515; Stats. 1997 s. 29.855.

29.857 Wild animals for parks. (1) The department may, on application of any park board, grant permit to take, have, sell, barter, or transport, at any time, live wild animals for park purposes.

(2) The department may, on application of any person, grant a permit to such person to take and transport wild animals for propagation within the state, under the supervision of the department or its wardens.

(2m) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to farm-raised deer or farm-raised fish.

(3) No bona fide public zoo shall be subject to this section.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary it is lawful for a bona fide public zoo to have, purchase, barter or sell any live animal, domestic or foreign, to or with another bona fide public zoo, licensed deer farm or reputable animal dealer, within or without this state.

History: 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 s. 596; Stats. 1997 s. 29.857.

29.861 Animal wildlife exhibit. (1) The department shall establish an exhibit where wild animals may be viewed by the public on state owned lands.

(2) No person may hunt or trap within the boundaries of the wildlife exhibit or possess a gun or firearm within the boundaries of the wildlife exhibit unless it is unloaded and knocked down or enclosed in a carrying case.

History: 1991 a. 316; 1997 a. 248 ss. 602 to 606; Stats. 1997 s. 29.861.

29.863 Game farms; license. (1) No person may cause or permit any lands or waters to be posted with signs of any kind indicating that the lands or waters are licensed under ss. 29.865 to 29.871 unless the lands and waters are in fact so licensed.

(2) If a license under ss. 29.865 to 29.871 expires or lapses and is not renewed, the licensee, landowner or other person having control over the lands or waters shall remove or cause the signs to be removed within 45 days after the expiration or termination of the license.

(3) Applications for the renewal of a license under ss. 29.865 to 29.871 shall be filed with the department on or before the expiration date of the license, except that an application for renewal may be filed within 45 days after the expiration date if it is accompanied by the late filing fee specified under s. 29.563 (9) (b) in addition to the regular license or renewal fee. If application for renewal of a license is not made as required in this subsection or if a license is terminated for any reason, all rights and privileges of the licensee under the license are terminated upon the expiration of the 45-day period provided in this subsection or on the date of termination, whichever occurs first. Thereafter, the lands and waters which were included under the license shall be subject to ss. 29.865 to 29.871.

History: 1975 c. 322 s. 14; 1983 a. 27; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 611 to 615; Stats. 1997 s. 29.863.

29.865 Pheasant and quail farms. (1) The department may issue licenses for the releasing, hunting, possession and use of pheasants and quail on pheasant and quail farms if, in the judgment of the department, operations under these licenses will result in a net increase in the supply of pheasants and quail in the state and will be in the public interest.

(2) No license may be issued unless the applicant owns or leases the land for which the license is issued. Boundaries of the land that is licensed shall be defined and posted as prescribed by the department.

(3) The department shall determine the minimum number of pheasants and quail to be released for hunting on the licensed premises and establish the time limits during which the birds may be hunted.

(4) (a) Until the release of pheasants and quail is approved by the department, it is unlawful to hunt pheasants or quail on the licensed premises. When the release is approved by the department, the licensee and other persons designated by the licensee who are lawfully entitled to hunt small game may hunt on the licensed premises, have in possession and dispose of by gift the pheasants or quail.

(b) Each licensee shall keep a record of birds as required by the department. The licensed premises and records may be inspected by the department at any time and shall be furnished to the department on request.

(c) No pheasant or quail of the approved species may be removed from the licensed premises until there is securely attached to each bird a seal, the type and design of which shall be designated by the department, and the seal shall remain attached to the birds until they are finally prepared for consumption. The seal shall be supplied by the department at cost.

(5) Only dead birds which have been killed by hunting may be removed from the licensed premises, and it is unlawful to sell or attempt to sell or to buy or attempt to buy any of these birds.

(6) (a) The department may not require that an application or report be notarized.

(b) Any person violating subs. (1) to (5) shall forfeit not more than \$300.

(7) Any person other than the licensee, or a person authorized by the licensee, who hunts pheasants or quail on the licensed premises, is liable to the licensee for all damage which the person does to the pheasants or quail, but any action to recover damages shall be brought by the licensee.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, no person hunting on a licensed pheasant or quail farm is required to hold a hunting license.

History: 1975 c. 322, 365, 421; 1981 c. 390 s. 252; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 332 s. 251 (5); 1997 a. 191; 1997 a. 248 s. 616; Stats. 1997 s. 29.865.

29.867 Game bird and animal farms. (1) The owner or lessee of lands suitable for the breeding and propagating of game, birds or animals may, upon complying with this section, establish and maintain a game bird and animal farm for the purpose of breeding, propagating, killing and selling game birds and game animals. All waterfowl bred, propagated or held on a game bird and animal farm shall be enclosed within a covered enclosure by the licensee throughout the open season for hunting waterfowl in the state as required by the department.

(1m) This section does not apply to farm-raised deer.

(2) A person desiring to establish and maintain a game bird and animal farm shall file with the department an application in the form and with the information required by the department.

(2m) If the applicant is the owner or lessee of the lands, the land is suitable for the breeding and propagating of game birds and animals and the applicant intends in good faith to establish and maintain a game bird and animal farm, the department shall issue a license to the applicant. The license shall describe the lands and shall authorize the licensee to breed, propagate, kill and sell the game birds and animals that are on the lands described in the license.

(3) Upon issuance, subject to s. 29.024 (2g) and (2r), of the license, the department shall appoint one person, the licensee shall appoint one person, and these 2 appointees shall select a 3rd person, to determine as accurately as possible the number of wild birds and animals of the desired species on the land at the time of the issuing of the license. The necessary expenses of these persons shall be paid by the licensee. Within 30 days after the date of the determination as approved by the department, the licensee shall pay to the department a specified sum determined by the department for those species of wild birds and animals on the licensed premises that are desired for propagation purposes, the title of which is in the state.

(3g) When the payment under sub. (3g) has been made, the licensee shall become the owner of all game birds or animals of the species licensed and of all of their offspring actually produced and remaining on the licensed premises, subject to the jurisdiction of the department over all game.

(3m) No game bird and animal farm license may be issued after May 24, 1961, except for those which are already being maintained, for any area less than one-quarter mile from the exterior boundaries of a state or federal wildlife area, public hunting grounds or refuge which is managed in whole or in part for pheasants, unless the licensed premises are completely enclosed as required by the department. All lands under one license shall be contiguous.

(3n) Within 30 days after issuance of a game bird and animal farm license, the licensee shall post signs at intervals of not more than 440 yards along the boundary of the licensed premises stating that the premises is a game bird and animal farm. The signs shall be furnished by the department to the licensee at cost.

(5) A game bird and animal farm license is prima facie evidence of the right of the licensee or the licensee's successors or assigns, during the term of the license, to establish and maintain a game bird and animal farm on the licensed premises, and entitles the licensee, or the licensee's successors or assigns, during the term of the license, to the exclusive right to breed and propagate game birds and animals on the licensed premises, and to the exclusive ownership of game birds and animals taken on the licensed premises.

(6) (a) The game birds and animals, except waterfowl, may be taken at any time in any manner, subject to s. 29.314, by any person who is lawfully entitled to hunt on the licensed premises, except that such a person hunting on the licensed premises is not required to hold a hunting license. Waterfowl may only be taken under rules promulgated by the department governing the hunting of waterfowl, except that upon written application the department may authorize the taking of hand-reared mallards at any time within the boundaries of a licensed game bird and animal farm in numbers not to exceed those liberated or propagated when the department determines that only mallards liberated or propagated by the licensee will be taken on licensed premises. The applicant shall certify to the department that mallards liberated or propagated for hunting were produced and reared in captivity and are more than 2 generations removed from the wild. Hand-reared mallards may not be released for hunting purposes unless the mallards have first been identified as the department directs. Mallards confined to wholly enclosed pens or buildings may be taken within such pens or buildings at any time and in any numbers.

(b) No game bird or animal or mallards killed on the licensed premises and no live game bird or animal or mallards to be consumed as food may be removed from the premises until there has been securely fastened to each bird or animal a band or tag furnished by the department to the licensee at cost. The band or tag shall remain attached to the bird or animal until prepared for consumption. Live birds and animals may be sold or transported. Each container carrying such live birds or animals shall have attached to it a band or tag furnished by the department. Live birds or animals acquired from the licensee to be consumed as food may not be kept alive by any person beyond 48 hours from the time that the birds or animals were acquired from the licensee.

(c) Whenever any bird or animal from a game bird and animal farm is consumed for food, the band or tag attached to the bird or animal shall be kept until the bird or animal is consumed.

(6m) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, no person hunting on a licensed game bird and animal farm is required to hold a hunting license.

(7) Any person other than the licensee, or a person authorized by the licensee, who hunts game birds or animals on the licensed premises is liable to the licensee in the sum of \$100, in addition

to all damage which the person does to the game birds or animals, but any action to recover damages shall be brought by the licensee.

(8) Each licensee shall keep records as required by the department. The licensed premises and records may be inspected by the department at any time and copies of the records shall be furnished to the department on request.

(9) Any person who violates this section shall forfeit not more than \$50.

History: 1975 c. 94 s. 91 (11); 1975 c. 199, 322, 365, 422; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 332 s. 251 (1); 1991 a. 269, 316; 1995 a. 79, 114; 1997 a. 191, 237; 1997 a. 248 ss. 617, 703; Stats. 1997 s. 29.867; 1999 a. 32.

While the DNR has the authority to regulate the operation of game farms, its authority does not negate the power to enforce zoning ordinances against game farms. Both are applicable. *Willow Creek Ranch v. Town of Shelby*, 2000 WI 56, 235 Wis. 2d 409, 611 N.W.2d 693.

The applicability of animal regulatory statutes to game farm operators is discussed. 72 Atty. Gen. 43.

The shining provisions of s. 29.245 [now s. 29.314] apply to game, fur and deer farms. 80 Atty. Gen. 7.

29.869 Fur animal farms. (1) The owner or lessee of any lands suitable for the breeding and propagating of fur animals may, upon complying with this section, establish and maintain a fur animal farm, for the purpose of breeding, propagating, trapping and dealing in fur animals. Fur animal farms shall be of one or more of the following categories as specified in the license:

- (a) Beaver.
- (b) Muskrat.
- (c) Mink, except domestic mink as defined in s. 29.873.
- (d) Otter, raccoon and skunk.

(2) A person desiring to establish and maintain a fur animal farm shall file with the department an application in the form and with the information required by the department. The land under one license need not be contiguous.

(3) If the applicant is the owner or lessee of the lands, the land is suitable for the breeding and propagating of fur animals and the applicant intends in good faith to establish and maintain a fur animal farm, subject to s. 29.024 (2g) and (2r), the department shall issue a license to the applicant. The license shall describe the lands and authorize the licensee to breed, propagate, trap and deal in fur animals that are on the licensed premises.

(4) Upon issuance of the license, the department shall appoint one person, the licensee shall appoint one person, and these 2 appointees shall select a 3rd person, to determine the number of fur animals on the land at the time of the issuing of the license. The necessary expenses of these persons shall be paid by the licensee. Within 10 days after the date of the determination, the licensee shall pay to the department \$2.50 for each beaver, 50 cents for each muskrat, \$2.50 for each mink, \$2.50 for each otter, \$1 for each raccoon, and 50 cents for each skunk found on the land. Only those animals to be licensed under the fur animal farm are to be paid for. When payment has been made, the licensee becomes the owner of the fur animals on the licensed premises and of all of their offspring on the premises. The licensee may manage and control the licensed premises and the licensed fur animals on the premises, take the animals at any time or in any manner, subject to s. 29.314, and sell and transport at any time the fur animals or the pelts taken from them.

(6) Within 30 days after issuance of a fur animal farm license, the licensee shall post signs at intervals of not more than 440 yards along the boundary of the licensed premises stating that the premises are a fur animal farm. The signs shall be furnished by the department to the licensee at cost.

(7) A fur animal farm license is prima facie evidence of the right of the licensee or the licensee's successors or assigns, during the term of the license, to establish and maintain a fur animal farm on the licensed premises and entitles the licensee or the licensee's successors or assigns, during the term of the license, to the exclusive right to breed and propagate fur animals on the licensed premises and to the exclusive ownership of fur animals taken on the licensed premises.

(8) Any person, other than the licensee, or a person authorized by the licensee, who hunts or traps fur animals upon on the licensed premises is liable to the licensee in the sum of \$100, in addition to all damage which the person does to the fur animals, but any action to recover damages shall be brought by the licensee.

(9) Each licensee shall keep records as required by the department. The licensed premises and records may be inspected by the department at any time and copies of the records shall be furnished to the department on request.

(10) Nothing in this section affects any public right of hunting, fishing or navigation except as expressly provided.

History: 1975 c. 94 s. 91 (11); 1975 c. 199, 322, 421; 1983 a. 27; 1995 a. 114; 1997 a. 191, 237; 1997 a. 248 s. 618; Stats. 1997 s. 29.869; 1999 a. 32.

The applicability of animal regulatory statutes to game farm operators is discussed. 72 Atty. Gen. 43.

29.871 Deer farms; venison serving permits. (1) The owner or lessee of any lands suitable for breeding and propagating of deer may, upon complying with this section, establish and maintain a deer farm for the purpose of breeding, propagating, killing and selling deer.

(1m) This section does not apply to deer of the genus *dama*, *cervus* or *rangifer*.

(2) A person desiring to establish and maintain a deer farm shall file with the department an application in the form and with the information required by the department.

(2m) If the applicant is the owner or lessee of the lands, the land is suitable for the breeding and propagating of deer, and the applicant intends in good faith to establish and operate a deer farm, the department shall inform the applicant that it will issue a license when the applicant has built a suitable deer fence around the area to be licensed.

(4) If the applicant is the owner or lessee of the lands and the applicant intends in good faith to establish and maintain a deer farm, the department may inform the applicant that, as soon as the applicant has built a suitable deer fence around the premises to be included within the license, it will issue a license. The applicant shall install a deer-tight fence in accordance with specifications prescribed by the department. After the installation of the fence, the department shall issue a license to the applicant. The license shall describe the lands and authorize the licensee to breed, propagate, kill and sell the deer that are on the licensed premises. Section 29.024 (2g) and (2r) applies to the issuance of licenses under this subsection.

(4g) Upon issuance of the license, the department shall determine as accurately as possible the number of deer on the licensed premises. The necessary expenses of the determination shall be paid by the licensee. The licensee shall pay the department \$25 for each deer found on the license premises. When payment has been made, the licensee becomes the owner of all of the deer on the licensed premises and of all of the offspring on the licensed premises. The licensee may manage and control the licensed premises and the deer on the premises, kill the deer subject to s. 29.314 and sell the deer as provided under this section.

(4m) Any streams whether meandered or not, flowing into or out of an enclosed deer farm, and of a swampy, marshy or boggy character and not navigable in fact at all times of the year by ordinary boats or pleasure craft, and which are not of any substantial beneficial use to the public, shall not be considered navigable so as to prevent erection and maintenance over them, of the type of fence prescribed and permitted by this section.

(5) The deer farm license shall be renewed each year, subject to s. 29.024 (2g) and (2r), if the licensee has not violated any of the provisions under which it was issued.

(6) A deer farm license is prima facie evidence of the right of the licensee or the licensee's successors or assigns, during the term of the license, to establish and maintain a deer farm on the licensed premises, and entitles the licensee or the licensee's successors or assigns, during the term of the license, to the exclusive right to

breed, propagate, kill subject to s. 29.314 and sell deer on the land, and to the exclusive ownership of all deer taken on the land.

(7) Deer on a deer farm may be killed only by the licensee or the licensee's employees except that on licensed deer farms, not less than 10 acres in area, deer may be killed by persons expressly authorized by the licensee who are lawfully entitled to hunt deer except that any person hunting on a licensed deer farm is not required to hold a hunting license for deer. All deer killed on a deer farm shall be tagged with a tag furnished by the department to the licensee at cost. The licensee shall pay to the department \$1 for each deer killed. Before any deer on a licensed deer farm may be killed, the licensee shall notify the department of the taking of the deer, and the department shall acknowledge receipt of the notice and the acknowledgment when received by the licensee is authority for taking deer. The department or any of its authorized representatives may be present while the taking of deer is in progress.

(8) After a deer is killed and tagged, only the entire carcass may be sold and transported, except as provided in sub. (14). The tag shall remain on the carcass while in transit. A deer farm tag may be removed from a gutted carcass at the time of butchering, but the person who killed or obtained the deer shall retain the tag until the meat is consumed.

(9) A licensee may sell and transport live deer providing that the department is notified in advance of the shipment of deer, and the department acknowledges receipt of the notice. The acknowledgment when received by the licensee is the licensee's authority for shipping deer. The licensee shall pay to the department \$1 for each live deer sold, and each crate or conveyance carrying live deer shall have a tag attached to it for each live deer, showing that it is a deer from a deer farm. The data on the tag shall be entered in ink or indelible pencil and the tag shall be retained by the purchaser of the deer. The tags shall be furnished by the department.

(10) Any person other than the licensee, or the licensee's employees, who hunts deer on the licensed premises is liable to the licensee in the sum of \$100 in addition to all damage which the person does to the deer, but any action to recover damages shall be brought by the licensee.

(11) Each license and title to the deer in the enclosure shall be conditioned upon the licensee complying with this section and other statutes and rules relating to the maintenance of deer farms. In an action to revoke the license the court, in the judgment, shall provide that the title to all of the deer within the enclosure is forfeited to the state; that the licensed premises may not be used for a deer farm for a period of 5 years and until a new license has been issued by the department after the 5-year period; that the department shall within 30 days of the notice of entry of judgment enter the premises and open the fences and may drive the animals out of the enclosure; that the lands for which the license has been forfeited may be used by the owner for all lawful purposes except the propagating of deer; and that during the 5-year period hunting or trapping is prohibited on the land. The department shall post notices of the judgment at intervals of 55 yards around the entire premises.

(12) On or before January 1 of each year, each licensee shall report to the department, for the previous calendar year, on forms furnished by the department, stating the number of deer killed and sold and live deer sold, the names and addresses of the persons to whom the deer were sold and the dates of shipment.

(13) The department may inspect deer farms or the records of deer farms at any time.

(14) (a) No person may barter, sell or otherwise deal in the carcasses of deer taken from a deer farm unless the person obtains a deer farm sales license from the department. Each carcass that is sold under this license is required to have a tag attached to it. The department shall furnish deer farm sales tags at cost.

(am) Subject to s. 29.024 (2g) and (2r), the department may issue retail deer sale permits authorizing a person to sell at retail white-tailed deer venison from a deer lawfully killed under this section if the venison is inspected under s. 97.42.

(b) The department may issue a venison serving permit authorizing a person to serve venison obtained from a deer farm licensed under this section. The application for this permit shall be in the form and include the information the department requires. The department, subject to s. 29.024 (2g) and (2r), may issue a venison serving permit conditioned as follows:

2. It shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in the premises where venison is retained and served.

3. It shall contain the name and address of the applicant, the name and address of the premises where the venison will be retained and served, the source of the venison, and the sex, approximate weight and deer farm tag numbers of the carcass. The deer farm tag may be removed from a gutted carcass at the time of butchering, but the person who killed or obtained the deer shall retain the tag until the venison is consumed.

4. The permittee shall record immediately upon possession all additional venison, purchased, possessed or served under the permit in the space provided on the permit.

5. The permittee agrees that the department may inspect the premises where venison is retained or served and that the venison will be inspected under s. 97.42.

6. The permittee shall file a report with the department within 30 days after expiration of the permit containing such information as the department requires in the form required by the department.

(15) Any person who hunts within the enclosure of a deer farm without the permission of the owner or who otherwise intentionally or negligently violates this section shall be fined not more than \$200 or imprisoned not more than 90 days, or both.

(16) The department may sell to licensees under this section, for propagating purposes, fawns and deer at a price to be fixed by the department not exceeding \$25 each. The department shall make orders and promulgate rules under this section to encourage the industry.

History: 1975 c. 322, 365, 421; 1983 a. 27, 546; 1989 a. 359; 1991 a. 269, 316; 1995 a. 79, 114; 1997 a. 35, 191, 237; 1997 a. 248 ss. 619 to 629, 704; Stats. 1997 s. 29.871; 1999 a. 32.

The applicability of animal regulatory statutes to game farm operators is discussed, 72 Atty. Gen. 43.

29.873 Domestic fur-bearing animal farms. The breeding, raising and producing in captivity, and the marketing, by the producer, of foxes, fitch, nutria, marten, fisher, mink, chinchilla, rabbit or caracul, as live animals, or as animal pelts or carcasses shall be considered an agricultural pursuit, and all such animals so raised in captivity shall be considered domestic animals, subject to all the laws of the state with reference to possession, ownership and taxation as are at any time applicable to domestic animals. All persons engaged in the foregoing activities are farmers and engaged in farming for all statutory purposes.

History: 1997 a. 248 s. 630; Stats. 1997 s. 29.873.

29.875 Disposal of escaped deer. (1) The department may seize and dispose of or may authorize the disposal of any deer that has escaped from land licensed under s. 29.867 or 29.871 or owned by a person registered under s. 95.55 if the escaped deer has traveled more than 3 miles from the land or if the licensee or person has not had the deer returned to the land within 72 hours of the discovery of the escape.

(2) Notwithstanding sub. (1), the department may dispose of the deer immediately if the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection determines that the deer poses a risk to public safety or to the health of other domestic or wild animals.

History: 1991 a. 269; 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 248 s. 631; Stats. 1997 s. 29.875.

29.877 Wildlife exhibit licenses. (2) In this section:

(a) "Wild animal" means any mammal, fish or bird of a wild nature as distinguished from domestic animals under the common law or under the statutes whether or not the mammal, fish or bird was bred or reared in captivity, but does not include deer of the genus *dama*, *cervus* or *rangifer* or farm-raised fish.

(b) “Wildlife exhibit” means any place where live wild animals are kept in captivity for the purpose of exhibition or for advertising purposes, but does not include the exhibition of any live wild animal by any educational institution, state agency, public zoo, park or garden, circus or theatrical exhibition or any exhibition sponsored by any organization with the approval of the department.

(2m) The department may issue licenses for wildlife exhibits and shall prescribe the form of the application and license.

(3) No wildlife exhibit license may be issued by the department until it is satisfied that the provisions for caring for the wild animals and for protecting the public are adequate.

(4) The department shall promulgate rules for the care of wild animals kept in wildlife exhibits and for the protection of the public from injury by the wild animals.

(5) No person may maintain a wildlife exhibit, unless the person has a wildlife exhibit license. A wildlife exhibit license is required in addition to any game bird and animal farm or fur farm license or deer farm license if these farms are wildlife exhibits.

(6) Each licensee shall file a report with the department within 30 days after expiration of the license containing such information as the department may require and on forms furnished by the department.

History: 1979 c. 142; 1983 a. 27; 1989 a. 359; 1991 a. 269; 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 27, 191; 1997 a. 248 ss. 632 to 635; Stats. 1997 s. 29.877; 1999 a. 32.

29.879 Humane, adequate and sanitary care of wild animals. (1) The department may examine all lands and buildings licensed as game bird and animal farms, deer farms, fur farms or wildlife exhibits to determine whether wild animals held in captivity are treated in a humane manner and confined under sanitary conditions with proper care.

(2) The department may order any licensee to comply with standards prescribed in the order for the care of wild animals held in captivity by the licensee. The licensee shall comply with the order of the department within 10 days of issuance.

(4) This section does not apply to farm–raised deer.

History: 1975 c. 365 s. 62; 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 248 s. 636; Stats. 1997 s. 29.879.

29.881 Giving predatory animals to public zoos.

(1) The department may give any predatory animal to a public zoo.

(2) Any predatory animal that has been given to a public zoo under this section may not be sold, bartered or given away by the zoo, except that the animal may be returned to the department.

History: 1997 a. 248 s. 674; Stats. 1997 s. 29.881.

SUBCHAPTER XII

WILDLIFE DAMAGE

29.885 Removal of wild animals. (1) **DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

(a) “Damage” means harm to forest products; streams; roads; dams; buildings; orchards; apiaries; livestock; and commercial agricultural crops, including Christmas trees and nursery stock.

(c) “Private property holder” means an owner, lessee or occupant of private property.

(d) “Removal activity” means removing or authorizing the removal of a wild animal that is causing damage or that is causing a nuisance or the removal of a structure of a wild animal that is causing damage or that is causing a nuisance.

(e) “Remove” means capture, shoot, set a trap for, relocate, or otherwise destroy or dispose of.

(f) Notwithstanding s. 29.001 (90), “wild animal” means any undomesticated mammal or bird, but does not include farm–raised deer or farm–raised fish.

(2) **DEPARTMENT AUTHORITY.** The department may remove or authorize the removal of all of the following:

(a) A wild animal that is causing damage or that is causing a nuisance.

(b) A structure of a wild animal that is causing damage or that is causing a nuisance.

(3) **DAMAGE COMPLAINTS.** (a) Within 48 hours after receipt of a written complaint from a person who owns, leases or occupies property on which a wild animal or a structure of a wild animal is allegedly causing damage, the department shall both investigate the complaint and determine whether or not to authorize removal.

(b) The department may remove or authorize removal of the wild animal or the structure of the wild animal if it finds that the wild animal or the structure is causing damage on the property.

(c) A person who owns, leases or occupies property outside an incorporated municipality on which a wild animal or a structure of a wild animal is allegedly causing damage and who has made a complaint under par. (a), may remove the wild animal or the structure at any time from one hour before sunrise until one hour after sunset if all of the following conditions apply:

1. The department has failed, within 48 hours after the receipt of the complaint, to investigate the complaint and to determine whether or not to authorize removal.

2. The department has not refused to investigate as permitted under sub. (5) (a).

3. The wild animal is not of an endangered or threatened species under s. 29.604 and is not a migratory bird on the list in 50 CFR 10.13 that is promulgated under 16 USC 701.

(d) A person who owns, leases or occupies property located within an incorporated municipality on which a wild animal or the structure of a wild animal is allegedly causing damage may capture and relocate the wild animal or may relocate its structure if the person has made a complaint under par. (a) and all the conditions under par. (c) 1. to 3. apply.

(4) **NUISANCE COMPLAINTS.** (a) Upon the receipt of a complaint from a person who owns, leases or occupies property on which a wild animal or a structure is allegedly causing a nuisance, the department may investigate the complaint.

(b) The department may remove or authorize the removal of the wild animal or the structure of a wild animal if it finds that the wild animal or the structure is causing a nuisance on the property.

(4m) **HUNTING ALLOWED.** If the department removes or authorizes the removal of a wild animal or the structure of a wild animal under sub. (3) (b), the person who owns, leases or occupies the property on which the damage occurred shall open the property to others for hunting and trapping for one year beginning on the date on which the removal activity started unless hunting is prohibited under this chapter or under any municipal ordinance.

(5) **ABATEMENT.** (a) The department may refuse to investigate under sub. (3) (a) if the person making the complaint refuses to participate in any available wildlife damage abatement program administered under s. 29.889 or refuses to follow reasonable abatement measures recommended by the department or by the county in which the property is located if the county participates in a wildlife damage abatement program.

(b) Before taking action under sub. (3) (b) or (4), the department may require the person making the complaint to participate in any available wildlife damage abatement program administered under s. 29.889 or to follow reasonable abatement measures recommended by the department.

(6) **OWNER LIABILITY FOR BEAVER DAMAGE.** A person who owns, leases or occupies property on which a beaver or a beaver structure is causing damage and who fails or refuses to give consent to the department to remove the beaver or the structure is liable for any damage caused by the beaver or the structure to public property or the property of others.

(7) **NO DUTY; IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY.** (a) Except as provided in par. (d), no private property holder and no officer, employee or agent of a property holder owes any of the following

duties to any person who enters the private property holder's property solely to engage in a removal activity:

1. A duty to keep the property safe for removal activities.
2. A duty to inspect the property.
3. A duty to give warning of an unsafe condition, use or activity on the property.

(b) Except as provided in par. (d), no private property holder and no officer, employee or agent of a private property holder is liable for any of the following injuries that occur on the private property holder's property:

1. An injury to a person engaging in a removal activity.
2. An injury caused by a person engaging in a removal activity.

(c) Except as provided in par. (d), nothing in this subsection, s. 101.11 or in the common law attractive nuisance doctrine creates any duty of care or ground of liability toward any person who uses private property holder's property for a removal activity.

(d) Paragraphs (a) to (c) do not apply if any of the following conditions exist:

1. An injury is caused by the malicious failure of the private property holder or an officer, employee or agent of the private property holder to warn against an unsafe condition on the property, of which the private property holder has knowledge.
2. An injury is caused by a malicious act of a private property holder or of an officer, employee or agent of a private property holder.
3. An injury is sustained by an employee of a private property holder acting within the scope of his or her duties.

History: 1989 a. 31; 1991 a. 39; 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 637 to 641; Stats. 1997 s. 29.885; 1999 a. 32.

29.887 Wildlife control in urban communities. (1) The department shall establish a program to award matching grants to urban communities for up to 50% of the costs for projects to plan wildlife abatement measures or to engage in wildlife control efforts or both.

(2) A grant awarded under this section may not exceed \$5,000.

(3) The department shall promulgate rules establishing criteria for awarding grants under this section.

History: 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 s. 643; Stats. 1997 s. 29.887.

29.889 Wildlife damage abatement program; wildlife damage claim program. (1) **DEFINITION.** In this section, "wildlife damage" means damage caused by any of the following noncaptive wild animals:

- (a) Deer.
- (b) Bear
- (c) Geese
- (d) Turkey
- (e) Sandhill crane if hunting of sandhill cranes is authorized by the department.

(2) **DEPARTMENT POWERS AND DUTIES.** (a) *Assistance.* The department shall assist counties in developing and administering the wildlife damage abatement and wildlife damage claim programs. The department shall provide this assistance through technical aid, program guidance, research, demonstration, funding, plan review, audit and evaluation services.

(b) *Eligibility and funding requirements; rules.* The department shall promulgate rules for eligibility and funding requirements for the wildlife damage abatement program and the wildlife damage claim program in order to maximize the cost-effectiveness of these programs. The department shall also promulgate rules to establish all of the following:

1. Authorized wildlife damage abatement measures and methods for implementing and paying for these abatement measures.

2. Forms and procedures for payment and processing of statement of claims and applications for abatement assistance.

3. Procedures and standards for determining the amount of wildlife damage.

4. A methodology for proration of wildlife damage claim payments.

5. Procedures for record keeping, audits and inspections.

(c) *Review of county administration plans.* The department shall provide guidelines to counties applying for participation in the wildlife damage abatement and wildlife damage claim programs. The department shall review each plan of administration submitted under sub. (3) (c) and shall approve the plan if it is in substantial compliance with sub. (3) (c) and the rules promulgated by the department under this section.

(d) *Administrative funds.* The department shall provide funding to each county participating in the wildlife damage abatement program, wildlife damage claim program or both for costs incurred in administering these programs. The amount of funding to be allocated for each county shall be based on the estimate of anticipated administrative costs prepared under sub. (3) (c) 8. but the department shall determine payments based on the actual administrative costs incurred. If actual costs exceed the estimate, the department may allocate additional funding based on criteria and using procedures established by rule.

(3) **COUNTY ADMINISTRATION.** (a) *County participation required.* Eligibility for the wildlife damage abatement program or the wildlife damage claim program requires participation of the county in the administration of these programs as specified under sub. (4) (a) and (6) (a). The department may not administer a wildlife damage abatement program or wildlife damage claim program on behalf of or instead of a county.

(b) *Application.* A county seeking to administer the wildlife damage abatement program or the wildlife damage abatement and wildlife damage claim programs shall apply to the department on forms provided by it on or before November 1 for the administration of these programs in the following calendar year or other period specified in the application.

(c) *Plan of administration.* The application shall include a plan of administration to which the county agrees and in the form required by the department. The plan of administration shall include all of the following:

1. An agreement that the county shall make all records and files relating to the wildlife damage abatement program and wildlife damage claim program, including records and files concerning access of hunters to lands for which a wildlife damage claim is filed, available to the department for audit at reasonable times with the full cooperation of the county.

2. A description of authorized wildlife damage abatement measures, including designation of specifications for woven wire deer fences, for which reimbursement may be provided under the wildlife damage abatement program or which may be recommended under the wildlife damage claim program.

3. A summary of billing, allocation and accounting procedures to be used by the county and the department under this section. These procedures shall be consistent with generally acceptable accounting practices.

4. The procedure or formula to be used to determine land suitable for hunting and other hunting requirements necessary to comply with sub. (7m).

5. The procedures to be used in administering the wildlife damage abatement and wildlife damage claim programs.

6. A commitment that the county agrees to administer the wildlife damage abatement and wildlife damage claim programs so that participants are encouraged to pursue sound conservation as well as normal agricultural practices.

7. A summary of the organization and structure of the agency or unit of the county which is responsible for the administration

of the wildlife damage abatement and wildlife damage claim programs.

8. An estimate of anticipated administrative costs, anticipated wildlife damage abatement assistance costs and anticipated wildlife damage claim payments.

9. Other information and conditions the department requires.

(cm) *List of participants.* A county that administers the wildlife damage abatement program or the wildlife damage claim program shall maintain a list of participants in the program and shall make the list available for public inspection.

(d) *Departmental approval; revocation.* A county may not administer the wildlife damage abatement program or the wildlife damage claim program and a county is not considered a participating county for the purpose of administering these programs unless the department approves the plan of administration. The department may revoke its approval if a county does not comply with the plan of administration or this section.

(4) WILDLIFE DAMAGE ABATEMENT PROGRAM; ELIGIBILITY. (a) *Participating county.* In order to be eligible for wildlife damage abatement assistance, the land for which assistance is sought is required to be located in a county which is participating in the administration of the wildlife damage abatement program.

(b) *Filing of application.* In order to be eligible for wildlife damage abatement assistance, a person is required to file an application with the participating county in a form acceptable to the county. An owner or lessee of land, a person who controls land or an owner of an apiary or livestock may file an application.

(bn) *Type of wildlife damage.* In order to be eligible for wildlife damage abatement assistance, the type of wildlife damage to be abated shall be limited to damage to commercial seedings or crops growing on agricultural land, damage to crops that have been harvested for sale or further use but that have not been removed from the agricultural land, damage to orchard trees or nursery stock or damage to apiaries or livestock.

(c) *Other eligibility requirements.* In order to be eligible for wildlife damage abatement assistance, a person is required to comply with eligibility requirements adopted by the department under sub. (2) (b) and with eligibility requirements specified in the plan of administration under sub. (3) (c).

(5) WILDLIFE DAMAGE ABATEMENT PROGRAM; ASSISTANCE. (a) *Review.* A participating county shall review each application for wildlife damage abatement assistance to determine if wildlife damage is occurring or likely to occur.

(b) *Assistance.* A participating county may provide wildlife damage assistance where wildlife damage is occurring or is likely to occur for the reimbursement of costs associated with wildlife damage abatement measures if the measures are authorized in the plan of administration under sub. (3) (c) 2.

(bm) *Cost-effectiveness of abatement.* A participating county may recommend only those wildlife damage abatement measures that are cost-effective in relation to the wildlife damage claim payments that would be paid if the wildlife damage abatement measures are not implemented.

(c) *State aid.* The department shall pay participating counties 75% of the actual cost of providing wildlife damage abatement assistance if wildlife damage abatement measures are carried out in full compliance with the direction of the county and with funding requirements adopted under sub. (2) (b).

(6) WILDLIFE DAMAGE CLAIM PROGRAM; ELIGIBILITY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS. (a) *Participating county.* In order to be eligible for wildlife damage claim payments, the land where the wildlife damage occurred is required to be located in a county which is participating in the administration of both the wildlife damage abatement program and the wildlife damage claim program.

(b) *Filing of claim; form.* In order to be eligible for wildlife damage claim payments, a person is required to file a statement of

claim with the department in a form acceptable to the department. An owner or lessee of land, a person who controls land or an owner of an apiary or livestock may file a statement of claim.

(c) *Time of filing; deduction.* In order to be eligible for wildlife damage claim payments, a person shall file a statement of claim within 14 days after the time the wildlife damage first occurs.

(d) *Compliance with wildlife damage abatement measures.* In order to be eligible for wildlife damage claim payments for an occurrence of wildlife damage, a person seeking wildlife damage claim payments shall have complied with any wildlife damage abatement measures to abate that wildlife damage that were recommended by the county.

(dm) *Compliance with normal agricultural practices.* In order to be eligible for wildlife damage claim payments, a person seeking wildlife damage claim payments shall have managed the seedings, crops, orchard trees, nursery stock, apiaries or livestock which the person is seeking the claim payments in accordance with normal agricultural practices.

(em) *Type of wildlife damage.* The type of wildlife damage that is eligible for wildlife damage claim payments shall be limited to damage to commercial seedings or crops growing on agricultural land, damage to crops that have been harvested for sale or further use but that have not been removed from the agricultural land, damage to orchard trees or nursery stock or damage to apiaries or livestock.

(f) *Other eligibility requirements.* In order to be eligible for wildlife damage claim payments, a person is required to comply with eligibility requirements adopted by the department under sub. (2) (b) and with eligibility requirements specified in the plan of administration under sub. (3) (c).

(7) WILDLIFE DAMAGE CLAIM PROGRAM; PAYMENT OF CLAIMS; LIMITATIONS AND DEDUCTIONS. (a) *Investigation.* A participating county shall investigate each statement of claim and determine the total amount of the wildlife damage that occurred, regardless of the amount that may be eligible for payment under par. (b).

(b) *Calculating amount of payment.* In calculating the amount of the wildlife damage claim payment to be paid for a claim under par. (a), the participating county shall determine the amount as follows:

1. If the amount of the claim is \$250 or less, the claimant will receive no payment.

2. If the amount of claim is more than \$250 but not more than \$5,250, the claimant will be paid 100% of the amount of the claim that exceeds \$250.

3. If the amount of the claim is more than \$5,250, the claimant will be paid the amount calculated under subd. 2., plus 80% of the amount of the claim that exceeds \$5,250, subject to subd. 4.

4. The total amount paid to a claimant under this paragraph may not exceed \$15,000 for each claim.

(bm) If the land where the wildlife damage occurred is located in more than one participating county and the person files a statement of claim with more than one participating county, the amount of the claim, as determined under par. (a), shall be prorated between or among the participating counties based on the amount of wildlife damage occurring in each county.

(d) *State aid.* 1. Except as provided under subd. 2., the department shall pay claimants the full amount of wildlife damage claim payments calculated in accordance with par. (b) and funding requirements adopted under sub. (2) (b) no later than June 1 of the calendar year after the calendar year in which the statement of claims were filed.

2. The department shall pay claimants under subd. 1. from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (5) (fq) after first deducting from s. 20.370 (5) (fq) payments made for county administrative costs under sub. (2) (d) and payments made for wildlife damage abatement assistance under sub. (5) (c). If the amount remaining after these deductions from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (5) (fq)

are not sufficient to pay the full amount required under subd. 1., the department shall pay claimants on a prorated basis.

(7m) LAND REQUIRED TO BE OPEN TO HUNTING; PENALTIES. (a) *Requirements.* A person who receives wildlife damage abatement assistance or wildlife damage claim payments and any other person who owns, leases or controls the land where the wildlife damage occurred shall permit hunting of the type of wild animals causing the wildlife damage on that land and on contiguous land under the same ownership, lease or control, subject to par. (ae). In order to satisfy the requirement to permit hunting under this subsection, the land shall be open to hunting during the appropriate open season. The county, with the assistance of the department, shall determine the acreage of land suitable for hunting.

(ae) *Conditions.* 1. A hunter may hunt on land covered by par. (a) only if the hunter notifies the landowner of his or her intent to hunt on the land.

2. A hunter may not bring a motor vehicle onto land covered by par. (a) without the permission of the landowner.

3. A hunter may not use a stand located on land covered by par. (a) without the permission of the landowner.

4. A landowner may deny a hunter access to land covered by par. (a) for reasonable cause, including any of the following:

a. The presence of at least 2 hunters per 40 acres of eligible land when the hunter notifies the landowner that he or she intends to hunt on the land.

b. The hunter appears to be intoxicated or unruly.

c. The hunter causes property damage.

d. The hunter fails to notify the landowner of his or her intent to hunt on the land or brings a motor vehicle onto the land without the permission of the landowner.

(am) *Exemption.* The requirements to allow hunting under par. (a) do not apply to a person seeking wildlife damage abatement assistance if the person does not have authority to control entry on the land that is subject to those requirements and if the damage on the land is damage to apiaries.

(b) *Penalties.* If any person who is required to permit hunting on land as required under par. (a) fails to do so, the person is liable for all of the following:

1. Repayment of any money paid for the wildlife damage claim.

2. Payment of the cost of any wildlife damage abatement assistance paid for under this section.

3. Payment of the costs for reviewing and approving the wildlife damage claim or wildlife damage abatement assistance and the costs of investigating the failure to permit hunting on the land.

(8) HUNTING RIGHTS. Nothing in this section prohibits a person who owns, leases or occupies land on which wildlife damage occurs and who does not have the authority to control entry on the land for the purposes of hunting from seeking wildlife damage abatement assistance or wildlife damage claim payments.

(8g) REVIEW. A participating county's determination of the amount of wildlife damage, the amount of a wildlife damage claim or the amount of wildlife damage abatement assistance shall be treated as final decisions for purposes of review.

(8r) RECORDS; ENTRY TO LAND. (a) *Records.* A person receiving wildlife damage abatement assistance or wildlife damage claim payments shall retain all records as required by the participating county or the department and make them available to the participating county or the department for inspection at reasonable times.

(b) *Entry to land.* The department or a participating county may enter and inspect, at reasonable times, any land for which a wildlife damage claim has been filed or for which wildlife damage abatement measures have been implemented.

(c) *Responsibilities.* No person may refuse entry or access to or withhold records from the department or the participating county under this subsection. No person may obstruct or interfere

with an inspection by the department or a participating county under this subsection. The department or participating county if requested, shall furnish to the person a report setting forth all of the factual findings by the department or participating county that relate to the inspection.

(9) AUDITS. The department shall conduct random audits of wildlife damage abatement claims paid, wildlife damage abatement measures recommended and wildlife damage assistance paid for under this section. The department shall conduct audits of all claims filed by, and payments made to, department employees and of all wildlife damage abatement measures for the benefit of crops, livestock or apiaries owned or controlled by these employees for which assistance was provided under sub. (5).

(10) NEGLIGENCE; FRAUD; PENALTIES. (a) *Liability.* For a given wildlife damage statement of claim or application for wildlife damage abatement assistance, if the person filing the claim or applying for the assistance negligently makes, or causes to be made, a false statement or representation of a material fact in making the claim or application, the person is liable for all of the following:

1. Repayment of any money paid for the wildlife damage claim.

2. Payment of the cost of any wildlife damage abatement assistance paid for under this section.

3. Payment of the costs for reviewing and approving the wildlife damage claim or wildlife damage abatement assistance and the costs in investigating and determining whether a false statement or representation was made.

(b) *Fraud.* No person may knowingly make or cause to be made any false statement or representation of material fact under the wildlife damage abatement program or the wildlife damage claim program.

(c) *Fraud; penalties.* A court finding a person to be in violation of par. (b) may order any of the following:

1. That the person make any of the payments under par. (a) 1. to 3.

2. That the person pay a forfeiture equal to 2 times the total amount of wildlife damage claim payments received and the value of any wildlife damage abatement measures implemented, plus an amount not to exceed \$1,000.

3. The revocation of the person's privileges or approvals under s. 29.971 (12) if the person violating par. (b) owns, leases or controls land, or owns livestock or apiaries, to which the false statement or representation relates.

4. That the person be prohibited from receiving any benefits under the wildlife damage abatement program or the wildlife damage claim program for a period of 10 years commencing after the day that the false statement or representation occurred.

(d) *Other liability.* Any person who owns, leases or controls land or owns livestock or apiaries for which a benefit was received in violation of par. (b) or who fails to allow hunting as required under sub. (7m) is not eligible for any benefits under the wildlife damage abatement program or the wildlife damage claim program for a period of 10 years commencing after the day on which the false statement or representation occurred, regardless of whether the person knew or should have known of the false statement or misrepresentation.

(11) ANNUAL REPORT. (a) *Contents.* The department shall prepare an annual report concerning wildlife damage, the wildlife damage abatement program and the wildlife damage claim program, including a summary of each of the following:

1. All of the wildlife damage believed to have occurred in the state.

2. The wildlife damage claims that were filed under this section.

3. The wildlife damage abatement measures that were recommended or implemented under this section.

4. The percentage of the total number of filed wildlife damage claims that are rejected for failure to meet the requirements of the programs.

5. The percentage of the total number of wildlife damage claims for which the amount of the payment to the claimant was prorated under sub. (7) (d).

(b) *Submission; distribution.* The department shall submit the report under this subsection no later than June 1 of each year for distribution to the appropriate standing committees of the legislature in the manner provided under s. 13.172 (3). The first report shall be submitted no later than June 1, 1999. Each report shall cover the 12-month period ending on the December 31 that immediately precedes the date of the report.

(12) **TOLERABLE DEER DAMAGE LEVELS.** The department shall promulgate rules to establish standards for tolerable levels of damage caused by deer living in the wild to crops on agricultural land, including commercial seedings, orchard trees and nursery stock. The department shall use the standards in setting goals for managing the deer herd.

History: 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 29 ss. 662 to 668m, 3202 (39) (g); 1985 a. 332 ss. 41, 251 (1); 1987 a. 280; 1989 a. 31, 336; 1995 a. 27, 79; 1997 a. 27, 237; 1997 a. 248 ss. 396, 645 to 668, 706; Stats. 1997 s. 29.889.

29.89 Venison processing grants. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) “Charitable organization” means a nonprofit corporation, charitable trust or other nonprofit association that is described in section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code and that is exempt from taxation under section 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) “Deer damage management season” means a season for hunting deer that is established or extended by the department in order to reduce the deer population because the department determines that an excess population of deer will result in the increase of damage to agricultural or forest lands.

(2) **ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.** The department shall establish a program to reimburse counties for the costs that they incur in processing venison from certain deer carcasses.

(3) **ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.** A county is eligible for reimbursement under this section if all of the following apply:

(a) The county participates in the administration of both the wildlife damage abatement program and the wildlife damage claim program under s. 29.889.

(b) The county accepts deer carcasses for processing and pays for the costs of processing.

(c) The venison that is processed comes from deer that were killed in the county during a deer damage management season.

(d) The county pays for the costs of processing the venison.

(e) The processed venison is donated as provided under sub. (4).

(4) **DONATIONS AUTHORIZED.** A county may donate the processed venison to a food distribution service or a charitable organization. The county may require that the carcasses be field dressed before accepting them for processing.

(5) **GRANTS; AMOUNTS; FUNDING.** (a) Reimbursement under this section shall equal the amount that it costs a county to process the venison.

(b) The department shall reimburse counties under this section from the appropriation under s. 20.370 (5) (fq) after first deducting from s. 20.370 (5) (fq) payments made for county administrative costs, payments made for wildlife damage abatement assistance and wildlife damage claim payments under s. 29.889.

(c) If the total amount of reimbursable costs under par. (a) exceeds the amount available after making the deductions under par. (b), the department shall establish a system to prorate the reimbursement payments among the eligible counties.

(6) **TAGGING EXEMPTION.** The requirement under s. 29.347 (2m) (a) that the tags remain with the deer carcass or venison does not apply to a deer carcass or venison that is subject to this section.

History: 1999 a. 9.

SUBCHAPTER XIII

ENFORCEMENT

29.921 Warrants; arrests; police powers. (1) GENERALLY. The department and its wardens may execute and serve warrants and processes issued under any law enumerated in ss. 23.50 (1), 167.31, 346.19, 940.24, 941.20, 948.60, 948.605 and 948.61 in the same manner as any constable may serve and execute the process; and may arrest, with or without a warrant, any person detected in the actual violation, or whom the officer has probable cause to believe is guilty of a violation of any of the laws cited in this subsection, whether the violation is punishable by criminal penalties or by forfeiture, and may take the person before any court in the county where the offense was committed and make a proper complaint. For the purpose of enforcing any of the laws cited in this subsection, any officer may stop and board any boat and stop any vehicle, if the officer reasonably suspects there is a violation of those sections.

(2) **FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY.** The department and any of its wardens may execute and serve warrants and processes issued for violations of s. 44.47 occurring on the bed of any stream or lake in the same manner as any constable may serve and execute the process; and may arrest a person, with or without a warrant, who is detected committing such a violation, or whom the warden has probable cause to believe is guilty of a violation of s. 44.47, and may take the person before any court in the county where the violation was committed and make proper complaint. For the purpose of enforcing s. 44.47, any warden may stop and board any boat and stop any vehicle, if the warden reasonably suspects that there is a violation of s. 44.47.

(3) **HARASSMENT.** The department and its wardens may execute and serve warrants and processes issued for violations of s. 947.013 (1m) (b) if the victim of the harassment is intentionally selected because of the victim’s race in the same manner as any constable may serve and execute the process; and may arrest, with or without a warrant, any person detected in the actual violation, or whom the warden has probable cause to believe guilty of a violation of s. 947.013 (1m) (b), whether the violation is punishable by criminal penalties or by forfeiture and may take the person before any court in the county where the offense was committed and make a proper complaint. For the purpose of enforcing s. 947.013 (1m) (b), any warden may stop and board any boat and stop any vehicle, if the warden reasonably suspects there is a violation of s. 947.013 (1m).

(4) **TRIBAL CODE ENFORCEMENT.** If a federally recognized American Indian tribe or band consents to the enforcement of its conservation code by the department or if a federal court order authorizes or directs the enforcement, the department and its wardens may execute and serve warrants and processes issued for violations of the tribe’s or band’s conservation code that occur outside the exterior boundaries of American Indian reservations; and may arrest a person, with or without a warrant, who is detected committing such a violation, or whom the warden has probable cause to believe is guilty of such a violation, and may take the person before the tribal court of appropriate jurisdiction and make proper complaint. For the purpose of enforcing a tribe’s or band’s conservation code, any warden may stop and board any boat and may stop any vehicle, if the warden reasonably suspects there is a violation of such a conservation code.

(5) **ADDITIONAL ARREST POWERS.** In addition to the arrest powers under sub. (1), a warden who has completed a program of law enforcement training approved by the law enforcement standards board, has been certified as qualified to be a law enforcement officer under s. 165.85 (4) (b) 1. and has complied with any applicable requirements under s. 165.85 (4) (bn) 1. while on duty and in uniform or on duty and upon display of proper credentials may assist another law enforcement agency as defined under s. 165.83 (1) (b) including making an arrest at the request of the agency, may arrest a person pursuant to an arrest warrant concerning the commission

of a felony or may arrest a person who has committed a crime in the presence of the warden. If the warden makes an arrest without the presence of another law enforcement agency, the warden shall cause the person arrested to be delivered to the chief of police or sheriff in the jurisdiction where the arrest is made, along with the documents and reports pertaining to the arrest. The warden shall be available as a witness for the state. A warden may not conduct investigations for violations of state law except as authorized in ss. 23.11 (4), 29.924 (1) and 41.41 (12). A warden acting under the authority of this subsection is considered an employee of the department and is subject to its direction, benefits and legal protection. The authority granted in this section does not apply to county conservation wardens or special conservation wardens.

(6) SEARCH WARRANTS; SUBPOENAS. In executing search warrants and subpoenas under this chapter where the penalty for the violation is a forfeiture, the department shall use procedures which comply with ss. 968.12 and 968.135 to 968.19.

(7) DOGS INJURING WILDLIFE. A warden may kill a dog found running, injuring, causing injury to, or killing, any deer, other than farm-raised deer, or destroying game birds, their eggs or nests, if immediate action is necessary to protect the deer or game birds, their nests or eggs, from injury or death.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 98 to 102, 708 to 710.

A game warden who kills a dog that he believes is wounding or worrying a domestic animal is not exempt from liability under all circumstances. *Munyon v. Moe*, 46 Wis. 2d 629, 176 N.W.2d 324.

29.924 Investigations; searches. (1) INVESTIGATIONS. The department and its wardens shall, upon receiving notice or information of the violation of any laws cited ins. 29.921 (1), as soon as possible make a thorough investigation and institute proceedings if the evidence warrants it.

(2) DRIVING WITHOUT HEADLIGHTS. In the performance of their law enforcement duties, wardens may operate motor vehicles owned or leased by the department upon a highway, other than an interstate, a state trunk highway or any highway within the limits of any incorporated area, during hours of darkness without lighted headlamps, tail lamps or clearance lamps, contrary to s. 347.06, if the driving will aid in the accomplishment of a lawful arrest for violation of this chapter or in ascertaining whether a violation of this chapter has been or is about to be committed. Any civil action or proceeding brought against any warden operating a motor vehicle under this subsection is subject to ss. 893.82 and 895.46.

(3) OPENING PACKAGES. The department and its wardens may examine and open any package in the possession of a common carrier which they have probable cause to believe contains wild animals in violation of this chapter, or carcasses, or is falsely labeled in violation of this chapter. Each common carrier and its agent or employee shall permit the officer to examine and open the package. Any opened package shall be restored to its original condition.

(4) ACCESS TO STORAGE PLACES. The owner or occupant of any cold-storage warehouse or building used for the storage or retention of wild animals or carcasses shall permit the department and its wardens to enter and examine the premises subject to s. 66.0119. The owner or occupant, or the agent or employee of the owner or occupant, shall deliver to the officer any wild animal or carcass, in his or her possession during the closed season, whether taken within or without the state.

NOTE: Sub. (4) is shown as affected by two acts of the 1999 legislature and as merged by the revisor under s. 13.93 (2) (c).

(5) ACCESS TO PRIVATE LAND. The department may, after making reasonable efforts to notify the owner or occupant, enter private lands to retrieve or diagnose dead or diseased wild animals and take actions reasonably necessary to prevent the spread of contagious disease in the wild animals.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 103 to 107, 711; 1999 a. 83; 1999 a. 150 s. 2; 13.93 (2) (c).

29.927 Public nuisances. The following are declared public nuisances:

(1) Any unlicensed, untagged or unmarked net of any kind, or other unlicensed, untagged or unmarked device for fishing.

(1m) Any licensed, tagged or marked net or other device for fishing set, placed, or found in any waters where it is prohibited to be used, or in a manner prohibited by this chapter.

(2) Any unlicensed, untagged or unmarked setline, cable, rope, or line, with more than one fish line attached.

(2c) Any licensed, tagged or marked setline set, placed, or found in any waters where it is prohibited to be used, or in a manner prohibited by this chapter.

(2g) Any fish line left in the water unattended, whether having one or more hooks attached.

(2m) Any long tunnel pound net or similar entrapping net other than the legal fyke net, drop net, submarine trap net and the short tunnel pound net whenever found in outlying waters or on any boat, dock, pier or wharf or in any building or vehicle on or adjacent to outlying waters. Any nets found as described in this subsection shall be sufficient evidence of the use of the nets by the owner.

(3) Any device set in public waters to prevent the free passage of fish, or set in any stream which has been stocked by the state unless authorized by the department.

(4) Any permanent or temporary structure placed, occupied, or used on the ice of any waters in violation of this chapter.

(5) Any unlicensed trap, snare, spring gun, set gun, net or other device which might entrap, ensnare, or kill game.

(5m) Any trap without a metal tag attached as required by law.

(6) Any boat, together with its tackle and equipment.

(6g) Any lamp, light, gun, firearm, ammunition, bow, cross-bow or arrow used in violation of this chapter or s. 167.31 or any rules promulgated under s. 167.31.

(6r) Any boat, floating raft, box, or blind set in open water and used in hunting game birds.

(7) Any decoys left in the water unattended.

(8) Any dog found running deer, except farm-raised deer, at any time, or used in violation of this chapter.

(9) Any ferret, rat, weasel, or guinea pig in possession or used while hunting.

(10) Any blind used in hunting waterfowl in violation of s. 29.327.

(11) Any motor vehicle, boat, aircraft, remote sensing equipment, navigational device, survey equipment, scuba gear or other equipment or device used in the commission of a crime relating to a submerged cultural resource in violation of s. 44.47.

History: 1977 c. 443; 1983 a. 192 s. 303 (6); 1985 a. 36; 1993 a. 169; 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 248 s. 93; Stats. 1997 s. 29.927.

29.931 Seizures. (1) SEIZURE AND CONFISCATION OF WILD ANIMALS OR PLANTS. The department and its wardens shall seize and confiscate any wild animal, carcass or plant caught, killed, taken, had in possession or under control, sold or transported in violation of this chapter and the officer may, with or without warrant, open, enter and examine all buildings, camps, boats on inland or outlying waters, vehicles, valises, packages and other places where the officer has probable cause to believe that wild animals, carcasses or plants, taken or held in violation of this chapter, are to be found.

(2) SEIZURE AND CONFISCATION OF OBJECTS; SALE OF PERISHABLE PROPERTY. (a) The department and its wardens shall seize and hold, subject to the order of the court for the county in which the alleged offense was committed, any vehicle, boat or object declared by this chapter to be a public nuisance, or which they have probable cause to believe is being used in violation of this chapter or s. 167.31, 287.81, 940.24, 941.20, 948.60, 948.605 or 948.61 or is being used in the commission of a crime relating to a submerged cultural resource in violation of s. 44.47. If it is proven that the vehicle, boat or object is a public nuisance or that within 6 months previous to the seizure the vehicle, boat or object

was used in violation of this chapter or s. 167.31, 287.81, 940.24, 941.20, 948.60, 948.605 or 948.61 or was used in the commission of a crime relating to a submerged cultural resource in violation of s. 44.47, it shall be confiscated if the court directs in its order for judgment.

(b) Any perishable property seized by the department or its wardens may be sold at the highest available price, and the proceeds of the sale turned into court for disposition as the court directs.

(3) ENTIRE SHIPMENT AFFECTED. Confiscation of any part of a shipment under this section shall include the entire shipment.

History: 1997 a. 248 ss. 108 to 110, 712.

29.934 Sale of confiscated game and objects. (1) (a) All wild animals, carcasses or plants that are confiscated by the department and all confiscated vehicles, boats or objects shall, if not destroyed as authorized by law, be sold at the highest price obtainable, by the department, or by an agent on commission under supervision of the department. The net proceeds of sales under this subsection, after deducting the expense of seizure and sale and any commissions and any amounts owing to holders of security interests under par. (c) or (d), shall be remitted to the department. The remittance shall be accompanied by a report of the sales, supported by vouchers for expenses and commissions, and shall be filed with the department.

(b) Of the remittance from the sales of confiscated vehicles, boats or objects, 18% shall be paid into the conservation fund to reimburse it for expenses incurred in seizure and sale, and the remaining 82% shall be paid into the common school fund.

(c) 1. In the case of the sale of a confiscated motor vehicle, the department shall make a reasonable effort, within 10 days after seizure, to ascertain if a security interest in the seized motor vehicle exists. The department shall, within 10 days after obtaining actual or constructive notice of any security interest in the seized motor vehicle, give the secured party notice of the time and place when there is to be any proceeding before a court pertaining to the confiscation of the motor vehicle. Constructive notice shall be limited to security interests perfected by filing.

2. The time of sale of the confiscated motor vehicle shall be within 20 days after judgment of confiscation as provided in s. 29.931 (2). The department shall give each secured party discovered in accordance with subd. 1. at least 10 days' notice of the time and place of sale of the motor vehicle.

3. If the holder of a security interest in the confiscated motor vehicle, perfected by filing, proves to the court, or after judgment of confiscation, to the department, that the violation that led to the confiscation was not with the knowledge, consent or connivance of the holder of the security interest or with that of some person employed or trusted by the holder of the security interest, the amount due under the security agreement, together with any other deductions authorized under par. (a), shall be deducted from the proceeds of the sale of the confiscated motor vehicle and the amount due shall be paid to the one entitled. If a sufficient amount does not remain for the full payment of the amount due under the security agreement after making the other deductions authorized under par. (a), the amount remaining shall be paid to the one entitled.

(d) The provisions of s. 973.075 (1) (b) 2m. and (5) apply to boats and vehicles, other than motor vehicles, under this subsection.

(e) This subsection does not apply to a deer killed, or so injured that it must be killed, by a collision with a motor vehicle on a highway. For purposes of this subsection, "deer" does not include farm-raised deer.

(2) On any sales under this section of wild animals or carcasses, the department or the agent selling them shall issue to each purchaser a certificate, on forms prepared and furnished by the department, covering the sales. The wild animals or carcasses so purchased shall be consumed or otherwise disposed of by the pur-

chaser within a period to be set by the department, but may not be resold or exchanged, in whole or in part, to any other person, except as provided in sub. (3).

(3) Confiscated fish or game sold under this section to the owner or operator of a restaurant may be served to customers. The certificate covering the purchase shall be hung in public view in the place where the fish or game is served, and the fish or game shall at the time of sale be tagged by the department or the agent selling it. The tag shall show the date of sale and shall be returned to the department or agent within 5 days after the sale.

History: 1975 c. 97, 199; 1981 c. 98 s. 3; 1993 a. 169; 1995 a. 79, 126, 225; 1997 a. 35; 1997 a. 248 ss. 113 to 115; Stats. 1997 s. 29.934; 1997 a. 285 s. 1; 1999 a. 32.

29.936 Distribution of fish and game to food distribution services. (1) Notwithstanding s. 29.934, the department may distribute for free carcasses from fish and game seized or confiscated under s. 29.931 that are suitable for eating to food distribution services. The department may have the fish or game that is seized or confiscated processed before distributing that fish or game to food distribution services. The department may collect the costs of the processing of the fish or game from the person from whom the fish and game was seized or confiscated.

(2) The department may notify the person from whom the fish or game was seized or confiscated under s. 29.931 that he or she is liable for the costs incurred by the department for processing the fish or game under this section. The notification shall be mailed to the person's last-known address and shall include the amount that the person is required to pay as well as the address where payment shall be sent.

(3) If a person fails to pay the processing costs as requested under sub. (2), the department may submit a certification under oath to the clerk of circuit court in the county where the processed fish or game was seized or confiscated. The certification shall state the amount of processing costs unpaid, the name and last-known address of the person who is liable for those costs and such other information as the court considers necessary. The court shall order that the amount certified by the department be a judgment on behalf of the state and against the person if the person fails to submit a written objection to the court within 30 days after the court receives the certification from the department unless the department notifies the court that the envelope including the certification mailed to the person under sub. (4) was returned unopened to the department. If the person timely submits a written objection to the certification, the court shall consider the objection to be a complaint in a civil action and proceed under the rules of procedure under chs. 799 or 801 to 847, without requiring the service of a summons or the payment of filing fees.

(4) On the same day that the department submits the certification to the court, the department shall send a copy of the certification to the person at his or her last-known address by 1st class mail. Mailing of the certification shall be considered service of that certification when it is mailed unless the envelope containing the certification is returned unopened to the department. The department shall include with the certification a notice informing the person of all of the following:

(a) That, if the person fails to submit a written objection to the court within 30 days after the court receives the certification from the department, the court shall order that the amount certified by the department be a judgment on behalf of the state and against the person.

(b) The name and address of the circuit court where the certification was submitted and the date of that submittal.

(c) That, if the person timely objects to the certification, the objection will be considered a complaint for purposes of the commencement of a civil suit under ch. 799 or 801.

(d) That the person is required to submit a copy of the objection to the department at the time that he or she submits the objection to the clerk of circuit court.

(e) The address of the department where the person is required to submit a copy of the objection.

(5) The department shall mail the certification under sub. (4) in an envelope that includes the department's return address. The department shall notify the court if the envelope is returned to the department unopened.

History: 1997 a. 321; 1999 a. 9, 32, 186.

29.941 Assistance of law enforcement officers. All sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and other law enforcement officers are deputy conservation wardens, and shall assist the department and its wardens in the enforcement of this chapter whenever notice of a violation is given to them by the department or its wardens.

History: 1979 c. 110; 1997 a. 248 s. 116; Stats. 1997 s. 29.941.

29.944 Exemption from liability. Members of the natural resources board, and each warden, in the performance of official duties, are exempt from liability to any person for acts done or permitted or property destroyed by authority of law. No taxable costs or attorney fees shall be allowed to either party in an action against a member of the natural resources board or a warden.

History: 1997 a. 248 s. 111.

29.947 Law enforcement aid program; spearfishing.

(1) **DEFINITIONS.** As used in this section:

(a) "Additional law enforcement services" means an extraordinary type or level of service which is not normally provided or budgeted for by a law enforcement agency.

(p) "Municipality" means any city, village or town.

(t) "Spearfishing" means a method of taking fish which is authorized by an agreement negotiated between the state and the members of federally recognized American Indian tribes or bands domiciled in Wisconsin relating to the tribes' or bands' treaty-based, off-reservation rights to hunt, fish and gather.

(2) **PARTICIPATING COUNTY OR MUNICIPALITY.** In order to be eligible to receive reimbursement from the department for costs incurred on or after August 1, 1987, by law enforcement agencies in response to members of federally recognized American Indian tribes exercising or attempting to exercise their right to engage in spearfishing, a county or municipality must do all of the following:

(b) *Daily records.* Maintain daily records of any costs for additional law enforcement services incurred by law enforcement agencies that are directly related to spearfishing and make the daily records available, upon request, to the department for inspection at periodic times during normal business hours.

(c) *Filing of application.* File an application for aid with the department by July 1 of the calendar year in which additional law enforcement services are provided, specifying all of the following:

1. The names and salaries of the officials who provided additional law enforcement services during the spearfishing season.
2. The number of hours worked by the persons under subd. 1.
3. Any other costs, as specified by the department, incurred by the county or municipality that are directly attributable to providing additional law enforcement services during the spearfishing season.
4. Any other information requested by the department.

(cm) *Amended claims.* A county or municipality that has filed an application for aid under par. (c) by July 1 of a calendar year in which additional law enforcement services are provided may amend that application before August 1 of that calendar year.

(4) **AID PAYMENTS.** (a) *Costs reimbursed.* Except as provided under par. (c), the department may pay each participating county or municipality up to 100% of the county's or municipality's actual costs that are directly attributable to providing additional law enforcement services during the spearfishing season. The department shall make any aid payments from the appropriations under s. 20.370 (5) (ea) by September 30 of the calendar year in which the county or municipality files an application under sub.

(2) (c). The department may not make an aid payment unless the payment is approved by the secretary of administration.

(c) *Prorated payments allowed.* If the total amount of reimbursable costs under par. (a) exceeds the amount available for payments under s. 20.370 (5) (ea), the department may prorate payments to participating counties and municipalities.

History: 1987 a. 27, 399, 418; 1989 a. 31, 56, 336; 1991 a. 39; 1993 a. 16; 1995 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 s. 669; Stats. 1997 s. 29.947.

29.951 Resisting a warden. Any person who assaults or otherwise resists or obstructs any warden in the performance of duty shall be subject to the penalty specified in s. 939.51 (3) (a).

History: 1975 c. 365, 421; 1979 c. 34; 1981 c. 20; 1993 a. 137; 1997 a. 248 s. 683; Stats. 1997 s. 29.951.

29.954 False impersonation of warden. Any person who falsely represents himself or herself to be a warden or who assumes to act as a warden without having been first duly appointed shall be subject to the penalty specified in s. 939.51 (3) (a).

History: 1975 c. 365; 1979 c. 34; 1981 c. 20; 1993 a. 137; 1997 a. 248 s. 684; Stats. 1997 s. 29.954.

29.957 Breaking seals of department. Any person who breaks, removes or interferes with any seal or tag attached to any animal, carcass or object by the department, or who interferes with any animal, carcass or object with a seal or tag attached, or who counterfeits a seal or tag, attached or unattached, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned for not more than 90 days or both.

History: 1975 c. 365; 1979 c. 34; 1981 c. 20; 1997 a. 248 s. 689; Stats. 1997 s. 29.957.

29.961 Incorrect information. (1) Any person who provides incorrect information and thereby obtains an approval issued under this chapter to which the person is not entitled:

(a) Shall forfeit not more than \$200; and

(c) Shall pay a natural resources restitution payment equal to the amount of the statutory fee for the approval which was required and should have been obtained.

(2) Any person who fails to keep records as required under this chapter, fails to keep accurate records under this chapter, or provides incorrect information to the department under this chapter, other than information to obtain an approval as provided under sub. (1), shall forfeit not more than \$100.

History: 1975 c. 365; 1979 c. 34, 175; 1981 c. 20; 1983 a. 27; 1987 a. 399; 1997 a. 248 ss. 685, 713; Stats. 1997 s. 29.961.

29.964 Changing approval. Any person who changes or alters, in any manner, or enters other than the correct date of issuance on any approval:

(1) Shall be fined not more than \$200 or imprisoned not more than 90 days or both; and

(3) Shall pay a natural resources restitution payment equal to the statutory fee for the approval which was required and should have been obtained.

History: 1975 c. 365; 1979 c. 34; 1981 c. 20; 1983 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 s. 688; Stats. 1997 s. 29.964.

29.967 Prohibitions during periods of suspension or revocation. (1) Any person who has had an approval or a privilege under this chapter revoked or suspended by a court and who engages in the activity authorized by the approval or in the privilege during the period of revocation or suspension is subject to the following penalties, in addition to any other penalty imposed for failure to have an approval:

(a) For the first conviction, the person shall forfeit not less than \$300 nor more than \$500.

(b) If the number of convictions in a 5-year period equals 2 or more, the person shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000.

(2) The 5-year period under sub. (1) (b) shall be measured from the dates of the violations which resulted in the convictions.

(3) Any person who obtains any approval under this chapter during the period of time when that approval is revoked by any court shall be fined not more than \$200 or imprisoned not more than 90 days or both.

History: 1993 a. 137; 1997 a. 196; 1997 a. 248 ss. 686, 687; Stats. 1997 s. 29.967.

29.969 Larceny of game. A person who, without permission of the owner, disturbs or appropriates any wild animal or its carcass that has been lawfully reduced to possession by another shall forfeit not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000. This section does not apply to farm-raised deer or farm-raised fish.

History: 1993 a. 137; 1995 a. 79; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 s. 690; Stats. 1997 s. 29.969.

29.971 General penalty provisions. Any person who, for himself or herself, or by his or her agent or employee, or who, as agent or employee for another, violates this chapter shall be punished as follows:

(1) (a) For the violation of any requirement of this chapter relating to fishing or fish dealing, by a forfeiture of not more than \$1,000 except as provided under pars. (b) and (c) and sub. (5m).

(b) For having fish in his or her possession in violation of this chapter and the value of the fish under par. (d) exceeds \$300 but does not exceed \$1,000, by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days or both.

(c) For having fish in his or her possession in violation of this chapter and the value of the fish under par. (d) exceeds \$1,000, by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 3 years or both.

(d) Salmon, trout and noncommercial game fish shall be valued for the purposes of pars. (b) and (c) on a per fish basis according to the dollar amounts specified under s. 29.977 (1) (a) and (i) to (L). Other species of commercial fish shall be valued on a per fish basis according to the current average wholesale value. In this paragraph, “average wholesale value” means the average price received by producers on the date of the violation for fish in the form of the violative fish.

(e) Any person holding an approval issued under this chapter, upon his or her 2nd conviction within a 3-year period for violations of this chapter relating to possessing illegal fish, fishing with illegal gear, fishing in closed areas or refuges, fishing during a closed season, violation of quota fisheries or false reporting shall have all of his or her fishing and fish dealing licenses revoked and no fishing or fish dealing license may be issued to the person for at least one year after the date of conviction. During the period of revocation for 2 convictions under pars. (b) or (c) or a combination of 2 convictions under pars. (b) and (c), the person may not engage in fishing on the water or ice in any manner, operate or assist in the operation of fishing gear or engage in sale or transportation of fish. Any person holding a license under s. 29.519 (1) who has that license revoked under this paragraph, may apply for that license for that part of the license year following the period of revocation which is at least one year after the date of conviction and the department shall issue that license if all licensing criteria are met. The revoked license may not be issued to another person during the period of revocation.

(1g) For failure to hold a valid approval as required under this chapter for which a court imposes a penalty under sub. (1) (a) to (e) or (5m), by the payment of a natural resources restitution payment equal to the amount of the statutory fee for the approval that was required and that should have been obtained.

(1m) (a) For the violation of s. 29.537, by a forfeiture of not more than \$1,000, except as provided under pars. (b) and (c).

(b) For possessing clams in violation of s. 29.537, if the value of the clams under par. (d) exceeds \$300 but does not exceed \$1,000, by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days or both.

(c) For possessing clams in violation of s. 29.537, if the value of the clams under par. (d) exceeds \$1,000, by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 3 years or both.

(d) Clams shall be valued for the purpose of pars. (b) and (c) according to the current average wholesale value. In this paragraph, “average wholesale value” means the average price received by commercial clam shellers during the 30-day period prior to the date of violation.

(e) For any person holding any approval issued under this chapter, upon the person’s 2nd conviction within a 3-year period for violations of this chapter relating to clamming or commercial clamming, by the revocation of all of the person’s approvals. In addition, no commercial clamming license or permit may be issued to the person for at least one year after the date of conviction.

(2) For hunting or trapping without an approval required by this chapter:

(a) By a forfeiture of not more than \$100; and

(c) By the payment of a natural resources restitution payment equal to the amount of the statutory fee for the approval which was required and should have been obtained.

(3) For the violation of any statutes or any department order relating to the hunting, taking, transportation or possession of game, by a forfeiture of not more than \$1,000.

(3m) For unlawfully hunting a moose or an elk, by a forfeiture of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000 and the mandatory revocation of all hunting approvals issued to the person. In addition, no hunting approval may be issued to the person for the time period specified by the court. The time period specified shall be not less than 3 years nor more than 5 years following the date of conviction under this subsection.

(4) For any violation of this chapter or any department order for which no other penalty is prescribed, by a forfeiture of not more than \$100.

(5) For violation of s. 29.539, by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months or both. In addition, the court shall order the revocation of all hunting and sport fishing approvals issued to the person under this chapter and shall prohibit the issuance of any new hunting or sport fishing approvals under this chapter to the person for 5 years.

(5g) For violation of s. 29.541, by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days or both. In addition, the court shall order the revocation of all hunting and sport fishing approvals issued to the person under this chapter and shall prohibit the issuance of any new hunting or sport fishing approvals under this chapter to the person for 3 years.

(5m) For the violation of this chapter relating to the taking or possession of lake sturgeon, by a fine of \$1,500 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days or both for each lake sturgeon illegally taken or possessed, and a mandatory 3-year revocation of all hunting, fishing and trapping approvals issued to the person under this chapter.

(7) For the violation of s. 29.307, by a fine of not more than \$1,000 for the first violation and not more than \$2,000 for subsequent violations or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both, and by a mandatory 3-year revocation of all hunting, fishing and trapping approvals. An aircraft used in the violation is a public nuisance.

(9) For the violation of any statute or any department order relating to the registration of any wild animal, by a forfeiture of not more than \$100.

(9m) For the improper use or validation of any carcass tag, by a forfeiture of not more than \$500.

(11) For hunting deer without the required approval, during the closed season, with the aid of artificial light or with the aid of an aircraft, for the snaring of or setting snares for deer or for the possession or control of a deer carcass in violation of s. 29.055 or 29.347, by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or both. In addition, the court shall order the revocation of all approvals issued to the

person under this chapter and shall prohibit the issuance of any new approval under this chapter to the person for 3 years.

(11m) (a) For shooting, shooting at, killing, taking, catching or possessing a bear without a valid Class A bear license, or for possessing a bear which does not have a carcass tag attached or possessing a bear during the closed season, by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or both for the first violation, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2 years or both for any subsequent violation, and, in addition, the court shall revoke all hunting approvals issued to the person under this chapter and shall prohibit the issuance of any new hunting approval under this chapter to the person for 3 years.

(b) Except as provided under par. (a), for the violation of any provision of this chapter or any relating to bear hunting, to the activities specified in s. 29.184 (3) (br) 1. to 3. or to the validation of a bear carcass tag or registration of a bear, by a forfeiture of not more than \$1,000.

(c) Any person who is convicted of hunting bear or engaging in any of the activities under s. 29.184 (3) (br) with a dog that is not in compliance with s. 29.184 (4) or the licensing requirements under s. 174.053 or 174.07 may have his or her Class A or Class B bear hunting license revoked; and if the license is revoked, no Class A or Class B bear hunting license may be issued to the person for a period of 3 years after the date of conviction.

(11p) (a) For entering the den of a hibernating black bear and harming the bear, by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2 years or both.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply if the activity subject to the penalty under par. (a) has been specifically approved by the department and is necessary to conduct research activities.

(11r) (a) For the violation of s. 29.083 (2) (a), by a forfeiture of not more than \$500.

(b) For the violation of s. 29.083 (2) (b), by a forfeiture of not more than \$1,000.

(11v) For failing to reimburse the department as required under s. 29.404 (3), by a forfeiture of not more than \$100.

(12) In addition to any other penalty for violation of this chapter or any department order made under this chapter, the court may revoke or suspend any or all privileges and approvals granted under this chapter for a period of up to 3 years. If a person is convicted of reckless or highly negligent conduct in the operation or handling of a firearm or bow and arrow in violation of s. 940.08, 940.24 or 941.20 and either death or bodily harm to another results from that violation, the court shall revoke every approval issued to that person under this chapter and shall provide a fixed period during which no new approval may be issued to the person. If no death or bodily harm to another results from the violation, the court may revoke any approval issued to that person under this chapter and may provide a fixed period during which no new approval may be issued to the person.

(13) No penalty prescribed in any section of this chapter shall be held to be diminished because the violation for which it is prescribed falls also within the scope of a more general prohibition.

(14) In any prosecution under this section it is not necessary for the state to allege or prove that the animals were not farm-raised deer, farm-raised fish or domesticated animals, that they were not taken for scientific purposes, or that they were taken or in possession or under control without a required approval. The person claiming that these animals were farm-raised deer, farm-raised fish or domesticated animals, that they were taken for scientific purposes or that they were taken or in possession or under control under the required approval, has the burden of proving these facts.

History: 1975 c. 365 ss. 45, 50; 1979 c. 34, 150, 175, 190, 355; 1981 c. 20, 236, 243, 391; 1983 a. 27; 1983 a. 80 s. 9; 1983 a. 114 s. 9; 1983 a. 192, 209, 419, 520, 538; 1985 a. 29, 36, 270, 271, 272, 289, 332; 1987 a. 379; 1989 a. 190, 336; 1991 a. 39, 269; 1993 a. 137; 1995 a. 59, 79; 1997 a. 1, 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 714 to 722; Stats. 1997 s. 29.971; 1997 a. 283 ss. 20 to 23; 1999 a. 9, 32.

All illegal clamming violations under s. 29.38 are punishable by forfeiture under sub. (1m) (a) except violations of the possession provisions of s. 29.38 [now s. 29.537]. *State v. Ahrling*, 191 Wis. 2d 398, 528 N.W.2d 431 (1995).

29.974 Penalties; repeaters. (1) If a person is convicted of any violation of this chapter, of s. 167.31 (2) or (3) or of a rule promulgated under s. 167.31 (4m), and it is alleged in the indictment, information or complaint, and proved or admitted on trial or ascertained by the court after conviction that the person was previously convicted within a period of 5 years for a violation of this chapter, of s. 167.31 (2) or (3) or of a rule promulgated under s. 167.31 (4m) by any court of this state, the person shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than 6 months or both. In addition, all hunting, fishing and trapping approvals issued to the person shall be revoked and no hunting, fishing or trapping approval may be issued to the person for a period of one year after the 2nd conviction.

(2) When any person is convicted and it is alleged in the indictment, information or complaint and proved or admitted on trial or ascertained by the court after conviction that the person had been before convicted 3 times within a period of 3 years for violations of this chapter or department order punishable under s. 29.501 (10), 29.601 (1) or 29.971 (5), or for violation of s. 29.539, or for violation of any statute or department order regulating the taking or possession of any wild animal or carcass during the closed season or any combination of those violations by any court of this state, and that the convictions remain of record and unreversed, the person shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned for not more than 9 months or both.

(3) No penalty for any violation listed in sub. (1) or (2) may be reduced or diminished by reason of this section.

History: 1975 c. 365 s. 46; Stats. 1975 s. 29.995; 1981 c. 243 s. 7; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 29, 272; 1993 a. 137; 1997 a. 248 s. 723; Stats. 1997 s. 29.974.

Criminal prosecution under this section must be commenced by a complaint under s. 968.02; prosecution must be conducted within the statutory and constitutional requirements applicable to other criminal prosecutions. 71 Atty. Gen. 136.

29.977 Civil actions for damages caused by law violations. (1) The department may bring a civil action in the name of the state for the recovery of damages against any person killing, wounding, catching, taking, trapping or possessing in violation of this chapter any of the following named protected wild animals, birds, or fish, or any part of an animal, bird or fish, and the sum assessed for damages for each wild animal, bird, or fish shall be not less than the amount stated in this section:

- (a) Any endangered species protected under s. 29.604, \$875.
- (b) Any moose, elk, fisher, prairie chicken or sand hill crane, \$262.50.
- (c) Any deer, bear, wild turkey or wild swan, \$175.
- (d) Any bobcat, fox, beaver or otter, \$87.50.
- (e) Any coyote, raccoon or mink, \$43.75.
- (f) Any sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, spruce hen, wild duck, coot, wild goose or brant, \$26.25.
- (g) Any pheasant, Hungarian partridge, quail, rail, Wilson's snipe, woodcock or shore bird, or protected song bird or harmless bird, \$17.50.
- (h) Any muskrat, rabbit or squirrel, \$8.75.
- (i) Any muskellunge or rock or lake sturgeon, \$43.75.
- (j) Any largemouth or smallmouth bass, \$26.25.
- (k) Any brook, rainbow, brown, or steel head trout, \$26.25.
- (L) Any walleye pike, northern pike, or any other game fish not mentioned in pars. (i) to (k), \$8.75.
- (m) Any game or fur-bearing animal or bird not mentioned in pars. (b) to (h), \$17.50.

(2) Any damages recovered in a civil action under this section shall be paid into the conservation fund. The costs of the action, if the judgment is in favor of the defendant, shall be paid out of the conservation fund.

(3) A civil action brought under this section shall be a bar to a criminal prosecution for the same offense and any criminal pro-

secution for any offense chargeable under this section shall be a bar to a civil action brought under this section.

History: 1975 c. 365; 1977 c. 386; 1979 c. 34; 1985 a. 332 s. 251 (1); 1995 a. 376; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 248 ss. 691 to 698; Stats. 1997 s. 29.977.

The civil remedy is coextensive with the criminal sanctions of the chapter, and since the chapter does not prohibit killing fish by opening a dam unlawfully, there is no civil remedy. *Dept. of Natural Resources v. Clintonville*, 53 Wis. 2d 1, 191 N.W.2d 866.

The state may recover “civil redress” damages under this section as well as prosecute the perpetrator for the underlying violation punishable only by civil forfeiture. *State v. Denk*, 117 Wis. 2d 432, 345 N.W.2d 66 (Ct. App. 1984).

When a criminal action is brought for a violation of ch. 94, prohibiting deposit of pesticides in public waters of the state, the proceeding is not barred by a civil action to recover the statutory value of the fish killed by the pesticides. 62 Atty. Gen. 130.

29.981 Parties to a violation. (1) Whoever is concerned in the commission of a violation of this chapter or of any department order under this chapter for which a forfeiture is imposed is a principal and may be charged with and convicted of the violation although he or she did not directly commit it and although the person who directly committed it has not been convicted of the violation.

(2) A person is concerned in the commission of the violation if the person:

- (a) Directly commits the violation;
- (b) Aids and abets the commission of it; or
- (c) Is a party to a conspiracy with another to commit it or advises, hires or counsels or otherwise procures another to commit it.

History: 1975 c. 365; 1987 a. 379; 1997 a. 248 s. 724; Stats. 1997 s. 29.981.

29.983 Wild animal protection assessments. (1) LEVY OF WILD ANIMAL PROTECTION ASSESSMENT. (a) If a court imposes a fine or forfeiture for a violation of a provision of this chapter or an order issued under this chapter for the unlawful killing, wounding, catching, taking, trapping or possession of a wild animal specified in par. (b), or any part of such a wild animal, the court may impose a wild animal protection assessment that equals the amount specified for the wild animal under par. (b).

(b) The amount of the wild animal protection assessment shall be as follows:

1. For any wild animal that is an endangered species protected under s. 29.604, \$875.
2. For any moose, elk, fisher, prairie chicken or sand hill crane, \$262.50.
3. For any bear, wild turkey or wild swan, \$175.
4. For any bobcat, fox, beaver or otter, \$87.50.
5. For any deer, coyote, raccoon or mink, \$43.75.
6. For any sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, spruce hen, wild duck, coot, wild goose or brant, \$26.25.
7. For any pheasant, Hungarian partridge, quail, rail, Wilson’s snipe, woodcock or shore bird, or protected song bird or harmless bird, \$17.50.
8. For any muskrat, rabbit or squirrel, \$8.75.
9. For any muskellunge, rock sturgeon or lake sturgeon, \$43.75.
10. For any largemouth or smallmouth bass, \$26.25.
11. For any brook, rainbow, brown, or steel head trout, \$26.25.
12. For any walleye pike, northern pike, or any other game fish not mentioned in subs. 9. to 11., \$8.75.
13. For any game or fur-bearing animal or bird not mentioned in subs. 2. to 8., \$17.50.

(d) If a fine or forfeiture is suspended in whole or in part, the wild animal protection assessment shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension.

(e) If any deposit is made for an offense to which this section applies, the person making the deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the wild animal protection assessment required under this section. If the deposit is forfeited, the amount of the wild animal protection assessment shall be transmitted to

the state treasurer under par. (f). If the deposit is returned, the wild animal protection assessment shall also be returned.

(f) The clerk of the court shall collect and transmit to the county treasurer the wild animal protection assessment and other amounts required under s. 59.40 (2) (m). The county treasurer shall then make payment to the state treasurer as provided in s. 59.25 (3) (f) 2.

(2) DEPOSIT OF WILD ANIMAL PROTECTION ASSESSMENT FUNDS. The state treasurer shall deposit the moneys collected under this section into the conservation fund.

History: 1991 a. 39; 1995 a. 201, 376; 1997 a. 248 s. 725; Stats. 1997 s. 29.983.

29.985 Fishing shelter removal assessment. (1) LEVY OF FISHING SHELTER REMOVAL ASSESSMENT. (a) If a court imposes a forfeiture under s. 29.404 (3), the court shall impose a fishing shelter removal assessment equal to the costs that should have been reimbursed under s. 29.404 (2).

(b) If a forfeiture is suspended in whole or in part, the fishing shelter removal assessment shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension unless the court directs otherwise.

(c) If any deposit is made for an offense to which this section applies, the person making the deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the fishing shelter removal assessment prescribed in this section. If the deposit is forfeited, the amount of the fishing shelter removal assessment shall be transmitted to the state treasurer under par. (d). If the deposit is returned, the fishing shelter removal assessment shall also be returned.

(d) The clerk of the court shall collect and transmit to the county treasurer the fishing shelter removal assessment and other amounts required under s. 59.40 (2) (m). The county treasurer shall then make payment to the state treasurer as provided in s. 59.25 (3) (f) 2.

(2) USE OF FISHING SHELTER REMOVAL ASSESSMENTS FUNDS. All moneys collected from fishing shelter removal assessments shall be deposited in the conservation fund.

History: 1991 a. 39; 1995 a. 201; 1997 a. 248 s. 726; Stats. 1997 s. 29.985.

29.987 Natural resources assessments. (1) LEVY OF NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT. (a) If a court imposes a fine or forfeiture for a violation of a provision of this chapter or an order issued under this chapter, the court shall impose a natural resources assessment equal to 75% of the amount of the fine or forfeiture.

(b) If a fine or forfeiture is suspended in whole or in part, the natural resources assessment shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension.

(c) If any deposit is made for an offense to which this section applies, the person making the deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the natural resources assessment prescribed in this section. If the deposit is forfeited, the amount of the natural resources assessment shall be transmitted to the state treasurer under par. (d). If the deposit is returned, the natural resources assessment shall also be returned.

(d) The clerk of the court shall collect and transmit to the county treasurer the natural resources assessment and other amounts required under s. 59.40 (2) (m). The county treasurer shall then make payment to the state treasurer as provided in s. 59.25 (3) (f) 2. The state treasurer shall deposit the amount of the natural resources assessment in the conservation fund.

(2) USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FUNDS. All moneys collected from natural resources assessments shall be credited to the appropriation under s. 20.370 (3) (mu).

History: 1979 c. 34; 1981 c. 20; 1995 a. 201; 1997 a. 248 s. 727; Stats. 1997 s. 29.987.

29.989 Natural resources restitution payments.

(1) LEVY OF NATURAL RESOURCES RESTITUTION PAYMENT. (a) If a court imposes a fine or forfeiture for a violation of a provision of this chapter or an order issued under this chapter where the payment of a natural resources restitution payment is required, the court shall impose a natural resources restitution payment equal

to the amount of the statutory fee for the approval which was required and should have been obtained.

(b) If a fine or forfeiture is suspended in whole or in part, the natural resources restitution payment shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension unless the court directs otherwise.

(c) If any deposit is made for an offense to which this section applies, the person making the deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the natural resources restitution payment prescribed in this section. If the deposit is forfeited, the amount of the natural resources restitution payment shall be transmitted to the state treasurer under par. (d). If the deposit is returned, the natural resources restitution payment shall also be returned.

(d) The clerk of the court shall collect and transmit to the county treasurer the natural resources restitution payment and other amounts required under s. 59.40 (2) (m). The county treasurer shall then make payment to the state treasurer as provided in s. 59.25 (3) (f) 2. The state treasurer shall deposit the amount of the natural resources restitution payment in the conservation fund.

(2) USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES RESTITUTION PAYMENT FUNDS. All moneys collected from natural resources restitution payments shall be appropriated for use under s. 20.370 (3) (mu).

History: 1979 c. 34, 175; 1983 a. 27; 1989 a. 56; 1995 a. 201; 1997 a. 248 s. 728; Stats. 1997 s. 29.989; 1999 a. 32.