

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Natural Resources Board Agenda Item

AMENDED on 07/27/16: View highlighted text on green sheet, pages 1 - 3 of memo, pages 1 & 2 of Fiscal Estimate and EIA, and pages 2, 6, & 7 of Board Order (rule).

SUBJECT:

Request that the Board adopt Emergency Board Order FH-12-16(E), proposed rules affecting NR 25 related to cisco (lake herring) harvest in Lake Superior.

FOR: August 2016 Board meeting

PRESENTER'S NAME AND TITLE: Todd Kalish, Fisheries Management Deputy Bureau Director

SUMMARY:

Cisco are a key species in the Lake Superior ecosystem and are harvested in Wisconsin waters for commercial, recreational, and subsistence purposes by state licensees and members of the Red Cliff and Bad River Bands of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians.

Main elements of the rule:

- Establishes the total allowable annual harvest of cisco by state and Chippewa tribal fishers in Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior
- Divides the harvest quota between state fishers and Chippewa tribal fishers, and Allows the state to further divide its allocation among various state user groups
- Splits the allotted total allowable annual cisco commercial harvest quota equally among each of the 10 state commercial fishing licenses in Lake Superior as individual licensee catch quotas
- Applies daily phone reporting requirements for commercial harvest of cisco from October 1 through December 31 for licensees who have harvested 70 percent or more of their individual licensee catch quotas

RECOMMENDATION: That the Board adopt Emergency Board Order FH-12-16(E).

LIST OF ATTACHED MATERIALS (check all that are applicable):

- background memo
- Fiscal estimate and economic impact analysis (EIA) form
- Response summary
- Attachments to background memo
- Environmental assessment or impact statement
- Board order/rule

Approved by	Signature	Date
Justine Hasz, Bureau Director		7/18/16
Sanjay Olson, Division Administrator		7/19/16
Cathy Stepp, Secretary	 for	7/20/16

cc: Board Liaison - AD/8

Program attorney - LS/8

Department rule coordinator - LS/8

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 15, 2016

TO: All Members of the Natural Resources Board

FROM: Cathy Stepp, Secretary

SUBJECT: Background memo on Emergency Board Order FH-12-16(E), relating to cisco (lake herring) harvest in Lake Superior

1. Subject of Proposed Rule:

Cisco are a key species in the Lake Superior ecosystem and are harvested in Wisconsin waters for commercial, recreational, and subsistence purposes by state licensees and members of the Red Cliff and Bad River Bands of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians. This rule is needed to manage the long-term sustainability of the cisco population.

This rule:

- Establishes the total allowable annual harvest of cisco by state ~~and Chippewa tribal~~ fishers in Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior
- ~~Divides the harvest quota between state fishers and Chippewa tribal fishers, and~~ Allows the state to further divide its allocation among various user groups
- Splits the allotted total allowable annual cisco commercial harvest quota equally among each of the 10 state commercial fishing licenses in Lake Superior as individual licensee catch quotas
- Applies daily phone reporting requirements for commercial harvest of cisco from October 1 through December 31 for licensees who have harvested 70 percent or more of their individual licensee catch quotas

2. Background:

Currently the commercial harvest season is open year-round and there is no size limit or harvest quota in place for cisco. The recreational angling season is open year round in Lake Superior with a 10-fish daily bag limit per person and no size limit. Only a few hundred cisco are harvested by recreational anglers each year.

Cisco have been harvested commercially in Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior for decades. After a population decline in the 1960's, a commercial fishery slowly grew over the next 30 years. Average annual state-licensed and tribal commercial harvest between 2000 and 2007 was approximately 360,000 pounds of cisco. However, since 2008 the commercial harvest of cisco increased dramatically because commercial fish processors began accepting whole fish and the market demand for cisco eggs, sold as caviar in Europe, skyrocketed. Average annual combined state and tribal harvest from 2008 through 2015 was approximately 1.4 million pounds. For state-licensed commercial fishers alone, the average annual catch was 878,343 pounds of cisco.

Based on the U.S. Geological Survey annual bottom trawl survey, cisco numbers have declined in Lake Superior since 1990. Similar declines have also been seen from repeated hydroacoustics sampling in Wisconsin waters since 2006. The sporadic nature of cisco recruitment and the potential for commercial markets to increase - as was seen in 2008 - necessitate the need for the establishment of a total allowable harvest limit. In addition, the importance of cisco to the ecosystem and to the

commercial industry requires the ability to frequently review management and harvest to avoid changes that may cause further declines.

3. Why is the rule being proposed?

In order to preserve the welfare of state-licensed commercial fishers, tribal commercial fishers, recreational fishers, and associated businesses, as well as the welfare and sustainability of the cisco (lake herring) population in Lake Superior, the department finds that an emergency rule is necessary to implement rule changes for cisco harvest. In addition, cisco harvest limits are discussed among the Department of Natural Resources and the Red Cliff and Bad River Bands of Lake Superior Chippewa that are all parties to the Lake Superior Fishing Agreement. This emergency rule is needed to preserve the public welfare and commit to the Agreement process.

4. Summary of the rule.

The rule establishes that the total allowable annual harvest of cisco by state ~~and Chippewa tribal~~ fishers in Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior will not exceed ~~15 7.5~~ percent of the most recent estimate of the biomass of cisco in Lake Superior. Harvesting up to ~~15 7.5~~ percent of the total cisco biomass each year is expected to be a sustainable level for the cisco population. ~~One-half of the total allowable annual harvest shall be allotted to state fishers and one-half to Chippewa tribal fishers.~~

The rule also states that the total allowable state ~~and tribal~~ harvest in the waters of Lake Superior may not exceed ~~1,497,900 2,995,800~~ round weight pounds in a calendar year. State commercial fishers must limit their total targeted harvest of cisco using gill nets from October 1 through December 31 to 1,317,900 round weight pounds. Throughout the year, state licensed commercial fishers, recreational fishers, and department assessment surveys may harvest up to an additional 180,000 round weight pounds of cisco using any other commercial or non-commercial fishing gear. The department shall subdivide the 180,000 pounds among the user groups.

Total allowable annual commercial cisco harvest quota ~~for state fishers~~ shall be split equally among each of the ten state commercial fishing licenses in Lake Superior as individual licensee catch quotas. License holders may transfer individual licensee catch quotas for cisco to another ~~state~~ license holder, a process that already exists for other commercial species.

The rule also applies additional daily phone reporting requirements for harvest of cisco from October 1 through December 31 for ~~state~~ licensees who have harvested 70 percent or more of their individual licensee catch quotas.

5. How does this proposal affect existing policy?

6. Has Board dealt with these issues before?

The Board has dealt with similar issues for other commercial fish species, but this is the first time commercial harvest limits are being placed on cisco in Lake Superior. Similar policy is being applied to cisco harvest as with other species that have harvest limits. Currently in Lake Superior, lake trout are the only commercially harvested species that have a harvest limit/quota in place. Because the total and percentage of lake-wide harvest of cisco has increased in recent years, it is necessary to implement rule elements that distribute harvest fairly among stakeholders within Wisconsin and with other states.

7. Who will be impacted by the proposed rule? How?

The rule affects state fishers ~~and Chippewa tribal fishers~~. The harvest limits are expected to allow fishers to harvest at or near the current average annual catch amount. Therefore, the rule may have little to no economic impact on commercial fishing businesses. Market demand, fuel, and other variable expenditures would have a greater economic impact than this rule.

8. Soliciting public input on economic impact synopsis

The department met with the Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board on three occasions in spring and summer 2016 to discuss the potential rule. Productive dialogue led to the proposed strategy. This strategy was also shared with the general public at two meetings in June 2016. Consensus at these meetings was the need for precautionary management that sustains cisco populations and commercial profits for the long-term benefit of Lake Superior.

9. Environmental Analysis

The process for emergency rules is a minor action under s. NR 150.20(1m)(n) and does not require an environmental analysis.

10. Small Business Analysis

The rules imposing cisco harvest restrictions are necessary in order to ensure a sustainable cisco fishery over the long-term that provides an economic and natural resource benefit for all affected. If a permanent rule is pursued, the department will conduct an economic impact analysis to gather comments from any individuals, businesses, local governments, or other entities that expect to be affected economically by the rule change.

Main elements of the rule:

- Establishes the total allowable annual harvest of cisco by state fishers ~~and Chippewa tribal fishers~~ in Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior
- Splits the total allowable annual cisco commercial harvest quota ~~for state fishers~~ equally among each of the 10 state commercial fishing licenses in Lake Superior as individual licensee catch quotas
- Applies daily phone reporting requirements for harvest of cisco from October 1 through December 31 for ~~state~~ licensees who have harvested 70 percent or more of their individual licensee catch quota

Who is affected?

- State-licensed commercial fishers
- State-licensed recreational fishers
- ~~--Chippewa tribal fishers~~

What actions are they likely to take?

- The rule's harvest limits are expected to allow fishers to harvest at or near the current average annual catch amount. Therefore, the rule may have little to no economic impact on commercial fishing businesses. However, this rule and an upcoming permanent rule are important to have in place because they will allow the department to reduce or increase the harvest limit based on assessment data and recommended harvest parameters.
- Additional reporting will be required of state-licensed commercial fishers from October to December, but no expenditures are expected as a result of these phone-in reports.

Will these actions result in expenditures?

- It is not expected that the emergency rule will result in expenditures for state ~~or tribal~~ fishers.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

1. Type of Estimate and Analysis
 Original Updated Corrected

2. Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number
NR 25 Commercial Fishing - Outlying Waters

3. Subject
Cisco (lake herring) harvest in Lake Superior

4. Fund Sources Affected <input type="checkbox"/> GPR <input type="checkbox"/> FED <input type="checkbox"/> PRO <input type="checkbox"/> PRS <input type="checkbox"/> SEG <input type="checkbox"/> SEG-S	5. Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected
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6. Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule
 No Fiscal Effect Increase Existing Revenues Increase Costs
 Indeterminate Decrease Existing Revenues Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget
 Decrease Cost

7. The Rule Will Impact the Following (Check All That Apply)
 State's Economy Specific Businesses/Sectors
 Local Government Units Public Utility Rate Payers
 Small Businesses (if checked, complete Attachment A)

8. Would Implementation and Compliance Costs Be Greater Than \$20 million?
 Yes No

9. Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule
In order to preserve the welfare of state-licensed commercial fishers, Chippewa tribal commercial fishers, recreational fishers, and associated businesses, as well as the welfare and sustainability of the cisco (lake herring) population in Lake Superior, the department finds that an emergency rule is necessary to implement rule changes for cisco harvest. In addition, cisco harvest limits are discussed among the Department of Natural Resources and the Red Cliff and Bad River Bands of Lake Superior Chippewa that are all parties to the Lake Superior Fishing Agreement. This emergency rule is needed to preserve the public welfare and commit to the Agreement process.

10. Summary of the businesses, business sectors, associations representing business, local governmental units, and individuals that may be affected by the proposed rule that were contacted for comments.
The department met with the Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board on three occasions in spring and summer 2016 to discuss the potential rule. Productive dialogue led to the proposed rule strategy. This strategy was also shared with the general public at two meetings in June 2016. Consensus at these meetings was the need for precautionary management that sustains cisco populations and commercial profits for the long-term benefit of Lake Superior.
A public hearing for the emergency rule will be held within 45 days of rule promulgation.

11. Identify the local governmental units that participated in the development of this EIA.
N/A

12. Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Specific Businesses, Business Sectors, Public Utility Rate Payers, Local Governmental Units and the State's Economy as a Whole (Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)
The rules imposing cisco harvest restrictions are necessary in order to ensure a sustainable cisco fishery over the long-term that provides an economic and natural resource benefit for all affected. If a permanent rule is pursued, the department will conduct an economic impact analysis to gather comments from any individuals, businesses, local governments, or other entities that expect to be affected economically by the rule change.
Main elements of the rule:
--Establishes the total allowable annual harvest of cisco by state and Chippewa tribal fishers in Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

- ~~Divides the harvest quota between state fishers and Chippewa tribal fishers, and~~ allows the state to further divide its allocation among various user groups
- Splits the allotted total allowable annual cisco commercial harvest quota equally among each of the 10 state commercial fishing licenses in Lake Superior as individual licensee catch quotas
- Applies daily phone reporting requirements for commercial harvest of cisco from October 1 through December 31 for licensees who have harvested 70 percent or more of their individual licensee catch quotas

Who is affected?

- State-licensed commercial fishers and state-licensed recreational fishers
- ~~Chippewa tribal fishers~~

What actions are they likely to take?

- The rule's harvest limits are expected to allow fishers to harvest at or near the current average annual catch amount. Therefore, the rule may have little to no economic impact on commercial fishing businesses. However, this rule and an upcoming permanent rule are important to have in place because they will allow the department to reduce or increase the harvest limit based on assessment data and recommended harvest parameters.
- Additional reporting will be required of state-licensed commercial fishers from October to December, but no expenditures are expected as a result of these phone-in reports.

Will these actions result in expenditures?

- It is not expected that the emergency rule will result in expenditures for state ~~or tribal~~ fishers.

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

The rule could potentially impact the harvest of cisco by state-licensed commercial fishers and ~~Chippewa tribal fishers~~, but while the emergency rule is in place it is likely that there will be no reduction in overall harvest. The rules imposing harvest restrictions are necessary in order to ensure a sustainable cisco fishery over the long-term that provides an economic and natural resource benefit for all affected.

14. Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

Average state-licensed commercial fishers' annual catch between 2010 and 2015 was 960,991 pounds of cisco. In 2015, the cisco price per pound was \$0.40-0.65, but has been as high as \$1.20 per pound since 2012. While the price per pound has varied over time, estimated total value of the commercial cisco roe fishery is between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 per year. The rule's harvest limits are expected to allow commercial fishers to harvest at or near the current average annual catch amount. Therefore, the rule may have minimal economic impact on commercial fishing businesses. Market demand, fuel, and other variable expenditures would have a greater economic impact than this rule. However, this rule and an upcoming permanent rule are important to have in place because they will allow the department to reduce or increase the harvest limit based on assessment data and recommended harvest parameters.

15. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

The department is not aware of any existing or proposed federal regulation that would govern fishing in Wisconsin's waters of Lake Superior.

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

This rule will be less restrictive than Michigan, Minnesota, and Ontario and continue to allow harvest at current levels. Minnesota and Ontario establish a cisco harvest quota similar to this proposed rule. Michigan waters, under the Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority, have a closed season and other Michigan waters have a limitation on the effort allowed, or the length of net and gear used to catch cisco.

17. Contact Name

Todd Kalish, Fisheries Mngt Deputy Bureau Director

18. Contact Phone Number

608-266-5285

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
DOA-2049 (R03/2012)

DIVISION OF EXECUTIVE BUDGET AND FINANCE
101 EAST WILSON STREET, 10TH FLOOR
P.O. BOX 7864
MADISON, WI 53707-7864
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ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

This document can be made available in alternate formats to individuals with disabilities upon request.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

ATTACHMENT A

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

Commercial fishing businesses: Little to no economic impact is expected.

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

The department met with the Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board on three occasions in spring and summer 2016 to discuss the potential rule. Productive dialogue led to the proposed strategy. This strategy was also shared with the general public at two meetings in June 2016. Consensus at these meetings was the need for precautionary management that sustains cisco populations and commercial profits for the long-term benefit of Lake Superior.

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

- Less Stringent Compliance or Reporting Requirements
- Less Stringent Schedules or Deadlines for Compliance or Reporting
- Consolidation or Simplification of Reporting Requirements
- Establishment of performance standards in lieu of Design or Operational Standards
- Exemption of Small Businesses from some or all requirements
- Other, describe:

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

The department discussed daily phone reporting and keeping on board records during October through December with the Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board. The department agreed to remove the requirement for additional on board records and require only a simple, daily phone report and only after 70 percent or more of a license's individual quota allotment is reached.

This rule's harvest limits are expected to allow commercial fishers to harvest at or near the current average annual catch amount. Therefore, the rule may have little to no economic impact on commercial fishing businesses. Market demand, fuel, and other variable expenditures would have a greater economic impact than this rule.

5. Describe the Rule's Enforcement Provisions

The rule will be enforced by department conservation wardens under the authority of chapter 29, Stats., through routine patrols, record audits of wholesale fish dealers and state-licensed commercial fishers, and follow up investigations of citizen complaints.

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

- Yes No
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ORDER OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD
AMENDING AND CREATING RULES

The statement of scope for this rule, SS 053-16, was approved by the Governor on June 3, 2016, published in Register No. 726A1 on June 6, 2016, and approved by the Natural Resources Board on June 22, 2016. This rule was approved by the Governor on .

The Wisconsin Natural Resources Board proposes an order to amend NR 25.08 (intro.) and to create NR 25.06 (1) (c), 25.07 (1) (b), and 25.13 (1) (d), Wis. Adm. Code, relating to cisco (lake herring) harvest in Lake Superior and affecting small business.

FH-12-16(E)

Analysis Prepared by the Department of Natural Resources

1. Statute Interpreted: Sections 29.014(1), 29.041 and 29.519(1m)(b), Stats.

2. Statutory Authority: Sections 29.014(1), 29.041 and 29.519(1m)(b), and 227.4, Stats.

3. Explanation of Agency Authority:

Section 29.014 (1), Stats., directs the department to establish and maintain conditions governing the taking of fish that will conserve the fish supply and ensure the citizens of this state continued opportunities for good fishing.

Section 29.041, Stats., provides that the department may regulate fishing on and in all interstate boundary waters and outlying waters.

Section 29.519 (1m) (b) and (5), Stats., authorizes the department to limit the number of Great Lakes commercial fishing licenses; designate the areas in the outlying waters under the jurisdiction of this state where commercial fishing operations are restricted; establish species harvest limits; designate the kind, size, and amount of gear to be used in the harvest; and require fishing records be submitted to the department.

Pursuant to s. 227.4, Stats., the department finds that an emergency exists and that this rule is necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety, or welfare. In order to preserve the welfare of state-licensed commercial fishers, Chippewa tribal commercial fishers, recreational fishers, and associated businesses, as well as the welfare and sustainability of the cisco (lake herring) population in Lake Superior, the department finds that an emergency rule is necessary to implement rule changes for cisco harvest. In addition, cisco harvest limits are discussed among the Department of Natural Resources and the Red Cliff and Bad River Bands of Lake Superior Chippewa that are all parties to the Lake Superior Fishing Agreement. This emergency rule is needed to preserve the public welfare and commit to the Agreement process.

4. Related Statutes or Rules: Section 29.973, Stats., Commercial fish reporting system. A similar permanent rule, FH-13-16, will also be pursued following the emergency rule.

5. Plain Language Analysis:

Cisco are a key species in the Lake Superior ecosystem and are harvested in Wisconsin waters for commercial, recreational, and subsistence purposes by state licensees and members of the Red Cliff and Bad River Bands of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians. This rule is needed to manage the long-term sustainability of the cisco population. Currently the commercial harvest season is open year-round and

there is no size limit or harvest quota in place for cisco. The recreational angling season is open year round in Lake Superior with a 10-fish daily bag limit per person and no size limit. Only a few hundred cisco are harvested by recreational anglers each year.

Maintaining a healthy cisco population is important for several reasons:

- Cisco are an important species for both recreational and commercial harvest. Cisco contribute to the local economy through the tourism and commercial fishing industries.
- Cisco are an important food chain link between trophic levels. They link the lower (zooplankton) to the upper (lake trout) trophic levels. Cisco are an important forage food for lake trout, a popular species which is seeing a decline.
- A decline in cisco could have negative consequences on whitefish and other near-shore fish, because the eggs of cisco are an important part of other species' diets.
- Cisco reproduction is variable, with populations relying on strong year classes (fish born in the same year) to sustain them. This unpredictable year to year recruitment into the population can make cisco vulnerable to overfishing.
- The linkage between Wisconsin's waters and those of other states and jurisdictions are not totally understood. It is possible that harvest in Wisconsin waters affects populations elsewhere in Lake Superior.

SECTION 1 establishes that the total allowable annual harvest of cisco by state fishers ~~and any WI Chippewa tribal fishers~~ in Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior will not exceed ~~15-7.5~~ percent of the most recent estimate of the biomass of cisco in Lake Superior. The department conducts hydroacoustics surveys to determine the biomass estimate, and harvesting up to ~~15-7.5~~ percent of the total cisco biomass each year is expected to be a sustainable level for the cisco population. ~~One-half of the total allowable annual harvest shall be allotted to state licensed fishers and one-half to Chippewa tribal fishers.~~

SECTION 1 also states that the total allowable state ~~and Chippewa tribal~~ harvest in the waters of Lake Superior may not exceed ~~2,995,800~~ 1,497,900 round weight pounds in a calendar year. ~~S~~state commercial fishers must limit their total targeted harvest of cisco using gill nets from October 1 through December 31 to 1,317,900 round weight pounds. Throughout the year, state licensed commercial fishers, recreational fishers, and department assessment surveys may harvest up to an additional 180,000 round weight pounds. The department shall subdivide the 180,000 pounds among the user groups.

SECTION 2 establishes that the total allowable annual cisco commercial harvest quota shall be split equally among each of the 10 state commercial fishing licenses in Lake Superior as individual licensee catch quotas.

SECTION 3 states that license holders may transfer individual licensee catch quotas for cisco to another license holder, an existing process for other commercial species.

SECTION 4 applies additional phone reporting requirements for harvest of cisco. From October 1 through December 31, commercial licensees who have harvested 70 percent or more of their individual licensee catch quotas for cisco must submit a daily fishing report to the department. Daily fishing reports shall be submitted by calling a phone number provided by the department.

6. Summary of, and Comparison with, Existing or Proposed Federal Statutes and Regulations:

The department is not aware of any existing or proposed federal regulation that would govern fishing in Wisconsin's waters of Lake Superior.

7. Comparison with Similar Rules in Adjacent States:

Minnesota and Ontario establish a cisco harvest quota similar to this proposed rule. Michigan waters, under the Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority, have a closed season and other Michigan waters have a limitation on the effort allowed, or the length of net and gear used to catch cisco.

8. Summary of Factual Data and Analytical Methodologies Used and How Any Related Findings Support the Regulatory Approach Chosen:

Cisco have been harvested commercially in Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior for decades. After a population decline in the 1960's, a commercial fishery slowly grew over the next 30 years. Average annual state-licensed and tribal commercial harvest between 2000 and 2007 was approximately 360,000 pounds of cisco. However, since 2008 the commercial harvest of cisco increased dramatically because commercial fish processors began accepting whole fish and the market demand for cisco eggs, sold as caviar in Europe, skyrocketed. Average annual combined state and tribal harvest from 2008 through 2015 was approximately 1.4 million pounds. For state-licensed commercial fishers alone, the average annual catch was 878,343 pounds of cisco.

Average Annual Harvest (Round Weight; State-licensed and tribal commercial harvest combined):

- 2000 – 2007: 359,341 lbs.
- 2008 – 2015: 1,376,520 lbs.

Actual Annual Harvest (Round Weight; State-licensed and tribal commercial harvest combined):

- 2014: 1,107,923 lbs.
- 2015: 1,552,169 lbs.

Based on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) annual bottom trawl survey, cisco numbers have declined in Lake Superior since 1990 (Figure 1). Similar declines have also been seen from repeated hydroacoustics sampling in Wisconsin waters since 2006 (Figure 2). By using data from both catching and counting fish in trawl surveys and using sonar technology to detect the presence and abundance of fish in hydroacoustics surveys, the department can determine a reliable assessment of the cisco population. These cisco population declines are due to sporadic recruitment of cisco (recruitment means reaching a certain size or reproductive stage), and there has not been a strong, above average year class or group of cisco since 2003 (Figure 3). The current commercial catch primarily consists of fish from the 1998, 2003, and 2009 year classes. In 2014 surveys, 81% of the aged harvested fish were from these three year classes. However, the 1998 and 2003 year classes are contributing less to the fishery (62% of the commercial catch in 2011 and only 38% in 2014). The 2014 year class does appear to be equivalent to the 2009 year class, which should allow for sustained harvest. However, the sporadic nature of cisco recruitment and the potential for commercial markets to increase - as was seen in 2008 - necessitate the need for the establishment of a total allowable harvest limit. In addition, the importance of cisco to the ecosystem and to the commercial industry requires the ability to frequently review management and harvest to avoid changes that may cause further declines.

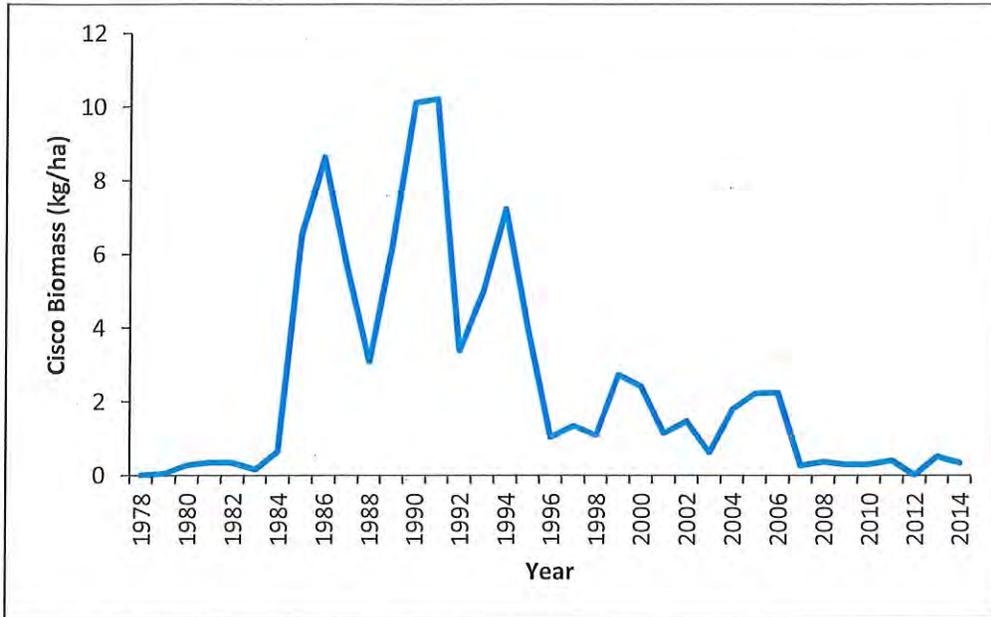


Figure 1. U.S. Geological Survey spring bottom trawl estimated mean lake-wide biomass for age-1 and older cisco in Lake Superior (Source: 2015 USGS Compiled reports to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission of the Annual Bottom Trawl and Acoustics Surveys, 2015).

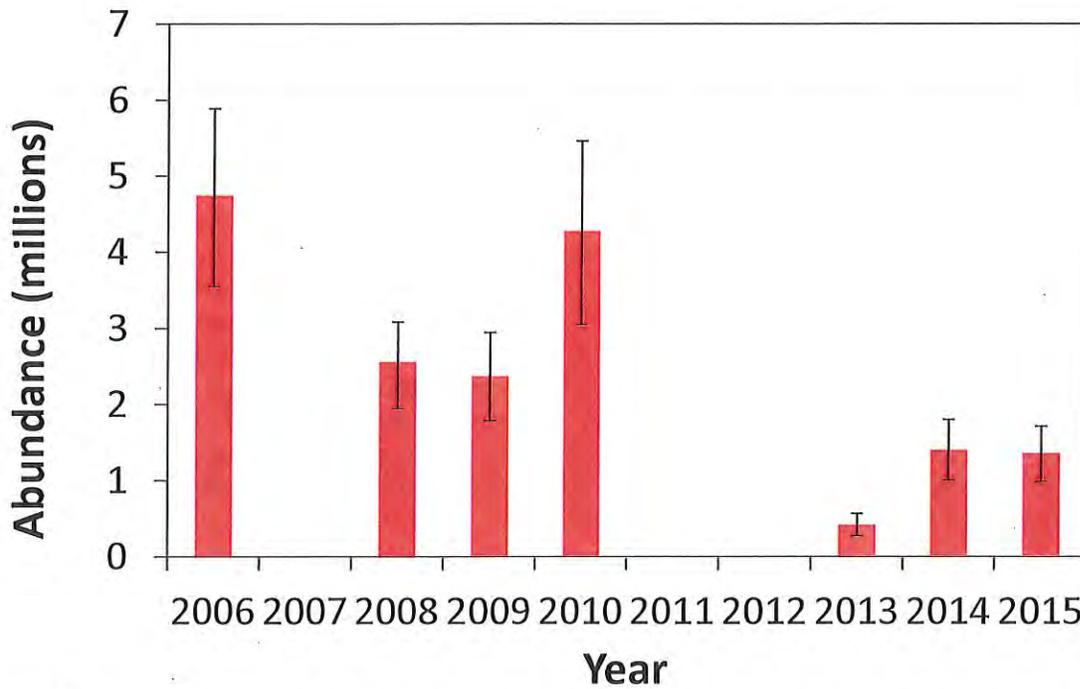


Figure 2. Estimated biomass of adult (> 10 inches) female cisco in Wisconsin waters in the area between Bark Point and Sand Island from hydroacoustics estimates conducted by the USGS and WDNR boats.

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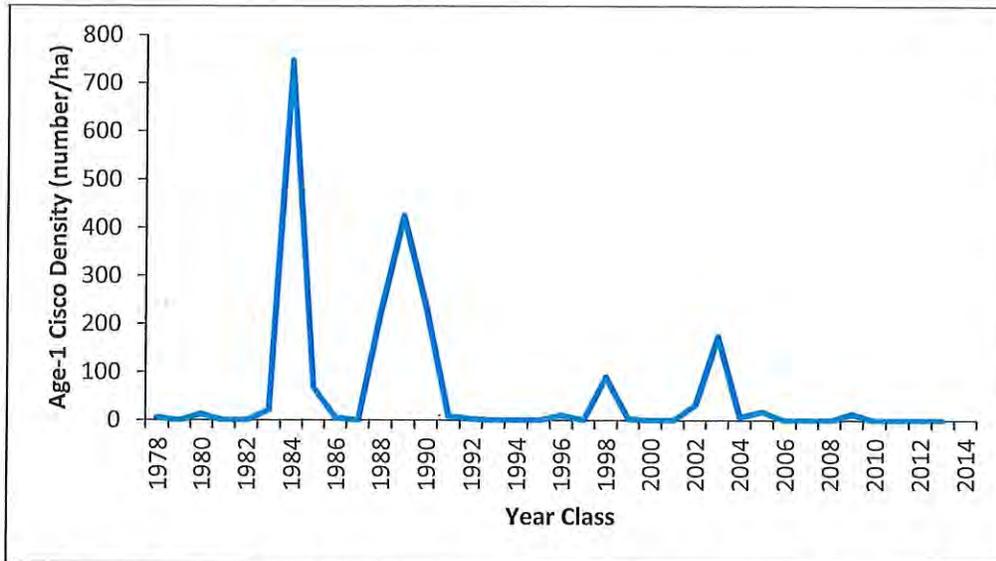


Figure 3. U.S. Geological Survey spring bottom trawl estimated nearshore mean lake-wide cisco densities for age-1 in Lake Superior. (Source: 2015 USGS Compiled reports to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission of the Annual Bottom Trawl and Acoustics Surveys, 2015)

Between 1990 and 2005, Wisconsin’s cisco harvest (combined state and tribal) comprised roughly one third of the total Lake Superior cisco harvest across all jurisdictions. More recently, Wisconsin’s cisco harvest has risen to approximately two-thirds of the total Lake Superior harvest. Nearly 95% of the harvest in Wisconsin occurs during the cisco spawning season of October through December. Additionally, the majority (approximately 90%) of the harvest occurs in the areas sampled in 2015 with hydroacoustics to develop biomass estimates. The Apostle Island area provides appropriate spawning habitat for numerous fish species and has higher densities of cisco during the spawning season than other areas of Lake Superior. The department is concerned that an increase in harvest on this spawning population of cisco could have ramifications on the lake-wide cisco population and is evaluating overall management options. Members of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission Lake Superior Committee, neighboring states, and sport fishing groups have also expressed concern about the impact of current unregulated cisco harvest in Wisconsin waters.

Currently in Lake Superior, lake trout are the only commercially harvested species that have a harvest limit/quota in place. Because the total and percentage of lake-wide harvest of cisco has increased in recent years, it is necessary to implement rule elements that distribute harvest fairly among stakeholders within Wisconsin and with other states. Alternatively, cisco are vulnerable to overfishing if no harvest restriction is implemented, which could result in population declines for cisco and other popular fish species and negative consequences for small commercial fishing and charter businesses.

9. Analysis and Supporting Documents Used to Determine the Effect on Small Business or in Preparation of an Economic Impact Report:

This rule imposing harvest revisions is necessary in order to ensure a sustainable cisco fishery over the long-term, an economic and natural resource benefit for all. The emergency rule may have a small economic impact in the Lake Superior region, however the newly created harvest quota is set at a level above the average commercial harvest over the past several years.

The department met with the Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board on three occasions in spring and summer 2016 to discuss the potential rule. Productive dialogue led to the proposed strategy. This strategy

was also shared with the general public at two meetings in June 2016. Consensus at these meetings was the need for precautionary management that sustains cisco populations and commercial profits for the long-term benefit of Lake Superior.

10. Effect on Small Business - Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

The rule will impact the harvest of cisco by state fishers and Chippewa tribal fishers, but while the emergency rule is in place it is likely that there will be no reduction in overall harvest. The rules imposing harvest restrictions are necessary in order to ensure a sustainable cisco fishery over the long-term that provides an economic and natural resource benefit for all affected. If a permanent rule is pursued, the department will conduct an economic impact analysis to gather comments from any individuals, businesses, local governments, or other entities that expect to be affected economically by the rule change.

Average state-licensed commercial fishers' annual catch between 2008 and 2015 was 878,343 pounds of cisco. In 2015, the cisco price per pound was \$0.40-0.65, but has been as high as \$1.20 per pound since 2012. While the price per pound has varied over time, estimated total value of the commercial cisco roe (egg) fishery is between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 per year. This rule's harvest limits are expected to allow commercial fishers to harvest at or near the current average annual catch amount. Therefore, the rules may have minimal economic impact on commercial fishing businesses. Market demand, fuel, and other variable expenditures would have a greater economic impact than this rule. However, this rule and an upcoming permanent rule are important to have in place because they will allow the department to reduce or increase the harvest limit based on assessment data and recommended harvest parameters.

Harvest reporting requirements included in this rule will enhance the information collected by the department to properly monitor the commercial harvest of cisco and ensure that harvest limits are not exceeded. In addition to current bimonthly reporting requirements, additional daily phone reporting is required during the October to December cisco spawning season after 70% of the individual licensee quota allotment is reached. The combination of bimonthly reports and daily phone reports will allow for tracking of overall and individual allotments of the harvest limits with up to date records during the time of year with the majority of harvest.

Minimal to no impact is expected for recreational fishers or for businesses or business associations that do not rely on harvest of cisco.

11. Agency Contact Person:

Todd Kalish
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PO Box 7921
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608-266-5285
Todd.kalish@wisconsin.gov

12. Place where comments are to be submitted and deadline for submission:

Written comments may be submitted at the public hearings, by regular mail, fax, or email to the contact noted above. Hearing dates and the comment submission deadline will occur within 45 days after the emergency rule is in effect. Written comments may also be submitted to the department using the Wisconsin Administrative Rules website at <http://adminrules.wisconsin.gov>.

SECTION 1. NR 25.06 (1)(c) is created to read:

NR 25.06 Quotas and catch fees. (1) LAKE SUPERIOR. (c) *Lake herring (Cisco)*. The total allowable annual harvest of cisco by state fishers ~~and Chippewa tribal fishers~~ during the open season in Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior shall not exceed ~~15-7.5~~ percent of the total of the most recent hydroacoustics cisco biomass estimate, expressed in round weight pounds of cisco, as determined by the department. ~~One-half of the total allowable annual harvest shall be allotted to state fishers and one-half to Chippewa tribal fishers.~~

1. The total allowable state ~~and Chippewa tribal~~ harvest in the waters of Lake Superior may not exceed ~~2,995,800-1,497,900~~ round weight pounds in a calendar year.

2. From October 1 through December 31 of each year, the total harvest of cisco by state licensed commercial fishers using gill nets with a mesh size of not less than 2 3/8 inch and not more than 3 inch stretch measure may not exceed 1,317,900 round weight pounds.

3. Excluding harvest under subd. 2, from January 1 through December 31 of each year, the total harvest of cisco by state fishers and the department shall not exceed 180,000 round weight pounds. The department shall subdivide the allocation of 180,000 round weight pounds among commercial incidental catch, recreational angling, and department assessment activities.

SECTION 2. NR 25.07 (1) (b) is created to read:

NR 25.07 Individual licensee catch quotas. (1) LAKE SUPERIOR. (b) *Lake herring (Cisco)*. 1. Each state commercial license shall be allotted an equal individual licensee catch quota of the total allowable annual cisco harvest quota established under s. NR 25.06 (1) (c).

SECTION 3. NR 25.08 (intro.) is amended to read:

NR 25.08 Transfer of individual licensee catch quotas. Individual licensee catch quotas allotted under s. NR 25.07 (1) (a) or (b) or (2) (am) 1., (b), (bg), (br), (c), (d), (e) or (f) may be transferred by the licensee receiving the quota allocation to another valid licensee authorized to engage in commercial fishing in the waters to which the quota applies, who meets all criteria for receiving such a quota other than previous fishing history, subject to the conditions stated in this section.

SECTION 4. NR 25.13 (1) (d) is created to read:

NR 25.13 (1) (d) In addition to reporting requirements under this subsection, each person required to be licensed under s. 29.519 (1m), Stats., to conduct commercial fishing operations on Lake Superior and who has received an individual licensee catch quota under s. NR 25.07 (1) (b) for the harvest of lake herring (cisco) shall submit a daily fishing report to the department from October 1 to December 31 after 70 percent of the individual licensee catch quota has been reached that includes all records of pounds of lake herring harvest, harvest effort, and all other information called for on the report form. Daily fishing reports shall be submitted by calling a phone number provided by the department.

SECTION 5. STATEMENT OF EMERGENCY. In order to preserve the welfare of state-licensed commercial fishers, Chippewa tribal commercial fishers, recreational fishers, and associated businesses, as well as the welfare and sustainability of the lake herring (cisco) population in Lake Superior, the department finds that an emergency rule is necessary to implement rule changes for lake herring (cisco) harvest.



SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATE. This rule shall take effect upon publication in the official state newspaper, as provided in s. 227.24(1)(d), Stats.

SECTION 7. BOARD ADOPTION. This rule was approved and adopted by the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board on _____.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin _____.

STATE OF Wisconsin DNR
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

BY _____

Cathy Stepp, Secretary

(SEAL)