



Wisconsin Legislative Council

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STREAMLINING WISCONSIN'S HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND FISHING LICENSURE SYSTEM

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wisconsin offers a large number and variety of hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses. Over the years and with bipartisan support, the Legislature has debated and passed many bills meant to increase access to these outdoor activities by creating specific licenses or discounts for certain individuals or groups, such as veterans, persons with disabilities, and first-time license holders. One result of this approach is a hunting, trapping, and fishing licensure system that, while offering a myriad of different recreational opportunities, can be difficult for consumers to navigate and challenging for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to administer.

At the direction of the Joint Legislative Council Co-Chairs, this legislative interim research report describes the hunting, trapping, and fishing licensure system in Wisconsin, and focuses on the variety of licenses and approvals, including fees, discounts, and options, available to certain groups or individuals. Additionally, the Joint Legislative Council Co-Chairs directed Legislative Council staff to collect and summarize state agency and stakeholder input and recommendations to streamline and simplify the licensure system and increase the system's ease of use.

This interim research report provides background information, describes current law, and summarizes recommendations received from state agencies and stakeholder groups. Specifically, this report includes the following parts:

- **Part I** provides certain background information on DNR and citizen advisory groups' roles in game management, general licensing requirements, and bills introduced in the 2019-20 legislative session regarding the licensing system.
- **Part II** provides an overview of the hunting, trapping, and fishing licensing system set forth in current law, including the different licenses available and the applicable eligibility requirements.
- **Part III** describes certain sales and appropriations from hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses and stamps under ch. 29, Stats., and includes data on the quantity and types of licenses DNR sells.
- **Part IV** summarizes recommendations submitted by state agencies and stakeholder groups involved in sporting heritage issues that the Legislature may wish to consider as potential modifications to current law.

This report was prepared by Tom Koss, Staff Attorney, and Rachel Letzing, Deputy Director.

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PART I

BACKGROUND

THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DNR is responsible for administering Wisconsin's many types of hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses. To that end, ch. 29, Stats., grants DNR powers and responsibilities such as declaring hunting seasons open and closed, designating animals as protected, enforcing laws on prohibited activity, collecting fees, and creating wildlife management zones. Chapter 29, Stats., also sets forth the variety of licenses that DNR must issue and enforce. In order to hunt, trap, or fish in Wisconsin, one must obtain authorization from DNR. [ss. 29.014 and 29.024, Stats.; ch. NR 10, Wis. Adm. Code.]

The Natural Resources Board (NRB) is the policy-setting body for the DNR and, among other responsibilities, approves rule proposals, recommends policies to the Governor and Legislature on ways to improve the state's outdoor recreation, and recommends to the Legislature outdoor recreation program appropriations. [s. 23.30 (3), Stats.] Made up of seven citizens from across the state, NRB's board members are nominated by the Governor to six-year terms subject to confirmation by the Senate. [s. 15.34, Stats.]

ADVISORY ORGANIZATIONS

The Legislature has created several citizen councils and boards to provide feedback and recommendations to DNR. Of particular significance to hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses are the Conservation Congress and the Sporting Heritage Council.

The Conservation Congress was created by statute in 1972. The authorizing legislation requires that the Conservation Congress be an independent organization of citizens of the state and directs the Conservation Congress to serve in an advisory capacity to the NRB on all matters under the jurisdiction of the board. The Conservation Congress must keep and establish its records, budgets, studies, and surveys in conjunction with DNR and its reports must be "an independent advisory opinion of such congress." [s. 15.348, Stats.] The statutes direct the Conservation Congress to appoint one of its members to the Sporting Heritage Council and require DNR to provide the Conservation Congress with a copy of the department's biennial report regarding fish and wildlife accomplishments and the use of certain fees. [ss. 15.347 (21) (a) 6. and 29.035, Stats.] DNR administrative rules specify a role for the Conservation Congress in deer management advisory councils¹ and specify that the Conservation Congress is one of many entities that receives

¹ The DNR established county deer management advisory councils to provide input and recommendations to the department on deer management within each of their counties. Among other duties, councils develop three-year recommendations on county deer population objectives and create annual antlerless harvest quotas. [s. NR 10.104 (5) (b) to (e), Wis. Adm. Code.]

notifications regarding an incidental take of threatened or endangered species. [ss. NR 10.104 (5) (b) and (c) 3. and 27.07 (1) (c), Wis. Adm. Code.]

The Sporting Heritage Council was created in 2011 to study issues relating to hunting, trapping, and fishing, and to make recommendations and provide advice to the Governor, NRB, and the Legislature. Members serve three-year terms and membership is comprised of gubernatorial and legislative appointees, a member of the Conservation Congress, and five members of sporting organizations appointed by NRB. [s. 15.347 (21), Stats.] The council is directed to consider ways to increase the number of hunters, trappers, and anglers; ways to improve Wisconsin's natural resources; and ways to improve access to land for public access, and must prepare a biennial report on the status of the recruitment and retention of hunters, trappers, and anglers. [s. 29.036, Stats.]

WISCONSIN'S LICENSING SYSTEM

Wisconsin's licensing system includes licenses issued based upon the type of game taken (such as, deer hunting and Great Lakes fishing licenses), by the method of hunting or fishing (such as, archer hunting and sturgeon hook-and-line fishing licenses), and by the identity of the person applying for the license (such as, resident and veteran with a disability licenses). A license is required to fish in any body of water not entirely located on private property or to take any species of game.

Each license has a base price. On top of the base price, many authorizations and applications also require the payment of an issuing, processing, or handling fee, and most of the hunting and combination licenses require payment of a wildlife damage surcharge. Hunters, trappers, and anglers may purchase their licenses directly from DNR, from county clerks, or from issuing agents appointed by DNR. [s. 29.024 (6), Stats.]

REQUIREMENTS FOR OBTAINING A HUNTING LICENSE

Wisconsin generally requires prospective hunters born on or after January 1, 1973, to successfully complete a hunter education program before obtaining a license.² [s. 29.593 (1) (a), Stats.]

Wisconsin's program teaches hunters about topics such as the responsibilities of hunters to wildlife, the environment, and landowners; how to recognize threatened and endangered species; and the principles of wildlife management and conservation. In addition, the education program provides instruction in the commonly accepted principles of safety in handling firearms, bows and arrows, and their associated equipment. [s. 29.591 (1), Stats.]

² Hunters who completed a hunter education course in another state or country and hunters who completed basic training in the military may be exempt from this requirement. [s. 29.593, Stats.]

In some circumstances and subject to restrictions, children and participants in the mentored hunting program may hunt without first completing the hunter's education program. The following hunting restrictions apply to children:

- Children younger than 12 years old may not obtain a hunting approval or use a firearm, unless under the supervision of an instructor in a hunter education program.
- Children between 12 and 14 years old may hunt and use a firearm only while accompanied by a parent, guardian, or designated adult.
- Children between 14 and 16 years old may hunt or use a firearm only while accompanied by a parent, guardian, or designated adult, or after completing a hunter education program.

[s. 29.304, Stats.]

However, these restrictions do not apply to participants in the hunting mentorship program. The program allows hunters who are too young to legally hunt or who have not completed the hunter education program to hunt while holding a hunting approval if within arm's reach of a licensed hunter-mentor. There is no age requirement for participating in the program. [ss. 29.304 and 29.592 (1), Stats.]

RECENT LEGISLATION

Reflective of Wisconsin's sporting heritage, the Legislature considers a number of bills each session that affect hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses. Recent significant enactments include the following:

- 2011 Wisconsin Act 252 created the "lesser weapons" law, which specified that when DNR establishes an open season for hunting deer, elk, small game, wild turkey, or bear with a firearm, the season must also be open for hunting that species with a crossbow and a bow and arrow. The act also specified that if DNR establishes an open season for hunting those species with a bow and arrow, but not with a firearm, DNR may not open that season for hunting with a crossbow except by a person who is at least 65 years old or has a disability and holds a permit from DNR that authorizes the use of a crossbow. [s. 29.014 (1m) (a) and (b), Stats.]
- 2013 Wisconsin Act 61 created a new crossbow hunting license that allows all hunters, regardless of age or disability, to use a crossbow to hunt, with the same price and general restrictions as an archer license. The act also amended the lesser weapons law, to require that if the DNR establishes an open season for hunting deer, elk, small game, wild turkey, and bear with a bow and arrow, but not with a firearm, DNR must also open a crossbow season for hunting the same species. The act required such a crossbow season to be concurrent with the bow and arrow season only for the 2014-15 and 2015-16 hunting seasons. [ss. 29.171 and 29.014 (1m) (b), Stats.]
- 2017 Wisconsin Act 62 eliminated the minimum age for Wisconsin's hunting mentorship program. When the hunting mentorship program was created in 2009 Wisconsin Act 39, the minimum age for participation in the program was 10 years old. Act 62 eliminated the age

requirement, allowing children of any age to hunt through the hunting mentorship program. [s. 29.592 (1), Stats.]

In the 2019-20 Legislative Session, nine bills were introduced that proposed changes to the licensing system.³ Three of these bills received hearings and were approved by standing committees, and one became law, as described below:

- Companion bills 2019 Assembly Bill 79 and Senate Bill 85 proposed a fee reduction for veterans with a service-connected disability rating of 50 percent or greater who apply for a conservation patron license.⁴
- Companion bills 2019 Assembly Bill 673 and Senate Bill 587 proposed amending the various disability ratings in current law for wild turkey hunting authorizations, fishing licenses for individuals with a disability, and disabled veteran recreation cards to a uniform 30 percent.
- 2019 Wisconsin Act 160, introduced as companion bills 2019 Assembly Bill 414 and Senate Bill 383, reduced the fee for a resident senior citizen or 16-year-old or 17-year-old fishing license by \$2 for those who have not received that type license in the 10 years before the license application, to match the standard \$5 price charged for many other first-time license holders.

³ Most of the bills had companion bills, as follows: 2019 Senate Bill 508/Assembly Bill 555, Senate Bill 755/ Assembly Bill 826, Senate Bill 869/Assembly Bill 980, Senate Bill 383/Assembly Bill 414, Senate Bill 85/Assembly Bill 79, Senate Bill 587/Assembly Bill 673, Senate Bill 611/Assembly Bill 543, Assembly Bill 891, and Assembly Bill 944.

⁴ A conservation patron license, which is discussed in detail in Part II of this report, is one of two “combination” licenses that authorizes the license holder to exercise the privileges authorized by multiple kinds of individual licenses.

PART II

OVERVIEW OF LICENSING SYSTEMS

DNR issues a wide variety of hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses. Applicants must satisfy the eligibility requirements for obtaining the particular license of their choice, and pay the applicable fee. Depending upon the type of license, applicants may be eligible for certain discounts based upon a number of factors. Certain licenses may require the additional purchase of the appropriate stamp or permit.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING LICENSES

Hunting and trapping licenses are issued based on several criteria and various combinations of these criteria. DNR issues separate licenses to residents and nonresidents. In addition, some licenses are specific to one type of game, but may give the hunter flexibility in the type of weapon used. Other licenses give hunters greater flexibility in the type of game that may be taken, but only allow hunting with one type of weapon. For example, while a crossbow license prohibits hunting for turkey, a turkey hunting license authorizes hunting with a crossbow. Therefore, a hunter who wishes to hunt for turkey with a crossbow may not do so under the authority of a crossbow license, but instead may hunt for turkey with a crossbow (or firearm or bow and arrow) after purchasing a turkey hunting license. There are also licenses that combine separate game- and method-specific licenses into one comprehensive combination license. The cost of a license may also be reduced based on factors such as age, military service, and recruitment of first-time hunters and anglers.

One purpose of these licenses is to regulate the number of game taken. As discussed in more detail below, for some species of game, DNR determines a harvest goal or limit and issues a predetermined number of game-specific licenses or permits through an application system. On the other hand, for some species, a license may simply be purchased without prior application. Finally, for some species of fish and game birds, in order to fund game management and habitat preservation, the U.S. Congress or the Legislature requires the purchase of a stamp to harvest. For example, a resident hunter need only purchase a small game hunting license to hunt for gray squirrel. However, to hunt for Canada goose, a hunter must purchase a small game hunting license, a federal duck stamp, and a waterfowl stamp, and apply for a Canada goose hunting permit.

Small Game

A small game hunting license authorizes hunting with a firearm, airgun, bow and arrow, or crossbow. The types of game authorized by the license vary based on a hunter's residency status. A resident small game hunting license authorizes the hunting of animals except for bear, deer, elk, and wild turkey. [s. 29.161, Stats.] In comparison, a nonresident small game hunting license authorizes the hunting of animals except for bear, deer, elk, wild turkey, and fur-bearing animals, which are covered by a separate license. [ss. 29.204 (1) and 29.207 (1), Stats.] In order to hunt

certain species of game birds, a license holder must also purchase the appropriate stamp or permit.

The price of a small game license varies depending upon certain factors. A resident under age 18 or over age 65 may purchase a license for \$9. Other residents may purchase a license for \$18. [s. 29.563 (2) (a), Stats.] Residents who have just completed a DNR-sponsored hunter education program may use their certificate of accomplishment in lieu of purchasing a small game hunting license. [s. 29.591 (4) (a) 2., Stats.] Nonresidents may purchase an annual small game hunting license for \$85 or a five-day license for \$55. [s. 29.563 (2) (b), Stats.] The small game license is the only hunting license where nonresidents may choose between different durations of license.

After purchasing a license, residents and nonresidents must also apply for a permit or purchase a stamp to legally hunt certain game birds: pheasant, waterfowl,⁵ and sharp-tailed grouse. Residents do not need a permit or stamp to take the other types of small game covered by the license.

Game Birds

After purchasing a small game hunting license, a hunter must purchase additional stamps and permits to hunt pheasant, waterfowl, or sharp-tailed grouse. Any hunter over the age of 16 must purchase a stamp to harvest pheasant or waterfowl. [s. 29.191, Stats.] Stamp prices are as follows:

- For a pheasant stamp, \$10. [s. 29.563 (2) (e) 2., Stats.]
- For a waterfowl stamp, \$7. [s. 29.563 (2) (e) 3., Stats.]
- For a federal duck stamp, \$25.⁶ [16 U.S.C. s. 718.]

Separate from the stamp requirements, DNR restricts the numbers of Canada goose and sharp-tailed grouse taken and regulates the number of hunters through a permit system. DNR establishes Canada goose hunting zones and a daily bag limit and a sharp-tailed grouse harvest quota. [ss. NR 10.125 and 10.26, Wis. Adm. Code.] Accordingly, DNR issues both permits under a cumulative preference system that gives an applicant preference points for each previous unsuccessful application. [s. 29.192 (4c), Stats.] However, resident active members of the armed forces who are on furlough or leave in the state may be issued Canada goose permits without going through the cumulative preference system. [s. 29.192 (1) through (4), Stats.]

⁵ "Waterfowl" is defined as wild geese, brant, wild ducks, rails, coots, gallinules, snipe, woodcock, plovers, sandpipers, and wild swan. [s. 29.327 (1) (b), Stats.]

⁶ Federal law requires the purchase of the federal duck stamp for hunters over the age of 16 who hunt for migratory waterfowl. Stamp sales are used to fund the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, a federal program that protects waterfowl habitat. [16 U.S.C. s. 718.]

	Need for Additional, Stamp, Permit, or Application Fee	Eligible for Veteran or Military Discount ⁷	Eligible for First-Time License Holder Discount ⁸	Eligible for Age Discounts ⁹	Eligible for Recruiter Discount ¹⁰
Small Game	Permit and payment of application processing fee needed to take Canada goose and sharp-tailed grouse. Stamp needed for pheasant and waterfowl.	Yes, for veterans with a disability, qualified resident veterans, and resident members of the armed forces; resident members of the armed forces also exempt from cumulative preference process for Canada goose permits.	Yes.	Yes for youths, senior citizens, and youths age 10-11.	Yes, for half-price.

Nonresident Fur-Bearing Animal

Only applicable to nonresidents, a fur-bearing animal hunting license authorizes a hunter to use a firearm, airgun, bow and arrow, or crossbow to take the following species of game:

- Skunk;
- Raccoon;
- Fox;
- Weasel;
- Opossum;
- Coyote;
- Bobcat; and
- Cougar.

[s. 29.213 (1), Stats.]

A nonresident may purchase the license for \$160. [s. 29.563 (2) (b) 7., Stats.] For residents, all of the species of game, except for bobcat, are covered by the small game hunting license.

⁷ This table is included with each available license and is meant to provide a visual overview of the options available. The available discounts for veterans and members of the military are discussed in the “Veterans and Members of the Military” section.

⁸ The discounts available for first-time license holders are discussed in the “First-Time Hunters and Anglers” section.

⁹ The discounts available for resident youths under age 18, youths aged 10 or 11, and resident senior citizens are discussed in the “Youth, Students, and Senior Citizens” section.

¹⁰ The recruiter discount is found in s. 29.084, Stats., and is discussed in the “Recruiters” section.

Wild Turkey

A wild turkey hunting license authorizes turkey hunting with a firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow. [s. 29.164 (2) (b), Stats.] Dependent on the season, a prospective turkey hunter must apply for a \$3 turkey harvest authorization and purchase both a hunting license and wild turkey stamp before hunting.

DNR establishes two turkey hunting seasons, spring and fall, and seven geographic turkey hunting zones. The department establishes a harvest quota for each season by considering the abundance and distribution of turkeys, trends in turkey hunting success rates, hunter distribution and density, and the size and forested acreage of each zone. [ss. NR 10.25 and 10.29, Wis. Adm. Code.]

If the number of applications for wild turkey hunting authorizations exceeds the number of allowable authorizations for a given zone and season time period, then DNR must issue licenses and authorizations for that zone or season time period according to a cumulative preference system. The cumulative preference system gives priority for licenses in the following order:

1. To qualified resident landowners.
2. To residents who previously unsuccessfully applied for turkey hunting licenses.
3. To any other resident applicants.
4. To qualified nonresident landowners.
5. To all other nonresident applicants.

[s. 29.164 (2) and (3), Stats.]

Under current practice, DNR issues licenses and charges application processing fees through this cumulative preference system only for the spring turkey hunting season, not fall. Applicants who win approval for a turkey hunting authorization must also purchase a license and stamp. A resident may purchase a seasonal turkey hunting license for \$15. [s. 29.563 (2) (a) 9., Stats.] A nonresident may purchase a seasonal license for \$60. [s. 29.563 (2) (b) 8., Stats.] A turkey stamp costs \$5.25 and is valid for either season. [s. 29.563 (2) (e) 1., Stats.]

Resident active members of the armed forces who are on furlough or leave in Wisconsin, veterans with a disability, and qualified recipients of the Purple Heart medal may be issued a turkey hunting license without applying through the cumulative preference system. [s. 29.164 (3m), Stats.]

	Need for Additional, Stamp, Permit, or Application Fee	Eligible for Veteran or Military Discount	Eligible for First-Time License Holder Discount	Eligible for Age Discounts	Eligible for Recruiter Discount
Wild Turkey	Must apply for seasonal authorization, pay application processing fee, and purchase annual stamp.	No, but resident members of military and recipients of Purple Heart receive preference in application process.	Yes.	Yes, for youths age 10-11.	Yes, for half-price.

Deer

The deer hunting license is the most popular hunting license. DNR limits the number of deer taken and restricts hunting by hunting method and by season.¹¹

DNR manages the state's deer population by creating deer population objectives, monitoring deer populations, and establishing hunting seasons and quotas. As part of DNR's deer population management, the state is divided into farmland and forest zones.¹² These zones are further subdivided into deer management units (DMUs) and metro subunits. DNR uses these divisions to make decisions on the creation of hunting seasons, hunting quotas, and antlerless deer authorizations.¹³

"Gun Deer" License

A deer hunting license authorizes the harvest of a buck deer (and in some instances, one or more antlerless deer) with a firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow, subject to season and quota limitations.¹⁴ [s. 29.173 (2) (a), Stats.] While commonly referred to as a "gun deer" license, it allows hunters to use their weapon of choice to take deer during open seasons for gun deer hunting under the "lesser weapons" law. Accordingly, hunters who wish to hunt by bow and arrow

¹¹ State law allows DNR to create two regular gun deer hunting seasons: a fall open season in October to control the spread of chronic wasting disease or that is limited to hunters under age 16, hunters with disabilities, and people who are learning to hunt, and a season that begins the Saturday before Thanksgiving and lasts for nine days. [s. 29.016, Stats.; s. NR 10.01 (3) (e), Wis. Adm. Code.]

¹² Northern Forest Zone 1 includes parts of Burnett, Douglas, Washburn, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Forest, Florence, Marinette, Oconto, Menominee, Langlade, Oneida, Lincoln, Taylor, Price, Sawyer, Rusk, and Chippewa Counties. Central Forest Zone 1 includes parts of Eau Claire, Wood, Clark, Jackson, Monroe, Juneau, and Adams Counties. The rest of the state is either part of a farmland zone or not subject to DNR's jurisdiction. [s. NR 10.28 (4), Wis. Adm. Code]

¹³ DNR also receives recommendations from County Deer Advisory Councils (CDACs), which are groups composed of members of the public that provide public input on deer population objectives. [s. NR 10.104 (5) (b), Wis. Adm. Code.]

¹⁴ Each deer hunting license includes an authorization to take one buck. In many areas of the state — DMUs in farmland zones or metropolitan deer subunits — DNR includes one or more antlerless deer authorizations with the deer license. DNR determines the exact number of antlerless deer authorizations for each DMU each season with the input of CDACs. At the time of purchase, hunters must designate a DMU and land type where the antlerless authorization will be used.

or crossbow may purchase a gun deer license to hunt during seasons open to gun deer hunting, or may purchase an archer or crossbow license to hunt during the open season for that weapon.

A resident may purchase a license for \$24, though residents under age 18 may purchase a discounted license for \$20. A nonresident may purchase a license for \$160. [s. 29.563 (2), Stats.] Residents who are qualified service members¹⁵ may hunt deer of either sex during any open season for gun deer hunting. [s. 29.173 (2) (b), Stats.]

Bonus Deer Permit

DNR issues bonus deer permits when the agency finds that taking additional deer is required for proper game management.¹⁶ A bonus deer permit authorizes a hunter to take an additional deer of a specific sex or type or to take an additional deer in an area with a confirmed positive test for chronic wasting disease.¹⁷ [s. 29.181 (2), Stats.] A resident may purchase a permit for \$12 and a nonresident may purchase a permit for \$20, unless used to harvest in a county or area with a confirmed positive CWD, in which case any hunter may purchase a permit for \$6.50. [s. 29.563 (2), Stats.]

Hunters must apply for the permit and pay a \$3 application fee. [s. 29.563 (14) (a) 2., Stats.] DNR then issues the bonus deer permits through a cumulative preference system that is similar to the wild turkey hunting system in that it randomly awards licenses to three different categories of applicants, in the following order:

1. To qualified resident landowners, randomly issuing up to 30 percent of licenses in each zone to landowners who meet land ownership requirements.
2. To residents who unsuccessfully applied for a bonus deer hunting permit in the past.
3. To all other applicants. [s. 29.177, Stats.]

If DNR determines that there are more bonus deer permits available than there are hunters who have applied, the agency may issue free bonus deer permits to resident farm owners.¹⁸ [s. 29.181 (2m), Stats.]

¹⁵ A qualified service member is a resident member of the armed forces on active service outside of the state and who is on furlough or leave. [s. 29.173 (2) (b), Stats.]

¹⁶ By statute, DNR may also issue a hunter's choice additional deer authorization, but the agency has not done so in recent years. [See s. 29.177, Stats.]

¹⁷ First discovered in Wisconsin in 2002, chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a neurological disorder that is fatal to deer. It is particularly prevalent in the southern part of the state. [<https://nelson.wisc.edu/news/issue-brief/deer-introduction.php>.]

¹⁸ A resident farm owner is the owner or vendee of a farm located in a deer management area and who has already been issued a bonus deer hunting permit. [s. 29.181 (2m), Stats.]

	Need for Additional, Stamp, Permit, or Application Fee	Eligible for Veteran or Military Discount	Eligible for First-Time License Holder Discount	Eligible for Age Discounts	Eligible for Recruiter Discount
Deer	No (except for bonus deer permit application and processing fee).	Yes, for qualified resident veterans.	Yes.	Yes, for youths age 10-11.	Yes, for half-price.

Bear

A Class A bear hunting license authorizes bear hunting with a firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow.¹⁹ Hunters must apply for a license, which DNR issues through a cumulative preference system that gives preference to hunters who have unsuccessfully applied for the license, and pay a \$4.50 processing fee at the time of making the application. [s. 29.563 (14) (a) 1., Stats.] A successful resident applicant pays \$49 for a license, and a successful nonresident applicant pays \$251. [ss. 29.184 and 29.563 (2), Stats.] By statute, DNR also determines the hunting season and number of licenses issued. [s. 29.184 (2), Stats.]

DNR is also statutorily required to issue two certificates for licenses to the Wisconsin Bear Hunters' Association. The Association must award one certificate to a raffle winner and one to an auction winner, and must use the proceeds to promote bear management and education and further bear research. [s. 29.184, Stats.]

	Need for Additional, Stamp, Permit, or Application Fee	Eligible for Veteran or Military Discount	Eligible for First-Time License Holder Discount	Eligible for Age Discounts	Eligible for Recruiter Discount
Bear	Must apply for license and pay application processing fee.	No.	No.	Yes, for youths age 10-11.	No.

Elk

An elk hunting license authorizes elk hunting with a firearm, bow and arrow, or crossbow. [s. 29.182, Stats.] Unlike many of the other license and permit systems, DNR does not award licenses according to a cumulative preference system. Instead, DNR issues licenses through a random lottery to hunters who complete a free elk hunter education program, apply for a license, and pay a \$10 processing fee at the time of making the application. [ss. 29.595 and 29.563 (14) (a) 3., Stats.] By statute, DNR also determines the hunting season and may limit the number of hunters and elk harvested in any area of the state. [s. 29.182, Stats.]

¹⁹ A license is not required to assist a license holder in hunting; pursue a bear without shooting at it or taking it; bait a bear; train a dog to track bear; or shoot a bear that was shot by a license holder, but not killed, if necessary to protect the safety of others. [s. 29.184 (3) (br), Stats.]

For the 2020 hunting season, [DNR announced](#) that four residents were randomly awarded elk licenses, and that a fifth would be awarded through a raffle.²⁰ These hunters, like all successful applicants, may only be awarded one elk hunting license in their lifetimes. [s. 29.182 (4m), Stats.] A resident who wins the license lottery pays \$49 for a license. [s. 29.563 (2) (a) 5., Stats.] Only in seasons where DNR awards more than 100 licenses may nonresidents obtain a license.²¹ In those seasons, DNR will issue the first 100 licenses to residents and award 5 percent of the remaining licenses to nonresidents, who will pay \$251 for a license. [ss. 29.182 (4) and 29.563 (2) (b) 3., Stats.]

	Need for Additional, Stamp, Permit, or Application Fee	Eligible for Veteran or Military Discount	Eligible for First-Time License Holder Discount	Eligible for Age Discounts	Eligible for Recruiter Discount
Elk	Must apply for license and pay application processing fee.	No.	No.	No.	No.

Wolf

Native to Wisconsin, the gray wolf became essentially extinct in the state by 1950 because of habitat loss, declines in prey populations, and unregulated hunting, [according to DNR](#). With the enactment and enforcement of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the 1974 inclusion of the gray wolf on the list of endangered species, Wisconsin's wolf population has significantly rebounded.

The gray wolf was removed from the state threatened species list in 2004 and from the federal endangered species list in 2012. A federal court decision in December 2014 directed the government to re-list the gray wolf as a federally endangered species in the western Great Lakes region, which includes Wisconsin.²² Under the ruling, Wisconsin could not authorize a wolf harvest and landowners could not lethally remove wolves from their property. However, on October 29, 2020, the federal government again delisted the gray wolf, effective on January 4, 2021.

After the federal delisting of gray wolves in 2012, Wisconsin enacted legislation requiring DNR to allow the hunting and trapping of wolves once they are no longer listed as an endangered species at the state or federal level. The legislation created a wolf harvesting license that allows a hunter to hunt or trap a wolf after applying for a license and paying a \$10 application processing fee. DNR issues half of the licenses through a random lottery and half through a cumulative preference system that gives higher priority to hunters who previously applied for but were not issued a wolf

²⁰ *Four Wisconsin Hunters Drawn for State's Third Managed Elk Hunt*, June 17, 2020, <https://dnr.wi.gov/news/releases/article/?id=5159>.

²¹ The 2020 hunting season marks DNR's third elk hunt in history, and DNR has only awarded five licenses each season.

²² *Humane Society v. Jewell*, 76 F. Supp. 3d 69 (D.D.C. 2014) (aff'd by *Humane Society v. Zinke*, 865 F.3d 585 (D.C. Cir. 2017)).

harvesting license. A resident who successfully applies may purchase a license for \$49. A nonresident who successfully applies may purchase a license for \$251.²³ [ss. 29.185, 29.563 (14) (a) 3., 29.563 (4) (a) 3., and 29.563 (4) (b) 3., Stats.]

Archer and Crossbow

As discussed in the background part, 2013 Wisconsin Act 61 eliminated previous age and disability requirements for crossbow hunting. While they are different weapons, carry different histories, and derive from separate statutory authority, archer and crossbow licenses have the same general game restrictions and cost the same price. Under current law, any resident may use a bow and arrow license (also known as an archer license) or crossbow license to hunt for any game except bear, elk, and wild turkey. Any nonresident may use an archer or crossbow license to hunt for any game except bear, elk, wild turkey, and fur-bearing animals.

However, while state law prohibits hunters from using a crossbow or archer license to take bear, elk, and wild turkey, Wisconsin's "lesser weapons" law allows hunters to use a bow and arrow to harvest those species of game after buying the applicable game-specific license.²⁴ For example, a bear hunting license allows a hunter to use a bow and arrow or crossbow, even though neither the archer or crossbow license allows bear hunting. Similarly, as discussed in the Deer section, a hunter may use a deer license (commonly called a "gun deer" license) to hunt for deer with a bow and arrow or crossbow during the gun deer hunting season, but must obtain an archer or crossbow license to hunt deer during the bow and arrow or crossbow seasons.

A resident may purchase an archer or crossbow license for \$24. A resident under age 18 may purchase either license for \$20. In comparison, a nonresident may purchase either license for \$160. Any hunter who purchases either license may upgrade to a license that includes both authorizations for \$3. [s. 29.563 (2) and (2g), Stats.]

	Need for Additional, Stamp, Permit, or Application Fee	Eligible for Veteran or Military Discount	Eligible for First-Time License Holder Discount	Eligible for Age Discounts	Eligible for Recruiter Discount
Archer	If used to take a species that requires a permit, approval, or stamp.	No.	Yes.	Yes, for youth and youths age 10-11.	Yes, for half-price.
Crossbow	If used to take a species that requires a permit, approval, or stamp.	No.	No.	Yes, for youth and youths age 10-11.	Yes, for half-price.

²³ Unlike other licenses, wolf harvesting licenses are exempt from the wildlife damage surcharge, which is discussed in detail in Part III. [s. 29.563 (13), Stats.]

²⁴ Note that the same conditions apply to nonresidents and fur-bearing animals.

Trapping

A trapping license is required to take any fur-bearing animal with “any device that is designed or made to close upon, hold fast, or otherwise capture a wild animal.” [ss. 29.241 and 29.001 (84), Stats.] With some exceptions, one must complete the trapper education course in order to obtain a trapping license. The trapper education course discusses the principles of wildlife management, the responsibilities of landowners to trappers, the interrelationships between trapping and the conservation of natural resources, and techniques for trapping fur-bearing animals. [s. 29.597, Stats.]

After completing the trapper education course, a resident may purchase a trapping license for \$20. A resident younger than 16 years old who has completed the course may purchase a license for \$10. [s. 29.563 (6) (a), Stats.] DNR also sells nonresident licenses to people who reside in states that allow nonresident trapping and who have completed either Wisconsin’s trapper education program or a comparable course from another state. [s. 29.241 (1), Stats.] An eligible nonresident may purchase a license for \$150 or participate in the mentored trapping program.²⁵ [ss. 29.563 (6) and 29.241 (6) (b), Stats.]

Alternatively, two separate provisions allow a person to trap without obtaining a license or completing the trapper education course. First, a person under the age of 16 may trap under the supervision of a licensed trapper without completing the trapper education course or purchasing a license. [s. 29.241 (5), Stats.] Second, any person without a license may trap while participating in the mentored trapping program. [s. 29.241 (6), Stats.] The program is designed to teach new trappers through close contact with an experienced, licensed trapper who acts as a mentor. The mentor must hold a valid trapping license and be in contact with the mentee while trapping. Mentees under age 18 must obtain authorization from a parent or guardian. A resident license through the program costs \$10. [ss. 29.241 (6) and 29.563 (6) (a) 1s., Stats.]

In addition, DNR may require trappers to obtain a permit and pay the following processing fees to trap the following species of game:

- Otters, \$3. [s. 29.563 (14) (a) 1., Stats.]
- Fishers, \$3. [s. 29.563 (14) (a) 1., Stats.]
- Bobcats, \$6. [s. 29.563 (14) (a) 1m., Stats.]
- Wolves, \$10. [s. 29.563 (14) (a) 3., Stats.]

If DNR decides to issue permits to restrict the number of people taking otters, fishers, or bobcats, they may give preference to residents, and are required to issue the permits according to a cumulative preference system that gives priority to applicants who recently applied for a permit but were unsuccessful. [s. 29.192 (4) (b) 1., Stats.] DNR currently issues permits for fishers and bobcats, but does not require a permit for otter trapping. [s. NR 10.145, Wis. Adm. Code.] In addition, the statutes allow DNR to regulate by rule the number of trappers and maximum harvest of wild fishers, otters, bobcats, and beaver. [s. 29.192 (3), Stats.] DNR currently regulates the

²⁵ State law permits nonresidents to participate in the mentored trapping program, but does not set a price for the nonresident license through the program.

harvest limit for fishers, otters, and bobcats, but not for beavers. [ss. NR 10.145 and 10.01 (4), Wis. Adm. Code.]

	Need for Additional, Stamp, Permit, or Application Fee	Eligible for Veteran or Military Discount	Eligible for First-Time License Holder Discount	Eligible for Age Discounts	Eligible for Recruiter Discount
Trapping	Must obtain a permit if used to take otter, fisher, or bobcat (which may be subject to application and awarding by DNR) and pay application processing fee.	No.	No.	No.	No.

FISHING LICENSES

A fishing license is required to fish in any body of water that is not located entirely on private property. Children under 16 years old and residents born before January 1, 1927, are exempt from the requirement to purchase a license.

Anglers have several options when choosing the duration of a fishing license. Residents have the following options for purchasing a license:

- An individual one-day fishing license, \$8.
- An individual two-day sports fishing license, \$14.
- An individual two-day inland trout fishing license, \$14.
- An individual 16- or 17-year-old annual fishing license, \$7.
- An individual senior citizen annual fishing license, \$7.
- An individual annual fishing license for a person with a disability, which is discussed further below, \$7.
- An individual annual fishing license for a veteran with a disability, which is discussed further below, \$3.
- An individual annual fishing license, \$20.
- A joint husband and wife annual fishing license, \$31.

Nonresidents have the following options for purchasing a fishing license:

- An individual one-day fishing license, \$10.
- An individual two-day sports fishing license, \$10.
- An individual two-day inland trout fishing license, \$14.

- An individual four-day fishing license, \$24.
- An individual 15-day fishing license, \$28.
- An individual annual fishing license, \$50.
- A joint family²⁶ 15-day fishing license, \$40.
- A joint family annual fishing license, \$65.

Additionally, a person who purchased a one-day fishing license may upgrade to an annual license for the price difference for the two licenses. [s. 29.563 (3) (b), Stats.]

	Need for Additional, Stamp, Permit, or Application Fee	Eligible for Veteran or Military Discount	Eligible for First-Time License Holder Discount	Eligible for Age Discounts	Eligible for Recruiter Discount
Fishing	Must purchase stamp or specific license to fish for trout or salmon.	Yes, for veterans with a disability (two license options), qualified resident veterans, and resident members of the armed forces.	Yes.	Yes, for youth and senior citizens.	Yes, for half-price.

Trout and Salmon Fishing

An angler must purchase an additional privilege to fish for trout or salmon in outlying waters,²⁷ or for trout in inland waters.²⁸ The Legislature created two options for anglers: the purchase of a two-day license that grants specific fishing privileges, or the purchase of a stamp that may be used in combination with a standard fishing license.

Distinct from the standard fishing licenses, a two-day sports fishing license authorizes fishing in outlying trout and salmon waters.²⁹ The fee for a resident license is \$14 and the fee for a nonresident license is \$10. [ss. 29.563 (3) (a) 5. and (3) (b) 6.; 29.219 (3); and 29.228 (7), Stats.] Similarly, a two-day inland lake trout license authorizes a resident to fish for lake trout in inland lakes.

Alternatively, a licensed angler may purchase a Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp or an inland waters trout stamp. Similar to the sports and trout fishing licenses, a Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp authorizes fishing for trout or salmon in outlying waters, while an inland waters trout

²⁶ A family license grants fishing privileges for a husband, wife, and any minor children. [s. 29.228 (5) and (6), Stats.]

²⁷ Wisconsin's outlying waters are Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay, Sawyer's Bay, and the Fox River from its mouth up to the dam at De Pere. [s. 29.001 (63), Stats.]

²⁸ All bodies of water not classified as outlying waters, including all parts of the Mississippi River, are inland waters. [s. 29.001 (45), Stats.]

²⁹ Wisconsin's outlying trout and salmon waters are any outlying waters, including any river or stream tributary of Lake Michigan or Green Bay, from its mouth upstream to the first dam or lake. [s. 29.2285 (2) (a), Stats.]

stamp authorizes fishing for trout in any inland waters. Each stamp costs \$10. [s. 29.563 (3) (c), Stats.]

Finally, anglers who purchase a conservation patron license or who are not required to obtain a license are exempted from the stamp purchasing requirement, as the license includes both an inland waters trout stamp and a Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp.

Sturgeon Fishing and Spearing

Sturgeon fishing and spearing are highly regulated in Wisconsin, with different harvest and season limits depending on the body of water. [See ss. NR 20.105 and 20.33 (5), Wis. Adm. Code.] DNR may issue sturgeon hook and line and spearing licenses through a cumulative preference system that gives preference to applicants who unsuccessfully applied for a permit in the past. [s. 29.192 (3) and (4), Stats.] An application for an approval costs \$3. [s. 29.563 (14) (a) 1., Stats.] A spearing license costs \$20 for residents and \$65 for nonresidents. [s. 29.563 (3) (a) 10. and (b) 7., Stats.] A hook and line license costs \$20 for residents and \$50 for nonresidents. [s. 29.563 (3) (cm), Stats.]

	Need for Additional, Stamp, Permit, or Application Fee	Eligible for Veteran or Military Discount	Eligible for First-Time License Holder Discount	Eligible for Age Discounts	Eligible for Recruiter Discount
Sturgeon Fishing and Spearing	Must apply for permit and pay application fee.	No.	No.	No.	No.

Combination Licenses

DNR issues two types of licenses that combine the rights and privileges granted by specific recreational licenses: conservation patron licenses and sports licenses.

Conservation Patron License

Conservation patron licenses are issued to resident or nonresident applicants over the age of 10 and include most of the licenses that DNR issues. A conservation patron license includes the following licenses and privileges:

- Small game hunting license;
- Deer hunting license;
- Wild turkey hunting license;
- Bow and arrow hunting license;
- Crossbow hunting license;
- Waterfowl hunting stamp;
- Pheasant hunting stamp;
- Wild turkey hunting stamp;
- Annual fishing license;

- Inland waters trout stamp;
- Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp;
- Sturgeon hook and line tag;
- Trapping license;
- State park vehicle admission pass;³⁰ and
- State trail pass.³¹

[s. 29.235, Stats.]

The license excludes elk hunting, bear hunting, and wolf harvesting licenses and costs \$165 for residents and \$75 for residents under age 18. [s. 29.563 (4) (a), Stats.] It costs \$600 for nonresidents and \$77 for nonresidents under age 18. [s. 29.463 (4) (b), Stats.]

Additionally, recipients of the Purple Heart medal receive a substantial discount on the conservation patron license. Residents who have been awarded a Purple Heart medal may purchase a license for \$10 and are exempt from the \$4 wildlife damage surcharge³² that is charged to other license holders. [s. 29.563 (4) (a) 2s. and (13) (b), Stats.] The statutory rate for a nonresident Purple Heart recipient is \$161, but as described in the “Veterans With Disabilities” section, the language and history of s. 29.194 (1) (b), Stats., suggests that nonresident Purple Heart recipients may be able to receive the license at the same price as a resident because the statute directs DNR to treat them “as a resident.” [s. 29.563 (4) (b) 2s., Stats.]

Sports License

The second combination license available is the sports license. A sports license includes the following licenses and privileges:

- Small game hunting license;
- Annual fishing license; and
- Deer hunting license.

[s. 29.231, Stats.]

A resident may purchase a license for \$60, while a nonresident may purchase a license for \$275. A resident under age 18 may purchase a discounted license for \$35, while a nonresident under age 18 may purchase a discounted license for \$36. [s. 29.563 (4), Stats.]

³⁰ A state park vehicle admission pass is required to enter most state forests and parks. The standard price for an annual resident pass is \$28, though there are several different discounts and options available. [s. 27.01 (7) and (9) (bn), Stats.]

³¹ A state trail pass is required for certain recreational activities on many of Wisconsin’s state trails. Subject to discounts for veterans who either were held as prisoners of war or who meet certain disability criteria or who are actively serving in the armed forces, an annual pass costs \$25 and a day pass costs \$5. [s. 27.01 (8) and (9) (c), Stats.]

³² The wildlife damage surcharge is discussed in further detail in Part III.

	Need for Additional, Stamp, Permit, or Application Fee	Eligible for Veteran or Military Discount	Eligible for First-Time License Holder Discount	Eligible for Age Discounts	Eligible for Recruiter Discount
Conservation Patron	Includes turkey, waterfowl, pheasant, inland trout, and Great Lakes trout and salmon stamps. May need additional permit or approval depending on game taken.	Yes, for recipients of the Purple Heart medal.	No.	Yes, for youth.	Yes, for \$60 off.
Sports	If used to take a species that requires a permit, approval, or stamp.	No.	No.	Yes, for youth.	Yes, for \$20 off.

HUNTERS AND ANGLERS WITH DISABILITIES

Residents and nonresidents with disabilities may be able to obtain fishing and hunting permits that recognize their different abilities. The permits are free, but a hunter or angler still must purchase the applicable hunting or fishing license.³³ [s. 29.193 (1m) (b) and (2) (cg), Stats.]

There are four classes of permits for hunters with disabilities. The privileges granted by the licenses vary with the class or permit and extent of the disability, but the permits may allow hunters to hunt deer of either sex or during a special season, shoot or hunt from a stationary vehicle, hunt with the assistance of an accompanying person, or use an adaptive device to facilitate the use of a firearm. [s. 29.193 (2), Stats.]

Anglers with certain disabilities, such as an amputation above the wrist, a permanent and substantial loss of function of upper extremities, or significantly impaired sight, are eligible for a trolling license. [s. 29.193 (1m) (a), Stats.] The license allows the angler to fish or troll using an electric motor. [s. 29.193 (1m) (b), Stats.] While the angler must purchase a fishing license, there is no fee for the special trolling permit.

DISCOUNTED LICENSING PROGRAMS

Wisconsin has several special licensing programs that provide discounted hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses to specific types of applicants. Some programs are designed to encourage new participation in outdoor recreation, while others are designed as a benefit based on a person's age or service in the military.

³³ As described below, a resident with a disability may obtain an annual fishing license for \$7. [s. 29.563 (3) (a), Stats.]

Resident Anglers With a Disability

Distinct from the trolling license permits for anglers with a disability, a resident with a disability may be eligible for a \$7 annual fishing license. A person may do any of the following to qualify for a license:

- Produce a certificate from certain licensed professionals that states the person's sight is impaired to the degree that he or she cannot read ordinary newsprint with or without corrective glasses.
- Produce evidence that shows he or she receives benefits for a disability under certain federal programs,³⁴ such as Social Security disability benefits.
- Produce evidence that shows he or she is a veteran and receives federal disability benefits from the federal government for a disability rating of at least 70 percent³⁵ or receives disability compensation benefits due to being individually unemployable.³⁶ A veteran who qualifies for this reason will also qualify for a \$3 annual fishing license, which is discussed further below.

A permanent license may only be issued by DNR or a county clerk; nongovernmental issuing agents must issue a 14-day license that is temporarily valid while DNR evaluates the application. [ss. 29.193 (3) and (3m) and 29.563 (3) (a) 7., Stats.]

First-Time Hunters and Anglers

In 2011, the Legislature passed Wisconsin Act 168 (Act 168), which allows first-time hunters or anglers to buy many licenses at a significantly reduced price. Residents may purchase the following licenses for \$5 if they have not held that type of license in the last 10 years:

- Small game hunting license;
- Deer hunting license;
- Archer hunting license;
- Wild turkey hunting license; and
- Annual fishing license.

Similarly, a nonresident who has not held an eligible license in the last 10 years may purchase the license for half-price. [s. 29.563 (6m), Stats.]

Recruiters

Act 168 also created an incentive program for hunters, trappers, and anglers to recruit new participants. Under the program, new licensees may designate someone as the recruiter who

³⁴ See 38 U.S.C. ss. 1521 to 1523, 42 U.S.C. ss. 401 to 433, 42 U.S.C. ss. 1381 to 1381d, or 45 U.S.C. ss. 231a (a) (1) (iv) or (v).

³⁵ See 38 U.S.C. ss. 1101 to 1163 for disability rating criteria.

³⁶ See 38 C.F.R. s. 4.16.

encouraged them to obtain a license. A designation as a recruiter allows a person to obtain the following license discounts:

- An annual small game hunting license, for half-price.³⁷
- A deer hunting license, for half-price.
- A bow and arrow hunting license, for half-price.
- A wild turkey hunting license, for half-price.
- An annual fishing license, for half-price.
- A conservation patron license, for a \$60 discount.
- A sports license, for a \$20 discount.

[s. 29.084, Stats.]

Hunting Mentorship Program

A mentored hunting license allows a person to hunt without first completing the hunter education program. At all times while hunting, the mentee must remain within arm's reach of the mentor, who must be an adult with a valid hunting license. Mentees must obtain the applicable license and any required additional approvals (such as a stamp). [s. 29.592, Stats.]

If the mentee is younger than 18 years old, the mentor must either be the mentee's parent or guardian or be authorized by the mentee's parent or guardian to serve as mentor. As mentioned in the Recent Legislation section, Act 62 removed the 10-year-old age requirement, and now hunters of any age may participate in the program as mentees. [s. 29.592 (2), Stats.]

Youth, Students, and Senior Citizens

Residents and nonresidents under the age of 18 and residents over the age of 65 may be eligible for discounted licenses. In addition, Wisconsin offers discounted licenses to nonresident students who attend a college or university in the state.

Youth Licenses

Discounted licenses may be available for youth hunters. A youth resident under the age of 18 may purchase the following discounted licenses:

- Small game hunting license, for \$9.
- Deer hunting license, for \$20.
- Bow and arrow hunting license, for \$20.
- Crossbow hunting license, for \$20.

[s. 29.563 (2), Stats.]

³⁷ For the licenses that are available for half-price, DNR charges one-half of the fee that would otherwise apply to the base approval (not including any fees or surcharges), rounded up to the nearest dollar, plus any applicable fees and surcharges. [s. 29.084 (2), Stats.]

Similarly, a nonresident under the age of 18 who shows proof that a parent resides in Wisconsin may obtain many licenses at the same prices as residents. The discount applies to the following types of licenses:

- Annual fishing license;
- Small game hunting license;
- Deer hunting license;
- Elk hunting license;
- Class A bear hunting license;
- Bow and arrow hunting license;
- Crossbow hunting license; and
- Wild turkey hunting license.

[s. 29.563 (2m), Stats.]

Additionally, hunters aged 10 or 11 may purchase the following types of licenses for \$7, regardless of residency:

- Small game hunting license;
- Deer hunting license;
- Class A bear hunting license;
- Bow and arrow hunting license;
- Crossbow hunting license;
- Wild turkey hunting license; and
- Fur-bearing animal hunting license.

[s. 29.563 (2r), Stats.]

As discussed in the Background part, state law prior to 2017 Wisconsin Act 62 required participants in the hunting mentorship program to be at least 10 years old. Act 62 eliminated this requirement, allowing children of any age to hunt, as long as they do so through the hunting mentorship program. However, when the Legislature eliminated the age requirement, it did not amend the pricing statute. As a result, there is no statute that specifically addresses the price of licenses for hunters younger than 10. [See s. 29.563 (2r), Stats.] It appears that DNR charges hunters younger than 10 the price for a license that applies to 10- and 11-year-olds.

Nonresident Students

A “qualified student” who attends a college or university in Wisconsin may obtain a resident-rate fishing, small game hunting, or deer hunting license. To qualify, a student must be enrolled full-time at a college or university in Wisconsin that grants an associate or bachelor’s degree. Foreign high school students residing in Wisconsin as part of an exchange program also qualify for the resident license. [s. 29.194 (1) (a), Stats.]

Senior Citizens

A resident senior citizen may purchase a small game hunting license for \$9 or an annual fishing license for \$7. [s. 29.563 (2) (a) 2. and (3) (a) 2., Stats.]

Veterans and Members of the Military

State law provides several discounted options for veterans and members of the military. The extent of the discount depends on the type of license, the veteran's service status, and whether the veteran has a service-related disability.

Veterans With Disabilities

DNR issues annual disabled veteran recreation cards to any resident who shows that he or she is a veteran under federal law³⁸ and is receiving either veteran disability benefits from the federal government for a disability rating of at least 50 percent³⁹ or disability compensation benefits due to being individually unemployable.⁴⁰ [s. 29.236 (1), Stats.] Under another provision created by Act 168, the card costs \$7 and entitles the holder to exercise the rights and privileges provided by a resident small game hunting license, fishing license, and state park vehicle pass. [ss. 29.236 (2) and 29.563 (3) (a) 3m., Stats.]

A discounted annual fishing license is also available to resident veterans who have a disability, but the license requires a different disability level than the disabled veteran recreation card. To receive the discounted license, a veteran must receive veteran disability benefits from the federal government for a disability rating of at least 70 percent⁴¹ or receive disability compensation benefits due to being individually unemployable.⁴² [s. 29.193 (3) (c), Stats.] An eligible veteran may purchase the license for \$3. [s. 29.563 (3) (a) 9., Stats.] A permanent license may only be issued by DNR or a county clerk; nongovernmental issuing agents must issue a 14-day license that is temporarily valid while DNR evaluates the application. [ss. 29.193 (3) and (3m), Stats.]

Qualified Resident Veterans

As part of the 2015-17 Biennial Budget Act, the Legislature created free hunting and fishing licenses for certain veterans. A "qualified resident veteran" may obtain a free small game hunting, deer hunting, or annual fishing license by applying for a voucher through the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA). DVA then reimburses DNR for the price of the license.

A "qualified resident veteran" is defined differently than "veteran" is defined elsewhere in the statutes.⁴³ The former term includes residents who served in the U.S. armed forces or National Guard, but requires service in Operation Enduring Freedom (since September 11, 2001) or Operation Iraqi Freedom (since March 19, 2003). This service requirement creates a different definition of "veteran" than the definitions found in ch. 45, Stats.; federal law; or in other statutes

³⁸ Under 38 U.S.C. s. 101 (2), a veteran is "a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable."

³⁹ See 38 U.S.C. ss. 1101 to 1163 for disability rating criteria.

⁴⁰ See 38 C.F.R. s. 4.16.

⁴¹ See 38 U.S.C. ss. 1101 to 1163 for disability rating criteria.

⁴² See 38 C.F.R. s. 4.16.

⁴³ See ss. 29.1945 and 45.01 (12), Stats.

that DNR administers, including the provisions of ch. 29, Stats., that discuss licenses for veterans with disabilities and the provisions in ch. 27, Stats., that exempt veterans with disabilities from state park sticker admission requirements. [s. 29.1945, Stats.]

Resident Members of the Armed Forces

A separate provision applies to resident members of the armed forces. A resident who is an active member of the U.S. armed forces and is on furlough or leave in Wisconsin is eligible for a free small game hunting or fishing license. [s. 29.1945 (2) and (3), Stats.] Unlike the licenses for qualified resident veterans, DVA does not reimburse DNR for the normal cost of the license.

Specific to fishing only, a resident at one of Wisconsin's veterans homes may obtain an annual license for free, without reimbursement of DNR by DVA. [ss. 29.219 (2) (c) and 29.563 (3) (a) 6., Stats.]

Purple Heart Recipients and Nonresident Members of the Armed Forces

Recipients of the Purple Heart award are eligible for substantially discounted conservation patron licenses, and certain nonresident veterans and members of the military are eligible for discounted licenses because they are treated "as a resident" by DNR. Recipients of the Purple Heart medal are eligible for a discounted conservation patron license, and are exempted from the normal \$4 wildlife damage surcharge.⁴⁴ A person who exhibits proof of a Purple Heart award may obtain a resident license for \$10 or a nonresident license for \$161. [ss. 29.235 (3m) and 29.563 (4) (a) 2s. and (b) 2s., Stats.]

However, as discussed below, the statute that grants a reduced license to nonresident Purple Heart recipients is drafted in such a way that their exact treatment is unclear. A nonresident who has been awarded with the Purple Heart medal, a qualified member of the armed forces, a qualified member of a reserve unit of the U.S. armed forces, or a qualified member of the national guard is treated by DNR "as a resident" for the purposes of obtaining a recreational license under ch. 29, Stats. [s. 29.194 (1) (b), Stats.] Prior to 2005, the statute directed DNR to issue to qualified nonresident members of the armed forces a resident fishing license, resident small game hunting license, or resident deer hunting license. It defined a "qualified member of the armed forces" as 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," and gave the same treatment to nonresident students. [s. 29.194 (1), 2003-04 Stats.]

In 2005, Wisconsin Act 283 changed the language of the statute to direct DNR to "treat a qualified member of the armed forces as a resident." [s. 29.194 (1), 2005-06 Stats.] It kept in place the language for qualified students, directing DNR to issue them certain licenses rather than treat them as residents. Over the years, the Legislature expanded the applicability from "qualified member of the armed forces" to include qualified members of a reserve unit of the U.S. armed forces, qualified members of the National Guard, and recipients of the Purple Heart medal. Since the statute directs DNR to treat them "as a resident," in contrast to a direction to DNR to issue certain licenses at the resident rate, these qualified nonresident veterans may qualify for the free

⁴⁴ For more information on the wildlife damage surcharge, see Part III.

licenses provided to qualified resident veterans, in addition to any other discounts available to residents.

Duplicate Licenses

If a person loses any license, permit, certificate, or card issued to that person by DNR, he or she may apply to DNR for a duplicate by submitting an affidavit or other form proving loss. DNR must then make an inquiry and investigation as it considers necessary. If DNR is satisfied that the loss has been proven, it may issue a duplicate license, permit, certificate, or card to the applicant. [s. 29.024 (7), Stats.]

The price of a duplicate license varies depending on the type of license. Section 29.563 (12), Stats., directs DNR to charge the following prices for duplicate licenses:

- For a deer hunting license, \$15.
- For an archer, crossbow, sports, or conservation patron license, \$12.
- For a Purple Heart conservation patron license, \$3.25.
- For a Class A bear hunting license, \$13.75.
- For an elk hunting license, \$13.75.
- For a wolf harvesting license, \$13.75.
- For any other hunting license, \$10
- For a fishing license, \$10.
- For a senior citizen recreation card, disabled veteran recreation card, or any other duplicate approval license, \$2.75.

PART III

OVERVIEW OF REVENUE SYSTEM

LICENSE SALES

As has been previously reported by DNR, license sales in Wisconsin are decreasing or plateauing.⁴⁵ Both the Legislature and DNR have taken steps to try to increase sales through legislation offering discounts for recruiters and first-time licensees and programs such as R3 (Recruit, Retain, and Reactivate).⁴⁶ Below are statistics for some of the 2019 license sales with comparison to historic sales where available. These statistics are included to provide context for how many people purchase certain types of licenses. For more information on DNR's license sales, see DNR's attachment, "Summary Sales Data," in Appendix 1.

Hunting Licenses

Deer hunting licenses are by far the state's most popular hunting license. In 2019, almost 800,000 hunters purchased a license that allowed for deer hunting, including "gun deer" hunting licenses, archery licenses, and conservation patron licenses. Residents purchased 400,050 "gun deer" hunting licenses, down from a peak of more than 482,000 in 2008. Approximately 11,000 residents and 5,000 resident youths purchased a first-time gun deer hunting license. Another almost 14,000 residents purchased a license through the mentored gun deer hunting program. The "gun deer" license is also the most popular license for nonresident hunters, with 26,272 nonresidents purchasing a license in 2019. Just over 4,000 nonresidents purchased the license for the first time.

While the crossbow license is becoming increasingly popular, Wisconsin's second most popular hunting license remains the archer license. Residents purchased 111,119 archery licenses, down from a peak of more than 199,000 in 2011, and 81,303 crossbow licenses, almost 40,000 more than were sold when the license was first issued to the general public in 2014. An additional 40,918 residents upgraded to a license that included both archer and crossbow privileges. DNR sold almost 4,000 resident youth crossbow licenses, the most ever. Nonresidents purchased 6,725 archery licenses, with an additional 1,781 purchasing an archery license for the first time. Nonresidents purchased 3,042 crossbow licenses and 1,008 first-time crossbow licenses. Of those nonresident hunters, 3,123 upgraded to a license that included both archer and crossbow privileges.

DNR sold almost 87,000 resident turkey hunting licenses (70,409 for the spring season and 16,242 for the fall season), down from a peak of over 130,000 total resident licenses in 2009.

⁴⁵ For example, see Robert H. Holsman, Ph.D., *What the Evidence Suggests for the Future of Fishing and Hunting License Sales in Wisconsin* (July 2016), <https://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/ss/SS1164.pdf>.

⁴⁶ For more information on R3, see DNR's webpage on the program, which is available at: <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/Education/OutdoorSkills/R3>.

About 4,000 nonresidents purchased a turkey hunting license (479 in the fall and 3,598 in the spring), with another approximately 1,500 nonresidents obtaining a turkey hunting license for the first time. Almost 91,000 hunters purchased a turkey hunting stamp and about 4,800 purchased a mentored turkey hunting stamp.

Residents purchased 86,562 small game hunting licenses. An additional 8,212 hunters purchased a resident first-time buyer license, as did 2,470 youths and 583 senior citizens. Almost 6,000 nonresidents purchased an annual small game hunting license and about 1,600 purchased a five-day license. An additional 2,786 nonresidents purchased an annual small game license for the first time. Of hunters who obtained a license that included small game hunting, about 124,000 purchased a Canada goose hunting permit, about 50,000 purchased a waterfowl stamp, and about 32,000 purchased a pheasant stamp.

DNR sold 53 fur-bearer licenses to nonresidents. Seven nonresidents purchased a mentored fur-bearer license, the most ever, and 95 purchased a fur-bearer license for the first time.

More than 19,000 residents purchased a trapping license in 2019. Almost 600 participated in the mentored trapping program and an additional nearly 600 purchased a trapping license for the first time. DNR sold 46 trapping licenses to nonresidents and four nonresident licenses to first-time buyers.

Fishing Licenses

In 2019, just over 1.2 million people purchased some form of fishing license. Residents and nonresidents alike are purchasing fewer fishing licenses since license sales peaked in 2015, when DNR sold over 1.3 million total fishing licenses. Residents purchased 10,539 one-day fishing licenses, 91,524 husband and wife annual fishing licenses, 45,524 first-time licenses, and 602,030 annual fishing licenses, with an additional 801 anglers upgrading to an annual license after purchasing a one-day license.

The most popular fishing licenses among nonresidents were the annual and one-day licenses. DNR sold 78,595 annual and 60,518 one-day fishing licenses, with 967 nonresidents upgrading to an annual license after initially purchasing a one-day daily license. Nonresidents also purchased 50,852 four-day, 10,156 four-day family, 24,356 15-day, and 24,902 annual family fishing licenses. Just over 35,000 nonresidents purchased an annual fishing license for the first time.

Of the more specific fishing licenses, licenses for fishing on the Great Lakes are the most popular. Over 124,000 anglers purchased a Great Lakes trout stamp, and over 23,000 purchased a two-day Great Lakes fishing license. In comparison, 91 anglers purchased a two-day inland lake trout stamp. Anglers also purchased 21,295 sturgeon hook-and-line licenses (the most that DNR has ever sold) and 12,253 Lake Winnebago sturgeon spearing licenses.

Combination Licenses

In 2019, DNR sold 52,591 resident conservation patron licenses, representative of a general increase in sales since 2012, but less than a high of almost 82,000 licenses sold in 2002. DNR sold 48,707 resident sports licenses in 2019, slightly more than half as many as were sold in 1999, when DNR sold 94,036 licenses. Fewer hunters and anglers have purchased a sports license since

then, with declining sales every year from 2004 until 2017. DNR sold 858 conservation patron and 3,350 sports licenses to nonresidents in 2019.

REVENUE AND APPROPRIATIONS

Through the Conservation Fund, a trust fund comprised of nine separate accounts, DNR finances much of the management of Wisconsin's natural resources. One of these accounts is the Fish and Wildlife Account. All license fees paid by hunters and anglers must be used for fish and wildlife resource management. [s. 25.29 (3), Stats.] Most of the license fees collected by DNR do not have a designated purpose beyond the requirement that they be used for fish and wildlife resource management and are held in trust. [s. 29.566(2), Stats.] However, as described below, some statutes specify that all, or a portion, of the fees from the sale of certain licenses, stamps, and applications be used for a specific purpose, such as game habitat preservation or population maintenance.

Revenue From Hunting and Trapping Fees

Waterfowl Hunting Stamps. Two-thirds of the fees that DNR receives for the sale of waterfowl hunting stamps must be used to develop, manage, preserve, restore, and maintain wetland habitat and to produce "waterfowl and ecologically related species of wildlife." The remaining one-third of the fees are used for funding nonprofits that develop waterfowl propagation, or breeding, areas in Canada and the Mississippi flyway. [s. 29.191 (1), Stats.]

Pheasant Hunting Stamps. Sixty percent of pheasant stamp funds must be used for the stocking and propagation of pheasants on DNR land. [ss. 29.191 (2) (c) 2. and 20.370 (1) (hw), Stats.] The remaining 40 percent of the fees collected from the sale of pheasant hunting stamps must be used for developing, managing, preserving, restoring, and maintaining the state's wild pheasant population. [ss. 21.191 (2) (c) 1. and 20.370 (1) (hr), Stats.]

Wild Turkey Stamps. Fees collected from the sale of wild turkey stamps are used for developing, managing, preserving, restoring, and maintaining the state's wild turkey population. [s. 20.370 (1) (ht), Stats.]

Bonus Deer Permit. For each bonus deer hunting permit issued, DNR uses \$5 for the management of and testing for CWD. [s. 20.370 (1) (hx), Stats.]

Bear Licenses. Fees from the sale of bear hunting licenses are used to administer bear licenses and bear management activities. [s. 29.184 (7), Stats.]

Elk Licenses. Applicants for elk hunting licenses are invited to make a voluntary contribution to fund elk research. [s. 29.567, Stats.] All money from the sale of elk hunting licenses, all of the voluntary contributions for elk research, and \$7 from the application fee for each elk hunting license, is used to administer elk hunting licenses, fund elk management and research activities, and fund the elk hunter education program. [s. 20.370 (1) (hq), Stats.]

Trapping Licenses. DNR uses \$2 for each trapping license sold to fund trapper education programs. [ss. 29.331 (3m) and 20.370 (1) (Lq), Stats.]

Revenue From Fishing Fees

Inland Waters Trout Stamps. The revenue from the sale of inland waters trout stamps must be used to maintain and improve trout habitat in inland trout waters, conduct trout surveys in inland trout waters, and administer the stamp requirements. [s. 29.2285 (1), Stats.]

Great Lakes Trout and Salmon Stamps. DNR must use the money 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 for administering the stamp requirements. [s. 29.2285 (2), Stats.]

Two-Day Inland Lake Trout License. One-half of the receipts from the sale of two-day inland lake trout fishing licenses goes to the Conservation Fund and one-half is earmarked for trout habitat improvement. [ss. 29.219 (3m) (c) and 20.370 (1) (kv), Stats.]

Sporting Fishing Licenses. Similar to the two-day inland lake trout license, half of the receipts from resident and nonresident sports fishing licenses go to the Conservation Fund and one-half provides additional funding for trout and salmon rearing and stocking programs, administering stamp requirements, and funding sea lamprey control projects. [ss. 29.219 (3) (c), 29.228 (7) (c), and 20.370 (1) (ku), Stats.]

Sturgeon Tags. DNR is required to use the money from the sale of sturgeon hook and line tags to manage the state's lake sturgeon stock and fishery and to improve and maintain lake sturgeon habitat. [ss. 29.2285 (3) (e) and 20.370 (1) (ky), Stats.] Receipts from the sale of sturgeon spearing licenses goes to the sturgeon spearing program, the assessment and management of the lake sturgeon stock and fishery in the Lake Winnebago system, and the improvement and maintenance of the lake sturgeon habitat in the Lake Winnebago system. [ss. 29.237 (5) and 20.370 (1) (kw), Stats.]

ISSUING AND HANDLING FEES

Many licenses are subject to issuing fees, handling fees, and a wildlife damage surcharge. The price of each license noted in this report includes any applicable issuing fee or wildlife damage surcharge. Licensees who purchase their license by mail or telephone must pay a handling fee of up to \$5 for projected costs associated with the order. [s. NR 19.02 (4), Wis. Adm. Code.] Receipts from these handling fees are used to issue approvals to consumers and to issue and renew certificates and registration documents. [ss. 29.556 (3) and 20.370 (9) (hu), Stats.]

Licenses, stamps, and applications have separate license issuing fees. For licenses sold in-person by a retailer, issuing fees are split between DNR and the retailer.⁴⁷

The following approvals require a 75 cent issuing fee:

- Almost all recreational licenses discussed in this report. [s. 29.563 (14) (c) 1., Stats.]
- Each bonus deer hunting permit for which a fee is charged. [s. 29.563 (14) (c) 3., Stats.]

⁴⁷ Generally, the issuing agent keeps 50 cents of the issuing fee for each license sold and 15 cents of the issuing fee for each stamp sold. [s. 29.559 (1), Stats.] Any person who issues a bonus deer hunting permit collects an additional 50 cents from the issuing fee. [s. 29.559 (1r), Stats.]

The following approvals require a 25-cent issuing fee:

- Each hunting and fishing stamp. [s. 29.563 (14) (c) 2., Stats.]
- Each application for an elk hunting license, wild turkey hunting license, Class A bear license, wolf harvesting license, Canada goose hunting permit, sharp-tailed grouse hunting permit, bobcat hunting and trapping permit, otter trapping permit, fisher trapping permit, and sturgeon fishing permit.⁴⁸ [s. 29.563 (14) (c) 3., Stats.]
- Each wild turkey hunting authorization. [s. 29.563 (14) (c) 6., Stats.]
- Each sturgeon hook and line tag. [s. 29.563 (14) (c) 6., Stats.]

There is no issuing fee for an annual disabled veteran recreation card, resident farm owner bonus deer permit, or free qualified resident veteran license. [ss. 29.563 (14) (c) 8., 29.181 (2m), and 29.1945 (2), Stats.] In contrast, a fishing license for a veteran with a disability requires payment of an issuing fee.

Wildlife Damage Surcharge

Most of the hunting licenses require the payment of a wildlife damage surcharge. DNR uses fees from the wildlife damage surcharge to fund the wildlife damage abatement program, for wildlife control in urban communities, and for the removal of animals who are a nuisance or cause damage to private property. The surcharge is \$4 for conservation patron licenses (except for conservation patron licenses purchased by recipients of the Purple Heart medal) and \$2 for sports licenses and most other hunting licenses. Wolf harvesting licenses are exempt from the wildlife damage surcharge. [ss. 29.563 (13) (b), 29.566 (1), 29.885, and 29.887, Stats.]

⁴⁸ Every person who applies for one of these licenses or permits must pay an application processing fee and 25-cent issuing fee. An applicant who is awarded with a license then must pay the license fee and any other applicable fees.

PART IV

SUMMARY OF INPUT FROM STAKEHOLDERS AND AGENCIES

STAKEHOLDER GROUPS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

The following stakeholder groups were contacted for input and recommendations regarding how to streamline and simplify the hunting, trapping, and fishing licensing system:

- The Wisconsin chapter of the Disabled Veterans for America.
- The Wisconsin County Veterans Service Officers Association (WCVSOA).
- The Wisconsin chapter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW).
- The Wisconsin chapter of the American Legion.
- The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation.
- The Wisconsin Bear Hunters Association.
- The Wisconsin Bowhunters Association.
- The Wisconsin chapter of Ducks Unlimited.
- The Wisconsin Waterfowl Association (WWA).
- The Wisconsin chapter of Trout Unlimited.
- The Wisconsin chapter of the National Turkey Federation.
- The Wisconsin chapter of the Safari Club.
- The Wisconsin Trappers Association.
- The Wisconsin Backcountry Hunters and Anglers.
- The Wisconsin chapter of Pheasants Forever.
- The Wisconsin chapter of the Ruffed Grouse Society.
- The Conservation Congress (WCC).

In addition, the DVA, Department of Military Affairs (DMA), and DNR were consulted for their recommendations and expertise in administering the relevant statutes and regulations.

SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER AND AGENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

The DNR, DVA, DMA, and various stakeholder groups submitted recommendations for streamlining and simplifying the licensure system. These recommendations include options for

streamlining the licensing structure and license types in ch. 29, Stats; ideas to simplify the licensing system for consumers, particularly veterans, veterans with disabilities, and active duty military members; suggestions to simplify certain aspects of administering the licensure system; and suggestions for ways to address funding for outdoor recreational activities. This section presents each recommendation, identifies the group that provided it, and describes how it may be implemented. For additional detail regarding each of the recommendations, a link to each submission may be found in Appendix 1.

Simplifications to Licensing Structure

Create a New License Structure

Consider creating a base hunting license to reduce the complexity of the hunting licensing system. (DNR) One option would be to authorize hunting with any weapon during the open seasons, subject only to the additional purchase of limited draw species harvest authorizations and any applicable stamps. Under such a system, a person could purchase a general hunting license and any additional authorizations, which would be simplified and combined. For example, a waterfowl stamp would include permits for goose hunting, obviating the current requirements that a hunter purchase a waterfowl stamp and apply for a Canada goose permit. Similarly, the inland lake trout stamp could also be combined with a short-term fishing license so that the stamp requirement may be eliminated. This recommendation could be implemented by creating a standard hunting license that permits small game hunting, with additional harvest authorizations for antlered deer, antlerless deer, turkey, and waterfowl. For more information, see DNR's report in Appendix 1.

Eliminate the many individual discounted licenses in the statutes in favor of a comprehensive discount system. (DNR) A standardized discount system would be easier for a consumer to navigate and could accomplish with 11 discounts what the current system accomplishes with 173. Under current law, there generally is not a discount that is standard across licenses, except for licenses for 10- and 11-year-old hunters. While some licenses have separate license prices for certain groups of people, such as resident youths and senior citizens, there is no standard discount or standard applicability for a discounted license. For example, a "gun deer" hunting license offers a resident youth license for a \$4 discount (16.67 percent off), while a small game hunting license offers a resident youth or senior citizen license for a \$9 discount (50 percent off). This recommendation could be implemented by eliminating the separate discounts for resident youth, senior citizens, and veterans, in favor of a standard discount that applies to a specified license. For example, a standard discount could provide 30 percent off the base price of each applicable license, rounded up to the nearest dollar.

Align and Reduce Existing License Types

Align hunting methods and species authorizations for residents and nonresidents, while maintaining cost differences. (DNR) For example, an alignment of the resident and nonresident small game licenses would eliminate the need for a nonresident furbearer hunting license, because unlike a resident small game license, a nonresident small game license does not authorize hunting for furbearing animals. Similarly, the number of nonresident fishing licenses could be reduced from the current options, which are annual, 15-day, 4-day, 2-day, and 1-day licenses, while maintaining a short-term license that is economical for anglers with fishing guides or charters.

Resident and nonresident small game hunting licenses could be aligned by amending s. 29.204 (1), Stats., to remove the prohibition on hunting furbearing animals and by repealing s. 29.213, Stats. Additionally, the duration of resident and nonresident fishing licenses could be aligned in s. 29.563 (3), Stats.

Simplify the licensing system by substantially reducing the number of different licenses for deer hunting, small game hunting, trapping, and fishing, such as the more than 55 different licenses relating to deer hunting. **(WCC)** Specifically, eliminate recruiter licenses and create a single, reduced rate license by combining for purposes of pricing youth, veterans, and beginner or mentored hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses. The recruiter license could be eliminated by repealing s. 29.084, Stats. As described above, the separate discounts in many specific licenses could be eliminated in favor of a comprehensive discount that applies across licenses.

Eliminate the discounts for first-time license holders and recruiters, as no identified benefits have come from either discount program, and the recruiter discount is difficult to administer. **(DNR)** This change could be accomplished by repealing ss. 29.084 and 29.563 (6m), Stats.

Eliminate any unneeded, early season license requirements and combine them into a single license, if federally permissible. **(WWA)**

Retain the conservation patron license. **(WWA)**

Simplifications for Consumers

Veterans and Veterans With Disabilities

Establish a uniform disability rating for all licenses and products for veterans with disabilities. **(DNR)** Under current law, a disabled veteran recreation card is available to veterans with a disability rating of 50 percent or higher under federal law, and a veteran with a disability rating of 70 percent or higher may purchase a discounted fishing license or state park pass. A uniform disability rating could be created for veterans with disabilities, such as a 50 percent disability rating, in chs. 27 and 29, Stats.

Create a uniform disability rating for all privileges, with Purple Heart recipients and veterans who are classified with a 50 percent disability rating under federal law eligible for all privileges, with the exception of the reduced fee conservation patron license, which should remain available for Purple Heart recipients. **(WCVSOA)** As described above, this recommendation could be implemented by creating a uniform disability rating for veterans with disabilities in ch. 29, Stats.

Establish consistent eligibility standards and veteran disability ratings across state agencies. **(DVA)** As described above, this recommendation could be implemented for licenses and products provided under ch. 29, Stats., by creating consistent eligibility criteria for veterans licenses and a uniform disability rating for veterans with disabilities, such as a 50 percent disability rating.

Consolidate veterans' privileges, as they are currently provided in several statutes, including within specific license statutes. **(DNR)** This recommendation could be implemented by consolidating veterans' privileges in one statute or chapter of the statutes. Currently, veterans' licenses are found across ch. 29, Stats. Veteran-specific licenses are found across in ss. 29.194,

29.1945, 29.195, 29.235 (3m), and 29.236, Stats., and veteran-specific application procedures are found in ss. 29.192, 29.164 (3m), and 29.173 (2) (b), Stats.

Make it easier for veterans to access hunting and fishing opportunities in order to assist in their transition from military to civilian life. (VFW) For example, this recommendation could be implemented by creating a simplified disability level for all privileges; reducing license prices for veterans; creating a consistent license discount for veterans; amending the definition of veteran in s. 29.1945, Stats., to include more veterans; or exempting veterans from the application process for certain privileges.

Consider offering incentives to resident military retirees, such as reduced cost hunting or fishing licenses, as a reward for service. **(DMA)** For example, this recommendation could be implemented by creating a standardized discount for resident veterans or reducing the price of licenses for resident veterans.

Consolidate the selection of license types into one veteran license. (VFW) For example, this recommendation could be implemented by creating a new combination license for veterans.

Decrease the cost of the conservation patron license for veterans with a disability. (VFW)

Members of the Military

Expand availability of license privileges to include members of the Wisconsin National Guard. (DMA) Modify criteria in s. 29.194 (2) and (3), Stats., that limit the availability of a resident armed forces fishing license and a resident armed forces small game hunting license to members who are in active service or on furlough or leave, to ensure these licenses are available on the same basis to all members of the Wisconsin National Guard in good standing as they are to federal active members of the armed forces. To verify a member is in good standing, amend s. 29.194 (2) and (3), Stats., to include a current leave and earnings statement and a valid military identification card in lieu of a leave or furlough form as substantiating documentation when purchasing a license. Alternatively, authorize DMA to verify a member's good standing to DNR. This recommendation could be implemented by amending s. 29.194 (2) and (3), Stats., to include both members of the Wisconsin National Guard and U.S. Armed Forces.

Simplify licenses for active duty members of the military by eliminating the need to show leave papers. **(WCVSOA)** An administrative change could simplify the process of obtaining a license for members of the military.

Allow nonresident members of reserve components to qualify for active duty licenses and only allow actively drilling members of the National Guard or Ready Reserve, not Individual Ready Reserve, to qualify. **(WCVSOA)** This recommendation could be implemented by amending s. 29.194 (2) and (3), Stats., to include both members of the Wisconsin National Guard and U.S. Armed Forces.

Consider creating a reduced cost or free conservation patron license for currently serving members of the Wisconsin National Guard in good standing. **(DMA)**

Changes to the GoWild System

Simplify the purchase of duck and geese licenses and stamps through the GoWild system by reducing the number of selections needed to hunt a desired species. (WWA)

Send email reminders to enrollees of important permitting deadlines, and harmonize those deadlines to the maximum extent possible. (WWA)

Make all license types available on a GoWild card to eliminate the need to carry both card and paper licenses. (WWA)

Simplifications for Administration

Cumulative Preference System

Maintain the limited-draw, permit preference systems for certain species, but simplify aspects of the cumulative preference system in statute. (DNR) Under current law, there is no single, uniform, limited-draw system in place for the various types of applications. For example, landowner preference in the drawing for turkey hunting licenses was created early in the state's efforts to reestablish wild turkey. However, because turkeys are now well-established statewide and hunting opportunities are abundant, eliminating this preference category would simplify issuance of turkey licenses. For example, this recommendation could be implemented by creating a uniform statutory preference system for all permit or license applications in ch. 29, Stats. A uniform preference system could standardize whether, and which, groups (such as veterans or resident landowners who allow hunting) may receive preferential treatment; how many licenses are awarded to members of each group of people; and the duration of preference points for unsuccessful applications.

Increase the time period for preference points to be retained. (DNR) Under current law, the cumulative preference system for some species mandates that applicants who fail to apply for three years lose all preference points that they have accrued. To implement this recommendation, the time period for preference points for species where the points expire after three years, such as Class A bear hunting licenses, could be increased to a longer time period, or a uniform statutory preference system could be created in statute, as described above.

Create additional opportunities to transfer preference points and approvals. (DNR) Under current law, points or approvals may be transferred to young people or hunters with a disability, or upon a hunter's death. There is public demand for transfers in additional situations, although some interest groups may be concerned that increased transfer opportunities will result in increased competition for those permits. This change could be implemented by expanding the persons to whom a license or permit may be transferred under s. 29.179, Stats.

Terminology Changes, Obsolete Licenses, and Implementation Considerations

Standardize the use of inconsistent authorization terminology, such as "license," "permit," and "harvest authorization." Similarly, the descriptions of the husband and wife fishing licenses could be modernized to reflect more inclusive language. (DNR) These recommendations could be implemented by standardizing the use of "license," "permit," and "authorization." For example, the term "license" could be used to refer to any procedure that allows a person to hunt, trap, or fish for

a species of game, and “tag” could be used to refer to each animal that a person may take under applicable harvest quotas. Additionally, the references to “husband and wife” in ss. 29.563 (3) (a) 3. and 29.228 (5), Stats., could be changed to “spousal” and “spouses” as appropriate.

Remove the references to hunter’s choice antlerless deer permits in ch. 29, Stats., as those permits are no longer issued; bonus deer permits are issued instead. **(DNR)** This change could be implemented by removing all references to the hunter’s choice permit in that chapter.

Synchronize the effective date of any legislative changes with March 1, the start of each license year. **(DNR)** Additionally, allow the necessary time to make necessary technological changes, consider authorizing one-time funding to cover the cost of potentially significant programming changes, and consider exempting DNR from making a finding of emergency as an emergency rule package will likely be needed to implement legislation.

Archery and Crossbow Licenses

Retain the separate archer and crossbow licenses and regulations. (Wisconsin Bowhunters Association) In addition, examine the “upgrade” licenses, which allow a hunter who has purchased an archery or crossbow license to upgrade to a license that includes both privileges for \$3, because the licenses add complexity to the licensing and tagging process, may be misused to falsify the actual weapon used, and provide a small amount of net revenue. Instead, consider limiting a hunter’s purchase to either an archery or crossbow license because hunters are only allowed one buck harvest authorization between the two licenses. This change could be accomplished by eliminating the “upgrade” licenses in s. 29.563 (2g), Stats.

Keep separate the archer and crossbow licenses and upgrades. (DNR) Although there is no deer population management purpose for the separate archer and crossbow licenses and upgrades, the distinctions facilitate data collection and analysis that some stakeholders believe is important for informing future policy decisions and harvest management strategies.

Determining Eligibility for Veterans Licenses

Consider requiring DVA, rather than DNR, to determine veterans’ eligibility to receive licenses. **(DNR)** This change would eliminate the need for applicants to submit sensitive military documents to license vendors or DNR as proof of disability status. This recommendation could be implemented by requiring DVA to determine whether a veteran meets specific eligibility criteria with a process similar to the one established to grant licenses to qualified resident veterans under s. 29.1945, Stats.

Funding

Fishing and Waterfowl Stamps

Retain the current fishing stamp system and the segregated accounts into which funds are deposited, but consider increasing the cost of stamps. **(Wisconsin Trout Unlimited)**

Streamline the licensing system as long as changes do not harm wildlife and fisheries management. **(Wisconsin Trout Unlimited)**

Allow the purchase of additional waterfowl habitat hunting stamps. (WWA)

Peg habitat stamp fees to an inflationary index, rather than requiring new legislation, in order to address the erosion of purchasing power over time. (WWA)

Consider increasing stamp fees to fund conservation efforts. (WWA; Wisconsin Trout Unlimited)

License Fees

Review the report titled, “The Fish and Wildlife Account, Tackling the Funding Gap,” created in response to direction from the Legislature in the 2015-17 budget act, as any changes to the structure of the licensing system also present the chance to increase or stabilize funding levels. (DNR) This report outlined several options to increase revenue, including:

- Linking periodic license fee revisions to the Consumer Price Index.
- Eliminating first-time buyer licenses.
- Requiring wildlife watchers, hikers, and others to pay admission fees.
- Enacting a one-time license fee increase to reflect recent inflation or bring underpriced licenses in line with comparable fees in other states.

MATERIALS SUBMITTED BY STAKEHOLDERS



Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources Information, Opportunities and Ideas

2020 Legislative Council Interim Research Report
Streamlining the Hunting, Trapping and
Fishing Licensure System



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I. Introduction

Under the North American Model for fish and wildlife conservation, wildlife is held in public trust and a significant amount of the capital which has supported restoration and management of those resources is generated by sales of hunting, fishing and trapping licenses. Opportunities for hunting, fishing and trapping in our state are many and varied and so is the current selection of license, stamp and permit types that can be purchased to authorize different activities.

We see opportunities to simplify, streamline and consolidate the number of license types currently established by statute and sold by the department. Doing so would increase efficiency and accessibility and improve the license buyer's experience as they interact with the department, its vendors and policymakers.

For deer alone, 52 license types authorize hunting. There are different licenses for each weapon type hunters can use. For each license type, there are offerings for people of different ages, status as a veteran or disabled veteran, state residency, completion of safety courses, novice hunters, new hunter recruiters and options to purchase combinations of licenses.

This level of complexity creates challenges for buyers, vendors, data analysts and the people who administer our licensing systems. With growing customer usage of our Go Wild online sales system, the department's call center has noticed an uptick in the amount of assistance that many buyers need to select the correct products. When changes need to be made to Go Wild because of new product offerings or modifications, the costs incurred for programming can be significant. While the department's social science research does not indicate licensing is a barrier to new hunters and anglers, we believe providing a positive and intuitive sales experience results in greater customer satisfaction.

The contents of this document are provided for informational purposes to facilitate a discussion about the simplification and economization of Wisconsin's license offerings. Before making any specific recommendations, the department would like to engage in a public conversation with interest groups to evaluate and incorporate their suggestions. The Wisconsin Conservation Congress is a crucial partner group that, by statute, is advisory to the Natural Resources Board. The Congress regularly considers and makes recommendations related to licensing and funding, and their input will be invaluable. Additionally, specific conservation organizations have unique interests in products such as the trout, Great Lakes trout and salmon, turkey, pheasant and waterfowl stamps. The existence of these products and programs is due to the work of the related interest groups and their members working directly with the Legislature and the department. We suggest anyone considering changes to Wisconsin's license offerings involve these and other groups directly.

A goal of studying our selection of license products is simplification for the customer and administrative simplification for the department. The resulting benefits should be more satisfied customers and better use of public resources by the department.

II. Background Information

Paper Licenses

Prior to 1999, the department distributed paper licenses to county clerks, who in turn distributed them to sales agents. That system was problematic in terms of license distribution and revenue collection. The system was too paper-intensive and inconsistent across counties. The number and variation of licenses created problems for sales agents, and that delivery system did not allow agents to respond to variation in license demand readily.

Automated Licensing

The first automated licensing system was implemented statewide in 1999 and this development may have initiated the growth of license products. With this system, hunting and fishing licenses were printed by agents on demand. License sales information was captured electronically, and revenue was collected via electronic funds transfer. All licenses were programmed into the system and thus, all agents were able to sell all licenses and stamps. Licenses were printed on durable stock using thermal printers and multiple licenses could be printed on one form. The delays of a paper system were minimized, and inventory control was improved.

Online Licensing

The department implemented a new statewide licensing system called Go Wild in March 2016. Go Wild offers technological features previous licensing systems did not, including mobile responsive online sales, dual-facing (customer- and sales staff-facing) screens at agents and DNR Service Centers and “live” access to customer accounts via an authenticated Wisconsin Driver’s License or a Conservation Card.

Go Wild supports sales of products authorized in statute including hunting, fishing and trapping licenses and recreational vehicle registrations. The Go Wild licensing system accommodates sales through three sales channels: online; at approximately 900 retail license agents under contract with the department; and at certain DNR Service Centers. Go Wild collects more than \$140 million in annual revenue to be deposited into a myriad of appropriations.

There are currently more than 400 unique hunting/fishing/trapping products available in Go Wild, representing the wide variety of licenses, permits, tags, harvest authorizations, applications and stamps established in Ch. 29, Wis. Stats., along with varying price points for unique groups (see spreadsheet “All active products”).

Go Wild streamlines the decision-making process by identifying products for which a customer qualifies and then offering the most economical license/price point to the customer. For example, Go Wild will evaluate a customer’s license purchasing history within their customer account and if they qualify for a New Buyer’s discount (i.e., have not purchased a license in that same series in any of the last ten years), Go Wild automatically applies that reduced rate license to the customer.

Considerations for making changes

Wisconsin has embraced technological advances through timely introductions to our licensing system. For example, we are allowing the use of driver's licenses and electronic devices for proof of licensure increased use of mobile device technological features expected by our customers. The efficiency with which license products are now delivered likely helped facilitate growth in the number of license products.

Both modernizations required significant legislative and administrative efforts.

The current list of available license products has been influenced by a variety of department, legislative and public interests. Comprehensive simplification may require untangling some of these historical considerations.

An example is the hunting, trapping and fishing opportunities authorized by the Conservation Patron combination license. The species which can and cannot be harvested under the authority of that license has been directly influenced by interest groups devoted to the conservation and utilization of those species. Species may have been removed from this license because of a perception that availability through a popular combination license created too much competition for those opportunities.

Another example is separate archery and crossbow licenses and upgrades from one to the other. There is not a deer population management purpose for this complexity. However, it facilitates data collection and analysis that some stakeholders believe is important to inform policy decisions and harvest management strategies in the future.

The department has initiated several efforts to simplify various hunting and fishing regulations. Working with interest groups who are impacted by those regulations seems to result in the most success. It is noteworthy that most regulations, no matter how seemingly insignificant, are perceived by someone as being important.

There are also varying perceptions of what simplification means and understanding those points of view will improve communication. For some, any number of regulations are acceptable if individual provisions are easily understood and enforced. For others, the sheer volume of regulations or license types one needs to be aware of creates a complicated situation regardless of how well-described and enforceable individual regulations or license types may be. Simplification can be beneficial for customers, for the department administratively, or both.

Potential impacts on the department's ability to earn federal revenue and comply with federal grant requirements should be carefully evaluated before making any changes to the license structure. Fish and wildlife restoration and management in North America have historically been funded through the sales of licenses to the people who utilize and enjoy fish and wildlife resources. License revenue and matching federal excise tax revenue continues to be the most significant funding source in Wisconsin. Any change to the licensing system needs to enable the department at least to earn our share of federal

funds. Some suggestions for how to maintain funding levels are contained in the “administrative provisions” section below. The “fees” section also contains suggestions that could increase fish and wildlife conservation funding. We look forward to additional ideas.

III. Opportunities and Ideas

a. Licensing Structure

We believe the following ideas for simplifying our hunting and fishing license structure are worth consideration by policymakers and interested individuals and organizations.

1. Because the license structure evolves during each legislative session, the use of certain terminology has not been entirely consistent. Use of terms such as “license,” “permit,” and “harvest authorization” should be standardized.

2. A base hunting license that authorizes nearly all the current hunting opportunities would be the least complex format. In its simplest form, a base hunting license would authorize hunting with any weapon year-round during the open seasons, subject only to the additional purchase of limited draw species harvest authorizations and any applicable stamps. Small game, turkey, bear, deer and others would all conceptually be rolled into this, but each privilege could only be exercised to fill an awarded/purchased tag. There would be only one hunting license.

This approach would result in the greatest level of simplicity for the customer and the department. Fees would need to be adjusted so a comparable amount of revenue is collected as under current law. Once adjustments are made, people who currently purchase more types of licenses may realize greater value while those who purchase fewer authorities might see costs increase.

3. A base hunting license framework is used by other states and, to an extent, is how our fishing licenses authorities are organized. There are varying levels to which this system could be implemented. Authorizing fewer activities with the base license would result in less simplification but would also result in less of an impact on fees for people who currently purchase fewer authorities.

It would be possible to require every hunter to purchase the same general hunting license which might authorize most small game hunting and furbearers for which there is a hunting season. It might not authorize some of the more expensive privileges, but still more than under current law.

Under this system, individual stamps could be preserved by requiring the purchase of an additional authority in order to hunt waterfowl, pheasants or turkeys.

The license system could be simplified in several ways. It may be possible to eliminate the need for a separate spring and fall turkey hunting licenses and incorporate those

authorities in the small game license. The separate archery and crossbow authorizations could be combined if it is determined that a distinction is no longer needed.

In all scenarios, the prices for licenses under this revised framework would need to be adjusted in order to maintain revenue neutrality or the desired revenue outcome. A complex overhaul would require a detailed study to understand fiscal impacts. An analysis of this nature was not possible under the timeline for preparing this report, but the department looks forward to further investigating this opportunity.

The following table is a conceptual outline of a base license system as applied to current hunting privileges (trapping and fishing privileges are not addressed):

Current Approval	Proposed Approval	Crosswalk Notes	Event
Small Game	Hunting License	General hunting is the base license that authorizes hunting of all species with any weapon year-round during the open season, subject only to the additional purchase of limited draw species harvest authorizations and any applicable stamps. Small game, turkey, bear, deer, etc. are all conceptually rolled into this, but can only be exercised to fill an awarded/purchased tag. Only one hunting license, then.	Hunt all game, including small game (rabbit, squirrel, etc.) as well as any other species with the appropriate harvest authorization.
Gun Deer	Restricted Antlered Harvest Authorization	This represents the gun hunt buck tag (traditional 9-day, muzzleloader, 4-day antlerless, holiday hunt, etc. Cannot use term "gun" because of lesser weapon bill. This is just a harvest authorization purchase. Limit to one per person likely via code, but statute flexibility may be desired by the agency.	Harvest a buck during traditional 9-day
Free antlerless (NR10)	Unrestricted Antlerless Harvest Authorization	Free tag currently issued to gun, bow, or crossbow deer purchases; would now be issued alongside the purchase of a general hunting license OR purchase of an antlered harvest authorization; agency would decide as now	Harvest a doe during fall
Bonus antlerless	Unrestricted Antlerless Harvest Authorization - OTC	Same as prior bonus. Product similar to free tags; just requires payment. Decide whether this can be obtained w/o buck approval or not.	Harvest an additional doe during fall
Archery	Unrestricted Antlered Harvest Authorization	This represents the singular buck approval obtained from either the archery crossbow license. Authorizes the harvest of a buck from Sept. 15-Jan. 6 using a bow or crossbow.	Harvest a buck with bow or crossbow during early or late seasons

Crossbow	ROLLED INTO ARCHERY APPROVALS; SEE ABOVE		
Archery/Crossbow Upgrade	ROLLED INTO ARCHERY APPROVALS; SEE ABOVE		
Turkey License	Turkey Harvest Authorization	Merges turkey license and stamp into singular harvest authorization. Back-end appropriation split. Still pay the application fee. Merges fall and spring together.	Harvest a turkey during the designated season
Bonus Turkey Harvest Authorization	Turkey Harvest Authorization - OTC	Same as prior bonus.	Harvest an additional turkey
Turkey Stamp	ROLLED INTO TURKEY APPROVAL; SEE ABOVE		
Waterfowl Stamp	Waterfowl Stamp	Adds in early goose privileges and goose regular season privilege.	Hunt waterfowl
Early Goose Permit	ROLLED INTO WATERFOWL APPROVAL; SEE ABOVE		
Regular Season Goose Permit	ROLLED INTO WATERFOWL APPROVAL; SEE ABOVE		
Bear Class A	Bear Harvest Authorization	Same product	Hunt a bear

4. Maximizing the department's flexibility to adjust certain aspects of licenses would help maintain relevance. For instance, the department is regularly asked to allow hunting with new, modern weapons as well as with historical or traditional methods. Because the license descriptions in the statute are very detailed, we cannot by rule authorize new methods. For instance, the department could not be responsive to Conservation Congress resolutions to allow hunting small game with atlatls because the statute specifically authorizes small game hunting only with firearms, archery, crossbow and air guns.

5. While it is important to maintain cost differences, aligning resident and non-resident licenses identically would reduce complexity. Both license types should allow the same hunting methods and authorize the same species for harvest. For instance, under the current framework, a resident small game hunting license authorizes hunting coyotes, but a non-resident small game license does not. Aligning these licenses would allow the elimination of the non-resident furbearer license.

6. Reducing the number of non-resident license options would also reduce complexity. For instance, there are currently annual, 15-day, 4-day, 2-day and 1-day licenses and two varieties of family non-resident fishing licenses. Short-term licenses are supported by fishing guides and charters because they are economical for their customers. It should, however, be possible to consolidate these licenses into fewer categories and still preserve or even improve their perceived value.

7. There are unique licensing products that may no longer be needed, or which could be reconfigured or better described. The descriptions of the husband/wife fishing licenses should be modernized to reflect more inclusive language. Hunter's choice antlerless deer permits are no longer issued by the department and could be removed from statute. Rolling the authorities provided by the inland lake trout license into another short-term fishing license would be a simplification that would still preserve a license type which is important to resident fishing guides. There are a variety of group licenses for disabled anglers that could be consolidated, or which are not being actively used.

b. Discounts; Combination Licenses

A simple percentage discount framework could be established, similar to the approach most retailers commonly use. Under this system, it would no longer be necessary to treat first-time buyers' licenses, mentored hunting licenses and senior licenses as individual products. Instead, there would be a single license authorizing a particular activity (for example, firearm deer hunting) with a "base" price. Individuals who are first-time firearm deer hunters would still purchase the same license but would be eligible for a single standardized discount applicable to multiple base price products rather than their own specialized products and prices.

This approach would be easy for customers to understand and for the department to administer. It would also be easier to accommodate new discount categories in the future. This approach would reduce the number of products because it is a price checkpoint. The current discounts could be accommodated with just 11 discounts rather than the current 173 discounted product SKUs (20 disabled, 26 youth, 10 senior, 3 college, 17 military, 6 veteran, 28 Fort McCoy, 21 Purple Heart, 15 mentored, 25 new buyers and 2 recruiter products).

A percentage discount framework could achieve additional simplifications if the same percentage discount is applied to multiple discount categories. For instance, the same percentage discount could be applied to the purchase of a firearm deer license by mentored youth hunters, junior hunters and first-time buyers.

There are two very popular combination licenses that have not been evaluated from a marketing perspective. The sports license authorizes small game hunting, fishing and firearm deer hunting at a cost savings of \$2 versus purchasing those licenses individually. The Conservation Patron license authorizes nearly all fishing and hunting activities as well as state park access for \$160. There are additional varieties of combination licenses

for non-residents. At this time, the department has not conducted the type of market analysis or research necessary to determine whether those licenses impact buying habits or have beneficial or negative fiscal impacts. Therefore, the department is not prepared to suggest changes to those licenses or suggest new combinations at this time. In the future, as resources are available, the answers to these questions could further shape our license packages.

Federal funds: While evaluating the impact of discounted licenses it is important to note that the department must collect a minimum of \$2 (\$4 for licenses that give hunting and fishing privileges) in order to include a license in calculations for a portion of federal revenue under the *Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act* and *Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act* (50 CFR 80.34; note revenue limits were changed in the most recent modification of 50 CFR 80; to be implemented by the state no later than 9/27/21).

Recently, the annual reimbursement to Wisconsin has been approximately \$8.25 per angler and \$18.89 per hunter. Waiving fees for a subset of license holders would have a negative impact on *Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration* federal revenue that supports a wide range of wildlife and fishery projects on DNR properties and non-DNR properties through grants with external partners.

c. Administration of Specialized Programs

There is strong support for discount licenses currently available to veterans and people with military privileges as well as for special opportunities available to hunters with disabilities. Preventing fraud in obtaining these licenses does result in complexity. Preventing fraud is, however, very important to the interest groups who believe maintaining a positive public image of special license programs will maintain strong public support. There may be opportunities to simplify.

d. Veteran and Military Privileges

Statutes establish several licenses and privileges for disabled veterans, recently returning veterans, Purple Heart recipients and active-duty U.S. armed forces members. The variety of options can be confusing to license agents and customers alike given the many product offerings and varying qualifying criteria (see attached document “Military and Veteran Privileges”).

A simplification could be accomplished by making the qualifying criteria consistent for the disabled veterans licenses. It would be possible to select one disability rating to use and to apply the same percentage discount for all disabled veteran’s products. The veterans privileges could be consolidated. Right now, there are privileges in several statutes, including within specific license statutes.

It is difficult for the department, whose employees are not specialists in veteran programs or benefits, to make determinations about eligibility. We support a process by which the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs determines whether a veteran meets specific

eligibility criteria, similar to that established to implement s.29.1945, Wis. Stats. This is a confidential process that eliminates the need to submit sensitive military documents to license vendors or the department as proof.

d. Preference Point Systems and Randomized Drawings

Limited-draw, permit preference systems are currently established by statute for several species. These have been critically important programs resulting in a fair and equitable distribution of hunting or fishing opportunities that are limited in number. Some species have been restored to abundance while still providing maximum harvest opportunities. In other situations, very high-quality and easily accessible hunting opportunities are provided, including on lands open to the public, by distributing hunting pressure and preventing hunter interference. For these reasons, support is strong among interest groups for the systems they have helped develop.

These limited draw permit systems were each developed at different times and there may be an opportunity to simplify by standardizing them. Some complexities may not be needed today.

Landowners currently receive preference over other applicants in the drawing for turkey hunting permits. This category was established early in the effort to reintroduce wild turkeys. Reintroduction started in western Wisconsin in an area where all the land was privately owned. At the time, this feature made a hunting opportunity possible for some people residing in the area of reintroductions even though they were competing in a statewide drawing for a very limited number of permits. Turkeys are now well-established statewide and hunting opportunities are abundant. Eliminating this preference category would provide simplification.

For some species, preference points accrued by an applicant are lost after three years of not applying. This may have helped with efficient record keeping but is less of an issue currently. The department could provide better customer service by allowing those preference points to remain in place over a longer period of inactivity. Retaining preference points for a longer period of time for thousands of applicants will increase data storage needs and costs but would reduce interactions between frustrated hunters and customer service staff.

Statutes currently provide that permits can be transferred to young people, disabled hunters, and that transfers can occur upon death. There is demand from the public for transfers in additional situations and it may be possible to simplify transfer opportunities by expanding them, perhaps as broadly as to anyone who has not previously been issued that type of permit. Since harvest is controlled by the permits, population management of species or hunter interference and quality should not be impacted. However, some interest groups may be concerned this change could result in increased competition for those permits.

Following is a description of permit programs currently in place:

In certain circumstances, the Legislature has specified how the department “shall” issue permits when the number of applicants exceeds the number of permits available:

- Turkey hunting license, by cumulative preference point system, s. 29.164(3)
- Special deer hunting permits, by cumulative preference point system, s. 29.177(4)
- Elk hunting license, by randomized drawing, s. 29.182(4)
- Bear hunting license, by cumulative preference point system, s. 29.184(6)
- Wolf harvest license, half by cumulative preference point system and half by random drawing, s. 29.185(3)
- For geese and sharp-tailed grouse, by cumulative preference point system, s. 29.192(4)(a)
- For fisher, bobcat, otter and sturgeon, by cumulative preference point system, s. 29.192(4)(b) and (4m)

In most instances, the Legislature has given the department direction on the order of preference. While this direction has similarities across most species, the details can vary. The department also has discretion regarding the design of the preference point system for geese, sharp-tailed grouse, bobcat, fisher, otter and sturgeon. These are the orders of preference established in statute:

- Turkey: qualified resident landowners, residents who previously applied but were not chosen, all other residents, qualified non-resident landowners, all other non-residents
- Special deer hunting permits: qualified landowners, residents who previously applied but were not chosen, all other persons
- Elk: N/A
- Bear: applicants who previously applied but were not chosen
- Wolf: applicants who previously applied but were not chosen
- Geese and sharp-tailed grouse: the department has the discretion to design the system, however “the system shall establish preference categories for these applicants, with higher priority given to those categories with more points than those with fewer points.”
- Bobcat, fisher, otter, sturgeon: the department has the discretion to design the system, however “the system shall establish preference categories for these applicants, with higher priority given to those categories with more points than those with fewer points.” The department may “give greater preference to residents over non-residents in issuing permits.”

Under the current framework, there is not a single, uniform, limited-draw system in place.

f. First-time buyer and recruiter programs

The department has established a program and is constantly evaluating the effectiveness of various strategies to recruit, retain and reactivate new hunters and anglers. The department has not identified benefits from the first-time buyer and recruiter licenses established by s. 29.563 (6m) and 29.084. This may simply be revenue lost to conservation programs. The recruiter license program is difficult to administer.

Beginning in 2012, the department offered deep discounts on license prices to first-time buyers and returning buyers and tracked participation. In Fiscal Year 2018 the department surveyed first time buyers of the gun-deer hunting license. The primary objective was to track whether the promotion of the program was correlated with increases in customer awareness. A secondary objective was to provide a snapshot into an emerging segment of hunters who are being recruited into the activity as adults.

Some relevant survey results are:

- Awareness of the discount program remains relatively low at the time of purchase; and decreased from 28% to 22% between 2015 and 2016, despite an increase in media promotion leading up to the 2016 gun-deer hunting season.
- Most buyers of the \$5 gun-deer hunting license, including those who were aware of the discount prior to their decision to purchase, said they would have purchased a license at the full price (\$24) anyway.
- The most influential determinant in recruiting new adult participants was an invitation from an existing hunter. The department continues to focus on recruiting more adult novice hunters and becoming more effective at targeting new hunters from diverse audiences.

g. Fees

Changes in license structure also provide an opportunity to increase or stabilize funding levels. In the 2015-17 budget, lawmakers directed the department to address the \$4 million to \$6 million annual gap in the fish and wildlife account between revenue and authorized conservation work. “The Fish and Wildlife Account, Tackling the Funding Gap” report identifies a number of opportunities related to funding and licensing and is attached as an appendix to this report. That report to the Legislature outlined options to increase revenue, as well as to close the funding gap if no new funds become available, including:

- Link periodic license fee revisions to the Consumer Price Index or another index. A benefit of doing so is that it addresses the inflationary impacts of static

license amounts which are set in statute. The need for large increases when fees have not been routinely revised is avoided. At least two states have indexed their fish and wildlife fee schedules.

- Eliminate first-time buyer licenses, which provide discounts of up to 75% for residents and 50% for non-residents. Recent analysis shows these discounts are not effectively recruiting new participants and are significantly reducing revenue otherwise available for fisheries, wildlife and management of their habitat.
- Require wildlife watchers, hikers and others to pay admission to access the more than 600 state natural, fishery and wildlife areas. Access would be included with regular license purchases.
- Enact a one-time license fee increase to reflect recent inflation or bring underpriced licenses in line with comparable fees in other states.

h. Administrative Provisions

There are several important administrative considerations that are needed in order to implement license product changes smoothly.

1. Synchronize the effective date of any legislative changes with the start of a license year, March 1.
2. Allow for the time necessary to make significant IT system changes that may be needed to the license programming architecture when establishing the effective date of authorizing legislation.
3. Consider authorizing one-time funding to cover significant IT programming changes that may be needed.
4. An emergency rule package will likely be needed to implement legislation. Exempting the department from making a finding of emergency should be considered. Time for a rulemaking process will also need to be accommodated prior to the effective date of authorizing legislation.
5. Unintended fiscal impacts are a risk of significant modifications to current license packages. Avoiding or minimizing impacts might be accomplished in a non-statutory provision that establishes a process to make an emergency budget or pricing adjustments.

IV. Recommended Stakeholders

The Wisconsin Conservation Congress is a statutorily established group that is advisory to the Natural Resources Board and the department and is actively engaged in fish and wildlife licensing and funding policies. Another statutorily established organization is the Sporting Heritage Council.

Many groups are actively engaged in the dedicated accounts created by the stamp programs. These groups include Pheasants Forever, Friends of the Poynette Game Farm, Wisconsin Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation, Ducks Unlimited, Wisconsin Waterfowl Association, Trout Unlimited, Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sport Fishing Clubs and the Wisconsin Lakeshore Business Association.

Several groups will be interested in permits for persons with disabilities and reduced-fee licenses for veterans and certain military privileges. These groups include the Disability Advisory Council for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Disabled Veterans of America, Wisconsin County Veterans Service Officer Association, Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) of Wisconsin and the American Legion, Wisconsin.

This report addresses topics such as the limited draw preference system for certain species and other topics. Additional groups who should have an opportunity for input include the Wisconsin Bear Hunter's Association, Wisconsin Trappers Association, Sturgeon for Tomorrow, Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, Wisconsin Bow Hunters Association, Safari Club, Wisconsin Backcountry Hunters and Anglers and the Ruffed Grouse Society.

V. Appendices

The following appendices are attached as separate electronic documents:

- a. Master Product Listings
- b. Summary Sales Data
- c. "The Fish and Wildlife Account, Tackling the Funding Gap."

Summary of Sales Data, submitted by DNR

Historical License Sales by Type - Page 1 Data Run 4/02/2019 11:30 AM

Year	Resident Armed Forces Fish/Small Game & Disabled Veterans Recreation Card	Resident Annual Fishing - First Time Buyer	Resident Annual Fishing	Resident Husband/ Wife Fishing (# of People Fishing)	Resident Husband/ Wife Fishing (# of licenses issued)	Resident 1-Day Fishing	Resident Upgrade Annual Fishing	Setline Inland and Miss River (added to report in 2017)	Set or Bank Sole (added to report in 2017)	2-Day Great Lakes Fishing Issued On Charter Boats	2-Day Great Lakes Fishing Issued On Charter Boats	Resident 2-Day Inland Lake Trout Fishing & Stamp	Upriver Sturgeon Spearing	Lake Winnebago Sturgeon Spearing	Inland Sturgeon Hook & Line	W/M Sturgeon Hook & Line	NR Annual Fishing	NR Family Fishing (# of people participating)
2019	3,810	45,534	602,050	175,845	91,534	10,539	871	288	405	23,156	11,744	91	478	12,253	21,295	16,661	78,595	53,276
2018	4,030	45,526	608,160	187,471	97,832	9,767	875	361	455	24,430	11,744	105	491	12,412	21,147	16,368	79,012	53,548
2017	4,842	53,544	631,888	190,994	100,428	10,568	820	411	477	25,788	12,048	117	488	12,509	20,240	15,674	80,586	54,324
2016	5,353	59,062	646,928	198,332	102,423	8,784	698			26,164	11,567	169	489	12,488	19,800	14,891	81,284	57,530
2015	6,509	65,190	655,577	211,439	107,276	6,290	612			25,025	12,386	179	485	13,169	17,772	11,922	77,935	64,706
2014	6,867	65,146	645,395	213,468	108,403	8,340	571			26,088	12,887	187	485	12,649	17,467	12,036	74,791	63,652
2013	7,330	65,174	641,905	216,920	110,022	7,591	618			26,539	12,397	177	489	11,359	16,986	11,639	74,032	64,296
2012	9,855	56,906	644,762	226,367	114,701	8,289	719			27,774	15,159	206	491	11,607	16,193	11,163	75,823	66,580
2011	9,889		664,146	228,747	115,873	11,818	841			26,911	12,869	191	499	12,190	16,256	11,404	82,351	66,416
2010			688,046	233,526	118,226					31,379	12,588	416	491	11,943	16,827	12,021	90,879	69,789
2009			706,003	236,523	120,683					32,445	16,508	508	495	10,392	17,556	12,483	94,075	72,190
2008			685,027	226,519	114,637					32,450	16,220	504	491	9,761	17,898	12,772	88,798	67,568
2007			668,823	228,538	115,561					36,718	16,702	690	486	8,897	15,862	12,017	83,248	71,704
2006			657,842	221,690	112,019					33,269	15,245	636	485	8,038	14,841	13,724	82,748	69,280
2005			652,042	213,218	107,745					31,257	13,735			9,894	8,123	3,168	101,400	63,555
2004			649,886	206,980	106,218					29,035	11,981		4,158	6,389	7,097	2,086	101,883	61,681
2003			657,997	215,260	108,888					31,667	12,684			6,921	6,876	3,095	107,617	63,280
2002			637,288	211,835	107,199					31,021	13,227			34,053	5,487	1,845	106,324	83,728
2001			626,712	215,990	109,720					38,554	13,389			34,932	6,446	2,588	104,549	82,957
2000			616,802	216,748	110,638					24,380	13,672			36,046	5,495	1,457	105,078	84,306
1999			620,694	Unknown	104,485					27,853	13,016			40,271			101,735	67,385

Blank entries are because license is new or because license was not issued through ALIS. Prior to 2011, Resident Armed Forces Free Fishing/Small Game was included in count of Resident Annual Fishing.
 *Includes # of Husband & Wife & NR Family Licenses issued. Does not include spouse or family members in count.

Historical License Sales by Type - Page 2 Data Run 4/02/2019 11:30 AM

Year	NR Family Fishing (# of licenses issued)	NR 4-Day Fishing	NR 15-Day Fishing	NR 15-Day Family Fishing (# of people participating)	NR 15-Day Family Fishing (# of licenses issued)	NR Fishing First Time Buyer	NR 1-Day Fishing	NR Upgrade Annual Fishing	Resident Cons. Patron	Resident Sports	Mentored Gun Deer	Resident Junior Gun Deer First Time Buyer	Resident Gun Deer - First Time Buyer	Resident Gun Deer	Mentored Archery	Resident Archery	Resident Archery First Time Buyer	Junior Archery First Time Buyer	Resident Crossbow with First Time Buyer (added to report in 2017)
2019	24,902	50,852	24,356	22,127	10,156	35,028	60,518	967	52,591	48,707	13,944	5,012	11,070	400,050	953	111,119	5,818	1,913	8,408
2018	29,131	51,184	24,973	22,424	12,436	33,629	60,211	953	52,633	48,140	15,552	5,152	11,735	409,902	1,389	121,031	6,007	2,097	8,286
2017	29,961	52,288	24,956	23,282	12,972	39,067	64,394	910	51,889	44,567	15,081	6,030	11,649	425,704	1,251	132,595	6,830	2,568	8,897
2016	30,075	52,670	24,888	25,780	13,317	38,123	61,116	902	50,231	46,144	13,614	6,225	11,992	437,733	1,363	144,825	8,371	3,132	
2015	35,961	56,896	24,087	31,142	14,516	36,177	63,811	735	47,965	48,770	14,105	7,355	12,964	448,322	1,367	147,877	11,320	4,461	
2014	35,452	54,608	23,981	31,622	14,548	34,091	61,965	643	46,633	50,328	14,142	8,131	13,248	444,621	1,500	153,641	11,745	4,771	
2013	31,305	55,562	24,185	31,907	14,444	33,094	59,552	651	45,585	53,982	14,000	9,410	16,156	460,029	1,848	189,920	13,379	4,949	
2012	32,446	56,990	24,179	32,582	15,162	28,220	58,330	648	44,049	55,380	13,537	9,703	15,746	461,948	1,604	189,838	13,145	4,811	
2011	32,321	65,445	32,988	32,794	15,116		58,130	560	44,952	56,790	12,282			474,302	1,503	199,192			
2010	33,945	94,805	34,631	36,216	16,868				46,837	58,943	11,368			471,366	1,463	196,135			
2009	34,971	99,534	36,085	37,253	17,398				50,752	63,953	9,949			478,911	1,136	195,671			
2008	37,521	96,513	34,705	36,809	17,255				55,159	69,113				482,280		195,333			
2007	41,380	99,595	34,999	39,578	17,810				56,559	72,057				476,617		193,339			
2006	33,109	97,956	33,873	38,608	17,477				59,914	75,811				473,867		189,331			
2005	30,249	114,942	31,733	32,983	14,876				69,859	81,701				456,031		173,127			
2004	29,632	128,722	31,296	29,811	13,429				74,430	82,144				459,879		170,288			
2003	30,414	118,419	32,158	40,245	18,125				81,074	72,541				456,491		158,650			
2002	30,502	118,551	33,049	42,061	18,651				81,896	75,123				429,128		138,011			
2001	30,636	118,807	33,093	42,315	19,502				81,315	86,130				480,361		169,621			
2000	31,305	119,232	32,934	42,906	19,689				77,415	92,014				483,419		171,976			
1999	31,016	115,723	31,769	44,914	20,545				67,200	94,036				492,155		177,567			

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 *Includes # c

Historical License Sales by Type - Page 3 Data Run 4/02/2019 11:30 AM

Year	Resident Archery Upgrade	Resident Crossbow	Resident Jr Crossbow	Mentored Crossbow	Resident Crossbow Upgrade	Mentored Small Game	Resident Small Game	Resident Small Game First Time Buyer	Resident Junior Small Game First Time Buyer	Resident Senior Small Game First Time Buyer	Resident Elk	Resident Wolf	Resident Trapping	Resident Trapping First Time Buyer	Mentored Trapping	NR Cons. Patron	NR Sports	NR Gun Deer	NR Gun Deer First Time Buyer
2019	7,667	81,303	3,968	2,914	33,251	2,216	86,562	8,212	2,470	583	5	-	19,275	595	581	858	3,350	26,272	4,011
2018	5,603	72,103	3,288	2,597	35,460	2,319	87,888	8,043	2,595	558	5	-	19,161	607	39	1,039	3,394	26,203	3,826
2017	4,636	66,108	2,880	1,867	35,585	2,066	95,849	7,879	2,983	528	-	-	19,476	740	-	1,213	3,147	26,362	4,000
2016	2,166	55,267	2,012	1,599	35,655	2,102	103,552	9,266	3,669	636	-	-	19,706	730	-	1,147	3,022	26,006	3,742
2015	4,496	58,687	2,729	1,456	16,919	2,124	106,651	9,558	4,714	591	-	-	19,911	1,026	-	973	3,600	25,372	3,753
2014	4,517	43,792	1,511	921	17,768	2,199	107,242	10,201	5,130	567	-	1129	20,464	1,342	-	932	3,639	24,671	3,471
2013	-	-	-	-	-	2,229	106,582	10,451	5,314	626	-	1868	20,058	1,486	-	953	3,879	26,354	4,307
2012	-	-	-	-	-	2,344	109,072	10,270	5,311	609	-	887	18,648	1,118	-	935	3,772	25,939	3,812
2011	-	-	-	-	-	2,161	116,724	-	-	-	-	-	18,826	-	-	921	3,684	28,927	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	2,283	120,155	-	-	-	-	-	18,520	-	-	925	3,667	28,917	-
2009	-	-	-	-	-	2,091	120,090	-	-	-	-	-	18,779	-	-	1,005	3,825	30,403	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,306	-	-	-	-	-	19,820	-	-	937	3,847	31,876	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,076	-	-	-	-	-	20,314	-	-	957	3,748	32,237	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,423	-	-	-	-	-	20,547	-	-	866	3,400	31,753	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,103	-	-	-	-	-	21,317	-	-	551	2,451	31,876	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,290	-	-	-	-	-	22,190	-	-	392	4,502	33,465	-
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,907	-	-	-	-	-	26,806	-	-	38	313	34,912	-
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,112	-	-	-	-	-	26,008	-	-	38	277	32,894	-
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,005	-	-	-	-	-	21,971	-	-	25	279	40,764	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,946	-	-	-	-	-	20,713	-	-	28	232	41,604	-
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,871	-	-	-	-	-	18,941	-	-	21	131	36,224	-

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*Includes # c

Historical License Sales by Type - Page 4 Data Run 4/02/2019 11:30 AM

Year	NR Archery	NR Archery First Time Buyer	NR Archery Upgrade	NR Crossbow	NR Crossbow with First Time Buyer Archer (added to report in 2017)	NR Crossbow Upgrade	NR Small Game	NR Small Game First Time Buyer	NR 5-Day Small Game	NR Wolf	NR Trap (patron trap included starting in 2017)	NR Trap First Time Buyer	Mentored Fur-bearer	NR Fur-bearer	NR Furbearer First Time Buyer	Mentored Bonus Permit	Resident Bonus Permit	NR Bonus Permit	Early Goose Permit
2019	6,725	1,781	526	3,042	1,008	2,597	5,994	2,786	1,641	-	46	4	7	53	95	1,853	111,723	9,304	57,582
2018	7,043	1,739	369	2,453	833	2,444	5,862	2,591	1,631	-	70	8	3	60	98	2,528	125,485	10,540	56,022
2017	7,178	1,750	312	2,093	816	2,166	6,210	2,807	1,781	-	72	4	3	49	97	1,592	113,594	9,902	56,415
2016	7,376	1,828	124	1,512	-	1,962	6,075	2,662	1,895	-	11	12	6	49	108	1,196	88,975	7,015	57,412
2015	6,882	2,195	174	1,767	-	802	5,820	2,051	2,882	-	13	5	1	36	-	614	81,586	4,602	57,015
2014	6,662	2,171	146	1,250	-	699	5,710	1,920	2,666	10	16	5	3	50	76	670	72,262	4,040	59,018
2013	7,652	2,294	-	-	-	-	5,501	2,560	2,047	11	14	11	2	40	86	517	84,674	5,951	55,657
2012	7,365	2,113	-	-	-	-	5,320	2,562	2,126	6	9	10	2	57	78	902	134,885	10,161	53,968
2011	8,858	-	-	-	-	-	6,428	-	3,457	-	17	-	3	85	-	509	66,890	3,038	53,235
2010	8,654	-	-	-	-	-	6,587	-	3,485	-	11	-	3	76	-	2,329	118,493	6,698	56,284
2009	8,792	-	-	-	-	-	7,081	-	3,873	-	10	-	2	72	-	2,004	127,113	10,620	60,566
2008	8,913	-	-	-	-	-	7,137	-	3,938	-	5	-	-	55	-	-	38,774	2,056	63,903
2007	8,797	-	-	-	-	-	6,936	-	4,253	-	6	-	-	65	-	-	36,632	1,189	66,203
2006	8,286	-	-	-	-	-	6,324	-	3,885	-	5	-	-	47	-	-	72,964	4,279	68,150
2005	7,521	-	-	-	-	-	5,491	-	3,373	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	163,002	10,876	74,516
2004	7,482	-	-	-	-	-	6,434	-	3,876	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	124,077	8,736	76,293
2003	7,449	-	-	-	-	-	6,874	-	4,328	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	146,703	8,527	76,719
2002	6,691	-	-	-	-	-	6,662	-	4,226	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	176,777	9,975	75,573
2001	8,460	-	-	-	-	-	7,003	-	4,725	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	74,274
2000	8,581	-	-	-	-	-	7,828	-	5,595	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	69,714
1999	7,555	-	-	-	-	-	7,643	-	6,092	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	50,496

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*Includes # c

Historical License Sales by Type - Page 5 Data Run 4/02/2019 11:30 AM

Year	Exterior Goose Permit	Horicon Goose Permit	Resident Class B Bear License	Resident Class B Bear First Time Buyer License	Resident Class A Bear License (includes mentored)	NR Class B Bear License	NR Class B Bear First Time Buyer License	NR Class A Bear License	Mentored Fall Turkey License	Resident Fall Turkey License	Resident Fall Turkey First Time Buyer License	Mentored Fall Turkey Leftover Permit	Resident Fall Turkey Leftover Permit	Mentored Spring Turkey License	Resident Spring Turkey License	Resident Spring Turkey First Time Buyer License	Mentored Spring Turkey Leftover Permit	Resident Spring Turkey Leftover Permit	NR Fall Turkey License
2019	76,783				9,036			344	893	16,242	3,121	60	4,430	4,483	70,409	6,406	3,362	70,209	479
2018	71,555	2,461			10,002			349	969	16,515	3,288	48	3,290	4,802	71,334	6,887	3,466	67,177	436
2017	69,265	6,387			10,193			377	451	12,594	1,738	350	12,128	3,931	77,429	7,927	2,797	70,536	327
2016	74,620	6,740			9,460			331	460	13,283	1,763	326	11,590	4,242	79,538	8,185	2,963	74,415	349
2015	77,327	7,403	3,344	772	9,073	139	27	317	410	13,466	1,895	301	12,137	4,342	82,240	8,952	2,952	69,633	297
2014	78,056	8,030	6,689	1,913	9,070	236	134	294	410	13,278	1,860	195	7,756	4,169	80,734	8,722	2,700	68,397	334
2013	73,313		6,135	1,635	7,710	241	85	212	480	15,605	1,888	214	8,838	4,632	86,190	10,763	3,105	76,280	324
2012	69,656		7,066	1,924	8,306	259	132	238	340	17,238	2,120	340	16,163	4,299	94,067	2,059	2,670	60,867	328
2011	69,805		8,012		8,167	328		263	552	18,140		267	12,549	4,032	97,519		2,421	59,549	379
2010	72,026		9,512		8,326	349		208	601	20,496		304	11,812	3,534	101,869		2,173	59,939	480
2009	75,849		8,734		6,833	342		178	257	23,278		241	10,562		108,171			61,874	497
2008	78,150		7,442		4,427	309		106		26,273			10,976		100,540			50,717	538
2007	79,706		7,205		4,173	332		71		27,799			12,808		102,874			41,584	513
2006	80,633		7,296		4,029	330		102		26,353			11,562		98,239			38,806	475
2005	84,787		6,941		4,295	329		131		23,492					84,004				320
2004	88,073		7,526		4,374	323		105		24,306					82,817				328
2003	90,084		7,060		4,454	292		109		19,546					67,155				334
2002	89,187		7,163		4,810	319		134		16,558					65,303				265
2001	82,082		6,959		5,406	296		149		16,305					58,166				266
2000	84,685		8,162		6,465	391		133		15,998					53,472				249
1999	77,921		4,597		5,889	260		125		14,194					47,692				119

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*Includes # c

Historical License Sales by Type - Page 6 Data Run 4/02/2019 11:30 AM

Year	NR Fall Turkey First Time Buyer	NR Fall Turkey Leftover Permit	NR Spring Turkey License	NR Spring Turkey First Time Buyer	NR Spring Turkey Leftover Permit	Resident Wild Rice Harvester	Resident Wild Rice ID Card	Resident Ginseng Harvester	NR Ginseng Harvester	Inland Trout Stamp	Great Lakes Trout Stamp	Waterfowl Stamp	Mentored Pheasant Stamp	Pheasant Stamp	Mentored Turkey Stamp	Turkey Stamp	# Customers Donating to Elk Research	# Customers Donating to Aquatic Invasive Species
2019	386	201	3,596	1,151	3,993	582	431	668	41	144,484	124,611	50,068	465	32,063	4,812	90,939	3,249	18,966
2018	315	157	3,477	929	3,496	538	406	693	59	142,729	127,760	49,741	483	31,326	5,136	91,664	5,392	18,088
2017	188	517	3,505	897	3,420	574	386	846	44	143,392	132,168	52,591	367	32,118	4,150	95,447		13,975
2016	151	460	3,574	930	3,628	517	308	955	18	140,646	132,604	53,061	239	33,279	4,420	98,261		15,217
2015	189	477	3,512	1,010	3,368	854	291	1,415	31	147,022	133,111	58,225	398	35,036	4,504	101,851		n/a
2014	159	375	3,337	870	3,172	698	252	1,515	54	141,729	130,946	59,959	421	35,077	4,338	99,497		n/a
2013	158	407	3,462	1,035	3,304	761	248	1,138	32	141,967	131,638	59,077	446	35,198	4,829	107,858		20,473
2012	209	475	3,973	250	2,589	597	273	912	33	140,830	136,152	55,856	420	35,428	4,553	107,583		22,473
2011		289	4,600		2,529	743	219	997	35	137,731	125,761	54,211	398	34,569	4,263	108,324		13,013
2010		363	4,752		2,603	612	232	962	41	140,576	130,724	56,167	465	37,135	3,780	113,300		13,071
2009		324	4,626		2,463	915	297	984	29	146,803	132,211	57,836	409	40,096	257	119,987		914
2008		353	4,211		1,666	659	182	1,140	49	136,836	129,554	59,108		42,272		112,925		
2007		264	4,405		1,533	605	127	965	40	132,337	135,358	55,759		39,760		115,473		
2006		205	4,056		1,126	661	233	866	33	132,035	127,826	55,690		33,243		109,969		
2005			3,641			588	195	770	26	135,458	128,337	53,124		30,456		97,124		
2004			3,395			666	188	972	33	139,503	125,575	55,623		31,024		95,965		
2003			3,057			623	122	903	18	142,692	121,247	54,979		33,288		79,133		
2002			3,240			446	103	1,094	35	143,209	122,678	53,449		32,319		75,745		
2001			2,915							140,783	115,210	52,089		31,437		68,872		
2000			2,328							141,020	113,682	55,680		31,911		63,194		
1999			1,888							136,696	110,311	57,275		34,049		56,296		

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*Includes # c

Year	# Customers Donating to Fish & Wildlife	# Customers Donating to Venison Processing	# Customers Donating to Cherish Wisconsin
2019		669	73,163
2018		461	69,509
2017	60	281	41,358
2016	21	73	20,108
2015	n/a	n/a	27,448
2014	n/a	n/a	26,448
2013	840	1,767	5,211
2012	767	4,967	
2011	603	2,978	
2010	635	3,125	
2009	807	4,004	
2008	1,143	5,059	
2007	1,923	4,784	
2006	2,157	5,204	
2005	3,398	6,071	
2004	3,434	6,632	
2003	3,050	6,649	
2002	3,463	4,965	
2001			
2000			
1999			

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*Includes # c

Year	Fishing Licenses*	Fishing Stamps
2019	1,217,274	269,095
2018	1,245,795	270,489
2017	1,292,970	275,560
2016	1,311,955	273,250
2015	1,334,491	280,133
2014	1,316,918	272,675
2013	1,308,161	273,605
2012	1,312,214	276,982
2011	1,274,564	263,492
2010	1,273,437	271,300
2009	1,320,682	279,014
2008	1,273,608	266,390
2007	1,296,109	267,895
2006	1,271,931	259,861
2005	1,274,089	263,795
2004	1,283,480	265,078
2003	1,290,829	263,939
2002	1,294,511	265,887

Patron and Sports licenses are counted in the total fishing license count and the total deer licenses count

Year	Deer Resident	Deer NonResident	Total
2019	747,770	47,047	794,817
2018	759,912	46,530	806,442
2017	777,916	46,559	824,475
2016	782,508	44,633	827,141
2015	807,376	44,542	851,918
2014	794,984	42,796	837,780
2013	809,058	41,136	850,194
2012	809,761	43,936	853,697
2011	789,021	42,390	831,411
2010	786,112	42,163	828,275
2009	800,372	44,025	844,397
2008	801,885	45,573	847,458
2007	798,572	45,739	844,311
2006	798,923	44,304	843,227
2005	780,718	42,399	823,117
2004	786,751	45,841	832,592
2003	768,756	42,712	811,468
2002	724,158	39,900	764,058

Summary of Military and Veterans Privileges, submitted by DNR

[DNR Customer Service Representative Training Guide] Updated 06/05/2020							
Armed Forces Privileges							
Privileges	Documentation Requirements (at time of purchase/request)	WI Resident • Active Service Armed Forces * • Retained <u>OUTSIDE</u> of WI • On Furlough/Leave	WI Resident • Active Service Armed Forces * • Stationed <u>IN</u> WI • On Furlough/Leave	Non-Resident • Active Service Armed Forces * • WI Residents at time they entered <u>ACTIVE</u> service. • Stationed <u>OUTSIDE</u> of WI	Non-Resident • Active Service Armed Forces * • Stationed <u>IN</u> WI	WI Resident & Non-Resident WI National Guard or a Reserve Unit located <u>in Wisconsin</u> • Not called up to ACTIVE service	Reference
Licensing							
Exempt from Hunter Safety requirements	• Documents: Military ID <u>and</u> proof of completion of basic training. • Location: Any agent location/online.	All military member who completed basic training and can provide proof (Active/Non-Active/Veterans) Safety # = "BASIC" State = State customer completed Basic Training.					29.593(3)
Free Armed Forces Fishing/Small Game License • State issued stamps for licenses included	• Documents: Military ID <u>and</u> leave papers. • Location: Any agent location (in person).	YES	YES				29.194(2) and (3)
Deferral of AWARDED Approval: • Deferral: Applicant has 365 days from returning from active service to request deferred award. • Point Reinstatement: Applicant may choose to have preference point reinstated instead of deferral; requires applicant to apply once every 3 years to keep point standing. • Species: Bobcat, Fisher, Spring Turkey, Sharp-tailed grouse, Bear, Elk*, Wolf, Upriver Sturgeon Splearing. Elk* - Elk valid for deferral only. Elk applications don't utilize preference points.	• Documents: Active duty papers & written request to defer award or points reinstated. • Location: DNR Service Center (in person/wild). CSR will forward papers & request using the Military Deferrals assistance request.	Any US Armed Forces or National Guard member who is serving on active duty unable to exercise higher privileges as permitted by the permit/license due to his/her active duty. (Includes member of a Reserve Unit/Guard when serving on active duty for the US Armed Forces). • Residents & Non-Residents					29.183 Deferral of approvals 29.182 Elk hunting licenses
Acquire hunting, fishing, trapping licenses at Resident Rates Non-Residents: Are selected as non-resident in GoWild, but will select the NR Military license/approval options in the sales catalog for discount. Residents: Already receive resident rates.	• Documents: WI DL/ID (proof of residency) -- Resident: WI Military ID <u>and</u> . -- Non-resident: --State ID, Military ID <u>and</u> . --Attest to meeting qualifications or orders showing stationed in WI. • Location: Any agent location (in person); Resident = any agent location/online. (See NR Elk application below)						29.194(1)(b) Approvals for NR Armed Forces
NR Elk Application: Qualified Nonresident military members will need to contact the DNR to have an eligible to purchase application place on account.	• Documents: --State ID, Military ID <u>and</u> . --Attest to meeting qualifications <u>and</u> orders showing stationed in WI. • Location: DNR 1 st - any agent/online to purchase after. Military ID forwarded to CSR & verification of qualifications → CSR forwards in the Military Admin Post assistance request. (admin post eligible to purchase; may purchase at any agent/online after)	YES	YES	YES	Yes	Yes	29.182 Elk hunting licenses
Deer							
Harvesting Buck deer: Use the Gun Buck . Harvest authorization during any <u>firearm season</u> to take a buck with any legal weapon for that firearm season, <u>including antlerless-only seasons</u> .	n/a	YES		YES [MUST ALSO BE ON FURLOUGH/LEAVE TO QUALIFY] **Includes ACTIVATED National Guard/Reserve stationed <u>OUTSIDE</u> of WI on <u>Furlough/Leave</u> .			29.173
Harvesting Antlerless deer: Authority to use <u>ONE</u> Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless deer authorization that comes with their Gun deer license in ANY deer management unit statewide (including buck-only), but <u>must choose and adhere to the land-type specified on the authorization (public <u>or</u> private)</u> . May be filled using any legal weapon for the <u>SLN deer hunting seasons</u> with the gun deer license.	n/a	YES		YES [MUST ALSO BE ON FURLOUGH/LEAVE TO QUALIFY] **Includes ACTIVATED National Guard/Reserve stationed <u>OUTSIDE</u> of WI on <u>Furlough/Leave</u> .			29.173
Purchase unit-specific antlerless bonus authorizations, even if sold out. - (Excludes units with no availability original).	• Documents: Military ID <u>and</u> leave papers. • Location: DNR Service Center/agent. Customer/agent forwards papers to CSR → CSR forwards in the Military Admin Post assistance request. (admin post required- needs to be at an agent location to charge \$)	YES					29.177
[continued on next page]							

Privileges	Documentation Requirements (at time of purchase/request)	WI Resident • Active Service Armed Forces * • Stationed <u>OUTSIDE</u> of WI • On Furlough/Leave	WI Resident • Active Service Armed Forces * • Stationed <u>IN</u> WI • On Furlough/Leave	Non-Resident • Active Service Armed Forces * • WI Residents at time they entered <u>ACTIVE</u> service. • Stationed <u>OUTSIDE</u> of WI	Non-Resident • Active Service Armed Forces * • Stationed <u>IN</u> WI	WI Resident & Non-Resident WI National Guard or a Reserve Unit located <u>in Wisconsin</u> • Not called up to ACTIVE service	Reference
Turkey							
Turkey Harvest Authorizations: May obtain a turkey authorizations for any zone and time period , without the need to go through the normal application and drawing process. [Valid for turkey harvest authorizations awarded through the drawing only]	• Documents: Military ID <u>and</u> leave papers. • Location: Customer/agent forwards papers to CSR → CSR forwards in the Military Admin Post assistance request. (admin post aware; may purchase at any agent/online after admin post)	YES					29.164(3m)
Sturgeon Spearing							
Sturgeon Spearing License: May purchase a sturgeon spearing license after the Oct. 31 st Winnebago deadline, through the end of the open season for spearing sturgeon.	• Documents: Military ID <u>and</u> leave papers. • Location: Any agent location [in person]. Customer presents documents & attest to qualifications. [Select Armed Forces Lake Winnebago Sturgeon Spearing license/tag in catalog]	YES					29.569(3)
Bear							
Bear Permit Transfers: Active Duty Military and Purple Heart recipients are eligible for a one time bear permit transfer.	[see transfer application (form 9400-608) & next cell for details]	Activity duty (resident/non-resident) military - provides a copy of a common access card (CAC) or active duty orders showing dates of active service. Purple Heart Recipients - Provide the original or certified copy of their DD-214, DD-215, Official documents of separation, enlisted record brief to a DNR Service Center OR - have previously submitted required paperwork to a DNR Service Center and is marked in their customer record.					29.179(2m)
* ACTIVE SERVICE ARMED FORCES means full time employment as a member of the armed services and <u>does not include annual summer training by members of the National Guard or Reserves</u> . (ARMED FORCES MEANS U.S. Army, WACS, NAVY, WAVES, AIR FORCE, WAFFS, MARINE CORPS, WMS, COAST GUARD, SPARS, US MARITIME SERVICE - INCLUDING MERCHANT MARINE).							
** Active US Armed Forces members also includes any person who is a member of a unit incorporated into the Armed Forces, such as an activated National Guard/Reserve unit serving under the direction of a branch of the US Armed Forces. Non-activated Reserve/Guard members are not considered active duty.							

Purple Heart Recipient			
Residency	WI Resident & Non-Resident		
Privileges	Purple Heart Reduced License Cost	Purple Heart Spring Turkey Harvest Authorization	Awarded Bear permit transfer
Privileges Include:	Resident: Conservation Patron License Nonresident: Reduced rate Conservation Patron License - Or - other license types at resident rates • Eligible to submit an elk hunting application.	Eligible to purchase a spring turkey harvest authorization in any zone/time period, without being awarded a harvest authorization through the turkey drawing. Note: Not available if the Purple Heart medal recipient has already acquired a turkey harvest authorization awarded through the drawing.	Receive a one-time transfer of an awarded bear permit issued through the cumulative preference drawing.
Eligibility	Purple Heart medal recipients who exhibit proof they received a Purple Heart medal.		
Cost	Resident: Patron - \$10 Non-Resident: Patron - \$161 - OR - other licenses at resident rates	\$10, plus license/stamp cost	No cost for transfer; recipient pays license cost at time of purchase.
Time	Annual (license year)	Time period indicated on spring harvest authorization.	Once -time transfer in a lifetime
Photo ID	• Present photo ID to DNR Service Center (First Request). • Present photo ID to agent or purchase online (after first request)	• Present photo ID to DNR Service Center (First Request). • Present photo ID to agent or purchase online (after first request)	Application submitted by mail or DNR Service Center
Documents Required	Present 1 of the following to a DNR Service Center. Proof of having received a Purple Heart medal includes one of the following original documents: • DD-214 , the Department of Defense "Certificate of Release or Discharge From Active Duty" form issued to every serviceperson who has separated from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corp or Coast Guard • DD-215 , Department of Defense form used to make corrections or add omissions to the original DD-214 • DA-199 , official document of separation from military branch • DA Form 4037 , Officer Record Brief (ORB) or Enlisted Record Brief (ERB) - for those still in active service. <u>Residents</u> may present certified copies of their DD-214 or DD-215 from the National Archives and Records Administration, County Veterans Service Officers, Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, or County Clerk. <u>Non-residents</u> may present certified copies of their DD-214 or DD-215 from the National Archives and Records Administration, their state veterans agency, or County Clerk.		
Issued by	DNR Service Center (1st request); any license agent or online after		DNR Service Center

[DNR Customer Service Representative Training Guide] Updated 06/05/2020

Disabled Veterans				
Residency	WI Resident ONLY			
Privileges	Wisconsin Resident Disabled Veteran Spring Turkey Harvest Authorization	Wisconsin Resident Disabled Veteran Recreation Card	Wisconsin Resident Disabled Veteran Fishing License	Wisconsin Resident Disabled Veteran or Former POW Park Admission Card
Privileges Include:	<p>Eligible to purchase a Spring Turkey harvest authorization in any zone/time period, without being awarded a harvest authorization through the turkey drawing.</p> <p>Note: Not available if requestor has already acquired a turkey harvest authorization awarded through the drawing.</p>	Fishing, Small Game, Park admission and Trail pass	Fishing only	Park admission and Trail pass
Eligibility	Receiving disability compensation benefits due to a disability rating of 50% or greater for a service-connected disability <u>or</u> is individually unemployable.	Receiving disability compensation benefits due to a disability rating of at least 50% or greater for a service-related disability <u>or</u> is individually unemployable	Receiving disability compensation benefits due to a disability rating of at least 70% or greater for a service-related disability, is individually unemployable <u>or</u> is receiving non-service related VA pension benefits	At least 70% disabled , service related <u>or</u> former POW
Cost	\$10, plus license/stamp cost	\$7	\$3	Free
Time	Time period indicated on spring harvest authorization.	Annual (license year)	Annual (license year)	2 year or Lifetime
Photo ID	Present photo ID to agent	Present photo ID to agent	Present photo ID to agent	Present photo ID to County Veteran Service Officer (CVSO)
Documents Required	<p>Provide 1 of the following required documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • copy of decision/award letter presented to agent; OR • DNR-issued Wisconsin Resident Disabled Veteran or Former POW Park Admission Card; OR • DNR-issued Wisconsin Resident Disabled Veteran Recreation Card. 	<p>Provide 1 of the following required documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • copy of decision/award letter presented to agent; OR • DNR-issued Wisconsin Resident Disabled Veteran or Former POW Park Admission Card. 	<p>Provide 1 of the following required documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • copy of decision/award letter presented to agent; OR • DNR-issued Wisconsin Resident Disabled Veteran or Former POW Park Admission Card. 	<p>Provide all of the following required documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • copy of decision/award letter indicating at least 70% service-related disability, presented to County Veteran Service Officer; AND • copy of Dept. of Defense form 214 "Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty" presented to County Veteran Service Officer; AND • DNR Form 2500-123 signed by CVSO.
Issued by	License sales locations	License sales locations	License sales locations	DNR, Bureau of Parks and Recreation

[DNR Customer Service Representative Training Guide] Updated 06/05/2020

Returning Veterans		
Residency	WI Resident ONLY	
Privileges	DVA one-time free license	One-time fee waiver for an occupational or professional license
Privileges Include:	Applicant will <u>select one of the following</u> : • small game, archer, gun deer, or annual fishing license	Varity of professional/occupational licenses (list available on the web)
Eligibility	<p>Eligibility is based upon the requirements within 2013 Wisconsin Act 20 which defines a qualified veteran is a Wisconsin resident who is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A veteran, as defined in s. 45.01 (12) (a) to (f), who served in a war period • A member of a reserve component of the U.S. armed forces or of the national guard, as defined in 32 USC 101 (3), who has served in a war period* and who has served under honorable conditions for at least one year beginning on the member's date of enlistment in a reserve component of the U.S. armed forces or in the national guard. • A person who served in a war period who was discharged from a reserve component of the U.S. armed forces or from the national guard, as defined in 32 USC 101(3) if that discharge was an honorable discharge or a general discharge under honorable conditions. 	Veteran's eligibility related questions should be directed to the Veteran's Benefit Resource Center via web chat, email or phone 1-800-947-8387.
Cost	Free	Free
Time	one-time annual (license year)	one-time license waiver (time varies by license type)
Photo ID	<p>Present application request to WI Department of Veteran Affairs (WDVA) - acquire voucher code.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present photo ID to DNR Service Center 	Present application request to WI Department of Veteran Affairs (WDVA)
Documents Required	<p>Must first contact the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs (WDVA) to determine their eligibility for this program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible applicants will acquire a voucher code to present to a DNR Service Center. <p>(CSR submits request using the <i>Returning Vets (DVA) License</i> assistance request).</p>	<p>Must first contact the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs (WDVA) to determine their eligibility for this program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application forwarded to WDNR for processing.
Issued by	<p>Must first contact the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs (WDVA) to determine their eligibility for this program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voucher code presented to DNR Service Center. 	Must first contact the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs (WDVA) to determine their eligibility for this program.

[DNR Customer Service Representative Training Guide] Updated 06/05/2020

(UNCLASSIFIED)

INFORMATION PAPER

WIAR-G5
21 August 2020

SUBJECT: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs Legislative Recommendations to the Legislative Council Interim Research Report on Streamlining the Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing Licensure System

1. Purpose: To provide recommendations to the Legislative Council to streamline and simplify the types of licenses that are available to members of the military, specifically members of the Wisconsin National Guard.

2. Facts:

a. Since the early 1990s, the role of the National Guard has evolved from a strategic reserve to an operational reserve. The Wisconsin National Guard has deployed thousands of Soldiers and Airmen in support of both federal and state missions since September 2001. In the past year, the Wisconsin National Guard has experienced an unprecedented pace of support to state and local authorities, to include nearly 1,200 members deploying overseas, 1,800 members prepared to support the Democratic National Convention, and over 3,000 members supporting COVID-19 testing and electoral commission requests for assistance.

b. Chapter 29 of Wisconsin State Statutes, "Wild Animals and Plants", offers several benefits to members of the Armed Services to include residency approvals for members of the Armed Services stationed in the state or members of the reserves or National Guard (29.194(1)(a-c)).

c. 29.194(2) and (3) address the benefits of a \$0 Resident Armed Forces Fishing or Small Game hunting license. This subsection states the free licenses are available to members in "active service" on "furlough or leave".

(1) This language is problematic for traditional members of the Wisconsin National Guard who, despite being active drilling members in good standing and subject to state or federal recall, are legally defined as an 'inactive duty' status, and therefore are excluded from the benefit.

(2) Additionally, traditional members of the Wisconsin National Guard in good standing, but in an inactive status between training or other orders status, are not able to obtain furlough or leave paperwork as they are not in a duty status. They are therefore

unable to produce the documentation necessary to obtain a \$0 Resident Armed Forces license as described in 29.194(2) and (3).

(3) Finally, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources's Armed Forces Hunting Privileges webpage overview clarifies the definition of Armed Services to specifically exclude traditional Guard members: "Active service, means full time employment as a member of the armed services and **does not include annual summer training by members of the national guard or reserves**" (emphasis added). The verbiage "summer training" indicates a dismissive, outdated and obsolete understanding of the year-round readiness posture of the contemporary Wisconsin National Guard.

d. Whereas Wisconsin explicitly excludes its Citizen-Soldiers from hunting and fishing benefits, many states have developed programs that specifically include members of the state's National Guard to incentivize service and extend gratitude to the sacrifices Guard members make.

(1) The State of Minnesota offers military members first preference in those hunting licenses issued by lottery. Minnesota's definition of military membership is "a Minnesota resident who is currently serving, or has served at any time during the past 24 months, in active service as a member of the United States armed forces, including the National Guard or other military reserves".

(2) The State of Florida offers resident members of the Armed Services to include Florida National Guard a Military Gold Sportsman's License (roughly equivalent to the Wisconsin Conservation Patron) at 80% reduced cost compared to the standard Gold Sportsman's License. This streamlines and simplifies the various costs and deferrals offered to military members.

(3) Alaska, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Texas, and Washington are examples of states that offer free or reduced hunting, fishing, or state park access permits to their National Guard members.

3. Recommendations:

a. Amending the Armed Services definition in Chapter 29 language to ensure members of the Wisconsin National Guard in good standing at least achieve hunting and fishing privilege equity with federal active servicemembers streamlines and clarifies the licensure system pertaining to military membership.

(1) Consider adopting a reduced or \$0 cost Conservation Patron price for currently serving Wisconsin National Guard members in good standing. Assuming a third of the currently serving population Wisconsin National Guard use this opportunity would equate to 3,000 licenses.

(2) To verify a member of the Wisconsin National Guard is in good standing and eligible for the Resident Armed Services \$0 hunting or fishing license per 3(a) above, amend Chapter 29.194(2) and (3) to include a current Leave and Earnings statement (LES) and a valid military identification card as substantiating documentation presented when purchasing a license. This documentation serves in lieu of a leave or furlough form which traditional members of the Wisconsin National Guard are not entitled to while in an inactive status.

(3) Alternatively, many of the aforementioned states have implemented interdepartmental forms whereby an agency the equivalent of Wisconsin's Department of Military Affairs provides the equivalent of the Department of Natural Resources verification of a Guard member's good standing.

b. Consider incentives to reward resident military retirees to include retired members of the Wisconsin National Guard with reduced cost hunting or fishing licenses. Arkansas offers significantly reduced hunting and fishing licenses to residents who are 60 years or older and have a retired military identification card.

4. Conclusion. Amending the Armed Services definition in Chapter 29 and offering Guard-specific benefits to Wisconsin National Guard Soldiers and Airmen recognizes the unprecedented service and sacrifice of the 10,000 men and women of the Wisconsin National Guard who faithfully execute their federal and state missions. Additionally, these updates improve the state's ability to attract, retain and incentivize service in the Wisconsin National Guard.

LTC Matthew McDonald
608.242.3028

APPROVED BY:

(UNCLASSIFIED)



Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs

Tony Evers, Governor | Mary M. Kolar, Secretary

September 24, 2020

Attorney Rachel Letzing
Deputy Director, Wisconsin Legislative Council
One East Main Street, Suite 401
Madison, WI 53703
Delivered via: rachel.letzing@legis.wisconsin.gov

Re: Legislative Council Interim Research Report on Streamlining the Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing
Licensure System

Dear Deputy Director Letzing,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment regarding streamlining the application and approval process for certain recreational licenses where certain provisions exist to benefit veterans, e.g., reduced license fees and expanded availability of wildlife tags.

Generally, a veteran's federal active military service is recorded on Department of Defense Form DD214. Additionally, veterans who have been adjudicated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (USDVA) as disabled as a result of or related to their military service are awarded a service connected "disability rating" in percentage terms of 0% to 100%, in gradients of 10.

There are at a number of benefits administered by at least six other agencies of the State in recognition of an individual's past service in the military or based on one's USDVA disability rating. The eligibility for accessing the benefits is not uniform. Consistent eligibility standards would provide clarity to applicants and potentially aid in the administration of the many of the state's veterans benefits.

We hope this information is helpful. Department staff is available should there be questions or an interest in discussing or further developing any of the issues described above.

Sincerely,

Mary M. Kolar
Secretary

P.O. Box 7843 | Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7843
1-800-WIS-VETS | WisVets@dva.wisconsin.gov | WisVets.com



Tony Blattler, Chair
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Mondovi, WI 54755
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Dale Maas, Secretary
Brett Weir, member
Joe Weiss, member

September 5, 2020

To whom it may concern:

Each year, the Wisconsin Conservation Congress (WCC) receives citizen resolutions at the annual Spring Hearing and over the past two decades, we have seen an increase in the number of proposals related to hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses, that would benefit certain groups or individuals. In fact, many of the current specific license ideas have come through the WCC process. While these discounted licenses stem from good intentions, it has become apparent over time that we have created a complex and often confusing licensing system; to the point where many people don't understand which license they should be purchasing in order to legally participate in a specific activity. Complicated licensing systems can be a huge roadblock for those who are new to hunting, fishing and trapping and can become a recruiting issue when someone who may have an interest in participating, walks away because of the confusion over how to legally engage in the activity.

Former WCC Chair Larry Bonde has been talking with legislators about this issue for the past 5 years trying to find a legislative way to lessen the burden on the DNR licensing system and on Wisconsin's sportsmen and women. This in turn, would allow for a more streamlined approach that could better serve existing hunters, anglers and trappers; as well as those who may be new to the sport and wish to try it out. While the WCC has had some legislative support to halt any additional new licenses being written into

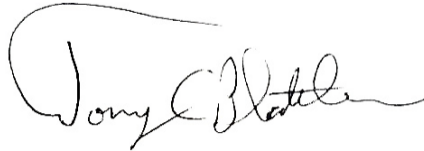
As established by Wisconsin State Statutes, the Wisconsin Conservation Congress is officially recognized as the only natural resources advisory body in the state where citizens elect delegates to represent their interests on natural resources issues on a local and statewide level to the Natural Resources Board and the Department of Natural Resources. Their mission is to represent the citizens of Wisconsin by working with the Natural Resources Board and the Department of Natural Resources to effectively manage Wisconsin's greatest asset, our abundant natural resources, for present and future generations to enjoy.

statute, we have not been able to find support for a complete review of the licensing system.

At present, the DNR sells over **55 different licenses for deer hunting alone**. This could easily be reduced to 10 or less. The same applies to small game hunting, trapping and fishing. Many of these special licenses for youth, veterans, beginner or mentored hunters, anglers and trappers are within one or two dollars of each other in price and could simply be combined into one reduced rate license. The "recruiter's license" could be completely removed from the system with little or no concerns. The intension of this license was to reward those who recruit new hunters with a reduced fee for one year, however the DNR spends time and money tracking the number of recruited hunters per mentor, but since its creation, few if any "recruiter licenses" ever being issued.

The WCC recommends some legislators work with DNR Section Chief for Licensing Kimberly Currie and the WCC to review our current plethora of licenses available to see what is being used, how it is being used and which licenses could be combined into one special license that may encompass many of the special groups that currently get a reduced rate or fee. There is a great opportunity here for the legislature to simplify the licensing system for hunting, fishing, and trapping, without the DNR losing revenue. The state can continue to acknowledge and support various groups or individuals with reduced price licenses while also significantly reducing the confusion for new and season users alike.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tony Blanton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping underline.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL



**WISCONSIN WATERFOWL
ASSOCIATION**

RESTORATION EDUCATION LEGISLATION

Wisconsin Waterfowl
Association

10 September 2020

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Executive Director

Keley Boettcher
Administrative Services

Rob Monette
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Todd Schultz

Patrick Smith

Peter Strenn

Rachel E. Letzing
Deputy Director, Wisconsin Legislative Council
One East Main Street, Suite 401
Madison, WI 53703

Subj: **Streamlining Licensure for Waterfowl Hunting in Wisconsin**

Ref: (a) Your email 11 August 2020

1. We seem to have missed your deadline but hope you will accept our belated input.
2. Several topics warrant your consideration for possible legislative initiatives to simplify obtaining hunting licenses:
 - a. The “new” DNR resident license website offers a goose hunting “GoWild tutorial”, but should also include a similar duck hunting tutorial for new waterfowlers.
 - b. Currently, there are 6 permissions/licenses/habitat fees associated with hunting waterfowl (ducks and geese) in the state of Wisconsin:
 - i. Small game license (required)
 - ii. Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp (required, for habitat conservation purposes)
 - iii. State Waterfowl Stamp (required, for habitat conservation purposes)
 - iv. HIP Survey (required)
 - v. Early Goose Season (optional, but required if hunting goose in the early season)
 - vi. Statewide Regular Goose Permit (optional, but required, if goose hunting)These currently require separate purchases/clicks on the GoWild site. Consider simplifying the number of selections needed to hunt a desired species. “I want to hunt ducks” leads you to a one-stop shop for all the required licensure.
 - c. Eliminate any unneeded “early season” license requirements and roll into a single license (if federally permissible) (early goose vs regular goose... similar to early and regular duck seasons)
 - d. Persons desiring to purchase additional waterfowl habitat stamps should not be prevented from easily doing so. This requires (I believe) a legislative fix.
 - e. Although this may be beyond your scope, habitat stamp fees should be pegged to an inflationary index, rather than requiring new legislation to address the erosion of purchasing power over time.
 - f. Patron licensing should be retained as an incentive to continue broad support across species for the dedicated sportsman or -woman.
 - g. Emails should be sent to enrollees as reminders of important permitting deadlines, and deadlines should be harmonized to the maximum extent possible.
 - h. Go Wild cards that substitute for some of one's licensing is great—credit card size, waterproof... but it doesn't have all licensure on it—meaning we may have to carry both card and paper licenses, and is not valid in border locations. Harmonizing this would be a step forward.
3. Thanks for the opportunity to comment—hope your timing allows consideration of these comments. Reach out with questions.

Bruce Ross

P.O. BOX 427 • WALES, WI • 53183-0427
PHONE: 262-968-1722 • WWW.WISDUCKS.ORG • WWAINFO@CENTURYTEL.NET



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Charles Weaver, Monroe, Training Co-

Tony Tyczynski, Sauk, Planning Chair

September 10, 2020

Thank you for the opportunity to make suggestions on the simplification of DNR privileges for Veterans and members of the Active and Reserve Components of the Armed Forces.

One of the simplest changes would be to make the disability level uniform for all privileges. We would suggest that a Veteran be eligible for all privileges if s/he is a recipient of the Purple Heart Medal. We would suggest that a Veteran with a 50% disability rating from the VA be eligible for all privileges except the reduced fee Conservation Patron License, to which Purple Heart recipients would remain eligible.

This would require a change to DNR Form 2500-123. The form would need to indicate a 50% award (replacing the indication of a 70% award) and it would need to add a block for verification of award of the Purple Heart. It would also require a change to the DNR-issued Wisconsin Resident Disabled Veteran or Former POW Park Admission Card to indicate "PURPLE HEART AWARD," for veterans who have received the Purple Heart.

As for currently serving members of the Armed Forces, whether Active Duty or members of one of the Reserve Components (except the Individual Ready Reserve):

RESIDENTS: There should be no need to show leave papers; a valid Wisconsin Driver License or Wisconsin Identification Card and current Armed Forces Identification Card (whether Active Duty or Reserve Component) should suffice to show that an individual is a member of the Armed Forces and eligible for current DNR privileges.

NON-RESIDENTS: There should be no need to show leave papers; members of the Reserve Components should not be required to be members of the Wisconsin National Guard or a Reserve Component Unit within Wisconsin; only actively drilling members of the National Guard or Ready Reserve (not Individual Ready Reserve) should be eligible; A valid Driver License, or ID Card, from the State of Residence and current Armed Forces Identification Card should suffice to prove eligibility.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to provide input on this matter.

Nathan M. Bond

Legislative Committee Chair

CVSO Association of Wisconsin

Wisconsin Veterans of Foreign Wars

Thank you for reaching out to the Wisconsin Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW). Our priority has always been to support veterans in any way possible. We have many programs that support and improve the lives of those that served our country in our military. Working with legislators on the federal and state level is the single most important duty we have as a VFW. Which is why we appreciate you taking the time to ask for input on streamlining the Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping system in regards to veterans.

There are many programs sponsored by private organizations that provide outings within Wisconsin. These outings serve many purposes but most focus on bringing veterans together and getting them outdoors. That is very therapeutic for these veterans and the bond that created on these trips is unbreakable. Wisconsin has the best hunting and fishing in the country and making it easier for veterans to access it would assist in the transition from military to civilian.

The Wisconsin VFW would support legislation that would decrease the cost of the Conservation Patron License for disabled veterans. We would also support legislation to consolidate the cumbersome selection of license types into one veteran license much like the reduced cost for the Conservation Patron License for Purple Heart Recipients.

The Wisconsin VFW thanks you again for reaching out for input on this topic. We look forward to being an active part of legislation in regards to veterans.

Jason Dean

Wisconsin VFW

Chairman, State Legislative Committee



Wisconsin Bowhunters Association

William Friede Complex • 17 E. Third Street
PO Box 240 Clintonville, WI 54929 • (715) 823-4670 Fax (715) 823-1385
office@WisconsinBowhunters.org • www.WisconsinBowhunters.org

Promote, Protect, Preserve

Rachel E. Letzing, Tom Koss,
Wisconsin Legislative Council

Sept. 30, 2020

Thanks for the opportunity to provide input. And thanks for efforts to simplify the hunting regulations. Years ago I was on a committee to accomplish the same thing; it's not an easy task.

Wisconsin Bowhunters Association, the nation's oldest and largest state bowhunting organization, with members in every county and legislative district in the state, would be concerned with any attempts to simplify regulations regarding the difference between crossbows and archery equipment. Some may feel based on their name that crossbows are similar to archery equipment and suggest that the seasons be combined, as was done in some other states - with the net result of reduced hunter participation and license sales. The reality is that crossbows have more in common with firearms than archery equipment, and there was considerable discussion and negotiation when the crossbow bill was drafted to ensure that the two would be licensed and regulated separately. Any change to that would be in bad faith to the original legislation. Also, at this Spring's virtual Spring Hearings, over 25,000 Wisconsin citizens voted to further expand the regulatory differences between them. As the vast difference in efficiency between the two weapons widens each year, the need to keep them separate becomes even more important.

Now that crossbows are common, one area that might be streamlined is with the "upgrade" licenses. They were originally offered because crossbows were relatively new at the time, and the thought was that as they became more popular some hunters may want to switch to them mid-season. The license cost is so low (\$3), the net revenue is nil (or less), so it might be time to eliminate them, as they do add a lot of complexity to the licensing and tagging process. There is also some statistical evidence that they were being misused to falsify the actual weapon involved. Because there is only one buck harvest authorization between the archery and crossbow licenses, a more simplified method would be to limit the purchase to one or the other, just as we limit one gun license / buck harvest authorization per hunter.

Wisconsin Bowhunters Association would be happy to provide a formal letter in PDF format for inclusion in the official report, and take part in further discussions on the subject.

Sincerely,

Mike Brust

President,
Wisconsin Bowhunters Association

“WBH is a non-profit state association formed for the purpose of promoting the sport of hunting with the bow and arrow; and to promote to that end, the education and to cultivate the social relationship, good sportsmanship and good fellowship of and among its members.”



Comments regarding Hunting, Trapping, Fishing Licensure System in Wisconsin

September 8, 2020

Ms. Rachel Letzing
Deputy Director, Wisconsin Legislative Council
One East Main St., Suite 401
Madison, WI 53703

Dear Ms. Letzing:

Wisconsin Trout Unlimited and its members value the recreational opportunities provided by our State's woods and waters. Our organization is generally supportive of efforts to streamline the regulation process to the benefit of users so long as it does not harm wildlife and fisheries management. In recent years we've appeared before the State Legislature in support of efforts to reduce the cost of first time buyer, teenager, senior, veterans, and disabled anglers fishing licenses. These efforts make it easier for people of all abilities to recreate in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Trout Unlimited is a proponent of the current stamp system and the segregated accounts into which funds are deposited, specifically the Inland Trout Stamp and the Great Lakes Salmon / Trout Stamp. Trout and Salmon anglers are the direct beneficiaries of the work being funded by these stamps as our cold water fisheries have been greatly improved since the introduction of the Stamps. We recommend the Legislature consider an increase in the cost of these Stamps to keep pace with inflation and our neighboring States in the Upper Midwest.

Investments in Wildlife and Fisheries management are fueling the thriving outdoor recreation and tourism economies in Wisconsin. Studies show that trout angling in the Driftless Area (Southwest Wisconsin, and parts of Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois) generates 1.6 billion dollars of annual economic impact for the region (Source: 2017 TU Driftless Area Economic Study). We respectfully ask the Legislature to consider the economic impacts of hunting, trapping, and fishing in Wisconsin when proposing future changes to our licensure system.

Thank you for allowing our organization to provide input in regards to this important matter. Wisconsin Trout Unlimited looks forward to working with the Legislature to continue strengthening Wisconsin's sporting heritage.

Mike Kuhr
Wisconsin Trout Unlimited
State Council Chair
mikek.trout@yahoo.com
(414) 588-4281

The Wisconsin Council of Trout Unlimited ("WITU") is a 501(c) 3 non-profit organization which consists of approximately 5,700 volunteer members in 21 chapters in Wisconsin working to ensure that future generations have access to cold, clean, fishable water.
In a typical year, WITU and its Chapters report over 50,000 volunteer hours working towards our mission.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Report to Joint Committee on Finance, Revenue Options for Wisconsin Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Management (December 30, 2016), submitted by DNR

STATE OF WISCONSIN

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Alberta Darling

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JOINT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

MEMORANDUM

To: Members
Joint Committee on Finance

From: Senator Alberta Darling
Representative John Nygren

Date: January 3, 2017

Re: DNR Report to JFC

Attached is a report on Revenue Options for Wisconsin Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Management from the Department of Natural Resources, pursuant to Section 9132(1v) of Wisconsin Act 55.

This report is being provided for your information only. No action by the Committee is required. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions.

Attachments

AD:JN:jm

JAN 03 2017
St. Finance

Revenue Options for Wisconsin Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Management

December 30, 2016

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

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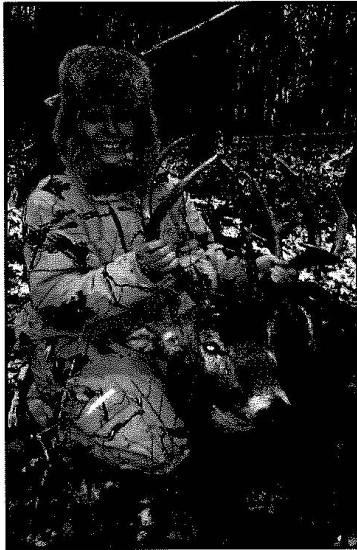
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About This Report

In the last biennial budget, 2015 Act 55, the Wisconsin Legislature directed DNR to develop a report on the Fish & Wildlife Account. The specific language in the biennial budget reads:

“REPORT ON FUNDING OF FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES. The department of natural resources shall prepare a report on a plan to address the insufficiency of revenue from hunting and fishing approval fees to cover the cost of activities of the department that relate to fish and wildlife management. The department shall prepare this report in consultation with stakeholders, including hunters, anglers, trappers, and conservationists. The report shall include recommendations for program reductions and hunting and fishing approval fee increases necessary to ensure that the revenue from hunting and fishing approval fees is sufficient to cover the cost of fish and wildlife management activities. Before January 1, 2017, the department of natural resources shall submit the report to the joint committee on finance.”

Executive Summary: Revenue options for fish, wildlife and habitat management



Hunters contribute \$2.5 billion annually to Wisconsin's economy.

For more than a century, hunters, anglers and trappers have paid for the fish and wildlife management that has created world-class hunting, fishing and trapping in Wisconsin.

Our **top ranking in the Boone and Crocket and Pope and Young** record books for trophy whitetail bucks, top-tier turkey and black bear hunting, **world-record** musky, brown trout and bass fishing, and our globally **unique lake sturgeon spear fishing opportunities** are just a few reasons why hunting and fishing are so popular and such big business in Wisconsin.

Residents **hunt at nearly three times the national rate and fish at twice the national rate**. Wisconsin is second nationally in nonresident hunters and third in nonresident anglers. These hunters and anglers **spend \$4 billion in Wisconsin annually, support 56,000 jobs and generate \$375 million in local and state revenue**.

Ninety percent of fish and wildlife management funding relies on hunters, anglers and trappers. Their investment of money, time and labor benefit all those who enjoy Wisconsin's outdoors. Healthy fish and wildlife and habitats provide the foundation for our \$19.3 billion tourism economy, our image and our quality of life.

At a conservation crossroads with tough choices ahead

It took a great deal of effort and funding to get to this level of accomplishment, including bringing back wild turkey, elk, fisher and lake sturgeon. However, state revenue to maintain these and other fish and wildlife populations and their habitats is decreasing. Hunting license sales are declining, license fees remain at levels set a decade or more ago and inflation, combined with the increased cost of doing business are decreasing buying power. Significant discounts for some licenses are also having an impact. These same factors are affecting states across the nation and 17 have already addressed their funding gaps, in part, by increasing fees, including neighboring Minnesota and Michigan.

In Wisconsin, these trends have resulted in annual gaps of \$4 million to \$6 million between authorized expenditures and revenue collected. To avoid overspending, DNR has reduced habitat management, warden patrols, invasive species control, fish stocking and other activities by \$20 million over the past five years, mostly by keeping vacant positions unfilled. The DNR also has undertaken a major effort to prioritize workload and align functions to be as efficient with funding and staff as possible to accomplish the workload with existing resources.

Stakeholder groups have asked DNR to increase license and stamp fees to generate more revenue to maintain their quality of hunting, fishing and trapping and the Legislature has instructed DNR to develop a report to address the gap.

Legislators face tough choices:

- **Maintain the funding status quo, with the result of limiting the level of fish and wildlife management and the quality of recreation opportunities for hunters, anglers and trappers DNR can provide; or**
- **Increase revenue in order to restore fish and wildlife management to authorized levels and respond to hunter, angler and trapper expectations to manage more acres and provide more opportunities.**

Revenue Options for Legislative Consideration

Short-term recommendations

Funding options that rely on hunters, anglers and trappers can increase revenue and close the annual gap between revenue and authorized spending. Key stakeholder groups have asked the state to increase license and stamp fees, most of which were last increased a decade ago and some 20 years ago, to generate revenue for fish and wildlife management. Some of these recommendations can be implemented immediately while others require more time. Many can work together to raise sufficient revenue.

Option A: Increase fees

- **Increase fees and link to the Consumer Price Index.** Establish a process whereby license fees shall be subject to a possible cost adjustment every two years to keep pace with inflation. Following the example of other states, this process could be initiated by the department and subject to approval by the Natural Resources Board and the Joint Finance Committee. This process may result in \$10 million to \$12 million in additional revenue after the first adjustment and provide additional revenue over time.
- **Enact a one-time license fee increase.** A one-time increase based on inflation may result in \$10 million to \$12 million of additional revenue. Alternatively, increases could occur on a select number of underpriced license types based on a comparison to surrounding states' license fees. This may result in \$4 million to \$12 million in additional revenue depending on selected licenses and fee changes. Examples include a \$4 increase to the resident gun deer license, which may contribute \$1.5 million and a \$3 increase to the resident annual fishing license, which may contribute \$1.4 million.
- **Simplify discount licenses by establishing prices in relation to standard licenses.** The discounts for groups of licenses would be uniform across all licenses in that group and tied to the price of a standard license. Groups could include Junior, Senior, Spousal Fishing and Combination licenses (Sports and Conservation Patron Licenses). For example, all junior licenses (12 to 17 years old) could be 20 percent off a standard license price. This would result in a simpler fee structure and a more consistent price structure for the public. Depending on established discounts, some over-discounted licenses may increase in cost while under discounted licenses may decrease. Discounts ranging from 10% to 50% on the above groups may result in \$300,000 to \$1 million in increased annual revenue.
- **Eliminate or reduce first-time buyer licenses.** In an effort to increase participation in outdoor activities, the first-time buyer license was created to provide an opportunity to purchase a license at a significantly reduced rate. Recent analysis shows that 80 percent of first-time buyers were unaware of this incentive when purchasing hunting, fishing or trapping license. Eliminating first-time buyer licenses could result in \$2.7 million of additional revenue annually. Alternatively, eliminating only nonresident first-time buyer licenses could increase revenue by \$1.4 million annually.

Option B: New and flexible license packaging options

Conservation Patron and Sports License sales have each dropped more than 40 percent since the late 1990s and early 2000s, and DNR research suggests hunters are narrowing the types of hunting they do. New combinations of licenses and new licensing options may better respond to today's customers. Ideas to be evaluated would include a la carte license packages in which customers choose the package and receive a discount over full price; multi-year licenses, early bird discounts and more license options recommended by the Sporting Heritage Council. Evaluating these options would require lawmakers to authorize additional licensing flexibility.

Option C: Customer engagement and loyalty programs

In any given year, 28 percent of hunters and 40 percent of anglers in Wisconsin's population of hunters and anglers do not purchase a license, consistent with national rates. Reducing these turnover rates can increase state revenue and leverage more federal funds. Maximizing the potential will require adequate time to conduct the needed customer analysis and develop targeted marketing strategies to reactivate lapsed participants, improve customer satisfaction and assure that license buying processes are customer friendly. As well, it will require increased licensing flexibility to meet customer needs. Customer loyalty pricing, auto-renewals and license options recommended by the Sporting Heritage Council are all retention strategies DNR would like to evaluate, but would require lawmakers to authorize additional licensing flexibility.

Option D: Individual access fee for state wildlife, fishery and state natural areas

Charging admission to 600 DNR-owned state natural, fishery and wildlife areas would require a contribution from all users, including wildlife watchers, hikers and other users who benefit from these lands but do not now contribute financially. Directing the money to habitat management would increase quality public hunting grounds, producing more game and potentially easing crowding on public lands. Access to these lands would be included with the purchase of a hunting, fishing or trapping license.

Option E. Non-motorized watercraft registration fee

Requiring mandatory registration of non-motorized boats including kayaks, canoes and paddleboards can help pay for the boating facilities, enforcement and accident response this user group benefits from, freeing up Fish and Wildlife Account funds for other needs. Minnesota requires a 3-year registration fee of \$10.50 for canoes, kayaks, sailboards, paddleboats and paddleboards. Wisconsin owners now voluntarily register more than 18,000 non-motorized watercraft and pay an \$11 fee, indicating support among this user group for helping pay their fair share. Wisconsin DNR recreation safety officials estimate that 335,000 non-motorized boats use Wisconsin waterways each year.

Option F. Gift cards and E-License gift certificates

There is currently no opportunity for someone to provide family or friends a hunting, fishing or trapping license, permit, or fee as a gift. Making gift cards available for purchase and creating an online gift certificate could help increase license sales and revenue and respond to customer interest. Michigan and Kentucky are among the states that have such gifting opportunities. Michigan, for example, sells such online gift certificates in denominations of \$20, \$50, or \$100; the gift certificates are delivered electronically with a receipt and may be printed or emailed to recipient(s) and stored on smartphones.

Long-term considerations

Due to demographic, cultural and land use changes driving an accelerating loss of hunting license revenue, options that continue to rely on hunters, anglers and trappers are not long-term fixes. Identifying and servicing the needs of a more diverse and urban society may hold the key to funding fish and wildlife conservation. Separate scientific household surveys in Wisconsin in 2016 indicate a majority of the public supports having everybody paying something for fish and wildlife management but such options are beyond the scope of lawmakers' instructions for this report.

Ongoing and Potential Reductions

To close the funding gap in past years, DNR has primarily kept vacant positions unfilled, resulting in less habitat, population and property management. To make sure DNR is focused on the highest priority work and is working as efficiently as possible, the department has launched a strategic alignment. This effort will allow DNR to provide habitat management and species management at current levels. However, even with this effort the department will need to continue reductions made over the past five years and evaluate more reductions if no new revenue is generated. Ongoing and potential reductions include:

- Fewer warden patrols
- Fewer miles of stream bank easements acquired
- Less habitat management, producing less wildlife
- Significant reduction in the stocking of larger walleye
- Fewer fish surveys, providing less accurate information to sustainably manage complex fisheries
- 2,000 acres of wetland impoundments left unmanaged
- 50 percent reduction in pheasant stocking
- Less collaboration with conservation groups on habitat development
- Reduction in stocking of coldwater and warmwater fish species
- Reduction in trout habitat improvement work
- Enrollment capped in the Deer Management Assistance Program

Potential Impacts to Tourism, Economic Growth, Recreation

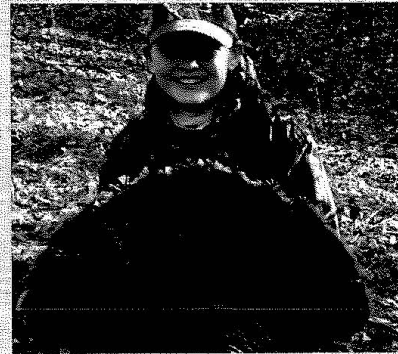
DNR fish and wildlife management programs, in collaboration with partners, directly provide or enhance outdoor recreation critical to our tourism economy and economic development.

- In 2015, tourism in Wisconsin generated a \$19.3 billion economic impact, supported 190,717 jobs and generated \$1.5 billion in state and local revenues, saving Wisconsin taxpayers \$640 per household. See Appendix A for County Tourism Stats.
- Wisconsinites participate in outdoor recreation at twice the national rate or more for fishing, hunting, hiking and other activities. Such recreational amenities are important for attracting young people to live in Wisconsin, a key need identified for job creation and economic growth.

RECREATION BY THE NUMBERS

With adequate funding Wisconsin can maintain its status as a world-class outdoor destination!

- ❖ #1 in annual revenue from hunting - ~\$2.5 billion or \$2,833 per average hunter
- ❖ #1 in Boone and Crockett trophy whitetail entries (2005 – 2010)
- ❖ #1 in black bear harvest
- ❖ #2 in total number of hunters
- ❖ #3 in turkey hunters, top 5 for harvest
- ❖ #3 in number of trappers
- ❖ #6 for Canada goose, #7 for duck harvest



- ❖ Residents fish at twice the U.S. rate
- ❖ #3 in visiting anglers, spending upwards of \$445 million annually in Wisconsin.
- ❖ Leader in world record musky caught; reigning world record brown trout
- ❖ Top 10 bass and walleye state
- ❖ World's largest lake sturgeon population and unique spear fishing opportunities
- ❖ 13,000 miles of classified trout streams
- ❖ 15,081 inland lakes, 2 Great Lakes, the Mississippi River, 44,000 stream miles

Sources: 2011 National Survey of Hunting, Fishing and Wildlife-Associated Recreation; The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies; QDMA 2016 Harvest Report; National Wild Turkey Federation; In-Fisherman magazine.

- The No. 1 reason visitors travel to and within Wisconsin is “to enjoy outdoor activities.” They cite beautiful fall colors, excellent fishing, beautiful scenery and nature as Wisconsin’s top strengths compared to key competing states.
- Wisconsin gets its highest rankings in key business climate surveys in the “quality of life” category, of which outdoor recreation is a major component.
- Proactive conservation addressing threats to fish and wildlife well before species become endangered translates into reduced regulations for business and lower recovery costs for species. In turn, this cost efficient approach helps safeguard the economy and ensure sustainable fish and wildlife.
- Further reductions in fish and wildlife management in Wisconsin, coupled with investments made by surrounding states, put our competitive advantage and differentiation at risk.

What other states are doing

Wisconsin relies heavily on hunters, anglers and trappers to fund fish and wildlife management. Some states facing the same revenue challenges from declining hunting license revenue are taking some proactive approaches to address this problem. For example, Michigan has recently restructured and increased hunting and fishing license fees to invest more in outdoor recreation. Minnesota has increased its fees as well and has been able to supplement its base fish and wildlife management budget through revenue generated by a nominal sales tax for conservation and dedicated proceeds from the state lottery. The list of actions, and examples of states taking those actions, follows.

- Increased license fees (At least 17 states since 2013, including MN, MI, MT)
- Voter-approved nominal sales tax to pay for fish and wildlife management (MO, MN, AR)
- Lottery proceeds directed to fish and wildlife management (MN, CO, NE, OR)
- Entry fee required to access state-owned recreational lands (MI, TX)
- Linked the cost of hunting and fishing license fees to the annual inflation rate (FL, AL, MT)
- Restructured licensing and/or reducing discounted licenses (MI, MT, NH)
- Increased revenue through hunter and angler retention efforts (GA, PA)
- Reallocated other tax revenues including document recording fees on the transfer of real estate (TX, VA)
- Voluntary measures like an optional walleye stamp (MN)

SECTION 1: Introduction

Hunters in 1897, and anglers in 1915, started paying for licenses (\$1 each for residents) to provide the first funding for conservation in Wisconsin. Since those early days, the investments made by hunters, anglers and trappers have served Wisconsin well by creating some of the best hunting and fishing in the world and supporting broad public benefits including our \$19.3 billion tourism economy, healthy wildlife and habitats, clean air and water and a range of outdoor recreation opportunities. The importance of hunting, trapping and fishing was evident in April 2003 when 82.1 percent of voters approved amending the Wisconsin Constitution to ensure the right to fish, hunt, trap and take game.¹

However, state revenue to maintain these and other fish and wildlife populations and their habitats is decreasing. Hunting license sales are declining, license fees remain at levels set a decade or more ago and inflation combined with the increased cost of doing business, are decreasing buying power. Significant discounts for some licenses are also having an impact. Despite recruitment efforts, fewer people are buying hunting licenses each year. This decrease in participation is expected to continue as Wisconsin becomes older, more urban and more racially and ethnically diverse, because these segments of the population hunt at much lower rates.²

At the same time, growing numbers of people are enjoying other outdoor recreation activities that rely on, or are enhanced by state fish and wildlife management, but do not pay for that management through a fee or permit.³ These factors have resulted in an annual gap of \$4 million to \$6 million between authorized expenditures and revenue collected from a system that relies almost exclusively on hunters, anglers and trappers to pay for the fish, wildlife and habitat management that broadly benefits Wisconsin residents.

In 2015, the Legislature recognized the funding challenge and the importance of outdoor recreation to Wisconsin's future. Lawmakers directed DNR to "prepare a report on a plan to address the insufficiency of revenues from hunting and fishing approval fees to cover the cost of activities that relate to fish and wildlife management."⁴

To respond to this legislative directive, DNR created a team with representatives from programs primarily funded through the Fish and Wildlife Account and asked staff to:

- Gather social and economic information about license fees, structures and other funding mechanisms among Midwestern states;
- Review what the scientific literature shows are the effects of increasing fees on participation;
- Synthesize research in Wisconsin and elsewhere about current and future participation trends;
- Conduct a scientific mail survey of 2,000 Wisconsin households to gather residents' opinions about revenue options to support fish and wildlife management in the state; and
- Develop options and recommendations for consideration by the legislature.

SECTION 2: Recommended Revenue Options for Legislative Consideration

Lawmakers' charge for this report was that DNR "shall include recommendations for program reductions and hunting and fishing approval fee increases necessary to ensure that the revenue from hunting and fishing approval fees is sufficient to cover the cost of fish and wildlife management activities."

We identify fee increase options to generate more revenue to sustain our world-class hunting, fishing and trapping, as at least 17 states have done since 2013. These increases are in line with what neighboring states have done. Other options seek to meet customer needs in a changing market, while others look to simplify license pricing.

We also provide some options for broadening the users and beneficiaries who pay for fish and wildlife management. State and national research shows that due to demographic, cultural and land use changes driving an accelerating loss of license revenue, options that continue to rely on hunters, anglers and trappers may not be long-term fixes. Identifying and servicing the needs of a more diverse and urban society may hold the key to funding fish and wildlife conservation. Separate scientific household surveys in Wisconsin in 2016 indicate a majority of the public supports having everybody paying something for fish and wildlife management.

A. Increase fishing and hunting fees

Fee change options - See Appendix D for tables illustrating these options.

1. **Raise fees and link to the Consumer Price Index.** Establish a process whereby license fees shall be subject to a possible cost adjustment every two years up to the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers in the Midwest (CPI-U) since the licenses were last adjusted. Following the example of other states, this process could be initiated by the department and subject to approval by the Natural Resources Board. If approved, the recommendation could then require approval by the Joint Finance Committee. This would provide the flexibility to not raise fees when appropriate. For example, Wisconsin's bear hunting licenses are above the average of Midwest states and may not be good candidates for an increase. This option may result in \$10 million to \$12 million in additional revenue after the first adjustment and provide additional revenue over time.
2. **Enact a one-time license fee increase.** A one-time fee based on the CPI-U may result in \$10 million to \$12 million of additional revenue. Alternatively, increases could occur on a selection of underpriced license types based on the CPI-U and/or a comparison to surrounding states' license fees. This may result in \$4 million to \$12 million in additional revenue depending on selected licenses and increases. A \$4 increase to the resident gun deer licenses may contribute \$1.5 million annually and a \$3 increase to the resident annual fishing license may contribute \$1.4 million annually.
3. **Simplify discount licenses by establishing prices in relation to standard licenses.** Discounts now vary widely among licenses in the same group, i.e. junior licenses, senior licenses, military licenses, such that a 17-year-old hunter qualifies for a 17-percent discount on a gun-deer license and a 65 percent discount on his fishing license. Making discounts uniform and setting them in relation to standard license prices can raise more revenue, simplify the structure and increase the consistency of pricing. Licenses groups could include Junior, Senior, Spousal Fishing and Combination licenses (Sports and Conservation Patron Licenses). For example, all junior licenses (12-17 years old) could be 20 percent off a standard license. Depending on established discounts, some over-discounted licenses may increase in cost while under discounted licenses may decrease. Standardizing discounts ranging from 10 percent to 50 percent on the above groups may result in \$300,000 to \$1,000,000 in increased annual revenue.
4. **Eliminate or reduce first-time buyer licenses.** In an effort to increase participation in outdoor activities, the first-time buyer license was created to provide an opportunity to purchase a license at a significantly

reduced rate. Recent analysis shows that 80 percent of first-time buyers are unaware of this incentive when purchasing a license. Of the 20 percent that are aware of this incentive, it may not be the deciding factor in hunting, fishing or trapping for the first time. Eliminating first-time buyer licenses may result in increased annual revenue of \$1.42 million from resident licenses and \$860,000 from nonresident. Alternatively, if first-time buyer licenses were adjusted to a 10 percent to 20 percent discount annual revenue could increase by \$1.42 to \$1.68 million for resident licenses and \$860,000 to \$1.16 million for nonresident licenses.

Background:

Many of Wisconsin's hunting, fishing and trapping license fees were set more than a decade ago with some dating back to 1991. Since these fees were set, inflation has caused the value of the revenue from license fees to decrease. For example, the price of a deer license was set at \$24 in 2005. From 2005 to 2015 the buying power of a dollar decreased to \$0.84 meaning a \$24 license in 2005 has a value of \$20.17 in 2015. Over this 10-year period, the difference caused by inflation equals more than \$24 million in 2015 for gun-deer licenses.

Comparison to other states' fees

Many popular Wisconsin hunting and fishing license fees are underpriced compared to surrounding states offering similar opportunities. For example, Wisconsin's \$24 resident gun-deer license is \$13.90 (37 percent) below the average of Midwest states. The nonresident gun-deer license of \$160 is \$80.65 (34 percent) below the average of Midwest states. With few exceptions, Wisconsin's fees are comparable or underpriced compared to surrounding Midwest states.

Discounts vary widely among and between groups, and impact revenue

Wisconsin has many licenses that can be classified as discount licenses such as a senior fishing license or a junior deer license. The prices of these licenses are not directly related to their full-price counterparts, an annual fishing license and deer license in the examples above. As a result, some license prices have changed over time while their discounted counterparts remained unchanged. For example, the resident annual fishing license was increased in 2004 and 2005 while the senior fishing license was not. As a result, the senior license changed from a 50 percent discount in 2003 to 59 percent in 2004 and 65 percent starting in 2005.

Another discount, which began in 2012, is the first-time buyer licenses. These discounts are offered to both residents and nonresidents for a number of licenses including deer, annual fishing, turkey and trapping licenses. Residents receive a \$5 license and nonresidents receive about a 50 percent discount. DNR has begun evaluating the impacts of the first-time buyer program and preliminary results suggest that 80 percent of first-time buyers are unaware of the discount before they make their purchase, similar to results from a 2012 DNR study. As well, a review of Wisconsin's resident first-time buyer fishing licenses from 2012 to 2014 indicates that only about 27 percent of first-time buyers bought an annual license the year following the purchase of their first license; that figure is 22 percent two years after the initial purchase, and 19 percent after 3 years.

Effect of raising rates on sales volume

A 2016 DNR literature review of studies on how fee increases affect license sales shows that increases in prices for hunting and fishing licenses generally led to net revenue gains despite decreased demand. The magnitude and duration of the resulting declines in license sales depends on both the initial cost of the license and the magnitude of the price change. One can expect the greatest decrease in license sales volume in the first two to four years after a fee increase. Sales then typically rebound to previous levels as the price people have in their mind adjusts to the new price. The review also found that increasing the price for combination package licenses like the Conservation Patron License, which

provides an array of hunting and fishing privileges decreased sales much more substantially, as did increasing nonresident licenses. Demand for resident licenses has often been found to be unresponsive to price as hunting and fishing in-state typically remains cheaper than the alternative of pursuing the same activity in a neighboring state.

Angler and hunter support for fee increases

Wisconsin hunters and anglers have been generally supportive of increasing fees. The Conservation Congress has placed 23 questions regarding options for increasing revenue to the Fish & Wildlife Account on the Spring Hearings Questionnaire from 2011-2016. Participants have generally supported license fee increases, passing 5 of 6 questions that specifically asked about fee increases during the six-year study period, including 62 percent of voters supporting the most recent (2016) proposal to increase hunting, fishing, and trapping fees. In a 2016 DNR scientific mail survey of 2,000 adults, 55 percent of those identifying as anglers supported increases; support was lower among those respondents identifying as hunters.

B. New and flexible license packaging

Sales of Conservation Patron and Sports Licenses have each dropped more than 40 percent since the late 1990s and early 2000s. DNR researchers hypothesize hunters are narrowing the types of hunting they do and no longer see value in buying a license package with many privileges they do not use. New combinations of licenses and new licensing options may better respond to the hunters of today. Ideas to be evaluated would include a la carte license packages in which customers choose the package and receive a discount over full price; multi-year licenses, early bird discounts, and more ideas from the Sporting Heritage Council. Evaluating these options would require lawmakers to authorize additional licensing flexibility.

Ideas to be evaluated include:

- Early bird discounts of 5 percent;
- Fifth consecutive license purchase is \$2 (amount required for license holder to be counted for SFR and PR grant formulas);
- A la carte license packages in which customers choose the package and receive a discount over full price;
- Multi-year licenses;
- Badger for Life privileges recommended by the Sporting Heritage Council would enable anyone who at one time was a resident of Wisconsin and bought a resident license (any license other than a \$5 first-time buyer license) to continue to buy all future licenses at resident prices. This option would allow students and other family members and friends who have moved away to participate in their family hunting tradition; and
- Customer loyalty pricing that commits to never increasing their license fee as long as the customer is loyal and purchases a license every year. Once a customer drops out, they pay the current fee upon return.

C. Customer engagement programs to reactivate former anglers and hunters

In any given year, 28 percent of hunters and 40 percent of anglers in Wisconsin's population of hunters and anglers do not purchase a license, consistent with national rates. Reducing these turnover rates can increase state revenue and leverage more federal funds. Maximizing the potential will require adequate time to conduct the needed customer analysis and develop targeted marketing and other strategies to retain hunters, anglers and trappers and reactivate lapsed participants, improve customer satisfaction and assure the license buying process is customer friendly.

There are now a growing number of customer retention models to learn from and best-practice guidelines to follow from the Wildlife Management Institute, Recreational Boating & Fishing Foundation and the Aquatic Resources Education Association. As well, DNR's automated licensing system and now our Go Wild web-based platform allow for better analysis of customers' buying habits.

With minimal staff time, Georgia's targeted emails to lapsed anglers resulted in selling nearly 10,000 licenses while Pennsylvania's creation of three and five-year licenses added 59,000 anglers and generated \$1.5 million in license revenues. While some of the retention and reactivation strategies will be similar for lapsed hunters and anglers, there will also be differences because there are some differences in why hunters and anglers drop out. Effectively reducing turnover rates will require time to analyze customer data and respond with marketing and other efforts providing the biggest return on investment.

Customer loyalty pricing, auto-renewals, and license options recommended by the Sporting Heritage Council are all retention strategies DNR would like to evaluate but would require lawmakers to authorize additional licensing flexibility.

Wisconsin's angler and hunter support for increasing efforts to recruit and retain hunters and anglers is very strong: 71 percent of anglers in an April 2016 DNR scientific mail survey and 74 percent of hunters supported boosting recruiting and retention as a method of increasing conservation funding, second only to creating a mechanism in which everybody pays for conservation.

D. Individual access fee for state wildlife, fishery and state natural areas

Charging admission to 600 state fishery areas, wildlife areas and natural areas can raise revenue for the Fish & Wildlife Account and is in line with the public's desire to have everybody contribute financially to fish and wildlife management. Directing the funding to pay for managing these properties would also increase access to quality lands for hunting, addressing one of the biggest reasons hunters say they drop out.

The fee could be offered through DNR's new Go Wild purchasing system as part of a comprehensive tiered recreation pass. Individuals could purchase a pass with different pricing levels for property access depending on the amenities provided by those properties. Access to these lands would be included with the purchase of a hunting, fishing or trapping license.

There are currently no estimates for how many people use these public properties or their activities. Thus, it is difficult to identify a reasonable rate to charge for access to these properties, many of which are undeveloped without trails, restrooms and other facilities. In FY 2016, DNR conducted a pilot program at Southern Kettle Moraine State Forest to gauge the accuracy of different methods of collecting user estimates which will allow the department to have a better understanding of use and potential revenue of this concept in coming years.

Support among the general public and hunters and anglers is strong for an access fee. Sixty-nine percent of respondents in an April 2016 DNR scientific mail survey backed a \$5 annual fee and 62 percent a \$10 charge to access these lands.

E. Non-motorized watercraft registration fee

Creating a mandatory registration fee for canoes, kayaks and other non-motorized boats could raise additional revenue for the Boating Fund, which could then be used to offset funding from the Fish and Wildlife Account for enforcement. Instituting non-motorized watercraft registration would help move toward a funding system in which everybody pays something to support fish and wildlife management and recognizes that users of non-motorized craft benefit from boating-related facilities, education, enforcement and accident investigation.

Wisconsin does not require mandatory registration of non-motorized boats like kayaks, canoes and paddleboards but several states do, including Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, New Jersey, and South Carolina. Minnesota's three-year fee of \$10.50 applies to canoes, kayaks, sailboards, paddleboards, paddleboards and rowing shells. There is an initial \$7 filing fee and a \$5 fee on top of that for aquatic invasive species (AIS) prevention work. Minnesota has registered 193,789 craft and the funding goes to access, law enforcement, education, grants, land acquisition, river gauges, AIS prevention and river and lake improvement efforts for both motorized and non-motorized watercraft.

Wisconsin DNR recreation safety officials estimate approximately 335,000 non-motorized boats use Wisconsin waterways each year. Already, more than 18,000 non-motorized watercraft have voluntarily registered in Wisconsin and

paid an \$11 fee, indicating support among this user group for helping pay their fair share. Making that registration mandatory may raise approximately \$1.1 million annually, assuming 100,000 non-motorized craft would be registered each year. Groups with multiple non-motorized watercraft or unique circumstances (ex. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.) could pay a special group fee.

"Observing scenic beauty" and "being close to nature" were among paddlers' top five motivations for getting outside in a national survey of paddlers conducted for The Outdoor Foundation in 2015. Having paddlers help contribute to healthy fish, wildlife and habitats would allow them to contribute towards preserving the scenic beauty and nature. As well, increasing education efforts for non-motorized boaters can help address the number of such boaters injured or killed on the water.

F. DNR E-License Gift Certificate

There is currently no opportunity for someone to provide family or friends a hunting, fishing or trapping license, permit or fee as a gift. Creating an online gift certificate could help increase license sales and revenue. Michigan already sells such online gift certificates in denominations of \$20, \$50 or \$100; the gift certificates are delivered electronically immediately with a receipt and may be printed or emailed to recipient(s) and stored on their smartphones.

SECTION 3: Fish & Wildlife Account Status, Impacts and Trends

A. Fish & Wildlife Account revenue and expenditure breakdowns

Why does Wisconsin have a gap between state revenue collected and authorized conservation work? This section seeks to explain the trends and factors behind the gap, the benefits of fish and wildlife management, the actions DNR has taken to close the gap, and the impacts of past program reductions and potential future reductions if no new funding is generated.

Currently, nearly 90 percent of revenue to manage the state's fish and wildlife resources comes from hunting, fishing and trapping license fees and the federal excise tax on the sale of hunting and fishing equipment including firearms and ammunition and a portion of the gas tax attributable to motorboats and small engines.⁵ Wisconsin relies more heavily on these sources of funding than any other Midwestern state and is among the top 10 states most reliant on anglers and hunters to fund fish and wildlife conservation.⁶ This funding system remains in place despite scientific household surveys spanning 20 years showing that the general public believes healthy fish and wildlife populations benefit the state's economy and that everybody should financially support fish and wildlife management.^{7,8}

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	
Law Enforcement	25.55%
Fisheries Management	24.75%
Wildlife Management	18.04%
Support Programs¹	12.46%
Debt Service	6.16%
Facilities and Lands	5.20%
Program Management	2.81%
Science Services	1.95%
Natural Heritage Conservation	0.82%
Development	0.80%
Aids	0.68%
Department Administration	0.55%
Acquisition	0.22%

¹Support programs include Customer Service, Finance, Technology Services, Human Resources, Office of Communications, Legal Services and Management & Budget

State revenue

Fish and Wildlife Account revenue is used to support DNR conservation law enforcement and fish and wildlife management functions. DNR develops, maintains, and enhances fish and game habitat, propagates and stocks some species, studies and monitors fish and game populations, promotes the safe use of natural resources through enforcement and education efforts and purchases land to provide additional hunting and fishing opportunities.⁹ Some fish and wildlife account revenues are dedicated to supporting specific activities, such as the wildlife damage claims and

abatement program and stamp-funded programs for the management of habitat and monitoring of specific species including pheasant, salmon, trout, waterfowl and wild turkey.¹⁰

Decreasing hunting license revenue

State revenue from licenses have slowly declined from \$69.6 million in FY 2006 to \$65.5 million in FY 2015 as hunter participation has decreased. The biggest declines in state license sales occurred in DNR's two combination packages. Sports license purchases, which provide gun-deer hunting, small game hunting and fishing privileges, have declined 46 percent since 1999. Sales of resident Conservation Patron licenses, which provide buyers with all the basic fishing and hunting privileges have declined 43 percent since peak sales of over 81,000 in 2002.¹¹

Senior fishing, hunting discounts impact revenue

Revenue has also decreased due to the aging of the population. Wisconsin participation rates decline after age 55 for hunting and increase after age 65 for fishing.¹² Over the 25-year period between 2010 and 2035, Wisconsin's under 65 population is expected to grow by less than 4 percent while the 65-plus population increases by 90 percent.¹³ These opposing trends combine to produce the same result: decreasing revenue for the Fish and Wildlife Account as more hunters drop out and more anglers qualify for significantly discounted senior licenses.

Reduced price senior fishing licenses have been available for Wisconsin residents since 1992 when it was offered at \$5, a 58 percent discount to the then \$12 annual fishing license. The senior fishing license increased to \$7 in 1997 but has remained the same price since then while the annual license fee has increased. Consequently, the senior fishing license is now offered at a 65 percent discount to the annual \$20 resident license.

On average, sales of the \$7 senior license have increased by about 4,870 per year while sales of the annual fishing license have declined by about 3,440 per year. Senior fishing licenses have grown from 10 percent of the sales volume of regular licenses in 1999 to almost 25 percent in 2014. There were 53,163 senior fishing licenses sold in 1999 and 121,101 licenses sold in 2014.

Senior Wisconsin residents also have access to a discounted Small Game License costing \$9 and its sales have risen on average by 560 a year while regular small game licenses, costing \$18, have been declining on average by 1,000 per year. Consequently, senior license sales accounted for over 18 percent of the sales volume relative to regular small game licenses in 2014, up from 7.5 percent in 1999.

Discounted first time buyer licenses impact revenue

First-time buyer License discounts were first offered in 2012 to both residents and nonresidents, with fishing and certain hunting and trapping approvals sold at a reduced fee to people who have not been issued that same type of license, a conservation patron license or a sports license in any of the previous 10 years. The aim of the discounts was to recruit new participants.

Qualifying Wisconsin residents could buy an annual license for fishing, for many hunting seasons or for trapping for \$5. That compares to regular annual license rates of \$20 for fishing, \$24 for gun deer and \$24 for trapping. Nonresidents can qualify for discounts of 50 percent: \$25.75 instead of \$50 for fishing; \$79.75 for gun-deer instead of \$160; and \$75.75 instead of \$150 for trapping.

DNR is now evaluating the effectiveness of this program in recruiting new participants and the impacts on revenue; preliminary results suggest similar results to a 2012 DNR study on the impact of the discounted licenses.¹⁴ The reduced license rate is not the motivating factor for most first-time buyers to purchase a license and is impacting license revenues. Eighty percent of first-time buyers were not aware of the discount before it was applied at the end of their

transaction. If those same residents and nonresidents had bought regular licenses instead, DNR would have collected \$1,813,000 more annual fishing license revenue and \$986,000 gun/archer deer license revenue per year, based on average sales from 2012-2015. At current pricing, DNR needs to sell four times as many resident first-time buyer licenses and two times as many nonresident first-time buyer licenses to break even.

Increased costs of doing business, inflation reduce buying power of Fish & Wildlife Account

While state revenues from licenses have decreased, the cost of doing business has increased since fees were last adjusted more than a decade ago. Employee health care costs, technology, fleet rates, biosecurity measures at hatcheries, and feed for fish are just some areas in which costs have increased.

Inflation has also reduced the buying power of license revenue. Between 2006 and 2016, the U.S. dollar experienced inflation at an average rate of 1.71 percent per year so that \$118.44 today has the same buying power as \$100 in 2006.⁴⁵ To keep pace with inflation, resident gun deer hunting licenses would cost \$28.04 instead of \$24 and fishing licenses \$23.66 instead of \$20.

Trends lead to revenue falling short of spending authority

The result of declining revenue, inflation and increasing costs has been a structural gap of \$4.3 million between authorized spending, \$78.5 million in FY 2015, and the \$74.2 million in revenue collected. State Fish and Wildlife Account revenues consist largely of hunting, fishing and trapping fees but also include timber sale revenue, permit fees and other sources.

DNR has managed its budget to maintain a positive account balance, mostly by leaving vacant positions open. In 2016, conservation wardens maintained a 10 percent vacancy rate; fisheries management 15.5 percent; and wildlife management 12.2 percent. These vacancies are on top of a 20 percent workforce reduction since 1999 in positions funded by the Fish and Wildlife Account.

Spending authority has decreased from \$80.5 million in FY 2007 to \$78.5 million in FY 2015. Since FY 2011, actual expenditures have been lower than revenue. Fluctuations in license revenue make it difficult to know year from year how much will actually be generated so managers do not fill vacancies in order to avoid overspending. Many of these challenges are what inspired the agency to undergo a strategic alignment analysis of its core work. The agency identified efficiencies to maximize the return on existing revenues and to meet our customer's high expectations.

Bigger fish, bigger costs

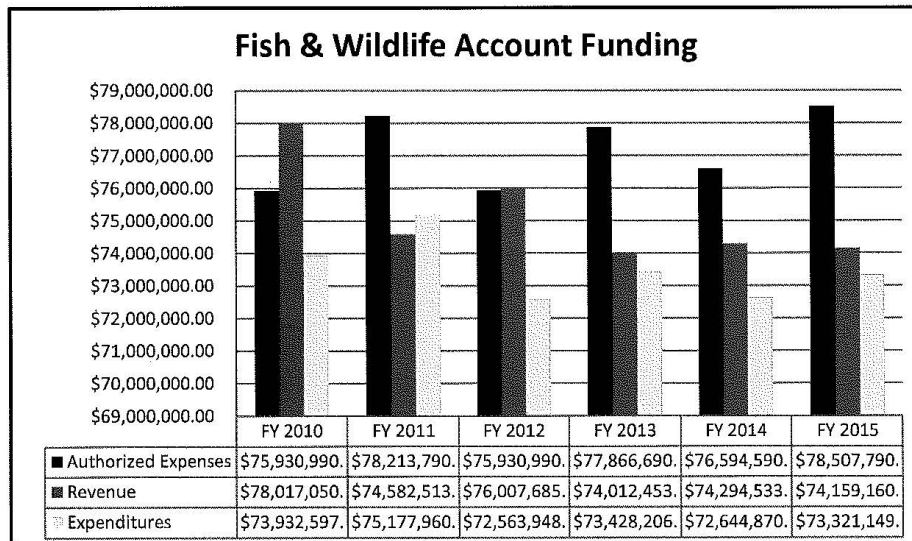
The Gov. Tommy G. Thompson State Fish Hatchery in Spooner, which raises more extended growth walleye and musky than any other state facility, provides a few examples of increasing costs.

- ❖ The total cost of minnows to feed walleye and musky increased \$88,000 just over the past year.

Forage Cost at Gov. Thompson Hatchery

<u>Year</u>	<u>Grade 11-18 /gal.</u>
2002	\$6.70
2004	\$8.00
2006	\$10.95
2012	\$15.00
2013	\$13.98
2014	\$13.40
2015	\$13.74
2016	\$19.10

- ❖ The state's charge to DNR for one hatchery truck has nearly doubled from 58 cents per mile in 2007 to \$1.06 today.
- ❖ Multiple rounds of fish health testing, required since the 2007 discovery of viral hemorrhagic septicemia, or VHS, in wild fish, have added significantly to costs.
- ❖ This year, as new equipment comes on, utility costs, which have risen about \$300 to \$400 a month over the same period, are expected to go up again.



Over the last 6 years, available revenue has not kept pace with legislatively authorized expenses requiring the DNR to curtail expenditures.

Federal funds

Most federal aid is awarded through two formula grants: the Sport Fish Restoration Program (SFR) and the Wildlife Restoration Program, also commonly referred to as Pittman-Robertson (PR). These programs are supported by federal excise taxes on sporting arms and ammunitions and on fishing equipment, electric motors and a portion of gasoline tax attributable to motorboats and small engines. The federal apportionment formulas factor in the number of a state's licensed hunters and anglers and its geographic size; a state must provide a 25 percent in matching funds.¹⁶

While Wisconsin's SFR apportionment has averaged \$11.8 million from 2010-2016, federal PR funding coming to Wisconsin has increased from \$16.8 million in Fiscal Year 2006 to \$24.9 million in Fiscal Year 2015. The increase is largely the result of a surge in sales of guns and ammunition since 2008; the Pittman-Robertson tax applies to all gun and ammunition sales, regardless of whether they are hunting-related.

This increased federal funding has helped offset decreasing state revenue but may not be sustainable at recent levels. PR funding in Fiscal Year 2016, for example, was 15 percent lower at \$21 million.

Projects and research funded by increased PR funds

The increase in PR revenue is not a long-term sustainable component of base funding and as a result, the department has invested the additional funding on specific, limited-term projects. The funding has been invaluable in making important research possible, including;

- Deer research and management projects
- Elk restoration and management
- Wolf research and population management
- Deer Trustee Report Implementation
- Public Lands Management Activities

The work accomplished through these projects would not have been possible with the current state revenues available for fish, wildlife and habitat management. A complete list of projects is available in Appendix B.

Prospect of increased federal funding for conservation of declining wildlife: Blue Ribbon Panel Recommendations

Legislation introduced in July 2016 in the U.S. House of Representatives raises the prospect that Wisconsin and other states may get more federal funding to help conserve the full array of fish and wildlife and their associated habitats, particularly those that are declining and have little or no other source of conservation funding.¹⁷

The legislation would enact recommendations from the Blue Ribbon Panel on Sustaining America's Diverse Fish & Wildlife Resources, chaired by Johnny Morris, founder of Bass Pro Shops and David Freudenthal, former Wyoming governor. The panel examined the current system of conservation funding and alternatives to provide a stable source of dedicated funding.

Blue Ribbon Panel Key Findings and Recommendations:

- While state license fees and federal excise taxes fund management of game fish and wildlife, there is no similar source of dedicated funding for thousands of species that are not hunted or fished. As a result, an increasing number of species are becoming rare and imperiled.
- Nearly 1,600 species of animals and plants are already on the federal endangered species list and the states have identified more than 12,000 species in State Wildlife Action Plans that are in greatest conservation need.
- Each state needs an average of \$26 million in new funding annually to effectively implement State Wildlife Action Plans to prevent species from becoming threatened or endangered.
- Congress should dedicate up to \$1.3 billion annually in existing revenues from energy and mineral resources on federal lands and waters to implement State Wildlife Action Plans designed to conserve wildlife species in decline.
- A working group should be convened to make recommendations on how programs and agencies can evolve to engage and serve broader constituencies.¹⁸

This new funding would allow more proactive conservation to address threats to fish and wildlife well before the species become listed as threatened or endangered and require regulatory protections. It also would allow management and conservation of habitats important to sustaining harvestable fish and wildlife and would mean hunters and anglers shoulder less of the burden of conserving shared natural resources and benefit from improved access for their pursuits.¹⁹

B. Benefits of conservation

Hunting, fishing, target shooting and wildlife watching provide jobs and generates local and state revenue. Collectively, these activities generate an estimated \$600 million annually in Wisconsin general purpose revenue.

Annual economic impact of fish and wildlife-related outdoor recreation in Wisconsin

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Direct Expenditures</u>	<u>Indirect Impacts</u>	<u>Salaries & Wages</u>	<u>State & Local Tax Revenue</u>	<u>Federal Tax Revenue</u>	<u>Jobs</u>
Angling	\$1.46B	\$2.27B	\$667M	\$149M	\$166M	21,542
Hunting	\$2.57B	\$3.95B	\$1.03B	\$228M	\$263M	34,180
Target Shooting	\$199M	\$328M	\$109M	\$27M	\$27M	3,439
Wildlife Watching	\$1.49B	\$2.63B	\$975M	\$236M	\$194M	36,462

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Bedrock for tourism

Many other outdoor activities are enhanced by, or made possible by, Wisconsin fish and wildlife management. "The outdoors" and outdoor recreation are the No. 1 travel motivators for adult travelers living in Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, states that Wisconsin competes with for tourists.

These travelers ranked Wisconsin's top strengths relative to the other states' strengths as beautiful fall colors, excellent fishing, truly beautiful scenery, great for exploring nature and good for viewing wildlife and birds.

Travelers who have visited Wisconsin in the past two years rate it much higher in attributes such as a good place to live, start a business, attend college, or purchase a retirement home than those who have not visited.²⁰

In 2015, tourism delivered broad economic benefits to Wisconsin residents including:²¹

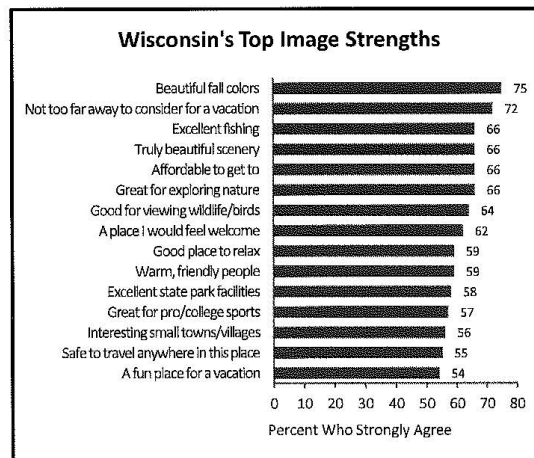
- Visitor spending of \$11.9 billion generated \$19.3 billion in total business sales in 2015 as traveler dollars flowed through the Wisconsin economy.
- Visitor activity sustained 190,717 jobs in 2015, both directly and indirectly, amounting to 8 percent of total statewide employment.
- Wisconsin tourism generated \$1.5 billion in state and local taxes.

In an increasingly competitive environment, "Wisconsin must focus its marketing efforts on core strengths and differentiation to stand out," the Wisconsin Tourism Department concludes. Management of Wisconsin fish, wildlife and habitats will remain a key to maintaining those core strengths."²²

Local jobs, local impacts

Much of the outdoor recreation Wisconsin residents enjoy occurs right in their own communities or nearby, keeping the economic impact close to home. The Outdoor Industry Association estimates that outdoor recreation in Wisconsin, both by residents and nonresidents and including everything from hunting and fishing to biking, hiking, camping and paddle sports, generated an estimated \$11.9 billion in consumer spending, 142,000 jobs and \$3.6 billion in wages and salaries. Importantly, these activities generate nearly \$844 million in state and local tax revenue.²³

Many of Wisconsin's 600 public properties managed with funding from the Fish & Wildlife Account are destination locations providing a significant source of employment and local tax revenue. The benefits of these lands are widely recognized by Wisconsinites. An April 2016 scientific survey of 2,000 Wisconsin adults shows there is nearly unanimous agreement that public lands benefit all Wisconsin citizens and that thriving fish and wildlife populations significantly benefit the state's economy.²⁴



Source: Wisconsin 2015 Tourism Advertising Evaluation & Image Study, Longwoods International

Reduced regulations for business


Proactive conservation that addresses threats to fish and wildlife well before species become threatened or endangered translates into reduced regulations for business and lower recovery costs for fish and wildlife, which in turn helps safeguard the economy and ensure a sustainable future for fish and wildlife.²⁵

Amenities for entrepreneurs and attracting college graduates from other states

Wisconsin's outdoors and outdoor recreation are important for job creation. Over 25 percent of gross job creation in the state comes from new business start-ups, more than businesses of any other age group.²⁶ Quality of life is one of entrepreneurs' top considerations for deciding where to locate their businesses.²⁷ When asked to evaluate the importance of 16 location characteristics, the top two were quality of life/amenities and access to local business services. Importantly, quality of life is the category in which Wisconsin ranks highest in business climate surveys, and outdoor recreation is a key component.^{28,29,30}

Endeavor Insight's study interviewing 150 founders of some of the fastest growing companies in the United States concluded: "We believe that the magic formula for attracting and retaining the best entrepreneurs is this: a great place to live plus a talented pool of potential employees and excellent access to customers and suppliers."³¹

Research shows that regions with higher levels of scenic amenities typically have higher levels of economic activity. As economic opportunities move from goods-producing activities, which are often tied to locations with physical resources, to more service-based activity, people have more flexibility in deciding where to live and work. In the 1990s, the growth of entrepreneurs was stronger in rural places that enjoyed high levels of natural amenities. Regression analysis supports the idea that high-value entrepreneurs often choose scenic areas to run their businesses.³²



One Lake, millions of benefits

Fishing contributes \$156 million in direct spending and 3,500 jobs to the Lake Winnebago region annually and another \$78.5 million and 800 jobs indirectly.

More than \$3.5 million pours into the local Lake Winnebago economy every February during Wisconsin's unique spearfishing season for lake sturgeon.

Photo: Ron Grishaber of Appleton set a new state record with this 212.2 pound lake sturgeon he speared in 2010.

Source: Cook, C. & Neiswender, C. (2007). "The Economic Impact of Angling on the Lake Winnebago System" by Oshkosh, WI: University of Wisconsin-Extension.

Ecological balance, clean water and flood control

Hunting helps keep wildlife populations in balance with their habitats, particularly in the absence of top level predators, protects forest productivity and can reduce the human and health care costs of wildlife-related diseases.

Fish and wildlife properties have numerous 'non-market values' as well. Wetland areas and natural vegetation play a particularly important role in protecting water quality by avoiding or reducing the amount of runoff from rain and snowmelt that can carry pollutants into lakes and streams. Conservation lands that control runoff help reduce downstream flood damages as well as localized flooding, preventing millions of dollars in property damage costs.

C. Recreation trends impacting revenues

Fishing and hunting remain very popular among Wisconsin residents: 20 percent of all adults fish (twice the national average) and 15 percent of adults hunt (nearly three times the national average). Hunting participation exceeds 50 percent among men in some counties.³³ Appendix C shows how many licensed anglers and hunters are in each county.

Many other outdoor activities like wildlife watching that depend on, or are enhanced by fish and wildlife management, are increasingly popular in Wisconsin as well. Viewing and photographing wildlife, day hiking, bicycling, walking for pleasure and birdwatching were among the top 10 recreational activities gaining the most new participants between 2004 and 2009. Many of these users and beneficiaries do not contribute financially to fish and wildlife management.³⁴

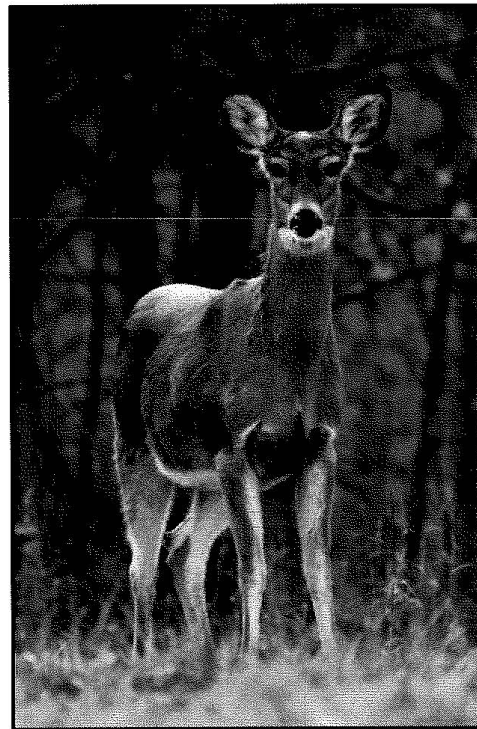
Hunting trends

Hunting participation has been on a four-decade decline nationally in both absolute numbers and on a per-capita basis. Wisconsin seemed somewhat insulated from this national trend until about a decade ago. Gun-deer hunting, the largest generator of hunting license sales, is declining in both the number of participants and in hunter effort statewide although Wisconsin's per capita rate of 15 percent is 2.5 times larger than the national rate of 6 percent.³⁵

Overall, gun deer hunting has declined by 12 percent since the peak in 1999. Age and cohort analyses conducted by researchers at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Population Laboratory in 2011 predict a 28 percent decline in the number of male gun deer hunters by 2030.³⁶ This creates cascading effects on efforts to recruit youth into deer hunting as adults do not introduce their children to hunting.³⁷

Archery licenses increased 25 percent between 1999 and 2014, with most of that increase occurring before elimination of age/disability requirements for crossbows in 2014. The increase in archery licenses is generally considered to reflect more existing gun-deer hunters taking up archery rather than the creation of new customers.³⁸

Purchases of other types of hunting licenses over the past 15 years are largely declining. Small game license sales have



Changing demographics have contributed to decreased funding for conservation efforts benefiting Wisconsin's state mammal, the white-tailed deer.

dropped 12 percent since 1999 and mourning dove hunting has lost half of its initial participants since the season started a decade ago. Wild turkey hunting, which experienced exponential growth in participation during the late 1990s and early 2000s, plateaued in 2009. Turkey stamp sales have fallen 14 percent to fewer than 104,000 since that year.³⁹

Reasons behind the decline in hunting participation

Changing cultural, demographic and land use patterns are key factors behind the decline in hunting participation and they will be difficult to overcome for a variety of reasons.

Wisconsin's population is becoming older, more urban and more ethnically and racially diverse. These demographic segments hunt and fish at lower rates and will continue to do so barring some cultural shift in participation.⁴⁰

Wisconsin Population Change Projection				
Age Group	Census 2010	Projected 2040	Num. Change	Pct. Change
0-4	358,443	373,940	15,497	4.3%
5-17	981,049	1,007,370	26,321	2.7%
18-24	549,256	563,995	14,739	2.7%
25-44	1,447,360	1,493,595	46,235	3.2%
45-64	1,573,564	1,517,370	-56,194	-3.6%
65-84	658,809	1,251,765	592,956	90.0%
85 & over	118,505	283,600	165,095	139.3%

Wisconsin's growing population of people 65 and older is one of the changing demographic factors contributing to lower hunting participation. Source: Wisconsin's Future Population 2010-2040, UW-Madison Applied Population

Research also suggests that declining participation results from more people choosing to do other things with their free

time which may allow for more desirable social identities, are more convenient or all of the above. Declines in numerous forms of outdoor recreation began in the early 1980s coinciding with the rise of personal electronic media.⁴¹

Lack of access to private lands for hunting and hunters' perception of crowding on public lands are major reasons why fewer people are hunting. DNR researchers have documented that dissatisfaction with crowding and hunt quality on public lands are important reasons why gun-deer hunters drop out. Studies have found that people who hunt public land are less likely to buy licenses every year than those hunters with private land access.⁴²

Compared to a generation ago, most huntable, private, nonindustrial land in Wisconsin is now closed to access or spoken for by landowners and their friends and family. Initiatives to encourage private land access have largely been unsuccessful on the scale necessary to meet the demand. Surveys of Wisconsin landowners suggest they are not interested in opening their land to public hunting even with financial incentives, leaving little opportunity to gain additional private land access for Wisconsin hunters. Consequently, private land access for hunting may limit the ability to reverse declines in hunting participation. As well, efforts to introduce new hunters to Wisconsin may run counter to retaining hunters by exacerbating crowding on public hunting lands.

One negative effect of urbanization on hunting and fishing may be a changing mindset. Hunting and fishing may become less alluring for people living detached "from the land" and for whom there are more accessible alternative entertainment choices than in rural areas. Studies have suggested that our post-modern urban society has shifted away from utilitarian values regarding fish and wildlife.⁴³

Fishing trends

Fishing remains very popular in Wisconsin by many measures and has increased slightly in absolute numbers. Twenty percent of Wisconsin adults fish, twice the national average.⁴⁴ Nearly 40 percent of individuals 16 and older say they fish, although they may not do so every year nor buy a license every year.⁴⁵ Only Florida and Michigan had more nonresident anglers than Wisconsin in 2011.⁴⁶

Resident fishing license holders have increased 9 percent since 2002, with Wisconsin selling over 819,000 resident annual licenses in 2014 (DNR internal data). Yet nationally and in Wisconsin, per capita participation is decreasing even as overall numbers hold steady or increase slightly as a function of overall population increase. Nationally, per capita fishing rates are expected to drop 9 percent by 2060.

DNR researchers do not expect angling decreases to be nearly as severe as hunting for several reasons, including the lower investment to take up fishing and the fact that anglers generally do not face access issues in Wisconsin like hunters do.

Wisconsin has a lot of water – 15,081 lakes, 44,000 miles of perennially flowing streams and Wisconsin waters of two Great Lakes. Navigable waters belong to all Wisconsinites and are held in trust for them by the state under the Public Trust Doctrine. Public waters available for fishing are also fairly well distributed throughout the state, including proximity to urban centers with the possible exception of some counties in southwestern Wisconsin that have trout streams but few inland lakes. While physical access to water is generally secure, the perceived desirability of that access may change in the future if water quality declines.⁴⁷

D. Staffing reductions taken due to revenue gap and impacts to hunters, anglers, trappers

To keep a positive balance in the Fish & Wildlife Account, DNR has kept vacant positions open, resulting in vacancy rates ranging from 10 percent of conservation warden positions, to 12.2 percent in wildlife management and 15.5 percent in fisheries management. These vacancies are in addition to reductions in authorized full-time positions, or FTEs, since 1999, shown in the table below.

Full-time staff paid for by the Fish & Wildlife Account			
Fish & Wildlife Account Funded Programs	1998-99	2016-17	Change
Wildlife	130.07	124.76	-5.31
Fisheries	216.67	172.99	-43.68
Law Enforcement	135.38	132.31	-3.07
Facilities & Lands	35.16	36.12	0.96
Research	19.11	9.74	-9.37
Licensing	56.95	23.11	-33.84
Support Programs ¹	100.37	50.56	-49.81

¹ Support programs include Finance, Technology Services, Human Resources, Office of Communications, Legal Services and Management & Budget

Scientific surveys show that hunters, anglers, trappers and the general public do not want to reduce state fish and wildlife management activities further. An April 2016 scientific survey of 2,000 Wisconsin households found that reducing DNR operating costs, i.e. cutting staff and services, was the least popular option for handling current funding shortfalls among five options presented. Having everybody pay for fish and wildlife management was the preferred option.⁴⁸

E. Other steps taken to counter revenue trends

Strategic Alignment Initiative

Recognizing the need to continuously evaluate and prioritize efforts, the department began evaluating and defining its core work in July 2015 and is aligning staff and resources accordingly. The alignment increases operational efficiencies and coordination while reducing duplication of effort and training within the Fisheries, Wildlife Management and Law Enforcement programs. These changes find new efficiencies through specialization, consolidation, prioritization and partnerships while still meeting customers' varied and increasing needs. Examples of the changes being implemented through this effort are identified below:

- **Specialization and prioritization of habitat management:** A DNR assessment in 2010 defined a significant gap between the funding/staff need for all habitat management and the existing resources available. To meet our customers' high expectations, DNR will adopt a specialization and prioritization model for habitat management. This effort will decrease redundancy in management activities across the agency by consolidating habitat management responsibility to the program with that expertise. For example, the Division of Forestry will lead prescribed fire activities for the agency since the same training qualifications and equipment are required to complete fire suppression responsibilities which Forestry already handles. This adjustment will significantly reduce the number of staff that will maintain prescribed fire qualifications resulting in cost savings and efficiencies in training and equipment.
- **Recreation, property management and law enforcement:** Alignment will consolidate all recreation and property management functions to the program with the proven expertise in providing quality experiences across our DNR managed lands, our parks program. This will allow our fish and wildlife staff to focus more on their core work of population and habitat management. In addition, all credentialed law enforcement activities and personnel across various programs will be consolidated within the Bureau of Law Enforcement. Both of these alignment efforts will more efficiently use staff and equipment based on geographical locations and property needs while focusing on individual programs' functional expertise, historical factors and trends.
- **Game and non-game management specialization -** Wildlife Management program staff will specialize their time and efforts on game species population and habitat management efforts and coordination while direction of rare and non-game species management will be consolidated in the Natural Heritage Conservation program where this expertise resides.

Although these efforts will not result in additional funding or staff provided to the programs funded through the Fish and Wildlife Account, this effort is intended to result in more efficient and transparent use of the current funding available by focusing staff on their areas of expertise and training while enhancing customer experiences. Additionally, prioritization efforts will ensure funding is utilized for the largest impact.

R 3 Activities (Recruitment, retention and reactivation of hunters, anglers and trappers)

Hunter, angler and trapper recruitment, retention and reactivation efforts, also known as "R 3" activities, have been underway for many years with partners. There is a growing focus on evaluating programs to see if they have met established strategic goals and adapting our approach to enhance and measure effectiveness.

Collaborative efforts to recruit new hunters, anglers and trappers are critical to Wisconsin's funding, heritage, tourism and conservation over the long-term and examples of these efforts follow later in this section. From a revenue standpoint, the focus of this report, recruiting new hunters is important because of the revenue it generates and the additional federal money it leverages, but also because of the economic impact hunters have in local communities.

In the short-term, aligning policies and making investments to increase the retention of anglers and hunters may be more efficient in sustaining revenues to the Fish and Wildlife Account than recruiting new participants.⁴⁹ Wisconsin, like other states, has many people who identify as hunters and anglers but do not buy a license every year. Wisconsin's annual turnover rate is 40 percent among anglers and 28 percent among hunters, according to analysis of DNR licensing records.⁵⁰ This means that in any given year, 28 percent of gun-deer hunters and 40 percent of anglers in Wisconsin's population of hunters and anglers do not purchase a license. These state turnover rates are consistent with national rates of 25 percent for hunters and 50 to 70 percent for anglers.

Increasing purchase avidity by these anglers, trappers and hunters needs to be investigated. It may be the low-hanging fruit in sustaining state revenues for fish and wildlife management. These customers have already shown an interest in the activities and already have the equipment, making it easier and less expensive for them to return to hunting, fishing and trapping than someone starting from scratch.⁵⁰ As well, retaining more customers will increase federal SFR and PR apportionments and such an approach is in line with broad public support for efforts to recruit and retain hunters and anglers.⁵¹

Focusing more on retention in the short-term could increase the timeframe to develop effective and tested techniques to recruit new hunters and anglers. National research shows that recruiting new anglers and hunters takes repeated exposure to the activity, mentors and a network of friends and family who are interested in the activity, all of which will likely take significantly more time, labor and expense than many retention strategies.⁵²

Retention and reactivation efforts

To increase fishing license sales, the state partnered with the Recreation Boating and Fishing Foundation from 2008-2014 on a direct mail marketing campaign targeting former resident and nonresident anglers, often referred to as “lapsed” anglers. The effort showed no significant differences between license purchases from those that received a postcard and the control group that did not receive a postcard. New reactivation techniques are being explored based on research done in other states that has shown success.

The state is now working with Southwick Associates to use customer data from DNR’s new Go Wild system to better understand our customers. This is a first step in developing targeted marketing strategies to reactivate lapsed participants, to improve customer satisfaction and assure the license buying process is customer friendly.

Another retention effort has, since 2013, stocked 1.9 million larger young walleye into 367 waterbodies around the state to jumpstart self-sustaining walleye populations in those waters. Walleye are anglers’ favorite target and the fish stocked through the Wisconsin Walleye Initiative should reach legal size over the next few years and provide better walleye fishing opportunities. DNR fisheries surveys continue to be an important part of this effort as biologists evaluate fish survival, growth and reproduction to help steer future stockings.

Recruitment efforts

DNR and partners have invested significant effort in recruiting more adult novice hunters, anglers, and trappers and becoming more effective at targeting new participants from different segments of Wisconsin’s population, particularly women and people of color. All of the following examples are from the biennial report of the Sporting Heritage Council.⁵³

Hunters

In FY 2015, adults comprised 30 percent of participants in Learn to Hunt programs, which combine classroom instruction and field work before a novice hunts with an experienced hunter. That is nearly double the proportion over the past years and more events are reporting participation by people of color. DNR is analyzing if participants are continuing to buy licenses and hunt.

Learn to Hunt for Food

In 2016 eight courses around Wisconsin involved 100 new adult hunters in this pilot program aimed at people with no prior hunting experience and no pathway to start but who are very interested in hunting for food. Novices are given detailed hands-on training in hunting deer and/or wild turkey and participate in a hunt with an experienced mentor.

Discounted licensing options

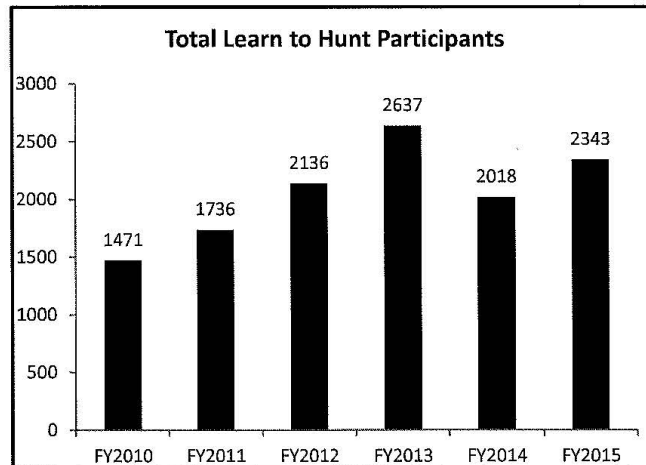
Several discounted licenses have been created in recent years with the aim of helping recruit more new hunters. Mentored hunting licenses, authorized in 2009, allowed anyone 10 or older to hunt under certain conditions. Sales of these licenses have increased steadily to 32,000 but appear to be slowing. This likely reflects these licenses are encouraging children of hunters to start hunting two years earlier but not reaching new groups of hunters.

First-Time Buyers License discounts were first offered in 2012, with fishing and certain hunting and trapping approvals sold at a reduced fee to people who have not been issued that same type of license, or a conservation patron license, or a sports license, in any of the previous 10 years. For Wisconsin residents, \$5 buys an annual license for trapping, or fishing, or for many hunting seasons. Nonresidents also qualify for discount rates. DNR is now evaluating the impacts of this program on recruiting new participants and the impacts on revenue; preliminary results suggest the reduced license rate is not motivating people to buy a license. Eighty percent of the people who ultimately get the discount were not aware of it until the discount was applied at the end of their transaction.

Recruiter rewards provide experienced hunters who recruit and mentor novices half-price license discounts under a state program recognizing the importance of mentors. If a mentor is listed by three new participants as their recruiter, the mentor can receive a license at half price.

Shooting range development and upgrades

Other efforts to support hunting include developing target ranges and upgrading existing ones at 14 public shooting ranges. A Columbia County site has been selected for a public shooting range to be built in 2017 and the master plan for the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway includes consideration for establishing a range. Two new archery range projects



Wisconsin's Learn to Hunt program has grown 59% since 2010 and adults are an increasing proportion of participants. Source: Biennial Report on the Status of Recruitment and Retention of Hunters, Trappers and Anglers, the Sporting Heritage Council, 2016.

await implementation and a grant program has been established to help local rod and gun clubs manage and improve ranges in exchange for providing public access.

Anglers

Until recently, angler recruitment efforts focused on introducing kids to fishing through training teachers, club members and youth leaders who in turn introduced kids to fishing. In recent years, DNR has focused more attention on working with partners to help introduce more people of color to fishing, including efforts with the Urban Ecology Center in Milwaukee, the Boys & Girls Club and Centro Hispano in Madison. Adults have been targeted with a multi-session course capitalizing on interest in sustainable, local foods. In the first two years of this Fishing for Dinner pilot program, 82 adults have learned the basics of fishing, gone fishing with a partnering conservation club and learned how to clean, cook and enjoy eating the fish caught.

Trappers

With strong interest and involvement from the Wisconsin Trappers Association, a growing variety of trapper education opportunities have increased the number of trapper education graduates from 500 10 years ago to more than 1,600 each of the last three years. Standard courses are offered throughout the state by volunteer instructors as well as specialized opportunities including a correspondence course available for those without access to a class, a Trapper Camp and a University Fur School for two universities and one college. Most recently, via 2011 Wisconsin Act 168, a high school pupil may earn credit for successful completion of a qualifying program.

F. Current and potential impacts from reductions to conservation in Wisconsin

Over the last 10 years, the department has countered declining revenue by reducing the number of positions, reducing operating costs by focusing staff and resources on core work through a strategic alignment, increasing volunteer opportunities and working with partners to recruit new hunters, anglers and trappers. Unfortunately, these efforts have not been adequate to overcome existing and projected gaps between revenue and the funding necessary to accomplish the authorized workload. DNR has made \$20 million in reductions over the last five years to keep a positive balance in the Fish and Wildlife Account and projections of the gap between revenue and work in coming years will require additional reductions.

Current Impacts

- **Less public access to prime trout streams.** Fewer fish biologist and real estate positions contributed to acquiring 32 miles of streambank easements instead of the stated goal of 100 miles, limiting anglers' access to streams and reducing economic benefits to local communities.
- **Less fish and game produced where most hunters, anglers and trappers live.** Decreased habitat management and invasive species control on 41,000 acres of public lands in southern Wisconsin means reduced food and habitat for deer, turkey and other game, leading to less wildlife and reduced hunting opportunities where most hunters and anglers live. (See Appendix C for hunter and angler numbers by county)
- **Less accurate information to sustainably manage complex fisheries.** A 20 percent reduction in fish surveys annually results in less information to set regulations and sustainably manage fish populations, particularly on complicated systems.

- **Fewer warden patrols.** Fewer wardens means fewer interactions with hunters and anglers and an overall reduction in patrol effort. This translates into reduced fish/game protection, public safety and compliance. Prior to alignment, 10 to 20 warden jobs were held open to meet funding limitations. Open stations often result in counties without an assigned field warden. Vacancies require adjacent wardens to cover expanded territories. The average warden covers 391 square miles, 41,520 residents and 51,513 acres of water, handles 593 general calls for service, contacts 7,000 people on patrol, and conducts 33 hotline investigations and 65 accident or non-hotline investigations per year.
- **Reduced opportunities for collaboration to address competing needs.** Lower staffing levels reduce the ability for biologists and technicians around the state to work closely with user groups to understand and resolve the competing interests between user groups.
- **Waterfowl habitat in northern Wisconsin decreased.** Fewer wildlife biologist positions result in less frequent wetland drawdowns and water level manipulation, decreasing the availability of food and cover for waterfowl and furbearers. In recent years, DNR has left 2,000 acres of wetland impoundments unmanaged and thus without water in northern Wisconsin.
- **Less collaboration with conservation groups on habitat and other management to improve the resource.** Conservation groups provide significant dollars, labor and equipment to help improve habitat, from walleye spawning grounds on the Winnebago System to trout habitat statewide to waterfowl habitat across the state. Fewer DNR biologists results in reduced attendance at conservation club and lake association meetings and reduce direct collaboration with conservation groups on the design, location and implementation of habitat projects and cooperative projects to raise fish. This reduces the amount of habitat work done on the ground and in the water.

Potential impacts

- **50 percent reduction in pheasant stocking.** The sale of pheasant stamps provides about half the funding necessary to produce the 75,000 birds stocked annually. To align production with the revenue, it may be necessary to cut production to levels sustainable by stamp sales. Birds available for harvest may drop below acceptable levels for hunters, pushing them elsewhere.
- **Reduction in statewide habitat management.** Less habitat management on public lands means less wildlife. At the same time quality managed hunting lands become more crowded. The reduction in habitat management impacts public land where conservation groups have invested money and labor to improve habitat and now stand to see that investment degraded through lack of sustained state management.
- **Limit enrollment in the Deer Management Assistance Program.** The number of landowners voluntarily enrolling in DMAP, which provides habitat and wildlife management assistance to landowners interested in managing their property for wildlife, has grown every year but that number may be capped to service existing customers if staff numbers are reduced further.
- **Reduction in stocking of coldwater and warmwater fish species.** Coldwater species and warmwater species will be stocked at lower levels due to the closure of rearing and brood stock stations. Without more supplemental funding to continue Gov. Scott Walker's Wisconsin Walleye Initiative, significant cuts must be

made in stocking extended growth walleye. These larger fish survive better than smaller stocked fish and are the heart of efforts to jumpstart lagging walleye fisheries, particularly in northern Wisconsin.

- **Reduction in trout habitat improvement work.** DNR will decrease temporary trout habitat crew members, resulting in less work being completed and less habitat improvement aimed at producing more fish. Instream improvements boost spawning habitat, create cover where fish can hide from predators and pools for fish to overwinter and are documented to boost fish numbers tenfold downstream from the project.

G. Opportunities for hunters, anglers and trappers if additional revenue is available

Increasing revenue to avoid future funding shortfalls can restore the habitat management, public safety, resource protection and customer service to the levels that hunters, anglers and trappers expect. Additional revenue beyond closing the annual gap would allow DNR to implement the new ideas that stakeholders have provided in recent years.

State fish and wildlife management programs have shown that when they receive funding above base levels, hunters, anglers and trappers win, including these examples:

- **The reintroduction of wild turkey** in 1976 has resulted in statewide distribution of the bird, hunting opportunities for more than 130,000 hunters annually and status as one of the nation's top turkey hunting states;
- Governor Scott Walker's **Wisconsin Walleye Initiative** has stocked 1.9 million extended growth walleye into 367 waterbodies across Wisconsin and upgraded state, private and tribal walleye hatcheries, setting the table for more fishing opportunities for anglers' favorite quarry;
- The nationally recognized **trapper education program** with the Wisconsin Trappers Association has more than tripled the number of graduates;
- The 172 projects completed on state wildlife or fishery areas with earmarked Knowles-Nelson Stewardship funding has improved parking lots, roads, signage and access to **make it easier for hunters, anglers, trappers** and other users to enjoy state wildlife and fisheries areas;
- **The Fields and Forest Lands Interactive Gamebird Hunting Tool, FFlight for short**, helps hunters locate woodcock and ruffed grouse hunting areas, pheasant-stocked public hunting grounds and dove fields found on public hunting lands throughout Wisconsin.
- **State research and projects related to deer, elk, wolves, public lands management and access improvement** that has been funded by an increase in Pittman-Robertson funding and are listed on page 16, would not be possible within the current state revenue for fish and wildlife.

The following initiatives from stakeholders could be implemented if additional revenue is generated:

- **Expand the Young Forest Initiative to provide more deer, woodcock and ruffed grouse habitat.** Habitat for deer and ruffed grouse as well as for high conservation priority species such as the American Woodcock is being created through the Young Forest initiative. Private landowners can get state technical help and federal funding to increase active forest management on their land. Current goals are to add 20,000 new managed acres annually while maintaining 110,000 acres of young forest in 21 Northern Wisconsin counties. Adding state funding would assure the effort continues and expands even if federal funding does not, creating more habitat for production of deer, grouse and woodcock.
- **Increase habitat for trout, ducks and other waterfowl.** Additional stamp revenue would allow DNR and partners to improve more habitats for waterfowl, pheasant and grassland birds; expand grazing and

share cropping to improve habitat on public lands; increase the restoration of wetlands on public and private lands to boost waterfowl production and improve hunting opportunities; and improve trout habitat along Wisconsin trout streams beyond current levels.

- **More administrative support for County Deer Advisory Councils.** More resources will enable more administrative support for CDACs to help them carry out their responsibilities of providing input and recommendations to the state wildlife management program on deer management within their county.
- **Furbearer research to allow for more harvest.** Additional revenue garnered through a \$3 increase to applications for river otter harvest permits (limited draw species) would fund additional research to generate new population estimates for otter, potentially allowing more harvest of this species. Revenue would also be used to fund research on other semi-aquatic furbearer species.
- **Provide matching grants to partners caring for state-owned lands.** By providing matching grants to local volunteers willing to Adopt-a-Fish & Wildlife Areas and to help care for state natural areas, more public lands would get the management they need to provide better habitat for game and nongame wildlife including endangered species.
- **Continue stocking bigger walleye and musky to improve fishing.** Hatchery-raised walleye and musky stocked at larger sizes survive better than smaller fish but cost significantly more. Increased revenues would allow Wisconsin to continue stocking the larger walleye now made possible by GPR dollars and would assure that funding would be available to raise larger musky, now supported by donations from conservation clubs.
- **More hunting and fishing access to private and public lands.** Voluntary Public Access, or VPA, provides financial incentives to private landowners to allow the public access their private properties for hunting, fishing, trapping and wildlife observation and about 36,000 acres are now enrolled. The \$1.3 million in funding for the federal grant expires in September 2018. By assuring ongoing funding for VPA, hunters can gain access to more private lands, a need they expressed in surveys and focus groups.
- **Boost management of fisheries in Wisconsin's most lake-rich areas.** Oneida County has 1,129 lakes and Vilas County 1,318, lots of nonresident fishing pressure and a shared fishery between Chippewa tribal members and sports anglers -- all of which makes sustaining healthy fish populations more complex. One state biologist is assigned to each county to manage all of these waters. Focusing more resources here would allow management of more lakes to benefit local anglers, tribal fishers and tourism.

SECTION 4 – What Other States Are Doing

With hunting license sales declining nationwide, some states have responded to funding shortfalls by raising hunting and fishing license fees; others have broadened their funding sources, often with approval from voters and which clearly identified the key areas to receive the additional funding. Missouri voters, for example, approved separate constitutional amendments in 1976 and 1984 to nominally increase their sales tax to raise money for fish and wildlife management and for state parks and soil and water conservation; voters reauthorize this latter tax every 10 years.⁵⁴ Some states have both raised rates and broadened funding sources, like Minnesota.

A 2005 study of different wildlife funding mechanisms used by states found that picking a mechanism with statewide appeal, broadening the constituency for the funding mechanism, and using strategic planning were all key factors in successfully adopting these mechanisms. The researchers also noted that several of the mechanisms were not approved on the first try. “Agencies should think creatively, evaluate their options, and use public opinion polling to determine which mechanism is right for a given state at a given time.”⁵⁵

A mix of funding mechanisms examined in that April 2005 study, as well as others adopted since that study, follow.

A. Higher license fees

Since 2013, 17 states have raised hunting and fishing license fees, including neighboring states of Minnesota and Michigan. Wisconsin last raised hunting and fishing license fees a decade ago.⁵⁶ Resident gun-deer licenses in Wisconsin and Indiana are the lowest among Midwestern states at \$24, \$11.58 below the average. The total cost to hunt a turkey for Wisconsin residents, including the application, tag/license and turkey stamps is \$23.25, the lowest of six Midwestern states averaging \$34.17.⁵⁷ Michigan has raised its senior fishing license to \$12 while Minnesota now has one rate for individual annual fishing licenses for anglers 18 and over and on up to 90. Wisconsin’s \$7 senior fishing license has been at the same price since 1997.

B. Price indexing

Florida and Alabama have linked the cost of hunting and fishing license fees to the annual inflation rate, allowing conservation funding to keep up with rising costs and avoid big future increases. In the early 1980s, Wisconsin had a de facto price indexing approach. DNR had worked out an agreement with the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, the citizen group that advises the Natural Resources Board, to plan budgets so the agency would only seek license fee and permit increases once every four years.⁵⁸ The four-year cycle was designed to keep up with inflation, not routinely increase programs or staff size and prevent large leaps in fees. Increases have occurred over much longer cycles starting in the mid-1990s. Wisconsin resident gun deer hunting licenses would be \$28.04 instead of \$24 and fishing licenses \$23.66 instead of \$20 if they were tied to the CPI when prices last increased for hunting in 2005 and fishing in 2006.

C. Hunter, angler and trapper retention and reactivation strategies

Pennsylvania and Georgia are among states successfully increasing revenue for fish and wildlife management by using customer retention and reactivation strategies based on new guidelines from the Wildlife Management Institute, Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation (RBFF) and the Aquatic Resources Education Association. Georgia’s targeted emails to lapsed anglers resulted in selling nearly 10,000 licenses. Meanwhile, the state’s pilot program with RBFF to send first-time fishing license purchasers renewal reminders, newsletters and a follow-up survey and/or a discounted license renewal price promotion resulted in a 4.7 percent increase in the license renewal rate, generating \$18,000 in added revenue.⁵⁹ Pennsylvania started offering three and five year fishing licenses in 2012 to residents and nonresidents alike and research by Southwick Associates concluded that creation of those licenses added 59,000 anglers

and generated \$1.5 million by reducing the number of lapsed anglers.⁶⁰ Wisconsin angler and hunter support for recruitment and retention efforts is very strong: 71 percent of anglers in an April 2016 DNR scientific mail survey and 74 percent of hunters supported boosting recruitment and retention efforts to increase revenues.⁶¹ Additional licensing flexibility would be needed for Wisconsin to evaluate some of the same recommended retention and reactivation strategies.

D. License restructuring

Michigan, Montana and New Hampshire are among the states that restructured licenses to increase revenue. Michigan, for example, increased hunting and fishing fees for most residents and non-residents while reducing license types from more than 200 to around 40. A base hunting license is now needed for any individual who wants to buy any other hunting licenses for specific species with one exception. The fishing license was broadened to include fishing for all species. Michigan did not generate as much revenue as projected, attributed in part to a bigger than anticipated drop in nonresident fishing and base hunting license sales, but still brought in \$7.8 million in additional funding. Michigan has subsequently lowered some nonresident fees.⁶²

E. General sales tax for conservation

Missouri, Minnesota and Arkansas are among the states where voters backed a nominal increase in their sales tax to help fund conservation. Missouri voters in 1976 approved a constitutional amendment that sets aside 1/10 of 1 percent sales tax for the Missouri Department of Conservation to generate a broad, stable financial base for conservation of forests, fish and wildlife. For every \$8 spent on taxable items, one penny goes to conservation. In 2015, the conservation department received \$110 million from the sales tax.⁶³

Missouri voters also approved a separate constitutional amendment in 1984 that sets aside 1/10 of 1 percent sales tax to fund its state parks and soil and water conservation efforts and called for voters to reauthorize the tax every 10 years.⁶⁴ This tax generates about \$90 million annually for parks and soil and water conservation. Missouri voters have reauthorized the tax four times, including on Nov. 8, 2016, when 80 percent voted for continuing the tax and resubmitting it for voter approval in 2026.⁶⁴

Minnesota voters in 2009 passed an amendment to the state's constitution that increased the state sales tax by 3/8 of 1 percent with the revenue going to the Minnesota Legacy Fund and split four ways between the Outdoor Heritage Fund and three other funds, two of which also benefit natural resources and outdoor recreation and a third benefitting art and cultural heritage. The Outdoor Heritage Fund gets one-third of the proceeds and "may be spent to restore, protect, and enhance wetlands, prairies, forest and habitat for fish, game and wildlife." The sale tax increase began on July 1, 2009 and will end in 2034. Between 2009 and 2012, the tax generated more than \$1 billion, including \$332 million for the Outdoor Heritage Fund.⁶⁵

F. Dedicated portion of existing sales tax on sporting goods

Virginia and Texas dedicate a share of the existing sales taxes collected on sporting equipment to wildlife conservation. Virginia uses expenditure estimates from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife National Survey of hunting, fishing and wildlife-based recreation to make the allocation, which it caps at \$13 million annually.⁶⁶

G. Dedicated lottery funds to conservation

Minnesota, Colorado, Nebraska, Oregon and Arizona dedicate state lottery revenue to conservation.⁶⁷ In Minnesota, for example, 40 percent of the net proceeds from the Minnesota State Lottery are deposited into the Environmental Trust Fund each year and this contribution is guaranteed by the Minnesota Constitution until December 31, 2024. Proceeds

fund environmental projects "for the public purpose of protection, conservation, preservation, and enhancement of the statewide air, water, land, fish, wildlife, and other natural resources." Since 1991, the trust fund has provided about \$500 million to 1,000 projects around Minnesota.⁶⁸

H. Real Estate Transfer Tax

Illinois, Florida, South Carolina and Arkansas dedicate a portion of the existing document recording fees on the transfer of real estate for conservation.⁶⁹ In Arkansas, the tax generates a total of \$40 million to \$60 million annually to split between game and fish and state parks. Other states use revenue from this source for open space development.⁷⁰

I. Voluntary measures

Minnesota's voluntary walleye stamp started in 2009 to raise money to buy walleye fingerlings from private hatcheries. Every customer who purchases a fishing license online is asked if he or she would like to buy the \$5 stamp. Revenue has ranged from \$141,000 in 2012 to \$87,000 in 2015 and has been trending downward. Minnesota has about 1.4 million licensed anglers; about 17,500 walleye stamps were sold in 2015. Minnesota uses some of that revenue to administer the program with a part-time employee, reducing the amount available to purchase walleye.⁷¹

SECTION 5 - Public Input on Fish and Wildlife Management Revenue

Fish, wildlife and habitat management are important to Wisconsin hunters, anglers and trappers as well as the general public. Both groups support increasing revenue for such state management as detailed in the following votes, scientific surveys, and online questionnaires.

Wisconsin Conservation Congress votes

Thousands of Wisconsin citizens attend the annual Spring Fish and Wildlife Rules Hearings and Wisconsin Conservation Congress county meetings held simultaneously in April in all 72 counties. These meetings allow citizens to comment and provide input on DNR proposed fish and wildlife rule changes and advisory questions as well as Conservation Congress advisory questions. The Conservation Congress has placed 23 advisory questions on the questionnaires concerning license fees and conservation funding over the past six years (2011-2016). Participants have passed five of the six questions that specifically asked about fee increases during the six-year study period. Most recently, 62 percent of voters in the 2016 Spring Fish and Wildlife Rule Hearings approved a question asking if they supported the legislature increasing hunting, fishing and trapping license fees.⁷²

The 2016 question read:

"Wisconsin has not had a license fee increase in over 8 years. A \$2 to \$3 per license increase on average would potentially raise \$4 million to \$6 million or more. This additional money could allow the DNR to fund more biologists and wardens to better protect and understand the resources and ensure quality experiences for all resource users. Do you support the Legislature increasing hunting, fishing, and trapping license fees?"⁷³

Stakeholder group votes and other feedback

The Wisconsin Fisheries Advisory Council, which includes representatives of statewide fishing groups, advises DNR's fisheries management board and the Wisconsin Conservation Congress on statewide issues including the DNR's long-term fisheries plan, has asked DNR to increase fishing license fees. Members of the group include Trout Unlimited, the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, the Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sport Fishermen, Walleyes for Tomorrow and Musky Clubs Alliance.

The Wisconsin Waterfowl Association, Ducks Unlimited and the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation in 2015 worked to advance legislation to increase the price of the state waterfowl stamp from \$7, set in 1997, to \$12 to increase the buying power of the stamp to help fund habitat work.

Ducks Unlimited surveyed attendees at the 2015 Wisconsin Waterfowl Hunters Conference to see if they supported an increase in the state waterfowl stamp. Ninety people responded, with 93 percent of waterfowl hunters in favor of raising the fee.

72 percent of the 10,000+ people providing online input in 2014 to help DNR develop its 10-year Fish, Wildlife & Habitat Management Plan and the Wisconsin Wildlife Action Plan indicated that Wisconsin's fish, wildlife and habitat was of "great" interest and 61 percent indicated that all citizens of the state should help pay for the management of state-owned properties.⁷⁴

Scientific household surveys

April 2016 survey

To help inform this report, DNR researchers conducted a scientific mail survey of 2,000 Wisconsin households in April 2016 to gauge how important fish and wildlife management were to them and gauge their support or opposition to five options for addressing the gap between revenue and authorized management work.⁷⁵ The results were as follows:

- 87 percent of respondents expressed a "great" or "moderate" interest in Wisconsin fish and wildlife.
- 95 percent of respondents "strongly" or "moderately" agreed that public lands benefit all citizens of the state.
- 96 percent of respondents agreed that thriving fish and wildlife populations provide a significant benefit to the state's economy.
- Of the five options presented for addressing the gap between revenue and authorized work, the most popular option was creating a mechanism for all residents to pay something for fish and wildlife management. This option received a majority of support across the general public (51%) and among anglers (57%), hunters (61%) and wildlife viewers (64%). The second most popular option was to do more to increase the number of hunters, trappers and anglers. The third most popular option was raising license fees for people who hunt, fish and trap and the fourth most popular option was having users of public lands like wildlife, fishery and state natural areas pay an access fee. The least popular option was having DNR reduce operating costs by cutting staff and reducing services. Fifty-eight percent of the general public opposes reduction to Wisconsin DNR operating costs, while only 20 percent support more reductions.

July 2016 survey

A scientific mail survey conducted in July 2016 by DNR researchers to inform the statewide recreation plan DNR is required to submit to the federal government revealed that more than 60 percent supported having everybody help pay for fish and wildlife management. Two-thirds of the respondents also said the public should pay at least half for maintaining DNR managed properties.⁷⁶

SECTION 6 – Conclusion

The state's fish, wildlife and habitat management programs, in collaboration with conservation groups, provide the foundation for healthy fish, wildlife and habitats. These natural resources are critical to hunters, anglers and trappers exercising their constitutional right to hunt, fish and trap. Their investments through their license fees and excise taxes on equipment have helped Wisconsin provide world-class hunting, fishing and trapping. These natural resources also are central for Wisconsin's economy, culture and quality of life. Continued reliance on a 19th century funding model puts all of these at risk.

Twenty million dollars in reductions made over the past five years to keep a positive balance in the Fish and Wildlife Account have decreased management of public lands and water, recreational opportunities and service to hunters, anglers and trappers as well as the general public.

Less restoration and maintenance of habitat means less fish and wildlife produced for hunters, anglers and wildlife watchers; less work to control invasive species on public lands and waters puts more private lands at risk of infestation; larger territories for fewer wardens to patrol degrades service and protection to the public and fish and game and can potentially lead to lower compliance with laws and reduced public safety; less maintenance of boat ramps, fishing piers, restrooms and other public facilities degrades the quality of user's experience and reduce opportunities for the public to fish, hunt and explore the lands and natural resources that belong to them.

In addition to the efficiencies the department will gain through alignment, a variety of funding options can close the immediate gap between revenue and authorized fish, wildlife and habitat management work, including raising select hunting and fishing licenses through a variety of approaches. Funding options relying on hunters and anglers may not fix the problem long-term, however, because of demographic and land use changes that will continue to cause hunting participation and license revenue decline. Identifying and servicing the needs of a more diverse and urban society may hold the key to funding the fish and wildlife conservation critical to a strong future.

Wisconsin residents support short-term and long-term fixes to increase revenue to pay for fish, wildlife and habitat management. Healthy fish and wildlife populations are important to them, and they believe these resources benefit the state's economy. Hunters, anglers and trappers have shown support for immediate actions such as raising hunting and fishing license fees. Hunters and anglers and the general public also support long-term fixes including having everybody pay something for fish and wildlife conservation.

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Section 1

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Appendix A

Total Tourism Impacts															
Wisconsin and Counties - Alphabetical															
County	Direct Visitor Spending			Total Business Sales			Employment			Total Labor Income			State and Local Taxes		
	Millions	%	Change	Millions	%	Change	2014	2015	%	2014	2015	%	2014	2015	%
County	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change
Wisconsin	\$11,417.90	\$11,919.40	4.39%	\$16,474.40	\$19,291.70	4.42%	187,643	190,717	1.64%	\$4,829.90	\$5,065.70	4.88%	\$1,412.20	\$1,459.90	3.37%
Adams County	\$202.70	\$211.50	4.36%	\$253.90	\$265.00	4.40%	2,350	2,364	0.61%	\$47.30	\$50.10	5.90%	\$23.90	\$24.60	3.04%
Ashland County	\$33.90	\$34.50	1.84%	\$50.80	\$52.20	2.59%	570	577	1.17%	\$12.30	\$13.00	5.62%	\$4.40	\$4.50	2.16%
Barron County	\$94.10	\$97.10	3.26%	\$139.90	\$145.10	3.66%	1,406	1,433	1.89%	\$30.40	\$32.40	6.58%	\$10.70	\$10.90	2.44%
Bayfield County	\$42.40	\$45.20	6.70%	\$57.20	\$60.70	6.13%	598	598	1.56%	\$10.40	\$11.20	6.95%	\$5.50	\$5.80	4.97%
Brown County	\$586.80	\$613.70	4.22%	\$980.90	\$1,023.30	4.32%	11,201	11,293	0.82%	\$405.50	\$416.30	2.66%	\$95.30	\$96.70	1.67%
Buffalo County	\$10.80	\$11.10	3.07%	\$18.50	\$19.20	3.67%	189	194	2.44%	\$3.70	\$3.90	4.53%	\$1.30	\$1.30	1.97%
Burnett County	\$22.40	\$23.20	3.54%	\$33.30	\$34.60	3.86%	366	370	1.06%	\$5.60	\$5.90	5.18%	\$2.90	\$3.00	2.58%
Calumet County	\$28.90	\$29.80	3.05%	\$55.20	\$57.30	3.75%	641	657	2.56%	\$13.40	\$13.90	3.99%	\$3.80	\$3.90	3.08%
Chippewa County	\$77.70	\$83.90	8.03%	\$127.10	\$135.60	6.66%	1,313	1,332	1.40%	\$29.30	\$31.50	7.23%	\$8.90	\$9.40	5.24%
Clark County	\$27.20	\$28.00	3.06%	\$47.40	\$49.10	3.68%	356	354	-0.55%	\$6.50	\$6.60	1.52%	\$2.90	\$2.90	1.14%
Columbia County	\$115.50	\$126.00	9.11%	\$169.60	\$182.60	7.64%	1,699	1,766	3.89%	\$33.80	\$37.30	10.17%	\$13.60	\$14.60	7.30%
Crawford County	\$41.80	\$43.80	4.70%	\$60.00	\$62.80	4.64%	714	711	-0.43%	\$11.70	\$12.10	3.12%	\$5.60	\$5.70	2.78%
Dane County	\$1,086.90	\$1,154.10	6.18%	\$1,881.00	\$1,983.60	5.45%	20,395	21,009	3.01%	\$548.60	\$593.30	8.14%	\$142.10	\$148.30	4.32%
Dodge County	\$73.90	\$79.00	6.90%	\$139.20	\$147.30	5.77%	1,414	1,479	4.62%	\$31.70	\$33.60	5.99%	\$8.80	\$9.40	6.16%
Door County	\$31.60	\$32.80	3.79%	\$402.20	\$424.30	5.50%	3,029	3,110	2.68%	\$66.50	\$70.80	6.58%	\$24.20	\$25.90	5.13%
Douglas County	\$85.70	\$88.70	3.45%	\$125.20	\$130.00	3.78%	1,255	1,263	0.64%	\$25.40	\$26.60	4.57%	\$10.10	\$10.30	2.04%
Dunn County	\$46.40	\$46.70	0.71%	\$79.10	\$80.90	2.28%	864	858	-0.70%	\$17.20	\$17.60	2.63%	\$6.00	\$6.00	0.00%
Eau Claire County	\$215.70	\$216.10	0.18%	\$347.10	\$353.40	1.80%	4,056	4,150	2.31%	\$90.90	\$94.70	4.23%	\$27.10	\$27.60	1.96%
Florence County	\$4.70	\$4.90	2.90%	\$7.20	\$7.50	3.46%	90	91	0.79%	\$1.50	\$1.60	6.60%	\$0.60	\$0.60	1.63%
Fond du Lac County	\$120.00	\$132.20	10.20%	\$210.90	\$227.30	7.74%	2,495	2,574	3.15%	\$55.60	\$59.20	6.55%	\$16.00	\$16.90	5.62%
Forest County	\$12.30	\$12.90	4.99%	\$18.60	\$19.50	4.83%	215	219	1.76%	\$2.80	\$3.00	5.51%	\$1.60	\$1.70	3.74%
Grant County	\$42.50	\$43.20	1.74%	\$77.20	\$78.50	2.98%	883	887	0.42%	\$20.10	\$21.10	4.66%	\$5.30	\$5.30	0.00%
Green County	\$40.60	\$39.50	-2.76%	\$69.20	\$68.40	-0.24%	780	764	-2.03%	\$17.30	\$17.80	2.47%	\$5.00	\$4.90	-2.16%
Green Lake County	\$35.30	\$37.90	7.46%	\$54.00	\$57.50	6.43%	763	777	1.85%	\$15.30	\$16.40	7.26%	\$5.40	\$5.70	5.04%
Iowa County	\$33.60	\$34.70	3.26%	\$52.60	\$54.60	3.71%	428	434	1.33%	\$10.90	\$11.40	4.38%	\$3.30	\$3.40	2.68%
Iron County	\$19.00	\$19.10	0.46%	\$26.10	\$26.50	1.55%	284	282	-0.41%	\$4.70	\$4.80	3.16%	\$2.40	\$2.40	-1.55%
Jackson County	\$36.10	\$38.60	6.93%	\$53.80	\$56.90	6.13%	545	575	5.48%	\$9.20	\$9.70	5.92%	\$4.40	\$4.70	6.53%
Jefferson County	\$87.10	\$90.60	4.06%	\$153.10	\$159.60	4.24%	1,845	1,945	5.37%	\$37.40	\$39.10	4.48%	\$10.40	\$10.70	3.40%
Juneau County	\$84.10	\$88.00	5.95%	\$90.30	\$95.30	5.53%	727	742	2.06%	\$13.00	\$13.80	4.38%	\$6.80	\$7.10	4.34%
Kenosha County	\$181.90	\$195.60	8.11%	\$306.60	\$327.00	6.64%	3,006	3,164	5.25%	\$75.20	\$80.80	7.57%	\$20.60	\$22.10	7.22%
Kewaunee County	\$17.80	\$17.40	-2.16%	\$32.00	\$32.30	0.79%	288	277	-3.95%	\$4.60	\$4.60	1.15%	\$2.10	\$2.10	-0.05%
La Crosse County	\$223.40	\$236.10	5.69%	\$368.60	\$387.80	5.21%	4,017	4,122	2.61%	\$93.00	\$98.90	6.35%	\$28.70	\$30.00	4.54%
Lafayette County	\$12.30	\$11.90	-3.24%	\$21.10	\$21.10	0.00%	198	190	-4.34%	\$3.00	\$2.90	-2.94%	\$1.50	\$1.50	-3.77%
Langlade County	\$44.70	\$47.40	6.10%	\$64.80	\$68.40	5.60%	508	503	-1.08%	\$10.20	\$10.60	3.30%	\$4.50	\$4.60	2.90%
Lincoln County	\$52.80	\$55.20	4.67%	\$81.90	\$83.60	2.03%	691	699	1.21%	\$14.10	\$14.90	5.54%	\$5.50	\$5.60	1.22%
Manitowoc County	\$111.00	\$115.30	3.87%	\$184.80	\$192.40	4.12%	2,089	2,094	0.23%	\$43.50	\$45.30	4.29%	\$14.90	\$15.30	2.71%
Marathon County	\$229.60	\$235.90	2.72%	\$390.80	\$404.20	3.45%	4,130	4,170	0.96%	\$96.70	\$100.90	4.36%	\$29.00	\$29.40	1.70%
Marquette County	\$144.40	\$154.30	6.86%	\$202.90	\$215.40	6.19%	1,592	1,632	2.50%	\$30.20	\$31.30	3.55%	\$14.80	\$15.60	5.16%
Marquette County	\$20.60	\$21.40	4.06%	\$31.00	\$32.30	4.21%	288	288	-0.07%	\$4.50	\$4.60	3.74%	\$2.50	\$2.60	2.48%
Menominee County	\$2.40	\$2.50	4.71%	\$4.50	\$4.70	4.63%	48	48	1.66%	\$0.60	\$0.60	0.52%	\$0.40	\$0.40	0.00%
Milwaukee County	\$1,794.50	\$1,858.20	3.55%	\$3,187.10	\$3,313.00	3.95%	30,899	31,323	1.37%	\$1,048.70	\$1,077.30	2.73%	\$217.70	\$222.60	2.67%
Monroe County	\$79.80	\$82.00	2.74%	\$121.10	\$125.10	3.34%	1,203	1,213	0.82%	\$24.60	\$25.40	3.20%	\$9.80	\$10.00	2.26%
Oconto County	\$78.90	\$83.80	6.21%	\$110.10	\$116.40	5.73%	853	870	1.99%	\$14.80	\$15.60	5.14%	\$7.90	\$8.20	4.53%
Oneida County	\$206.90	\$215.90	4.33%	\$273.70	\$285.70	4.37%	2,131	2,161	1.41%	\$46.60	\$48.50	3.91%	\$20.70	\$21.30	2.91%
Outagamie County	\$324.40	\$335.30	3.38%	\$556.70	\$580.10	3.84%	6,289	6,417	2.04%	\$154.00	\$162.70	5.68%	\$40.70	\$42.60	4.51%
Ozaukee County	\$89.80	\$92.50	2.95%	\$179.10	\$185.80	3.71%	1,968	2,018	2.58%	\$52.70	\$54.90	4.13%	\$11.40	\$11.80	3.46%
Pepin County	\$5.70	\$6.20	7.61%	\$10.10	\$10.80	6.26%	101	104	2.58%	\$1.80	\$1.90	4.48%	\$0.70	\$0.70	0.00%
Pierce County	\$25.00	\$24.90	-0.54%	\$47.00	\$47.90	1.83%	416	422	1.47%	\$8.20	\$8.60	4.94%	\$3.00	\$3.00	0.00%
Polk County	\$79.60	\$82.00	3.11%	\$119.20	\$123.50	3.57%	1,060	1,062	0.19%	\$20.30	\$21.40	5.49%	\$8.50	\$8.70	1.77%
Portage County	\$115.20	\$119.60	3.79%	\$202.30	\$210.50	4.09%	2,073	2,154	3.87%	\$42.40	\$44.70	5.37%	\$14.70	\$15.50	5.70%
Price County	\$17.70	\$18.50	4.66%	\$29.70	\$31.10	4.71%	317	321	1.26%	\$5.70	\$6.10	7.32%	\$2.40	\$2.40	0.00%
Radcliff County	\$227.80	\$232.30	1.98%	\$407.10	\$419.60	3.09%	4,109	4,091	-0.44%	\$104.40	\$108.60	4.06%	\$27.00	\$28.90	0.00%
Richland County	\$19.50	\$19.30	-0.98%	\$32.00	\$32.30	1.16%	321	320	-0.42%	\$6.60	\$6.70	1.52%	\$2.30	\$2.30	-1.03%
Rock County	\$203.00	\$220.50	8.66%	\$340.10	\$363.90	6.99%	3,798	3,891	2.45%	\$94.10	\$99.30	7.27%	\$25.60	\$26.80	4.75%
Rusk County	\$26.70	\$27.00	1.06%	\$39.90	\$39.70	-2.14%	415	416	0.19%	\$7.90	\$8.20	3.95%	\$3.20	\$3.20	0.00%
St. Croix County	\$94.00	\$99.70	6.03%	\$158.20	\$166.80	5.41%	1,748	1,828	4.56%	\$38.00	\$41.20	8.50%	\$12.00	\$12.70	5.96%
Sauk County	\$945.30	\$1,005.30	6.35%	\$1,205.10	\$1,276.70	5.94%	10,649	10,928	2.62%	\$213.90	\$231.80	8.36%	\$110.80	\$117.40	6.16%
Sawyer County	\$83.70	\$85.60	2.28%	\$110.60	\$113.70	2.81%	971	971	-0.03%	\$20.50	\$20.90	2.28%	\$9.80	\$9.90	1.17%
Shawano County	\$60.20	\$61.90	2.76%	\$90.30	\$93.30	3.34%	872	886	1.59%	\$17.40	\$18.40	5.43%	\$6.90	\$7.00	2.56%
Sheboygan County	\$203.40	\$214.90	5.66%	\$340.90	\$358.60	5.18%	3,404	3,451	1.37%	\$73.50	\$78.50	6.76%	\$25.90	\$26.60	2.83%
Taylor County	\$25.50	\$26.50	3.78%	\$42.10	\$43.80	4.05%	352	356	1.12%	\$7.00	\$7.20	4.15%	\$2.70	\$2.80	2.57%
Trempealeau County	\$24.20	\$25.30	4.71%	\$47.40	\$49.60	4.60%	371	381	2.71%	\$7.30	\$7.80	7.09%	\$2.70	\$2.80	4.15%
Vernon County	\$33.90	\$34.60	2.04%	\$53.20	\$54.80	2.94%	468	489	4.52%	\$10.10	\$10.70	5.65%	\$3.70	\$3.90	3.91%
Vilas County	\$207.70	\$212.30	2.22%	\$264.30	\$271.50	2.70%	1,963	1,967	0.19%	\$38.50	\$40.50	5.45%	\$21.40	\$21.70	1.50%
Walworth County	\$494.60	\$509.60	3.04%	\$659.80	\$682.20	3.40%	6,834	6,872	0.57%	\$199.20	\$208.20	6.32%	\$61.70	\$63.30	2.57%
Washington County	\$26.50	\$28.30	6.89%	\$39.90	\$42.30	6.09%	480	495	2.92%	\$9.50	\$10.30	8.16%	\$3.30	\$3.50	5.19%
Washington County	\$112.10	\$115.10	2.68%	\$220.70	\$228.60	3.57%	2,328	2,379	2.16%	\$57.10	\$59.20	3.71%	\$13.60	\$14.00	3.05%
Waushara County	\$700.20	\$721.70	3.07%	\$1,294.50	\$1,342.40	3.71%	14,145	14,288	1.01%	\$383.90	\$397.90	3.63%	\$87.50	\$89.90	2.67%
Waupaca County	\$87.90	\$89.80	2.17%	\$134.60	\$138.60	2.97%	1,303	1,307	0.27%	\$23.90	\$24.50	2.86%	\$10.50	\$10.60	1.62%
Waushara County	\$59.10	\$70.20	1.52%	\$93.40	\$95.50	2.29%	887	873	-1.59%	\$13.70	\$13.90	1.78%	\$7.90	\$7.90	0.39%
Winnebago County	\$222.80	\$233.80	4.94%	\$427.00	\$447.10	4.71%	4,850	4,824	-0.54%	\$121.50	\$127.60	5.03%	\$29.80	\$29.90	0.61%
Wood County	\$96.80	\$98.00	1.40%	\$166.60	\$171.40	2.89%	2,166	2,187	0.94%	\$57.30	\$59.90	4.57%	\$11.10	\$11.30	1.61%

Appendix B

Projects and research efforts funded by the increased Pittman-Robertson funds

Deer research and management projects

- **Buck Mortality Study:** Assessment of buck survival rates and mortality causes to improve data provided to County Deer Advisory Councils, or CDACs, as recommended by the Sex-Age-Kill review panel.
- **Southwest Wisconsin CWD and Predator Impacts Study:** Will provide information to better understand how CWD may or may not be interacting with other factors impacting the deer herd and will directly estimate the abundance and distribution of bobcats and coyotes within the study areas, and examine their impact on deer survival and behavior.
- **Estimating Survival and Cause-Specific Mortality of Adult Deer:** Study to assess deer survival rates and overall deer mortality causes to improve data provided to CDAC's as recommended by the Sex-Age-Kill review panel.
- **Forest Regeneration Impacts:** Study to provide CDACs information to better understand deer impacts on forest habitat and apply this knowledge to herd management through harvest quota setting and permit levels.
- **Deer Reproduction and Nutritional Condition:** Research to develop reproduction and body condition metrics for the CDACs to monitor the deer herd through car-killed deer carcass analysis statewide.
- **Human Dimensions Research:** Study to better understand constituent beliefs, attitudes, preferences, and behaviors related to various deer management goals and strategies, and to evaluate DMAP and CDAC efforts.
- **Snapshot WI:** Project is a recommendation of the Deer Trustee Report to combine citizen/hunter involvement and trail camera technology to assess distribution and relative abundance of predators and to develop an independent index of doe-to-fawn and buck-to-doe ratios to better estimate Wisconsin's deer herd.
- **Impact of Predation, Winter Weather and Habitat on Whitetail Deer Fawns:** Research to assess the impact of weather, habitat and predation on deer of all age-classes to improve data provided to CDACs.
- **CWD Surveillance:** Effort to track the spread of the disease, conduct research to understand impacts to deer populations and continue to provide opportunities for hunters to test their deer.

Elk restoration and management

- **Elk Management/Restoration:** Effort in Jackson County with a long-term goal of providing a hunting opportunity and enhancing tourism through a herd of about 400 animals.
- **Elk Research:** Work to develop a comprehensive and efficient statewide monitoring system for the elk herd which will be used to make elk harvest management decisions and set harvest quotas.

Wolf research and population management

- **Wolf Management Plan:** Develop a guide for future wolf management actions through public involvement and Natural Resources Board approval.
- **Wisconsin Wolf Education & Outreach:** Project to better inform the public on the state's wolf population to enhance input on wolf management in the state.
- **Alternative Wolf Population Monitoring Techniques:** Research to improve the current monitoring of the wolf population by developing new methods that use occupancy based modeling from multiple data sources and genetic capture-recapture models to inform future management decisions.
- **Evaluation of Satellite-based Wolf Monitoring Systems:** Evaluate the effectiveness and durability of GPS-based collar units and their associated data delivery systems to better understand wolf movement patterns at a lower cost.
- **Measuring Social Capacity of Wolves:** Research to measure public opinion about wolves and wolf management among state residents to inform wolf management plan recommendations.

- **Wisconsin Wolf Management Monitoring:** Effort to better understand the geographic distribution and size of the state's wolf population through VHF radio telemetry flights; trapping and radio collaring; winter track surveys; health testing; summer howl surveys; recovery of wolf carcasses; and hunter/trapper surveys.

Deer Trustee Report Implementation

- **Deer Trustee Report Implementation:** Public involvement process to review all aspects of Wisconsin's deer management program with a focus to include opportunities for hunters to become more involved in herd management recommendations through the CDACs, managing their properties for deer through DMAP as well as regulation changes to enhance the hunting experience.
- **Updating Wisconsin Land Cover Data:** Effort to improve understanding of statewide habitat information which will inform management decisions that directly impact hunting opportunity.
- **Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP) Implementation:** Creation of the program to provide landowners with professional guidance on managing their land for deer and other wildlife.
- **Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP) GIS and Database Development:** Helps program participants better measure and track management decisions, activities, and outcomes.

Public Lands Management Activities

- **Wildlife Area Master planning initiative:** Work resulting in the completion of master plans for many DNR-managed lands providing consistent, long term management activities on the properties while promoting public access, hunting, fishing and trapping opportunities.
- **Public Lands Management Activities:** Work resulting in lunker structures, stream bank brushing, prescribed burning, grassland and tree plantings, food plots, waterfowl flowages and invasive species control to ensure that property users have a quality experience when hunting, fishing and trapping on their public lands.
- **Public land Access Improvements:** Effort resulting in improved access to department lands by creating and maintaining parking lots, hunter walking trails, boat landings, signage and high quality maps to let our hunters, trappers and anglers know where their public lands are located.
- **Motorized Access Inventory:** Initiative resulting in a comprehensive summary of facilities on public lands including roads, trails, parking areas and other developments to lay the groundwork for department staff to embark on a comprehensive project to assess and improve recreational use opportunities beginning in 2017.

Appendix C



Appendix D

Consumer Price Index adjustments based on the year the price was established and 2014 license sales. This table is not inclusive of all licenses, applications and stamps, but serves as an example of how CPI adjustments would affect licenses.

License Name	Number Sold	Current Cost	Price Year	CPI Adjustment	Adjusted Cost	Increased Revenue
Resident Gun Deer	396,415	\$24.00	2005	\$4.00	\$28.00	\$1,585,660
Resident Annual Fishing	477,688	\$20.00	2005	\$3.00	\$23.00	\$1,433,064
Resident Conservation Patron	42,532	\$165.00	2005	\$30.00	\$195.00	\$1,275,960
Resident Archer Deer	143,824	\$24.00	2004	\$4.00	\$28.00	\$575,296
Resident Spousal Combo Fishing	109,995	\$31.00	2005	\$5.00	\$36.00	\$549,975
Resident Antlerless Bonus	73,315	\$12.00	1991	\$7.00	\$19.00	\$513,205
Resident Sports	48,669	\$60.00	2005	\$10.00	\$70.00	\$486,690
Resident Senior Annual Fishing	121,101	\$7.00	1997	\$2.00	\$9.00	\$242,202
Resident Crossbow Deer	44,395	\$24.00	2005	\$4.00	\$28.00	\$177,580
Resident Small Game	83,195	\$18.00	2005	\$2.00	\$20.00	\$166,390
Resident Spring Turkey License	81,424	\$15.00	2005	\$2.00	\$17.00	\$162,848
Resident Junior Gun Deer	50,290	\$20.00	2005	\$3.00	\$23.00	\$150,870
Resident Trapping	20,265	\$20.00	2004	\$4.00	\$24.00	\$81,060
Resident Junior Annual Fishing	33,470	\$7.00	1997	\$2.00	\$9.00	\$66,940
Resident Junior Conservation Patron License	3,593	\$75.00	2004	\$16.00	\$91.00	\$57,488
Resident Lake Winnebago Sturgeon Spearing	12,493	\$20.00	2003	\$4.00	\$24.00	\$49,972
Resident Junior Archer Deer	11,225	\$20.00	2005	\$3.00	\$23.00	\$33,675
Resident Disabled Annual Fishing	16,003	\$7.00	1996	\$2.00	\$9.00	\$32,006
Resident Fall Turkey License	13,402	\$15.00	2005	\$2.00	\$17.00	\$26,804
Resident Junior Sports	2,272	\$35.00	2004	\$7.00	\$42.00	\$15,904
Resident Senior Citizen Small Game	15,439	\$9.00	2005	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$15,439
Resident Junior Small Game	9,354	\$9.00	2004	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$9,354
Resident Junior Crossbow Deer	1,567	\$20.00	2005	\$3.00	\$23.00	\$4,701
Resident Upriver Sturgeon Spearing	480	\$20.00	2003	\$4.00	\$24.00	\$1,920
Nonresident Gun Deer	24,406	\$160.00	2004	\$35.00	\$195.00	\$854,210
Nonresident Annual Fishing	74,511	\$50.00	2005	\$9.00	\$59.00	\$670,599
Nonresident Archer Deer	6,459	\$160.00	2004	\$35.00	\$195.00	\$226,065
Nonresident 4-Day Fishing	55,092	\$24.00	2005	\$4.00	\$28.00	\$220,368
Nonresident 15-Day Fishing	24,284	\$28.00	2005	\$5.00	\$33.00	\$121,420
Nonresident 15-Day Family Fishing	14,858	\$40.00	2004	\$8.00	\$48.00	\$118,864
Nonresident Small Game	5,552	\$85.00	2005	\$15.00	\$100.00	\$83,280
Nonresident Antlerless Bonus	4,066	\$20.00	1991	\$13.00	\$33.00	\$52,858
Nonresident Crossbow Deer	1,278	\$160.00	2004	\$35.00	\$195.00	\$44,730
Nonresident Spring Turkey License	3,346	\$60.00	2004	\$13.00	\$73.00	\$43,498
Nonresident Sports	502	\$275.00	2004	\$62.00	\$337.00	\$31,124
Nonresident Junior Sports	3164	\$36.00	2005	\$6.00	\$42.00	\$18,984
Nonresident 5-Day Small Game	1,945	\$55.00	2005	\$9.00	\$64.00	\$17,505
Nonresident Conservation Patron	107	\$600.00	2004	\$135.00	\$735.00	\$14,445
Nonresident Junior Conservation Patron	814	\$77.00	2005	\$13.00	\$90.00	\$10,582
Nonresident Fall Turkey License	336	\$60.00	2004	\$13.00	\$73.00	\$4,368
Nonresident Lake Winnebago Sturgeon Spearing	231	\$65.00	2005	\$12.00	\$77.00	\$2,772
Nonresident Furbearer	52	\$160.00	2004	\$35.00	\$195.00	\$1,820
Nonresident Upriver Sturgeon Spearing	11	\$65.00	2005	\$12.00	\$77.00	\$132
Total:						\$10,252,627

Comparison of current and standardized discount license rates. All licenses presented are resident prices.

License Name	Number Sold	Current Cost	Current Discount	Standardized Discount	Cost Change	Future Cost	Revenue Change
Junior Gun Deer	50,290	\$20.00	17%	10% to 25%	-\$2 to \$1.50	\$18 to \$21.50	-\$100,600 to \$75,400
Junior Archer Deer	11,225	\$20.00	17%	10% to 25%	-\$2 to \$1.50	\$18 to \$21.50	-\$22,500 to \$16,800
Junior Crossbow Deer	1,567	\$20.00	17%	10% to 25%	-\$2 to \$1.50	\$18 to \$21.50	-\$3,100 to \$2,400
Junior Small Game	9,354	\$9.00	50%	10% to 25%	\$4.50 to \$7	\$13.5 to \$16	\$42,100 to \$65,500
Junior Fishing	33,470	\$7.00	65%	10% to 25%	\$8 to \$11	\$15 to \$18	\$267,800 to \$368,200
Spousal Fishing	109,995	\$31.00	23%	15% to 25%	-\$1 to \$3	\$30 to \$34	-\$110,000 to \$330,000
Senior Small Game	15,439	\$9.00	50%	25% to 50%	\$0 to \$4.50	\$9 to \$13.50	\$0 to \$69,500
Senior Fishing	121,101	\$7.00	65%	25% to 50%	\$3 to \$8	\$10 to \$15	\$363,300 to \$968,800
Disabled Fishing	16,003	\$7.00	65%	25% to 50%	\$3 to \$8	\$10 to \$15	\$48,000 to \$128,000

Total: \$485,000 to \$2,024,600

First-time buyer license revenue compared to standard license revenue for 2014 first-time buyer license sales

License Name	Number Sold	First-Time Buyer Cost	Standard Cost	First-Time Revenue	Standard Revenue	Revenue Difference
Resident Annual Fishing - First-time Buyer	65,652	\$5.00	\$20.00	\$328,300	\$1,313,000	\$984,700
Resident Gun Deer - First-time Buyer	13,452	\$5.00	\$24.00	\$67,300	\$322,800	\$255,500
Resident Archer Deer - First-time Buyer	11,937	\$5.00	\$24.00	\$59,700	\$286,500	\$226,800
Resident Small Game - First-time Buyer	10,322	\$5.00	\$18.00	\$51,600	\$185,800	\$134,200
Resident Junior Gun Deer - First-time Buyer	8,189	\$5.00	\$20.00	\$40,900	\$163,800	\$122,900
Resident Spring Turkey - First-time Buyer	8,787	\$5.00	\$15.00	\$43,900	\$131,800	\$87,900
Resident Junior Archer Deer - First-time Buyer	4,841	\$5.00	\$20.00	\$24,200	\$96,800	\$72,600
Resident Junior Small Game - First-time Buyer	5,195	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$26,000	\$46,800	\$20,800
Resident Trapping - First-time Buyer	1,358	\$5.00	\$20.00	\$6,800	\$27,200	\$20,400
Resident Fall Turkey - First-time Buyer	1,677	\$5.00	\$15.00	\$8,400	\$25,200	\$16,800
Resident Senior Small Game - First-time Buyer	585	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$2,900	\$5,300	\$2,400
Nonresident Annual Fishing - First-time Buyer	34,401	\$25.75	\$50.00	\$885,800	\$1,720,100	\$834,300
Nonresident Gun Deer - First-time Buyer	3,546	\$79.75	\$160.00	\$282,800	\$567,400	\$284,600
Nonresident Archer Deer - First-time Buyer	2,220	\$79.75	\$160.00	\$177,000	\$355,200	\$178,200
Nonresident Small Game - First-time Buyer	2,719	\$42.75	\$85.00	\$116,200	\$231,100	\$114,900
Nonresident Spring Turkey - First-time Buyer	879	\$29.75	\$60.00	\$26,200	\$52,700	\$26,500
Nonresident Furbearer - First-time Buyer	83	\$79.75	\$160.00	\$6,600	\$13,300	\$6,700
Nonresident Fall Turkey - First-time Buyer	162	\$29.75	\$60.00	\$4,800	\$9,700	\$4,900
Nonresident Trapping - First-time Buyer	6	\$75.75	\$150.00	\$500	\$900	\$400

Total: \$3,395,500

Master Products Listing, submitted by DNR

Sku	Price Code	Name	Price	Account	PS Code	Status	Pending Account	StartDate	EndDate
1000	34	Annual Fishing License (Nonresident)	\$ 50.00	ANNUAL FISHING LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1000	9	Annual Fishing License (Resident)	\$ 20.00	ANNUAL FISHING LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1005	16	Annual Fishing License (Junior Resident)	\$ 7.00	ANNUAL FISHING LICENSE-JR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1010	16	New Buyer Annual Fishing License (Junior Resident)	\$ 5.00	NEW BUYER JUNIOR FISH LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/5/2020	NULL
1010	19	New Buyer Annual Fishing License (Senior Resident)	\$ 5.00	NEW BUYER SENIOR FISH LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/5/2020	NULL
1010	34	New Buyer Annual Fishing License (Nonresident)	\$ 25.75	NEW BUYER ANNUAL FISH LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1010	9	New Buyer Annual Fishing License (Resident)	\$ 5.00	NEW BUYER ANNUAL FISH LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1015	10	Recruiter Annual Fishing License	\$ 10.75	RECRUITER ANNUAL FISHING-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1020	30	WI Student Annual Fishing License (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	WI STUDENT ANNUAL FISH LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1020	36	WI Student Junior Annual Fishing License (Nonresident)	\$ 7.00	WI STUDENT JR ANNUAL FISH-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1021	36	WI Student Junior Annual Fishing License (Nonresident)	\$ 7.00	WI STUDENT JR ANNUAL FISH-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	4/10/2020	NULL
1021	30	WI Student Annual Fishing License (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	WI STUDENT ANNUAL FISH LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	4/10/2020	NULL
1025	17	Disabled Annual Fishing License (Resident)	\$ 7.00	DISABLED ANNUAL FISH LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1026	17	Disabled Annual Fishing License (Resident)	\$ 7.00	DISABLED ANNUAL FISH LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/25/2020	NULL
1030	17	Veteran Disabled Annual Fishing License (Resident)	\$ 3.00	VET DISABLED ANNUAL FISH L-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1031	17	Veteran Disabled Annual Fishing License (Resident)	\$ 3.00	VET DISABLED ANNUAL FISH L-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/25/2020	NULL
1032	37	Military Annual Fishing License (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	MILITARY ANNUAL FISH LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1033	37	Military Annual Fishing License (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	MILITARY ANNUAL FISH LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/27/2020	NULL
1038	44	Purple Heart Annual Fishing (Nonresident Senior)	\$ 7.00	PURPLE HRT SENR ANNUAL FISH-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1038	43	Purple Heart Annual Fishing (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	PURPLE HEART ANNUAL FISHING-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1040	19	Annual Fishing License (Senior Resident)	\$ 7.00	ANNUAL FISHING LICENSE-SR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1041	9	1-Day Fishing License (Resident)	\$ 8.00	1-DAY FISHING-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1041	37	1-Day Fishing License (Nonresident)	\$ 10.00	1-DAY FISHING LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1042	26	2-Day Great Lakes Fishing License W/Stamp	\$ 14.00	2-DAY GL FISH LIC W/STAMP	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1043	17	2-Day Inland Lake Trout Fishing License (Resident)	\$ 14.00	2-DAY INLAND LK TROUT FISH-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1044	37	4-Day Fishing License (Nonresident)	\$ 24.00	4-DAY FISHING LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1046	37	15-Day Fishing License (Nonresident)	\$ 28.00	15-DAY FISHING LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1050	18	Spousal Annual Fishing License (Primary, Resident)	\$ 31.00	SPOUSE ANNUAL FISH-PRIMRY-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1051	7	Spousal Annual Fishing License (Secondary, Resident)	\$ -	SPOUSE ANNUAL FISH LIC-SEC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1052	37	Annual Family Fishing (Primary, Nonresident)	\$ 65.00	ANNUAL FAMILY FISH-PRIMARY-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1053	37	Annual Family Fishing (Secondary, Nonresident)	\$ -	ANNUAL FAMILY FISH-SECONDARY-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1055	37	15-Day Family Fishing License (Primary, Nonresident)	\$ 40.00	15-DAY FAMILY FISH LIC-PRIM-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1056	37	15-Day Family Fishing License (Secondary, Nonresident)	\$ -	15-DAY FAMILY FISH-SECONDARY-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1059	9	Upgrade Annual Fishing License (Resident)	\$ 12.75	UPGRADE ANNUAL FISH LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1059	37	Upgrade Annual Fishing License (Nonresident)	\$ 40.75	UPGRADE ANNUAL FISH LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1060	30	Outlying Water Sport Trolling License (Nonresident)	\$400.00	OUTLYING WATER TROLL LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1060	10	Outlying Water Sport Trolling License (Resident)	\$100.00	OUTLYING WATER TROLL LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/21/2018	NULL
1061	0	2 day Charter Fishing Licenses	\$ -	CHARTER 2 DAY FISHING LICENSE	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1132	17	Resident Armed Forces Fishing/Small Game License	\$ -	RES MILITARY FISH/SML GAME LIC	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1133	17	Resident Armed Forces Fishing/Small Game License	\$ -	RES MILITARY FISH/SML GAME LIC	37000 212	0	NULL	3/25/2020	NULL
1600	13	Lake Winnepago Sturgeon Sparing License/Tag (Resident)	\$ 20.00	LK WIN STURGEON SPEAR LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
1600	33	Lake Winnepago Sturgeon Sparing License/Tag (Nonresident)	\$ 65.00	LK WIN STURGEON SPEAR LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1602	8	12 Yr Old Lake Winnepago Sturgeon License/Tag (Resident)	\$ 20.00	12YO LK WIN STURGEON LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1603	13	Upriver Sturgeon Sparing License/Tag (Resident)	\$ 20.00	UPRIVER STURGEON SPEAR LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1603	33	Upriver Sturgeon Sparing License/Tag (Nonresident)	\$ 65.00	NK UPRIVER STURGEON SPEAR LIC	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1604	8	12 Yr Old Upriver Sturgeon Sparing License/Tag (Resident)	\$ 20.00	Sturgeon Sparing	37000 212	1	NULL	1/1/2016	NULL
1605	10	Armed Forces Upriver Sturgeon Sparing License/Tag (Resident)	\$ 20.00	Sturgeon Sparing	37000 212	1	NULL	1/1/2016	NULL
1632	10	Armed Forces Lake Winnepago Sturgeon Sparing License/Tag (Resident)	\$ 20.00	VET LK WIN STURG SPEAR LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1660	13	Resident OTC Upriver Sturgeon Sparing License	\$ 20.00	AUS - Sturgeon Sparing	37000 212	1	NULL	4/1/2006	NULL
1700	11	Set Or Bank Pole License (Resident)	\$ 3.00	SET OR BANK POLE LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1702	11	Setline-Inland Waters License (Resident)	\$ 11.00	SETLINE-INLAND WATERS LIC -RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1705	11	Setline - Mississippi River License (Resident)	\$ 13.75	SETLINE - MISS RIVER LIC -RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1706	11	Duplicate Setline - Inland Waters	\$ 2.75	DUPL SETLINE - INLAND WATERS	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1707	11	Duplicate Setline - Mississippi River License	\$ 2.75	DUPL SETLINE - MISS RIVER LIC	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1708	11	Duplicate Set or Bank Pole	\$ 2.75	DUPLICATE SET OR BANK POLE	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1800	10	Sports License (Resident)	\$ 60.00	SPORTS LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1800	30	Sports License (Nonresident)	\$275.00	SPORTS LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1805	12	Sports License (Junior Resident)	\$ 35.00	SPORTS LICENSE-JR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1805	32	Sports License (Junior Nonresident)	\$ 36.00	SPORTS LICENSE-JR-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1815	10	Recruiter Sports License (Resident)	\$ 40.00	RECRUITER SPORTS-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1820	30	WI Student Sports License (Nonresident)	\$ 60.00	WI STUDENT SPORTS LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1821	30	WI Student Sports License (Nonresident)	\$ 60.00	WI STUDENT SPORTS LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	4/10/2020	NULL
1832	30	Military Sports License (Nonresident)	\$ 60.00	MILITARY SPORTS LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1833	30	Military Sports License (Nonresident)	\$ 60.00	MILITARY SPORTS LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/30/2020	NULL
1838	30	Purple Heart Sports License (Nonresident)	\$ 60.00	PURPLE HEART SPORTS LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1900	10	Conservation Patron Combination License (Resident)	\$165.00	CONS PATRON COMBIN LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1900	32	Conservation Patron Combination License (Junior Resident)	\$ 75.00	CONS PATRON COMBIN LIC-JR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1900	30	Conservation Patron Combination License (Nonresident)	\$ 600.00	CONS PATRON COMBIN LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1900	32	Conservation Patron Combination License (Junior Nonresident)	\$ 77.00	CONS PATRON COMBIN LIC-JR-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1915	10	Recruiter Conservation Patron License (Resident)	\$105.00	RECRUITER CONS PATRON LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1932	30	Military Conservation Patron License (Nonresident)	\$165.00	MILITARY CONS PATRON LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1933	30	Military Conservation Patron License (Nonresident)	\$165.00	MILITARY CONS PATRON LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	4/3/2020	NULL
1938	10	Purple Heart Conservation Patron License (Resident)	\$ 10.00	PURPLE HEART CONS PATRN LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
1938	30	Purple Heart Conservation Patron License (Nonresident)	\$161.00	PURPLE HEART CONS PATRN LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2000	19	Small Game License (Senior, Resident)	\$ 9.00	SMALL GAME LICENSE-SR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2000	12	Small Game License (Junior, Resident)	\$ 9.00	SMALL GAME LICENSE-JR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2000	9	Small Game License (Resident)	\$ 18.00	SMALL GAME LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2000	30	Small Game License (Nonresident)	\$ 85.00	SMALL GAME LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2010	33	New Buyer Small Game License (Nonresident)	\$ 42.75	NEW BUYER SMALL GAME LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2010	12	New Buyer Small Game License (Junior, Resident)	\$ 5.00	NEW BUYER SMAL GAME LIC-JR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2010	9	New Buyer Small Game License (Resident)	\$ 5.00	NEW BUYER SMALL GAME LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2010	19	New Buyer Small Game License (Senior, Resident)	\$ 5.00	NEW BUYER SMALL GAME LIC-SR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2015	19	Recruiter Small Game License (Senior, Resident)	\$ 6.75	RECRUITER SMALL GAME LIC-SR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2015	9	Recruiter Small Game License (Resident)	\$ 10.75	RECRUITER SMALL GAME LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2015	12	Recruiter Small Game License (Junior, Resident)	\$ 6.75	RECRUITER SMALL GAME LIC-JR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2020	30	WI Student Small Game License (Nonresident)	\$ 18.00	WI STUDENT SMALL GAME LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2020	32	WI Student Junior Small Game License (Nonresident)	\$ 9.00	WI STUDENT JR SMALL GAME LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2032	30	Military Small Game License (Nonresident)	\$ 18.00	MILITARY SMALL GAME LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2033	30	Military Small Game License (Nonresident)	\$ 18.00	MILITARY SMALL GAME LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	4/6/2020	NULL
2035	46	Mentored Small Game License	\$ 7.00	MENTORED SMALL GAME LICENSE	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2038	43	Purple Heart Small Game (Nonresident)	\$ 18.00	PURPLE HEART SMALL GAME-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2038	44	Purple Heart Small Game (Nonresident Senior)	\$ 9.00	PURPLE HRT SENR SMALL GAME-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL

2045	30	5-Day Small Game License (Nonresident)	\$ 55.00	5-DAY SMALL GAME LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2080	0	HIP Survey	\$ -	HIP SURVEY	37000 212	0	NULL	11/13/2017	NULL
2081	0	Early Goose	\$ 3.00	EARLY GOOSE PERMIT	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2082	0	Statewide Regular Goose	\$ 3.00	EXTERIOR GOOSE PERMIT	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2083	21	Horicon and Exterior Goose	\$ 3.00	HORICON GOOSE PERMIT	37000 212	1	NULL	1/4/2018	NULL
2100	33	Furbearer License (Nonresident)	\$ 160.00	FURBEARER LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2110	33	New Buyer Furbearer License (Nonresident)	\$ 79.75	NEW BUYER FURBEARER LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2135	45	Furbearer License (Mentored, Nonresident)	\$ 7.00	FURBEARER LICENSE-MENTORED-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2200	12	Archer License (Junior, Resident)	\$ 20.00	ARCHER LICENSE-JR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2200	30	Archer License (Nonresident)	\$ 160.00	ARCHER LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2200	10	Archer License (Resident)	\$ 24.00	ARCHER LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2210	30	New Buyer Archer License (Nonresident)	\$ 79.75	NEW BUYER ARCHER LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2210	10	New Buyer Archer License (Resident)	\$ 5.00	NEW BUYER ARCHER LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2210	12	New Buyer Archer License (Junior, Resident)	\$ 5.00	NEW BUYER ARCHER LIC-JR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2215	12	Recruiter Archer License (Junior, Resident)	\$ 11.75	RECRUITER ARCHER LIC-JR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2215	10	Recruiter Archer License (Resident)	\$ 13.75	RECRUITER ARCHER LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2220	32	WI Student Junior Archer License (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	WISTUDENT JR ARCHER LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2220	30	WI Student Archer License (Nonresident)	\$ 24.00	WISTUDENT ARCHER LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2232	33	Military Archer License (Nonresident)	\$ 24.00	MILITARY ARCHER LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2235	46	Archer License (Mentored)	\$ 7.00	ARCHER LICENSE-MENTORED	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2238	30	Purple Heart Archer License (Nonresident)	\$ 24.00	PURPLE HEART ARCHER LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2282	31	Upgrade Archery License (Nonresident)	\$ 3.00	UPGRADE ARCHERY LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	11/13/2017	NULL
2282	11	Upgrade Archery License (Resident)	\$ 3.00	UPGRADE ARCHERY LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	11/13/2017	NULL
2300	10	Crossbow License (Resident)	\$ 24.00	CROSSBOW LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2300	12	Crossbow License (Junior, Resident)	\$ 20.00	CROSSBOW LICENSE-JR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2300	30	Crossbow License (Nonresident)	\$ 160.00	CROSSBOW LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2310	10	Crossbow W/New Buyer Archer License (Resident)	\$ 5.00	XBOW W/NEW BUYER ARCH LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2310	30	Crossbow W/New Buyer Archer License (Nonresident)	\$ 79.75	XBOW W/NEW BUYER ARCHER LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2310	12	Crossbow W/New Buyer Archer License (Junior, Resident)	\$ 5.00	XBOW W/NEW BUY ARCH LIC-JR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2320	32	WI Student Junior Crossbow License (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	WISTUDENT JR CROSSBOW LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2320	30	WI Student Crossbow License (Nonresident)	\$ 24.00	WISTUDENT CROSSBOW LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2332	30	Military Crossbow License (Nonresident)	\$ 24.00	MILITARY CROSSBOW LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2335	46	Crossbow License (Mentored)	\$ 7.00	CROSSBOW LICENSE-MENTORED	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2338	30	Purple Heart Crossbow (Nonresident)	\$ 24.00	PURPLE HEART CROSSBOW-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2380	11	Upgrade Crossbow License (Resident)	\$ 3.00	UPGRADE CROSSBOW LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	11/13/2017	NULL
2380	31	Upgrade Crossbow License (Nonresident)	\$ 3.00	UPGRADE CROSSBOW LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	11/13/2017	NULL
2400	12	Gun Deer License (Junior, Resident)	\$ 20.00	GUN DEER LICENSE-JR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2400	10	Gun Deer License (Resident)	\$ 24.00	GUN DEER LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2400	30	Gun Deer License (Nonresident)	\$ 160.00	GUN DEER LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2410	10	New Buyer Gun Deer License (Resident)	\$ 5.00	NEW BUYER GUN DEER LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2410	12	New Buyer Gun Deer License (Junior, Resident)	\$ 5.00	NEW BUYER GUN DEER LIC-JR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2410	30	New Buyer Gun Deer License (Nonresident)	\$ 79.75	NEW BUYER GUN DEER LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2415	10	Recruiter Gun Deer License (Resident)	\$ 13.75	RECRUITER GUN DEER LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2415	12	Recruiter Gun Deer License (Junior, Resident)	\$ 11.75	RECRUITER GUN DEER LIC-JR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2420	30	WI Student Gun Deer License (Nonresident)	\$ 24.00	WISTUDENT GUN DEER LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2420	32	WI Student Junior Gun Deer License (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	WISTUDENT JR GUN DEER LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2432	30	Military Gun Deer License (Nonresident)	\$ 24.00	MILITARY GUN DEER LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2435	46	Gun Deer License (Mentored)	\$ 7.00	GUN DEER LICENSE-MENTORED	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2438	30	Purple Heart Gun Deer License (Nonresident)	\$ 24.00	PURPLE HEART GUN DEER LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2500	13	Spring Turkey License (Resident)	\$ 15.00	SPRING TURKEY LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2500	33	Spring Turkey License (Nonresident)	\$ 60.00	SPRING TURKEY LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2510	33	New Buyer Spring Turkey License (Nonresident)	\$ 29.75	NEW BUYER SPRING TURKEY LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2510	13	New Buyer Spring Turkey License (Resident)	\$ 5.00	NEW BUYER SPRING TURKEY LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2515	13	Recruiter Spring Turkey License (Resident)	\$ 9.75	RECRUITER SPRING TURKEY LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2532	33	Military Spring Turkey License (Nonresident)	\$ 15.00	MILITARY SPRING TURKEY LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2535	46	Spring Turkey License (Mentored)	\$ 7.00	SPRING TURKEY LICENSE-MENTORED	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2538	30	Purple Heart Spring Turkey License (Nonresident)	\$ 15.00	PURPLE HEART SPRING TURKEY LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2539	19	Free Senior Citizen Rec Spring Turkey License (Resident)	\$ -	FREE SR CITIZEN SPRING TURKEY-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2600	13	Fall Turkey License (Resident)	\$ 15.00	FALL TURKEY LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2600	33	Fall Turkey License (Nonresident)	\$ 60.00	FALL TURKEY LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2610	33	New Buyer Fall Turkey License (Nonresident)	\$ 29.75	NEW BUYER FALL TURKEY LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2610	13	New Buyer Fall Turkey License (Resident)	\$ 5.00	NEW BUYER FALL TURKEY LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2615	13	Recruiter Fall Turkey License (Resident)	\$ 9.75	RECRUITER FALL TURKEY LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2632	30	Military Fall Turkey License (Nonresident)	\$ 15.00	MILITARY FALL TURKEY LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2635	46	Fall Turkey License (Mentored)	\$ 7.00	FALL TURKEY LICENSE-MENTORED	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2638	30	Purple Heart Fall Turkey (Nonresident)	\$ 15.00	PURPLE HEART FALL TURKEY-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2639	19	Free Senior Citizen Rec Fall Turkey License (Resident)	\$ -	FREE SR CITIZEN FALL TURKEY-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2700	13	Class A Bear (Resident)	\$ 49.00	CLASS A BEAR-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2700	33	Class A Bear License (Nonresident)	\$ 251.00	CLASS A BEAR LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/23/2017	NULL
2710	17	New Buyer Class B Bear Pursuit	\$ 5.00	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	1/1/2016	NULL
2710	17	New Buyer Class B Bear Pursuit	\$ 54.75	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	1/1/2016	NULL
2715	17	Res Class B Bear Pursuit Recruiter	\$ 8.75	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	1/1/2016	NULL
2732	30	Military Class A Bear License (Nonresident)	\$ 49.00	MILITARY CLASS A BEAR LIC-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2735	46	Class A Bear License (Mentored)	\$ 7.00	CLASS A BEAR LICENSE-MENTORED	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
2738	30	Purple Heart Class A Bear License (Nonresident)	\$ 49.00	PURPLE HEART CLASS A BEAR-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2780	23	Transferred Class A Bear	\$ -	TRANSFERRED CLASS A BEAR	37000 212	1	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
2781	37	NR Class B Bear Pursuit	\$ 110.00	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	1/1/2016	NULL
2781	17	Class B Bear Pursuit	\$ 14.00	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	1/1/2016	NULL
2782	30	NR Military Class B Bear Pursuit	\$ 14.00	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	1/1/2016	NULL
2800	11	Resident Wolf Hunting/Trapping License	\$ 49.00	AUS - Wolves	37000 212	1	NULL	4/1/2013	NULL
2900	22	Elk License (Resident)	\$ 49.00	ELK LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/20/2018	NULL
2935	46	Elk License (Mentored)	\$ 7.00	ELK LICENSE-MENTORED	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
3500	0	Convenience Fee	\$ 1.00	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	1/1/2016	NULL
3515	14	Recruiter Eligible	\$ -	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	4/1/2016	NULL
3580	17	Annual Disabled Veteran Recreation Card (Resident)	\$ 7.00	ANNUAL DISABL VET REC CARD-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
3581	0	Go Wild Conservation Card	\$ 3.50	GO WILD CONSERVATION CARD	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
3582	21	Hunt with Mentor	\$ -	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	1/1/2016	NULL
3583	22	Reserved Backtag Fee	\$ 5.00	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	1/1/2016	NULL
3584	17	Annual Disabled Veteran Recreation Card (Resident)	\$ 7.00	ANNUAL DISABL VET REC CARD-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/25/2020	NULL
3600	17	Trapping License (Resident)	\$ 20.00	TRAPPING LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
3601	31	Trapping License (Nonresident)	\$ 150.00	TRAPPING LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
3605	15	Trapping License (Youth Resident)	\$ 10.00	TRAPPING LICENSE-YOUTH RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
3610	17	New Buyer Trapping License (Resident)	\$ 5.00	NEW BUYER TRAPPING LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL

3611	31 New Buyer Trapping License (Nonresident)	\$ 75.75	NEW BUYER TRAPPING LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3615	17 Recruiter Trapping License (Resident)	\$ 10.75	RECRUITER TRAPPING LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
3632	30 Military Trapping License (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	MILITARY TRAPPING LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3635	17 Mentored Trapping License (Resident)	\$ 10.00	MENTORED TRAPPING	37000 212	0 NULL	8/31/2018 NULL
3635	37 Mentored Trapping License (Nonresident)	\$ 10.00	MENTORED TRAPPING	37000 212	0 NULL	8/31/2018 NULL
3638	30 Purple Heart Trapping (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	PURPLE HEART TRAPPING-NR	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3680	11 Trapping	\$ -	CONSERVATION PATRON TRAP- 3680	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
3681	31 Trapping	\$ -	CONSERVATION PATRON TRAP- 3681	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
3682	37 Mentored Trapping License (Nonresident)	\$ -	MENTORED TRAPPING	37000 212	0 NULL	8/31/2018 NULL
3682	17 Mentored Trapping License (Resident)	\$ -	MENTORED TRAPPING	37000 212	0 NULL	8/31/2018 NULL
3781	25 Ft McCoy Inland Waters Trout Stamp	\$ 10.00	FT MCCOY INLD WATER TROUT STMP	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3782	26 Inland Waters Trout Stamp	\$ 10.00	INLAND WATERS TROUT STAMP	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3783	26 Great Lakes Salmon Trout Stamp	\$ 10.00	GREAT LAKE SALMON TROUT STAMP	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3784	26 Waterfowl Stamp	\$ 7.00	WATERFOWL STAMP	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3785	22 Pheasant Stamp	\$ 10.00	PHEASANT STAMP	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3785	20 Pheasant Stamp (Mentored)	\$ 4.50	PHEASANT STAMP-MENTORED	37000 212	0 NULL	11/13/2017 NULL
3786	46 Turkey Stamp (Mentored)	\$ 4.50	TURKEY STAMP-MENTORED	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
3786	22 Turkey Stamp	\$ 5.25	TURKEY STAMP	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3787	26 Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp	\$ 28.00	FEDERAL DUCK STAMP	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3788	20 Charter Fishing Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp (Quantity 20)	\$ 197.00	CHARTER GREAT LAKES TROUT STAMP	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
3788	40 Charter Fishing Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp (Quantity 40)	\$ 394.00	CHARTER GREAT LAKES TROUT STAMP	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
3788	30 Charter Fishing Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp (Quantity 30)	\$ 295.50	CHARTER GREAT LAKES TROUT STAMP	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
3788	10 Charter Fishing Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp (Quantity 10)	\$ 98.50	CHARTER GREAT LAKES TROUT STAMP	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
3788	50 Charter Fishing Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp (Quantity 50)	\$ 492.50	CHARTER GREAT LAKES TROUT STAMP	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
3790	0 Collector Waterfowl Stamp	\$ 7.00	COLLECTOR WATERFOWL STAMP	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3791	0 Collector Pheasant Stamp	\$ 10.00	COLLECTOR PHEASANT STAMP	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3792	0 Collector Turkey Stamp	\$ 5.25	COLLECTOR TURKEY STAMP	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3793	0 Collector Trout Stamp	\$ 10.00	COLLECTOR TROUT STAMP	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3794	0 Collector Salmon/Trout Stamp	\$ 10.00	COLLECTOR SALMON STAMP	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
3880	0 Class A Disabled License	\$ -	CLASS A DISABLED LICENSE	37000 212	0 NULL	8/16/2018 NULL
3881	0 Class B Disabled Shoot From Vehicle License	\$ -	CLASS B DISABLE SHOOT VEHICLE	37000 212	0 NULL	8/16/2018 NULL
3883	0 Class B Disabled Trolling License	\$ -	CLASS B DISABLED TROLL LICENSE	37000 212	0 NULL	8/16/2018 NULL
3884	0 Class B Disabled Shoot From Vehicle/Trolling License	\$ -	CLASS B DISABLE SHOOT VEH/TROL	37000 212	0 NULL	8/16/2018 NULL
3885	0 Class C Disabled License	\$ -	CLASS C DISABLED LICENSE	37000 212	0 NULL	8/16/2018 NULL
3887	0 Disabled Trolling License	\$ -	DISABLED TROLLING LICENSE	37000 212	0 NULL	8/16/2018 NULL
3888	0 Class D Disabled	\$ -	CLASS D DISABLED	37000 212	0 NULL	8/16/2018 NULL
4080	0 2020-2021 Wisconsin Snowmobile Trail Pass	\$ 30.00	WISNOWMOBILE TRAIL PASS	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	5/1/2020 NULL
4082	31 Non-Resident ATV/UTV Trail Pass	\$ 35.00	NR ATV/UTV TRAIL	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
4083	31 Non-Resident 5-Day ATV/UTV Trail Pass	\$ 20.00	5-DAY ATV TRAIL	37000 212	0 NULL	9/16/2019 NULL
4084	31 NR ATV/UTV Trail	\$ 35.00	ATV/UTV	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2016 NULL
4085	0 Wisconsin Trail Pass - new dealer applications	\$ 30.00	WISNOWMOBILE TRAIL PASS	37000 212	0 NULL	11/27/2017 NULL
4200	19 Resident Sr Citizen Annual Park Pass	\$ 13.00	RES SR CITIZEN ANNUAL PARK PASS	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
4200	18 Resident Annual Park Pass	\$ 28.00	RES ANNUAL PARK PASS	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
4280	18 Resident Reduced Rate Park Pass	\$ 15.50	RES REDUCED RATE PARK PASS	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
4281	18 Resident Daily Park Pass	\$ 8.00	RES DAILY PARK PASS	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
4281	31 NR Daily Park Pass	\$ 11.00	NR DAILY PARK PASS	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
4281	19 Sr Citizen Daily Park Pass	\$ 4.00	SR CITIZEN DAILY PARK PASS	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
4282	28 Conservation Patron Annual Park & Forest Vehicle Admission	\$ -	CONS PATRON PARK/FOREST VEHICL	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
4300	71 Magazine Subscription	\$ 9.00	Magazine	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2016 NULL
4480	0 Fish and Wildlife Donation	\$ 1.00	FISH AND WILDLIFE DONATION	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
4481	0 Venison Processing Donation	\$ 1.00	VENISON PROCESSING DONATION	37000 212	0 NULL	4/30/2020 NULL
4482	0 Aquatic Invasive Species Donation	\$ 2.00	AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES DONAT	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
4483	0 Elk Research Donation	\$ 1.00	DONATIONS FOR ELK RESEARCH	37000 212	0 NULL	1/1/2016 NULL
4484	0 Cherish Wisconsin Outdoor Fund	\$ 2.00	CHERISH WISCONSIN OUTDOOR FUND	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
4485	0 Batch Aquatic Invasive Species Donation	\$ -	AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES DONAT	37000 212	0 NULL	1/1/2016 NULL
4486	0 Batch Cherish Wisconsin Outdoor Fund	\$ -	CHERISH WISCONSIN OUTDOOR FUND	37000 212	0 NULL	1/1/2016 NULL
4800	0 Well Construction Notification	\$ 50.50	WELL CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION	37000 100	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
4880	0 Heat Exchange Construction Notification	\$ -	HEAT EXCHANGE CONSTRUCT NOTIFI	37000 100	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
5080	31 Taxidermist (Nonresident)	\$ 100.00	TAXIDERMIST-NON RESIDENT	37000 212	0 NULL	3/5/2018 NULL
5080	11 Taxidermist (Resident)	\$ 50.00	TAXIDERMIST-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	3/8/2018 NULL
5081	17 Bait Dealer License Class A License (Resident)	\$ 50.00	BAIT DEALER LIC CLASS A-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
5082	17 Bait Dealer License Class B License (Resident)	\$ 10.00	BAIT DEALER LIC CLASS B-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
5083	11 Class A Fur Dealer License	\$ 25.00	CLASS A FUR DEALER LICENSE	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
5084	11 Class B Fur Dealer License	\$ 10.00	CLASS B FUR DEALER LICENSE	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
5085	30 Guide License (Nonresident)	\$ 100.00	GUIDE LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
5085	10 Guide License (Resident)	\$ 40.00	GUIDE LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
5086	11 Fur Dresser (Resident)	\$ 25.00	FUR DRESSER	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
5087	31 Itinerant Fur Buyer License (Nonresident)	\$ 200.00	ITINERANT FUR BUYER LICENSE-NR	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
5179	28 Eligible to Renew Outlying Water Sport Trolling	\$ -	OUTLYING WATER TROLL AWARD	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
5180	0 Eligible to Renew Taxidermist	\$ -	TAXIDERMIST RENEWAL AWARD-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
5181	11 Eligible to Renew Class A Bait Dealer (Resident)	\$ -	CLASS A BAIT RENEWAL AWARD-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
5182	11 Eligible to Renew Class B Bait Dealer (Resident)	\$ -	CLASS B BAIT RENEWAL AWARD-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
5183	11 Eligible to Renew Class A Fur Dealer (Resident)	\$ -	CLASS A FUR RENEWAL AWARD-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
5184	11 Eligible to Renew Class B Fur Dealer (Resident)	\$ -	CLASS B FUR RENEWAL AWARD-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
5185	28 Eligible to Renew Guide License	\$ -	GUIDE RENEWAL AWARD	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
5186	11 Eligible to Renew Fur Dresser	\$ -	FUR DRESSER	37000 212	0 NULL	11/30/2017 NULL
5187	31 Eligible to Renew Itinerant Fur Buyer (Nonresident)	\$ -	ITINERANT FUR BUYER RENEWAL-NR	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
5188	0 Elk Drawing Winner	\$ -	ELIGIBLE FOR ELK	37000 212	0 NULL	3/20/2018 NULL
5780	11 Ginseng Harvester License (Resident)	\$ 15.75	GINSENG HARVESTER LICENSE-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
5780	31 NR Ginseng Harvester License (Nonresident)	\$ 30.75	NR GINSENG HARVESTER LIC-NR	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
5880	7 Wild Rice Harvester (Resident)	\$ 8.25	WILD RICE HARVESTER-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
5881	11 Wild Rice Id (Resident)	\$ -	WILD RICE ID -RES	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6000	0 Awarded Spring Turkey Harvest Authorization	\$ -	AWARDED SPRING TURKEY PERMIT	37000 212	0 NULL	2/26/2018 NULL
6001	0 Transferred Awarded Spring Turkey Harvest Authorization	\$ -	AWARDED SPRING TURKEY PERMIT	37000 212	0 NULL	12/2/2018 NULL
6030	10 Resident Disabled Veteran Spring Turkey Harvest Authorization	\$ 10.00	VET DISABLE SPRING TURKEY-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	7/6/2017 NULL
6031	10 Resident Disabled Veteran Spring Turkey Harvest Authorization	\$ 10.00	VET DISABLE SPRING TURKEY-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	4/3/2020 NULL
6032	30 NR Military Spring Turkey Bonus Harvest Authorization	\$ 10.00	NR VET SPRING TURKEY LEFTOVER	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6035	46 Spring Turkey Bonus Harvest Authorization (Mentored)	\$ 4.50	SPRING TURKEY LEFTOVER-MENTOR	37000 212	0 NULL	3/4/2019 NULL
6038	30 NR Purple Heart Spring Turkey Bonus Harvest Authorization	\$ 10.00	PURPLE HRT SPR TURKEY LEFTOV-NR	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6080	33 Spring Turkey Bonus Harvest Authorization (Nonresident)	\$ 15.00	SPRING TURKEY LEFTOVER-NR	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6080	13 Spring Turkey Bonus Harvest Authorization (Resident)	\$ 10.00	SPRING TURKEY LEFTOVER-RES	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6081	13 Reserved Spring Turkey Leftover Permit (Resident)	\$ 10.00	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1 NULL	3/1/2016 NULL
6081	33 Reserved Spring Turkey Leftover Permit (Nonresident)	\$ 15.00	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1 NULL	3/1/2016 NULL

6082	20	Reserved Spring Turkey Leftover Permit (Mentored)	\$ 5.00	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	3/1/2016	NULL
6083	0	Learn to Hunt Spring Turkey Harvest Authorization	\$ -	LEARN 2 HUNT SPRING TURKEY TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6084	0	Nuisance/Ag Harvest Authorization - Turkey	\$ -	NUISANCE/AG TAG - TURKEY	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6085	10	Purple Heart Spring Turkey Harvest Authorization (Resident)	\$ 10.00	PURPLE HEART SPRING TURKEY TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	8/2/2017	NULL
6085	30	Purple Heart Spring Turkey Harvest Authorization (Nonresident)	\$ 10.00	PURPLE HEART SPRING TRKY TAG NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/2/2017	NULL
6132	30	Military Antlerless Bonus Harvest Authorization (Nonresident)	\$ 12.00	VET ANTLERLESS BONUS TAG-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6138	30	Purple Heart Antlerless Bonus Harvest Authorization (Nonresident)	\$ 12.00	PURPL HRT ANTLERLES BON TAG-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6180	0	Bow Buck Deer Harvest Authorization	\$ -	BOW BUCK DEER CARCASS TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	11/13/2017	NULL
6181	0	Gun Buck Deer Harvest Authorization	\$ -	GUN BUCK DEER CARCASS TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	11/12/2017	NULL
6182	28	Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag	\$ -	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	4/1/2007	NULL
6183	21	Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Tag	\$ -	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	3/1/2016	NULL
6185	47	Junior Antlerless Deer Harvest Authorization	\$ -	JR ANTLERLESS DEER CARCASS TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	3/6/2019	NULL
6186	13	Bonus Antlerless Deer Harvest Authorization (Resident)	\$ 12.00	BONUS ANTLERLESS DEER TAG- RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6186	33	Bonus Antlerless Deer Harvest Authorization (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	BONUS ANTLERLESS DEER TAG - NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6186	20	Bonus Antlerless Deer Harvest Authorization (Mentored)	\$ 5.00	BONUS ANTLERLESS DEER TAG-MENT	37000 212	0	NULL	11/13/2017	NULL
6187	17	Free Farmer Bonus Antlerless Harvest Authorization	\$ -	FREE FARM BONUS ANTLERLESS TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
6188	21	DMAP (Private) Antlerless Deer Harvest Authorization	\$ 6.00	DMAP-PRIV ANTURLS DR CARCS TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6189	0	DMAP (Public) Antlerless Deer Harvest Authorization	\$ 6.00	DMAP-PUB ANTURLS DR CARCS TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
6191	10	Antlerless Deer - Farmland	\$ -	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	1/1/2016	NULL
6192	0	Metro Sub-Unit Antlerless Deer Harvest Authorization	\$ -	METRO SUBUNIT ANTURLS DEER TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	11/13/2017	NULL
6194	28	Antlerless Tag Pickup	\$ 2.00	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1	NULL	1/1/2016	NULL
6195	0	Farmland (Zone 2) Antlerless Deer Harvest Authorization	\$ -	FARMLAND-ZONE2 ANTURLS DEER TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	11/12/2017	NULL
6196	21	Replacement Buck Harvest Authorization	\$ -	REPLACEMENT BUCK TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6197	21	Replacement Antlerless Harvest Authorization	\$ -	REPLACEMENT ANTLERLESS TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6198	0	Nuisance/Ag Harvest Authorization - Deer	\$ -	NUISANCE/AG TAG - DEER	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6199	0	CWD Surveillance Harvest Authorization	\$ -	CWD SURVEILLANCE DEER	37000 212	0	NULL	8/9/2018	NULL
6280	21	Early Goose Permit	\$ 3.00	EARLY GOOSE PERMIT	37000 212	1	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6281	21	Exterior Goose Permit	\$ 3.00	EXTERIOR GOOSE PERMIT	37000 212	1	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6282	21	Horicon Goose Permit	\$ 3.00	HORICON GOOSE PERMIT	37000 212	1	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6287	0	Class A Bear Carcass Tag	\$ -	CLASS A BEAR CARCASS TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6292	0	Learn to Hunt Deer Harvest Authorization	\$ -	LEARN TO HUNT DEER TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6293	0	Learn to Hunt Bear Tag	\$ -	LEARN TO HUNT BEAR TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6294	0	Bobcat Tag	\$ -	BOBCAT TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6295	0	Otter Tag	\$ -	OTTER TAG	37000 212	1	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6296	0	Fisher Tag	\$ -	FISHER TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6297	0	Sharp-Tailed Grouse Tag	\$ -	SHARP-TAILED GROUSE TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	8/2/2018	NULL
6298	0	Nuisance/Ag Tag - Bear	\$ -	NUISANCE/AG TAG - BEAR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6299	0	Learn to Hunt - Goose	\$ -	LEARN TO HUNT GOOSE TAG	3700 212C	1	NULL	9/14/2017	NULL
6300	0	Transferred Sharp-Tailed Grouse Tag	\$ -	SHARP-TAILED GROUSE TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	12/2/2018	NULL
6301	13	Transferred Upriver Sturgeon Sparing License/Tag (Resident)	\$ 20.00	UPRIVER STURGEON SPEAR LIC-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	12/2/2018	NULL
6301	33	Transferred Eligible To Purchase Upriver Sturgeon (Nonresident)	\$ 65.00	NR UPRIVER STURGEON SPEAR LIC	37000 212	0	NULL	12/2/2018	NULL
6302	0	Transferred Bobcat Tag	\$ -	BOBCAT TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	12/2/2018	NULL
6303	0	Transferred Otter Tag	\$ -	OTTER TAG	37000 212	1	NULL	12/2/2018	NULL
6304	0	Transferred Fisher Tag	\$ -	FISHER TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	12/2/2018	NULL
6305	11	Inland Sturgeon Hook and Line Tag (Resident)	\$ 20.00	INLAND STURGEON HOOK-LINE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6305	33	Inland Sturgeon Hook and Line Tag (Nonresident)	\$ 50.00	INLAND STURGEON HOOK-LINE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6307	31	W/M Sturgeon Hook and Line Tag (Nonresident)	\$ 50.00	W/M STURG HOOK-LINE TAG-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6307	11	W/M Sturgeon Hook and Line Tag (Resident)	\$ 20.00	W/M STURGEON HOOK-LINE-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6333	37	Military Inland Sturgeon Hook and Line Tag (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	VET INLAND STURG HOOK-LINE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
6334	37	Military W/M Sturgeon Hook and Line Tag (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	VET W/M STURGE HOOK-LINE-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
6337	30	Purple Heart Inland Sturgeon Hook and Line Tag (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	PURP HRT INLAND STURG HK-LN-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6338	30	Purple Heart W/M Sturgeon Hook and Line Tag (Nonresident)	\$ 20.00	PURP HRT W/M STURG HK-LN-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6400	21	Awarded Fall Turkey Harvest Authorization	\$ -	AWARDED FALL TURKEY TAG	37000 212	1	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6430	10	Resident Disabled Veteran Fall Turkey Harvest Authorization	\$ 10.00	VET DISABLE FALL TURKEY-RES	37000 212	1	NULL	7/3/2017	NULL
6432	30	Military Fall Turkey Bonus Harvest Authorization (Nonresident)	\$ 10.00	VET FALL TURKEY LEFTOVER-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6435	46	Fall Turkey Bonus Harvest Authorization (Mentored)	\$ 5.00	FALL TURKEY LEFTOVER-MENTOR	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
6438	30	NR Purple Heart Fall Turkey Bonus Harvest Authorization	\$ 10.00	PURPL HRT FALL TURKEY LEFTOVER	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6480	13	Fall Turkey Bonus Harvest Authorization (Resident)	\$ 10.00	FALL TURKEY LEFTOVER PERMIT-RES	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6480	33	Fall Turkey Bonus Harvest Authorization (Nonresident)	\$ 15.00	FALL TURKEY LEFTOVER PERMIT-NR	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6481	0	Learn to Hunt Fall Turkey Harvest Authorization	\$ -	LEARN TO HUNT FALL TURKEY TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6482	21	FT McCoy Awarded Fall Turkey Harvest Authorization	\$ -	FT MCCOY AWARD FALL TURKEY TAG	37000 212	1	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6483	30	Purple Heart Fall Turkey Harvest Authorization (Nonresident)	\$ 10.00	PURPLE HEART FALL TURKEY TAG NR	37000 212	1	NULL	8/2/2017	NULL
6483	10	Purple Heart Fall Turkey Harvest Authorization (Resident)	\$ 10.00	PURPLE HEART FALL TURKEY TAG	37000 212	1	NULL	8/2/2017	NULL
6484	0	Fall Turkey Harvest Authorization	\$ -	FALL TURKEY HARVEST AUTH	37000 212	0	NULL	2/25/2018	NULL
6500	0	Bull Elk Carcass Tag	\$ -	ELK CARCASS TAG	37000 212	0	NULL	3/20/2018	NULL
6580	0	Tribal Bobcat Harvest	\$ -	TRIBAL BOBCAT HARVEST	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6581	0	Tribal Otter Harvest	\$ -	TRIBAL OTTER HARVEST	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6582	0	Tribal Fisher Harvest	\$ -	TRIBAL FISHER HARVEST	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6583	0	APHIS Bobcat Harvest	\$ -	APHIS BOBCAT HARVEST	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6584	0	APHIS Otter Harvest	\$ -	APHIS OTTER HARVEST	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6585	0	APHIS Fisher Harvest	\$ -	APHIS FISHER HARVEST	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6780	22	2020 Upriver Sturgeon Sparing PERMIT Application	\$ 3.00	UPRIV STURG SPEAR PERMIT APPLIC	37000 212	1	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6781	0	2017 Fall Turkey Application	\$ 3.00	FALL TURKEY APPLICATION	37000 212	1	NULL	11/13/2017	NULL
6782	0	2021 Spring Turkey Application	\$ 3.00	SPRING TURKEY APPLICATION	37000 212	0	NULL	1/3/2020	NULL
6783	11	2020 Elk Application	\$ 10.00	ELK APPLICATION	37000 212	0	NULL	1/3/2020	NULL
6783	30	2020 Elk Application	\$ 10.00	ELK APPLICATION	37000 212	0	NULL	1/3/2020	NULL
6784	0	2019 Sharp Tailed Grouse Application	\$ 3.00	SHARP TAILED GROUSE APPLICATN	37000 212	0	NULL	11/13/2017	NULL
6785	0	2021 Bear Application	\$ 4.50	BEAR APPLICATION	37000 212	0	NULL	1/3/2020	NULL
6786	0	2020 Bobcat Application	\$ 6.00	BOBCAT APPLICATION	37000 212	0	NULL	1/3/2020	NULL
6787	0	2020 Fisher Application	\$ 3.00	FISHER APPLICATION	37000 212	0	NULL	1/3/2020	NULL
6788	0	2019 Otter Application	\$ 3.00	OTTER APPLICATION	37000 212	1	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6790	22	2020 Upriver Sturgeon Sparing PREFERENCE POINT Application	\$ 3.00	UPRIV STURG SPEAR PREF PT APPL	37000 212	1	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6791	21	2018 Bear PREFERENCE POINT Application	\$ 4.50	BEAR POINT APPLICATION	37000 212	1	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6792	30	2019 Elk Application	\$ 10.00	ELK APPLICATION	37000 212	0	NULL	4/19/2018	NULL
6793	22	2021 Upriver Sturgeon Sparing Application	\$ 3.00	UPRIVER STURG SPEAR APPL	37000 212	0	NULL	2/28/2020	NULL
6879	0	Eligible to purchase Wisconsin snowmobile trail pass	\$ -	ELIGIBLE FOR WIS SNOW PASS	37000 212	0	NULL	11/27/2017	NULL
6880	22	Eligible To Purchase Upriver Sturgeon	\$ -	ELIGIBLE TO PURCH UPRIV STURG	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6881	0	Spring Turkey Eligible	\$ -	SPRING TURKEY ELIGIBLE	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6882	21	Eligible for Fall Turkey Permit	\$ -	ELIGIBLE FOR FALL TURKEY PERMIT	37000 212	1	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6883	30	Eligible for Elk Application	\$ -	ELK APPLICATION	37000 212	0	NULL	3/4/2019	NULL
6884	0	Eligible for Sharp Tailed Grouse Permit	\$ -	ELIG 4 SHARP TAIL GROUSE PERMIT	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6885	0	Class A Bear Drawing Winner	\$ -	CLASS A BEAR DRAWING WINNER	37000 212	0	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
6886	21	Eligible for Bobcat Permit	\$ -	ELIGIBLE FOR BOBCAT PERMIT	37000 212	1	NULL	8/22/2017	NULL

6887	0 Eligible for Fisher Permit	\$ -	ELIGIBLE FOR FISHER PERMIT	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6888	0 Eligible for Otter Permit	\$ -	ELIGIBLE FOR OTTER PERMIT	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6889	0 Wolf Drawing Winner	\$ -	WOLF DRAWING WINNER	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6890	21 Dmap Eligible For Level 2 Enrollment	\$ -	DMAP ELIG FOR LEVEL 2 ENROLL	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6891	21 Dmap Eligible For Level 3 Enrollment	\$ -	DMAP ELIG FOR LEVEL 3 ENROLL	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6892	21 Eligible For Dmap (Private) Antlerless Deer Harvest Authorization	\$ -	ELIG DMAP-PRIVATE ANTLERLS TAG	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6893	21 Dmap Level 2 Enrollment Fees	\$ 75.00	DMAP LEVEL 2 ENROLLMENT FEES	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6894	21 Dmap Level 3 Enrollment Fees	\$ 150.00	DMAP LEVEL 3 ENROLLMENT FEES	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6896	0 Transferred Class A Bear Drawing Winner	\$ -	TRANSFER CLASS A BEAR DRAW WIN	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6897	28 Eligible for Farmland Antlerless Tag	\$ -	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1 NULL	2/2/2016 NULL
6898	21 Reserved Spring Turkey Leftover Eligible	\$ -	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1 NULL	3/1/2016 NULL
6899	21 Eligible for DMAP (Public) Antlerless Deer Harvest Authorization	\$ -	ELIG DMAP-PUBLIC ANTLERLS DEER	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
6900	0 Transferred Spring Turkey Eligible	\$ -	SPRING TURKEY ELIGIBLE	37000 212	0 NULL	12/2/2018 NULL
6901	22 Transferred Eligible To Purchase Upriver Sturgeon	\$ -	ELIGIBLE TO PURCH UPRIV STURG	37000 212	0 NULL	12/2/2018 NULL
6902	0 Transferred Eligible for Sharp Tailed Grouse Permit	\$ -	ELIG 4 SHARP TAIL GROUSE PERMIT	37000 212	0 NULL	12/2/2018 NULL
7025	26 FLMcCoy Disabled Fishing License	\$ 8.00	FT MCCOY DISABLED FISHING LIC	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7044	26 FLMcCoy 4-Day Fishing License	\$ 8.00	FT MCCOY 4-DAY FISHING LICENSE	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7079	25 FLMcCoy Youth Fishing License	\$ 8.00	FT MCCOY YOUTH FISHING LICENSE	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7080	24 FLMcCoy Annual Fishing License	\$ 13.00	FT MCCOY ANNUAL FISHING LIC	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7080	29 FLMcCoy Senior Citizen Fishing License	\$ 8.00	FT MCCOY SR CITIZEN FISH LIC	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7081	21 FLMcCoy Small Game License	\$ 13.00	FT MCCOY SMALL GAME LICENSE	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7082	0 FLMcCoy Trapping Eligible	\$ -	FT MCCOY TRAPPING ELIGIBLE	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7083	0 FLMcCoy Trapping	\$ 20.00	FT MCCOY TRAPPING	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7084	21 FLMcCoy Spring Turkey Eligible	\$ -	FT MCCOY SPRING TURKEY ELIGIBL	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7085	21 FLMcCoy Spring Turkey License	\$ 13.00	FT MCCOY SPRING TURKEY LICENSE	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7086	21 FLMcCoy Fall Turkey Award	\$ -	FT MCCOY FALL TURKEY AWARD	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7087	21 FLMcCoy Fall Turkey License	\$ 13.00	FT MCCOY FALL TURKEY LICENSE	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7125	21 FLMcCoy Disabled Deer License	\$ 10.00	FT MCCOY DISABLED DEER LICENSE	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7180	21 FLMcCoy Archer License	\$ 17.00	FT MCCOY ARCHER LICENSE	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7181	21 FLMcCoy Cantonment Archery Award	\$ -	FT MCCOY CANTONMENT ARCHRY AWD	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7182	21 FLMcCoy Cantonment Archery License	\$ 13.00	FT MCCOY CANTONMENT ARCHER LIC	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7183	21 FLMcCoy 7-Day Gun License	\$ 21.00	FLMcCoy/LDF	37000 212	1 NULL	4/1/2011 NULL
7184	21 FLMcCoy 9-Day Gun Deer Award	\$ -	FT MCCOY 9-DAY GUN DEER AWARD	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7185	21 FLMcCoy 9-Day Gun Deer License	\$ 21.00	FT MCCOY 9-DAY GUN DEER LIC	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7186	21 FLMcCoy Muzzleloader License	\$ 13.00	FLMcCoy/LDF	37000 212	1 NULL	4/1/2011 NULL
7187	21 FLMcCoy Disabled Deer Hunting Award	\$ -	FT MCCOY DISABL DEER HUNT AWRD	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7280	21 FLMcCoy Bonus Antlerless Archery Harvest Authorization	\$ 12.00	FT MCCOY BON ANTLERLS ARCH TAG	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7281	21 Fort McCoy Bonus Antlerless Gun Harvest Authorization	\$ 12.00	FORT MCCOY/BON ANTLERLS GUN TAG	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7282	21 FLMcCoy Cantonment Antlerless Archery Harvest Authorization	\$ -	FT MCCOY CANT ANTLERLS ARCH TAG	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7283	21 FLMcCoy Spring Turkey Bonus Harvest Authorization	\$ 13.00	FT MCCOY SPRING TRKY LEFTOV TAG	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7284	21 FLMcCoy Disabled Antlerless Deer Harvest Authorization	\$ -	FT MCCOY DISAB ANTLERL DR TAG	37000 212	1 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7285	21 FLMcCoy Spring Turkey Eligible	\$ -	FT MCCOY AWARD SPRING TURKEY TAG	37000 212	0 NULL	2/1/2019 NULL
7286	21 FLMcCoy Fall Turkey Harvest Authorization	\$ -	FT MCCOY FALL TURKEY BONUS	37000 212	1 NULL	3/29/2018 NULL
7294	0 Incidental Bobcat Harvest	\$ -	INCIDENTAL BOBCAT HARVEST	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7295	0 Incidental Otter Harvest	\$ -	INCIDENTAL OTTER HARVEST	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7296	0 Incidental Fisher Harvest	\$ -	INCIDENTAL FISHER HARVEST	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017 NULL
7297	0 Fur Farm Otter Harvest	\$ -	FUR FARM OTTER HARVEST TAG	37000 212	0 NULL	9/29/2017 NULL
7298	0 Otter Authorization	\$ -	OTTER TAG	37000 212	0 NULL	2/3/2020 NULL
7299	25 Otter Authorization for Youth Supervised Trapping	\$ -	OTTER TAG	37000 212	0 NULL	2/28/2020 NULL
808	1 NONRESIDENT SNOWMOBILE TRAIL PASS	\$ 50.00	Snowmobile	37000 212	1 NULL	7/1/2015 NULL
809	1 NONRESIDENT ATV/UTV TRAIL PASS	\$ 35.00	ATV/UTV	37000 212	1 NULL	3/9/2011 NULL
810	1 NR ATV/UTV 5 DAY TRAIL PASS	\$ 20.00	ATV/UTV	37000 212	1 NULL	6/28/2012 NULL
8110	1 ATV Public Registration	\$ 30.00	ATV PUBLIC REGISTRATION	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8111	1 ATV Municipal Registration	\$ 5.00	ATV MUNICIPAL REGISTRATION	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8112	1 ATV DNR Registration	\$ -	ATV DNR REGISTRATION	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8120	4 ATV Private Registration	\$ 15.00	ATV PRIVATE REGISTRATION	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8125	4 ATV Private Agricultural Registration	\$ 15.00	ATV PRIVATE AGRICULT REGISTRAT	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8130	1 ATV Transfer Fee	\$ 5.00	ATV TRANSFER FEE	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8150	15 ATV Replacement Certificate	\$ 5.00	ATV REPLACEMENT CERTIFICATE	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8155	15 ATV Replacement Certificate - DNR	\$ -	ATV REPLACEMENT CERTIFICAT-DNR	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8160	16 ATV Replacement Decals	\$ 5.00	ATV REPLACEMENT DECALS	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8165	16 ATV Replacement Decal - DNR	\$ -	ATV REPLACEMENT DECAL - DNR	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8170	6 ATV/UTV Late Fee	\$ -	ATV/UTV LATE FEE	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	3/31/2020 NULL
8175	16 Private ATV Replacement Decals	\$ 5.00	PRIVATE ATV REPLACEMENT DECALS	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8190	22 ATV Overpayment	\$ -	AUS - ATV/UTV	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007 NULL
8210	1 UTV Public Registration	\$ 30.00	UTV PUBLIC REGISTRATION	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8211	1 UTV Municipal Registration	\$ 5.00	UTV MUNICIPAL REGISTRATION	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8212	1 UTV DNR Registration	\$ -	UTV DNR REGISTRATION	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8220	1 UTV Private Registration	\$ 15.00	UTV PRIVATE REGISTRATION	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8225	1 UTV Private Agricultural Registration	\$ 15.00	UTV PRIVATE AGRICULT REGISTRAT	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8230	1 UTV Transfer Fee	\$ 5.00	UTV TRANSFER FEE	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8250	15 UTV Replacement Certificate	\$ 5.00	UTV REPLACEMENT CERTIFICATE	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8255	15 UTV Replacement Certificate - DNR	\$ -	UTV REPLACEMENT CERTIFICAT-DNR	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8260	16 UTV Replacement Decals	\$ 5.00	UTV REPLACEMENT DECALS	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8265	16 UTV Replacement Decal - DNR	\$ -	UTV REPLACEMENT DECAL - DNR	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8270	7 Late Fee - UTV	\$ 5.00	ATV/UTV LATE FEE	37000 212	1 PENDING-ATV/UTV	1/1/2015 NULL
8270	6 Late Fee - ATV	\$ 5.00	ATV/UTV LATE FEE	37000 212	1 PENDING-ATV/UTV	4/4/2015 NULL
8275	16 Private UTV Replacement Decals	\$ 5.00	PRIVATE UTV REPLACEMENT DECALS	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8350	15 ATV/UTV Dealer Replacement Certificate	\$ 5.00	ATV/UTV	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007 NULL
8360	16 ATV/UTV Dealer Replacement Decal	\$ 5.00	ATV/UTV DEALER REPLACE DECAL	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8380	17 ATV/UTV Dealer Registration	\$ 90.00	ATV/UTV DEALER REGISTRATION	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8385	18 ATV/UTV Dealer Decal	\$ 30.00	ATV/UTV DEALER DECAL	37000 212	0 PENDING-ATV/UTV	8/22/2017 NULL
8510	1 Snowmobile Public Registration	\$ 30.00	SNOWMOBILE PUBLIC REGISTRATION	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	8/22/2017 NULL
8511	1 Snowmobile Municipal Registration	\$ 5.00	SNOWMOBILE MUNICIPAL REGISTRAT	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	8/22/2017 NULL
8512	1 Snowmobile DNR Registration	\$ -	SNOWMOBILE DNR REGISTRATION	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	8/22/2017 NULL
8515	7 Snowmobile Antique Registration Fee	\$ 20.00	SNOWMOBILE ANTIQUE REGISTR FEE	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	8/22/2017 NULL
8515	6 Snowmobile Antique Registration	\$ 5.00	SNOWMOBILE ANTIQUE RENEWAL	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	8/22/2017 NULL
8520	4 Snowmobile Private Registration	\$ -	SNOWMOBILE PRIVATE REGISTRATIO	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	8/22/2017 NULL
8530	1 Snowmobile Transfer Fee	\$ 5.00	SNOWMOBILE TRANSFER FEE	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	8/22/2017 NULL
8550	15 Snowmobile Replacement Certificate	\$ 5.00	SNOWMOBILE REPLACE CERTIFIC	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	8/22/2017 NULL
8555	15 Snowmobile Replacement Certificate - DNR	\$ -	SNOWMOBILE REPLACE CERTIFI-DNR	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	8/22/2017 NULL
8560	16 Snowmobile Replacement Decals	\$ 5.00	SNOWMOBILE REPLACEMENT DECALS	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	8/22/2017 NULL
8565	16 Snowmobile Replacement Decal - DNR	\$ -	SNOWMOBILE REPLACE DECAL-DNR	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	8/22/2017 NULL

8575	16 Private Snowmobile Replacement Decals	\$ 5.00	SNOWMOBILE REPLACEMENT DECALS	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	9/1/2019	NULL
8650	15 Snowmobile Dealer Replacement Certificate	\$ 5.00	Snowmobile	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
8660	16 Snowmobile Dealer Replacement Decal	\$ 5.00	SNOWMOBILE DEALER REPLACEMENT DECAL	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	8/22/2017	NULL
8680	17 Snowmobile Dealer Registration	\$ 90.00	SNOWMOBILE DEALER REGISTRATION	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	8/22/2017	NULL
8685	18 Snowmobile Dealer Decal	\$ 30.00	SNOWMOBILE DEALER DECAL	37000 212	0 PENDING-SNOW	8/22/2017	NULL
8690	25 Snow Overpayment	\$ -	Snowmobile	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
8710	1 Off-Highway Motorcycle (OHM) Public Registration	\$ 30.00	OFF-HWY MOTORCYCLE PUBLIC REG	37000 212	0 PENDING-OHM	8/22/2017	NULL
8712	1 OHM DNR Registration	\$ -	OFF-HWY MOTORCYCLE DNR REGISTR	37000 212	0 PENDING-OHM	8/22/2017	NULL
8720	4 Off-Highway Motorcycle (OHM) Private Registration	\$ 15.00	OFF-HWY MOTORCYCLE PRIVATE REG	37000 212	0 PENDING-OHM	8/22/2017	NULL
8725	4 Off-Highway Motorcycle (OHM) Private Agricultural Registration	\$ 15.00	OFF-HWY MOTORCYCLE PRIV AGRIC REG	37000 212	0 PENDING-OHM	8/22/2017	NULL
8730	1 Off-Highway Motorcycle (OHM) Transfer Fee	\$ 5.00	OFF-HWY MOTORCYCLE TRANSFER FEE	37000 212	0 PENDING-OHM	8/22/2017	NULL
8750	15 Off-Highway Motorcycle (OHM) Replacement Certificate	\$ 5.00	OFF-HWY MOTORCYCLE REPLACE CERT	37000 212	0 PENDING-OHM	8/22/2017	NULL
876	1 PROCESSING FEE	\$ 1.00	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
8760	16 Off-Highway Motorcycle (OHM) Replacement Decal	\$ 5.00	OFF-HWY MOTORCYCLE REPLACE DECAL	37000 212	0 PENDING-OHM	8/22/2017	NULL
8770	6 OHM Late Fee	\$ -	OFF-HWY MOTORCYCLE LATE FEE	37000 212	0 PENDING-OHM	3/31/2020	NULL
8775	16 Private Off-Highway Motorcycle (OHM) Replacement Decal	\$ 5.00	PRIV OFF-HWY MTRCYC REPLACE DEC	37000 212	0 PENDING-OHM	8/22/2017	NULL
879	1 MISCELLANEOUS BOAT	\$ -	Boat	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
883	1 AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES RESEARCH DONATION	\$ -	Aquatic Invasives and Lake Research	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
8860	16 Off-Highway Motorcycle (OHM) Dealer Replacement Decal	\$ 2.00	OFF-HWY MTRCYCL DEAL REPLACE DEC	37000 212	0 PENDING-OHM	8/22/2017	NULL
8880	17 Off-Highway Motorcycle (OHM) Dealer Registration	\$ 90.00	OFF-HWY MOTORCYCLE DEALER REGIS	37000 212	0 PENDING-OHM	8/22/2017	NULL
8885	18 Off-Highway Motorcycle (OHM) Dealer Decal(s)	\$ 30.00	OFF-HWY MOTORCYCLE DEALER DECAL	37000 212	0 PENDING-OHM	8/22/2017	NULL
9110	3 GOVERNMENT BOAT (non-motorized/voluntary)	\$ -	GOVT BOAT-NON-MOTORIZED/VOLUNT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9110	4 GOVERNMENT BOAT (Under 16 ft)	\$ -	GOVERNMENT BOAT-UNDER 16 FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9110	8 Boat Registration (Under 16 ft)	\$ 22.00	BOAT REGISTRATION-UNDER 16 FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9110	12 Boat Registration (Sail boat over 12 ft to less than 16 ft)	\$ 17.00	BOAT REGIS-SAILBT OVR12FT<16FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9110	16 Boat Registration (Sail boat 12 ft in length or less)	\$ 11.00	BOAT REGIS-SAIL BOAT <12FT-VOL	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	4/1/2020	NULL
9110	14 Boat Registration (Non-motorized voluntary)	\$ 11.00	BOAT REGIS-NON-MOTORIZED VOLUN	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9115	13 Titled Boat Registration (Non-motorized sail 16 ft and greater)	\$ 17.00	TITL BOAT REG-NONMTR SAIL>16FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9115	11 Titled Boat Registration (40 ft and greater)	\$ 100.00	TITLED BOAT REGIS->40 FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9115	10 Titled Boat Registration (26 ft to less than 40 ft)	\$ 60.00	TITLED BOAT REGIS-26 FT<40 FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9115	9 Titled Boat Registration (16 ft to less than 26 ft)	\$ 32.00	TITLED BOAT REGIS-16 FT<26 FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9118	3 Titled Government Boat Registration	\$ -	TITLED GOVT BOAT REGISTRATION	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9130	1 Boat Transfer Fee	\$ 3.75	BOAT TRANSFER FEE	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
914	1 MISCELLANEOUS ATV	\$ -	ATV/UTV	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
9150	15 Boat Replacement Certificate	\$ 2.50	BOAT REPLACEMENT CERTIFICATE	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9155	1 Boat Replacement Certificate - Government	\$ -	BOAT REPLACEMENT CERTIF - GOVT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9160	16 Boat Replacement Decals	\$ 2.50	BOAT REPLACEMENT DECALS	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9165	1 Boat Replacement Decal - Government	\$ -	BOAT REPLACEMENT DECAL - GOVT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9190	24 Boat Overpayment	\$ -	Boat	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
9210	12 Documented Boat Registration (16 ft to less than 26 ft)	\$ 32.00	DOC SAIL BOAT REGIS-16 FT<26FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9210	14 Documented Boat Registration (40 ft and greater)	\$ 100.00	DOC SAIL BOAT REGIS->40 FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9210	11 Documented Boat Registration (40 ft and greater)	\$ 100.00	DOCUMENT BOAT REGIS->40 FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9210	13 Documented Boat Registration (26 ft to less than 40 ft)	\$ 60.00	DOC SAIL BOAT REGIS-26 FT<40FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9210	10 Documented Boat Registration (26 ft to less than 40 ft)	\$ 60.00	DOCUMENT BOAT REGIS-26 FT<40FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9210	9 Documented Boat Registration (16 ft to less than 26 ft)	\$ 32.00	DOCUMENT BOAT REG-16 FT<26 FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9230	9 Documented Fleet Boat Registration (16 ft to less than 26 ft)	\$ 16.00	DOCUM FLEET BOAT REG-16FT<26FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9230	10 Documented Fleet Boat Registration (26 ft to less than 40 ft)	\$ 30.00	DOCUM FLEET BOAT REG-26FT<40FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9230	11 Documented Fleet Boat Registration (40 ft and greater)	\$ 50.00	DOCUMENT FLEET BOAT REG >40 FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9230	12 Documented Fleet Boat Registration (16 ft to less than 26 ft)	\$ 16.00	DOC FLT SAILBOAT REG-16FT<26FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9230	13 Documented Fleet Boat Registration (26 ft to less than 40 ft)	\$ 30.00	DOC FLT SAILBOAT REG-26FT<40FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9230	14 Documented Fleet Boat Registration (40 ft and greater)	\$ 50.00	DOC FLT SAILBOAT REG >40FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9310	16 Fleet Boat Registration (non-motorized sail 12 ft or less)	\$ 5.50	FLT BOAT REG-NONMTR SAIL<12 FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9310	14 Fleet Boat Registration (Non-motorized voluntary)	\$ 5.50	FLEET BOAT REGIS-NON-MOTOR VOL	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9310	8 Fleet Boat Registration (under 16 ft)	\$ 11.00	FLEET BOAT REGIS-UNDER 16 FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9310	12 Fleet Boat Registration (Sail boat over 12 ft to less than 16 ft)	\$ 8.50	FLEET BOAT REG-SAILBT 12FT<16FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9315	9 Fleet Boat Registration (16 ft to less than 26 ft)	\$ 16.00	FLEET BOAT REGIS-16 FT < 26 FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9315	11 Fleet Boat Registration (40 ft and greater)	\$ 50.00	FLEET BOAT REGIS->40 FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9315	13 Fleet Boat Registration (Sail boat 16 ft and greater)	\$ 8.50	FLEET BOAT REG-SAIL BOAT >16FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9315	10 Fleet Boat Registration (26 ft to less than 40 ft)	\$ 30.00	FLEET BOAT REGIS-26 FT<40 FT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
941	1 MISCELLANEOUS SNOW	\$ -	Snowmobile	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
9420	2 Fleet Registration Certificate	\$ 2.50	Boat	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
9480	20 Fleet Rate Fee	\$ 27.00	FLEET CERTIFICATE	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9500	31 Boat Title	\$ 5.00	BOAT TITLE	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9505	32 Boat Title - Government	\$ -	BOAT TITLE - GOVERNMENT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9510	1 Application for Boat Title Replacement Fee	\$ 5.00	APPLIC BOAT TITLE REPLACE FEE	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9515	1 Replacement Title	\$ 5.00	REPLACEMENT TITLE	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9515	2 Lien Title	\$ -	LIEN TITLE-CURRENT SUBMIT	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9515	3 Error Correction - Replacement Title	\$ -	ERROR CORRECTION-REPLACE TITLE	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9520	30 Lien Filing Fee	\$ 5.00	LIEN FILING FEE	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9550	15 Boat Dealer Replacement Certificate	\$ 2.50	Boat	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
9560	16 Boat Dealer Replacement Decals	\$ 2.50	BOAT DEALER REPLACEMENT DECAL	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9580	17 Boat Dealer Registration	\$ 75.00	BOAT DEALER REGISTRATION	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
9585	1 Boat Dealer Decal	\$ 75.00	BOAT DEALER DECAL	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
977	1 NATURAL RESOURCES FOUNDATION DONATION	\$ -	Cherish Wisconsin Donation	37000 212	1 NULL	9/23/2013	NULL
980	1 TRANSFER TO SAME OWNER	\$ -	Boat	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
985	1 TRANSFER TO SAME OWNER/RENEWAL	\$ -	Boat	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
9900	1 ATV Expedited Decal - DNR	\$ -	AUS - ATV/UTV	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
9900	1 ATV/UTV Expedited Decal	\$ 5.00	AUS - ATV/UTV	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
9900	1 UTV Expedited Decal - DNR	\$ -	AUS - ATV/UTV	37000 212	1 NULL	6/28/2012	NULL
9905	2 Boat Expedited Decal	\$ 5.00	Boat	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
9910	3 Snowmobile Expedited Decal - DNR	\$ -	Snowmobile	37000 212	1 NULL	1/2/2007	NULL
9915	1 ATV/UTV Validation Fee	\$ 3.00	AUS - ATV/UTV	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
9920	3 Snowmobile Validation Fee	\$ 3.00	Snowmobile	37000 212	1 NULL	1/1/2007	NULL
LIEN	30 Boat Lien	\$ 5.00	BOAT LIEN	37000 212	0 PENDING-BOAT	8/22/2017	NULL
NOFEEREP	0 FREE REPRINT	\$ -	Hunt/Fish	37000 212	1 NULL	3/1/2016	NULL
OVERPAYN	1 Vehicle Overpayments	\$ -	VEHICLE OVERPAYMENTS	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
PRINTFEE	PRINTFEE Print Processing Fee	\$ 2.00	PRINT PROCESSING FEE	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
REPRINT	REPRINT \$2 Reprint Customer Documents	\$ 2.00	\$2 REPRINT CUSTOMER DOCUMENTS	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017	NULL
TAX	1 Tax	\$ -	SALES TAX	37000 212	0 NULL	8/22/2017	NULL