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DEPARTMENT OF ADMINIST RATION	J
DOA 2049 (R 07/2011)	

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

FISCAL ESTIMATE AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS		
Type of Estimate and Analysis		
☐ Original ☐ Updated ☐ Corrected Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number		
Admin Code NR 18, Falconry		
Subject		
Revisions to the Falconry Permitting Rules		
Fund Sources Affected	Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected	
□ GPR □ FED □ PRO □ PRS ☒ SEG SEG-S	20.370 1 (fs)	
Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule		
☐ No Fiscal Effect ☐ Increase Existing Revenu ☐ Decrease Existing Revenu		
The Rule Will Impact the Following (Check All That Apply)		
☐ State's Economy ☐ Local Government Units Would Implementation and Compliance Costs Be Greater Than		
Yes ⊠ No		
Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule		
The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will no longer issue a permit to individuals engaged in the sport of falconry. Permits will be issued by states with oversight provided by the Service. The Service has formulated revisions as to how the sport of falconry is to be conducted and supervised by the states. The proposed rule makes the revisions to current code to ensure compliance with federal rules by January 14, 2014.		
Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Specific Businesses, Business Sectors, Public Utility Rate Payers, Local Governmental Units and the State's Economy as a Whole (Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)		
The total impact of this rule is indeterminate. The proposed rule does not change existing code regarding permit fees for approximately 100 resident falconers and fewer than 10 nonresident falconers. The resident falconer pays \$75 for a 3-year falconry permit, and a nonresident falconer pays \$100 annually for a nonresident raptor trapping permit. The updated rule does specify that permit holders with hybrid raptors must have two telemetry radio transmitters attached to the hybrid raptors. Currently, there are seven hybrid permit holders in the state. The radio telemetry transmitter costs \$185.00/unit (two needed per rule) and a radio telemetry receiver costs \$670.00. It is estimated this provision could cost each of the seven permit holders \$1,040 for the telemetry radio purchases. The updated rule also mentions an ISO-compliant microchip; this is mentioned as optional in the rule. It is estimated that a microchip and the related scanner could cost approximately \$220.00. The number of falconers who may use this option is not known, but it is estimated to be no more than a dozen. It is estimated that there will be a slight increase in time spent by permit holders to meet reporting requirements, but it is not possible to estimate an exact cost related to the potential workload increase. This rule update applies only to falconers. The proposal does not impose any additional compliance or reporting requirements on small businesses nor are any design or operational standards contained in the rule. The department has determined that this rule will not adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, jobs, or overall economic competitiveness of the state. No fiscal impacts are		
expected for the public utility rate payers or local go		

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

Allows the State of Wisconsin to take over control of regulating the sport of falconry.

Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

Will provide a consistent framework for regulating the sport of falconry.

Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service formerly provided permits to individuals engaged in the sport of falconry. Permits now will be issued by states with oversight provided by USFWS.

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

All states need to comply with USFWS revisions to the sport of falconry.

Name and Phone Number of Contact Person

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