

SB

128

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SSSB 128

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
 Title: Nonresident hunt, sport fish, trap fees BRU: Wildlife Conservation
 Component: Wildlife Conservation
 Sponsor: Senator Donley
 Requester: Senate Resources COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 473

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (1024)	(276.0)	(1,696.8)	(1,696.8)	(1,696.8)	(1,696.8)	(1,696.8)
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
1024 Fish/Game Fund	(276.0)	(1,696.8)	(1,696.8)	(1,696.8)	(1,696.8)	(1,696.8)
TOTAL	(276.0)	(1,696.8)	(1,696.8)	(1,696.8)	(1,696.8)	(1,696.8)

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill is expected to result in a permanent annual loss of \$1,696.8 in hunting/trapping revenues to the Fish and Game Fund beginning in FY98. See page 2 for fiscal analysis.

Prepared by: Phil Koehl, Wildlife Biologist
 Division: Wildlife Conservation
 Approved by Commissioner: Frank Rue
 Agency: Department of Fish and Game

Phone: 465-6198
 Date: 1/13/98
 Date: 1/15/98

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Bill Number SSSB 128

Title: Nonresident hunt, sport fish, trap fees

Assumptions used for license revenue calculations:

- Effective date of bill will be 1/1/97 rather than 1/1/96.
- Revenue calculations are based on 1995 license year statistics.
- Approximately 80% of nonresident and 100% of nonresident alien license purchase sales occur in the first half of the fiscal year, thus accounting for reduced revenue losses for FY97.
- Annual license/tag sales to nonresidents and nonresident aliens fluctuate, but there is no long-term up or down sales trend.
- No nonresidents will purchase trapping licenses with the proposed rates and reduction of the licensing period from 1 year to 30 days.
- License sales to nonresidents and nonresident aliens are projected to decline by 40-50% and tag sales to nonresidents and nonresident aliens are projected to decline from 50-83%, depending on species. Based on a survey of nonresident hunters (Alaska Voters, Alaska Hunters, and Alaska Nonresident Hunters: Their Wildlife Related Trip Characteristics and Economics, by McCollum and Miller, November 1994), up to 40 percent of nonresidents and 50 percent of nonresident aliens indicated that they would not be willing to pay as much for their trip as the amounts proposed in SSSB 128. The percentage of hunters who indicated an unwillingness to hunt in Alaska varies by big game species targeted and ranges from 50% for nonresidents hunting caribou to 83% for nonresident aliens hunting sheep and elk.

Projected revenue losses to wildlife component of Fish and Game Fund:

Resident hunting and trapping licenses	131.1
Nonresident hunting licenses	229.1
Nonresident trapping licenses	6.5
Nonresident alien hunting licenses	15.8
Nonresident big game tags	1151.0
<u>Nonresident alien big game tags</u>	<u>163.3</u>
Total Revenue Losses	\$1,696.8

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SSSB 128

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
 Title: Nonresident hunt, sport fish, trap fees BRU: Sport Fish
 Component: Sport Fish
 Sponsor: Senator Donley
 Requester: Senate Resources COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 464

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 100	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (1024)	543.0	2,215.3	2,259.8	2,304.8	2,350.9	2,397.9
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Fish and Game Fund 1024)	543.0	2,215.3	2,259.8	2,304.8	2,350.9	2,397.9
TOTAL	543.0	2,215.3	2,259.8	2,304.8	2,350.9	2,397.9

Estimate of any current year (FY98) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See attached page for assumptions.

Prepared by: Irvin Brock
 Division: Sport Fish
 Approved by Commissioner: Frank Rue *Geon Bruce*
 Agency: Fish and Game

Phone: 465-6185
 Date: 1/12/98
 Date: 1/15/98

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FISCAL NOTE Continuation Page 2 of 2

Bill Number SSSB 128

Title: Nonresident hunt, sport fish, trap fees

Assumptions used for license revenue calculations:

- Effective date of bill will be 1/1/97 rather than 1/1/96.
- Revenue calculations are based on 1995 license sales statistics.
- Approximately 25% of sport fish license sales occur in the first half of a given calendar year (based on 3 year average 1993-1995) With this in mind, FY 97 revenues are only 25% of calculated total for calendar year.
- Annual license sales growth is estimated at 2% for revenue projections.
- Residents will purchase combination licenses out of convenience rather than for cost savings, therefore same number of combination licenses will be purchased in the future.
- Nonresidents who currently purchase an annual license will be forced to purchase a series of 14 day licenses. 50% will purchase two while the remaining 50% will purchase one 14 day license.
- Those nonresidents who currently purchase 14, 3, and 1 day licenses will continue to do so.
- The number of nonresident hunters will be reduced by 50% upon enactment of this bill (pers. comm. w/Wildlife Division).
- Of remaining nonresident hunters, 50% will purchase two 14 day sport fish licenses while the other 50% will purchase only one.
- Those nonresident hunters who currently purchase 14 day sport fish licenses will continue to do so.
- Of those nonresidents who currently purchase an annual nonresident king salmon stamp, 50% will purchase two 14 day stamps while the remaining 50% will purchase only one stamp.
- Those nonresidents who currently purchase 3 and 1 day king salmon stamps will continue to do so.

Sport Fish License and King Salmon Stamp Sales Comparison

DESCRIPTION	# SOLD 1995	REVENUE 1995	# SOLD 1997	REVENUE 1997	REVENUE NET (+/-)
Resident Sport Fishing	119995	1799.9	119995	1799.9	0
Resident Sport Fish & Hunt *	341	512.1	34141	448.1	(64.0)
Resident SF, Hunt & Trap *	4714	70.7	4714	64.3	(6.4)
Nonresident Sport Fish	22497	1124.8	N/A	0	(1124.8)
Nonresident 14 day Sport Fish	80377	2411.3	115762	4630.5	2219.2
Nonresident 3 day Sport Fish	58083	871.2	58083	1161.7	290.5
Nonresident 1 day Sport Fish	61704	617.0	61704	617.0	0
Nonresident Hunt and Sport Fish *	1050	52.5	N/A	0	(52.5)
Nonresident Hunt and 14 day SF *	1702	51.1	N/A	0	(51.1)
Nonresident King Salmon Stamp	32994	1154.8	N/A	0	(1154.8)
Nonresident 14 day KS Stamp	N/A	0	49491	1979.6	1979.6
Nonresident 3 day KS Stamp	27230	408.4	27230	544.6	136.2
Nonresident 1 day KS Stamp	31832	318.3	31832	318.3	0
Totals	476319**	7592.2	474952**	9764.1	2171.9

* Sport Fish portion only.

** Numbers are different due to loss of 1376 nonresident hunters and rounding.

9-LS0843\G
Utermohle
2/9/96

CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 128()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATOR DONLEY

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act reducing certain resident sport fishing, hunting, and trapping license fees,
2 increasing certain nonresident sport fishing, hunting, and trapping license fees, and
3 relating to nonresident sport fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses; and providing
4 for an effective date."

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

6 * Section 1. AS 16.05.340(a)(3) is amended to read:

7 (3) Resident hunting and trapping license 35 [40]

8 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.340(a)(5) is amended to read:

9 (5) Resident hunting and sport fishing license 35 [40]

10 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05.340(a)(6) is amended to read:

11 (6) Resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license . . . 50 [55];

12 (A) however, the fee is \$5 for an applicant who

13 (i) is receiving or has received assistance during the
14 preceding six months under any state or federal welfare program to aid

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the indigent; [1] or

(ii) has an annual family gross income of less than \$8,200 for the year preceding application;

(B) a person paying \$5 for a resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license must provide proof of eligibility under this paragraph when requested by the departments.

* Sec. 4. AS 16.05.340(a)(7) is amended to read:

(7) Nonresident [SPECIAL] sport fishing license - valid for the period inscribed on the license

- (A) For 14-day license ~~\$60~~
- ~~(B) For seven-day license 40~~
- (C) [S30 (B)] For three-day license 20 [15]
- (D) [(C)] For one-day license 10

A nonresident who, for the preceding six consecutive months, has maintained a permanent place of abode in the state and who has continually maintained a voting residence in the state may receive a nonresident sport fishing license valid for six months or until the end of the calendar year, whichever is less, for \$70.

* Sec. 5. AS 16.05.340(a)(9) is amended to read:

(9) Nonresident hunting license - valid for the 30-day period inscribed on the license 100 [85]

A nonresident may not take a big game animal without previously purchasing a numbered, nontransferable, appropriate tag, issued under (15) of this subsection. The tag must be affixed to the animal immediately upon capture and must remain affixed until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed, or exported. A tag issued but not used for an animal may be used to satisfy the tagging requirement for an animal of any other species for which the tag fee is of equal or less value.

* Sec. 6. AS 16.05.340(a)(11) is amended to read:

(11) Nonresident [HUNTING AND] trapping license - valid for the 30-day period inscribed on the license \$500 [250]

* Sec. 7. AS 16.05.340(a)(19) is amended to read:

(19) Nonresident small game hunting license - valid for the 30-day

1 period inscribed on the license 25 [20]

2 * Sec. 8. AS 16.05.340(a)(20) is amended to read:

3 (20) Nonresident alien hunting license - valid for the 30-day period
4 inscribed on the license 500 [300]

5 A nonresident alien may not take a big game animal without previously purchasing a
6 numbered, nontransferable, appropriate tag, issued under (21) of this subsection. The
7 tag must be affixed to the animal immediately upon capture and must remain affixed
8 until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed, or exported. A tag issued but not
9 used for an animal may be used to satisfy the tagging requirement for an animal of any
10 other species for which the tag fee is of equal or less value.

11 * Sec. 9. AS 16.05.340(a)(24) is amended to read:

12 (24) Nonresident anadromous king salmon tag - valid for the period
13 inscribed on the tag

14 (A) for a one-day tag \$10

15 (B) for a three-day tag 20 [15]

16 ~~(C) for a seven-day tag 40~~

17 ~~(D) for a 14-day [OR ANNUAL] tag 60~~ [35].

18 A nonresident may not engage in sport fishing for anadromous king salmon without
19 having a valid anadromous king salmon tag in the person's actual possession, unless
20 that person is under the age of 16.

21 ~~Members~~ [HOWEVER, MEMBERS] of the military service on active duty who are
22 permanently stationed in the state, and their dependents, who do not qualify as
23 residents under AS 16.05.940, may obtain an annual nonresident military anadromous
24 king salmon tag for \$20.

25 ~~A nonresident who, for the preceding six consecutive months, has maintained a~~
26 ~~permanent place of abode in the state and who continually maintained a voting~~
27 ~~residence in the state may receive a nonresident anadromous king salmon tag~~
28 ~~valid for six months or until the end of the calendar year, whichever is less, for~~
29 ~~\$60.~~

30 * Sec. 10. AS 16.05.350 is amended to read:

31 Sec. 16.05.350. EXPIRATION OF LICENSES AND TAGS. (a) Licenses and

1 tags required under AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430, except biennial licenses, the nonresident
2 [SPECIAL] sport fishing license, the nonresident hunting license, the nonresident
3 alien hunting license, the nonresident trapping license, the nonresident small game
4 hunting license, the resident trapping license, the [ONE, THREE, OR 14-DAY]
5 nonresident anadromous king salmon tag, and the waterfowl conservation tag, expire
6 at the close of December 31 following issuance.

7 (b) Biennial licenses expire after December 31 of the year following the year
8 of issuance.

9 (c) The resident trapping license expires at the close of September 30 of the
10 year following the year in which the license is issued.

11 (d) The waterfowl conservation tag expires at the close of January 31 of the
12 year following the year of issue of the tag.

13 * Sec. 11. AS 16.05.340(a)(8) and 16.05.340(a)(10) are repealed.

14 * Sec. 12. This Act takes effect January 1, 1997.

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 128
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATOR DONLEY

Introduced: 3/28/95
Referred: RES, FIN

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act reducing certain resident sport fishing, hunting, and trapping license fees,
2 increasing certain nonresident sport fishing, hunting, and trapping license fees, and
3 relating to nonresident sport fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses; and providing
4 for an effective date."

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7 (3) Resident hunting and trapping license 35 [40]

8 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.340(a)(5) is amended to read:

9 (5) Resident hunting and sport fishing license 35 [40]

10 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05.340(a)(6) is amended to read:

11 (6) Resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license . . . 50 [55];

12 (A) however, the fee is \$5 for an applicant who

13 (i) is receiving or has received assistance during the
14 preceding six months under any state or federal welfare program to aid

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the indigent; [.] or

(ii) has an annual family gross income of less than \$8,200 for the year preceding application;

(B) a person paying \$5 for a resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license must provide proof of eligibility under this paragraph when requested by the departments.

* Sec. 4. AS 16.05.340(a)(7) is amended to read:

(7) Nonresident [SPECIAL] sport fishing license - valid for the period inscribed on the license

- (A) For 14-day license \$40 [\$ 30]
- (B) For three-day license 20 [15]
- (C) For one-day license 10

* Sec. 5. AS 16.05.340(a)(9) is amended to read:

(9) Nonresident hunting license - valid for the 30-day period inscribed on the license 100 [85]

A nonresident may not take a big game animal without previously purchasing a numbered, nontransferable, appropriate tag, issued under (15) of this subsection. The tag must be affixed to the animal immediately upon capture and must remain affixed until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed, or exported. A tag issued but not used for an animal may be used to satisfy the tagging requirement for an animal of any other species for which the tag fee is of equal or less value.

* Sec. 6. AS 16.05.340(a)(11) is amended to read:

(11) Nonresident [HUNTING AND] trapping license - valid for the 30-day period inscribed on the license \$500 [\$250]

* Sec. 7. AS 16.05.340(a)(15) is amended to read:

(15) Nonresident big game tags

- (A) Bear, black, each 250 [225]
- (B) Bear, brown or grizzly, each 1,000 [500]
- (C) Bison, each 750 [450]
- (D) Caribou, each 500 [325]
- (E) Deer, each 200 [150]

- 1 (F) Elk, each 500 [300]
- 2 (G) Goat, each 500 [300]
- 3 (H) Moose, each 750 [400]
- 4 (I) Sheep, each 1,000 [425]
- 5 (J) Wolf, each 250 [175]
- 6 (K) Wolverine, each 250 [175]
- 7 (L) Musk oxen, each 1,500 [1,100]

8 * Sec. 8. AS 16.05.340(a)(19) is amended to read:

9 (19) Nonresident small game hunting license - valid for the 30-day
 10 period inscribed on the license 25 [20]

11 * Sec. 9. AS 16.05.340(a)(20) is amended to read:

12 (20) Nonresident alien hunting license - valid for the 30-day period
 13 inscribed on the license 500 [300]

14 A nonresident alien may not take a big game animal without previously purchasing a
 15 numbered, nontransferable, appropriate tag, issued under (21) of this subsection. The
 16 tag must be affixed to the animal immediately upon capture and must remain affixed
 17 until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed, or exported. A tag issued but not
 18 used for an animal may be used to satisfy the tagging requirement for an animal of any
 19 other species for which the tag fee is of equal or less value.

20 * Sec. 10. AS 16.05.340(a)(21) is amended to read:

21 (21) Nonresident alien big game tags

- 22 (A) Bear, black, each \$500 [300]
- 23 (B) Bear, brown or grizzly, each 1,500 [650]
- 24 (C) Bison, each 1,000 [650]
- 25 (D) Caribou, each 750 [425]
- 26 (E) Deer, each 300 [200]
- 27 (F) Elk, each 750 [400];
- 28 (G) Goat, each 750 [400]
- 29 (H) Moose, each 750 [500]
- 30 (I) Musk oxen, each 2,000 [1,500]
- 31 (J) Sheep, each 1,500 [550]

- 1 (K) Wolf, each 500 [250]
- 2 (L) Wolverine, each 500 [250]

3 * Sec. 11. AS 16.05.340(a)(24) is amended to read:

4 (24) Nonresident anadromous king salmon tag - valid for the period
5 inscribed on the tag

- 6 (A) for a one-day tag \$10
- 7 (B) for a three-day tag 20 [15]
- 8 (C) for a 14-day [OR ANNUAL] tag 40 [35].

9 A nonresident may not engage in sport fishing for anadromous king salmon without
10 having a valid anadromous king salmon tag in the person's actual possession, unless
11 that person is under the age of 16. However, members of the military service on
12 active duty who are permanently stationed in the state, and their dependents, who do
13 not qualify as residents under AS 16.05.940, may obtain an annual nonresident military
14 anadromous king salmon tag for \$20.

15 * Sec. 12. AS 16.05.350 is amended to read:

16 Sec. 16.05.350. EXPIRATION OF LICENSES AND TAGS. (a) Licenses and
17 tags required under AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430, except biennial licenses, the nonresident
18 [SPECIAL] sport fishing license, the nonresident hunting license, the nonresident
19 alien hunting license, the nonresident trapping license, the nonresident small game
20 hunting license, the resident trapping license, the one, three, or 14-day nonresident
21 anadromous king salmon tag, and the waterfowl conservation tag, expire at the close
22 of December 31 following issuance.

23 (b) Biennial licenses expire after December 31 of the year following the year
24 of issuance.

25 (c) The resident trapping license expires at the close of September 30 of the
26 year following the year in which the license is issued.

27 (d) The waterfowl conservation tag expires at the close of January 31 of the
28 year following the year of issue of the tag.

29 * Sec. 13. AS 16.05.340(a)(8) and 16.05.340(a)(10) are repealed.

30 * Sec. 14. This Act takes effect January 1, 1996.

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 128

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATOR DONLEY

Introduced: 3/28/95
Referred: RES, FIN

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act reducing certain resident sport fishing, hunting, and trapping license fees,
2 increasing certain nonresident sport fishing, hunting, and trapping license fees, and
3 relating to nonresident sport fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses; and providing
4 for an effective date."

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

6 * Section 1. AS 16.05.340(a)(3) is amended to read:

7 (3) Resident hunting and trapping license 35 [40]

8 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.340(a)(5) is amended to read:

9 (5) Resident hunting and sport fishing license 35 [40]

10 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05.340(a)(6) is amended to read:

11 (6) Resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license . . . 50 [55];

12 (A) however, the fee is \$5 for an applicant who

13 (i) is receiving or has received assistance during the
14 preceding six months under any state or federal welfare program to aid

1 the indigent; [,] or

2 (ii) has an annual family gross income of less than
3 \$8,200 for the year preceding application;

4 (B) a person paying \$5 for a resident hunting, trapping, and
5 sport fishing license must provide proof of eligibility under this paragraph
6 when requested by the departments.

7 • Sec. 4. AS 16.05.340(a)(7) is amended to read:

8 (7) Nonresident [SPECIAL] sport fishing license - valid for the period
9 inscribed on the license

10 (A) For 14-day license ~~\$40~~ [S 30]

11 (B) For three-day license ~~20~~ [15]

12 (C) For one-day license 10

13 • Sec. 5. AS 16.05.340(a)(9) is amended to read:

14 (9) Nonresident hunting license - valid for the 30-day period
15 inscribed on the license ~~100~~ [85]

16 A nonresident may not take a big game animal without previously purchasing a
17 numbered, nontransferable, appropriate tag, issued under (15) of this subsection.
18 The tag must be affixed to the animal immediately upon capture and must remain
19 affixed until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed, or exported. A tag
20 issued but not used for an animal may be used to satisfy the tagging requirement
21 for an animal of any other species for which the tag fee is of equal or less value.

22 • Sec. 6. AS 16.05.340(a)(11) is amended to read:

23 (11) Nonresident [HUNTING AND] trapping license - valid for the
24 30-day period inscribed on the license ~~\$500~~ [S250]

25 • Sec. 7. AS 16.05.340(a)(15) is amended to read:

26 (15) Nonresident big game tags

27 (A) Bear, black, each ~~250~~ [225]

28 (B) Bear, brown or grizzly, each ~~1,000~~ [500]

29 (C) Bison, each ~~750~~ [450]

30 (D) Caribou, each ~~500~~ [325]

31 (E) Deer, each ~~200~~ [150]

1	(F) Elk, each	500 [300]
2	(G) Goat, each	500 [300]
3	(H) Moose, each	750 [400]
4	(I) Sheep, each	1,000 [425]
5	(J) Wolf, each	250 [175]
6	(K) Wolverine, each	250 [175]
7	(L) Musk oxen, each	1,500 [1,100]

8 • Sec. 8. AS 16.05.340(a)(19) is amended to read:

9	(19) Nonresident small game hunting license - <u>valid for the 30-day</u>	
10	<u>period inscribed on the license</u>	25 [20]

11 • Sec. 9. AS 16.05.340(a)(20) is amended to read:

12	(20) Nonresident alien hunting license - <u>valid for the 30-day period</u>	
13	<u>inscribed on the license</u>	500 [300]

14 A nonresident alien may not take a big game animal without previously purchasing a
 15 numbered, nontransferable, appropriate tag, issued under (21) of this subsection. The
 16 tag must be affixed to the animal immediately upon capture and must remain affixed
 17 until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed, or exported. A tag issued but not
 18 used for an animal may be used to satisfy the tagging requirement for an animal of any
 19 other species for which the tag fee is of equal or less value.

20 • Sec. 19. AS 16.05.340(a)(21) is amended to read:

21	(21) Nonresident alien big game tags	
22	(A) Bear, black, each	\$500 [5300]
23	(B) Bear, brown or grizzly, each	1,500 [650]
24	(C) Bison, each	1,000 [650]
25	(D) Caribou, each	750 [425]
26	(E) Deer, each	300 [200]
27	(F) Elk, each	750 [400]
28	(G) Goat, each	750 [400]
29	(H) Moose, each	750 [500]
30	(I) Musk oxen, each	2,000 [1,500]
31	(J) Sheep, each	1,500 [550]

- 1 (K) Wolf, each 500 [250]
- 2 (L) Wolverine, each 500 [250]

3 * Sec. 11. AS 16.05.340(a)(24) is amended to read:

- 4 (24) Nonresident anadromous king salmon tag - valid for the period
- 5 inscribed on the tag
- 6 (A) for a one-day tag \$10
- 7 (B) for a three-day tag 20 [15]
- 8 (C) for a 14-day [OR ANNUAL] tag 40 [35].

9 A nonresident may not engage in sport fishing for anadromous king salmon without
10 having a valid anadromous king salmon tag in the person's actual possession, unless
11 that person is under the age of 16. However, members of the military service on
12 active duty who are permanently stationed in the state, and their dependents, who do
13 not qualify as residents under AS 16.05.940, may obtain an annual nonresident military
14 anadromous king salmon tag for \$20.

15 * Sec. 12. AS 16.05.350 is amended to read:

16 Sec. 16.05.350. EXPIRATION OF LICENSES AND TAGS. (a) Licenses and
17 tags required under AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430, except biennial licenses, the nonresident
18 [SPECIAL] sport fishing license, the nonresident hunting license, the nonresident
19 alien hunting license, the nonresident trapping license, the nonresident small game
20 hunting license, the resident trapping license, the one, three, or 14-day nonresident
21 anadromous king salmon tag, and the waterfowl conservation tag, expire at the close
22 of December 31 following issuance.

23 (b) Biennial licenses expire after December 31 of the year following the year
24 of issuance.

25 (c) The resident trapping license expires at the close of September 30 of the
26 year following the year in which the license is issued.

27 (d) The waterfowl conservation tag expires at the close of January 31 of the
28 year following the year of issue of the tag.

29 * Sec. 13. AS 16.05.340(a)(8) and 16.05.340(a)(10) are repealed.

30 * Sec. 14. This Act takes effect January 1, 1996.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

PLEASE ENTER INTO THE RECORD MY TESTIMONY TO THE Senate Resource
COMMITTEE NAME

COMMITTEE ON SB 128 DATED February 26, 1996
BILL/SUBJECT

In its previous form I could not support SB128, because this bill appeared to be a anti-trapping and hunting measure designed to reduce non-resident and alien hunting and trapping. Dropping the big game tag fee increases has somewhat tempered my objections to this bill. However, I find it difficult to understand the reasoning behind changes in Section 6, AS 16.05.340(a)(11).

Alaskan trapping regulations permit over 7 months of open seasons for various fur bearers. The changes to the former non-resident hunting and trapping license fees drop the hunting privilege and reduce trapping to 30 days, plus adding \$250. to the license fee (\$500. total). This means that a non-resident trapper or military trapper could conceivably pay up to \$3500. for a full season of trapping. In these days of low fur prices and few trappers it seems foolish to attempt a revenue generating bill that would only discourage applicants.

Moreover, a trapper should have hunting privileges along with the ability to trap a full season, especially if the state requires \$500. for this license! I further suggest this particular change is unreasonable and would eliminate the few non-resident trappers and military personnel who trap off base from participation in recreational trapping. I also suspect this change was designed to eliminate the limited number of non-residents who participate in legal day airborne trapping.

This change would only be acceptable to me if the hunting privilege is restored and the license is valid for at least 6 months.

SIGNED Peter E. K. Shepherd
TESTIFIER

Guide J. Trapper
REPRESENTING (OPTIONAL)

1012 Galena St., E 5th AK 99709
ADDRESS/PHONE NUMBER



KUSKOKWIM GUIDE SERVICE

PETE SHEPHERD REG. GUIDE
1012 GALENA STREET FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99709
PHONE/FAX (907) 474-4685 RADIO (907) 345-1160

Senate Resources SB 128

January 24, 1993

I do not support Senate Bill 128 for the following reasons.

This bill is an obvious anti-hunting measure designed to eliminate or drastically reduce non-resident and alien hunting. If fees are increased to the extent called for in this bill Alaskan guides and outfitters could not be competitive with hunting services offered by Canada, other foreign nations, and continental states. The prevailing costs of non-resident and unguided hunts are at a point where increases in big game tag fees would eliminate thousands of participants. The last increase in hunting licenses and big game tag fees led to a 15-20 per cent decrease in resident and non-resident hunters.

The Division of Wildlife Conservation is funded 100 per cent by matching 5 million of license and tag fees with Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration (Pittman-Robertson) funds. Non-resident fees contribute approximately 2.25 million (45 per cent) of these matching monies. Even with a five dollar decrease in resident hunting license fees the decline in numbers of non-resident hunters resulting from fee increases could cause a significant shortfall in matching funds.

In Alaska non-resident and alien hunters must purchase big game tags prior to hunting. These funds are not refundable even if the hunter is not successful. In many nations hunters pay a minimal fee for each species hunted, and if an animal is taken pays a trophy fee to the agency regulating hunter licensing. This fact alone deters many sportsmen from hunting in Alaska. Increasing big game tag fees would only exacerbate this situation.

Out of state hunters spend over 100 million each year on hunts. Approximately 85 per cent of this revenue stays in Alaska. Unfortunately, management trends have led to promulgation of regulations which unnecessarily restrict non-resident hunting. For instance, the state is willing to require these hunters to pay non-refundable fees, but chooses to close Game Management Units and Sub-units to some species, offers only shorter seasons in some areas, and enforces a statewide minimum moose antler requirement of 50 inches for all non-residents and alien hunters. Under these conditions the added burden of increased big game tags could only lead to significant declines in hunters.

If implemented this bill could easily contribute to the demise of a biologically sound and traditional Alaskan industry. Instead of legislating a valuable industry out of existence it would benefit all Alaskans if the legislature insisted on responsible and active management of the wildlife resources common to all. There is a tremendous potential in Alaska to manage wildlife populations to benefit subsistence needs, other resident hunters, and increase many times the income from out of state hunters.

Peter Shepherd



SENATOR DAVE DONLEY
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Memorandum

Date: February 13, 1996

To: Senator Loren Leman
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee

From: Senator Dave Donley *LD*

Re: **Committee Hearing on SS SB128** - reducing fees for resident combination license fees, increasing license fees for non-resident sport fishing, hunting and trapping licenses, and allowing nonresidents who have lived in Alaska for the preceding 6 consecutive months to receive a sport fishing license and king salmon tag valid for 6 months, or until the end of the calendar year, whichever is less, for \$60

I request SB 128 be scheduled for a second committee hearing. I have a draft CS SS SB 128() prepared in response to concerns brought up during the last Senate Resources committee hearing. In the draft CS SS SB 128() (9-LS0843\G 2/9/96), I removed those sections which would have increased the non-resident and non-resident alien big game tag fees.

Senate Bill 128 proposes the following increments and decrements to fish and game fees. Those items **highlighted** below indicate additions made to the SS SB 128 which are reflected in the draft CS SS SB 128() (9-LS0843\G 2/9/96).

1. reducing combination resident hunting and trapping, hunting and sport fishing, and hunting, trapping and sport fishing license fees by \$5,
2. increasing non-resident 14 and 3 day sport fishing license fees to \$60 and \$20, respectively; and adding a seven day nonresident sport fish license for \$40,
3. allowing nonresidents who have lived in Alaska for the preceding 6 consecutive months and who have maintained a voting residence to receive a sport fishing license valid for 6 months, or until the end of a calendar year, whichever is less for \$60,
4. increasing the nonresident hunting license fee from \$85 to \$100 and validating that license for a 30 day period.
5. increasing the license fee for nonresident trapping licenses from \$250 to \$500 and validating that license for the 30 day period inscribed on the license,
6. increasing the non-resident small game license fee by \$5 and nonresident alien hunting license fee from \$300 to \$500 and validating each for the 30 day period inscribed on the license.

January-May: STATE CAPITOL • JUNEAU, AK • 99801-1182 • (907) 465-3892 • FAX: (907) 465-6595
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MEMBER, Senate Finance Committee • Senate State Affairs Committee

Produced in House

Senator Loren Leman
February 13, 1996
Page Two

7. increasing 3 and 14 day tag fees for nonresident anadromous king salmon by \$5, to \$20 and \$40, respectively; and adding a seven day nonresident anadromous king salmon tag for \$40

8. allowing nonresidents who have lived in Alaska for the preceding 6 consecutive months and who have maintained a voting residence to receive a king salmon tag valid for 6 months, or until the end of a calendar year, whichever is less for \$60, and

9. adding the nonresident hunting license, the nonresident alien hunting license, the nonresident trapping license, and the nonresident small game hunting license to the list of those licenses which expire at the close of December 31 following issuance.

If you have further questions, please contact Karen Brand of my staff at 3892.

DD/lb



SENATOR DAVE DONLEY
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SPONSOR STATEMENT
SS SB 128

**Reducing Fees for Resident Combination Licenses and Increasing Fees
for Non-Resident Sport Fishing, Hunting and Trapping Licenses**

SS SB128 reduces the cost of the three types of resident combination licenses. Hunting and trapping, hunting and sport fishing, and hunting, trapping and sport fishing licenses will each be reduced by \$5. Currently, the cost for combination licenses for residents are exactly the same, whether each license is purchased individually, or as a combination.

SS SB128 increases non-resident 14 and 3 day sport fishing license fees to \$40 and \$20, respectively; increases the nonresident hunting license fee from \$85 to \$100 and limits that license to a 30 day period. Additionally, SB 128 increases the fee for nonresident trapping licenses from \$250 to \$500 and limits that license to a 30 day period. Nonresident big game tags are increased by the amounts shown on page 2 of the bill.

Nonresident small game license fees are increased by \$5 and nonresident alien hunting licenses are increased from \$300 to \$500. Nonresident alien big game tags are increased by amounts shown on page three of SS SB128. Three and 14 day tag fees for nonresident anadromous king salmon are increased by \$5, to \$20 and \$40, respectively. Lastly, SS SB128 adds all nonresident licenses to the list of those which expire at the close of December 31st following issuance.

Alaska's nonresident sporting license fees are currently lower than many other states. SS SB128 will raise those fees to a level more consistent with similar license and tag fees in other states.

If you have further questions, please contact Karen Brand of my staff at 3892.

DD/kb 1/14/96

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MEMBER: Senate Finance Committee • Senate State Affairs Committee

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Some Outsiders pay for vacations by canning salmon, sending it home

Daily News staff and wire reports

KENAI — Ever heard the one about the tourists from Outside who drive their motor homes to the Kenai Peninsula and pay for their vacations by canning salmon to sell back home?

It's no myth, according to some state Fish and Wildlife Protection officers.

"You can go to the post office during the summer and see case after case of canned salmon leaving for the Lower 48. You can go to flea markets in Arizona and find canned Kenai reds with homemade

labels," said Sgt. Jim Cockrell of the Alaska Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection in Soldotna. "A lot of out-of-staters purchase resident licenses and pay for their vacations that way."

Cockrell said the state has no idea how big the problem is because enforcement officers can't measure it.

Kevin Delaney, director of the state Division of Sport Fisheries, doubts the problem is as big as Cockrell makes it out to be, however.

All Alaska anglers combined — both

resident and nonresident — annually account for only a half of 1 percent of the salmon caught in the state, Delaney said. Even if it were assumed that all of those fish were caught by nonresidents, he added, their catch would amount to an average of fewer than five salmon per licensed nonresident angler each year.

Localized problems with nonresidents setting up fish-processing operations and sending canned or frozen fish back to the states of Europe have arisen on occasion,

Delaney said, but they do not appear widespread.

They also are illegal. He noted that it is against the law to use sportfishing gear to catch salmon for sale, and it is against the law to sell Alaska sport-caught salmon.

State fish and wildlife enforcement officers are overworked because of budget cuts, Delaney said, but if they know of sport-caught salmon showing up for sale, they should prosecute the offenders.

Please see Page B-3, TOURISTS

TOURISTS: Salmon pays for trip

Continued from Page B-1

"We know it's happening," Cockrell said. "We just can't prove it. The only information we get is from people in the campgrounds or people out of state."

Ed Krohn, chairman of the Kenai/Soldotna Fish and Game Advisory Committee, thinks the problem is serious.

"If people want to steal a fish, they'll find a way," Krohn said. "Some guy will come in with a big canner mounted on the back of his motor home and say, 'Give me your fish and I'll give you half of it back canned.' Once it is processed, it no longer counts against the possession limit."

Some European visitors have been known to freeze their fish for shipment home, where they are reportedly getting \$35 to \$50 a pound for smoked wild salmon, Cockrell said.

The big worry, Cockrell said, is that home-canners may process fish improperly and accidentally poison customers. He said that could amount to a public relations problem, justified or not, for the Alaska commercial salmon industry.

Some have called for restrictions on nonresidents shipping fish out of the state.

"Unless the state of Alaska puts limits on the amount of fish that can be transported out of state, there's not much we can do," Cockrell said. "The Board of

Power was restored once the engines cooled off and a tugboat escorted the ship to Homer, where the Coast Guard investigated the incident before allowing the Crystal River to continue its voyage.

Fisheries looked at limiting the amount of fish that can be exported in the past, but the tourism industry doesn't like that idea."

But, Delaney said, federal laws govern interstate commerce.

"We don't get to do it just to nonresidents," he said.

Any new laws restricting out-of-state shipment of sport-caught salmon must apply to Alaskans as well as non-Alaskans, he said, and that idea doesn't sit well with residents wishing to ship fish to friends or family out of state.

01/24/96 LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM LTN1150
16:38:57 PARTICIPANT LIST (ALL PARTICIPANTS) BY:KTH
TCN:60205 SCHEDULED FOR:01/24/96 16:00 TO 17:00 FOR:KTH
PUBLIC HEARING SENATE RESOURCES
LOCATION:KETCHIKAN
SB 178 MR. DON WESTLUND TESTIFY

01/24/96 LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM LTN1150
15:57:28 PARTICIPANT LIST (ALL PARTICIPANTS) BY:ANC
TCN:60205 SCHEDULED FOR:01/24/96 16:00 TO 17:00 FOR:ANC
PUBLIC HEARING SENATE RESOURCES
LOCATION:ANCHORAGE
SB 190 MR. RON SWANSON DNR TESTIFY
SB 128 MR. NEIL WEBSTER AK HUNTERS ASSOCTESTIFY

01/24/96 LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM LTN1150
16:07:30 PARTICIPANT LIST (ALL PARTICIPANTS) BY:MAT
TCN:60205 SCHEDULED FOR:01/24/96 16:00 TO 17:00 FOR:MAT
PUBLIC HEARING SENATE RESOURCES
LOCATION:MATSU
SB 128 MR. WAYNE KURAT TESTIFY
SB 128 MR. ROD ARNO TESTIFY

01/24/96 LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SYSTEM LTN1150
16:03:18 PARTICIPANT LIST (ALL PARTICIPANTS) BY:FRK
TCN:60205 SCHEDULED FOR:01/24/96 16:00 TO 17:00 FOR:FRK
PUBLIC HEARING SENATE RESOURCES
LOCATION:FAIRBANKS
SB 128 MR. PETER SHEPHERD TESTIFY

FAIRBANKS PARTICIPANT HAD TO
LEAVE - FAXING TESTIMONY