

HB

137

<TARGET><BILL>HB 137</BILL><SUBJECT>HB
137</SUBJECT><COMM>HRES29</COMM></TARGET>

ALASKA STATE HOUSE

Session:

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REPRESENTATIVE DAVE TALERICO

Sponsor Statement for CS House Bill 137

“An Act raising certain fees related to sport fishing, hunting, and trapping; raising the age of eligibility for a sport fishing, hunting, or trapping license exemption for state residents; raising the age at which a state resident is required to obtain a license for sport fishing, hunting, or trapping; and providing for an effective date.”

House Bill 137 is a response to calls from individual hunters, fishers, outdoorsman groups, and the Department of Fish & Game (DF&G) to raise license and tag fees for DF&G. There is currently a deficiency between the costs associated with management and research needs and the revenue brought in by license and tag fees. HB 137 raises a number of license and tag fees within DF&G to help deal with this deficiency.

The primary change that HB 137 makes is raising resident, nonresident, and military hunting, fishing, trapping, and combination licenses. However, the most significant change in fees occurs to *nonresident* big game tag fees.

HB 137 also limits eligibility for a low-income license only to *Alaskans* that have an annual income less than the limit in statute. The annual family gross income limit to be eligible for this license is being raised from \$8,200 to \$29,820 to match the current poverty level for a family of four in Alaska.

The final change to this bill is to raise the age of eligibility for the hunting, fishing, and trapping license exemption from 60 years to 62 years. Also, residents under the age of 18 are exempt from having sport fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses, and nonresidents under the age of 16 are exempt from having a sport fishing license.

It has been over 17 years since many nonresident fees have been raised and over 24 years since most resident fish and game fees have been raised. Though the fee increases in HB 137 will not match the increase in costs associated with fish and game management, this bill helps ensure that Alaskans can continue to enjoy use of Alaska’s abundant fish and game resources.

Staff contact: Joshua Banks, (907) 465-2847

29-LS0625N
Bullard
3/16/15

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 137()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE TALERICO

A BILL
FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act raising certain fees related to sport fishing, hunting, and trapping; raising the**
2 **age of eligibility for a sport fishing, hunting, or trapping license exemption for state**
3 **residents; raising the age at which a state resident is required to obtain a license for**
4 **sport fishing, hunting, or trapping; and providing for an effective date."**

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

6 *** Section 1. AS 16.05.251(a) is amended to read:**

7 (a) The Board of Fisheries may adopt regulations it considers advisable in
8 accordance with AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act) for

9 (1) setting apart fish reserve areas, refuges, and sanctuaries in the
10 waters of the state over which it has jurisdiction, subject to the approval of the
11 legislature;

12 (2) establishing open and closed seasons and areas for the taking of
13 fish; if consistent with resource conservation and development goals, the board may
14 adopt regulations establishing restricted seasons and areas necessary for

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(A) persons 62 [60] years of age and older to participate in sport, personal use, or subsistence fishing; or

(B) residents under 18 years of age and nonresidents [PERSONS] under 16 years of age to participate in sport fishing;

(3) setting quotas, bag limits, harvest levels, and sex and size limitations on the taking of fish;

(4) establishing the means and methods employed in the pursuit, capture, and transport of fish;

(5) establishing marking and identification requirements for means used in pursuit, capture, and transport of fish;

(6) classifying as commercial fish, sport fish, guided sport fish, personal use fish, subsistence fish, or predators or other categories essential for regulatory purposes;

(7) watershed and habitat improvement, and management, conservation, protection, use, disposal, propagation, and stocking of fish;

(8) investigating and determining the extent and effect of disease, predation, and competition among fish in the state, exercising control measures considered necessary to the resources of the state;

(9) prohibiting and regulating the live capture, possession, transport, or release of native or exotic fish or their eggs;

(10) establishing seasons, areas, quotas, and methods of harvest for aquatic plants;

(11) establishing the times and dates during which the issuance of fishing licenses, permits, and registrations and the transfer of permits and registrations between registration areas is allowed; however, this paragraph does not apply to permits issued or transferred under AS 16.43;

(12) regulating commercial, sport, guided sport, subsistence, and personal use fishing as needed for the conservation, development, and utilization of fisheries;

(13) requiring, in a fishery, observers on board fishing vessels, as defined in AS 16.05.475(d), that are registered under the laws of the state, as defined

1 in AS 16.05.475(c), after making a written determination that an onboard [ON-
2 BOARD] observer program

3 (A) is the only practical data-gathering or enforcement
4 mechanism for that fishery;

5 (B) will not unduly disrupt the fishery;

6 (C) can be conducted at a reasonable cost; and

7 (D) can be coordinated with observer programs of other
8 agencies, including the National Marine Fisheries Service, North Pacific
9 Fishery Management Council, and the International Pacific Halibut
10 Commission;

11 (14) establishing nonexclusive, exclusive, and superexclusive
12 registration and use areas for regulating commercial fishing;

13 (15) regulating resident or nonresident sport fishermen as needed for
14 the conservation, development, and utilization of fishery resources;

15 (16) requiring unlicensed fishing vessels present in or transiting the
16 waters of the state to report to the department the quantity, species, and origin of fish
17 on board; in this paragraph, "unlicensed fishing vessel" means a fishing vessel that is
18 not licensed under AS 16.05.490 - 16.05.530;

19 (17) promoting fishing and preserving the heritage of fishing in the
20 state.

21 * **Sec. 2.** AS 16.05.340(a)(1) is amended to read:

22 (1) Resident sport fishing license \$20 [\$15]

23 However, the fee is 50 [25] cents for a resident who is blind.

24 * **Sec. 3.** AS 16.05.340(a)(2) is amended to read:

25 (2) Resident hunting license 30 [25]

26 * **Sec. 4.** AS 16.05.340(a)(3) is amended to read:

27 (3) Resident hunting and trapping license 45 [39]

28 * **Sec. 5.** AS 16.05.340(a)(4) is amended to read:

29 (4) Resident trapping license 20 [15]

30 * **Sec. 6.** AS 16.05.340(a)(5) is amended to read:

31 (5) Resident hunting and sport fishing license 45 [39]

1 * Sec. 7. AS 16.05.340(a)(6) is amended to read:

2 (6) Resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license 60 [53];

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

4 [(i) IS RECEIVING OR HAS RECEIVED
5 ASSISTANCE DURING THE PRECEDING SIX MONTHS UNDER
6 ANY STATE OR FEDERAL WELFARE PROGRAM TO AID THE
7 INDIGENT; OR

8 (ii) has an annual family gross income of less than
9 \$29,820 [\$8,200] for the year preceding application;

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

13 * Sec. 8. AS 16.05.340(a)(7) is amended to read:

14 (7) Nonresident sport fishing license - valid for the period inscribed on
15 the license

16 (A) For 14-day license 60 [50]

17 (B) For seven-day license 40 [30]

18 (C) For three-day license 30 [20]

19 (D) For one-day license 15 [10]

20 * Sec. 9. AS 16.05.340(a)(8) is amended to read:

21 (8) Nonresident annual sport fishing license 130 [100]

22 * Sec. 10. AS 16.05.340(a)(9) is amended to read:

23 (9) Nonresident hunting license 125 [85]

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

25 (11) Nonresident hunting and trapping license 325 [250]

26 * Sec. 12. AS 16.05.340(a)(15) is amended to read:

27 (15) Nonresident big game tags

28 A nonresident may not take a big game animal without previously purchasing a
29 numbered, nontransferable, appropriate tag, issued under this paragraph. The tag must
30 be affixed to the animal immediately upon capture and must remain affixed until the
31 animal is prepared for storage, consumed, or exported. A tag issued but not used for an

1 animal may be used to satisfy the tagging requirement for an animal of any other
2 species for which the tag fee is of equal or less value.

- 3 (A) Bear, black, each 335 [225]
- 4 (B) Bear, brown or grizzly, each 750 [500]
- 5 (C) Bison, each 675 [450]
- 6 (D) Caribou, each 485 [325]
- 7 (E) Deer, each 225 [150]
- 8 (F) Elk, each 450 [300]
- 9 (G) Goat, each 450 [300]
- 10 (H) Moose, each 600 [400]
- 11 (I) Sheep, each 635 [425]
- 12 (J) Wolf, each 45 [30]

13 A nonresident is not required to have a nonresident wolf tag to take a wolf in a
14 game management unit if the Board of Game has adopted an intensive
15 management program under AS 16.05.255(e) [AS 16.05.255] for all or a
16 portion of the game management unit.

- 17 (K) Wolverine, each 260 [175]
- 18 (L) Musk oxen, each 1,650 [1,100]

19 * Sec. 13. AS 16.05.340(a)(17) is amended to read:

20 (17) Waterfowl conservation tag 10 [5]

21 (A) A person may not engage in waterfowl hunting without
22 having the current year's waterfowl tag in the person's actual possession, unless
23 that person

24 (i) qualifies for a \$5 license fee under (6) of this
25 subsection;

26 (ii) is a resident under the age of 18 [16];

27 (iii) is 62 [60] years of age or older and is a resident;

28 (iv) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free license under
29 AS 16.05.341.

30 (B) The Board of Game shall by regulation exempt the
31 requirement of a waterfowl conservation tag for waterfowl hunting in areas of

1 the state not likely to benefit from programs described in AS 16.05.130(b)(2) -
2 (4).

3 * Sec. 14. AS 16.05.340(a)(19) is amended to read:

4 (19) Nonresident small game hunting license 30 [20]

5 * Sec. 15. AS 16.05.340(a)(20) is amended to read:

6 (20) Nonresident alien hunting license 450 [300]

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

13 * Sec. 16. AS 16.05.340(a)(21) is amended to read:

14 (21) Nonresident alien big game tags

15 (A) Bear, black, each 400 [300]

16 (B) Bear, brown or grizzly, each 900 [650]

17 (C) Bison, each 900 [650]

18 (D) Caribou, each 600 [425]

19 (E) Deer, each 250 [200]

20 (F) Elk, each 500 [400]

21 (G) Goat, each 500 [400]

22 (H) Moose, each 600 [500]

23 (I) Musk oxen, each 2,000 [1,500]

24 (J) Sheep, each 650 [550]

25 (K) Wolf, each 75 [50]

26 A nonresident alien is not required to have a nonresident alien wolf tag to take
27 a wolf in a game management unit if the Board of Game has adopted an
28 intensive management program under AS 16.05.255(e) [AS 16.05.255] for all
29 or a portion of the game management unit.

30 (L) Wolverine, each 350 [250]

31 * Sec. 17. AS 16.05.340(a)(23) is amended to read:

1 (23) Resident anadromous king salmon tag 15 [10]

2 A resident may not engage in sport fishing for anadromous king salmon without
3 having the current year's anadromous king salmon tag in the resident's actual
4 possession, unless that person

5 (A) qualifies for a 50 [25] cent license fee under (1) of this
6 subsection;

7 (B) is under the age of 18 [16];

8 (C) is 62 [60] years of age or older and has been a resident of
9 the state for at least one year;

10 (D) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free license under
11 AS 16.05.341; or

12 (E) qualifies for a \$5 license fee under (6) of this subsection.

13 * Sec. 18. AS 16.05.340(a)(24) is amended to read:

14 (24) Nonresident anadromous king salmon tag - valid for the period
15 inscribed on the tag

16 (A) for a one-day tag 15 [10]

17 (B) for a three-day tag 30 [20]

18 (C) for a seven-day tag 45 [30]

19 (D) for a 14-day tag 75 [50]

20 (E) for an annual tag 150 [100]

21 A nonresident may not engage in sport fishing for anadromous king salmon without
22 having a valid anadromous king salmon tag in the person's actual possession, unless
23 that person is under the age of 16. Members of the military service on active duty who
24 are permanently stationed in the state, and their dependents, who do not qualify as
25 residents under AS 16.05.415, may obtain an annual nonresident military anadromous
26 king salmon tag for \$30 [\$20].

27 * Sec. 19. AS 16.05.400(a) is amended to read:

28 (a) A license is not required of a resident under the age of 18 years or a
29 nonresident [PERSON] under the age of 16 years for sport fishing nor is a license
30 required of a resident under the age of 18 years [16] for hunting or trapping.

31 * Sec. 20. AS 16.05.400(b) is amended to read:

1 (b) A sport fishing, hunting, or trapping license is not required of a resident
2 who is 62 [60] years of age or more. The commissioner shall issue a permanent
3 identification card without charge to persons who qualify by age and residence and
4 who complete the forms required by the commissioner for implementation of this
5 subsection. A person who is issued a permanent identification card under this
6 subsection shall have it in possession while sport fishing, hunting, or trapping.

7 * Sec. 21. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
8 read:

9 APPLICABILITY. Notwithstanding the change made to AS 16.05.340(a)(17)(A)(iii)
10 by sec. 13 of this Act, the change made to AS 16.05.340(a)(23)(C) by sec. 17 of this Act, and
11 the change made to AS 16.05.400(b) by sec. 20 of this Act, a resident who was eligible for a
12 sport fishing, hunting, or trapping license exemption under AS 16.05.400(b), as that
13 subsection read before the effective date of this Act, shall continue to be eligible for the
14 exemption under AS 16.05.400(b), as that subsection read before the effective date of this
15 Act.

16 * Sec. 22. This Act takes effect January 1, 2016.

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REPRESENTATIVE DAVE TALERICO

Section Analysis – CS House Bill 137

“An Act raising certain fees related to sport fishing, hunting, and trapping; raising the age of eligibility for a sport fishing, hunting, or trapping license exemption for state residents; raising the age at which a state resident is required to obtain a license for sport fishing, hunting, or trapping; and providing for an effective date.”

Sec. 1 – AS 16.05.251(a)

Amends this section to raise the age of eligibility for a resident license exemption from 60 to 62, and from 16 to 18.

Sec. 2 – AS 16.05.340(a)(1)

Amends this section to raise the resident sport fishing license fee from \$15 to \$20 and raises the fee for residents who are blind from \$0.25 to \$0.50.

Sec. 3 – AS 16.05.340(a)(2)

Amends this section to raise the resident hunting license fee from \$25 to \$30.

Sec. 4 – AS 16.05.340(a)(3)

Amends this section to raise the fee for a resident hunting and trapping combination license from \$39 to \$45.

Sec. 5 – AS 16.05.340(a)(4)

Amends this section to raise the resident trapping license fee from \$15 to \$20.

Sec. 6 – AS 16.05.340(a)(5)

Amends this section to raise the fee for a resident hunting and sport fishing combination license from \$39 to \$45.

Sec. 7 – AS 16.05.340(a)(6)

Makes multiple amendments to this section including raising the fee for a resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing combination license from \$53 to \$60. Changes low-income license eligibility so that a person receiving federal or state welfare assistance is not eligible unless they meet the income requirement. Also the maximum annual family gross income was raised from \$8,200 to \$29,820 to match the federal poverty level for a family of four in Alaska.

Sec. 8 – AS 16.05.340(a)(7)

Amends this section to raise the four nonresident sport fishing license fees.

- 14-day license from \$50 to \$60
- Seven-day license from \$30 to \$40
- Three-day license is raised from \$20 to \$30
- One-day license from \$10 to \$15

Sec. 9 – AS 16.05.340(a)(8)

Amends this section to raise the annual nonresident sport fishing license fee from \$100 to \$130.

Sec. 10 – AS 16.05.340(a)(9)

Amends this section to raise the nonresident hunting license fee from \$85 to \$125.

Sec. 11 – AS 16.05.340(a)(11)

Amends this section to raise the nonresident hunting and trapping combination license fee from \$250 to \$325.

Sec. 12 – AS 16.05.340(a)(15)

Amends this section to raise all nonresident big game tag fees.

- Black bear from \$225 to \$335
- Brown or grizzly bear from \$500 to \$750
- Bison from \$450 to \$675
- Caribou from \$325 to \$485
- Deer from \$150 to \$225
- Elk and goat from \$300 to \$450
- Moose from \$400 to \$600
- Sheep from \$425 to \$635
- Wolf from \$30 to \$45
- Wolverine from \$175 to \$260
- Musk oxen from \$1,100 to \$1,650

This section also amends a citation to AS 16.05.255 to more specifically point to subsection (e) of this section.

Sec. 13 – AS 16.05.340(a)(17)

Makes multiple amendments to this section by raising the exemption age for a resident engaging in waterfowl hunting without a waterfowl tag from 16 to 18 and from 60 to 62. This section also raises the waterfowl conservation tag from \$5 to \$10.

Sec. 14 – AS 16.05.340(a)(19)

Amends this section to increase the small game hunting license fee from \$20 to \$30.

Sec. 15 – AS 16.05.340(a)(20)

Amends this section to increase the nonresident alien hunting license fee from \$300 to \$450.

Sec. 16 – AS 16.05.340(a)(21)

Amends this section to raise all of the nonresident alien big game tag fees.

- Black bear from \$300 to \$400
- Brown or grizzly bear and bison from \$650 to \$900
- Caribou from \$425 to \$600
- Deer from \$200 to \$250
- Elk and goat from \$400 to \$500
- Moose from \$500 to \$600
- Musk oxen from \$1,500 to \$2,000
- Sheep from \$550 to \$650
- Wolf from \$50 to \$75
- Wolverine from \$250 to \$350

This section also amends a citation to AS 16.05.255 to more specifically point to subsection (e) of this section.

Sec. 17 – AS 16.05.340(a)(23)

Amends this section to raise the resident anadromous king salmon tag from \$10 to \$15. This section is also amended to conform with Sections 1 (raising resident blind fee), 20 (raising resident license requirement age to 18), and 21 (raising exemption age to 62) of this bill.

Sec. 18 – AS 16.05.340(a)(24)

Amends this section to raise all six nonresident anadromous king salmon tag fees.

- One-day tag from \$10 to \$15
- Three-day tag from \$20 to \$30
- Seven-day tag from \$30 to \$45
- 14-day tag from \$50 to \$75
- Annual tag from \$100 to \$150
- Annual nonresident military tag from \$20 to \$30

Sec. 19 – AS 16.05.400(a)

Amends this section to raise the age required for a resident to have a sport fishing, hunting, or trapping license from 16 to 18. Provisions in this section regarding nonresidents are not amended.

Sec. 20 – AS 16.05.400(b)

Amends this section to raise the age from 60 to 62 for a resident to obtain an exemption from paying a fee for a sport fishing, hunting, or trapping license.

Sec. 21 – Uncodified Law

Adds a new section to the uncodified law of Alaska to ensure that residents that are eligible for a sport fishing, hunting, or trapping license exemption under AS 16.05.400(b) before the effective date of this bill will continue to be eligible for the exemption.

Sec. 22 – Effective Date

Creates an effective date for this bill to be January 1, 2016.

Staff contact: Joshua Banks, (907) 465-2847

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REPRESENTATIVE DAVE TALERICO

Summary of Changes to HB 137 – Version H to Version N

- Title change to reflect major changes made in Version N
- Reduced the following resident license fees:
 - Hunting license from \$35 to \$30
 - Hunting and trapping combination license from \$50 to \$45
 - Hunting and sport fishing combination license from \$50 to \$45
 - Hunting, trapping, and sport fishing combination license from \$70 to \$60
- Eliminated increase of the resident low-income hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license. Eliminated conforming amendments by deleting Sections 13, 17, 19, and 22 in Version H.
- Reduced the following nonresident license fees:
 - 14-day sport fishing license from \$75 to \$60
 - Seven-day sport fishing license from \$45 to \$40
 - Annual sport fishing license from \$150 to \$130
 - Hunting and trapping combination license from \$375 to \$325
- Eliminated the creation of new resident big game tags and raising currently existing big game tags. Deleted section making a conforming amendment relating to resident musk oxen tag fees.
- Increased the waterfowl conservation tag from \$5 to \$10.
- Reduced the following nonresident alien big game tag fees:
 - Black Bear from \$450 to \$400
 - Brown/Grizzly Bear and Bison from \$975 to \$900
 - Caribou from \$635 to \$600
 - Deer from \$300 to \$250
 - Elk and goat from \$600 to \$500
 - Moose from \$750 to \$600
 - Musk oxen from \$2,250 to \$2,000
 - Sheep from \$825 to \$650
 - Wolverine from \$375 to \$350
- Raised the requirement for a resident to obtain a hunting, trapping, and sport fishing licenses from 16 to 18.

- Conforming amendments to this increase are made in Sections 1, 13, and 17 in Version N.
- Decreased the age of eligibility for a permanent resident hunting, trapping, or sport fishing license from 65 in Version H, to 62 in Version N.
 - Conforming amendments to this decrease are made in Sections 1, 13, and 17 in Version N.

Staff Contact: Joshua Banks, (907) 465-2847

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE SEATON

TO: CSHB 137(), Draft Version "N"

1 Page 1, line 1, following "trapping;":

2 Insert "relating to fish and game conservation decals;"

3

4 Page 7, following line 26:

5 Insert a new bill section to read:

6 **"* Sec. 19. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:**

7 **Sec. 16.05.352. Fish and game conservation decal.** The department shall
8 annually produce and make available to the public fish and game conservation decals.
9 The department shall, by appropriate means, provide for the selection of designs for
10 fish and game conservation decals and for the production and sale of the decals. The
11 department may produce and sell different decals in quantities that the commissioner
12 considers appropriate. Upon payment of a \$20 fee, a person may purchase a fish and
13 game conservation decal from the department."

14

15 Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

16

17 Page 8, line 11:

18 Delete "sec. 20"

19 Insert "sec. 21"

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY REPRESENTATIVE SEATON

TO: CSHB 137(), Draft Version "N"

1 Page 1, line 4, following "trapping;":

2 Insert "replacing the permanent sport fishing, hunting, or trapping identification
3 card for certain state residents with an identification card valid for three years;"
4

5 Page 2, line 1:

6 Delete "62"

7 Insert "65"
8

9 Page 5, line 27:

10 Delete "62"

11 Insert "65"
12

13 Page 7, line 8:

14 Delete "62"

15 Insert "65"
16

17 Page 7, line 27, through page 8, line 6:

18 Delete all material and insert:

19 "*** Sec. 19. AS 16.05.400 is amended to read:**

20 **Sec. 16.05.400. Persons exempt from annual licensing requirements**
21 **[LICENSE REQUIREMENT]. (a) A license is not required of a resident under 18**
22 **years of age or a nonresident [PERSON] under [THE AGE OF] 16 years of age for**
23 **sport fishing nor is a license required of a resident under 18 years of age [THE AGE**

1 OF 16] for hunting or trapping.

2 (b) Upon request, and without charge, the commissioner shall issue a sport
 3 fishing, hunting, and trapping identification card to [A SPORT FISHING,
 4 HUNTING, OR TRAPPING LICENSE IS NOT REQUIRED OF] a resident who is
 5 65 [60] years of age or older. An identification card issued under this subsection is
 6 valid for three years [MORE]. The commissioner shall issue an [A PERMANENT]
 7 identification card without charge to a person [PERSONS] who qualifies
 8 [QUALIFY] by age and residence and who completes [COMPLETE] the forms
 9 required by the commissioner for implementation of this subsection. A person who is
 10 eligible for an [ISSUED A PERMANENT] identification card under this subsection
 11 may not sport fish, hunt, or trap without having a valid identification card issued
 12 under this subsection or the appropriate license [SHALL HAVE IT] in possession
 13 [WHILE SPORT FISHING, HUNTING, OR TRAPPING].

14 * Sec. 20. AS 16.05.403(c) is amended to read:

15 (c) A resident who is 65 years of age or older may obtain from the department
 16 upon payment of the fee prescribed in AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430 and upon submission
 17 of satisfactory proof of age a resident hunting license, a resident sport fishing license,
 18 a resident subsistence fishing permit, or a resident personal use fishing permit
 19 indicating that the purchaser is a person who is 65 years of age or older. This
 20 subsection does not limit the right of a resident person who is 65 years of age or older
 21 to obtain an identification card [CLAIM AN EXEMPTION FROM HUNTING OR
 22 SPORT FISHING LICENSE REQUIREMENTS] under AS 16.05.400(b).

23 * Sec. 21. AS 16.05.405(b) is amended to read:

24 (b) Notwithstanding AS 16.05.420(c), a resident holding a valid resident
 25 hunting license may take game on behalf of a person who is blind, a person with
 26 physical disabilities, or a person who is 65 years of age or older if the resident
 27 possesses on the resident's person

28 (1) a document signed by the person on whose behalf the game is
 29 taken, stating that the resident possesses the person's hunting license or
 30 [PERMANENT] identification card issued under AS 16.05.400(b) in order to take
 31 game on behalf of that person; and

1 (2) the person's

2 (A) resident hunting license issued under AS 16.05.403 or
3 [PERMANENT] identification card issued under AS 16.05.400(b); and

4 (B) harvest ticket, tag, stamp, or other document required by
5 law as a condition of taking the game being hunted.

6 * Sec. 22. AS 16.05.405(c) is amended to read:

7 (c) Notwithstanding AS 16.05.420(c), a resident holding a valid
8 noncommercial fishing license may take fish on behalf of a person who is blind, a
9 person with physical disabilities, or a person who is 65 years of age or older if the
10 resident possesses on the resident's person

11 (1) a document signed by the person on whose behalf the fish is taken,
12 stating that the resident possesses the person's sport fishing license, subsistence fishing
13 permit, personal use fishing permit, or [PERMANENT] identification card issued
14 under AS 16.05.400(b) in order to take fish on behalf of that person;

15 (2) the person's

16 (A) resident sport fishing license issued under AS 16.05.403 or
17 [PERMANENT] identification card issued under AS 16.05.400(b);

18 (B) resident subsistence fishing permit issued under
19 AS 16.05.403; or

20 (C) resident personal use fishing permit issued under
21 AS 16.05.403; and

22 (3) all other documents issued to the person that are required by law as
23 a condition of taking the fish being pursued.

24 * Sec. 23. AS 16.05.405(e) is amended to read:

25 (e) A resident who takes, or attempts to take, fish or game on behalf of a
26 person under this section may also simultaneously engage in fishing or hunting for the
27 resident's use; however, the resident may not take or attempt to take fish or game by
28 proxy for more than one person at a time. For the purposes of this subsection, a
29 resident is engaged in taking, or attempting to take, fish or game by proxy while the
30 resident has possession of

31 (1) another person's

1 (A) license, permit, or identification card issued under
2 AS 16.05.400(b) and all other documents issued to the person that are required
3 by law as a condition of taking the fish or game being pursued; and

4 (B) signed document under (b)(1) or (c)(1) of this section; or
5 (2) fish or game taken on behalf of another person.

6 * Sec. 24. AS 16.05.415(i) is amended to read:

7 (i) In this section, "license" means a license, tag, permit, stamp, identification
8 card issued under AS 16.05.400(b), or other indicia of permission to engage in an
9 activity subject to AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430."

10
11 Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

12
13 Page 8, line 9:

14 Delete "APPLICABILITY."

15 Insert "APPLICABILITY AND TRANSITION. (a)"

16
17 Page 8, line 11:

18 Delete "sec. 20"

19 Insert "sec. 19"

20
21 Page 8, line 13:

22 Delete "continue to"

23
24 Page 8, lines 13 - 15:

25 Delete "the exemption under AS 16.05.400(b), as that subsection read before the
26 effective date of this Act"

27 Insert "an identification card under AS 16.05.400(b), as that subsection is amended by
28 this Act, notwithstanding the requirement under that subsection that a resident must be 65
29 years of age or older to obtain an identification card"

30
31 Page 8, following line 15:

1 Insert new subsections to read:

2 "(b) A permanent identification card issued under AS 16.05.400(b), as that subsection
3 read before the effective date of this Act, shall continue to be recognized as valid for the
4 purposes issued until January 1, 2019. On or after January 1, 2019, a permanent identification
5 card issued under AS 16.05.400(b), as that subsection read before the effective date of this
6 Act, is void.

7 (c) The Department of Fish and Game shall attempt to notify current holders of
8 permanent identification cards issued under AS 16.05.400(b), as that subsection read before
9 the effective date of this Act, that

10 (1) they are eligible for identification cards under AS 16.05.400(b), as that
11 subsection is amended by this Act; and

12 (2) permanent identification cards issued under AS 16.05.400(b) before the
13 effective date of this Act are void on January 1, 2019."

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2015 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HB 137
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HB137-DFG-DAS-03-14-15
Title: HUNTING, SPORT FISH, TRAPPING FEES
Sponsor: TALERICO
Requester: House Resources Committee

Department: Department of Fish and Game
Appropriation: Administration and Support
Allocation: Administrative Services
OMB Component Number: 479

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2016	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2016 Request	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Personal Services	14.2		47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4
Travel							
Services	41.1		137.0	137.0	137.0	137.0	137.0
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	55.3	0.0	184.4	184.4	184.4	184.4	184.4

Fund Source (Operating Only)

1005 GF/Prgm	55.3		184.4	184.4	184.4	184.4	184.4
Total	55.3	0.0	184.4	184.4	184.4	184.4	184.4

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues	2,748.0		9,161.0	9,161.0	9,161.0	9,161.0	9,161.0
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Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2015) cost: 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2016) cost: 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Initial fiscal note.

Prepared By: <u>Sunny Haight, Director</u>	Phone: <u>(907)465-5999</u>
Division: <u>Administrative Services</u>	Date: <u>03/14/2015 12:35 PM</u>
Approved By: <u>Kevin Brooks, Deputy Commissioner</u>	Date: <u>03/14/15</u>
Agency: <u>Commissioner's Office</u>	

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 137

Analysis

HB 137 raises certain fees related to sport fishing, hunting, and trapping and establishes the requirement for state residents to purchase big game tags to take certain species.

This analysis shows the anticipated increase in revenue based on a five year average of actual license sales from 2010 to 2014. While the department has done some analysis on license purchasing trends following a price increase, buying behavior varies widely for each type of license sold. For the purpose of this fiscal note, we have assumed a ten percent decrease in sales due to the fee increases. This bill also raises the age of eligibility for a free sport fishing, hunting, or trapping license for state residents from 60 to 65. While an increase in sales to residents ages 60-64 is likely, purchasing behavior is unpredictable and is not factored into the new revenue analysis below.

Per AS 16.05.110 all revenue derived from the sale of fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses and tags is deposited into the Fish and Game Fund. The additional revenue generated by the increased license fees and tags in this bill will provide a secure funding source for the core programs found within the Divisions of Wildlife Conservation and Sport Fish.

Revenue and expenditures are pro-rated for FY2016 based on historical purchasing trends.

NEW REVENUE

Resident Sport Fishing (includes combos)	\$824.0
Resident King Salmon Stamp	\$306.0
Resident Hunting & Trapping (includes combos)	\$852.0
<u>Resident Big Game Tags</u>	<u>\$1,500.0</u>
Resident Total	\$3,482.0

Nonresident Sport Fishing (includes combos)	\$3,341.0
Nonresident King Salmon Stamp	\$976.0
Nonresident Hunting and Trapping (includes combos)	\$523.0
<u>Nonresident Big Game Tags</u>	<u>\$1,858.0</u>
Nonresident Total	\$6,697.0

Subtotal	\$10,179.0
<u>10% Decrease in Sales</u>	<u>\$1,018.0</u>
Total Increase in Sales	\$9,161.0

Total Increase for Fishing	\$4,901.0
Total Increase for Hunting	\$4,260.0

EXPENSES

Personal Services	\$ 47,430
<u>Services</u>	<u>\$136,990</u>
Total	\$184,420

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 137

Analysis Continued

Personal services increase reflects the estimated additional data entry time needed for a seasonal employee.

Services Detail

License Vendor Compensation per AS 16.05.390	\$ 43,300
\$1 compensation for each new resident tag	
Postage/Envelopes	\$ 66,960
Big Game Records for Resident Tags	\$ 15,570
New Resident Metal Tags	\$ 11,160

The retained vendor compensation of 5% commission on additional license revenue is estimated to be \$320,636.

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

March 18, 2015

SUBJECT: Constitutionality of different fees for resident and nonresident hunters and sport-fishers (CSHB 137()); Work Order No. 29-LS0625(N)

TO: Representative David Talerico
Attn: Joshua Banks

FROM: Alpheus Bullard *LAB*
Legislative Counsel

You asked whether CSHB 137(), a bill raising certain sport-fishing, hunting, and trapping related fees, is subject to challenge under the Alaska Supreme Court's decision in *State v. Carlson (Carlson III)*, 65 P.3d 851 (Alaska 2003). The *Carlson III* case is not applicable to CSHB 137().

In *Carlson III*, the Alaska Supreme Court held that commercial fishing license fees which discriminate against nonresidents are a prima facie violation of the Privileges and Immunities clause of the federal constitution.¹ 65 P.3d at 855, citing *Carlson v. State, Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (Carlson I)*, 798 P.2d 1269, 1274 (Alaska 1990).

The Privileges and Immunities clause is not an absolute bar to discrimination. It only protects individuals against interference with "fundamental rights." Unlike commercial fishing which is considered an occupation, sport-fishing and hunting are not fundamental rights or privileges protected by the Privileges and Immunities clause. In *Baldwin v. Montana Fish and Game Commission*, 436 U.S. 371 (1978), the United States Supreme Court held that recreational hunting is not an activity protected under the Privileges and Immunities clause of the federal constitution. *Id.* at 379 - 388. Accordingly, a state may charge nonresident sport-fishers and hunters substantially higher fees than resident sport-

¹ During the 1980s, Alaska had a differential fee structure for commercial fishing licenses, charging residents \$30 and nonresidents \$90. A class of nonresidents sued. While the Court (in *Carlson III*) recognized that discrimination against nonresidents is generally prohibited, the Court found it acceptable to charge nonresidents "a differential which would merely compensate the State for any added enforcement burden they may impose or for any conservation expenditures from taxes which only residents pay." *State v. Carlson*, 65 P.3d 851, 855 quoting *Carlson v. State*, 798 P.2d 1269, 1274 - 1275 (Alaska 1990).

fishers and hunters. However, under the equal protection provisions of the federal and state constitutions nonresident sport-fishers and hunters are entitled to protection from unreasonable discrimination.²

Under the equal protection provisions of the federal constitution, a state must treat similarly situated individuals the same unless there is a valid reason for making the distinction. In *Baldwin*, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a sport hunting licensing scheme that required nonresidents to pay as much as 25 times a resident fee to take elk. Applying a rational basis test, the Court found that the difference in fees charged to nonresidents and residents was sufficiently related to the state's goal of preserving a finite resource that the differential did not offend the equal protection provisions of the federal constitution. See also *Montana Outfitters Action Group v. Fish and Game Commission*, 417 F.Supp. 1005 (D.Mont. 1976); *Terk v. Gordon*, 436 U.S. 850 (1978).

The *Baldwin*, *Montana Outfitters*, and *Terk* cases, *supra*, suggest that the state has wide latitude in setting nonresident to resident differentials for sport-fishing and hunting licenses and tags, provided that the state can tie the differentials to a valid public purpose. *Montana Outfitters*, *supra*, and other cases, that approved the authority of the state to make specific allocations of hunting licenses between residents and nonresidents, suggest that the state may set the differential for licensing and tag fees at the level sufficient to achieve an optimal allocation of the harvest of sport fish between residents and nonresidents. *Terk v. Ruch*, 655 F.Supp. 205 (D.Colo. 1987); *DeMasters v. State of Montana*, 656 F.Supp. 21 (D.Mont. 1986).

State v. Kemp (44 N.W.2d 214 (N.D. 1950); app. dismissed 340 U.S. 923 (1951)) provides some support for the proposition that the state may set nonresident differentials for sport-fishing and hunting licenses so high as to discourage nonresident sport-fishers and hunters in order to reduce nonresident fishing and hunting pressure on state resources. In *Kemp*, the North Dakota Supreme Court found that the state could exclude all nonresident hunters of migratory waterfowl when it was necessary to protect waterfowl resources from over hunting.

The Alaska Supreme Court has upheld the authority of the state to provide preferences for residents where moose populations are not sufficient to tolerate unlimited recreational hunting by both resident and nonresident recreational hunters, particularly under AS 16.05.255(d).³ *Shepard v. State, Department of Fish and Game*, 897 P.2d 33

² Under art. 1, sec. 23 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska, the state constitution defers to the federal constitution for the determination of what preferences the state may accord to residents over nonresidents.

³ AS 16.05.255(d) provides:

(d) Regulations adopted under (a) of this section must provide that, consistent with the provisions of AS 16.05.258, the taking of moose, deer,

Representative David Talerico
March 18, 2015
Page 3

(Alaska 1995). The Court found that state's constitutionally mandated role as trustee of the state's wildlife for the benefit of residents provided additional support for the state's authority to discriminate against nonresidents in regard to allocation of limited moose populations. *Id.* In *Shepard*, the Court held that preferences granted to residents to take moose did not violate the equal protection, commerce, or privileges and immunities provisions of the federal constitution.

Conclusion

There may exist some limit beyond which a state may not proceed in setting discriminatory nonresident (and nonresident alien) fee differentials for sport-fishing and hunting privileges. However, the Alaska Supreme Court's decision in *Carlson III* and the applicable case law on the subject do not provide guidance as to what that limit might be.

If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

ALB:lem
15-182.lem

elk, and caribou by residents for personal or family consumption has preference over taking by nonresidents.

HUNTING TAG FEES, SALES, REVENUE, AND PROJECTED REVENUE													
Current Tag	Current Fee	5-year average sales (2010-2014)	Current Revenue	HB 137	50% Increase Scenario	63% Inflation Increase (1993-2014)	80% Increase Scenario	100% Increase Scenario	HB 137 Additional Revenue	Additional Revenue (50%)	Additional Revenue (63% Inflation)	Additional Revenue (80%)	Additional Revenue (100%)
Res Cow Ox	\$25	42	\$1,060.00	\$25.00	\$37.50	\$40.81	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$530.00	\$670.36	\$848.00	\$1,060.00
Res Bull Ox	\$500	46	\$22,900.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$816.21	\$900.00	\$1,000.00	\$11,450.00	\$11,450.00	\$14,482.26	\$18,320.00	\$22,900.00
Res Brown/Grizzly	\$25	5,602	\$140,060.00	\$50.00	\$37.50	\$40.81	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$140,060.00	\$70,030.00	\$88,575.77	\$112,048.00	\$140,060.00
Res Black Bear	\$0	25,000	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,250,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Res Bison	\$0	130	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Res Caribou	\$0	20,300	\$0.00	\$15.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$304,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Res Deer	\$0	17,400	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$174,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Res Elk	\$0	600	\$0.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Res Goat	\$0	2,100	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$105,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Res Moose	\$0	49,000	\$0.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$980,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Res Sheep	\$0	1,000	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Res Wolf	\$0	450	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Res Wolverine	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
NR Mtl Brown/Grizzly	\$25	34	\$860.00	\$50.00	\$37.50	\$40.81	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$860.00	\$430.00	\$543.88	\$688.00	\$860.00
NR Mtl Bull Ox	\$500	0	\$100.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$816.21	\$900.00	\$1,000.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$63.24	\$80.00	\$100.00
NR Mtl Goat	\$0	2	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
NR Mtl Sheep	\$0	4	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$210.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
NR Bison	\$450	1	\$540.00	\$675.00	\$675.00	\$734.59	\$810.00	\$900.00	\$270.00	\$270.00	\$341.50	\$432.00	\$540.00
NR Black Bear	\$225	2,437	\$548,370.00	\$335.00	\$337.50	\$367.29	\$405.00	\$450.00	\$268,092.00	\$274,185.00	\$346,796.32	\$438,696.00	\$548,370.00
NR Brown/Grizzly	\$500	1,847	\$923,700.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$816.21	\$900.00	\$1,000.00	\$461,850.00	\$461,850.00	\$584,159.90	\$738,960.00	\$923,700.00
NR Bull Ox	\$1,100	7	\$7,260.00	\$1,650.00	\$1,650.00	\$1,795.65	\$1,980.00	\$2,200.00	\$3,630.00	\$3,630.00	\$4,591.32	\$5,808.00	\$7,260.00
NR Caribou	\$325	2,024	\$657,865.00	\$485.00	\$487.50	\$530.53	\$585.00	\$650.00	\$323,872.00	\$328,932.50	\$416,042.39	\$526,292.00	\$657,865.00
NR Deer	\$150	1,512	\$226,860.00	\$225.00	\$225.00	\$244.86	\$270.00	\$300.00	\$113,430.00	\$113,430.00	\$143,469.22	\$181,488.00	\$226,860.00
NR Elk	\$300	6	\$1,740.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$489.72	\$540.00	\$600.00	\$870.00	\$870.00	\$1,100.40	\$1,392.00	\$1,740.00
NR Goat	\$300	197	\$58,980.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$489.72	\$540.00	\$600.00	\$29,490.00	\$29,490.00	\$37,299.72	\$47,184.00	\$58,980.00
NR Moose	\$400	2,072	\$828,960.00	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$652.97	\$720.00	\$800.00	\$414,480.00	\$414,480.00	\$524,245.09	\$663,168.00	\$828,960.00
NR Sheep	\$425	483	\$205,190.00	\$635.00	\$637.50	\$693.78	\$765.00	\$850.00	\$101,388.00	\$102,595.00	\$129,764.83	\$164,152.00	\$205,190.00
NR Wolf	\$30	1,872	\$56,148.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$48.97	\$54.00	\$60.00	\$28,074.00	\$28,074.00	\$35,508.73	\$44,918.40	\$56,148.00
NR Wolverine	\$175	89	\$15,575.00	\$260.00	\$262.50	\$285.67	\$315.00	\$350.00	\$7,565.00	\$7,787.50	\$9,849.83	\$12,460.00	\$15,575.00
NR Alien Bison	\$650	0	\$0.00	\$975.00	\$975.00	\$1,061.07	\$1,170.00	\$1,300.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
NR Alien Black Bear	\$300	66	\$19,680.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$489.72	\$540.00	\$600.00	\$9,840.00	\$9,840.00	\$12,445.89	\$15,744.00	\$19,680.00
NR Alien Brown/Grizzly	\$650	171	\$111,280.00	\$975.00	\$975.00	\$1,061.07	\$1,170.00	\$1,300.00	\$55,640.00	\$55,640.00	\$70,374.92	\$89,024.00	\$111,280.00
NR Alien Caribou	\$425	25	\$10,625.00	\$635.00	\$637.50	\$693.78	\$765.00	\$850.00	\$5,250.00	\$5,312.50	\$6,719.38	\$8,500.00	\$10,625.00
NR Alien Deer	\$200	18	\$3,560.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$326.48	\$360.00	\$400.00	\$1,780.00	\$1,780.00	\$2,251.38	\$2,848.00	\$3,560.00
NR Alien Elk	\$400	0	\$160.00	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$652.97	\$720.00	\$800.00	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$101.19	\$128.00	\$160.00
NR Alien Goat	\$400	14	\$5,440.00	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$652.97	\$720.00	\$800.00	\$2,720.00	\$2,720.00	\$3,440.33	\$4,352.00	\$5,440.00
NR Alien Moose	\$500	63	\$31,300.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$816.21	\$900.00	\$1,000.00	\$15,650.00	\$15,650.00	\$19,794.53	\$25,040.00	\$31,300.00
NR Alien Muskox	\$1,500	0	\$0.00	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	\$2,448.62	\$2,700.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
NR Alien Sheep	\$550	36	\$20,020.00	\$825.00	\$825.00	\$897.83	\$990.00	\$1,100.00	\$10,010.00	\$10,010.00	\$12,660.91	\$16,016.00	\$20,020.00
NR Alien Wolf	\$50	67	\$3,330.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$81.62	\$90.00	\$100.00	\$1,665.00	\$1,665.00	\$2,105.94	\$2,664.00	\$3,330.00
NR Alien Wolverine	\$250	10	\$2,400.00	\$375.00	\$375.00	\$408.10	\$450.00	\$500.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,517.79	\$1,920.00	\$2,400.00
Res Total			\$164,020.00						\$3,044,510.00	\$82,010.00	\$103,728.38	\$131,216.00	\$164,020.00
Nonres Total			\$3,739,943.00						\$1,858,066.00	\$1,869,971.50	\$2,365,188.61	\$2,991,954.40	\$3,739,943.00
Total			\$3,903,963.00						\$4,902,576.00	\$1,951,981.50	\$2,468,916.99	\$3,123,170.40	\$3,903,963.00

NOTES: Revenue projections are simple arithmetic (based on the 5-year averages of sales) and do not estimate any potential decrease in sales as prices increase. So, the projections most likely overestimate any additional revenue.

Prepared in response to outdoor groups and legislative inquiries.

HUNTING LICENSE FEES, SALES, REVENUE, AND PROJECTED REVENUE

TYPE	Current Fee	5-year average sales (2010-2014)	Current Revenue	HB 137 Scenario	50% Increase Scenario	63% Inflation Scenario (1993-2014)	80% Increase Scenario	100% Increase Scenario	HB 137 Additional Revenue	Additional Revenue (50%)	Additional Revenue (63% Inflation)
Resident Hunt (including combo)	\$25.00	72,976	\$1,824,400.00	\$35.00	\$37.50	\$40.81	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$729,760.00	\$912,200.00	\$1,153,774.30
Resident Trap (including combo)	\$15.00	9,863	\$147,945.00	\$20.00	\$22.50	\$24.49	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$49,315.00	\$73,972.50	\$93,562.34
Res Low Income Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish *	\$3.40	20,190	\$68,646.00	\$7.00	\$5.10	\$5.55	\$6.12	\$6.80	\$72,684.00	\$34,323.00	\$43,412.62
Res Blind Hunt	\$25.00	69	\$1,725.00	\$35.00	\$37.50	\$40.81	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$690.00	\$862.50	\$1,090.91
Res Nat'l Guard/Military Rsv Hunt/Sport Fish	\$0.00	1,657	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
NonRes Hunt (including combo)	\$85.00	10,479	\$890,715.00	\$125.00	\$127.50	\$138.76	\$153.00	\$170.00	\$419,160.00	\$445,357.50	\$563,299.75
NonRes Small Game Hunt	\$20.00	2,755	\$55,100.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$32.65	\$36.00	\$40.00	\$27,550.00	\$27,550.00	\$34,845.96
NonRes Alien Hunt	\$300.00	298	\$89,400.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$489.72	\$540.00	\$600.00	\$44,700.00	\$44,700.00	\$56,537.72
NonRes Hunt/Trap	\$250.00	96	\$24,000.00	\$375.00	\$375.00	\$408.10	\$450.00	\$500.00	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$15,177.91
NonRes Military Hunt (including fish combo)	\$25.00	1,924	\$48,100.00	\$35.00	\$37.50	\$40.81	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$19,240.00	\$24,050.00	\$30,419.07
RESIDENT TOTAL			\$ 2,042,716						\$ 852,449	\$ 1,021,358	\$ 1,291,840
NONRES TOTAL			\$ 1,107,315						\$ 522,650	\$ 553,658	\$ 700,280
TOTAL			\$3,150,031.00						\$1,375,099.00	\$1,575,015.50	\$1,992,120.59

NOTES: Revenue projections are simple arithmetic (based on the 5-year averages of sales) and do not estimate any potential decrease in sales as prices increase. So, the projections most likely overestimate any additional

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Prepared in response to outdoor groups and legislative inquiries

Additional Revenue (80%)	Additional Revenue (100%)
\$1,459,520.00	\$1,824,400.00
\$118,356.00	\$147,945.00
\$54,916.80	\$68,646.00
\$1,380.00	\$1,725.00
\$0.00	\$0.00
\$712,572.00	\$890,715.00
\$44,080.00	\$55,100.00
\$71,520.00	\$89,400.00
\$19,200.00	\$24,000.00
\$38,480.00	\$48,100.00
\$ 1,634,173	\$ 2,042,716
\$ 885,852	\$ 1,107,315
\$2,520,024.80	\$3,150,031.00

revenue.

FISHING LICENSE FEES, SALES, REVENUE, AND PROJECTED REVENUE														
TYPE	Current Fee	Surcharge Fee **	5-year average sales (2009-2013)	Current Revenue	HB 137 Scenario	50% Increase Scenario	63% Inflation Scenario (1993-2014)	80% Increase Scenario	100% Increase Scenario	Additional HB 137 Revenue	Additional Revenue (50%)	Additional Revenue (63% Inflation)	Additional Revenue (80%)	Additional Revenue (100%)
Resident Fish (including combo)	\$15.00	\$9.00	159,164	\$2,387,460.00	\$20.00	\$22.50	\$24.49	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$795,820.00	\$1,193,730.00	\$1,509,860.77	\$1,909,968.00	\$2,387,460.00
Res Low Income Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish *	\$1.60	\$0.00	20,190	\$32,303.68	\$3.00	\$2.40	\$2.61	\$2.88	\$3.20	\$28,265.72	\$16,151.84	\$20,429.27	\$25,842.94	\$32,303.68
Res Blind Fish	\$0.25	\$0.00	46	\$11.50	\$0.50	\$0.38	\$0.41	\$0.45	\$0.50	\$11.50	\$5.75	\$9.20	\$11.50	\$11.50
Res Nat'l Guard/Military Rsv Hunt/Sport Fish	\$0.00	\$0.00	1,857	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
NonRes Fish (including combo)	\$100.00	\$45.00	13,657	\$1,365,720.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$163.24	\$180.00	\$200.00	\$682,860.00	\$682,860.00	\$863,699.10	\$1,092,576.00	\$1,365,720.00
Nonres. 1-Day Sport Fish (including combos)	\$10.00	\$10.00	94,115	\$941,152.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$16.32	\$18.00	\$20.00	\$470,576.00	\$470,576.00	\$595,196.77	\$752,921.60	\$941,152.00
Nonres. 3-Day Sport Fish (including combos)	\$20.00	\$15.00	48,708	\$974,164.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$32.65	\$36.00	\$40.00	\$487,082.00	\$487,082.00	\$616,073.99	\$779,331.20	\$974,164.00
Nonres. 7-Day Sport Fish (including combos)	\$30.00	\$25.00	76,233	\$2,286,978.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$48.97	\$54.00	\$60.00	\$1,143,489.00	\$1,143,489.00	\$1,446,314.64	\$1,829,582.40	\$2,286,978.00
Nonres. 14-Day Sport Fish (including combos)	\$50.00	\$30.00	20,815	\$1,030,760.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$81.62	\$90.00	\$100.00	\$515,380.00	\$515,380.00	\$651,866.03	\$824,608.00	\$1,030,760.00
YT/AK Reciprocal Fish License	\$15.00	\$9.00	2,386	\$35,796.00	\$20.00	\$22.50	\$24.49	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$11,932.00	\$17,898.00	\$22,637.86	\$28,636.80	\$35,796.00
Nonres. Military Sport Fish	\$15.00	\$9.00	4,552	\$68,283.00	\$20.00	\$22.50	\$24.49	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$22,761.00	\$34,141.50	\$43,183.06	\$54,626.40	\$68,283.00
RESIDENT FISHING				\$2,419,775.18						\$824,097.22	\$1,209,887.59	\$1,530,299.23	\$1,935,822.44	\$2,419,775.18
NONRESIDENT FISHING				\$6,702,853.00						\$3,334,080.00	\$3,351,426.50	\$4,238,971.45	\$5,362,282.40	\$6,702,853.00
TOTAL				\$9,122,628.18						\$4,158,177.22	\$4,561,314.09	\$5,769,270.68	\$7,298,104.84	\$9,122,628.18

NOTES: Revenue projections are simple arithmetic (based on the 5-year averages of sales) and do not estimate any potential decrease in sales as prices increase. So, the projections most likely overestimate any additional revenue.

* The current fee reflected in the cost of a resident low income hunting/fishing/trapping/sport fishing license is the pro-rated portion that goes towards sport fisheries.

** The surcharge fee is not calculated into the pricing scenarios because it is not being considered in the increase scenarios.

Prepared in response to outdoor groups and legislative inquiries.

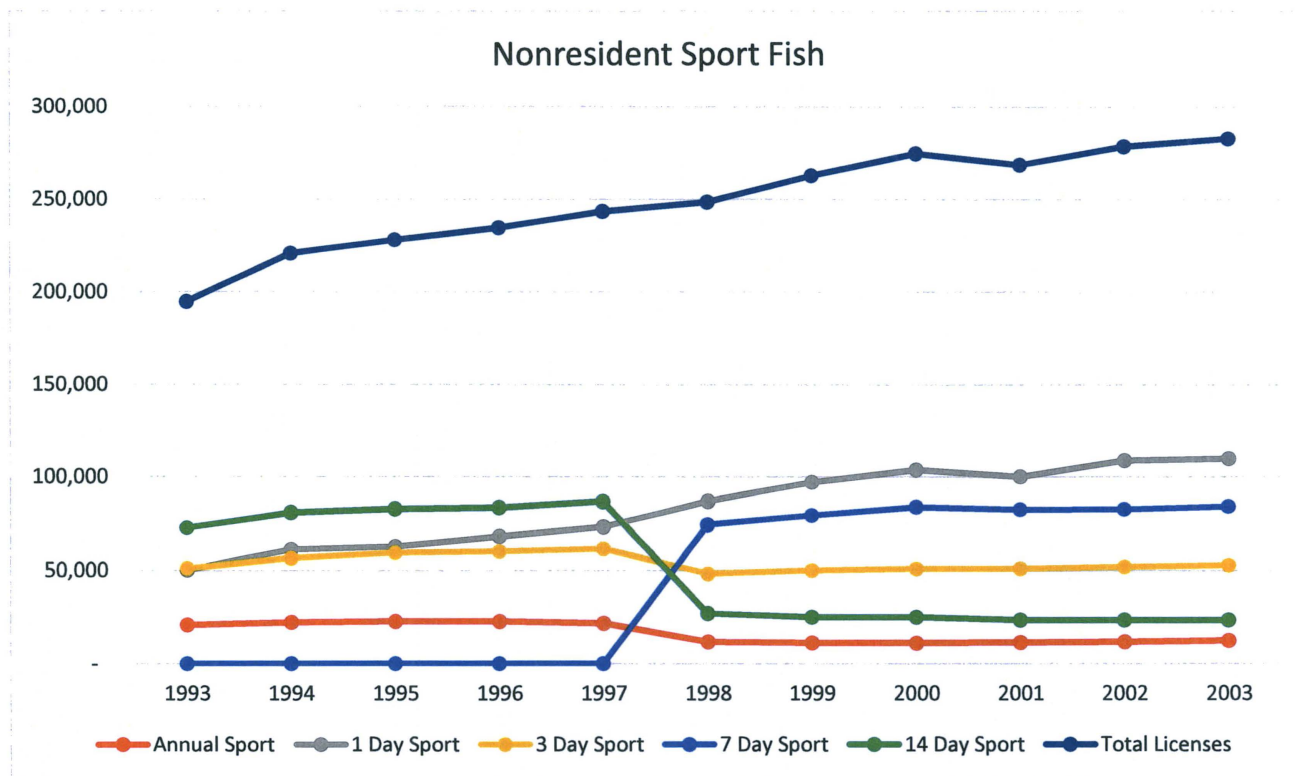
KING SALMON STAMP FEES, SALES, REVENUE, AND PROJECTED REVENUE													
Current King Salmon Stamp	Current Fee	5-year average sales (2009-2013)	Current Revenue	HB 137 Scenario	50% Increase Scenario	63% Inflation Scenario (1993-2014)	80% Increase Scenario	100% Increase Scenario	Additional HB 137 Scenario	Additional Revenue (50%)	Additional Revenue (63% Inflation)	Additional Revenue (80%)	Additional Revenue (100%)
Resident KS Stamp	\$10	61,149	\$611,486	\$15	\$15	\$ 16	\$ 18	\$ 20	\$ 305,743	\$ 305,743	\$ 386,712	\$ 489,189	\$ 611,486
									\$ -				
NonRes KS Stamp	\$100	2,832	\$283,180	\$150	\$150	\$ 163	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 141,590	\$ 141,590	\$ 179,087	\$ 226,544	\$ 283,180
Nonres. 1-Day KS Stamp	\$10	32,834	\$328,342	\$15	\$15	\$ 16	\$ 18	\$ 20	\$ 164,171	\$ 164,171	\$ 207,648	\$ 262,674	\$ 328,342
Nonres. 3-Day KS Stamp	\$20	21,669	\$433,372	\$30	\$30	\$ 33	\$ 36	\$ 40	\$ 216,686	\$ 216,686	\$ 274,070	\$ 346,698	\$ 433,372
Nonres. 7-Day KS Stamp	\$30	23,290	\$698,694	\$45	\$45	\$ 49	\$ 54	\$ 60	\$ 349,347	\$ 349,347	\$ 441,863	\$ 558,955	\$ 698,694
Nonres. 14-Day KS Stamp	\$50	3,386	\$169,280	\$75	\$75	\$ 82	\$ 90	\$ 100	\$ 84,640	\$ 84,640	\$ 107,055	\$ 135,424	\$ 169,280
YTI/AK Reciprocal KS Stamp	\$10	656	\$6,556	\$15	\$15	\$ 16	\$ 18	\$ 20	\$ 3,278	\$ 3,278	\$ 4,146	\$ 5,245	\$ 6,556
Nonres. Military KS Stamp	\$20	1,617	\$32,332	\$30	\$30	\$ 33	\$ 36	\$ 40	\$ 16,166	\$ 16,166	\$ 20,447	\$ 25,866	\$ 32,332
Resident Total			\$611,486						\$305,743	\$305,743	\$386,712	\$489,189	\$611,486
Nonresident Total			\$1,951,756						\$975,878	\$975,878	\$1,234,316	\$1,561,405	\$1,951,756
Total			\$ 2,563,242						\$ 1,281,621	\$ 1,281,621	\$ 1,621,028	\$ 2,050,594	\$ 2,563,242

NOTES: Revenue projections are simple arithmetic (based on the 5-year averages of sales) and do not estimate any potential decrease in sales as prices increase. So, the projections most likely overestimate any additional revenue.

Prepared in response to outdoor groups and legislative inquiries.

1997 Nonresident Sport Fish Increases

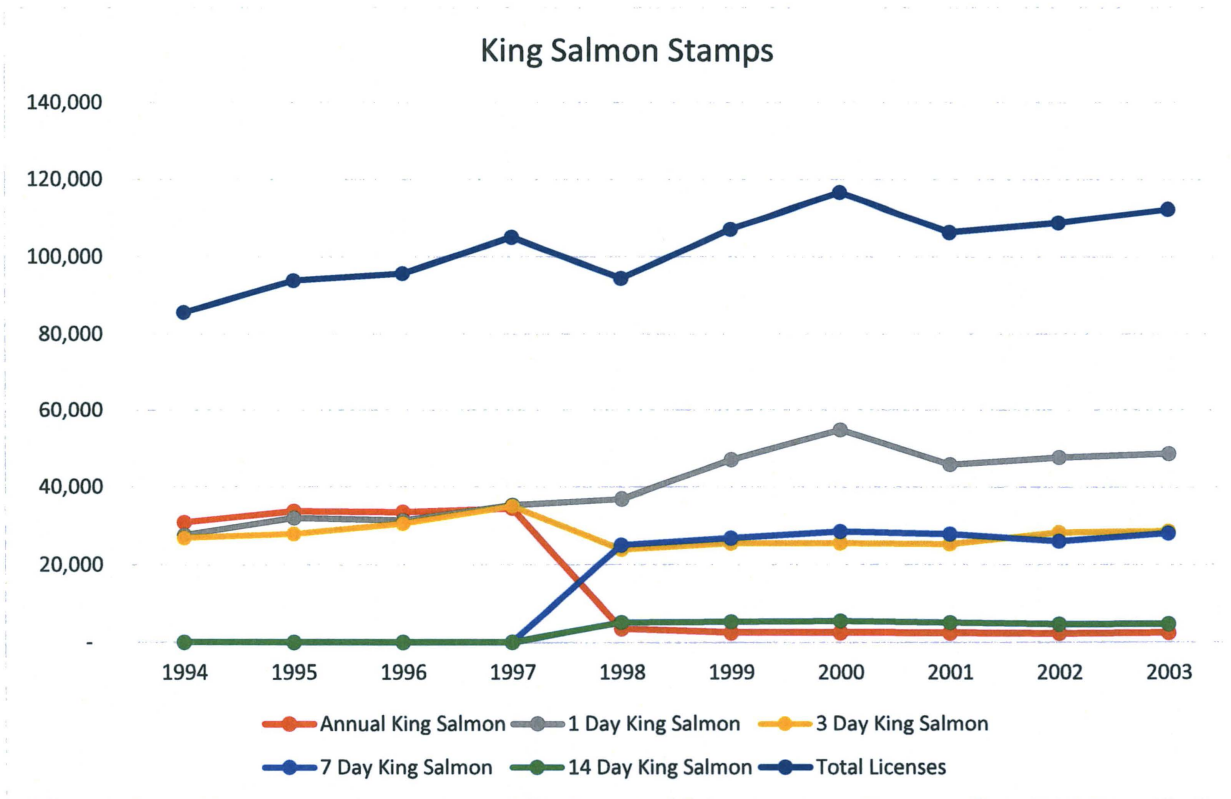
Fee	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2014
Annual Sport	20,909	22,233	22,718	22,809	21,750	11,712	11,217	11,190	11,463	11,714	12,403	13,436
1 Day Sport	50,162	61,371	62,946	68,235	73,398	86,981	97,081	103,604	100,042	108,608	109,622	99,086
3 Day Sport	51,025	56,494	59,588	60,230	61,660	48,322	50,067	50,918	50,977	51,864	52,933	51,263
7 Day Sport	-	-	-	-	-	74,482	79,432	83,921	82,636	82,777	84,314	78,386
14 Day Sport	72,759	80,885	82,930	83,626	86,813	27,108	25,067	25,064	23,636	23,537	23,491	20,364
Total Licenses	194,855	220,983	228,182	234,900	243,621	248,605	262,864	274,697	268,754	278,500	282,763	262,535



Office of Representative Talerico
 Staff Contact: Joshua Banks 465-2847

1997 Nonresident King Salmon Stamp Increase

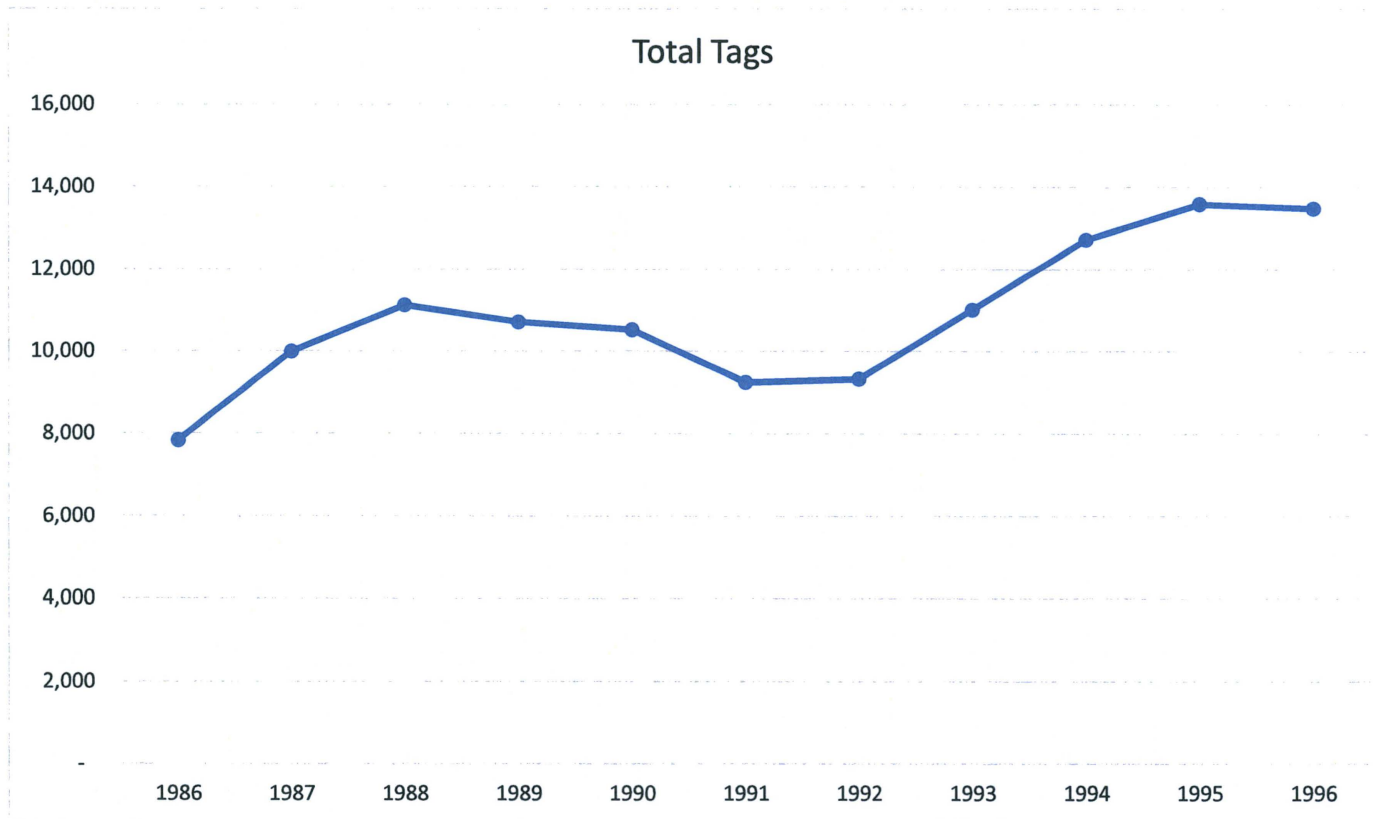
Fee	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2014
Annual King Salmon	31,026	33,834	33,643	34,552	3,418	2,442	2,455	2,386	2,297	2,437	2,784
1 Day King Salmon	27,657	32,077	31,471	35,429	36,958	47,048	54,714	45,772	47,637	48,583	35,305
3 Day King Salmon	26,907	27,938	30,589	35,145	23,942	25,545	25,549	25,340	28,296	28,589	23,228
7 Day King Salmon	-	-	-	-	25,036	26,849	28,548	27,901	25,998	28,094	24,055
14 Day King Salmon	-	-	-	-	5,106	5,297	5,398	4,991	4,598	4,671	2,960
Total Licenses	85,590	93,849	95,703	105,126	94,460	107,181	116,664	106,390	108,826	112,374	88,332



Office of Representative Talerico
 Staff Contact: Joshua Banks 465-2847

1990 Nonresident Game Tag Increase

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	2014
Total Tags	7,832	9,997	11,123	10,711	10,522	9,248	9,335	11,016	12,735	13,598	13,493	13,400



Office of Representative Talerico
Staff Contact: Joshua Banks 465-2847

FISHING LICENSE FEES, SALES, REVENUE, AND PROJECTED REVENUE												
TYPE	Current Fee	Surcharge Fee **	5-year average sales (2009-2013)	Current Revenue	50% Increase Scenario	63% Inflation Scenario (1993-2014)	80% Increase Scenario	100% Increase Scenario	Additional Revenue (50%)	Additional Revenue (63% Inflation)	Additional Revenue (80%)	Additional Revenue (100%)
Resident Fish (including combo)	\$15.00	\$9.00	159,164	\$2,387,460.00	\$22.50	\$24.49	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$1,193,730.00	\$1,509,860.77	\$1,909,968.00	\$2,387,460.00
Res Low Income Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish *	\$1.60	\$0.00	20,190	\$32,303.68	\$2.40	\$2.61	\$2.88	\$3.20	\$16,151.84	\$20,429.27	\$25,842.94	\$32,303.68
Res Blind Fish	\$0.25	\$0.00	46	\$11.50	\$0.38	\$0.41	\$0.45	\$0.50	\$5.75	\$9.20	\$11.50	\$11.50
Res Nat'l Guard/Military Rsv Hunt/Sport Fish	\$0.00	\$0.00	1,657	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
NonRes Fish (including combo)	\$100.00	\$45.00	13,657	\$1,365,720.00	\$150.00	\$163.24	\$180.00	\$200.00	\$682,860.00	\$863,699.10	\$1,092,576.00	\$1,365,720.00
Nonres. 1-Day Sport Fish (including combos)	\$10.00	\$10.00	94,115	\$941,152.00	\$15.00	\$16.32	\$18.00	\$20.00	\$470,576.00	\$595,196.77	\$752,921.60	\$941,152.00
Nonres. 3-Day Sport Fish (including combos)	\$20.00	\$15.00	48,708	\$974,164.00	\$30.00	\$32.65	\$36.00	\$40.00	\$487,082.00	\$616,073.99	\$779,331.20	\$974,164.00
Nonres. 7-Day Sport Fish (including combos)	\$30.00	\$25.00	76,233	\$2,286,978.00	\$45.00	\$48.97	\$54.00	\$60.00	\$1,143,489.00	\$1,446,314.64	\$1,829,582.40	\$2,286,978.00
Nonres. 14-Day Sport Fish (including combos)	\$50.00	\$30.00	20,615	\$1,030,760.00	\$75.00	\$81.62	\$90.00	\$100.00	\$515,380.00	\$651,866.03	\$824,608.00	\$1,030,760.00
YT/AK Reciprocal Fish License	\$15.00	\$9.00	2,386	\$35,796.00	\$22.50	\$24.49	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$17,898.00	\$22,637.86	\$28,636.80	\$35,796.00
Nonres. Military Sport Fish	\$15.00	\$9.00	4,552	\$68,283.00	\$22.50	\$24.49	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$34,141.50	\$43,183.06	\$54,626.40	\$68,283.00
TOTAL				\$9,122,628.18					\$4,561,314.09	\$5,769,270.68	\$7,298,104.84	\$9,122,628.18

NOTES: Revenue projections are simple arithmetic (based on the 5-year averages of sales) and do not estimate the inevitable decrease in sales as prices increase. So, the projections **overestimate** additional revenue.

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Prepared in response to outdoor groups and legislative inquiries.

KING SALMON STAMP FEES, SALES, REVENUE, AND PROJECTED REVENUE											
Current King Salmon Stamp	Current Fee	5-year average sales (2009-2013)	Current Revenue	50% Increase Scenario	63% Inflation Scenario (1993-2014)	80% Increase Scenario	100% Increase Scenario	Additional Revenue (50%)	Additional Revenue (63% Inflation)	Additional Revenue (80%)	Additional Revenue (100%)
Resident KS Stamp	\$10	61,149	\$611,486	\$15	\$ 16	\$ 18	\$ 20	\$ 305,743	\$ 386,712	\$ 489,189	\$ 611,486
NonRes KS Stamp	\$100	2,832	\$283,180	\$150	\$ 163	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 141,590	\$ 179,087	\$ 226,544	\$ 283,180
Nonres. 1-Day KS Stamp	\$10	32,834	\$328,342	\$15	\$ 16	\$ 18	\$ 20	\$ 164,171	\$ 207,648	\$ 262,674	\$ 328,342
Nonres. 3-Day KS Stamp	\$20	21,669	\$433,372	\$30	\$ 33	\$ 36	\$ 40	\$ 216,686	\$ 274,070	\$ 346,698	\$ 433,372
Nonres. 7-Day KS Stamp	\$30	23,290	\$698,694	\$45	\$ 49	\$ 54	\$ 60	\$ 349,347	\$ 441,863	\$ 558,955	\$ 698,694
Nonres. 14-Day KS Stamp	\$50	3,386	\$169,280	\$75	\$ 82	\$ 90	\$ 100	\$ 84,640	\$ 107,055	\$ 135,424	\$ 169,280
YT/AK Reciprocal KS Stamp	\$10	656	\$6,556	\$15	\$ 16	\$ 18	\$ 20	\$ 3,278	\$ 4,146	\$ 5,245	\$ 6,556
Nonres. Military KS Stamp	\$20	1,617	\$32,332	\$30	\$ 33	\$ 36	\$ 40	\$ 16,166	\$ 20,447	\$ 25,866	\$ 32,332
Total			\$ 2,563,242					\$ 1,281,621	\$ 1,621,028	\$ 2,050,594	\$ 2,563,242

NOTES: Revenue projections are simple arithmetic (based on the 5-year averages of sales) and do not estimate the inevitable decrease in sales as prices increase. So, the projections overestimate additional revenue.

Prepared in response to outdoor groups and legislative inquiries.

HUNTING LICENSE FEES, SALES, REVENUE, AND PROJECTED REVENUE

TYPE	Current Fee	5-year average sales (2010-2014)	Current Revenue	50% Increase Scenario	63% Inflation Scenario (1993-2014)	80% Increase Scenario	100% Increase Scenario	Additional Revenue (50%)	Additional Revenue (63% Inflation)	Additional Revenue (80%)	Additional Revenue (100%)
Resident Hunt (including combo)	\$25.00	72,976	\$1,824,400.00	\$37.50	\$40.81	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$912,200.00	\$1,153,774.30	\$1,459,520.00	\$1,824,400.00
Resident Trap (including combo)	\$15.00	9,863	\$147,945.00	\$22.50	\$24.49	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$73,972.50	\$93,562.34	\$118,356.00	\$147,945.00
Res Low Income Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish *	\$3.40	69	\$234.60	\$5.10	\$5.55	\$6.12	\$6.80	\$117.30	\$148.36	\$187.68	\$234.60
Res Blind Hunt	\$25.00	20,190	\$504,750.00	\$37.50	\$40.81	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$252,375.00	\$319,210.47	\$403,800.00	\$504,750.00
Res Nat'l Guard/Military Rsv Hunt/Sport Fish	\$0.00	1,657	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
NonRes Hunt (including combo)	\$85.00	10,479	\$890,715.00	\$127.50	\$138.76	\$153.00	\$170.00	\$445,357.50	\$563,299.75	\$712,572.00	\$890,715.00
NonRes Small Game Hunt	\$20.00	2,755	\$55,100.00	\$30.00	\$32.65	\$36.00	\$40.00	\$27,550.00	\$34,845.96	\$44,080.00	\$55,100.00
NonRes Alien Hunt	\$300.00	298	\$89,400.00	\$450.00	\$489.72	\$540.00	\$600.00	\$44,700.00	\$56,537.72	\$71,520.00	\$89,400.00
NonRes Hunt/Trap	\$250.00	96	\$24,000.00	\$375.00	\$408.10	\$450.00	\$500.00	\$12,000.00	\$15,177.91	\$19,200.00	\$24,000.00
NonRes Military Hunt (including fish combo)	\$25.00	1,924	\$48,100.00	\$37.50	\$40.81	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$24,050.00	\$30,419.07	\$38,480.00	\$48,100.00
TOTAL			\$3,584,644.60					\$1,792,322.30	\$2,266,975.88	\$2,867,715.68	\$3,584,644.60

NOTES: Revenue projections are simple arithmetic (based on the 5-year averages of sales) and do not estimate the inevitable decrease in sales as prices increase. So, the projections **overestimate** additional revenue.

* The current fee reflected in the cost of a resident low income hunting/fishing/trapping/sport fishing license is the pro-rated portion that goes towards wildlife conservation.

Prepared in response to outdoor groups and legislative inquiries

HUNTING LICENSE FEES, SALES, REVENUE, AND PROJECTED REVENUE							
TYPE	Current Fee	5-year average sales (2010-2014)	Current Revenue	HB 137 Ver. N Fee	HB 137 Projected Sales**	HB 137 Projected Revenue	Incremental Revenue
Resident Hunt (including combo)	\$ 25.00	72,976	\$ 1,824,400	\$ 30.00	65,678	\$ 1,970,352	\$ 145,952
Resident Trap (including combo)	\$ 15.00	9,863	\$ 147,945	\$ 20.00	8,877	\$ 177,534	\$ 29,589
Res Low Income Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish*	\$ 3.40	69	\$ 234.60	\$ 3.40	69	\$ 235	\$ -
Res Blind Hunt	\$ 25.00	20,190	\$ 504,750	\$ 30.00	18,171	\$ 545,130	\$ 40,380
Res Nat'l Guard/Military Rsv Hunt/Sport Fish	\$ -	1,657	\$ -	\$ -	1,491	\$ -	\$ -
NonRes Hunt (including combo)	\$ 85.00	10,479	\$ 890,715	\$ 125.00	9,431	\$ 1,178,888	\$ 288,173
NonRes Small Game Hunt	\$ 20.00	2,755	\$ 55,100	\$ 30.00	2,480	\$ 74,385	\$ 19,285
NonRes Alien Hunt	\$ 300.00	298	\$ 89,400	\$ 450.00	268	\$ 120,690	\$ 31,290
NonRes Hunt/Trap	\$ 250.00	96	\$ 24,000	\$ 325.00	86	\$ 28,080	\$ 4,080
NonRes Military Hunt (including fish combo)	\$ 25.00	1,924	\$ 48,100	\$ 25.00	1,924	\$ 48,100	\$ -
TOTAL			\$ 3,584,645			\$ 4,143,393	\$ 558,749

* The current fee reflected in the cost of a resident low income hunting/fishing/trapping/sport fishing license is the pro-rated portion that goes towards wildlife conservation.

**Projected license sales are based on a potential decrease of 10% in sales for licenses that are increased.

Office of Representative Talerico

Staff Contact: Joshua Banks 465-2847

FISHING LICENSE FEES, SALES, REVENUE, AND PROJECTED REVENUE							
TYPE	Current Fee	5-year average sales (2009-2013)	Current Revenue	HB 137 Ver. N Fee	HB 137 Projected Sales**	HB 137 Projected Revenue	Incremental Revenue
Resident Fish (including combo)	\$ 15.00	159,164	\$ 2,387,460	\$ 20.00	143,248	\$ 2,864,952	\$ 477,492
Res Low Income Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish*	\$ 1.60	20,190	\$ 32,304	\$ 1.60	20,190	\$ 32,304	\$ -
Res Blind Fish	\$ 0.25	46	\$ 12	\$ 0.50	41	\$ 21	\$ 9
Res Nat'l Guard/Military Rsv Hunt/Sport Fish	\$ -	1,657	\$ -	\$ -	1,657	\$ -	\$ -
NonRes Fish (including combo)	\$ 100.00	13,657	\$ 1,365,700	\$ 130.00	12,291	\$ 1,597,869	\$ 232,169
Nonres. 1-Day Sport Fish (including combo)	\$ 10.00	94,115	\$ 941,150	\$ 15.00	84,704	\$ 1,270,553	\$ 329,403
Nonres. 3-Day Sport Fish (including combos)	\$ 20.00	48,708	\$ 974,160	\$ 30.00	43,837	\$ 1,315,116	\$ 340,956
Nonres. 7-Day Sport Fish (including combos)	\$ 30.00	76,233	\$ 2,286,990	\$ 40.00	68,610	\$ 2,744,388	\$ 457,398
Nonres. 14-Day Sport Fish (including combos)	\$ 50.00	20,615	\$ 1,030,750	\$ 60.00	18,554	\$ 1,113,210	\$ 82,460
YT/AK Reciprocal Fish License	\$ 15.00	2,386	\$ 35,790	\$ 20.00	2,147	\$ 42,948	\$ 7,158
Nonres. Military Sport Fish	\$ 15.00	4,552	\$ 68,280	\$ 20.00	4,097	\$ 81,936	\$ 13,656
TOTAL			\$ 9,122,596			\$ 11,063,296	\$ 1,940,701

* The current fee reflected in the cost of a resident low income hunting/fishing/trapping/sport fishing license is the pro-rated portion that goes towards sport fisheries.

**Projected license sales are based on a potential decrease of 10% in sales for licenses that are increased.

Office of Representative Talerico

Staff Contact: Joshua Banks 465-2847

KING SALMON STAMP FEES, SALES, REVENUE, AND PROJECTED REVENUE							
King Salmon Stamp	Current Fee	5-year average sales (2009-2013)	Current Revenue	HB 137 Ver. N Fee	HB 137 Projected Sales**	HB 137 Projected Revenue	Incremental Revenue
Resident KS Stamp	\$ 10.00	61,149	\$ 611,490	\$ 15.00	55,034	\$ 825,512	\$ 214,022
NonRes KS Stamp	\$ 100.00	2,832	\$ 283,200	\$ 150.00	2,549	\$ 382,320	\$ 99,120
Nonres. 1-Day KS Stamp	\$ 10.00	32,834	\$ 328,340	\$ 15.00	29,551	\$ 443,259	\$ 114,919
Nonres. 3-Day KS Stamp	\$ 20.00	21,669	\$ 433,380	\$ 30.00	19,502	\$ 585,063	\$ 151,683
Nonres. 7-Day KS Stamp	\$ 30.00	23,290	\$ 698,700	\$ 45.00	20,961	\$ 943,245	\$ 244,545
Nonres. 14-Day KS Stamp	\$ 50.00	3,386	\$ 169,300	\$ 75.00	3,047	\$ 228,555	\$ 59,255
YT/AK Reciprocal KS Stamp	\$ 10.00	656	\$ 6,560	\$ 15.00	590	\$ 8,856	\$ 2,296
Nonres. Military KS Stamp	\$ 20.00	1,617	\$ 32,340	\$ 30.00	1,455	\$ 43,659	\$ 11,319
TOTAL			\$ 2,563,310			\$ 3,460,469	\$ 897,159

* The current fee reflected in the cost of a resident low income hunting/fishing/trapping/sport fishing license is the pro-rated portion that goes towards sport fisheries.

**Projected license sales are based on a potential decrease of 10% in sales for licenses that are increased.

Office of Representative Talerico

Staff Contact: Joshua Banks 465-2847

Comparison of F&G Fee Increase Proposals

Fee Type	Current Statute	HB 137 Ver. H	CSHB 137 Ver. N	Outdoor Caucus
Resident Sport Fishing	\$ 15.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 25.00
Resident Hunting	\$ 25.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 40.00
Resident Hunting/Trapping	\$ 39.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 60.00
Resident Trapping	\$ 15.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 25.00
Res Hunting/Sport Fishing	\$ 29.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 60.00
Res Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	\$ 53.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 80.00
Res Low Income Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	\$ 5.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Nonres. 14-Day Sport Fish	\$ 50.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 75.00
Nonres. 7-Day Sport Fish	\$ 30.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 45.00
Nonres. 3-Day Sport Fish	\$ 20.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00
Nonres. 1-Day Sport Fish	\$ 10.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00
Nonres. Annual Sport Fish	\$ 100.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 150.00
Nonres. Hunting	\$ 85.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 130.00
Nonres. Hunting/Trapping	\$ 250.00	\$ 375.00	\$ 325.00	\$ 375.00
Nonres. Black Bear	\$ 225.00	\$ 335.00	\$ 335.00	\$ 450.00
Nonres. Brown/Grizzly Bear	\$ 500.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 1,000.00
Nonres. Bison	\$ 450.00	\$ 675.00	\$ 675.00	\$ 900.00
Nonres. Caribou	\$ 325.00	\$ 485.00	\$ 485.00	\$ 650.00
Nonres. Deer	\$ 150.00	\$ 225.00	\$ 225.00	\$ 300.00
Nonres. Elk	\$ 300.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 600.00
Nonres. Goat	\$ 300.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 600.00
Nonres. Moose	\$ 400.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 800.00
Nonres. Sheep	\$ 425.00	\$ 635.00	\$ 635.00	\$ 850.00
Nonres. Wolf	\$ 30.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 30.00
Nonres. Wolverine	\$ 175.00	\$ 260.00	\$ 260.00	\$ 350.00
Nonres. Musk Oxen	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 1,650.00	\$ 1,650.00	\$ 2,200.00
Res. Brown/Grizzly	\$ 25.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 25.00	\$ -
Res. Musk Oxen	\$ 500.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 750.00
Res. Black Bear	\$ -	\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Bison	\$ -	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Caribou	\$ -	\$ 15.00	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Deer	\$ -	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Elk	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Goat	\$ -	\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Moose	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Sheep	\$ -	\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Wolf	\$ -	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Wolverine	\$ -	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Waterfowl Conservation	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 5.00

Proposed CS Fees

Original Ver. Fees

Current Fees

Outdoor Caucus Fees

Comparison of F&G Fee Increase Proposals

Fee Type	Current Statute	HB 137 Ver. H	CSHB 137 Ver. N	Outdoor Caucus
Nonres. Small Game Hunting	\$ 20.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00
Nonres. Alien Hunt	\$ 300.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 600.00
Nonres. Alien Black Bear	\$ 300.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 600.00
Nonres. Alien Brown/Grizzly Bear	\$ 650.00	\$ 975.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 1,300.00
Nonres. Alien Bison	\$ 650.00	\$ 975.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 1,300.00
Nonres. Alien Caribou	\$ 425.00	\$ 635.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 850.00
Nonres. Alien Deer	\$ 200.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 400.00
Nonres. Alien Elk	\$ 400.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 800.00
Nonres. Alien Goat	\$ 400.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 800.00
Nonres. Alien Moose	\$ 500.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 1,000.00
Nonres. Alien Musk Oxen	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
Nonres. Alien Sheep	\$ 550.00	\$ 825.00	\$ 650.00	\$ 1,100.00
Nonres. Alien Wolf	\$ 50.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 50.00
Nonres. Alien Wolverine	\$ 250.00	\$ 375.00	\$ 350.00	\$ 500.00
Res. King Salmon	\$ 10.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00
Nonres. 1-Day King Salmon	\$ 10.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00
Nonres. 3-Day King Salmon	\$ 20.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00
Nonres. 7-Day King Salmon	\$ 30.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 45.00
Nonres. 14-Day King Salmon	\$ 50.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00
Nonres. King Salmon Annual	\$ 100.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00
New Fish and Wildlife Habitat Decal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00

Office of Representative Talerico

Staff Contact: Joshua Banks 465-2847

STATE OF ALASKA HUNT/SPORT FISH & GAME LICENSES SOLD

Does not include Commercial Crewmember Licenses

2011 - 2014 RECAP

Division of Administrative Services

Licensing Accounting

TYPE OF LICENSE	2014	2013	2012	2011
Res Sport Fish	106,825	106,619	102,539	107,703
Res Hunt	19,453	19,358	19,143	19,431
Res Trap	1,048	1,029	1,061	933
Res Hunt/Sport Fish	46,232	44,893	45,314	44,936
Res Hunt/Trap	924	974	910	847
Res Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	8,493	8,201	8,064	7,639
Res Low Income Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	19,255	19,622	20,128	21,495
Res Blind Sport Fish	50	48	39	36
Res Blind Hunt	111	40	31	136
Res Nat'l Guard/Military Rsv Hunt/Sport Fish	1,788	1,506	1,498	1,878
Permanent Identification Cards	6,427	6,226	5,746	6,114
Military Disabled Veteran Hunt/Sport Fish	470	392	397	347
NonRes Sport Fish	13,436	12,818	12,640	12,771
NonRes 1 Day Sport Fish	99,086	97,200	90,980	93,113
NonRes 3 Day Sport Fish	51,263	48,945	46,565	48,488
NonRes 7 Day Sport Fish	78,386	76,287	72,735	74,086
NonRes 14 Day Sport Fish	20,364	20,209	20,504	20,542
NonRes YT-AK Reciprocal SF	2,255	2,507	2,464	2,385
NonRes Hunt	8,585	8,146	8,627	8,184
NonRes Small Game Hunt	2,527	2,946	2,886	2,952
NonRes Alien Hunt	303	268	318	311
NonRes Hunt/Sport Fish	749	676	680	666
NonRes Hunt/Trap	113	106	97	92
NonRes Military Sport fish	5,027	4,838	4,362	4,306
NonRes Military Small Game Hunt/Sport Fish	0	0	0	1
NonRes Military Hunt	650	710	580	609
NonRes Military Hunt/Sport Fish	1,577	1,499	1,257	973
NonRes Hunt/1 Day Sport Fish	7	6	4	7
NonRes Hunt/3 Day Sport Fish	33	32	43	36
NonRes Hunt/7 Day Sport Fish	1,048	981	1,189	1,189
NonRes Hunt/14 Day Sport Fish	304	273	271	278
Res King Salmon Stamp	56,684	51,998	57,337	70,976
NonRes Annual King Salmon Stamp	2,784	2,569	2,873	2,949
NonRes 1 Day King Salmon Stamp	35,305	30,844	27,946	35,956
NonRes 3 Day King Salmon Stamp	23,228	20,123	19,744	23,005
NonRes 7 Day King Salmon Stamp	24,055	22,015	21,161	25,485
NonRes 14 Day King Salmon Stamp	2,960	2,843	3,149	4,021
NonRes Military King Salmon Stamp	1,708	1,475	1,502	1,806
NonRes YT-AK Reciprocal KS Stamp	540	719	645	718
Collector Fish Stamp	10	10	22	22
Waterfowl Conservation Stamp	11,173	11,738	10,141	9,374
Collector Waterfowl Conservation Stamp	698	719	570	688
Res Fur Dealer	25	25	32	22
Res Taxidermy	59	57	58	58
NonRes Fur Dealer	0	0	0	0
NonRes Taxidermy	2	0	0	0
GMR Farm (Game Mammal & Reptile)	0	0	0	0
GB Farm (Game Bird)	1	1	1	1
Sport Fishing Guide License	2,914	2,889	2,975	3,095
SUBTOTAL	658,935	635,380	619,228	660,620
Res Big Game Tags	5,716	5,862	5,202	5,289
Non Res Big Game Tags	13,400	12,760	13,383	12,972
TOTAL	678,051	654,002	637,813	678,881
Duplicate License	8,368	8,249	7,757	8,262
Duplicate Res Low Income Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	570	384	513	571
Duplicate King Salmon Stamp	933	957	977	1,295
Duplicate Big Game Tags	66	93	107	75
GRAND TOTAL	687,988	663,685	647,167	689,084

Includes prior and next year licenses that were reported issued in each calendar year.

There are three complimentary Hunt/Sport Fish licenses that are issued to qualifying Alaska residents at no charge: Resident Senior (Permanent Identification Cards), Resident Military Disabled Veteran, and Resident Air National Guard/Military Reserves.

STATE OF ALASKA HUNT/SPORT FISH & GAME LICENSES SOLD

Does not include Commercial Crewmember Licenses

2001 - 2010 RECAP

Division of Administrative Services
Licensing Accounting

TYPE OF LICENSE	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Res Sport Fish	108,030	110,892	109,141	112,843	111,222	117,630	117,724	115,197	114,480	112,041
Res Hunt	18,925	18,945	18,866	17,906	18,796	18,867	18,012	19,611	19,373	18,827
Res Trap	943	880	857	773	735	685	673	714	701	773
Res Hunt/Sport Fish	42,892	48,087	46,429	42,589	42,087	43,968	44,502	44,153	44,162	41,330
Res Hunt/Trap	811	857	846	758	270	1,533	857	817	646	1,137
Res Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	7,440	7,418	6,596	6,349	6,066	6,111	6,084	6,068	5,645	5,567
Res Low Income Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	20,449	20,180	17,203	16,371	15,661	15,384	15,421	15,311	14,921	14,473
Res Blind Sport Fish	46	39	62	53	57	55	56	67	78	59
Res Blind Hunt	26	-3	31	61	**2	**1	13	16	38	40
Res Nat'l Guard/Mil Reserves Hunt/Sport Fish	1,617	1,542	444	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Permanent Identification Cards	5,294	6,359	6,150	4,976	6,263	5,202	4,912	6,670	4,905	4,307
Military Disabled Veteran Hunt/Sport Fish	287	341	286	288	316	347	277	945	609	474
NonRes Sport Fish	13,217	12,865	13,298	13,334	12,901	13,425	13,023	12,403	11,714	11,463
NonRes 1 Day Sport Fish	90,166	91,999	104,463	114,675	110,843	125,471	121,913	109,622	108,608	100,042
NonRes 3 Day Sport Fish	48,087	46,348	59,033	62,342	62,178	59,346	56,833	52,933	51,864	50,977
NonRes 7 Day Sport Fish	73,990	72,900	91,021	96,074	93,190	98,685	91,041	84,314	82,777	82,636
NonRes 14 Day Sport Fish	20,071	19,750	22,971	24,015	22,981	25,115	24,260	23,491	23,537	23,636
NonRes YT-AK Reciprocal SF	2,321	2,019	2,111	2,222	2,163	2,003	*	*	*	*
NonRes Hunt	7,701	7,985	8,811	9,558	10,280	10,124	9,920	9,941	9,838	9,342
NonRes Small Game Hunt	2,465	2,225	2,102	1,968	1,858	1,793	1,598	1,687	1,533	1,297
NonRes Alien Hunt	288	292	286	286	215	189	187	188	201	184
NonRes Hunt/Sport Fish	633	642	647	723	655	787	708	633	573	592
NonRes Hunt/Trap	72	78	72	36	13	71	30	41	32	28
NonRes Military Sport fish	4,228	3,692	4,436	4,344	4,646	4,452	4,826	4,210	3,825	3,978
NonRes Military Small Game	*	13	230	191	169	183	242	232	178	258
NonRes Military Small Game Hunt/Sport Fish	*	5	176	176	237	248	241	254	245	279
NonRes Military Hunt	628	483	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NonRes Military Hunt/Sport Fish	1,137	771	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
9-11 Free Non-Res Sport Fish	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	48	*
NonRes Hunt/1 Day Sport Fish	1	8	7	14	8	8	2	*	*	*
NonRes Hunt/3 Day Sport Fish	49	22	37	62	50	13	4	*	*	*
NonRes Hunt/7 Day Sport Fish	1,272	1,111	1,558	1,698	1,568	1,696	1,510	1,498	1,440	1,365
NonRes Hunt/14 Day Sport Fish	260	295	332	379	357	321	85	*	*	*
Res King Salmon Stamp	69,748	75,062	79,513	82,934	84,658	87,521	86,842	86,227	78,805	78,647
NonRes Annual King Salmon Stamp	2,984	2,947	3,390	3,739	3,420	3,253	2,879	2,437	2,297	2,386
NonRes YT-AK Reciprocal KS Stamp	656	711	675	822	536	481	*	*	*	*
NonRes 1 Day King Salmon Stamp	34,120	34,989	40,076	51,130	51,293	53,263	53,201	48,583	47,637	45,772
NonRes 3 Day King Salmon Stamp	22,243	21,910	28,193	33,019	34,545	32,207	30,159	28,589	28,296	25,340
NonRes 7 Day King Salmon Stamp	23,733	24,116	30,341	36,757	35,984	34,136	31,563	28,094	25,998	27,901
NonRes 14 Day King Salmon Stamp	3,955	4,167	5,332	5,866	5,586	5,698	5,063	4,671	4,598	4,991
NonRes Military King Salmon Stamp	1,592	1,480	1,682	1,702	1,823	1,730	2,065	1,693	1,762	1,481
9-11 Free NonRes King Salmon Stamp	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	169	*
Collector Fish Stamp	23	23	23	40	41	4	6	15	13	58
Void Collector Fish Stamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	*	*
Collector King Salmon Exempt Fee Stamp	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	1	3	365
Waterfowl Conservation Stamp	9,888	9,164	9,735	8,980	9,026	10,214	9,089	10,269	11,076	9,700
Collector Waterfowl Conservation Stamp	730	758	966	1,548	1,090	1,300	1,536	1,454	1,617	2,012
Res Fur Dealer	24	18	25	18	15	16	13	16	19	13
Res Taxidermy	51	55	50	57	43	46	44	48	45	41
NonRes Fur Dealer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NonRes Taxidermy	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	3
GMR Farm (Game Mammal & Reptile)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
GB Farm (Game Bird)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sport Fishing Guide License	3,163	3,271	3,677	3,683	3,603	3,408	***	***	***	***
SUBTOTAL	646,256	657,512	722,190	765,340	757,448	786,998	757,424	723,127	704,318	683,813
Res Big Game Tags	6,382	7,925	7,673	7,024	6,942	7,043	7,024	7,229	7,083	7,039
Non Res Big Game Tags	12,829	12,180	14,857	16,219	16,965	17,438	16,598	16,667	17,343	17,157
TOTAL	665,467	677,617	744,720	788,583	781,355	811,479	781,046	747,023	728,744	708,009
Duplicate License	8,071	6,858	6,959	7,301	6,643	6,726	6,595	6,572	6,039	6,198
Duplicate Res Low Income Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	519	399	432	340	422	424	464	368	426	443
Duplicate King Salmon Stamp	1,281	1,117	1,347	1,467	1,587	1,324	1,385	1,262	1,093	1,149
Duplicate Big Game Tags	89	99	144	102	119	67	81	116	73	89
GRAND TOTAL	675,427	686,090	753,602	797,793	790,126	820,020	789,571	755,341	736,375	715,888

*License was not available in this year.

** Actual number sold in 2005 was 28. A total of 29 was adjusted from Class 2A to Class 02 for 2004 license year resulting in a negative 1 for calendar year 2005.

***Sport Fishing Guide License statistics for 2005-Current were added to this report as of 2014.

Includes prior and next year licenses that were reported issued in each calendar year.

There are three complimentary Hunt/Sport Fish licenses that are issued to qualifying Alaska residents at no charge Resident Senior (Permanent Identification Cards), Resident Military Disabled Veteran, and Resident Air National Guard/Military Reserves.

STATE OF ALASKA HUNT/SPORT FISH & GAME LICENSES SOLD

Does not include Commercial Crewmember Licenses

1991 - 2000 RECAP

Division of Administrative Services
Licensing Accounting

TYPE OF LICENSE	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Res Sport Fish	111,650	107,481	111,694	114,607	120,811	120,918	127,421	124,716	118,844	121,112
Res Hunt	20,623	20,194	23,043	26,362	26,922	24,997	26,509	25,293	21,827	23,156
Res Trap	723	844	731	941	825	824	796	708	796	855
Res Hunt/Sport Fish	41,382	42,051	39,266	40,630	36,127	34,423	37,025	36,848	44,891	44,711
Res Hunt/Trap	863	591	1,055	1,898	1,775	1,452	766	802	1,040	1,050
Res Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	5,331	5,178	4,768	4,946	4,920	4,771	4,857	4,711	6,070	6,230
Res Low Income Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	14,818	14,291	14,214	14,938	14,521	13,385	13,977	12,444	10,188	10,700
Res Blind Sport Fish	76	58	74	58	47	63	67	57	53	76
Res Blind Hunt	98	55	54	92	110	58	*	*	*	*
Permanent Identification Cards	3,997	3,426	3,538	3,321	3,384	3,138	1,528	3,220	3,100	2,800
Military Veteran Hunt/Sport Fish	446	232	279	1,529	937	*	*	*	*	*
NonRes Sport Fish	11,190	11,217	11,712	21,750	22,809	22,718	22,233	20,909	20,857	19,506
NonRes 1 Day Sport Fish	103,604	97,081	86,981	73,398	68,235	62,946	61,371	50,162	48,215	39,960
NonRes 3 Day Sport Fish	50,918	50,067	48,322	61,660	60,230	59,588	56,494	51,025	51,221	45,792
NonRes 7 Day Sport Fish	83,921	79,432	74,482	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NonRes 14 Day Sport Fish	25,064	25,067	27,108	86,813	83,626	82,930	80,885	72,759	75,315	65,617
NonRes Hunt	11,184	10,263	11,099	7,524	6,489	6,791	8,116	6,819	6,049	5,758
NonRes Small Game Hunt	1,761	1,632	1,577	1,630	1,523	1,808	1,403	1,593	1,236	1,229
NonRes Allen hunt	304	328	318	365	376	330	267	323	295	360
NonRes Hunt/Sport Fish	594	537	528	1,087	951	1,102	1,247	1,124	953	1,044
NonRes Hunt/Trap	27	22	22	17	34	29	19	8	16	30
NonRes Military Sport Fish	3,893	4,101	4,703	4,118	5,497	4,863	5,031	6,442	8,270	6,392
NonRes Military Small Game Hunt	302	297	390	270	295	316	284	452	544	639
NonRes Military Small Game Hunt/Sport Fish	292	260	239	263	267	288	347	435	999	805
NonRes Hunt/7 Day Sport Fish	1,463	1,366	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NonRes Hunt/14 Day Sport Fish	*	25	419	2,776	2,116	1,691	*	*	*	*
Res King Salmon Stamp	81,388	77,709	76,839	83,372	82,977	81,501	84,172	72,134	*	16
NonRes Military King Salmon Stamp	1,653	2,083	1,816	1,907	2,356	1,937	1,996	567	*	*
Pre-July 93 NonRes King Salmon Stamp	**	**	**	**	**	2	1,215	38,456	*	*
NonRes King Salmon Stamp	2,455	2,442	3,418	34,552	33,643	33,834	31,026	7,264	*	*
NonRes 1 Day King Salmon Stamp	45,714	47,048	36,958	35,429	31,471	32,077	27,657	9,108	*	*
NonRes 3 Day King Salmon Stamp	25,549	25,545	23,942	35,145	30,589	27,938	26,907	9,008	*	*
NonRes 7 Day King Salmon Stamp	28,548	26,849	25,036	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NonRes 14 Day King Salmon Stamp	5,398	5,297	5,106	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
King Salmon Fee Exempt Sale (Coll Stamp)	22	40	1	3	22	2	14	28	32	11
Collector Fish Stamp	31	10	4	2	6	31	21	26	181	*
Waterfowl Conservation Stamp	11,075	9,795	10,384	10,719	12,476	11,955	13,902	15,304	17,656	29,103
Collector Waterfowl Stamp	1,769	1,757	1,900	2,099	1,410	1,634	*	*	*	*
Res Fur Dealer	13	19	12	22	12	21	15	26	15	18
Res Taxidermy	50	56	40	51	50	45	35	55	37	38
NonRes Fur Dealer	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	*
NonRes Taxidermy	0	2	3	4	0	2	5	2	0	4
Aquatic Farming	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
GMR Farm (Game Mammal & Reptile)	2	4	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	*
GB Farm (Game Bird)	0	0	0	1	0	1	*	2	1	1
SUBTOTAL	698,194	674,752	652,081	674,303	657,844	640,212	637,610	572,831	438,703	427,013
Res Big Game Tags	7,102	6,033	5,599	5,783	5,628	5,506	6,801	6,561	6,558	6,866
Non Res Big Game Tags	19,425	18,665	17,454	15,842	13,493	13,598	12,735	11,016	9,335	9,248
TOTAL	724,721	699,450	675,134	695,928	676,965	659,316	656,946	590,408	454,596	443,127
Duplicate Licenses	6,361	5,773	5,816	5,924	6,267	6,013	6,702	6,301	4,636	4,304
Duplicate Res Low Income Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	488	385	387	482	539	595	706	734	1,107	727
Duplicate King Salmon Stamp	1,203	1,129	982	1,261	1,437	1,044	67	*	*	*
Duplicate Big Game Tags	90	81	71	62	50	46	62	79	49	59
GRAND TOTAL	732,863	706,818	682,390	703,657	685,258	667,014	664,483	597,522	460,388	448,217

*License was not available in this year.

Includes prior and next year licenses that were reported sold in each calendar year.

STATE OF ALASKA HUNT/SPORT FISH & GAME LICENSES SOLD

Does not include Commercial Crewmember Licenses

1981 - 1990 RECAP

Division of Administrative Services

Licensing Accounting

TYPE OF LICENSE	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Res Sport Fish	113,896	108,898	108,829	111,979	110,751	108,653	108,945	103,742	96,293	85,250
Res Hunt	22,821	22,481	24,876	25,242	26,911	26,408	27,443	27,295	26,151	23,684
Res Trap	764	1,051	1,114	1,146	1,055	2,080	1,155	1,349	1,430	1,633
Res Hunt/Sport Fish	43,547	42,966	41,694	41,348	42,794	44,456	42,202	40,235	36,166	32,241
Res Hunt/Trap	1,141	1,617	1,629	1,666	1,996	2,146	2,301	2,723	2,534	2,510
Res Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	6,457	6,505	6,672	7,144	7,967	9,612	13,620	13,236	11,983	10,620
Res Low Income \$.25 Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	12,586	13,574	16,775	17,930	15,943	13,995	13,176	12,540	11,882	10,669
Res Blind Sport Fish	302	5	6	6	6	9	6	8	1	4
Permanent I.D. Cards	2,950	2,400	2,600	2,354	3,009	2,233	2,832	962	989	451
NonRes Sport Fish	23,822	21,694	18,939	16,113	16,934	18,284	20,155	19,648	22,149	17,588
NonRes 1 Day Sport Fish	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26,859	21,984
NonRes 3 Day Sport Fish	74,658	65,203	60,568	55,825	52,682	50,392	44,308	37,982	*	*
NonRes 10 Day Sport Fish	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	46,495	39,149
NonRes 14 Day Sport Fish	72,759	64,386	60,565	57,345	52,521	49,696	41,375	36,129	*	*
NonRes Hunt	7,180	6,906	7,229	6,429	5,554	5,248	4,757	4,241	4,648	4,575
NonRes Hunt/Sport Fish	1,578	1,686	1,578	1,411	1,080	1,176	1,087	977	1,255	1,078
NonRes Hunt/Trap	21	35	35	47	37	48	67	46	70	86
NonRes Military Sport Fish	6,368	6,855	6,542	7,187	6,910	6,586	7,135	6,655	6,994	6,516
NonRes Military Hunt/Sport Fish	853	834	766	810	884	943	1,067	1,090	1,262	1,092
NonRes Military Small Game Hunt	653	617	753	784	775	994	751	974	1,035	1,104
King Salmon/Steelhead Permit	*	*	*	93	19	0	245	2,626	93,500	84,838
King Salmon Stamp	36	95	284	*	*	*	2,298	725	*	*
King Salmon Exempt Stamp	51	40	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Waterfowl Conservation Stamp	25,752	32,628	36,422	35,235	46,912	16,625	*	*	*	*
Res Fur Dealer	42	47	77	58	84	137	104	81	168	113
Res Taximdermy	58	54	71	56	55	82	80	56	83	71
NonRes Fur Dealer	0	1	1	1	1	5	4	4	5	6
NonRes Taxidermy	1	4	3	3	2	6	4	0	2	1
Fish/Fur/Game Farm	0	0	1	8	3	6	0	1	3	6
GMR Farm (Game Mammal & Reptile)	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
GB Farm (Game Bird)	1	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	418,297	400,586	398,037	390,220	394,885	359,820	335,117	313,325	391,957	345,269
Res Big Game Tags	6,239	6,571	6,796	6,842	7,030	6,752	6,536	6,260	5,093	4,486
Non Res Big Game Tags	10,522	10,711	11,123	9,997	7,832	7,364	6,481	5,804	6,980	7,186
TOTAL	435,058	417,868	415,956	407,059	409,747	373,936	348,134	325,389	404,030	356,941
Duplicate Licenses	6,167	5,906	5,757	5,396	5,515	4,872	5,215	4,517	3,706	3,456
GRAND TOTAL	441,225	423,774	421,713	412,455	415,262	378,808	353,349	329,906	407,736	360,397

*License was not applicable in this year.

** Data not available

Includes prior and next year licenses that were reported sold in each calendar year.

HUNTING TAG FEES, SALES, REVENUE, AND PROJECTED REVENUE

Current Tag	Current Fee	5-year average sales (2010-2014)	Current Revenue	HB 137 Ver. N Fee	HB 137 Projected Sales*	HB 137 Projected Revenue	Incremental Revenue
Res Cow Ox	25	42	1050	25	42	1050	\$ -
Res Bull Ox	500	46	23000	500	46	23000	\$ -
Res Brown/Grizzly	25	5602	140050	25	5602	140050	\$ -
NR Mil Brown/Grizzly	\$ 25	34	\$ 850	\$ 25	34	\$ 850	\$ -
NR Mil Bull Ox	\$ 500	0	\$ -	\$ 500	0	\$ -	\$ -
NR Mil Goat	\$ -	2	\$ -	\$ -	2	\$ -	\$ -
NR Mil Sheep	\$ -	4	\$ -	\$ -	4	\$ -	\$ -
NR Bison	\$ 450	1	\$ 450	\$ 675	1	\$ 675	\$ 225
NR Black Bear	\$ 225	2437	\$ 548,325	\$ 335	2193	\$ 734,756	\$ 186,431
NR Brown/Grizzly	\$ 500	1847	\$ 923,500	\$ 750	1662	\$ 1,246,725	\$ 323,225
NR Bull Ox	\$ 1,100	7	\$ 7,700	\$ 1,650	6	\$ 10,395	\$ 2,695
NR Caribou	\$ 325	2024	\$ 657,800	\$ 485	1822	\$ 883,476	\$ 225,676
NR Deer	\$ 150	1512	\$ 226,800	\$ 225	1361	\$ 306,180	\$ 79,380
NR Elk	\$ 300	6	\$ 1,800	\$ 450	5	\$ 2,430	\$ 630
NR Goat	\$ 300	197	\$ 59,100	\$ 450	177	\$ 79,785	\$ 20,685
NR Moose	\$ 400	2072	\$ 828,800	\$ 600	1865	\$ 1,118,880	\$ 290,080
NR Sheep	\$ 425	483	\$ 205,275	\$ 635	435	\$ 276,035	\$ 70,760
NR Wolf	\$ 30	1872	\$ 56,160	\$ 45	1685	\$ 75,816	\$ 19,656
NR Wolverine	\$ 175	89	\$ 15,575	\$ 260	80	\$ 20,826	\$ 5,251
NR Alien Bison	\$ 650	0	\$ -	\$ 900	0	\$ -	\$ -
NR Alien Black Bear	\$ 300	66	\$ 19,800	\$ 400	59	\$ 23,760	\$ 3,960
NR Alien Brown/Grizz	\$ 650	171	\$ 111,150	\$ 900	154	\$ 138,510	\$ 27,360
NR Alien Caribou	\$ 425	25	\$ 10,625	\$ 600	23	\$ 13,500	\$ 2,875
NR Alien Deer	\$ 200	18	\$ 3,600	\$ 250	16	\$ 4,050	\$ 450
NR Alien Elk	\$ 400	0	\$ -	\$ 500	0	\$ -	\$ -
NR Alien Goat	\$ 400	14	\$ 5,600	\$ 500	13	\$ 6,300	\$ 700
NR Alien Moose	\$ 500	63	\$ 31,500	\$ 600	57	\$ 34,020	\$ 2,520
NR Alien Muskox	\$ 1,500	0	\$ -	\$ 2,000	0	\$ -	\$ -
NR Alien Sheep	\$ 550	36	\$ 19,800	\$ 650	32	\$ 21,060	\$ 1,260
NR Alien Wolf	\$ 50	67	\$ 3,350	\$ 75	60	\$ 4,523	\$ 1,173
NR Alien Wolverine	\$ 250	10	\$ 2,500	\$ 350	9	\$ 3,150	\$ 650
TOTAL			\$ 3,904,160			\$ 5,169,801	\$ 1,265,641

*Projected license sales are based on a potential decrease of 10% in sales for licenses that are increased.

Office of Representative Talerico
 Staff Contact: Joshua Banks 465-2847

Multi-year Appropriation Summary - Operating Budget - FY 2016 Governor Amend Structure

Numbers and Language Fund Codes: 1024 Fish/Game
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Appropriation	ID=> Session=> Column=>	[1] 1982 FY81Act	[2] 1983 FY82Act	[3] 1984 FY83Act	[4] 1985 FY84Act	[5] 1986 FY85Act	[6] 1987 FY86Act	[7] 1988 FY87Act	[8] 1989 FY88Act	[9] 1990 FY89Act
Fish and Game										
Commercial Fisheries		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	194.2	0.0	0.0
Sport Fisheries		2,064.2	145.3	2,850.8	2,945.0	3,730.4	3,471.4	3,447.4	3,795.2	4,147.2
Wildlife Conservation		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,757.0	4,248.0
Administration and Support		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0
Habitat		50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
F.R.E.D.		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	249.0	250.0	286.0
Retirement Incentive Program		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	2.1
Game		2,825.0	0.0	2,959.0	2,955.3	4,468.2	3,900.0	4,450.0	0.0	0.0
Agency Total		4,939.2	145.3	5,809.8	5,900.3	8,198.6	7,871.4	8,340.6	7,845.6	8,683.3
Statewide Total		4,939.2	145.3	5,809.8	5,900.3	8,198.6	7,871.4	8,340.6	7,845.6	8,683.3
Funding Summary										
Other State Funds (Other)		4,939.2	145.3	5,809.8	5,900.3	8,198.6	7,871.4	8,340.6	7,845.6	8,683.3

Multi-year Appropriation Summary - Operating Budget - FY 2016 Governor Amend Structure

Numbers and Language Fund Codes: 1024 Fish/Game
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Appropriation	ID-> Session-> Column->	[1] 1991 FY90Act	[2] 1992 FY91 Act	[3] 1993 FY92 Act	[4] 1994 FY93 Act	[5] 1995 FY94Act	[6] 1996 FY95 Act	[7] 1997 FY96 Act	[8] 1998 FY97 Act	[9] 1999 FY98 Act	[10] 2000 FY99 Act
Fish and Game											
Commercial Fisheries		0.0	167.2	201.3	328.4	243.8	688.6	641.8	289.2	439.8	241.3
Sport Fisheries		4,247.9	3,792.0	4,017.0	5,089.8	7,280.0	8,973.2	9,670.8	9,957.3	10,384.2	10,922.0
Wildlife Conservation		4,296.0	4,493.2	4,770.4	4,876.4	4,834.9	5,467.9	7,077.0	5,440.1	5,757.7	7,969.2
Administration and Support		390.7	461.4	537.7	536.2	1,195.2	1,269.7	1,297.7	2,266.8	2,424.7	2,494.3
Habitat		0.0	0.0	0.0	125.0	175.0	175.0	425.0	335.0	332.1	319.1
F.R.E.D.		250.0	385.6	386.9	386.6	712.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agency Total		9,184.6	9,299.4	9,913.3	11,342.4	14,441.4	16,574.4	19,112.3	18,288.4	19,338.5	21,945.9
Law											
Criminal Division		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.7	117.0
Agency Total		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.7	117.0
Public Safety											
Fish and Wildlife Protection		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	260.0	623.5	624.1
Alaska State Troopers		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	261.5	511.6
Agency Total		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	325.0	885.0	1,135.7
Statewide Total		9,184.6	9,299.4	9,913.3	11,342.4	14,441.4	16,574.4	19,112.3	18,613.4	20,327.2	23,198.6
Funding Summary											
Other State Funds (Other)		9,184.6	9,299.4	9,913.3	11,342.4	14,441.4	16,574.4	19,112.3	18,613.4	20,327.2	23,198.6

Multi-year Appropriation Summary - Operating Budget - FY 2016 Governor Amend Structure

Numbers and Language Fund Codes: 1024 Fish/Game
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Appropriation	ID=> Session=> Column=>	[1] 2001 FY00 Act	[2] 2002 01Actual	[3] 2003 02Actual	[4] 2004 03Actual	[5] 2005 04Actual	[6] 2006 05Actual	[7] 2007 06Actual	[8] 2008 07Actual	[9] 2009 08Actual	[10] 2010 09Actual
Fish and Game											
Commercial Fisheries		641.8	1,028.2	1,107.5	1,010.9	895.2	1,138.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sport Fisheries		9,968.1	11,813.5	11,827.9	12,213.7	13,086.0	13,466.3	14,370.3	15,870.0	14,442.5	13,992.4
Crystal Lake Hatchery		0.0	191.5	191.8	192.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wildlife Conservation		10,209.6	10,722.8	10,508.4	9,802.0	9,191.5	8,024.9	8,461.8	7,413.3	7,635.7	8,114.7
Administration and Support		1,309.0	1,307.5	1,283.1	1,270.0	1,240.3	1,314.2	1,276.8	1,531.3	1,544.0	1,435.7
Agency Total		22,128.5	25,063.5	24,918.7	24,488.6	24,413.0	23,943.5	24,108.9	24,814.6	23,622.2	23,542.8
Public Safety											
Fish and Wildlife Protection		549.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alaska State Troopers		511.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agency Total		1,060.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statewide Total		23,189.2	25,063.5	24,918.7	24,488.6	24,413.0	23,943.5	24,108.9	24,814.6	23,622.2	23,542.8
Funding Summary											
Other State Funds (Other)		23,189.2	25,063.5	24,918.7	24,488.6	24,413.0	23,943.5	24,108.9	24,814.6	23,622.2	23,542.8

Multi-year Appropriation Summary - Operating Budget - FY 2016 Governor Amend Structure

Numbers and Language Fund Codes: 1024 Fish/Game
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Appropriation	ID=> Session=> Column=>	[1] 2011 10Actual	[2] 2012 11Actual	[3] 2013 12Actual	[4] 2014 13Actual	[5] 2015 14Actual	[6] 2015 15MgtPIn	[7] 2015 16GovAmd+
Fish and Game								
Commercial Fisheries		0.0	0.0	171.4	161.5	199.8	201.6	201.6
Sport Fisheries		13,792.4	11,523.3	6,557.0	11,186.5	11,715.5	13,698.0	14,405.3
Wildlife Conservation		8,321.4	7,802.8	7,917.8	8,333.4	8,602.6	10,087.7	9,680.8
Administration and Support		1,312.1	969.2	976.6	888.5	951.3	0.0	0.0
Agency Total		23,425.9	20,295.3	15,622.8	20,569.9	21,469.2	23,987.3	24,287.7
Statewide Total		23,425.9	20,295.3	15,622.8	20,569.9	21,469.2	23,987.3	24,287.7
Funding Summary								
Other State Funds (Other)		23,425.9	20,295.3	15,622.8	20,569.9	21,469.2	23,987.3	24,287.7

**Annual Account Analysis Report of
ADF&G Portions of Fish and Game Fund
(Stated in Thousands)**

	Division	FY 2015 Estimates	FY 2014 Actuals	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2012 Actuals
All ADF&G					
REVENUES - See Note 2					
License Sales	SF/WC	19,311.0	19,749.4	18,107.1	19,679.9
Permit Sales	WC	884.5	1,048.6	984.6	725.7
Boating and Angling Fees collected by DNR/Parks	SF	334.7	334.7	309.7	355.6
Civil Fines, Penalties, Forfeitures, & Judgments	SF/WC/CF	275.7	275.7	300.5	199.9
Interest and Investment Income	SF/WC/CF	79.8	79.8	52.5	117.0
Other Revenues	SF/WC	564.8	564.8	561.0	120.8
Total Revenues		<u>21,450.5</u>	<u>22,053.0</u>	<u>20,315.4</u>	<u>21,198.9</u>
EXPENDITURES - See Note 3					
Operating Expenditures					
Sport Fish	SF	11,600.0	11,509.9	11,411.4	6,105.7
Wildlife Conservation	WC	8,750.0	8,505.9	8,395.2	7,806.2
Commercial Fisheries	CF	201.6	199.0	161.5	171.4
Retained Sales Commissions	SF/WC	951.4	951.4	888.5	976.5
Total Operating Expenditures		<u>21,503.0</u>	<u>21,166.2</u>	<u>20,856.6</u>	<u>15,059.8</u>
			Unspent & Unrestricted FGF Authority at 7/1/14		
Capital Expenditures					
AR	TY				
CHAPTER 18 SLA 2014					
43412	2019	Storage Structures for HE & Shooting Range	WC	100.0	200.0
CHAPTER 17 SLA 2012					
43677	2017	WC Equip Replace/Upgrade for Wildlife	WC	50.0	175.4
43687	2017	SF Recreational Boating Access	SF		563.3
					-
					0.5
CHAPTER 5 FSSLA 2011					
43663	2016	SF Recreational Boating Access	SF		253.1
					6.1
					22.7
CHAPTER 43 SLA 2010					
43638	2015	Economic Contribution of Wildlife to AK	WC	-	17.1
					30.0
					61.4
43648	2015	SF Recreational Boating Access	SF	30.2	30.2
					30.3
					11.8
					51.7
CHAPTER 15 SLA 2009					
43621	2015	SF Recreational Boating Access	SF	-	-
					-
CHAPTER 29 SLA 2008					
43531	2013	Crew Member Fishing Partic. Database	CF		
					14.0
43558	2014	F&G Licensing Program Improvements	SF/WC		
					33.4
					145.7
43595	2015	SF Recreational Boating Access	SF	9.6	9.6
					17.0
					(24.7)
					154.9
CHAPTER 30 SLA 2007					
43466	2014	SF & Recreational Boating Access	SF		
					83.2
					-
					(74.6)
CHAPTER 82 SLA 2006					
43394	2014	SF & Rec.Boating Access Projects	SF		
					4.0
					2.7
					196.1
CHAPTER 3 FSSLA 2005					
43522	2013	SF & Rec.Boating & Non-boating Access	SF		
					23.0
					35.3
CHAPTER 159 SLA 2004					
43539	2013	Equipment for Regional WC Management	WC		
					-
					18.6
CHAPTER 82 SLA 2003					
43581	2012	Equipment for Wildlife Conserv. Programs	WC		
					65.6
43588	2015	SF & Rec.Boating & Non-boating Access	SF	35.9	35.9
					10.9
					5.0
43590	2013	Waterfowl Conserv & Enhancement Program	WC		
					-
					63.3
					39.8
CHAPTER 1 SSSLA 2002					
43570	2012	SF & Recreational Boating Public Access	SF		
					14.0
CHAPTER 61 SLA 2001					
43548	2013	Wildlife Habitat Mgmt in Interior AK	WC		
					25.7
					-
CHAPTER 139 SLA 1998					
43375	2015	Juneau Indoor Shooting Range	WC	10.0	54.6
					14.7
					-
43382	2015	Non-boating SF Angler Access Projects	SF	1.8	1.8
					1.4
					3.8
					-
CHAPTER 123 SLA 1996					
43420	2012	SW Recreational Boating & SF Access	SF		
					1.5
43426	2014	Demo. Project-Post Logging Revegetation	WC		
					42.9
					17.2
					-
Total Capital Expenditures		<u>237.5</u>	<u>273.9</u>	<u>372.1</u>	<u>524.3</u>
			<u>1,341.0</u>		
Total Expenditures		<u>21,740.5</u>	<u>21,440.1</u>	<u>21,228.7</u>	<u>15,584.1</u>
Net Change in Account Balances		(290.0)	612.9	(913.3)	5,614.8
Total Account Balances - Beginning of Year		<u>15,022.8</u>	<u>14,409.9</u>	<u>15,323.2</u>	<u>9,711.3</u>
Total Account Balances - End of Year		<u>14,732.8</u>	<u>15,022.8</u>	<u>14,409.9</u>	<u>15,326.1</u>

**Annual Account Analysis Report of
ADF&G Portions of Fish and Game Fund
(Stated in Thousands)**

	Division	FY 2015 Estimates		FY 2014 Actuals	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2012 Actuals
Division of Sport Fish						
REVENUES - See Note 2						
License Sales	SF	12,183.2		12,183.2	11,214.6	12,372.0
Boating and Angling Fees collected by DNR/Parks	SF	334.7		334.7	309.7	355.6
Civil Fines, Penalties, Forfeitures, & Judgments	SF	75.3		75.3	20.3	4.2
Interest and Investment Income	SF	55.9		55.9	33.5	51.5
Other Revenues	SF	29.7		29.7	30.6	48.1
Total Revenues		<u>12,678.8</u>		<u>12,678.8</u>	<u>11,608.7</u>	<u>12,831.4</u>
EXPENDITURES - See Note 3						
Operating Expenditures						
Sport Fish	SF	11,600.0		11,509.9	11,411.4	6,105.7 A
Retained Sales Commissions	SF	716.4		716.4	665.5	734.2
Total Operating Expenditures		<u>12,316.4</u>		<u>12,226.3</u>	<u>12,076.9</u>	<u>6,839.9</u>
			Unspent & Unrestricted FGF Authority at 7/1/14			
Capital Expenditures						
AR	TY					
CHAPTER 17 SLA 2012						
43687	2017	SF	Recreational Boating Access	563.3	0.5	
CHAPTER 5 FSSLA 2011						
43663	2016	SF	Recreational Boating Access	100.0	253.1	6.1
CHAPTER 43 SLA 2010						
43648	2015	SF	Recreational Boating Access	30.2	30.2	30.3
CHAPTER 15 SLA 2009						
43621	2015	SF	Recreational Boating Access	-	-	-
CHAPTER 29 SLA 2008						
43558	2014	SF	F&G Licensing Program Improvements		16.7	72.9
43595	2015	SF	Recreational Boating Access	9.6	9.6	17.0
CHAPTER 30 SLA 2007						
43466	2014	SF	SF & Recreational Boating Access		83.2	-
CHAPTER 82 SLA 2006						
43394	2014	SF	SF & Rec.Boating Access Projects		4.0	2.7
CHAPTER 3 FSSLA 2005						
43522	2013	SF	SF & Rec.Boating & Non-boating Access			23.0
CHAPTER 82 SLA 2003						
43588	2015	SF	SF & Rec.Boating & Non-boating Access	35.9	35.9	10.9
CHAPTER 1 SSSLA 2002						
43570	2012	SF	SF & Recreational Boating Public Access			5.0
CHAPTER 139 SLA 1998						
43382	2015	SF	Non-boating SF Angler Access Projects	1.8	1.8	1.4
CHAPTER 123 SLA 1996						
43420	2012	SF	SW Recreational Boating & SF Access			3.8
Total Capital Expenditures		<u>177.5</u>		<u>169.6</u>	<u>117.7</u>	<u>1.5</u>
			<u>893.9</u>			<u>400.1</u>
Total Expenditures		<u>12,493.9</u>		<u>12,395.9</u>	<u>12,194.6</u>	<u>7,240.0</u>
Net Change in Account Balance	SF	184.9		282.9	(585.9)	5,591.4
Account Balance - Beginning of Year	SF	9,216.0		8,933.1	9,519.0	3,927.6
Account Balance - End of Year	SF	<u>9,400.9</u>		<u>9,216.0</u>	<u>8,933.1</u>	<u>9,519.0</u>

NOTES

- A** In FY12 the Sport Fisheries operating component received a \$5.5 M increase in General Fund authority with a corresponding decrease in Fish and Game Fund authority. Accordingly, FY12 operating expenditures were about \$5 million less than in other fiscal years.
- B** FY13 credit in FGFund expenditures is due to federal revenues collected in FY13 for FY11 expenditures matched with General Funds.
- C** FY12 credit in FGFund expenditures is due to federal revenues collected in FY12 as reimbursement for FY11 expenditures.

**Annual Account Analysis Report of
ADF&G Portions of Fish and Game Fund
(Stated in Thousands)**

	Division	FY 2015 Estimates	FY 2014 Actuals	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2012 Actuals	
Division of Wildlife Conservation						
REVENUES - See Note 2						
License Sales	WC	7,127.8	7,566.2	6,892.5	7,307.9	
Permit Sales	WC	884.5	1,048.6	984.6	725.7	
Civil Fines, Penalties, Forfeitures, & Judgments	WC	114.3	114.3	154.7	144.3	
Interest and Investment Income	WC	13.0	13.0	12.9	36.2	
Other Revenues	WC	535.1	535.1	530.4	72.7	
Total Revenues		<u>8,674.7</u>	<u>9,277.2</u>	<u>8,575.1</u>	<u>8,286.8</u>	
EXPENDITURES - See Note 3						
Operating Expenditures						
Wildlife Conservation	WC	8,750.0	8,505.9	8,395.2	7,806.2	
Retained Sales Commissions	WC	235.0	235.0	223.0	242.3	
Total Operating Expenditures		<u>8,985.0</u>	<u>8,740.9</u>	<u>8,618.2</u>	<u>8,048.5</u>	
Unspent & Unrestricted FGF Authority at 7/1/14						
Capital Expenditures						
AR	TY					
CHAPTER 18 SLA 2014						
43412	2019	Storage Structures for HE & Shooting Range	WC	100.0	200.0	
CHAPTER 17 SLA 2012						
43677	2017	WC Equip Replace/Upgrade for Wildlife	WC	50.0	175.4	
CHAPTER 43 SLA 2010						
43638	2015	Economic Contribution of Wildlife to AK	WC	-	17.1	30.0
CHAPTER 29 SLA 2008						
43558	2014	F&G Licensing Program Improvements	WC		16.7	72.8
CHAPTER 159 SLA 2004						
43539	2013	Equipment for Regional WC Management	WC		-	18.6
CHAPTER 82 SLA 2003						
43581	2012	Equipment for Wildlife Conserv. Programs	WC			65.6
43590	2013	Waterfowl Conserv & Enhancement Program	WC		63.3	39.8
CHAPTER 61 SLA 2001						
43548	2013	Wildlife Habitat Mgmt in Interior AK	WC		25.7	-
CHAPTER 139 SLA 1998						
43375	2015	Juneau Indoor Shooting Range	WC	10.0	54.6	14.7
CHAPTER 123 SLA 1996						
43426	2014	Demo. Project-Post Logging Revegetation	WC			42.9
Total Capital Expenditures		<u>60.0</u>		<u>104.3</u>	<u>240.4</u>	<u>127.1</u>
				<u>447.1</u>		
Total Expenditures		<u>9,045.0</u>	<u>8,845.2</u>	<u>8,858.6</u>	<u>8,175.6</u>	
Net Change in Account Balance	WC	(370.3)	432.0	(283.5)	111.2	
Account Balance - Beginning of Year	WC	<u>3,973.9</u>	<u>3,541.9</u>	<u>3,825.4</u>	<u>3,714.2</u>	
Account Balance - End of Year	WC	<u>3,603.6</u>	<u>3,973.9</u>	<u>3,541.9</u>	<u>3,825.4</u>	

NOTE

D Effective since FY13, range fees collected at shooting ranges, fees collected for sanctuary access permits, and receipts from the sale of waterfowl conservation limited edition prints have been appropriated to the Fish and Game Fund. For FY12 and FY11, these revenues were appropriated as General Fund Program Receipts and deposited in the General Fund.

**Annual Account Analysis Report of
ADF&G Portions of Fish and Game Fund
(Stated in Thousands)**

	<u>Division</u>	<u>FY 2015 Estimates</u>	<u>FY 2014 Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2013 Actuals</u>	<u>FY 2012 Actuals</u>
Division of Commercial Fisheries					
REVENUES - See Note 2					
Civil Fines, Penalties, Forfeitures, & Judgments	CF	86.1	86.1	125.5	51.4
Interest and Investment Income	CF	10.9	10.9	6.1	29.3
Other Revenues	CF				
Total Revenues		<u>97.0</u>	<u>97.0</u>	<u>131.6</u>	<u>80.7</u>
EXPENDITURES - See Note 3					
Operating Expenditures					
Commercial Fisheries - Special Projects	CF	201.6	199.0	161.5	171.4
Total Operating Expenditures		<u>201.6</u>	<u>199.0</u>	<u>161.5</u>	<u>171.4</u>
Capital Expenditures					
AR TY					
CHAPTER 29 SLA 2008					
43531 2013 Crew Member Fishing Database Design	CF			14.0	-
Total Capital Expenditures		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures		<u>201.6</u>	<u>199.0</u>	<u>175.5</u>	<u>171.4</u>
Net Change in Account Balance	CF	(104.6)	(102.0)	(43.9)	(90.7)
Account Balance - Beginning of Year	CF	<u>1,832.9</u>	<u>1,934.9</u>	<u>1,978.8</u>	<u>2,069.5</u>
Account Balance - End of Year	CF	<u>1,728.3</u>	<u>1,832.9</u>	<u>1,934.9</u>	<u>1,978.8</u>

Notes to the FY 2014 Fish and Game Fund Account Analysis

Note 1 – Fish and Game Fund Accounts

The Fish and Game Fund Account Analysis includes balances and activity of the Fish and Game Revolving Fund (AKSAS fund 12124) and the Civil Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures fund (AKSAS fund 12147) only. The Fish and Game Revolving Fund is comprised of two separate accounts for the Division of Sport Fish and the Division of Wildlife Conservation. The Civil Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures subfund is a single account appropriated as a funding source to the Division of Commercial Fisheries.

The Alaska Sport Fishing Enterprise Account (AKSAS fund 12144) and the Criminal Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures fund (AKSAS fund 12146) are subfunds of the Fish and Game Fund in accordance with Alaska statutes, but they are excluded from this analysis. The Alaska Sport Fishing Enterprise Account was established in FY06 as a separate account within the Fish and Game Fund under AS 16.05.130(e). Money accruing to the state from the sport fishing facility surcharge is pledged to pay principal and interest on the Sport Fishing Revenue Bonds issued April 2006. Accordingly, surcharge revenues deposited in the Sport Fishing Enterprise Account are transferred to the Alaska Fish and Game Revenue Bond Redemption fund for debt service on the bonds. After the annual debt service requirement is met, up to \$500,000 of the balance in the Sport Fish Enterprise Account appropriated to the Division of Sport Fish can be used for operating expenses of sport fishing facilities. All additional annual surcharge collections are appropriated for early redemption or defeasance of the bonds.

Amounts collected as criminal fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed for violations of AS 16 and its implementing regulations and from the sale of forfeited property or alternative damages collected under AS 16.05.195 are deposited to the Criminal Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures fund of the Fish and Game Fund. The Department of Public Safety received an FY14 capital appropriation funded from the Criminal Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures fund for Alaska Wildlife Troopers Enforcement Activities.

Note 2 – Revenues

Federal revenues are collected in the Fish and Game Revolving Fund on a reimbursement basis. Accordingly, federal revenues and expenditures equal to the revenues are eliminated in this analysis with a net zero effect on account balances.

Revenues reported as Other Revenues include statutory designated program receipts; receipts from the sale of products; donations from individuals; and prior year recovery revenues collected as credits for prior year expenditures that cannot be abated in the year reported.

As part of the Budget Clarification Project completed during the 2010 Legislative Session, the Division of Legislative Finance eliminated OMB Fund Source Code 1194, Fish & Game NonDedicated. As a result, revenue streams that were previously classified as Fish and Game NonDedicated (and that had been annually appropriated to the Fish and Game Fund) were changed to General Fund Program Receipts, effective FY11. These revenue streams included the following for the Division of Wildlife Conservation: range fees collected at shooting ranges, fees collected for sanctuary access permits, and receipts from the sale of waterfowl conservation stamp limited edition prints. The corresponding annual authority that had been appropriated to the divisions as Fish and Game NonDedicated was changed to General Fund Program Receipts, and the revenues were deposited to the General Fund. Effective for FY13, in response to a federal audit finding, the revenues were again appropriated to the Fish and Game Fund.

FY15 estimated revenues equal FY14 actual revenues for the Division of Sport Fish account. FY15 estimated revenues from license and permits sales for the Division of Wildlife Conservation account equal the 5 year average of the revenues collected, as adjusted for the revenue streams that were recorded as General Fund Program Receipts in FY11 and FY12. All other FY15 revenue estimates equal FY14 actual revenues for the Division of Wildlife Conservation account. FY15 revenues estimates equal FY14 actual revenues for the Division of Commercial Fisheries account.

Note 3 – Expenditures

Under AS 16.05.390(a)(1), license vendors retain a portion of the fees charged as sales commissions for each license, permit, and tag sold. Each fiscal year, license vendors' retained sales commissions are recorded to the Fish and Game Fund in equal amounts as both expenditures and license revenues with a net zero effect on account balances. This adjustment is done to correctly state revenues and expenditures in the Fish and Game Fund financial statements presented in the State of Alaska Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

Estimates of FY15 operating expenditures and FY15 spending from capital appropriations were provided by the Division of Sport Fish and the Division of Wildlife Conservation. Estimated FY15 operating expenditures equal appropriated Fish and Game Fund authority for the Division of Commercial Fisheries account.

In Sec. 10 of Chapter 17, SLA 2012, the Legislature appropriated a \$5.5 million fund source change to the FY12 Sport Fisheries operating component. The legislation increased General Fund authority and decreased Fish and Game Fund authority, and was effective 4/15/12. To implement the legislation, \$5.5 million in FY12 personal services expenditures were transferred from the Fish and Game Fund to the General Fund. This legislation is the reason that FY12 operating expenditures in the Division of Sport Fish account were over \$5 million less than in other fiscal years.

Note 4 – Restricted Balances in Capital Appropriations

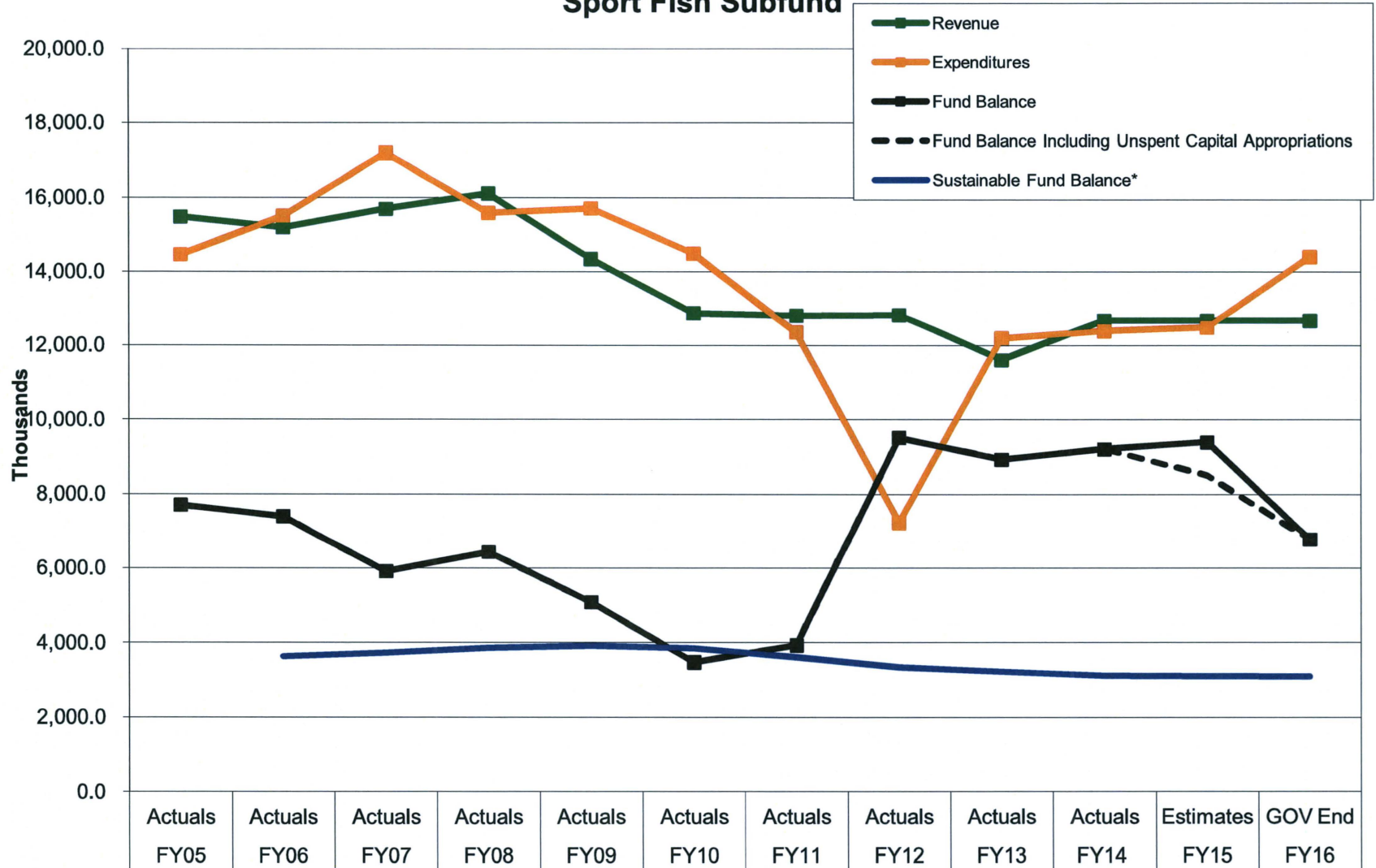
Fish and Game Fund authority is restricted in some capital appropriations when the state match for the federal grant(s) established in the appropriations is provided by an outside entity as "third party" or "in kind" match, and not from the Fish and Game Fund. Federal Receipt authority and Fish and Game Fund authority is also restricted when indirect revenues collected under a federal award established in the capital appropriation will be collected in the operating appropriations and not the capital appropriation.

HISTORICAL FINAL APPORTIONMENT FOR SPORT FISH RESTORATION PROGRAM

Department of Fish and Game
Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Fund Apportionments

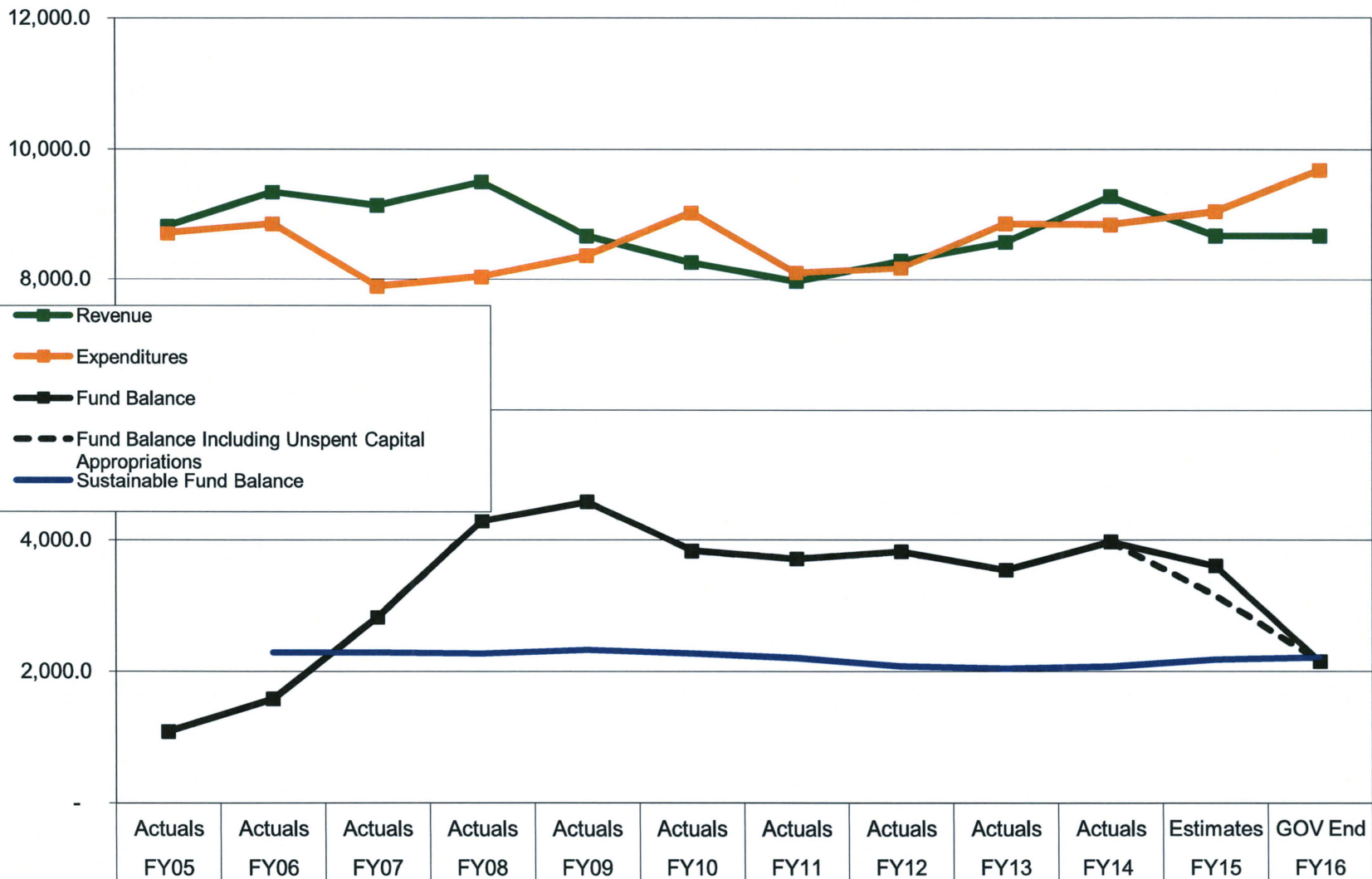
Sport Fish/DJ										
FY 1952	FY 1953	FY 1954	FY 1955	FY 1956	FY 1957	FY 1958	FY 1959	FY 1960		1952-1960
\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$263,500		\$863,500
FY 1961	FY 1962	FY 1963	FY 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970	1961-1970
\$272,750	\$288,500	\$276,200	\$306,255	\$349,750	\$339,000	\$375,250	\$466,500	\$440,750	\$565,000	\$3,679,955
FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	1971-1980
\$653,750	\$671,750	\$605,000	\$731,500	\$842,500	\$1,010,000	\$1,242,500	\$1,215,000	\$1,355,000	\$1,400,000	\$9,727,000
FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	1981-1990
\$1,547,500	\$1,498,500	\$1,639,000	\$1,569,000	\$1,753,000	\$5,497,965	\$7,005,035	\$7,785,000	\$8,975,000	\$8,990,000	\$46,260,000
FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	1991-2000
\$9,825,500	\$10,140,000	\$9,745,000	\$8,731,436	\$9,996,650	\$9,856,845	\$13,661,447	\$13,601,422	\$10,621,457	\$12,046,916	\$108,226,673
FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	2001-2010
\$12,042,643	\$14,639,339	\$13,262,060	\$13,026,348	\$14,734,564	\$14,542,380	\$17,454,453	\$19,916,886	\$20,222,492	\$19,477,648	\$159,318,813
FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014							2011-2014
\$18,234,739	\$17,488,184	\$17,993,593	\$16,287,011							\$70,003,527
										FY1952-FY2014
										\$398,079,468
Wildlife/PR										
FY 1942	FY 1943	FY 1944	FY 1945	FY 1946	FY 1947	FY 1948	FY 1949	FY 1950		1942-1950
\$ 20,600	\$ 12,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000		\$157,600.00
FY 1951	FY 1952	FY 1953	FY 1954	FY 1955	FY 1956	FY 1957	FY 1958	FY 1959	FY 1960	1951-1960
\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 790,000	\$1,525,000.00
FY 1961	FY 1962	FY 1963	FY 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970	1961-1970
\$ 735,100	\$ 698,500	\$ 695,100	\$ 781,394	\$ 835,250	\$ 960,300	\$ 1,175,150	\$ 1,316,000	\$ 1,514,500	\$ 1,582,250	\$10,293,544.00
FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	1971-1980
\$ 1,538,500	\$ 1,578,346	\$ 1,900,990	\$ 2,202,610	\$ 2,491,500	\$ 2,692,800	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 2,793,000	\$ 3,662,960	\$ 3,998,480	\$26,659,186.00
FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	1981-1990
\$ 3,601,700	\$ 5,168,800	\$ 4,600,200	\$ 3,804,500	\$ 3,387,400	\$ 4,768,347	\$ 4,623,853	\$ 4,815,000	\$ 5,126,000	\$ 5,032,000	\$44,927,800.00
FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	1991-2000
\$ 6,562,000	\$ 6,414,000	\$ 6,557,000	\$ 7,608,519	\$ 8,965,947	\$ 8,426,926	\$ 7,135,889	\$ 6,634,495	\$ 7,190,857	\$ 8,490,358	\$73,985,991.00
FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	2001-2010
\$ 8,751,120	\$ 7,983,824	\$ 9,107,484	\$ 8,648,602	\$ 9,923,370	\$ 9,994,513	\$ 11,282,965	\$ 13,022,846	\$ 14,243,021	\$ 20,172,237	\$113,129,982.00
FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014							2011-2014
\$ 16,056,842	\$ 15,403,917	\$ 21,887,730	\$ 31,129,125							\$84,477,614.00
										FY1942-FY2014
										\$355,156,717.00

FISH & GAME FUND ANALYSIS Sport Fish Subfund



*Sustainable Fund Balance equals 25% of the average prior 3 years

FISH & GAME FUND ANALYSIS Wildlife Conservation Subfund



*Sustainable Fund Balance equals 25% of the average prior 3 years Revenue.



BACKCOUNTRY HUNTERS AND ANGLERS

ALASKA CHAPTER



www.alaskabackcountryhunters.org

March 15, 2015

To: House Resources Committee
Inre: HB 137

CC: Governor Bill Walker
ADFG Commissioner Sam Cotten,
Bruce Dale, Acting Director Division of Wildlife Conservation

Dear co-chair Talerico and co-chair Nageak and House Resources committee members,

Attached with this letter is a letter of support for a hunting license and tag fee increase for both resident and nonresident hunters that we sent to Governor Palin back in 2008.

Alaska Backcountry Hunters & Anglers (AK BHA) has been working on this issue for the last seven years in hopes it would finally make it's way into a bill before the legislature. We sincerely thank Representative Talerico for sponsoring this bill and we look forward to working through the committee process to make recommendations and changes that all can agree on in order to move this bill forward.

Our letter to Governor Palin explains our position and we have sent in a similar letter over the years to legislators and Governor Parnell and to ADFG. Unfortunately, the Governor nor legislators were inclined to sponsor a bill regarding this issue. Now, however, with a looming budget crisis and cuts to various agencies, we have the opportunity to at least forestall budget cuts to the Alaska Department of Fish & Game's Division of Wildlife Conservation (DWC).

Already, DWC is short-funded, and can't carry on Intensive Management projects and the survey and inventory work that needs to be done to adequately monitor big game populations. We are still losing longtime biologists and managers to retirement and need to be able to recruit new staff

and research staff and pay them a good wage. From av-gas to the price of heating oil, everything has gone up since the last fee increase in 1993, yet DWC has not been fairly compensated from user fees.

The North American Model of Wildlife Conservation and Management is something our organization fully believes in and supports. That Model is wrapped around the common man and woman hunter paying user fees for scientific wildlife management, in order that we all have hunting opportunities on public lands. It is, to put it bluntly, absolutely ridiculous that Alaskan resident hunters pay only \$25 for a hunting license, which allows them to take several black bears, a grizzly/brown bear, a moose, five caribou, a sheep, a goat ...all at no extra cost. And at the same time expect DWC to carry out the necessary survey and inventory work, predator control, educational activities, research etc. with that level of funding.

Our nonresident license and tag fees are also ridiculously low.

Recommendations on Fees

We would like to see resident hunting license cost nearly doubled, from the current \$25 to at least the level of inflation over the years. ADFG has provided that information to the legislature. That would put current resident cost of a hunting license somewhere around \$43.

The only resident tag fees we support would be for trophy species like Dall sheep, Goat, and Muskox. We would like to see modest resident tag fees for these species, in order to capture more Pittman-Robertson (P-R) federal funding.

Regarding Intensive Management programs (predator control), if we cannot use matching 3:1 P-R funds to financially support IM programs conducted by ADFG, we could support a separate fee for residents to support those programs. However, nonresidents should also have to pay a separate fee, because IM programs benefit nonresidents as well as residents.

Nonresident hunting license fees need to go up, and we support the current nonresident hunting license fee increase currently in HB 137 CS. However, we would like to see higher tag fees for nonresidents that are currently in this legislation. Especially for Dall sheep.

Regarding resident Low-Income licenses, all low-income license holders should not have to pay any additional tag fees. Nor any Intensive Management fees.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and we look forward to supporting this legislation as it moves forward.

Sincerely,

Mark Richards – Chairman Alaska Backcountry Hunters & Anglers

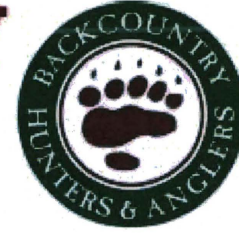
kandik@starband.net

(907) 371-3018



BACKCOUNTRY HUNTERS AND ANGLERS

ALASKA CHAPTER



www.alaskabackcountryhunters.org

December 16, 2008

To: Governor Sarah Palin
PO Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811- 0001

CC: Doug Larsen, Director
Division of Wildlife Conservation
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
P. O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Proposal for Hunting License and Tag Fee Increase

Alaska Backcountry Hunters and Anglers (AK BHA) believes that the #1 issue facing current and future wildlife conservation and management in Alaska is the lack of proper funding for the Division of Wildlife Conservation (DWC).

Nearly all funding for DWC comes from the sale of resident and non-resident hunting licenses and tags, and matching federal Pittman-Robertson funds. Current Alaska resident hunting license fees on average are 47-97% **lower** than all the other western states, yet everything in Alaska regarding wildlife management costs much more to accomplish than those same states.

The last hunting license/tag fee increase was fifteen years ago, in 1993, when resident hunting license fees went from \$12 to \$25. Since that time the pace of inflation along with no further increases in fees has negatively impacted many aspects of Alaska wildlife management and conservation (that \$25 is now only valued at \$16.50 in today's dollars), and threatened the future of what was arguably known as one of this country's finest state Fish and Game Departments.

At a time when many seasoned long-time biologists and managers from ADFG are retiring – many of whom were among the most respected wildlife

scientists and researchers in North America – DWC simply does not have the funding to replace them, nor can we compete with the salaries offered by federal agencies. Staff levels have been cut, and we are also losing staff to other agencies that offer higher pay and/or better benefits. The fact is that the state of Alaska – which is known and respected among hunters and wildlife viewers as having some of the most prolific and diverse wild game populations in the world – can no longer carry out the science required to properly monitor and manage the state’s valuable wildlife resources.

Without the necessary scientific research and monitoring of wildlife populations biologists and managers must err on the side of caution when advising the Board of Game on prudent harvest strategies and seasons for many game species. The lack of funding for these necessary studies thus continues to decrease hunter opportunity rather than expand it, and threaten certain game populations we don’t monitor as often or as closely as we should, like the Dall sheep populations in the Chugach, Talkeetna, and Alaska ranges. Lack of funding for research and monitoring can also lead to more negative human/bear encounters in certain areas; if DWC, for example, was able to fund a much-needed brown bear population study on the Kenai Peninsula, we may find out that more bears can be hunted and harvested than we currently allow, thus permitting hunters to harvest bears that otherwise may be killed in road collisions or dangerous scenarios involving the defense of life and property that are becoming more common each year.

DWC has received some general fund monies in the recent past to assist with Intensive Management programs and monitoring, but those funds can’t be relied upon and nor are they sufficient for continued monitoring, any future Intensive Management programs DWC must undertake, and the other necessary monitoring and research and staff levels that DWC needs in order to meet its obligation to our wildlife, our habitat, and all hunters and wildlife viewers.

For the reasons listed above, AK BHA strongly supports a resident and non-resident hunting license and tag fee increase as proposed by ADFG in 2005. This increase would double the cost of a resident hunting license from \$25 to \$50. Non-resident tag fees for various game species would also go up to be more in line with what other states charge, but not to levels that would make hunting in Alaska less competitive in pricing than in other states or countries.

The actual specifics and dollar amounts of any increases can and should be discussed and debated in the legislature, but right now AK BHA feels it is imperative that a bill is introduced that is on par with what DWC believes is fair and needed to address this major funding shortfall.

AK BHA wants to stress that while we fully support a hunting license and tag fee increase, we **do not** and **will not** support any mandates attached to a funding increase bill that seek to guarantee higher game population levels, higher harvest levels, lower predator levels, higher success rates, etc. This was a major stumbling block that prevented passage of the last bill that sought to increase funding to DWC. Those kinds of attachments and mandates to a funding increase are unnecessary and unwarranted as our Intensive Management statutes already speak to those concerns.

Thank you for your consideration and we look forward to throwing our support behind a bill that will adequately fund DWC.

Sincerely,

Mark Richards – Co-chair Alaska Backcountry Hunters and Anglers
alaskabha@starband.net

Wildlife

Transition Team Committees were asked to identify the top five priority issues in their topic areas by identifying what they believe to be the biggest challenges the State of Alaska needs to address. There were many ideas that were brought forward and categorized and debated. The top five priorities for the Wildlife working group are:

- 1. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game should adopt an innovative business model.**
- 2. Cooperation between agencies (both Federal & State) and departments within the agencies.**
- 3. Manage for abundance and sustained yield by expanding and improving intensive management.**
 - a. Focus management on the wildlife and not people, manage for abundance.**
 - b. Expand intensive management aspects, not just predator control.**
- 4. Improve public relations and engagement.**
- 5. Promote a constitutional amendment for a rural preference.**

The following were identified as stakeholders in Wildlife Management and considered in the priority actions, resolutions, and success:

- Private landowners
- State of Alaska – Dept of Natural Resources (DNR), Dept of Environmental Conservation (DEC), Dept of Public Safety (DPS), Dept of Transportation (DOT), Board of Game (BOG), Dept of Commerce (DOC)
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game divisions: Habitat, Subsistence, Administration, Wildlife Conservation
- Tribes and ANCSA Corporations
- Local Governments
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Fed Soup – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS), National Park Service (NPS), US Forest Service (USFS), US Dept of Agriculture (USDA), US Geological Survey (USGS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Dept of Defense (DOD), Federal Subsistence Board (FSB)
- University of Alaska
- Industry (Guides, Transporters, Tourism)
- Public / Non-Consumptive User
- Hunters – Resident & Non-Resident

- Subsistence User
- Legislature
- Rural / Non-Rural Alaskan Residents

For each of the priority issues, committees were tasked with identifying what success or resolution to the issue would look like and what actions would lead to that success. The committees also discussed what barriers to achieving success would be and what actions might be taken to resolve those barriers. Below are the recommendations for achieving success or resolution for each of the five priorities identified by the Wildlife committee:

1. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game should adopt an innovative business model.

The Department of Fish and Game should be run more like a business: not only increased revenues, but looking for efficiencies, look for a return on investment (are we getting benefit from the cost). Develop a business plan with goals and objectives, manage programs and departments to that plan.

Success elements considered to be agreeable to most Alaskans:

- "wildlife is an asset and should be managed accordingly" and,
- increase and diversify revenue

Possible Actions to Success:

- Change the philosophy of ADF&G to run more like a business (innovative thinking)
 - Use Return on Investment to evaluate programs, are we getting the benefit for the cost.
 - Business Planning – clearly identify goals and objectives
 - Build Public-Private partnerships to reach goals/objectives and leverage funding
 - Expand Constituency
 - Audit Programs – why and how are we spending money
- Funding:
 - Leverage Funds (federal, industry, carbon credits, NGOS, etc.)
 - Partnership marketing (industry, tourism, etc)
 - Implement a license fee (permit and tags) increase
 - Seek alternative sources of funding
 - Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA) funding
 - Pittman-Robertson Act Funding

- Private lands wildlife management implemented (co-management)-take advantage of Farm bill and NRCS funding
 - Recognize value (\$) of wildlife
- Establish an Advisory Committee or Blue Ribbon Commission (Economic Development wildlife managers, economics and business professionals) to review and make recommendations for changes.
- Bring in a CFO/business development expert/financial analyst
 - Can be employee or consultant (or on loan from another department)
 - Answers direct to Governor/Administration
 - Advises on business/financial aspects of projects and programs
- Develop ADF&G business plan with clear goals and objectives
 - Audit existing programs
 - Develop a procedure for analyzing new programs and projects
 - Include financial and social values
- Assess current capacity and research success stories (what works in other places)
 - From this assessment determine max ROI and/or target ROI
 - Use this assessment to plan and prioritize specific programs and products. Examples: Increase funding, public-private partnerships, funding matches
- Evaluate roles/responsibilities to use for maximum potential looking to improve efficient use of resources.
 - Are we getting the most from our money (Leverage money)
 - Create / Renew Partnerships
 - Licensing/permitting
 - Alternative sources of funding – CARA concept, etc.
 - Private lands wildlife management (co-management)
 - Recognize value of wildlife (\$) – it is a resource much like the PFD
 - Define as a food source
 - Utilize carbon credits as conservation tool
 - Better use of federal funds (e.g. climate change \$)
 - Big game commercial services moved from Commerce to ADF&G (currently under Commerce for licensing.)

Barriers to Further Success

- Lack of priority: the financial situation tends to shift focus.
- Lack of buy-in by ADF&G staff
- Need applied science rather than academic research (Need to focus on applied)
- To maximize money leverage - state needs to dialogue/coordinate with ANCs and private landowners
- To increase revenue via license fees, tags, permits or alternative sources, need buy-in from those affected, Governor and Legislature.



Alaska Legislative Outdoor Caucus Advisory Council

February 13, 2015

The Honorable Bill Stoltze, Co-Chair
The Honorable Wes Keller, Co-Chair
Legislative Outdoor Heritage Caucus
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Stoltze and Representative Keller:

The undersigned representatives of the sportsmen's community respectfully request the support of the members of the Legislative Outdoor Heritage Caucus (LOHC) for the introduction of legislation addressing the current deficiencies in license and tag fees for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). The current fees are woefully inadequate and need to be adjusted to accommodate inflationary concerns as well as scientific research and management needs.

Members of several groups have been supportive of an increase for several years now and with the current budget crisis due to falling oil prices, it is imperative we maintain funding for ADF&G at current levels. A fee increase for licenses and tags would help tremendously in maintaining important ADF&G programs. It would also boost revenue in the Fish and Game Fund, which the State uses to match Pittman-Roberts funding from the federal government at a three to one match. As we understand it, there are now more P-R funds available than the State has funds to match, consequently we are leaving some of those federal dollars on the table.

We realize that a process needs to be formulated whereby Alaskans will have a chance to discuss the pros and cons of a license increase. Furthermore, we are fully aware that any increase will have to be acceptable. With that in mind, the members of the LOHC Advisory Council believe that it would be prudent to begin with a modest increase in hunting license fees, a small fee for big game tags and perhaps a sockeye salmon stamp fee for fishing.

We hope as members of the LOHC you will lend your support to this effort and work with us to engage the support of fellow legislators and concerned Alaskans with appropriate legislation this year. As dedicated anglers and hunter-conservationists, we fully believe that after 20 years the time has come for constructive dialogue and action on this issue of importance to Alaskans and the fish and wildlife resources that are such an integral part of Alaskan culture.

Sincerely,

Eddie Grasser

Eddie Grasser
Chair

Brett Barringer

Brett Barringer
President
SCI Alaska Chapter

John Stacey
John "Thor" Stacey
Alaska Professional Hunters Assoc.

Spencie Netschert
Spencie Netschert
President
SCI Kenai Chapter

Ricky Gease
Ricky Gease
Executive Director
Kenai River Sportfishing Assoc.

Kevin Kehoe
Kevin Kehoe
President
Alaska Chapter Wild Sheep Foundation

Mark Smith
Mark Smith
Director of Public Policy
Ducks Unlimited

**Cc: The Honorable Bill Walker, Governor
The Honorable Sam Cotton, Commissioner of Fish & Game
Members of the Legislative Outdoor Heritage Caucus**

Sport Fish Restoration Fund Overview

Purpose of Sport Fish Restoration Act, also known as Dingell-Johnson (DJ) Act of 1950:

- Restoration and management of fish species of material value for sport fishing and recreation.
- Provide facilities that create or add to public access for recreational boating.
- Provide aquatic education to public to increase understanding of water resources and associated aquatic life.

Eligible Grantees:

- All State/Territory fish and wildlife agencies with assent legislation.

Eligible Projects:

- Projects restoring, conserving, managing, and enhancing sport fish having material value for sport or recreation.
- Projects enhancing the public's understanding of water resources and aquatic life, assisting them in developing attitudes toward the aquatic environment.

Source of Funds:

- Excise taxes on sport fishing equipment, electric motors, and sonar.
- Import duties on fishing tackle, yachts, and pleasure craft.
- Portion of gasoline tax attributable to motorboats and small engines.
- Interest earned on Sport Fish Restoration & Boating Trust fund.
- Permanent and indefinite apportionment.

Distribution Method:

- Apportioned based on a formula of land and water area along with the number of paid licensed anglers.

Spending mandates, fund matching requirements, and/or limitations on availability of funds:

- Cost reimbursement provides up to 75% federal funding, 25% required from non-federal sources.
- Annual apportionment available for 2 years.
- Only 15% of apportioned funds may be used for aquatic education.
- At least 15% of apportioned funds must be used for acquisition, development, renovation, or improvements of facilities to create or add public access to waters for recreational boating (averaged by region over 5 year period).
- Coastal states must equitably allocate apportionment between freshwater and marine projects in proportion to number of resident marine/freshwater anglers.

Special conditions and requirements:

- Pass and maintain assent legislation restricting the use of license revenue to the administration of the State fish and wildlife agency.
- Submit eligible sport fish restoration projects including boating access and/or aquatic education.
- Submit annual license certification.

Governing Guidance:

- Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950 (16 U.S.C. 777-777k)
- 50 CFR 80
- 43 CFR Part 12
- USFWS Manual Chapters
- AS 16.05.100-140 – Specific for DJ and PR AS 16.05.130
- Link to the Sport Fish Restoration Program and funding history is found at: <http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/>

Information derived from Division of Federal Assistance Grant Programs.

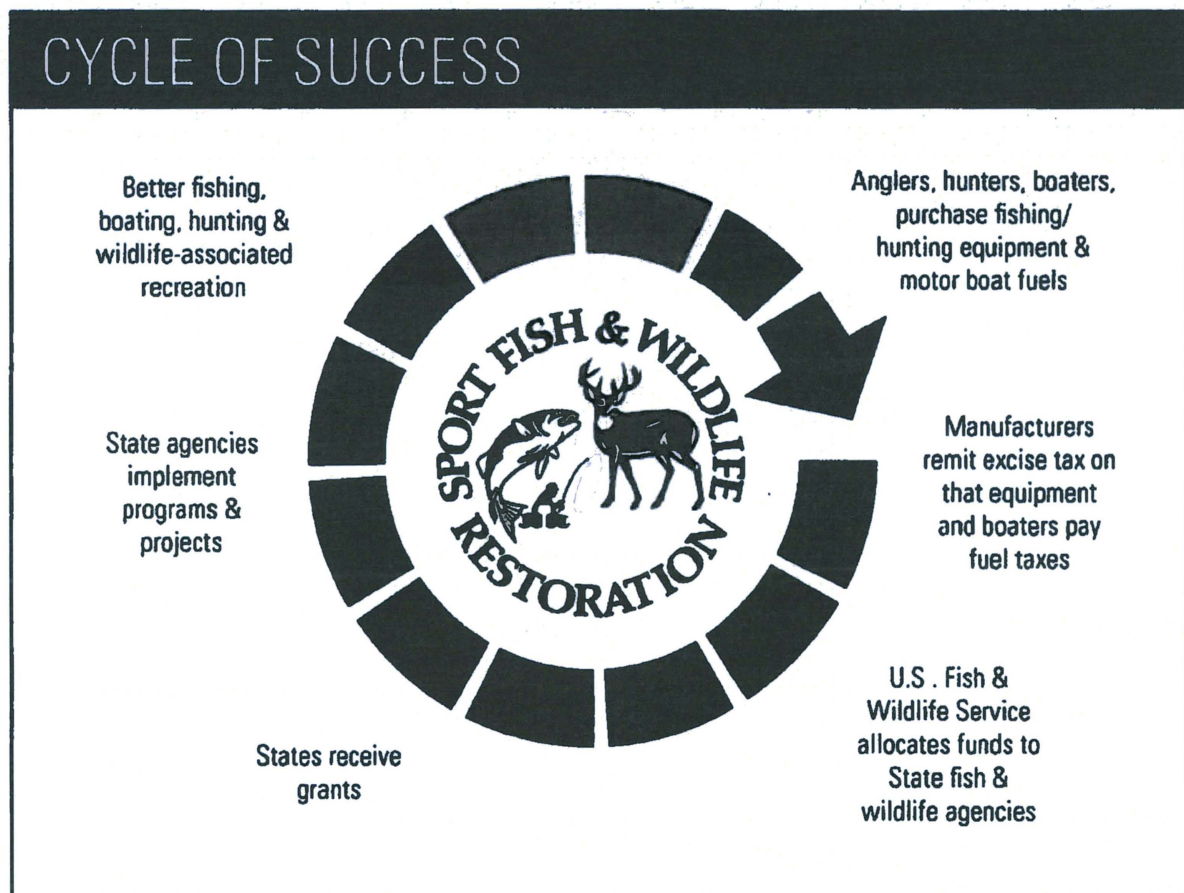
DJ Apportionment History for Alaska 2004-2014:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
13,026,348	14,734,564	14,542,380	17,454,453	19,916,886	20,222,492	19,477,648	18,234,739	17,488,184	17,993,593	16,287,011

Sport Fish Restoration Fund Overview

How the fund works:

- Since 1950, the original Sport Fish Restoration Act has been investing in fisheries conservation.
- The manufacturer pays the tax to Treasury, passing the tax along the sales chain.
- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) distributes the funds to each state fishery agency at no less than one percent of total collections and no more than five percent of total collections. This allows small states to receive a fair share and large states can't get a disproportionate share.
- The state submits projects to the FWS for approval that are substantial in character & design.
- The state spends the funds on fish restoration projects approved by the FWS.
- The state pays for the project up front and then is reimbursed with excise tax funds at a rate of 75 cents on the dollar, and the state usually uses license dollars for the match but may also use land value as a match for such things as angler access site projects.
- The state submits Performance Reports to the FWS at the completion of each funded project reporting outcomes and deliverables as well as cost analysis.



Overview: Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration - Alaska

Purpose	The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Program (PR) provides grant funds to the states fish and wildlife agencies for projects to restore, conserve, manage and enhance wild birds and mammals and their habitat.
Authority for the Program	Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 669-669i) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior "... to cooperate with the States, through their respective State fish and game departments, in wildlife-restoration projects as hereinafter set forth . . ." Section 1 concludes with "... all projects shall conform to the standards fixed by the Secretary of the Interior."
Alaska Assent Legislation	Alaska Statute 16.05.140 – Assent to Provisions of Federal Aid Acts The state assents to the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act of September 2, 1937 (16 U.S.C. 669-669j), ... to any amendment, revision, or modification of either Act, and to any other federal aid Act that may be enacted to benefit the state. It is desired that the department participate in the federal aid programs on the same basis as other states.
License Revenue	Alaska Statute 16.05.130 – Diversion of Funds Prohibited Money accruing to the state from sport fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses, tags, or permit fees may not be diverted to a purpose other than the protection, propagation, investigation, and restoration of sport and game resources and the expenses of administering the sport fish and game divisions of the department.
Federal Program Regulations	50 CFR 80 - Administrative Requirements, Pittman-Roberson Wildlife Restoration and Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Acts
Administrator	Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Managing Federal Agency	Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Source of Program Funds	Manufacturing excise tax on long guns and ammunition (11%), handguns (10%), and archery equipment (11%). Collected by US Treasury and held in the Wildlife Restoration Account. These funds are apportioned to states, the District of Columbia and insular areas based on formulas.
Match Requirement	The program provides 75% of allowable costs. 25% from non-federal sources.
Subprograms	Wildlife Restoration, Basic Hunter Education and Safety, Hunter Education Enhancement

Subprogram: Wildlife Restoration (Section 4)

Purpose	Restoration, conservation, management, and enhancement of wild birds and wild mammals, and providing for public use and benefit from these resources.
Apportionment Formula & Distribution	100% of the collected excise taxes on long guns and ammunition. 50% from handguns and archery equipment. Based on land area and the number of paid license holders. The maximum any state can receive is 5%, the minimum is 1%. Alaska receives 5% based solely on land area.

Overview: Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration - Alaska

Eligible Activities:

- Restore and manage wildlife for the benefit of the public.
- Conduct research on the problems of managing wildlife and its habitat if necessary to administer wildlife resources efficiently.
- Obtain data to guide and direct the regulation of hunting.
- Restore, rehabilitate, improve or manage areas of land or water as wildlife habitat.
- Build structures or acquire equipment, goods, and services to restore, rehabilitate, or improve lands or waters as wildlife habitat; or provide public access for hunting and other wildlife-oriented recreation

Ineligible Activities:

- Public relations activities to promote the State fish and wildlife agency, or other State administrative units, or the State.
- Activities conducted for the primary purpose of producing income.
- Enforcement of game and fish laws and regulations. This includes routine patrol, investigations, and law enforcement training.
- Providing services or property of material value to individuals or groups for commercial purposes or to benefit such individuals or groups.
- Establishment, publication, and dissemination of regulations issued by a State pertaining to the protection and utilization of fish and wildlife resources. Includes laws, orders, seasonal regulations, bag limits, creel limits, license fees, etc.
- Stocking of game animals for the purpose of providing hunting of the animals stocked without objectives for restoration or establishment of self-sustaining populations
- Wildlife damage management activities.

Alaska Apportionments
Figures in millions

Federal	FY14	\$30.1	FFY10	\$20.1	FFY06	\$10.0
	FFY13	\$21.9	FFY09	\$14.2	FFY05	\$9.9
	FFY12	\$15.4	FFY08	\$13.0	FFY04	\$8.6
	FFY11	\$16.0	FFY07	\$11.3		

Funding Availability

Each state has two years to obligate each year's apportionment into a grant. Funds then available until grant closes.

Alaska's Grants

- **Operational**
 - **State Fiscal Year grant to operate division services**
 - Species population surveys, monitoring, and research
 - Harvest monitoring and hunt management
 - Public and Hunter Information Services
 - Office and facility costs, 22 locations statewide
 - Staffing of approximately 190 biological, technician, and support staff
- **Project Specific**
 - Economic Contribution of Wildlife in Alaska 7/11 - 6/15 \$500.0
 - State Game Refuges 8/11 - 6/15 \$720.0
 - Caribou Photocensus Cameras and Technology 1/14 - 6/19 \$1,000.0
 - Wood Bison Reintroduction – Care & Feed 7/14 - 6/16 \$267.5
 - Habitat Enhancement 10/14 - 6/19 \$1,000.0
 - Wood Bison Reintroduction – Transport 2/15 – 2/16 \$460.0

Figures in thousands

Overview: Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration - Alaska

Subprogram: Basic Hunter Education and Safety (Section 4C)

Purpose Educating responsible hunters and archers in skills, knowledge, and attitudes.

Apportionment Formula & Distribution 50% from handguns and archery equipment.
Based on population. The maximum any state can receive is 3%, the minimum is 1%. Alaska receives 1%.

Eligible Activities:

- Teach the skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to be a responsible hunter.
- Construct, operate, or maintain firearm and archery ranges for public use.

Ineligible Activities:

- Same as Wildlife Restoration

Alaska Apportionments	Federal FY14	\$1,304.1	FFY10	\$786.7	FFY06	\$338.1
	FFY13	\$984.5	FFY09	\$567.4	FFY05	\$382.8
	FFY12	\$711.1	FFY08	\$536.8	FFY04	\$303.8
	FFY11	\$712.3	FFY07	\$431.8		

Figures in thousands

Funding Availability Each state has two years to obligate each year's apportionment into a grant. Funds then available until grant closes.

- Alaska's Grants**
- **Operational**
 - State Fiscal Year grant to operate Hunter Information and Training program
 - Statewide coordination of Hunter Education courses and curriculum
 - Recruitment, training, and certification of students
 - Recruitment and training of volunteer instructors.
 - Mobile Hunter Education and Shooting Sports
 - State Fiscal Year grant to operate three division shooting ranges (planned for FY16)
 - **Project Specific**
 - Shooting Range and Hunter Education Storage Facilities 1/2014 – 6/2016 \$800.0
 - Deferred Maintenance for Shooting Range facilities 7/2016 – 6/2019 (planned for FY16)

Subprogram: Hunter Education Enhancement (Section 10)

Purpose Restoration, conservation, management, and enhancement of wild birds and wild mammals, and providing for public use and benefit from these resources.

Apportionment Formula & Distribution \$8.0M set aside from excise tax proceeds eligible for Section 4C.
Based on population. The maximum any state can receive is 3%, the minimum is 1%. Alaska receives 1%.

Eligible Activities:

- Enhance hunter education program
- Enhance interstate coordination of hunter education program
- Enhance bow hunter and archery education and safety
- Enhance or develop shooting ranges or archery ranges

Overview: Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration - Alaska

**Ineligible
Activities:**

- Same as Wildlife Restoration

**Alaska
Apportionments**

*Figures in
thousands*

Federal	FY14	\$77.2	FFY10	\$80.0	FFY06	\$80.0
	FFY13	\$77.0	FFY09	\$80.0	FFY05	\$80.0
	FFY12	\$80.0	FFY08	\$80.0	FFY04	\$80.0
	FFY11	\$80.0	FFY07	\$80.0		

**Funding
Availability**

Each state has one year to obligate each year's apportionment into a grant. Funds then available until grant closes.

Alaska's Grants

- State Fiscal Year grant to enhance bowhunter, archery, and basic hunter education programs.

Operational

The Pittman Robertson Wildlife Restoration Program (PR) provides grant funds to the states fish and wildlife agencies for projects to restore, conserve, manage and enhance wild birds and mammals and their habitat.

Source of Funds

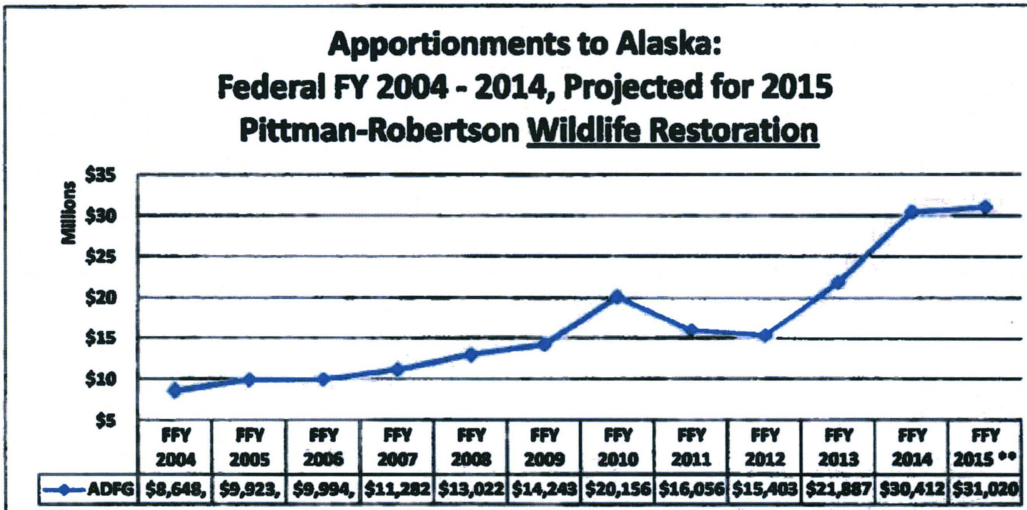
Excise taxes on firearms, ammunition, archery equipment and arrow components are collected and appropriated from the Pittman-Robertson Account. These funds are apportioned to states, the District of Columbia and insular areas based on formulas.

Subprograms

Wildlife Restoration - The formula for apportioning funds is based on land area and the number of paid license holders. Alaska's apportioned amount is solely based on land area and is capped at the maximum of 5%. Alaska received \$20,826,230 for FFY13, funding used during State Fiscal Year 2014.

Basic Hunter Education & Safety - The formula for apportioning funds is based on population and Alaska is apportioned the minimum, 1%. Alaska received \$1,064,454 for FFY13, funding used during State Fiscal Year 2014.

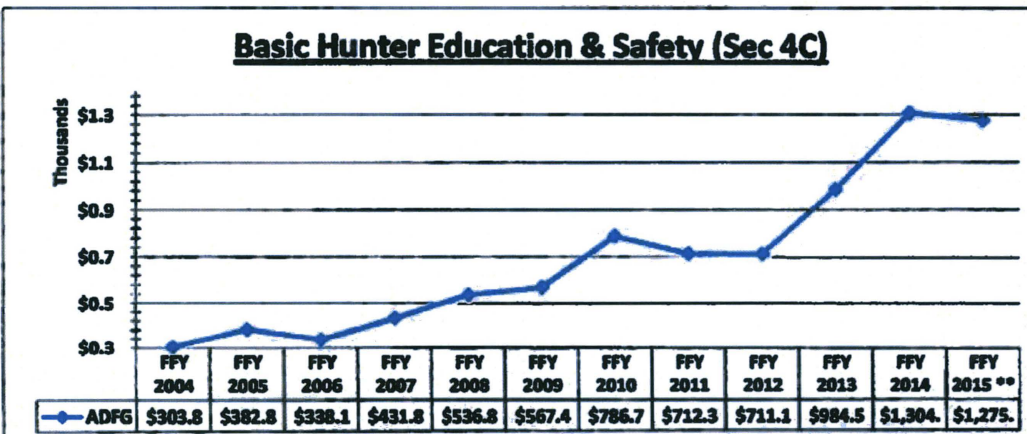
**Apportionments to Alaska:
Federal FY 2004 - 2014, Projected for 2015
Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration**



Wildlife Restoration funding can be used for the following:

- Restore and manage wildlife for the benefit of the public.
- Conduct research on the problems of managing wildlife and its habitat if necessary to administer wildlife resources efficiently.
- Obtain data to guide and direct the regulation of hunting.
- Restore, rehabilitate, improve or manage areas of land or water as wildlife habitat.
- Build structures or acquire equipment, goods, and services to restore, rehabilitate, or improve lands or waters as wildlife habitat; or provide public access for hunting and other wildlife-oriented recreation

Basic Hunter Education & Safety (Sec 4C)



Hunter Education funding can be used for the following:

- Teach the skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to be a responsible hunter.
- Construct, operate, or maintain firearm and archery ranges for public use.
- Enhance programs for hunter education, hunter development, and firearm and archery safety.

Federal Regulations for program administration:
50 CFR 80 - Administrative Requirements, Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration and Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Acts

Data Source: http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/Subpages/GrantPrograms/WR/WR_Funding.htm



KENAI RIVER

Special Management Area

"Working together...for the river"

Kenai River Special Management Area Advisory Board
P.O. Box 1247
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

ADVISORY BOARD

March 25, 2015

Dear Representative Talerico:

The Kenai River Special Management Area Advisory Board supports the adoption of a sockeye salmon stamp for inclusion in HB 137. The Kenai River Special Management Area Advisory Board was created under the authority of A.S. 41.21.510 in 1985 to advise local, state and federal agencies and legislative bodies on matters affecting the Kenai River. The Board is comprised of public members, Soldotna, Kenai and the Kenai Peninsula Borough and non-voting state and federal agency representatives. I currently serve as President of the Board.

The proposal for a user stamp for the Kenai River has been under consideration by the KRSMA Board for many years. The Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan, adopted in December 1997, discusses the need for user fees to provide adequate enforcement and protect the habitat. Since 1997, river use has grown exponentially both with boat traffic and on bank use. The primary reason for the increased use is the growing harvest of sockeye salmon which imposes significant burden on enforcement agencies and stresses the habitat throughout the entire river system.

Accordingly, the KRSMA Board identified the adoption of a sockeye salmon stamp this year as a priority to provide adequate resources to handle the burden imposed by the sockeye salmon fishery. Because this matter has arisen more quickly than the Board had anticipated, the Board has not an opportunity to thoroughly evaluate alternatives for



Kenai Area Office, PO Box 1247, Soldotna, AK 99669, 907-262-5581
Kenai Peninsula Borough, 144 N. Binkley, Soldotna, AK 99669 907-262-4441
Gilman River Center 514 Funny River Road, Soldotna, AK 99669, 907-260-4882
Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Department of Natural Resources, in cooperation with the Kenai Peninsula Borough

KENAI RIVER
C E N T E R



adopting a sockeye salmon stamp. However, the current proposal for a stamp based on the model of the existing king salmon stamp achieves the Board's objectives as long as the money generated is returned to the river and its use is not unduly restricted.

Very Truly Yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ted Wellman', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ted Wellman

President, Kenai River Special Management Area Advisory Board

Comments on House Bill No. 137

This bill as written closely agrees with the way wildlife licenses and tag fees are assessed in all of the other states that I am familiar with. As a forty plus year resident of Alaska, I was licensed as a non-resident hunter in 5 other states and hunted in 3 last year. In no other state (that I am aware of) are tags or harvest tickets provided to hunters - except perhaps; elderly, handicapped or low income hunters - free. In the western states (and others?) where hunters pay for tags, they certainly seem to have more influence in the allocation of harvestable wildlife resources than we do in Alaska.

Under a previous administration, out of curiosity, I reviewed the costs of licenses and tags for residents and non-residents throughout the northwestern states. Realizing that species, access issues and commercial influences are entirely different, the comparisons were very approximate. My review for general hunting licenses and fees for residents' vs non-residents resulted in a ratio range of 1:7 to 1:11. As reviewed, this bill tends to under value the cost of non-resident licenses and resident harvest tags or tickets.

Specific comments:

Pg1. 1-5: Rising the exemption age from 60 to 65 is in line with other states which have such an exemption. Without my reference material, it seems that Idaho has 70 as its exemption age.

Pg2. No comments

Pg3. 5-14(+): In this section. I view the black bear, wolf and would include the coyote as predatory species. For this reason and subject to the change on line 25, I would down value the Black bear tag to \$150., the wolf to \$20. and not require a tag for coyotes.

Bison are only hunted on drawing permits which are quite limited. Because of the trophy status, I would rise the Non-resident fee to \$1000. Which meets the 1:10 fee ratio as stated above.

Elk. Moose and sheep would share a two tag fee structure. If the tag is issued in conjunction with a drawing or registration hunt, the fees would be \$500., \$700. and \$1500. Respectively. Over the counter tags would be as listed for elk and moose but \$1200. for sheep. Drawing tags not filled could be used outside the drawing area for the same species or lesser valued harvest tags.

Pg3. 15-24: No comments

Pg3. 25: I would substitute the word "require" for the word "eliminate" as presently written. This would eliminate the need for residents to purchase a tag in order to take a nuisance or incidental animal unless there was an identified bear management concern.

Pg3. 26-31: If the above paragraph with the "require" modification is applied to black bears, the \$50. fee should be reduced to \$30. If the paragraph is not applied, the fee should not be more than \$10. ADF&G has completed more than enough studies to show the predatory effects of black bears.

Pg4. 1-3: I would substitute the word "require" for eliminate, as recommended on pg3. 25: above.

Pg4. 4-11+: Because bison tags are "Unique" and by drawing only, the tag fee should be at least \$200. or more. Drawing tags for elk and sheep should be not less than \$100. and \$150. respectively or \$50. and

\$100. as over the counter tags. It is felt that my proposed values for sheep tags are still lower than they should be.

Summary

- HB137 is a step in the right direction. It's not likely to be popular with Alaska resident hunters, non-resident hunters or commercial operators.

- The above suggested fee changes are based on what I as a hunter would expect or be willing to pay. Compared to other states where harvest tags for animals such as sheep and moose are commonly "one in a life time" tags, Alaska's fees - across the board- are real bargains.

- Under the above changes, tags associated with drawing or registration hunts are assigned higher costs than "over the counter" tags or harvest tickets for the same species.

- The "opportunistic" taking of Coyotes in conjunction with a hunting license should be free with no tag requirement. Again, predation on sheep has been well documented by F&G as well as at least one UAF graduate student.

- Tags associated with unique Alaska hunting opportunity species – Dahl Sheep, Bison, Grizzly/Brown Bear, and Musk Ox should more closely reflect the true trophy value of the animal.

- Concerning Black and Grizzly bears, the annual "requirement" that the board impose bear tag and fees for specific areas/management units (see pg3:25, pg4:1-3) reverses the Board of Games required action as stated in the bill. This will simplify resident requirements for "defense of life and property" takings as well as incidental harvest opportunities.

I have no further comments on this proposed legislation. As presently written, without further change, HB137 is an improvement over the States existing license and tag cost structure. Revenue generated under this legislation along with Pitman/Robertson and Dingle/Johnson matching federal funds could be used as a basis for Department of Fish & Game funding with less or no reliance on the State's general fund. I have no knowledge as to how other states fund their Wildlife Management organizations but, would venture to suggest that the topic should be investigated!

If additional information is needed, I can be reached at (907) 479-3835.

Keith Woodworth



Wed 3/25/2015 1:48 PM

Louise Ashmun <leashmun@gmail.com>

Support for HB137 provision to provide for a dedicated category for "wildlife viewing" within ADFG licensing

To House Resources

Cc Rep. David Talerico

As an Alaskan who holds a valid hunting/fishing license, I fully support the amendment to HB137 that would provide opportunity to purchase a "wildlife viewing" certificate provided that the funds generated by the purchases are dedicated to ADFG wildlife diversity educational and conservation programs (non-hunting/fishing/trapping programs).

Although this would be a voluntary license or certification program, it is likely that many people, like me, would add this to their hunting and fishing licenses to emphasize the importance of wildlife viewing in their lives. In addition, people who do not hunt or fish may be willing to support this dedicated opportunity to be officially counted among the wildlife viewing constituency.

Please maintain the amendment to HB137 that allows a Wildlife Viewing designation to generate dedicated funding for ADFG wildlife diversity educational and conservation programs.

Thank you,
Louise Ashmun

Louise Ashmun
457 Mountain View Dr.
Homer, AK 99603
907 299 6360
leashmun@gmail.com



Wed 3/25/2015 1:43 PM

Jack Wiles <wilesmichaud@msn.com>

HB137

To House Resources

Cc Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Paul Seaton

We encourage your support of HB137 in recognition of and appreciation for wildlife by many thousands of people who enjoy no-game and game viewing and recognize the necessity for conservation.

In a few weeks several hundred people will come to Homer (and Cordova) to marvel at the enduring migration of shorebirds. Later, we eagerly await the arrival of the Lesser Sandhill Crane. That scene is repeated in Haines for eagles and along streams for bears, and throughout the state as people marvel and come to appreciate the diversity of wildlife and our place in the conservation of habitat and special places.

Wildlife is indeed a commodity; a precious one - one that is enjoyed by thousands, and we will gladly contribute to its protection.

Thank you.

Jack Wiles & Michelle Michaud



Wed 3/25/2015 2:08 PM

Lance Trasky <trasky@gci.net>

support for HB137

To House Resources

I urge the members of the House Resources Committee to support HB 137 including the provision to include funding for non consumptive uses of fish and wildlife. I am a 50 year resident of Alaska and a lifelong hunter, fisherman and trapper. I also recognize that non consumptive' uses of fish and wildlife probably bring in more income and support more Alaskan jobs than consumptive uses. I think that there is room for both uses in Alaska.. Please vote for this bill. Thanks



Wed 3/25/2015 2:21 PM

Rika Mouw <rikamouw@gmail.com>

HB137

To House Resources

Cc Rep. David Talerico

Dear House Resources Committee members,

I am in full support of the recently added amendments to Section 1 AS 16.05.130

Section (g): Money accruing to the state from Alaska's fish and wildlife conservation emblem program shall be deposited into the Fish & Game Fund and shall be used by the department for conservation programs, including viewing, education and diversity.

And,

Section 2. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

(1)The Alaska Department of Fish and Game shall develop a fish and wildlife conservation emblem. Persons may contribute any amount to the fish and wildlife conservation emblem program and may elect to receive a certificate, decal, or other recognition offered by the department for a contribution of \$20 or more. Contributions and sale proceeds of items bearing the fish and wildlife conservation emblem will benefit the programs per AS 16.05.130(g).

This is very important and I thank you for adding this amendments.

Thank you,
Rika Mouw
Homer, Alaska



Wed 3/25/2015 2:28 PM

John Lancaster <john.chiefstew@gmail.com>

Amendment to HB137

To Rep. David Talerico; House Resources

I am in favor of the friendly amendment to HB137. I seriously hope this Bill is passed along the process with approval from all parties involved. Thanks for the opportunity to add my positive comment to the pile of many others who favor this legislation.

Sincerely,
John O Lancaster
2151 Frisbee Ct
Homer, AK 99603
907-226-3251



Wed 3/25/2015 3:37 PM

Linda Gorman <akbearnut@gmail.com>

HB 137

To House Resources

Cc Rep. David Talerico

I fully support amending AS 16.05.130 to include Fish and Wildlife conservation emblem program. The state is looking for ways to make money, this is a great idea.

Sincerely,

Linda Gorman
Homer, AK



Wed 3/25/2015 3:41 PM

Mark Luttrell <prufrock@arctic.net>

Support for HB 137

To House Resources; Rep. David Talerico

All:

I fully support HB 137 which allows the non-consumptive users of wildlife the opportunity to pay for our privilege and support ADFG wildlife diversity educational and conservation programs.

Excellent idea.

Mark Luttrell
Seward



Wed 3/25/2015 5:46 PM

Anne Wieland <agpacsu@xyz.net>

Support these amendments to HB 137

To House Resources

RE:Amendment to HB137

Section 1. AS 16.05.130 is amended by adding:

Section (g): Money accruing to the state from Alaska's fish and wildlife conservation emblem program shall be deposited into the Fish & Game Fund and shall be used by the department for conservation programs, including viewing, education and diversity.

Section 2. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 16.05. XXX Contributions to the Alaska's Fish and Wildlife Conservation emblem program

(1)The Alaska Department of Fish and Game shall develop a fish and wildlife conservation emblem. Persons may contribute any amount to the fish and wildlife conservation emblem program and may elect to receive a certificate, decal, or other recognition offered by the department for a contribution of \$20 or more. Contributions and sale proceeds of items bearing the fish and wildlife conservation emblem will benefit the programs per AS 16.05.130(g).

These amendments sound like a very good idea. Please support them.

Thank you,
Anne Wieland
Homer, AK



Wed 3/25/2015 7:21 PM

LIO Homer

Testimony on HB 137

To House Resources

To House Resources Committee:

Wildlife viewing is a huge economic engine for the state of Alaska that requires consideration.

<u>Viewing</u>	<u>Hunting</u>
Alaska Economic Activity of spending	
\$2,750,000,000 (Viewers)	\$1,326,000,000 (hunting)
One Billion more dollars spent by Wildlife viewers	

Jobs	
18,820 jobs	8,400 jobs

Labor Income	\$975,000,000	\$457,000,000
---------------------	---------------	---------------

Government Revenue	\$231,000,000	\$112,000,000
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We have been trying to assure this is a funding that allows accurate demographic profiling of the wildlife viewer/photographer to allow the huge constituency of silent contributors to join in conservation of our state wildlife .

This amendment allows the viewing constituency to have a dedicated opportunity to buy a license certificate, emblem or decal to support much needed ADFG wildlife diversity educational and conservation programs.

This can be accomplished by having a easily created no cost to the Dept database with a button called "wildlife viewing" on the new ADFG online licensing store.

Section 1. AS 16.05.130 is amended by adding:

Section (g): Money accruing to the state from Alaska’s fish and wildlife conservation emblem program shall be deposited into the Fish & Game Fund and shall be used by the department for conservation programs, including viewing, education and diversity.

Section 2. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 16.05. XXX Contributions to the Alaska’s Fish and Wildlife Conservation emblem program

(1)The Alaska Department of Fish and Game shall develop a fish and wildlife conservation emblem. Persons may contribute any amount to the fish and wildlife conservation emblem program and may then elect to receive a certificate, decal, or other recognition offered by the department for a contribution of \$10 or more. Contributions and sale proceeds of items bearing the fish and wildlife conservation emblem will benefit the programs per AS 16.05.130(g).

Roberta Highland
P.O. Box 2460
Homer, Alaska 99603
907-235-8214



Thu 3/26/2015 11:36 AM

Denny Zwiefelhofer <denny.zwiefelhofer@gmail.com>

Support for wildlife-bird/viewer/photographer amendment to HB137

To House Resources

Cc Rep. David Talerico; Sen. Gary Stevens

I want to voice my support for the recent amendments added to HB137 regarding the raising the hunting and fishing license fees to include wildlife/bird/ viewer/photographers in those fees.

Thank You,

Sincerely,
Dennis Zwiefelhofer
P.O. 2100
Kodiak, AK 99615



Thu 3/26/2015 11:04 AM

Elise Wolf <ewolf97@gmail.com>

in support of House bill 137

To House Resources; Rep. David Talerico

Hello,

I am writing in support of the Amendment to HB137, Sections 1 and 2. AS.16.05.130

Re: Wildlife viewing emblems and support for ADF&W Conservation Emblem program.

I am thrilled to support this opportunity for Alaskans to support their Fish & Wildlife department. This is an extraordinarily good idea...and one that's time has come.

1.) Alaska is one of THE top places people dream about going to....and they bring a lot of money.

This fact has been repeated over and over to me as I chatted with visitors in various parts of the state in my own travels. A visitor on the ferry once told me that going to Alaska was the dream of her lifetime...and she was finally doing it at 70 years old. I have spoken to numerous people visiting and have heard the same thing.

She had set aside \$10,000 for the trip! All of it to go to our Alaskan businesses and to our Ferry! (Smart woman).

2.) It costs our state F & W money to manage the impacts of visitors.

Wildlife viewing is not benign - it brings a host of other management and maintenance costs for conservation of places, species, and other elements. It only makes sense that the state attempts to get these costs paid for.

While the emblem idea is a good one, without marketing the program it will flail about never gaining ground.

I would suggest an additional amendment with marketing requirements for the program.

Finally, an even better idea is to have a conservation tax (fee) that is placed on all things wildlife viewing related...cameras, etc....just an idea...I am sure no one will like it. But that is what the duck stamp is.....

Thank you for listening,

Elise Wolf
69700 Lake Dr
Sisters, OR 97759

Gary Zepp

From: Rep. Benjamin Nageak
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 3:49 PM
To: Gary Zepp
Subject: FW: HB 137

HB 137

From: Tovsen, John [mailto:JTovsen@horizonlines.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 3:20 PM
To: Rep. Benjamin Nageak
Subject: RE: HB 137

I am an avid outdoors man and a father of 4 boys, this bill HB 137 has a lot of issues that concerns me and my family. I can understand raising the license fees, I'm good with that as long as they are all increased \$5.00 each not \$10.00 for hunting, and when I reach 60 years old in 14 years it would be nice to have a free hunting and fishing license after purchasing them for the last 44 years. I agree with raising nonresident fees also, maybe not to the extreme that you are trying to in this bill, you might scare of hunters which bring a lot of revenue to the state besides the purchase of Harvest tags. The biggest concern is the attachment of harvest tags that have to be purchased, I am totally against this proposition and have a hard time believing that it would even be attempted. Obviously there are shortfalls in funding due to low oil prices, but this is the wrong way of going about it and everyone that I have talked to about this is in agreement with me.

John Tovsen

**** ATTENTION **** This email and any attachments may contain confidential or privileged information. If you have received this email in error, please notify the sender by return email and delete immediately without forwarding to others. [HRZ Disclaimer 1]

Gary Zepp

From: Rep. Benjamin Nageak
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 4:08 PM
To: Gary Zepp
Subject: FW: House Bill # 137

-----Original Message-----

From: Robert Berna [mailto:rberna@gci.net]
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 4:07 PM
To: Rep. Benjamin Nageak
Subject: House Bill # 137

Dear Rep. Benjamin,

I am a 50 year resident of Alaska and I am against this bill to raise fees and age limits for hunting licenses. I am 72 years old and I don't think this is a just bill.

Thank you.

Robert Berna

Gary Zepp

From: Rep. David Talerico
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 4:35 PM
To: Julie Morris; Gary Zepp
Subject: FW: HB137

Rep. Dave Talerico
Alaska State Legislature
Alaska State Capitol Room 104
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: 907-465-4527 / 800-491-4527
Rep.Dave.Talerico@akleg.gov

From: Jack Wiles [mailto:wilesmichaud@msn.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 1:43 PM
To: House Resources
Cc: Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Paul Seaton
Subject: HB137

We encourage your support of HB137 in recognition of and appreciation for wildlife by many thousands of people who enjoy no-game and game viewing and recognize the necessity for conservation.

In a few weeks several hundred people will come to Homer (and Cordova) to marvel at the enduring migration of shorebirds. Later, we eagerly await the arrival of the Lesser Sandhill Crane. That scene is repeated in Haines for eagles and along streams for bears, and throughout the state as people marvel and come to appreciate the diversity of wildlife and our place in the conservation of habitat and special places.

Wildlife is indeed a commodity; a precious one - one that is enjoyed by thousands, and we will gladly contribute to its protection.

Thank you.

Jack Wiles & Michelle Michaud

March 25, 2015

Jack Reakoff
114 Newhouse St.
Wiseman Village, Alaska 99790
wisemanwolf@gmail.com
907-678-2007

Representative Dave Talerico, Co-Chair
House Resource Committee
State Capitol Room 104
Juneau Ak, 99801

and

Senator Cathy Giessel, Chair
Senate Resource Committee
State Capitol Room 427
Juneau Ak, 99801

Subject: Support for House bill 137 concerning fee increases for hunting, trapping, and sport fishing.

Dear Senator Giessel, and Representative Talerico:

I am a life long Alaskan hunter and fisher of 57 years. I am the current Chairperson of the Koyukuk River Advisory committee. I have been involved with fish and wildlife advisory work for 25 years to date. The Advisory Committee has not had a meeting to discuss HB 137, so I will be speaking from my own perspective.

The Dall Sheep, Caribou, and Moose populations have had severe winter conditions, like deep snow and icing of the ground as well as predation. Many of these populations have declined by 50% in the past 10-15 years. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game is incurring more management expense for surveys, additional meetings with the affected public, and just inflation. Reduced game populations are more expensive to manage. The Board of game approved intensive management programs to arrest declines for critical populations cost additional funding for personnel, aircraft, etc.

The fixed current license and tag fees the State of Alaska is charging since 1993, are not inflation proofing, nor capturing the Federal Pittman-Robertson excise funding due to the State. Alaskans have a high rate of firearm and other sporting good use for shooting and hunting. We are paying the 11% Federal excise tax, but approximately 15 million dollars are "stranded", do to the fixed 1993 license and tag fee rate.

The firearms and archery equipment certainly have increased in cost over the past 23 years. The increased hunting sporting good base prices is why Alaska is not receiving all of due allocation of P&R funds for Alaskan wildlife management.

I support HB 137 for the following reasons;

Fees for residents hunting and fishing license should be increased at least 50%.

I feel non-resident hunting and fishing license fees should be increased 100%.

I feel that non-resident tag fees for moose, caribou, Dall Sheep, Muskox, Bison, and wolverine should be increased 100%.

Non-resident Black Bear, Grizzly Bear, and wolf tag fees should remain at current fee rate, to encourage harvest of predators of big game ungulates.

I feel personally feel there should not be resident tag fees for moose, caribou, and deer. These animals are the mainstay of Alaskan food animals. I do feel that an intensive management surcharge should be attached to all resident and non-resident license sales, with a 3-year sunset. If the hunting public is interested in increasing ungulate populations they should be willing to contribute to the high cost of IM programs.

I do feel that the resident hunters should pay a 25.00 Dall sheep tag fee, with a provision for the Board of Game to wave the resident tag fee in some hunts. Sheep management is becoming more expensive for the Division of wildlife Conservation. I feel a resident contribution to sheep management at this time is necessary.

An increase in the State Water Fowl stamp fee of 5.00 is also warranted.


The household low-income threshold increase to 29,000.00 is also acceptable.

Increasing the Alaskan resident age limit to 62-65 years for the *permanent identification card* is acceptable.

I also feel the Alaskan and non-Alaskan viewing, non-hunting, and other public members should be able to purchase a voluntary 20.00 Habitat Decal. This fee would support wildlife management, non-game management like bats, etc., and wildlife management in areas that are closed to taking of wildlife.

Thank you for your consideration and deliberation of this very important Resource issue, with great fiscal impacts to Alaska's fish and wildlife,

Respectfully,



Gary Zepp

From: Rep. David Talerico
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 4:37 PM
To: Julie Morris; Gary Zepp
Subject: FW: HB 137 Amendment

Rep. Dave Talerico
Alaska State Legislature
Alaska State Capitol Room 104
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: 907-465-4527 / 800-491-4527
Rep.Dave.Talerico@akleg.gov

From: Nina Faust [mailto:aknina51@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 12:25 PM
To: Rep. Benjamin Nageak; Rep. David Talerico
Subject: HB 137 Amendment

Please share this short note with your Resources Committee Members. Thank you.
Nina

Dear Resources Committee Members:

This amendment to HB 137 is a great way to raise funds for wildlife viewing, education, and diversity through habitat protection. These decals or whatever is devised could be come collectibles! As a group, Kachemak Crane Watch has been all about education, viewing, and habitat protection of cranes. We have seen what education and raising of public consciousness about cranes in Homer can do to engage people in viewing and protecting cranes. It has also helped bring cranes to a level of awareness that they have become ubiquitous in signs, public art, logo, and more. All this is good for our local economy and for the birds. This voluntary program under HB 137 would not cost the State any money but could reap huge benefits for wildlife. I urge the Legislature to add this to the fish and game licensing and provide another option to help wildlife. Thanks!

Sincerely, Nina Faust
P.O. Box 2994
Homer AK 99603

Section 1. AS 16.05.130 is amended by adding:

Section (g): Money accruing to the state from Alaska's fish and wildlife conservation emblem program shall be deposited into the Fish & Game Fund and shall be used by the department for conservation programs, including viewing, education and diversity.

Section 2. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 16.05. XXX Contributions to the Alaska's Fish and Wildlife Conservation emblem program

(1)The Alaska Department of Fish and Game shall develop a fish and wildlife conservation emblem. Persons may contribute any amount to the fish and wildlife conservation emblem program and may elect to receive a certificate, decal, or other recognition offered by the department for a contribution of \$20 or more. Contributions and sale proceeds of items bearing the fish and wildlife conservation emblem will benefit the programs per AS 16.05.130(g).

Gary Zepp

From: Rep. David Talerico
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 4:38 PM
To: Julie Morris; Gary Zepp
Subject: FW: Hunting/fishing/trapping license increase

Rep. Dave Talerico
Alaska State Legislature
Alaska State Capitol Room 104
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: 907-465-4527 / 800-491-4527
Rep.Dave.Talerico@akleg.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Mike Cronk [mailto:mcronk@agsd.us]
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 9:11 AM
To: Rep. David Talerico
Subject: Hunting/fishing/trapping license increase

House member Talerico,

I am writing you in support of some sort of license increase. As an avid sportsman, I feel it is my obligation to help support and fund our states fish and game. While I do support very small fees for tags for animals such as moose, caribou, deer in the \$5 to \$10 range, I do NOT support any sort of fee for predator tags, such as black bears, grizzly bears, or wolves. I would also recommend making a resident sheep tag \$50.

Thank you for your time,

Michael Cronk
PO BOX 365
Tok, Alaska 99780

Gary Zepp

From: Rep. Benjamin Nageak
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 4:50 PM
To: Gary Zepp
Subject: FW: Revised fees reference hunting licenses and tags

-----Original Message-----

From: Johnny Murdock [mailto:fireshog@gci.net]
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 4:43 PM
To: Rep. Benjamin Nageak
Subject: Revised fees reference hunting licenses and tags

Support.

Johnny Murdock iPad

From: MC <mccrary907@gmail.com>

Subject: Comment re CSHB137 support with non consumptive user fees included

Date: March 23, 2015 at 9:44:33 PM AKDT

To: house.resouces@akleg.gov

Dear Committee Members.

I am in support of increasing all user fees and believe all of our resources would further benefit from establishing non consumptive user fees through this bill as well.

However, this bill should not include incorporating any fees dedicated to funding Intensive Management (IM/predator control).

IM law is convoluted. When implemented it's generally been artificially induced. And, for mostly good reasons the practice of IM itself does not have broad public support. For those reasons (convoluted, artificial and contentious) I am opposed to integrating fees to support Intensive Management into this proposed legislation.

I am in favor of this legislation being thoughtfully crafted with intent to reduce the need for IM and reducing the amount of time an area stays under IM.

I am not personally opposed; when it becomes necessary, to the concept of IM per se. For instance I supported individuals being authorized to conduct same day aerial wolf hunting activity but since the tribe has spoken I am no longer opposed to the department being the entity conducting that type of activity.

One reason we even have IM is directly related to bargain priced non resident license/tag fees (too many non res hunters that only hunt prey like moose and caribou). The other reason we have IM law is related to all that swirl's around Alaska's unique 'must be guided' law. Put the two together and it's not very difficult to conclude that we have artificially induced the need for IM in the first place.

Encouraging non residents to come to Alaska and hunt prey species by under valuing licensing fees while at the same time discouraging non residents from hunting bears due to the cost burden of hiring a guide; has over the years and without much doubt, contributed significantly to the need for IM.

If non resident tag fees are not raised enough to curtail prey species hunting by non residents and if non residents continue to be blocked from hunting bears we're going to see more and more of Alaska going under IM.

Incredible as it may be; despite many proposals to limit non residents activity in IM areas, the Board Of Game continues to authorize non residents to hunt prey species even in areas where Intensive Management has been implemented. That practice should be stopped. For a lot of reasons.

The non resident 'must be guided' law was born with the second degree of kindred exception and unless or until non residents are allowed to hunt bears without a guide; especially in IM

areas, we will end up with more and more areas going into IM. Areas that are in IM will stay in IM longer than is necessary too.

Given the incentive, non residents are likely willing to forgo hunting a moose or a caribou for the opportunity to take a bear in an IM area (leaving more food resources for Alaskans) if not required to hire a guide.

Authorizing non residents to hunt bears without a guide would help to balance predator/prey hunting efforts. Non residents hunting bears without guides would decrease the cost and duration an area would need to be in IM status. Generally, authorizing non residents the opportunity to hunt bears without being required to be guided would like prevent or at least slow the rate at which areas are going into IM too.

To be clear I am not advocating a non resident war on bears. I'm saying the Board of Game has failed their duty to the people of Alaska to sensibly limit non resident hunting and keep us out of IM situations.

It is up to the legislature to authorize another way (besides the next of kin exception) for non residents (repeal the 'must be guided' law if necessary) to hunt bears without guides. Especially in IM areas.

It is up to the legislature to price tags for prey species for non residents; at least in IM areas, high enough to discourage them for participating in hunting prey species since the BOG is not going to do it.

Summing it up what I am attempting to communicate is that it's reasonable to balance the predator/prey hunting effort by non residents. It is reasonable to authorize non residents the opportunity to hunt grizzly/brown bears without guides.

Raising fees to the point it slows the annual rate that our resources are being depleted by non residents and on a statewide across the board basis is now a legislative obligation because the BOG process is broken.

In closing, I understand the Outdoor Caucus Advisory Council is opposed to including non consumptive use fees into Alaska's wildlife management funding through this bill. I expect the same groups represented by the Caucus will be opposed to any legislative effort to balance non resident prey/predator hunting efforts too and is already making an effort to kill this bill.

If that's true it would make the point that special interest hunting groups like SCI, APHA, WSF coming out opposed to putting both consumptive and non consumptive user groups on a level playing field and opposed to balancing non resident prey/predator hunting efforts were in reality counting on the status quo being maintained when they wrote a nice letter and testified that paying a little more in license is a good thing as long as it does not curtail non resident interest in hunting Alaska.

Respectfully,

Mike McCray

Wade Schock
18111 Spain Drive
Anchorage, AK 99516

March 23, 2015

State House Representative
Benjamin Nageak
State Capitol, Room 126
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Representative Nageak,

I am a longtime Alaska resident and an avid hunter. As a representative to the Alaska State Legislature, I strongly encourage you to **support HB137**, an act to raise fees related to sport fishing, hunting, or trapping.

I feel that wildlife in Alaska is a hugely important resource for the State. It is important to properly manage this resource and this costs the State money. Given current oil prices and the fact that Alaska is so dependent on oil to fund State government, I want to make you aware of what I believe should be another funding source for managing Alaska's wildlife.

I hunt big game in several states outside of Alaska. For this reason, I am familiar with the costs associated with hunting license and big game tag fees in other states. For some time, I have felt that Alaska's big game licensing and tag fees were grossly disparate compared to other states. Big game licensing and tag fees in Alaska are cheap. Below is a table that demonstrates this fact.

State	NR Hunt License	Sheep Tag	Moose Tag	Deer Tag	Black Bear Tag	Elk Tag	Mount. Goat Tag
Alaska	85	425	400	150	225	300	300
Montana		750	750	75	350	826	750
Idaho	155			301	186	417	
Wyoming		2252	1402	312	362	577	2152
Nevada	142	1200		300		1200	1200
Colorado		2009	2009	364	354	604	2009
Arizona	160	1815		315	165	665	
New Mexico		3173		368	260	773	

I believe it is time to increase hunting license and big game tag fees for both residents and non-residents...especially non-residents. Non-resident hunters come to Alaska and spend a great deal of money to hunt big game. Brown bear, Dall sheep and mountain goat all require a non-resident hunter to hire a guide and these

guided hunts typically cost between \$10,000 and \$30,000. If non-resident hunters have the ability to pay this kind of money for guided hunts in Alaska, they are likely able to pay a lot more money for hunting license and big game tag fees. Some big game species cannot be hunted any place in the world other than Alaska and this fact should be leveraged to get more hunting license and big game tag fees from non-resident hunters. Also, I believe that many resident hunters value the wildlife resources we have and would pay at least a little more toward the management of this resource.

I would like to see non-resident tag fees for brown bear, caribou, goat, moose and sheep increased at least (6X) relative to current tag fees. I would also like to see other non-resident and resident hunting licenses and big game tag fees increased substantially.

Thank you for representing me in the Alaska State Legislature.

Best regards,

Wade Schock

From: White, John D (RCA) [<mailto:john.white1@alaska.gov>]
Sent: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 3:12 PM
To: Rep. Benjamin Nageak; Maridon Boario
Subject: House Bill 137

House Resource Committee Co-chair

Representative Nageak,

I am writing today to express my disapproval of recently introduced House Bill 137 as written. As a resident of Alaska I hunt, fish, trap and enjoy all that Alaska has to offer. I have read the text of HB 137 and do not believe the bill, as written, is in the best interest of Alaska residents or the Department of Fish and Game (ADFG). I am opposed to the new tag fee costs the bill creates for all big game species available to hunters. The fees for brown bear, black bear and wolf are counter-productive to both the Board of Game (BOG) and ADFG's work to reduce the predator population in the state. By creating a new fee of \$50 per each black bear tag, this bill effectively places a barrier between residents who do their part in harvesting black bears to reduce the overall population. I for one will not purchase a black bear tag at \$50, and therefore will no longer harvest them, which is the opposite of what the BOG and ADFG are trying to do. Other areas of the state with increased brown / grizzly bear numbers, for which ADFG has removed the tag fee, increased the limit to 2 and allowed baiting will also suffer.

I believe the best policy for management is allowing the biologists at ADFG, the BOG and the residents work together to reach goals. Management through legislation has never worked and is a proven failed policy many states have succumbed to. This bill as written, with its new and otherwise increased costs effectively "hamstrings" the BOG and ADFG.

I am also opposed to increasing the low income qualifications from \$8,200 to \$29,820 as proposed in the bill. If tag fees are not created / increased, the increase to low-income would be unnecessary. Increasing the low income qualifications by \$21,000 effectively places increased burden on everyone else purchasing licenses and tags. The burden being placed on middle class families like mine is becoming overwhelming. We are continually forced to pay more for nearly everything, while those who qualify for "low income" continually are relieved of any cost burden.

Having voiced some opposition, I will now offer some support. I am in favor of a license fee increase as proposed by the bill. I believe that a modest license fee increase is warranted and justifiable and will gladly pay more to support hunting, fishing, trapping and wildlife viewing in Alaska. I am strictly opposed to the fees as proposed. (I would also remain opposed to even a small tag fee, as implementing new costs is a slippery slope. The cost would be small and a modest \$5 to start, which would eventually creep upwards each year with no limit, effectively pricing residents out of hunting and fishing opportunities.) I also support the increase to non-resident tag fees as proposed by the bill.

I would like to also propose an idea to increase funding via sales as well as appease those, like myself opposed to the tag fee. My idea would be to create a new "stamp" people could purchase voluntarily. The proceeds of which would go directly and solely to fund ADFG for management purposes only, not towards administrative costs. A voluntary "habitat" stamp of \$10 with strict limitations as to its use would be one I would gladly pay for. I would also suggest the "fund" into which the monies are allocated, be open to accepting corporate donations as well. This way Safari Club International, the Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Cabelas, Bass Pro shops, et al. could contribute.

In closing, I would like to thank you for your time and attention to my comments, and urge you to not support the bill as written.

Sincerely,

John White



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

Alaska Board of Game

1255 West 8th Street
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526
Main: 907.465.4110
Fax: 907.465.6094

March 19, 2015

Representative Dave Talerico, Co-Chair
House Resources Committee
State Capitol Room 104
Juneau AK, 99801

and

Senator Cathy Giessel, Chair
Senate Resources Committee
State Capitol Room 427
Juneau AK, 99801

Subject: Support for House Bill 137 concerning hunting, trapping, and sport fish fees

Dear Senator Giessel and Representative Talerico:

As Chairman of the Board of Game (Board), I'd like to take this opportunity to share with you the concerns often expressed by the Board on issues related to the ability of the Department of Fish and Game to carry the increasing resource management demands being placed on the agency. Particularly, the Board is concerned about the Division of Wildlife Conservation's (division) funding and the need for additional funds should the existing general funds in the division be significantly reduced. By all accounts, those funds will decline which brings us to the only practical solution which is the need for license increases.

The Board has attempted to implement the letter of the Intensive Management law since it was passed. With strong support from the public, we have carefully selected and implemented management programs, including predator management, to increase prey species like moose and caribou for Alaskan uses. Many of our efforts have been successful and some have resulted in less than desirable results, for a variety of reasons. However, these programs, although extremely popular, are expensive. As a Board member, I am concerned that conducting these intensive management programs without adequate funding will not only be counter-productive but may eventually result in a loss of public support and also provide the basis for successful attacks by the anti-hunting organizations.

I am concerned that the division stands to lose federal aid dollars if they are unable to match the Pittman-Robertson funds available to the state. Presently the state's obligation of federal matching dollars is way short of the funds available for matching at a 3:1 federal to state matching ratio. Obviously, additional fish and game fund dollars are necessary to take advantage of the existing Pittman-Robertson funds available.

Unfortunately, federal matching funds cannot be used to finance the bulk of the intensive management programs already on the books and other division programs not eligible for federal matching will be in jeopardy. Thus, the only rational solution is to support license increases to fill in the financial gap. Since the hunting and trapping license fees have not been raised since 1993, the timing seems appropriate and justified to seek increases this year.

I support House Bill 137 concerning hunting, trapping, and sport fish fees this effort. I believe the legislation is particularly innovative by proposing an intensive management surcharge to be added to the hunting license fees. The three year sunset provision will assure everyone that it will be reviewed to see if the public supports this particular approach.

I can only emphasize how critical it is to provide adequate funding for the conduct of the legislatively mandated management programs. The fact that a major segment of the Alaskan hunting and fishing community have stepped up to the plate and offered to pick up more of the funding responsibility is unprecedented. I sincerely hope the legislature will take them up on their offer.

If I can assist, in any way, the legislative process, we stand ready and willing to participate.

Sincerely,



Ted Spraker, Chairman
Alaska Board of Game

cc: Commissioner Sam Cotton, Department of Fish and Game
Bruce Dale, Director, Division of Wildlife Conservation

18 March 2015

Rebecca Schwanke
P.O. Box 612
Glennallen, AK 99588
907-259-3421
becky99588@yahoo.com

Rep. Dave Talerico
Alaska State Legislature
Alaska State Capitol Room 104
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: 907-465-4527 / 800-491-4527
Rep.Dave.Talerico@akleg.gov

Dear Representative Talerico and other member of the House Resource Committee,

As a resident of the Copper River Basin and the past Area Wildlife Manager for Game Management Units 11 and 13 for the State of Alaska, I support raising Alaska fishing, hunting license and tag fees at this stage, it's time.

I would like to see the following amendments to HB0137A:

1. **Establish a single Resident Big Game tag fee. A general \$10 Resident Big Game Locking tag would allow an Alaska Resident hunter the opportunity to harvest *any* Big Game wildlife species in the state of Alaska.** If a second Big Game animal is desired, a second tag can be purchased, and so on. Different than general license funds, this allows for resident hunters to contribute additional financial assistance to the state as they hunt additional animals. Conceptually, the funds would be available for special ADF&G projects above and beyond basic management duties; specifically, funds that could go to the most pressing issues in front of the Board of Game and ADF&G at the time. This would keep the burden low for families looking to harvest a single Big Game animal, and would not be expected to discourage youth hunting. Also, opposed to a controversial IM surcharge or individual tag fees for each Big Game animal, I believe this concept would be accepted by the majority of Alaskan hunters at this time.
2. **Increase Non-Resident Big Game license and tag fees further.** Given inflation over the past 22 years, and the cost of hunts in other states, I fully expected Non-Resident license and tag fees to increase by at least 50%, if not 75-100%. There are ample Non-Resident hunters interested in pursuing the unique game in Alaska. With current support from the Alaska Professional Hunters Association (APHA), this is the time to make this change. If Commerce laws allow, please consider increasing these fees further.
3. **Eliminate all Resident grizzly/brown/black bear tag fee requirements from GMU's outside of trophy areas in Southeast and Southwest Alaska.** The law should only require resident locking tags in places where trophy brown and/or black bear hunts exist: Units 1-10, 14, 15 (areas where grizzly/brown bear locking tags are currently required; pg 24 in current state hunting regulations). This would eliminate the archaic process of reauthorizing resident tag fee exemptions across the majority of the state annually, saving time and clearing up a confusing issue for Alaska residents.

Sincerely,
Rebecca (Becky) Schwanke

Dear Rep. Talerico;

Kenai River Sportfishing Association supports HB 137, where I serve as the organization's executive director.

I also serve on the Kenai River Special Management Area Advisory Board, and served on the Governor's transition team for fisheries.

All three entities additionally support the concept of adding in the authorization for ADFG to license a statewide sockeye salmon stamp, and funds go into the ADFG fish and game fund. We suggest adding language to mirror the king salmon stamp program, with the same fee structure.

The reason for support of a sockeye stamp is the following: There are three primary high use sockeye salmon fisheries for sport and personal use fishing in Alaska – the Kenai River, the Kasilof River and the Copper River. All three regions face continuing increases in use in their respective sport and personal use fisheries. The increase use patterns put increasing demands on management, infrastructure and the resource.

Through discussion with ADFG, the sockeye salmon stamp on a statewide basis would be the most efficient to implement, with it being required to fish for sockeye in both the state's sport and personal use fisheries. Monies would go the ADFG fish and game fund, where they can be then used for management of these ever increasingly popular fisheries.

Below is draft proposed language. We will testify in support of the overall aims of HB 137 and also for inclusion of a sockeye salmon stamp, with a fee structure that matches the king salmon stamp fee structure for residents and non-residents.

I will be in Juneau next week and we have a meeting scheduled with you on Monday at 4 pm. Additionally, I outlined this idea to your staff member Joshua Banks, and am available for further discussion on this matter at your convenience. I will testify in person on Wednesday evening. We have also sent out an update to the KRSMA board in regards to this matter, and have encouraged testimony on HB 137 and the sockeye salmon stamp.

Thank you for your time and consideration of the matter. We strongly support providing ADFG divisions with sufficient funding to maintain their levels of service to ensure proper fish and game management in an efficient and effective manner.

Regards,

Ricky Gease, Executive Director

Kenai River Sportfishing Association

Proposed draft language:

In HB 137, propose an amendment that reads:

(25) Resident anadromous sockeye salmon tag.....

A resident may not engage in sport fishing or personal use fishing for anadromous sockeye salmon without having the current year's anadromous sockeye salmon tag in the resident's actual possession, unless that person ...

(26) Nonresident anadromous sockeye salmon tag – valid for the period inscribed on the tag

A nonresident may not engage in sport fishing for anadromous sockeye salmon without having a valid anadromous sockeye salmon tag in the person's actual possession, unless that person is under the age of 16. Members of the military service on active duty who are permanently stationed in the state, and their dependents, who do not qualify as residents under AS 16.05.415, may obtain an annual nonresident military anadromous sockeye salmon tag for ...

Insert in CSHB137 on page seven after line 26 king salmon regs and before line 27 Sec. 19

Sockeye stamp funds would go into ADFG fish and game fund, to be used for sockeye salmon management in sport and personal use fisheries.

The fund authorizes the Sport Fish division to have RSA's (reimbursable services agreements) with other government agencies, such as DNR state parks and DNR lands, mining and water. Memorandums of Understanding would be written up between ADFG and other agencies for use of the sockeye stamp funds. Broad discretion is allowed in use of funds and would be outline in MOU's.

ADFG Commissioner Cotten and ADFG Sport Fish Director Brookover both stated that the preference is for a statewide stamp, for a variety of reasons. The primary area for sport fish and personal use fishing for sockeyes is on the Kenai Peninsula and the Copper River / dipnet area. The department can allocate in-house based on Statewide Harvest Surveys data and personal use data.

Fees would mirror the King Salmon stamp – the majority of those funds go back into the Kenai River for management of the king salmon sonar program.

I was corresponding w my friend on this new bill and we came up with some additional info we think supports changes that might really benefit the state:

Arguments to consider regarding problems with the over 60 permanent license:

A) Another argument is that since we don't buy licenses, we aren't included in the Pitman - Robertson /Dingell -Johnson [Wallop Breaux] Federal Aid calculations. The federal funding that the state DOES NOT receive because we aren't' counted as licensed hunters/fishers is likely considerable. That might be worth pointing out to legislators.

It is our understanding too that the over 60 licensees are not surveyed for the statewide harvest survey that is used to estimate effort, catch and harvest in the sport fishery for the entire state. I might be mistaken on this. But if not, this seems to me to be a significant omission - especially if its true that the over 60 demographic is as large as we believe.

B) Something else than can be addressed is the deferred fees for king salmon and waterfowl stamps for anyone over age 60. Anyone out sport fishing for kings can certainly afford the price of a king stamp. Might be a little harder argument for the state waterfowl stamp, as someone could claim they're subsistence hunting. But for either stamps, there is the provision for the low income license and stamp exception.

If you want to know more about Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration
Act: <https://www.fws.gov/laws/lawsdigest/FASPORT.HTML>

C) Another thought:

It actually might not be all that hard to calculate the amount of "forgone harvest" of federal aid dollars. I don't know what the formula is to determine the amount/license, but the ADF&G federal aid staff would know. Tricky part might be coming up with the number of Permanent Licenses- especially active ones. I do know that the number of hunters using Permanent Licenses in the local registration moose hunts {Bristol Bay} have been increasing, and is quite substantial.

Adding to the list of active hunters and anglers by raising the age to start the "permanent license" could add to the hunting and angling data base AND bring in more Federal funds badly needed for all the ADFG programs.

best wishes

Dan Dunaway
Dillingham, Alaska

From: Melvin Grove [<mailto:mbgrove@mtaonline.net>]

Sent: Thursday, March 19, 2015 11:42 AM

Subject: Re: HB137-E

Representative Talerico, I believe the non resident tags are fine and doubling the fee would greatly discourage non-residents from coming to Alaska. Thanks for keeping the cost reasonable. As for resident fees I and many of the folks I see on a daily basis coming into my marine shop believe we should see some sort of benefit from increasing our fishing license. I.E. more fishing opportunity with more fish in our streams. Over the last decade we've seen less not more and I suggest we attach the Personal Use Fisheries bill to this one. At least then we might see some benefit from our hard earned money. My charter clients have seen less opportunity for fishing in Valdez not more. I see no reason why resident AND non residents should pay more for fishing less with decreased opportunity to harvest fish. As for hunting license fee I support the current increases. The state has been moving forward on our hunting opportunity over the last decade and hopefully we will continue to progress in that direction.

Best regards and thank you for your service.

Mel Grove

Halibut Grove Valdez Charters

907-440-9148/907-200-2202

2281 East Sun Mountain Ave. Ste B.

Wasilla, Alaska 99654

From: Gary Stevens [<mailto:garyatsls@cs.com>]

Sent: Thursday, March 19, 2015 10:59 AM

Subject: HB137-E

Representative Talerico,

Thank you for sponsoring HB137. It is time that we all pay a little more for the opportunity to hunt, fish, & trap in Alaska.

I do have a few issues with the bill as it currently stands:

- 1) All proposed price increases on Nonresident Big Game Tags are approximately 50%. I believe that should be the minimum increase, however, they could be increased by as much as 100%. The exception would be Wolf, which I believe should remain at \$30.
- 2) The proposed price increases on Nonresident Alien Big Game Tags vary from 18% (Sheep) to 50% (Wolf). I strongly believe that they should all be at least 50%, and again, I wouldn't be opposed to the increase being as much as 100%. The exception would be Wolf, which I believe should remain at \$50.
- 3) Increasing the qualifying age for the free "senior" license from 60 years to 62 years is relatively meaningless. Instead, I would suggest replacing this option by adding "is 60 years of age or older" to page four under "(6) (A) however, the fee is \$5 for an applicant who"
- 4) All the licenses could be increased a little more as well

Also, thank you for removing the proposed Resident Big Game Tags that were included in the initial bill. Please contact me if any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,
Gary

garyatsls@cs.com
Gary Stevens
PO Box 672145
Chugiak, AK 99567
907-229-4710

From: Dick/Mary Bishop [<mailto:dmbishop@ptialaska.net>]

Sent: Wednesday, March 18, 2015 3:56 PM

Subject: HB 137

Dear Rep. Talerico:

Thank you for addressing the need for increased funding for Alaska fish and game management by introducing HB 137. I support that concept.

Increased fees, or taxes, are seldom popular but sometimes are necessary and important. I always like to note that hunters and fishers have been among the first to support increased fees when it was important to care for fish and wildlife, going back decades to the federal duck stamp, the Pittman-Robertson (P-R)Act, and the Dingell-Johnson (D-J)Act all of which increased costs for themselves. Their support of such measures led to hugely successful conservation programs that have benefitted everyone.

Alaska's hunters, fishers and trappers are lucky to have so much opportunity for such modest fees, which haven't been raised for almost 2 decades, even though the costs of fish and game management have increased like everything else. It's time for us to "step up to the plate" and pay a bit more for our good fortune. And it's appropriate that non-residents also share the increased costs, because they, too, have been getting bargains.

It's a good time to increase hunting and trapping license fees because of the current great increase in P-R funds allocated to states, to be matched 3 P-R or D-J dollars to one state dollar raised from license and tag fees. Alaska should be prepared to take advantage of the increase in P-R and D-J funds by raising license and tag fees.

To take full advantage of the available matching funds I recommend that resident license and non-resident license and tag fees be raised a bit more than proposed in HB 137, but I would also recommend eliminating the resident tag fees except sheep in specific trophy management areas, and for brown bear in certain coastal areas. I think that most of the resident tag fees go too far for most Alaskans.

I would welcome other innovations to support continued enhancement of big game populations of high importance for wild foods for Alaskans.

Thank you again for introducing HB 137. I look forward to its being "fine-tuned" and passed.

Sincerely,

Richard H. Bishop
1555 Gus's Grind
Fairbanks, AK 99709
907-455-6151

From: Brandon Wall [<mailto:brandonw.wall@gmail.com>]

Sent: Sunday, March 15, 2015 2:37 AM

Subject: HB 137 Support with suggestion

House Resources Co-Chairs Rep. Talerico and Rep. Nageak,

I support HB-137 but I have a suggestion relating to resident big game tags.

As the State faces some serious deficits, not many departments can shift the cost of doing business onto those that directly benefit from the services that those departments provide. The Department of Fish and Game is one exception. If I understand their budget correctly, only about 10% of their revenue consists of license fees, which seems lower than it should be. As a hunter and fisherman and father of three kids that are hunters, fishermen and now trappers, I believe that the job that ADFG does to manage our state's resources is a very important one. Because I feel like our family benefits from that service, it is only fair that we carry a larger burden to support it if we don't want to see it drastically cut over the next few years.

In reading HB-137 and the accompanying sponsor statement, I agree that it is about time that license fees are increased. Alaska sportsmen get a lot more bang for their buck buying a license than every other state.

I am, however, very concerned about the substantial increase in fees for resident big game tags. On the face of it, I don't think that the dollar amount is unreasonable. However, it doesn't take into account that many people in Alaska hunt as a team or a group, they do it for food (often shared among extended family), and most are conservationists by nature.

As an example:

My father, my two oldest boys and I will get black bear tags at the beginning of the season. Currently, that is (4) hunters picking up like (3) tags each because that is the way the come. At the most, we will only fill (2) of those tags because that is all the black bear meat that our extended family will need. Sometimes, it might be my dad and I trying to fill the tags, it might be my dad heading out alone, it might be all four of us together or it might be the boys out with one of their hunting buddy's family. The point is, if we wanted (2) bear, we would need to buy (8) tags based on who is hunting with who, when and where - that's pretty expensive at 8 x \$50 especially if we are really only planning to harvest two black bears.

I know there are a number of people that split a moose between two hunters. That's the plan going in, knowing their families really only can use 1/2 of a moose each. But to be legal, each hunter would need to get a tag, where they really only need one.

It would sure be nice if either (a) those tag fees were substantially lower or (b) there was some way for tags to be purchased as a "party tag" or "community tag" wherein some number of different hunters could fill that single tag.

Thanks for your work and for your consideration,

Brandon Wall
Wasilla, Alaska

From: Robert Mathews Jr [<mailto:rmathewsjr3@gmail.com>]

Sent: Thursday, March 19, 2015 4:39 PM

Subject: Re: HB137-E

Representative Talerico,

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for sponsoring HB137, but would also like to point out a few issues I have with the bill in its entirety.

1) I would recommend the proposed increase to be a minimum of 50% and as much as 80% for resident fee and as much as 100% for Nonresident fee across the board. I would also ask for an exception to Wolves, which should remain at the proposed fee for both resident and Nonresident.

2) Sec. 7 I agree with raising the annual family gross income to \$29,820.00 as long as the welfare clause is removed from the bill. I have talked to people in Delta Junction and many agree that all of Sec. 7 should be removed and placed in the hands of the departments within the State that handle welfare.

3) I also agree with increasing the qualifying age for the free senior license from 60 but disagree with the proposed age of 62. That is an insignificant change and I believe the change to be no less than age 65 with 70 being the nominal age.

I do commend you on removing the proposed Big Game Tag fees that were in the initial bill and would ask for your consideration in the upcoming modifications that might happen to stand firm on keeping them out of the bill.

Sincerely,

Rob Mathews

Rmathewsjr3@gmail.com

Rob Mathews

Board of Directors Delta Sportsman's Association

From: Brian Mason [<mailto:brimason@gmail.com>]

Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 10:40 AM

Subject: HB 137

Members of the House Resources Committee,

I am writing to encourage you to support HB 137 and whatever iteration this may take if a similar bill comes before the Senate. While I am generally in favor of low taxes and limited government, it is far past time for an increase of revenue to our Department of Fish and Game as it seeks to carry out its mandate of science-based management of our fish and wildlife resources.

As you likely know, the last increase to license and tag fees was in 1993. In the intervening 22 years inflation has eroded the ability of ADF&G to adequately fund research, fly population surveys, attract qualified personnel, and simply keep up with the details of wildlife management. In the meantime, the Board of Fish and the Board of Game have asked more of our Department through various initiatives such as Intensive Management laws and the like. The idea of doing more with less has merit as it comes to government spending, but at a certain point the realities of budgetary constraints runs up against the need to carry out the job we have asked our Department to do.

In this time of falling oil revenues, it should be added that any increase in license fees would be matched 3:1 by Federal Pittman-Robertson funds. Sportsmen and women across Alaska pay into this fund every time we buy ammunition, firearms, and tackle, yet we do not receive back the amount that we pay in due to our limited contributions. As we increase our own fees, each dollar will bring in three additional dollars from the taxes we have already paid. To leave this money in the hands of the Federal Government is short-sighted at best, and harmful to the mission of ADF&G at worst.

If possible, I would also encourage you to amend the bill to reinstitute resident tag fees for big game. I understand why HB 137 was changed, as I think it started far too high with some of the proposed tag fees. \$50 for a black bear tag is obviously a non-starter, as are tag fees for species like wolves that are generally taken as a target of opportunity. That said, even a nominal fee such as \$10 for a general big game tag or a similar fee focused on species such as Dall Sheep, Mountain Goat, or Brown Bear would go a long way towards bringing in needed revenue to a Department and State that is in a tight budgetary place at the moment.

As a resident hunter who highly values the opportunities provided by this wonderful state, I recognize that I need to contribute to professional wildlife management. Even printing out regulations and harvest ticket costs money, not to mention more significant expenses involved with population surveys, data analysis, and the like. The time has come for us, the residents of the State of Alaska, to step up and contribute a small amount to the management that we all benefit from. That our contributions will be increased 300% by matching P-R funds makes this an obvious choice in my view. I appreciate the efforts of the current Legislature to rein in government spending and to find efficiencies in State departments, but in this case I would encourage you to support increased revenues for all of the reasons mentioned above.

Thank you for your consideration,

Brian Mason (R)
Eagle River, AK

From: Thomas Lamal [<mailto:tomlamal@yahoo.com>]

Sent: Sunday, March 22, 2015 7:59 AM

Subject: HB 137

My name is Tom Lamal and I live in Fairbanks.

I have been a resident of Alaska for nearly 45 years.

I support HB 137.

I have researched how other states fund their departments and it appears we could generate a lot more money by adopting some of their policies.

Example:

Montana described their policies as "a simple process." 70% of their Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks come's from Nonresident tag fees and 30% comes from resident tag fees. It is a self-funded department. Not very complicated. This self-funding concept will require the Department to manage for abundance so both residents and nonresidents will want to purchase tags.

The western states also maintain a high allocation of their game resources for their residents and still fund their departments through tag fees. The nonresident can obtain up to 10% of their tags but 10% is not guaranteed and at least 90% of their game is reserved for their residents.

In order for the Department of Fish and Game to support itself the residents are going to have to pitch in with tag fees and you are going to have to eliminate the guide requirement so more nonresidents will apply for sheep, goat, and bear tags.

This will require putting nonresidents on permits because the number of applicants will be high. Please look at how other states address these issues.

I am aware that you have a lot of different agendas being presented from all sides. I am asking that before any decisions are made that all Alaskans are considered and not special interests. The residents don't have a lobbyist, so we have to depend on you – the representatives we voted into office.

This is not a budget cut. It is a way to create revenue for the State of Alaska. If we can bring in money, we can ease cuts on schools, etc. I'm sure most parents would support this concept.

Alaskans First!

Thank You

From: Michael Tinker [<mailto:miketinkerak@gmail.com>]

Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 5:04 PM

Subject: Re: Testimony for CSHB137

My name is Mike Tinker and I live at 478 Alpha Way in Ester. (Phone 322-2158) I thank Rep. Talerico for sharing information during the development of CSHB137 and offering an opportunity to comment. As a out front sensitive issue, I appreciate getting the discussion of ideas for revisions to AS 16.05.251, AS 16.05.340, and. AS 16.05.400 The discussion is overdue.

The purpose of the legislation, as I understand it, is to provide stable funding for the Divisions of Sport Fish and Wildlife Conservation without increasing the use of general funds in the near future. Further, the concept of reducing general funds to these two divisions is a tall order given that they have less than %15 of the department's total GF. As background, you should be aware that using a rounded population of 750,000 for the state, each Alaskan now "spends" \$1.67 for the combination of SF and WC. For comparison, that allocation for the just Commercial Fishing is \$7.12. My point is that these two divisions are not much burden when compared to the total GF in next year's budget.

My calculations, again rounded somewhat, reveal that approximately 27% of the Alaska resident population buys a hunting and/or fishing license.

The presentation from the NGOs that began the testimony to the House Resource Committee was a bit self serving. Less than 15% of all license holders are in any way connected to the SCI, TSI, APHA or AOC. That leaves 85% of us who must be the "followers" if those four are the self proclaimed "leaders". Don't for a minute assume that those four who testified represent your constituents.

The legislation's license and tag increases by "type" need to be considered with respect to the number of licenses sold. Comparing different opinions on how much to increase is not responsive to the market just as a percentage increase across the board is not responsive to either the ability to market or to emphasize management concerns. Even those guides who testified today commonly encourage clients to buy lower cost black bear and wolf tags with the purpose of helping with predator control. Raising those tag fees, as an example, goes against the management strategy to reduce in areas with low density ungulate populations.

On license increase, care should be given to raise trapping licenses at all. Even a \$5 increase is liable to reduce the funding available for fur bearer management. With less that 2,000 Trapping Licenses sold and another 9,000+ sold as part of combinations, many of those combinations are not active trappers, rather they are sympathetic with trapping and "donating" to the fur bearer management. Raising the trapping portion may cause those combination buyers to spend their money on the combinations without trapping. 19,255 of the low income licenses include trapping but contribute very little.

The low income license proposal to remove the "assistance" part of AS 16.05.340(a)(6) is really necessary. Moving the family income threshold to the \$29,820 threshold is also an excellent action to modernize this portion of the statutes. I would recommend you consider raising the low income license fee as well. If we assume there are three license aged family members, they would be getting \$180

value in licenses for \$15. The problem is that it cost just as much to manage wildlife and record harvest for low income hunters and fishers as it does those who pay the full resident rate.

This section of the statutes contains language from pre-McDowell (no discrimination between Alaskans based on zip code). The legislation should remove or change any reference. A project to change the entire statute to post McDowell language should have been undertaken right after the Supreme Court decision but unfortunately has not been accomplished.

There is an opportunity to realign the terminology in hunting and fishing licenses with their use or uses. An example is the concept from the Kenai that we begin a sockeye salmon stamp and include the Personal Use dipnet fisheries. There is no record or language in AS 16 of the legislature passing a license requirement (fee) for PU fisheries. The Board of Fisheries exceeded their "funding" authority by passing a regulation requiring a Sport Fishing License for dipnetting. Although the harvest permit is issued to a family (defined in regulation) each participant over 16 is now required to have a sport fishing license in possession.

I recommend the committee look at removing the term "sport" from resident fishing licenses. At the present time, unlike hunting where license and reporting are required, subsistence fishers harvest without license. They do have reporting requirements but compliance has always been a problem. The department spends considerable effort and staff time permitting and managing subsistence fisheries with no income from the participants at all. A classic example is the fishwheel fishery in the Glennallen subdistrict for the Copper River.

These loopholes could be fixed with a bit of language in CSHB137 without any number changes at all. The conservation decal or even conservation license or both is a terrific idea. Even tour boat visitors would want to "manage so they can see the whales, bears and birds". \$20 may be a bit steep but some research on other states as suggested by Rep. Tarr should give us a starting point.

One last comment. The number of non-resident hunters given by the NGOs includes a high percentage of those who hunt with next of kin rather than guides. Estimate for moose tags, for example, is maybe 35% are guided non-residents the rest are hunting with family. Moose tags are the second highest number sold next to brown/grizzly bears. There are unintended consequences for Alaskan families from just raising the tag fees across the board.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

--

> Mike Tinker

From: White, John D (RCA) [<mailto:john.white1@alaska.gov>]
Sent: Monday, March 09, 2015 11:38 AM
Subject: house bill 137

Representative Seaton,

I am writing today to express my disapproval of recently introduced House Bill 137 as written. As a resident of Alaska I hunt, fish, trap and enjoy all that Alaska has to offer. I have read the text of HB 137 and do not believe the bill, as written, is in the best interest of Alaska residents or the Department of Fish and Game (ADFG). I am opposed to the new tag fee costs the bill creates for all big game species available to hunters. The fees for brown bear, black bear and wolf are counter-productive to both the Board of Game (BOG) and ADFG's work to reduce the predator population in the state. By creating a new fee of \$50 per each black bear tag, this bill effectively places a barrier between residents who do their part in harvesting black bears to reduce the overall population. I for one will not purchase a black bear tag at \$50, and therefore will no longer harvest them, which is the opposite of what the BOG and ADFG are trying to do. Other areas of the state with increased brown / grizzly bear numbers, for which ADFG has removed the tag fee, increased the limit to 2 and allowed baiting will also suffer.

I believe the best policy for management is allowing the biologists at ADFG, the BOG and the residents work together to reach goals. Management through legislation has never worked and is a proven failed policy many states have succumbed to. This bill as written, with its new and otherwise increased costs effectively "hamstrings" the BOG and ADFG.

I am also opposed to increasing the low income qualifications from \$8,200 to \$29,820 as proposed in the bill. If tag fees are not created / increased, the increase to low-income would be unnecessary. Increasing the low income qualifications by \$21,000 effectively places increased burden on everyone else purchasing licenses and tags. The burden being placed on middle class families like mine is becoming overwhelming. We are continually forced to pay more for nearly everything, while those who qualify for "low income" continually are relieved of any cost burden.

Having voiced some opposition, I will now offer some support. I am not opposed to a license fee increase as proposed by the bill. I believe that a modest license fee increase is warranted and justifiable and will gladly pay more to support hunting, fishing, trapping and wildlife viewing in Alaska. I am strictly opposed to the fees as proposed. (I would also remain opposed to even a small tag fee, as implementing new costs is a slippery slope. The cost would be small and a modest \$5 to start, which would eventually creep upwards each year with no limit, effectively pricing residents out of hunting and fishing opportunities.) I also support the increase to non-resident tag fees as proposed by the bill.

I would like to also propose an idea to increase funding via sales as well as appease those, like myself opposed to the tag fee. My idea would be to create a new "stamp" people could purchase voluntarily. The proceeds of which would go directly and solely to fund ADFG for management purposes only, not towards administrative costs. A voluntary "habitat" stamp of \$10 with strict limitations as to its use would be one I would gladly pay for. I would also suggest the "fund" into which the monies are allocated, be open to accepting corporate donations as well. This way Safari Club International, the Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Cabelas, Bass Pro shops, et al. could contribute.

In closing, I would like to thank you for your time and attention to my comments, and urge you to not support the bill as written.

Sincerely,

John White

Thank you for introducing this bill. I served on Governor Walkers wildlife transition team. The team came up with the recommendation to increase fees recognizing the PR funds not utilized by the state. I am a past BOG member, BGCS member, current Federal Regional Advisory Council & Subsistence Resource Commission member. Alaska definitely need an increase but some of the fees are much too high in some areas & need to be higher in other areas. Any animals in IM should be exempt of tag fees, hunting license should be \$50, senior free license should cost the same for the initiation of it. Yes, it could go to 62, but there should be some as to take it away when people leave the state. This is abused once people leave Alaska permanently.

The biggest issue is the drawing. The fees for a tag a hunter draws need to be high. Things like the sheep for residents for instance should be \$150, brown bear on kodiak \$200 & so on. Resident tag fees for moose, caribou, deer, elk, black bear could be \$10. Sheep & grizzly/brown bear could be \$25, but bison should be \$350 for a cow & \$500 for a bull.

I think some of the NR alien fees are too high especially for black bear. Make these charges similar to Canada.

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