

HB

137

<TARGET><BILL>HB 137</BILL><SUBJECT>HB
137</SUBJECT><COMM>SRES29</COMM></TARGET>

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/16/15

FURTHER: Finance

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: 3/30/16

Resources Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 137(FIN) am

HB 137 HUNTING, SPORT FISH, TRAPPING FEES

"An Act raising certain fees related to sport fishing, hunting, and trapping; relating to the fish and game fund; providing for the repeal of the sport fishing surcharge and sport fishing facility revenue bonds; replacing the permanent sport fishing, hunting, or trapping identification card for certain residents with an identification card valid for three years; relating to hunting and fishing by proxy; relating to fish and game conservation decals; 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."

and recommends:

- be replaced with SCS H13 137 (RD) [] Same Title [] Technical Title Change New Title/SCR No. _____
- [] adopt previous SCS _____ (_____) [] Same Title [] Technical Title Change [] New Title/SCR No. _____
- [] attached amendment(s)
- [] adopt _____ Letter of Intent
- [] further referral to _____ Committee

Dept Abbr.	
ADM	LWF
CED	LAW
COR	LEG
EED	MVA
DEC	DNR
DFG	DPS
GOV	REV
DHS	DOT
AJS	UA

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S)				
Dept.	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN #
<u>DFG</u>				
<u>Fiscal Info Forthcoming</u>				

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S)				
Dept.	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN #

[] APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
	Castello			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Wielechowski	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Coghill				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Micciche				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Stedman			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Skltze				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CHAIR:	Giessel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

ALASKA STATE HOUSE

Session:

State Capitol Building,
Room 104
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: (907) 465-4922
Fax: (907) 465-2197



Interim:

1292 Sadler Way, Suite 308
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Phone: (907) 452-4448
Fax: (907) 456-3346

REPRESENTATIVE DAVE TALERICO

Sponsor Statement for CS House Bill 137(FIN)

"An Act raising certain fees related to sport fishing, hunting, and trapping; relating to the fish and game fund; providing for the repeal of the sport fishing surcharge and sport fishing facility revenue bonds; replacing the permanent sport fishing, hunting, or trapping identification card for certain residents with an identification card valid for three years; relating to fish and game conservation decals; 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. There is currently a deficiency between the costs associated with management needs and the revenue brought in by license and tag fees. The primary change that HB 137 makes is raising resident, and nonresident, fishing, trapping, and combination licenses to help deal with this deficiency. 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 most recent poverty guidelines for their household size. The bill also creates a voluntary fish and game conservation decal that a person who does not hunt or fish can purchase in order to contribute to the conservation efforts in Alaska. The current fishing surcharge will also be combined with each fishing license fee once the hatchery bonds are paid off, but will not increase the overall price of a fishing license 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 and requires that they renew this exemption every three years. Also, the age required for residents to obtain a license is raised from 16 to 18.

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. HB 137 will help ensure that Alaskans can continue to enjoy use of Alaska's abundant fish and game resources.

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

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REPRESENTATIVE DAVE TALERICO

Summary of Changes to CSHB 137(FIN)am – Version H to Version S.A

- 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.
- Changed the income limit from \$29,820 to match the most recent poverty guidelines for Alaska for the individual's household size.
- Changed the following nonresident license fees:
 - 14-day sport fishing license from \$75 to \$60
 - Seven-day sport fishing license from \$45 to \$40
 - Hunting license from \$125 to \$130
 - Hunting and trapping combination license from \$375 to \$350
- Changed the following nonresident big game tag fees:
 - Black Bear from \$335 to \$600
 - Brown/Grizzly Bear from \$750 to \$1,200
 - Bison from \$675 to \$900
 - Caribou from \$485 to \$650
 - Deer from \$225 to \$275
 - Elk and Goat from \$450 to \$575
 - Moose from \$600 to \$800
 - Sheep from \$635 to \$850
 - Wolf from \$45 to \$30
 - Wolverine from \$260 to \$325
 - Musk Oxen from \$1,650 to \$2,200

- 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.
- Increased the nonresident alien hunting license fee from \$450 to \$600
- Changed the following nonresident alien big game tag fees:
 - Black Bear from \$450 to \$600
 - Brown/Grizzly Bear and Bison from \$975 to \$1,300
 - Caribou from \$635 from \$850
 - Deer from \$300 to \$400
 - Elk and goat from \$600 to \$800
 - Moose from \$750 to \$1,000
 - Musk oxen from \$2,250 to \$3,000
 - Sheep from \$825 to \$1,100
 - Wolf from \$75 to \$50
 - Wolverine from \$375 to \$500
- Creates a new section requiring the Department of Fish & Game to annually produce a voluntary fish and game conservation decal that is available to the public.
 - The commissioner may also provide for the selection of designs for the conservation decal and may produce different decals at different.
 - The fee for the fish and game conservation decal is \$20 per person.
 - The department may use revenue from the decal to fund fish and wildlife conservation programs.
- 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 2, 19, and 23 in Version S.
- Decreased the age of eligibility for an identification card for a resident hunting, trapping, or sport fishing license from 65 in Version H, to 62 in Version S.
 - Conforming amendments to this decrease are made in Sections 2, 19, and 23 in Version S.
 - Requires a resident that receives this identification card to renew it every three years.
 - Adds conforming amendments in sections 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31.
- Allows a resident with a valid hunting or fishing license to take game or fish on behalf of a person who has a developmental disability.
- Creates Sections 1, 4, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 32 to allow the sport fishing surcharge under AS 16.05.340(j) to be repealed and combine the fee for the surcharge with all fishing license fees, increasing each fee by \$9 when the fish hatchery bonds under AS 37.15.765-37.15.799 are paid off.

- Creates a new effective date for these sections to go into effect when the commissioner of the Department of Fish & Game notifies the revisor of statutes that the bonds and any other related fees have been fully paid.

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

29-LS0625\V
Bullard
3/23/16

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

BY THE SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES TALERICO, Muñoz, Keller

A BILL
FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to the powers and duties of the commissioner of fish and game;**
2 **establishing an intensive management surcharge; providing for the repeal of the**
3 **intensive management surcharge; establishing an anadromous sockeye salmon tag for**
4 **certain rivers; raising certain fees related to sport fishing, hunting, and trapping;**
5 **relating to the fish and game fund; providing for the repeal of the sport fishing**
6 **surcharge and sport fishing facility revenue bonds; replacing the permanent sport**
7 **fishing, hunting, or trapping identification card for certain residents with an**
8 **identification card valid for three years; relating to hunting and fishing by proxy;**
9 **relating to fish and game conservation decals; raising the age of eligibility for a sport**
10 **fishing, hunting, or trapping license exemption for state residents; raising the age at**
11 **which a state resident is required to obtain a license for sport fishing, hunting, or**
12 **trapping; and providing for an effective date."**

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

2 * **Section 1.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section
3 to read:

4 LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature that educational programs
5 funded by the Department of Fish and Game using funds from the fish and game fund
6 established under AS 16.05.100, as amended by sec. 2 of this Act, shall include a component
7 on the history and principles of the North American Wildlife Conservation Model. The
8 component shall provide how hunters and sport fishermen pay for conservation efforts and the
9 role of hunters and sport fishermen in the modern conservation movement.

10 * **Sec. 2.** AS 16.05.050(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

11 (20) to maintain and improve state-owned land used to access
12 subsistence and personal use dip net fisheries and to maintain and operate sanitary
13 facilities provided for the use of persons dip net fishing.

14 * **Sec. 3.** AS 16.05.100 is amended to read:

15 **Sec. 16.05.100. Fish and game fund established.** There is created a revolving
16 fish and game fund, which shall be used exclusively for the following:

17 (1) to carry out the purposes and provisions of this title, except
18 AS 16.51 and AS 16.52, or other duties that may be delegated by the legislature to the
19 commissioner or the department; **and**

20 (2) [TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON REVENUE
21 BONDS ISSUED UNDER AS 37.15.765 - 37.15.799 TO FINANCE THE
22 CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION OF FISHERIES REHABILITATION,
23 ENHANCEMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS THAT BENEFIT SPORT
24 FISHING; AND

25 (3)] to carry out the purposes and objectives within the scope of this
26 title except AS 16.51 and AS 16.52 as may be directed by the donor of any such funds.

27 * **Sec. 4.** AS 16.05.251(a) is amended to read:

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

30 (1) setting apart fish reserve areas, refuges, and sanctuaries in the
31 waters of the state over which it has jurisdiction, subject to the approval of the

1 legislature;

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

5 (A) persons 65 [60] years of age and older to participate in
6 sport, personal use, or subsistence fishing; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

31 (12) regulating commercial, sport, guided sport, subsistence, and

1 personal use fishing as needed for the conservation, development, and utilization of
2 fisheries;

3 (13) requiring, in a fishery, observers on board fishing vessels, as
4 defined in AS 16.05.475(d), that are registered under the laws of the state, as defined
5 in AS 16.05.475(c), after making a written determination that an **onboard** [ON-
6 BOARD] observer program

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

9 (B) will not unduly disrupt the fishery;

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

11 (D) can be coordinated with observer programs of other
12 agencies, including the National Marine Fisheries Service, North Pacific
13 Fishery Management Council, and the International Pacific Halibut
14 Commission;

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

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

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

23 (17) promoting fishing and preserving the heritage of fishing in the
24 state.

25 * **Sec. 5.** AS 16.05.340(a)(1) is amended to read:

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

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

28 * **Sec. 6.** AS 16.05.340(a)(1), as amended by sec. 5 of this Act, is amended to read:

29 (1) Resident sport fishing license **\$29** [\$20]

30 However, the fee is 50 cents for a resident who is blind.

31 * **Sec. 7.** AS 16.05.340(a)(2) is amended to read:

1 (2) Resident hunting license **40** [25]

2 * **Sec. 8.** AS 16.05.340(a)(3) is amended to read:

3 (3) Resident hunting and trapping license **60** [39]

4 * **Sec. 9.** AS 16.05.340(a)(4) is amended to read:

5 (4) Resident trapping license **25** [15]

6 * **Sec. 10.** AS 16.05.340(a)(5) is amended to read:

7 (5) Resident hunting and sport fishing license **60** [39]

8 * **Sec. 11.** AS 16.05.340(a)(5), as amended by sec. 10 of this Act, is amended to read:

9 (5) Resident hunting and sport fishing license **69** [60]

10 * **Sec. 12.** AS 16.05.340(a)(6) is amended to read:

11 (6) Resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license **80** [53];

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

13 (i) IS RECEIVING OR HAS RECEIVED
14 ASSISTANCE DURING THE PRECEDING SIX MONTHS UNDER
15 ANY STATE OR FEDERAL WELFARE PROGRAM TO AID THE
16 INDIGENT; OR

17 (ii) has an annual family or household [GROSS]
18 income equal to or [OF] less than the most recent poverty guidelines
19 for the state set by the United States Department of Health and
20 Human Services [\$8,200] for the year preceding application;

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

24 * **Sec. 13.** AS 16.05.340(a)(6), as amended by sec. 12 of this Act, is amended to read:

25 (6) Resident hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license **89** [80];

26 (A) however, the fee is \$5 for an applicant who has an annual
27 family or household income equal to or less than the most recent poverty
28 guidelines for the state set by the United States Department of Health and
29 Human Services for the year preceding application;

30 (B) a person paying \$5 for a resident hunting, trapping, and
31 sport fishing license must provide proof of eligibility under this paragraph

when requested by the department.

* **Sec. 14.** AS 16.05.340(a)(7) is amended to read:

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

(A) For 14-day license 75 [50]

(B) For seven-day license 45 [30]

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

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

* **Sec. 15.** AS 16.05.340(a)(7), as amended by sec. 14 of this Act, is amended to read:

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

(A) For 14-day license 84 [75]

(B) For seven-day license 54 [45]

(C) For three-day license 39 [30]

(D) For one-day license 24 [15]

* **Sec. 16.** AS 16.05.340(a)(8) is amended to read:

(8) Nonresident annual sport fishing license 150 [100]

* **Sec. 17.** AS 16.05.340(a)(8), as amended by sec. 16 of this Act, is amended to read:

(8) Nonresident annual sport fishing license 159 [150]

* **Sec. 18.** AS 16.05.340(a)(9) is amended to read:

(9) Nonresident hunting license 130 [85]

* **Sec. 19.** AS 16.05.340(a)(11) is amended to read:

(11) Nonresident hunting and trapping license 375 [250]

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

(15) Nonresident big game tags

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

- 1 (A) Bear, black, each 450 [225]
- 2 (B) Bear, brown or grizzly, each 1,000 [500]
- 3 (C) Bison, each 900 [450]
- 4 (D) Caribou, each 650 [325]
- 5 (E) Deer, each 300 [150]
- 6 (F) Elk, each 600 [300]
- 7 (G) Goat, each 600 [300]
- 8 (H) Moose, each 800 [400]
- 9 (I) Sheep, each 850 [425]
- 10 (J) Wolf, each 30

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

- 15 (K) Wolverine, each 350 [175]
- 16 (L) Musk oxen, each 2,200 [1,100]

17 * **Sec. 21.** AS 16.05.340(a)(17) is amended to read:

18 (17) Waterfowl conservation tag 10 [5]

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

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

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

25 (iii) is 65 [60] years of age or older and is a resident;

26 (iv) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free license under
 27 AS 16.05.341.

28 (B) The Board of Game shall by regulation exempt the
 29 requirement of a waterfowl conservation tag for waterfowl hunting in areas of
 30 the state not likely to benefit from programs described in AS 16.05.130(b)(2) -
 31 (4).

1 * **Sec. 22.** AS 16.05.340(a)(19) is amended to read:

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

3 * **Sec. 23.** AS 16.05.340(a)(20) is amended to read:

4 (20) Nonresident alien hunting license 600 [300]

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

11 * **Sec. 24.** AS 16.05.340(a)(21) is amended to read:

12 (21) Nonresident alien big game tags

13 (A) Bear, black, each 600 [300]

14 (B) Bear, brown or grizzly, each 1,300 [650]

15 (C) Bison, each 1,300 [650]

16 (D) Caribou, each 850 [425]

17 (E) Deer, each 400 [200]

18 (F) Elk, each 800 [400]

19 (G) Goat, each 800 [400]

20 (H) Moose, each 1,000 [500]

21 (I) Musk oxen, each 3,000 [1,500]

22 (J) Sheep, each 1,100 [550]

23 (K) Wolf, each 50

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

28 (L) Wolverine, each 500 [250]

29 * **Sec. 25.** AS 16.05.340(a)(22) is amended to read:

30 (22) Chitina dip net fishing permit \$15 [NO FEE]

31 The members of the family of a person who has obtained a Chitina dip net fishing

1 permit are not required to have a Chitina dip net fishing permit while they are engaged
 2 in dip net fishing at Chitina if they are engaged in fishing in the presence of the person
 3 and the person has the Chitina dip net fishing permit in the person's physical
 4 possession. In this paragraph, 'family' means persons who are related by blood,
 5 marriage, or adoption and who live in the same household on a permanent basis.

6 * **Sec. 26.** AS 16.05.340(a)(23) is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

14 (C) is 65 [60] years of age or older and has been a resident of
 15 the state for at least one year;

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

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

19 * **Sec. 27.** AS 16.05.340(a)(24) is amended to read:

20 (24) Nonresident anadromous king salmon tag - valid for the period
 21 inscribed on the tag

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 king salmon tag for \$30 [\$20].

2 * **Sec. 28.** AS 16.05.340(a) is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

3 (27) Resident anadromous sockeye salmon tag for the Kenai and
4 Kasilof rivers 15

5 A resident may not engage in sport fishing for anadromous sockeye salmon on the
6 Kenai or Kasilof rivers without having the current year's anadromous sockeye salmon
7 tag in the resident's actual possession, unless that person

8 (A) qualifies for a 50 cent license fee under (1) of this
9 subsection;

10 (B) is under the age of 18;

11 (C) is 65 years of age or older and has been a resident of the
12 state for at least one year;

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

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

16 (28) Nonresident anadromous sockeye salmon tag - valid for the period
17 inscribed on the tag

18 (A) for a one-day tag 15

19 (B) for a three-day tag 30

20 (C) for a seven-day tag 45

21 (D) for a 14-day tag 75

22 (E) for an annual tag 150

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

29 * **Sec. 29.** AS 16.05.340 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

30 (k) In addition to the fees for a hunting license set out in (a) and (d) of this
31 section, each person who purchases a hunting license shall pay an intensive

1 management surcharge as set out in this subsection for the purpose of providing
2 funding for the intensive management of the state's game populations under
3 AS 16.05.255(e). A person who is eligible for a \$5 resident hunting, trapping, and
4 sport fishing license under (a)(6) of this section or a free license under AS 16.05.341 is
5 exempt from payment of the surcharge imposed under this subsection. The amount of
6 the surcharge attached to each hunting license must be clearly disclosed on the license.
7 Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, the intensive management surcharge
8 for each hunting license available under this section is \$10.

9 * **Sec. 30.** AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 **Sec. 16.05.352. Fish and game conservation decal.** The department shall
11 annually produce and make available to the public fish and game conservation decals.
12 The department shall, by appropriate means, provide for the selection of designs for
13 fish and game conservation decals and for the production and sale of the decals. The
14 department may produce and sell different decals in quantities that the commissioner
15 considers appropriate. Upon payment of a \$20 fee, a person may purchase a fish and
16 game conservation decal from the department. Subject to appropriation by the
17 legislature, money received under this section may be used by the department to fund
18 programs benefiting fish and wildlife conservation. Those programs may include fish
19 and wildlife viewing, fish and wildlife education, and programs relating to fish and
20 wildlife diversity.

21 * **Sec. 31.** AS 16.05.400 is amended to read:

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

27 (b) **Upon request, and without charge, the commissioner shall issue a**
28 **sport fishing, hunting, or trapping identification card to** [A SPORT FISHING,
29 HUNTING, OR TRAPPING LICENSE IS NOT REQUIRED OF] a resident who is
30 **65** [60] years of age or **older. An identification card issued under this subsection is**
31 **valid for three years** [MORE]. The commissioner shall issue **an** [A PERMANENT]

1 identification card without charge to a person [PERSONS] who qualifies
2 [QUALIFY] by age and residence and who completes [COMPLETE] the forms
3 required by the commissioner for implementation of this subsection. A person who is
4 eligible for an [ISSUED A PERMANENT] identification card under this subsection
5 may not sport fish, hunt, or trap without having a valid identification card issued
6 under this subsection or the appropriate license [SHALL HAVE IT] in possession
7 [WHILE SPORT FISHING, HUNTING, OR TRAPPING].

8 * **Sec. 32.** AS 16.05.403(c) is amended to read:

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

17 * **Sec. 33.** AS 16.05.405(b) is amended to read:

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

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

26 (2) the person's

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

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

31 * **Sec. 34.** AS 16.05.405(c) is amended to read:

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

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

9 (2) the person's

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

12 (B) resident subsistence fishing permit issued under
13 AS 16.05.403; or

14 (C) resident personal use fishing permit issued under
15 AS 16.05.403; and

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

18 * **Sec. 35.** AS 16.05.405(e) is amended to read:

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

25 (1) another person's

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

29 (B) signed document under (b)(1) or (c)(1) of this section; or

30 (2) fish or game taken on behalf of another person.

31 * **Sec. 36.** AS 16.05.415(i) is amended to read:

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

4 * **Sec. 37.** AS 16.05.340(k) is repealed.

5 * **Sec. 38.** AS 16.05.130(e), 16.05.130(f), 16.05.340(j); AS 37.15.765, 37.15.770,
6 37.15.773, 37.15.777, 37.15.780, 37.15.783, 37.15.787, 37.15.790, 37.15.793, and 37.15.799
7 are repealed.

8 * **Sec. 39.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
9 read:

10 APPLICABILITY AND TRANSITION. (a) Notwithstanding the change made to
11 AS 16.05.340(a)(17)(A)(iii) by sec. 21 of this Act, the change made to
12 AS 16.05.340(a)(23)(C) by sec. 26 of this Act, and the changes made to AS 16.05.400(b) by
13 sec. 31 of this Act, a resident who was eligible for a sport fishing, hunting, or trapping license
14 exemption under AS 16.05.400(b), as that subsection read before the effective date of sec. 31
15 of this Act, shall be eligible for an identification card issued under AS 16.05.400(b), as
16 amended by sec. 31 of this Act, notwithstanding the requirement under that subsection that a
17 resident must be 65 years of age or older to obtain an identification card.

18 (b) A permanent identification card issued under AS 16.05.400(b), as that subsection
19 read before the effective date of sec. 31 of this Act, shall continue to be recognized as valid
20 for the purposes issued until January 1, 2020. On or after January 1, 2020, a permanent
21 identification card issued under former AS 16.05.400(b) is void.

22 (c) The Department of Fish and Game shall send a notice to the address provided by a
23 current holder of a permanent identification card issued under AS 16.05.400(b), as that
24 subsection read before the effective date of sec. 31 of this Act, that, notwithstanding the
25 amendment of AS 16.05.400(b) by sec. 31 of this Act, the holder's permanent identification
26 card remains valid until December 31, 2019.

27 * **Sec. 40.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
28 read:

29 NOTICE TO THE REVISOR OF STATUTES. The commissioner of fish and game
30 shall notify the revisor of statutes in writing of the date that the principal amount of the bonds
31 issued under AS 37.15.765 - 37.15.799, together with the interest on them and any interest

1 owing on unpaid installments of interest, and all other obligations with respect to the bonds,
2 has been fully met and discharged.

3 * **Sec. 41.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
4 read:

5 CONDITIONAL EFFECT. Sections 3, 6, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 38 of this Act take effect
6 the day after the date the commissioner of fish and game notifies the revisor of statutes in
7 writing under sec. 40 of this Act.

8 * **Sec. 42.** If, under sec. 41 of this Act, secs. 3, 6, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 38 of this Act take
9 effect, they take effect January 1 of the calendar year following the year of notice under sec.
10 41 of this Act.

11 * **Sec. 43.** Section 37 of this Act takes effect December 31, 2020.

12 * **Sec. 44.** Except as provided in secs. 42 and 43 of this Act, this Act takes effect January 1,
13 2017.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

SEN. CATHY GIESSEL

Chair
State Capitol, Room 427
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-4843 Fax 465-3871

Sen. Mia Costello, Vice-Chair
Sen. Peter Micciche
Sen. Bert Stedman

Sen. John Coghill
Sen. Bill Stoltze
Sen. Bill Wielechowski

HOUSE BILL 137: EXPLANATION OF CHANGES: FROM VERSION S.A(PRIOR) and VERSION V (CURRENT)

Prepared by: Akis Gialopsos, Staff to the Senate Resources Committee

1. Page 1, Lines 1-5: Changes the title of the bill by adding the following semicolons: "An Act relating to the powers and duties of the commissioner of fish and game; establishing an intensive management surcharge; providing for the repeal of the intensive management surcharge; establishing an anadromous sockeye salmon tag for certain rivers;"
2. Page 2, Lines 2-9: Adds a new Section. 1 of the bill, inserting legislative intent that educational programs funded by the Department of Fish and Game using funds from the fish and game funds shall include a component on the history and principles of the North American Wildlife Conservation Model.
3. Page 2, Lines 10-13: Adds a new Section. 2, adding a new paragraph (22) to AS 16.05.050(a) "Entitled: Powers and Duties of the Commissioner," which directs the Commissioner of Fish and Game to maintain and improve land used to access both subsistence and personal use dip-net fisheries, and to maintain and operate sanitary facilities provided for the use of dip-net fishing.
4. Page 3, Line 5: Amends Section. 4 [Prior Version Section. 2] by raising the listed age from "62" to "65" years of age; this change in age will conform throughout the Committee Substitute.
5. Page 5, Line 1: Amends Section. 7 [Prior Version Section. 5] by raising the resident hunting license from "30" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "40" dollars.
6. Page 5, Line 3: Amends Section. 8 [Prior Version Section. 6] by raising the resident hunting and trapping license from "45" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "60" dollars.

7. Page 5, Line 5: Amends Section. 9 [Prior Version Section. 7] by raising the resident trapping license from "20" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "25" dollars.
8. Page 5, Line 7: Amends Section. 10 [Prior Version Section. 8] by raising the resident hunting and sport fishing license from "45" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "60" dollars.
9. Page 5, Line 9: Amends Section. 11 [Prior Version Section. 9] to conform to the changes in Section. 10 by raising the resident hunting and sport fishing license from "54" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "69" dollars. Also corrects the amount in statute that is being removed because of the legislation, from "45" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "60" dollars.
10. Page 5, Line 11: Amends Section. 12 [Prior Version Section. 10] by raising the resident hunting, fishing, and sport fishing license from "60" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "80" dollars.
11. Page 5, Line 25: Amends Section. 13 [Prior Version Section. 11] to conform to the changes in Section. 12 by raising the resident hunting, trapping and sport fishing license from "69" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "89" dollars. Also corrects the amount in statute that is being removed because of the legislation, from "60" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "80" dollars.
12. Page 6, Lines 5-6: Amends Section. 14 [Prior Version Section. 12] by raising the nonresident sport fishing license by the following provisions:
 - a. The 14 day license is increased from "60" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "75" dollars.
 - b. The seven day license is increased from "40" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "45" dollars.
13. Page 6, Lines 12-13: Amends Section. 15 [Prior Version Section. 13] to conform to the changes in Section. 14 by raising the nonresident sport fishing license by the following provisions:
 - a. The 14 day license is increased from "69" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "84" dollars. Also corrects the amount in statute that is being removed because of the legislation, from "60" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "75" dollars.
 - b. The seven day license is increased from "49" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "54" dollars. Also corrects the amount in statute that is being removed because of the legislation, from "40" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "45" dollars.
14. Page 6, Line 23: Amends Section. 19 [Prior Version Section. 17] by increasing the nonresident hunting and trapping license from "350" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "375" dollars.

15. Page 7, Lines 1-2/Page 7, Lines 5-7/Line 15: Amends Section. 20 [Prior Version Section. 18] by changing the amounts of various nonresident big game tags to include:
 - a. Lowering the black bear tag from "600" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "450" dollars.
 - b. Lowering the brown or grizzly tag from "1200" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "1000" dollars.
 - c. Raises the deer tag from "275" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "300" dollars.
 - d. Raises the elk tag from "575" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "600" dollars.
 - e. Raises the goat tag from "575" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "600" dollars.
 - f. Raises the wolverine tag from "350" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "375" dollars.
16. Page 7, Line 25: Amends Section. 21 [Prior Version Section. 19] by raising the applicable age from 60 years of age to 65 years of age.
17. Page 8, Line 29 to Page 9, Line 5: Adds a new Section. 25, establishing a "15" dollar fee for the Chitina dip net fishing permit. Existing statute for the permit charges a "0" dollar fee.
18. Page 9, Line 14: Amends Section. 26 [Prior Version Section. 23] by raising the applicable age from 60 years of age to 65 years of age.
19. Page 10, Lines 2-28: Adds a new Section. 28, establishing an anadromous sockeye salmon tag for the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers under the same restrictions and provisions as the statewide king salmon tag, and fees would be assessed under the following schedule:
 - a. Residents would be charged "15" dollars
 - b. Nonresidents would be charged
 - i. "15" dollars for a one day tag
 - ii. "30" dollars for a three day tag
 - iii. "45" dollars for a seven day tag
 - iv. "75" dollars for a 14 day tag
 - v. "150" dollars for an annual tag

20. Page 10, Lines 29-31 to Page 11, Lines 1-8: Adds a new Section. 29, establishing an intensive management surcharge for the purpose of funding the intensive management of the state's game populations under AS 16.05.255(e). The surcharge will be assessed on hunting licenses in the amount of "10" dollars for all applicable schedules. Individuals qualifying for a "5" dollar license or a free license would be exempt from the surcharge.
21. Page 11, Line 30: Amends Section. 31 [Prior Version Section. 26] by raising the applicable age from 62 years of age in the previous version of the bill, to 65 years of age.
22. Page 14, Line 4: Adds a new Section. 37, repealing the newly created Section. 29 (Intensive Management Surcharge). This is part of a sun-setting process that will be concluded later in the bill.
23. Page 14, Lines 8-26: Amends Section. 39 by conforming the order of sections referenced; raising the applicable age from 62 years of age in the previous version of the bill, to 65 years of age; extends the sunset dates from January 1, 2019 in the previous version of the bill, to January 1, 2020; and extends the sunset dates from December 31, 2018 in the previous version of the bill, to December 31, 2019.
24. Page 15, Lines 5-7: Amends Section. 41 by conforming the renumbered sections to the conditional effects referenced in the legislation.
25. Page 15, Lines 8-10: Amends Section. 42 by conforming the renumbered sections to the respective effective dates referenced in Section. 41 of the legislation.
26. Page 15, Line 11: Adds a new Section. 43, creating an effective date of December 31, 2020, for Section. 37 of the bill (the repeal language of the Intensive Management Surcharge).
27. Page 15, Lines 12-13: Amends Section. 44 by extending the effective date to all provisions not otherwise designated to January 1, 2017.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

SEN. CATHY GIESSEL

Chair
State Capitol, Room 427
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-4843 Fax 465-3871

Sen. Mia Costello, Vice-Chair
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Sen. Bert Stedman

Sen. John Coghill
Sen. Bill Stoltze
Sen. Bill Wielechowski

HOUSE BILL 137:
Explanation of Changes
From Version V to Version U (Uniform)
Prepared by: Akis Gialopsos, Staff to Senate Resources Committee

1. Page 1, Lines 1, 3, and 12: Amends the title to remove the language related to the powers and duties of the commissioner of fish and game; replaces the word rivers with watersheds; and adds a new semicolon related to the Chitina dip net fishery.
2. Page 2, Lines 2-7: Adds a new Section. 1, creating the sustainable wildlife account as a separate account in the fish and game fund. The account would receive moneys accruing from the intensive management surcharge imposed by a later section of the bill (Section. 23).
3. Removes the former Sections. 1, 2, and 3 of the prior version "V" of the bill (those items were: intent language related to the North American Wildlife Conservation model; a new paragraph related to the powers and duties of the commissioner of fish and game; and a section removing language related to hatchery bonds).
4. Page 4, Line 10: Lowers the resident hunting license in Section. 4 (Prior Version Section. 7) from "40" dollars in the prior version of the bill, to "35" dollars.
5. Removes the former Sections. 6, 11, 13, 15, and 17 of the prior version "V" of the bill. Those sections related to maintaining the prior hatchery surcharge on several licenses after the bonds had been paid and the authorizing language had been repealed.
6. Page 8, Line 19: Amends Section. 20 (Prior Version Section. 27) to reword "the age of 16" to "16 years of age."

7. Page 8, Lines 25, 28: Amends Section. 21 (Prior Version Section. 28) by adding the word "watersheds" after the words "Kenai and Kasilof rivers" on lines 25 and 28, respectively.
8. Page 9, Lines 21-31: Adds a new Section. 22, repealing certain hatchery surcharge provisions (effective date is further in the bill with other effective dates related to the expiration of the hatchery surcharge)
9. Page 10, Line 13: Amends Section. 23 (Prior Version Section. 29) by increasing the intensive management surcharge on nonresidents from "10" dollars in the previous version of the bill, to "30 dollars." The resident surcharge of "10" remains the same.
10. Page 13, Lines 9-20: Adds a new Section. 31, amending the existing AS 16.10.570 (Article 11: Chitina Dip Net Fishery), by adding the duties of maintaining and improving state-owned land used to access the Chitina dip net fishery, and maintaining and operating sanitary facilities provided for the use of persons participating in the Chitina dip net fishery, to the Department of Fish & Game.
11. Page 13, Line 21: Amends Section. 32 (Prior Version Section. 37) by adding a repeal provision for the sustainable wildlife account (Section. 1).
12. Page 13, Line 22: Amends Section. 33 (Prior Version Section. 38) by adding a repeal provision to the fish and game fund statute for payment of revenue bonds related to hatcheries.
13. Page 14, Lines 13-21: Amends Section. 35 (Prior Version Sections. 40, 41) by making the effects of Sections. 22 and 33 conditional on the Commissioner of Fish & Game notifying the revisor of statutes in writing that the bonds, interest and any other applicable obligations have been met and fully discharged.
14. Amends Section. 37 (Prior Version Section. 43) by extending the sunset date of the intensive management surcharge from "2020" in the previous version of the bill, to "2022."

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2016 Legislative Session

Bill Version:	SCS CSHB 137(RES)
Fiscal Note Number:	3
(S) Publish Date:	3/31/2016

Identifier: HB137SCS(RES)-DFG-DAS-03-30-16
 Title: HUNT/FISH/TRAP:
 FEES;LICENSES;EXEMPTIONS
 Sponsor: TALERICO
 Requester: Senate Resources Committee

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

Expenditures/Revenues

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

	FY2017	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2017 Request	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2017	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services	28.7		95.7	122.0	157.2	102.2	104.5
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	28.7	0.0	95.7	122.0	157.2	102.2	104.5

Fund Source (Operating Only)

1007 I/A Rcpts	28.7		95.7	122.0	157.2	102.2	104.5
Total	28.7	0.0	95.7	122.0	157.2	102.2	104.5

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues	3,787.2		12,624.0	12,756.9	12,889.8	13,022.7	13,155.5
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Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2016) cost: 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required)
 (discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2017) 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:

The Senate Resources Committee substitute further adjusted the fee structure for hunting licenses, big game tags, and intensive management surcharge and added new fees for a Chitina dipnet permit fee and a Sockeye Salmon stamp for Kenai and Kasilof river system sport fishing. It also raises the resident senior ID card age from 62 to 65.

Prepared By: Carol Petraborg, Director
 Division: Administrative Services
 Approved By: Kevin Brooks, Deputy Commissioner
 Agency: Fish and Game

Phone: (907)465-6077
 Date: 03/30/2016 05:00 PM
 Date: 03/30/16

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2016 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Analysis

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.

HB 137 raises certain fees related to sport fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses, king salmon and waterfowl stamps, and nonresident big game tags. It also changes the resident youth license age from 16 to 18, senior license age from 60 to 65, establishes an Intensive Management Surcharge on all hunting licenses, establishes a 3-year renewal process for senior licenses, establishes a sockeye salmon stamp for the Kenai and Kasilof river systems, establishes a fee for Chitina River personal use dipnet fishery, and establishes a fee for a new wildlife conservation decal.

Revenue from the new Chitina dipnet fishery is based on an estimated 12,000 permits issued at \$15. Revenue from the new Sockeye Salmon stamp is based on an estimated 125,000 sport anglers on the Kenai River (65,000 residents /60,000 nonresidents) and 15,000 sport anglers on the Kasilof River (6,500 residents/ 8,500 nonresidents). We assume 50% of all anglers will target Sockeye Salmon and purchase the stamp. We further assume nonresident anglers will purchase the 7 day stamp at \$45, since there is no way to accurately predict consumer behavior among the various nonresident stamps.

Changes were made to the low income license eligibility by increasing the annual household income level from \$8,200 to the most recent poverty guidelines set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and removes additional eligibility language related to welfare benefits for the low income license. Due to the uncertainty of customer buying behavior, this fiscal note does not include projections on changes for low income license revenue.

This analysis shows the anticipated increase in revenue based on a 5-year average of actual sales from 2010 to 2014. While the department has done some analysis on purchasing trends following a price increase, buying behavior varies widely for each type of license sold. This analysis assumes a five percent adjustment in sales revenue in the first year to reflect a negative consumer response to the price increase, with sales recovering at a rate of one percent per year over the next five years.

	5 year Avg Revenue	HB 137 Revenue	Change in Revenue
Resident Sport Fishing (includes combos)	\$ 2,361.1	\$ 2,881.8	\$ 520.8
Resident King Salmon Stamp	\$ 613.5	\$ 871.4	\$ 257.9
Resident Sockeye Salmon Stamp	\$	\$ 536.3	\$ 536.3
Resident Chitna Dip Net	\$	\$ 180.0	\$ 180.0
Resident Hunting & Trapping (includes combos)	\$ 1,894.0	\$ 2,784.5	\$ 890.5
Resident Big Game Tags	\$ 164.0	\$ 12.5	\$ (151.5)
Resident Intensive Management	\$	\$ 694.6	\$ 694.6
Youth Age change from 16 to 18	\$ 69.3	\$ 0	\$ (69.3)
Senior Age change from 60 to 65	\$ -	\$ 264.5	\$ 264.5
Low Income change from \$8200 to \$29,820	\$ 100.9	\$ 100.9	\$ 0
Resident License Total	\$ 5,202.8	\$ 8,326.5	\$3,123.8
Nonresident Sport Fishing (includes combos)	\$ 6,722.2	\$ 9,598.6	\$2,876.5
Nonresident King Salmon Stamp	\$ 1,951.7	\$ 2,781.2	\$ 829.5
Nonresident Sockeye Salmon Stamp	\$	\$ 1,541.3	\$1,541.3
Nonresident Hunting and Trapping (includes combos)	\$ 1,099.2	\$ 1,619.7	\$ 520.6
Nonresident Intensive Management	\$	\$ 362.0	\$ 362.0
Nonresident Big Game Tags	\$ 3,740.0	\$ 7,048.0	\$3,308.0
Nonresident License Total	\$13,513.1	\$22,950.8	\$9,437.9

STATE OF ALASKA
2016 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SCS CSHB 137(RES)

Analysis Continued

Total License Increase for Fishing \$ 6,901.7
 Total License Increase for Hunting \$ 5,722.3
 Total: \$12,624.0

Note: This analysis assumes a 95% revenue collection in the first year vs full potential increase, thus a \$12.6 million revenue increase in FY18. Each year the percentage increases by 1% to the full potential increase in FY23.

Since licenses are sold on a calendar year basis, revenue and expenditures are pro-rated at 30% for FY2017 based on historical purchasing patterns, thus a \$3.8 million revenue increase prediction.

EXPENSES:

Additional costs will be incurred due to increased fees and new conservation decal.

Credit card fees of 2.5% for 30% online revenue	\$ 71.7
Sockeye Salmon Stamp printing	\$ 5.0
<u>Printing/ mailing of conservation decals</u>	<u>\$ 2.0</u>
Total Cost	\$ 95.7

Expense Increase for Fishing	\$ 58.3
Expense Increase for Hunting/Wildlife Viewing	\$ 37.4

Retained vendor compensation of 5% commission on additional license revenue is estimated to be \$334.8, which is recorded as a budget supplemental at the end of the fiscal year.

Note: FY19 and FY20 have additional fees due to the outreach needed for the senior card renewal process.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2015 Legislative Session

Bill Version:	CSHB 137(FIN)
Fiscal Note Number:	2
(H) Publish Date:	4/13/2015

Identifier: HB137CS(FIN)-DFG-DAS-04-13-15
 Title: HUNTING, SPORT FISH, TRAPPING FEES
 Sponsor: TALERICO
 Requester: House Rules 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 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2016 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services	19.9		66.6	92.9	128.1	73.0	75.0	
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants & Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
Total Operating	19.9	0.0	66.6	92.9	128.1	73.0	75.0	

Fund Source (Operating Only)

1005 GF/Prgm	0.6		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
1007 I/A Rcpts	19.3		64.6	90.9	126.1	71.0	73.0
Total	19.9	0.0	66.6	92.9	128.1	73.0	75.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues	2,583.4		8,611.4	8,895.6	9,179.8	9,463.9	9,748.1
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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:

The House Finance Committee committee substitute further adjusted the fee structure for hunting, fishing, trapping, big game tags, and waterfowl conservation tags. In addition, they established a 3-year renewal timeframe for those residents over 62 years of age receiving a free license under AS 16.05.400(b).

Prepared By: Sunny Haight, Director
 Division: Administrative Services
 Approved By: Kevin Brooks, Deputy Commissioner
 Agency: Commissioner's Office

Phone: (907)465-5999
 Date: 04/13/2015 12:00 PM
 Date: 04/13/15

REPORTED OUT OF
HFC 04/13/2015
Control Code: NXnCf

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Analysis

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.

HB 137 raises certain fees related to sport fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses, king salmon and waterfowl stamps, and nonresident big game tags. It also changes the resident youth license age from 16 to 18, senior license age from 60 to 62, establishes a 3-year renewal process for senior licenses, establishes a fee for a new wildlife conservation decal, and changes the low income license eligibility by increasing the annual household income level from \$8,200 to the most recent poverty guidelines set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and removes additional eligibility language related to welfare benefits for the low income license. Due to the uncertainty of customer buying behavior, this fiscal note does not include projections on changes for low income license revenue.

In future years, when the Sport Fish Facility Surcharge funds, currently used to pay bonds for the construction of two fish hatcheries is paid off (estimated 2021-2022 depending on early redemption of bonds), funds will continue to be collected by automatically adding \$9 (current resident surcharge fee) to all fishing licenses.

In 2014 the department collected \$6.3 million in surcharge revenue. It is anticipated that the future \$9 license increase will generate \$3.8 million beginning the year after the bonds are paid off. The \$2.5 million loss is the reduction in nonresident fees as their license surcharge fees currently range from \$10 to \$45, depending on the license type.

This analysis shows the anticipated increase in revenue based on a 5-year average of actual sales from 2010 to 2014. While the department has done some analysis on purchasing trends following a price increase, buying behavior varies widely for each type of license sold. This analysis assumes a five percent adjustment in sales revenue in the first year to reflect a negative consumer response to the price increase, with sales recovering at a rate of one percent per year over the next five years.

	Current Revenue	HB137 Changes	1st Year Revenue Change
Resident Sport Fishing (includes combos)	\$ 2,361.1	\$ 2,881.8	\$ 520.8
Resident King Salmon Stamp	\$ 611.5	\$ 871.4	\$ 259.9
Resident Hunting & Trapping (includes combos)	\$ 1,894.0	\$ 2,118.5	\$ 224.5
Youth Age change from 16 to 18	\$ 69.3	\$ (69.3)	\$ (69.3)
Senior Age change from 60 to 62	\$ -	\$ 105.8	\$ 105.8
Low Income change from \$8200 to \$29,820	\$ 100.9	\$ -	\$ -
Resident License Total	\$ 5,036.8	\$ 5,908.2	\$ 1,041.7
Nonresident Sport Fishing (includes combos)	\$ 6,722.2	\$ 8,903.7	\$ 2,181.5
Nonresident King Salmon Stamp	\$ 1,951.8	\$ 2,781.3	\$ 829.5
Nonresident Hunting and Trapping (includes combos)	\$ 1,099.1	\$ 1,635.7	\$ 536.5
Nonresident Big Game Tags	\$ 3,740.0	\$ 7,705.1	\$ 3,965.1
Nonresident License Total	\$13,513.1	\$21,025.8	\$ 7,512.6
Waterfowl Stamp	\$ 52.3	\$ 99.4	\$ 47.1
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Decal (500@\$20)	\$ -	\$ 10.0	\$ 10.0
Total	\$18,602.2	\$27,043.4	\$ 8,611.4

(Re)

STATE OF ALASKA
2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Analysis Continued

Total License Increase for Fishing in Year One \$ 3,815.6

Total License Increase for Hunting in Year One \$ 4,795.8

Additional costs will be incurred due to increased fees and new conservation decal.

First Year Expenses:

Credit card fees of 2.5% for 30% online revenue	\$ 64.5
<u>Postage/Envelops for decals</u>	<u>\$ 2.0</u>
Total Cost	\$ 66.5

Expense Increase for Fishing	\$ 28.6
Expense Increase for Hunting/Wildlife Viewing	\$ 37.9

Retained vendor compensation of 5% commission on additional license revenue is estimated to be \$301.0, which is recorded as a budget supplemental at the end of the fiscal year.

Since licenses are sold on a calendar year basis, revenue and expenditures are pro-rated at 30% for FY2016 based on historical purchasing patterns.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2015 Legislative Session

Bill Version:	CSHB 137(RES)
Fiscal Note Number:	1
(H) Publish Date:	3/27/2015

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

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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
Resident Big Game Tags	\$1,500.0
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
Nonresident Big Game Tags	\$1,858.0
Nonresident Total	\$6,697.0
Subtotal	\$10,179.0
10% Decrease in Sales	\$1,018.0
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
Services	\$136,990
Total	\$184,420

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.

HB 137 Changes in Revenue
Senate Resources Version "U"
March 28, 2016

Hunting

Resident Hunting License Increase 103,400 x \$5	\$517,000
Intensive Management Surcharge Residents 103,400 x \$10 = 1,034,000 Non-Residents 16,700 x \$30 = 501,000	\$1,535,000
NR Black Bear 2,437 x (-\$150)	-\$365,550
NR Brown/Grizzly Bear 1,847 x (-\$200)	-\$369,400
NR Deer 1,512 x \$25	\$37,800
NR Elk 6 x \$25	\$150
NR Goat 197 x \$25	\$4,925
<u>Hunting Total</u>	<u>\$1,359,925</u>

Fishing

Chitina Dipnet Personal Use Fishery 12,000 x \$15	\$180,000
Sockeye Stamp Kenai/Kasilof Res 71,500(.5) x 15 NR 68,500(.5) x 45 (7-day) (15-30-45-75-150)	\$2,077,500
<u>Fishing Total</u>	<u>\$2,257,500</u>

Hatchery Surcharge - \$3.8 million ~2022
 Current revenue is \$6.3 million
 Res @ \$9 = \$1.4 million
 NR varies = \$4.9 million

Permanent ID Card \$158,700
 Split between hunting and fishing
 3,000 PIDs issued 60-61 years old
 15,000 PIDs issued 60-64 years old

Grand Total (not including Hatchery Surcharge) \$3,617,425
Total For CSHB137(FIN)am \$8,611,400

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Questions from Senate Resources Committee on HB 137
March 28, 2016

1) How will the department use the increased revenue generated from HB 137?

Please see the attached document entitled "HB137 Proposed Use for Increased Revenue".

2) What is the impact of the changes in the age requirements for licensing?

Raising the minimum age for purchasing a license from 16 to 18 results in an estimated loss of revenue of approximately \$70,000 per year from approximately 2,400 fishing licenses and 1,000 hunting licenses.

Raising the age for a Permanent ID (PID) card from 60 to 62 results in estimated increased revenue of \$105,800. An additional \$158,700 would be generated by raising it from 62 to 65. These estimates are based on 3,000 PIDs issued to individuals aged 60-61, and 15,000 PIDs issued to individuals aged 60-64.

3) There were several questions related to the Sockeye stamp: Are fish wheels included? Does it apply to subsistence? How would it be implemented with multiple households represented on a boat?

It is our understanding that in Version "U" of the bill, the sockeye stamp applies to the sport fishery only and not personal use or subsistence fisheries.

4) What is the status of the hatchery bonds?

The state debt manager in the Department of Revenue has advised the department that if future revenue stays in line with the current year, the final payment will be made into a defeasance escrow in late 2021 or early 2022. The original debt schedule projected a payoff date in 2026, but there have been several early redemptions due to available revenue from the hatchery surcharge. The surcharge generates approximately \$6.3 million annually with residents paying ~\$1.4 million and non-residents paying ~\$4.9 million.

5) How do Alaska's fees compare to other western states?

Please see the attached document entitled "Western States Comp of Hunting License and Tag Fees".

Also, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has a comparison of all 50 states that provides total licenses sold and total revenue for the previous 12 years. It can be found at the following links. The comparison for 2015 (only) is attached.

<http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/Subpages/LicenseInfo/HuntingLicCertHistory20042015.pdf>

<http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/Subpages/LicenseInfo/FishingLicCertHistory20042015.pdf>

**Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Increased Revenue from HB 137—Senate Resources Version “U”
March 28, 2016**

HB 137 proposes to raise fishing and hunting license fees. The increased revenue from CSHB137(FIN) am that passed the House is approximately \$8.6 million for FY 2018 with \$3.8 million estimated from fishing licenses and \$4.8 million from hunting licenses. An increase in Fish and Game Fund (F&GF) revenue will provide several benefits including providing predictable and reliable funding sources for core management activities, providing match for the currently abundant federal funds, and helping offset current and future reductions in general funds (GF).

Division of Wildlife Conservation

Intensive Management (IM)

IM programs that manage predators or enhance habitat are a core element of game management. Funding for IM programs over the last decade has consisted of capital appropriations. With declining GF, these capital appropriations will be more difficult to obtain and funding will be uncertain. Careful planning and reliable funding are essential to ensure these programs are effective and defensible.

An IM charge of \$10 for residents (103,400 licenses in 2015) and \$30 for non-residents (16,700 licenses in 2015) would generate \$1,535,000.

Filling Game Management Survey and Inventory (S&I) and Research Gaps

Increased license and tag fee revenue will be used to fill several gaps in basic management related information needs such as population estimates for moose, deer, wolves, bears, and caribou.

Many areas of the state have never been surveyed or employ sub-standard trend counts and indices of population performance. This inevitably results in overly-conservative harvest opportunity at the same time that demands for food and all uses increases.

In addition, basic research on the enhancement of certain species and populations is notably lacking. For example, musk-oxen are in high demand for a wide variety of uses from food to viewing, yet we know very little about restoring musk ox populations or how to subsequently manage them for enhanced harvest.

Two of the 5 wildlife regions have never had any significant research programs and subsequently have had to rely on information gathered elsewhere in the state. Increased F&GF with corresponding federal match will go a long way towards meeting these information needs.

Erosion of State’s Right to Manage

The relentless erosion of Alaska’s right to manage our game populations has reached new levels with federal rules and challenges making the area that the state can manage wildlife for the benefit of the people smaller and smaller.

Increased F&GF revenue will help provide support for the Department of Law, ANILCA and Access Defense Program and other efforts to stem the tide of federal over-reach. Because of the enormous amount of federal land in Alaska, there is no question that these efforts directly benefit the users who buy hunting/trapping licenses.

Advisory Committee (AC) and Board-based Regulatory Process

Alaska enjoys an open, public driven regulatory process to regulate the state's fish and wildlife resources. The foundation of this process consists of more than 80 citizen Local Advisory Committees many of which are located in rural Alaska. As fishery and wildlife management becomes increasingly complex, advisory committee functions need to increase rather than wane with the availability of GF. Increases in F&GF revenues will help ensure that ACs can meet frequently to effectively participate in the board regulatory process.

Future GF Reductions

General funds for the division have been reduced from \$7.5 million in FY 2015 to \$4.4 million in the Governor's FY 2017 amended budget, with future reductions likely. Increased F&GF revenue will help offset reductions in core services resulting from these GF reductions.

Take Advantage of Abundant Federal Funds

Unprecedented amounts of Pittman Robertson (PR) Funds are currently available due to increases in firearm and ammunition sales nationally, but they require a 3:1 match. Increases in license revenue can be used as match to take advantage of these funds for core services as well as one-time projects that benefit hunters and trappers, such as hunter access projects.

Division of Sport Fish

In the Division of Sport Fish, an increase in F&GF revenue will have several benefits including providing predictable and reliable funding sources for core management activities, helping offset current and future reductions in GF, and supplanting expiring capital appropriations and third party funded projects.

Stock Assessment

Chinook – The Chinook Salmon Research Initiative (CSRI; two capital appropriations totaling \$15 million), and Mat-Su fisheries capital appropriations (3 appropriations totaling \$7 million) will be fully expended in the next 1-2 years. CSRI funds, used to fund adult and juvenile salmon work on 12 indicator stocks across the state will be largely expended after the 2016 field season. Mat-Su capital appropriations that fund such projects as Susitna River drainage-wide Chinook salmon escapement estimates will also largely be expended after the 2016 field season. Increased F&GF revenue could be used to continue high priority Chinook salmon projects beyond the life of those CIP appropriations.

Groundfish – New and emerging needs for better information in Southeast Alaska, Northern Gulf Coast, Prince William Sound and Kodiak for species including rockfish – non pelagic and pelagic - and lingcod.

Resident Species – With few exceptions, the division is conducting little to no monitoring of the stock status of resident species. Past funding reductions eliminated many of the projects previously implemented. Most recently, Southeast trout and resident species projects in SE were eliminated in FY 2016. Increased F&GF revenue could be used to implement high priority trout projects statewide, and, in the Interior, Arctic grayling, northern pike, and burbot stock assessment.

**Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Increased Revenue from HB 137—Senate Resources Version “U”
March 28, 2016**

Enhancement

CIP funds have enabled increased annual Chinook salmon stocking levels from 150,000 to 200,000 smolt at Deception Creek, and from 150,000 to 400,000 smolt at Eklutna tailrace, beginning in 2014. Those funds will expire after several years.

FY2016 reductions resulted in the elimination of the Arctic Grayling stocking program (approx. 74,000 grayling), and reduction in rainbow trout stocking levels at Southcentral and Interior locations. Additional F&GF revenue could be used to re-implement and/or increase stocking for those species to or beyond pre-FY 2016 levels.

Additional F&GF revenue would also enable stocked waters assessment to take place so that we can assess and weigh the benefits associated with stocking specific locations and species and how well stocking activities provide increased fishing opportunities; past reductions to the division’s base funds resulted in the elimination of stocked waters assessment. Additional funds would provide the ability to assess the benefits and success of our current program. It will also improve the division’s ability to ensure the greatest benefit to anglers based on where fish are stocked, the frequency of stocking, and how many fish of certain species are stocked.

Invasive Species & Habitat

Northern pike eradication, culvert assessment and replacement, instream flow protection, and stream bank restoration projects could also be funded by increased F&GF revenue.

Future GF Reductions

General funds for the division have been reduced from \$7 million in FY 2015 to \$4.2 million in the Governor’s FY 2017 amended budget, with future reductions likely. Increased F&GF revenue will help offset reductions in core services resulting from these GF reductions.

Chitina Dipnet Permit Fees and Kenai/Kasilof Sockeye Stamp

The department has historically issued 10,000-12,000 Chitina Dipnet permits. Assuming the same level of issuance, a fee of \$15 would generate \$150,000-\$180,000 annually for trash removal, vaulted latrine maintenance, and road and trail maintenance. The department would pursue contracts with DNR and DOT for these services.

The division estimates an annual total of 125,000 and 15,000 anglers respectively fish the Kenai and Kasilof River systems. It is unknown how many of these individuals target sockeye salmon. Additionally, the division issues approximately 35,000 Upper Cook Inlet Personal Use Salmon permits annually, the vast majority of which are fished in the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers. It is likely that many individuals participate in both the sport and personal use fisheries, although the current version of the bill only includes sport fishing and not personal use fishing. A sockeye stamp fee could generate revenue for management, trash removal, toilets and facilities, and access. The department would pursue contracts with DNR, DOT, local governments and other agencies for these services.

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

Hunting License and Tag Fees in Selected Western States, 2016

	ALASKA			IDAHO		MONTANA		WASHINGTON		WYOMING		UTAH		COLORADO		NEVADA	
	Resident	Non-resident	NR Alien (c)	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident
Hunting License	\$25	\$85	\$300	\$13	\$155 (g)	\$18 (e)	\$25 (e)	x	x	\$13	\$13	\$34	\$65 (g)	\$10 (d)	\$10 (d)	\$33	\$142
Tag Fee																	
Black Bear	\$0	\$225 (b)	\$300	\$12	\$201 (h)	\$19	\$350	\$24	\$222	\$45	\$362	\$30 (i)	\$135 (i)	\$44	\$354	\$125 (h)	\$327 (h)
Brown Bear	\$25	\$505 (e)	\$655 (a)(b)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Deer	\$0	\$150	\$200	\$20	\$317 (h)	\$16	\$597 (f)	\$45	\$434	\$43	\$326 (h)	\$30 (i)	\$93 (i)	\$34	\$379	\$55 (h)	\$267 (h)
Elk	\$5 (a)	\$305 (a)	\$405 (a)	\$31	\$432 (h)	\$20	\$851 (f)	\$50	\$497	\$57	\$591 (h)	\$50 (i)	\$218 (i)	\$49	\$629	\$150 (h)	\$1232 (h)
Goat	\$5 (a)	\$305 (a)(b)	\$405 (a)	\$167	\$2117 (h)	\$125	\$1250	\$332	\$1652	\$127	\$2166 (h)	\$413	\$1518	\$254	\$2084	\$145 (h)	\$1227 (h)
Moose	\$5 (a)	\$405 (a)	\$505 (a)	\$167	\$2117 (h)	\$125	\$1250	\$332	\$1652	\$117	\$1416 (h)	\$213 (i)	\$713 (i)	\$254	\$2084	x	x
Sheep	\$5 (a)	\$430 (a)(b)	\$555 (a)	\$167	\$2117 (h)	\$125	\$1250	\$332	\$1652	\$122	\$2266 (h)	\$513	\$1518	\$254	\$2084	\$145 (h)	\$1227 (h)
Musk Ox Bull	\$505 (a)	\$1105 (a)	\$1505 (a)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bison	\$10 (a)	\$455 (a)	\$655 (a)	x	x	\$125	\$1250	x	x	\$413	\$2522	\$413 (i)	\$1518 (i)	x	x	x	x
Caribou	\$5 (e)	\$330 (a)	\$430 (a)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Antelope	x	x	x	\$31	\$327 (h)	\$19	\$205	x	x	\$38 (a)	\$286	\$30 (i)	\$93 (i)	\$34	\$379	\$85 (h)	\$327 (h)
Mtn Lion	x	x	x	\$12	\$201 (h)	\$19	\$320	\$24	\$222	\$30	\$362	\$30 (i)	\$135 (i)	x	x	\$29	\$104
Turkey	x	x	x	\$20	\$103 (h)	\$14	\$168	\$16	\$45	\$16	\$72	\$35	\$100	\$21	\$101	\$20	\$50

Notes: This table presents fees for general hunting licenses (conservation / habitat stamp / permit / etc) and game tags / permits only (youth, elderly, veterans, disabled persons, lifetime, or combined hunting/fishing licenses are not included). In some locations or in specific circumstances, fees are charged for applying for a permit or for a drawing to hunt. The costs presented here include any application, drawing or special permit fees. An "x" indicates that there is no hunting for the species in the state.

(a) This includes possible fees for application, drawing, or special permits.

(b) Nonresident U.S. citizen who hunts brown/grizzly bear, Dall sheep or mountain goat must hire a licensed guide/outfitter or be accompanied by a relative who is an AK resident.

(c) Nonresident hunters who are not U.S. citizens must hire a licensed guide/outfitter to hunt any big game animal.

(d) This is for the required \$10 habitat stamp.

(e) Montana requires res/nonres hunters to buy a \$8/\$10 conservation license and a \$10/\$15 base hunting license.

(f) Montana nonresident deer combo (\$597) includes a Conservation, Base Hunting, State Lands and General Deer license and authorizes fishing and hunting of upland game birds, excluding turkey. Same for nonresident elk combo (\$851).

(g) Idaho offers a special 2-day nonresident hunting license for \$57. Utah offers a 3-day nonresident hunting license for \$32.

(h) Includes application fees. Entire tag amount plus nonrefundable application fee (\$14.75 in ID; \$14 in WY; \$25/\$26.50 for res/nonres in NV) must be submitted at time of application.

(i) Figures here are lowest possible; costs vary depending on type of hunt. Resident black bear: \$30-\$166; nonresident bear: \$135-\$475; resident deer: \$30-\$168; non-resident deer: \$93-\$568; resident elk: \$50-\$513; nonresident elk: \$218-\$1505; resident moose \$213-\$413; nonresident moose \$713-\$1518; resident bison: \$413-\$1110; nonresident bison: \$1518-\$2615; resident pronghorn: \$30-\$55; nonresident pronghorn: \$93-\$293; resident cougar: \$30-\$58; nonresident cougar: \$135-\$475.

Calculation Year 2015

State	Paid License Holders*	Resident Licenses, Tags, Permits and Stamps	Non-Resident Licenses, Tags, Permits and Stamps	Total License, Tags, Permits & Stamps**	Gross Cost
AK	107,131	271,067	39,577	310,644	\$7,882,213.00
AL	507,926	563,503	36,373	599,876	\$11,519,641.00
AR	326,779	380,399	118,520	498,919	\$15,437,054.50
AZ	200,092	386,069	36,067	422,136	\$16,347,748.00
CA	283,539	830,070	17,278	847,348	\$23,732,811.00
CO	281,201	425,043	105,693	530,736	\$53,153,936.93
CT	42,535	124,281	4,385	128,666	\$2,570,771.00
DE	16,786	50,036	7,024	57,060	\$1,094,480.00
FL	175,349	364,629	15,769	380,398	\$6,528,841.00
GA	395,219	913,539	144,964	1,058,503	\$12,140,229.00
GU	481	481	0	481	\$7,215.00
HI	10,537	10,951	535	11,486	\$150,845.00
IA	219,798	766,883	74,910	841,793	\$20,948,972.00
ID	258,547	918,388	111,428	1,029,816	\$20,668,729.00
IL	320,765	1,310,395	130,598	1,440,993	\$34,226,265.00
IN	278,322	402,951	20,367	423,318	\$11,580,658.00
KS	239,335	359,445	134,220	493,665	\$19,519,927.00
KY	340,902	504,097	90,292	594,389	\$16,219,035.00
LA	370,528	611,406	47,759	659,165	\$9,830,975.00
MA	56,797	233,037	13,472	246,509	\$2,307,232.00
MD	124,187	282,522	56,797	339,319	\$6,127,070.00
ME	165,781	219,149	34,328	253,477	\$7,844,318.00
MI	763,618	1,860,075	36,852	1,896,927	\$27,905,983.00
MN	592,125	1,530,603	40,997	1,571,600	\$28,861,618.00
MO	496,583	1,757,411	73,672	1,831,083	\$20,745,168.00
MP	192	192	0	192	\$2,065.00
MS	218,161	362,467	55,575	418,042	\$5,519,969.00
MT	229,317	828,067	137,756	965,823	\$30,408,857.00
NC	545,032	322,552	24,900	347,452	\$8,363,093.00
ND	148,793	394,044	155,865	549,909	\$9,442,944.00
NE	175,591	343,022	76,928	419,950	\$12,803,379.00
NH	59,068	182,143	29,903	212,046	\$3,838,149.00
NJ	74,067	275,473	78,179	353,652	\$7,572,966.00
NM	97,103	218,338	84,166	302,504	\$15,575,117.00
NV	65,606	118,502	25,387	143,889	\$6,735,261.00
NY	535,915	1,073,132	41,772	1,114,904	\$27,042,363.00
OH	404,997	1,047,714	103,801	1,151,515	\$23,846,473.00
OK	419,445	294,230	17,546	311,776	\$9,096,601.00
OR	264,102	1,243,257	48,173	1,291,430	\$25,566,159.00
PA	969,633	2,538,755	104,188	2,642,943	\$36,676,090.00
PR	5,609	10,195	16	10,211	\$147,463.00
RI	8,624	29,516	4,356	33,872	\$500,979.00
SC	206,397	363,765	59,672	423,437	\$7,961,337.00
SD	244,182	264,338	138,034	402,372	\$20,799,163.00
TN	727,229	717,304	40,055	757,359	\$17,392,725.00
TX	1,060,455	1,467,901	69,530	1,537,431	\$41,125,300.00
UT	207,331	334,205	33,322	367,527	\$13,876,849.00
VA	276,660	786,778	43,414	830,192	\$26,079,622.00
VI	4	4	0	4	\$40.00
VT	72,930	165,923	17,857	183,780	\$3,860,543.00
WA	180,829	667,044	8,981	676,025	\$16,457,582.00
WI	717,381	2,817,491	150,850	2,968,341	\$37,705,555.00
WV	220,811	565,393	138,662	704,055	\$9,435,005.00
WY	133,568	173,676	88,315	261,991	\$25,838,470.00
Total:	14,843,895	32,681,851	3,169,080	35,850,931	\$821,021,854.43

Calculation Year 2015

State	Paid License Holders*	Resident Licenses, Tags, Permits and Stamps	Non-Resident Licenses, Tags, Permits and Stamps	Total License, Tags, Permits & Stamps**	Gross Cost
AK	410,686	244,414	334,705	579,119	\$17,454,521.00
AL	640,963	577,053	113,749	690,802	\$9,542,268.00
AR	514,946	485,182	197,563	682,745	\$7,717,746.50
AZ	374,686	445,893	75,066	520,959	\$10,231,977.00
CA	1,651,053	2,464,698	187,379	2,652,077	\$64,894,123.00
CO	664,051	724,738	335,470	1,060,208	\$15,133,165.90
CT	157,817	197,026	13,983	211,009	\$4,235,898.00
DC	8,756	2,614	6,142	8,756	\$94,568.00
DE	84,955	55,156	43,823	98,979	\$1,541,516.00
FL	1,373,554	1,586,267	553,853	2,140,120	\$35,058,136.00
GA	645,772	708,969	102,906	811,875	\$9,056,610.00
HI	3,999	3,904	498	4,402	\$22,346.00
IA	370,160	368,639	44,389	413,028	\$8,049,092.00
ID	444,520	419,319	155,180	574,499	\$10,812,382.00
IL	705,308	769,352	36,243	805,595	\$9,381,255.00
IN	464,948	412,483	59,357	471,840	\$7,701,552.00
KS	272,672	258,960	5,015	263,975	\$4,927,926.00
KY	574,505	528,124	88,211	616,335	\$9,881,887.00
LA	723,815	840,444	238,824	1,079,268	\$10,406,661.00
MA	164,968	332,191	24,092	356,283	\$4,415,981.00
MD	321,913	451,828	127,201	579,029	\$8,316,430.00
ME	262,766	186,486	78,309	264,795	\$7,620,621.00
MI	1,127,726	1,009,584	193,192	1,202,776	\$22,164,738.00
MN	1,487,547	1,313,603	335,485	1,649,088	\$27,514,149.00
MO	815,596	1,154,836	150,083	1,304,919	\$13,076,434.00
MP	200	200	0	200	\$2,133.00
MS	343,492	256,781	91,359	348,140	\$11,779,470.00
MT	399,282	425,103	353,532	778,635	\$11,844,546.00
NC	1,224,710	744,426	227,193	971,619	\$16,723,098.00
ND	210,941	162,042	59,982	222,024	\$2,810,239.00
NE	223,036	355,380	67,375	422,755	\$5,697,996.00
NH	155,174	219,931	91,283	311,214	\$5,282,634.00
NJ	177,334	251,557	21,580	273,137	\$5,111,837.00
NM	205,494	158,802	309,131	467,933	\$5,527,215.00
NV	118,557	207,921	24,767	232,688	\$3,565,026.00
NY	922,604	1,074,642	174,543	1,249,185	\$24,110,471.00
OH	802,490	761,629	94,850	856,479	\$15,165,968.00
OK	675,168	306,306	63,359	369,665	\$8,826,965.00
OR	615,016	803,719	152,061	955,780	\$23,296,333.00
PA	1,032,277	1,333,443	114,985	1,448,428	\$24,831,229.00
RI	59,257	67,538	-16,597	84,135	\$803,310.00
SC	565,989	546,063	147,974	694,037	\$6,762,922.00
SD	222,550	152,274	74,631	226,905	\$5,917,617.00
TN	919,614	660,260	176,815	837,075	\$15,559,398.00
TX	1,675,278	1,829,575	123,008	1,952,583	\$55,118,632.00
UT	469,356	380,354	120,098	500,452	\$10,119,813.00
VA	513,922	600,348	72,230	672,578	\$30,391,350.00
VT	120,803	85,451	38,465	123,916	\$3,038,862.50
WA	651,060	2,062,321	197,646	2,259,967	\$32,298,588.00
WI	1,404,177	1,336,821	394,410	1,731,231	\$30,264,170.00
WV	261,031	568,374	135,501	703,875	\$5,973,206.00
WY	227,005	122,336	207,449	329,785	\$6,074,066.00
Total:	28,463,499	31,015,360	7,051,542	38,066,902	\$686,149,077.90



March 21, 1016

Comments on HB 137
Hunting License and Tag Fee Increases

Dear Senator Giesel and members of Senate Resources Committee,

Resident Hunters of Alaska (RHAK) wants to express our strong support for HB 137.

As you are all aware, the last time hunting license and tag fees were raised was in 1993. That's hard to believe really considering how much the price for everything involved in Fish & Game management has increased in the last two decades. It's also hard to believe when you consider the loss of potential Pittman-Robertson matching funds from the sale of hunting licenses and tags.

Both resident Alaskans and nonresidents pay far too little to hunt in Alaska. If you compare our hunting license and tag fees with other states, it's remarkable how much lower the cost is for Alaska hunting licenses and tags to both residents and nonresidents.

Legislators have naturally been reluctant over the years to raise hunting license and tag fees because it is considered by many to be a "tax" increase. RHAK would remind any legislator reluctant to support this bill, however, of the North American Model of Wildlife Management that every state and hunter lives by, that speaks to a user-pay system whereby hunters pay via hunting licenses and tags for sound and necessary wildlife management within each state.

Currently with our Alaska budget shortfall, the Division of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) budget is being cut. We have many longtime Fish & Game staff retiring and we may not be able to replace them due to budget cuts. We will also lose general fund monies that have gone to DWC in the past for Intensive Management (IM) efforts. It would seem judicious to try to make up for these budget cuts at this time with fair resident and nonresident hunting license and tag fee increases that are long overdue and would capture three dollars for every one dollar via matching P-R funds.

RHAK supports the resident and nonresident fee increases in this bill. RHAK would also support a separate "Intensive Management" fee to make up for the loss of general fund monies that have gone to IM programs in the past (Pittman-Robertson matching funds cannot be used for Intensive Management efforts). We want to stress however that any IM fee should apply to both residents and nonresidents, since both user groups benefit from IM efforts.

Thank you for your consideration of this bill.

Sincerely,

Mark Richards

Executive Director - Resident Hunters of Alaska

info@residenthuntersofalaska.org

Greetings,

HOW TO PROSPECT FOR A NEW ADFG FUNDING MECHANISM

The 2015 ISER cost Analysis on fishing tourism and mining showed tourism in Alaska returning a maximum benefit for its people.

The Economic Importance of Alaska's Wildlife (ADFG 2014) further clarifies the maximum use consistent with public interest:

- Resident viewer and hunter constituencies equally spent 1 billion dollars each in Alaska.

Wildlife tourism spending showed:

- \$1.2 Billion dollars spent by nonresidents to utilize wildlife to observe.
- \$150 Million dollars spent by nonresidents to utilize wildlife to hunt.

This is One Billion dollars more spent by tourists who utilize wildlife for observation than hunting. \$1 Billion dollars is significant.

For the fiscal health of our state, recognizing this additional \$1,000,000,000 dollars spent, \$231,000,000 dollars in government revenue, and \$976,000,000 in labor income from the viewing constituency, advises legislative recognition. A determination to design a flow through funding mechanism for the effectual management of our Division of Wildlife Conservation is in the public interest.

This can be tied in with the entry of this constituency into Alaska, linked to the 900,000 cruise ship passengers, hotel, bed and breakfast, and fuel taxes. It can also be a mandatory licensing for the commercial photographers and marine and land based viewing guides who make money from utilizing wildlife.

A cost effective way to initiate new revenue is by adding wording and price to existing statute AS 16.05.340(a) for this viewing or commercial customer.

ADFG has a new internet hunting fishing license shopping cart to purchase a utilization license and expand contribution base.

This license in 2001 was divided into 25 CLASSES of use for citizens who utilize fish and wildlife in Alaska. Legislative authority can create new Classes and fees, for citizens who view wildlife or commercially utilize wildlife for photography or guiding income.

The new Legislative Language added to AS 16.05.340(a), would address:

- Voluntary compliance by citizens, who view
- Mandatory compliance with citizens who commercially make a living with wildlife, yet forgo the harvest.
- language to remove prohibition of viewing constituents access without this license.

1. Resident Tracker (viewer)

Created for residents who hunt, pursue, search for, and track wildlife, yet forgo the harvest. They invest in the U.S. as well as the Alaskan economy and the jobs that support their endeavor with travel, equipment, lodging, clothing, gear, firearms and Federal, State, and Borough taxes.

- **resident (R) tracker \$5.00**

2. Non-Resident Tracker

Created for non-residents, tourists, cruise ship travelers etc. who hunt, pursue, search for, and track wildlife, yet forgo the harvest. They invest in the U.S. as well as the Alaskan economy and the jobs that support their endeavor with travel, equipment, lodging, clothing, gear, firearms and Federal, State, and Borough taxes.

- **non-resident (NR) tracker \$5.00**

3. Commercial/Photographers (mandatory license)

Created for those who make their commercial living through photographing or observing wildlife. This dedicated CLASS of citizens hunts wildlife with their physical exertion, eyes, and ears, or follow carefully with costly camera, binoculars or spotting scope equipment. Their chosen wildlife activity creates jobs, and invests in the Alaskan/ U.S. economy with travel, equipment, lodging, clothing, gear and firearms and taxes. This could be divided into

- a. resident Commercial/Photographer \$10.00**
- b. Non-Resident Commercial/Photographer \$20.00**

ADMINISTRATION/COST OF ADDITIONAL CLASSES

As per the finance licensing administrator, the Alaska Sport Fishing, Hunting, Trapping License form and database can easily, with minimal cost, be altered to accommodate additional classes on line.

The 2001 Alaska Sport Fishing, Hunting, Trapping License has 25 CLASS boxes available to accommodate citizens. One choice is allowed; a single activity or combo to be paper punched out. The simple addition of Tracker or commercial/photographer to this present list would round out the human dimension and diversity of utilization, interest and support for wildlife.

These 25 punch out CLASS categories are:

<u>CLASS</u>	<u>RESIDENT</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>NON</u>
<u>RESIDENT</u>	<u>\$</u>			
1	Sport Fish	15.00	6A 14-Day	Sport Fish 50.00
2	Hunting	25.00	6B 3-Day	Sport Fish 20.00
3A	Hunting/Trapping	39.00	6C 1-Day	Sport Fish 10,00
3B	Trapping	15.00	6D 7-Day	Sport Fish 30.00
4	Hunt/Sport Fish	39.00	7	Sport Fish 100.00
5	Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	53.00	8	Hunting 85.00
1A	Blind Sport Fish	.25	8A	Small Game Hunt 20.00
2A	Blind Hunting	25.00	9	Hunt/Sport Fish
		185.00		
5A	Income Restriction	5.00	9C	Fish/ 7-day/Hunt
		115.00		
5B	Duplicate Class 5A	2.00	10	Hunt/Trap
		250.00		

18	Duplicate License	5.00	12	Military Sport Fish	15.00
			13	Military Small Game	15.00
			14	Small Game/Sp Fish	40.00
			15	Alien Big Game	300.00

To advance contribution opportunity to broad constituencies of wildlife users Numbers 11 in the Non Resident Class and numbers 16 and 17 in the Resident Class appear available :

1. CLASS 11 Non Resident (NR) Tracker/Photographer

NR
CLASS 11
\$5.00
Tracker/ Photo

2. CLASS 16 Resident (R) Tracker/Photographer

RES.
CLASS 16
\$ 5.00
Tracker/ Photo

3. CLASS 16A Resident (R) Restricted Tracker/Photographer

RES
CLASS 16A
\$10.00 res income
Tracker/photo

4. CLASS 17 Commercial/ Photographer

R/NR
Class 17
Comm Photo
\$20.00

To allow this pilot program the flexible ability to grow into future funding opportunity and to avoid confusion and create accurate statistical data, and it will be important to

- **fine tune CLASS name to accurately define targeted shareholders**
- **Acknowledge that this user group forgoes harvest.** (depict FH for forgo harvest)
- **Create palatable cost that promotes**
 - annual sustained support
 - Future programs to be affixed to this pilot plan such as limited edition wildlife stamp program like the waterfowl stamp or mimic the \$10.00 King Salmon Stamp Program.

Thank-you kindly for your consideration,

Nancy Hillstrand

P.O. Box 7

Homer Alaska 99603

907-235-9772

COMMENTS OF DOUG VINCENT-LANG

Senator Giessel, members of the committee. My name is Doug Vincent-Lang. Thank you for hearing my testimony this afternoon on HB 137.

Let me begin by saying I support an adequately Department. This said, I have several serious concerns with the bill under discussion today. First and foremost is a lack of accountability in the bill towards ensuring that payees of the increased fees will benefit from the increased revenues to the Department by the fee increases in the bill. There has not been any significant outreach with representative user groups to determine their priorities on how these increased revenues would be spent to benefit fishers, hunters and trappers. For this reason, I suggest you not move this bill at this time, rather ask the Department to develop a detailed 5-year spending plan in consult with the users who are will be paying the increased fees. I expect this will take a minimum of two to three weeks to schedule and complete.

I also ask this committee to closely examine the question of what an adequately funded department is in light of the Department's reluctance to defend their right to manage on federal lands. If they are willing to cede authority over 2/3 of our state one has to question whether increased revenues are needed. This failure to defend state right to manage was highlighted by the state's failure to oppose the proposed USFWS regulations at the recent Anchorage hearing despite being in attendance. These regulations are opposed by a broad coalition of users who will be expected to pay increased fees expecting the department to manage resources for their benefit.

I also ask that you reduce the general fee hunting increases in this bill and replace them with an Intensive Management Surcharge that can only be used to fund Board of Game approved projects under the state's Intensive Management statute. To ensure that surcharge fees are only used intensive management I request creation of a subaccount within the Fish and Game Fund modelled after sport fish hatchery surcharge that specifies that deposited surcharge fees be only used to fund intensive management of game populations as set out under AS 16.05.255(e). These projects have a proven track record in benefiting hunters. They are also at risk to to reduced general fund allocations. I also suggest that this surcharge have a 10 year sunset to allow a review of the program.

I also suggest that you recommend to the finance committee that they use CIP budgets to direct spending rather than increasing operational budgets where the agency has too much discretion and flexibility to adjust priorities and expenditures within broad missions and goals, some of which are not programs supported by the hunting community.

Finally, I was closely involved in the establishment of the sport fish hatchery surcharge. The Department and the bill sponsor, Senator Seekins, made a commitment to anglers and user groups that this surcharge would go away when the bonds were paid off. To keep this surcharge and remove the language dedicating the collected fees to hatchery bond repayment breaks a promise and commitment made to anglers. If the legislature wishes to turn the

surcharge into general license fee increase they should make it clear that this is their intention and rename the surcharge. Otherwise future bond surcharges will be viewed with skepticism, rightly so. An alternative may be to rename the surcharge to a hatchery operations surcharge, keep current dedication language in the fish and game fund but amend it to allow use for hatchery operations.

To close, while I support an adequately funded Department, I urge you to assess what is adequate and to provide greater accountability before moving this bill forward. Thank you again for allowing me to comment.

**Delta
Fish and Game
Advisory Committee**

*Interior Region
Fish and Game Advisory Committees*

S. Carl Taylor
Chairman
HC 62 Box 5350
Delta Junction, AK 99737

Central	Middle Nenana River
Delta Junction	Middle Yukon River
Eagle	Minto-Nenana
Fairbanks	Ruby
GASH	Tanana-Rampart-Manley
Koyukuk River	Upper Tanana/Fortymile
McGrath	Yukon Flats

February 19, 2016

Representative Talerico,

RE: HB137 "An Act raising certain fees related to sport fishing, hunting, and trapping; relating to the fish and game fund; providing for the repeal of the sport fishing surcharge and sport fishing facility revenue bonds; replacing the permanent sport fishing, hunting, or trapping identification card for certain residents with an identification card valid for three years; relating to hunting and fishing by proxy; relating to fish and game conservation decals; 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."

The Delta Fish and Game Advisory Committee (AC) held our monthly meeting February 17, 2016. On the agenda was HB137.

The AC voted to support HB137 as amended. In summary we voted unanimously to:

- 1) Support suggested increase in fees for Nonresidents and Nonresident Aliens.
- 2) Suggest doubling the current fees for Residents.
- 3) Suggest removing all reference to the "INDIGENT" or \$5 licenses. Remove this provision from the Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and write new legislation making this benefit available through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Welfare Department can better vet the applicants and determine who qualifies. They (Welfare Department) can then purchase the license(s) at face value from ADF&G and provide these licenses at a discount to the welfare recipients if deemed necessary. This would allow ADF&G to use this additional money as matching funds to obtain Pittman-Robertson tax monies (on a 3:1 basis) for management of wildlife (game) in Alaska. The State is a winner in that they are able to obtain more funding from this action.

Thank you for your time,

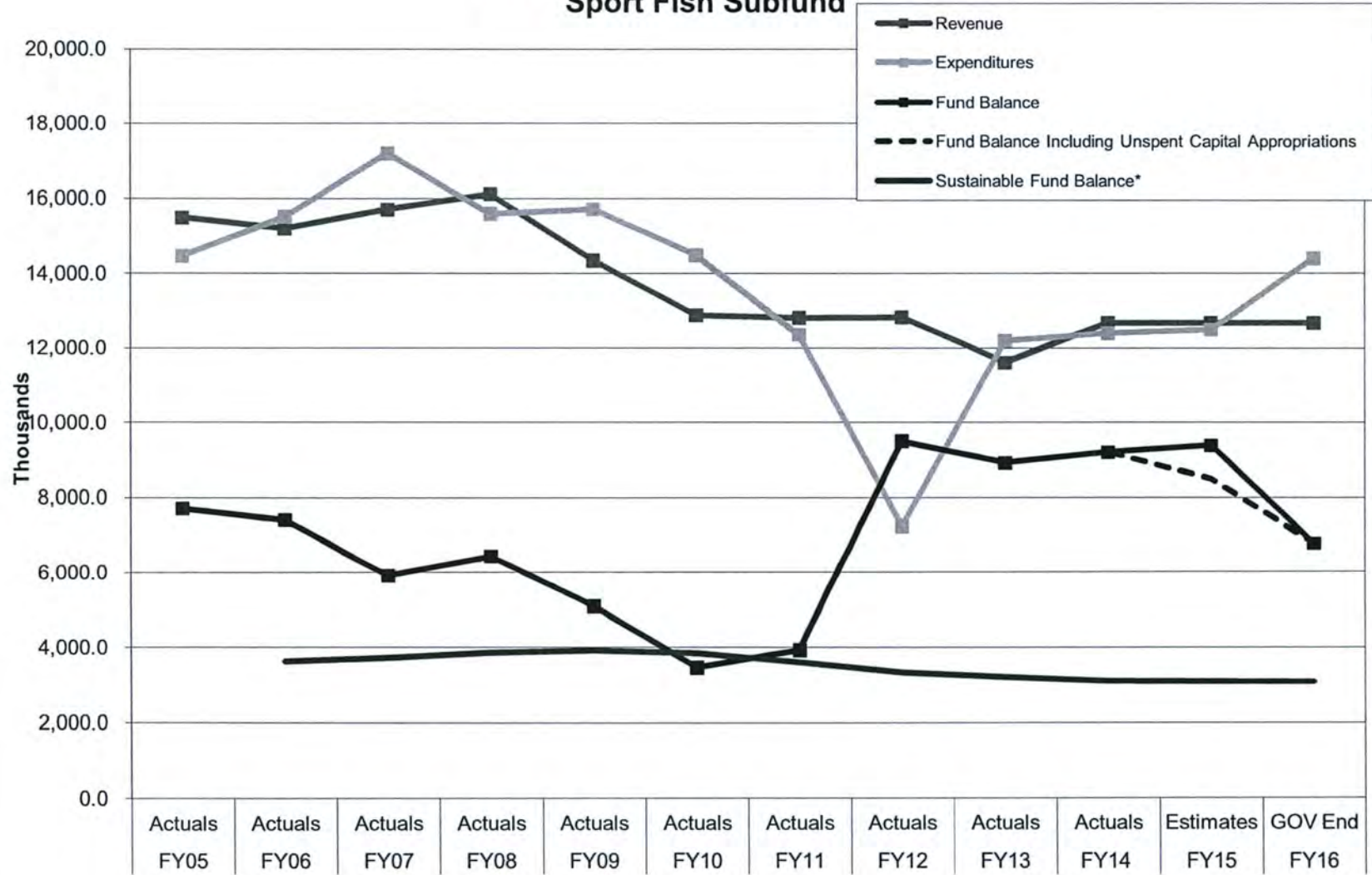
S. Carl Taylor
Delta AC Chairman

**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

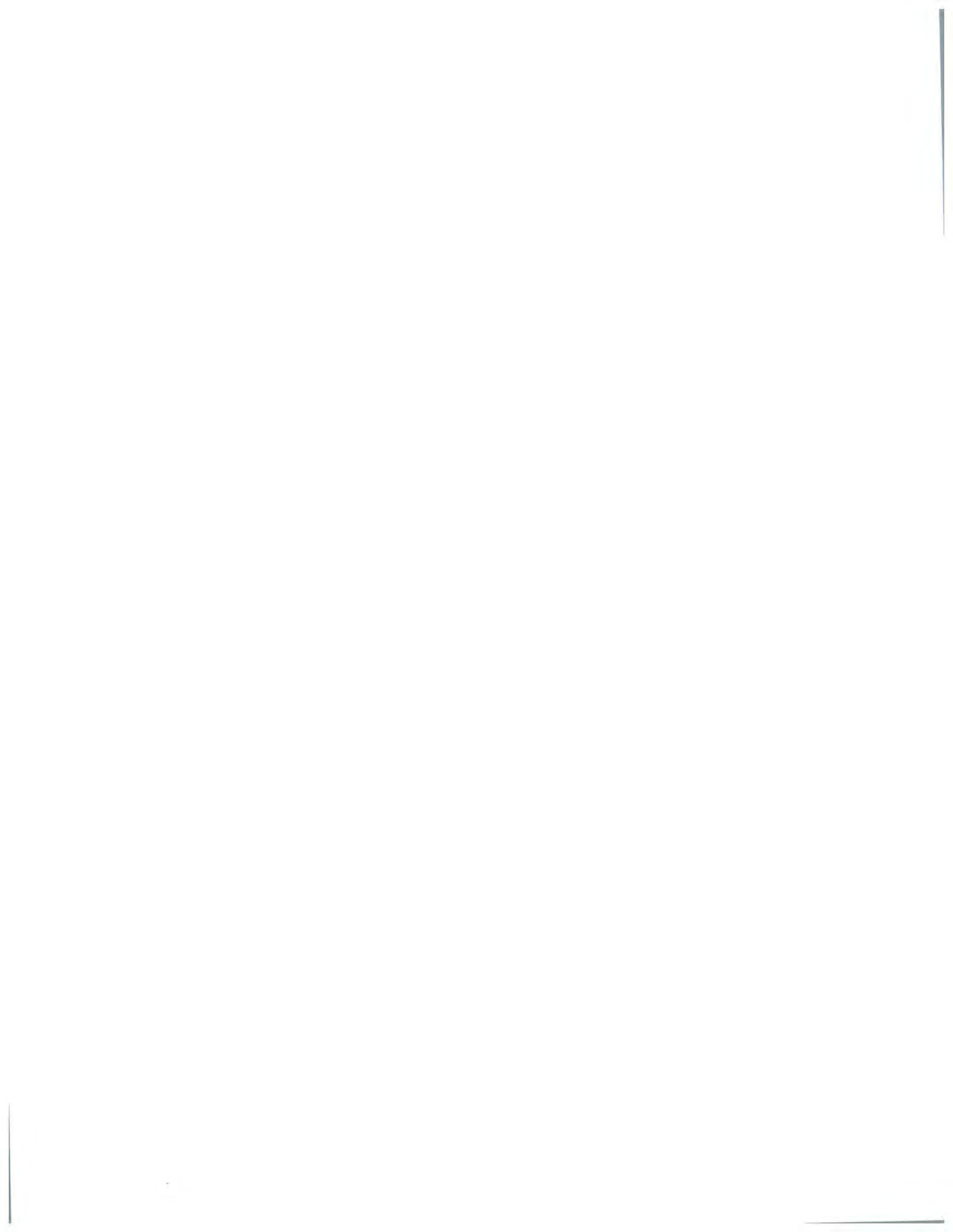


*Sustainable Fund Balance equals 25% of the average prior 3 years

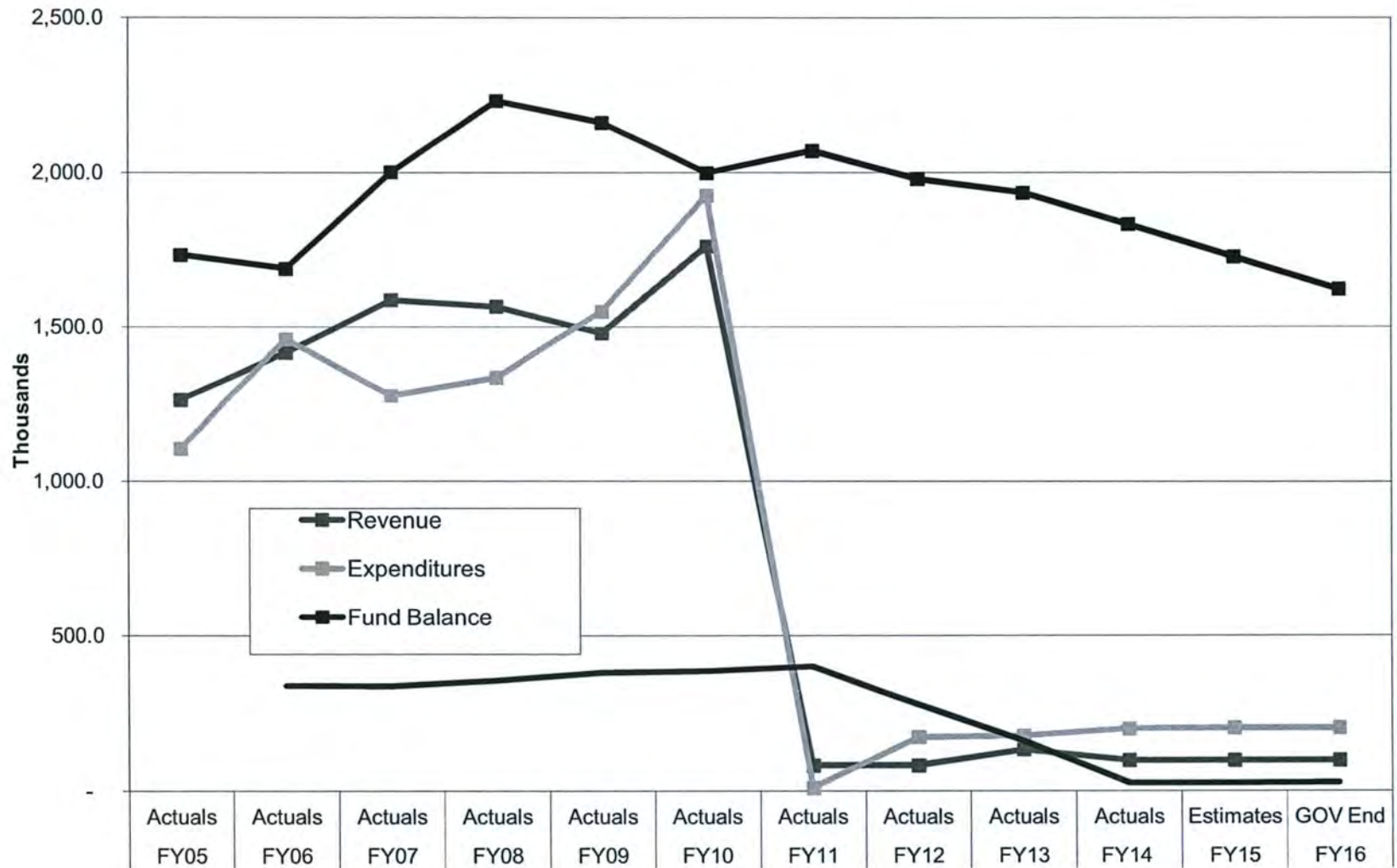
FISH & GAME FUND ANALYSIS Wildlife Conservation Subfund



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



FISH & GAME FUND ANALYSIS Commercial Fisheries Subfund



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



**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		21,450.5	22,053.0	20,315.4	21,198.9
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		21,503.0	21,166.2	20,856.6	15,059.8
			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	
CHAPTER 5 FSSLA 2011					
43663	2016 SF Recreational Boating Access	SF		253.1	6.1
CHAPTER 43 SLA 2010					
43638	2015 Economic Contribution of Wildlife to AK	WC	-	17.1	30.0
43648	2015 SF Recreational Boating Access	SF	30.2	30.2	30.3
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
43595	2015 SF Recreational Boating Access	SF	9.6	9.6	17.0
CHAPTER 30 SLA 2007					
43466	2014 SF & Recreational Boating Access	SF			83.2
CHAPTER 82 SLA 2006					
43394	2014 SF & Rec.Boating Access Projects	SF			4.0
CHAPTER 3 FSSLA 2005					
43522	2013 SF & Rec.Boating & Non-boating Access	SF			23.0
CHAPTER 159 SLA 2004					
43539	2013 Equipment for Regional WC Management	WC			-
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
43590	2013 Waterfowl Conserv & Enhancement Program	WC			-
CHAPTER 1 SSSLA 2002					
43570	2012 SF & Recreational Boating Public Access	SF			63.3
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
CHAPTER 123 SLA 1996					
43420	2012 SW Recreational Boating & SF Access	SF			-
43426	2014 Demo. Project-Post Logging Revegetation	WC			42.9
Total Capital Expenditures		237.5	1,341.0	273.9	372.1
Total Expenditures		21,740.5	21,440.1	21,228.7	15,584.1
Net Change in Account Balances		(290.0)	612.9	(913.3)	5,614.8
Total Account Balances - Beginning of Year		15,022.8	14,409.9	15,323.2	9,711.3
Total Account Balances - End of Year		14,732.8	15,022.8	14,409.9	15,326.1

**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	SF		563.3		0.5	
CHAPTER 5 FSSLA 2011						
43663 2016 SF Recreational Boating Access	SF	100.0	253.1	6.1	22.7	
CHAPTER 43 SLA 2010						
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						
43558 2014 F&G Licensing Program Improvements	SF			16.7	72.9	0.2
43595 2015 SF Recreational Boating Access	SF	9.6	9.6	17.0	(24.7) B	154.9
CHAPTER 30 SLA 2007						
43466 2014 SF & Recreational Boating Access	SF			83.2	-	(74.6) C
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 82 SLA 2003						
43588 2015 SF & Rec.Boating & Non-boating Access	SF	35.9	35.9	10.9	5.0	21.0
CHAPTER 1 SSSLA 2002						
43570 2012 SF & Recreational Boating Public Access	SF					14.0
CHAPTER 139 SLA 1998						
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
Total Capital Expenditures		<u>177.5</u>	<u>893.9</u>	<u>169.6</u>	<u>117.7</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	<u>9,216.0</u>		<u>8,933.1</u>	<u>9,519.0</u>	<u>3,927.6</u>
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	61.4
CHAPTER 29 SLA 2008					
43558 2014 F&G Licensing Program Improvements	WC		16.7	72.8	0.2
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	17.2
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.

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

Numbers and Language Fund Codes: 1024 Fish/Game
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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

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

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

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 (1995-2014)	60% Increase Scenario	100% Increase Scenario	HB 137 Additional Revenue	Additional Revenue (50%)	Additional Revenue (63% Inflation)	Additional Revenue (60%)	Additional Revenue (100%)
Res Cow Ox	\$25	42	\$1,060.00	\$25.00	\$37.50	\$40.81	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$67.50	\$64.00	\$1,050.00
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	\$16,320.00	\$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	\$0.00	\$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 Mil Brown/Grizzly	\$25	34	\$860.00	\$50.00	\$37.50	\$40.81	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$860.00	\$430.00	\$543.68	\$689.00	\$860.00
NR Mil 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 Mil 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 Mil 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	\$346,766.32	\$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	\$584,159.99	\$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	\$244.66	\$270.00	\$300.00	\$113,430.00	\$113,430.00	\$143,489.22	\$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	\$37,266.72	\$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	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$48.97	\$54.00	\$60.00	\$101,385.00	\$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	\$7,965.00	\$7,967.50	\$9,949.83	\$12,400.00	\$15,575.00
NR Alien Bison	\$650	0	\$0.00	\$975.00	\$975.00	\$1,051.07	\$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	\$1,051.07	\$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	\$6,719.39	\$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	\$2,251.39	\$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	\$2,446.82	\$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	\$12,680.91	\$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	\$2,105.14	\$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	\$87,010.00	\$107,738.38	\$111,716.00	\$164,020.00
Nonres Total			\$3,739,943.00						\$1,858,066.00	\$1,869,971.50	\$2,365,183.61	\$2,991,954.40	\$3,739,943.00
Total			\$3,903,963.00						\$4,902,576.00	\$1,957,981.50	\$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)	Additional Revenue (80%)	Additional Revenue (100%)
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	\$1,459,520.00	\$1,824,400.00
Resident Trap (including combo)	\$15.00	9,863	\$147,945.00	\$20.00	\$22.50	\$24.48	\$27.00	\$30.00	\$49,315.00	\$73,972.50	\$93,562.34	\$118,356.00	\$147,945.00
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	\$54,916.60	\$68,646.00
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	\$1,380.00	\$1,725.00
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	\$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	\$503,299.75	\$712,572.00	\$890,715.00
NonRes Small Game Hunt	\$20.00	2,755	\$55,100.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$32.65	\$36.00	\$40.00	\$27,650.00	\$27,560.00	\$34,845.96	\$44,080.00	\$55,100.00
NonRes Alien Hunt	\$300.00	298	\$89,400.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$499.72	\$540.00	\$600.00	\$44,700.00	\$44,700.00	\$56,537.72	\$71,520.00	\$89,400.00
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	\$19,200.00	\$24,000.00
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	\$38,480.00	\$48,100.00
RESIDENT TOTAL			\$ 2,042,716						\$ 852,449	\$ 1,021,356	\$ 1,291,840	\$ 1,634,173	\$ 2,042,716
NONRES TOTAL			\$ 1,107,315						\$ 522,650	\$ 553,656	\$ 700,280	\$ 885,852	\$ 1,107,315
TOTAL			\$3,150,031.00						\$1,375,099.00	\$1,575,015.50	\$1,992,120.56	\$2,520,024.80	\$3,150,031.00

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.

* 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

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	\$ 16	\$ 20	\$ 305,743	\$ 305,743	\$ 386,712	\$ 480,189	\$ 611,466
NonRes KS Stamp	\$100	2,832	\$283,180	\$150	\$150	\$ 163	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 141,590	\$ 141,590	\$ 179,097	\$ 226,544	\$ 283,180
Nonres. 1-Day KS Stamp	\$10	32,834	\$328,342	\$15	\$15	\$ 16	\$ 16	\$ 20	\$ 164,171	\$ 164,171	\$ 207,648	\$ 262,674	\$ 328,342
Nonres. 3-Day KS Stamp	\$20	21,668	\$433,372	\$30	\$30	\$ 33	\$ 36	\$ 40	\$ 216,686	\$ 216,686	\$ 274,079	\$ 346,689	\$ 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	\$ 107,056	\$ 135,424	\$ 169,280
YTI/AK Reciprocal KS Stamp	\$10	656	\$6,556	\$15	\$15	\$ 16	\$ 16	\$ 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	\$480,189	\$611,466
Nonresident Total			\$1,951,756						\$975,678	\$975,678	\$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.

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	\$1,909,959.00	\$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	\$2.89	\$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	1,657	\$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	\$692,860.00	\$692,860.00	\$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	20,615	\$1,030,760.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$81.62	\$90.00	\$100.00	\$515,380.00	\$515,380.00	\$651,886.03	\$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.

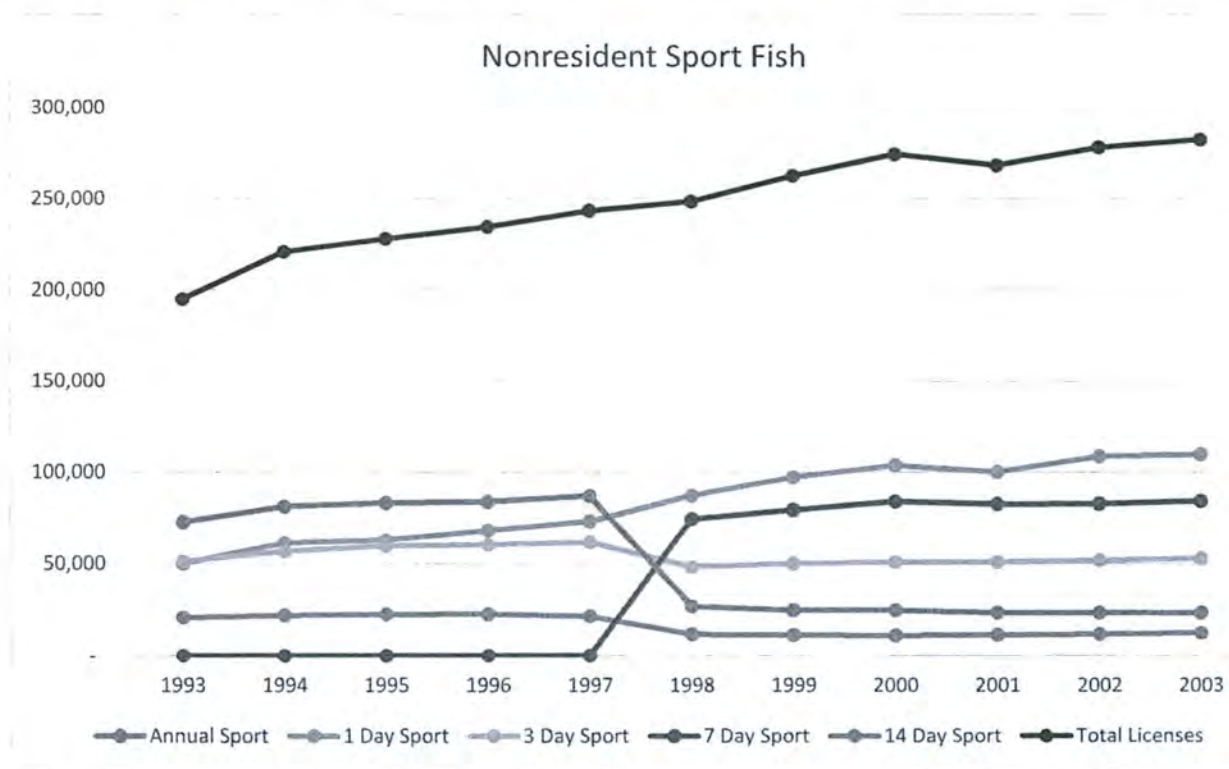
* The current fee reflected in the cost of a resident low income hunting/fishing/trapping/sport fishing license is the pro-rated portion that goes towards sport fisheries.

** 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.

1997 Nonresident Sport Fish Increases

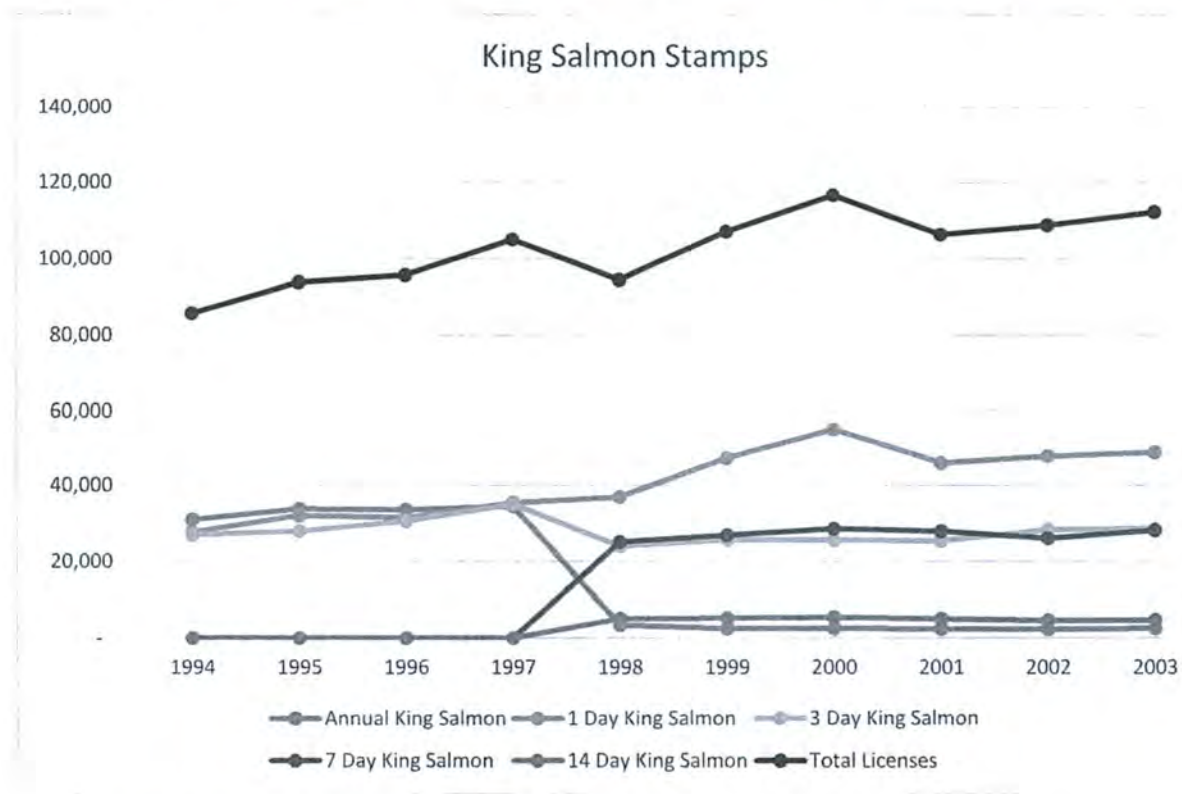
Fee	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2014
Annual Sport	20,909	22,233	22,718	22,809	21,750	11,712	11,217	11,190	11,463	11,714	12,403	13,436
1 Day Sport	50,162	61,371	62,946	68,235	73,398	86,981	97,081	103,604	100,042	108,608	109,622	99,086
3 Day Sport	51,025	56,494	59,588	60,230	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



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1997 Nonresident King Salmon Stamp Increase

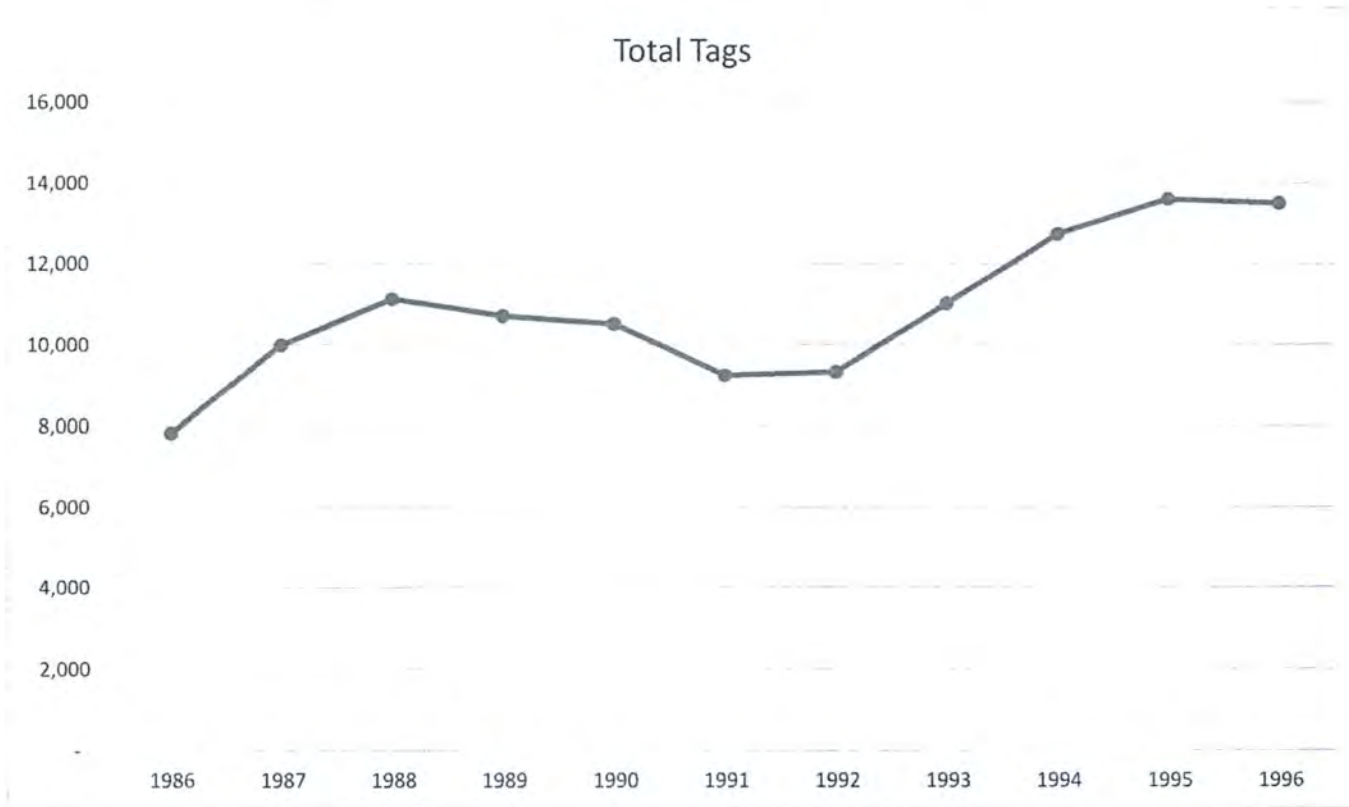
Fee	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2014
Annual King Salmon	31,026	33,834	33,643	34,552	3,418	2,442	2,455	2,386	2,297	2,437	2,784
1 Day King Salmon	27,657	32,077	31,471	35,429	36,958	47,048	54,714	45,772	47,637	48,583	35,305
3 Day King Salmon	26,907	27,938	30,589	35,145	23,942	25,545	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



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 Staff Contact: Joshua Banks 465-2847

1990 Nonresident Game Tag Increase

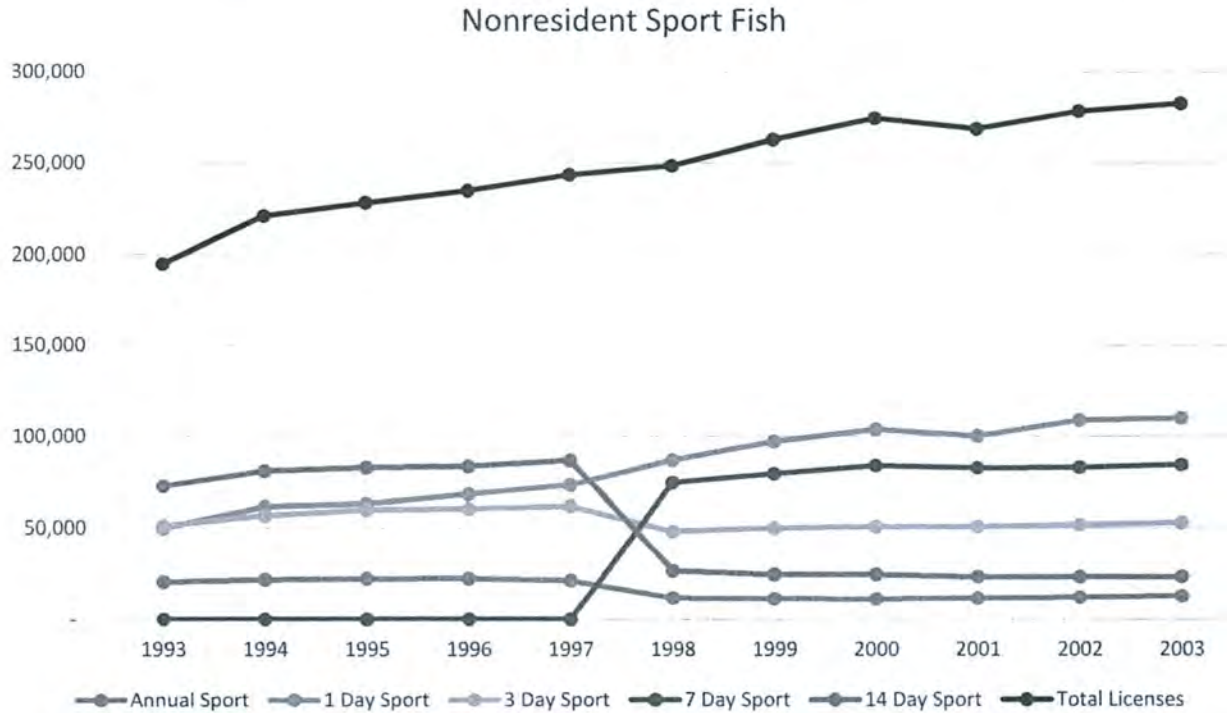
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996		2014
Total Tags	7,832	9,997	11,123	10,711	10,522	9,248	9,335	11,016	12,735	13,598	13,493		13,400



Office of Representative Talerico
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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

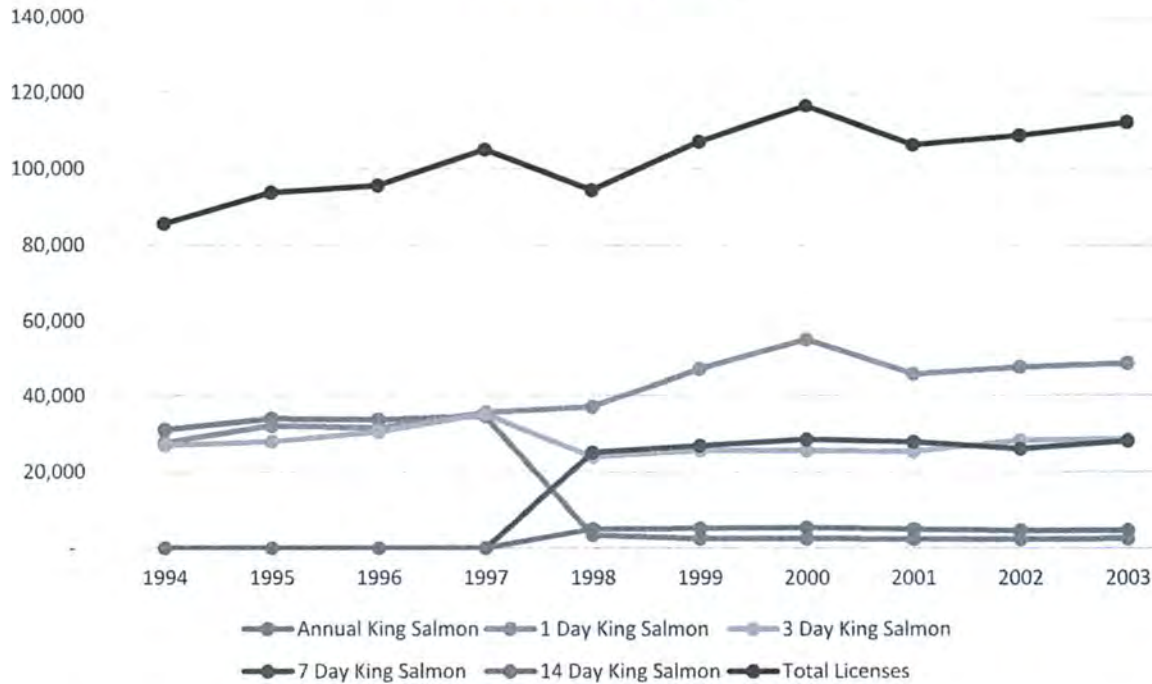


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1997 Nonresident King Salmon Stamp Increase

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

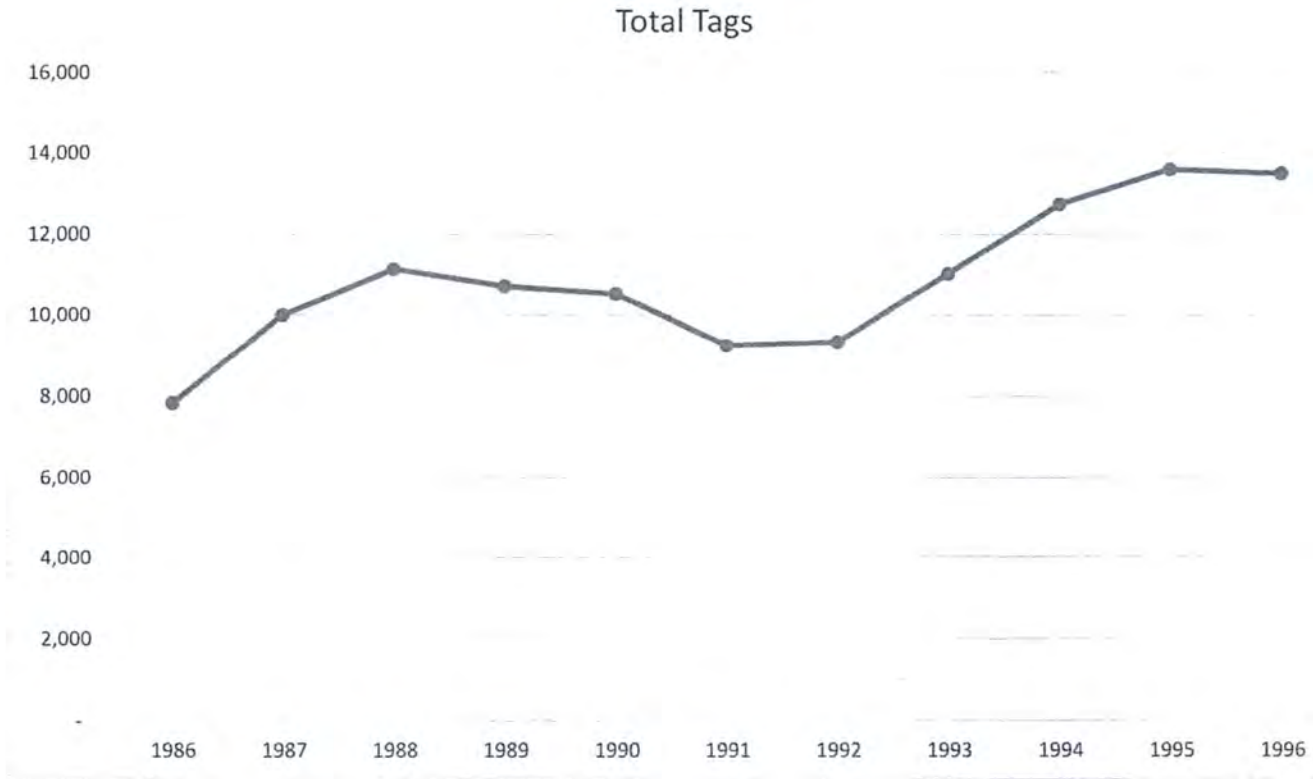
King Salmon Stamps



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



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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.

HUNTING LICENSE FEES, SALES, REVENUE, AND PROJECTED REVENUE

TYPE	Current Fee	5-year average sales (2010-2014)	Current Revenue	HB 137 Ver. S 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	\$ 130.00	9,431	\$ 1,226,043	\$ 335,328
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	\$ 600.00	268	\$ 160,920	\$ 71,520
NonRes Hunt/Trap	\$ 250.00	96	\$ 24,000	\$ 350.00	86	\$ 30,240	\$ 6,240
NonRes Military Hunt (including fish combo)	\$ 25.00	1,924	\$ 48,100	\$ 30.00	1,924	\$ 57,720	\$ 9,620
TOTAL			\$ 3,584,645			\$ 4,242,559	\$ 657,914

* 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. S 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	\$ 150.00	12,291	\$ 1,843,695	\$ 477,995
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			\$ 11,309,122	\$ 2,186,527

* 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.

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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. P 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.

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Comparison of F&G Fee Increase Proposals

Fee Type	Current Statute	CSHB 137 Ver. P	CSHB 137 Ver. S	Outdoor Caucus
Resident Sport Fishing	\$ 15.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 25.00
Resident Hunting	\$ 25.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 40.00
Resident Hunting/Trapping	\$ 39.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 60.00
Resident Trapping	\$ 15.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 25.00
Res Hunting/Sport Fishing	\$ 29.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 60.00
Res Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	\$ 53.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 80.00
Res Low Income Hunt/Trap/Sport Fish	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Nonres. 14-Day Sport Fish	\$ 50.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 75.00
Nonres. 7-Day Sport Fish	\$ 30.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 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	\$ 130.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00
Nonres. Hunting	\$ 85.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 130.00
Nonres. Hunting/Trapping	\$ 250.00	\$ 325.00	\$ 350.00	\$ 375.00
Nonres. Black Bear	\$ 225.00	\$ 335.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 450.00
Nonres. Brown/Grizzly Bear	\$ 500.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,000.00
Nonres. Bison	\$ 450.00	\$ 675.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 900.00
Nonres. Caribou	\$ 325.00	\$ 485.00	\$ 650.00	\$ 650.00
Nonres. Deer	\$ 150.00	\$ 225.00	\$ 275.00	\$ 300.00
Nonres. Elk	\$ 300.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 575.00	\$ 600.00
Nonres. Goat	\$ 300.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 575.00	\$ 600.00
Nonres. Moose	\$ 400.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00
Nonres. Sheep	\$ 425.00	\$ 635.00	\$ 850.00	\$ 850.00
Nonres. Wolf	\$ 30.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00
Nonres. Wolverine	\$ 175.00	\$ 260.00	\$ 325.00	\$ 350.00
Nonres. Musk Oxen	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 1,650.00	\$ 2,200.00	\$ 2,200.00
Res. Brown/Grizzly	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 50.00
Res. Musk Oxen	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 750.00
Res. Black Bear	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Bison	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Caribou	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Deer	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Elk	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Goat	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Moose	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Sheep	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Wolf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Wolverine	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Res. Waterfowl Conservation	\$ 5.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00

Finance CS Fees

Resources CS Fees

Current Statute

Outdoor Caucus Fees

Comparison of F&G Fee Increase Proposals

Fee Type	Current Statute	CSHB 137 Ver. P	CSHB 137 Ver. S	Outdoor Caucus
Nonres. Small Game Hunting	\$ 20.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00
Nonres. Alien Hunt	\$ 300.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 600.00
Nonres. Alien Black Bear	\$ 300.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 600.00
Nonres. Alien Brown/Grizzly Bear	\$ 650.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 1,300.00	\$ 1,300.00
Nonres. Alien Bison	\$ 650.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 1,300.00	\$ 1,300.00
Nonres. Alien Caribou	\$ 425.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 850.00	\$ 850.00
Nonres. Alien Deer	\$ 200.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00
Nonres. Alien Elk	\$ 400.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00
Nonres. Alien Goat	\$ 400.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00
Nonres. Alien Moose	\$ 500.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Nonres. Alien Musk Oxen	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
Nonres. Alien Sheep	\$ 550.00	\$ 650.00	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 1,100.00
Nonres. Alien Wolf	\$ 50.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
Nonres. Alien Wolverine	\$ 250.00	\$ 350.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 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	\$ 20.00	\$ 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	74,066
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	8,164
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	668
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	110,692	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	44,152	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	268	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	90,186	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	52,342	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	19,760	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	256
NonRes Military Small Game Hunt/Sport Fish	.	5	176	176	237	248	241	254	245	279
NonRes Military Hunt	626	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	1,782	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	1,608	1,403	1,593	1,236	1,229
NonRes Alien 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	6,601	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 Taxidermy	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.



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

HUNTING TAG FEES, SALES, REVENUE, AND PROJECTED REVENUE

Current Tag	Current Fee	5-year average sales (2010-2014)	Current Revenue	HB 137 Ver. S 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	\$ 900	1	\$ 900	\$ 450
NR Black Bear	\$ 225	2437	\$ 548,325	\$ 600	2193	\$ 1,315,980	\$ 767,655
NR Brown/Grizzly	\$ 500	1847	\$ 923,500	\$ 1,200	1662	\$ 1,994,760	\$ 1,071,260
NR Bull Ox	\$ 1,100	7	\$ 7,700	\$ 2,200	6	\$ 13,860	\$ 6,160
NR Caribou	\$ 325	2024	\$ 657,800	\$ 650	1822	\$ 1,184,040	\$ 526,240
NR Deer	\$ 150	1512	\$ 226,800	\$ 275	1361	\$ 374,220	\$ 147,420
NR Elk	\$ 300	6	\$ 1,800	\$ 575	5	\$ 3,105	\$ 1,305
NR Goat	\$ 300	197	\$ 59,100	\$ 575	177	\$ 101,948	\$ 42,848
NR Moose	\$ 400	2072	\$ 828,800	\$ 800	1865	\$ 1,491,840	\$ 663,040
NR Sheep	\$ 425	483	\$ 205,275	\$ 850	435	\$ 369,495	\$ 164,220
NR Wolf	\$ 30	1872	\$ 56,160	\$ 30	1872	\$ 56,160	\$ -
NR Wolverine	\$ 175	89	\$ 15,575	\$ 325	80	\$ 26,033	\$ 10,458
NR Alien Bison	\$ 650	0	\$ -	\$ 1,300	0	\$ -	\$ -
NR Alien Black Bear	\$ 300	66	\$ 19,800	\$ 600	59	\$ 35,640	\$ 15,840
NR Alien Brown/Grizzly	\$ 650	171	\$ 111,150	\$ 1,300	154	\$ 200,070	\$ 88,920
NR Alien Caribou	\$ 425	25	\$ 10,625	\$ 850	23	\$ 19,125	\$ 8,500
NR Alien Deer	\$ 200	18	\$ 3,600	\$ 400	16	\$ 6,480	\$ 2,880
NR Alien Elk	\$ 400	0	\$ -	\$ 800	0	\$ -	\$ -
NR Alien Goat	\$ 400	14	\$ 5,600	\$ 800	13	\$ 10,080	\$ 4,480
NR Alien Moose	\$ 500	63	\$ 31,500	\$ 1,000	57	\$ 56,700	\$ 25,200
NR Alien Muskox	\$ 1,500	0	\$ -	\$ 3,000	0	\$ -	\$ -
NR Alien Sheep	\$ 550	36	\$ 19,800	\$ 1,100	32	\$ 35,640	\$ 15,840
NR Alien Wolf	\$ 50	67	\$ 3,350	\$ 50	67	\$ 3,350	\$ -
NR Alien Wolverine	\$ 250	10	\$ 2,500	\$ 500	9	\$ 4,500	\$ 2,000
TOTAL			\$ 3,904,160			\$ 7,468,875	\$ 3,564,715

*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

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.

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

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



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.

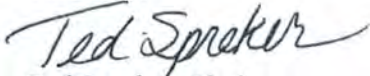
Unfortunately, federal matching funds cannot be used to finance the bulk of the intensive management programs already on the books and other division programs not eligible for federal matching will be in jeopardy. Thus, the only rational solution is to support license increases to fill in the financial 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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ted Spraker".

Ted Spraker, Chairman
Alaska Board of Game

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



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

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](mailto: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.

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> 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.

Sue Entsminger
883-2833
Tok