

LEG. FINANCE - BILLS 1983 - 1984 2079
CSSB 278 - SB 278 2079

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

(11)

FURTHER:

4/23/84

Date: 5-7-84

The Committee on FINANCE has had CSSA 278 (Res) an

"An Act establishing a waterfowl stamp and fee; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and recommends:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for CSSA 278 (Res) (amended) same title new title
- and recommends to be reported back to the committee
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note (10)
- reports it back without recommendation Zero Fiscal Note Attached
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

[Signature]
[Signature]
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[Signature]
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MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]
[Signature]
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[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

CHAIRMAN

Original sponsors: Rodey, Kerttula
and Josephson

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 278 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a waterfowl conservation stamp
7 and fee; and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 16.05.110 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 16.05.110. COMPOSITION OF FUND. The fish and game fund
11 shall be made up of the following money and other money the legisla-
12 ture appropriates, that [WHICH] shall be deposited and retained in the
13 fund until expended:

14 (1) money received from the sale of state sport fishing,
15 hunting, and trapping licenses, [AND] special permits, and waterfowl
16 conservation tags purchased by hunters;

17 (2) proceeds received from the sale of furs, skins, and
18 specimens taken by predator hunters and other employees;

19 (3) money received in settlement of a claim or loss caused
20 by damage to the fish and game resources of the state;

21 (4) money received from federal, state, or other govern-
22 mental unit, or from a private donor for fish and game purposes;

23 (5) interest earned upon money in the fund;

24 (6) money from any other source.

25 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.130 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

26 (b) Money accruing to the state from waterfowl conservation tag
27 fees from hunters may not be diverted to a purpose other than (1) the
28 conservation and enhancement of waterfowl; (2) the acquisition, by
29 lease or otherwise of wetlands that are important for waterfowl and

1 public use of waterfowl in the state; (3) waterfowl related projects
2 approved by the commissioner; and (4) the administration of the water-
3 fowl conservation program. The department shall maintain a state
4 waterfowl tag fee account within the fish and game fund to permit
5 separate accounting records for the receipt and expenditure of money
6 derived from the sale of waterfowl tags. The department shall report
7 annually to the public on the use of money derived from waterfowl con-
8 servation tags and limited edition prints.

9 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05.340(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

10 (17) Waterfowl conservation tag \$ 5

11 (A) A person may not engage in waterfowl hunting
12 without having the current year's waterfowl tag in the person's
13 actual possession, unless that person

14 (i) qualifies for a 25 cent license fee under
15 AS 16.05.340(a)(6);

16 (ii) is a resident under the age of 16;

17 (iii) is 60 years of age or older and has been a
18 resident for at least one year;

19 (iv) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free
20 license under AS 16.05.341.

21 (B) The Board of Game shall by regulation exempt from
22 the requirement for a waterfowl conservation tag waterfowl hunt-
23 ing in areas of the state not likely to benefit from programs
24 described in AS 16.05.130(b)(2) - (4).

25 * Sec. 4. AS 16.05.350 is amended to read:

26 Sec. 16.05.350. EXPIRATION OF LICENSES AND TAGS. Licenses and
27 tags required under AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430, except the visitor's
28 special sport fishing license, [AND] the resident trapping license,
29 and the waterfowl conservation tag, expire at the close of December 31

1 following issuance. The resident trapping license expires at the
2 close of September 30 of the year following the year in which the
3 license is issued. The waterfowl conservation tag expires at the
4 close of January 31 of the year following the year of issue of the
5 tag.

6 * Sec. 5. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

7 Sec. 16.05.826. WATERFOWL CONSERVATION STAMP PROGRAM. (a) The
8 waterfowl conservation tag authorized in AS 16.05.340(a)(17) shall be
9 produced annually in stamp form by the department in an amount the
10 Department of Revenue considers appropriate. The department shall make
11 stamps available for the creation of waterfowl conservation limited
12 edition prints and shall provide for the sale of stamps and prints to
13 the public.

14 (b) The department shall provide by appropriate means for the
15 selection of the design of the annual waterfowl conservation stamp and
16 for the production and sale of the stamps.

17 (c) The department may contract to others the performance of the
18 department's responsibilities under this section. A contract may
19 include provisions for advance payment or reimbursement for services
20 performed under the contract. All costs incurred under this section
21 may be paid from the fish and game fund.

22 * Sec. 6. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature that
23 a sum equal to the amount collected each year from the sale of waterfowl
24 conservation stamps and limited edition prints to the public under AS 16.-
25 05.826 be appropriated to the department for the purposes listed in AS 16.-
26 05.130(b).

27 * Sec. 7. Except for sec. 3 of this Act, this Act takes effect immedi-
28 ately in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

29 * Sec. 8. Section 3 of this Act takes effect January 31, 1965.

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date 5/05/84

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No: HCSCSSB278 Res
 Title: Establishing a Waterfowl
Conservation Stamp & Fee; effective date
 Sponsor: Rodey
 Requestor: House Finance
 Date of Request: 4/25/84

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Revenue
 Program Category Affected: Revenue
Collection & Management
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:
Public Services Division BRU

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	26.2	27.3	28.6	29.8
200 TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-	-	19.4	23.4	27.4	31.4
400 SUPPLIES	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
500 EQUIPMENT	-	-	1.4	-	-	-
600 LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
800 MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	48.8	52.5	57.8	63.0
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE Fish & Game Fund	-	-	82.1	81.3	80.5	80.1

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	48.8	52.5	57.8	63.0
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	48.8	52.5	57.8	63.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-	-	1	1	1	1
PART-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEMPORARY	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attached.

Prepared By: Martin J. Richard Phone: 465-2392
 Division: Public Services Division Date: 5/05/84
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 5/17/84
 Agency: Revenue

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

HCSCSSB 278 (Resources)
Analysis
Public Services Division BRU

This bill establishes a waterfowl conservation stamp to generate revenue for waterfowl conservation and the acquisition of wetlands important to the enhancement of waterfowl within the state. Revenue would be raised from the sale of stamps to waterfowl hunters and from the sale of stamps and art prints to collectors. The Department of Fish & Game would contract for the publishing of stamps and prints, and would provide the Department of Revenue with stamps for sale to waterfowl hunters.

Estimated Revenue from Sale of Hunter's Stamps

The sale of stamps to hunters would be handled through the established license vendor network within Alaska. Since 1976, there has been an average decrease in sales of federal duck stamps in Alaska of 1% per year. Sales in the base year (1982) were 17,600. It is assumed that an additional 2,500 stamps would be sold each year to collectors. Net revenue is based on gross revenue for all \$ 5.00 stamps minus a 5% commission to the license agents.

Estimated Costs for Waterfowl Conservation Stamp Program

Below is a breakdown of estimated costs to the Public Services Division for FY 86. A new position will be required to handle the distribution of stamps to license agents and the reconciliation of stamp sales to the Vendor accounts.

Personal Services

1 Accounting Clerk I (Range 8) (12 months @ \$ 1,598 plus benefits)	\$ 26,200
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Contractual Services

Additional Compensation payments to license agents	\$ 17,400	
Postage	<u>2,000</u>	\$ 19,400

Commodities

Miscellaneous paper, envelopes, etc.	\$ 1,800
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Equipment

Desk	\$ 800	
Chair	200	
Calculator	150	
Filing Cabinet	<u>300</u>	\$ 1,450

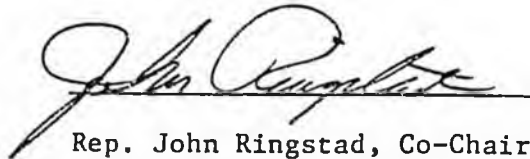
TOTAL PUBLIC SERVICES DIVISION COSTS	<u>\$ 48,850</u>
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HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
LETTER OF INTENT
FOR
HCS CSSB 278 (Resources)

HCS CS SB 278 (Resources) establishes a state waterfowl conservation program.

It is the intent of the legislature that the production, distribution, and sale of associated limited edition prints be contracted to an entity who:

1. holds the state harmless of any obligation;
2. guarantees as part of the contract that the state will receive a minimum return; and
3. all rights to additional use of the art work remain with the state.



Rep. John Ringstad, Co-Chair
House Resource Committee

Rec'd
5/7/84

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date 5/05/84

REQUEST

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Conservation Stamp & Fee; effective date
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Date of Request: 4/25/84

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Offered: 5/7/84
Referred: Rules

Original sponsors: Rodey, Kerttula
and Josephson

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 278 (Finance)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
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19 include provisions for advance payment or reimbursement for services
20 performed under the contract. All costs incurred under this section
21 may be paid from the fish and game fund.

22 * Sec. 6. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature that
23 a sum equal to the amount collected each year from the sale of waterfowl
24 conservation stamps and limited edition prints to the public under AS 16.-
25 05.826 be appropriated to the department for the purposes listed in AS 16.-
26 05.130(b).

27 * Sec. 7. Except for sec. 3 of this Act, this Act takes effect immedi-
28 ately in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

29 * Sec 8. Section 3 of this Act takes effect January 31, 1985.

Alaska State Legislature

Representative Milo Fritz
District 5
P.O. Box 158
Anchor Point, Alaska 99556
(907) 235-8366



While in Juneau
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4833

House of Representatives

MILO FRITZ

TO: Representative Al Adams
Chair, House Finance

FROM: Representative Milo H. Fritz
Member, House Finance *MHF*

DATE: May 4, 1984

SUBJECT: SB 278 Duck Stamp Program

I introduced HB 351 which would have established a waterfowl conservation stamp. SB 278 is a bill with the same intent as my legislation, and I am in full support, with the changes incorporated in the proposed Finance Committee Substitute.

The Senate passed the bill with the Department of Fish and Game developing and administering the program. However, the House Resources Committee placed the program under the Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue administers the licensing provisions for the Department of Fish and Game, and believe they are qualified to develop and administer the program. The intent of the sponsor was to allow this program to be run through the current licensing system by Fish and Game.

The Department of Fish and Game has been working on the program and will be ready to implement it. They are, in my opinion, prepared and more qualified to implement and sustain this program. Therefore, the Finance Committee Substitute would return control of the program to the Department of Fish and Game, but would leave the licensing program with the Department of Revenue.

The Finance Committee substitute is otherwise identical to the Resources version of the bill. The other House Resources changes dealt with the dedication of funds question raised by the Attorney General. The removal of the section dedicating funds from stamps and limited edition prints and the letter of intent section solved this problem.

WATERFOWL STAMP PROGRAM OVERSIGHT

Oversight should be by the Department of Fish & Game because the department:

1. has the biggest stake in making the program a success from a management standpoint;
2. will not require additional staff or funding to oversee the program (i.e., meet contractual responsibilities, maintain overall coordination, quality control and direction);
3. has researched the stamp program extensively over the past two years and is prepared to put a program together;
4. through its Division of Administration, is experienced in the contracting for services and products;
5. has direct daily contact with all user groups (hunters, collectors, nongame supporters, waterfowl enthusiasts) and can develop a program most responsive to their needs and desires;
6. is best qualified to arrange for selection of design with a staff that includes artists, photographers, and biologists knowledgeable about the distribution and special significance of all species of waterfowl; and
7. can better judge the suitability of designs, quality of artwork, and type and quality of prints because of experience producing a bimonthly magazine, developing informational and educational artwork and materials for the public, and sponsoring an annual department wild-life photography contest.

The Department of Fish & Game should coordinate with the Department of Revenue those aspects of the program for which they have more expertise, namely, distribution of stamps, collection of receipts, and accounting of revenue.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 29, 1984

The Honorable John Ringstad
and Richard Shultz, Chairmen
House Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: CSSB 278 (RES) am
(Waterfowl Stamp Act)

Dear Representatives Ringstad and Shultz:

This letter is to bring to your attention a constitutional problem that exists in the above-referenced bill, which establishes a waterfowl stamp and fee. Several forms of the bill have violated article IX, section 7, of the Alaska Constitution, which prohibits dedicated funds under certain circumstances. On March 24, 1984, we wrote to Senator Fahrenkamp, concluding that the Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 278 was constitutional as drafted. (A copy of this letter is attached.)

I have since learned that the bill was twice amended on the floor of the Senate on March 23, 1984, before it was passed. The second amendment made on March 23, 1984, makes the bill once again unconstitutional. This amendment added the concept of "limited edition prints" to the bill. Now, not only will waterfowl stamps be created and sold, but also limited edition prints of the stamp will be available for sale as artwork to hunters and to the public.

There is no problem in authorizing the creation and sale of limited edition prints. There is, however, a problem in dedicating the funds received from the sale of these prints to the fish and game fund. The only money that can be dedicated to this fund is money received from the sale of licenses, permits, and stamps that are required by law to be possessed by a person engaging in sport or recreational hunting or fishing. Hunters need not possess limited edition prints to engage in waterfowl hunting, and thus the money received from the sale of these prints cannot be dedicated to the fish and game fund.

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

REPLY TO:

- 1031 W 4th AVENUE
SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE: (907) 276-3550
- 1st NATIONAL CENTER
100 CUSHMAN ST.
SUITE 400
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
PHONE: (907) 452-1568
- POUCH K - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-3600

The Honorable John Ringstad
The Honorable Richard Shultz
Re: CSSB 278

March 29, 1984
Page 2

Instead, money received from the sale of these limited edition prints should be treated the same as money received from the sale of waterfowl stamps to the public. Section 4 of this bill expresses a legislative intent that a sum equal to the amount collected each year from the sale of waterfowl stamps to the public be appropriated to the department for the purposes listed in AS 16.04.130(b). This is what should be done with the limited edition prints, as well, to avoid the dedicated funds problem.

Therefore, to avoid an unconstitutional dedication of funds, CSSB 278 (RES) am should be amended as follows:

Page 1, line 16: delete "and limited edition prints"

Page 1, lines 26-27: delete "and sales of limited edition prints"

Page 2, lines 3 and 4: delete "and print"

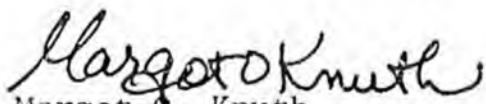
Page 2, lines 6-7 and 8: delete "and prints"

Page 2, lines 11 and 30: before "prints" insert "limited edition."

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

NORMAN C. GORSUCH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
Margot C. Knuth
Assistant Attorney General

MOK:dlm

Attachment

cc: Arthur H. Peterson

March 24, 1984

The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairperson, Senate Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: CSSB 278 (Waterfowl
Conservation Stamp Act)

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

This letter is in response to your oral request for advice on March 23, 1984, as to the constitutionality of CSSB 278, establishing a waterfowl conservation stamp and fee. The only constitutional issue raised by this bill is whether it violates article IX, section 7, of the Alaska Constitution, which prohibits dedicated funds under certain circumstances. Article IX, section 7, of the Alaska Constitution provides as follows:

The proceeds of any state tax or licence shall not be dedicated to any special purpose, except as provided in section 15 of this Article or when required by the federal government for state participation in federal programs. This provision shall not prohibit the continuance of any dedication for special purposes existing upon the date of ratification of this section by the people of Alaska.

Upon reviewing CSSB 278, we conclude that it is constitutional as drafted.

The Alaska Constitution specifically excepts from the prohibition against dedicated funds any dedication of funds required by the federal government as a condition to the state participating in a federal program. The Pittman-Robertson Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 669-669i, is a federal program under which states may receive money for the restoration of wildlife. As a condition to participating in this program, the Act requires the state to pass a law prohibiting the diversion of license fees paid by hunters for any other purpose than the administration of the Fish and Game Department. A regulation promulgated under the

Pittman-Robertson Act provides that only those licences that are for the "express purpose of permitting the holder to hunt or fish for sport or recreation" may be used as the basis for matching funds under the Act. 50 C.F.R. 80.10(c)(1). This means that the only fees that must be dedicated by law in order for Alaska to participate in the program under the Pittman-Robertson Act are those fees expressly required by the state to be paid for the privilege of hunting or fishing for sport or recreation. Accordingly, only those fees expressly required for hunting or fishing may be dedicated under the Alaska Constitution.

CSSB 278 requires possession of the waterfowl conservation stamp before a person may engage in waterfowl hunting. It is only the money received from the sale of the waterfowl conservation stamps to hunters that is dedicated under this bill. Monies received from the sale of waterfowl conservation stamps to the public, as opposed to waterfowl hunters, are not dedicated by this bill. Instead, section 4 of the bill expresses a legislative intent that a sum equal to the amount collected each year from the sale these stamps to the public be appropriated to the Department of Fish and Game. This legislative intent does not constitute a dedication of those funds.

We therefore conclude that CSSB 278 does not present any constitutional problems. The same cannot be said for the original SB 278, because that bill did not require waterfowl hunters to obtain the stamp as a condition to engaging in waterfowl hunting. Without this condition, the state would not qualify for participation in the Pittman-Robertson Act, and the dedication of funds would then be unconstitutional under Art. IX, sec. 7, of the Alaska Constitution.

Sincerely,

NORMAN C. GORSUCH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: *Margot G. Knuth*
Margot G. Knuth
Assistant Attorney General

MOK:bap

cc: Arthur H. Peterson
Assistant Attorney General

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Juneau, Alaska

STATE OF ALASKA

Bill Sheffield, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Don W. Collinsworth, Commissioner

DIVISION OF GAME

W. Lewis Pamplin, Jr., Director

State Waterfowl Conservation Stamp/Print programs

Considerations For Alaska

February 1984

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction.....	1
History.....	3
Program Objectives.....	4
Discussion.....	6
Recommendations.....	12

Attachments:

- Texas waterfowl stamp program (article)
- Wisconsin hunter revenues (article)
- North Carolina waterfowl stamp print sale (article)
- State stamp print history
- Oregon waterfowl stamp bill

STATE WATERFOWL CONSERVATION STAMP/PRINT PROGRAMS

History - Discussion - Recommendations

INTRODUCTION

An Alaska Waterfowl Conservation Stamp program has been proposed in several bills put before the legislature in 1983. The intent of this report is to present a brief history of other state stamp programs, discuss alternatives for various aspects of their operations, and to recommend effective, profitable features for consideration in a program for Alaska.

Unlike many other states that rely on migrant waterfowl from northern breeding areas, Alaska is a major waterfowl production state. Alaska annually produces a fall flight of about 10 million ducks and one million geese to all five North American flyways and neighboring countries. Most of this waterfowl production can be attributed to a few large wetlands districts (i.e., Copper River Delta, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Yukon Flats) and the sheer geographic expanse of wetlands throughout the State. Waterfowl habitat in Alaska becomes especially important to continental populations when drought in the prairies pushes birds north to breed. Most of Alaska's wetlands, however, are only marginally productive in comparison with the

prairies and parklands of the mid-continent, and little is known about the ecological requirements of waterfowl in our coastal, subarctic and arctic regions.

Waterfowl management in Alaska provides both opportunities to evaluate and enhance waterfowl production, and responsibilities to conserve and maintain many populations for the benefit of other states and countries. Waterfowl conservation stamp programs have been very profitable and effective in raising funds to meet these types of challenges.

Although the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has major responsibilities for migratory bird management, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is charged with primary management of resident wildlife and most public uses of these resources in Alaska, leadership in management of waterfowl values on State lands, principal membership in the Pacific Flyway Study Committee and Council, and has assumed major responsibility for management of several species of special interest to the State. Revenues from a state waterfowl stamp would dramatically increase the Department's ability to enhance waterfowl production and public uses on State game refuges and other lands, and more effectively participate in state and Pacific Flyway management processes.

HISTORY OF WATERFOWL STAMPS

In 1934, the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act was passed, authorizing the issuance of what is popularly known as the federal duck stamp; its official name is the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp. All waterfowl hunters are required to purchase the stamp, which has risen in price from \$1.00 at inception to \$7.50. In 1983, over 1.8 million stamps were sold in the United States. Revenues from the program are dedicated to the acquisition, protection and enhancement of wetland waterfowl habitats.

Following the success of the federal program, 29 states adopted similar stamp programs (Table 1) to fund waterfowl and habitat projects in their states and in primary waterfowl production areas elsewhere. For the seven states that initiated stamp programs since 1980, their combined 1982 revenues were over \$3.9 million, and averaged over \$500,000 per state.

California instituted the first state waterfowl stamp in 1971 and, through 1979, 16 states required waterfowl hunters to buy state stamps. Montana sold a bird conservation stamp, beginning in 1978, but undefined objectives and reliance on voluntary purchases made the program unprofitable within three years. These programs sold only stamps and did not acquire reproduction rights to the original design. Various states used art from either department staff, commissioned artists or waterfowl art contests.

Table 1. History and features of state waterfowl stamp programs.

First Year	State	Stamp Price	Reproduction Rights	Art Selection
1971	California	5.00	stamp (print 1984)	resident contest
1972	Iowa	5.00	stamp	resident contest
1974	Maryland	3.00	stamp	resident contest
	Massachusetts	1.25	stamp	open contest
1975	Illinois	5.50	stamp	resident contest
1976	Indiana	5.00	stamp	open contest
	Michigan	3.75	stamp	resident contest (until 1985)
	Mississippi	2.00	stamp	resident contest
	South Dakota*	5.00	stamp	resident contest
1977	Minnesota	3.75	stamp	resident contest
1978	Montana	2.00	stamp	program defunct
	Wisconsin	3.25	stamp	resident contest
1979	Alabama	5.00	stamp	resident contest
	Florida	3.25	stamp	open contest
	Missouri	3.00	stamp	resident contest
	Nevada	2.00	stamp	open contest
	Tennessee	6.50	stamp	resident contest
1980	Delaware	5.00	stamp/print	<i>open</i> resident contest
	Oklahoma	4.00	stamp/print	resident contest
1981	Arkansas	5.50	stamp/print	contract
	South Carolina	5.50	stamp/print	open contest
	Texas	5.00	stamp/print	contract
1982	North Dakota**	9.00	stamp/print	contract
	Ohio	5.50	stamp/print	commissioned
1983	Pennsylvania	5.50	stamp/print	contract
	New Hampshire	4.00	stamp/print	contract
	North Carolina	5.50	stamp/print	contract
1984	Oregon	5.00	stamp/print	contract

* stamp voluntary for residents, mandatory at \$50.00 for non-residents.

** required purchase by all bird hunters.

From 1930 through 1982 seven more states enacted legislation to produce stamps required for waterfowl hunting. All of these states retained reproduction rights to the design, and profited from the sale of art prints as well as stamps. Artists were paid with flat fees, profit shares or by arrangement with a managing art publisher.

Four more states launched waterfowl stamp and print programs in 1983. Oregon and New Hampshire require stamps of hunters, but Pennsylvania and North Carolina offer them for voluntary purchase. New Jersey may consider enabling legislation for a program in 1984, presumably to offer both stamps and prints.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The two primary objectives for the waterfowl conservation stamp program are:

1. To maximize Alaska's ability to benefit waterfowl and their habitats within the state; and
2. To provide a nationwide opportunity for art and stamp collectors to contribute financial support to the Alaska waterfowl management program, thereby benefiting the Alaskan public.

DISCUSSION

Sources of Revenue

Although the number of hunters and price of the stamp determine the base level of potential revenues, supplemental sales (art prints and collector stamps) have provided a major part of the income, especially in states like Alaska with low numbers of hunters (Table 2).

For the 1982-83 hunting season, approximately 17,600 federal waterfowl stamps were sold in Alaska (includes a small percentage to stamp collectors). Table 3 illustrates potential revenues from an Alaska stamp/print program, and the relative effect of stamp pricing on total income. These projections are quite conservative and are based on the best planning and marketing approaches used by other states (see following sections). If Alaska selected a price of \$5.00, equivalent to most states, hunters would probably contribute only 25-30% of the revenues. The bulk of revenues would come from out-of-state sales. Because income from hunters is relatively fixed, the following discussion focuses on aspects of maximizing the vital supplemental sales.

Nationwide sales of prints and stamps to collectors has proven immensely profitable to state waterfowl programs, and has sparked considerable competition among states to tap the market. The key elements of success include: a top quality design by a well-known artist; top quality printing and products that accommodate collector desires; and effective program administration and marketing.

Table 2. Proportions of 1982 revenues derived from hunters and from collectors, for the seven most recent state waterfowl stamp programs

State	First Year	No. of Hunters	Stamp Price	Hunter Revenue (%)	Collector Revenue (%)	Income/Hunter
Oklahoma	1980	12,000	\$4.00	48,000 (33)	94,300 (66)	11.86
Delaware	1980	10,000	\$5.00	50,000 (52)**	46,000 (48)**	9.60
Arkansas	1981	45,500	\$5.50	250,250 (53)	217,725 (47)	10.29
So. Carolina	1981	17,000	\$5.50	93,500 (31)	206,500 (69)	17.65
Texas	1981	112,500	\$5.00	562,500 (61)	366,245 (39)	8.26
No. Dakota	1982	80,000	\$9.00	720,000 (56)	557,700 (44)	15.97
Ohio	1982	40,000	\$5.50	220,000 (32)	455,000 (68)	16.88
AVERAGE			\$5.64			12.93

* estimated

Table 3. Analysis of fee levels and potential revenues for an Alaska waterfowl stamp program, assuming 17,000 waterfowl hunters (1982-83) collectors purchase 10,000 stamps and 5,000 art prints (\$40 royalty/print).

Stamp Fee	Hunter Revenue	(%)	Collector Revenue	(%)	Total Revenue
\$6.00	102,000	(28)	260,000	(72)	362,000
\$5.00	85,000	(25)	250,000	(75)	335,000
\$4.00	68,000	(22)	240,000	(78)	308,000
\$3.00	51,000	(18)	230,000	(82)	281,000
\$2.00	34,000	(13)	220,000	(87)	254,000

Example comparison: Reduction of stamp fee from \$6.00 to \$2.00 lowers cost to hunters by 66%, lowers total revenue only 30%.

Selection of art work

Those states that have used original art by nationally-known artists have realized the most income for their programs. Although artists that are little-known or even popular regionally may produce comparable work, market demand and investment values are higher for works by artists known across the country.

Other states use a variety of ways to select the original art design. Among the programs established before 1980, offering only stamps, most implemented art contests, either open to all entrants or restricted to state residents. With the introduction of art print sales and national marketing emphasis since 1980, several states (e.g., Texas, Ohio) have restricted their contests to well-known artists or done them by invitation only. Arkansas and North Dakota have foregone contests, and contract with art publishers for nationally-known artists.

States with contests report no major problems, but considerable effort is involved in working with a selection committee, and receiving, displaying, judging, and returning entries. Major considerations in the method of art selection are: (1) number and caliber of local artists; (2) national marketability of the products; and (3) funds and staff required to administer the process.

Stamp and print products

Stamps - Stamp collectors purchase from 1 to 50% of state waterfowl stamps, depending on particular state programs. In several states (e.g., Alabama, Nevada) sales of state stamps far exceed federal stamp sales. Arkansas and Ohio top sales to stamp collectors. Reasons for success relate to accommodating the values of stamp collecting in product designs:

1. Top quality printing to enhance aesthetic value.
2. Numbered stamps and numbered plate blocks (four stamps).
3. Stamp issue limited to sales during a specific period.
4. Publisher required to purchase stamps for each art print sold.

Art prints - Investment values and revenues from art print sales are dependent on selected artist and design, quality of printing and the edition size. Several states recommend printing by an in-state publisher to ensure quality work and personal attention. However, South Carolina reports problems in print quality resulting from selection of low-bid contractors.

The usual cost of a print is \$125.00, or \$130.00 with the stamp. Total print revenues are dependent on the edition size and the states' profit share from the publisher. Effects of edition size can be illustrated from 1981 sales by South Carolina, Arkansas, and Texas.

South Carolina had a quite limited edition of 4,500 prints, took a \$24 profit share and netted \$108,000. Arkansas had a larger edition of 7,700 and a \$35 profit share, gaining \$269,000. Texas, with an edition of 16,500 took \$35.50 per print and brought in \$587,000. The art investment value of South Carolina's print is now \$150 more than those of Texas and Arkansas. The principle is that small editions increase print values to investors with smaller profits to the state; large editions maximize program revenues but lower investment values. The recent successful programs in Texas, North Dakota, and North Carolina balance these factors by limiting editions to the number of pre-sale orders received within a fixed period.

Program administration

It is evident that state stamp programs present many options and require substantial planning and oversight to manage all the factors vital to success. Prior to 1980, stamp sales were more localized, and artists were compensated only with recognition and reproduction rights. As the potential for national marketing of supplemental sales grew, artist rewards and program operations became greater. In recent programs artists are being paid with fixed fees, retention of artist proofs, profit shares, and/or through contracts with publishers.

State fish and game departments and other government offices devote varying efforts to administer stamp/print programs, depending on the type of operations chosen. Art contests consume considerable time

from staff and a selection committee that is usually not paid. Depending on state licensing procedures, sales and distribution of stamps and prints add more staff effort; Delaware has a full time person to deal with sales. ADF&G waterfowl program consists of one coordinator and one biologist.

To minimize cost and staffing of government administration, many states have gone to contract arrangements with publishers. Some, like North Dakota and Arkansas, contract out everything from selection of the art to sales of prints. States with contests usually contract for printing, marketing, and distribution of prints. Stamps are sold by government offices and agents.

Contracting has proven profitable, not only because of reduced administrative effort, but also because the profit motive of contract publishers ensures product quality, broad marketing, and greater sales.

State staff need only to oversee product fidelity and marketing strategy. Artist/publisher contracts usually contain additional provisions such as:

- Specifications of waterfowl subjects to be featured.
- Specifications of product quality and format.
- Publisher buy-back of stamps for each print.
- Publisher provides free "conservation edition" prints for fund raising events.

-Publisher will advertise nationally (Ducks Unlimited Magazine, Field and Stream, etc.).

State contracting is subject to specific regulations. If product quality and national marketing can be ensured by an in-state publisher there are benefits to local businesses and closer contract oversight.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Incorporation of the following recommendations into the Waterfowl Conservation Stamp Bill would satisfy the objectives of this program. Nevertheless, the Department of Fish and Game strongly supports passage of this bill even if these recommendations are modified.

1. Revenue - Require the purchase of a state stamp by waterfowl hunters age 16-60 years.

A mandantory program would maximize out-of-state supplemental sales by:

- (a) Demonstrating a firm state commitment to protect and enhance national waterfowl and wetland resources;
- (b) Solidly establishing the stamp/print program and decreasing the chances of short-term unprofitability (e.g., Montana);

(c) Assuring collectors of continuing stamp/print series that will promote repeat purchases and investment values; and

(d) Stabilizing revenues to permit continuity and cost-effective management of funded waterfowl projects.

2. Administration - Printing, marketing and artist payment should be handled by the publisher.

Provided that high quality work and national sales connections can be demonstrated, an in-state publisher should be selected through a competitive process. Department share of the profits should be the highest negotiable.

3. Art selection - The publisher should contract for the original design from a nationally-known artist.

The most successful state programs (e.g., Arkansas, North Dakota and, to a degree, Texas) contract for nationally-known artists. If a contest is desirable, competition should be by invitation or open nationally. Alaska has a dearth of waterfowl artists and few known outside the state.

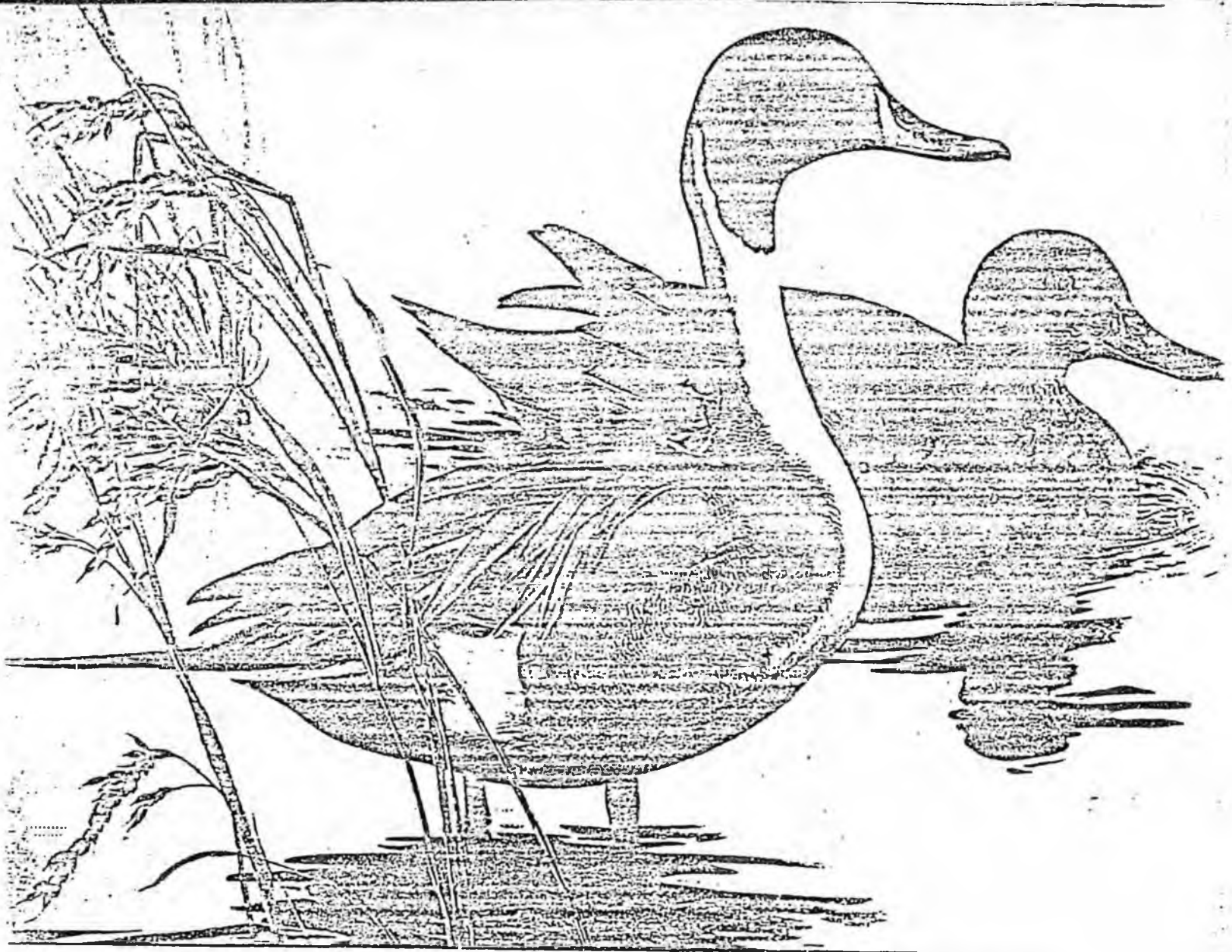
4. Stamps - Publisher should provide high quality stamps that are numbered and arranged in sheets and plate blocks for collectors. Publisher should buy a stamp for each print sold. Stamps should be sold by the Department through license vendors at widely accessible locations.

5. Art prints - Publisher should provide high quality prints that are advertised and sold nationally. Edition size should be limited to the number ordered during a six-month pre-sale period. Alaska should attempt to be the first to advertise among states for the initial year of the program.

6. Time table - The stamp program should become effective for the 1985-86 hunting season. Sufficient lead time is necessary to establish program operations and effective early marketing, because the first year issue of stamps and prints is by far the most profitable. A publisher package should be selected no later than January 1985.

7. Cost - The price of the stamp should not be less than \$3.00 and not more than \$5.00. Fees should be waived for low-income families under provisions of AS 16.05.340(5). The price of the art print should be \$125.00.

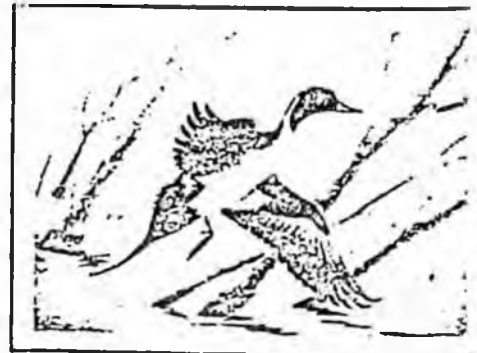
Attachments: Texas waterfowl stamp program (article)
Wisconsin hunter revenues (article)
North Carolina waterfowl stamp print sale (article)
State Stamp Print History
Oregon Stamp Bill (HB 2925, 1983)



The '82 Waterfowl Stamp

\$1.2 Million Earned
by '81 Stamp

Article by Mary-Love Bigony
Photos by Glen Mills



Hunter \$\$ = public land and wildlife galore

JAMES E. HOEFLER,
DNR Wildlife Manager, Grantsburg

Hunter dollars buy public land that can be used by every Wisconsin citizen. They pay for management to produce wildlife of every description.

There are 220 Wisconsin wildlife areas scattered throughout the state. They vary from one acre access sites to 50,000 acre wetland complexes and together encompass more than 580,000 acres.

Managed by DNR to provide abundant and diverse wildlife habitat, they are home to several hundred species of birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians, including most of Wisconsin's endangered and threatened species.

At areas like Horicon Marsh, Sandhill, Crex Meadows and Mead, you can see a marsh come alive with wildlife on a calm April morning or watch thousands of ducks and geese take to the air on a crisp October afternoon. These are the places to be if you enjoy wildlife.

But where does the money come from to purchase and manage these lands? State taxpayers in general pay some, but the vast majority is paid by Wisconsin hunters.

Most money comes from the sale of hunting licenses and duck stamps. In 1982, 756,005 hunters purchased 1.2 million licenses and stamps. They paid \$13.2 million. This money is put into a special fund called the Segregated Fish and Wildlife Account, and a portion is used to pay for the wildlife management program.

The other major money source is the Pittman-Robertson (P-R) Tax. This is an 11% federal excise tax on all guns, ammunition and archery equipment sold in the United States. The federal government collects this money and distributes it to the states based on the number of licensed hunters in a state, its population and land area. Wisconsin usually ranks 5th or 6th in the amount of P-R money received.

A smaller amount comes from all Wisconsin taxpayers through the Outdoor Recreation Aids Program (ORAP). ORAP money is obtained from the sale of state bonds and a biennial appropriation from the state general fund based on a formula of .0165 of 1% of the state's total equalized tax evaluation.

To date, 415,990 acres of wildlife management lands have been purchased and more than 165,000 acres are leased. Approximately 85% of this land was purchased with money generated



Wildlife areas managed for geese also attract many other species. Photo by author.

from hunters (i.e. segregated funds and P-R). The remaining 15% was purchased with ORAP and other general revenue funds.

Hunters also pay for most of the management and development on these lands. For example, in fiscal year 1982-83, \$8.9 million was spent on wildlife management. It included salaries of all wildlife personnel and purchase, development and management of wildlife lands. Eighty six percent came from P-R and segregated funds and the remainder primarily from ORAP. Not all P-R and license fee money goes to wildlife management. A good share goes to other programs including law enforcement, administrative services, research, endangered resources, payment in lieu of taxes, wildlife damage and other miscellaneous programs. Hunters, therefore, pay for many activities in addition to wildlife manage-

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT FUNDING (FY 1982-83)

Type	Source	Amount	% of total
Segregated Funds	Hunting & Trapping License Sales	\$5,321,000	59.5
Duck Stamp	Sale of State Waterfowl Stamps	220,000	2.5
Pittman-Robertson	11% federal excise tax on guns, ammunition & archery equipment	2,169,600	24.3
ORAP	State bonding and general revenue appropriation	1,226,500	13.7
TOTAL		\$8,937,100	100%

Crex annually, but less than one-third come to hunt. The vast majority come to observe wildlife.

One important benefit of wildlife areas is to preserve habitat that might otherwise be lost to development. Millions of acres have already been destroyed and thousands more are lost annually. As human development continues to eat up habitat, wildlife areas will become even more valuable.

But these areas do more than simply preserve habitat. Habitat on them is intensively managed to improve its quality and diversity. Management might consist of manipulating vegetation to make it more productive for a greater number of species, planting dense nesting cover for waterfowl and upland game birds, constructing forest openings for deer and other forest wildlife, or building flowages for aquatic species.

While it is true that hunters provide most of the money and most management is aimed at game species, many nongame species also benefit. These areas are alive with both game and nongame wildlife and the general public is the main beneficiary.

Wildlife populations are not decimated by hunting. Sound wildlife management assures that numbers will remain relatively constant from year to year. Reductions in the quality and quantity of habitat are what cause loss of wildlife. Wildlife areas prevent this loss by maintaining permanent, good quality habitat.

So wildlife areas are a boon to both Wisconsin wildlife and all Wisconsin citizens. To the one they give valuable habitat, to the other, recreational opportunities. And the hunter pays the bill! As long as hunters purchase licenses these areas will continue to produce wildlife for future generations to enjoy.

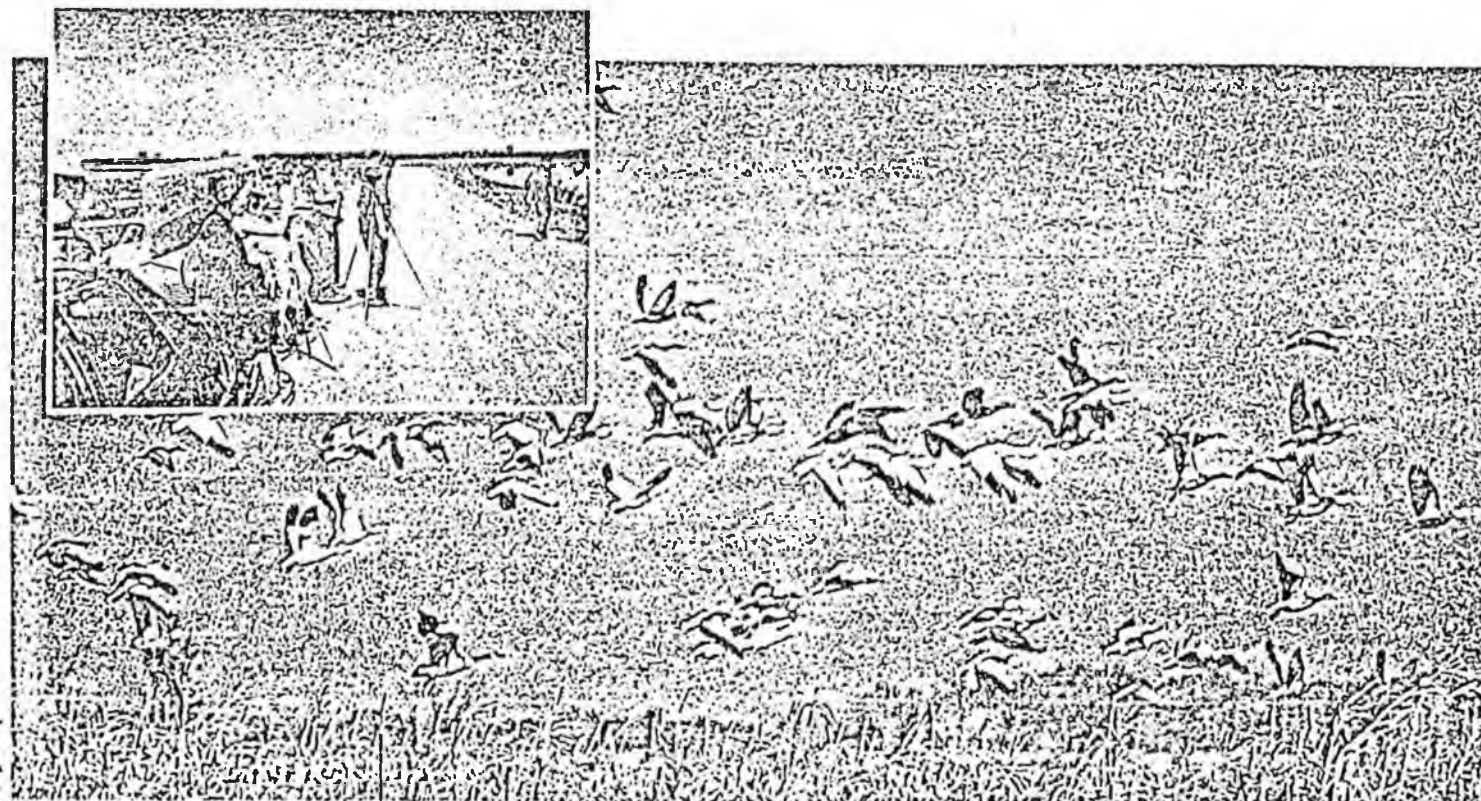
ment, yet most of their money goes there—about 85% annually. And they buy 85% of Wisconsin's wildlife lands! But while hunters and trappers put up most of the dollars, the lands are not for their exclusive use, but rather belong to all the people of Wisconsin. Everyone has an equal right to use them.

More than one million people visit Wisconsin's wildlife areas every year. They come to hunt, trap, fish, picnic, observe wildlife, hike, canoe, photograph, pick berries, cut firewood, study the flora and fauna or just get away from the rigors of everyday life to experience a natural setting.

Although hunting is the major activity, every wildlife area receives non-hunting use, and on certain ones non-hunting is more prevalent than hunting. One example is the Crex Meadows Wildlife Area. More than 100,000 visitors come to

Blue and snow geese at Crex Meadows Wildlife area. Only a third of the 100,000 people who visit Crex every year come to hunt. Photo by author.

Inset: More than a million visitors annually use Wisconsin's 220 wildlife areas to hunt, trap, fish, study nature, pick berries, cut firewood and do myriad other things. Photo by author.



Texas' first waterfowl stamp had a successful year in 1981. More than 100,000 people bought stamps and some 16,000 bought art print reproductions of the stamp. Now, as department officials are developing a plan to make the best use of funds generated by stamp and print sales, the second Texas waterfowl stamp is being readied for distribution.

The 1982 Texas waterfowl stamp features a pintail drake and hen by Ken Carlson of Missoula, Montana. Carlson gained prominence in the field of wildlife art in 1970 when he was commissioned to illustrate "The Birds of North America." He won the 1979-80 National Wild Turkey Federation stamp design contest over a field of nationally known artists and was runner-up in the 1976 federal duck stamp judging. This year he was selected by the Foundation for North American Wildsheep to design its conservation stamp and print. The Montana artist's work has appeared in *Audubon*, *The Naturalist*, *Southwest Art* and *Ducks Unlimited*.

Six other artists entered the 1982 waterfowl stamp competition: Lucy Hall of San Antonio; John A. Ruthven of Georgetown, Ohio; Grant Lathe of Canyon Lake; James Ing of Galveston; Jose Salas of San Marcos; and Anne Ducote of Austin.

The Texas waterfowl stamp was created in 1981 by the 67th Texas Legislature, with funds generated by sales of the stamp and art print reproductions of the stamp to be earmarked for waterfowl habitat acquisition, lease and development as well as waterfowl research, management and protection. Initial estimates in 1981 were that revenue would exceed \$600,000, but when the figures were tallied the total was almost \$1.2 million—\$670,000 from the prints and \$485,000 from the stamps. While all waterfowl hunters are required to have the \$5 Texas stamp, many nonhunters bought the stamp as well to help support waterfowl management in the state.

Sales of prints of the first Texas stamp totaled 16,500, and Martin F. Wood of Collectors Covey in Dallas, publisher of the prints, said it is "the largest selling duck stamp print, state or federal, ever published." Collectors Covey will publish and sell prints of the stamp again this year, and has guaranteed the department a minimum of \$350,000 from print sales. This money, along with that collected from stamp sales, will go into the special waterfowl fund.

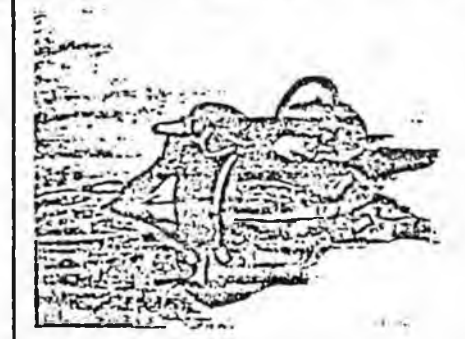
Signed and numbered prints of the 1982 Texas waterfowl stamp are \$130, including the stamp, or \$200 framed. Individuals or art dealers

may buy the 6½- by 9-inch print by contacting Collectors Covey, 15 Highland Park Village, Dallas, Texas 75205, telephone 214-521-7680. The edition size will be limited to the number of wholesale orders received by August 31 and delivery will be made in the fall.

Like everything else these days, wildlife management is expensive. During the coming years the Texas waterfowl stamp and prints promise to contribute substantial funds that will benefit ducks and geese, and individuals who buy stamps or prints can be assured their dollars will be dedicated to this valuable resource.

Information about the 1983 waterfowl stamp competition will be available at a later date from the Director of Information and Education, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 4200 Smith School, Road, Austin, Texas 78744. **

Ken Carlson's painting of a pintail drake and hen (opposite page) was chosen over a field of eight entries. Also entered in the 1982 Texas waterfowl stamp competition were (top row, left to right) pintail in flight by John Ruthven; wood ducks by Lucy Hall; wood ducks by James Ing; green-winged teal by Grant Lathe; (bottom row) wood ducks by Anne Ducote (left and center) and wood duck and mandarin duck by Jose Salas.



N.C. Waterfowl Benefit from Duck Stamp Print Sale

The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission has established the second most successful state waterfowl print program in history—ranking behind the 1981 Texas program. The state's first such print presold 13,652 regular edition prints, well above what the Commission had even dared hope to sell.

"We had hoped to sell 10,000 prints. We're pleasantly surprised, there is no question about that," said Sid Baynes, chief of the Wildlife Commission's Division of Conservation Education and administrator of the duck stamp program.

Another pleasant surprise is the amount of money raised for waterfowl conservation in the state. The original goal was \$250,000, but the commission now expects to receive more than \$400,000 from the sale of prints and stamps.

The stamp and print feature a hen and drake mallard rising from a marsh, and was done by nationally acclaimed wildlife artist Richard Plasschaert of Minnesota. Prints are now available only through private sales from individuals and art dealers at prices which are higher than the original issue price of \$135.

Waterfowl stamps are still available from the Commission's License Section and from hunting and fishing license agents for \$5.50 each.

The License Section has set aside a supply of individual stamps as well as plate blocks of four stamps at a cost of \$22 and entire sheets of 30 stamps at a cost of \$165. Anyone interested in purchasing for collection purposes can do so by contacting: License Section, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, 512 N. Salisbury St., Raleigh, N.C. 27611.

"Our program is unique in that our stamp is voluntary. It is not required to hunt waterfowl," noted Baynes.

He said about 4,500 to 5,000 of the prints were sold in the state. The rest went to sportsmen and print collectors around the nation. Print and stamp collectors are becoming important sources of support for such programs, he said.

Baynes thanked individual sportsmen and conservation organizations for their strong support.

"As in many states, we are in a situation where we need to help ourselves," declared Baynes. "This print program has been a real good way to do that.

"We're selling something to the public that they can enjoy and also invest their money in. We're getting a return on it. It helps us. It helps waterfowl."

STATE STAMP PRINT HISTORY 1971-1982

YEAR	STATE	ARTIST	EDITION SIZE	ELIGIBILITY
1979	Alabama*	Barbara Keel	1,750 s/n + 250 rem	commission by Alabama
1980	Alabama	Wayne Spradley	1,000 s/n	commission by Alabama
1981	Alabama	Jack Deloney	950 s/n	residents/first contest year
1982	Alabama	Joe Michelet	850 s/n	residents
1981	Arkansas*	Lee LaBlanc	7,200 s/n + 600 rem + 500 ex	comm artist & publisher by AR F & G
1982	Arkansas	Maynard Reece	7,440 s/n + 600 rem + 500 ex	comm artist & publisher by AR F & G
1971	California*	Paul B. Johnson	500 s/n	commission by CA/staff artist
1972	California	Paul B. Johnson	40 s/n stamps destroyed prematurely	commission by CA/staff artist
1973	California	Paul B. Johnson	500 s/n	commission by CA/staff artist
1974	California	Paul O. Johnson	500 s/n	commission by CA/staff artist
1975	California	Paul B. Johnson	500 s/n	commission by CA/staff artist
1976	California	Paul B. Johnson	500 s/n	commission by CA/staff artist
1977	California	Paul B. Johnson	500 s/n	commission by Ca/staff artist
1978	California	Ken Michaelsen	500 s/n	residents
1979	California	Walter Wolfe	500 s/n	residents
1980	California	Walter Wolfe	700 s/n	residents
1981	California	Robert Steiner	1,150 s/n	residents
1982	California	Robert Richert	950 s/n	residents
1980	Delaware*	Ned Mayne	1,980 s/n	residents + residents of states w/open comp.
1981	Delaware	Charles Rowe	1,981 s/n	residents + residents of states w/open comp.
1982	Delaware	Lois Butler	1,982 s/n	residents + residents of states w/open comp.
1979	Florida*	Bob Binks	1,000 s/n	commission by Florida Game commission
1980	Florida	Ernest Simmons	1,000 s/n	open
1981	Florida	Clark Sullivan	1,000 s/n	open
1982	Florida	Lee Cable	1,250 s/n	open
1975	Illinois*	Robert Eschenfeldt	500 s/n	commissioned by IL
1976	Illinois	Robert G. Larson	500 s/n	residents
1977	Illinois	Richard Lynch	500 s/n	residents
1978	Illinois	Everett Staffeldt	500 s/n	residents
1979	Illinois	John Eggert	500 s/n	residents
1980	Illinois	Dart Kassabaum	500 s/n	residents
1981	Illinois	Jim Trandel	500 s/n	residents
1982	Illinois	Art Sinden	600 s/n	residents

STATE STAMP PRINT HISTORY 1971-1982

YEAR	STATE	ARTIST	EDITION SIZE	ELIGIBILITY
1976	Indiana*	Sonny Bashore	500 s/n	commission by IN/staff artist
1977	Indiana	Sonny Bashore	18 s/n	commission by IN/staff artist
1978	Indiana	Carl "Spike" Knuth	18 s/n	open
1979	Indiana	Diane Pierce	20 s/n	open
1980	Indiana	Dean Rocky Barrick	24 s/n	open
1981	Indiana	Rodney Crossman	30 s/n	open
1982	Indiana	George Metz	50 s/n	open
1972	Iowa*	Maynard Reece	500 s/n	Commissioned by IA
1973	Iowa	Thomas Murphy	500 s/n	residents
1974	Iowa	James F. Landenberger	500 s/n	residents
1976	Iowa	Nick Klepinger	500 s/n	residents
1977	Iowa	Maynard Reece	900 s/n	residents
1978	Iowa	Nick Klepinger	600 s/n	residents
1979	Iowa	Andrew Peters	750 probably not s/n	residents
1980	Iowa	Paul Bridgford	850 s/n	residents
1981	Iowa	Brad Reece	900 s/n	residents
1982	Iowa	Tom Walker	650 s/n	residents
1974	Maryland*	John W. Taylor	500 s/n	commissioned by Maryland Dept. of Nat. Resources
1975	Maryland	Stanley Stearns	650 s/n	residents
1976	Maryland	Louis Frisino	500 s/n	residents
1977	Maryland	Jack Schroeder	850 s/n	residents
1978	Maryland	Stanley Stearns	1,200 s/n	residents
1979	Maryland	John W. Taylor	951 s/n	residents
1980	Maryland	Jack Schroeder	1,175 s/n	residents
1981	Maryland	Arthur R. Eakin	1,250 s/n	residents
1982	Maryland	Roger Bucklin	1,575 s/n	residents
1974	Massachusetts*	Hilton C. Weiler	600 edition by heirs	comm. by MA Div. of Fisheries of Wildlife
1975	Massachusetts	Tom Hennessey	500 s/n	open/must be decoy of MA carver
1976	Massachusetts	William P. Tyner	500 s/n	open/must be decoy of MA carver
1977	Massachusetts	William P. Tyner	137 s/n	open/must be decoy of MA carver
1978	Massachusetts	William P. Tyner	175 s/n	open/must be decoy of MA carver
1979	Massachusetts	Randy Julius	175 s/n	open/must be decoy of MA carver
1980	Massachusetts	John Eggert	600 s/n	open/must be decoy of MA carver
1981	Massachusetts	Randy Julius	250 s/n	open/must be decoy of MA carver
1982	Massachusetts	John Eggert	400 s/n	open

STATE STAMP PRINT HISTORY 1971-1982

YEAR	STATE	ARTIST	EDITION SIZE	ELIGIBILITY
1976	Michigan*	Oscar Warbach	500 s/n	commission by MI/r staff artist
1977	Michigan	Larry Hayden	650 s/n	residents
1978	Michigan	Richard Timm	700 s/n	residents
1979	Michigan	Andrew Kurzmann	700 s/n	residents
1980	Michigan	Larry Hayden	900 s/n	residents
1981	Michigan	Dietmar Krumrey	1,200 s/n	residents
1982	Michigan	Gijsbert van Frankenhuyzen	1,200 s/n	residents (until 1985)
1977	Minnesota*	David Maass	3,300 estimated not numbered	commission by state
1978	Minnesota	Les C. Kouba	3,500 estimated not numbered	residents
1979	Minnesota	David Maass	3,800 s/n	residents
1980	Minnesota	James Megar	3,500 s/n	residents
1981	Minnesota	Terry Redlin	7,800 s/n	residents
1982	Minnesota	Phil Scholer	6,500 s/n	residents
1976	Mississippi*	Carroll J. & Gwen K. Perkins'	500 s/n	commission by MS game and fish
1977	Mississippi	Allen Hughes	500 s/n	commission by MS Game and Fish
1978	Mississippi	John Reimers	500 s/n	first issue by contest, residents
1979	Mississippi	Carole Pigott Hardy	500 s/n	residents
1980	Mississippi	Hob Tompkins	500 s/n	residents
1981	Mississippi	John Reimers	500 s/n	residents
1982	Mississippi	Jerry Johnson	500 s/n	residents
1979	Missouri	Charles W. Schwartz	1,000 s/n	commission by MO/staff artist
1980	Missouri	David Plank	1,250 s/n	residents
1981	Missouri	Tom Crain	1,000 s/n	residents
1982	Missouri	Gary Lucy	1,800 s/n	residents
1978	Montana*	Marlowe Urdahl	1,300 s/n	residents
1979	Montana	John Michael Marion	600 s/n	residents
1980	Montana	Ron Jenkins	300 s/n	residents
1982	North Dakota*	Richard Plasschaert	9,939 s/n	commission by state
1979	Nevada*	Larry Hayden	1,990 s/n + 500 rem	open
1980	Nevada	Dick McRill	1,990 s/n	open
1981	Nevada	Phil Scholer	2,025 s/n	open
1982	Nevada	Richard Timm	2,200 s/n	open

STATE STAMP PRINT HISTORY 1971-1982

YEAR	STATE	ARTIST	EDITION SIZE	ELIGIBILITY
1980	Oklahoma *	Patrick Sawyer	1,980 s/n	residents
1981	Oklahoma	Hoyt Smith	1,980 s/n	residents
1982	Oklahoma	Jeffrey Frey	1,980 s/n	residents
1982	Ohio*	John Ruthven	9,000 s/n	commission by Ohio
1976	South Dakota*	Robert Kusserow	500 s/n	residents
1977	South Dakota	Don Steinbeck	150 1st ed s/n + 150 1nd ed s/n	residents
1978	South Dakota	John Moisan	300 s/n	residents
1979	South Dakota	John Wilson	300 s/n	residents
1980	South Dakota	John Moisan	300 s/n	residents
1981	South Dakota	John Wilson	500 s/n	residents
1982	South Dakota	Robert Kusserow	500 s/n	residents
1981	South Carolina*	Lee LaBlanc	4,500 s/n	open
1982	South Carolina	Bob Binks	4,000 s/n	open
1979	Tennessee*	Dick Elliot	1,979 s/n	residents
1980	Tennessee	Thompson Phillip Crowe, IV	1,000 s/n	residents
1981	Tennessee	Bob Gillespie	1,200 s/n	residents
1982	Tennessee	Ken Schulz	1,250 s/n	residents
1981	Texas*	Larry Hayden	16,500 s/n	publisher and artist package
1982	Texas	Ken Carlson	9,500 s/n	publisher and artist package
1978	Wisconsin*	Owen J. Gromme	5,800 s/n	commission by state
1979	Wisconsin	Rockne Knuth	1,700 s/n	residents
1980	Wisconsin	Martin Hurk	1,250 s/n	residents
1981	Wisconsin	Timothy C. Shultz	1,700 s/n	residents
1982	Wisconsin	William Koelpin	2,300 s/n	residents

*First of state

1983 DUCK STAMP PRINTS

YEAR	STATE	ARTIST	EDITION SIZE	ELIGIBILITY
1983	New Hampshire*	Richard Plasschaert	Limited to confirmed orders by September 30, 1983	publisher-artist package
1983	Pennsylvania*	Ned Smith	Limited to confirmed orders by September 15, 1983	publisher-artist package
1983	North Carolina*	Richard Plasschaert	Limited to confirmed orders by August 30, 1983	publisher-artist package

A-Engrossed

House Bill 2925

Ordered by the Speaker May 10
Including House Amendments dated May 10

Sponsored by COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure.

Requires certain migratory waterfowl hunters to obtain special \$5 stamp from State Fish and Wildlife Commission. Requires commission *[to appoint Migratory Waterfowl Stamp Committee]* to select stamp design and authorizes *[committee]* commission to arrange for production and sale of art works and stamps. Dedicates proceeds of sale of art works to activities benefiting waterfowl and for costs of stamp and art work design, production and sale.

Effective *[January]* July 1, 1984.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

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Relating to wildlife; creating new provisions; amending ORS 496.300; and prescribing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS chapter 497.

SECTION 2. (1) The commission is authorized to issue, upon application, to persons desiring to hunt migratory waterfowl an annual migratory waterfowl stamp and shall charge therefor a fee of \$5.

(2) The stamp referred to in subsection (1) of this section is in addition to and not in lieu of the hunting licenses required by ORS 497.102.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a migratory waterfowl stamp is not required of a person younger than 14 years of age.

(4) ORS 497.016 to 497.026 and 497.036 apply to the stamp referred to in subsection (1) of this section.

SECTION 3. Sections 4 and 5 of this Act are added to and made a part of ORS chapter 496.

SECTION 4. In carrying out its duties, functions and powers with regard to the migratory waterfowl stamp, the State Fish and Wildlife Commission may contract for the performance of those duties, functions and powers. The contract may include, among other matters, provisions for advance payment or reimbursement for services performed pursuant to any such contract. All costs and expenses incurred pursuant to this section shall be paid from the subaccount referred to in ORS 496.300 (4).

SECTION 5. (1) The State Fish and Wildlife Commission shall arrange, by contest or other appropriate means, for the selection of the design of the annual migratory waterfowl stamp required by section 2 of this 1983 Act and for the production and sale of the stamps.

(2) The commission may produce stamps in such number as the commission considers appropriate and may make stamps available for the creation of migratory waterfowl art prints and other related art works and may arrange for the sale of stamps, prints and art works to persons desiring to purchase those items.

SECTION 6. ORS 496.300 is amended to read:

NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter *(italic and bracketed)* is existing law to be omitted.



1 496.300. (1) The State Wildlife Fund is established as an account in the General Fund of the State
2 Treasury. Except as otherwise provided by law, all moneys received by the commission pursuant to the wildlife
3 laws, except such as may be required as a revolving fund for payroll and emergency expenses, shall be paid
4 into the State Treasury and credited to the account. All moneys in the account are appropriated continuously to
5 the commission to carry out the wildlife laws.

6 (2) An amount of the State Wildlife Fund equal to the amounts accruing from licenses issued pursuant to
7 ORS 497.121 (1)(c) and (d) that are used for ocean salmon angling purposes, less the cost of issuing and
8 processing the licenses shall be available only for propagation, management and research projects related to
9 anadromous fish.

10 (3) All moneys received by the commission from the sale of migratory waterfowl stamps shall be deposited in
11 the State Wildlife Fund.

12 (4) All moneys received by the commission from the sale of art works and prints related to the migratory
13 waterfowl stamp shall be deposited in a separate subaccount in the State Wildlife Fund. Moneys in the subaccount
14 may be expended only for activities that promote the propagation, conservation and recreational uses of migratory
15 waterfowl and for activities related to the design, production, issuance and arrangements for sale of the migratory
16 waterfowl stamps and related art works and prints. Expenditures of moneys in the subaccount may be made within
17 this state, in other states or in foreign countries, in such amounts as the commission determines appropriate.
18 Expenditures in other states and foreign countries shall be on such terms and conditions as the commission
19 determines will benefit most directly the migratory waterfowl resources of this state.

20 ~~[(3)]~~ (5) The commission shall keep a record of all moneys deposited in the State Wildlife Fund. The record
21 shall indicate by separate cumulative accounts the source from which the moneys are derived and the individual
22 activity or program against which each withdrawal is charged.

23 SECTION 7. Section 2 of this Act takes effect July 1, 1984.

Offered: 4/23/84
Referred: Finance

Original sponsors: Rodey, Kerttula
and Josephson

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 278 (Resources)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a waterfowl conservation stamp
7 and fee; and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 16.05.110 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 16.05.110. COMPOSITION OF FUND. The fish and game fund
11 shall be made up of the following money and other money the legisla-
12 ture appropriates, that [WHICH] shall be deposited and retained in the
13 fund until expended:

14 (1) money received from the sale of state sport fishing,
15 hunting, and trapping licenses, [AND] special permits, and waterfowl
16 conservation tags purchased by hunters;

17 (2) proceeds received from the sale of furs, skins, and
18 specimens taken by predator hunters and other employees;

19 (3) money received in settlement of a claim or loss caused
20 by damage to the fish and game resources of the state;

21 (4) money received from federal, state, or other govern-
22 mental unit, or from a private donor for fish and game purposes;

23 (5) interest earned upon money in the fund;

24 (6) money from any other source.

25 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.130 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

26 (b) Money accruing to the state from waterfowl conservation tag
27 fees from hunters may not be diverted to a purpose other than (1) the
28 conservation and enhancement of waterfowl; (2) the acquisition, by
29 lease or otherwise of wetlands that are important for waterfowl and

1 public use of waterfowl in the state; (3) waterfowl related projects
2 approved by the commissioner; and (4) the administration of the water-
3 fowl conservation program. The department shall maintain a state
4 waterfowl tag fee account within the fish and game fund to permit
5 separate accounting records for the receipt and expenditure of money
6 derived from the sale of waterfowl tags. The department shall report
7 annually to the public on the use of money derived from waterfowl con-
8 servation tags and limited edition prints.

9 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05.340(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

10 (17) Waterfowl conservation tag \$ 5

11 (A) A person may not engage in waterfowl hunting
12 without having the current year's waterfowl tag in the person's
13 actual possession, unless that person

14 (i) qualifies for a 25 cent license fee under
15 AS 16.05.340(a)(6);

16 (ii) is a resident under the age of 16;

17 (iii) is 60 years of age or older and has been a
18 resident for at least one year;

19 (iv) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free
20 license under AS 16.05.341.

21 (B) The Board of Game shall by regulation exempt from
22 the requirement for a waterfowl conservation tag waterfowl hunt-
23 ing in areas of the state not likely to benefit from programs
24 described in AS 16.05.130(b)(2) - (4).

25 * Sec. 4. AS 16.05.350 is amended to read:

26 Sec. 16.05.350. EXPIRATION OF LICENSES AND TAGS. Licenses and
27 tags required under AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430, except the visitor's
28 special sport fishing license, [AND] the resident trapping license,
29 and the waterfowl conservation tag, expire at the close of December 31

1 following issuance. The resident trapping license expires at the
2 close of September 30 of the year following the year in which the
3 license is issued. The waterfowl conservation tag expires at the
4 close of January 31 of the year following the year of issue of the
5 tag.

6 * Sec. 5. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

7 Sec. 16.05.826. WATERFOWL CONSERVATION STAMP PROGRAM. (a) The
8 waterfowl conservation tag authorized in AS 16.05.340(a)(17) shall be
9 produced annually in stamp form by the Department of Revenue in an
10 amount the department considers appropriate. The department shall make
11 stamps available for the creation of waterfowl conservation limited
12 edition prints and shall provide for the sale of stamps and prints to
13 the public.

14 (b) The Department of Revenue shall provide by appropriate means
15 for the selection of the design of the annual waterfowl conservation
16 stamp and for the production and sale of the stamps.

17 (c) The Department of Revenue may contract to others the perfor-
18 mance of the department's responsibilities under this section. A
19 contract may include provisions for advance payment or reimbursement
20 for services performed under the contract. All costs incurred under
21 this section may be paid from the fish and game fund.

22 * Sec. 6. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature that
23 a sum equal to the amount collected each year from the sale of waterfowl
24 conservation stamps and limited edition prints to the public under AS 16.-
25 05.826 be appropriated to the department for the purposes listed in AS 16.-
26 05.130(b).

27 * Sec. 7. Except for sec. 3 of this Act, this Act takes effect immedi-
28 ately in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

29 * Sec. 8. Section 3 of this Act takes effect January 31, 1985.

Offered: 3/6/84
Referred: Finance

Original sponsors: Rodey, Kerttula
and Josephson

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 278 (Resources) am
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a waterfowl stamp and fee; and
7 providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 16.05.110 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 16.05.110. COMPOSITION OF FUND. The fish and game fund
11 shall be made up of the following money and other money the legisla-
12 ture appropriates, that [WHICH] shall be deposited and retained in the
13 fund until expended:

14 (1) money received from the sale of state sport fishing,
15 hunting, and trapping licenses, [AND] special permits, and waterfowl
16 stamps and limited edition prints purchased by hunters;

17 (2) proceeds received from the sale of furs, skins, and
18 specimens taken by predator hunters and other employees;

19 (3) money received in settlement of a claim or loss caused
20 by damage to the fish and game resources of the state;

21 (4) money received from federal, state, or other govern-
22 mental unit, or from a private donor for fish and game purposes;

23 (5) interest earned upon money in the fund;

24 (6) money from any other source.

25 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.130 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

26 (b) Money accruing to the state from waterfowl stamp fees and
27 sales of limited edition prints from hunters may not be diverted to a
28 purpose other than (1) the conservation and enhancement of waterfowl;
29 (2) the acquisition, by lease or otherwise of wetlands that are

1 important for waterfowl and public use of waterfowl in the state; (3)
2 waterfowl related projects approved by the commissioner; and (4) the
3 administration of the stamp and print program. The department shall
4 maintain a state waterfowl stamp and print account within the fish and
5 game fund to permit separate accounting records for the receipt and
6 expenditure of money derived from the sale of waterfowl stamps and
7 prints. The department shall report annually to the public on the use
8 of money derived from waterfowl stamps and prints.

9 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 16.05.826. WATERFOWL STAMP AND FEE. (a) The department
11 shall publish waterfowl stamps and prints for sale to licensed
12 waterfowl hunters at \$5 a stamp and to the public at prices to be
13 established by the commissioner by regulation.

14 (b) A person may not engage in waterfowl hunting without having
15 the current year's waterfowl stamp in the person's actual possession,
16 unless that person

17 (1) qualifies for a 25 cent license fee under AS 16.05.-
18 340(a)(6);

19 (2) is a resident under the age of 16;

20 (3) is 60 years of age or older and has been a resident for
21 at least one year;

22 (4) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free license under
23 AS 16.05.341.

24 (c) A waterfowl stamp is valid until January 31 of the year
25 following the year of issue of the stamp.

26 (d) The department shall by regulation exempt waterfowl hunting
27 in rural areas of the state not likely to benefit from programs
28 described in AS 16.05.130 (b)(2) - (4) from the requirement for a
29 waterfowl stamp.

1 * Sec. 4. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature that
2 a sum equal to the amount collected each year from the sale of waterfowl
3 stamps and prints to the public under AS 16.05.826(a) be appropriated to
4 the department for the purposes listed in AS 16.05.130(b).

5 * Sec. 5. This Act takes effect January 1, 1985.

Offered: 3/6/84
Referred: Finance

Original sponsors: Rodey, Kerttula
and Josephson

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 278 (Resources)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 A BILL
6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a waterfowl conservation stamp
7 and fee; and providing for an effective date."
8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
9 * Section 1. AS 16.05.110 is amended to read:
10 Sec. 16.05.110. COMPOSITION OF FUND. The fish and game fund
11 shall be made up of the following money and other money the legisla-
12 ture appropriates, that [WHICH] shall be deposited and retained in the
13 fund until expended:
14 (1) money received from the sale of state sport fishing,
15 hunting, and trapping licenses, [AND] special permits, and waterfowl
16 conservation stamps purchased by hunters;
17 (2) proceeds received from the sale of furs, skins, and
18 specimens taken by predator hunters and other employees;
19 (3) money received in settlement of a claim or loss caused
20 by damage to the fish and game resources of the state;
21 (4) money received from federal, state, or other govern-
22 mental unit, or from a private donor for fish and game purposes;
23 (5) interest earned upon money in the fund;
24 (6) money from any other source.
25 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.130 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:
26 (b) Money accruing to the state from waterfowl conservation
27 stamp fees from hunters may not be diverted to a purpose other than
28 (1) the conservation and enhancement of waterfowl; (2) the acquisi-
29 tion, by lease or otherwise of wetlands that are important for

1 waterfowl and public use of waterfowl in the state; (3) waterfowl
2 related projects approved by the commissioner; and (4) the adminis-
3 tration of the stamp program. The department shall maintain a state
4 waterfowl conservation stamp account within the fish and game fund to
5 permit separate accounting records for the receipt and expenditure of
6 money derived from the sale of waterfowl conservation stamps. The
7 department shall report annually to the public on the use of money
8 derived from waterfowl conservation stamps.

9 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 16.05.826. WATERFOWL CONSERVATION STAMP AND FEE. (a) The
11 department shall publish waterfowl conservation stamps for sale to
12 licensed waterfowl hunters at \$5 a stamp and to the public at prices
13 to be established by the commissioner by regulation.

14 (b) A person may not engage in waterfowl hunting without having
15 the current year's waterfowl conservation stamp in the person's actual
16 possession, unless that person qualifies for a 25 cent license fee
17 under AS 16.05.340(a)(6).

18 * Sec. 4. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature that
19 a sum equal to the amount collected each year from the sale of waterfowl
20 conservation stamps to the public under AS 16.05.826(a) be appropriated to
21 the department for the purposes listed in AS 16.05.130(b).

22 * Sec. 5. This Act takes effect September 1, 1985.

Introduced: 4/26/83
Referred: Resources
and Finance

BY RODEY, KERTTULA
AND JOSEPHSON

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 278

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a waterfowl conservation stamp "

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

8 * Section 1. AS 16.05.110(1) is amended to read:

9 (1) money received from the sale of state sport fishing,
10 hunting, and trapping licenses, [AND] special permits, and waterfowl
11 conservation stamps;

12 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.130 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

13 (b) Funds accruing to the state from waterfowl conservation
14 stamp fees may not be diverted to a purpose other than (1) the conser-
15 vation and enhancement of waterfowl; (2) the acquisition, by lease or
16 otherwise of wetlands that are important for waterfowl and public use
17 of waterfowl in the state; (3) waterfowl related projects approved by
18 the commissioner; and (4) the administration of the stamp program.
19 The department shall maintain a state waterfowl conservation stamp
20 account within the fish and game fund to permit separate accounting
21 records for the receipt and expenditure of funds derived from the sale
22 of waterfowl conservation stamps. The department shall report an-
23 nually to the public on the use of funds derived from waterfowl con-
24 servation stamps.

25 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

26 Sec. 16.05.826. WATERFOWL CONSERVATION STAMP AND FEE. The
27 department shall publish waterfowl conservation stamps for sale to the
28 public at prices to be established by the commissioner by regulation.

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date 5/05/84

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No: HCSOSSB278 Res
 Title: Establishing a Waterfowl
Conservation Stamp & Fee; effective date
 Sponsor: Rodey
 Requestor: House Finance
 Date of Request: 4/25/84

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Revenue
 Program Category Affected: Revenue
Collection & Management
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:
Public Services Division BRU

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
<u>OPERATING</u>						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	26.2	27.3	28.6	29.8
200 TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-	-	19.4	23.4	27.4	31.4
400 SUPPLIES	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
500 EQUIPMENT	-	-	1.4	-	-	-
600 LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
800 MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL OPERATING</u>	-	-	48.8	52.5	57.8	63.0
<u>CAPITAL</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>REVENUE Fish & Game Fund</u>	-	-	82.1	81.3	80.5	80.1

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

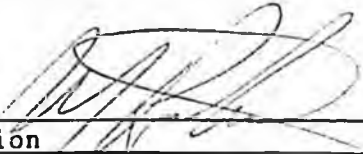
GENERAL FUND	-	-	48.8	52.5	57.8	63.0
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>	-	-	48.8	52.5	57.8	63.0


POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-	-	1	1	1	1
PART-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEMPORARY	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attached.

Prepared By: Martin J. Richard  Phone: 465-2392
 Division: Public Services Division Date: 5/05/84

Approved by Commissioner:  Date: 5/7/84
 Agency: Revenue

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

HCSCSSB 278 (Resources)
Analysis
Public Services Division BRU

This bill establishes a waterfowl conservation stamp to generate revenue for waterfowl conservation and the acquisition of wetlands important to the enhancement of waterfowl within the state. Revenue would be raised from the sale of stamps to waterfowl hunters and from the sale of stamps and art prints to collectors. The Department of Fish & Game would contract for the publishing of stamps and prints, and would provide the Department of Revenue with stamps for sale to waterfowl hunters.

Estimated Revenue from Sale of Hunter's Stamps

The sale of stamps to hunters would be handled through the established license vendor network within Alaska. Since 1976, there has been an average decrease in sales of federal duck stamps in Alaska of 1% per year. Sales in the base year (1982) were 17,600. It is assumed that an additional 2,500 stamps would be sold each year to collectors. Net revenue is based on gross revenue for all \$ 5.00 stamps minus a 5% commission to the license agents.

Estimated Costs for Waterfowl Conservation Stamp Program

Below is a breakdown of estimated costs to the Public Services Division for FY 86. A new position will be required to handle the distribution of stamps to license agents and the reconciliation of stamp sales to the Vendor accounts.

Personal Services

1 Accounting Clerk I (Range 8) (12 months @ \$ 1,598 plus benefits)	\$ 26,200
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Contractual Services

Additional Compensation payments to license agents	\$ 17,400	
Postage	<u>2,000</u>	\$ 19,400

Commodities

Miscellaneous paper, envelopes, etc.	\$ 1,800
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Equipment

Desk	\$ 800	
Chair	200	
Calculator	150	
Filing Cabinet	<u>300</u>	\$ 1,450

TOTAL PUBLIC SERVICES DIVISION COSTS	<u>\$ 48,850</u>
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STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date 4/2/84

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No: CSSB 278 Res (am)
 Title: An act establishing a waterfowl stamps and fee with effective date
 Sponsor: Senate Resources
 Requestor: House Resources
 Date of Request: 3/28/84

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Revenue
 Program Category Affected: Revenue Collection & Management
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Public Services Division BRU

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
200 TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
400 SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
600 LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
800 MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

POSITIONS:

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

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis.

Prepared By: Martin J. Richard
 Division: Public Services Division

Phone: 465-2392
 Date: 4/3/84

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
 Agency: Department of Revenue

Date: 4/10/84

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

CSSB 278 Resources (am)
Analysis
Public Services Division BRU

As currently drafted, CSSB 278 Resources (am) does not give the Commissioner of Revenue the authority or responsibility for the distribution and sale of the proposed waterfowl conservation stamp. If it is the intent of the legislature that this stamp be made available to the public through the existing licensing agent network, the simplest way would be to designate the stamp as a waterfowl conservation tag (to be produced in stamp form) and insert it into AS 16.05.340 with the other licenses and tags. This would extend to the Commissioner of Revenue the authority to issue the tags under AS 16.05.360, appoint agents to issue the tags and collect fees under AS 16.05.380, and entitle the agents to retain the fees and compensation for issuance of the tags under AS 16.05.390. Administration of the production and sale of the limited edition print would remain with the Department of Fish and Game.

The following amendments are proposed:

Proposed Amendment #1: Extend to the Commissioner of Revenue the authority to distribute and sell the waterfowl conservation tags to both hunters and the public by adding a new subsection to AS 16.05.340 (a) to read:

- (17) Waterfowl conservation tag..... \$ 5
- (A) A person may not engage in waterfowl hunting without having the current year's waterfowl tag in the person's actual possession, unless that person
- (1) qualifies for a 25 cent license fee under AS 16.05.340(a)(6);
 - (2) is a resident under the age of 16;
 - (3) is 60 years of age or older and has been a resident for at least one year;
 - (4) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free license under AS 16.05.341.
- (B) A waterfowl tag is valid until January 31 of the year following the year of issue of the tag.
- (C) The Department of Fish and Game shall by regulation exempt waterfowl hunting in rural areas of the state not likely to benefit from programs described in AS 16.05.130(b)(2) - (4) from the requirement for a waterfowl tag.

Proposed Amendment #2: Insert the expiration date of the waterfowl conservation tag under AS 16.05.350.

AS 16.05.350 is amended to read:

EXPIRATION OF LICENSES AND TAGS. Licenses and tags required under AS 16.05.330 -16.05.430, except the visitor's special sport fishing license, [AND] the resident trapping license, and the waterfowl conservation tag, expire at the close of December 31 following issuance. The resident trapping license expires at the close of September 30 of the year following the year in which the license is issued. The waterfowl conservation tag expires at the close of January 31 of the year following the year of issue of the tag.

Proposed Amendment #3: Differentiate between the sales of tags to hunters and collectors by the Department of Revenue and the sale of limited edition prints to the public by the Department of Fish and Game by amending the following:

AS 16.05.110(1) is amended to read:

COMPOSITION OF FUND. The fish and game fund shall be made up of the following money and other money the legislature appropriates, that [WATCH] shall be deposited and retained in the fund until expended:

- (1) money received from the sale of state sport fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses, [AND] special permits, and waterfowl conservation tags;

Subsections (2) through (6) remain unchanged.

AS 16.05.130 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(b) Money accruing to the state from waterfowl tag fees may not be diverted to a purpose other than (1) the conservation and enhancement of waterfowl; (2) the acquisition, by lease or otherwise of wetlands that are important for waterfowl and public use of waterfowl in the state; (3) waterfowl related projects approved by the commissioner; and (4) the administration of the waterfowl conservation tag and limited edition print programs. The department shall maintain a state waterfowl tag account within the fish and game fund to permit separate accounting records for the receipt and expenditure of money derived from the sale of waterfowl tags. The department shall report annually to the public on the use of money derived from waterfowl tags and prints.

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

Sec. 16.05.826. WATERFOWL CONSERVATION LIMITED EDITION PRINTS. (a) The waterfowl conservation tag authorized in AS 16.05.340 (17) shall be produced annually in stamp form.

(b) Using the design on the waterfowl conservation tag, the department shall publish limited edition prints for sale to the public at prices to be established by the commissioner by regulation.

The LEGISLATIVE INTENT Section is amended to read:

It is the intent of the legislature that a sum equal to the amount collected each year from the sale of limited edition prints to the public under AS 16.05.826(b) be appropriated to the department for the purposes listed in AS 16.05.130(b).

Estimated Revenue from Waterfowl Conservation Tags

Since 1976, there has been an average decrease in sales of federal duck stamps in Alaska of 1% per year. Sales in the base year (1982) were 17,600. It is assumed that an additional 2,500 tags would be sold each year to collectors. Net revenue estimate is based on gross revenue for all \$ 5.00 tags minus a 5% commission to the license agents.

	<u>Tags Sold</u>	<u>Net Reveune</u>
FY 1986	17,290	82.1
FY 1987	17,120	81.3
FY 1988	16,950	80.5
FY 1989	16,865	80.1

Estimated Costs for Waterfowl Conservation Tags

It is assumed that the Department of Fish and Game will assume the costs of designing and printing the stamps. Below is a breakdown of estimated costs to the Public Services Division for FY 86. A new position will be required to handle the distribution of tags to license agents and the sale of collectors tags.

Personal Services

1 Accounting Clerk I (Range 8) (12 months @ \$ 1,598 plus benefits)	\$ 26,200
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Contractual Services

Additional Compensation payments to license agents	\$ 17,400	
Postage	2,000	\$ 19,400

Commodities

Miscellaneous paper, envelopes, etc.	\$ 1,800
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Equipment

Desk	\$ 800	
Chair	200	
Calculator	150	
Filing Cabinet	300	\$ 1,450

TOTAL PUBLIC SERVICES DIVISION COSTS	\$ 48,850
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Please note that the above estimates do not include Revenue or Cost Estimates for the production and sale of limited edition prints to be administered by the Department of Fish and Game.

Offered: 3/6/84
Referred: Finance

Original sponsors: Rodey, Kerttula
and Josephson

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 278 (Resources) am
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a waterfowl stamp and fee; and
7 providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 16.05.110 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 16.05.110. COMPOSITION OF FUND. The fish and game fund
11 shall be made up of the following money and other money the legisla-
12 ture appropriates, that [WHICH] shall be deposited and retained in the
13 fund until expended:

14 (1) money received from the sale of state sport fishing,
15 hunting, and trapping licenses, [AND] special permits, and waterfowl
16 stamps and limited edition prints purchased by hunters;

17 (2) proceeds received from the sale of furs, skins, and
18 specimens taken by predator hunters and other employees;

19 (3) money received in settlement of a claim or loss caused
20 by damage to the fish and game resources of the state;

21 (4) money received from federal, state, or other govern-
22 mental unit, or from a private donor for fish and game purposes;

23 (5) interest earned upon money in the fund;

24 (6) money from any other source.

25 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.130 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

26 (b) Money accruing to the state from waterfowl stamp fees and
27 sales of limited edition prints from hunters may not be diverted to a
28 purpose other than (1) the conservation and enhancement of waterfowl;
29 (2) the acquisition, by lease or otherwise of wetlands that are

1 important for waterfowl and public use of waterfowl in the state; (3)
2 waterfowl related projects approved by the commissioner; and (4) the
3 administration of the stamp and print program. The department shall
4 maintain a state waterfowl stamp and print account within the fish and
5 game fund to permit separate accounting records for the receipt and
6 expenditure of money derived from the sale of waterfowl stamps and
7 prints. The department shall report annually to the public on the use
8 of money derived from waterfowl stamps and prints.

9 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 16.05.826. WATERFOWL STAMP AND FEE. (a) The department
11 shall publish waterfowl stamps and prints for sale to licensed
12 waterfowl hunters at \$5 a stamp and to the public at prices to be
13 established by the commissioner by regulation.

14 (b) A person may not engage in waterfowl hunting without having
15 the current year's waterfowl stamp in the person's actual possession,
16 unless that person

17 (1) qualifies for a 25 cent license fee under AS 16.05.-
18 340(a)(6);

19 (2) is a resident under the age of 16;

20 (3) is 60 years of age or older and has been a resident for
21 at least one year;

22 (4) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free license under
23 AS 16.05.341.

24 (c) A waterfowl stamp is valid until January 31 of the year
25 following the year of issue of the stamp.

26 (d) The department shall by regulation exempt waterfowl hunting
27 in rural areas of the state not likely to benefit from programs
28 described in AS 16.05.130 (b)(2) - (4) from the requirement for a
29 waterfowl stamp.

1 * Sec. 4. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature that
2 a sum equal to the amount collected each year from the sale of waterfowl
3 stamps and prints to the public under AS 16.05.826(a) be appropriated to
4 the department for the purposes listed in AS 16.05.130(b).

5 * Sec. 5. This Act takes effect January 1, 1985.

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date 4/2/84

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No: CSSB 278 Res (am)
Title: An act establishing a waterfoul stamps and fee with effective date
Sponsor: Senate Resources
Requestor: House Resources
Date of Request: 3/28/84

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Revenue
Program Category Affected: Revenue Collection & Management
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Public Services Division BRU

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
<u>OPERATING</u>						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
200 TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
400 SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
600 LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
800 MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL OPERATING</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>
<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

POSITIONS:

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

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis.

Prepared By: Martin J. Richard
Division: Public Services Division

Phone: 465-2397
Date: 4/3/84

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
Agency: Department of Revenue

Date: 4/10/84

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

CSSB 278 Resources (am)
Analysis
Public Services Division BRU

As currently drafted, CSSB 278 Resources (am) does not give the Commissioner of Revenue the authority or responsibility for the distribution and sale of the proposed waterfowl conservation stamp. If it is the intent of the legislature that this stamp be made available to the public through the existing licensing agent network, the simplest way would be to designate the stamp as a waterfowl conservation tag (to be produced in stamp form) and insert it into AS 16.05.340 with the other licenses and tags. This would extend to the Commissioner of Revenue the authority to issue the tags under AS 16.05.360, appoint agents to issue the tags and collect fees under AS 16.05.380, and entitle the agents to retain the fees and compensation for issuance of the tags under AS 16.05.390. Administration of the production and sale of the limited edition print would remain with the Department of Fish and Game.

The following amendments are proposed:

Proposed Amendment #1: Extend to the Commissioner of Revenue the authority to distribute and sell the waterfowl conservation tags to both hunter and the public by adding a new subsection to AS 16.05.340 (a) to read:

- (17) Waterfowl conservation tag..... \$ 5
- (A) A person may not engage in waterfowl hunting without having the current year's waterfowl tag in the person's actual possession, unless that person
 - (1) qualifies for a 25 cent license fee under AS 16.05.340(a)(6);
 - (2) is a resident under the age of 16;
 - (3) is 60 years of age or older and has been a resident for at least one year;
 - (4) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free license under AS 16.05.341.
- (B) A waterfowl tag is valid until January 31 of the year following the year of issue of the tag.
- (C) The Department of Fish and Game shall by regulation exempt waterfowl hunting in rural areas of the state not likely to benefit from programs described in AS 16.05.130(b)(2) - (4) from the requirement for a waterfowl tag.

Proposed Amendment #2: Insert the expiration date of the waterfowl conservation tag under AS 16.05.350.

AS 16.05.350 is amended to read:

EXPIRATION OF LICENSES AND TAGS. Licenses and tags required under AS 16.05.330 -16.05.430, except the visitor's special sport fishing license, [AND] the resident trapping license, and the waterfowl conservation tag, expire at the close of December 31 following issuance. The resident trapping license expires at the close of September 30 of the year following the year in which the license is issued. The waterfowl conservation tag expires at the close of January 31 of the year following the year of issue of the tag.

Proposed Amendment #3: Differentiate between the sales of tags to hunters and collectors by the Department of Revenue and the sale of limited edition prints to the public by the Department of Fish and Game by amending the following:

AS 16.05.110(1) is amended to read:

COMPOSITION OF FUND. The fish and game fund shall be made up of the following money and other money the legislature appropriates, that [WHICH] shall be deposited and retained in the fund until expended:

- (1) money received from the sale of state sport fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses, [AND] special permits, and waterfowl conservation tags;

Subsections (2) through (6) remain unchanged.

AS 16.05.130 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(b) Money accruing to the state from waterfowl tag fees may not be diverted to a purpose other than (1) the conservation and enhancement of waterfowl; (2) the acquisition, by lease or otherwise of wetlands that are important for waterfowl and public use of waterfowl in the state; (3) waterfowl related projects approved by the commissioner; and (4) the administration of the waterfowl conservation tag and limited edition print programs. The department shall maintain a state waterfowl tag account within the fish and game fund to permit separate accounting records for the receipt and expenditure of money derived from the sale of waterfowl tags. The department shall report annually to the public on the use of money derived from waterfowl tags and prints.

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

Sec. 16.05.826. WATERFOWL CONSERVATION LIMITED EDITION PRINTS. (a) The waterfowl conservation tag authorized in AS 16.05.340 (17) shall be produced annually in stamp form.

(b) Using the design on the waterfowl conservation tag, the department shall publish limited edition prints for sale to the public at prices to be established by the commissioner by regulation.

The LEGISLATIVE INTENT Section is amended to read:

It is the intent of the legislature that a sum equal to the amount collected each year from the sale of limited edition prints to the public under AS 16.05.826(b) be appropriated to the department for the purposes listed in AS 16.05.130(b).

Estimated Revenue from Waterfowl Conservation Tags

Since 1976, there has been an average decrease in sales of federal duck stamps in Alaska of 1% per year. Sales in the base year (1982) were 17,600. It is assumed that an additional 2,500 tags would be sold each year to collectors. Net revenue estimate is based on gross revenue for all \$ 5.00 tags minus a 5% commission to the license agents.

	<u>Tags Sold</u>	<u>Net Reveune</u>
FY 1986	17,290	82.1
FY 1987	17,120	81.3
FY 1988	16,950	80.5
FY 1989	16,865	80.1

Estimated Costs for Waterfowl Conservation Tags

It is assumed that the Department of Fish and Game will assume the costs of designing and printing the stamps. Below is a breakdown of estimated costs to the Public Services Division for FY 86. A new position will be required to handle the distribution of tags to license agents and the sale of collectors tags.

Personal Services

1 Accounting Clerk I (Range 8)
 (12 months @ \$ 1,598 plus benefits) \$ 26,200

Contractual Services

Additional Compensation payments
 to license agents \$ 17,400
 Postage 2,000 \$ 19,400

Commodities

Miscellaneous paper, envelopes, etc. \$ 1,800

Equipment

Desk \$ 800
 Chair 200
 Calculator 150
 Filing Cabinet 300 \$ 1,450

TOTAL PUBLIC SERVICES DIVISION COSTS \$ 48,850

Please note that the above estimates do not include Revenue or Cost Estimates for the production and sale of limited edition prints to be administered by the Department of Fish and Game.

Offered: 3/6/84
Referred: Finance

Original sponsors: Rodey, Kerttula
and Josephson

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 278 (Resources) am
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a waterfowl stamp and fee; and
7 providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 16.05.110 is amended to read:

10 Sec. 16.05.110. COMPOSITION OF FUND. The fish and game fund
11 shall be made up of the following money and other money the legisla-
12 ture appropriates, that [WHICH] shall be deposited and retained in the
13 fund until expended:

14 (1) money received from the sale of state sport fishing,
15 hunting, and trapping licenses, [AND] special permits, and waterfowl
16 stamps and limited edition prints purchased by hunters;

17 (2) proceeds received from the sale of furs, skins, and
18 specimens taken by predator hunters and other employees;

19 (3) money received in settlement of a claim or loss caused
20 by damage to the fish and game resources of the state;

21 (4) money received from federal, state, or other govern-
22 mental unit, or from a private donor for fish and game purposes;

23 (5) interest earned upon money in the fund;

24 (6) money from any other source.

25 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.130 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

26 (b) Money accruing to the state from waterfowl stamp fees and
27 sales of limited edition prints from hunters may not be diverted to a
28 purpose other than (1) the conservation and enhancement of waterfowl;
29 (2) the acquisition, by lease or otherwise of wetlands that are

1 important for waterfowl and public use of waterfowl in the state; (3)
2 waterfowl related projects approved by the commissioner; and (4) the
3 administration of the stamp and print program. The department shall
4 maintain a state waterfowl stamp and print account within the fish and
5 game fund to permit separate accounting records for the receipt and
6 expenditure of money derived from the sale of waterfowl stamps and
7 prints. The department shall report annually to the public on the use
8 of money derived from waterfowl stamps and prints.

9 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 16.05.826. WATERFOWL STAMP AND FEE. (a) The department
11 shall publish waterfowl stamps and prints for sale to licensed
12 waterfowl hunters at \$5 a stamp and to the public at prices to be
13 established by the commissioner by regulation.

14 (b) A person may not engage in waterfowl hunting without having
15 the current year's waterfowl stamp in the person's actual possession,
16 unless that person

17 (1) qualifies for a 25 cent license fee under AS 16.05.-
18 340(a)(6);

19 (2) is a resident under the age of 16;

20 (3) is 60 years of age or older and has been a resident for
21 at least one year;

22 (4) is a disabled veteran eligible for a free license under
23 AS 16.05.341.

24 (c) A waterfowl stamp is valid until January 31 of the year
25 following the year of issue of the stamp.

26 (d) The department shall by regulation exempt waterfowl hunting
27 in rural areas of the state not likely to benefit from programs
28 described in AS 16.05.130 (b)(2) - (4) from the requirement for a
29 waterfowl stamp.

1 * Sec. 4. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature that
2 a sum equal to the amount collected each year from the sale of waterfowl
3 stamps and prints to the public under AS 16.05.826(a) be appropriated to
4 the department for the purposes listed in AS 16.05.130(h).

5 * Sec. 5. This Act takes effect January 1, 1985.

Introduced: 4/26/83
Referred: Resources
and Finance

BY RODEY, KERTTULA
AND JOSEPHSON

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 278

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a waterfowl conservation stamp."

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

8 * Section 1. AS 16.05.110(1) is amended to read:

9 (1) money received from the sale of state sport fishing,
10 hunting, and trapping licenses, [AND] special permits, and waterfowl
11 conservation stamps;

12 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05.130 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

13 (b) Funds accruing to the state from waterfowl conservation
14 stamp fees may not be diverted to a purpose other than (1) the conser-
15 vation and enhancement of waterfowl; (2) the acquisition, by lease or
16 otherwise of wetlands that are important for waterfowl and public use
17 of waterfowl in the state; (3) waterfowl related projects approved by
18 the commissioner; and (4) the administration of the stamp program.
19 The department shall maintain a state waterfowl conservation stamp
20 account within the fish and game fund to permit separate accounting
21 records for the receipt and expenditure of funds derived from the sale
22 of waterfowl conservation stamps. The department shall report an-
23 nually to the public on the use of funds derived from waterfowl con-
24 servation stamps.

25 * Sec. 3. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

26 Sec. 16.05.826. WATERFOWL CONSERVATION STAMP AND FEE. The
27 department shall publish waterfowl conservation stamps for sale to the
28 public at prices to be established by the commissioner by regulation.

Offered: 3/6/84
Referred: Finance

Original sponsors: Rodey, Kerttula
and Josephson

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 278 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing a waterfowl conservation stamp
7 and fee; and providing for an effective date."

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

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11 shall be made up of the following money and other money the legisla-
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13 fund until expended:

14 (1) money received from the sale of state sport fishing,
15 hunting, and trapping licenses, [AND] special permits, and waterfowl
16 conservation stamps purchased by hunters;

17 (2) proceeds received from the sale of furs, skins, and
18 specimens taken by predator hunters and other employees;

19 (3) money received in settlement of a claim or loss caused
20 by damage to the fish and game resources of the state;

21 (4) money received from federal, state, or other govern-
22 mental unit, or from a private donor for fish and game purposes;

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10 Sec. 16.05.826. WATERFOWL CONSERVATION STAMP AND FEE. (a) The
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12 licensed waterfowl hunters at \$5 a stamp and to the public at prices
13 to be established by the commissioner by regulation.

14 (b) A person may not engage in waterfowl hunting without having
15 the current year's waterfowl conservation stamp in the person's actual
16 possession, unless that person qualifies for a 25 cent license fee
17 under AS 16.05.340(a)(6).

18 * Sec. 4. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature that
19 a sum equal to the amount collected each year from the sale of waterfowl
20 conservation stamps to the public under AS 16.05.826(a) be appropriated to
21 the department for the purposes listed in AS 16.05.130(b).

22 * Sec. 5. This Act takes effect September 1, 1985.

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date 3/15/84

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No: CSSB 278
 Title: Establish waterfowl conservation stamp and fee; provide effective date
 Sponsor: Senate Resource Committee
 Requestor: Senate Finance
 Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Revenue
 Program Category Affected: Revenue Collection and Management
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Public Services Division BRU

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
200 TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
300 CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
400 SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
600 LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
800 MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
CAPITAL		-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	0 -	-	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

POSITIONS:

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

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attached.

Prepared By: Martin J. Richard
 Division: Public Services Division

Phone: 465-2392

Date: 3/15/84

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
 Agency: Department of Revenue

Date: 3/16/84

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

CSSB 278 Analysis
Public Services Division BRU

As currently drafted, CSSB 278 does not give the Commissioner of Revenue the authority or responsibility for the distribution and sale of the proposed waterfowl conservation stamp. If it is the intent of the legislature that this stamp be made available to the public through the existing licensing agent network, the simplest way would be to designate the stamp as a waterfowl conservation tag (to be produced in stamp form) and insert it into AS 16.05.340 with the other licenses and tags. This would extend to the Commissioner of Revenue the authority to issue the tags under AS 16.05.360, appoint agents to issue the tags and collect fees under AS 16.05.380, and entitle the agents to retain the fees and compensation for issuance of the tags under AS 16.05.390.

Estimated Revenue for Mandatory Tag Program

Since 1976, there has been an average decrease in sales of federal duck stamps in Alaska of 1% per year. Sales in the base year (1982) were 17,600. It is assumed that mandatory program would include the exemptions in Proposed Amendment # 1 below. It is also assumed that an additional 2,500 hunter tags would be sold each year to collectors. Hunter net revenue estimate is based on gross revenue for all \$ 5.00 tags minus a 5% commission to the license agents.

	<u>Hunters Tags Sold</u>	<u>Hunters Net Reveune</u>
FY 1986	17,290	82.1
FY 1987	17,120	81.3
FY 1988	16,950	80.5
FY 1989	16,865	80.1

Estimated Costs for Mandatory Tag Program

It is assumed that the Department of Fish and Game will assume the costs of designing and printing the stamps. Below is a breakdown of estimated costs to the Public Services Division for FY 86. A new position will be required to handle the distribution of tags to license agents and the sale of collectors tags.

Personal Services

1 Accounting Clerk I (Range 8) (12 months @ \$ 1,598 plus benefits)	\$ 26,200
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Contractual Services

Additional Compensation payments to license agents	\$ 17,400	
Postage	2,000	\$ 19,400

Commodities

Miscellaneous paper, envelopes, etc.	\$ 1,800
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Equipment

Desk	\$	800	
Chair		200	
Calculator		150	
Filing Cabinet		<u>300</u>	\$ 1,450

TOTAL PUBLIC SERVICES DIVISION COSTS \$ 48,850

Proposed Amendments for Mandatory Waterfowl Conservation Tag Program

The following amendments are proposed if the tag is to be mandatory for waterfowl hunters:

Proposed Amendment #1: The following people would be exempt from purchasing a waterfowl conservation tag:

1. People who qualify for the 25¢ resident hunting, trapping and sport fishing license under AS 16.05.340 (a)(6)
2. Persons exempt from license requirement under AS 16.05.400:
 - a. Residents under the age of 16
 - b. Residents 60 years of age or more who have been residents for one year or more
3. Disabled Veteran's eligible for a free license under AS 16.05.341

Proposed Amendment #2: Establish an effective date for the sale of the waterfowl conservation tag. If the intent is to have this tag available for the 1985-1986 waterfowl hunting season, the effective date should be January 1, 1985. The waterfowl hunting season extends from September 1 through January 22, so tags would have to be available from the license agents no later than July 15, 1985.

Proposed Amendment #3: Establish an expiration date for the waterfowl conservation tag of January 31 of the year following issue so waterfowl hunters would not have to purchase a new stamp for hunting during January.

Offered: 3/6/84
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