

ALASKA LEGISLATION COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

2779

HRES

SB 225

-

SB 322

2779

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman
ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR., Vice Chairman
DICK ELIASON
PAUL FISCHER
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BOB MULCAHY
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



POUCH V
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate

Committee on Resources

MINUTES

March 30, 1984
3:55 pm

Beltz Room
Room 211, Capitol

MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Fahrenkamp, Chairman
Senator Ziegler, Vice Chairman
Senator Paul Fischer
Senator Mulcahy
Senator Sturgulewski

CALENDAR

SB 225, Creating the Matanuska Valley Moose Range.

2dSSSB 45, Establishing an agricultural land sale payment moratorium.

SB 369, An Act relating to the planning, designing, and construction of agriculture and forestry facilities by the Department of Natural Resources.

SCR 42, Relating to sport fishing of salmon and underutilized species.

SB 225

Ned Farquhar, Special Assistant to the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources, testified in support of the Committee Substitute, and proposed an amendment that would clarify that coal and mineral entry and development would be allowed within the Range.

Deborah Heidecker, Aide to Senator Kerttula, explained that the Committee Substitute, a result of negotiations with the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Fish and Game, contains specifics on management responsibility, multiple use definitions, and boundaries.

Senator Kerttula explained why the proposed Chickaloon Bench subdivision should remain within the Moose Range and not be disposed.

John Clark, Habitat Division, Department of Fish and Game, spoke in support of the Committee Substitute.

Senator Mulcahy moved to adopt DNR's proposed amendment. There was no objection.

Ron Sommerville, Alaska Outdoor Council, spoke in support of the Committee Substitute.

Jay Nelson, Alaska Environmental Lobby, spoke in support of the Committee Substitute and recommended that a timetable for implementing the management plan be included in the bill.

Senator Sturculewski moved to adopt the proposed amendment regarding the timetable for a management plan. There was no objection.

Senator Mulcahy moved CS SB 225 from Committee with individual recommendations. There was no objection.

2dSSSB 45

Senator Moss explained that this bill would authorize the Department of Natural Resources to declare a moratorium of up to five years on agricultural land purchase payments if certain conditions are met.

Senator Mulcahy moved 2dSSSB 45 from Committee with individual recommendations. There was no objection.

SB 369

Senator Kerttula reviewed the history of construction cost overruns at the Department of Natural Resources plant materials center. SB 369 would begin to solve those problems by transferring construction responsibilities from the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities to DNR.

Senator Mulcahy moved SB 369 from Committee with individual recommendations. There was no objection.

SCR 42

Phil Daniel, United Fishermen of Alaska (UFA), spoke in support of the resolution, recommending aquaculture as a way of guaranteeing sportfishermen an adequate supply of fish, and resolving user group conflicts.

Ron Sommerville, Alaska Outdoor Council offered no formal position on the bill, but supported enhancement of sportfishing stocks as a way of resolving user group conflicts.

Senator Mulcahy moved SCR 42 from Committee with individual recommendations. There was no objection.

The meeting adjourned at 4:40 pm.

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: 3/30/84

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: C555B225(Res)
Title: Matanuska Valley Moose Range
Sponsor: kerttula
Requestor: Senate Resources
Date of Request:

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Natural Resources
Program Category Affected: NRMEC
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Land and Water Management

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

| | FY 84 | FY 85 | FY 86 | FY 87 | FY 88 | FY 89 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| OPERATING | | | | | | |
| 100 PERSONAL SERVICES | | 47.4 | | | | |
| 200 TRAVEL | | .5 | .5 | | | |
| 300 CONTRACTUAL | | 2.0 | 4.0 | | | |
| 400 SUPPLIES | | | | | | |
| 500 EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 600 LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| 700 GRANTS, CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| 800 MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | | 44.9 | 4.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| REVENUE | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|------|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL FUND | | 49.9 | 0 | | | |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | | 0 | | | | |
| OTHER | | 0 | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 49.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

POSITIONS:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| FULL-TIME | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PART-TIME | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TEMPORARY | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

General Fund

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Ned Farquhar
Division: Commissioner's Office

Phone: 465-2400
Date: 3/30/84

Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]*
Agency: Natural Resources

Date: 3/30/84

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

12/1/83

DNR ANALYSIS
FOR FISCAL NOTE CSSSSB 225

All costs are associated with the management plan for the area.

FY 85

| | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------|
| 100 | Planner full-time for one year in Southcentral District Office | 38.9 (Nat Res. Tech II) |
| | Drafting Tech for four months | 3.5 (Drafting Tech III) |
| 200 | Travel for hearings, meetings | .5 |
| 300 | Contractual for meetings | <u>2.0</u> |
| | TOTAL FY 85 | 49.9 |

FY 86

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 200 | Travel for hearings, meetings | .5 |
| 300 | Contractual for meetings, publication | <u>4.5</u> |
| | TOTAL FY 86 | 5.0 |
| | TOTAL 1985-86 | 54.9 |

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: March 28, 1984

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CS SB 225
Title: An Act Creating the
Matanuska Valley Moose Range
Sponsor: Kerttula
Requestor: _____
Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Department of Fish & Game
Program Category Affected: _____
Game and Habitat
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____
Moose Management

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 LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| 700 GRANTS, CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| 800 MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL | | | | | | |
| REVENUE | | | | | | |

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: Beverly Reaume, Director Phone: 465-4120
Division: Administration Date: March 28, 1984

Approved by Commissioner: Beverly Reaume Date: 3-28-84
Agency: Fish and Game

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

12/1/83

MATANUSKA VALLEY MOOSE RANGE PROPOSAL

MAY 19 1983

During the mid-1930's homesteaders began to arrive in the Matanuska Valley, and mature timberlands were cleared for agricultural fields. Much of the clearing was done by burning. Due to the lack of fire fighting personnel and equipment, the fires often became uncontrolled, razing thousands of acres. Most of the burned over land was allowed to revegetate naturally, and eventually reached a secondary successional stage (brush). The brush consisted of birch, aspen, willow and cottonwood - all ideal moose browse.

When homesteaders arrived the moose population was quite low. However, with the creation of a large and excellent moose range, the moose population began to increase. Good browse resulted in a healthy and rapidly expanding moose population, characterized by high calf crops and minimal winter mortality. The moose population increased dramatically through the 1950's and remained high in the 1960's.

During the 1960's and 70's, hundreds of acres of cleared farmlands were abandoned and grew into prime moose habitat. Thus, the high moose population was maintained through the 1970's with fluctuations associated with severe winters.

The current moose population remains very high, due to the recent mild winters. However, current land practices (aggressive fire suppression, and prevention of cleared lands from naturally revegetating) are eliminating new moose browse or are allowing current browse to mature into forestlands. With this reduction in moose habitat, the Matanuska Valley moose population will begin to decline.

The demand for huntable moose populations within short distances of human population centers is great, and it is increasing. In 1980, the Department of Natural Resources recognized this need and classified the majority of the Matanuska Valley north of the Glenn Highway and east of Palmer as Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat Land. In 1980, the Matanuska - Susitna Borough enacted an ordinance zoning 30,000 acres of this area (designated the Moose Creek Reserve Special Use Area) to preserve public use and allow management for moose habitat. The Matanuska Valley Moose Range proposal encompasses approximately 130,000 acres including all of the Moose Creek Moose Reserve.

Moose are an extremely valuable renewable resource in Alaska, and tens of thousands of Alaskan hunters and wildlife viewers place them in high regard. During the 1982-83 hunting season over 47,000 hunters, the majority of whom reside in the Matanuska - Susitna or Anchorage Boroughs, obtained moose harvest tickets. Thousands more Alaskans enjoy viewing moose while hiking, fishing, hunting for other species, photographing, and other outdoor activities. Without the formation of the Matanuska Valley Moose Range and purposeful habitat management, the eventual loss of much of this valuable resource in the Matanuska Valley is highly probable.

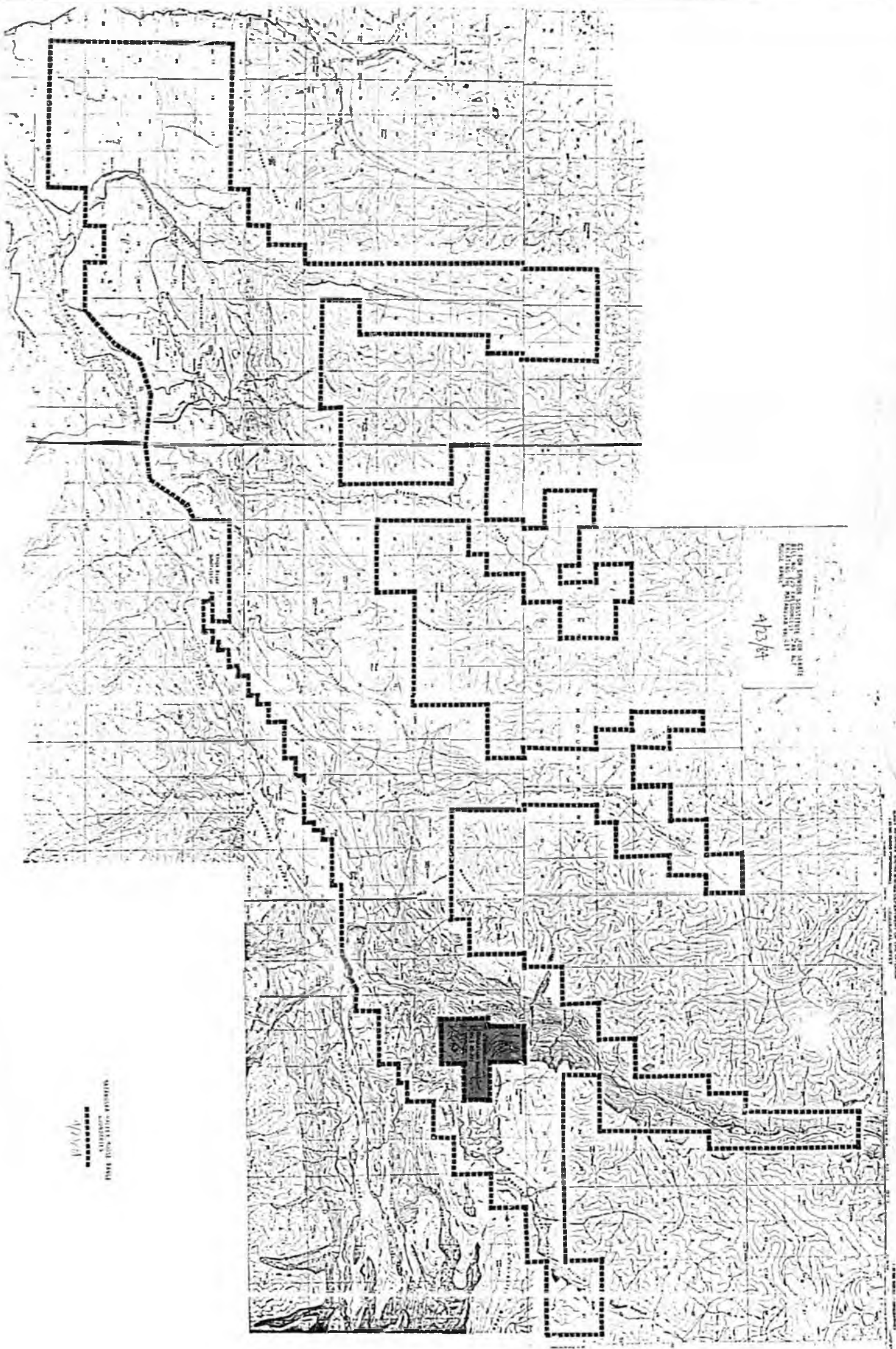
Finally, it should be noted that the proposed recognition and classification of land in this area for the benefit of moose management does not preclude other uses of the state lands, as long as these uses are compatible with the primary function of the Moose Range.

FACT SHEET
CHICKALOON BENCH SUBDIVISION PROPOSAL
MATANUSKA MOOSE RANGE (CS SSSB 225)

In the Moose Range bill that passed the Senate and is now before the House Resources Committee, the proposed Chickaloon Bench subdivision is excised from the protected habitat area. The Administration supports the bill as it now reads, for the following reasons:

- The proposed 800-acre subdivision disposal has received interagency approval, including the support of the Department of Fish and Game.
- The Mat-Su Borough has approved the disposal, conditional upon the acquisition of a right-of-way (almost complete).
- The Department of Natural Resources, with these go-ahead signals, has spent almost \$400,000 on survey and right-of-way acquisition for the subdivision. This is about one-fourth of the budget for these items approved by the Legislature last year.
- The interagency Susitna Area Plan, now in preliminary draft, identifies settlement as the primary classification for the Chickaloon Bench area.
- The bill would protect a much larger area (about 130,000 acres) than is recommended in the draft Susitna Area Plan (42,000 acres). Some of this land is potential settlement land. The Chickaloon Bench land offering will help balance demands for settlement and habitat protection in the upper Matanuska Valley.
- The Department of Natural Resources has estimated that preventing the Chickaloon Bench disposal would cost the State about \$700,000 in lost revenues from land sales.
- The subdivision is in a relatively accessible area, only a few miles from the Glenn Highway. Alaskans have shown a steady demand for this type of land, and to meet these demands the Department of Natural Resources must provide a stable land offerings program with lands like Chickaloon Bench.
- The Administration does not see a need for construction of a major access route to the subdivision, which is a rural recreational offering of ten- to twenty-acre lots. The existing primitive access is adequate for foreseeable needs.

Please contact Ned Farquhar (465-2400) or Frank Mielke (276-2653) for more information.



SECTION 10, TOWNSHIP 10N, RANGE 10E
4/23/84

WASH
SECTION 10, TOWNSHIP 10N, RANGE 10E

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

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LETTER OF INTENT
FOR CSSB 269
January 19, 1984

The House Resources Committee has considered CSSB 269, providing for approval of the Agreement between the State of Alaska and Chevron U.S.A., Inc., for the sale of a portion of Alaska's royalty oil. This Agreement must be approved by the legislature under the provisions of AS 38.06.055(a) which provides that "the commissioner of natural resources may not enter into a sale, exchange, or other disposition of oil or gas or of the rights or waiver of the rights to receive future production of royalty oil or gas under AS 38.05.183 without the prior approval of the legislature."

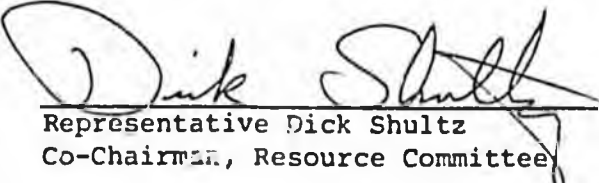
Section 19.1 of the Agreement provides that the Agreement may be "supplemented, amended or modified at any time, but only by written instrument duly executed by the parties to this Agreement. In making any such changes to the Agreement pursuant to this section, the Commissioner would be acting on behalf of the State of Alaska as one of the parties to the Agreement.

The Committee recognizes that a supplement, amendment, or modification of the Agreement could be a further "sale, exchange, or other disposition" within the meaning of AS 38.06.055(a). The Committee is also cognizant that pursuant to Section 20.1 of the Agreement, the Commissioner has the right to "grant" (consent to) an assignment of the Agreement.


It is the intent of the Committee that it be understood that approval of CSSB 269 does not constitute prior approval of any supplement, amendment or modification or any assignment that would be a further "sale, disposition, exchange, or other disposition" within the meaning of AS 38.06.055(a) and that it is expected that any such action by the Commissioner must first be preceded by compliance with the procedures for obtaining the prior approval of the legislature.



Representative John Ringstad
Co-Chairman, Resource Committee

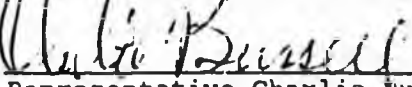


Representative Dick Shultz
Co-Chairman, Resource Committee

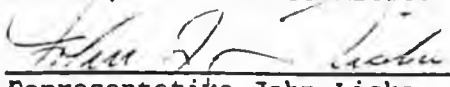


Representative Rick Uehling
Vice-Chairman, Resource Committee

Representative John Cowdery
Member, Resource Committee




Representative Charlie Bussell
Member, Resource Committee

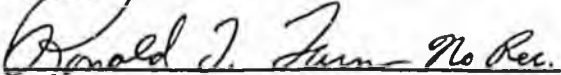


Representative John Liska
Member, Resource Committee

Representative Anthony Vaska
Member, Resource Committee



Representative Peter Goll
Member, Resource Committee



Representative Ronald Larson
Member, Resource Committee

S

B

278

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date 3/15/84

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No: HCS CSSB 278 (Res)
 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 |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <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: Attached.

Prepared By: Martin J. Richard
 Division: Public Services Division
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
 Agency: Department of Revenue

Phone: 465-2392
 Date: 3/15/84
 Date: 3/15/84

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: March 2, 1984

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 278
 Title: Establishing a waterfowl stamp
 Sponsor: Rodev, Kerttula, Josephson
 Requestor: Senate Resources
 Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
 Program Category Affected: NRMEC
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Game

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING | FY 84 | FY 85 | FY 85 | FY 87 | FY 88 | FY 89 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 100 PERSONAL SERVICES | | | | | | |
| 200 TRAVEL | | | | | | |
| 300 CONTRACTUAL | | | | | | |
| 400 SUPPLIES | | | | | | |
| 500 EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 600 LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| 700 GRANTS, CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| 800 MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | | | | | | |
| CAPITAL | | | | | | |
| REVENUE | | 300.0 | 300.0 | 300.0 | 300.0 | 300.0 |

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: Beverly Roame, Director

Phone: 465-4120

Division: Administration

Date: March 2, 1984

Approved by [Signature]

Date: 3-2-84

Agency: Fish and Game

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

12/1/83



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

JOHN RINGSTAD, CO-CHAIRMAN
RICHARD SHULTZ, CO-CHAIRMAN
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 463-3715

TO: House Resources Committee Members

FROM: House Resources Staff

DATE: March 10, 1983

RE: House CS for CS for SB 278, establishing a waterfowl stamp and fee

I. Overview

SB 278 creates an Alaskan Waterfowl Stamp (duck stamp) Program. Basically, the bill would allow for a five dollar fee to be levied on people wishing to hunt waterfowl, and also people who wish to collect these stamps and limited edition prints. The program is patterned after the federal duck stamp program, which has been in existence since the 1930's. This federal program has been responsible for retention and improvement of millions of prime wetlands.

Revenue from sales of an Alaskan state duck stamp and art prints could be used to protect key Alaska wetlands and also to improve public access, enhance habitats in important areas, manage or even create goose populations, support selected research projects, and fund other necessary management activities, according to Fish & Game.

II. Bill History

HB 351, the House version of the duck stamp bill, was introduced by Rep. Fritz last year. SB 278 was introduced at the same time by Senator Rodey. Because the senate bill has worked its way through the legislative process ahead of the House version, the sponsor of the House bill decided to use the Senate bill as the vehicle for establishing this program.

The Senate bill was amended on the Senate floor by Senator Josephson to include "limited edition prints" to be sold by the Dept. of Fish & Game along with the sale of stamps. With this amendment, 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 the public. However, this makes the program unconstitutional.

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. See attached memo from the AG's office dated March 29.

Therefore, the work draft in front of you is the exact version of the bill which Senate Resources passed from their committee. It does not include the sale and dedication of revenue of limited edition prints.

Sec. 1

Dedicated Fund?

Sec. 4

- Matching Money

Using Points - Eliminating

that or leaving it to

the discussion of Fish &
Game?

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

DRAFT

Version #4
Folta
4/19/84 J

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.

Estimated revenues and costs for a waterfowl conservation stamp or stamp/art print program

INCOME

| <u>Stamps & Prints</u> | | <u>Stamps only</u> |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1,350,000 | Sale of 10,000 art prints @ \$135 | 0 |
| 50,000 | Sales of stamps @ \$5.00 to accompany prints (publisher purchase) | 0 |
| 85,000 | Sales of stamps @ \$5.00 to 17,000 waterfowl hunters | 85,000 |
| 25,000 | Sales of stamps @ \$5.00 to 5,000 stamp collectors | 25,000 |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| 1,510,000 | Gross revenue | 110,000 |

COSTS

| | | |
|-----------|--|--------|
| 1,050,000 | Publisher costs for advertising, production, distribution, artist payment and profit (negotiable). | 8,000 |
| 31,500 | Dept. of Revenue costs of distribution and accounting. | 31,500 |
| 17,000 | Dept. of Revenue appropriation for Additional Compensation to license vendors @ \$1.00/stamp for 17,000 hunters. | 17,000 |
| 4,300 | License vendor commission of \$0.25/stamp on 17,000 hunter stamps. | 4,300 |
| 10,000 | Dept. of Fish and Game, and Administration staff and operations costs in coordination and contracting. | 5,000 |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| 1,112,800 | Total Costs | 65,750 |
| 397,200 | Net revenue | 44,250 |

Testimony

from Mary Bishop, SR 20145-D, Fairbanks, AK 99701 455-6151, representing self

Re: CSSB 278

To House Resources, committee meeting 3 p.m. 4/10/84

I wish to support the concept of a state waterfowl stamp and fee. And I am supportive of these funds being used for the conservation and enhancement of waterfowl as would be provided by Section 2, (b)(1) of this bill.

I do wonder, though, why people who benefit from programs which provide for the conservation and enhancement of waterfowl (Section 2 (b)(1)) but not from the provisions of Section 2 (b)(2-4) "shall" be exempt, by regulation, from the requirement for purchasing the stamp. Must the Board of Game decide which rural areas of the state benefit from (b)(1-4) and which only benefit from (b)(1-3). If this must be done, then the legislature should do it, not the Board of Game. That's passing the buck, and a very unpleasant buck it is.

I strongly recommend deleting Section 3, part (d).

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

REPLY TO:

1031 W 4th AVENUE
SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE: (907) 275-3550

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

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.

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"

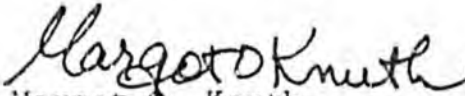
Page 2, lines 6-7 and 8: delete "and prints"

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 O. Knuth
Assistant Attorney General

MOK:dln

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 O. Knuth*
Margot O. Knuth
Assistant Attorney General

MOK:bap

cc: Arthur H. Peterson
Assistant Attorney General

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Dennis D. Kelso
Deputy Commissioner

DATE: February 17, 1984

FILE NO:

Lew Pamplin
FROM: Lew Pamplin
Director
Division of Game
Department of Fish and Game

TELEPHONE NO: 267-2231

SUBJECT: Waterfowl
Conservation Stamp

Attached is a report entitled "State Waterfowl Conservation Stamp/Print Programs - Considerations for Alaska." This report was completed by Mr. Tom Rothe, our waterfowl program coordinator. The report contains the background, justification, and recommendations concerning an Alaskan waterfowl conservation stamp. The recommendations form the basis for the Department's position on this issue.

Enclosure

cc: P. McGuire
B. Hinman
T. Rothe
Regional Supervisors, Game Division
Division Directors
Board of Game

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS
RECEIVED
FEB 21 1984

DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME

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

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- 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, commissioner 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 | 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 1980 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 maximiza out-of-state supplementri 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)



Fish & Game BULLETIN

Volume VI, No. 3

March, 1984

Alaska Wildlife Week Scheduled April 22-28, 1984

Teachers should plan ahead to bring wildlife into their classrooms during Alaska Wildlife Week, April 22-28, 1984. This year's theme is water, wetlands, and wildlife. The 1984 Alaska Wildlife Week Education Packets will soon be mailed to all schools across Alaska. Produced by the department's Nongame Wildlife Program, Game Division, and the Public Communications Section, the 1984 education packets include a colorful poster, background information on Alaska's wetlands, interdisciplinary activities, worksheets on wetlands and wildlife for primary through high school classes, cards of wetlands' plants and animals, and more. Alaska Wildlife Week, sponsored by the department, is an annual celebration of the variety and abundance of wildlife in Alaska and a time for learning about wildlife and conservation. Community activities also are planned for Alaska Wildlife Week in some areas--check with your local ADF&G office for details. In Anchorage, there will be displays and exhibits on wetlands and wildlife, plus slide shows and video tapes on commercial fishing, sport fishing, wildlife, Project WILD, the regulatory process, predators, and other subjects. Information will be available on subsistence uses of wildlife resources and the Wildlife Safeguard Program, urban fisheries, rainbow trout, hook and release fishing, and many other topics. Some of the action will be at the Fort Richardson Hatchery Visitors' Center, April 23 to 29 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Classes and talks are scheduled all week, and Fish and Game Day will be celebrated Saturday, April 28 at the Rabbit Creek Rifle Range and Potter Point State Game Refuge. For more information, call the Anchorage Fish and Game Regional Office at 344-0541.

Alaska Conversation Stamp Legislation Introduced

Bills to create an Alaska Waterfowl Conservation Stamp (duck stamp) Program have been introduced in the Alaska House of Representatives (HB 351) and Senate (SB 278). ADF&G supports such a program, according to Dan Timm, the regional game management coordinator in Anchorage. "The federal duck stamp is well known and responsible for retention and improvement of millions of acres of prime wetlands since 1934," said Timm. Revenues from sales of an Alaska state duck stamp and, possibly, art prints could be used not only to protect key Alaska

wetlands, but also to improve public access, enhance habitats in important areas, manage or even create goose populations, support selected research projects, and fund other necessary management activities, he explained. "We are excited about the stamp program and consider it a true conservation bill. Even people uninterested in waterfowl could benefit by investing in stamps and art prints that rapidly rise in value," commented Timm.

WREEC Receives Award from Wildlife Federation

The nation's natural resources have deteriorated or barely held their ground over the past years, according to the National Wildlife Federation's 1984 Environmental Quality Index. According to the index, published annually since 1969, the natural resources losing ground are wildlife, soil, and living space. Remaining the same, or showing no improvement, in the past 15 years are air, water, minerals and forests. The index, published in *National Wildlife*, the NWF's bimonthly magazine, is an analysis of resource trends based on news reports, current scientific studies, and consultation with government experts, private specialists, and academic researchers. Following enactment of the National Environment Policy Act in 1969, a bipartisan effort by Republicans and Democrats produced 20 major environmental laws in 10 years. As a result, according to the index, air quality today "is remarkably cleaner in most American cities. Fish have returned to many lakes and rivers that a few years ago were devoid of life. Government and industry are now spending \$50 billion a year to reduce pollution." Serious problems remain, however, including acid rain, soil erosion, toxic waste seepage, and nonpoint water pollution, according to the report.

Natural Resources Worsened or Held Their Ground Over 15 Years

The Western Regional Environmental Education Council (WREEC), representing 13 western states including Alaska, was selected to receive the 1983 National Conservation Award by the National Wildlife Federation (NWF). Selection was due mainly to the recent work done on the

(Continued on page 2)

Testimony

from Mary Bishop, SR 20145-D, Fairbanks, AK 99701 455-6151, representing self

Re: CSSB 278

To House Resources, committee meeting 3 p.m. 4/10/84

I wish to support the concept of a state waterfowl stamp and fee. And I am supportive of these funds being used for the conservation and enhancement of waterfowl as would be provided by Section 2, (b)(1) of this bill.

I do wonder, though, why people who benefit from programs which provide for the conservation and enhancement of waterfowl (Section 2 (b)(1)) but not from the provisions of Section 2 (b)(2-4) "shall" be exempt, by regulation, from the requirement for purchasing the stamp. Must the Board of Game decide which rural areas of the state benefit from (b)(1-4) and which only benefit from (b)(1-3). If this must be done, then the legislature should do it, not the Board of Game. That's passing the buck, and a very unpleasant buck it is.

I strongly recommend deleting Section 3, part (d).

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COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

(9)

FURTHER:

5/17/84

Date: MAY 21, 1984

The Committee on RESOURCES has had CSB 288(Res)

"An Act relating to the Board of Fisheries"

under consideration and recommends:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for ~~CSB 288 (RESOURCES)~~ same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation Zero Fiscal Note Attached
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

RESCIND

| | |
|---------|--|
| SHULTZ | <i>Dick Shultz</i> No Rec. |
| LARSON | <i>Robert Larson</i> As Rec. |
| BUSSELL | <i>Willie Bussell</i> Do Not Pass without Amendment |
| GOLL | <i>Peter Goll</i> Do Not Pass |
| LISKA | <i>John Liska</i> No Rec. |
| COWDERY | <i>John Cowdery</i> As Rec. |
| UEHLING | <i>John Uehling</i> (As Rec) |

CO-CHAIRMAN

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: 5/21/84

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CSSB 288 (Res)
Title: Board of Fisheries

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
Program Category Affected: NRMEC

Sponsor: Bennett
Requestor: House Resources Comm.
Date of Request: 5/18/84

BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:
Boards of Fisheries and Game

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 LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| 700 GRANTS, CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| 800 MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CAPITAL | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| REVENUE | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

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: Beverly Reaume *By R.J. Steen* Phone: 465-4120
Division: Administration Date: 5/21/84

Approved by Commissioner: *Conrad Allenworth* Date: 5/21/84
Agency: Fish and Game

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

12/1/83



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

JOHN RINGSTAD, CO-CHAIRMAN
RICHARD SHULTZ, CO-CHAIRMAN
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3715

MEMORANDUM

To: House Resources Committee members
From: Committee staff
Date: May 19, 1984
Re: SB 288

The intent of this legislation is to set basic guidelines for the governor to use when making future selections for the Board of Fisheries.

Those would be:

1. That there shall be members on the board from each of the judicial districts in the state.
2. That the board not have a disproportionate number of members who are commercial fishermen.
3. That the board have at least two members who are experienced sport fishermen.

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: 5/21/84

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CSSB 288(Res)
Title: Board of Fisheries

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
Program Category Affected: NRMEC

Sponsor: Bennett
Requestor: House Resources Comm.
Date of Request: 5/18/84

BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:
Boards of Fisheries and Game

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 LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| 700 GRANTS, CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| 800 MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL | | | | | | |
| REVENUE | | | | | | |

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: Beverly Reaume *By R.H. Steen* Phone: 465-4120
Division: Administration Date: 5/21/84

Approved by Commissioner: *Don Collinsworth* Date: 5/21/84
Agency: Fish and Game

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

12/1/83

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289

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: 4/23/84

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CS SB 289
Title: Firearms in State Parks

Sponsor: Sen. Bennett
Requestor: Senate Resources Comm.
Date of Request: 4/23/84

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Natural Resources
Program Category Affected: NRM
Parks and Recreation

BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

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 LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | / |
| 700 GRANTS, CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| 800 MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| CAPITAL | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| REVENUE | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| GENERAL FUND | | | | | | |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | | | | | | |
| OTHER | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |

POSITIONS:

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

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

No impact.

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Carol Wilson Phone: 465-2400

Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 4/23/84

MH Approved by Commissioner: William J. Arnold, Jr. Date: 4/23/84
Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

12/1/83



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

JOHN RINGSTAD, CO-CHAIRMAN
RICHARD SHULTZ, CO-CHAIRMAN
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3715

MEMORANDUM

To: House Resources Committee Members
From: Committee Staff
Date: May 19, 1984
Re: SB 289 (Discharge of firearms in state parks)

This bill will accomplish two objectives:

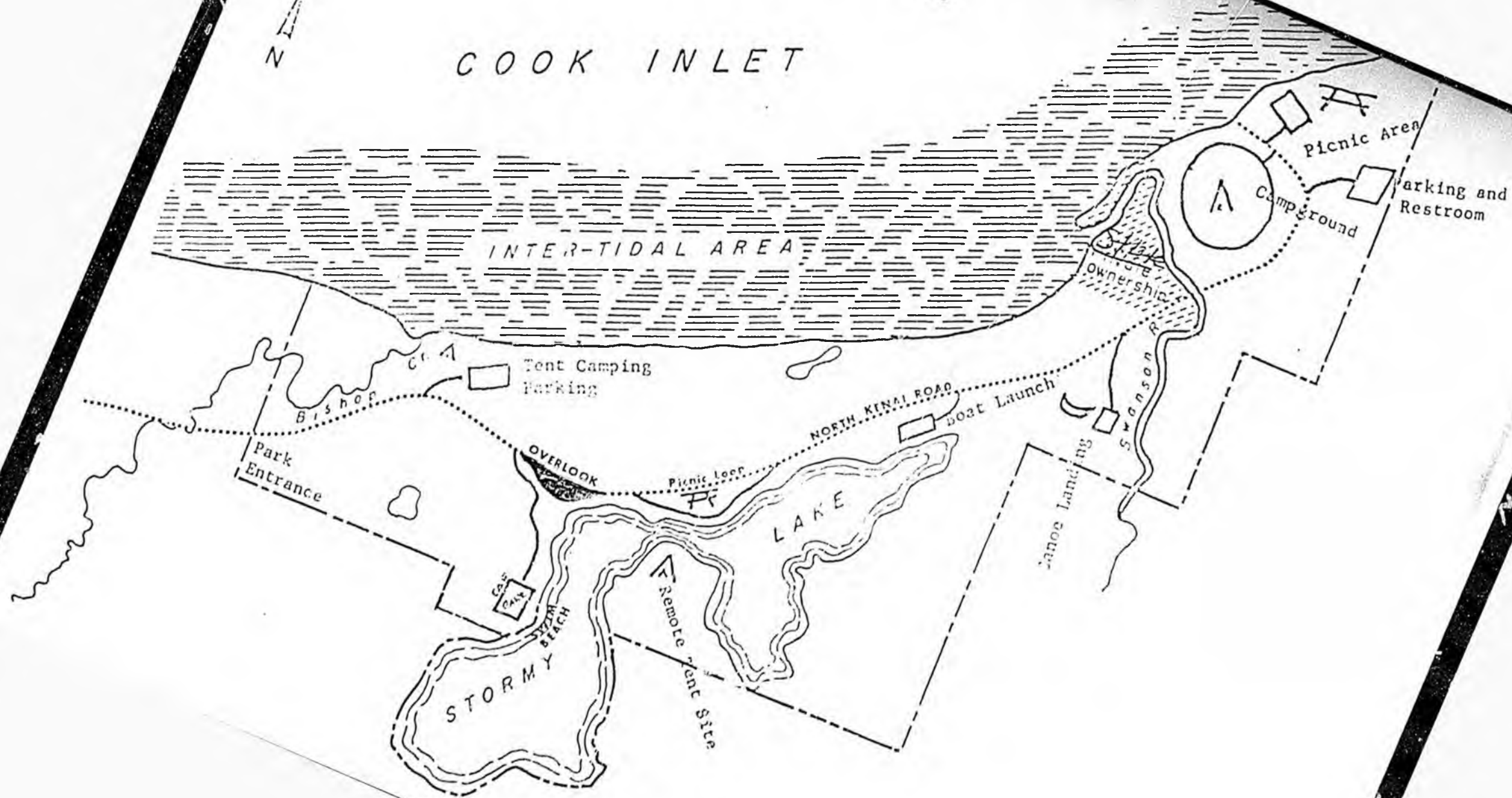
1. It will make consistent the management policies of the division of parks with regard to the discharge of firearms.
2. It will make clear that the legislature intends that the only reason for disallowing the discharge of firearms in our state parks should be for the protection of the public's safety.

CAPTAIN COOK RECREATION AREA
State of Alaska
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



COOK INLET

INTER-TIDAL AREA



MSG 94-00047631 PRTY 1 05/22/84 13:41:22 ORIG: LF00 IN= 0004 OUT= 0058
FROM: LYNDIA/FBX TO: JNO INFO
TARGET: LOHR SUBJ: POM

TO: REP. RINGSTAD

FROM: JOE DAVA
S.H. BOX 30202
FIS, AK 99701
5471-7859 (U)

BT 01280

ALL I WANT IS YOUR SUPPORT OF SB289 FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL THE SHOOTERS OF
ALASKA.

-----EOB

MSG 84-00046450 PRTY 1 05/17/84 19:40:39 ORIG: LF01 IN= 0005 OUT= 0035
FROM: ANNIE IN FAIRBANKS TO: JUNE30 INFO.
TARGET: LARK SUBJ: POB

TO: SENATORS: BENNETT, HOSS, FAHRENKAMP
REPRESENTATIVES: DAVIS, BETTISWORTH, KOPONEN, H.W.MILLER, RINGSTAD

FROM: SHARON MCLEOD
BOX 81213
FAIRBANKS 99708
HOME 456-1606

RE: SB289 HUNTING IN STATE PARKS

I SUPPORT SB 289.

MSG 84-00046426 PRTY 1 05/17/84 09:59:35 ORIG: LFO1 IN= 0004 OUT= 0026
FROM: ANNIE IN FAIRBANKS TO: JUNEAU INFO.
TARGET: LJKK SUBJ: FON 9

TO: REPRESENTATIVES: DAVIS, KOPONEN, BETTISWORTH, RINGSTAD, H.W.MILLER
SENATORS: BOSS, FAHRENKAMP, AND BENNETT

FROM: MARY BISHOP
S. R. 2, 1555 GUS'S GRID
FAIRBANKS 99701
HOME 485-6151

RE SB289 .

PLEASE SUPPORT SB289 WHICH ALLOWS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS IN OUR
LARGER STATE PARKS. MUCH OF THE 254,000 ACRE CHEENA REC. AREA IS ESPECIALLY
SUITABLE FOR TRAPPING AND HUNTING OF CERTAIN GAME SPECIES. HABITAT PROTECTION
IS IMPORTANT BUT D2 GAVE US ENOUGH LARGE NO HUNTING AREAS.

EDM

WE REQUEST OUR SUPPORT ON PASSAGE OF SB039 TO THE HOUSE. WE DO NOT
WANT ANY MORE OF STATE LUND IN PLACES WHICH WILL NOT ALLOW HUNTING.

RE DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS/PARK AND RECREATION AREA

457-3188

PKY 99201

311 STATE STREET

GICK BOWLEY

INTERIOR WILDLIFE ASSN

TO: BEPS KINGSTON, DAVIS, KOPPEN, BETHSMOOTH

TARGET JOHN SUBJ: POH

5

TO: JNU INFO

MSG 04-00046793 PRTY 1 05/18/84 09:39:56 ORIG: LFG1 IN=0004 OUT=0023

MSG 81-90648957 PRTY 1 05/13/84 13:54:44 ORIG: L700 IN# 0065 OUT# 0071
FROM: ANNIE IN FAIRBANKS TO: BUREAU INFO.
TARGET: LUKK SUBJ: POH

TO: REPRESENTATIVES: BETTISWORTH, RINGSTAD, DAVIS, KOPONEN, H.W. MILLER
SENATORS: BOSS, FAURENKAMP, AND BENNETT

FROM: SURLI BEARD
P.O. BOX 20950
FAIRBANKS 99701
PHONE 472-3540

RE: S6289 HUNTING IN STATE PARKS

PLEASE GIVE YOUR SUPPORT TO S6289. HUNTING IN THE PARKS CAN BE REGULATED
BY FISH AND GAME ADEQUATELY. PLEASE DON'T RESTRICT HUNTING ANYMORE THAN
IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

MSG 84-00543610 PRTY 1 05/17/84 15:17 53 ORIG: LFO1 TR= 0002 OUT= 0023
FROM: PAUL ZFRK TO: JMU INFO
TARGET: LNK BLBJ: P08

TO REPS DAVIS, BETTSMORTH, KOPONEN, RINGSTAD, H.M. HELLER
JEIS BENDITT, FARRINGTON, BOSS

FROM DENIS C. MOORE
P.O. BOX 81102
EL PASO, TX 79701
52-1211-4 EXT 257 481-0399-4

RE 23 289, STATE FIRE INSURANCE

MSG I AM DEFINITELY IN FAVOR OF THIS SENATE BILL. I HOPE MANY MORE
PEOPLE OUT ARE ALSO IN FAVOR OF IT. -----EOH

-----EOM

TO: THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ATTENTION: SECURITY DIVISION

RE: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

PLEASE ADVISE YOUR OFFICE OF THIS MATTER.

I AM VERY SURE THAT YOU WILL BE INTERESTED IN THIS MATTER.

BT

352-6700

BARBARA J. [REDACTED]
107 BOX 819
LAWRENCE, MISSOURI

-----EOM

TO: THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RE: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

-----EOM

MSG: I STRONGLY ENDORSE SR 282. PLEASE PASS THIS RECOMMENDATION INTO THE

RE: [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

TO: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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297

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 297
 Title: land clearing account
in the ARLF
 Sponsor: Moss
 Requestor: _____
 Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Natural Resources
 Program Category Affected: _____
Agriculture Management
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:
Agriculture Revolving Loan Fund

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 LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| 700 GRANTS, CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| 800 MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| CAPITAL | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| REVENUE | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| GENERAL FUND | | | | | | |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | | | | | | |
| OTHER | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |

POSITIONS:

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

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Sharon Barton Phone: 465-2400
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 3-15-84

MA Approved by Commissioner: Thomas D. Arnold, Deputy Date: 3-15-84
 Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

12/1/83

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: 4/25/84

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 297
Title: Establishing a Land Clearing
Loan Account in ARLF
Sponsor: Moss
Requestor:
Date of Request:

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: DNR
Program Category Affected: NRMEC
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Agriculture

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

| | FY 84 | FY 85 | FY 86 | FY 87 | FY 88 | FY 89 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| OPERATING | | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 |
| 100 PERSONAL SERVICES | | | | | | |
| 200 TRAVEL | | | | | | |
| 300 CONTRACTUAL | | | | | | |
| 400 SUPPLIES | | | | | | |
| 500 EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| 600 LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| 700 GRANTS, CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| 800 MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 |
| CAPITAL | | | | | | |
| REVENUE | | | | | | |

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| GENERAL FUND | | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | | | | | | |
| OTHER | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 |

POSITIONS:

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

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Dean Brown Phone: _____
Division: Agriculture Date: 4/25/84
Approved by Commissioner: *Moss* Date: 4/25/84
Agency: Natural Resources

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

12/1/83

DNR FISCAL BACKUP FOR
SB 297 (Land clearing loans)

The Department will assume a new load of land clearing loans (about \$16 million worth at Delta I, Delta II, and Pt. McKenzie) and other loans (livestock facilities and Seward grain terminal) from the Department of Commerce, which has administered these loans for the Alaska Agricultural Action Council for the past year.

The first clearing loan repayments will be due this year, but there are no staff associated with the program to administer loan collection and repayment. (There are staff for loan compliance and review.) Without additional staff for loan collection, the Division of Agriculture/ARLF will face difficulty in collecting on the loans. The lack of staff may even cause the State to be late or remiss in its loan collection.

Costs after FY 86 are conditional upon the passage of SB 298, which would create a revolving loan fund in the clearing loan account.

Costs:

| | | | |
|----------|-----------------|------|------------|
| line 100 | Loan Examiner I | 39.5 | (Range 15) |
|----------|-----------------|------|------------|

SENATE LETTER OF INTENT

SB 297

If the Legislature passes SSSE 47, which provides a three-year moratorium for repayment of land clearing loans by loanholders who meet certain criteria, the existing fiscal note for SB 297 (showing 39.5 for a loan examiner) will not be necessary at this time.

Adopted by the Senate May 18, 1984

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301

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date 4/9/84

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No: CSSB 301 (Resources)
 Title: Establishing a furbearer management fund and effective date
 Sponsor: Fahrenkamp
 Requestor: Senate Finance
 Date of Request: 3/19/84

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 | - | 6.0 | - | - | - | - |
| 400 SUPPLIES | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 500 EQUIPMENT | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 600 LANDS & STRUCTURES | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 700 GRANTS, CLAIMS | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 800 MISCELLANEOUS | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <u>TOTAL OPERATING</u> | <u>- 0 -</u> | <u>6.0</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>15.3</u> | <u>29.9</u> | <u>29.1</u> | <u>28.3</u> | <u>27.5</u> |

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| GENERAL FUND | - | 6.0 | - | - | - | - |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| OTHER | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>6.0</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

POSITIONS:

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

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

* Fish & Game Fund

ANALYSIS: Attached.

Prepared By: Martin J. Richard

Division: Public Services Division

Phone: 465-2392

Date: 4/9/84

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]

Agency: Department of Revenue

Date: _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

Legislative Finance

Legislative Sponsor

Requestor

Office of Management and Budget

Impacted Agency(ies)

APR 2 1984

CSSB 301 (Resources) Analysis
Public Services Division BRU

This bill would create a furbearer management account within the Fish and Game Fund from fees collected for resident trapping licenses. Revenue estimates are based on additional revenue accruing to the Fish and Game Fund from the price increase in resident trapping licenses minus the 5% license officer commission per AS 16.05.390. In addition to this, the fees for resident trapping licenses currently dedicated to the Game Management Account will be transferred to the new Furbearer Management Account. The following chart shows FY 1985 estimated revenue by license class for the proposed price increase as well as current funds that would be transferred from game management to furbearer management (Please see the explanation under # 3 below for additional losses to the game management account.) Because of the January 1, 1985, effective date, FY 1985 sales are for six months only.

| | <u>Estimated Licenses Sold</u> | <u>Trapping Lic. Increase \$ 7.00</u> | <u>Game Management Decrease \$ 3.00</u> | <u>Total \$ Furbearer</u> |
|----------|------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Class 3A | 1,254 | \$ 8,340 | \$ 3,574 | \$ 11,914 |
| Class 3B | 558 | 3,711 | 1,591 | 5,302 |
| Class 5 | <u>500</u> | <u>3,325</u> | <u>1,425</u> | <u>4,750</u> |
| TOTAL | 2,312 | \$ 15,376 | \$ 6,590 | \$ 21,966 |

Sales estimates for the three classes of resident trapping licenses are based on the following sales records and assumptions:

1. AS 16.05.340(a)(3) Class 3A Resident hunting and trapping license

There has been an average increase in sales since FY 1981 of 28 licenses per year. Sales in the base year, FY 1983, were 2,480 licenses.

2. AS 16.05.340(a)(4) Class 3B Resident trapping license

There has been an average decrease in sales since FY 1981 of 149 licenses per year. Sales in the base year, FY 1983, were 1,264.

3. AS 16.05.340(a)(6) Class 5 Resident hunting, trapping and sport fishing license

In the base year, FY 1983, 13,512 people purchased the combination hunting, trapping, and sport fishing license for \$ 25.00. It is assumed that the majority of these people are not trapping but voluntarily pay the extra \$ 3.00 for the trapping portion of this license. It is estimated that with the proposed price increase, the sales of this license will drop to 1,000 each year. The other 12,500 licensees will purchase the Class 4, Resident hunting and sport fishing license instead of the Class 5 license. This will result in an additional loss to the game management fund of \$ 35,625.00 per year (12,500 licenses X \$ 3.00 for current trapping license minus 5% commission.)

ESTIMATED COSTS

Statistical reports and the distribution of receipts to the Sport Fish, Game, and General Funds are done by computer. This bill would require that a new Furbearer Management account be added to the existing programs for distributions and reports. This will require work beyond the regular maintenance of these programs, and will necessitate contracting with someone to update the programs.

Contractual Services \$ 1,000

TOTAL PUBLIC SERVICES DIVISION COSTS \$ 6,000

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: 3/12/84

REQUEST
Bill/Resolution No.: CSSB301
Title: Furbearer Management

FISCAL DETAIL
Agency Affected: Fish and Game
Program Category Affected: NRMEC

Sponsor: Senate Resources Committee
Requestor: Senate Resources
Date of Request: March 12, 1984

BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:
Game

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 LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| 700 GRANTS, CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| 800 MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | | | | | | |
| CAPITAL | | | | | | |
| REVENUE | 0 | 66.5 | 140.0 | 147.0 | 154.0 | 161.0 |

(Fish and Game Fund)
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: Beverly Reaume Phone: 465-4120
Division: Administration Date: March 12, 1984

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 3/12/84
Agency: Fish and Game

- Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):
- Legislative Finance
 - Legislative Sponsor
 - Requestor
 - Office of Management and Budget
 - Impacted Agency(ies)

12/1/83

Fiscal Note

CSSB301 (Resources)

Assumptions

January 1, 1985, effective date

Approximately 17,000 trapping licenses sold in 1983.
Continued increase of trapping licenses sold by approximately 1,000 annually.

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

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 29, 1984

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

Re: CSSB 301 (RES) (Furbearer Management Act)

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

This letter is in response to your office's oral request for advice as to the constitutionality of CSSB 301, relating to furbearer management and increasing related license fees. 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. Our analysis for this bill is substantially similar to the analysis we provided your office on CSSB 278, relating to the Waterfowl Stamp Act.

Article IX, section 7, of the Alaska Constitution provides as follows:

The proceeds of any state tax or license 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 301, 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, establishes 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

The Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairperson, Senate Resources Committee
Re: CSSB 301

March 29, 1984
Page 2

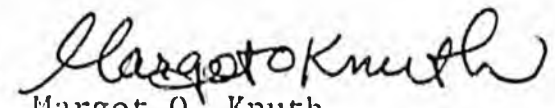
state to pass a law prohibiting the diversion of license fees paid by hunters for any other purposes than restoring wildlife and administering the Fish and Game Department. A regulation promulgated under the Pittman-Robertson Act provides that only those licenses that are for the "express purpose of 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 programs under the Pittman-Robertson Act, and therefore may be dedicated under the state constitution, are those fees expressly required by the state to be paid for the privilege of hunting or fishing for sport or recreation.

Alaska's trapping licenses are not expressly for the purpose of permitting the holder to hunt for sport or recreation, because the license may also be used for commercial trapping. Accordingly, Alaska's trapping licenses do not qualify the state for participation in programs under the Pittman-Robertson Act, by a literal application of 50 C.F.R. § 80.10(c)(1). Nonetheless, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service has concluded that Alaska's trapping licenses do qualify for participation, even though they are not for the express purpose of permitting the holder to hunt for sport or recreation, because of Alaska's unique definition of "trapping." "Trapping" does not refer to the means used to capture the animal, but instead refers to the type of animal taken, i.e., whether or not it is a furbearing animal. 5 AAC 84.050 -- 5 AAC 84.060.

Inasmuch as the federal government will allow Alaska to participate in matching fund wildlife restoration programs if Alaska in turn will dedicate the funds received from the sale of trapping licenses, this dedication of funds is permissible under the Alaska Constitution. We therefore conclude that CSSB 301 does not present any constitutional problems. If you have any questions regarding this, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

NORMAN C. GORSUCH
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
Margot O. Knuth
Assistant Attorney General

MOK:dlm

cc: Arthur H. Peterson
Assistant Attorney General

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH 1 STATE CAPITOL
BUREAU, ALASKA 99511
907 465 3800

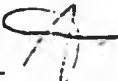
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 13, 1984

SUBJECT: Dedicated funds
(CSSB 301 (Res))

TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman, Resources Committee

FROM: Richard C. Folta 
Legislative Counsel

It is our opinion that the CS SB 301 dedication of resident trapping license fees to a furbearer management account within the fish and game fund under AS 16.05.100 is compatible with the Alaska Constitution. Article IX, Section 7 allows dedicated funds when required by the federal government for state participation in federal programs.

Dedication of proceeds of Alaska fishing and hunting licenses for the operation of the Department of Fish and Game is required by federal law for participation in wildlife restoration funding in 16 U.S.C. 669. The federal Act's purpose is to insure the perpetuation of wildlife resources for the economic, scientific, and recreational enrichment of the people, which is on all fours with the purpose of the furbearer account to be established under CSSB 301. (See also page 21 of the November 30, 1982 formal Attorney General's opinion on the Fish and Game dedicated fund.)

RCF:ojb
J4/074

Editor's notes. — As to legislative intent, see § 1, ch. 151, SLA 1978, in the 1978 Temporary and Special Acts and Resolves.

Legislative history reports. — For report on ch. 151, SLA 1978 (SB 960), see 1978 House Journal, p. 1154.

Sec. 16.05.110. Composition of fund. The fish and game fund shall be made up of the following money and other money the legislature appropriates, 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;
- (2) proceeds received from the sale of furs, skins and specimens taken by predator hunters and other employees;
- (3) money received in settlement of a claim or loss caused by damage to the fish and game resources of the state;
- (4) money received from federal, state, or other governmental unit, or from a private donor for fish and game purposes;
- (5) interest earned upon money in the fund;
- (6) money from any other source. (§ 17 art I ch 94 SLA 1959; am § 1 ch 41 SLA 1979)

Effect of amendments. — The 1979 amendment substituted "state sport fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses" for "state sport fishing and hunting licenses in paragraph (1).

Sec. 16.05.130. Diversion of funds prohibited. No funds accruing to the state from sport fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses or permit fees may be diverted to a purpose other than the protection, propagation, investigation, and restoration of sport fish and game resources and the expenses of administering of the sport fish and game divisions of the department. (§ 18 art I ch 94 SLA 1959; am § 2 ch 41 SLA 1979)

Effect of amendments. — The 1979 amendment substituted "sport fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses" for "sport fishing and hunting licenses."

Sec. 16.05.150. Enforcement authority.

Opinions of attorney general. — There is no provision in the Alaska Statutes or the Alaska Constitution which would operate to deprive the commissioner of fish and game of his authority to deputize peace officers under this section. However there is nothing to prevent the governor, as a matter of state policy, from subjecting Department of Fish and Game personnel to the qualifications and standards adopted by the Alaska Police Standards Council under AS 18.65.130 — 18.65.290 or from otherwise limiting the

commissioner's deputization power. March 29, 1977, Op. Att'y Gen.

Employees of the department and other persons authorized by the commissioner of fish and game to act as peace officers under this section do not thereby acquire general peace officer authority to enforce all other state criminal laws, except where in enforcing this chapter and regulations promulgated thereunder, circumstances necessitate the exercise of additional law enforcement authority and then only to the extent necessary to enforce that chap-



ALASKA TRAPPERS ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 60418
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99706

March 10, 1983

The Honorable Betty Fahrenkamp
Senator
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

As you know, the Alaska Trappers Association is vitally interested in establishing a Comprehensive Statewide Fur Bearer Management Program and we are willing to help pay the costs of the program.

At our monthly meeting, on March 1, 1983 (with 60 members present), we unanimously passed a resolution to increase the license fees for resident trapping license to \$10.00. That is an increase of over 300 percent, but as long as the funds help go toward a program that will benefit fur bearers, and help trappers get the best value for their pelts, we feel it is worth it!

We realize you can not earmark funds, but feel if the funds are placed in the budget and everyone understands that the purpose of the license increase is to ensure a fur bearer management program, perhaps it will get to the right place. Hopefully you can help us to ensure the funds go toward the intended goal.

The program will be very beneficial to rural areas as well as to those of us who trap from town, and should gain wide support.

We would like to ask you to sponsor legislation for a license increase and hopefully get the entire Fairbanks delegation and any other legislators to co-sponsor, or support it. It is important that we do not get in a fight with other user groups; commercial fishermen, hunters, etc., and hope you can keep others from getting on the license increase bandwagon.

Thanks to your support in the past and that of other Fairbanks legislators, the State's renewable fur resources are beginning to receive proper attention, and our outfit has grown to over 900 members. I reckon that make us the largest active sportsmen/conservation organization in Alaska today. We will ask Representative Robert Bettisworth and Senator Don Bennett to work with us in the House and Senate.

Senator Betty Fahrenkamp

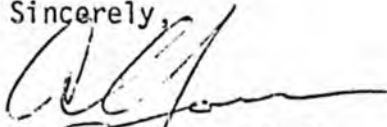
-2-

March 10, 1983

Naturally we will provide you with a detailed outline of our program and will be available at any time to offer assistance, as you suggest we should.

On behalf of the entire membership, and particularly the board I offer our sincere appreciation.

Sincerely,



Al Jones, President

On behalf of Board Members: Norm Phillips, Ron Long, Steve Titus, Jon Gleason, Larry Voorhees, Elaine Long, Gerry Lyse.

cc: Fairbanks House Delegation



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

JOHN RINGSTAD, CO-CHAIRMAN
RICHARD SHULTZ, CO-CHAIRMAN
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3715

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative John Ringstad

FROM: Committee Staff

DATE: April 25, 1984

RE: Analysis on CS SB 301, an Act relating of furbearer management

HISTORY.

Requested by the Alaska Trappers Association. Supported by all who testified at Senate Resources meeting March 12. Passed from Senate Resources April 16 with five do-passes. Was waived by Senate Finance on April 16. Passed Senate 13-03-04 on April 24.

Current statutes allow revenues from sale of trapping licenses (and fish and hunting licenses) to be constitutionally dedicated to the Fish and Game Fund. Dedication of wildlife-generated revenues is required by federal law in order to receive Pittman-Robertson matching funds. Funds are used for restoring wildlife and administering the Fish and Game Department.

WHAT THE BILL WILL DO.

Would establish a Furbearer Management Account within the Fish and Game Fund. Funds would be used for:

- enhancement of the furbearer population;
- increase productivity of furbearer habitats;
- provide for furbearer research; and
- help to educate trappers.

To provide adequate revenue, increases in trapping license fees will be \$7.00, as requested by the AK Trappers Association.

- from \$3 to \$10 for a simple trapping license
- from \$15 to \$22 for a combination hunting/trapping license
- from \$25 to \$32 for hunt/trap/fish license

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS.

Section 1. Makes technical changes allowing reference to the new sub-section (b), exempting subsection (b) from subsection (a). The effect of is action is to set up within the Fish & Game Fund a separate Furbearer Fund.

SB 301 memo
page 2
April 25, 1984

Section 2. Creates a new subsection (b), which creates within the Fish & Game Fund a fund used for furbearer management. Funds for this account come from revenue earned from the sale of trapping licenses.

Section 3. Raises the fees for wildlife licenses.

- Hunting & Trapping from \$15 to \$22, a change of \$7,
- Trapping from \$3 to \$10, a change of \$7, and
- Hunting, trapping, fishing license from \$25 to \$32.

Section 4. Effective date clause, the act takes effect Jan. 1, 1985.

S

B

322

SB 322: Justification

This bill would expand the Agriculture Revolving Loan Fund (ARLF) board from 5 to 7 members. One of the particularly important characteristics of the ARLF board is the members know the specific needs of the agriculture areas of the state. Growing condition, frost dates, and clearing costs all vary across Alaska. The present board members know the variable conditions confronting producers and are often personally familiar with the loan applications. This may be viewed as one of the positive aspects of the ARLF.

The ARLF is expanding in several ways. More activities are coming under the administration of the ARLF. A larger loan fund board will enable the members to represent, with some expertise, the increasing activities which have been acknowledged as agricultural including, but not limited to, fur farming and horticulture, which are included in a bill moving through the legislature this session.

The corpus of the loan fund has increased significantly since its establishment in 1953 through the creation of the board to manage the fund in the 1960's with \$200,000 to \$75 million, today. In all probability, the Department of Natural Resources will ask the Legislature to again raise the limit on the ARLF to \$100 million.

The expansion of the board is also warranted to obtain a better statewide representation. At present, only one of the five members comes from north of the Alaska Range, yet 55% of the funds loaned go to this area.