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SENATE

LABOR

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COMMERCE

separate cap for each occurrence even if they are applied to a single defendant.<sup>58</sup>

iv. Nevada – Nevada's cap on non-economic damages is applied per physicians and per claimant – not per incident – therefore, multiple caps can apply to a single incident.

b. A cap on non-economic damages that is set too high will also not be as effective as a \$250,000 hard cap like California. For example, prior to enacting legislation in 2003, West Virginia had a \$1 million cap on non-economic damages. At this high level the cap was ineffective.

3. Recent State Legislation Enacting Caps on Non-Economic Damages (See next section, 4. Election 2004 Ballot Measures for supplemental information on Florida, Nevada, Oregon and Wyoming)

a. Florida

- i. After four special sessions, Florida's legislature enacted S.B. 2-D, which was signed into law by Governor Jeb Bush on August, 14, 2003. In its final form, the bill does not provide the level of reforms advocated by Governor Bush's task force or by the Florida Medical Association (FMA). In particular, the language on non-economic damages and exceptions to the cap added during late stages of negotiations are troublesome. In fact, this clause prohibited FMA from supporting the legislation in its final form.<sup>59</sup>
- ii. S.B.2-D provides a separate cap on non-economic damages for practitioners and non-practitioners. For practitioners, the cap is \$500,000 per claimant regardless of the number of defendants. For non-practitioners, the cap is \$750,000 per claimant regardless of the number of defendants. The cap can increase to \$1 million for practitioners and \$1.5 million for non-practitioners if the negligence resulted in death or a permanent vegetative state, or if the court finds a manifest injustice would occur if the cap was not increased because the non-economic harm sustained by the patient was particularly severe and the defendant's negligence caused a catastrophic injury to the patient.

<sup>58</sup> Scott v. SSM Healthcare, 70 S.W.3d 560, 569, 571 (Mo. Ct. App. 2002), *aff'd* Cook v. Newnan, No. WD62634 (Mo. Ct. App. July 27, 2004).

<sup>59</sup> FLA. STAT. ch. 766.118 (2004).

- b. Idaho
- i. On March 26, 2003, Governor Kempthorne signed into law H.B. 92 which included a \$250,000 cap on non-economic damages (Idaho previously had a \$400,000 cap on non-economic damages which adjusted annually for inflation since 1988). The new cap also adjusts annually for inflation based on the average annual wage beginning July 1, 2004. The cap does not apply to causes of action arising out of willful or reckless misconduct, or felonious actions.<sup>60</sup>
- c. Iowa
- i. Governor Vilsack vetoed H.F. 2440<sup>61</sup> on May 14, 2004, which would have provided a \$250,000 cap on non-economic damages for awards against a health care provider in a medical liability cause of action.
- d. Mississippi
- On June 3, 2004, the Mississippi Legislature enacted H.B. 13 a civil justice reform bill that further strengthens Mississippi's medical liability reform laws. Most importantly the bill creates a hard \$500,000 cap on non-economic damages for medical liability causes of action filed against a health care provider. This provision significantly strengthens Mississippi's existing cap, which was enacted into law in 2002, by deleting the exceptions to the cap and increases that were scheduled to occur in 2011 and 2017.<sup>62</sup>
- e. Missouri
- i. On April, 27 2004, Governor Bob Holden vetoed H.B. 1304<sup>63</sup>, a comprehensive medical liability reform bill. This was the second medical liability reform bill vetoed by the Governor. The legislature attempted to override the veto, but failed to get the 2/3 votes necessary.
  - ii. As passed by the House and Senate the bill would have lowered Missouri's cap to \$400,000 and eliminated the annual inflationary increase. (The cap is currently at \$565,000 and continues to adjust annually for inflation). In addition, the bill would have clarified the legislature's intent by deleting the phrase "per occurrence" and stating the cap applies irrespective of the number of defendants. H.B. 1304 would have also added a provision stating that any

<sup>60</sup> ID. REV. STAT. § 6-1603 (2004).

<sup>61</sup> H.F. 2440, 80<sup>th</sup> Gen. Assem., Reg. Sess. (Ia. 2004)

<sup>62</sup> H.B. 13, Miss. Gen. Assem. 1<sup>st</sup> Extraordinary Sess. (2004).

<sup>63</sup> H.B. 1304, 92nd Gen. Assem., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2004).

spouse claiming damages for loss of consortium shall be considered a single plaintiff as their spouse.

f. Nevada

- i. Cap on non-economic damages. In Nevada, legislation enacted in 2002 included a cap on non-economic damages. Unfortunately, the cap is applied per physician, per claimant and not per incident. Thus, multiple caps can be allowed in a single event. In addition, the cap does not apply if the defendant's conduct constitutes gross medical liability, or the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that a higher award is justified because of exceptional circumstances.<sup>64</sup>
- ii. Cap on trauma care. Nevada's new law also establishes a \$50,000 cap on civil damages for claims arising from care necessitated by a traumatic event demanding immediate attention that is rendered in good faith to a patient who enters the hospital through the emergency room or trauma center. This limit does not apply to any act or omission in rendering care or assistance that occurs after the patient is stabilized (unless surgery is required within a reasonable time after the patient is stabilized) or that is unrelated to the original traumatic injury.

In cases where the physician or dentist provides follow-up care to the patient they treated in the above circumstances and the patient files a medical liability claim based on a medical condition that arises during follow-up care, a rebuttable presumption exists that the medical condition was the result of the original traumatic injury and the \$50,000 limit applies.

This limit does not apply in cases amounting to gross negligence or reckless, willful or wanton conduct.<sup>65</sup>

g. Ohio

- i. On January 10, 2003, Ohio Governor Taft signed into law S.B. 281, a medical liability reform bill to address the growing crisis in Ohio. Among other provisions, the bill establishes a sliding cap on non-economic damages. The cap shall not exceed the greater of \$250,000 or three times the plaintiff's economic loss up to a maximum of \$350,000 for each plaintiff or \$500,000 per occurrence. The maximum cap will

<sup>64</sup> NEV. REV. STAT. § 41A.031 (2004).

<sup>65</sup> *Id.* at § 41.503 (2004).

increase to \$500,000 per plaintiff or \$1,000,000 per occurrence for a claim based on either (A) a permanent and substantial physical deformity, loss of use of a limb, or loss of a bodily organ system, or (B) a permanent physical functional injury that permanently prevents the injured person from being able to independently care for oneself and perform life sustaining activities.<sup>66</sup>

h. Oklahoma

- i. On May 28, 2004, Governor Brad Henry signed into law a civil justice reform bill (H.B. 2661). The bill maintains the existing cap on non-economic damages for obstetrics and emergency room care, which was enacted in 2003, and establishes a \$300,000 cap on non-economic damages for all other medical liability causes of action. The cap applies only if the defendant has made an offer of judgment and the amount of the verdict awarded to the plaintiff is 1 ½ times the amount of the final offer of judgment. The cap applies to each medical injury regardless of the number of actions brought and adjusts annually based on any increases in the Consumer Price Index. The cap does not apply if the jury finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant's conduct was willful or wanton or by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant committed negligence. Before these questions can be presented to the jury, the judge must first determine there is enough evidence to establish these findings. The cap does not apply in cases involving wrongful death as this is prohibited by Oklahoma's Constitution.<sup>67</sup>
- ii. On June 4, 2003, Oklahoma's Governor Henry signed into law S.B. 629. Among other provisions, S.B. 629 includes a \$300,000 cap on non-economic damages for cases involving pregnancy, labor and delivery, or care provided immediately post-partum. The cap also applies in cases involving emergency-room care or medical services provided as a follow up to such care. The bill allows a judge to lift the cap if the judge makes a finding that there is clear and convincing evidence of negligence. The cap applies regardless of the number of parties against whom the medical negligence action is brought. The \$300,000 damage limit does not apply in wrongful death cases. The cap provision is scheduled to sunset in 5 years.<sup>68</sup>

<sup>66</sup> OHIO REV. CODE § 2323.43 (2004).

<sup>67</sup> H.B. 2661, 49<sup>th</sup> Oklahoma Legislature, 2<sup>nd</sup> Reg. Sess. (2004).

<sup>68</sup> OK CODE §63-1-1708.1F (2004).

i. Pennsylvania

i. In December 2003, Pennsylvania's legislature enacted H.B. 44, which establishes the Health Care Provider Retention Program. H.B. 44 provides physicians a full or partial abatement of their MCARE assessments for 2003 and 2004. A health care provider can receive a full abatement of the assessment if he/she meets one of the following criteria: is assessed as a member of one of the four highest rate classes of the prevailing primary premium, is an emergency physician, routinely provides obstetrical services in a rural area, or is a certified nurse midwife. All other health care providers who qualify under the act will receive a 50% abatement of their assessment. As a condition of accepting the abatement, providers must agree to practice in the state for at least one full year following the year for which the abatement was received.<sup>69</sup>

j. Texas

- i. On June 11, 2003, Governor Perry signed H.B. 4 into law. H.B. 4 contains sweeping tort reforms, many of which exclusively address medical liability litigation against physicians. Of these reforms, perhaps the most important is the hard cap of \$250,000 on non-economic damages per claimant in any judgment against a physician or health care provider, regardless of any applicable theories of vicarious liability, the number of defendants involved, or the number of causes of action asserted as part of the claimant's case against the physician. H.B. 4 also places a hard cap of \$250,000 on non-economic damages per claimant in any judgment against a health care institution in a medical liability cause of action. A judgment against two health care institutions shall not exceed \$500,000 in non-economic damages with each institution not liable for more than \$250,000 in non-economic damages.<sup>70</sup> All persons claiming to have sustained damages as a result of the bodily injury or death of a single person are considered a single claimant.
- ii. The new law states the cap on non-economic damages applies per "claimant." This terminology may create some confusion about the scope of the cap. Fortunately, however, the new law defines "claimant" as "a person, including a decedent's estate, seeking or who has sought recovery of damages in a health care liability claim. All persons claiming to have sustained

<sup>69</sup> PA H.B. 44 (2004) (enacted).

<sup>70</sup> TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. § 74.301(2004).

damages as a result of the bodily injury or death of a single person are considered a single claimant."

Therefore, all persons claiming to have sustained damages as a result of injury or death sustained by a single person are considered a single claimant. The new law also states the cap applies regardless of the number of defendants or causes of action asserted.

Therefore, the maximum amount a claimant (including all persons that claim damages as a result of injury or death of a single person) can recover in non-economic damages, even if multiple physician defendants are involved and the claimant asserts multiple causes of action, is \$250,000. There is also a separate cap for health care institutions whereby a claimant can recover up to an additional \$250,000 for one institution and up to \$500,000 if more than one institution is involved. Again this cap applies regardless of the number of causes of action asserted, or persons who claim to have damages from the injury or death of a single person.

- iii. The caps provision states as follows: "(a) In an action on a health care liability claim where final judgment is rendered against a physician or health care provider other than a health care institution, the limit of civil liability for noneconomic damages of the physician or health care provider other than a health care institution, inclusive of all persons and entities for which vicarious liability theories may apply, shall be limited to an amount not to exceed \$250,000 for each claimant, regardless of the number of defendant physicians or health care providers other than a health care institution against whom the claim is asserted or the number of separate causes of action on which the claim is based. (b) In an action on a health care liability claim where final judgment is rendered against a single health care institution, the limit of civil liability for noneconomic damages inclusive of all persons and entities for which vicarious liability theories may apply, shall be limited to an amount not to exceed \$250,000 for each claimant. (c) In an action on a health care liability claim where final judgment is rendered against more than one health care institution, the limit of civil liability for noneconomic damages for each health care institution is, inclusive of all persons and entities for which vicarious liability theories may apply, shall be limited to an amount not to exceed \$250,000 for each claimant and the limit of civil liability for noneconomic damages for all health care institutions, inclusive of all persons and entities for which vicarious liability theories may apply, shall be

limited to an amount not to exceed \$500,000 for each claimant."

- iv. On September 13, 2003, the people of Texas approved Proposition 12, a ballot initiative to amend the state constitution to specifically allow the legislature to enact laws that place limits on non-economic damages in medical and health liability cases. This vote validates the legislature's work in enacting HB 4. The final vote was 51.12% in favor of Proposition 12 and 48.88% against. Thus a decrease in liability insurance premiums can occur immediately rather than after a possible 10 year wait for the state supreme court to decide whether caps are allowed under the state constitution. The constitutional change clearly states that the legislature can set a cap on non-economic damages in medical and health care liability cases.<sup>71</sup>

In 2004, Texas Medical Liability Trust, the largest medical liability carrier in the state, cut premiums by 17%.<sup>72</sup> The number of liability lawsuits filed in 2004 has also plummeted as compared to those filed in 2003.<sup>73</sup>

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<sup>71</sup> A tribute to the effectiveness of Proposition 12 came soon after its passing when personal injury trial attorney and member of the Oklahoma legislature Stratton Taylor sent a letter to his ATLA colleagues in Texas to offer the services of his firm to any Texas attorney wishing to forum-shop and file suit in Oklahoma—where there are still no caps. Editorial, *Oklahoma*, THE WALL ST. J., Dec. 19, 2003.

<sup>72</sup> Joseph T. Hallinan & Rachel Zimmerman, *Malpractice Insurer Sees Little Savings in Award Caps*, THE WALL ST. J., Oct. 28, 2004.

<sup>73</sup> Terry Maxon, *No cure-all*, THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, Sept. 26, 2004; *Malpractice claims drop a year after reforms*, THE ASSOC. PRESS ST. & LOCAL WIRE, Oct. 6, 2004.

k. West Virginia

- i. Cap on non-economic damages. On March 11, 2003, West Virginia's Governor Bob Wise signed into law H.B. 2122. As enacted, the bill contains a number of reforms including a \$250,000 cap on non-economic damages applied per occurrence regardless of the number of defendants or plaintiffs. The cap increases to \$500,000 per occurrence for cases involving a permanent and substantial physical deformity, loss of use of a limb or loss of a bodily organ system, or permanent physical or mental functional injury that permanently prevents the injured person from being able to independently care for himself or herself and perform life sustaining activities. The cap will be adjusted annually for inflation up to \$375,000 per occurrence or \$750,000 for injuries that fall within the exception.<sup>74</sup>
- ii. Cap on trauma care. The bill also includes a \$500,000 cap on civil damages for any injury to or death of a patient as a result of health care services rendered in good faith and necessitated by an emergency condition for which the patient enters a health care facility designated as a trauma center. This limit also applies in the following circumstances: (1) to health care services rendered by a licensed EMS agency or employee of a licensed EMS agency. (2) any act or omission of a health care provider in rendering continued care or assistance in the event that surgery is required as a result of the patient's emergency condition.

This limit does not apply if the care is rendered in willful and wanton or reckless disregard of a risk of harm to the patient or in clear violation of established written protocols for triage and emergency health care procedures developed by the office of emergency medical services. Likewise, the limit does not apply to any act or omission in rendering care that occurs after the patient has been stabilized and is considered a non-emergency patient, or care that is unrelated to the original emergency condition.

If the physician who provided care to the patient when the patient was presented with an emergency condition provides follow-up care to the same patient and a medical condition arises during the course of this follow-up care that is directly related to the original emergency condition, there is a

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<sup>74</sup> W. VA. CODE § 55-7B-8 (2004).

rebuttable presumption that the medical condition was the result of the original emergency condition, and, therefore, the cap applies. There is also a rebuttable presumption that a medical condition that arises in the course of follow-up care provided by a health care provider in the trauma center is directly related to the original emergency condition, where the follow-up care is provided within a reasonable time after the patient's admission to the trauma center.<sup>75</sup>

#### I. Wyoming

During a special session in 2004, Wyoming's legislature enacted a number of meaningful medical liability reforms, including a bill to amend the constitution to allow the legislature to place a cap on non-economic damages in medical liability cases. The issue went before the voters in November, 2004, and Wyoming voters approved one amendment allowing the legislature to pass laws creating medical screening panels or other alternative dispute resolution systems in medical liability cases.

#### 4. Election 2004 Ballot Measures

- a. Four states, Florida, Nevada, Oregon, and Wyoming had ballot initiatives related to medical liability reform that went before voters on November 2. The following is a summary of these initiatives and what voters decided.

##### i. Florida

1. Voters approved a constitutional Amendment 3, stating that an injured claimant who enters into a contingency fee agreement with an attorney for a medical liability claim is entitled to no less than 70% of the first \$250,000 and 90% of any damage award over \$250,000. Voters also approved two amendments sponsored by trial attorneys. One of these amendments, Amendment 7, gives the public access to any records made or received by a health care provider or facility related to an adverse medical incident. The other amendment, Amendment 8, denies licensure to a physician who has been "found to have committed" three or more incidents of medical liability. The language "found to have committed" means a finding of a

<sup>75</sup> *Id.* at § 55-7B-9C (2004).

physician's medical liability by either: (1) a final judgment of a court; (2) a final administrative agency decision; or (3) a decision resulting from binding arbitration. "Found to have committed" does not, therefore, include settlements of medical liability claims. Nor does it include a report to a medical liability insurance carrier that a claim has, or will be, filed.

Amendment 3 is self-executing, which means that it is intended to be effective without subsequent legislative activity. Amendments 7 and 8 will most likely require supplementary legislative activity and clarification before they can be implemented.

## ii. Nevada

- I. Voters approved the "Keep our Doctors in Nevada" initiative (Question 3) which amends Nevada's current medical liability reform statute to include MICRA-style reforms. The approved initiative amends Nevada's existing medical liability reform statute by: (1) deleting the current exceptions to Nevada's \$350,000 cap on non-economic damages in medical liability cases; (2) strengthening the existing joint and several liability reform law by applying it to both economic and non-economic damages; (3) requiring periodic payment of future damages over \$50,000 at the request of either party; (4) placing limits on attorney contingency fees; and (5) strengthening Nevada's existing statute of limitations.

Voters also defeated two ballot initiatives (Questions 4 and 5) sponsored by trial lawyers. Question 4 called for auto, homeowners, and medical liability insurers to roll back their rates to the amount charged on December 1, 2005, and reduce them an additional 20 percent. Question 5 focused on frivolous lawsuits. *If approved, both measures would have invalidated any medical liability reforms enacted by the legislature or voters, including Question 3.*

## iii. Oregon

Voters defeated Measure 35, which would have amended the state constitution to establish a \$500,000 cap on non-economic damages in medical liability cases. This \$500,000 cap was passed by the legislature in 1987 and later overturned by the Oregon Supreme Court in 1999.

iv. Wyoming

In Wyoming, voters approved one constitutional amendment, and defeated another. The approved amendment, Amendment C, allows the legislature to pass laws creating medical screening panels or other alternative dispute resolution systems in medical liability cases. The defeated amendment, Amendment D, would have allowed the legislature to enact a cap on non-economic damages in medical liability cases. Wyoming is currently one of four states where the state constitution explicitly prohibits the legislature from enacting limits on damages.

Both amendments were passed by the legislature during a special session in July 2004. For a constitutional amendment to pass in Wyoming, it requires a simple majority of votes cast in the general election. But voters who do not cast a vote either way for an amendment are counted as "no" votes. This means an amendment sometimes will fail even if it receives over half the votes cast on that ballot question.

5. Judicial Activity

- a. The courts in the following states upheld legislation for caps on non-economic damages: Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Of

P.O. Box 100600

**Alaska Bankers Association**  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0600

(907) 265-2920

February 28, 2005

Senator Con Bunde  
Chair, Senate Labor and Commerce Committee  
State Capitol, Room 506  
Juneau, AK 99801

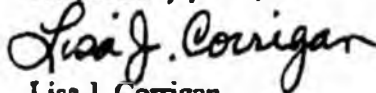
RE: SB 67 - Medical Liability Reform

Dear Senator Bunde:

The members of the Alaska Bankers Association have reviewed Senate Bill 67, which provides for an award limit of \$250,000 for non-economic damages, such as pain and suffering, for personal injury claims against health care providers. It is our understanding that the bill does not limit economic damages, which include past and future lost wages or employment opportunities and costs for past and future health care services and products.

Like many business groups, we are concerned about the rapidly rising costs of health care and the negative effect on the affordability and accessibility of medical care and health insurance for employees and their families. We support this medical liability reform legislation and encourage the passage of Senate Bill 67.

Respectfully yours,



Lisa J. Corrigan  
President  
Alaska Bankers Association

**Suzanne Mullen**

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**From:** Junelawyer@cs.com  
**Sent:** Friday, February 25, 2005 9:53 AM  
**To:** Sen. Con Bunde  
**Subject:** SB 67

Senator Bunde:

I am one of your constituents and am writing on SB 67 which seeks to limit non-economic recovery in medical malpractice cases to \$250,000. This legislation has been rejected before and its proponents always seek to justify it based on the need to increase the availability of insurance/lower insurance premiums/attract physicians to Alaska. While I am a lawyer, I do not handle medical malpractice claims.

Since 1997, Alaska has limited non-economic loss to \$400,000. I question whether a further decrease to \$250,000 will make any difference. For example, there have been no reports to my knowledge of increased insurance coverage, lower premiums since the major 1997 Tort reform legislation. Verdicts in excess of \$400,000 for non-economic loss are rare. In filings in Texas, insurers have admitted that non-economic loss plays a small part in establishing premiums as opposed to their success (or lack thereof) in investment markets. To my knowledge, no state has reported a reduction in insurance costs following implementation of a cap. There is also no suggestion as to how fewer doctors are coming to Alaska specifically because of the high costs of medical malpractice insurance. Again, the articles that I read in the newspaper do not suggest any problem in medical staffing, at least due to this issue.

#### **Why do I care about SB 67 and caps on non-economic loss in general?**

Caps on damage recoveries mean that persons who are not middle-aged wage earners (The best examples are children and persons who are either retired or approaching retirement) are denied justice when they are the victims of wrongdoing. The cost of legal fees are deducted from recoveries and it means that there is inadequate recovery to satisfy medical expenses which are required to be repaid through health insurer/Medicaid subrogation requirements. At the same time, these are the persons, i.e., the young and the aged, who are most likely to be victims of medical malpractice because of their health vulnerability. The end result is that lawyers already turn down these cases absent strong evidence that the victim has been personally affected. I certainly do in the non-medical malpractice setting.

Limiting responsibility for the consequences of wrongdoing is inconsistent with the principles on which the civil justice/Tort system is based, i.e., persons should pay the full cost of their wrongdoing in order to have the full incentive/deterrence not to repeat their mistake. In that sense, the arguments on limiting liability for medical malpractice can be repeated for any profession or on behalf of any wrongdoer. I find it ironic that legislators representing themselves to be conservatives are being asked to abandon these principles of conservatism.

#### **Why do proponents advocate caps?**

Caps allow politicians to pander to the crowd by suggesting they are fighting against the mythical runaway juries and greedy lawyers seeking to make a quick buck. The data does not support these myths in that jury verdicts are dropping, malpractice cases are extremely difficult (one of the reasons I

have chosen not to practice in that area) and I am unaware of an example of a excessive medical malpractice jury verdicts in Alaska. The reality is that Alaska jurors, particularly in Fairbanks and Anchorage, are known for their conservative tendencies, something that judges frequently comment upon. As previously stated, even the windfall that comes from establishing caps is low.

When this legislation comes before you, I would encourage you to ask for the following hard data:

1. The average annual gross income of physicians as well as the higher priced specialties like obstetrics that assert the need for limits
2. The actual cost of insurance premiums so that you can appreciate the actual burden on any given practice relative to the gross revenue generated by the practice.
3. Examples of Alaska jury verdicts of more than \$400,000 in non-economic loss beyond the existing cap. (Insurers should know this and they should be few in number)
4. If you are presented with references to excessively high settlements, the contact information for adverse attorney so that you are able to obtain the "rest of the story" to verify whether, in fact, the settlement was based upon a claim of non-economic loss in excess of the existing \$400,000 cap. (Again, the insurers should be able to provide this specific information)

Thanks for taking the time to read this. I wish you the best in a difficult job. Our past correspondence has focussed on the fiscal gap.

Marc June



ALASKA

**National Federation of Independent Business**

**Statement of Support for SB 67**

**Medical Liability Reform**

**February 9, 2005**

The Alaska Chapter of the National Federation of Independent Business has 2,500 members, making it the largest small-business advocacy group in the state.

This legislation provides an award limit of \$250,000 for non-economic damages for personal injury claims against health care providers. NFIB/Alaska fully supports this legislation. It is important to emphasize that this in no way limits economic damages which include past and future losses for wages or employment opportunities and costs for past and future health care services and products. The limit is for non-monetary losses such as pain and suffering.

Alaska's current law sets a \$400,000 non-economic damage limit with higher awards available for serious injuries. This has effectively eliminated the hard cap since all injuries are argued to be serious.

Other states have seen positive results by limiting the amount awarded for pain and suffering. According to a study conducted by the RAND Corporation, a California-based research organization, the State of California's medical liability law which includes a \$250,000 cap on non-economic damages has reduced awards by an average of 30 percent. Their law also limits payment to plaintiffs' lawyers, which have dropped 60 percent.

NFIB and other business groups support medical liability reform across the nation because of the rising costs of health care and access to health care for their employees. The medical liability crisis is estimated to add between 5 and 9 percent to the overall health-care costs in the United States. The skyrocketing costs of medical liability insurance have caused a crisis in many states with the loss of doctors willing to do business in their state. Due to the uncertainty in Alaska's liability insurance market young physicians have better choices than Alaska and it is difficult to attract new doctors. As in some other states, Alaska needs to work to change that.

**Vote YES on Senate Bill 67**

Submitted by Thyes Shaub on behalf of NFIB/Alaska.



# Richard L. Hutchison, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Plastic & Reconstructive Surgeon

1919 Lathrop Street • Suite 101 • Fairbanks, AK 99701-5956 • (907) 451-8775

Senator Con Bunde  
State Capitol, Room 506  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Bunde:

The Senator from my district, Senator Ralph Seekins, has introduced SB 67, "Alaska Medical Injury Compensation Reform Act of 2005".

I strongly support the passage of this bill.

The availability of affordable medical liability insurance is increasingly becoming a problem in the State of Alaska. If this trend continues, the quality and access to health care in our state will be harmed.

Passage of similar reform bills in other states have yielded direct benefit for the overall population and has allowed both primary care and specialty physicians to continue to practice efficient and effective medicine. The similar reform bills have not limited the ability of patients to seek legal redress when warranted.

Please work towards the passage of this bill. In both urban and rural areas, our state has a physician shortage. Passage of SB 67, in addition to allowing Alaskan physicians to continue to practice, will help in recruiting much needed new physicians.

Let me know if you have any questions or desire additional information.

Sincerely,

Richard L. Hutchison, M.D., F.A.C.S.



Member of the American Society of Plastic & Reconstructive Surgeons  
Board Certified by the American Board of Plastic Surgery  
Fellow American College of Surgeons

**SB**

**93**

**SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT**  
**First Committee of Referral**

DATE: 2/4/05

FURTHER: Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED  
 IN TO OFFICE: \_\_\_\_\_

Labor and Commerce Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 93

**SB 93 FISHING PERMIT AND VESSEL LICENSE FEES**

"An Act relating to commercial fishing permit and vessel license fees; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- adopt previous \_\_\_\_\_ CS \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by \_\_\_\_\_ Committee
- further referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

**Senate Bill:**

- Same Title
- New Title

**House Bill:**

- Same Title
- Technical Title Change
- New Title w/ SCR # \_\_\_\_\_

**NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

**PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):**

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	Do PASS	Do NOT PASS	No REC	AMEND
<i>Betty Davis</i>			X	
<i>John Klein</i>			X	
<i>Ralph Velasco</i>				
CHAIR: <i>C. Brando</i>				

## Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance

9369 North Douglas Highway  
Juneau, AK 99801



Phone 907-586-6652

Fax 907-523-1168

E-mail: seafa@pci.net

February 21, 2005

Senator Con Bunde, Chair  
Senate Labor & Commerce  
State Capitol,  
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: SB 93

Dear Senator Bunde & Committee,

SEAFA understands the need for Commercial Fishing Entry Commission (CFEC) to raise permit and vessel renewal fees to be self-sustaining. We do have concerns with SB 93, which we have discussed with CFEC. Our concerns have to do with several of the fisheries in Southeast Alaska that the formula does not work appropriately on.

One fishery that we are concerned about is the Southeast king and tanner crab fisheries. These are limited entry fisheries but have been issued in various combinations such as a red & blue king crab (K19A), Red, Blue & Brown King Crab (K29A), Brown king crab (K39A), Red, Blue King Crab and Tanner crab (K49A), Brown King crab & Tanner crab (K59A), Red, Blue, Brown King crab and Tanner crab (K69A) and a Tanner crab permit (T19A). Under the proposed calculations for SB 93, a brown crab permit (K39A) would be \$150, a red & blue King crab permit (K19A) would be \$75 and a tanner crab permit (T19A) would be \$300. If the three permits were added together the total would be \$525. Under SB 93 the proposed fee for a combination permit of the three fisheries (K69A) would be \$900. These fees should be equivalent in price and value but aren't under CFEC calculations using permit values. These fishermen did not have the option to keep the permits separate, only a fisherman who buys into the fishery at a later date and buys the permits individually are they kept as separate permits. The following chart shows all the tanner & crab permit combinations with the last column being the renewal fee a fisherman would pay if he owned each permit separately.

Fishery Code	Fishery	2005 Current	Proposed SB 93	As Indv. Permits
K19A	Red & Blue King crab	\$60	\$75	\$75
K29A	Red, Blue & Brown King crab	\$180	\$150	\$150
K39A	Brown King crab	\$180	\$150	\$150
K49A	Red, Blue King crab & tanner crab	\$300	\$600	\$375
K59A	Brown King crab & tanner crab	\$120	\$150	\$450
K69A	Red, Blue, Brown King crab & Tanner	\$300	\$900	\$525
T19A	Tanner Crab	\$300	\$300	\$300

Our point is that in fisheries such as this, the proposed price should be consistent between the permit types and permit renewal fee be a combination of the value of the permit and the income the permit can earn. We believe that using just the permit value as the value of the fishery can be very misleading in a fishery where there are not a lot of permits and therefore they are not sold often enough to provide a current basis for fishery value. It is our understanding that CFEC can only change a permit value with four permit sales otherwise the information is confidential.

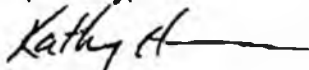
Another fishery where we are concerned about the proposed fee value is the Northern Southeast Sablefish Longline permit (Chatham Longline) (C61A). While the permit value for this fishery is high, partly due to an extremely small number of sales over the years since the adjudication of these permits have not been finalized the actual earning potential of this fishery has greatly declined. This fishery was turned into an equal share fishery because of concerns over the stock. According to CFEC reports, the average gross earnings for this fishery in 2003 was \$45,762 per equal quota share. The permit fee is currently \$300. In the proposed calculations under SB 93 the Chatham Longline permit renewal fee would be \$900. In comparison a Southeast Salmon Seine permit (S01A) had an average gross earning of \$114,762 in 2003 and their permit renewal fee for 2005 was \$120 and under SB 93 would be \$150. The Southeast Salmon gillnet permit (S03A) had an average gross earnings of \$23,526 in 2003 and their permit renewal fee for 2005 was \$80.00 and under SB 93 would be \$75.00.

The concern for this legislation is that a fair and equitable consideration will be given to the proposed rate classes that will be established above the \$300 cap level. CFEC needs to evaluate not only the permit value, but the average earnings for the fishery in determining a fair value.

An additional concern we have is that the CFEC public regulation process will be occurring during the summer months, we understand that this will be necessary in order to have fee classes established by regulation in the fall for permit renewals to be sent prior to the year end as the current practice is. We wish to bring these concerns to light during this process so that CFEC can consider all aspects of the process while the legislation is being debated.

Thank you for listening to our concerns. If you have any additional questions, please give us a call at any time.

Respectfully,



Kathy Hansen

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill Version: SB93  
 ( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Fish and Game  
 Title Annual commercial fishing permit RDU Comm. Fish Entry Commission  
and vessel license fees Component Commercial Fisheries Entry  
 Sponsor Senator Ben Stevens Commission  
 Requester Senate Labor and Commerce Component No. 471

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
1156 Receipt Supported Services						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Passage of SB93 will not require additional expenditures or positions. It will provide for increased revenues generated by permit and license fees, though an exact amount cannot be determined at this time.

SB93 maintains the commercial fishing vessel licensing size classes in current law and statutorily establishes slightly higher annual fees for each class. This results in an estimated increase of approximately \$291,000 in annually generated revenue.

For commercial fishing permits, the bill maintains the directive that fees "must reasonably reflect the

Continued on page 2

Prepared by: Mary McDowell, Commissioner Phone 907-790-6936  
 Division Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission Date/Time 2/14/05 11:12 AM  
 Approved by: Frank M. Homan, Commissioner Date 2/14/2005  
 Agency Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB93

**ANALYSIS CONTINUATION**

different rates of economic return for different fisheries," and removes the \$300 base fee cap in current law. The current fee cap artificially holds fees down in the highest-earning fisheries and results in those fisheries paying fees that are disproportionately lower.

While passage of SB93 would not, in itself, change annual permit fees, the removal of the \$300 maximum base fee effectively authorizes CFEC to implement a fairer fee schedule that more truly meets the statutory mandate that fees are to reflect the earnings in respective fisheries. By allowing fees for high-end fisheries to fall where they naturally would under a fully proportional formula, the regulatory fee structure CFEC intends to propose under provisions of SB93 would result in an estimated annual increase of approximately \$2.1 million in revenues to the state.

The change from a "per permit" nonresident fee differential to a single annual nonresident surcharge (necessitated by recent rulings in the Carlson v. State of Alaska class action), results in an annual estimated decline of about \$67,000 in revenue.

In combination, the various revisions made by SB93 and the regulatory framework CFEC intends to propose to implement the provisions of the bill, would likely result in an overall annual increase in revenues generated by commercial fishing permits and vessel licenses of about \$2.3 million.

Due to steadily declining revenues, CFEC (a receipt supported agency) expects to be in a deficit situation in FY06 or FY07 without passage of SB93. While passage of the bill will likely increase revenues enough to provide revenues to the General Fund above the current cost of CFEC's budget in the next few years, total revenues generated by CFEC fees are expected to continue declining. This is due to economic difficulties in some fisheries (particularly salmon fisheries) resulting in their falling into lower annual permit fee classes, and to ongoing decreases in the number of permits and vessel licenses issued annually. This decrease in participants is due to many factors, including fewer permits being issued after each fishery limitation; consolidation in federally-managed fisheries licensed by the state; and cancellation of nontransferable permits as holders of those permits die or retire. Thus, the amount of revenue generated by CFEC fees, and the cost of funding CFEC's operating budget, will likely converge again in coming years.

Alaska State Legislature  
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

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SENATOR BEN STEVENS

**SPONSOR STATEMENT**

**Senate Bill 93**

**"An Act relating to commercial fishing permit and vessel license fees; and providing for an effective date."**

Senate Bill 93 will bring the state into compliance with recent rulings in *Carlson v. State of Alaska* clarifying that the nonresident fee differential will be charged on a "per person" basis rather than a "per permit" basis.

The measure will ensure that nonresidents who qualify for the reduced permit fee (by meeting low income standards) are charged the full allowable nonresident differential.

Currently, there exists a \$300 artificial cap on the base fee for annual permit renewal. The base fee must "reasonably reflect the different rates of economic return for different fisheries." This results in fisheries with a very high economic return being charged fees that are disproportionately low. Senate Bill 93 removes the \$300 cap on the base fee and will allow CFEC to develop a fee structure that more accurately reflects the value of respective fisheries.

The bill maintains the existing 6 vessel length categories and raises the vessel license fees by \$15, \$30, \$45, \$60, \$75, and \$90 respectively.

Senate Bill 93 will authorize CFEC to charge reasonable fees for initial issuance and replacement of the number plates issued to vessels for displaying the vessel's ADF&G number and annual vessel license renewal stickers.

**Sponsor Statement**

# MEMORANDUM

STATE OF ALASKA  
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

**TO:** Senator Ben Stevens  
Alaska State Senate

**DATE:** February 3, 2005

**PHONE:** (907) 789-6160 VOICE  
(907) 789-6170 FAX

**FROM:** Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission  
Frank Homan, Commissioner  
Mary McDowell, Commissioner  
Bruce Twomley, Chairman

**SUBJECT:** Need for CFEC Fee Bill

In 2001, the legislature passed legislation to bring the state into compliance with a State Supreme Court decision in the Carlson v. State of Alaska class action brought by non-resident fishermen challenging the state's fee structure charging higher commercial fishing license and permit fees to non-residents. The 2001 legislation eliminated the 3-to-1 non-resident permit fee differential and it was replaced with the court's formula. Because certain aspects of the case were still under appeal at that time, the legislature recognized that further legislation would likely be required in the future to implement subsequent Carlson decisions.

While much of Carlson remains under appeal, a recent decision determined that the state may only assess the non-resident fee differential once per year per non-resident permit holder, regardless of the number of permits held. Thus, immediate legislative action is required to clarify the statutory language regarding the application of the non-resident differential.

The currently required revision will result in yet another decline in the revenues generated from commercial fishing fees.

Because of Carlson and for several other reasons discussed below, the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) has experienced a continuing decline in revenues to the point where revenues generated from permit and vessel fees can no longer sustain CFEC's budget. CFEC, a receipt supported services agency funded by industry fees, has traditionally returned revenue to the general fund above its needs. In recent years, the legislature has appropriated these receipts to help fund the Division of Commercial Fisheries. Despite generating more revenue than its own budget, CFEC has experienced a

**Statement of Need**

29% loss of its full-time staff due to budget reductions since 1986, decreasing from 41 full-time employees to 29 full-time employees.

Several factors beyond the control of CFEC have converged to decrease CFEC revenue to the point where it is now impossible to provide sufficient revenue to cover its budget from receipts. In addition to reductions in non-resident fee revenues due to the Carlson case, other factors include: consolidation in federal fisheries has resulted in the purchase of fewer state-issued halibut and black cod permits; reduced permit prices in the salmon fisheries have resulted in lower fees collected since fees are based on permit prices or gross revenues, and as they have declined so have fees; poor fishing seasons in recent years and fishery limitations have caused fewer permits to be purchased.

The outlook is for continued consolidation of the federal and state fisheries. Whether the salmon fisheries will rebound is uncertain, and industry's search for restructuring, product development and new markets are likely to take some time. At this time it is necessary to consider an increase in the annual permit renewal fee schedule, which have not been significantly changed since 1987, and a modest increase in vessels license fees, which have not been raised in 10 years.

What is being proposed by this legislation is a lifting of the statutory cap on permit fees. The existing \$300 statutory fee cap has artificially held down the amount of fees charged despite the substantial economic value of the fisheries affected. Removal of the cap will allow the fees to more closely conform to the statutory guidelines of AS 16.43.160(e), which requires: "The annual base fee must reasonably reflect the different rates of economic return for different fisheries."

The commission then by regulation would propose slight increases in current permit fee classes and add several new fee classes for higher valued fisheries. This change will have little effect on the lower value fisheries.

The annual permit renewal fee increase would begin at \$15 for the lower value fisheries and progress through the fee classes by adding additional \$15 increments at each fee class. We would then add fee classes for the higher value fisheries, that will reflect their economic value. The proposal only has a modest effect on existing fee classes. Those fisheries in the lowest two fee classes, currently \$60 and

\$120 (which represent more that 80% of all permits), would only experience a \$15 and \$30 increase respectively. The current \$60 fee class (representing more that 55% of permits) would increase from \$60 to \$75 and the \$120 fee class (representing another 25% of permits) would increase from \$120 to \$150.

In short, this new fee proposal would have little effect on those in lower valued fisheries. The main effect of removing the statutory cap will be to adjust those very valuable fisheries (that have been artificially held down to \$300) to higher fee categories, that more accurately reflect their real economic return.

This legislation would also increase the range of annual vessel license renewal fees by amounts from \$15 for the 0-25 feet class (the lowest fee class) to \$90 for vessels larger than 250 feet (the highest fee class). The fee increase for the lowest two fee categories which include vessels up to 50 feet (accounting for 87% of all vessels licensed) would only be \$30 or less.



## Alaska State Legislature

**Senate Majority** Web: [www.akrepublicans.org](http://www.akrepublicans.org)

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**Sponsor:** Senator Ben Stevens  
**Current Version:** SB 93  
**Contact:** Cheryl Sutton, 465-4993

### Fact Sheet for: Senate Bill 93

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**Short Title:** FISHING PERMIT AND VESSEL LICENSE FEES

**Summary:**

- Complies with recent rulings in *Carlson v. State of Alaska* to clarify that the non-residential fee differential for commercial fishing permits is charged "per person" rather than "per permit."
- Charges non-residents who meet low income standards and qualify for the reduced permit fee the full allowable non-resident differential.
- Removes the \$300 cap on the base fee the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) may charge for annual renewal of permits. The current cap places an artificial ceiling on the fee structure. Removing the cap allows for a fairer fee structure that more fully complies with the mandate that fees reflect the value of respective fisheries.
- Maintains the current six vessel size categories for annual commercial fishing licenses with slight increases beginning in 2006 of \$15, \$30, \$45, \$60, \$75 and \$90 for the respective categories.
- Authorizes CFEC to charge reasonable fees for initial issuance and replacement of number plates and annual vessel license renewal stickers.

**Benefits:**

- Provides additional funds for the operations of the CFEC.
- Brings Alaska statutes into compliance with the State Supreme Court decision in *Carlson v. State of Alaska*.
- Changes permit renewal fee structure for higher value fisheries to reflect their economic value.

**Background:**

- In 2001, the legislature passed legislation to bring the state into compliance with a State Supreme Court decision in the *Carlson v. State of Alaska* class action brought by non-resident fishermen challenging the state's fee structure charging higher commercial fishing license and permit fees to non-residents. Because certain aspects of the case were still under appeal at that time, the legislature recognized that further legislation would likely be required. While much of *Carlson* remains under appeal, a recent decision requires immediate legislative action to clarify the statutory language regarding the non-resident differential. This revision and other factors are decreasing revenues generated from commercial fishing fees to the point that the CFEC can no longer cover its budget from receipts. The existing \$300 cap has artificially held down the fees charged despite the substantial economic value of the fisheries affected.

Back Up Information

## Key Provisions of SB 93

### RE: Commercial Fishing Permit and Vessel License Fees

- To comply with recent rulings in *Carlson v. State of Alaska*, clarify that the nonresident fee differential will be charged on a "per person" basis, rather than a "per permit" basis.

Nonresidents who renew more than one permit in a year have been paying an additional amount, above what a resident would pay, for each permit they renew. Under a recent ruling in *Carlson*, the state may only charge the nonresident differential (surcharge) to each nonresident one time per year, regardless of the number of permits they renew.

- Charge nonresidents who qualify for the reduced permit fee (by meeting low income standards) the full allowable nonresident differential.

Current law provides that residents and nonresidents who qualify for the reduced fee may pay one-half of the base fee for the fishery, and that nonresidents will also pay an additional amount equal to only one-half of the allowable nonresident differential.

- Remove the \$300 cap on the base fee CFEC may charge for annual renewal of permits.

While current law calls for annual base fees for permits to "reasonably reflect the different rates of economic return for different fisheries," the current \$300 cap places an artificial ceiling on the fee structure. This results in fisheries with a very high economic return being charged fees that are disproportionately low, relative to the fees charged to lower value fisheries. Removing the cap allows for a fairer fee structure that more fully complies with the mandate that fees reflect the value of respective fisheries.

- Slightly increase annual commercial fishing vessel license fees, beginning with 2006.

Fees are currently broken into 6 vessel size categories from smallest (vessels up to 24 feet) to largest (over 250 feet). The bill would maintain the 6 categories and simply increase the fee in the respective categories by \$15, 30, 45, 60, 75, and 90.

- Authorize CFEC to charge reasonable fees for initial issuance and replacement of the number plates issued to vessels for displaying the vessel's ADF&G number and annual vessel license renewal stickers.

**CFEC VESSEL FEES<sup>1</sup>**  
**CURRENT AND PROPOSED**

Vessel Length	Number	Current Fee	Proposed Fee*
0-25'	3,484	\$20	\$35
25-50'	5,600	\$50	\$80
50-75'	764	\$100	\$145
75-150'	447	\$250	\$310
150-250'	92	\$500	\$575
250'	26	\$750	\$840
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,413</b>		

\*\$15 fee class increase proposed

33.5% would pay only \$15

53.8% would pay only \$30

87.3% would pay only \$30 or less

<sup>1</sup> AS 16.05.530 last amended in 1995

Source: CFEC 1/10/05

**State of Alaska  
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission**

**Comparison of Permit Renewal Fees For 2005 Licensing Year Under Current Fee Schedule  
and Under CFEC's Proposed Methodology for Implementing SB 93**

**Permit Counts By Base Fee Category**

February 10, 2005

Current 2005 Permit Counts By Base Fee Category				2005 Permit Counts Using Proposed Method			
Base Fee	Number of Permits		Total Permits	Base Fee	Number of Permits		Total Permits
	Residents	Non-Residents			Residents	Non-Residents	
				\$3,975	45	220	265
				↓			
				\$2,025	9	42	51
				↓			
				\$1,500	12	54	66
				↓			
				\$1,200	34	17	51
				↓			
				\$900	200	209	409
				\$825	136	240	376
				\$750	101	23	124
				↓			
				\$675	33	14	47
				\$600	23	2	25
				\$525	71	77	148
				↓			
\$300	747	918	1,665	\$375	10	2	12
\$240	858	272	1,130	\$300	652	254	906
\$180	827	241	1,068	\$225	257	32	289
\$120	3,749	1,634	5,383	\$150	4,496	1,860	6,356
\$60	10,702	1,815	12,517	\$75	10,804	1,834	12,638
<b>Totals</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>21,763</b>		<b>16,883</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>21,763</b>



Under the proposed methodology, no permits would fall into the omitted base fee categories.

**State of Alaska  
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission**

**Comparison of Permit Renewal Fees For 2005 Licensing Year Under Current Fee Schedule  
and Under CFEC's Proposed Methodology for Implementing SB 93**

**Permit Counts and Estimated Revenue By Base Fee**

February 10, 2005

Current 2005 Permit Renewal Fees				2005 Fees Using Proposed Method			
Base Fee	Number of Permits		Estimated Revenue	Base Fee	Number of Permits		Estimated Revenue
	Residents	Non-Residents			Residents	Non-Residents	
				\$3,975	45	220	\$1,053,375
				↓			
				\$2,025	9	42	\$103,275
				↓			
				\$1,500	12	54	\$99,000
				↓			
				\$1,200	34	17	\$61,200
				↓			
				\$900	200	209	\$368,100
				\$825	136	240	\$310,200
				\$750	101	23	\$93,000
				↓			
				\$675	33	14	\$31,725
				\$600	23	2	\$15,000
				\$525	71	77	\$77,700
				↓			
\$300	747	918	\$499,500	\$375	10	2	\$4,500
\$240	858	272	\$271,200	\$300	652	254	\$271,800
\$180	827	241	\$192,240	\$225	257	32	\$65,025
\$120	3,749	1,634	\$645,960	\$150	4,496	1,860	\$953,400
\$60	10,702	1,815	\$751,020	\$75	10,804	1,834	\$947,850
<b>Totals</b>	<b>16,883</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>\$2,359,920</b>		<b>16,883</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>\$4,455,150</b>



Under the proposed methodology, no permits would fall into the omitted base fee categories.

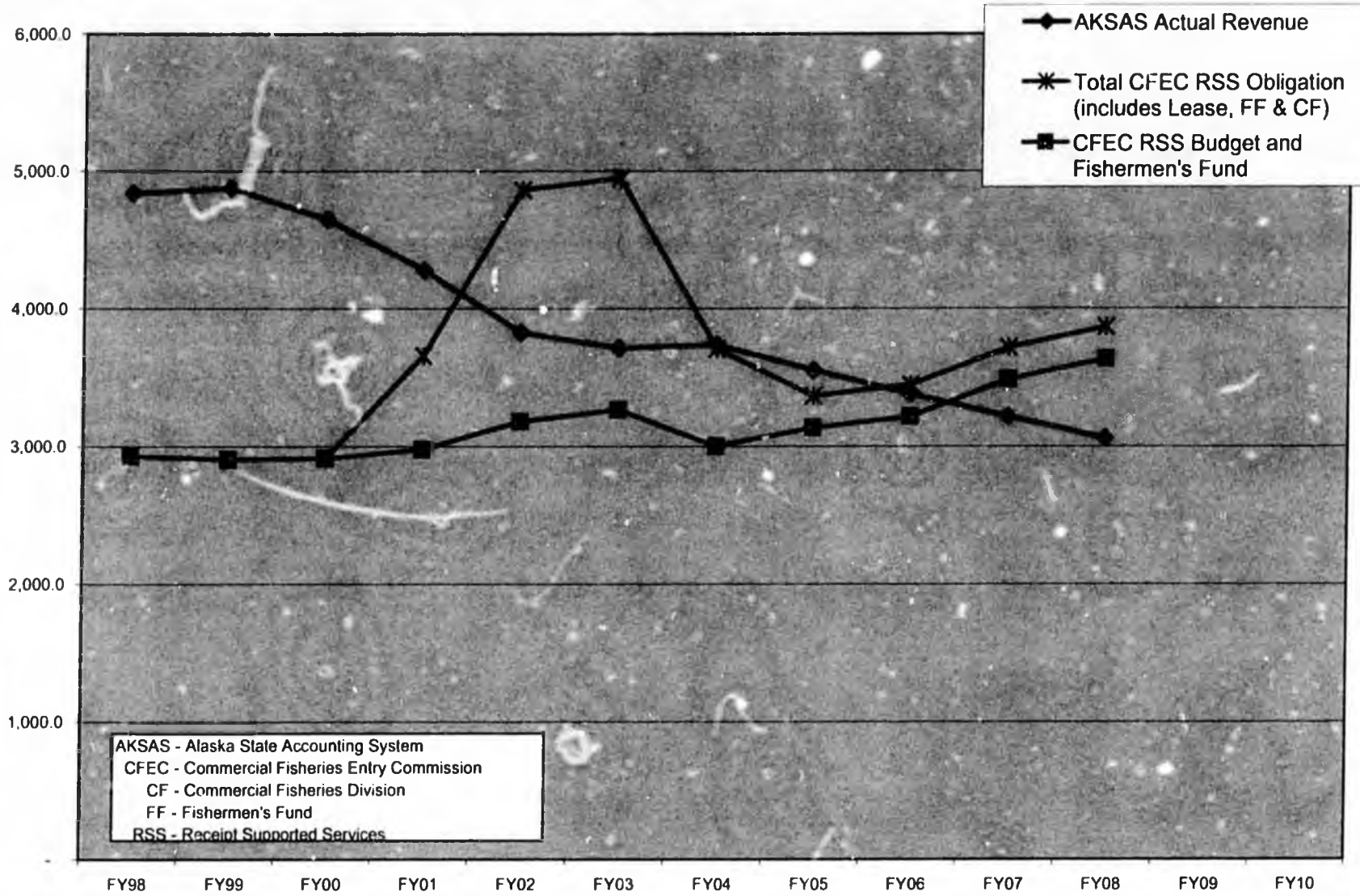
**Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission Expenditure/Revenue Comparison**

	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
<b>AKSAS Actual Revenue</b>	4,839.4	4,878.1	4,649.4	4,279.3	3,825.0	3,714.8	3,733.6	3,552.3	3,379.7	3,215.4	3,059.2
								.....Projected based on calculated 4.88% decline.....			
<b>CFEC RSS Authorized Budget</b>											
	2,536.5	2,520.4	2,520.4	2,563.8	2,786.5	2,856.9	2,592.9	2,727.2	2,808.8	3,078.8	3,228.8
<b>FF Obligation</b>	392.0	385.3	392.7	413.6	390.8	405.8	407.0	407.0	407.0	407.0	407.0
<b>CF Obligation</b>	-	-	-	678.0	1,684.1	1,684.9	704.0	230.0	230.0	230.0	230.0
<b>CFEC RSS Budget and Fishermen's Fund</b>											
	2,928.5	2,905.7	2,913.1	2,977.4	3,177.3	3,262.7	2,999.9	3,134.2	3,215.8	3,485.8	3,635.8
<b>Total CFEC RSS Obligation (includes Lease, FF &amp; CF)</b>	2,928.5	2,905.7	2,913.1	3,655.4	4,861.4	4,947.6	3,703.9	3,364.2	3,445.8	3,715.8	3,885.8
								<b>Items in orange area above are <u>projections only</u></b>			
<b>Difference between Revenue and Total CFEC RSS Obligations</b>											
AKSAS Actual	1,910.9	1,972.4	1,736.3	625.9	(1,036.4)	(1,232.8)	29.9	188.1	(66.1)	(500.4)	(806.6)

Note: Unobligated receipts remaining at fiscal year end are deposited into the general fund unless other provisions are made.

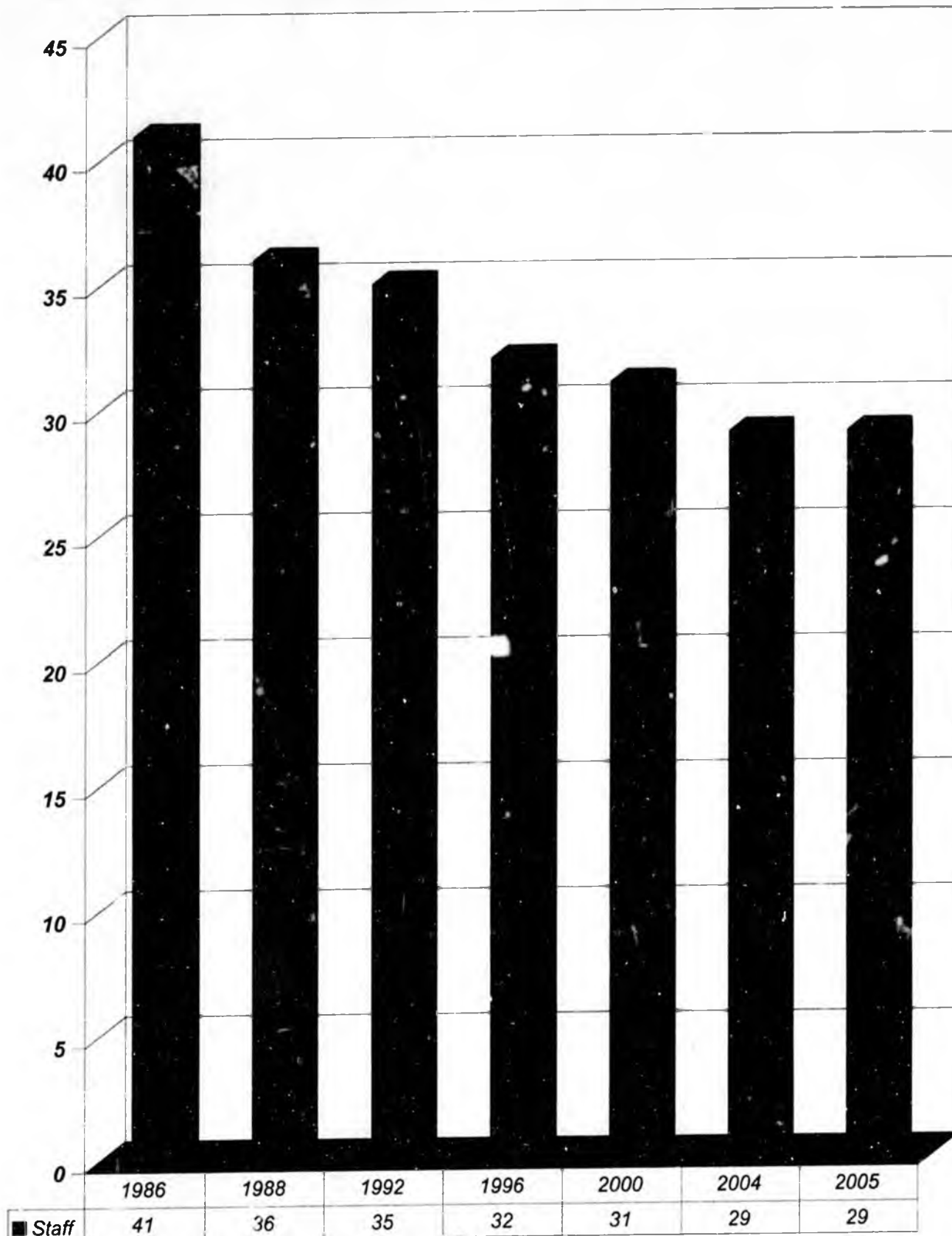
AKSAS - Alaska State Accounting System
CFEC - Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
CF - Commercial Fisheries Division
FF - Fishermen's Fund
RSS - Receipt Supported Services

**CFEC Revenue Received Compared To Authorized Receipt Supported Services Budget**



AKSAS - Alaska State Accounting System  
 CFEC - Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission  
 CF - Commercial Fisheries Division  
 FF - Fishermen's Fund  
 RSS - Receipt Supported Services

### Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission Permanent Full-Time Budgeted Staff



Percentage of Full Time  
positions lost since 1986

12.20%      14.63%      21.95%      24.39%      29.27%      29.27%

Revised 2/14/05

State of Alaska  
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Comparison of Permit Renewal Fees For 2005 Licensing Year Under Current Fee Schedule  
and Under CFEC's Proposed Methodology for Implementing SB 93

February 10, 2005

Fishery	Description	Under Limited Entry?	Resident Permits	Non-Resident Permits	Actual 2005 Base Fee	2005 Base Fee Under Proposed Methodology
B05B	HALIBUT, HAND TROLL, STATEWIDE	N	170	0	\$60	\$75
B25B	HALIBUT, DINGLEBAR TROLL, STATEWIDE	N	4	1	\$60	\$75
B26B	HALIBUT, MECHANICAL JIG, STATEWIDE	N	72	3	\$60	\$75
C26B	SABLEFISH, MECHANICAL JIG, STATEWIDE	N	8	0	\$60	\$75
C4CE	SABLEFISH, NET GEAR MAX VL LENGTH 50', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	Y	1	0	\$60	\$75
C5AE	SABLEFISH, FIXED GEAR MAX VL LENGTH 90', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	Y	1	0	\$60	\$75
C5BE	SABLEFISH, FIXED GEAR MAX VL LENGTH 60', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	Y	3	0	\$60	\$75
C5DE	SABLEFISH, FIXED GEAR MAX VL LENGTH 35', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	Y	10	0	\$60	\$75
D09D	DUNGENESS CRAB, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', YAKUTAT	N	0	1	\$60	\$75
D09L	DUNGENESS CRAB, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', CHIGNIK	N	1	0	\$60	\$75
D10A	DUNGENESS CRAB, RING NETS, SOUTHEAST	Y	5	0	\$60	\$75
D11A	DUNGENESS CRAB, DIVING GEAR, SOUTHEAST	Y	1	1	\$60	\$75
D91D	DUNGENESS CRAB, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', YAKUTAT	N	1	1	\$60	\$75
D9DA	DUNGENESS CRAB, 75 POTS/OR 25% OF MAX, SOUTHEAST	Y	91	10	\$60	\$75
G01K	HERRING ROE, PURSE SEINE, KODIAK	Y	51	14	\$60	\$75
G01L	HERRING ROE, PURSE SEINE, CHIGNIK	N	4	0	\$60	\$75
G01M	HERRING ROE, PURSE SEINE, AK PENINSULA	N	9	0	\$60	\$75
G31K	HERRING ROE, GILLNET & PURSE SEINE, KODIAK	Y	2	0	\$60	\$75
G34A	HERRING ROE & FD/BT, GILLNET, SOUTHEAST	Y	78	37	\$60	\$75
G34H	HERRING ROE, GILLNET, COOK INLET	N	39	0	\$60	\$75
G34K	HERRING ROE, GILLNET, KODIAK	Y	80	9	\$60	\$75
GJ4M	HERRING ROE, GILLNET, AK PENINSULA	N	4	0	\$60	\$75
G34N	HERRING ROE, GILLNET, NELSON ISLAND	Y	123	4	\$60	\$75
G34S	HERRING ROE, GILLNET, SECURITY COVE	N	44	35	\$60	\$75
G34T	HERRING ROE, GILLNET, BRISTOL BAY	N	137	58	\$60	\$75
G34U	HERRING ROE, GILLNET, NUNIVAK ISLAND	Y	39	4	\$60	\$75
G34V	HERRING ROE, GILLNET, CAPE AVINOF	N	77	0	\$60	\$75
G34W	HERRING ROE, GILLNET, GOODNEWS BAY	Y	138	0	\$60	\$75
G34Y	HERRING ROE, GILLNET, CAPE ROMANZOF	Y	59	0	\$60	\$75
G34Z	HERRING ROE, GILLNET, NORTON SOUND	Y	183	59	\$60	\$75
H01L	HERRING FOOD/BAIT, PURSE SEINE, CHIGNIK	N	1	0	\$60	\$75
H21A	HERRING FOOD/BAIT, SPAWN ON KELP/POND, SOUTHEAST	N	19	3	\$60	\$75
H34M	HERRING FOOD/BAIT, GILLNET, AK PENINSULA	N	22	0	\$60	\$75
H7BK	HERRING FOOD/BAIT, OTTER TRAWL, FIXED VL 75', KODIAK	Y	0	1	\$60	\$75
H7CK	HERRING FOOD/BAIT, OTTER TRAWL, FIXED VL 70', KODIAK	Y	1	0	\$60	\$75
H7DK	HERRING FOOD/BAIT, OTTER TRAWL, FIXED VL 60', KODIAK	Y	0	2	\$60	\$75
I05B	LING COD, HAND TROLL, STATEWIDE	N	20	0	\$60	\$75
I06B	LING COD, LONGLINE VL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE	N	18	2	\$60	\$75
I21B	LING COD, DINGLEBAR TROLL, STATEWIDE	N	72	3	\$60	\$75
I26B	LING COD, MECHANICAL JIG, STATEWIDE	N	42	2	\$60	\$75
I61B	LING COD, LONGLINE VL OVER 60', STATEWIDE	N	1	0	\$60	\$75
I91B	LING COD, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', STATEWIDE	N	2	1	\$60	\$75
K09D	KING CRAB, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', YAKUTAT	N	1	0	\$60	\$75
K09O	KING CRAB, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', DUTCH HARBOR	N	1	0	\$60	\$75
K09Q	KING CRAB, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', HERING SEA	N	2	0	\$60	\$75
K09X	KING CRAB, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', SAINT LAWRENCE ISLAND	N	4	0	\$60	\$75
K19A	RED/BLUE KING CRAB, POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST	Y	5	0	\$60	\$75
L12T	HERRING SPAWN ON KELP, DIVE/HAND PICK, BRISTOL BAY	Y	201	6	\$60	\$75
L21C	HERRING SPAWN ON KELP/POND, SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST	Y	159	16	\$60	\$75
M01B	MISCELLANEOUS SALT WATER FINFISH, PURSE SEINE, STATEWIDE	N	1	0	\$60	\$75
M05B	MISCELLANEOUS SALTWATER FINFISH, HAND TROLL, STATEWIDE	N	72	4	\$60	\$75
M06B	MISCELLANEOUS SALTWATER FINFISH, LONGLINE VL UNDER 60', STW	N	687	60	\$60	\$75

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M17B	MISCELLANEOUS SALTWATER FINFISH, BEAM TRAWL, STATEWIDE	N	4	0	\$60	\$75
M25B	MISCELLANEOUS SALTWATER FINFISH, DINGLEBAR TROLL, STATEWIDE	N	10	0	\$60	\$75
M26B	MISCELLANEOUS SALTWATER FINFISH, MECHANICAL JIG, STATEWIDE	N	445	51	\$60	\$75
M37B	MISCELLANEOUS SALTWATER FINFISH, PAIR TRAWL, STATEWIDE	N	1	0	\$60	\$75
M61B	MISC. SALTWATER FINFISH, LONGLINE VL 60' to 89' STW	N	48	11	\$300	\$75
P09D	SHRIMP, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', YAKUTAT	N	15	0	\$60	\$75
P09E	SHRIMP, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	N	1	0	\$60	\$75
P09J	SHRIMP, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', WESTWARD	N	14	0	\$60	\$75
P17E	SHRIMP, BEAM TRAWL, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	N	5	0	\$60	\$75
P17J	SHRIMP, BEAM TRAWL, WESTWARD	N	2	0	\$60	\$75
P91A	SHRIMP, POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST	Y	271	21	\$60	\$75
P91J	SHRIMP, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', WESTWARD	N	5	0	\$60	\$75
Q11A	SEA CUCUMBER, DIVING GEAR, SOUTHEAST	Y	258	72	\$60	\$75
Q11B	SEA CUCUMBER, DIVING GEAR, STATEWIDE/EXCLUDING SOUTHEAST	N	23	5	\$60	\$75
R18B	CLAMS, SHOVEL, STATEWIDE	N	30	25	\$60	\$75
R23B	CLAMS, MECHANICAL DIGGER, STATEWIDE/NOT SE GEODUCK	N	1	0	\$60	\$75
S01E	SALMON, PURSE SEINE, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	Y	188	67	\$60	\$75
S01H	SALMON, PURSE SEINE, COOK INLET	Y	69	8	\$60	\$75
S01K	SALMON, PURSE SEINE, KODIAK	Y	267	85	\$60	\$75
S01M	SALMON, PURSE SEINE, AK PENINSULA	Y	83	26	\$60	\$75
S02K	SALMON, BEACH SEINE, KODIAK	Y	25	5	\$60	\$75
S03A	SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, SOUTHEAST	Y	351	120	\$60	\$75
S03H	SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, COOK INLET	Y	386	172	\$60	\$75
S04D	SALMON, SET GILLNET, YAKUTAT	Y	127	32	\$60	\$75
S04H	SALMON, SET GILLNET, COOK INLET	Y	611	120	\$60	\$75
S04P	SALMON, SET GILLNET, UPPER YUKON	Y	53	0	\$60	\$75
S04T	SALMON, SET GILLNET, BRISTOL BAY	Y	693	277	\$60	\$75
S04W	SALMON, SET GILLNET, KUSHOKWIM	Y	732	4	\$60	\$75
S04X	SALMON, SET GILLNET, KOTZEBUE	Y	148	4	\$60	\$75
S04Y	SALMON, SET GILLNET, LOWER YUKON	Y	561	5	\$60	\$75
S04Z	SALMON, SET GILLNET, NORTON SOUND	Y	139	2	\$60	\$75
S05B	SALMON, HAND TROLL, STATEWIDE	Y	961	118	\$60	\$75
S08P	SALMON, FISH WHEEL, UPPER YUKON	Y	100	2	\$60	\$75
S15B	SALMON, POT GEAR TROLL, STATEWIDE	Y	756	186	\$60	\$75
T09K	TANNER CRAB (NOT BAIRD), POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', KODIAK	N	89	8	\$60	\$75
T09Q	TANNER CRAB, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', BERING SEA	N	1	0	\$60	\$75
T10A	TANNER CRAB, RING NET, SOUTHEAST	N	105	2	\$60	\$75
T91K	TANNER CRAB, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', KODIAK	N	20	6	\$60	\$75
TB9BK	TANNER BAIRD CRAB, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', KODIAK	Y	106	6	\$60	\$75
U11A	SEA URCHIN, DIVING GEAR, SOUTHEAST	Y	34	38	\$60	\$75
U11P	SEA URCHIN, DIVING GEAR, STATEWIDE/EXCLUDING SOUTHEAST	N	3	1	\$60	\$75
Y05A	DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH, HAND TROLL, SOUTHEAST	N	15	1	\$60	\$75
Y06A	DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH, LONGLINE VL UNDER 60', SOUTHEAST	N	181	6	\$60	\$75
Y25A	DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH, DINGLEBAR TROLL, SOUTHEAST	N	8	1	\$60	\$75
Y26A	DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH, MECHANICAL JIG, SOUTHEAST	N	11	1	\$60	\$75
Y61A	DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH, LONGLINE VL OVER 60', SOUTHEAST	N	28	1	\$60	\$75
D09J	DUNGENESS CRAB, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', WESTWARD	N	24	3	\$120	\$75
D91L	DUNGENESS CRAB, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', CHIGNIK	N	1	0	\$120	\$75
G01H	HERRING ROE, PURSE SEINE, COOK INLET	Y	6	0	\$120	\$75
K91K	KING CRAB, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', KODIAK	N	4	1	\$120	\$75
L21E	HERRING SPAWN ON KELP/POUND, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	Y	2	0	\$120	\$75
P07J	SHRIMP, OTTER TRAWL, WESTWARD	N	2	0	\$120	\$75

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TB9AK	TANNER BAIT/JI CRAB, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', KODIAK	Y	15	4	\$120	\$75
B06B	HALIBUT, LONGLINE VL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE	N	2,211	338	\$120	\$150
C07B	SABLEFISH, OTTER TRAWL, STATEWIDE	N	0	3	\$120	\$150
C5CE	SABLEFISH, FIXED GEAR MAX VL LENGTH 50', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	Y	37	3	\$120	\$150
D91J	DUNGENESS CRAB, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', WESTWARD	N	9	2	\$120	\$150
D91M	DUNGENESS CRAB, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', AK PENINSULA	N	1	0	\$120	\$150
D9CA	DUNGENESS CRAB, 150 POTS/OR 50% OF MAX, SOUTHEAST	Y	72	11	\$120	\$150
G01T	HERRING ROE, PURSE SEINE, BRISTOL BAY	N	67	16	\$120	\$150
H01A	HERRING FOOD/BAIT, PURSE SEINE, SOUTHEAST	N	13	1	\$120	\$150
J11A	GEODUCK CLAMS, DIVING GEAR, SOUTHEAST	Y	44	34	\$120	\$150
K09Z	KING CRAB, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', NORTON SOUND	N	71	5	\$120	\$150
K59A	BROWN KING/TANNER CRAB, POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST	Y	3	1	\$120	\$150
S01A	SALMON, PURSE SEINE, SOUTHEAST	Y	182	222	\$120	\$150
S03M	SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA	Y	71	77	\$120	\$150
S03T	SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, BRISTOL BAY	Y	900	911	\$120	\$150
T09M	TANNER CRAB, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', AK PENINSULA	N	11	2	\$120	\$150
T09O	TANNER CRAB, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', DUTCH HARBOR	N	3	0	\$120	\$150
D9BA	DUNGENESS CRAB, 225 POTS/OR 75% OF MAX, SOUTHEAST	Y	35	8	\$90	\$150
G02Z	HERRING ROE, BEACH SEINE, NORTON SOUND	Y	4	1	\$180	\$150
H1DK	HERRING, FOOD/BAIT, PURSE SEINE, FIXED VL LENGTH 60', KODIAK	Y	5	0	\$180	\$150
K29A	RED/BLUE/BROWN KING CRAB, POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST	Y	5	0	\$180	\$150
K39A	BROWN KING CRAB, POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST	Y	4	1	\$180	\$150
L21A	HERRING SPAWN ON KELP/POUND, NORTHERN SOUTHEAST	Y	96	14	\$180	\$150
P17A	SHRIMP, BEAM TRAWL, SOUTHEAST	Y	29	2	\$180	\$150
S03E	SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	Y	403	135	\$180	\$150
S04K	SALMON, SET GILLNET, KODIAK	Y	130	56	\$180	\$150
S04M	SALMON, SET GILLNET, AK PENINSULA	Y	90	17	\$180	\$150
C91C	SABLEFISH, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST	Y	3	1	\$180	\$225
D09M	DUNGENESS CRAB, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', AK PENINSULA	N	6	1	\$180	\$225
H01M	HERRING FOOD/BAIT, PURSE SEINE, AK PENINSULA	N	17	5	\$180	\$225
D9AA	DUNGENESS CRAB, 300 POTS/OR 100% OF MAX, SOUTHEAST	Y	43	5	\$240	\$225
M09B	MISCELLANEOUS SALTWATER FINFISH, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', STW	N	163	15	\$240	\$225
S04E	SALMON, SET GILLNET, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	Y	25	5	\$240	\$225
B61B	HALIBUT, LONGLINE VL OVER 60', STATEWIDE	N	231	122	\$240	\$300
C06B	SABLEFISH, LONGLINE VL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE	N	396	125	\$240	\$300
K91Q	KING CRAB, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', BERING SEA	N	9	5	\$300	\$300
T19A	TANNER CRAB, POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST	Y	16	2	\$300	\$300
C09B	SABLEFISH, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE	N	4	1	\$300	\$375
K09T	KING CRAB, POT GEAR VL UNDER 60', BRISTOL BAY	N	3	1	\$300	\$375
P07E	SHRIMP, OTTER TRAWL, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND	N	3	0	\$300	\$375
M91B	MISCELLANEOUS SALTWATER FINFISH, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', STW	N	71	77	\$300	\$525
K49A	RED/BLUE KING/TANNER CRAB, POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST	Y	23	2	\$300	\$600
M07B*	MISC. SALTWATER FINFISH, OTTER TRAWL, VL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE	N	33	14	\$300	\$675
C61C	SABLEFISH, LONGLINE VL OVER 60', SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST	Y	18	6	\$300	\$750
S01L	SALMON, PURSE SEINE, CHIGNIK	Y	83	17	\$300	\$750
C61B	SABLEFISH, LONGLINE VL OVER 60', STATEWIDE	N	68	88	\$300	\$825
C91B	SABLEFISH, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', STATEWIDE	N	5	7	\$300	\$825
T91Q	TANNER CRAB, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', BERING SEA	N	63	145	\$300	\$825
C61A	SABLEFISH, LONGLINE VL OVER 60', NORTHERN SOUTHEAST	Y	82	27	\$300	\$900
K69A	RED/BLUE/BROWN KING/TANNER CRAB, POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST	Y	42	2	\$300	\$900
K91T	KING CRAB, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', BRISTOL BAY	N	76	180	\$300	\$900
G01A	HERRING ROE, PURSE SEINE, SOUTHEAST	Y	34	17	\$300	\$1,200

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February 10, 2005

Fishery	Description	Under Limited Entry?	Resident Permits	Non-Resident Permits	Actual 2005 Base Fee	2005 Base Fee Under Proposed Methodology
M61B*	MISC. SALTWATER FINFISH, LONGLINE VL OVER 89', STW	N	12	54	\$300	\$1,500
K91O	KING CRAB, POT GEAR VL OVER 60', DUTCH HARBOR	N	9	42	\$300	\$2,025
M07B*	MISC. SALTWATER FINFISH, OTTER TRAWL, VL OVER 59', STATEWIDE	N	45	220	\$300	\$3,975
			16,883	4,880		

Under the proposed methodology, CFEC would assess renewal fees based on gross earnings for the M61B and M07B fisheries by splitting each fishery into two separate fisheries based on vessel length:

- M61B Misc. Saltwater Finfish, Longline VL 60' to 89' STW
- M61B Misc. Saltwater Finfish, Longline VL OVER 89' STW
  
- \* M07B Misc. Saltwater Finfish, Otter Trawl VL to 59' STW
- \* M07B Misc. Saltwater Finfish, Otter Trawl VL OVER 59' STW

**FY 1984 - FY 2002 Commercial Fishing  
Operating Budget Expenditures (\$ thousands)**

*In case  
anybody asks*

**Department**

**Component/BRU/Category**

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**Labor (DOL)**

Fisherman's Fund  
Wage & Hour  
Mechanical Inspection  
OSH

**DOL Total**

**Public Safety (DPS)**

Fish and Wildlife Protection  
State Troopers  
Commissioner's Office  
Administration Services  
Laboratory Services  
Information Systems

**DPS Total**

**Commerce (DCED)**

Commissioner/Administration  
Business/Economic Development  
Commerical Fisheries Development  
Community and Business Development  
Trade & Development  
Measurement Standards  
Investments  
ASMI  
Fish Enhancement Tax  
Fisheries Business Tax  
Community Development Quota Program

**DCED Total**

**Governor**

Exec Operations, DGC & OMB

**Court System**

**Law**

Civil  
Criminal  
Statehood Defense/Federal Relations  
Environmental/Exxon  
Mental Health Lands

**Law Total**

**Operating Expenditures (continued)**  
**(\$ thousands)**

**Department**  
**Component/BRJ/Category**

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**Revenue (DOR)**  
Operations  
Shared Fish Taxes  
**DOR Total**

**Community & Regional Affairs (DCRA)**  
Community Development Quota Program  
Shared Fish Taxes  
Bering Sea Fisherman's Assoc Grants  
**DCRA Total**

**Environmental Conservation (DEC)**  
Air and Water Quality  
Environmental Health  
Exxon Valdez Restoration  
**DEC Total**

**Legislature\*\***  
Legislature Total

**Natural Resources (DNR)**  
Forest  
Land  
Water  
**DNR Total**

**University of Alaska**  
Fisheries Research  
Fisheries Industrial Technical Center  
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences  
Institute of Marine Science  
Marine Advisory Program  
Sea Grant Program  
CES Fisheries  
**University Total**

**Fish and Game (ADFG)**  
Commercial Fisheries  
Sport Fish  
FRED  
Commissioner's Office  
Administration  
Boards of Fish and Game  
Habitat  
CF Restoration Projects  
CFEC  
**ADFG Total**

**Total Operating Expenditures**

Sources: Budget analyst's estimates using Legislative Finance, "Summary of Appropriations" data for various  
Legislature and Courts estimates provided by OMB per Court-approved methodology.

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>					
Direct Operating Expenditures	82,917.8	95,904.1	103,159.3	96,845.0	102,099.3
Indirect Operating Expenditures	2,671.5	3,840.0	4,596.7	3,430.1	5,008.9
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	4,834.8	9,001.5	2,404.6	1,308.2	2,576.7
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	3,400.1	3,961.6	3,262.5	3,256.1	3,256.1
<b>(1) Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>93,824.2</b>	<b>112,707.2</b>	<b>113,423.1</b>	<b>104,839.4</b>	<b>112,940.9</b>
<b>(2) Alaska Population, July 1</b> (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	<b>524.0</b>	<b>543.9</b>	<b>550.7</b>	<b>541.3</b>	<b>535.0</b>
<b>(3) Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>4,465.9</b>	<b>5,094.8</b>	<b>4,223.9</b>	<b>5,261.8</b>	<b>3,924.8</b>
<b>(4) State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>3,487.5</b>	<b>3,495.3</b>	<b>3,177.2</b>	<b>3,198.0</b>	<b>2,676.8</b>
<b>(5) Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> (5) = (4) / (3)	<b>78.1%</b>	<b>68.6%</b>	<b>75.2%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>68.2%</b>
<b>(6) Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> (6) = (1) / (2)	<b>179.05</b>	<b>207.22</b>	<b>205.96</b>	<b>193.68</b>	<b>211.10</b>
<b>(7) Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential</b> (7) = (5) * (6)	<b>139.83</b>	<b>142.16</b>	<b>154.93</b>	<b>117.72</b>	<b>143.98</b>
<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>	<b>141.81</b>				

Prepared by OMB - BP  
6/30/2003

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>						
Direct Operating Expenditures	117,873.5	138,375.5	134,458.3	152,564.2	148,446.3	138,920.3
Indirect Operating Expenditures	5,562.5	5,385.5	3,486.5	3,717.8	5,477.4	4,231.3
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	4,305.0	1,927.7	1,588.9	3,567.3	3,298.5	2,626.4
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	3,279.8	3,388.7	3,518.3	3,648.6	6,120.0	4,273.2
<b>Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>131,020.8</b>	<b>149,077.4</b>	<b>143,052.0</b>	<b>163,497.9</b>	<b>163,342.2</b>	<b>150,051.1</b>
<b>Alaska Population, July 1</b> (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	<b>538.9</b>	<b>553.2</b>	<b>569.1</b>	<b>586.7</b>	<b>596.9</b>	<b>600.6</b>
<b>Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>3,986.7</b>	<b>4,212.0</b>	<b>4,879.4</b>	<b>4,976.9</b>	<b>4,943.9</b>	<b>5,608.3</b>
<b>State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>2,660.6</b>	<b>3,062.8</b>	<b>3,620.1</b>	<b>2,972.5</b>	<b>2,862.1</b>	<b>2,589.2</b>
<b>Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> (5) = (4) / (3)	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>74.2%</b>	<b>59.7%</b>	<b>57.9%</b>	<b>46.2%</b>
<b>Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> (6) = (1) / (2)	<b>243.13</b>	<b>269.50</b>	<b>251.39</b>	<b>278.66</b>	<b>273.65</b>	<b>249.83</b>
<b>Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential</b> (7) = (5) * (6)	<b>162.26</b>	<b>195.97</b>	<b>186.51</b>	<b>166.44</b>	<b>158.42</b>	<b>115.34</b>
<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>						

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6/30/2003

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>					
Direct Operating Expenditures	143,590.7	142,801.6	124,834.9	116,048.2	113,508.4
Indirect Operating Expenditures	3,122.4	2,916.1	3,439.3	3,623.2	3,591.8
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	5,072.9	2,357.2	1,209.9	1,719.2	804.2
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	3,797.3	3,686.1	8,547.8	3,978.5	4,761.1
<b>Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>155,583.4</b>	<b>151,760.9</b>	<b>138,031.9</b>	<b>125,369.1</b>	<b>122,665.6</b>
<b>Alaska Population, July 1</b> (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	<b>601.6</b>	<b>605.2</b>	<b>609.7</b>	<b>617.1</b>	<b>622.0</b>
<b>Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>5,182.8</b>	<b>7,141.3</b>	<b>6,288.1</b>	<b>5,610.2</b>	<b>6,053.1</b>
<b>State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>2,552.5</b>	<b>4,841.8</b>	<b>4,045.6</b>	<b>3,071.4</b>	<b>3,288.3</b>
<b>Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> (5) = (4) / (3)	<b>49.2%</b>	<b>67.8%</b>	<b>64.3%</b>	<b>54.7%</b>	<b>54.3%</b>
<b>Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> (6) = (1) / (2)	<b>258.62</b>	<b>250.76</b>	<b>226.41</b>	<b>203.16</b>	<b>197.21</b>
<b>Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential</b> (7) = (5) * (6)	<b>127.37</b>	<b>170.01</b>	<b>145.67</b>	<b>111.22</b>	<b>107.13</b>
<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>					

Prepared by OMB - BP  
6/30/2003

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 2000	FY 01	FY 02
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>			
Direct Operating Expenditures	127,164.9	134,752.4	141,241.7
Indirect Operating Expenditures	1,398.6	2,405.2	3,767.8
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	1,012.5	591.5	386.9
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	4,751.3	4,632.7	4,360.8
<b>Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>134,827.2</b>	<b>142,381.8</b>	<b>149,757.2</b>
<b>Alaska Population, July 1</b> (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	<b>627.7</b>	<b>633.6</b>	<b>643.8</b>
<b>Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>6,750.1</b>	<b>7,297.3</b>	<b>7,495.2</b>
<b>State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>3,783.6</b>	<b>3,673.6</b>	<b>3,732.5</b>
<b>Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> (5) = (4) / (3)	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	<b>49.8%</b>
<b>Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> (6) = (1) / (2)	<b>214.80</b>	<b>224.71</b>	<b>232.62</b>
<b>Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential</b> (7) = (5) * (6)	<b>120.40</b>	<b>113.12</b>	<b>115.84</b>
<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>	<b>Latest 5 Year Average</b>		<b>113.54</b>

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**FY 1984 - FY 2002 Commercial Fishing  
Operating Budget Expenditures (\$ thousands)**

**Department**

**Component/BRU/Category**

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**Labor (DOL)**

Fisherman's Fund  
Wage & Hour  
Mechanical Inspection  
OSH

**DOL Total**

**Public Safety (DPS)**

Fish and Wildlife Protection  
State Troopers  
Commissioner's Office  
Administration Services  
Laboratory Services  
Information Systems

**DPS Total**

**Commerce (DCED)**

Commissioner/Administration  
Business/Economic Development  
Commercial Fisheries Development  
Community and Business Development  
Trade & Development  
Measurement Standards  
Investments  
ASMI  
Fish Enhancement Tax  
Fisheries Business Tax  
Community Development Quota Program

**DCED Total**

**Governor**

Exec Operations, DGC & OMB

**Court System**

**Law**

Civil  
Criminal  
Statehood Defense/Federal Relations  
Environmental/Exxon  
Mental Health Lands

**Law Total**

**Operating Expenditures (continued)**  
**(\$ thousands)**

**Department**  
**Component/BRU/Category**

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**Revenue (DOR)**  
Operations  
Shared Fish Taxes  
**DOR Total**

**Community & Regional Affairs (DCRA)**  
Community Development Quota Program  
Shared Fish Taxes  
Bering Sea Fisherman's Assoc Grants  
**DCRA Total**

**Environmental Conservation (DEC)**  
Air and Water Quality  
Environmental Health  
Exxon Valdez Restoration  
**DEC Total**

**Legislature\*\***  
Legislature Total

**Natural Resources (DNR)**  
Forest  
Land  
Water  
**DNR Total**

**University of Alaska**  
Fisheries Research  
Fisheries Industrial Technical Center  
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences  
Institute of Marine Science  
Marine Advisory Program  
Sea Grant Program  
CES Fisheries  
**University Total**

**Fish and Game (ADFG)**  
Commercial Fisheries  
Sport Fish  
FRED  
Commissioner's Office  
Administration  
Boards of Fish and Game  
Habitat  
CF Restoration Projects  
CFEC  
**ADFG Total**

**Total Operating Expenditures**

Sources: Budget analyst's estimates using Legislative Finance, "Summary of Appropriations" data from various  
Legislature and Courts estimates provided by OMB per Court-approved methodology.

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>					
Direct Operating Expenditures	82,917.8	95,904.1	103,159.3	96,845.0	102,099.3
Indirect Operating Expenditures	2,671.5	3,840.0	4,596.7	3,430.1	5,008.9
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	4,834.8	9,001.5	2,404.6	1,308.2	2,576.7
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	3,400.1	3,961.6	3,262.5	3,256.1	3,256.1
<b>(1) Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>93,824.2</b>	<b>112,707.2</b>	<b>113,423.1</b>	<b>104,839.4</b>	<b>112,940.9</b>
<b>(2) Alaska Population, July 1</b> (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	<b>524.0</b>	<b>543.9</b>	<b>550.7</b>	<b>541.3</b>	<b>535.0</b>
<b>(3) Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>4,465.9</b>	<b>5,094.8</b>	<b>4,223.9</b>	<b>5,261.8</b>	<b>3,924.8</b>
<b>(4) State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>3,487.5</b>	<b>3,495.3</b>	<b>3,177.2</b>	<b>3,198.0</b>	<b>2,676.8</b>
<b>(5) Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> <b>(5) = (4) / (3)</b>	<b>78.1%</b>	<b>68.6%</b>	<b>75.2%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>68.2%</b>
<b>(6) Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> <b>(6) = (1) / (2)</b>	<b>179.05</b>	<b>207.22</b>	<b>205.96</b>	<b>193.68</b>	<b>211.10</b>
<b>(7) Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential</b> <b>(7) = (5) * (6)</b>	<b>139.83</b>	<b>142.16</b>	<b>154.93</b>	<b>117.72</b>	<b>143.98</b>
<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>	<b>141.81</b>				

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6/30/2003

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>						
Direct Operating Expenditures	117,873.5	138,375.5	134,458.3	152,564.2	148,446.3	138,920.3
Indirect Operating Expenditures	5,562.5	5,385.5	3,486.5	3,717.8	5,477.4	4,231.3
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	4,305.0	1,927.7	1,588.9	3,567.3	3,298.5	2,626.4
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	3,279.8	3,388.7	3,518.3	3,648.6	6,120.0	4,273.2
<b>Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>131,020.8</b>	<b>149,077.4</b>	<b>143,052.0</b>	<b>163,497.9</b>	<b>163,342.2</b>	<b>150,051.1</b>
<b>Alaska Population, July 1</b> (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	<b>538.9</b>	<b>553.2</b>	<b>569.1</b>	<b>586.7</b>	<b>596.9</b>	<b>600.6</b>
<b>Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>3,986.7</b>	<b>4,212.0</b>	<b>4,879.4</b>	<b>4,976.9</b>	<b>4,943.9</b>	<b>5,608.3</b>
<b>State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>2,660.6</b>	<b>3,062.8</b>	<b>3,620.1</b>	<b>2,972.5</b>	<b>2,862.1</b>	<b>2,589.2</b>
<b>Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> (5) = (4) / (3)	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>74.2%</b>	<b>59.7%</b>	<b>57.9%</b>	<b>46.2%</b>
<b>Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> (6) = (1) / (2)	<b>243.13</b>	<b>269.50</b>	<b>251.39</b>	<b>278.66</b>	<b>273.65</b>	<b>249.83</b>
<b>Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential</b> (7) = (5) * (6)	<b>162.26</b>	<b>195.97</b>	<b>186.51</b>	<b>166.44</b>	<b>158.42</b>	<b>115.34</b>
<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>						

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6/30/2003

<b>Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002</b>	<b>FY 95</b>	<b>FY 96</b>	<b>FY 97</b>	<b>FY 98</b>	<b>FY 99</b>
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>					
Direct Operating Expenditures	143,590.7	142,801.6	124,834.9	116,048.2	113,508.4
Indirect Operating Expenditures	3,122.4	2,916.1	3,439.3	3,623.2	3,591.8
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	5,072.9	2,357.2	1,209.9	1,719.2	804.2
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	3,797.3	3,686.1	8,547.8	3,978.5	4,761.1
<b>Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>155,583.4</b>	<b>151,760.9</b>	<b>138,031.9</b>	<b>125,369.1</b>	<b>122,665.6</b>
<b>Alaska Population, July 1</b> (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	<b>601.6</b>	<b>605.2</b>	<b>609.7</b>	<b>617.1</b>	<b>622.0</b>
<b>Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>5,182.8</b>	<b>7,141.3</b>	<b>6,288.1</b>	<b>5,610.2</b>	<b>6,053.1</b>
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<b>Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> (5) = (4) / (3)	<b>49.2%</b>	<b>67.8%</b>	<b>64.3%</b>	<b>54.7%</b>	<b>54.3%</b>
<b>Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> (6) = (1) / (?)	<b>258.62</b>	<b>250.76</b>	<b>226.41</b>	<b>203.16</b>	<b>197.21</b>
<b>Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential</b> (7) = (5) * (6)	<b>127.37</b>	<b>170.01</b>	<b>145.67</b>	<b>111.22</b>	<b>107.13</b>
<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>					

Prepared by OMB - BP  
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Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 2000	FY 01	FY 02
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>			
Direct Operating Expenditures	127,164.9	134,752.4	141,241.7
Indirect Operating Expenditures	1,898.6	2,405.2	3,767.8
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	1,012.5	591.5	386.9
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<b>Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>134,827.2</b>	<b>142,381.8</b>	<b>149,757.2</b>
<b>Alaska Population, July 1</b> (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	<b>627.7</b>	<b>633.6</b>	<b>643.8</b>
<b>Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>6,750.1</b>	<b>7,297.3</b>	<b>7,495.2</b>
<b>State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>3,783.6</b>	<b>3,673.6</b>	<b>3,732.5</b>
<b>Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> (5) = (4) / (3)	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	<b>49.8%</b>
<b>Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> (6) = (1) / (2)	<b>214.80</b>	<b>224.71</b>	<b>232.62</b>
<b>Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential</b> (7) = (5) * (6)	<b>120.40</b>	<b>113.12</b>	<b>115.84</b>
<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>	<b>Latest 5 Year Average</b>		<b>113.54</b>

Prepared by OMB - BP  
6/30/2003

**FY 1984 - FY 2002 Commercial Fishing  
Operating Budget Expenditures (\$ thousands)**

**Department**

Component/BRU/Category

---

**Labor (DOL)**

Fisherman's Fund  
Wage & Hour  
Mechanical Inspection  
OSH

**DOL Total**

**Public Safety (DPS)**

Fish and Wildlife Protection  
State Troopers  
Commissioner's Office  
Administration Services  
Laboratory Services  
Information Systems

**DPS Total**

**Commerce (DCED)**

Commissioner/Administration  
Business/Economic Development  
Commercial Fisheries Development  
Community and Business Development  
Trade & Development  
Measurement Standards  
Investments  
ASMI  
Fish Enhancement Tax  
Fisheries Business Tax  
Community Development Quota Program

**DCED Total**

**Governor**

Exec Operations, DGC & OMB

**Court System**

**Law**

Civil  
Criminal  
Statehood Defense/Federal Relations  
Environmental/Exxon  
Mental Health Lands

**Law Total**

**Operating Expenditures (continued)**  
**(\$ thousands)**

Department  
Component/BRU/Category

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**Revenue (DOR)**  
Operations  
Shared Fish Taxes  
**DOR Total**

**Community & Regional Affairs (DCRA)**  
Community Development Quota Program  
Shared Fish Taxes  
Bering Sea Fisherman's Assoc Grants  
**DCRA Total**

**Environmental Conservation (DEC)**  
Air and Water Quality  
Environmental Health  
Exxon Valdez Restoration  
**DEC Total**

**Legislature\*\***  
Legislature Total

**Natural Resources (DNR)**  
Forest  
Land  
Water  
**DNR Total**

**University of Alaska**  
Fisheries Research  
Fisheries Industrial Technical Center  
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences  
Institute of Marine Science  
Marine Advisory Program  
Sea Grant Program  
CES Fisheries  
**University Total**

**Fish and Game (ADFG)**  
Commercial Fisheries  
Sport Fish  
FRED  
Commissioner's Office  
Administration  
Boards of Fish and Game  
Habitat  
CF Restoration Projects  
CFEC  
**ADFG Total**

**Total Operating Expenditures**

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<b>(1) Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>93,824.2</b>	<b>112,707.2</b>	<b>113,423.1</b>	<b>104,839.4</b>	<b>112,940.9</b>
<b>(2) Alaska Population, July 1</b> (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	<b>524.0</b>	<b>543.9</b>	<b>550.7</b>	<b>541.3</b>	<b>535.0</b>
<b>(3) Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>4,465.9</b>	<b>5,094.8</b>	<b>4,223.9</b>	<b>5,261.8</b>	<b>3,924.8</b>
<b>(4) State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>3,487.5</b>	<b>3,495.3</b>	<b>3,177.2</b>	<b>3,198.0</b>	<b>2,676.8</b>
<b>(5) Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> (5) = (4) / (3)	<b>78.1%</b>	<b>68.6%</b>	<b>75.2%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>68.2%</b>
<b>(6) Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> (6) = (1) / (2)	<b>179.05</b>	<b>207.22</b>	<b>205.96</b>	<b>193.68</b>	<b>211.10</b>
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<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>	<b>141.81</b>				

Prepared by OMB - BP  
6/30/2003

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Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)	3,986.7	4,212.0	4,879.4	4,976.9	4,943.9	5,608.3
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Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total (5) = (4) / (3)	66.7%	72.7%	74.2%	59.7%	57.9%	46.2%
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Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential (7) = (5) * (6)	162.26	195.97	186.51	166.44	158.42	115.34
Average FY 84 - FY 2002						

Prepared by OMB - BP  
6/30/2003

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
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Harbors and Other Capital Costs	3,797.3	3,686.1	8,547.8	3,978.5	4,761.1
<b>Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>155,583.4</b>	<b>151,760.9</b>	<b>138,031.9</b>	<b>125,369.1</b>	<b>122,665.6</b>
Alaska Population, July 1 (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	601.6	605.2	609.7	617.1	622.0
Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)	5,182.8	7,141.3	6,288.1	5,610.2	6,053.1
State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)	2,552.5	4,841.8	4,045.6	3,071.4	3,288.3
Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total (5) = (4) / (3)	49.2%	67.8%	64.3%	54.7%	54.3%
Per Capita "Fisheries Budget" (6) = (1) / (2)	258.62	250.76	226.41	203.16	197.21
Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential (7) = (5) * (6)	127.37	170.01	145.67	111.22	107.13
Average FY 84 - FY 2002					

Prepared by OMB - BP  
6/30/2003

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 2000	FY 01	FY 02
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>			
Direct Operating Expenditures	127,164.9	134,752.4	141,241.7
Indirect Operating Expenditures	1,898.6	2,405.2	3,767.8
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	1,012.5	591.5	386.9
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	4,751.3	4,632.7	4,360.8
<b>Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>134,827.2</b>	<b>142,381.8</b>	<b>149,757.2</b>
<b>Alaska Population, July 1</b> (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	<b>627.7</b>	<b>633.6</b>	<b>643.8</b>
<b>Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>6,750.1</b>	<b>7,297.3</b>	<b>7,495.2</b>
<b>State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>3,783.6</b>	<b>3,673.6</b>	<b>3,732.5</b>
<b>Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> (5) = (4) / (3)	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	<b>49.8%</b>
<b>Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> (6) = (1) / (2)	<b>214.80</b>	<b>224.71</b>	<b>232.62</b>
<b>Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential</b> (7) = (5) * (6)	<b>120.40</b>	<b>113.12</b>	<b>115.84</b>
<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>	<b>Latest 5 Year Average</b>		<b>113.54</b>

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**FY 1984 - FY 2002 Commercial Fishing  
Operating Budget Expenditures (\$ thousands)**

**Department**

**Component/BRU/Category**

---

**Labor (DOL)**

Fisherman's Fund  
Wage & Hour  
Mechanical Inspection  
OSH

**DOL Total**

**Public Safety (DPS)**

Fish and Wildlife Protection  
State Troopers  
Commissioner's Office  
Administration Services  
Laboratory Services  
Information Systems

**DPS Total**

**Commerce (DCED)**

Commissioner/Administration  
Business/Economic Development  
Commercial Fisheries Development  
Community and Business Development  
Trade & Development  
Measurement Standards  
Investments  
ASMI  
Fish Enhancement Tax  
Fisheries Business Tax  
Community Development Quota Program

**DCED Total**

**Governor**

Exec Operations, DGC & OMB

**Court System**

**Law**

Civil  
Criminal  
Statehood Defense/Federal Relations  
Environmental/Exxon  
Mental Health Lands

**Law Total**

**Operating Expenditures (continued)**  
**(\$ thousands)**

**Department**  
**Component/BRU/Category**

---

**Revenue (DOR)**  
Operations  
Shared Fish Taxes  
**DOR Total**

**Community & Regional Affairs (DCRA)**  
Community Development Quota Program  
Shared Fish Taxes  
Bering Sea Fisherman's Assoc Grants  
**DCRA Total**

**Environmental Conservation (DEC)**  
Air and Water Quality  
Environmental Health  
Exxon Valdez Restoration  
**DEC Total**

**Legislature\*\***  
Legislature Total

**Natural Resources (DNR)**  
Forest  
Land  
Water  
**DNR Total**

**University of Alaska**  
Fisheries Research  
Fisheries Industrial Technical Center  
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences  
Institute of Marine Science  
Marine Advisory Program  
Sea Grant Program  
CES Fisheries  
**University Total**

**Fish and Game (ADFG)**  
Commercial Fisheries  
Sport Fish  
FRED  
Commissioner's Office  
Administration  
Boards of Fish and Game  
Habitat  
CF Restoration Projects  
CFEC  
**ADFG Total**

**Total Operating Expenditures**

Sources: Budget analyst's estimates using Legislative Finance, "Summary of Appropriations" data for various  
Legislature and Courts estimates provided by OMB per Court-approved methodology.

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>					
Direct Operating Expenditures	82,917.8	95,904.1	103,159.3	96,845.0	102,099.3
Indirect Operating Expenditures	2,671.5	3,840.0	4,596.7	3,430.1	5,008.9
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	4,834.8	9,001.5	2,404.6	1,308.2	2,576.7
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	3,400.1	3,961.6	3,262.5	3,256.1	3,256.1
<b>(1) Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>93,824.2</b>	<b>112,707.2</b>	<b>113,423.1</b>	<b>104,839.4</b>	<b>112,940.9</b>
<b>(2) Alaska Population, July 1</b> (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	<b>524.0</b>	<b>543.9</b>	<b>550.7</b>	<b>541.3</b>	<b>535.0</b>
<b>(3) Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>4,465.9</b>	<b>5,094.8</b>	<b>4,223.9</b>	<b>5,261.8</b>	<b>3,924.8</b>
<b>(4) State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>3,487.5</b>	<b>3,495.3</b>	<b>3,177.2</b>	<b>3,198.0</b>	<b>2,676.8</b>
<b>(5) Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> (5) = (4) / (3)	<b>78.1%</b>	<b>68.6%</b>	<b>75.2%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>67.2%</b>
<b>(6) Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> (6) = (1) / (2)	<b>179.05</b>	<b>207.22</b>	<b>205.96</b>	<b>193.68</b>	<b>211.10</b>
<b>(7) Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential</b> (7) = (5) * (6)	<b>139.83</b>	<b>142.16</b>	<b>154.93</b>	<b>117.72</b>	<b>143.98</b>
<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>	<b>141.81</b>				

Prepared by OMB - BP  
6/30/2003

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>						
Direct Operating Expenditures	117,873.5	138,375.5	134,458.3	152,564.2	148,446.3	138,920.3
Indirect Operating Expenditures	5,562.5	5,385.5	3,486.5	3,717.8	5,477.4	4,231.3
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	4,505.0	1,927.7	1,588.9	3,567.3	3,298.5	2,626.4
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	3,279.8	3,388.7	3,518.3	3,648.6	6,120.0	4,273.2
<b>Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>131,020.8</b>	<b>149,077.4</b>	<b>143,052.0</b>	<b>163,497.9</b>	<b>163,342.2</b>	<b>150,051.1</b>
Alaska Population, July 1 (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	538.9	553.2	569.1	586.7	596.9	600.6
Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)	3,986.7	4,212.0	4,879.4	4,976.9	4,943.9	5,608.3
State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)	2,660.6	3,062.8	3,620.1	2,972.5	2,862.1	2,589.2
Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total (5) = (4) / (3)	66.7%	72.7%	74.2%	59.7%	57.9%	46.2%
Per Capita "Fisheries Budget" (6) = (1) / (2)	243.13	269.50	251.39	278.66	273.65	249.83
Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential (7) = (5) * (6)	162.26	195.97	186.51	166.44	158.42	115.34
Average FY 84 - FY 2002						

Prepared by OMB - BP  
6/30/2003

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>					
Direct Operating Expenditures	143,590.7	142,801.6	124,834.9	116,048.2	113,508.4
Indirect Operating Expenditures	3,122.4	2,916.1	3,439.3	3,623.2	3,591.8
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	5,072.9	2,357.2	1,209.9	1,719.2	804.2
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	3,797.3	3,686.1	8,547.8	3,978.5	4,761.1
<b>Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>155,583.4</b>	<b>151,760.9</b>	<b>138,031.9</b>	<b>125,369.1</b>	<b>122,665.6</b>
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<b>Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	5,182.8	7,141.3	6,288.1	5,610.2	6,053.1
<b>State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	2,552.5	4,841.8	4,045.6	3,071.4	3,288.3
<b>Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> (5) = (4) / (3)	49.2%	67.8%	64.3%	54.7%	54.3%
<b>Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> (6) = (1) / (2)	258.62	250.76	226.41	203.16	197.21
<b>Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential</b> (7) = (5) * (6)	127.37	170.01	145.67	111.22	107.13
<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>					

Prepared by OMB - BP  
6/30/2003

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 2000	FY 01	FY 02
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>			
Direct Operating Expenditures	127,164.9	134,752.4	141,241.7
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State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)	3,783.6	3,673.6	3,732.6
Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total (5) = (4) / (3)	56.1%	50.3%	49.8%
Per Capita "Fisheries Budget" (6) = (1) / (2)	214.80	224.71	232.62
Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential (7) = (5) * (6)	120.40	113.12	115.84
Average FY 84 - FY 2002	Latest 5 Year Average		113.54

Prepared by OMB - BP  
6/30/2003

**FY 1984 - FY 2002 Commercial Fishing  
Operating Budget Expenditures (\$ thousands)**

**Department**  
Component/BRU/Category

---

**Labor (DOL)**

Fisherman's Fund  
Wage & Hour  
Mechanical Inspection  
OSH

**DOL Total**

**Public Safety (DPS)**

Fish and Wildlife Protection  
State Troopers  
Commissioner's Office  
Administration Services  
Laboratory Services  
Information Systems

**DPS Total**

**Commerce (DCED)**

Commissioner/Administration  
Business/Economic Development  
Commerical Fisheries Development  
Community and Business Development  
Trade & Development  
Measurement Standards  
Investments  
ASMI  
Fish Enhancement Tax  
Fisheries Business Tax  
Community Development Quota Program

**DCED Total**

**Governor**

Exec Operations, DGC & OMB

**Court System**

**Law**

Civil  
Criminal  
Statehood Defense/Federal Relations  
Environmental/Exxon  
Mental Health Lands

**Law Total**

**Operating Expenditures (continued)**  
**(\$ thousands)**

**Department**  
**Component/BRU/Category**

---

**Revenue ( )**

Operations  
Shared Fish Taxes  
**DOR Total**

**Community & Regional Affairs (DCRA)**  
Community Development Quota Program  
Shared Fish Taxes  
Bering Sea Fisherman's Assoc Grants  
**DCRA Total**

**Environmental Conservation (DEC)**  
Air and Water Quality  
Environmental Health  
Exxon Valdez Restoration  
**DEC Total**

**Legislature\*\***  
Legislature Total

**Natural Resources (DNR)**  
Forest  
Land  
Water  
**DNR Total**

**University of Alaska**  
Fisheries Research  
Fisheries Industrial Technical Center  
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences  
Institute of Marine Science  
Marine Advisory Program  
Sea Grant Program  
CES Fisheries  
**University Total**

**Fish and Game (ADFG)**  
Commercial Fisheries  
Sport Fish  
FRED  
Commissioner's Office  
Administration  
Boards of Fish and Game  
Habitat  
CF Restoration Projects  
CFEC  
**ADFG Total**

**Total Operating Expenditures**

Sources: Budget analyst's estimates using Legislative Finance, "Summary of Appropriations" data for various  
Legislature and Courts estimates provided by OMB per Court-approved methodology.

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
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Indirect Operating Expenditures	2,671.5	3,840.0	4,596.7	3,430.1	5,008.9
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	4,834.8	9,001.5	2,404.6	1,308.2	2,576.7
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	3,400.1	3,961.6	3,262.5	3,256.1	3,256.1
<b>(1) Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>93,824.2</b>	<b>112,707.2</b>	<b>113,423.1</b>	<b>104,839.4</b>	<b>112,940.9</b>
<b>(2) Alaska Population, July 1</b> (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	<b>524.0</b>	<b>543.9</b>	<b>550.7</b>	<b>541.3</b>	<b>535.0</b>
<b>(3) Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>4,465.9</b>	<b>5,094.8</b>	<b>4,223.9</b>	<b>5,261.8</b>	<b>3,924.8</b>
<b>(4) State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>3,487.5</b>	<b>3,495.3</b>	<b>3,177.2</b>	<b>3,198.0</b>	<b>2,676.8</b>
<b>(5) Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> (5) = (4) / (3)	<b>78.1%</b>	<b>68.6%</b>	<b>75.2%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>68.2%</b>
<b>(6) Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> (6) = (1) / (2)	<b>179.05</b>	<b>207.22</b>	<b>205.96</b>	<b>193.68</b>	<b>211.10</b>
<b>(7) Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential</b> (7) = (5) * (6)	<b>139.83</b>	<b>142.16</b>	<b>154.93</b>	<b>117.72</b>	<b>143.98</b>
<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>	<b>141.81</b>				

Prepared by OMB - BP  
6/30/2003

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>						
Direct Operating Expenditures	117,873.5	138,375.5	134,458.3	152,564.2	148,446.3	138,920.3
Indirect Operating Expenditures	5,562.5	5,395.5	3,486.5	3,717.8	5,477.4	4,231.3
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	4,305.0	1,927.7	1,588.9	3,567.3	3,298.5	2,626.4
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	3,279.8	3,388.7	3,518.3	3,648.6	6,120.0	4,273.2
<b>Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>131,020.8</b>	<b>149,077.4</b>	<b>143,052.0</b>	<b>163,497.9</b>	<b>163,342.2</b>	<b>160,051.1</b>
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Average FY 84 - FY 2002						

Prepared by OMB - BP  
6/30/2003

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
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Enhancement Loan Subsidy	5,072.9	2,357.2	1,209.9	1,719.2	804.2
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Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential (7) = (5) * (6)	127.37	170.01	145.67	111.22	107.13
Average FY 84 - FY 2002					

Prepared by OMB - BP  
6/30/2003

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 2000	FY 01	FY 02
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>			
Direct Operating Expenditures	127,164.9	134,752.4	141,241.7
Indirect Operating Expenditures	1,898.6	2,405.2	3,767.8
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	1,012.5	591.5	386.9
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	4,751.3	4,632.7	4,360.8
<b>Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>134,827.2</b>	<b>142,381.8</b>	<b>149,757.2</b>
<b>Alaska Population, July 1</b> (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	<b>627.7</b>	<b>633.6</b>	<b>643.8</b>
<b>Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>6,750.1</b>	<b>7,297.3</b>	<b>7,495.2</b>
<b>State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>3,783.6</b>	<b>3,673.6</b>	<b>3,732.5</b>
<b>Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> (5) = (4) / (3)	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	<b>49.8%</b>
<b>Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> (6) = (1) / (2)	<b>214.80</b>	<b>224.71</b>	<b>232.62</b>
<b>Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential</b> (7) = (5) * (6)	<b>120.40</b>	<b>113.12</b>	<b>115.84</b>
<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>	<b>Latest 5 Year Average</b>		<b>113.54</b>

Prepared by OMB - BP  
6/30/2003

**FY 1984 - FY 2002 Commercial Fishing  
Operating Budget Expenditures (\$ thousands)**

**Department**

**Component/BRU/Category**

---

**Labor (DOL)**

Fisherman's Fund  
Wage & Hour  
Mechanical Inspection  
OSH

**DOL Total**

**Public Safety (DPS)**

Fish and Wildlife Protection  
State Troopers  
Commissioner's Office  
Administration Services  
Laboratory Services  
Information Systems

**DPS Total**

**Commerce (DCED)**

Commissioner/Administration  
Business/Economic Development  
Commerical Fisheries Development  
Community and Business Development  
Trade & Development  
Measurement Standards  
Investments  
ASMI  
Fish Enhancement Tax  
Fisheries Business Tax  
Community Development Quota Program

**DCED Total**

**Governor**

Exec Operations, DGC & OMB

**Court System**

**Law**

Civil  
Criminal  
Statehood Defense/Federal Relations  
Environmental/Exxon  
Mental Health Lands

**Law Total**

**Operating Expenditures (continued)**  
**(\$ thousands)**

Department  
Component/BRU/Category

---

**Revenue (DOR)**  
Operations  
Shared Fish Taxes  
**DOR Total**

**Community & Regional Affairs (DCRA)**  
Community Development Quota Program  
Shared Fish Taxes  
Bering Sea Fisherman's Assoc Grants  
**DCRA Total**

**Environmental Conservation (DEC)**  
Air and Water Quality  
Environmental Health  
Exxon Valdez Restoration  
**DEC Total**

**Legislature\*\***  
Legislature Total

**Natural Resources (DNR)**  
Forest  
Land  
Water  
**DNR Total**

**University of Alaska**  
Fisheries Research  
Fisheries Industrial Technical Center  
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences  
Institute of Marine Science  
Marine Advisory Program  
Sea Grant Program  
CES Fisheries  
**University Total**

**Fish and Game (ADFG)**  
Commercial Fisheries  
Sport Fish  
FRED  
Commissioner's Office  
Administration  
Boards of Fish and Game  
Habitat  
CF Restoration Projects  
CFEC  
**ADFG Total**

**Total Operating Expenditures**

Sources: Budget analyst's estimates using Legislative Finance, "Summary of Appropriations" data for various  
Legislature and Courts estimates provided by OMB per Court-approved methodology.

Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential Calculation FY 1984 - FY 2002	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
<b>"Fisheries Budget" Sub-Components (\$ thousands)</b>					
Direct Operating Expenditures	82,917.8	95,904.1	103,159.3	96,845.0	102,099.3
Indirect Operating Expenditures	2,671.5	3,840.0	4,596.7	3,430.1	5,008.9
Enhancement Loan Subsidy	4,834.8	9,001.5	2,404.6	1,308.2	2,576.7
Harbors and Other Capital Costs	3,400.1	3,961.6	3,262.5	3,256.1	3,256.1
<b>(1) Total "Fisheries Budget Sub-Components"</b>	<b>93,824.2</b>	<b>112,707.2</b>	<b>113,423.1</b>	<b>104,839.4</b>	<b>112,940.9</b>
<b>(2) Alaska Population, July 1</b> (thousands at beginning of fiscal year)	<b>524.0</b>	<b>543.9</b>	<b>550.7</b>	<b>541.3</b>	<b>535.0</b>
<b>(3) Total State Revenue Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>4,465.9</b>	<b>5,094.8</b>	<b>4,223.9</b>	<b>5,261.8</b>	<b>3,924.8</b>
<b>(4) State Oil Derived Revenues Appropriated (\$ millions)</b>	<b>3,487.5</b>	<b>3,495.3</b>	<b>3,177.2</b>	<b>3,198.0</b>	<b>2,676.8</b>
<b>(5) Petroleum Derived Percentage of Total</b> (5) = (4) / (3)	<b>78.1%</b>	<b>68.6%</b>	<b>75.2%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>68.2%</b>
<b>(6) Per Capita "Fisheries Budget"</b> (6) = (1) / (2)	<b>179.05</b>	<b>207.22</b>	<b>205.96</b>	<b>193.68</b>	<b>211.10</b>
<b>(7) Appropriate Resident -- Non-Resident Fee Differential</b> (7) = (5) * (6)	<b>139.83</b>	<b>142.16</b>	<b>154.93</b>	<b>117.72</b>	<b>143.98</b>
<b>Average FY 84 - FY 2002</b>	<b>141.81</b>				

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