

**REPORT OF THE
JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON**

**Assessing the Long-Range
Financial Status of the
Game Protection Fund**

**TO THE GOVERNOR AND
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA**



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**REPORT OF THE JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE
ASSESSING THE LONG-RANGE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE
GAME PROTECTION FUND
TO
THE GOVERNOR AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA
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I. INTRODUCTION

The 1990 Session of the Virginia General Assembly passed House Joint Resolution No. 76, which established a joint subcommittee to assess the long-range financial status of the Game Protection Fund. HJR 76 directed the Joint Subcommittee to:

1. Assess the present funding and operation costs of the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF);
2. Determine whether DGIF's current funding needs are being met and the level of funding necessary to continue an effective game management program;
3. Assess the desirability and feasibility of establishing a reserve fund and determine its appropriate level;
4. Determine what the future priorities of the program are and assess the associated costs;
5. Consider the financial benefits which might be realized if hunting opportunities are increased; and
6. Consider alternative options for financing DGIF's program costs, including the creation of a "multi-use" license.

A copy of HJR 76(1990) is attached to this report as Appendix A.

The membership of the Joint Subcommittee, appointed in accordance with HJR 76 (1990), consisted of the following individuals: Delegate A. Victor Thomas, of Roanoke (patron of HJR 76); Delegate J. Paul Councill, Jr., of Franklin; Delegate Emmett W. Hanger, Jr., of Bridgewater; Delegate R. Beasley Jones, of Dinwiddie; Senator Daniel W. Bird, Jr., of Wytheville; Senator Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr., of Mason Neck; and Senator Madison E. Marye, of Shawsville.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Joint Subcommittee established pursuant to HJR 76 (1990) held five meetings during 1990, including two public hearings and one working session. The public was afforded an opportunity to speak at each meeting, including the working session. In addition, through the use of a DGIF statewide telephone survey, the Joint Subcommittee sought public opinion concerning departmental funding.

During its first two meetings, the Joint Subcommittee received oral and written testimony from DGIF personnel and various interest groups regarding the present funding and operation costs of DGIF, the level of funding necessary to continue an effective game management program in the Commonwealth, and the current and future priorities of DGIF's programs and their associated costs. The third and fourth meetings, public hearings in Roanoke and Richmond, were held to solicit suggestions for funding DGIF in the future. At the Roanoke meeting, agency personnel also presented the preliminary results of their statewide telephone survey. Finally, during its working session in Richmond, the Joint Subcommittee developed the following six recommendations:

1. The diversion of revenues derived from boat registration and titling fees should be prohibited.
2. All interest earned on the Game Protection Fund should be credited to that fund.
3. DGIF should be given the authority to sell "bonus deer permits" as a means of controlling the deer population while providing additional revenue for the agency.
4. The driving public should be allowed to support DGIF's programs by purchasing special wildlife conservationist vehicle license plates.
5. Nonresidents should be allowed to fish in waters stocked with trout if they possess an appropriate five-day nonresident trip fishing license and a nonresident trout license.
6. The Joint Subcommittee assessing the long-range financial status of the Game Protection Fund should be continued for an additional year.

While Recommendation 1 above is in the form of a letter to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, a copy of which is attached as Appendix J, Recommendations 2 through 6 are in the form of legislation. Copies of these proposed bills are attached as Appendices K through O.

III. BACKGROUND

A. Historical Perspective.

The original Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries was established in 1916. Although at the time of its creation DGIF was an adjunct of the Fisheries Commission, in 1926 that relationship was severed and the agency renamed the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries. Under the 1926 legislation which created the Commission, one regular game warden position was allotted to each county and first-class city in the Commonwealth.

Game and fish propagation programs of the Commission expanded during the late 1920's, and in 1928 a combined hunting, trapping, and fishing license was established for those persons fishing in the nontidal sections of Virginia. In 1938, the Commission

entered into a cooperative agreement with the United States Forest Service to provide wildlife management on national forest land within Virginia. This program, which still exists today, is partially funded by the \$3.00 National Forest Stamp which must be purchased by all persons who hunt, trap, or fish on national forest lands within the Commonwealth.

Under the stipulations of the 1916 legislation which created DGIF, no financial support from Virginia's General Treasury could be given to the agency. Only monies from the Game Protection Fund could be used to pay for the agency's expenses, thereby placing the entire burden of conserving Virginia's wildlife resources on the shoulders of sportsmen. In practice, this restriction has survived throughout the history of DGIF. No state tax or general fund revenues have ever been used to fund the agency. Consequently, DGIF must rely on license fee revenues and federal grants-in-aid generated by excise taxes on guns, ammunition, and fishing and archery tackle.

As a result of Congress' enactment of the Pittman-Robertson Act (officially known as the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937), the Commission began to receive supplementary funding from an eleven percent federal excise tax on guns and ammunition. Federal revenues from this tax are apportioned among the fifty states based on a number of factors, including the size of the state and the number of paid hunting license holders in the state. For a state to be eligible to receive Pittman-Robertson grants, the 1937 Act requires that each state must have "assented to the provisions of this Act and shall have passed laws for the conservation of wildlife which shall include a prohibition against the diversion of license fees paid by hunters for any other purpose than the administration of said State Fish and Wildlife Department." During the 1940's, Virginia's General Assembly enacted legislation to assure eligibility for these funds and also provided for separate hunting and fishing licenses in an effort to increase funds available for the Commission's management activities.

In 1950, Congress again came to the aid of state fish and wildlife agencies with the Dingell-Johnson Act (officially known as the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration act). As a result of this act, DGIF continues to receive additional monies for sport fish management from revenues generated by a federal excise tax on sport fishing gear.

By the 1950's the Commission's fish and wildlife management efforts had begun to mature. The Commission's Game Division began to concentrate on producing and maintaining suitable wildlife habitat. Although the Division did not abandon its earlier efforts of stocking imported animals on available land, it began to make concerted efforts to stock game on land which lacked sufficient breeding stock and which provided habitat suitable for that particular species. Like the Game Division, the Commission's Fish Division in the early 1960's realized the need to improve and create fish habitat. Therefore, while the Division continued to produce fingerlings at state hatcheries for stocking purposes, it also began to focus on the purchase or construction of public lakes, thereby providing optimum habitat for fish and maximum recreational opportunities for Virginia anglers.

Throughout the 1960's and 1970's, methods the Commission used to enhance fish and wildlife management continued to improve. However, the Commission's efforts were limited by inadequate funding. In 1981, the General Assembly provided the agency with additional funding by enacting legislation which increased the cost of basic hunting and fishing licenses from \$5.00 to \$7.50. The Commission also received

substantial additional funding assistance in 1984 when Congress enacted the Wallop-Breaux Amendments to the Dingell-Johnson Act. These amendments not only resulted in increased federal grants to the Commission, but expanded the types of projects eligible for federal funding. As a result of the Wallop-Breaux Amendments, the Commission received \$1.6 million more in federal aid in 1986 than it had in the previous year. In 1987, the General Assembly enacted legislation which renamed the agency the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. In 1988, the General Assembly again passed legislation increasing the cost of basic hunting and fishing licenses, this time from \$7.50 to \$12.

Today, in addition to its law enforcement and fish and wildlife management responsibilities, DGIF is responsible for boating safety and education, boat ramp development and maintenance, and boating law enforcement. The agency also has significant involvement in environmental impact reviews, nongame and endangered species management and habitat protection, and long-range studies on topics such as the effects of acid rain and sea turtle survival. DGIF not only oversees wildlife resources statewide, but alone manages 180,000 acres of agency-owned wildlife management areas and cooperatively manages the fish and wildlife on all state and federal forest lands in Virginia.

B. Funding DGIF.

As previously indicated, DGIF receives no state general funds. Revenues to the Department consist primarily of license, boat registration and watercraft titling fees, private donations, and federal noncompetitive grants-in-aid. These revenues, depending upon their source, must be placed in one of two special funds in the state treasury: the Game Protection Fund or the Lifetime Hunting and Fishing Endowment Fund.

According to Virginia Code § 29.1-101, the Game Protection Fund may only be used to pay for the salaries, allowances, wages, and expenses of DGIF incident to carrying out the provisions of the hunting, trapping, and inland fish laws of the Commonwealth; the administration and enforcement duties of the Department relating to the boating laws; educational activities relating to boating safety; other activities and purposes of direct benefit to the boating public; and for the conservation and management of endangered species and other nongame wildlife.

Virginia law also requires separate accounting of certain revenues credited to the Game Protection Fund. All revenues from tax refund check-off donations must be segregated in the "Nongame Cash Fund." All monies collected pursuant to the watercraft numbering and titling provisions of the boating laws are required to be segregated in a special sub-fund known as the Motorboat and Water Safety Fund. Each of these sub-funds, as well as federal grant-in-aid dollars, may be expended only for certain purposes. For example, the Virginia Code specifically prohibits the expenditure of hunting or fishing license fee revenues to administer the Commonwealth's boating laws.

The Lifetime Hunting and Fishing Endowment Fund consists of all revenues generated by the sale of resident and nonresident lifetime hunting and fishing licenses, as well as any gifts, grants, or contributions which are specifically designated for

inclusion in this fund. Pursuant to Virginia Code § 29.1-101.1, monies from this fund may be expended solely for administering the lifetime hunting and fishing program and supporting the wildlife conservation programs of DGIF.

In order to provide the readers of this report with sufficient information regarding the recent history of funding for DGIF, the following appendices have been attached to this report:

- Appendix B, "Summary of Licenses, Permits and Stamps," which provides the current fees charged for all Virginia hunting, trapping and fishing licenses, permits and stamps. It should be noted that Appendix B does not list the muzzleloader license enacted by the 1990 Session of the General Assembly, the cost of which is \$12 for residents and \$25 for nonresidents.
- Appendix C, "License Sales by Year," which provides annual totals of license fee revenues from 1987 through 1989, as well as a breakdown of how the additional revenues generated by the 1988 license fee increase were expended.
- Appendix D, "Dept. Game & Inland Fisheries Revenue Projections," which provides a historical summary and breakdown of DGIF's revenues for fiscal years 1978-79 through 1988-89.
- Appendix E, "Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and Cash Balance FY 1979-1989," which provides a detailed comparison of revenues and expenditures of DGIF over the last ten years, as well as the cash balances which remained in each fund at the conclusion of those fiscal years.
- Appendix F, "Department of Game and Inland Fisheries Ending Cash Balances by Month," which provides the ending monthly cash balances of the Game Protection Fund, the "Boat Fund," the "Nongame Fund," and the "Federal Fund" during the last three fiscal years.
- Appendix G, "Breakdown of Federal Revenues," which summarizes the types and amounts of federal funds currently received by DGIF and the purposes for which these funds may be expended.

A review of the attached appendices reveals that DGIF experienced large revenue increases in fiscal years 1980-81 and 1988-89. Both increases were directly attributable to legislation which raised hunting, fishing and trapping license fees. However, the increases helped only for a short period of time and did not cover DGIF's escalating costs and changing needs. While participation in fishing has remained fairly stable since 1975, participation in hunting has continually declined since 1960. Paid license buyers are dropping out at the rate of nearly two percent per year, thereby straining DGIF's budget, which relies on license sales for seventy percent of its revenues. Furthermore, population trend predictions indicate that there will be fewer license purchasers in the future. Most current license holders reside in rural areas and are in their thirties, but population trends indicate that Virginia residents will be older and more urban in the future.

While the percentage of hunting license purchasers continues to decline, in recent years there has been a large increase in "nonconsumptive" wildlife users. Nonconsumptive users create additional expenses for the agency, which provides them with free information and materials, safety, boating ramps, wildlife preservation, and maintenance of Department-managed lands. DGIF estimates that sixty-nine percent of the general public are nonconsumptive users. These individuals use or benefit from the agency's property and services, but their recreational activities are being subsidized by the hunters, fishermen, and trappers who provide over two-thirds of the Department's revenue.

Inflation has only compounded the Department's fiscal problems. Since 1972, DGIF's revenue collections have consistently lagged behind the rising Consumer Price Index. Only in 1988, when the latest license fee increase resulted in an additional \$4 million in DGIF revenue, was the agency able to cover its expenses. However, because the agency had been forced for years to expend monies from its Funds' year-end cash balances in order to provide services during July, August, and September when license sales generate little revenue, DGIF used \$2 million of this additional revenue to replenish these Fund's balances. Since 1988, inflation has totally offset the additional revenue which DGIF received as a result of the license fee increase.

Because of insufficient revenue, the Department has been unable to fill twenty of its previously approved fish and wildlife technical staff positions. The agency's Law Enforcement Division is in a similar situation: DGIF was twenty-eight game wardens short going into the 1990-91 hunting season. When compared to the fish and wildlife agencies of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, DGIF has the fewest employees per 100 square miles (.97 employees). DGIF's budget for 1990-91 represents an equivalent expenditure of \$4.11 per resident, the lowest of these states. Maryland, which rates highest in both categories, has 3.24 employees per 100 square miles and expends \$7.63 per capita.

C. The Impact of DGIF's Activities on Virginia's Economy.

DGIF's activities have a notable impact on the Commonwealth's economy through tourist and other recreational expenditures. For example, the Department's fish hatcheries attracted over 100,000 visitors in 1989. According to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's latest survey (1985), 487,000 individuals participate in hunting activities in Virginia; 1,128,700 individuals participate in freshwater fishing activities in the Commonwealth; 716,000 nonresident individuals participate in nonconsumptive wildlife recreation activities in Virginia; and 2,937,000 Virginia residents participate in nonconsumptive wildlife recreation activities in the Commonwealth. The results of the survey indicate that these groups expended the following amounts on these activities in Virginia: (i) hunters - \$272.9 million; (ii) freshwater fishermen - \$601.4 million; and (iii) nonconsumptive users - \$413.8 million. Taken as a whole, these groups contribute in excess of \$1.2 billion to Virginia's economy.

In 1985, the Sport Fishing Institute also conducted a survey to determine the economic impact of freshwater sport fishing on the Commonwealth. The results of this study indicate that freshwater fishing in the Commonwealth created 15,662 jobs, \$16.1 million in state sales tax revenue, and \$9.3 million in state income tax revenue.

IV. DELIBERATIONS OF THE JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE

During its first two meetings, the Joint Subcommittee received information on the following topics:

1. The present funding and operation costs of DGIF;
2. The level of funding necessary to continue an effective game management program in the Commonwealth; and
3. The current and future priorities of DGIF's programs and their associated costs.

The Joint Subcommittee's third and fourth meetings consisted of public hearings held in Roanoke and Richmond to solicit suggestions from the public on funding DGIF in the future. In addition, the Joint Subcommittee requested DGIF to conduct a statewide telephone survey of Virginia residents to determine the level of public support for certain alternative funding options. This section of the report describes the information the Joint Subcommittee received during its first four meetings.

A. DGIF's Operating Costs and the Level of Funding Needed.

As a special fund agency, DGIF receives authorization from the General Assembly to expend monies which are credited to the Game Protection Fund and the Lifetime Hunting and Fishing Endowment Fund. DGIF has the responsibility of obtaining the monies which the General Assembly has authorized the agency to expend. In recent years, DGIF's revenues have not reached the level which the agency has been authorized to expend.

Because of insufficient revenue, DGIF has been forced to "freeze" \$1.8 million worth of positions for fiscal year 1991-92. The agency has also been unable to fund \$5.1 million worth of previously authorized capital outlay projects. For fiscal years 1991-92, 1992-93, and 1993-94, DGIF's authorized but unfunded positions, programs, and projects total respectively \$1.8 million, \$6.3 million, and \$1.1 million.

Moreover, DGIF personnel believe that the success of the Department's efforts in the years to come will depend upon whether (i) the General Assembly approves additional positions, programs and projects and (ii) sufficient additional sources of revenue for DGIF can be found. Total additional revenues needed by DGIF to fund these requested positions, programs, and projects and previously authorized but unfunded positions, programs, and projects are as follows: for 1991-92, \$4,241,936; for 1992-93, \$17,240,063; and for 1993-94, \$9,174,280. Appendix H, entitled "Department

of Game and Inland Fisheries 3-Year Plan," provides a detailed analysis of the positions, programs, and projects which DGIF believes must be funded during the next three years.

B. The Current and Future Missions of DGIF.

As recently interpreted by the Board of Game and Inland Fisheries, DGIF's missions and goals are to (i) manage Virginia's wildlife and inland fish; (ii) maintain optimum populations of all species to serve the needs of the Commonwealth; (iii) provide opportunities for all to enjoy wildlife, inland fish, boating, and related outdoor recreation; and (iv) promote safety for persons and property in connection with boating, hunting, and fishing. However, DGIF personnel predict that these missions and goals will shift by the year 2000 to include a much greater emphasis on environmental law enforcement, nonhunting wildlife control, wildlife rehabilitation, wildlife viewing and preservation, natural resource education, and regulation of surface water recreation. The agency, based on current trends in fishing, hunting, boating, and environmental degradation, predicts that by 2000:

- There will be approximately 270,000 hunters in Virginia, as compared to 410,000 in 1980 (a two percent annual decline).
- New and additional demands will be placed on wildlife law enforcement by whole classes of citizens who desire wildlife management for preservation and "watchable" wildlife purposes.
- The emphasis at state wildlife areas will switch from hunting to viewing, and access to wildlife for hunting or viewing will become more commercialized.
- Development will result in less open land for hunting and a greater need to protect the wildlife and suitable lands which remain. Greater law enforcement efforts will be required to deal with numerous trespass violations.
- As hunting declines, alternative wildlife control measures will be required to keep certain animal populations in check.
- There will be a greater demand to save and rehabilitate animals who are sick or diseased as a result of overpopulation caused by reduced hunting harvests.
- The Department will be more interested in acquiring small tracts of land to serve as "wildlife oases" and more attention will be paid to wildlife management of greenways and open space in developed areas.
- Wildlife management for hunting will be focused on smaller, more intensely managed hunting areas with area-specific regulations. Regulations will become more complex.
- More emphasis will be placed on "put and take" hunting.
- There will be more demand for shooting ranges.

- More intensive management of fisheries will be necessary.
- There will be greater demand for urban fishing opportunities.
- Increasing demand for "put and take" fisheries will require greater fish hatchery production.
- More piers and bank fishing opportunities will be needed as the fishing population and competition for boating space increase.
- There will need to be greater management of private lakes, especially subdivision lakes.
- As 70% of Virginia's trout streams are on private land, leasing of those streams will be necessary to keep up with demand.
- More boating law enforcement and safety programs will be necessary as the number of boats will increase by 50% (200,000 to 300,000).
- More anglers and boaters will be competing for static or declining surface water resources.
- The sale of personal watercraft, canoes, kayaks, etc., will increase and more access for nonpowered boats will be necessary.
- More boating access to less crowded waters will be needed.
- The use of boat landings will increase, thereby necessitating more maintenance.
- Conflict resolution will be necessary on crowded waterways. Zoning by location or time may be necessary to resolve conflicts between competing water users.
- Environmental degradation associated with a growing population will demand more attention.
- More fish and wildlife information in advance of development will be required as citizens become more environmentally conscious during a period of rapid development in Virginia's countryside.

C. Funding of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in Other States.

Many states' fish and wildlife agencies are or have been experiencing funding problems. Nationally, the downward trend in hunting licenses purchased has forced many states to look at alternative methods of funding for their fish and wildlife agencies. In fact, this trend hit many other states long before it occurred in Virginia.

To alleviate these funding problems, many states raised their license fees. A 1988 survey of Southeastern states' licenses by type and price revealed that the average

price of the twenty-seven types of licenses sold in Virginia was \$25.67. Except for West Virginia, Virginia's average license cost was the lowest of the sixteen Southeastern states surveyed.

While many states have raised license fees as a means of addressing funding problems, other states have considered or adopted alternative funding methods. Bonds, general funds, lottery dollars, and even an earmarked portion of a state's sales tax are some of the funding options which other states have considered or adopted. The trend nationally is for states to help fund their fish and wildlife agencies through the appropriation of general fund monies. Currently, over thirty states provide some general fund support to these agencies.

D. Public Comment.

Over 150 individuals attended the two public hearings held by the Joint Subcommittee. At least forty individuals testified orally before the Joint Subcommittee, and written comments were provided by individuals unable to attend. The Joint Subcommittee received oral or written comments from representatives of the following organizations: the Southwestern Virginia Federation of Coon Hunters, the Virginia State Trappers Association, the Virginia Wildlife Federation, the Virginia Bass Federation, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Coastal Canoeists, the Virginia Bear Hunters Association, the Float Fishermen of Virginia, the Friends of the Rivers of Virginia, the Virginia Small Business Council, the Izaak Walton League, Quail Unlimited, the Virginia Houndsmen and Sporting Dog Association, the Virginia Anglers Club, the Virginia Association of Marine Industries, the Piedmont Environmental Council, the Virginia Deerhunters Association, the Virginia Boating Advisory Board, the Atlantic Coast Conservation Association, and Henrico Bassmasters, Inc.

While divergent views were expressed on a number of topics, all comments indicated unanimous opposition to any diversion or transfer of funds from DGIF to other sources. All speakers were outraged by the proposed \$1.2 million transfer of boat registration fees to the general fund. Boaters view the registration fees they pay as user fees, and believe that they should be entitled to receive the benefit of their fees in the form of increased services provided to them by DGIF. Furthermore, testimony indicated that such a diversion would reduce the amount of federal Wallop-Breaux funds DGIF receives, because the allocation of those funds depends in part on the amount of money spent by DGIF on boating safety. According to DGIF, the Commonwealth currently expends approximately \$2 million per year on boating safety. Nearly one-quarter of that expenditure comes from Wallop-Breaux Funds.

In addition, testimony indicated that if the proposed diversion of these funds were to actually occur, sportsmen who are currently willing to support increases in license fees or other proposals designed to raise additional funds for DGIF would be forced to oppose such initiatives in the future because they would not be assured that such funds would be used for their intended purpose. Many individuals expressed concern that such a diversion would establish a poor precedent for the future use of dedicated funds.

Speakers also unanimously supported crediting the interest earned on the Game Protection Fund back to that fund. Although a 1989 federal rule requires that all interest earned on hunting and fishing license revenues be credited back to DGIF, interest earned on the Game Protection Fund, approximately \$500,000 per year, is currently not being credited back to that fund. Testimony revealed that the United States Fish and Wildlife Service will consider Virginia's current method of dealing with this interest as a "diversion." Therefore, if the interest earned on this fund is not required to be credited back to the fund by May of 1992, under current federal rules DGIF will become ineligible for the \$5 million in federal funds it currently receives each year.

Public opinion was divided on the issue of whether Virginia should require the registration of nonpowered boats. DGIF personnel estimated that a nonpowered boat registration fee of \$10 would provide DGIF with \$1.5 million in additional revenue. While proponents argued that such a requirement would deter theft and allow nonpowered boat owners to pay for the benefits they now receive from DGIF at no cost, opponents indicated that this proposal would result in personal property taxes being levied on these boats. In addition, opponents explained that they already support DGIF through the purchase of hunting and fishing licenses and do not perceive that they would benefit in any way from paying such a registration fee.

Other proposals made to the Joint Subcommittee included the following:

1. Legalize hunting on Sundays;
2. Increase license agent fees from twenty-five cents to fifty cents and add these fees to the cost of the license;
3. Allow bonus deer tags to be sold;
4. Require that "conservation permits" be purchased by hunters, fishermen and trappers, and allow nonconsumptive users to purchase these permits voluntarily;
5. Increase the cost of duplicate certificates issued by DGIF;
6. Allow persons under the age of fourteen to hunt without having to purchase a license;
7. Allow persons to purchase special wildlife conservation license plates for their vehicles;
8. Reduce the resident trapping license fee for residents;
9. Allow nonresidents to fish for trout if they purchase the five-day trip fishing license and the nonresident trout license;
10. Implement a mandatory duck stamp;
11. Increase hunting, fishing and trapping licenses every three years to keep up with inflation;

12. Give the Board of Game and Inland Fisheries the discretion to annually raise hunting, fishing and trapping licenses by ten to twenty percent;
13. Levy a two percent excise tax on all outdoor recreation equipment;
14. Increase the state sales tax by one-half of one percent and earmark the additional revenues for DGIF programs;
15. Replace the trapping license with a fur-harvesters license;
16. Establish a saltwater fishing license with some of the revenues going to DGIF; and
17. Eliminate the big game license (bear, deer and turkey) and require separate hunting licenses for each species.

E. DGIF'S Survey.

In addition to soliciting suggestions from the public at its two public hearings, the Joint Subcommittee requested that DGIF conduct an in-house telephone survey of Virginia residents to determine their opinions regarding wildlife and environmental matters within DGIF's jurisdiction, as well as how the agency should be funded in the future. DGIF contacted 1,686 individuals by phone between September 10 and December 6, 1990. Preliminary results of the survey were presented in writing to the Joint Subcommittee at its working session in December. A summary of those results is attached as Appendix I.

Funding options which received the most favorable responses from survey participants included earmarking a portion of the revenues derived from the existing sales tax on certain items, devoting a portion of the lottery proceeds to wildlife programs, requiring hunters, fishermen and trappers to purchase a conservation stamp, and eliminating the reduced fees offered to some groups for hunting and fishing licenses. In addition, over 61% of those surveyed supported requiring registrations for nonpowered boats and 58.5% supported an increase in hunting, fishing and trapping license fees.

V. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At its final meeting, the Joint Subcommittee considered the merits of the numerous proposals submitted during the course of the study. While the Joint Subcommittee developed a number of recommendations designed to temporarily stabilize the financial status of the Game Protection Fund, Subcommittee members believed that further study of a number of issues was necessary before additional recommendations could be developed. As a result, the Joint Subcommittee developed the following six recommendations, including a recommendation calling for a one-year extension of the study:

1. That the diversion of revenues derived from boat registration and titling fees should be prohibited.

While revenues derived from the sale of state hunting and fishing licenses have enjoyed protection under the Dingell-Johnson and Pittman-Robertson Acts from being diverted to nonconservation-related purposes, federal regulations do not prohibit the diversion of boat registration or titling fees for nonboating-related purposes. For many years, Virginia's boat registration and titling revenues have not covered the full cost of DGIF's boating safety and law enforcement program. Consequently, the agency has been forced to subsidize this program with revenues derived from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses. In an attempt to make the boating program more self-sufficient, the 1990 Session of the General Assembly substantially revised the boat registration fee structure in a manner which was expected to provide an additional \$600,000 annually for program costs. However, because no federal prohibition exists against diverting these funds to other uses, neither does a guarantee that DGIF's boating safety and law enforcement program will ever become self-sufficient. The Joint Subcommittee therefore recommends that the United States Fish and Wildlife Service should (i) review the problems caused by diversions of boat registration and title revenues and (ii) develop regulations which prohibit such diversions. A copy of the Joint Subcommittee's letter to the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service requesting an amendment to the Code of Federal Regulations is attached as Appendix J.

2. That all interest earned on the Game Protection Fund should be credited to that fund.

Interest earned annually on the Game Protection Fund amounts to approximately \$500,000. Except for a brief four-month period during 1988, interest earned on this fund has never been credited to it. In August of 1988, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service advertised a proposed rule which would require that state fish and wildlife agencies must receive the interest earned on their hunting and fishing license revenues in order to remain eligible for Dingell-Johnson and Pittman-Robertson federal matching funds. DGIF currently receives approximately \$5 million in federal matching funds.

Virginia law does not currently require that the interest earned on these revenues be credited to DGIF. According to the final version of the federal rule, if Virginia's law is not changed before May of 1992 to require that interest on these fees be credited back to the Game Protection Fund, DGIF will become ineligible to receive the federal matching funds. Therefore, in order to ensure that DGIF will continue to receive these federal funds the Joint Subcommittee recommends that Virginia Code § 29.1-101 be amended to require that all interest earned on the Game Protection Fund be credited to that fund. A copy of legislation implementing this recommendation is attached as Appendix K.

3. That DGIF should be given the authority to sell "bonus deer permits" as a means of controlling the deer population while providing additional revenue for the agency.

During recent years, DGIF's wildlife management programs have been extremely successful, as evidenced by record deer, bear and turkey harvests which occurred in

the 1989-90 hunting season. In particular, the deer population in Virginia has steadily increased to the point where it now exceeds that which existed in colonial times. Although DGIF currently has the authority to regulate seasons and bag limits on game species, the selling of bonus deer permits by DGIF to hunters under conditions prescribed by the Board of Game and Inland Fisheries would provide the agency with an additional game management tool and increased revenues, while at the same time providing sportsmen with additional hunting opportunities. Therefore, the Joint Subcommittee recommends that DGIF be authorized to sell bonus deer permits at a cost not to exceed ten dollars per permit. A copy of legislation implementing this recommendation is attached as Appendix L.

4. That the driving public should be allowed to support DGIF's programs by purchasing special "wildlife conservationist" vehicle license plates.

While sportsmen have long provided most of the revenues which support DGIF's wildlife conservation programs, the benefits resulting from these programs are enjoyed by all Virginians. Few opportunities are available to nonconsumptive users of Virginia's wildlife to support the efforts of DGIF. Therefore, the Joint Subcommittee recommends that motorists be allowed to purchase special license plates proclaiming them to be "WILDLIFE CONSERVATIONISTS," thereby providing nonconsumptive users and sportsmen with an additional opportunity to promote and support the wildlife conservation efforts of DGIF. A copy of legislation implementing this recommendation is attached as Appendix M.

5. That nonresidents should be allowed to fish in waters stocked with trout if they possess an appropriate five-day nonresident trip fishing license and a nonresident trout license.

Currently, nonresidents who desire to fish in waters stocked with trout by DGIF must purchase a \$30 nonresident regular fishing license and a \$30 nonresident trout license, even if they only wish to fish in these waters one day per year. The expense involved in purchasing both of these licenses creates a major deterrent to nonresidents who want to fish in these waters for a few days each year. Were nonresidents allowed to fish in these waters if they purchase the less expensive trip fishing license and the nonresident trout license, testimony indicated that departmental revenues would not suffer because more of these licenses would be purchased. Therefore, the Joint Subcommittee recommends that nonresidents be allowed to fish in waters stocked with trout if they possess a valid nonresident trip-fishing license and a nonresident trout license. A copy of legislation implementing this recommendation is attached as Appendix N.

6. That the Joint Subcommittee Assessing the Long-Range Financial Status of the Game Protection Fund be continued for an additional year.

During 1990, the Joint Subcommittee was asked to review a wide variety of proposals, many of which had far-reaching implications for the future funding of DGIF and its programs. Due to the large volume and complexity of the study's issues the

Joint Subcommittee could not fully consider all matters within its charge. In particular, the members of the Joint Subcommittee agree that further consideration should be given to the following issues:

1. What would be the best means of encouraging young individuals to participate in hunting?
2. Should hunting be permitted on Sundays?
3. Should a reserve fund for DGIF be established and, if so, at what level should it be maintained?
4. Should a permit or registration be required for nonpowered boats?

Consequently, the Joint Subcommittee recommends that the study should be continued for an additional year. A copy of the resolution implementing this recommendation is attached as Appendix O.

Respectfully submitted,

A. Victor Thomas, Chairman
Daniel W. Bird, Jr., Vice Chairman
J. Paul Councill, Jr.
Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr.
Emmett W. Hanger, Jr.
R. Beasley Jones
Madison E. Marye

APPENDIX GUIDE

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APPENDIX A

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA--1990 SESSION

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 76

Establishing a joint subcommittee to assess the long-range financial status of the Game Protection Fund.

Agreed to by the House of Delegates, February 13, 1990

Agreed to by the Senate, March 7, 1990

WHEREAS, more than 450,000 Virginians, annually, enjoy hunting, fishing, and trapping; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries is charged with management, preservation, and propagation of game birds, fish, and other wildlife; and

WHEREAS, a license is required to hunt, fish, or trap in the Commonwealth and license fees are credited to the Game Protection Fund or the the Lifetime Hunting and Fishing Endowment Fund; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries receives no moneys from the general fund for administration of Virginia fish and wildlife programs; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That a joint subcommittee be established to assess the long-range financial status of the Game Protection Fund. The study shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Assessing the present funding and operating costs of the Department;
2. Determining whether current funding needs are being met and what level of funding will be required to continue an effective game management program;
3. Assessing the desirability and feasibility of establishing a reserve fund and determining its appropriate level;
4. Determining what the future priorities of the program are as well as assessing the associated costs;
5. Considering the financial benefits of increasing opportunities for hunting; and
6. Considering alternative options for the financing of program costs, including the creation of a "multi-use" license.

The joint subcommittee shall be composed of seven members to be appointed as follows: one member from the House Committee on Appropriations, and three members from the House Committee on Conservation and Natural Resources, all to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Delegates; and one member from the Senate Committee on Finance and two members from the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources, all to be appointed by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

All agencies of the Commonwealth shall provide information and assistance needed by the joint subcommittee in the course of its study.

The joint subcommittee shall complete its work in time to submit its findings and recommendations to the 1991 Session of the General Assembly as provided in the procedures of the Division of Legislative Automated Systems for the processing of legislative documents.

The indirect costs of this study are estimated to be \$10,860; the direct costs of this study shall not exceed \$5,540.

APPENDIX B

Summary of Licenses, Permits and Stamps Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries

1989-90

<u>Fee</u>		<u>Type of License, Permit or Stamp</u>
<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>	
\$ 12.00	\$ 60.00	Basic State Hunting License
7.50		State Junior Hunting License (under 15)
250.00	500.00	Lifetime License to Hunt
5.00		County/City Resident License to Hunt
	30.00	Non-Resident License to Hunt 3 Days
12.00	60.00	Bear-Deer-Turkey License
7.50		Junior Resident Bear-Deer-Turkey Lic.
12.00	25.00	State Archery License
	12.00	Non-Resident to Hunt Shooting Preserves
1.00		Senior Citizen State License to Hunt
1.00		Senior Citizen State License to Trap
35.00		State Resident License to Trap
	130.00	Non-Resident Permit to Trap (pvt.land)
10.00		County/City Resident License to Trap
12.00	30.00	Basic State License to Fish
5.00		County/City Resident License to Fish
250.00	500.00	Lifetime State License to Fish
5.00	6.00	State license to fish 5 days
6.50	30.00	State license to fish for trout
3.50	3.50	Daily use permit for trout waters
1.00		Senior citizen State license to fish
5.00		Disabled resident lifetime lic.to fish

Page 2- Summary of Licenses, Permits and Stamps (Cont'd)

<u>Fee</u>		<u>Type of License, Permit or Stamp</u>
<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>	
\$ 3.00	3.00	National forest stamp (hunt, fish, trap)
5.00		DAV resident lifetime lic. to hunt/fish
5.00	5.00	Waterfowl conserv. stamp (voluntary)
50.00		Resident falconry license (initial)
20.00		Resident falconry license (renewal)
17.50	17.50	Waterfowl blind license (stationary)
35.00	35.00	Waterfowl blind license (floating)
50.00		Resident fur dealer permit
125.00		Non-resident fur dealer permit
40.00		Taxidermy permit
3.50		County dip net permit
8.00		Gill and fyke net permit
17.50		Haul seine permit
45.00		Haul seine for sale permit
12.50		Permit to hold wild game
	350.00	Non-Resident Back Bay Fish Harvester's License

jwr 5/90

APPENDIX C

License Sales by Year

	Hunting	Trapping	Fishing	Total License	Increase/ Decrease	Percent Increase/ Decrease
1978-79	4,187,420	33,908	2,154,527	6,375,855		
1979-80	4,261,367	43,925	2,393,675	6,698,967	323,112	5.07
1980-81	5,783,187	70,590	3,095,614	8,949,391	2,250,424	33.59
1981-82	5,789,299	57,847	3,004,760	8,851,906	(97,485)	(1.09)
1982-83	6,014,441	47,449	3,841,862	9,903,752	1,051,846	11.88
1983-84	6,046,904	38,339	3,763,815	9,849,058	(54,694)	(0.55)
1984-85	5,924,339	41,523	4,216,253	10,182,615	333,557	3.39
1985-86	6,574,888	29,930	4,388,690	10,993,508	810,393	7.96
1986-87	7,037,923	34,805	4,975,235	12,047,963	1,054,455	9.59
1987-88	7,478,713	40,701	4,772,402	12,291,816	243,853	2.02
1988-89	10,595,676	39,062	5,541,973	16,176,711	3,884,895	31.61

LGH:6-8-90/LIC-SALE.SSF

Where did the \$3.88 million increase go?

28 Wardens	\$1,200,000
Alleviate deficit spending	1,700,000
Revenues that exceeded expenditures	700,000
Other activities within agency	200,000
	\$3,800,000

APPENDIX D

Fund	Description	Revenue Code	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	
0900 Game Protection	Hunt Licenses	02160	\$4,187,420.00	\$4,261,367.00	\$5,783,187.00	\$5,789,299.00	\$6,014,441.00	\$6,046,904.00	\$5,924,839.00	\$6,574,808.00	\$7,037,923.00	\$7,476,713.00	\$10,595,676.00	
	Trap Licenses	02161	\$33,908.00	\$43,925.00	\$70,590.00	\$57,847.00	\$47,449.00	\$38,339.00	\$41,523.00	\$29,930.00	\$34,805.00	\$40,701.00	\$39,062.00	
	Fish Licenses	02162	\$2,154,527.00	\$2,393,675.00	\$3,035,614.00	\$3,004,760.00	\$3,841,862.00	\$3,763,815.00	\$4,216,253.00	\$4,338,690.00	\$4,975,235.00	\$4,772,402.00	\$5,541,973.00	
	Natl. Forest Permits	02163	\$159,090.00	\$168,644.00	\$279,986.00	\$309,191.00	\$330,556.00	\$325,456.00	\$324,786.00	\$325,719.00	\$361,762.00	\$345,195.00	\$490,005.00	
	Game, Fish & Other Permits	02164	\$85,089.00	\$82,310.00	\$89,934.00	\$92,330.00	\$98,479.00	\$134,351.00	\$136,632.00	\$135,528.00	\$126,042.00	\$115,949.00	\$143,468.00	
	Undist. Lic. Revenue	02190	\$864.00	\$10,600.00	\$1,487.00	\$21,855.00	\$52,353.00	\$33,541.00	(\$255.00)	\$3,274.00	\$411.00	\$6,153.00	\$66,591.00	
	Miscellaneous Permits	02199	\$30,877.00	\$34,007.00	\$32,416.00	\$32,963.00	\$33,998.00	\$34,403.00	\$33,955.00	\$38,085.00	\$36,250.00	\$47,825.00	\$2,670.00	
	St. Publication Sales	03002	\$143,869.00	\$185,938.00	\$187,322.00	\$178,443.00	\$172,642.00	\$194,918.00	\$201,046.00	\$239,113.00	\$226,861.00	\$291,856.00	\$261,596.00	
	Land & Building Sales	03014	\$6,000.00	\$83.00	\$87,100.00	\$0.00	\$2,300.00	\$63.00	\$260.00	\$26,439.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,090.00	
	Miscellaneous Sales	03020	\$29,216.00	\$71,391.00	\$66,487.00	\$74,068.00	\$68,927.00	\$141,931.00	\$78,012.00	\$51,087.00	\$121,877.00	\$32,877.00	\$84,827.00	
	Interest Income	07108	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60,727.00	
	Rental of Land & Bldg.	07301	\$50,994.00	\$147,390.00	\$34,643.00	\$25,902.00	\$26,340.00	\$25,838.00	\$16,701.00	\$1,732.00	\$1,884.00	\$8,527.00	\$9,149.00	
	Rental of Quarters	07308	\$6,900.00	\$6,398.00	\$6,470.00	\$6,885.00	\$1,280.00	\$120.00	\$120.00	\$120.00	\$120.00	\$120.00	\$120.00	
	Fines & Forfeited Recog.	08110	\$955.00	\$2,643.00	\$3,103.00	\$5,046.00	\$4,986.00	\$4,314.00	\$3,323.00	\$3,891.00	\$3,529.00	\$3,244.00	\$5,181.00	
	Circuit Ct. Clk. Coms.	08199	\$0.00	(\$563.00)	(\$789.00)	(\$872.00)	(\$813.00)	(\$947.00)	(\$852.00)	(\$581.00)	(\$1,068.00)	(\$1,443.00)	(\$1,050.00)	
	Game Replacement	08134	\$15,322.00	\$10,809.00	\$43,445.00	\$22,279.00	\$15,569.00	\$27,400.00	\$20,734.00	\$14,108.00	\$34,470.00	\$40,245.00	\$30,618.00	
	Miscellaneous Revenues	09060	\$6,014.00	\$12,634.00	\$12,937.00	\$25,557.00	\$9,498.00	\$16,055.00	\$3,659.00	\$18,923.00	\$2,561.00	\$32,633.00	\$78,858.00	
	Refund-Rev, Exp-Prior Yrs.	09084	(\$1,324.00)	\$16,203.00	\$391,080.00	\$34,878.00	(\$99,499.00)	(\$127,051.00)	(\$250,051.00)	(\$267,278.00)	(\$463,891.00)	(\$498,979.00)	(\$657,616.00)	
	Private Donations	90000	\$0.00	\$8,000.00	\$4,012.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,160.00	\$6,424.00	\$5,740.00	
	Rec. C.O. Projects	92007	\$10,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$95,205.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Game Protection Total			\$6,920,221.00	\$7,455,454.00	\$10,189,024.00	\$9,680,431.00	\$10,620,368.00	\$10,659,450.00	\$10,650,625.00	\$11,628,823.00	\$12,502,931.00	\$12,772,442.00	\$16,759,685.00	
1000 Federal Trust	Rec. Agency Ind. Cost*	09078	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$125,515.00	\$113,824.00	\$121,857.00	
	Rec. Statewide Ind. Cost*	09072	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
	Miscellaneous Revenue	09060	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$17,800.00)	\$0.00	\$48,635.00	
	Outdoor Recreation (OOR)	15916	\$159,337.00	\$138,111.00	\$24,687.00	\$79,586.00	\$15,597.00	\$15,453.00	\$189,861.00	\$0.00	\$252,515.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
	Fish Restoration	15605	\$212,236.00	\$200,920.00	\$576,963.00	\$295,003.00	\$347,218.00	\$313,512.00	\$857,275.00	\$736,920.00	\$647,773.00	\$2,727,067.00	\$2,877,204.00	
	Wildlife Restoration	15611	\$477,316.00	\$803,666.00	\$1,589,188.00	\$2,126,605.00	\$2,369,821.00	\$1,915,014.00	\$2,580,264.00	\$2,795,540.00	\$2,061,202.00	\$1,204,749.00	\$2,467,068.00	
	Endangered Species	15612	\$21,571.00	\$50,542.00	\$41,104.00	\$49,942.00	\$48,962.00	\$4,246.00	\$15,000.00	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
	Boat Safety-Coast Guard	20001	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$327,258.00	\$30,916.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$173,448.00	\$243,787.00	\$417,509.00	\$343,686.00	\$394,318.00	
	Federal Trust Total			\$870,460.00	\$1,193,239.00	\$2,559,200.00	\$2,572,052.00	\$2,781,598.00	\$2,248,225.00	\$3,795,848.00	\$3,777,347.00	\$3,486,714.00	\$4,389,326.00	\$5,709,082.00
	0902 Boat	Motor Boat Registration	02165	\$489,404.00	\$374,089.00	\$535,024.00	\$615,059.00	\$593,760.00	\$612,871.00	\$708,327.00	\$689,944.00	\$705,878.00	\$875,741.00	\$815,570.00
Miscellaneous Permits		02199	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Watercraft Titling Fees		02512	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$120,533.00	\$220,920.00	\$240,231.00	\$197,364.00	\$159,676.00	\$170,447.00	\$188,329.00	\$193,099.00	
Land & Building Sales		03014	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Ref.-Motor Boat Fuel Tax		09049	\$16,437.00	\$12,739.00	\$12,084.00	\$10,211.00	\$10,000.00	\$11,497.00	\$9,874.00	\$10,616.00	\$10,512.00	\$12,282.00	\$14,755.00	
Refund-Rev, Exp-Prior Yrs.		09084	\$0.00	\$1,293.00	\$22,642.00	\$4,715.00	\$14,697.00	\$5,556.00	\$8,510.00	\$3,438.00	\$8,972.00	\$4,202.00	\$11,314.00	
Outdoor Recreation (OOR)		15916	\$69,556.00	\$0.00	\$80,758.00	\$14,978.00	\$27,511.00	\$102,067.00	\$72,576.00	\$17,800.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Boat Safety-Coast Guard		20001	\$72,648.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$163,450.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Private Donations		90000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Rec. C.O. Projects		92007	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$71,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Boat Total			\$648,045.00	\$388,121.00	\$650,508.00	\$765,496.00	\$866,888.00	\$1,135,672.00	\$996,651.00	\$952,438.00	\$995,809.00	\$1,080,554.00	\$1,067,953.00	
0904 Non-Game	Private Donations	90000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$350,809.00	\$388,543.00	\$437,608.00	\$484,811.00	\$440,737.00	\$752,839.00	\$346,349.00	\$407,294.00	
	Non-Game 7		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$350,809.00	\$388,543.00	\$437,608.00	\$484,811.00	\$440,737.00	\$752,839.00	\$346,349.00	\$407,294.00	

Dept. Game & Inland Fisheries Revenue Projections

Fund	Description	Revenue Code	Revenue										
			78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89
0905	Miscellaneous Permits	02199	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$211,500.00	\$159,300.00
Lifetime License	Interest Income	07108	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36,038.00
	Lifetime License Total		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$211,500.00	\$195,338.00
0970	Admission Receipts	02501	\$2,066.00	\$1,958.00	\$1,938.00	\$1,815.00	\$2,129.00	\$2,134.00	\$1,821.00	\$1,689.00	\$1,688.00	\$1,902.00	\$2,008.00
Parking Facility	Parking Facility Total		\$2,066.00	\$1,958.00	\$1,938.00	\$1,815.00	\$2,129.00	\$2,134.00	\$1,821.00	\$1,689.00	\$1,688.00	\$1,902.00	\$2,008.00
0988	Sale of Surplus	09999	\$44,974.00	\$41,658.00	\$56,059.00	\$76,933.00	\$58,073.00	\$66,555.00	\$822.00	\$8,500.00	\$252,007.00	\$35,591.00	\$33,467.00
Surplus Property Disposal	Surplus Property Total		\$44,974.00	\$41,658.00	\$56,059.00	\$76,933.00	\$58,073.00	\$66,555.00	\$822.00	\$8,500.00	\$252,007.00	\$35,591.00	\$33,467.00
0990	Insurance Recoveries	09998	\$1,145.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26,257.00	\$87.00	\$370.00	\$427.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Insurance Recovery	Insurance Recovery Total		\$1,145.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26,257.00	\$87.00	\$370.00	\$427.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Agency Total			\$8,486,911.00	\$9,080,430.00	\$13,656,729.00	\$13,473,793.00	\$14,717,686.00	\$14,550,014.00	\$15,930,805.00	\$16,809,534.00	\$17,891,988.00	\$18,787,664.00	\$24,174,827.00

*09071: Statewide Indirect Costs of \$26,699 (87-88) and \$12,868 (88-89) transferred to the General Fund (0100).
 For projection purposes, amount shown in future years in 09070 and 09072 must be deducted from PR and DJ projected revenue.

Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and Cash Balance FY 1979-1989

File: History.sum

	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89
Cash Bal. 7/1	\$3,150,444.00	\$5,325,271.00	\$2,555,439.00	\$4,897,199.00	\$5,971,825.00	\$7,472,453.00	\$7,862,529.00	\$7,865,400.00	\$7,472,085.00	\$7,166,375.00	\$5,140,780.00
Revenues:											
Game Protection	\$7,827,414.00	\$8,648,927.00	\$12,798,013.00	\$12,339,687.00	\$13,463,897.00	\$13,204,496.00	\$14,438,487.00	\$15,451,886.00	\$18,254,118.00	\$17,647,070.00	\$22,626,670.00
Boat	\$667,853.00	\$413,069.00	\$871,850.00	\$745,619.00	\$883,891.00	\$943,455.00	\$994,603.00	\$952,252.00	\$906,597.00	\$1,065,781.00	\$1,067,953.00
Non-Game	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$350,809.00	\$388,543.00	\$437,608.00	\$484,611.00	\$440,737.00	\$752,839.00	\$346,980.00	\$407,294.00
Total Revenue	\$8,495,267.00	\$9,061,996.00	\$13,470,863.00	\$13,436,115.00	\$14,736,331.00	\$14,585,559.00	\$15,917,701.00	\$16,844,875.00	\$17,913,552.00	\$19,059,840.00	\$24,101,917.00
Expenditures:											
Game Protection	\$8,324,968.00	\$8,752,837.00	\$10,813,233.00	\$11,416,105.00	\$12,004,561.00	\$12,916,477.00	\$14,442,850.00	\$15,855,051.00	\$18,447,752.00	\$18,685,044.00	\$21,483,110.00
Boat	\$521,404.00	\$552,961.00	\$495,870.00	\$705,384.00	\$744,067.00	\$828,935.00	\$997,459.00	\$926,700.00	\$1,110,748.00	\$1,409,048.00	\$1,347,883.00
Non-Game	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$462,780.00	\$450,071.00	\$469,199.00	\$456,438.00	\$467,345.00	\$703,596.00	\$590,052.00
Total Expenditures	\$8,846,372.00	\$9,305,808.00	\$11,309,103.00	\$12,121,489.00	\$13,211,428.00	\$14,195,483.00	\$15,909,508.00	\$17,238,189.00	\$19,025,845.00	\$20,797,688.00	\$23,401,053.00
Miscellaneous:											
Seizure of Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$24,275.00)	\$0.00	(\$5,322.00)	(\$1.00)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cash Transfers	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$193,417.00)	(\$287,756.00)	(\$389,320.00)
General Fund Loan	\$2,525,930.00	(\$2,525,930.00)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cash Bal. 6/30:	\$5,325,271.00	\$2,555,439.00	\$4,897,199.00	\$5,971,825.00	\$7,472,453.00	\$7,862,529.00	\$7,865,400.00	\$7,472,085.00	\$7,166,375.00	\$5,140,780.00	\$5,412,324.00
Agency Filled Positions	320	322	317	325	322	310	310	332	332	368	389

APPENDIX E

Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and Cash Balance FY 1979-1989
File: History.sum

	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89
Cash Bal. 7/1	\$3,150,444.00	\$5,325,271.00	\$2,555,439.00	\$4,657,199.00	\$5,971,825.00	\$7,472,453.00	\$7,862,529.00	\$7,865,400.00	\$7,472,085.00	\$7,166,375.00	\$5,140,780.00
Revenues:											
Game Protection	\$7,827,414.00	\$8,648,927.00	\$12,799,013.00	\$12,339,687.00	\$13,463,897.00	\$13,204,496.00	\$14,438,487.00	\$15,451,886.00	\$16,254,116.00	\$17,847,078.00	\$22,626,670.00
Boat	\$667,853.00	\$413,069.00	\$671,850.00	\$745,619.00	\$883,891.00	\$943,455.00	\$994,603.00	\$957,252.00	\$906,597.00	\$1,065,791.00	\$1,067,953.00
Non-Game	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$350,809.00	\$388,543.00	\$437,608.00	\$484,611.00	\$440,737.00	\$752,839.00	\$346,980.00	\$407,294.00
Total Revenue	\$8,495,267.00	\$9,061,996.00	\$13,470,863.00	\$13,436,115.00	\$14,736,331.00	\$14,585,559.00	\$15,917,701.00	\$16,844,875.00	\$17,913,552.00	\$19,059,849.00	\$24,101,917.00
Expenditures:											
Game Protection	\$8,324,966.00	\$8,752,937.00	\$10,873,233.00	\$11,416,105.00	\$12,004,561.00	\$12,916,477.00	\$14,442,850.00	\$15,855,051.00	\$16,447,752.00	\$18,685,044.00	\$21,463,118.00
Boat	\$521,404.00	\$552,961.00	\$495,870.00	\$705,384.00	\$744,087.00	\$828,935.00	\$997,459.00	\$926,700.00	\$1,110,748.00	\$1,409,048.00	\$1,347,883.00
Non-Game	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$462,780.00	\$450,071.00	\$469,199.00	\$456,438.00	\$467,345.00	\$703,596.00	\$590,052.00
Total Expenditures	\$8,846,370.00	\$9,305,898.00	\$11,369,103.00	\$12,121,489.00	\$13,211,428.00	\$14,195,483.00	\$15,909,508.00	\$17,238,189.00	\$18,025,845.00	\$20,797,688.00	\$23,401,053.00
Miscellaneous:											
Seizure of Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$24,275.00)	\$0.00	(\$5,322.00)	(\$1.00)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cash Transfers	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$193,417.00)	(\$287,756.00)	(\$369,320.00)
General Fund Loan	\$2,525,930.00	(\$2,525,930.00)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cash Bal. 6/30:	\$5,325,271.00	\$2,555,439.00	\$4,657,199.00	\$5,971,825.00	\$7,472,453.00	\$7,862,529.00	\$7,865,400.00	\$7,472,085.00	\$7,166,375.00	\$5,140,780.00	\$5,472,324.00
Agency Filled Positions	320	322	317	325	322	310	310	332	332	368	389

Revenues, Expenditures, and Cash Balances

	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89
Total Agency Revenues	\$11,021,197.00	\$9,061,996.00	\$13,470,863.00	\$13,436,115.00	\$14,736,331.00	\$14,585,559.00	\$15,917,701.00	\$16,844,875.00	\$17,913,552.00	\$19,059,849.00	\$24,101,917.00

Expenditures:

Game Protection:

Maintenance & Operation:

Personal Services	\$5,002,972.00	\$5,049,644.00	\$5,650,621.00	\$6,543,616.00	\$7,268,330.00	\$7,540,475.00	\$9,205,358.00	\$9,127,818.00	\$9,775,394.00	\$10,768,022.00	\$12,654,054.00
Contract Services	\$1,291,372.00	\$1,401,253.00	\$1,519,838.00	\$1,683,958.00	\$1,578,769.00	\$1,764,377.00	\$1,963,849.00	\$2,338,550.00	\$2,672,124.00	\$2,642,357.00	\$3,394,295.00
Supplies & Materials	\$846,191.00	\$990,858.00	\$1,246,098.00	\$1,368,360.00	\$1,324,464.00	\$1,410,052.00	\$1,386,727.00	\$1,332,135.00	\$1,270,393.00	\$1,670,567.00	\$1,922,585.00
Transfer Payments	(\$173,619.00)	(\$66,573.00)	(\$243,866.00)	(\$272,794.00)	(\$171,765.00)	(\$328,979.00)	(\$257,387.00)	(\$316,869.00)	See Misc.	(\$320,723.00)	(\$260,835.00)
Continuous Charges	\$186,970.00	\$239,805.00	\$260,155.00	\$462,847.00	\$321,337.00	\$389,551.00	\$341,753.00	\$345,662.00	See Misc.	\$531,195.00	\$627,956.00
Property & Improve.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$54.00	\$12,084.00	\$18,020.00	\$7,435.00	See Misc.	(\$12,107.00)	\$82,586.00
Equipment	\$349,422.00	\$498,094.00	\$932,555.00	\$1,033,795.00	\$747,842.00	\$1,024,310.00	\$1,461,226.00	\$1,300,492.00	\$1,501,871.00	\$1,965,866.00	\$1,752,562.00
Plant & Improve.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,059.00	\$4,473.00	\$1,113.00	\$1,816.00	See Misc.	\$845.00	\$40,861.00
Miscellaneous	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$124,542.00	N/A	N/A
Total M&O	\$7,503,308.00	\$8,113,081.00	\$9,365,401.00	\$10,819,782.00	\$11,070,090.00	\$11,816,343.00	\$13,120,659.00	\$14,137,039.00	\$15,344,324.00	\$17,246,022.00	\$20,214,064.00

Capital Outlay	\$821,658.00	\$639,856.00	\$1,507,832.00	\$596,323.00	\$934,471.00	\$1,100,134.00	\$1,322,191.00	\$1,718,012.00	\$1,103,428.00	\$1,439,022.00	\$1,249,054.00
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Total Game Protection	\$8,324,966.00	\$8,752,937.00	\$10,873,233.00	\$11,416,105.00	\$12,004,561.00	\$12,916,477.00	\$14,442,850.00	\$15,855,051.00	\$16,447,752.00	\$18,685,044.00	\$21,463,118.00
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Boat:

Maintenance & Operation:

Personal Services	\$75,241.00	\$78,787.00	\$95,298.00	\$130,307.00	\$158,153.00	\$158,453.00	\$153,523.00	\$162,916.00	\$187,715.00	\$234,713.00	\$293,387.00
Contract Services	\$44,583.00	\$59,581.00	\$47,816.00	\$63,720.00	\$75,533.00	\$85,923.00	\$135,654.00	\$130,049.00	\$156,284.00	\$143,413.00	\$217,787.00
Supplies & Materials	\$5,994.00	\$7,696.00	\$8,119.00	\$12,525.00	\$9,722.00	\$9,126.00	\$5,718.00	\$2,323.00	\$3,013.00	\$2,541.00	\$7,297.00
Transfer Payments	\$238,980.00	\$203,662.00	\$284,870.00	\$354,131.00	\$273,922.00	\$362,321.00	\$351,977.00	\$409,288.00	See Misc.	\$499,610.00	\$389,298.00
Continuous Charges	\$1,106.00	\$2,107.00	\$2,297.00	\$6,019.00	\$2,401.00	\$432.00	\$3,954.00	\$2,937.00	See Misc.	\$5,725.00	\$824.00
Property & Improve.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	See Misc.	\$0.00	\$6,136.00
Equipment	\$101.00	\$46.00	\$561.00	\$1,850.00	\$17,473.00	\$6,058.00	\$20,187.00	\$5,414.00	\$1,106.00	\$7,204.00	\$18,274.00
Plant & Improve.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	See Misc.	\$0.00	\$0.00
Miscellaneous	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$407,760.00	N/A	N/A
Total M&O	\$366,005.00	\$351,879.00	\$438,961.00	\$568,552.00	\$537,204.00	\$622,313.00	\$671,013.00	\$712,927.00	\$755,878.00	\$893,206.00	\$933,003.00

Capital Outlay	\$155,399.00	\$201,082.00	\$56,909.00	\$136,832.00	\$206,883.00	\$206,622.00	\$326,446.00	\$213,773.00	\$354,870.00	\$515,842.00	\$414,880.00
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Total Boat	\$521,404.00	\$552,961.00	\$495,870.00	\$705,384.00	\$744,087.00	\$828,935.00	\$997,459.00	\$926,700.00	\$1,110,748.00	\$1,409,048.00	\$1,347,883.00
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Non-Game:

Maintenance & Operation:

Personal Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33,450.00	\$46,060.00	\$57,854.00	\$62,148.00	\$70,300.00	\$137,078.00	\$54,565.00
Contract Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,970.00	\$364,542.00	\$363,094.00	\$331,642.00	\$374,846.00	\$479,146.00	\$471,933.00
Supplies & Materials	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,111.00	\$8,360.00	\$21,443.00	\$30,256.00	\$4,236.00	\$26,176.00	\$32,111.00

Revenues, Expenditures, and Cash Balances

	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89
Transfer Payments	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,500.00	\$22,308.00	\$12,000.00	\$17,600.00	See Misc.	\$25,930.00	\$18,040.00
Continuous Charges	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,251.00	\$955.00	\$1,250.00	\$312.00	See Misc.	\$1,688.00	\$163.00
Property & Improve.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$195.00	(\$739.00)	\$2,509.00	\$10,630.00	See Misc.	\$1,392.00	\$981.00
Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,248.00	\$8,585.00	\$11,049.00	\$3,850.00	\$12,561.00	\$32,186.00	\$11,640.00
Plant & Improve.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	See Misc.	\$0.00	\$0.00
Miscellaneous	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5,402.00	N/A	N/A
Total M&O	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$402,635.00	\$450,071.00	\$469,199.00	\$456,438.00	\$467,345.00	\$703,596.00	\$590,052.00
Capital Outlay	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60,145.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Non-Game	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$462,780.00	\$450,071.00	\$469,199.00	\$456,438.00	\$467,345.00	\$703,596.00	\$590,052.00

Agency:

Maintenance & Operation:

Personal Services	\$5,078,213.00	\$5,128,431.00	\$5,745,919.00	\$6,673,923.00	\$7,459,933.00	\$7,744,988.00	\$8,416,135.00	\$9,352,882.00	\$10,033,409.00	\$11,139,813.00	\$13,002,006.00
Contract Services	\$1,335,955.00	\$1,460,834.00	\$1,567,654.00	\$1,747,678.00	\$1,978,272.00	\$2,214,842.00	\$2,462,597.00	\$2,800,241.00	\$3,203,254.00	\$3,264,916.00	\$4,084,015.00
Supplies & Materials	\$852,185.00	\$998,554.00	\$1,254,217.00	\$1,380,885.00	\$1,371,207.00	\$1,427,538.00	\$1,413,888.00	\$1,364,714.00	\$1,277,642.00	\$1,699,284.00	\$1,962,612.00
Transfer Payments	\$65,361.00	\$137,889.00	\$41,004.00	\$81,337.00	\$105,657.00	\$55,650.00	\$106,590.00	\$110,019.00	See Misc.	\$204,817.00	\$146,503.00
Continuous Charges	\$188,076.00	\$241,912.00	\$262,452.00	\$468,866.00	\$326,989.00	\$390,938.00	\$346,957.00	\$348,911.00	See Misc.	\$538,608.00	\$628,943.00
Property & Improve.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$249.00	\$11,345.00	\$20,529.00	\$18,065.00	See Misc.	(\$10,715.00)	\$89,703.00
Equipment	\$349,523.00	\$498,140.00	\$933,116.00	\$1,035,645.00	\$766,563.00	\$1,038,953.00	\$1,492,462.00	\$1,309,756.00	\$1,515,538.00	\$2,005,256.00	\$1,782,476.00
Plant & Improve.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,059.00	\$4,473.00	\$1,113.00	\$1,816.00	See Misc.	\$845.00	\$40,861.00
Miscellaneous	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$537,704.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total M&O	\$7,869,313.00	\$8,464,960.00	\$9,804,362.00	\$11,388,334.00	\$12,009,929.00	\$12,888,727.00	\$14,260,871.00	\$15,306,404.00	\$16,567,547.00	\$18,842,824.00	\$21,737,119.00
Capital Outlay	\$977,057.00	\$840,938.00	\$1,564,741.00	\$733,155.00	\$1,201,499.00	\$1,306,756.00	\$1,648,637.00	\$1,931,785.00	\$1,458,298.00	\$1,954,864.00	\$1,663,934.00

Total Agency Expenditures \$8,846,370.00 \$9,305,898.00 \$11,369,103.00 \$12,121,489.00 \$13,211,428.00 \$14,195,483.00 \$15,909,508.00 \$17,238,189.00 \$18,025,845.00 \$20,797,688.00 \$23,401,053.00

Seizure of Dept. Funds	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$24,275.00)	\$0.00	(\$5,322.00)	(\$1.00)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cash Transfers	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$193,417.00)	(\$287,756.00)	(\$369,320.00)

Cash Bal. 6/30:

E N D I N G C A S H B A L A N C E S

Game Protection	\$2,448,220.00	\$4,212,150.00	\$3,556,404.00	\$2,872,938.00	\$3,473,686.00	\$3,521,118.00	\$2,287,222.00	\$1,956,681.00	\$5,139,409.00	\$2,713,503.00	\$3,272,980.00
Boat	\$639,357.00	\$598,099.00	\$774,077.00	\$753,898.00	\$940,215.00	\$1,071,002.00	\$1,101,982.00	\$1,171,035.00	\$853,814.00	\$734,814.00	\$460,405.00
Non-Game	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$350,809.00	\$276,571.00	\$247,707.00	\$435,642.00	\$551,281.00	\$890,785.00	\$595,389.00	\$668,862.00
Federal	See GPF, BF	See GPF, BF	See GPF, BF	\$1,802,515.00	\$2,574,154.00	\$2,859,785.00	\$3,963,592.00	\$3,750,224.00	(\$12,747.00)	\$566,612.00	\$461,564.00
Surplus Property	\$320,957.00	\$213,432.00	\$267,337.00	\$126,377.00	\$164,442.00	\$117,160.00	\$73,138.00	\$37,478.00	\$289,485.00	\$703,930.00	\$184,635.00
Parking Facility	\$23,660.00	\$25,618.00	\$27,311.00	\$6,960.00	\$5,322.00	\$7,323.00	\$3,823.00	\$5,386.00	\$5,629.00	\$7,532.00	\$9,540.00
Lifetime License	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$219,000.00	\$414,338.00
Insurance Recovery	\$32,070.00	\$32,070.00	\$32,070.00	\$58,328.00	\$38,063.00	\$38,434.00	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
General Fund Loan	\$1,861,007.00	(\$2,525,930.00)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Revenues, Expenditures, and Cash Balances

	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89
Agency Total	\$5,325,271.00	\$2,555,439.00	\$4,657,199.00	\$5,971,825.00	\$7,472,453.00	\$7,862,529.00	\$7,865,400.00	\$7,472,085.00	\$7,166,375.00	\$5,140,780.00	\$5,472,324.00
Percent-Personal Services To Total M&O Expenditures	64.5%	60.6%	58.6%	58.7%	62.1%	60.1%	59.0%	61.1%	60.4%	59.1%	59.8%
Percent-Personal Services To Total Revenue	49.5%	56.6%	42.7%	49.7%	50.6%	53.1%	52.9%	55.5%	56.0%	58.4%	53.9%

APPENDIX F

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND INLAND FISHERIES
ENDING CASH BALANCES BY MONTH

MAJOR FUNDS (MILLIONS)							
MONTH	FISCAL YEAR	GAME PROTECTION	BOAT	NONGAME	FEDERAL	TOTAL	
1987	1987-88	JUL	5.620	0.956	0.779	0.016	7.371
		AUG	3.618	0.968	0.559	0.150	5.295
		SEP	2.287	0.981	0.519	1.203	4.990
		OCT	3.091	0.978	0.450	0.949	5.468
		NOV	3.315	0.812	0.432	0.927	5.486
		DEC	4.981	0.753	0.419	1.301	7.454
		1988	1988-89	JAN	5.142	0.754	0.450
FEB	4.783			0.469	0.398	0.069	5.719
MAR	3.739			0.539	0.361	0.907	5.546
APR	4.650			0.639	0.428	0.119	5.836
MAY	3.677			0.507	0.347	0.822	5.353
JUN	2.714			0.735	0.595	0.567	4.611
JUL	2.363			0.818	0.442	0.565	4.188
AUG	2.282			0.874	0.389	0.131	3.676
SEP	1.271			0.895	0.369	0.093	2.628
OCT	2.366			0.881	0.305	0.033	3.585
NOV	2.606			0.834	0.262	2.191	5.893
DEC	3.862			0.760	0.382	2.608	7.612
1989	1989-90			JAN	4.280	0.713	0.402
		FEB	3.607	0.281	0.374	1.449	5.711
		MAR	2.626	0.339	0.369	1.296	4.630
		APR	3.477	0.371	0.398	2.563	6.809
		MAY	3.566	0.418	0.494	1.718	6.196
		JUN	3.273	0.460	0.669	0.462	4.864
		JUL	3.612	0.525	0.658	0.383	5.178
		AUG	1.957	0.560	0.646	0.316	3.479
		SEP	0.067	0.578	0.793	1.553	2.991
		OCT	1.897	0.553	0.912	1.438	4.800
		NOV	2.749	0.551	0.909	1.857	6.066
		DEC	5.178	0.531	0.927	1.605	8.241
		1990		JAN	5.537	0.469	1.042
FEB	4.093			0.490	1.027	1.331	6.941
MAR	3.194			0.553	1.058	1.783	6.588

APPENDIX G

BREAKDOWN OF FEDERAL REVENUES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Wallop-Breaux

Source: Special federal excise tax on certain sport fishing and boating equipment.

Formula: State share based on the number of licensed sport anglers and the area of the state. States must match with 25%.

Activities: Sport fish management, education and research (both fresh and salt water) and boating access.

Amount: Virginia receives about \$2.7 million per year.

Pittman-Robertson

Source: Special federal excise tax on certain hunting equipment.

Formula: State share based on the number of licensed hunters and the area of the state. States must match with 25%.

Activities: Wildlife management, education and research.

Amount: Virginia receives about \$2.5 million per year.

Endangered Species

Source: Congressional appropriation from federal general funds.

Formula: Based entirely on federal appropriations. States must match with 10%.

Activities: Endangered and threatened species research, protection and restoration.

Amount: After three years of no funding, Virginia received about \$40,000 in 1990.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, U.S. COAST GUARD

Biaggi

Source: Federal tax on fuels used in motorboats.

Formula: Based on the number of registered boats and the amount of state money spent on boating safety. States match with 50%.

Activities: Boating safety education and law enforcement.

Amount: Virginia receives about \$400,000 per year.

TOTAL ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Wallop-Breaux	\$ 2,700,000
Pittman-Robertson	2,500,000
Endangered Species	40,000
Biaggi	400,000

	\$ 5,640,000

Note: Wallop-Breaux and Pittman-Robertson funds will probably decrease since we reported decreases in the in both hunting and fishing license sales for 1989.

LGH:5-24-90

APPENDIX H

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND INLAND FISHERIES 3-YEAR PLAN

ITEM	GRADE	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
<u>BASE BUDGETS</u>		\$24,978,477	\$25,986,965	27,026,443
APPROPRIATED BUT UNFUNDED POSITIONS/PROGRAMS/PROJECTS				
<u>MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS</u>				
ADMINISTRATION				
Personnel Assistant	7	53,902	28,245	29,657
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
Computer Programmer/Analyst	12	84,200	44,205	46,415
FISH				
Tidal Freshwater Fisheries Biologist	11	77,000	40,425	42,446
WILDLIFE				
Small Game Program (3 positions)	11	231,000	121,275	127,336
Region V Manager	13	92,000	49,300	50,715
Region V Supervisor	12	84,200	44,205	46,415
Equipment Replacement	0	425,200	150,000	160,000
LAW ENFORCEMENT				
Equipment Replacement	0	400,000	400,000	440,000
EDUCATION				
Aquatic Resources Education Program	0	100,000	97,500	87,500
Regional Ed. Specialist (2 positions)	8	118,000	61,950	65,048
Virginia Sportsman Newspaper	0	97,602	90,000	100,000

Maintenance and Operations Total		\$1,913,204	\$1,116,105	\$1,195,535
<u>CAPITAL OUTLAY</u>		[Note: These capital projects could have been placed in any of the three years. They were listed in 1992-23 only because we do not have funds in 1991-92.]		
LAND ACQUISITION/PLANNING				
Whitehurst Tract, VA Beach (420 a.)			200,000	
Ramsey Tract (292 a.)			131,400	
Turkeycock Tract (1400 a.)			255,000	
Stone Tract, Fairystone (150 a.)			80,000	
Misc. Wildlife/Fish Properties			100,000	
Boat Access Sites			50,000	
Warwater Hatchery Study			300,000	
IMPROVEMENTS				
Marion Hatchery Sewage Connection			35,000	

ITEM	GRADE	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Watkins Landing Renovations			54,000	
Cape Charles Landing Renovations			65,000	
MAINTENANCE RESERVE				
WMA Roads/Bridges			319,000	
Lake Brunswick Dam			100,000	
Buller Hatchery Ponds			60,000	
Lake Brittle Bldg. Asbestos Removal			8,000	
Lake Orange Bldg. Asbestos Removal			8,000	
Contingency			295,000	
NEW CONSTRUCTION				
Philpott L. Boat Storage Bldg.			75,000	
Clinch Mt. WMA Bridge Replacements			172,050	
Waterfowl Marsh Impoundments			200,000	
Deerfield R.D. Storage Shed			35,000	
Goshen WMA Road and Bridge			74,450	
Chickahominy WMA Road			50,000	
Lake Brittle Concession Bldg.			90,000	
Briery Ck. L. Concession Bldg.			200,000	
Lake Frederick Concession Bldg.			110,000	
Sm. Mt. L. St. Park Fishing Pier			30,000	
Lake Burke 2nd. Emergency Spillway			216,000	
Coursey Springs Mat. Concrete Raceways			200,000	
Brookneal Hatchery Building			75,000	
Marion Mat. Waste Disposal Facility			110,000	
Coursey Springs Mat. Road/Parking			110,000	
K&Q Mat. Pond Renovation			250,000	
S. Anna R. Access Sites (2)			14,000	
Lodge Creek Landing			15,000	
Rowe's Landing			55,000	
Cavitts Creek Reservoir Landing			45,000	
Cat Point Creek Landing			50,000	
Rappahannock R. Landings (2)			35,000	
Foster Falls Landing			25,000	
Cranev Island Creek Landing			250,000	
Can River Route 200 Landing			45,000	
Rappahannock R. Route 605 Landing			60,000	
Potomac Creek Landing			500,000	
Nottoway River, Peter's Bridge Landing			25,000	

Capital Outlay Total		\$0	\$5,176,900	\$0

Total of Appropriated but Unfunded		\$1,813,204	\$6,293,005	\$1,195,535

ITEM	GRADE	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
REQUESTED REGIONAL POSITIONS/PROGRAMS/PROJECTS				
NEW POSITIONS				
ADMINISTRATION				
Deputy Director of Administration	16	120,148	63,078	66,232
FISH DIVISION				
Tidal Fisheries Biol.	11	77,000	40,425	42,446
Region III-6 Supervisor	12		88,410	46,415
Region III-5 Supervisor	12		88,410	46,415
Region IV-7 Supervisor	12		88,410	46,415
Region IV Manager	13		96,600	50,715
Secretary	5		47,250	24,806
WILDLIFE DIVISION				
2 Wildlife Biologist (Tech Ass't)	11		161,700	84,892
2 Wildlife Services Managers	13		193,200	101,430
EDUCATION DIVISION				
Secretary	5	45,000	23,625	24,806
Video Technician	8	59,000	30,375	32,524
Marketing Specialist	10		73,920	38,908
3 Regional I&E Coordinators	8		185,850	97,572
Project WILD Assistant	8		61,950	32,524
LANDS AND ENGINEERING DIVISION				
2 Surveyors (1 crew)	7		112,980	59,314
2 Craftsmen	7		112,980	59,314
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
Reconciliation Clerk	5	45,000	23,625	24,806
Permit Clerk	5	45,000	23,625	24,806
Regional Boat Reg. Supervisor	6	49,200	25,630	27,122
Information Systems Manager	13		96,600	50,715
Programmer/Analyst-Technical	12		88,410	46,415
PC Support Programmer/Analyst	12		88,410	46,415
License Accountant	5		47,250	24,806
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL				
Environmental Engineer	12		88,410	46,415
2 Regional Environmental Analyst	11		161,700	84,892
LAW ENFORCEMENT				
5 Regional Secretaries	5		236,250	124,030
Recruiter	10		70,400	36,990
5 Investigative Officers	10		352,000	184,900
Assistant Chief (Lt. Colonel)	15		115,500	60,638
44 Positions		\$440,348	\$2,887,773	\$1,637,448

ITEM	GRADE	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
PROGRAMS				
FISH DIVISION				
Equipment Replacement		150,000	300,000	315,000
WILDLIFE DIVISION				
Gypsy Moth Control		40,000	50,000	50,000
Habitat Inventory Aerial Photos		12,000	12,500	12,500
Nongame Management, Research, Surveys		40,000	50,000	50,000
Pesticide/Enviorn. Contamination		15,000	16,000	16,000
Wildlife Extension Cost Share		20,000	21,000	23,000
EDUCATION DIVISION				
Outdoor Classroom at Fairgrounds		30,000	30,000	35,000
Separate Project WILD from Nongame			30,000	31,500
Mobile Television Studio			30,000	31,500
Urban Fishing Facility in Richmond			37,500	38,500
LANDS AND ENGINEERING DIVISION				
Survey/Mark 10 Miles of Boundary		31,000	32,000	33,000
DGIF Foundation Planning		50,000		
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
New Central Computer		350,000	100,000	
LAW ENFORCEMENT				
Send Officers to So. Police Institute			2,100	2,100
Send Supers to Police Tech. Management			5,000	5,000
Send Officers to specialized schools			10,000	10,500
Develop Training in Search and Rescue			10,000	
Hire Retired Wardens for Backgrounds			20,000	21,000
Install 120 Lightbars on Vehicles			18,000	18,900
Upgrade Radio Communications		100,000	400,000	
Boat Replacements per Schedule			300,000	315,000
200 Hunter Ed. Replacement Films			4,000	4,200
6 Night Vision Devices			30,000	
Low Lux Video Camera System		2,000		
Body Wire System		2,000		
One Uniform Dress Coat per Officer		21,000	42,000	
Total Programs		\$863,000	\$1,250,100	\$697,700
CAPITAL PROJECTS				
FISH DIVISION				
Fish Hatcheries			2,500,000	2,500,000
WILDLIFE DIVISION				
Sheds/Workshops on WMAs		50,000	50,000	50,000
Habitat Protection		50,000	100,000	100,000
Piedmont Goose Land			500,000	500,000

ITEM	GRADE	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Waterfowl Habitat Development		200,000	250,000	250,000
Rifle Ranges		50,000	50,000	50,000
LANDS AND ENGINEERING DIVISION				
LAND ACQUISITION				
Marsh Land (240 acres)		60,000	30,000	30,000
WMA Land (3,000 acres)		500,000	500,000	500,000
Fishable Streams (8 miles)		20,000	10,000	10,000
River Access (20 sites)		50,000	25,000	25,000
DAM SAFETY				
Inspection/Reinspection (11 dams)		18,000	16,000	16,000
Renovations (3 dams)		500,000	500,000	525,000
Major Reconstruction (1 dam)			1,000,000	
PUBLIC FISHING/BOATING ACCESS				
Lake Improvements (3 lakes)		350,000	390,000	410,000
Unfunded Boat Access (14 sites)		430,000	430,000	450,000
Fishing Piers (3 sites)		70,000	70,000	70,000
CAPITAL MAINTENANCE				
WMAs (33 sites)		400,000	200,000	200,000
Fishing Lakes (34 sites)		200,000	250,000	250,000
Boating Access (200 sites)		200,000	200,000	200,000
Fish Hatcheries (9 sites)		200,000	100,000	100,000
Maintenance Equipment			104,000	
RESOURCE/FACILITY PLANNING				
MASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS				
WMAs (11 sites)		50,000	100,000	100,000
Fishing Lakes (8 sites)			110,000	115,000
Boating Access (60 sites)		50,000	130,000	130,000
Central Office Complex			480,000	
Central Computer Network		50,000		
BUILDINGS/EQUIPMENT				
Regional Offices (2 sites)			700,000	735,000

Total Projects		\$3,498,000	\$8,795,000	\$7,316,000
=====				
Total Requested Positions/Programs/Projects		\$4,801,348	\$12,932,873	\$9,651,148

GRAND TOTAL		\$31,593,029	\$45,212,843	\$37,873,125
LESS ESTIMATED REVENUES		27,351,093	27,972,780	28,699,946

AMOUNT UNFUNDED		\$4,241,936	\$17,240,063	\$9,174,290

LGH:7-31-90
3-YEAR-4.SSF

APPENDIX I

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND INLAND FISHERIES

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 76 FUNDING SURVEY

FUNDING RESULTS

Introduction

In response to the Virginia General Assembly's Joint Subcommittee to Assess the Long-Range Financial Status of the Game Protection Fund (House Joint Resolution 76), the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF) conducted a telephone survey of Virginia citizens to determine their opinions regarding wildlife and environmental matters within the department's jurisdiction.

The primary purpose of the survey was to obtain information on public opinion regarding funding options for the agency. Secondary purposes were to determine public opinion on the importance of the agency's various programs, on Sunday hunting, public preference for the agency's name, and to obtain information on duplicate licensing.

Methodology

The agency used the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) procedures currently being used by many commercial and university survey operations. The specific procedures and software were provided by the Responsive Management Project, initiated by the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, which DGIF has participated in since 1985.

The sample telephone numbers used were purchased from a private company which randomly generated the numbers with a computer. All residential telephones in Virginia, regardless of geographic location, and including new and unlisted numbers, had an equal chance of inclusion in the survey.

Survey calls were made between 5:00 and 9:00 p.m., generally four evenings per week, Monday through Thursday, other than holidays, for forty-six evenings from September 10 through December 6, 1990. To minimize bias toward people who are home evenings, if no one was reached on the first attempt, each telephone number was called back five more times before the number was discarded.

To minimize bias based on who in a household most often answers the telephone, a method was used to randomly select an adult from each household reached. To minimize bias based on the order in which long lists of topics are described in the survey, such lists were randomized in four different orders, and those four randomized versions were used in rotation.

The survey interviewers were primarily employees of DGIF working overtime. A limited number of part-time temporary employees supplemented this workforce. Calls were made from existing workstations at DGIF's headquarters in Richmond.

Each completed survey required almost one hundred individual entries by an interviewer, and took approximately fifteen minutes to complete. 1,686 such surveys were completed.

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Questions answered by the entire sample of 1,686 respondents are subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 2.4 percentage points at a 95 percent confidence level. This means that in 95 out of 100 cases of a random sample this size, the error attributable to sampling and other random effects would be plus or minus 2.4 percentage points (which is a range of 4.8 percentage points). For groups or sub-groups of fewer than 1,686 respondents, the sampling error is larger.

In addition to sampling error, surveys are subject to other types of errors as well. The practical difficulties in wording questions, in carrying out the survey, and in getting individuals to respond to the survey can inject error or bias into survey results. The effects of such errors are often difficult or impossible to measure.

Demographic Results

The survey sample of 1,686 respondents was 51.5% male, 48.5% female, 87.0% white, 10.3% black, and 2.7% other races or ethnic groups.

FUNDING SOURCES

Funding Generally

Question:

"This department currently receives almost all of its funds from license fees and from federal taxes paid by hunters, fishers, and trappers, or from registration fees paid by boaters. The remaining funds come from citizens' voluntary contributions devoted to wildlife which is not hunted or fished, and miscellaneous lesser sources. The department receives no money from state taxes.

"Please indicate your general agreement or disagreement with paying additional taxes or fees for the purpose of supporting wildlife programs."

Results:

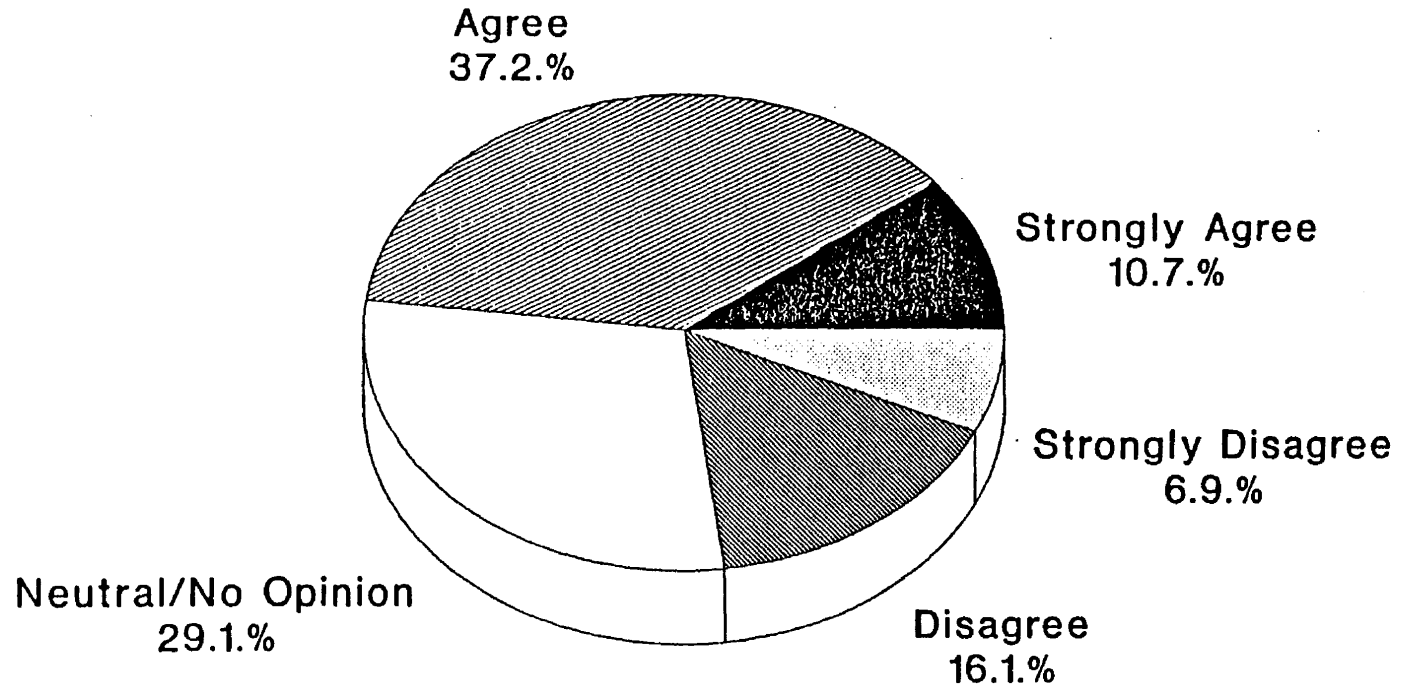
Strongly Disagree	6.9%
Disagree	16.1%
Agree	37.2%
Strongly Agree	10.7%
Neutral or No Opinion	29.1%

PUBLIC WILLINGNESS TO SUPPORT WILDLIFE WITH NEW TAXES OR FEES

Results Based on on 1686 Responses

Sampling Error + or - 2.4%

Indicate Your General Agreement Or Disagreement With Paying
Additional Taxes/Fees for Purpose of Supporting Wildl. Prog.



Specific Funding Sources

Question:

"We would like your opinion on specific funding sources. Using the same scale of disagreement or agreement that you just used, please indicate how you feel about each of the following as sources of additional funding for this department."

(Note: The list of funding sources was presented in random order to avoid bias based on one source being read earlier or later to the respondent than another source. Four different randomized orders were used to allow different funding sources to be read earlier or later in the list.)

Results: Next page.

SURVEY RESULTS ON FUNDING OPTIONS

Options Ranked From Highest to Lowest Total Percentage of Respondents
Answering "Agree" or "Strongly Agree" (Based on 1686 Surveys; Sampling Error + or - 2.4%)

I. EARMARK EXISTING SALES TAXES ON RELATED GOODS

- 82.0% Devote a portion of the state sales tax which is paid on boating equipment to boating programs.
- 82.0% Devote a portion of the state sales tax which is paid on wildlife-related sporting equipment to wildlife programs.
- 81.6% Devote the existing state sales tax which is paid on boats to boating programs.

II. PORTION OF GAMBLING PROCEEDS

- 80.0% Devote a portion of lottery proceeds to wildlife programs.
- 78.2% Devote a portion of the proceeds from horserace betting to wildlife programs.

III. EXISTING GAS TAX, AND CHANGES TO EXISTING DGIF LICENSE FEES

- 76.4% Devote the portion of the gasoline tax which is paid by boaters to boating programs.
- 73.2% Require the purchase of a conservation stamp with the purchase of a hunting, fishing, or trapping license, and devote the additional funds to land acquisition and wildlife habitat development projects.
- 67.6% Eliminate the reduced fees offered to some groups for hunting and fishing licenses, establishing a single price for everyone over the age of sixteen, with the funds to be used for all departmental programs.

IV. NEW TAXES ON LAND USE

- 65.2% Place a tax on land development projects and devote the funds to offsetting the loss of wildlife habitats.
- 64.8% Place a tax on the removal of minerals from the ground or the removal of water from lakes, rivers, and streams, and devote the funds to offsetting the impact on fish and wildlife.

V. VOLUNTARY DONATIONS, NEW FEE FOR CANOEISTS, AND INCREASING DGIF LICENSE FEES

- 62.6% Provide for voluntary donations to wildlife programs which people may add to their utility bill payments.
- 61.2% Require registration and registration fees for all categories of currently unregistered boats, such as canoes, and devote the proceeds to boating programs.
- 58.5% Increase the price for hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses, with the additional funds to be used for all departmental programs.

VI. NEW TAXES OR FEES ON THE BROADER PUBLIC

- 57.0% Place a tax on non-returnable beverage containers and devote a portion of the funds to wildlife programs.
- 37.3% Increase the first-time motor vehicle registration fee for new state residents and devote the funds to offsetting the impact of population growth on wildlife.

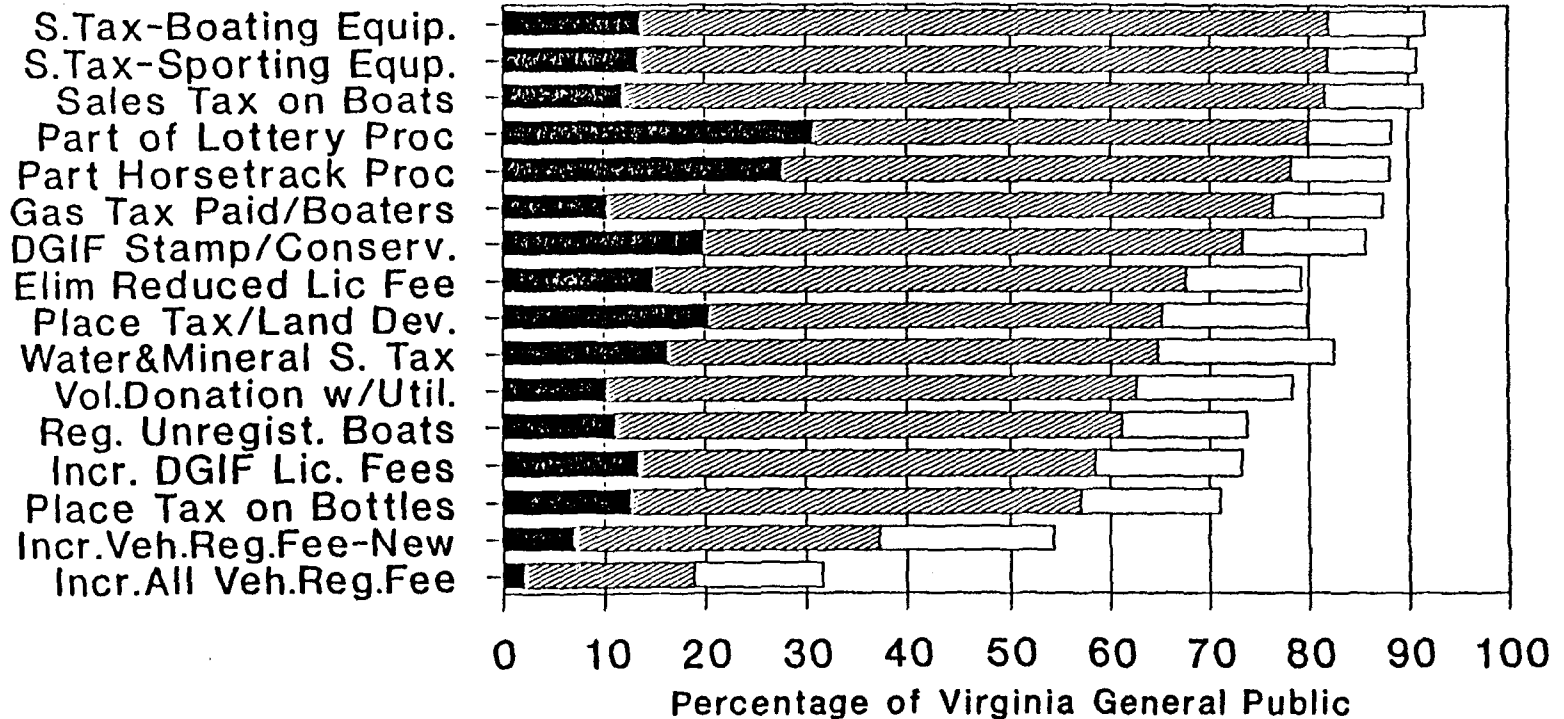
PUBLIC OPINION OF DGIF FUNDING OPTIONS

Survey Results based on 1686 Responses

Sampling Error + or - 2.4%

Indicate How You Feel About Each of the Following As Sources of Additional Funding For This Dept.

Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Neutral/No Opinion



DEFINITIONS OF MAJOR CLIENTELE SUBGROUPS

The survey was conducted for a large sample size in order to obtain responses from several specific subgroups which the agency regards as its primary clientele. With a larger sample size of a subgroup, a smaller sampling error results from the random sampling of respondents.

A number of clientele subgroups, however, remain so small that the sampling error is large. Particular caution should be taken when inspecting the results from any sample size of less than 320; for such populations the sampling error exceeds + or - 5.5 percent.

Membership in each subgroup is defined as responding "yes" to each of the following questions asked in the survey.

Hunter: "Have you hunted in Virginia in the past three years?"

Fisher: "Have you fished in Virginia in the past three years?"

(Note: Data was also collected on respondents who hunted or fished in the past one year. Results are reported here for "three-year" rather than "one-year" sportsmen for two reasons: (1) in recognition that individuals may regard themselves as participants in these sports even when they may not have engaged in them in the past year; and (2) to obtain sample sizes large enough to result in the smallest possible sampling error.)

Nonconsumptive User: "Not including trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, museums, or trips for hunting or fishing, did you take one or more trips or outings of at least one mile for the primary purpose of feeding, watching, or photographing wildlife in the past twelve months?"

Recreational Boater: "Have you participated in recreational boating in the past twelve months?"

Registered Boat Owner: "Do you or does anyone in your household currently own a boat registered in Virginia?"

(Note: For boat ownership, the basis for the questions is the respondent's household rather than simply the individual respondent. This is an important distinction to make when using the statistical results of these questions. A single boat in a household can provide boating recreation for multiple members of the household; individual ownership is not necessary for participation.)

Non-Motorized Boat Owner: "Do you or does anyone in your household currently own a canoe or other non-motorized boat?"

Rural Landowner: "Do you own twenty or more acres of rural land in Virginia, including any areas covered by lakes or ponds?"

**OPINIONS ON SELECTED FUNDING OPTIONS
BY CLIENTELE SUBGROUPS WITH THE PRIMARY FINANCIAL BURDEN**

The figures referred to in the following discussion are the combined percentages of respondents supporting a funding option by answering either "agree" and "strongly agree".

When comparing specific clientele subgroups and all other respondents in the level of their support for funding options, it is important to remember that regardless of percentage difference between groups, support in excess of 50 percent always indicates greater agreement than disagreement or neutrality.

Hunters

Hunters are much less supportive of an increase in DGIF license fees than are non-hunters. 63 percent of non-hunters support this option, but only 40 percent of hunters support it. This 23 percentage point difference is the widest discovered in this analysis.

Similarly, hunters are less supportive of a mandatory conservation stamp for DGIF licenses than are non-hunters. 76 percent of non-hunters support this option, but only 63 percent of hunters support it.

Hunters are also less supportive of eliminating the reduced DGIF license fees offered to some groups than are non-hunters. 69 percent of non-hunters support this option, but only 62 percent of hunters support it.

On the other hand, hunters are more supportive of devoting part of the sales tax on wildlife-related sporting equipment to the agency than are non-hunters. 80 percent of non-hunters support this option, while 91 percent of hunters support it.

Fishers

Like hunters, fishers are less supportive of an increase in DGIF license fees than are non-fishers. 67 percent of non-fishers support this option, but only 50 percent of fishers support it. This difference of over 16 percentage points is the second widest discovered in this analysis.

Similarly, fishers are also less supportive of a mandatory conservation stamp for DGIF licenses than are non-fishers. 77 percent of non-fishers support this option, but only 70 percent of fishers support it.

Fishers, however, do not differ from non-fishers in support of eliminating the reduced DGIF license fees offered to some groups. 68 percent of both groups support this option.

Again like hunters, fishers are more supportive of devoting part of the sales tax on wildlife-related sporting equipment to the agency than are non-fishers.

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78 percent of non-fishers support this option, while 86 percent of fishers support it.

Nonconsumptive Users

Like both hunters and fishers, nonconsumptive users of wildlife seem to be more supportive of devoting part of the sales tax on wildlife-related sporting equipment to the agency than are all others. 80 percent of respondents who are not nonconsumptive users support this option, while 85 percent of fishers support it. (This difference of only 5 percentage points, however, is so small that its is of questionable statistical significance.)

Registered Boat Owners (in Household)

Registered boat owners seem to be more supportive of devoting part of the sales tax on boating equipment to boating programs than are all other respondents. 81 percent of all other respondents support this option, while 86 percent of registered boat owners support it. (This difference of only 5 percentage points, however, is so small that its is of questionable statistical significance.)

Registered boat owners are more supportive of devoting the sales tax on boats to boating programs than are all other respondents. 80 percent of all other respondents support this option, while 89 percent of registered boat owners support it.

Registered boat owners are also more supportive of devoting the portion of the gasoline tax paid by boaters to boating programs than are all other respondents. 75 percent of all other respondents support this option, while 82 percent of registered boat owners support it.

Non-Motorized Boat Owners (in Household)

Non-motorized boat owners are less supportive of registering currently unregistered boats such as canoes than are all other respondents. 63 percent of all other respondents support this option, but only 50 percent of non-motorized boat owners support it. This difference of 13 percentage points is the third widest discovered in this analysis.

Non-motorized boat owners may not differ in their support of devoting part of the sales tax on boating equipment to boating programs from all other respondents. 82 percent of all other respondents support this option, while 84 percent of non-motorized boat owners support it. The difference of only about 3 percentage points, however, is not statistically significant.

Non-motorized boat owners also may not differ in their support of devoting the sales tax on boats to boating programs from all other respondents. 82 percent of all other respondents support this option, 81 percent of non-motorized boat owners support it, and the difference is not statistically significant.

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Rural Landowners

Rural landowners may not differ from non-owners of rural land in their support of options involving land use taxes. 64 percent of rural landowners and 65 percent of all others support placing a tax on land development projects. 62 percent of rural landowners and 65 percent of all others support placing a tax on water and mineral severance. In neither case is the difference statistically significant.

PERCENTAGE RESPONDING "AGREE" OR "STRONGLY AGREE" TO SELECTED FUNDING OPTIONS BY SUBGROUPS WITH PRIMARY FINANCIAL BURDEN

	All Respond.	Hunters (Past 3 Years)	All Others	Fishers (Past 3 Years)	All Others	NonCon- sumptive Users	All Others	Registr Boat Owners	All Others	NonMotr Boat Owners	All Others	Rural Land-owners	All Othrs
Part of Sales Tax on Boating Equip	82.0%							86.5%	81.1%	84.5%	81.6%		
Part of Sales Tax on Wildlife-Relat. Sports Equipment	82.0%	90.6%	79.8%	86.2%	77.7%	84.7%	79.8%						
Sales Tax on Boats	81.6%							88.8%	80.1%	81.3%	81.7%		
Gas Tax Which is Paid by Boaters	76.4%							82.5%	75.0%				
Conserv. Stamp Required as Part of DGIF License	73.2%	63.4%	75.8%	69.5%	77.0%								
Eliminate Reduced DGIF Lic. Fees/ One Fee For All	67.6%	62.3%	69.0%	67.6%	67.7%								
Place Tax on Land Development Proj.	65.2%											64.4%	65.3%
Place Tax on Water and Mineral Removal	64.8%											61.9%	65.1%
Register Un-Registered Boats, Such as Canoes	61.2%							67.3%	59.8%	49.8%	62.8%		
Increase Price of DGIF Licenses	58.5%	40.1%	63.2%	50.4%	66.6%								
No. of Respondent	1686	342	1344	842	844	744	942	303	1379	219	1465	194	1492
Sampling Err.+or-	2.4%	5.3%	2.7%	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%	3.2%	5.6%	2.6%	6.6%	2.6%	7.1%	2.5%

APPENDIX J



A. VICTOR THOMAS
MEMBER, HOUSE OF DELEGATES
1301 ORANGE AVENUE, N.E.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA 24012

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
HOUSE OF DELEGATES
RICHMOND

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:
CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
(CHAIRMAN)
PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS
APPROPRIATIONS
MILITIA AND POLICE

December 19, 1990

Mr. John F. Turner, Director
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Interior Building
C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: DIVERSION OF BOATING FUNDS

Dear Mr. Turner:

As Chairman of a Virginia legislative subcommittee attempting to stabilize the long-term financial status of the Commonwealth's Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, I am disturbed by the fact that federal regulations do not prohibit the diversion of funds derived from the sale of boat registrations and titles.

Since the enactment of the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson Acts, the fees for state hunting and fishing licenses have enjoyed protection from being diverted to non-conservation related uses. Under this protection, state fish and wildlife agencies have been able to make remarkable strides towards restoring, enhancing and protecting the fish and wildlife resources within their states.

The registration of watercraft was not required until the early 1960's, long after the above federal aid bills were enacted. As a consequence, the revenues derived by the states from fees charged for the registration of boats do not enjoy the same protection as revenues derived from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses. As you are aware, boat registration and titling fees are used to provide boating facilities and boating protection for the public.

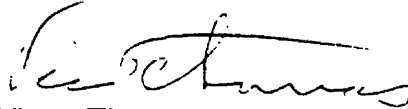
Because the demand for public services is growing at a time when predictions of state tax revenues are continually being revised downwards, state boat funds are becoming increasingly vulnerable to being diverted for other uses. This is particularly troubling because the same economic stress which affects state income generally also impacts upon income derived from boat registrations. The bottom line result is that boating administrators are taking a double "hit": first from the cooling economy and secondly from the diversion of their funds.

Mr. John F. Turner, Director
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
December 17, 1990
Page 2

On behalf of the subcommittee, I would request that your agency examine the problems caused by diversions of boat registration and title revenues and explore the possibility of amending Section 80.4 of 50 CFR Part 80 to prohibit the diversion for other uses of revenues derived from fees paid for boat registrations and titles.

I would greatly appreciate your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. Victor Thomas". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

A. Victor Thomas

APPENDIX K
1991 SESSION

LD5453582

HOUSE BILL NO. 1242

Offered January 9, 1991

A BILL to amend and reenact § 29.1-101 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the game protection fund.

Patrons—Thomas, Cranwell, Grayson, Jones, R.B., Dickinson, Council, Maxwell, Jennings, Woodrum, DeBoer, Finney, Jackson, Moore, Abbitt, Bennett, Kennedy, Stosch, Guest, Allen, Smith, Croshaw, Munford, Stump, Phillips, Johnson, Giesen, Reynolds, Parker, Marks, Stieffen, Cunningham, J.W., Tata, Watkins, Clement, Hawkins, Purkey, Bloxom, Christian, Murphy, Copeland, Cooper and Hanger; Senators: Gray, Marye, Bird, Goode and Russell

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Natural Resources

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 29.1-101 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 29.1-101. Game protection fund.—The amount received by the State Treasurer from the sale of hunting, trapping and fishing licenses and such other items as may accrue to the Board shall be set aside and shall constitute the game protection fund. This *The income and principal of this* fund, including any unexpended balance, shall be a separate fund in the state treasury and shall *only* be used for the payment of the salaries, allowances, wages, and expenses incident to carrying out the provisions of the hunting, trapping and inland fish laws and for no other purpose, except as provided in §§ 58.1-345 and 29.1-702.

Official Use By Clerks

Passed By
The House of Delegates
without amendment
with amendment
substitute
substitute w/amdt

Passed By The Senate
without amendment
with amendment
substitute
substitute w/amdt

Date: _____

Date: _____

Clerk of the House of Delegates

Clerk of the Senate

APPENDIX L
1991 SESSION

LD5455582

HOUSE BILL NO. 1300
Offered January 11, 1991

A BILL to amend the Code of Virginia by adding a section numbered 29.1-305.1, relating to bonus deer permits.

Patrons—Councill, Thomas, Cooper, Parker, Reynolds, Guest, Croshaw, Abbitt and Jones, R.B.

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Natural Resources

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That the Code of Virginia is amended by adding a section numbered 29.1-305.1 as follows:

§ 29.1-305.1. Bonus deer permits.—The Board shall establish by regulation a procedure for selling bonus deer permits. Each bonus deer permit purchased shall entitle the holder thereof to take an additional antlerless deer under conditions prescribed by the Board. The cost of a bonus deer permit shall be set by the Board but shall not exceed ten dollars. Clerks and license agents who sell hunting licenses shall sell bonus deer permits and shall be entitled to charge each applicant a fee of not more than fifty cents per permit issued.

Official Use By Clerks

Passed By
The House of Delegates
without amendment
with amendment
substitute
substitute w/amdt

Passed By The Senate
without amendment
with amendment
substitute
substitute w/amdt

Date: _____

Date: _____

Clerk of the House of Delegates

Clerk of the Senate

APPENDIX M
1991 SESSION

LD5659582

HOUSE BILL NO. 1301
Offered January 11, 1991

A BILL to amend the Code of Virginia by adding in Article 10 of Chapter 6 of Title 46.2 a section numbered 46.2-749.1, relating to special wildlife conservation license plates.

Patrons—Councill, Thomas, Cooper, Parker, Reynolds, Guest, Croshaw, Abbitt and Jones, R.B.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That the Code of Virginia is amended by adding in Article 10 of Chapter 6 of Title 46.2 a section numbered 46.2-749.1 as follows:

§ 46.2-749.1. Special wildlife conservation plates.—A. On receipt of an application and payment of the fee prescribed by this section, the Commissioner shall issue special license plates bearing the following legend: WILDLIFE CONSERVATIONIST.

B. The fee for plates issued pursuant to this section shall be ten dollars plus the prescribed fee for state license plates. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 46.2-725, all revenues derived from the sale of the special plates provided for in this section, less the costs incurred by the Department in producing and distributing these plates, shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the special fund known as the game protection fund.

Official Use By Clerks

Passed By
The House of Delegates
without amendment
with amendment
substitute
substitute w/amdt

Passed By The Senate
without amendment
with amendment
substitute
substitute w/amdt

Date: _____

Date: _____

Clerk of the House of Delegates

Clerk of the Senate

APPENDIX N
1991 SESSION

LD5452582

HOUSE BILL NO. 1324
Offered January 11, 1991

A BILL to amend and reenact § 29.1-311 of the Code of Virginia, relating to trip fishing licenses.

Patrons—Hanger, Thomas, Jones, R.B. and Councill; Senators: Bird and Marye

Referred to the Committee on Conservation and Natural Resources

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 29.1-311 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 29.1-311. Trip fishing license for residents and nonresidents; trout stocked waters.— A. Residents and nonresidents of the Commonwealth may obtain trip fishing licenses to fish in the freshwater creeks, bays, inlets and streams of the Commonwealth, or in any of the impounded waters of the Commonwealth during the open season for game fish. These licenses shall be in lieu of the regular season state or county fishing license, but shall not entitle the licensee to fish in designated waters stocked with trout by the Department or other public body required under subsection A of § 29.1-310. The fee for the trip fishing license shall be five dollars for residents, six dollars for nonresidents, and the license shall be effective for five successive days as specified on the face of the license.

B. Possession of a trip fishing license by a nonresident shall not entitle him to fish in designated waters stocked with trout by the Department or other public body unless he also possesses the trout license required under subsection B of § 29.1-310.

C. Possession of a trip fishing license by a resident shall not entitle him to fish in designated waters stocked with trout by the Department or other public body. Residents shall only be entitled to fish in such waters if they possess (i) a regular season state or county fishing license and (ii) a trout license, as required by § 29.1-310.

Official Use By Clerks

Passed By		Passed By The Senate
The House of Delegates		
without amendment <input type="checkbox"/>		without amendment <input type="checkbox"/>
with amendment <input type="checkbox"/>		with amendment <input type="checkbox"/>
substitute <input type="checkbox"/>		substitute <input type="checkbox"/>
substitute w/amdt <input type="checkbox"/>		substitute w/amdt <input type="checkbox"/>

Date: _____

Date: _____

Clerk of the House of Delegates

Clerk of the Senate

APPENDIX O
1991 SESSION

LD9023582

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 293

Offered January 9, 1991

Continuing the joint subcommittee assessing the long-range financial status of the Game Protection Fund.

Patrons—Thomas, Councill, Jones, R.B. and Hanger; Senators: Marye and Bird

Referred to the Committee on Rules

WHEREAS, House Joint Resolution No. 76, passed during the 1990 Session of the Virginia General Assembly, requested that a joint subcommittee assess the long-range financial status of the Game Protection Fund; and

WHEREAS, the joint subcommittee has held five meetings during which the review of many issues has taken place, including:

1. Funding and current operating costs of the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries;

2. The current funding needs of the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries and the future level of funding which will be necessary in order for the Department to fulfill its responsibilities during times of changing attitudes, conditions, and demands;

3. How to allow nonconsumptive users to contribute to the support of the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries; and

4. How to encourage participation in hunting; and

WHEREAS, due to the large volume and complexity of the issues involved, the subcommittee was unable to fully consider all matters within its charge and has agreed that a number of issues raised during 1990 require further study; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the joint subcommittee assessing the long-range financial status of the Game Protection Fund is continued. The joint subcommittee shall focus its efforts upon, but not be limited to, the following issues:

1. How best to encourage young individuals to participate in hunting;

2. Whether hunting should be permitted on Sundays;

3. Whether a reserve fund for the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries should be established and, if so, at what level it should be maintained; and

4. Whether a permit or registration should be required for nonpowered boats.

The current membership of the joint subcommittee shall continue to serve.

The joint subcommittee shall complete its work in time to submit its findings and recommendations to the 1992 Session of the General Assembly as provided in the procedures of the Division of Legislative Automated Systems for the processing of legislative documents.

The indirect costs of this study are estimated to be \$11,070; the direct costs of this study shall not exceed \$5,540.

Implementation of this resolution is subject to subsequent approval and certification by the Joint Rules Committee. The Committee may withhold expenditures or delay the period for the conduct of the study.