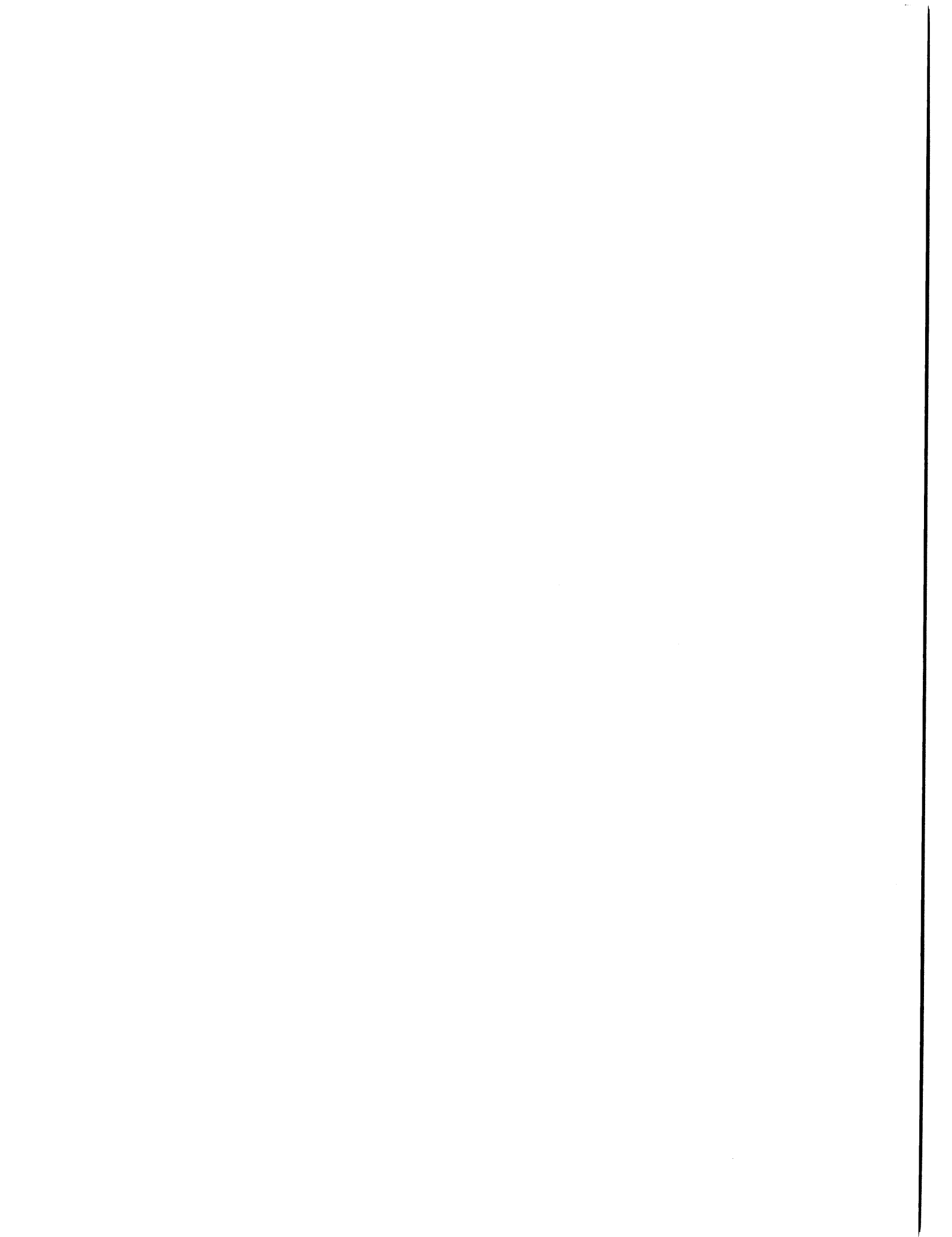


**REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE  
ON FUNDING FOR  
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION**

**House Concurrent Resolution 76**

**Research Memorandum No. 478**

**LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION  
October, 1997**



# **REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON FUNDING FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION**

## **TASK FORCE MEMBERS**

**Senator Joey Pendleton, Co-Chair  
Representative Royce Adams, Co-Chair**

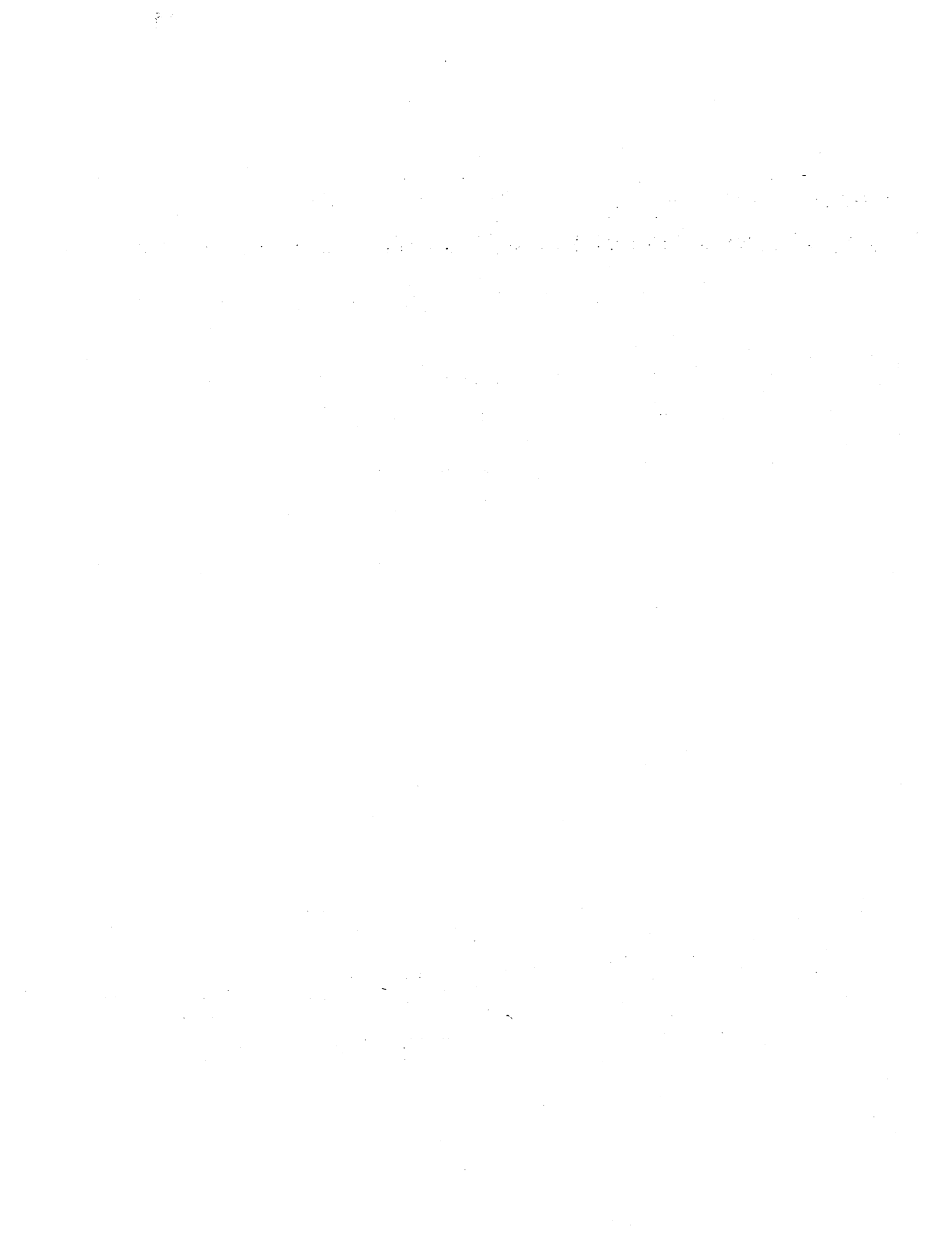
**Senator Charlie Borders  
Representative Dwight Butler  
Representative Dennis Horlander  
Representative William Scott  
Joe Bland, National Wild Turkey Federation**

**Mike Boatwright,  
Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources Commission  
Earl Clemons, Governor's Office of Policy and Management  
Taylor Davidson, American Association of Retired Persons  
Frank Elsen, Kentucky Waterway Alliance  
Ben Hall, League of Kentucky Sportsmen  
Bill Hintze, Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center  
Stephanie Robey, Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts  
Robert Rumpke, Kentucky Tourism Council  
Steve Woodring, Trout Unlimited**

**LRC STAFF: Andrew Cammack and Lisa Dale Thomas**

**Report prepared pursuant to 1996 House Concurrent Resolution 76.**

**October, 1997**



**SENATE MEMBERS**

**Walter Blevins, Jr.**  
President Pro Tem  
**David K. Karem**  
Majority Floor Leader  
**Dan Kelly**  
Minority Floor Leader  
**Nick Kafoglis**  
Minority Caucus Chairman  
**Richard L. "Dick" Roeding**  
Minority Caucus Chairman  
**Fred Bradley**  
Majority Whip  
**Elizabeth Tori**  
Minority Whip



**LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION**  
State Capitol                      700 Capital Avenue                      502-564-8100  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
Capitol FAX 1-502-223-5094  
Annex FAX 1-502-564-6543  
**Larry Saunders**, Senate President  
**Jody Richards**, House Speaker  
Chairmen  
**Don Cetrulo**  
Director

**HOUSE MEMBERS**

**Larry Clark**  
Speaker Pro Tem  
**Gregory D. Stumbo**  
Majority Floor Leader  
**Danny R. Ford**  
Minority Floor Leader  
**Jim Callahan**  
Majority Caucus Chairman  
**Stan Cave**  
Minority Caucus Chairman  
**Joe Barrows**  
Majority Whip  
**Woody Allen**  
Minority Whip

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Senator Larry Saunders  
President of the Senate  
  
Representative Jody Richards  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

**FROM:** Senator Joey Pendleton, Co-Chair  
Representative Royce Adams, Co-Chair  
Task Force on Funding for Wildlife Conservation

**SUBJECT:** Report on HCR 76

**DATE:** November 3, 1997

Recognizing a troubling downward trend in the long-term funding for the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources and the increasing need for wildlife conservation and management in Kentucky, the 1996 General Assembly enacted House Concurrent Resolution 76 (HCR 76) to address the problem.

The Task Force on Funding for Wildlife Conservation created pursuant to HCR 76, has concluded its study and reports a number of findings and recommendations to address the need for additional funding for wildlife conservation.

The Task Force appreciates the outstanding cooperation and assistance from the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources during its work.

If the members of the Legislative Research Commission have questions, members of the Task Force would be happy to address them.



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS ..... 1

LIST OF APPENDICES ..... 2

INTRODUCTION ..... 3

ACTIVITIES OF THE TASK FORCE..... 3

BACKGROUND/HISTORY OF THE KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF FISH  
AND WILDLIFE ..... 4

TASK FORCE FINDINGS ..... 7

    Value Of Wildlife..... 7

    Trends That Will Affect the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife  
    Resources ..... 8

        Trends in Demographics and Values ..... 8

        Trends in Hunting and Fishing License Sales..... 9

        Trends in Loss of Habitat, Wildlife Population Numbers ..... 9

    How Kentucky Wildlife Programs and Funding Compare to Those of Other  
    States..... 11

    Comments From Public Meetings..... 12

    Results Of Polls Conducted For The Task Force ..... 13

    Needs Of Wildlife ..... 14

    Needs Of The Department ..... 15

    Other Wildlife Conservation Issues/Other Agencies' Recommendations ..... 18

SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND CONCLUSIONS ..... 21

RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 23

    Three Primary Funding Recommendations ..... 23

    Other Recommendations ..... 23

## LIST OF APPENDICES

- FIG 1 Kentucky's Population % by Age 1900 - 2020
- FIG 2 Kentucky Population
- FIG 3 License Sales
- FIG 4 Jr. Hunting License Sales
- FIG 4a Resident Fishing License Sales
- FIG 4b Resident Hunting License Sales
- FIG 4c Fishing License Trends Projected through 2010
- FIG 4d Hunting License Trends Projected through 2010
- FIG 5 General Fund Appropriations
- FIG 6 Resident Fishing Fees
- FIG 7 Resident Hunting Fees
- FIG 8 Resident Hunting/Fishing Fees
- FIG 9 Non-Resident Fishing Fees
- FIG 10 Non-Resident Fishing Fees (For Trout)
- FIG 11 Non-Resident Hunting Fees for Small Game
- FIG 12 Non-Resident Hunting Fees for Deer
- FIG 13 Non-Resident Hunting Fees for Turkey
- FIG 13a Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources License Fees
- FIG 14 Other States Funding Sources
- FIG 15 Law Enforcement Officer Personnel Costs
- FIG 15a Field Biologists Personnel Costs
- FIG 16 Funding Sources for Fish and Wildlife Conservation Being Used or Considered by State Fish and Wildlife Agencies
- FIG 17 1996 Kentucky Fall Survey
- FIG 18 Summary: Wildlife 1997 Survey
- FIG 19 Department of Fish and Wildlife Long-Term Projection Report
- FIG 20 Scenario #1 (Do Nothing)
- FIG 20a Scenario #1 (Do Nothing)
- FIG 20b Scenario #2 (Sportsman Pays)
- FIG 20c Scenario #3 (Sportsman Pays with Help)
- FIG 20d Scenario #4 (Sportsman's Break)
- FIG 20e Scenario #5 (20/20 Perfect Vision)
- FIG 21 OWP's 1997 Agency Profile



## INTRODUCTION

This report addresses the need for additional funding for wildlife conservation. Recognizing a troubling downward trend in the long-term funding for the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, and the increasing need for wildlife conservation and management in Kentucky, the 1996 General Assembly enacted House Concurrent Resolution (HCR 76) to address the problem.

The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources derives most of its revenue from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, and boat registrations. HCR 76 notes that license sales are declining and that individuals exempt from license purchases because they are over 65 or disabled are increasing. It also notes that federal matching funds available to the Department are determined by the number of paid license holders. The resolution recognizes that the Department is obligated to conserve the wildlife of the Commonwealth and to serve all of her citizens. It maintains, however, that it is not fair to ask the sportsmen and sportswomen of Kentucky to bear the complete financial burden for conservation programs which benefit all Kentuckians, and it directs that every avenue to fund current and expanded programs of the Department should be explored. It directs the Legislative Research Commission to appoint a Task Force on Funding for Wildlife Conservation, to study for the Commonwealth the long-term funding needs and options for wildlife in the twenty-first century, and the methods by which these needs can be met. It requires the findings of the Task Force to be presented to the Legislative Research Commission by October 1, 1997.

For the purposes of this study, "funding wildlife conservation" refers to funding of the programs of the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, unless otherwise noted. There are other wildlife conservation funding needs, but the Task Force focused primarily on the Department's needs. A section of this report addresses other wildlife conservation programs and needs. Mention is made of forming an agency and program coalition to pursue funding.

## ACTIVITIES OF THE TASK FORCE

Since July of 1996, the Task Force met 13 times. Two of these meetings were held out in the state to receive regional public comments on wildlife conservation funding needs. During its deliberations the Task Force developed an understanding of the Department's programs, activities, regulatory responsibilities, and finances. It looked at other states' fish and game programs and their funding, it examined demographic and other trends in Kentucky that will affect the Department and wildlife conservation, and it evaluated the economic impact of wildlife-based recreation and tourism in the state. It heard from other agencies involved with wildlife conservation. Finally, it examined long-term projections for wildlife funding and needs. Recommendations were adopted and legislation suggested.

## **BACKGROUND/HISTORY OF THE KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE**

In the closing years of the 19th century, the concept of conservation was developed and promoted as an ethical relationship between people, and land and resources. It meant using lands and resources wisely so as not to destroy their capacity to serve present and future generations. Fish Commissions were established at state and federal levels in the 1870s, to investigate declining production of rivers, lakes, and streams. Kentucky's fish commission was established in 1876. In its first biennial report, the commission stated: "Our streams are barren, and it is evident that they have been depleted by the constant and indiscriminate use of set-nets, gill-nets, traps and other contrivances..."

Near the turn of the century, clearing forests, draining wetlands, poor land use practices, water pollution, and unregulated sport and market hunting had taken their toll on native wildlife. To combat a century of exploitation and abuse of our fish and wildlife resources, a source of funding was established in 1912--the sale of hunting and fishing licenses. This began the concept of "user pay" for fish and wildlife conservation in Kentucky. However, these funds were insufficient to meet the needs of wildlife, and it was tempting to divert these funds to programs other than wildlife, particularly in the depths of the Great Depression.

In 1937, the United States Congress passed the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson). This Act placed an excise tax on hunting equipment, with proceeds to be apportioned to the states for wildlife restoration. A key provision of this landmark legislation was a stipulation that states which diverted license moneys for uses other than fish and wildlife conservation would become ineligible for federal funds. This stable funding source and federal oversight provided the impetus for scientific wildlife management. Similar legislation, the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act, was passed in 1950, to cover fish and other aquatic species.

It was not until near the end of World War II that most states could act on these provisions. In 1944, the Kentucky General Assembly passed legislation which established a fish and wildlife agency with substantially the same structure as the present Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources. It was then a division in the Department of Conservation. It became the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources by an act of the 1952 Legislature.

The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources is organized along lines of the Model Game Law of 1934. Its operations are overseen by a nine-person commission, appointed by the Governor from a list submitted by sportsmen in each of the state's nine wildlife districts. This bi-partisan commission is charged with "keeping a watchful eye" on the Department and advising the commissioner on matters relating to fish and wildlife.

Throughout its history the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources has had a responsibility for all Kentucky wildlife, not just game species. The 1913 Hunting License stated "You cannot kill any song or insectivorous birds unless they are destroying fruit or grain crops. Birds are a necessity and your helpers, they earn the little they consume; protect them." The Act of 1952 states "The declared purpose...is to protect and conserve the wildlife of this Commonwealth....". But even though the Department has always had programs for all of Kentucky's wildlife, the emphasis has been on hunted and fished species.

From the time the hunting license was required, Kentucky's sportsmen have supported wildlife conservation. The Department's financial support comes principally from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, from boat registration fees, and from Kentucky's share of federal excise taxes on hunting, fishing, and sport shooting equipment and motorboat fuel. This system, with its focus on game species, was appropriate for the time. Consider that in 1945 there were fewer than 1,000 deer in Kentucky. Today, because of the Department's emphasis on species restoration, there are almost one half million. The wild turkey was almost totally extirpated from Kentucky; today there are over 100,000.

While the Department has been successful with many game species, many other species and the ecosystems on which they depend are in trouble. As the human population increases and more lands are developed to meet human needs, pressures on wildlife and wildlife habitats increase. To meet future challenges and opportunities, the Department appears likely to emphasize more of an ecosystem management approach to wildlife management. This approach would address wildlife and habitat more broadly and comprehensively and it would require a broader funding base.

Ecosystem management is a system to assess, conserve, protect, and restore ecosystems to ensure their sustainability and to provide desired ecological conditions, economic products, and social benefits today and in perpetuity.

The agency's mission, adopted by the commission in 1994, explains that "We are stewards of Kentucky's fish and wildlife resources and their habitats. We manage for the perpetuation of these resources and their use by present and future generations. Through partnerships, we will enhance wildlife diversity and promote sustainable use, including hunting, fishing, boating and other nature-related recreation." This mission and the department's legislative mandate are carried out by seven divisions.

The Division of Wildlife conducts research and surveys, maintains a data base on Kentucky wildlife and its habitat, maintains a Geographic Information System, works with public and private land owners to enhance wildlife habitat, operates wildlife management areas across the state, makes recommendations for hunting seasons and limits, and is responsible for Kentucky's successful deer and wild turkey restoration efforts. The Division's non-game section has been instrumental in restoring osprey, peregrine falcons, and river otters to Kentucky. Bald eagles now fledge young at the Department's Ballard

Wildlife Management Area. The Division's latest project, due to begin this winter, is the restoration of elk to 14 counties in eastern Kentucky.

The Division of Fisheries takes care of the aquatic side of the equation. Because of its efforts, Kentucky has a greater variety of game fish available now than perhaps at any time in the past. Muskie, walleye, rainbow trout, and striped bass share Kentucky's waters with more familiar species like bluegill, bass, and crappie, and nongame species, such as numerous species of darters. The Division's environmental section reviews and comments on environmental documents, such as Environmental Impact Statements, Section 404 Permits, and Mining Permits. The section assists with investigation of fish kills and pollution.

The Division of Law Enforcement has responsibility for protecting fish, wildlife, and boating resources. A recent executive order combined the Division of Water Patrol with the Division of Law Enforcement. The cross-training of boating and conservation officers has been undertaken to increase effectiveness of law enforcement in Kentucky's woods and on her waters.

The Division of Information and Education runs Kentucky's school program (which reaches over 100,000 fifth and sixth graders each year), the summer camping program at the Department's three youth camps, the hunter education program, and the "Kentucky Afield for Kids" television show. The Information Section produces the Kentucky Afield television show and magazine. The division also operates the Salato Wildlife Education Center at the Game Farm in Frankfort, produces brochures and news releases to inform the public, and runs the "Becoming an Outdoors Woman" Program.

Support for all of these efforts is provided by the divisions of Administrative Services, Public Affairs and Policy, and Engineering.

The Department has over 500 employees scattered throughout Kentucky. The Department presently has an operating budget of around \$28 million per year. Eighteen million dollars of this comes from hunting, fishing and boating licenses, \$2.5 million comes from miscellaneous receipts, and \$7.5 million comes from federal funds. Seventy percent of the Department's costs are for personnel.

## TASK FORCE FINDINGS

### Value Of Wildlife

Wildlife-related recreation is one of the most popular forms of recreation in Kentucky. The 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) showed that over 1.2 million Kentuckians 16 years old and older participated in these activities in 1996. This included 636,000 anglers, 348,000 hunters, and 951,000 wildlife watchers. These activities also attracted over 341,000 visitors (16 and older) to Kentucky in 1996, including 181,000 anglers, 30,000 hunters, and 130,000 wildlife watchers.

Spending associated with wildlife-related recreation generates a substantial amount of economic activity across the state. Participants spend money on a wide variety of goods and services. Trip-related expenditures include expenditures for food, lodging, and transportation. Equipment and related expenditures include spending on such items as binoculars, cameras, hunting equipment, fishing equipment, camping equipment, motor homes, campers, boats, and off-road vehicles. This spending directly benefits towns and communities where these purchases are made, as well as the businesses and industries that supply the local retailers.

In this fashion, each dollar of local retail expenditures can affect a variety of businesses at the local, state, and national level. Consequently, consumer spending associated with wildlife-related recreation has a significant impact on economic activity, employment, household income, and tax revenues. Southwick Associates Inc., an economic analysis firm specializing in wildlife and natural resources data, estimated wildlife-associated recreation in 1991 to have had a \$2.15 impact for each \$1.00 of direct wildlife-related recreational expenditures. Southwick estimated that in 1991 wildlife-associated recreation created 28,000 jobs in Kentucky. In 1996, residents and nonresidents in Kentucky spent over \$1.5 billion on trips for wildlife-related recreation, equipment, and other wildlife-related recreation items, with a total economic impact of close to \$3.5 billion. Boating contributes an additional \$1.6 billion to the state's economy.

Wildlife also has ecological, aesthetic, cultural, and recreational values that contribute to the ecological health and productivity of Kentucky's ecosystems and to the enjoyment of Kentuckians and their visitors.

Wildlife is an inseparable part of ecosystems. It provides many services that sustain healthy ecosystems. A few of these services are pollination, nutrient cycling, and seed dispersal. Many of the ecosystem services directly benefit people. Wild populations of birds and other predators kill vast quantities of insect pests. Other natural predators control rodent populations far more effectively than traps and poisons. Native species provide food for other native species.

Wildlife provides a wealth of potential resources and information. Chemicals produced by wild species may be a cure for some of our worst maladies. Genetic diversity is important, for it provides the information that will enable species to cope with future change.

One of the most difficult benefits to evaluate is the aesthetic impact of wildlife. The intricate patchwork of a landscape and the variety of living forms it sustains have a deep appeal. To many people, wildlife and the larger ecosystems of which it is a part provide intangible returns--respite from the routine worries of life and a source of wonder about the earth. Most Kentuckians enjoy wildlife whether it be for hunting, fishing, watching, or just knowing it is there.

Finally, it can be said that wildlife has intrinsic value, beyond any measure of benefit to human society. Many find species extinction ethically unacceptable.

## **Trends That Will Affect the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources**

### **Trends in Demographics and Values**

The Task Force heard an official with the Kentucky State Data Center discuss the changing nature of Kentucky's population (Figure 1). In the past, Kentucky was predominately rural, but it is now more urban. The state used to have a growing population of youth and young hunters, but now there are fewer young people and more elderly people. There were more Kentucky births in 1950 than in 1989. The elderly population will peak around 2010, when baby boomers reach retirement age. The kind of inverted population pyramid (more old, fewer young) that is developing is new and needs to be understood and addressed (Figure 2). Older people are going to live longer than in past years and it may be necessary to redefine old age. Many aging Kentuckians will not be able to retire at age 65 and will have to continue to work. It may be necessary for people to contribute to society longer. It was noted that today seniors are better off financially than the population average.

Speaking to the Task Force, a representative of the Long Term Policy Research Center noted the urban/rural split of Kentucky's population is now 50/50, and pointed out that Kentucky is experiencing a "rural renaissance". There are more people moving into areas where wildlife exists, which can create conflicts. Manufacturing is an economic bright spot in Kentucky, with 50% occurring in rural areas. The forestry industry is rapidly developing in the state. Logging, agriculture, mining, and development are having a major impact on habitat. One half of Kentucky is covered with forest, with over 90% of the forest land privately-owned. This creates some unique challenges to ensure that the trees are harvested in a way that is friendly to Kentucky's various wildlife habitats. Tourism development is also important. Eco-tourism is bringing more people into the countryside looking for nature-related recreation.

Another trend of concern noted by the Task Force is fewer youth taking an interest in the out-of-doors.

These trends will affect wildlife funding needs and how those needs can best be met.

### **Trends in Hunting and Fishing License Sales**

The Task Force looked at trends in hunting and fishing license sales. Department officials said the Department is selling fewer licenses than it sold ten years ago (Figure 3). Individuals who are license-exempt are those over 65, and those who are disabled according to social security, workers' compensation, railroad retirement, or the military--roughly 110,000 people. When exempt landowners are included, one in seven hunts or fishes without being required to have a license. The Department thinks the revenue loss from exemptions for disabled and those over 65 is greater than \$2.2 million per year. The split of those who don't require a license is 50% disabled and 50% over age 65. The number of disabled and over 65 is projected to increase around 5% per year. The number of those who are required to purchase licenses will probably remain flat for a few years, then decline. Young people are buying fewer licenses (Figure 4). Consequently revenues will fall. License fees will have to increase dramatically if Department programs are to be maintained. Department officials note that as a result of their last license fee increase, there was a 2% to 3% decrease in license sales for each \$1 increase in license fee. Some Task Force members have suggested that hunters and fishermen may be at the point where they are not willing to pay any more for licenses. Given these trends, the Department is quite concerned about future funding, since nearly all of its state funding comes from the sale of licenses, and matching federal dollars are returned to the state according to the numbers of licenses holders.

### **Trends in Loss of Habitat, Wildlife Population Numbers**

The most significant trend affecting wildlife is habitat conversion and degradation. Human activities are degrading the quality and shrinking the area of wildlife habitat in Kentucky. The 1992 Natural Resources Inventory by the Natural Resources Conservation Service estimates that, in Kentucky, 101 acres a day are converted to urban/built-up land and roads. Pollution and the introduction of exotic species also take their toll on native wildlife and biodiversity.

The most visible form of habitat alteration is direct habitat removal, as when a wetland is drained, a stream is dammed to create a reservoir, or a remnant prairie is converted to a shopping mall. But habitat loss need not be the complete elimination of habitat for all species; more typically it is the conversion of land from one type of vegetation to another, such as converting oak woodland to grassland.

Habitat loss has two consequences: the decrease in total area of a habitat and the fragmentation of a once continuous natural landscape into odd bits and pieces. Diminished biodiversity results directly from lost acreage and fragmentation.

In any fragmented habitat, the remaining undisturbed "islands" will support less wildlife than their combined acreage would suggest, because many of these islands are likely to be too small to support certain native species. Another problem with fragmented habitat is that the inhospitable areas between fragments often serve as impassable barriers.

Forestry practices affect habitat. The Environmental Quality Commission (1997) reports that lumber production in Kentucky is near a record high and that only 13% of the private forest lands have forest stewardship plans. This increased harvest could have significant impacts on wildlife. If not properly planned and implemented, harvesting could result in habitat loss and fragmentation with negative impacts on species dependent on "old growth" forest and interior habitat, as well as negative effects on stream habitat.

Kentucky has lost 75% of its wetlands; but due to a national policy of "no net loss" of wetlands, Kentucky experienced a net gain in wetlands from 1991 to 1996. The quality and persistence of "constructed" wetlands have yet to stand the test of time.

The number of species in Kentucky listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has increased to 38. This places Kentucky 12th in the country in number of threatened and endangered species. Habitat conversion and pollution are major causes of endangerment. Competition of exotic species with natives has also decreased biodiversity in the state.

Freshwater mussels are Kentucky's most imperiled species, with 58% of the 103 species considered imperiled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The decline of freshwater mussels has resulted from various habitat disturbances, most significantly, modification and destruction of aquatic habitats by dams and pollution, and the introduction of the zebra mussel.

Nationally very troubling trends in amphibian populations are occurring. Scientists are still debating the causes. Unfortunately in Kentucky, research and monitoring of amphibians are not adequate to quantitatively delineate population trends.

Nor is there adequate data to delineate trends for all of Kentucky's 347 species of birds, but about a third of those for which we have sufficient data show long-term declines. More data is needed on innumerable species.

Waterfowl populations have increased dramatically. These increases can be credited to provisions in the Farm Bill; efforts of state, provincial, and federal fish and wildlife agencies; and return of adequate rainfall to the breeding grounds.



Success with game species is varied. White-tailed deer populations have increased to just under a half million; wild turkey populations have increased dramatically, from only 800 birds in 1959 to over 100,000 today; but populations of rabbit and quail haven't done so well. A high percentage of Kentucky's 5.8 million acres of pasture land and much of its 400,000 acres of Conservation Reserve Program land are in fescue. A high percentage of this fescue is infected with endophyte, which has toxic effects on rabbits. Fescue sod is too dense for quail. Fescue eliminates competing plants, reducing habitat amenities and biodiversity.

### **How Kentucky Wildlife Programs and Funding Compare to Those of Other States**

A number of comparisons are made between Kentucky and other states in charts in the appendices. The Wildlife Management Institute surveyed all state fish and wildlife agencies in 1997. This survey shows that fish and wildlife programs are similar in most states. Forty-nine states, including Kentucky, have habitat programs, and 42 of these, including Kentucky, provide assistance to private landowners; 46 states, including Kentucky, have wildlife management areas; all 50 states have threatened and endangered species and nongame programs; all 50 states have fish and wildlife research programs, but only 39, including Kentucky, conduct research on neotropical migratory birds. Most states take advantage of opportunities provided by the Farm Bill (forty-three states operate fish hatcheries; Kentucky operates two). Forty-nine states have information and education programs; Kentucky's program is one of the largest in the country.

The organization of state fish and wildlife agencies is varied. Twenty-five states have independent agencies such as Kentucky's. In 28 states the fish and wildlife agency is included in a larger agency, such as a department of natural resources. Twenty-eight state fish and wildlife agencies administer boating, five include parks, and two include forestry.

State fish and wildlife agencies use a variety of funding sources (Figure 14). For most states the sale of hunting and fishing licenses is the single largest funding source. According to the Organization of Wildlife Planners survey (1997; Figure 21), the percent this contributes to the total revenue varies from 80% for Iowa to 64% for Kentucky to 20% for Missouri to 17% for Alaska. The Department receives no General Fund moneys (except Heritage Lands Conservation Funds), but some other states' fish and game agencies do (Figure 5). Thirty-four states receive yearly or biennial general fund appropriations, nine receive general fund appropriations for emergencies, and 20 receive general fund appropriations for special projects. All states receive Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration and Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration funds. Federal aid accounts for 27% of Kentucky's fish and wildlife budget, which is about the national average. Arkansas and Missouri receive revenues from a dedicated sales tax.

License fees in Kentucky are close to average for contiguous states. Individual license fees in various categories may be higher or lower, and present some opportunity to raise additional revenues (Figures 6-13).

Washington's \$250 million fish and wildlife budget is the largest in the country. Kentucky's total budget (operating plus capital construction) of \$31.5 million is considerably below the national average of \$57.7 million. The average budget for states that do not include parks, forestry, and/or marine resources is \$34.7 million.

According to data furnished by the Kentucky Association of Conservation Officers, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources employees' salaries lag behind those of some other states (Figures 15 and 15a). The Kentucky Department of Personnel is presently conducting a personnel classification and compensation study. Results of this study will be available November 15, 1997. This study did take into account salary levels in nearby states and is likely to suggest some improvements in salaries. Funding for any increases will come from the Department's regular budget.

### **Comments From Public Meetings**

The Task Force met out in the state two times, and the Department sponsored five additional meetings out in the state. These meetings were held to receive public comment on wildlife funding and to inform the public regarding the Department's funding needs. The Department provided a summary of the comments received from the public at these meetings. Some suggestions for funding and related topics included the following. Increase the sales tax by 1/8 cent to fund wildlife conservation. The department should get the 6% sales tax on boats, just as the car sales tax goes to the Department of Transportation. Place a small tax on boats and equipment. Put a state tax, similar to the federal excise tax, on hunting, shooting, and fishing equipment. Require boater registration fees for out-of-state residents using Kentucky waters. Raise the registration fee on boats a small amount. Charge seniors full price for licenses, or charge them a small fee to cover administrative costs, so Kentucky can get matching federal funds. Charge seniors a small fee for tags. Charge disabled persons for licenses. Have fewer licenses exemptions. Eliminate exemptions for landowners who do not allow others to hunt on their property. Sell the license data base. Charge out-of-state people more to hunt in Kentucky. Fewer places to hunt and lack of small game are hurting license sales. Bass tournaments and personal watercraft are reducing participation in fishing. Sell more deer tags. Support "Teaming with Wildlife," a proposed federal excise tax on outdoor products that would be returned to the states for wildlife programs. Charge a small tax on outdoor recreation equipment at the state level. Sell a hunter's license plate. Broaden the base of revenue--much of the Department's operating cost is not related to hunting and fishing. Charge user fees for non-consumptive users of wildlife, such as bird watchers and hikers. Require entrance fees to wildlife management areas. Allow diving for mussels and charge more for musseling licenses. Provide an outreach program for college students, to increase support for wildlife programs. Oppose any type of tax increase. Credit fines for speeding to fish and wildlife conservation.

## Results Of Polls Conducted For The Task Force

The Task Force had two polls (fall 1996 and spring 1997; Figures 17 and 18) conducted by the UK Survey Research Center, to obtain data on funding for wildlife. A question from the fall poll asked, "Who primarily funds the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources?" Of the respondents, 39.6% thought it was all taxpayers, 23.1% didn't know, and 28.6% said it was hunters and fishermen (the correct answer). From this data it's clear that most people don't realize that hunters and fishermen pay the cost for operating the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources.

In response to another question, "Who should pay for the protection of fish and wildlife resources in Kentucky?", over 59% responded, "all taxpayers." "Hunters and Fishermen only" was the response of 25.9%. Another question asked, "Would you favor creating some means for all Kentuckians to pay for fish and wildlife conservation and protection?" Significantly, this question received a "yes" response from 67% of those polled in the fall and a 68% "yes" response in the spring poll. Many of the other questions on the first poll were repeated on the second.

The responses to the UK Spring Poll on Funding for Wildlife Conservation (second poll conducted) were very positive for wildlife funding. Questions relating to outdoor leisure activities revealed that in the last 12 months 42% of the respondents had been fishing. This is up from 35% in the last poll; however, fishing license sales are not up. Of those who fished, 74.8% bought licenses, 19.7% were exempt, and of those who needed a license, 5.5% did not buy one.

In the last 12 months, 17.5% of the respondents have been hunting. Of those who hunted, 84.5% bought a license, and 2.9% were exempt. Those who hunt without a required license were 2.6%.

There were 28.2% of the respondents that had participated in recreational boating other than fishing, 30.1% camping, 37.5% bird watching (up from last poll), 63.3% wildlife watching, 12.5% horseback riding, and 20.2% all terrain vehicle riding. It was noted that 75% of those who ride ATV's are also hunters and anglers.

When questioned about ways to raise wildlife funding, 71.8% of those polled favored increasing the price of hunting, fishing, and boating license fees (a similar series of questions gave a lower favorable response--just over 50%--in the fall poll.). In other results, 64.4% favored charging an admission or user fee to wildlife management areas and Department lakes for those visitors who do not have a hunting or fishing license, 41.5% favored charging the admission fee for all visitors, including those with hunting or fishing licenses, 61.3% favored using general fund tax money to pay for wildlife programs, 78.7% favored charging a fee to developers which would be based on any negative environmental impact from the development project, and 60.1% favored developing a special wildlife lottery.

The poll noted that Kentucky does not receive federal matching money for those people who are exempt from buying hunting and fishing licenses. Less than 31% favored requiring these groups to purchase licenses. The poll asked whether these groups might be required to pay only a small fee to cover the cost of issuing them a license, in order to receive the federal match, to which there was a 69.8% favorable response.

A little over 44% of the respondents favored a 1/8 cent increase in the Kentucky state sales tax to fund wildlife conservation. This might be regarded as fairly high without any promotion in the state. It was noted that often on this kind of question, there is a 5-10% polling bias, due to the respondent's attempt to answer in a socially responsible way. Of those who did not support the increase, 24% said they would oppose such an increase no matter what the money is used for. But another 10.9% would be in favor if the increase in the money were spent to increase the number of fish and wildlife conservation officers, making a total of 55.3% in favor of the tax. If money were used to develop more programs to protect and conserve wildlife habitat, these numbers would indicate a 17.4 % increase and a 61.8% total; developing additional programs to prevent species from becoming threatened or endangered brought a 16.9% increase, 61.3% total; purchasing additional public wildlife areas brought a 13.7% increase, 58.1% total; developing trails for hiking, biking, and horseback riding--12.8% increase, 57.2% total; building regional nature centers--13.3% increase, 57.7% total; development of financial incentive programs to encourage private landowners to provide wildlife habitat--14.7% increase, 59.1% total; conducting research on needs of wildlife--14.8% increase, 59.2% total; providing money for the state forest stewardship program--13% increase, 57.4% total; and providing money to improve Kentucky's state parks--19.9% increase, 64.3% total (the highest support).

About 64% of the respondents would favor a federal excise tax (like "Teaming with Wildlife") on such items as binoculars, birdseed, camping equipment, and field guides, to be paid back to the states to fund wildlife programs.

Significantly, if forced to choose, 82.2% would favor finding ways to raise more money rather than cutting back on programs.

## **Needs Of Wildlife**

The most basic need of wildlife is habitat, that is, food, cover, water, and other life requirements. Adequate habitat must be preserved to sustain wildlife and biological diversity. Habitats do not exist in isolation. The ecological health and integrity of local habitats are dependent on the health and integrity of the ecosystems of which they are a part.

Activities and processes with negative impacts to wildlife diversity are ecological simplification, habitat fragmentation, and environmental pollution. Addressing these elements will help preserve biodiversity. It is also important to maintain natural ecological processes that sustain wildlife populations. These include disturbance regimes, evolution,

natural extinction, insect and disease eruptions, energy flows, gene flow, and nutrient cycling. At the landscape level it is essential to connect habitat patches by corridors, so as to maintain normal ecological process, structure and composition.

Although this report focuses on wildlife, there is a need to consider urban and agrarian systems as part of ecosystems. Humans are an integral part of ecosystems. A foremost goal is sustainable ecosystems--whether highly modified by humans or largely natural--that maintain ecological diversity across all uses, while providing for the needs of people.

Wildlife also needs protection. Protection can come from a knowledgeable and concerned citizenry or, lacking this, it may come through laws and enforcement of those laws.

### **Needs Of The Department**

The following information was obtained at Task Force meetings or provided by the Department. According to the Department, its most basic need is the financial resources to meet its mandate to protect and conserve the wildlife of the Commonwealth for the purpose of furnishing sport and recreation for the present and for the future residents of the state. Such funding would allow the Department to continue successful programs and to develop and implement new programs to manage Kentucky's wildlife and the ecosystems that sustain that wildlife. Current revenue projections indicate that without new revenue sources it will be difficult to maintain the existing level of these programs at a time when there is increasing human pressure on wildlife and wildlife habitat.

The Department maintains that citizens of the Commonwealth expect their Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources to provide appropriately diverse and abundant wildlife populations for current and future generations to enjoy. Presently, the Department has a high public approval rating but future funding shortages can threaten the Department's efforts. Specific initiatives, outlined by the department, that are needed to meet the Department's mandate and to serve the public, follow. These initiatives can only be undertaken if additional funding is made available.

Private land habitat development is critical to the future of wildlife. The Department's Habitat Improvement Program, through technical assistance and cost-share, encourages the development of wildlife habitat on private lands throughout the state. The Forest Stewardship Program, a cooperative effort between the Division of Forestry, the Department and other agencies, works with private forestland owners "to maintain and improve habitat for a diverse mixture of native wildlife species." More funding is needed for these programs. The public access to wildlife recreation land is far below demand. The Department needs to dramatically improve open land wildlife populations, such as quail, rabbits, and songbirds, and to increase access to private land for wildlife-related recreation. There are critical habitats in every region of the state that need to be better

protected or restored to maintain viable populations of various native and rare wildlife species; Kentucky has some of the most endangered ecosystems in North America.

In order to provide public opportunities and maintain ecological integrity over the next 20 years, the Department needs to acquire or lease additional Wildlife Management Areas. Property acquisition is from willing sellers only. A priority acquisition strategy should be to acquire areas of high value wildlife habitat geographically distributed such that wildlife-associated recreational and educational opportunities would be accessible to most Kentuckians; areas where Kentucky's most endangered ecosystems can be restored, such as hardwood savannas; areas essential to maintaining critical ecological processes and landscape linkages; areas that provide important habitat for migratory birds; riparian (streamside) corridors for recreational access and protection of riparian habitats, areas that represent specific natural communities, to ensure the continued existence of these communities and provide a baseline for research and management; and areas that are adjacent to existing Wildlife Management Areas, to restore large scale ecological functions, to improve management, and to eliminate "in-holdings." Areas that are in imminent danger of being lost to development or converted to lower wildlife habitat value should receive priority consideration. An aggressive technical and financial assistance program for private landowners and the use of conservation easements are also needed.

Public awareness and understanding of wildlife benefits, conservation needs, and recreational opportunities are essential components of wildlife management. The Department needs to have adequate funding to continue and expand information and education programs to meet public needs. These include hunting and fishing guides, hunter education programs, Kentucky Afield-The Magazine, Kentucky Afield-TV, Kentucky Afield for Kids, urban wildlife programs/urban fishing programs, the Salato Wildlife Education Center, conservation camps, public service announcements, marketing, shows and fairs, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, and Becoming an Outdoors-Woman.

Inventories of species, communities, and ecosystems need to be completed. Habitat inventories, monitoring, and conservation are needed to maintain wildlife diversity and to provide wildlife recreational opportunities. Species and population status surveys and monitoring need to be expanded to provide information for management, and especially to identify imperiled species and take action to aid recovery while chances of success are high and before populations are so low as to require listing under the Threatened and Endangered Species Act. Programs to restore threatened and endangered species are a high priority.

Wildlife Research is needed. Current knowledge of ecosystem function is provisional and incomplete. Many wildlife questions remain unanswered. Research should include: wildlife population dynamics, habitat needs, socio-economic impacts, disease issues, landscape ecology and biodiversity, private land and other program evaluations, and threatened and endangered species investigations, to prevent need for future listing.

The Department needs to establish an urban wildlife program, with urban biologists and wildlife damage specialists, in or near larger cities. This program would assist urban citizens, local government and corporations with green space planning, park development, and nuisance wildlife abatement.

Current fisheries research, survey, technical guidance, and stocking programs provide fishing opportunities to over a million Kentuckians and visitors. It is important to maintain these programs and to develop new initiatives that enhance the fisheries resource.

The Department needs to have funds available to assist in the operation of the Wolf Creek National Fish Hatchery. In the past the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed closure of the facility, and it is currently proposing reduced funding and operation. The facility is in need of technical improvements and expansion. This hatchery provides all of the trout for Kentucky's trout stocking program.

The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources has agreed to cooperate with Kentucky's Division of Water on a new initiative, watershed management. The overall goal is to better protect, maintain, and restore ecological structure and function of watersheds and support the sustainable uses of watersheds. This effort will require funds.

The Department needs to analyze the Green River Ecosystem and identify opportunities to restore the ecosystem to sustain and improve biodiversity, particularly aquatic biodiversity.

The Department needs to undertake the Kentucky Lake Islands Restoration conservation project to conserve island habitat for wildlife and near-shore aquatic species.

The Department needs to restore Sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*) in the Ohio River.

The Department should develop canoe access for streams that have only access through private land or no access.

The purchase or lease of a number of Ohio River islands needs to be undertaken to ensure their long-term protection.

The Department needs to develop a systematic approach to purchasing and/or leasing riparian (streamside) corridors for recreational access and protection of riparian habitats. Riparian buffers are not only important for stream protection, but are vital travel corridors, nesting, feeding, and resting habitat for wildlife, especially many non-game species.

Before Kentuckians can enjoy fish and wildlife they must have access. Due to a lack of matching state money, the Department can not spend the full 12.5% of the Boating

Access federal dollars. Also there is much needed maintenance and renovation for existing ramps.

The Department needs to increase maintenance of department owned dams.

The Department owns "in fee" over 100,000 acres of land. Opportunity for Kentucky's citizens to use these lands for wildlife-associated recreation requires that boundaries be recognizable. These areas also have an abundance of mature forest, making them attractive for timber harvest encroachments. Therefore, the boundaries need to be surveyed and marked.

The Department needs additional funding to improve accessibility to hunting, fishing, boating, and other outdoor recreation for persons with disabilities. The Task Force discussed the possibility of using part of the proposed \$5 charge for licenses for those disabled or over 65 for matching grants to communities for such facilities.

The Department needs to increase research on the social dimensions of fish and wildlife management, to better incorporate human needs and values into ecosystem management. This will require community education, public involvement, consensus building, and new working partnerships.

Given current funding, the Department cannot maintain current programs nor undertake any of the above initiatives. The Department has stated that to maintain present programs, it will need an additional \$5 million per year in the short term (through 2003.) Even if there is a license increase of \$5 every five years, the Department anticipates a short-fall of \$30 million by the year 2010. (Figure 19 and 20)

### **Other Wildlife Conservation Issues/Other Agencies' Recommendations**

The Task Force invited a number of agencies (other than the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources) that deal with wildlife conservation to address their wildlife conservation efforts, what they perceive the needs for wildlife conservation to be, how the needs can best be met, and how the various agencies can best work together.

The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources talked about the Biodiversity Task Force and the Biodiversity Council that was formed as a result of recommendations of the Biodiversity Task Force. The Task Force was set up to see what should be done to conserve biodiversity. It was co-chaired by the Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources and the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources. It made four basic recommendations. The first was to establish a Biodiversity Council. Second, the Task Force recognized the need for education initiatives to elevate the awareness and interest in biological diversity. Third, since most of Kentucky's land is in private ownership, and conservation and sustainability of biological



diversity require participation by landowners, the Task Force recommended that technical assistance and financial incentives should be provided for landowners. Fourth, increased funding was recommended for protection of key areas and for conducting an inventory of the biological diversity of Kentucky.

The Commissioner of Natural Resources said that the recommendations of the Biodiversity Task Force are completely compatible with the Task Force on Funding for Wildlife Conservation, that funding can support programs for all wildlife, and that a proposal for funding for wildlife would receive broad support.

The Commissioner said a funding mechanism exists through the Heritage Land Conservation Fund. He said the program received funding beginning in 1994 to purchase land for natural areas, for migratory animals, for wetlands, and for recreational areas. Half of these funds are divided equally among five agencies--Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Division of Forestry, Nature Preserves Commission, Department of Parks, and Division of Wild Rivers. The remainder of the funds go to local governments, state colleges and Universities, and state agencies, if they apply for and are approved for funds. The fund is managed by a 12-person board, including seven citizens, plus the Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, the Commissioner of the Department of Parks, the Director of the Nature Preserves Commission, and the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources, as chairman. The Natural Resources Commissioner said, in the years to come, there will be greater demand for outdoor recreation, wildlife habitat, and natural areas; and the demands on the fund will increase. The Commissioner said, consequently, additional funding for this successful program could be considered as a part of funding for wildlife in general.

The Director of the Division of Conservation in the Natural Resources Department said a number of programs carried out through the Conservation Districts benefit wildlife and wildlife habitat. The programs that help the most are those that provide for state funded cost-sharing for conservation practices.

The Director of the Division of Forestry said forests are one of the most important wildlife habitats in the state, and the sustainability of forests is critical to game and non-game wildlife. He said the partnership between the Division of Forestry and the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources is critical to the future of wildlife in Kentucky. He said ninety-three percent of Kentucky's forest land is privately owned, so private owners are critical to sustainability. Unfortunately, he said, fewer than 10% of private forest landowners use the services of a forester or a wildlife manager in managing their forest land.

The Director said, from a forestry initiative standpoint, it's clear that more technical assistance for landowners is needed. Cost shares are important to assist landowners in improving their timber and wildlife habitat, and need to be increased. Federal funds for the Stewardship Incentive Program have been cut drastically in the last few years. The state needs more current and accurate forest inventories. The Director said

more education and more information are needed for the public and landowners. Meeting this need can help landowners be better stewards. He said an additional investment in forests is an additional investment in wildlife.

It was noted that the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet is proposing a Forestry Stewardship Act, that would include cost-share, inventory, and information and education provisions. It would cost \$4 million; recurring cost would be about \$2 million.

The Director of the Nature Preserves Commission said the mission of the agency is identifying, acquiring, and managing natural areas that represent the best known occurrences of rare native plants and animals, natural communities, and significant natural features in a statewide nature preserves system. The commission preserves habitat, the number one need of wildlife. He said the commission also maintains the state's Natural Heritage Program, which provides for inventory, storage, retrieval, and evaluation of biological data.

The Nature Preserves Director addressed the questions, "What are the needs of wildlife conservation and how should these needs be met?" He said a biological inventory is the number one need. He said the state needs to build a state nature preserves system and other public land management systems worthy of the state's resources. The state needs to acquire additional public lands to meet the needs of wildlife conservation. He suggested that if the Task Force recommended a major funding initiative, it should include significant funds to the Heritage Land Conservation Fund Board. He said this would assure a balanced allocation of funds among state and local agencies, so that effective conservation can be accomplished. He said the Task Force could gain critical support among a broad audience of community leaders by allocation of funds to the Board. He said more resources are needed for all agencies to improve their management of lands they currently hold in the public trust. He said the state needs to provide better coordination between data sources and data users, and make existing data more usable. He noted that both Missouri and Arkansas use their sales tax format for natural resources to fund their state natural area programs. He emphasized the need to develop broad public support for passage of such legislation.

The Director said the Commission often gets calls from people who want their land protected, but the land may not be suitable for programs of the Nature Preserves Commission or Forestry or Parks or Fish and Wildlife. He said there is a need to provide a service to people who want long term protection for their property. He said conservation easements can accomplish that, but right now Kentucky has no entity that is capable of holding those on a large number of tracts of land and taking care of those easements.

The Chairman of the Biodiversity Council said the Council was created as an oversight group for state management of biological issues involving state agencies. He said there has been a lack of funding available for the survey of biological issues in Kentucky, and for establishing repositories for biological data. Kentucky's neighboring

states have biological surveys or Academies of Science that provide funding for such efforts. He said funding these efforts is what the Council would like to see as a recommendation of the Task Force. He said the Council would also like to see the establishment of "one-stop shopping" whereby industries, state agencies, and private citizens could satisfy all their biological information requirements.

He added that a lot of his peers in industry are very much interested in supporting the funding effort, depending on what the outcome looks like. He said he thought they could bring a broad support to the effort, and would like the opportunity to do that. He said the Task Force would have their support when the proposal goes to the General Assembly.

The new Commissioner of the Department of Parks discussed the agency's wildlife conservation activities. Environmental education programs for the schools are carried out at several resort parks. Interpretive walks are conducted for park visitors. He said parts of some of the Department of Parks' golf courses have been allowed to go back to natural habitat. More native plants are being used in landscaping. The agency participates in the watchable wildlife program, with eagle, elk, and bird watching. He said the agency's main need regarding wildlife would be more funding. He said the best way the agency could contribute to wildlife conservation would be by educating the young and visitors to the parks.

## **SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND CONCLUSIONS**

- Wildlife, wildlife habitat, and wildlife programs in Kentucky need support and financial assistance.
- The Task Force focused primarily on the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources' programs that address wildlife and on their serious funding needs.
- The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources derives most of its revenue from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, and boat registrations.
- License sales are declining.
- Federal matching funds available to the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources are determined by the number of paid license holders.
- Exemptions from license purchases for those over 65 or disabled are increasing.
- The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources is obligated to conserve the wildlife of the Commonwealth and to serve all of her citizens.

- Presently sportsmen and sportswomen of Kentucky bear the complete financial burden for the Department's conservation programs, which benefit all Kentuckians.
- Roughly 68% of those polled for the Task Force said they would favor creating some way for all Kentuckians to pay for fish and wildlife conservation and protection.
- It is desirable to broaden support for funding for wildlife to all Kentucky's citizens, since they all benefit from the wildlife programs.
- Without additional support, the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources faces funding problems which threaten wildlife conservation and wildlife-related recreation.
- To put the funding problems in perspective: Even with a license increase in 1999, the Department needs an additional \$5 million per year in the short term to maintain present programs (to around 2003.) With a \$5 license increase every 5 years, the Department projects a \$30 million short-fall by 2010.
- There are several ways to address the funding problem.

One way is to **raise hunting and fishing license fees**. Kentucky's license fees are about average to slightly higher than those of surrounding states. Increases in license fees will be necessary, even if other funding sources are found, but there is a limit as to how high they can be raised without pricing them out of the range of many sportsmen. It has been estimated that a \$1 increase in the license fee reduces sales by 2 to 4%. Also, raising the license fees does not address the issue of broadening the long-term, equitable, financial support for wildlife conservation. License fees are listed in Figure 13a.

Another way to address the funding problem is to **provide General Fund moneys to the Department**. The Department and many of its constituencies have consistently opposed this idea. With General Fund moneys come possible restrictions from the General Assembly, a dependence on another entity for funding, and competition for limited General Fund moneys. Some states' fish and game agencies do use General Funds for various purposes, more often for programs that are not specific to fishers and hunters.

Another option is to **cut programs**. Downsizing, efficiencies, and cooperation with other agencies may reduce costs. Significantly, in a poll conducted for the Task Force, 82% of the respondents favored finding ways to raise more money rather than cutting back on programs.

The Task Force looked at a number of **additional funding and savings options** for the short-term and long-term. These options are reflected in the following recommendations.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### Three Primary Funding Recommendations

- The Task Force proposes to resolve the **over 65 /disabled license exemption** issue by recommending the enacting of legislation to require a \$5 combined license fee for those formerly exempt. This change would bring in \$1.7 million per year by increasing direct revenues and accessing federal matching funds. This change, along with a modest increase in license fees around the year 2000, as well as a number of legislative and policy adjustments, will address the Department's short-term funding problems (through 2003.)
- The Task Force recommends that a constitutional amendment be placed on the ballot for the vote of the people to **increase the sales tax by 1/8 cent to fund wildlife conservation**. This would address the wildlife conservation funding problems in the long-term. This initiative could generate approximately \$35 million per year. The Task Force recommends that at least 50% of the funds be provided to the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources. The remainder of the funds would be shared with other agencies that conserve wildlife, in order to broaden support and effectiveness of the measure.
- The Task Force **supports passage of "Teaming with Wildlife" federal legislation** that would provide for additional funding for wildlife. This program would provide an estimated \$6 to \$8 million for certain Department programs, if enacted at the federal level.

### Other Recommendations

The Task Force recommends that the Department or the Legislature undertake to:

- Broaden the appeal for funding for wildlife to a wider constituency.
- Provide some means for all Kentuckians to pay for wildlife conservation.
- Increase commercial hunting/fishing license fees.
- Increase fees for non-resident hunting and fishing licensees.
- Seek corporate sponsors for Department funding.
- Look at ways to downsize some activities, contain expenses, and take advantage of efficiencies.

- Provide assurances that out-of-state people are buying out-of state licenses.
- Make fishing opportunities more available to urban populations and the disabled.
- Look at non-resident landowner treatment provisions.
- Coordinate the funding efforts for wildlife with the Tourism Cabinet.
- Combine provisions of KRS 235 into KRS 150, in order to allow a portion of Fish and Wildlife boating law enforcement fines to go to the Fish and Game Fund.
- Move boat registration fees from statute to regulation.
- Reduce the reciprocal period for out-of-state boats from 60 days to 30 days and require registration. Consider slip rental to be prima facie evidence that a boat has resided in Kentucky.
- Remove ceiling on sport and commercial hunting and fishing license fees.
- Increase fines for violation of fish and wildlife and boating laws.
- Exempt the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources managed lands from recreational use statutes.
- Designate funds from the 1/8 cent tax as extra revenue and not replacement revenue.
- Require the moneys from the 1/8 cent tax to be used to benefit wildlife by whatever agency receives them.
- Make language in the proposed Constitutional amendment specific and stipulate how revenues from the 1/8 cent tax should be divided.
- Amend KRS 150.081 in such a way that it would continue to keep the Department out of political campaigns but would allow the Commissioner and the Department to participate in issues and activities that the Commission approves, such as a ballot initiative on a natural resource issue.
- Provide that funds of the Department held by an agent be held in trust rather than as part of the agent's business receipts, allowing the Department to get those funds up-front in bankruptcy proceedings.
- Coordinate the activities of the Department and other agencies involved in wildlife conservation, to better address wildlife conservation needs, to take advantage of efficiencies and cost savings, and to broaden the constituency for funding.

- Consider increases in salaries for professional Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources employee classes.
- Report to the Interim Joint Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources in November 1998 regarding progress on carrying out the recommendations of the Task Force.

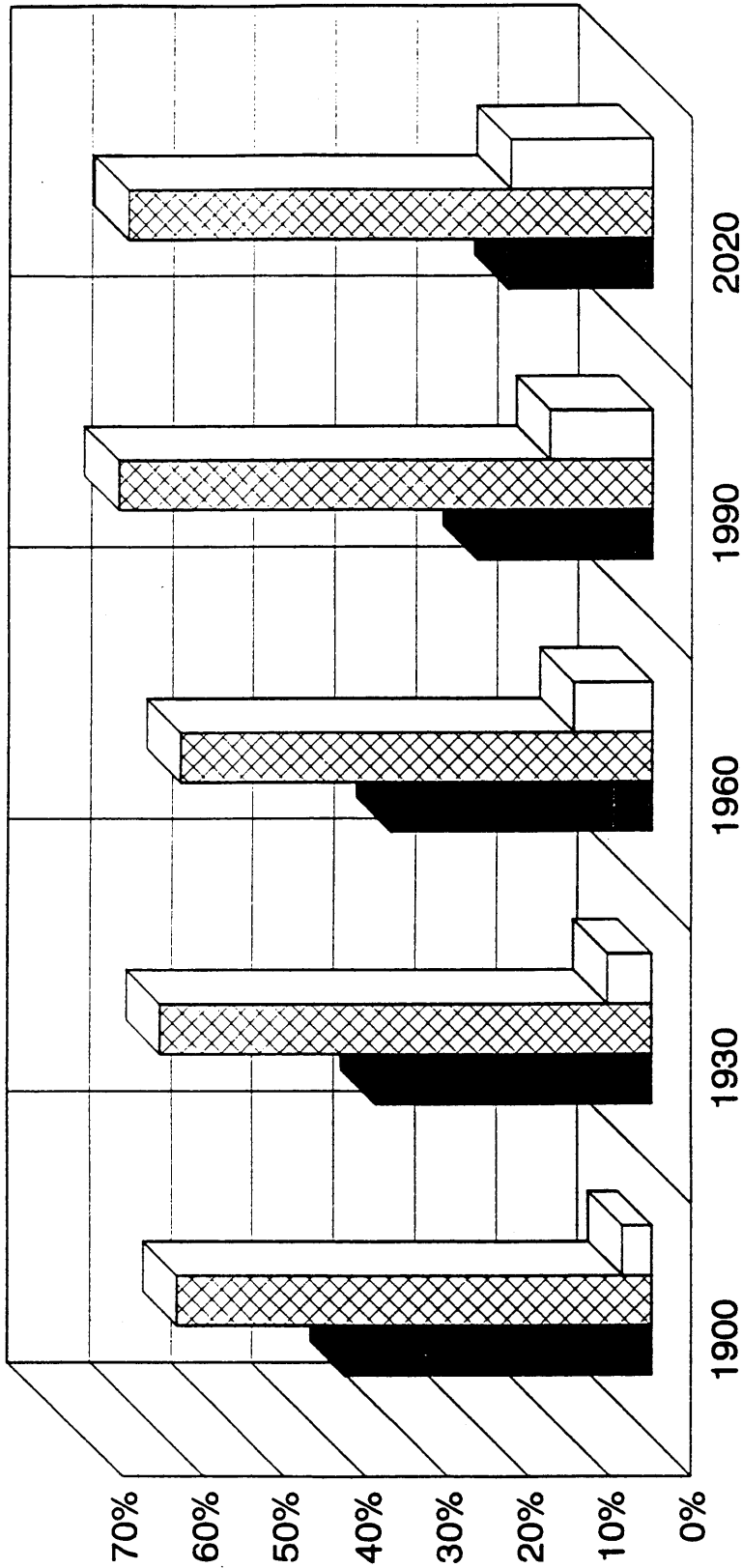




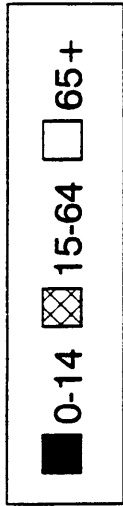
# **APPENDICES**



# Kentucky's Population % by Age 1900-2020



0-14	37.7%	34%	32.2%	21.6%	17.8%
15-64	58.4%	60.5%	58.1%	65.8%	64.7%
65+	3.6%	5.4%	9.6%	12.6%	17.5%

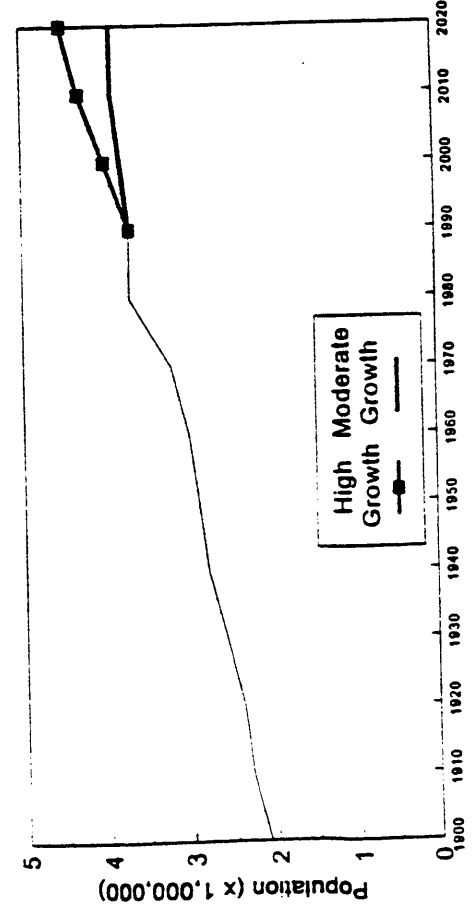
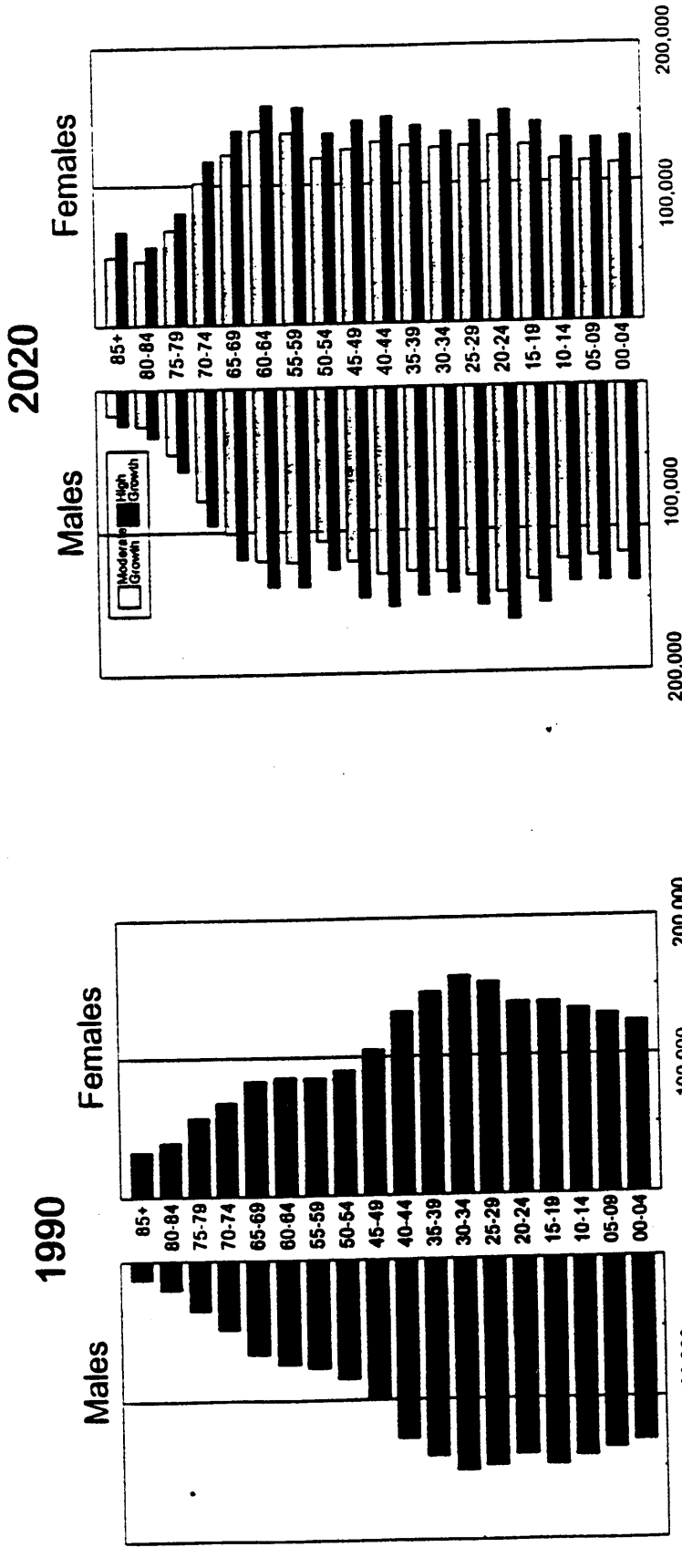


Source: Census, How Many Kentuckians 1995 (High Growth)  
Kentucky State Data Center (7/96)

FIG 1

# How Many Kentuckians, 1995 Edition High Growth and Moderate Growth Series Kentucky

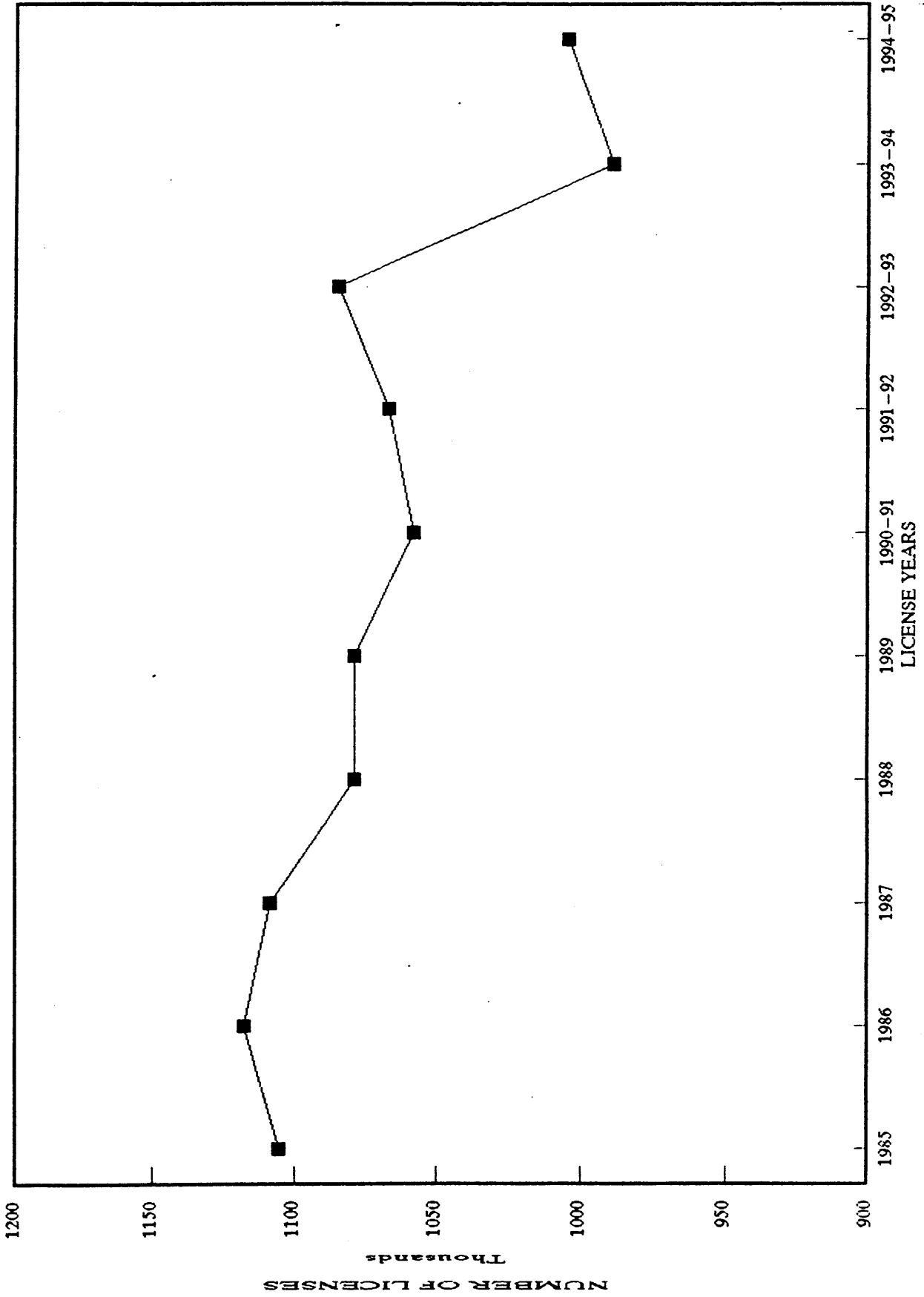
FIG 2



Components of Change	1980 - 1990		1990-2000		2000-2010		2010-2020	
	High	Moderate	High	Moderate	High	Moderate	High	Moderate
<b>Births</b>	539,656	546,374	511,840	524,645	482,134	529,375	463,402	
<b>Deaths</b>	343,012	373,777	382,383	415,507	413,819	484,406	452,784	
<b>Natural Increase</b>	196,644	172,597	129,457	109,138	68,315	44,969	10,618	
<b>Net Migration</b>	-170,530	181,187	8,291	167,376	10,859	168,590	12,921	

FIG 3

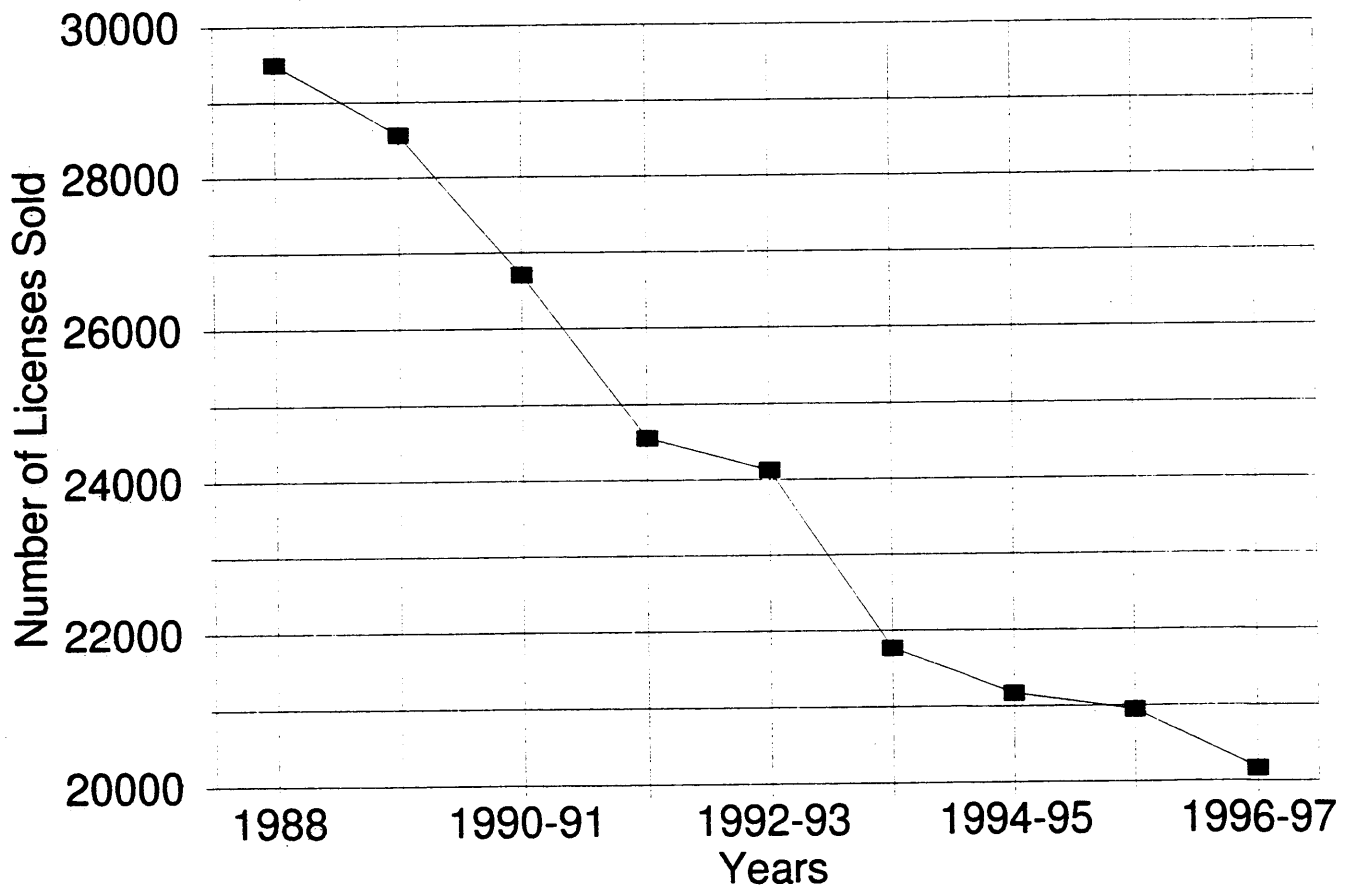
# DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE SALES



Source: Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources

FIG 4

## Jr. Hunting License Sales



# Resident Fishing License Sales

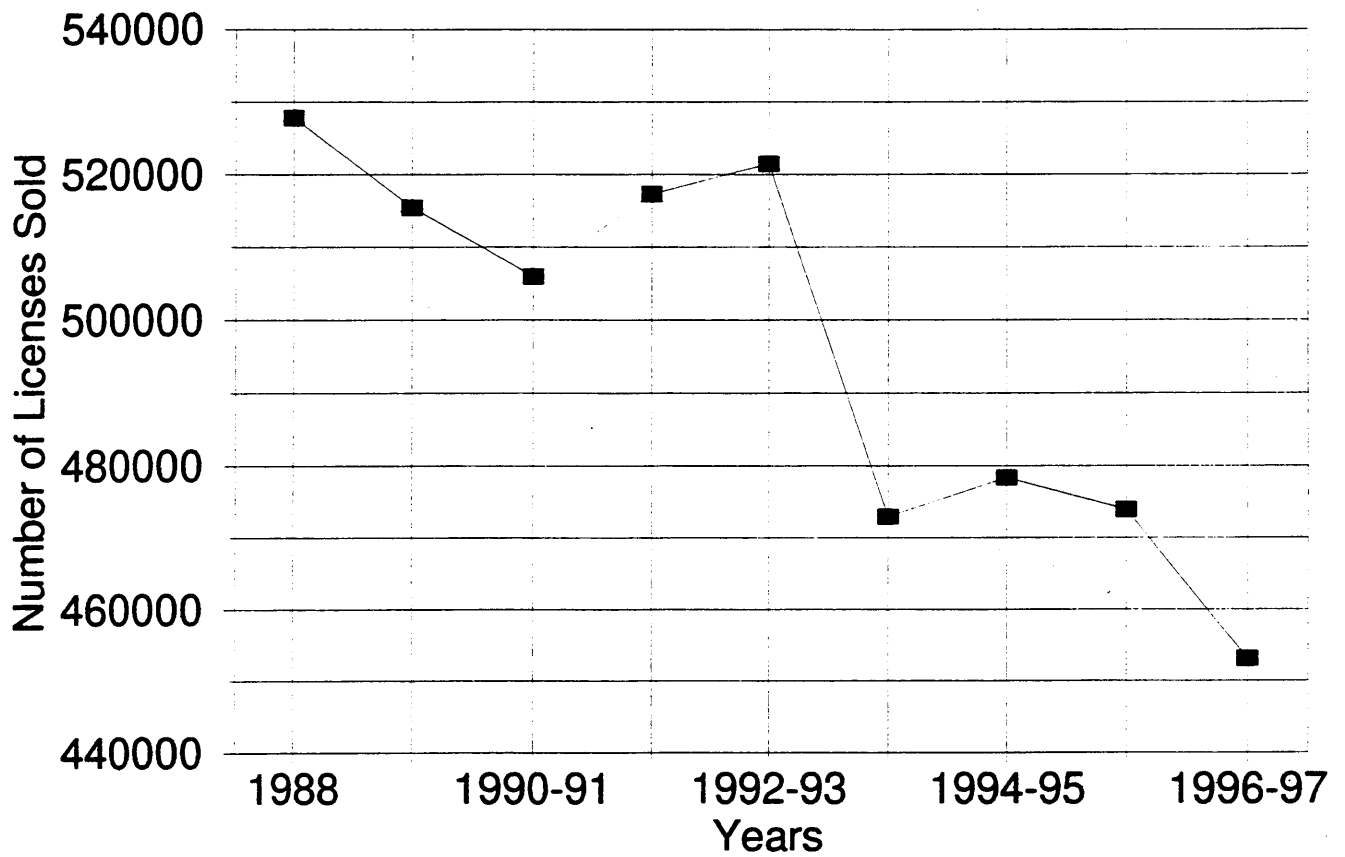
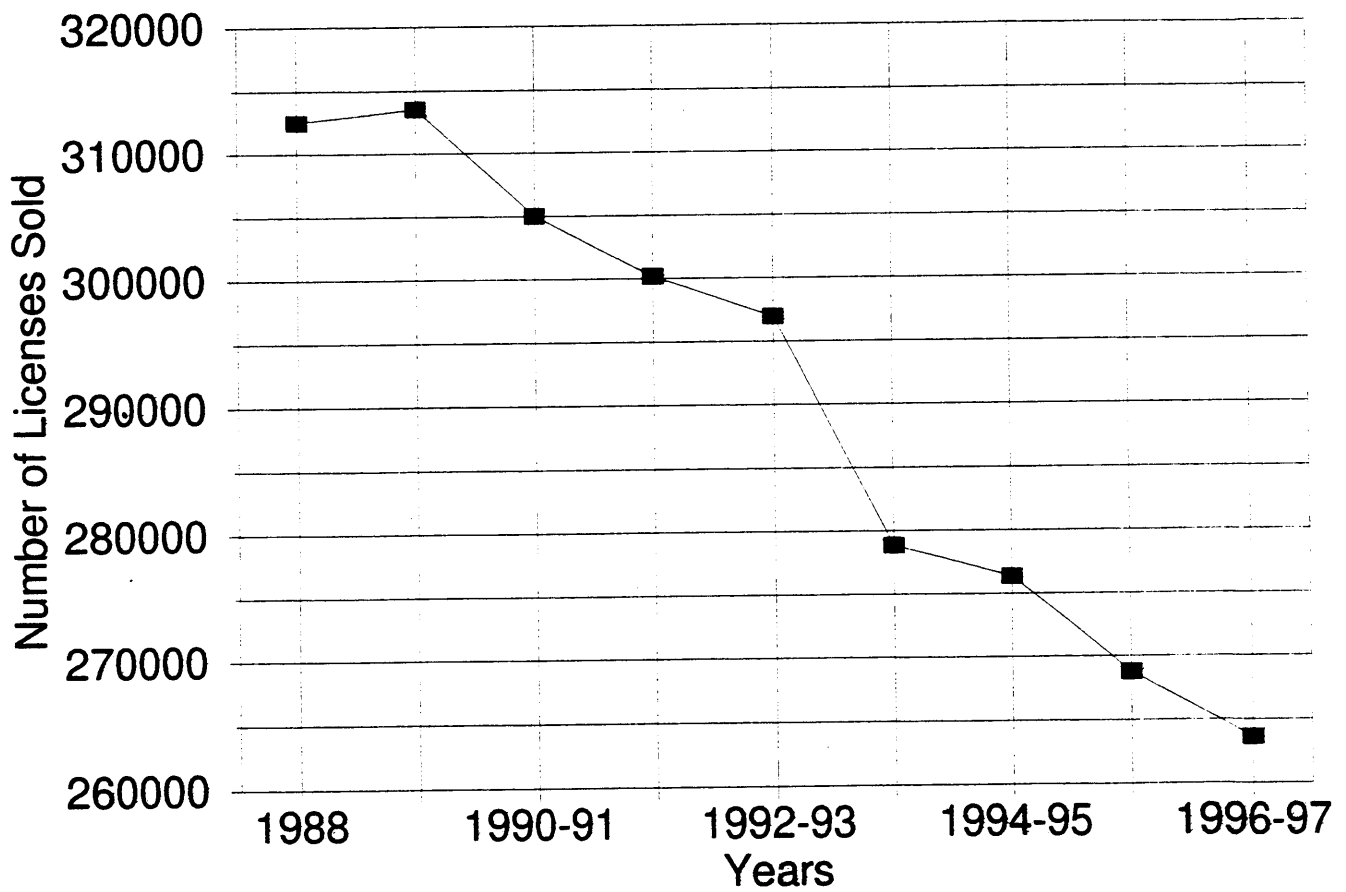


FIG 4b

## Resident Hunting License Sales





# Fishing License Trends Projected through 2010

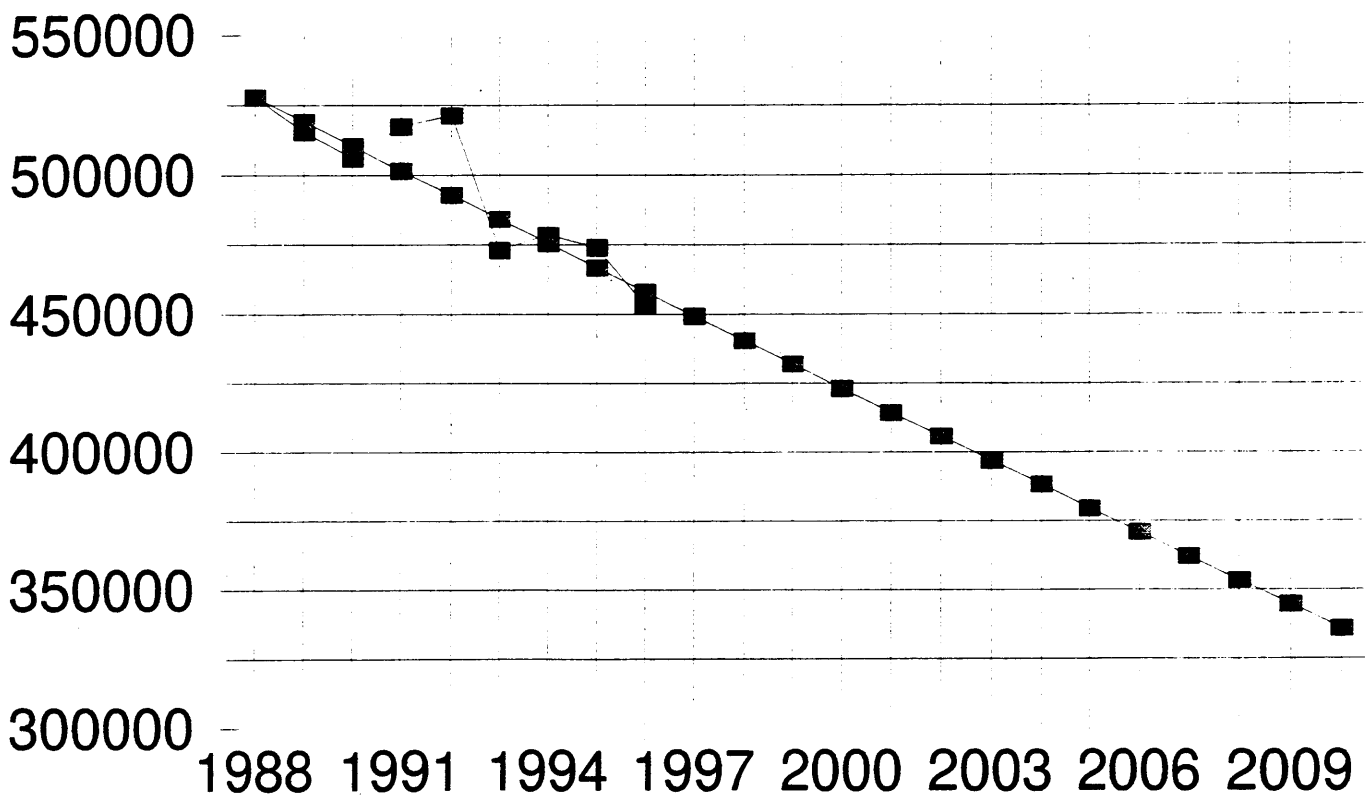
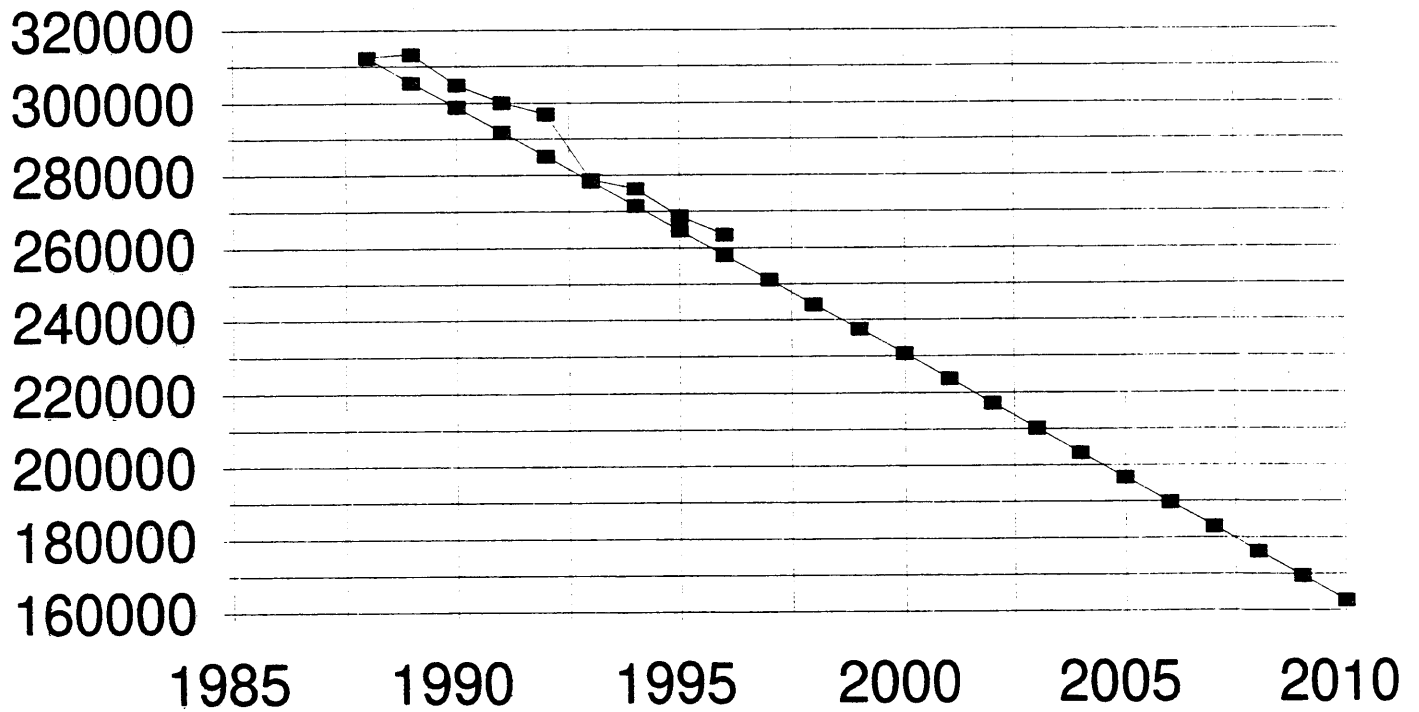


FIG 4d

# Hunting License Trends

## Projected through 2010



## GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	\$11,900,000 / yr	Law enforcement (50%) Wildlife/Fisheries (10%) Operating (40%)
<b>GEORGIA</b>	\$ 6,000,000 / yr	Operating funds
<b>MARYLAND</b>	\$ 5,100,000 / yr	Forestry (90%) Fisheries & Capital Equipment (10%)
<b>ILLINOIS</b>	\$ 3,500,000 / yr	Fisheries (66%) Wildlife (33%)
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	\$ 2,800,000 / yr	Operating funds and salary increases
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	\$ 2,600,000 / yr	Law enforcement (55%) Non-game & education (25%) Museum (20%)
<b>INDIANA</b>	\$ 1,500,000 / yr	Non-fish & wildlife law enforcement
<b>NEBRASKA</b>	\$ 1,000,000 / yr	Salaries, Law Enforcement, Non-game, Endangered Species
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	\$ 500,000 / yr	Non-game programs

August 15, 1996

**FIG 6**

**RESIDENT FISHING FEES**

TENNESSEE <sup>2</sup>	\$ 19.00
PENNSYLVANIA	\$ 17.00
KANSAS	\$ 15.50
OHIO	\$ 15.00
NORTH CAROLINA <sup>3</sup>	\$ 15.00
WEST VIRGINIA <sup>1</sup>	\$ 14.00
ILLINOIS <sup>3</sup>	\$ 13.00
TEXAS	\$ 13.00
NEBRASKA <sup>3</sup>	\$ 12.75
KENTUCKY	\$ 12.50
OKLAHOMA	\$ 12.50
VIRGINIA	\$ 12.50
ARKANSAS	\$ 11.50
IOWA	\$ 10.50
MARYLAND <sup>3</sup>	\$ 10.00
SOUTH CAROLINA <sup>3</sup>	\$ 10.00
ALABAMA	\$ 9.50
GEORGIA <sup>3</sup>	\$ 9.00
MISSOURI	\$ 9.00
INDIANA <sup>3</sup>	\$ 8.75
MISSISSIPPI <sup>3</sup>	\$ 8.00

- 1 REQUIRES HABITAT STAMP**
- 2 MUST BUY COMBINATION**
- 3 RECEIVE STATE GENERAL FUNDS**

August 15, 1996

**NON-RESIDENT FISHING FEES**

<b>TENNESSEE *</b>	<b>\$51.00</b>
<b>INDIANA *</b>	<b>\$40.75</b>
<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>\$35.50</b>
<b>NEBRASKA *</b>	<b>\$35.00</b>
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA *</b>	<b>\$35.00</b>
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	<b>\$35.00</b>
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>\$31.00</b>
<b>MISSOURI</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>NORTH CAROLINA *</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>TEXAS</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>ARKANSAS</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	<b>\$28.50</b>
<b>MISSISSIPPI *</b>	<b>\$25.00</b>
<b>WEST VIRGINIA *</b>	<b>\$25.00 + 5.00 Conservation Permit</b>
<b>ILLINOIS *</b>	<b>\$24.50</b>
<b>GEORGIA *</b>	<b>\$24.00 + 73.00 WMA Permit</b>
<b>OHIO</b>	<b>\$24.00</b>
<b>IOWA</b>	<b>\$22.50</b>
<b>MARYLAND *</b>	<b>\$20.00</b>

**\* RECEIVE GENERAL FUNDS**

August 30, 1996

**FIG 10**

**NON-RESIDENT FISHING FEES (FOR TROUT)**

<b>VIRGINIA</b>	<b>\$60.00</b>
<b>TENNESSEE</b>	<b>\$51.00</b>
<b>INDIANA *</b>	<b>\$47.50</b>
<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>\$43.50</b>
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	<b>\$40.50</b>
<b>NEBRASKA *</b>	<b>\$40.00</b>
<b>NORTH CAROLINA *</b>	<b>\$40.00</b>
<b>WEST VIRGINIA *</b>	<b>\$37.50 + 5.00 Conservation Permit</b>
<b>GEORGIA *</b>	<b>\$37.00 + 73.00 WMA Stamp</b>
<b>ARKANSAS</b>	<b>\$37.50</b>
<b>TEXAS</b>	<b>\$37.00</b>
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	<b>\$35.00</b>
<b>MISSOURI</b>	<b>\$35.00</b>
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA *</b>	<b>\$35.00</b>
<b>IOWA</b>	<b>\$32.50</b>
<b>ILLINOIS *</b>	<b>\$31.00</b>
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>\$31.00</b>
<b>MISSISSIPPI *</b>	<b>\$25.00</b>
<b>MARYLAND *</b>	<b>\$25.00</b>
<b>OHIO</b>	<b>\$24.00</b>
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	<b>\$24.00</b>

**\* RECEIVE GENERAL FUNDS**

**August 30, 1996**

**RESIDENT HUNTING FEES**

<b>TENNESSEE <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$ 19.00</b>
<b>IOWA <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$ 17.50</b>
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>\$ 16.00</b>
<b>MARYLAND <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 15.50</b>
<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>\$ 15.50</b>
<b>OHIO</b>	<b>\$ 15.00</b>
<b>NORTH CAROLINA <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 15.00</b>
<b>WEST VIRGINIA <sup>1,3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 14.00</b>
<b>ILLINOIS <sup>1,3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 13.00</b>
<b>TEXAS</b>	<b>\$ 13.00</b>
<b>MISSISSIPPI <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 13.00</b>
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	<b>\$ 12.75</b>
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	<b>\$ 12.50</b>
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	<b>\$ 12.50</b>
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	<b>\$ 12.50</b>
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 12.00</b>
<b>ARKANSAS</b>	<b>\$ 11.50</b>
<b>GEORGIA <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 10.00</b>
<b>NEBRASKA <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 9.50</b>
<b>MISSOURI</b>	<b>\$ 9.00</b>
<b>INDIANA <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 8.75</b>

<sup>1</sup> REQUIRE HABITAT STAMPS

<sup>2</sup> MUST BUY COMBINATION

<sup>3</sup> RECEIVE GENERAL FUNDS

August 15, 1996

**FIG 8****RESIDENT HUNTING / FISHING FEES**

<b>ARKANSAS</b>	<b>\$ 37.50</b>
<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>\$ 30.50</b>
<b>OHIO</b>	<b>\$ 30.00</b>
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	<b>\$ 29.75</b>
<b>IOWA <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$ 28.00</b>
<b>TEXAS</b>	<b>\$ 26.00</b>
<b>MARYLAND <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 25.50</b>
<b>ILLINOIS <sup>1,3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 24.75</b>
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>\$ 24.50</b>
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	<b>\$ 24.00</b>
<b>NEBRASKA <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 21.75</b>
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	<b>\$ 21.00</b>
<b>NORTH CAROLINA <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 20.00</b>
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	<b>\$ 20.00</b>
<b>TENNESSEE <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$ 19.00</b>
<b>GEORGIA <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 18.00</b>
<b>WEST VIRGINIA <sup>1,3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 17.00</b>
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 17.00</b>
<b>MISSISSIPPI <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 17.00</b>
<b>MISSOURI</b>	<b>\$ 15.00</b>
<b>INDIANA <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$ 13.75</b>

<sup>1</sup> REQUIRE HABITAT STAMPS

<sup>2</sup> MUST BUY COMBINATION

<sup>3</sup> RECEIVE GENERAL FUNDS

August 15, 1996



## NON-RESIDENT HUNTING FEES FOR SMALL GAME

TENNESSEE	\$156.00
MARYLAND *	\$120.00
TEXAS	\$100.00
WEST VIRGINIA *	\$ 95.00 + 5.00 Conservation Permit
KENTUCKY	\$ 95.00
OHIO	\$ 91.00
OKLAHOMA	\$ 85.00
PENNSYLVANIA	\$ 80.75
SOUTH CAROLINA *	\$ 75.00 + 76.00 WMA Permit
MISSISSIPPI *	\$ 75.00
ARKANSAS	\$ 75.00
KANSAS	\$ 65.50
IOWA	\$ 60.50 + 5.00 Habitat Stamp
VIRGINIA	\$ 60.00
MISSOURI	\$ 60.00
GEORGIA *	\$ 59.00 + 73.00 WMA Permit
NEBRASKA *	\$ 55.00 +10.00 Habitat Stamp
ILLINOIS *	\$ 50.75 + 5.50 Habitat Stamp
ALABAMA	\$ 42.00
INDIANA *	\$ 40.75
NORTH CAROLINA *	\$ 40.00

\* RECEIVE GENERAL FUNDS

August 30, 1996

**NON-RESIDENT HUNTING FEES FOR DEER**

<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>271.00 (Antlered)</b> <b>121.00 (Antlerless)</b>
<b>TEXAS</b>	<b>250.00</b>
<b>MISSISSIPPI *</b>	<b>225.00</b>
<b>ALABAMA</b>	<b>202.00</b>
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	<b>201.00</b>
<b>ARKANSAS</b>	<b>195.00</b>
<b>GEORGIA *</b>	<b>177.00 + 73.00 WMA Permit</b>
<b>IOWA</b>	<b>170.50 + 5.00 Habitat Stamp</b>
<b>MISSOURI</b>	<b>170.00</b>
<b>TENNESSEE</b>	<b>156.00</b>
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA *</b>	<b>155.00 + 76.00 WMA Permit</b>
<b>NEBRASKA *</b>	<b>150.00 + 10.00 Habitat Stamp</b>
<b>MARYLAND *</b>	<b>120.00</b>
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	<b>120.00</b>
<b>INDIANA *</b>	<b>117.50</b>
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	<b>116.00</b>
<b>OHIO</b>	<b>110.00</b>
<b>ILLINOIS *</b>	<b>100.00 + 5.50 Habitat Stamp</b>
<b>WEST VIRGINIA *</b>	<b>95.00 + 5.00 Conservation Permit</b>
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	<b>80.75</b>
<b>NORTH CAROLINA *</b>	<b>80.00</b>

**\* RECEIVE GENERAL FUND**  
August 30, 1996

## NON-RESIDENT HUNTING FEES FOR TURKEY

TEXAS	250.00
MISSISSIPPI *	225.00
ALABAMA	202.00
ARKANSAS	195.00
GEORGIA *	177.00 + 73.00 WMA Permit
TENNESSEE	156.00
SOUTH CAROLINA *	155.00 + 76.00 WMA Permit
MISSOURI	135.00
MARYLAND *	120.00
VIRGINIA	120.00
INDIANA *	117.50
IOWA	115.50 + 5.00 Habitat Stamp
KENTUCKY	112.50
OHIO	110.00
KANSAS	96.00
WEST VIRGINIA *	95.00 + 5.00 Conservation Permit
OKLAHOMA	92.75
PENNSYLVANIA	80.75
ILLINOIS *	75.00 + 5.50 Habitat Stamp
NEBRASKA *	56.00 + 10.00 Habitat Stamp
NORTH CAROLINA *	45.00

\* RECEIVE GENERAL FUNDS

August 30, 1996

**KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES  
LICENSE FEES  
Effective With 1995 License Sales**

Combination Hunting & Fishing License (Resident)	\$ 20.00
Statewide Hunting License (Resident)	12.50
Statewide Hunting License (Nonresident)	95.00
5-Day Hunting License (Nonresident - Small Game Only)	27.50
Jr. Hunting License (Resident & Nonresident under 16)	6.25
Statewide Fishing License (Resident)	12.50
Joint Statewide Fishing License (Resident Husband/Wife)	22.50
Statewide Fishing License (Nonresident)	30.00
3-Day Fishing License (Nonresident)	12.50
15-Day Fishing License (Nonresident)	20.00
Deer Hunting Permit (Resident & Nonresident)	21.00
Jr. Deer Hunting Permit (Resident & Nonresident)	12.50
Wild Turkey Hunting Permit (Resident & Nonresident)	17.50
Trout Stamp (Resident & Nonresident)	5.00
Waterfowl Stamp (Resident & Nonresident)	7.50
Trapping License (Resident)	15.00
Trapping License (Resident Landowner/Tenant)	7.50
Trapping License (Nonresident)	115.00
Live Bait Dealers License (Resident) each place of business	30.00
Live Bait Dealers License (Nonresident)	60.00
Musselling License (Resident)	300.00
Musselling License (Nonresident)	1,500.00
Mussel Buyers License (Resident)	500.00
Mussel Buyers License (Nonresident)	1,500.00
Taxidermist License	100.00
Commercial Guide License (Resident)	100.00
Commercial Guide License (Nonresident)	250.00
Fur Processors License (Resident)	150.00
Fur Buyers License (Resident)	50.00
Fur Buyers License (Nonresident)	230.00
Spec. Hunting Preserve License for Persons W/O Proper License	10.00
3-Day Fur Buyers License (Nonresident)	40.00
Commercial Shooting preserve Operator's License	100.00
Noncommercial Pet & Propagation Permit (3 year)	75.00
Commercial Wildlife Pet & Propagation Permit	50.00
Commercial Fish Propagation Permit	50.00
Wildlife Transportation Permit	25.00
Scientific Wildlife Collecting Permit (Educational)	10.00
Scientific Wildlife Collecting Permit	200.00
Food Permit for Selling Bobwhite Quail-Propagation Farms Only	150.00
Retail Food Permit for Selling Propagated Bobwhite Quail	5.00
Commercial Waterfowl Shooting Permit Fee (Operator's License)	100.00
Pay Lake License (First 2 acres; Additional acres \$20 each)	100.00
Falconry Permit (3 years)	45.00
Special Commercial Net Fishing Permit	500.00
Shoot to Retrieve Field Trial Permit (Per Trial)	50.00
Shoot to Retrieve Field Trial Permit (Single Day)	15.00
Commercial Fox Hound Training Enclosure Permit	250.00
Bird Dog Training Device	10.00
Commercial Fishing License (Resident) w/block of 10	100.00
Commercial Fishing License (Nonresident) w/block of 10	500.00
Gear Tags (Resident ) Blocks of 10 only	10.00
Gear Tags (Nonresident ) Blocks of 10 only	75.00

Source: Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources



**OTHER STATES' FUNDING SOURCES**

- SALES TAX PERCENTAGE
- INCOME TAX CHECK-OFF
- GENERAL FUND TAX APPROPRIATIONS
- LOTTERY INCOME
  - Arizona Heritage Fund
  - Oregon Lottery Proceeds
  - Colorado
  - Maine
- OIL / GAS / MINERAL SEVERANCE TAX
- GRAZING FEES
- TIMBER SALE
- ENVIRONMENTAL FINES AND FORFEITURES
- COMMERCIAL FISHING INCOME
- OFF-ROAD VEHICLE REGISTRATION
- AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATIONS
- LICENSE PRICES INDEXED TO INFLATION

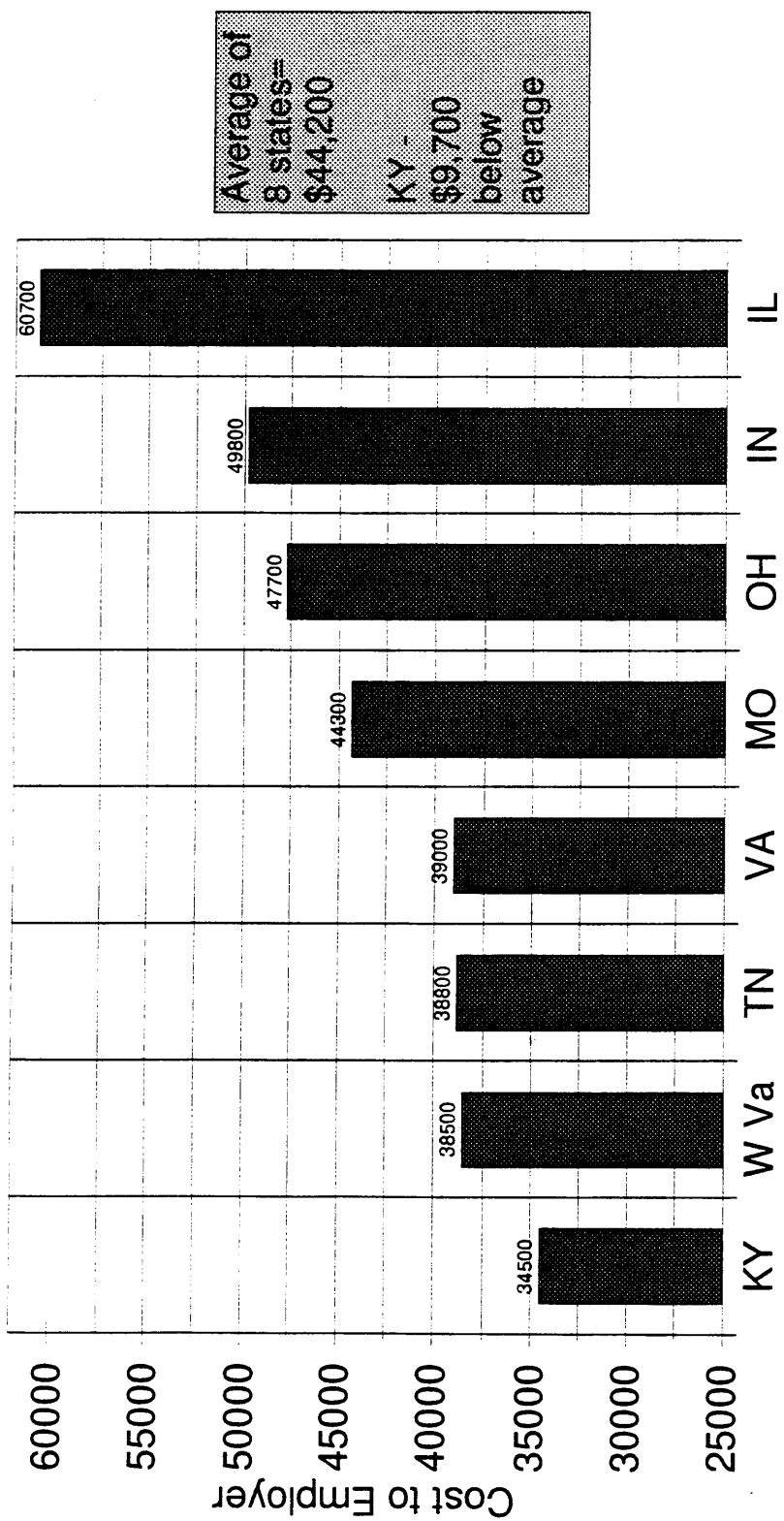
Source: Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources

## **OTHER STATES' FUDNING SOURCES**

- NON-POINT POLLUTION DISCHARGE FEES
  - Pesticide / Fertilizer Dealers & Applicators
  - Storm Water Discharge Permits
- WATER USE & WATER DISCHARGE FEES
- HIGHWAY BASED FEES
  - Surtax on Gasoline & Oil / Highway Violations / Marine Fuels Tax
- OUT-OF-STATE BOAT REGISTRATION FEES
- BOAT TRAILER REGISTRATION FEES
- DEVELOPMENT BASED FEES
  - Surtax On Building Permits
  - Land Transfer Tax
- CIGARETTE TAX
- DISCOUNTED LICENSE PRICES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS & DISABLED
- HABITAT PERMITS / LAND USE STAMPS / USER PERMITS
- ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSE PLATES

Source: Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources

# LE Officer Personnel Costs 10 Year Officer

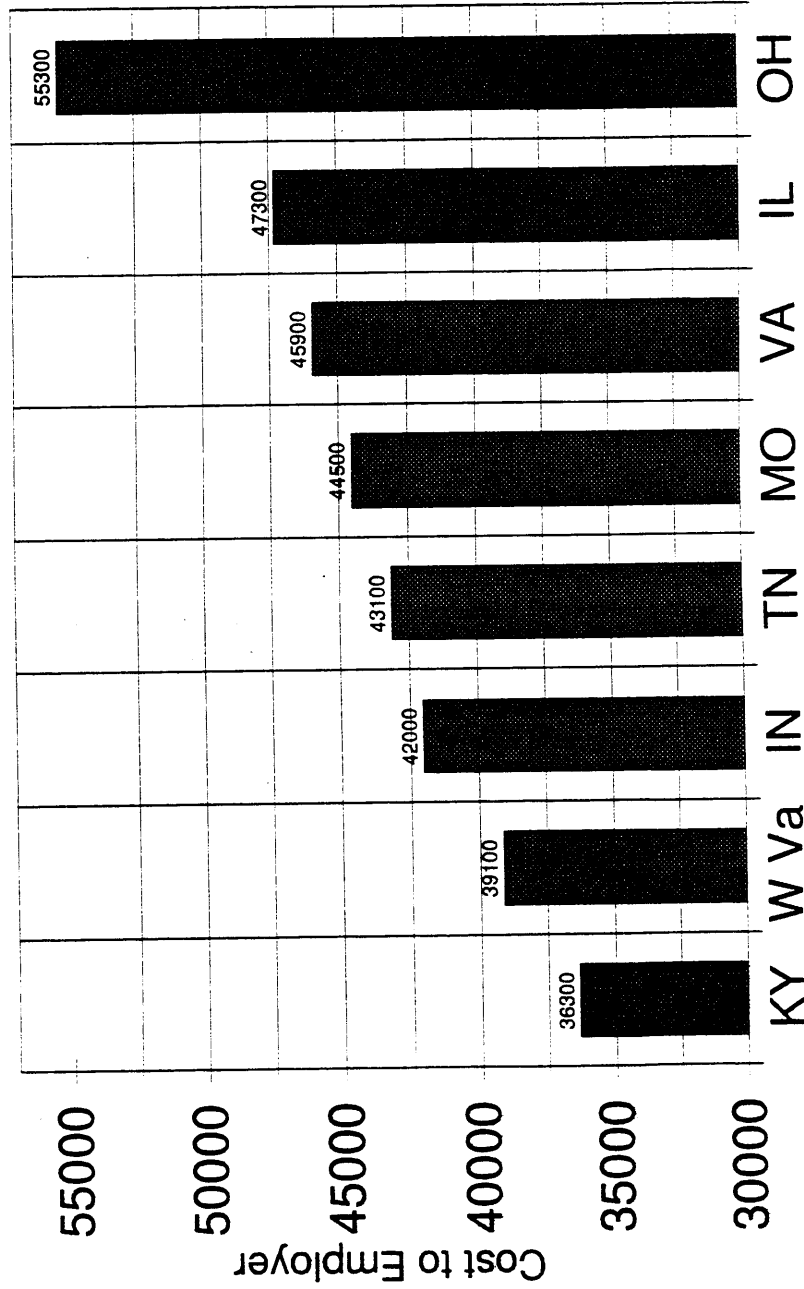


Cost to employer is all salary and fringe benefits

FIG 15a

# Field Biologists Personnel Costs

## With 10 Years Experience



Cost to employer is all salary and fringe benefits



LG 07-02-97

**FUNDING SOURCES FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION BEING USED OR CONSIDERED BY STATE FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES**

**BEING USED**

Licenses, Fish & Wildlife Related	All States
Lifetime Licenses, Fish & Wildlife Related	Several States, most states invest these funds and keep the original capital intact by only spending interest earned or other gains
Licenses/Registration, Boats	At Least 15 States
Habitat Stamps	Several States, especially in the west and midwest
Tags/Stamps for species or groups of species, waterfowl, deer, turkey, etc.	All States
Musseling Licenses	Several States
Commercial Fishing Licenses	36 States
Sportsmen Licenses that cover most activities	Several States
Access to State Owned Lakes/State Wildlife Areas, User Fees	Several States
Conservation Passport/Pass	Texas uses and California is considering
National Forest Stamps	Several states use the provisions of the Sikes Act which allows state fish and wildlife agencies to require a National Forest Stamp to hunt or fish on National Forest in that state. cost ranges from \$1.00 to \$10.00, these funds are used to recoup some of the cost of state wildlife management activities on National Forests
Federal Aid/Grants	
Pittman-Robertson	All States
Wallop-Breaux	All States
Sect. 6 Endangered Species Act Funds	Most States
Land & Water Conservation Fund	38 States
Appalachian Cleans Stream Initiative	7 states
Biological Resources Division Grants	Several States, This includes GAP Analysis and Cooperative Research Units (KY and Nebraska do not have cooperative research units)
EPA Grants	Several States
Section 319 Clean Water Act Grants	Several States

**note: most states do not have adequate expertise or staff to maximize grant opportunities**

Donations	All States
Sales Tax	Arkansas and Missouri 1/8 %, Missouri estimates \$90 million in 1997 and Arkansas over \$34 million \$17 million of which goes to Arkansas Fish and Game, Missouri includes forestry, several other states are considering
Portion of State Motor Fuel Tax	Florida (\$1.2 million in 1993), North Carolina, Massachusetts (different formulas are used, some are based on portion used in boats, South Carolina is considering that used in lawn mowers)
Bond Issues	20 States
Cigarette Tax	Indiana, Minnesota, Texas, and Wisconsin
Land Transfer Tax	Tennessee (about \$4 million/yr)
State Income Tax Check Off	At Least 33 States
Recreational Vehicle Registration	23 States
Special Licenses Plates/Nature Licenses Plates	Several States
General Revenue/Fund	At Least 30 States (ranges from less than 1% of Texas fish and wildlife conservation budget to 42% of South Carolina's)
Civil Penalties/Fines	At Least 30 States
Sales/Subscriptions/Leases	47 States
Waterfowl and other prints	Several States
Used Car Original Title Fee	Florida (\$4.00/title, \$1.9 million in 1995), Idaho considered
Fines for Speeding	Florida (\$0.25/mph over speed limit, \$2.8 million in 1995) Oklahoma is considering
Lottery	Colorado, the Great Outdoors Colorado Board, \$1.1 million, used for wildlife habitat; Maine, Outdoor Heritage Instant Lottery Games, expect \$2.0-3.0 million/yr.

**BEING CONSIDERED (many states are considering funding mechanisms being used by other states listed above, these are not repeated here)**

Severance Fee on Sand and Gravel from Public Waters	Tennessee, \$0.35/cubic yd, estimates \$1.6 million/yr.
Speeding Surcharge	Tennessee, \$5.00/violation, estimates \$0.1 million/yr.
Fewer License Exemptions	Several States are considering, some are already implementing
Progressive Property Tax	South Carolina, 58% favor
Redistribute Motor Fuel Tax	Several Versions are being considered, South Carolina would include that portion used in lawn mowers and other yard equipment
Nongame excise tax	Several States
Redistribute Sales Tax	Portion originating from items used for boating, hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching, Virginia estimated \$16 million/year.

Fee Paid by Developers	Based on negative impact on environment, South Carolina, Virginia, and Idaho considered, strong public support
% of Tax on Real Estate Sales	Several States (most states had strong opposition)
Tax on Wildlife Watching Equipment	Proposals range from bird-watching to camping equipment
Tax on Hunting and Fishing Equipment	Virginia considered redistributing that portion of the existing sales tax, 63% favored
Entrance Fee to Wildlife Viewing Areas	Idaho considered
Wildlife Viewing License	Idaho considered, 44% support
Horse-racing Revenues	Virginia considered, 60% support
Add \$0.50/mn. to electric Bills	Texas considered, 79% opposed
Add \$0.50 to Drivers License	Texas considered, 50% favored
Require Hunters to Buy \$5.00 Habitat Stamp	Texas considered, 75% favored
% of State Park Entrance Fee	Maryland considered, 84% favored
\$1.00 Charge on Motor Vehicle Registration	California considered, 59% approved
ATV Registration Fee	California considered, 84% approved
Surcharge on Out-of-State Hunting & Fishing Licenses	Idaho considered, 80% approved
Special Wildlife Stamp/Stickers	Several States considered but not much potential for revenue even though there is strong public support

1996 KENTUCKY FALL SURVEY

1. Please tell me if you have participated in any of these leisure activities in the past 12 months:

<b>Recreational fishing?</b>	
	<b>Percent</b>
Boat only	9.5
Bank & wade only	15.2
Boat, bank & wade	11.2
<b>Total fishing</b>	<b>35.9</b>
No	64.1

<b>Hunting?</b>	
Yes	15.3
No	84.7

<b>Recreational boating, other than fishing?</b>	
Yes	28.0
No	71.9

<b>Hiking</b>	
Yes	39.0
No	61.0

<b>Bicycling</b>	
Mountain Bike	2.8
Road Bike	19.3
Both	2.8

<b>Bird watching</b>	
Yes	27.1
No	72.8

2. Who primarily funds the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources?

	<b>Percent</b>
All taxpayers	39.6
Hunters and fishermen only	28.6
Some other source	8.8
Don't know	23.1

**3. From what other sources does the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Receive funds?**

	Percent
Taxpayers, hunters, fishermen, and others	0.1
From the public	0.3
Private contributions or companies	1.0
Users of public lands	0.3
Government, hunting and fishing license	0.4
Taxpayers, hunters and fishermen	1.2
Taxpayers and fishermen	0.1
Government	1.2
Fishermen	0.3
Hunters and fishermen	0.1
State, hunters and people who use parks	0.1
Self funded	0.1
Taxpayers	0.3
Taxpayers, organizations that make contributions, and hunters	0.1
Taxpayers and private funds	0.1
Farmers	0.1
Wildlife Support	0.1
Hunters	0.1
No response	91.2
Don't know	2.1

**4. Who do you feel should pay for fish and wildlife conservation and protection in Kentucky?**

	Percent
All taxpayers	59.1
Hunters and fishermen only	25.9
Some other source	8.8
Don't know	6.3

**5. What other sources should pay for fish and wildlife protection?**

	Percent
Taxpayers, hunters, fishermen and other sources	0.1
Private contributions or companies	0.4
Users of public land	0.7
Government, hunting and fishing license	0.1
Taxpayers, hunters and fishermen	2.4
Taxpayers and fishermen	0.1
Government	1.8
Lottery money	0.1
Hunters and fishermen	0.1
Taxpayers and hunters	0.1
Hunters, fishermen and business	0.3
Taxpayers, organizations that make contributions and hunters	0.1
Hunters	0.1
Dog tags, hunting and fishing license	0.1
No one in particular	0.1
No response	91.2
Uncodeable	0.1
Don't know	1.5

**6. Would you favor creating some means for all Kentuckians to pay for fish and wildlife conservation and protection?**

	Percent
Yes	67.0
No	25.6
Don't know	7.4

**7. Would you favor or oppose increasing the price of hunting licenses to pay for the services provided by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife?**

	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Favor</b>	<b>52.1</b>
<b>Oppose</b>	<b>36.9</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Refused</b>	<b>.7</b>

**8. Would you favor or oppose raising the price of Fishing licenses to pay for the services provided by the Department of Fish and Wildlife?**

	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Favor</b>	<b>50.7</b>
<b>Oppose</b>	<b>39.3</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Refused</b>	<b>.4</b>

**9. Would you favor or oppose raising the fees for Boating?**

	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Favor</b>	<b>50.9</b>
<b>Oppose</b>	<b>35.9</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<b>Refused</b>	<b>.6</b>

**10. Would you favor or oppose charging an admission user fee to people who use the public lands managed by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife?**

	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Favor</b>	<b>46.0</b>
<b>Oppose</b>	<b>46.0</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>Refused</b>	<b>.1</b>

11. Please tell me if you feel that the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife is doing an excellent, good, fair, or poor job in the following areas:

**Improving conditions for wildlife?**

	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Excellent</b>	<b>10.9</b>
<b>Good</b>	<b>46.9</b>
<b>Fair</b>	<b>20.7</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>Refused</b>	<b>.1</b>

**Providing places to hunt?**

<b>Excellent</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Good</b>	<b>35.6</b>
<b>Fair</b>	<b>19.5</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>29.0</b>
<b>Refused</b>	<b>.1</b>

**Providing places to fish?**

<b>Excellent</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>Good</b>	<b>51.2</b>
<b>Fair</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>Refused</b>	<b>.1</b>

**Providing places to observe and enjoy wildlife?**

<b>Excellent</b>	<b>11.5</b>
<b>Good</b>	<b>47.5</b>
<b>Fair</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>17.3</b>



**Providing information about hunting and fishing?**

<b>Excellent</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>Good</b>	<b>45.5</b>
<b>Fair</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>17.4</b>
<b>Refused</b>	<b>.1</b>

**Providing general information about wildlife?**

<b>Excellent</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Good</b>	<b>45.4</b>
<b>Fair</b>	<b>23.4</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>14.3</b>

**Educating the public about the needs and problems of wildlife?**

<b>Excellent</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Good</b>	<b>30.1</b>
<b>Fair</b>	<b>30.5</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>21.0</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>13.7</b>

**Educating the public about boating safety?**

<b>Excellent</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Good</b>	<b>36.6</b>
<b>Fair</b>	<b>26.2</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>13.7</b>

**Enforcing laws against trespassing?**

<b>Excellent</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Good</b>	<b>28.4</b>
<b>Fair</b>	<b>21.0</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>17.4</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>26.9</b>

**Enforcing laws against poaching?**

<b>Excellent</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Good</b>	<b>30.1</b>
<b>Fair</b>	<b>19.0</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>25.0</b>

**Enforcing boating laws?**

<b>Excellent</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Good</b>	<b>40.3</b>
<b>Fair</b>	<b>22.6</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>20.8</b>

**Overall?**

<b>Excellent</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Good</b>	<b>53.1</b>
<b>Fair</b>	<b>25.1</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>9.7</b>

## ANALYSIS OF 1996 FALL POLL

Please tell me if you feel that the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife is doing an excellent, good, fair, or poor job in the following areas:

### Improving conditions for wildlife?

	% of hunters	% of non-hunters
Excellent	20.8	11.6
Good	57.4	57.2
Fair	16.8	27.2
Poor	5.0	4.0

	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	8.93366	3	.03019
Gamma	.23316		

### Educating the public about the needs and problems of wildlife?

	% of hunters	% of non-hunters
Excellent	9.1	4.8
Good	28.3	36.2
Fair	26.3	37.2
Poor	36.4	21.8

	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	14.15151	3	.00271
Gamma	-.13188		

### Enforcing laws against poaching?

	% of hunters	% of non-hunters
Excellent	7.1	9.9
Good	45.9	38.7
Fair	13.3	28.3
Poor	33.7	23.2

	Value	DF	Significance
Pearson	12.17388	3	.00681
Gamma	-.05272		

**Providing information about hunting and fishing?**

Excellent	11.0
Good	45.5
Fair	18.9
Poor	7.0
Don't know	17.4
Refused	.1

**Providing general information about wildlife?**

Excellent	8.2
Good	45.4
Fair	23.4
Poor	8.8
Don't know	14.3

**Educating the public about the needs and problems of wildlife?**

Excellent	4.8
Good	30.1
Fair	30.5
Poor	21.0
Don't know	13.7

**Educating the public about boating safety?**

Excellent	8.3
Good	36.6
Fair	26.2
Poor	15.2
Don't know	13.7

**Enforcing laws against trespassing?**

Excellent	6.3
Good	28.4
Fair	21.0
Poor	17.4
Don't know	26.9

**SUMMARY  
WILDLIFE 1997 SURVEY**

The Task Force on Funding for Wildlife Conservation commissioned the University of Kentucky Survey Research Center to administer the Wildlife 1997 Survey. Six hundred sixty-two (662) interviews were completed. Calls were made between April 29 and May 20, 1997.

The margin of error for this survey is slightly less than 3.9 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level.

**Note: Percent is calculated from the total sample population of 662. Valid percent is calculated from a particular subset of the sample population (does not include don't know and refused to answer). Example: in question 7 the percent of the total sample population of 662 who bought fishing licenses was 31.0 % while the percent of the 278 people who fished that bought fishing license (does not include 10 who did not know) was 74.8%; this is the valid percent.**

Questions 1-5 were demographic questions.

6. I am going to read a list of outdoor leisure activities. Please tell me if you have participated in any of these activities in the past 12 months.

Recreational fishing?

	Frequency	Percent
From a boat	62	9.4
From bank/wading	124	18.7
Both	92	13.9
Total fishing	278	42.0
No	384	58.0

7. Did you buy a fishing license or are you exempt?

**Note: this question was only asked to those who fished.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Bought license	205	31.0	74.8
Exempt	54	8.2	19.7
65 yrs old or older and Kentucky resident	22	3.3	8.0
Landowner or immediate family	24	3.6	8.8
Disability	8	1.2	2.9
Did not buy fishing license	15	2.3	5.5
Don't know	4	0.1	

8. Have you gone hunting in the past 12 months?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	116	17.5
No	546	82.5

9. Did you buy a hunting license or are you exempt?

**Note: this question was only asked to those who hunted.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Bought license	98	14.5	84.5
Exempt	15	2.2	12.9
65 yrs old or older and Kentucky resident	7	1.1	6.0
Landowner or immediate family	5	0.8	4.3
Disability	3	0.5	2.6
Did not buy hunting license	3	0.5	2.6

10. Have you done recreational boating, other than fishing in the past 12 months?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	187	28.2
No	475	71.8

11. Have you gone camping within the past 12 months?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	199	30.1
No	463	69.9

12. Have you gone bird watching in the past 12 months?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	248	37.5
No	414	62.5

13. Have you gone wildlife watching in the past 12 months?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	419	63.3
No	243	36.7

14. Have you gone horseback riding in the past 12 months?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	83	12.5
No	579	87.5

15. Have you gone riding on an ATV in the past 12 months?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	134	20.2	20.3
No	527	79.6	79.7
Don't Know	1	0.2	0.2

16. Currently, money from licenses for hunting, fishing and boating pay most of the cost of fish and wildlife protection in Kentucky. These funds are not adequate to maintain existing conservation programs for Fish and Wildlife into the future, or to provide needed programs for the many non-game species like songbirds and butterflies that receive little attention today.

Would you favor or oppose some means for all Kentuckians to pay for fish and wildlife conservation and protection?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor	455	68.7	75.7
Oppose	146	22.1	24.3
Don't Know	57	8.6	
Refused	4	0.6	

17. There are a number of ways that the state might raise more money to fund these programs. Please tell me if you favor or oppose each option I read.

Would you favor or oppose increasing the price of hunting, fishing and boating license fees to pay for game, fish and wildlife conservation programs?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor	475	71.8	76.4
Oppose	147	22.2	23.6
Don't Know	39	5.9	
Refused	1	0.2	

18. Would you favor or oppose charging an admission or user fee to wildlife management areas and department lakes for those visitors who do not have a hunting or fishing license?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor	426	64.4	67.3
Oppose	207	31.3	32.7
Don't Know	29	4.4	

19. Would you favor or oppose charging an admission or user fee to wildlife management areas and department lakes for all visitors including those who have a hunting or fishing license?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor	275	41.5	43.3
Oppose	360	54.4	56.7
Don't Know	27	4.1	

20. Would you favor using general fund tax money to pay for wildlife programs?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor	406	61.3	63.8
Oppose	230	34.7	36.2
Don't Know	26	3.9	

21. Would you favor or oppose charging a fee to developers which would be based on any negative environmental impact from the development project?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor	521	78.7	83.5
Oppose	103	15.6	16.5
Don't Know	38	5.7	

22. Would you favor or oppose developing a special wildlife lottery?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor	398	60.1	64.0
Oppose	224	33.8	36.0
Don't Know	40	6.0	

23. Kentucky receives Federal matching money of about \$8.50 for each hunting and fishing license sold by the state.

Currently, people over 65 years old and those declared permanently and totally disabled are not required to buy hunting or fishing licenses. This means Kentucky does not receive Federal matching money for those people. Would you favor or oppose requiring these groups to purchase hunting and fishing licenses?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor	204	30.8	31.6
Oppose	441	66.6	68.4
Don't Know	16	2.4	
Refused	1	0.2	



24. What if these groups were required to pay only a small fee to cover the cost of issuing them a license: Then Kentucky would be eligible to receive the Federal matching money. Would you favor or oppose requiring these groups to pay a small fee for hunting and fishing licenses?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor	462	69.8	71.9
Oppose	181	27.3	28.1
Don't Know	19	2.9	

25. Would you favor or oppose a 1/8 cent increase in the Kentucky state sales tax? This would cost the average Kentuckian about \$10 per year.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor	294	44.4	45.4
Oppose	353	53.3	54.6
Don't Know	15	2.3	

26. I am going to read a list of ways the money from a 1/8 cent tax increase might be spent. Please tell me if you would support the tax increase if you knew the money would be spent in these ways.

**Note: this question was only asked to those who were opposed the 1/8 cent sales tax increase.**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Would not support under any circumstances	159	24.0	45.3
Read spending Options	192	29.0	54.7
Don't Know	2	0.3	

**Note: questions 27-36 were only asked to those who were opposed to the 1/8 cent sales tax increase but wanted to hear spending options; therefore, these percentages are additive to the 44.4% who favored a 1/8 cent sales tax increase when taken individually but not in multiples. Example: 55.3% (44.4+10.9=55.3) would favor a 1/8 cent sales tax increase if they new some of the monies would be spent to increase the number of fish and wildlife conservation officers.**

27. Spending the money to increase the number of fish and wildlife conservation officers. Would you:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor a tax increase	72	10.9	38.3
Oppose a tax increase	116	17.5	61.7
Don't Know	4	0.6	

28. Development of more programs to protect and conserve wildlife habitat. Would you:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor a tax increase	115	17.4	60.8
Oppose a tax increase	74	11.2	39.2
Don't Know	3	0.5	

29. Developing additional programs to prevent species from becoming threatened or endangered. Would you:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor a tax increase	112	16.9	60.5
Oppose a tax increase	73	11.0	39.5
Don't Know	7	1.1	

30. Purchasing additional public wildlife areas. Would you:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor a tax increase	91	13.7	48.1
Oppose a tax increase	98	14.8	51.9
Don't Know	3	0.5	

31. Developing trails for hiking, biking and horseback riding. Would you:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor a tax increase	85	12.8	44.5
Oppose a tax increase	106	16.0	55.5
Don't Know	1	0.2	

32. Building regional nature centers. Would you:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor a tax increase	88	13.3	46.3
Oppose a tax increase	102	15.4	53.7
Don't Know	2	0.3	

33. Development of financial incentive programs to encourage private landowners to provide wildlife habitat. Would you:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor a tax increase	97	14.7	51.3
Oppose a tax increase	92	13.9	48.7
Don't Know	3	0.5	

34. Conducting research on the needs of wildlife. Would you:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor a tax increase	98	14.8	51.9
Oppose a tax increase	91	13.7	48.1
Don't Know	3	0.5	

35. Providing money for the state forest stewardship program. Would you:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor a tax increase	86	13.0	47.0
Oppose a tax increase	97	14.7	53.0
Don't Know	9	1.4	

36. Providing money to improve Kentucky's state parks. Would you:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor a tax increase	132	19.9	70.2
Oppose a tax increase	56	8.5	29.8
Don't Know	4	0.6	

37. One way the state gets money for fish and wildlife conservation programs is through a federal excise tax on hunting and fishing equipment. The federal government returns this tax money to the state.

Similar legislation is being considered that would place a small excise tax on items such as binoculars, birdseed, camping equipment and field guides. Funds raised from this tax would be paid back to the states to fund wildlife recreation, education, and conservation programs. Would you favor or oppose this excise tax?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Favor	422	63.7	66.2
Oppose	215	32.5	33.8
Don't Know	25	3.8	

38. If Kentucky has to make a choice between creating new ways of funding fish and wildlife conservation, such as those we have just talked about, or cutting back on fish and wildlife conservation programs, which do you favor: Finding ways to raise more money or cutting back on programs?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Find ways to raise money	544	82.2	87.0
Cut back on programs	81	12.2	13.0
Don't Know	37	5.6	

FIG 19

Department of Fish & Wildlife  
 Long-Term Projection Report  
 Fiscal Year 1991-2003

REVISED 7/01/97

	FY 1991-91 ACTUAL	FY 1991-92 ACTUAL	FY 1992-93 ACTUAL	FY 1993-94 ACTUAL	FY 1994-95 ACTUAL	FY 1995-96 ACTUAL	FY 1996-97 BUDGET	FY 1997-98 BUDGET	FY 1998-99 BUDGET	FY 1999-00 BUDGET	FY 2000-01 BUDGET	FY 2001-02 BUDGET	FY 2002-03 BUDGET
<b>BEGINNING BALANCE 7/1/91</b>	11,727,883	11,976,038	11,042,538	11,564,838	16,379,308	19,358,365	21,007,013	21,322,154	16,860,955	14,210,120	9,979,994	3,696,612	(4,217,689)
<b>REVENUES:</b>													
License Sales	11,699,539	11,764,400	13,131,400	15,913,176	16,041,236	17,999,897	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
Boat Registrations				1,823,677	2,201,592	2,307,142	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,276,930	1,322,200	1,521,100	1,486,806	1,596,082	1,882,925	1,505,000	1,555,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
Interest Income	715,818	651,900	386,300	455,296	863,707	1,105,997	1,100,000	600,000	900,000	800,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Federal Revenues	5,709,060	5,232,700	6,575,100	5,192,526	8,016,789	6,319,956	6,746,118	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Non-Game Revenue	35,808	47,500	80,500	40,881	62,263	50,016	50,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Trans. - in Forest Steward	13,000.00	47,500.00	155,650	52,091	244,944	31,415	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Trans. - in Coal Mine			5,950	49,191	52,028	44,806	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Trans. - H.C.F			0	927,552	0	0	754,522	1,764,118					
<b>TOTAL PROJECTED REVENUES</b>	19,150,155	19,066,200	21,856,000	25,941,196	29,078,641	29,742,154	28,000,640	28,714,118	27,635,000	27,535,000	27,035,000	27,035,000	27,035,000
<b>TOTAL REVENUES &amp; BEG. BALANCE</b>	31,178,038	31,042,238	32,898,538	37,506,034	45,457,949	49,100,519	49,407,654	50,036,272	44,495,955	41,745,120	37,014,994	30,731,612	22,817,311
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>													
Administration & Support	2,310,800	2,269,500	2,324,800	2,459,004	2,898,567	3,213,526	3,434,400	3,687,162	3,871,520	4,065,096	4,268,351	4,481,768	4,705,857
Wildlife Division	4,022,400	4,044,200	4,459,900	4,566,582	4,744,778	5,289,170	5,538,900	6,196,171	6,505,980	6,831,279	7,172,842	7,531,485	7,908,059
Fisheries Division	2,856,100	3,260,300	3,298,800	3,417,513	3,555,751	3,628,608	3,812,000	4,070,920	4,274,466	4,488,189	4,712,599	4,948,229	5,195,640
Information & Education	2,329,400	2,700,600	2,793,600	2,775,922	3,292,641	3,825,910	4,084,700	4,302,732	4,517,869	4,743,762	4,980,950	5,229,998	5,491,498
Law Enforcement	5,288,300	5,840,300	6,217,400	6,465,989	6,618,447	6,809,716	7,074,200	9,920,000	10,416,000	10,936,800	11,483,640	12,057,822	12,660,713
Water Patrol				585,877	2,462,567	2,392,898	2,538,900	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Expenses:	16,987,000	16,084,900	19,094,500	20,270,867	23,572,751	25,159,828	26,475,500	28,176,985	29,585,834	31,065,126	32,618,382	34,249,301	35,961,766
Existing Capital Const.	2,215,000	1,914,800	2,228,200	854,340	2,526,833	2,933,678	481,500	4,298,332	0	0	0	0	58
New Capital Const.	0	0	11,000	1,511	0	0	1,128,500	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Additional Capital Const.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROJECTED EXPENDITURES</b>	19,202,000	19,999,700	21,333,700	21,126,726	26,099,584	28,093,506	28,085,500	33,175,317	30,285,834	31,765,126	33,318,382	34,949,301	36,661,766
<b>ENDING BALANCE 6/30/xx</b>	11,976,038	11,042,538	11,564,838	16,379,308	19,358,365	21,007,013	21,322,154	16,860,955	14,210,120	9,979,994	3,696,612	(4,217,689)	(13,844,456)

Source: Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources

Department of Fish and Wildlife  
 Long-Term Funding Task Force (HCR 76)  
 Scenario #1 (DO NOTHING)

Year Ending	New Revenues	Existing Revenues	Projected Operating Expenditures	Projected Capital Const. Expenditures	TOTAL Expenditures	OVER Difference (UNDER)	Fund Balance
Year Ending June 30, 1996 (FY'96)		29,742,154	25,159,800	2,933,700	28,093,500	1,648,654	21,007,000
Year Ending June 30, 1997 (FY'97)		28,000,000	26,417,500	2,806,300	29,223,800	(1,223,800)	19,783,200
Year Ending June 30, 1998 (FY'98)		27,590,000	27,368,500	2,200,000	29,568,500	(1,978,500)	17,804,700
Year Ending June 30, 1999 (FY'99)		27,590,000	28,736,900	700,000	29,436,900	(1,846,900)	15,957,800
Year Ending June 30, 2000 (FY'00)		27,300,000	30,173,700	700,000	30,873,700	(3,573,700)	12,384,100
Year Ending June 30, 2001 (FY'01)		27,000,000	31,682,400	700,000	32,382,400	(5,382,400)	7,001,700
Year Ending June 30, 2002 (FY'02)		27,000,000	33,266,500	700,000	33,966,500	(6,966,500)	35,200
Year Ending June 30, 2003 (FY'03)		27,000,000	34,929,800	700,000	35,629,800	(8,629,800)	(8,594,600)
Year Ending June 30, 2004 (FY'04)		27,000,000	36,676,300	700,000	37,376,300	(10,376,300)	(18,970,900)
Year Ending June 30, 2005 (FY'05)		27,000,000	38,510,100	700,000	39,210,100	(12,210,100)	(31,181,000)
Year Ending June 30, 2006 (FY'06)		27,000,000	40,435,600	700,000	41,135,600	(14,135,600)	(45,316,600)
Year Ending June 30, 2007 (FY'07)		27,000,000	42,457,400	700,000	43,157,400	(16,157,400)	(61,474,000)
Year Ending June 30, 2008 (FY'08)		27,000,000	44,580,300	700,000	45,280,300	(18,280,300)	(79,754,300)
Year Ending June 30, 2009 (FY'09)		27,000,000	46,809,300	700,000	47,509,300	(20,509,300)	(100,263,600)
Year Ending June 30, 2010 (FY'10)		27,000,000	49,149,800	700,000	49,849,800	(22,849,800)	(123,113,400)

REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

- No License Fee Increases through 2010
- No Decline in Annual License Sales through 2010
- No Increases in Direct Federal Funding through 2010

EXPENDITURE ASSUMPTIONS

- 5% Growth in Operating Expenses Annually
- Continue \$500,000.00 Annual Commitment for Land Acquisition to Comply with the Federal Program Income Option
- No New Programs

Source: Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources

FIG 20a

Department of Fish and Wildlife Long-Term Funding Task Force (HCR 76) Scenario #1 (DO NOTHING)	New Revenues	Existing Revenues	Projected Expenditures		TOTAL Expenditures	OVER Difference (UNDER)	Fund Balance
			Operating Expenditures	Capital Const. Expenditures			
Year Ending June 30, 1996 (FY'96)		29,742,154	25,159,800	2,933,700	28,093,500	1,648,654	21,007,000
Year Ending June 30, 1997 (FY'97)		28,000,000	26,417,500	2,806,300	29,223,800	(1,223,800)	19,783,200
Year Ending June 30, 1998 (FY'98)		27,590,000	27,368,500	2,200,000	29,568,500	(1,978,500)	17,804,700
Year Ending June 30, 1999 (FY'99)		27,590,000	28,326,400	700,000	29,026,400	(1,436,400)	16,368,300
Year Ending June 30, 2000 (FY'00)		27,300,000	29,317,800	700,000	30,017,800	(2,717,800)	13,650,500
Year Ending June 30, 2001 (FY'01)		27,000,000	30,343,900	700,000	31,043,900	(4,043,900)	9,606,600
Year Ending June 30, 2002 (FY'02)		27,000,000	31,405,900	700,000	32,105,900	(5,105,900)	4,500,700
Year Ending June 30, 2003 (FY'03)		27,000,000	32,505,100	700,000	33,205,100	(6,205,100)	(1,704,400)
Year Ending June 30, 2004 (FY'04)		27,000,000	33,642,800	700,000	34,342,800	(7,342,800)	(9,047,200)
Year Ending June 30, 2005 (FY'05)		27,000,000	34,820,300	700,000	35,520,300	(8,520,300)	(17,567,500)
Year Ending June 30, 2006 (FY'06)		27,000,000	36,039,000	700,000	36,739,000	(9,739,000)	(27,306,500)
Year Ending June 30, 2007 (FY'07)		27,000,000	37,300,400	700,000	38,000,400	(11,000,400)	(38,306,900)
Year Ending June 30, 2008 (FY'08)		27,000,000	38,605,900	700,000	39,305,900	(12,305,900)	(50,612,800)
Year Ending June 30, 2009 (FY'09)		27,000,000	39,957,100	700,000	40,657,100	(13,657,100)	(64,269,900)
Year Ending June 30, 2010 (FY'10)		27,000,000	41,355,600	700,000	42,055,600	(15,055,600)	(79,325,500)

REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

- No License Fee Increases through 2010
- No Decline in Annual License Sales through 2010
- No Increases in Direct Federal Funding through 2010

EXPENDITURE ASSUMPTIONS

- 3.5% Growth in Operating Expenses Annually
- Continue \$500,000.00 Annual Commitment for Land Acquisition to Comply with the Federal Program Income Option
- No New Programs

Source: Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources

Department of Fish and Wildlife  
 Long-Term Funding Task Force (HCR 76)  
 Scenario #2 (SPORTSMAN PAYS)

Year Ending	New Revenues	Existing Revenues	Projected Operating Expenditures	Projected Capital Const. Expenditures	TOTAL Expenditures	OVER Difference (UNDER)	Fund Balance
Year Ending June 30, 1996 (FY'96)		29,742,154	25,159,800	2,933,700	28,093,500	1,648,654	21,007,000
Year Ending June 30, 1997 (FY'97)		28,000,000	26,417,500	2,806,300	29,223,800	(1,223,800)	19,783,200
Year Ending June 30, 1998 (FY'98)		27,590,000	27,368,500	2,200,000	29,568,500	(1,978,500)	17,804,700
Year Ending June 30, 1999 (FY'99)		27,590,000	28,736,900	700,000	29,436,900	(1,846,900)	15,957,800
Year Ending June 30, 2000 (FY'00)*	3,250,000	27,300,000	30,173,700	700,000	30,873,700	(323,700)	15,634,100
Year Ending June 30, 2001 (FY'01)	5,750,000	27,000,000	31,682,400	700,000	32,382,400	367,600	16,001,700
Year Ending June 30, 2002 (FY'02)	5,750,000	27,000,000	33,266,500	700,000	33,966,500	(1,216,500)	14,785,200
Year Ending June 30, 2003 (FY'03)	5,750,000	27,000,000	34,929,800	700,000	35,629,800	(2,879,800)	11,905,400
Year Ending June 30, 2004 (FY'04)	5,750,000	27,000,000	36,676,300	700,000	37,376,300	(4,626,300)	7,279,100
Year Ending June 30, 2005 (FY'05)**	3,250,000	32,750,000	38,510,100	700,000	39,210,100	(3,210,100)	4,069,000
Year Ending June 30, 2006 (FY'06)	5,750,000	32,750,000	40,435,600	700,000	41,135,600	(2,635,600)	1,433,400
Year Ending June 30, 2007 (FY'07)	5,750,000	32,750,000	42,457,400	700,000	43,157,400	(4,657,400)	(3,224,000)
Year Ending June 30, 2008 (FY'08)	5,750,000	32,750,000	44,580,300	700,000	45,280,300	(6,780,300)	(10,004,300)
Year Ending June 30, 2009 (FY'09)	5,750,000	32,750,000	46,809,300	700,000	47,509,300	(9,009,300)	(19,013,600)
Year Ending June 30, 2010 (FY'10)	5,750,000	32,750,000	49,149,800	700,000	49,849,800	(11,349,800)	(30,363,400)

REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

- \* \$5.00 License Fee Increase on Every License Sold After 1/1/2000 = \$5,000,000.00 Hunting & Fishing License Price \$17.50
- \* \$5.00 in all categories of Boat Registration Fees on 4/1/2000 = \$750,000.00 Combination License Price \$25.00
- \*\* \$5.00 License Fee Increase on Every License Sold After 1/1/2005 = \$5,000,000.00 Hunting & Fishing License Price \$22.50
- \*\* \$5.00 in all categories of Boat Registration Fees on 4/1/2005 = \$750,000.00 Combination License Price \$30.00

No Decline in Annual License Sales through 2010  
 No Increases in Direct Federal Funding through 2010

EXPENDITURE ASSUMPTIONS

5% Growth in Operating Expenses Annually  
 Continue \$500,000.00 Annual Commitment for Land Acquisition to Comply with the Federal Program Income Option  
 No New Programs

FIG 20c

Department of Fish and Wildlife Long-Term Funding Task Force (HCR 76) Scenario #3 (SPORTSMAN PAYS WITH HELP)	Year Ending	New Revenues	Existing Revenues	Projected Expenditures		TOTAL Expenditures	Difference (UNDER)	Fund Balance
				Operating Expenditures	Capital Const. Expenditures			
Year Ending June 30, 1996 (FY'96)	29,742,154	4,000,000	29,742,154	25,159,800	2,933,700	28,093,500	1,648,654	21,007,000
Year Ending June 30, 1997 (FY'97)	28,000,000	4,000,000	28,000,000	26,417,500	2,806,300	29,223,800	(1,223,800)	19,783,200
Year Ending June 30, 1998 (FY'98)	27,590,000	4,000,000	27,590,000	27,368,500	2,200,000	29,568,500	(1,978,500)	17,804,700
Year Ending June 30, 1999 (FY'99)	27,590,000	4,000,000	27,590,000	28,736,900	700,000	29,436,900	(1,846,900)	15,957,800
Year Ending June 30, 2000 (FY'00)*	30,550,000	4,000,000	30,550,000	30,173,700	700,000	30,873,700	3,676,300	19,634,100
Year Ending June 30, 2001 (FY'01)	32,750,000	4,000,000	32,750,000	31,682,400	700,000	32,382,400	4,367,600	24,001,700
Year Ending June 30, 2002 (FY'02)	32,750,000	4,000,000	32,750,000	33,266,500	700,000	33,966,500	2,783,500	26,785,200
Year Ending June 30, 2003 (FY'03)	32,750,000	4,000,000	32,750,000	34,929,800	700,000	35,629,800	1,120,200	27,905,400
Year Ending June 30, 2004 (FY'04)	32,750,000	4,000,000	32,750,000	36,676,300	700,000	37,376,300	(626,300)	27,279,100
Year Ending June 30, 2005 (FY'05)**	36,000,000	4,000,000	36,000,000	38,510,100	700,000	39,210,100	789,900	28,069,000
Year Ending June 30, 2006 (FY'06)	38,500,000	4,000,000	38,500,000	40,435,600	700,000	41,135,600	1,364,400	29,433,400
Year Ending June 30, 2007 (FY'07)	38,500,000	4,000,000	38,500,000	42,457,400	700,000	43,157,400	(657,400)	28,776,000
Year Ending June 30, 2008 (FY'08)	38,500,000	4,000,000	38,500,000	44,580,300	700,000	45,280,300	(2,780,300)	25,995,700
Year Ending June 30, 2009 (FY'09)	38,500,000	4,000,000	38,500,000	46,809,300	700,000	47,509,300	(5,009,300)	20,986,400
Year Ending June 30, 2010 (FY'10)	38,500,000	4,000,000	38,500,000	49,149,800	700,000	49,849,800	(7,349,800)	13,636,600

REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

- \* \$5.00 License Fee Increase on Every License Sold After 1/1/2000 = \$5,000,000.00 Hunting & Fishing License Price \$17.50  
Combination License Price \$25.00
- \* \$5.00 in all categories of Boat Registration Fees on 4/1/2000 = \$750,000.00
- \*\* \$5.00 License Fee Increase on Every License Sold After 1/1/2005 = \$5,000,000.00 Hunting & Fishing License Price \$22.50  
Combination License Price \$30.00
- \*\* \$5.00 in all categories of Boat Registration Fees on 4/1/2005 = \$750,000.00

No Decline in Annual License Sales through 2010  
 No Increases in Direct Federal Funding through 2010  
 New Source of State Revenues (\$4,000,000.00) Annually Beginning in FY'2000

EXPENDITURE ASSUMPTIONS

5% Growth in Operating Expenses Annually  
 Continue \$500,000.00 Annual Commitment for Land Acquisition  
 to Comply with the Federal Program Income Option  
 No New Programs

Source: Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources



Department of Fish and Wildlife Long-Term Funding Task Force (HCR 76) Scenario #4 (SPORTSMAN'S BREAK)	New Revenues	Existing Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Projected Capital Const. Expenditures	TOTAL Expenditures	OVER Difference (UNDER)	Fund Balance
Year Ending June 30, 1996 (FY'96)		29,742,154	25,159,800	2,933,700	28,093,500	1,648,654	21,007,000
Year Ending June 30, 1997 (FY'97)		28,000,000	26,417,500	2,806,300	29,223,800	(1,223,800)	19,783,200
Year Ending June 30, 1998 (FY'98)		27,590,000	27,368,500	2,200,000	29,568,500	(1,978,500)	17,804,700
Year Ending June 30, 1999 (FY'99)		27,590,000	28,736,900	700,000	29,436,900	(1,846,900)	15,957,800
Year Ending June 30, 2000 (FY'00)	10,000,000	27,300,000	30,173,700	700,000	30,873,700	6,426,300	22,384,100
Year Ending June 30, 2001 (FY'01)	10,000,000	27,000,000	31,682,400	700,000	32,382,400	4,617,600	27,001,700
Year Ending June 30, 2002 (FY'02)	10,000,000	27,000,000	33,266,500	700,000	33,966,500	3,033,500	30,035,200
Year Ending June 30, 2003 (FY'03)	10,000,000	27,000,000	34,929,800	700,000	35,629,800	1,370,200	31,405,400
Year Ending June 30, 2004 (FY'04)	10,000,000	27,000,000	36,676,300	700,000	37,376,300	(376,300)	31,029,100
Year Ending June 30, 2005 (FY'05)	10,000,000	27,000,000	38,510,100	700,000	39,210,100	(2,210,100)	28,819,000
Year Ending June 30, 2006 (FY'06)	10,000,000	27,000,000	40,435,600	700,000	41,135,600	(4,135,600)	24,683,400
Year Ending June 30, 2007 (FY'07)	10,000,000	27,000,000	42,457,400	700,000	43,157,400	(6,157,400)	18,526,000
Year Ending June 30, 2008 (FY'08)	10,000,000	27,000,000	44,580,300	700,000	45,280,300	(8,280,300)	10,245,700
Year Ending June 30, 2009 (FY'09)	10,000,000	27,000,000	46,809,300	700,000	47,509,300	(10,509,300)	(263,600)
Year Ending June 30, 2010 (FY'10)	10,000,000	27,000,000	49,149,800	700,000	49,849,800	(12,849,800)	(13,113,400)

REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

- No License Fee Increases through 2010
- No Decline in Annual License Sales through 2010
- No Increases in Direct Federal Funding through 2010
- New Source of State Revenues (\$10,000,000.00) Annually Beginning in FY'2000

EXPENDITURE ASSUMPTIONS

- 5% Growth in Operating Expenses Annually
- Continue \$500,000.00 Annual Commitment for Land Acquisition to Comply with the Federal Program Income Option
- No New Programs

Source: Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources

**FIG 20e**

Department of Fish and Wildlife  
 Long-Term Funding Task Force (HCR 76)  
 Scenario #5 (2020 PERFECT VISION)

	New Revenues	Existing Revenues	Projected Operating Expenditures	Projected Capital Const. Expenditures	TOTAL Expenditures	OVER Difference (UNDER)	Fund Balance
Year Ending June 30, 1996 (FY'96)		29,742,154	25,159,800	2,933,700	28,093,500	1,648,654	21,007,000
Year Ending June 30, 1997 (FY'97)		28,000,000	26,417,500	2,806,300	29,223,800	(1,223,800)	19,783,200
Year Ending June 30, 1998 (FY'98)		27,590,000	27,368,500	2,200,000	29,568,500	(1,978,500)	17,804,700
Year Ending June 30, 1999 (FY'99)		27,590,000	28,873,800	700,000	29,573,800	(1,983,800)	15,820,900
Year Ending June 30, 2000 (FY'00)*	11,500,000	29,522,000	30,461,900	700,000	31,161,900	9,860,100	25,681,000
Year Ending June 30, 2001 (FY'01)	12,075,000	31,040,000	32,137,300	700,000	32,837,300	10,277,700	35,958,700
Year Ending June 30, 2002 (FY'02)	12,678,800	31,040,000	33,904,900	700,000	34,604,900	9,113,900	45,072,600
Year Ending June 30, 2003 (FY'03)	13,312,700	31,040,000	35,769,700	700,000	36,469,700	7,883,000	52,955,600
Year Ending June 30, 2004 (FY'04)	13,978,300	31,040,000	37,737,000	700,000	38,437,000	6,581,300	59,536,900
Year Ending June 30, 2005 (FY'05)**	14,677,200	32,972,000	39,812,500	700,000	40,512,500	7,136,700	66,673,600
Year Ending June 30, 2006 (FY'06)	15,411,100	34,490,000	42,002,200	700,000	42,702,200	7,198,900	73,872,500
Year Ending June 30, 2007 (FY'07)	16,181,700	34,490,000	44,312,300	700,000	45,012,300	5,659,400	79,531,900
Year Ending June 30, 2008 (FY'08)	16,990,800	34,490,000	46,749,500	700,000	47,449,500	4,031,300	83,563,200
Year Ending June 30, 2009 (FY'09)	17,840,300	34,490,000	49,320,700	700,000	50,020,700	2,309,600	85,872,800
Year Ending June 30, 2010 (FY'10)***	18,732,300	36,422,000	52,033,300	700,000	52,733,300	2,421,000	88,293,800
Year Ending June 30, 2011 (FY'11)	19,668,900	37,940,000	54,895,100	700,000	55,595,100	2,013,800	90,307,600
Year Ending June 30, 2012 (FY'12)	20,652,300	37,940,000	57,914,300	700,000	58,614,300	(22,000)	90,285,600
Year Ending June 30, 2013 (FY'13)	21,684,900	37,940,000	61,099,600	700,000	61,799,600	(2,174,700)	88,110,900
Year Ending June 30, 2014 (FY'14)	22,769,100	37,940,000	64,460,100	700,000	65,160,100	(4,451,000)	83,659,900
Year Ending June 30, 2015 (FY'15)****	23,907,600	39,872,000	68,005,400	700,000	68,705,400	(4,325,800)	78,734,100
Year Ending June 30, 2016 (FY'16)	25,103,000	41,390,000	71,745,700	700,000	72,445,700	(5,352,700)	72,781,400
Year Ending June 30, 2017 (FY'17)	26,358,200	41,390,000	75,691,700	700,000	76,391,700	(8,643,500)	64,137,900
Year Ending June 30, 2018 (FY'18)	27,676,100	41,390,000	79,854,700	700,000	80,554,700	(11,488,600)	52,649,300
Year Ending June 30, 2019 (FY'19)	29,059,900	41,390,000	84,246,700	700,000	84,946,700	(14,496,800)	38,152,500
Year Ending June 30, 2020 (FY'20)	30,512,900	41,390,000	88,880,300	700,000	89,580,300	(17,677,400)	20,475,100

REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

- \* \$3.00 License Fee Increase on Every License Sold After 1/1/2000 = \$3,000,000.00 Hunting & Fishing License Price \$15.50  
 Combination License Price \$23.00
- \* \$3.00 in all categories of Boat Registration Fees on 4/1/2000 = \$450,000.00
- \*\* \$3.00 License Fee Increase on Every License Sold After 1/1/2005 = \$3,000,000.00 Hunting & Fishing License Price \$18.50  
 Combination License Price \$26.00
- \*\* \$3.00 in all categories of Boat Registration Fees on 4/1/2005 = \$450,000.00
- \*\*\* \$3.00 License Fee Increase on Every License Sold After 1/1/2010 = \$3,000,000.00 Hunting & Fishing License Price \$21.50  
 Combination License Price \$29.00
- \*\*\* \$3.00 in all categories of Boat Registration Fees on 4/1/2010 = \$450,000.00
- \*\*\*\* \$3.00 License Fee Increase on Every License Sold After 1/1/2015 = \$3,000,000.00 Hunting & Fishing License Price \$24.50  
 Combination License Price \$32.00
- \*\*\*\* \$3.00 in all categories of Boat Registration Fees on 4/1/2015 = \$450,000.00

No Decline in Annual License Sales through the Period  
 No Increases in Direct Federal Funding through the Period  
 New Source of State Revenues 1/8 of a Percent of the Sales Tax Split equally Between Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Forestry (\$35,000,000.00/3) Annually Beginning in FY'2000 Adjusted for 5% Inflation

EXPENDITURE ASSUMPTIONS

- 5.5% Growth in Operating Expenses Annually
- Continue \$500,000.00 Annual Commitment for Land Acquisition to Comply with the Federal Program Income Option
- New Programs can be Implemented ONLY to the Extent that Inflationary Factor is Not Required

Source: Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources

## OWP'S 1997 AGENCY PROFILE

STATE/PROVINCE	Alabama	Alaska	Alberta	Arkansas	DC	Delaware
F & W AGENCY	Game & Fish	Fish & Game	Envim Protec	Game & Fish	Fish & Wild	Fish & Wild
STAND ALONE	No	Yes	No	Yes		No
RESPONSIBILITIES Wildlife	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fisheries	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marine Resources		X				X
Boating				X		X
Parks			X			
Forestry						
Law Enforcement	X			X		X
Conservation Ed				X		X
Lands/Property				X		X
Waters			X	X		X
Environ. Analysis						X
Natrl Area Reserves			X			
Trails/Boat Access				Boat		X
Other Responsibility						X
FTE's Employees	303	680	958	439	12	123
Part Time/Seasonal	11	630	430	50	3	60
FISCAL YEAR	Oct - Sep	July - June	Apr - Mar	July - June	Oct - Sept	July - June
BUDGET CYCLE	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
1997 BUDGET	\$22.8m	\$138m	\$116.5m	\$30.8m		\$11.8m
SOURCES License Revenue	53%	17%		63%	10%	33%
General Revenue	2%	31%	100%		10%	41%
Federal Grants	33%	30%		25%	75%	26%
Sales Tax						
Lottery						
Civil Penalties/Fines	3%			2%		
Income Tax ✓ Off	0.13%					
Fuel Tax						
Sales/Subscriptions	2%			3%		
Fees/Reimbursement	1%	7%				
Other	6%	12%		7%	5%	

Organization of Wildlife Planners (OWP)

Source: Organization of Wildlife Planners

## OWP'S 1997 AGENCY PROFILE

STATE/PROVINCE	Florida	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana
F & W AGENCY	Game & Fish	Fish & Wild	DNR		Fish & Wildlife	Wildlife & Fish
STAND ALONE	Yes	No	No		Yes	Yes
RESPONSIBILITIES Wildlife	X	X	F&W		X	X
Fisheries	X	X	F&W		X	X
Marine Resources						X
Boating	X		F&W		X	X
Parks			DNR			
Forestry			DNR			
Law Enforcement	X		F&W		X	X
Conservation Ed	X		DNR		X	X
Lands/Property	X		DNR		X	
Waters	X		DNR			
Environ. Analysis	X		DNR		X	X
Natrl Area Reserves			DNR			
Trails/Boat Access	X		DNR		X	X
Other Responsibility			X			
FTE's Employees	935	240	290		450	800+
Part Time/Seasonal	75	100			150	
FISCAL YEAR	July - June	July - June	July - June		July - June	July - June
BUDGET CYCLE	Annual	Biennial	Annual		Annual	Annual
1997 BUDGET	\$60m	\$14m	\$22m		\$31.5m	\$50m+
SOURCES License Revenue	39%	48%	80%		64%	40%
General Revenue	34%					15%
Federal Grants	3%	49%	20%		27%	24%
Sales Tax						
Lottery						
Civil Penalties/Fines	6%				1%	
Income Tax ✓ Off		3%				
Fuel Tax						
Sales/Subscriptions					1%	2%
Fees/Reimbursement	10%				5%	
Other	8%				2%	19%

# OWP'S 1997 AGENCY PROFILE

STATE/PROVINCE	Maine	Maryland	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana
F & W AGENCY	Inland Fish/Wild	Wild Heritage	Fish & Wild	Wild,Fish,Parks	Dept Conserv	F,W & Parks
STAND ALONE	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESPONSIBILITIES Wildlife	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fisheries	X		X	X	X	X
Marine Resources						
Boating	X			X		
Parks				X		X
Forestry					X	
Law Enforcement	X			X	X	X
Conservation Ed	X			X	X	X
Lands/Property	X			X	X	
Waters				X		
Environ. Analysis	X			X		
Natl Area Reserves			X	X	X	
Trails/Boat Access	X			X		X
Other Responsibility	X		X	X		
FTE's Employees	300	70+	660	844	1,700	550
Part Time/Seasonal	12	20+	Many	282		
FISCAL YEAR	July - June	July - June	July - June	July - June	July - June	July - June
BUDGET CYCLE	Biennial	Annual	Biennial	Annual	Annual	Biennial
1997 BUDGET	\$23m	\$6.3m	\$42.6m	\$52.4m	\$147.7m	\$36m
SOURCES License Revenue	65%	54%		21%	20%	99%
General Revenue		4%		25%		1%
Federal Grants	22%	30%		25%	12%	
Sales Tax					61%	
Lottery	3%					
Civil Penalties/Fines	2%					
Income Tax ✓ Off	<1%	7%				
Fuel Tax				1%		
Sales/Subscriptions	5%	1%			5%	
Fees/Reimbursement		1%				
Other	2%	3%		28%		

## OWP'S 1997 AGENCY PROFILE

STATE/PROVINCE	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Mexico	New York	No. Carolina
F & W AGENCY	Game & Parks	Div Wildlife	Fish & Game	Game & Fish	Fish,Wild,Marine	Marine Fish
STAND ALONE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
RESPONSIBILITIES Wildlife	X	X	X	X	X	
Fisheries	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marine Resources			X		X	X
Boating	X	X				
Parks	X					
Forestry						
Law Enforcement	X	X	X	X		X
Conservation Ed	X	X	X	X		
Lands/Property	X	X	X	X		
Waters	X	X				
Environ. Analysis	X	X	X	X		
Natrl Area Reserves	X				X	
Trails/Boat Access	X	X	X			
Other Responsibility				X		
FTE's Employees	440	200	170+/-	256	50	202
Part Time/Seasonal	200-850	16	10-15	14	>50	25
FISCAL YEAR	July - June	July - June	July - June	July - June	April - March	July - June
BUDGET CYCLE	Biennial	Biennial	Biennial	Annual	Annual	Biennial
1997 BUDGET	\$39m	\$25m	\$12.5m	\$18.9m	\$44.5m	\$12.1m
SOURCES License Revenue	36%	35%	54%	56%	50%	8%
General Revenue	23%	8%		2%	12%	80%
Federal Grants	12%	27%	21%	37%	26%	12%
Sales Tax						
Lottery						
Civil Penalties/Fines	1%			1%	5%	
Income Tax ✓ Off	1%			1%	3%	
Fuel Tax		5%	6%			
Sales/Subscriptions	19%			2%		
Fees/Reimbursement			4%	1%		
Other	8%	25%	15%		4%	

# OWP'S 1997 AGENCY PROFILE

STATE/PROVINCE	No. Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Prince Ed Is
F & W AGENCY	Game & Fish	Div Wildlife	Wild Conserv	Game Comm	Fish & Boat	Fish & Wild
STAND ALONE	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
RESPONSIBILITIES Wildlife	X	X	X	X		X
Fisheries	X	X	X		X	X
Marine Resources						
Boating	X					
Parks						
Forestry						
Law Enforcement	X	F&W	X	X	X	
Conservation Ed	X	F&W	X	X	X	X
Lands/Property	X	X		X		X
Waters					X	
Environ. Analysis	X					
Natl Area Reserves			X			X
Trails/Boat Access	X		X		X	
Other Responsibility						X
FTE s Employees	126	489	345	730	432	7
Part Time/Seasonal	20 - 60	63	50		162	8
FISCAL YEAR	July - June	July - June	July - June	July - June	July - June	April - March
BUDGET CYCLE	Biennial	Biennial	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
1997 BUDGET	\$12m	\$39.4m	\$25.5m	\$57.5m	\$35m	\$937,000
SOURCES License Revenue	54%	69%	41%	45%	73%	21%
General Revenue						60%
Federal Grants	40%	19%	34%	15%	20%	1%
Sales Tax						
Lottery						
Civil Penalties/Fines		1%	1%	2%	1%	
Income Tax ✓ Off		1%	1%			
Fuel Tax	1%				6%	
Sales/Subscriptions	1%		3%	22%		
Fees/Reimbursement		2%	4%			2%
Other	4%	8%	17%	16%		16%

## OWP'S 1997 AGENCY PROFILE

STATE/PROVINCE	So. Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virgin Islands
F & W AGENCY	Natl Resource	Wild Res	Parks & Wild	Wild Resources	Fish & Wild	Fish & Wild
STAND ALONE	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
RESPONSIBILITIES Wildlife	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fisheries	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marine Resources	X		X			X
Boating	X	X	X			
Parks			X			
Forestry						
Law Enforcement	X		X	X	X	
Conservation Ed	X		X	X	X	X
Lands/Property	X		X	X		
Waters	X			X		
Environ. Analysis	X		X	X	X	
Natl Area Reserves	X		X			
Trails/Boat Access	X		X	X	X	
Other Responsibility			X			
FTE's Employees	950	581	2,400	360	123	17
Part Time/Seasonal	150	57	793	44		2
FISCAL YEAR	July - June	July - June	Sept - Aug	July - June	July - June	Oct - Sept
BUDGET CYCLE	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
1997 BUDGET	\$65.6m	\$43.6m	\$140.5m	\$46.8m	\$11m	\$1.6m
SOURCES License Revenue	36%	67%	40%	50%	50%	
General Revenue	42%		11%	7%		
Federal Grants	22%	33%	12%	12%	28%	100%
Sales Tax			<1%		2%	
Lottery						
Civil Penalties/Fines				1%		
Income Tax ✓ Off				<1%	2%	
Fuel Tax					17%	
Sales/Subscriptions					1%	
Fees/Reimbursement			<1%	1%		
Other			36%	29%		



# OWP'S 1997 AGENCY PROFILE

STATE/PROVINCE	Washington	Wisconsin	Wyoming			
F & W AGENCY	Fish & Wild	DNR	Game & Fish			
STAND ALONE	Yes	Yes	Yes			
RESPONSIBILITIES Wildlife	X	X	X			
Fisheries	X	X	X			
Marine Resources	X					
Boating		X	X			
Parks		X				
Forestry		X				
Law Enforcement	X	X	X			
Conservation Ed	X	X	X			
Lands/Property	X	X	X			
Waters		X				
Environ. Analysis	X	X	X			
Natl Area Reserves	X	X				
Trails/Boat Access		X				
Other Responsibility		X				
FTE's Employees	1164	2700	321			
Part Time/Seasonal	173	800	Varies			
FISCAL YEAR	July - June	July - June	July - June			
BUDGET CYCLE	Biennial	Biennial	Annual			
1997 BUDGET	\$250m	\$300m+	\$37m			
SOURCES License Revenue	26%	<15%	58%			
General Revenue	25%					
Federal Grants	34%		24%			
Sales Tax						
Lottery						
Civil Penalties/Fines						
Income Tax ✓ Off		<1%				
Fuel Tax						
Sales/Subscriptions			2%			
Fees/Reimbursement			3%			
Other	15%		13%			



