

GENERAL FUNDING FOR THE SUPPORT OF
THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND GAME



Bulletin No. 77-13

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU
STATE OF NEVADA

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- Exhibit A--Organization Chart, Nevada Department of Fish and Game
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- Exhibit D--Trend by Percent of Total Expenditure in the Categories of Salary, Travel, Operating, Equipment, Capital Outlay and Other Costs, Nevada Department of Fish and Game Fiscal Years 1969-1975
- Exhibit E--Nongame Program Needs and Position on Environmental Responsibility, Nevada Department of Fish and Game
- Exhibit F--Comments on Fish and Game Departments with General Funding
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- Exhibit H--Sale of Licenses to Selected Classes and the Difference in Total Value as Compared to Resident Regular License Classes, Nevada Department of Fish and Game

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LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

Senator Richard H. Bryan	Assemblyman Keith Ashworth
Senator Melvin D. Close, Jr.	Assemblyman Joseph E. Dini, Jr.
Senator Carl F. Dodge	Assemblyman Lawrence E. Jacobsen
Senator James I. Gibson	Assemblyman Paul W. May
Senator Lee E. Walker	Assemblyman Donald R. Mello
Senator Thomas R. C. Wilson	Assemblyman Sue Wagner

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 47—Assemblymen Getto, Bremner, Howard, Weise, Jacobsen, Demers, Hayes, Dini, Hickey, Lowman, Ford, Wagner, Sena, Young and Craddock

FILE NUMBER.....107

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Directing the legislative commission to study the feasibility of providing general funding for the support of the Nevada department of fish and game.

WHEREAS, The pattern established in the early part of this century in the field of conservation was for hunters and outdoorsmen to support conservation and wildlife programs; and

WHEREAS, In that era, hunting, camping and enjoyment of wilderness areas was limited to upper income groups; and

WHEREAS, In an earlier period, it was appropriate that those who enjoyed the outdoors and who hunted animals and birds and fished streams and lakes should shoulder the economic burden of supporting wildlife conservation and management programs; and

WHEREAS, In modern America, great numbers of us have camping equipment, campers and the time and money to enjoy our outdoor areas; and

WHEREAS, It has become well recognized that we are all part of a natural life-support system including humans, flora, fauna and the natural elements; and

WHEREAS, The protection of the natural ecology is of importance to everyone, not just hunters and fishermen, and ever-increasing numbers enjoy the outdoors and its natural residents; and

WHEREAS, It appears unfair and indefensible that one segment of the population should support through specific fees species and life systems important to everyone and enjoyed by far more than those who presently finance the Nevada department of fish and game; and

WHEREAS, The present system of funding the Nevada department of fish and game from license fees and federal funds is becoming increasingly inadequate for the purpose of protecting the wildlife of the state; and

WHEREAS, The proper and adequate funding methods are not readily apparent, although it is obvious that some changes are in order; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Nevada, the Senate concurring, That the legislative commission study the feasibility of general funding to support the Nevada department of fish and game; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative commission should include on a subcommittee to study this matter representatives of the Nevada department of fish and game; and be it further

Resolved, That the results of the study and any recommended legislation should be reported to the 59th session of the legislature.

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

This report is submitted to you by your subcommittee in compliance with Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 47 of the 58th session which directed the Legislative Commission to study the feasibility of providing general funding for the support of the Nevada Department of Fish and Game.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 47 resolved that the Legislative Commission include representatives of the Nevada Department of Fish and Game on its subcommittee. Representatives from the department were Mr. Glen K. Griffith, Director, and Mr. Fred E. Wright, Administrative Officer. Your subcommittee wishes to acknowledge that their advice and participation was a great asset to the subcommittee.

The subcommittee wishes also to acknowledge the testimony provided by the State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, the State Fish and Game Advisory Board, county game management boards and the various sportsmen and conservation organizations.

Respectfully submitted,

Senator Warren L. Monroe, Chairman
Assemblyman Robert E. Robinson,
Vice Chairman
Senator William J. Raggio, Member
Assemblyman D. Roger Bremner,
Member
Assemblyman Virgil M. Getto, Member
Assemblyman Lawrence E. Jacobsen,
Member
Assemblyman John Polish, Member

Carson City, Nevada

RECOMMENDATION

The legislature will provide general fund support to the Department of Fish and Game in an amount sufficient to match the federal funds apportioned annually to the State of Nevada under the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson Acts in order to help the state meet the obligations of fish and game management, including, but not limited to: (1) wildlife research; (2) acquisition and management of wildlife habitat; (3) nongame and rare and endangered species management research and protection; (4) environmental impact evaluations; (5) firearms safety education; and (6) capital construction.

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION OF ITS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL FUNDING FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

I. INTRODUCTION

The sources of funding for fish and game activities have changed periodically since the legislature first enacted legislation for the protection, conservation, propagation and management of wildlife in Nevada. Beginning in 1877 and continuing through 1947, the state fish and game activities were supported primarily with general fund appropriations except for the period of 1899 to 1905 when no appropriations were made. General fund appropriations for operating expenses during this period varied from \$1,000 for calendar year 1877-1878 to \$35,000 for the 1947-1949 biennium, with occasional "one-shot" appropriations for specific projects.

Although hunting licenses were required since 1909 and required for fishing somewhat later, revenue from licenses went to support county fish and game activities. It was not until 1917 that the state shared the hunting license revenue collected by the counties. This distribution arrangement was abolished in 1921 and it was not until 1929 that the state again shared in the distribution of hunting license revenue. This arrangement remained until 1947.

Legislation enacted in 1947 relieved the counties of co-sharing with the state responsibility for wildlife, and required that hunting and fishing license revenue collected by the counties be deposited in the state treasury to the fish and game fund. The receipt and expenditures of license revenue by the state qualified Nevada for Pittman-Robertson federal funds and later for Dingell-Johnson federal funds. The aforementioned state and federal revenues have been the primary funding sources since 1947 for fish and game programs in Nevada. License revenue in recent years has not kept pace with inflation, resulting in cutbacks of ongoing fish and game programs and nongame fish and game programs. Also, license revenue has not been available to match fully available federal funds for the acquisition of new habitat areas, or for the expansion and development of new programs needed to relieve the pressures placed on wildlife by an expanding population oriented toward more outdoor recreation. In recognition of these factors, Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 47 directed the Legislative Commission to study the feasibility of providing general funding support for the Department of Fish and Game.

The subcommittee, appointed by the Legislative Commission to study general funding to the department, decided that in order to make a sound recommendation it needed to gather information on the department's current financial status and programs, the general funding experience of other states, the effect of general funds on the receipt of federal funds and public opinion on general funding. The following is the subcommittee's report on its findings and recommendations.

II. NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME'S ORGANIZATION, FUNDING, PROGRAMS AND EXPENDITURES

A. ORGANIZATION

The Department of Fish and Game is the staff agency for the nine-member, Governor appointed State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners. As the staff agency, the department implements and enforces the commission's policies, rules and regulations, and the fish and game laws of Nevada. The state board is assisted in its duties by the county game management boards, the State Fish and Game Advisory Board and the State Wildlife Damage Control Advisory Committee. The organizational structure for the Department of Fish and Game is shown in the Appendix as Exhibit A.

B. FUNDING

Traditionally, state wildlife programs in the United States have been supported primarily by sportsmen having to purchase fishing and hunting licenses, tags and permits. Nevada is no exception since the Nevada Department of Fish and Game receives the majority of its support from license revenue. In addition to license revenue, the department's other sources of funding are: reimbursements from Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson federal funds, grants, gifts and miscellaneous income.

1. License Revenue

License revenue provides 60-63 percent of the department's funding. Of the total license revenues, hunting licenses, permits and tags account for 52-55 percent, and fishing licenses and permits account for the balance of the license revenue collected yearly. License revenue is presently the main support for fish production, law enforcement, public information, administration and state match for federal funds.

The department testified that license revenue had been increasing each year over the previous year until 1975. In 1975, the department witnessed a 2 percent decrease in license revenue from the previous year. The primary reason for this decrease in license revenue was the reduction by the commission in the number of tags and licenses available for nonresident deer hunters. Secondly, there was a decline in hunter interest due to less game, especially deer, in the field.

The department, anticipating this drop in license revenue, approached the 1975 legislature requesting an increase in license fees. They also requested new revenue sources which were needed to offset rising costs to the department from inflation and salary increases. Only license fee increases were approved by the 1975 legislature, which the department estimated would generate \$350,000 annually in additional revenue. The department has now revised this estimation to \$86,000 based on fiscal year 1976 license collections through January 1976 which represents only a 4 percent growth in license revenue. The department feels that license revenue will continue to grow at 4 percent, and the data provided to the subcommittee on future license revenue is based on this percentage growth.

Although the department license revenue projections are now based on this 4 percent growth, it has informed the subcommittee that license revenue could drop \$100,000 a year if the commission institutes a statewide deer quota system. (As of this report date, the commission has adopted a deer quota system which will be implemented this year.)

The following schedule shows actual collections of license revenue and the annual percentage growth for fiscal years 1972-1976. Additionally, license revenue is projected for fiscal 1977 and 1978 at a 4 percent annual growth rate.

<u>License Revenue</u>					
	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>
Actual	1,566,365	1,685,032	1,925,399	1,888,063	1,963,400
Percentage Growth		7.5%	14.2%	-2.0%	4.1%
	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>			
Projected	2,041,936	2,123,613			
Percentage Growth	4.0%	4.0%			

NOTE: Revenue shown is available for expenditure the following fiscal year.

The license revenue projected for fiscal 1977 and 1978 adjusted to reflect the anticipated loss of income with the implementation of the statewide deer quota system is \$1,941,936 for fiscal 1977 and \$2,023,613 for fiscal 1978. If this loss does occur, the projected growth in license revenue would be a minus 1 percent for fiscal 1977 and plus 4.2 percent for fiscal 1978.

The department in written testimony to the subcommittee stated that "the price of hunting and fishing documents (licenses) are now at a level that probably precludes any increases in the near future." They base this statement on the results of the 1975 legislative license increase which produced a 5 percent increase in license revenue for the first 7 months of the 1976 fiscal year but a 14 percent drop in total number of documents sold for the same period. The department testified that the drop in documents sold demonstrates that hunters and fishermen with marginal interest are dropping the sport due to the higher cost, more restrictive wildlife management and scarcity of game.

NOTE: The 5 percent increase in license revenue stated above does not reflect the increased service fee paid for licenses sold by authorized license agents. The service fees were increased by the fish and game commissioners on September 20, 1975, to the maximum statutory rate. License revenue growth when adjusted for the 50 percent increases in service fees is 4 percent.

2. Federal Funds

Federal funds, commonly referred to as D-J (Dingell-Johnson) and P-R (Pittman-Robertson), provide 30-37 percent of the department's funding. D-J and P-R funds are apportioned yearly to each state on a formula basis and can be encumbered up to 2 years after apportionment for approvable fish and wildlife programs. These funds require a minimum of 25 percent state match and are received only on a reimbursable basis.

D-J and P-R funds are generated from a nationwide excise tax on certain sporting equipment. The department has indicated that these funds will continue to increase at a minimum of 6 percent per year because of the trend toward outdoor recreation and the addition of previously nontaxed sporting equipment to the tax base. The following schedule shows the federal fund apportionments to Nevada and the percentage increase for fiscal year 1972 through fiscal year 1976. Apportionments to Nevada represent approximately 2 percent of the total funds apportioned each year by the Federal Government.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>	<u>P/R--Hunter Safety</u>	<u>Dingell-Johnson</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Increases</u>
1971-1972	\$ 597,215	\$36,101	\$203,085	\$ 836,401	
1972-1973	720,241	37,815	183,780	941,836	12.6%
1973-1974	840,897	41,660	223,370	1,105,927	17.4%
1974-1975	954,988	45,000	260,376	1,260,364	13.9%
1975-1976	1,022,066	59,300	317,537	1,398,903	10.9%

The department has stated that the amount carried forward in unmatched federal funds apportioned each year has been increasing. For example, the department is presently estimating that from the apportionment of \$1,398,903 for fiscal year 1976, \$974,285 will

be carried forward to be matched by fiscal year 1977 dedicated funds. (See schedule on pages 14-15 which shows unmatched federal funds carried forward.) Therefore, state dedicated funds for fiscal year 1977 must first be used to match this federal balance forward since the federal funds will lapse at the end of the 1977 fiscal year. Only after these federal funds carried forward from fiscal year 1976 have been matched are the state dedicated funds available to match new year federal fund apportionments. Thus far, however, the unobligated balance of federal funds carried forward has provided the department with an excess of federal funds in the event there is a decrease or impoundment of these funds or as matching for unexpected or unforeseeable gifts or grants for capital improvements or land acquisitions.

In summary, as the unobligated federal funds forward increase, the ability to match federal funds with current year dedicated funds is decreasing. Dedicated funds are not increasing at the same percentage rate as federal funds and expenditures and eventually a portion of the unobligated federal funds forward will lapse as is shown in the schedule on page 16.

3. General Funds

The general fund appropriations to the department, shown in the following schedule, are for nongame programs and capital improvement projects. The nongame appropriations provide funds for the gathering of biological data on Nevada nongame wildlife and its habitats which the department has statutory responsibility to conserve and protect. The capital improvement projects (CIP) funded were the Lake Mead fish hatchery--1971, sun shades--Lake Mead fish hatchery--1975, and water circulation system--Verdi fish hatchery.

	<u>GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS</u>				
	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>
Nongame		\$18,869	\$ 15,163	\$18,000	\$18,000
CIP	\$400,000		\$573,300		

4. Miscellaneous Revenue

Miscellaneous revenue is generated from gifts, grants, grazing fees, interest income, sale of hay and surplus equipment and other such items. This type of income varies from year to year as is shown below:

	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>
Sales	\$	\$109,713	\$ 93,759	\$ 71,395	\$ 80,900
Gifts and Grants	30,000	50,500	73,000	70,811	96,000
Reserve Fund Interest*	41,700	237,292	100,000	10,000	138,000
Total Misc. Revenue	\$71,700	\$397,505	\$266,759	\$152,206	\$314,900

*Transferred from fish and game reserve fund. Funds in fish and game reserve fund is interest earned on current year license fees deposited in private bank account. Funds in excess of \$150,000 in reserve account are transferred to fish and game operating budget.

C. PROGRAMS AND EXPENDITURES

The department's major divisions are game, fisheries, law enforcement, boating, public information and administrative services. Integrated within these divisions are the nongame and environmental impact statement programs. The subcommittee, in its review of the major program areas, did not consider program efficiency, effectiveness and need, since these were outside of the scope of the A.C.R. 47, but considered only the funding structure.

The department in testifying before the subcommittee stated that there has been some staff and program reduction over the last several years. In support of this statement, the department provided the subcommittee with several schedules detailing expenditures by projects within divisions and by projects as to source of funding. These schedules, shown in the Appendix as Exhibits B and C, indicated a reduction in licensing, vehicle operation, engineering and public information projects in 1975 as compared to 1974, as well as the elimination in 1974 of a land acquisition project and the addition of a nongame project. The projects that were reduced were funded primarily from license revenue.

The department emphasized that although the schedules only showed dollar reductions in the above program areas, reductions have also occurred in most other fish and game program areas. The reason the reductions are not reflected is because they have been offset by salary increases and increased workload from integrated nongame and environmental impact statement programs. Also, the need to increase law enforcement activities due to the trend toward greater outdoor recreation by an expanding general public has also caused reduction in other program areas.

As an example of increased workload, the department, at the subcommittee meeting of November 18, 1975, cited that it had received 74 environmental impact statements concerning development of geothermal, oil and gas areas during the last 18 months. Additionally, 51 impact statements were received from state agencies concerning outdoor

recreation, highways and waste treatment plants which required review and comments. The department did not feel that it could ignore commenting on these statements since this provided an avenue to speak for wildlife which is its statutory responsibility to maintain and protect.

The department testified that the expenditures by divisions by projects increased by 33 percent from fiscal year 1972 through fiscal year 1976. This increase was less than the 35 percent rise in the consumer price index between fiscal year 1972 through fiscal year 1975. The department explained that the lower percentage increase posted by the department was the result of increased program efficiency and program reduction.

The department also submitted to the subcommittee a bar chart showing the percentage of funds expended by category over a 7-year period (1969-1975). The chart is shown in the Appendix as Exhibit D.

The bar chart illustrates that its biggest expense item is salaries. For fiscal year 1975, salaries represented 64 percent of the department's budget. The reason for calling the subcommittee's attention to this item was the problem the department has in funding salary increases authorized by the legislature. As an example, the department explained to the subcommittee that the 1975 legislative salary increases cost the department \$280,000. This additional expense had to be funded partially through attrition in personnel and reduction in programs because current revenues were insufficient to cover the cost since new license fees authorized by the 1975 legislature which were expected to generate \$350,000 did not materialize.

The department was unable to provide the total expenditure for environmental statement review and nongame responsibilities because these responsibilities were being carried out in conjunction with major fish and game programs. Although actual expenditures could not be provided, the department did identify \$40,000 for a nongame program (\$18,000 general fund and \$22,000 federal funds) and \$146,000 in salaries by various divisions for environmental impact statement review and nongame law enforcement.

The department indicated that a viable nongame program would cost approximately \$177,000 which could be funded with \$111,000 in state funds and \$66,000 in federal funds. The majority of the funds would be used to hire six fish and game agents. The expanded program would provide the following:

- Game: Complete statewide inventory and species management plans of rare and endangered species, birds of prey and unique species preparatory to implementing plans in relation to habitat preservation, protection and restoration.
- Fisheries: Inventory of rare and endangered spring fish primarily in southern and eastern Nevada. Development of management plans and evaluating methods of protecting the restricted environment.
- Law Enforcement: Establish an enforcement team of three, one assigned to each administrative region, who would devote primary time to protection of wildlife threatened with extinction and protected birds including the unlawful sale of protected species of wildlife and the taking of desert tortoises. Step up water pollution abatement and control. Administer permits and special license approvals. Inspect wildlife shipments and commercial permits.

The department estimated the cost of an environmental impact program would be approximately \$176,000 per year which could be funded by \$44,000 in state funds and \$132,000 in federal funds.

The \$176,000 environmental impact program, the department testified, would insure the collection of basic biological data required for evaluation and development of courses of action necessary for the protection and preservation of Nevada's wildlife.

Although recommended by various sportsmen organizations, the department did not endorse a separate division to house the nongame and environmental programs. The reasons cited by the department for not endorsing a separate division were: (1) basic wildlife biological data is gathered by agents in the field who also have the responsibility for planting fish, enforcing fish and game laws, community public relations, boat titling and other such duties; and (2) basic wildlife data gathered is needed not only for environmental statements and nongame programs but also for game programs as well.

The Nevada Department of Fish and Game's discussion regarding the nongame program needs and the environmental impact statement responsibilities is shown in the Appendix as Exhibit E.

D. Summary of Department of Fish and Game Testimony

The schedule on pages 14 and 15 titled "Nevada Department of Fish and Game Current and Projected Revenues and Expenditures," is presented to illustrate the department's testimony as summarized in this section of the report. The schedule is predicated on dedicated fund growth at 4 percent, the federal fund growth at 6 percent and program expenditures estimated on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) advancing at 6 percent with no program growth. The department has testified that:

1. The 1975 legislative license fee increase generated significantly less revenue than originally estimated. The department had estimated a 15 percent increase in license revenue but, based on the collections for license fees and tags for the first 7 months of the 1976 fiscal year, revised this estimate to 4 percent. As previously noted, license revenue collected in one year is not available for expenditure until the following year. License income, therefore, collected in fiscal year 1976 is available for expenditure in fiscal year 1977 and is shown in the schedule under fiscal year 1976-77. The increase in license income between fiscal year 1976 and fiscal year 1977 is \$75,337.
2. The state revenues (license fees and tags, general funds and miscellaneous funds) estimated to support fish and game programs for fiscal years 1977, 1978 and 1979 will be insufficient to maintain the fiscal 1976 expenditure level increased for inflation purposes. This fact is demonstrated in the schedule by the deficit balances forward for fiscal years 1977, 1978 and 1979.
3. Based on present game conditions, future legislative increases in license fees and tags are not expected to generate any appreciable increases in license revenue.
4. The implementation of a statewide deer quota system is expected to reduce license revenue by \$100,000. The schedule, however, does not reflect the estimated \$100,000 loss in license revenue. If the loss materializes, license funds shown in the schedule for fiscal years 1977-78 and 1978-79 would be reduced to \$1,941,936 and \$2,023,613, respectively. The reduction in license funds would, in turn, increase the program deficit shown in the balance forward under the state projected column to (\$268,229) for fiscal year 1977-78 and (\$324,673) for fiscal year 1978-79. Again, the deficit projected is based on maintaining fish and game programs at their 1976 fiscal year level with a 6 percent inflation factor added.

5. The federal funds apportionment brought forward each year is steadily increasing because of insufficient state matching funds and increasing federal fund apportionment. This is shown in the schedule on the balance forward line and federal funds apportionment line under the federal column.
6. The nongame activities, especially environmental impact statement reviews, are becoming more demanding in time and funds.
7. The program costs are expected to increase at a faster rate than income, thus resulting in further program reductions.

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
CURRENT AND PROJECTED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1979

	1974-1975			1975-1976			1976-1977		
	State Actual	Federal Actual	Total	State Actual	Federal Actual	Total	State Projected 4%	Federal Projected 6%	Total
REVENUE									
License Funds	\$1,925,399		\$1,925,399	\$1,888,063		\$1,888,063	\$1,963,400		\$1,963,400
Federal Fund Apportionment		1,260,364	1,260,364		1,398,903	1,398,903		1,482,837	1,482,837
General Funds	13,793		13,793	18,000		18,000	18,000		18,000
Miscellaneous Funds (Gifts, Grants, etc.)	152,206		152,206	314,900		314,900	265,000		265,000
Dedicated and Federal Fund Forward	18,097	510,600	528,697	71,000	748,459	819,459	79,640	974,285	1,053,925
TOTAL REVENUE	\$2,109,495	\$1,770,964	\$3,880,459	\$2,291,963	\$2,147,362	\$4,439,325	\$2,326,040	\$2,457,122	\$4,783,162
EXPENDITURES									
<u>Projected @ 6% for Inflation</u>									
State Programs									
Licensing	90,000		90,000	80,000		80,000			
Wildlife Control/Administration	35,000		35,000	47,000		47,000			
Fish Production	689,000		689,000	710,000		710,000			
Law Enforcement	267,000		267,000	302,000		302,000			
Public Information	106,000		106,000	82,000		82,000			
Commission/Boards	18,000		18,000	22,000		22,000			
	\$1,205,000		\$1,205,000	\$1,243,000		\$1,243,000	\$1,317,580		\$1,317,580
State Programs w/Partial									
Federal Support									
General Administration	334,248	121,752	456,000	389,000	140,000	529,000			
Communications	23,456	8,544	32,000	21,762	8,238	30,000			
Vehicle Operation	102,620	37,380	140,000	108,000	37,000	145,000			
Aircraft	65,970	24,030	90,000	52,229	19,771	72,000			
Engineering	34,451	12,549	47,000	31,182	11,818	43,000			
Gifts and Grants				64,500	48,300	112,800			
	\$ 560,745	\$ 204,255	\$ 765,000	\$ 666,673	\$ 265,127	\$ 931,800	\$ 706,674	\$ 281,034	\$ 987,708
State/Federal Programs (25-75)									
Wildlife Program	133,750	401,250	535,000	135,650	406,950	542,600			
East Management Complex	33,000	99,000	132,000	43,250	129,750	173,000			
West Management Complex	34,500	103,500	138,000	31,250	93,750	125,000			
Fisheries Program	58,500	175,500	234,000	75,000	225,000	300,000			
Hunter Safety	8,000	24,000	32,000	7,500	22,500	30,000			
Non-Game	5,000	15,000	20,000	10,000	30,000	40,000			
	\$ 272,750	\$ 818,250	\$1,091,000	\$ 302,650	\$ 907,950	\$1,210,600	\$ 320,809	\$ 962,427	\$1,283,236
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$2,038,495	\$1,022,505	\$3,061,000	\$2,212,323	\$1,173,077	\$3,385,400	\$2,345,063	\$1,243,461	\$3,588,524
BALANCE FORWARD	\$ 71,000	\$ 748,459	\$ 819,459	\$ 79,640	\$ 974,285	\$1,053,925	\$ (19,023)	\$1,213,661	\$1,194,638

Footnote: Schedule does not include boat program.

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
CURRENT AND PROJECTED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1979

	<u>1977-1978</u>			<u>1978-1979</u>		
	<u>State Projected 4%</u>	<u>Federal Projected 6%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>State Projected 4%</u>	<u>Federal Projected 6%</u>	<u>Total</u>
REVENUE						
License Funds	\$2,041,936		\$2,041,936	\$2,123,613		\$2,123,613
Federal Fund Apportionment		1,571,807	1,571,807		1,666,115	1,666,115
General Funds						
Miscellaneous Funds (Gifts, Grants, etc.)	275,600		275,600	286,624		286,624
Dedicated and Federal Fund Forward		1,213,661	1,213,661		1,467,400	1,467,400
TOTAL REVENUE	\$2,317,536	\$2,785,468	\$5,103,004	\$2,410,237	\$3,133,515	\$5,543,752
<u>Projected @ 6% for Inflation</u>						
EXPENDITURES						
<u>State Programs</u>						
Licensing						
Wildlife Control/Administration						
Fish Production						
Law Enforcement						
Public Information						
Commission/Boards						
	\$1,396,634		\$1,396,634	\$1,480,432		\$1,480,432
<u>State Programs w/Partial</u>						
<u>Federal Support</u>						
General Administration						
Communications						
Vehicle Operation						
Aircraft						
Engineering						
Gifts and Grants						
	\$ 749,074	\$ 297,896	\$1,046,970	\$ 794,018	\$ 315,769	\$1,109,787
<u>State/Federal Programs (25-75)</u>						
Wildlife Program						
East Management Complex						
West Management Complex						
Fisheries Program						
Hunter Safety						
Non-Game						
	\$ 340,057	\$1,020,172	\$1,360,229	\$ 360,460	\$1,081,382	\$1,441,842
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$2,485,765	\$1,318,068	\$3,803,833	\$2,634,910	\$1,397,151	\$4,032,061
BALANCE FORWARD	\$ (168,229)	\$1,467,400	\$1,299,171	\$ (224,673)	\$1,736,364	\$1,511,691

Footnote: Schedule does not include boat program.

Lapsing of federal fund apportionments is predicted based on the department's present sources of state funding. In order to demonstrate lapsing of federal funds, it was assumed that the state funds available in fiscal years 1978 and 1979 would first fund state programs. The balance of state funds would then be used to match federal fund apportionments for state-federal programs.

As was previously explained, state funds available for matching of federal funds must first be used to match federal apportioned funds carried forward from the previous year. Federal apportionments are available for expenditure for 2 years after apportionment. After 2 years, any apportioned funds not encumbered will lapse. The Pittman-Robertson funds lapsing will be used to carry out the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act and the Dingell-Johnson funds lapsing will be used for sports fish research by the Fish and Wildlife Services.

The following schedule illustrates the lapsing of federal fund apportionments in fiscal years 1978 and 1979. As in the schedule on pages 14 and 15, the loss of \$100,000 in license revenue anticipated from the implementation of the deer quota system is not reflected in this schedule. If the loss materializes and is not replaced by another source of state revenue, federal fund apportionments lapsing would be \$300,000 greater each year because of the 3 to 1 matching ratio of federal funds to state funds.

<u>REVENUES</u>	<u>1978</u>		<u>1979</u>	
	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>
State Funds	\$2,317,536	\$	\$2,410,237	\$
Federal Funds				
Apportionment		1,571,807		1,666,115
Federal Fund				
Apportionments Fwd.		1,213,661		1,571,807
TOTAL	\$2,317,536	\$2,785,468	\$2,410,237	\$3,237,922
 <u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
State Programs	\$1,396,634	\$	\$1,480,432	\$
State Programs with				
Partial Federal				
Support	749,074	297,896	794,018	315,769
State-Federal				
Programs (25-75)	171,828	515,484	135,787	407,361
BALANCE	\$ -0-	\$1,972,088	\$ -0-	\$2,514,792
 FED. APPORTIONED FUNDS FWD.				
(Current Year Apportionment)		1,571,807		1,666,115
 LAPSED FED. APPORTIONED FUNDS				
		(400,281)		(848,677)

As the previous schedule reflects, there would be a considerable amount of federal fund apportionments lapsing if the department and the commission first fund state programs. Realistically, however, the department and the commission would not first fund state programs, but would probably balance the two funding areas in order to provide the best fish and game programs possible. The amount of federal fund apportionments lapsing would be less than shown. In any event, lapsing will occur unless the department can either generate more state revenue or develop new state revenue sources.

III. SURVEY OF FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

A survey was conducted of the fish and game departments in the United States regarding their experiences with general funding. The questionnaire requested information concerning partial or total general funding, treatment of license revenue, receipt of federal funds, lobbyist pressure and responsibility and funding of nongame programs. The results of the survey for the states responding showed that:

1. Only three fish and game departments are totally general funded, 20 are partially general funded, 22 receive no general funds; and
2. A "diversion of funds" did not exist in states where license revenues were deposited to the general fund and replaced by general funding; and
3. Prior to providing general funding in those states that receive it, no study was ever conducted; and
4. General funding did not result in increased pressure on the legislature from sportsmen and conservation organizations; and
5. All fish and game departments surveyed had responsibility for nongame programs. Funding of nongame programs varied in accordance to the funding structure of the state.

The following is a schedule showing the funding makeup of fish and game departments in the United States responding to the survey:

FUNDING OF FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENTS

<u>General Funds & Federal Funds</u>	<u>General Funds, Dedicated Funds & Federal Funds</u>	<u>Dedicated Funds & Federal Funds</u>	<u>No Response</u>
Connecticut	Alaska	Alabama	Louisiana
Georgia	California	Arizona	Maryland
Hawaii	Colorado	Arkansas	Mississippi
	Delaware	Idaho	New York
	Florida	Kansas	South
	Illinois	Kentucky	Carolina
	Indiana	Iowa	
	Maine	Massachusetts	
	Minnesota	Michigan	
	Nevada	Missouri	
	Nebraska	Montana	
	New Hampshire	North Carolina	
	New Jersey	North Dakota	
	New Mexico	Ohio	
	Oregon	Oklahoma	
	Rhode Island	Pennsylvania	
	Texas	South Dakota	
	Utah	Tennessee	
	West Virginia	Vermont	
	Wisconsin	Virginia	
		Washington	
		Wyoming	
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total: 3	Total: 20	Total: 22	Total: 5

Comments by fish and game departments receiving total or partial general funding as shown in the preceding schedule are listed in the Appendix as Exhibit F.

One of the main reasons for conducting a survey of fish and game departments in the United States was to ascertain how general funding affected the receipt of federal funds. The Pittman-Robertson Act (federal aid for wildlife restoration) and the Dingell-Johnson Act (sport fish restoration) each contain a provision which states that, "* * * no money apportioned under this Act to any state shall be expended therein until its legislature, or other state agency authorized by the state constitution to make laws governing the conservation of wildlife (fish), shall have assented to the provision of this Act and shall have passed laws for the conservation of wildlife (fish) which shall include a prohibition against the diversion of license fees paid by hunters (fishermen) for any other purpose than the administration of said fish and game department * * *." (Emphasis added.) NRS 501.115 and 501.117 are the laws in Nevada complying with the above provisions.

There are several states which deposit all or part of their license revenue to the general fund and replace them with general funds. These states (Connecticut, Georgia, Rhode Island and Hawaii) remain eligible for federal funds because the general fund appropriation to their department of fish and game is equal to or greater than the license revenue collected and deposited to the general fund. Connecticut and Georgia have a statutory provision mandating an appropriation equal to license revenues generated.

Although the obvious denominator appears to be a general fund appropriation equal to license revenue, there are several other underlying conditions cited by the United States Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Services. These are: (1) an accounting procedure that identifies fishing and hunting license revenue being merged with other nonrestricted revenue; and (2) assenting to the provision in the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson Acts as previously described. Even though the Fish and Wildlife Services agreed in principle to the above statements, it stated that the determination of a diversion (of funds) is made on an individual basis. In that the subcommittee's recommendation did not involve license fees being deposited to the general fund it did not pursue this issue further.

IV. PUBLIC HEARINGS

The subcommittee held three public hearings--two in Reno and one in Las Vegas. In addition to the public hearings, letters were sent to the county game management boards, the State Fish and Game Advisory Board, sportsmen organizations, conservation organizations and interested citizens, advising them of the study and requesting written testimony if they were unable to attend the public hearings.

The attendance at the public hearings was somewhat varied between Reno and Las Vegas. The hearing in Reno drew a capacity crowd, whereas, the hearing in Las Vegas had a small representation of citizens. So as not to misconstrue the smaller turnout in Las Vegas, it should be mentioned that the people attending the hearings were representing many organizations which are later detailed in this section.

The following is a summary of testimony received by the subcommittee as provided by the State Fish and Game Commissioners, the State Fish and Game Advisory Board, the county game management boards, sportsmen organizations, conservation organizations and concerned citizens:

1. State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners

The State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners testified before the subcommittee that they had previously met and had very thoroughly discussed the subject of general funding, taking into account testimony provided the subcommittee from earlier public hearings.

The commissioners testified that they unanimously endorsed general fund support in the amount needed to match federal funds apportioned each year to the Department of Fish and Game from Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson. This approach differs from previous testimony where general funding was being recommended strictly for nongame and environmental programs. The commission stated that this recommendation, if accepted by the subcommittee and the legislature, would cost the general fund approximately \$400,000 a year. In addition, general funds would be supporting those fish and game programs providing the greatest number of benefits to the public and at the same time be spending one state dollar for every three federal dollars and releasing license revenues for other fish, game and law enforcement programs. Also, the commission stated,

this recommendation would eliminate the need for the department's having to maintain time-consuming expenditure records on nongame and environmental programs, negate the attitude that licenses were being sold just to support the department and allow for long range planning.

The commission did express to the subcommittee that it would support the Department of Fish and Game becoming a total general funded agency if this was the only alternative available to resolve the department's financial problems provided that there were safeguards to protect federal funding.

2. State Fish and Game Advisory Board and County Game Management Boards

The testimony given to the subcommittee by the State Fish and Game Advisory Board and the county game management boards was in support of partial general funding for nongame and environmental impact statements. The only opposition to general funding came from a member of the White Pine County Game Management Board. This member opposed general funding because he felt that sportsmen would eventually lose their voice in the management and direction of the department.

The following schedule shows the position taken by the State Fish and Game Advisory Board and county game management boards regarding general fund support to the Department of Fish and Game:

STATE
FISH AND GAME
ADVISORY BOARD

COUNTY
GAME MANAGEMENT BOARDS

<u>COUNTIES</u>	Support	Oppose	Position Unknown	Support	Oppose	Position Unknown
	Partial General Funding	General Funding		Partial General Funding	General Funding	
Carson City	X			X		
Churchill	X					X
Clark	X			X		
Douglas			X			X
Elko	X			X		
Eureka	X			X		
Esmeralda			X			X
Humboldt	X			X		
Lander	X					X
Lincoln	X					X
Lyon	X					X
Mineral	X			X		
Nye	X			X		
Pershing	X					X
Storey			X			X
Washoe	X			X		
White Pine	X			X	X	
TOTAL	14	0	3	9	1	8

3. Sportsmen, Conservation Organizations and Concerned Citizens

Sportsmen and conservation organizations testifying before the subcommittee were overwhelmingly in favor of partial general fund support to the Department of Fish and Game. Organizations testifying in support of partial general fund support were: Nevada Wildlife Federation, Incorporated, Upland Game Committee, Nevada Organization for Wildlife, Sierra Club, Battle Mountain Rod and Gun Club, Mineral County Sportsmen Club and the Southern Nevada Conservation Council.

The Southern Nevada Conservation Council represented the following groups: Las Vegas Sportsmen's Association, Southern Nevada Bassmasters, Las Vegas Pro Bass Club, Silver State Bassmasters, Henderson Bass Busters, Four Pounder Club, Las Vegas Silver Flippers Diving Club, Las Vegas Bird Dog Club, Southern Nevada Springer Spaniel Club, Nevada Brittany Club, Southern Nevada Off Road Enthusiasts, Las Vegas Sand Gamblers, Las Vegas Jeep Club, Southern Nevada Jackrabbits Motorcycle Club and Gamblers' Motorcycle Club.

A tabulation of the individuals testifying who represented themselves showed that the majority were in favor of general fund support.

Testimony in opposition to general funding for the department was very minimal. There was only one organization and a few individuals who were opposed to general fund support. The opposition expressed was primarily based on dissatisfaction with the department's management of game and wildlife and fear that the department would become a general funded agency with the legislature legislating wildlife management.

Testimony presented to the subcommittee by the aforementioned boards and sportsmen's organizations did not support the department's becoming a total general funded agency.

They indicated, however, that if this were the only acceptable alternative by the legislature to resolve the department's financial problems they would accept the department's being a general funded agency with all license revenue deposited to the general fund.

Advanced as reasons against full funding were: (1) fish and game programs benefiting sportsmen primarily should be funded by sportsmen; (2) sportsmen are apprehensive of general funding because of possible legislative involvement in management of wildlife; (3) sportsmen, although not opposed to the deposit of license revenue to the general fund and replaced by general funding, were concerned that the general funds appropriated may be less than the license revenue deposited. This would result in the loss of federal funding because license revenues were being diverted and thus worsen the department's financial problem.

The testimony received by the subcommittee in support of partial general funding to the department includes that which has been previously stated plus the following: (1) license revenue has not been adequate in recent years to fund the department's programs and match available federal funds; (2) sportsmen feel it is unfair for the sole support for nongame and environmental programs conducted by the department to come from their license fees and federal funds; (3) fish and game programs benefit the general public, therefore, should be partially supported by the general public through general funds; (4) the trend toward outdoor recreation by the general public has caused greater pressure on wildlife and its habitat, requiring more effort by the department to maintain and control; (5) public interest in ecology and the environment has resulted in state and federal legislation requiring the department to expend funds for review and comments on both public and private projects affecting wildlife; (6) wildlife is an industry providing economic benefits to state, county and city governments, the business community and the general public.

This reason was advanced by many sportsmen as justification for partial general funding of game programs. Data supporting this statement was provided by the department to the subcommittee and is shown in the Appendix as Exhibit G.

The following schedule shows the estimated minimum and maximum dollars spent by hunters and fishermen in pursuit of their hobbies (the data shown was taken from earlier studies conducted in Nevada, Arizona and the United States and updated to

reflect the CPI movement and days spent in the field by hunters and fishermen). The dollar amount shown does not include expenditures for nonresident hunters or Nevada hunters hunting antelope; elk and bighorn sheep.

	<u>Hunters and Fishermen Expenditures</u>				
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
<u>Minimum</u>	\$16,047,291	\$17,347,021	\$19,142,586	\$22,300,164	\$28,034,965
<u>Maximum</u>	36,762,765	39,451,443	43,868,680	53,600,421	67,006,506

Note: Expenditures are based on the amount spent by hunters and fishermen on gas, oil, meals, lodging, licenses, tags, entertainment and associated costs such as game processing, ammunition and other costs.

The seventh point in support of partial general funding is that general funds should replace the difference between regular license fees and reduced license fees allowed for special groups of citizens by the legislature. In support of this statement, the department provided the subcommittee with a schedule detailing the amount of revenue lost annually from 1971-1975 for reduced hunting and fishing license fees to senior citizens, servicemen and Indians.

The following is a recap of the revenue lost since 1971-1975 and a detailed schedule is shown in the Appendix as Exhibit H.

<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
\$39,666	\$64,939	\$81,122	\$84,947	\$81,849

V. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In recent years the Nevada Department of Fish and Game has experienced increased responsibilities because of increasing population, greater governmental and public awareness in wildlife and conservation and the trend toward greater outdoor recreation. These additional responsibilities are funded primarily from revenue derived from license holders--the fishermen, hunters and trappers--and secondly from federal funds generated from excise tax on equipment used by the fishermen, hunters and trappers in pursuing their hobby. License revenue, a limited income, is not only being reduced by inflation but is also being divided between many more programs resulting in poor quality and quantity of programs and, in some cases, reducing or eliminating programs.

It was the concensus of the subcommittee that the legislature provide general fund support to the Department of Fish and Game in an amount sufficient to match the federal funds apportioned annually to the State of Nevada under the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson Acts. The funding would help the state meet its obligations of fish and game management, including, but not limited to: (1) wildlife research; (2) acquisition and management of wildlife habitat; (3) nongame and rare and endangered species management research and protection; (4) environmental impact evaluations; (5) firearms safety education; and (6) capital construction. The estimated cost to the general fund if the recommendation is followed by the legislature would be \$424,637 for fiscal year 1977-78 and \$450,115 for fiscal year 1978-79. These amounts are based on maximizing each year estimated federal fund apportionments less federal overhead support to state programs providing administrative services to state-federal programs. The amounts shown above are developed as follows:

	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
Federal Fund Apportionment	\$1,571,807 *	\$1,666,115 *
Less Federal Overhead Support	<u>(297,896)*</u>	<u>(315,769)*</u>
Federal Fund Apportionments Available for 3 to 1 Match	\$1,273,911	\$1,350,346
Total State/Federal Program	\$1,698,548	\$1,800,461
(\$1,273,911 divided by .75 = \$1,698,548)		
(\$1,350,346 divided by .75 = \$1,800,461)		
General Fund Recommended	\$ 424,637	\$ 450,115
(\$1,698,548 divided by 4 = \$424,637)		
(\$1,800,461 divided by 4 = \$450,115)		

* Amounts shown are from the schedule on page 15.

The subcommittee's recommendation was based on the following findings:

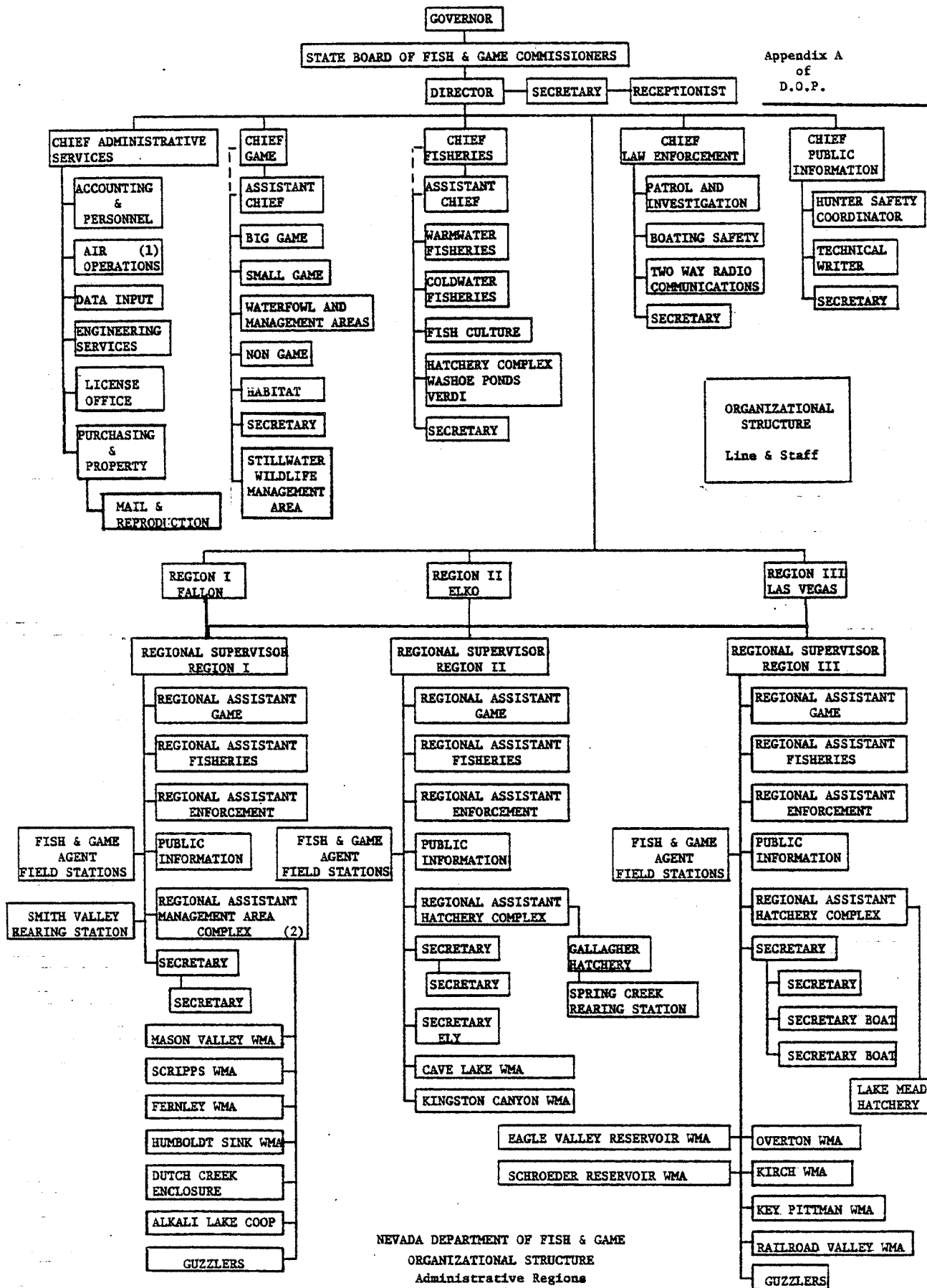
1. The trend in license income versus the increased cost of programs has resulted in a reduction or status quo in some programs and the elimination of the land acquisition program.
2. The increases in license income each year has been less than needed because of the reduction in sales because of declining game in the field, especially deer, and inflation.

3. The legislative license fee increase authorized in 1975 was expected to generate \$350,000 annually in additional revenue; however, due to reason number 2 above, the license fee increase is expected to generate only \$76,000 annually. This was based on the department's 1976 collections to date figures.
4. A further reduction in license revenue of \$100,000 is expected because of the commission's decision to institute a statewide deer quota harvest in the coming years.
5. Future legislative license fee increases will probably not generate the additional revenue needed as was demonstrated by the 1975 license fee increase.
6. The amount of license revenue and other dedicated revenues available to match Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson federal funds is steadily decreasing because of the smaller percentage growth in these revenues in relation to federal funds and inflation.
7. In recent years the department has been unable to match fully each year's federal apportionment. The federal funds apportionment forward, therefore, is steadily increasing to where eventually current year dedicated funds used to match previous year's apportionments will no longer be sufficient, resulting in a lapsing of federal funds.
8. Fish and game programs eligible for federal funding are the same programs providing benefits to the general public.
9. Appropriation of general funds to match federal funds apportioned would be allowing the general public to help support fish and game programs that benefited them. Additionally, for every one state dollar spent three federal dollars are realized.
10. The subcommittee found very little support from those testifying for the Department of Fish and Game for the department's becoming a total general funded agency and depositing its license revenue to the general fund.
11. The department's current financial problem, if not corrected, will result in loss of revenue to communities with an economy partially dependent on the "fish and game" industry.

12. There was considerable support from those testifying for general funding of nongame and environmental activities because it would benefit the public at large.
13. Sportsmen strongly resented the use of their license revenue as being the sole support for fish and game programs which also benefit the general public.
14. Hunters and fishermen did agree that they should continue to support fully their programs from license revenue.

EXHIBITS

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME



(2) Note: Regional Assistant, also has program implementation detail responsibility on Region III areas

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
Expenditures by Divisions by Projects
Fiscal Years 1972-1975 Actual with 1976 Estimate

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>					
License Office	\$ 65,804.00	74,002.00	89,698.00	63,876.00	42,756.00
Headquarters	13,797.00	\$ 15,476.00	\$ 13,887.00	\$ 11,284.00	\$ 9,642.00
Indirect Pool	474,150.00	455,999.00	372,831.00	334,722.00	433,986.00
Vehicle Operation	131,100.00	140,011.00	177,335.00	184,342.00	161,856.00
Engineering	43,016.00	47,002.00	48,477.00	42,564.00	27,880.00
Air Operation	72,046.00	90,105.00	41,975.00	35,949.00	24,824.00
	<u>\$ 799,913.00</u>	<u>\$822,595.00</u>	<u>\$744,203.00</u>	<u>\$672,737.00</u>	<u>\$700,944.00</u>
<u>GAME</u>					
Land Acquisition	-	-	-	4,164.00	3,021.00
Administration	11,562.00	5,360.00	9,596.00	24,261.00	20,746.00
Wildlife Control	13,504.00	9,283.00	6,961.00	6,223.00	8,642.00
Stillwater	25,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Statewide Wildlife Program	429,322.00	305,343.00	264,112.00	275,066.00	300,209.00
Western Complex	125,118.00	138,448.00	137,378.00	105,195.00	170,725.00
Eastern Complex	173,275.00	132,433.00	112,829.00	120,631.00	105,416.00
Non-Game	40,354.00	19,653.00	18,985.00	-	-
Coordination	90,094.00	155,086.00	140,807.00	90,996.00	48,304.00
Predator Control	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Upland Game Program	20,000.00	25,312.00	19,996.00	25,000.00	21,900.00
	<u>\$ 948,229.00</u>	<u>\$860,918.00</u>	<u>\$780,685.00</u>	<u>\$721,536.00</u>	<u>\$748,963.00</u>
<u>FISHERIES</u>					
Administration	76,188.00	65,987.00	59,381.00	53,178.00	52,008.00
Fish Culture	558,555.00	567,507.00	481,416.00	1,385,374.00	495,711.00
Statewide Survey	287,457.00	221,374.00	207,994.00	184,900.00	127,386.00
Development	4,400.00	8,736.00	3,407.00	24,670.00	11,016.00
Gift Programs	81,300.00	59,669.00	64,198.00	62,986.00	86,720.00
	<u>\$1,007,900.00</u>	<u>\$923,273.00</u>	<u>\$816,396.00</u>	<u>\$1,711,108.00</u>	<u>\$772,841.00</u>

Expenditures by Divisions by Projects
Page 2 - Exhibit 5A

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>					
Administration	\$ 20,560.00	\$ 25,871.00	\$ 51,701.00	\$ 36,230.00	\$ 20,824.00
Coordination	33,429.00	28,393.00	-	-	-
Enforcement	246,961.00	213,188.00	196,646.00	148,505.00	147,358.00
Communications	29,778.00	32,016.00	42,985.00	28,945.00	25,993.00
<u>BOAT</u>					
Administration	15,855.00	10,788.00	55,100.00	28,577.00	30,750.00
Coordination	45,293.00	34,352.00	-	-	-
Safety Program	173,474.00	115,628.00	91,654.00	126,974.00	63,658.00
Title/Registration	42,815.00	41,899.00	47,288.00	15,724.00	-
	<u>\$ 608,165.00</u>	<u>\$502,135.00</u>	<u>\$485,374.00</u>	<u>\$384,955.00</u>	<u>\$288,583.00</u>
<u>PUBLIC INFORMATION</u>					
Public Information Office	81,632.00	105,660.00	99,119.00	83,811.00	80,845.00
Hunter Safety	39,334.00	32,235.00	34,292.00	23,732.00	21,133.00
	<u>\$ 120,966.00</u>	<u>\$137,895.00</u>	<u>\$133,411.00</u>	<u>\$107,543.00</u>	<u>\$101,978.00</u>
COMMISSION/BOARDS	22,180.00	18,010.00	21,153.00	22,515.00	16,468.00
DEPARTMENT TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$3,507,353.00	\$3,264,826.00	\$2,981,222.00	\$3,620,394.00	\$2,629,777.00

Nevada Department of Fish and Game
Dedicated funds and Federal Aid Supported Programs with projection for 1977 thru 1981

Dedicated Funds Programs	Actual				Budget	Projected				
	73	74	75	76		77	78	79	80	81
Licensing	\$ 75,000	\$ 104,000	90,000	80,000						
Wild/Control-Admin	55,000	17,000	35,000	47,000						
Fish Production	1,439,000	581,000	689,000	690,000						
Law Enforcement	184,000	249,000	267,000	301,000						
Public Information	84,000	99,000	106,000	82,000						
Commission/Boards	23,000	21,000	18,000	22,000						
Non Game		19,000								
	1,860,000	1,090,000	1,205,000	1,222,000	@ 6%	\$ 1,295,000	1,373,000	1,455,000	1,542,000	1,635,000
<u>Partial F.A Supported</u>										
Indirect Cost Pool	\$ 335,000	373,000	456,000	474,000						
Communications	29,000	43,000	32,000	30,000						
Vehicle Operation	184,000	177,000	140,000	131,000						
Aircraft	36,000	42,000	90,000	72,000						
Engineering	42,000	48,000	47,000	43,000						
	626,000	683,000	765,000	750,000	@ 6%	\$ 795,000	842,000	893,000	946,000	1,003,000
Less:										
Federal Support	\$ (179,000)	(159,000)	(204,000)	(206,000)	@ 28%	\$ (222,000)	(235,000)	(250,000)	(265,000)	(280,000)
Dedicated Funds Exp.	\$ 2,307,000	1,614,000	1,766,000	1,766,000		\$ 1,868,000	1,980,000	2,098,000	2,223,000	2,358,000
Dedicated Funds Avail.	\$ 2,704,000	1,967,000	2,081,000	2,052,000	@ 4%	\$ 2,037,000	2,118,000	2,203,000	2,291,000	2,383,000
Dedicated Funds Available to FA	\$ 397,000	353,000	315,000	286,000		\$ 169,000	138,000	105,000	68,000	25,000 ◀
<u>Federal Aid Supported Programs</u>										
Wildlife Program	\$ 440,000	495,000	535,000	564,000						
East Mgmt Complex	121,000	113,000	132,000	173,000						
West Mgmt Complex	105,000	137,000	138,000	125,000						
Fisheries Program	273,000	236,000	234,000	317,000						
Hunter Safety	24,000	34,000	32,000	39,000						
Non Game			20,000	40,000						
FA Expended	\$ 963,000	1,015,000	1,091,000	1,258,000	@ 6%	\$ 1,333,000	1,413,000	1,498,000	1,588,000	1,683,000
75 % reimbursable	\$ 722,000	761,000	818,000	944,000						
Other sources	\$ 10,000	18,000	29,000	62,000						
25% Dedicated funds	\$ 231,000	236,000	244,000	252,000		\$ 333,000	353,000	375,000	397,000	421,000
Balance	\$ 166,000	117,000	71,000	34,000		\$ (164,000)	(215,000)	(270,000)	(329,000)	(396,000) ◀

Exhibit C

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Trend by Percent of Total Annual Expenditures in the Categories of Salary, Travel, Operating, Equipment, Capital Outlay and other Costs for the Years 1969 through 1975

During the 1969-1975 Period

The Department's annual expenditure toward salaries has increased by 114% or an average of 19% per year. This is due to several factors:

- (1) A total of 37 positions were added for a 36% increase, as average of 6% per year, and
- (2) The average salary per employee has increased 57% or 10% per year including increases in salary costs and fringe benefits.

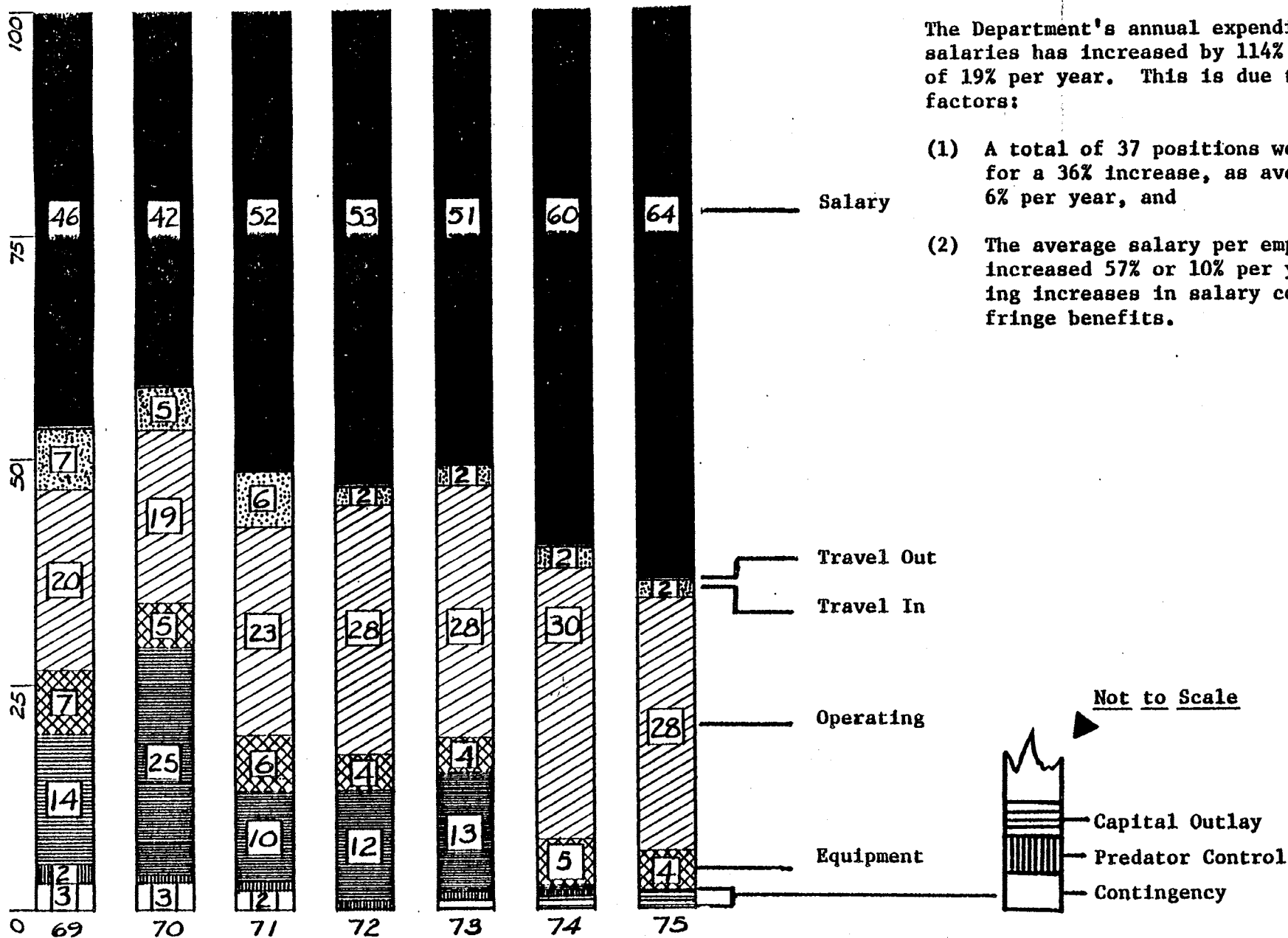


Exhibit D

Not to Scale

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Non-Game Program Needs

Through an annual general fund appropriation the Department has been carrying on a non-game program under the Game Division. The general fund appropriation currently \$18,000 has been matched with Pittman-Robertson funds and two fish and game agents are currently performing under the project. In addition, part of the general fund money is set aside to carry on fisheries recovery team work on rare and endangered fish as Dingell-Johnson money can not be used for other than sports fish resources. The non-game activities of law enforcement are carried out in conjunction with all other enforcement responsibilities and currently amount to an estimated \$43,000.

It is recommended that the non-game program be expanded using general fund money as follows:

Game	Addition of two Fish and Game Agents
Fisheries	Addition of one Fish and Game Agent
Law Enforcement	Addition of three Fish and Game Agents

The estimated initial costs of an expanded overall non-game program involving the direct costs of eight (8) employees would be \$177,000 of which \$66,000 would be Federal aid, and \$111,000 general fund. The rate of growth would then be predicated on overall cost increases.

The program would concern the following:

Game: Complete statewide inventory and species management plans of rare and endangered species, birds of prey and unique species preparatory to implementing plans in relation to habitat preservation, protection and restoration.

Fisheries: Inventory of rare and endangered spring fish primarily in southern and eastern Nevada. Development of management plans and evaluating methods of protecting the restricted environment.

Law Enforcement: Establish an enforcement team of three, one assigned to each administrative region, who would devote primary time to protection of wildlife threatened with extinction and protected birds including the unlawful sale of protected species of wildlife and the taking of desert tortoises. Step up water pollution abatement and control. Administer permits and special license approvals. Inspect wildlife shipments and commercial permits.

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Position on Environmental Responsibilities

In carrying out its responsibility for the preservation, protection, management and restoration of wildlife within the State, the Department gathers basic biological data year around. Basic biological data includes population distribution, production and trends, composition by age and sex, mortality, and environmental factors affecting the species. Data is gathered on game species, rare and endangered species and other protected species such as raptors and unique species which, due to population status, require management consideration.

These data are used in the process of annually setting seasons, bag and creel limits, and other special considerations in regard to game animals, game birds, game fish and furbearers. They form the basis for population adjustments through trapping, transplanting, stocking, or the introduction of new species, or in the preservation and protection activities of law enforcement. They also point the way to the physical needs of protecting or manipulating the habitat.

Many uses of these data are short range. The opportunity to draw upon stored wildlife data in rendering judgment upon activities and their environmental impact, while time consuming, are nevertheless vical for the long range considerations of the species. The Department's ability to make sound logical recommendations on the environmental impact of a proposal is proportional to its ability to acquire and store basic data. In its contribution to these affairs, benefits accrue not only to hunters and fishermen, but to all individuals who enjoy wild things in natural settings. The same adversities that affect those species of wildlife declared to be game will also adversely affect most other wildlife whether protected, rare, or unprotected.

In meeting their obligations to the people of the State of Nevada for the preservation, protection, management and restoration of wildlife the State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners and the Department are constantly placed in the position of an adversary to those interests supporting the changes or developments under consideration.

Historically, wildlife resources have suffered in the presence of unguided public works or profit motivated ventures. The Department's objective is to identify where and to what extent losses will occur and where possible determine alternatives that alleviate or minimize losses. In some situations there are no alternatives. In those circumstances wildlife looses unless the public recognizes its value and gives necessary support.

In recommending a direction to minimize an environmental upset other values are benefited. Wildlife habitat, for example, means clean water, or a watershed with vegetative cover. To achieve these, consideration is given to how cuts and fills are addressed, how utility corridors are routed, how a physical barrier will interfere with wildlife movement, etc. People who are interested in the general esthetics of their surroundings, therefore, benefit.

Position on Environmental Responsibilities

As there are very few undertakings to physically alter the environment that do not affect wildlife the Commission and the Department will continually bear the brunt of criticism for identifying the adversities, if they are predicted to occur. Therefore, the Department realizes that it can only evaluate and recommend alternatives based upon sound biological data and must continue to gather and up-date that stored basic data, if wildlife and its habitat are to be protected.

To do this it is not practical to structure within the Department a separate division of, for example, Environmental Services. Since evaluation of environmental impacts means using basic wildlife biological data, the analysis will have to continue to be made within the regular structure of the Department. The fieldman will have to gather additional basic data. The regional and divisional staffs will have to analyze and consolidate the data and a coordinator will have to assemble it into a Department position.

For a number of years many field positions have functioned as multipurpose. One man in a geographical area is responsible for gathering game and fisheries data, planting fish and enforcing fish and game laws. In addition, he does community public relations, titles boats and keeps in touch with local license agents. The press for more detailed basic biological data today dictates that the field force must be strengthened so that specialists are available to devote most of each one's time to either gathering game data, fisheries data, or enforcing laws. The miscellaneous responsibilities would continue to be handled as assigned.

By adding seven (7) positions to the field force and one (1) coordinator the Department would be in a better position to meet its obligations to the wildlife resources and the concerned public. The estimated cost of these additional eight (8) personnel is \$176,000 the first year or \$44,000 of state funds.

One method of insuring that basic data is obtained upon which all programs, fish and game and environmental evaluations, are based would be to support the fish and game federal aid program using general funds. This approach would leave all non-federal aid approved activities of fish production, law enforcement, public information and certain administrative requirements supported by hunting and fishing income.

The Department is presently not able to obligate all of the annual federal aid apportionment due to the lack of matching money plus the necessity of maintaining an overall ratio of approximately two (2) state dollars to one (1) federal aid dollar to have a cash flow through the treasury to pay bills. There are also practical limits on the amount of Federal money that can be obligated each year in order to leave an unobligated balance thereby maintaining an on going program.

The ground rule could be established that if the general funds budgeted exceed that necessary to match with federal aid the excess would not be used. Conversely, if the amount of federal aid available exceeded that which was

Position on Environmental Responsibilities

matchable by the general fund, then hunting and fishing income or gifts and grants could be used, but in any case, gifts and grants could always be used.

Had this proposal been in effect since Fiscal Year 1971-72 the general fund portion would have ranged from \$236,000 to \$430,000.

Unfortunately, there is no pattern in the growth of the annual apportionment upon which to demonstrate how the program would grow. In the past several years the trend has been as follows with percent of change from previous year.

	<u>Pittman-Robertson</u>		<u>Dingell-Johnson</u>	
1971-72	\$ 597,215		\$ 203,085	
1972-73	720,241	+21%	183,780	-10%
1973-74	840,897	+17%	223,370	+22%
1974-75	954,988	+13%	260,376	+17%
1975-76	1,022,066	+ 7%	317,537	+21%

Collections are based upon nationwide excise tax and apportionments are distributed on a formula that results in approximately 2% of the total coming to Nevada. The attached tables show the history of apportionments and a comparison of the federal aid programs as actually funded compared to full funding. Had full funding been in existence since fiscal year 1972, the total game and fisheries programs would have been approximately \$900,000 larger. The increased uptake of federal aid funds also benefits the state's economy as nearly all of the Department's expenditures stay in the State.

As stated before, since most outlay covering the evaluation of environmental impacts are not separable from fish and game expenditures (except the proposed coordinator) it is difficult to establish direct costs. The proposed increase of eight positions at an initial estimated cost of \$176,000 plus an estimated existing expenditure of \$104,000 or \$280,000 could be considered the present demands. These activities are approvable under federal aid and the state's portion would be \$70,000 initially plus an estimated 6% annual growth rate at a minimum.

From the standpoint of enabling the fish and game program to hold its own or even move ahead in all of its facets, general fund support of the federal aid program would be the most beneficial. If the fish and game program is of value to the State, then one possible consideration is: Can the general fund afford to support that program by an initial amount of \$400,000 which would provide a \$1,600,000 game and fisheries program?

Comments on Fish and Game Departments with General Funding:

Alaska -- The Department of Fish and Game administers the sporting fish and game program and the commercial fishing program. The sporting fish and game program is funded primarily from license receipts, federal funds and partially from general funds. The general funds are used to support the duo administration for the above programs and to replace the shortage of license revenues encountered in recent years. The commercial fishing programs are totally general funded. Commercial fishing licenses and taxes are deposited to the general fund.

California--The Department of Fish and Game has received one million dollars in general fund support annually since fiscal year 1975 for nongame activities. The limited amount, purpose and recency of general fund support has not resulted in greater pressure being exerted on the legislature by sportsmen's groups.

The Department of Fish and Game is currently exploring the possibility of additional general fund financing for environmental quality activities that have been increasing in recent years as a result of state and federal environmental quality acts.

Colorado -- A general fund appropriation of \$127,444.00 (less than one percent of total budget for the department) was given to fund in part the nongame activities. This appropriation resulted from interest generated by the general public as expressed to the Department of Fish and Game and legislators.

Connecticut--The Department of Fish and Game is totally general funded. Hunting and fishing receipts generated by the department are deposited to the general fund. This, though it appears to be a diversion of funds, has not affected the receipt of federal funding because the Connecticut general statutes mandates that the legislature appropriate to the department an amount equal to the license revenues. The general fund appropriation has always exceeded the license revenues.

Florida -- The general fund appropriation to the department equals 20 to 25 percent of the departments expenditures. The general funds are used to support park and recreational developments and supervision, general fish and game management and law enforcement activities. Sportsman, sport clubs and lobbyists have brought extra pressure to bare on the legislature to fund special projects and it appears Florida has an exceptionally well organized lobbyists force.

Delaware --Prior to 1948, the Division of Fish and Wildlife was totally funded from general funds. Currently, the division is 45 percent general funded with the balance coming from license receipts, federal funds and capital bond funds (capital construction and major equipment). General funds are used to support law enforcement and management activities for the fish and wildlife sections.

Georgia -- The division is wholly general funded. License revenues generated are deposited to the general fund. Georgia remains eligible for federal funds under the provision which requires the general fund appropriation be an amount equal to the revenue generated from license receipts.

General fund appropriations to the department equal \$1.25 for each \$1 generated from license revenue being deposited to the general fund.

Comments on Fish and Game Departments with General Funding (continued):

- Hawaii -- Like Connecticut and Georgia, Hawaii's department of fish and game deposits their fishing and hunting license revenues in the general fund and receives general funding. According to Hawaii's response, the license fees collected are far less than the operating budget requirements for fish and wildlife projects funded by general fund.
- Hawaii does include in their fish and game statutes a section assenting to the provisions of the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson Acts. This, together with the accounting of license revenues and a general fund appropriation in excess of license revenue, qualifies Hawaii for federal funds.
- There was no study conducted prior to general funding; nor, is there any extra pressure by sportsmen's groups on the legislature because of general funding.
- Illinois -- According to the information provided, Illinois does provide, indirectly, general fund support for their fish and game activities. The level of support provided is not readily discernible. Although, the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife Resources in the Department of Conservation is funded wholly from fish and game funds, many of the functions normally performed; such as law enforcement, wildlife habitat rehabilitation, etc., are performed by divisions having general funding.
- General funding for the aforementioned program was not a result of increased pressure on the legislature by sportsman groups.
- Indiana -- Capital improvement projects are financed from the general fund. Also, for the first time, the division in fiscal year 1975 received a special appropriation of \$10,000 for the stocking of raccoons.
- Nongame programs are the responsibility of the division, however, dedicated funds from the fish and game receipts statutorily cannot be used for this function. Currently, the nongame program is not funded.
- Maine -- A legislative committee is currently studying alternate means of financing for the department because current license revenues generated are not sufficient to operate the department at its present level of manpower. The response from Maine indicates a general fund appropriation of 1 to 2 percent of the department budget may be approved. The general fund appropriation, if approved, will be used by the department to offset costs in the area of environmental permit investigations, enforcements of watercraft laws, snowmobile laws, litter laws, searches for lost persons, drownings and nuisance animal complaints.
- Currently, the department receives a \$10,000 appropriation to offset costs resulting from searches for lost persons.
- Minnesota-- The Division of Fish and Game operates from the dedicated game and fish fund, supplemented by general fund appropriations. This biennium, they received a general fund appropriation and \$5.9 million for purchase of fish and wildlife lands.
- No comment was made regarding whether general funding was a result of pressure on the legislature by sportsman groups.
- Nebraska -- In 1975 the Nebraska Legislature enacted an Endangered Species and Nongame Act. This act specified that all funding for the Endangered Species and Nongame Act be from the general fund. The legislature, however, did not appropriate general funds to implement the act.

Comments on Fish and Game Departments with General Funding (continued):

- Nevada -- The Department of Fish and Game is currently receiving \$18,000 each year in general fund support for its nongame programs. Also, the Department of Fish and Game received \$573,300 for capital improvement projects for Verdi and Lake Mead hatcheries.
- New Hampshire-- The Department of Fish and Game receives general funding of \$50,000 as partial support for its search and rescue operation and \$190,000 for its law enforcement division each year. The \$190,000 appropriated is 40 percent of the off-highway vehicle registration fees collected annually and can be used only to enforce the off-highway recreational vehicle act.
- New Jersey --The New Jersey Division of Fish, Game and Shellfisheries receives general fund support for nongame activities, (fiscal 1974-75--\$70,000 and fiscal 1975-76--\$35,000) and for shellfisheries (wholly general funded).
- License revenue is deposited in the general fund but credited to the fish and game account.
- New Mexico--The Department of Fish and Game received general fund support to administer the state's wildlife conservation act. (Act parallels the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973).
- Oregon -- The Oregon Legislature combined the Fish Commission (commercial fishing) and the Wildlife Commission (sport fishing and hunting) into the Oregon Department of Fish and Game. As a result, it appears from the information provided, general funds are used in part for activities directly relating to sport fish and game administration and anadromous fish. They were not able to answer whether general funding was a result of increased pressure on the legislature by sportsman groups.
- Rhode Island -- The Division of Fish and Wildlife has received general fund support since the inception of their commission. All license revenue are deposited in the general fund, except fresh water fishing licenses. Again, a diversion of funds does not exist since the appropriation equals the license revenue deposited to the general fund.
- Texas -- General funds, since 1974, have been appropriated to fund the nongame and endangered species program. Game programs are still funded entirely by dedicated funds.
- Utah -- The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources is funded in part with general funds. Activities so funded are those benefiting the general public as well as the sportsmen. They include such activities as purchase of conservation pools in lakes and reservoirs, range rehabilitation, rangeland acquisition, hunter safety, search and rescue, and nongame programs. Utah is now developing a comprehensive identification of activities to more fully identify those items previously listed. General fund appropriations were \$7,500 in fiscal year 1972-73; \$824,800 in fiscal year 1973-74; \$455,000 in fiscal year 1974-75; and \$1,200,000 for fiscal year 1975-76.
- Nongame animals and birds are the responsibility of this division. Programs pertaining to them are funded from general fund appropriation.
- West Virginia--The Wildlife Division of the Department of Natural Resources receives general fund support for a division--operated zoo (approximately \$82,000), for a rabies control predator program (\$34,000) and for occasional capital improvements.
- Wisconsin-- The Division of Fish and Wildlife receives general fund support for fish in the amount of \$129,100 and game in the amount of \$284,500 in the form of aid in lieu of taxes. Also, the division receives general funding support for providing accesses to public waters and wildlife habitat development.

Although Iowa and Montana do not receive direct general fund support, they do receive general fund support indirectly however by being a division within a general fund supported department or by administering general funded activities, such as parks.

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
CONSUMPTIVE AND NON-CONSUMPTIVE USES
of
NEVADA'S WILDLIFE RESOURCE

There are a number of public values in having viable wildlife populations in the State. The consumptive user, hunter and fisherman attains recreation, a trophy and a consumable product. The trapper receives an economic return. The non-consumptive user attains recreation, relaxation and esthetic benefits of inestimable value.

They all spend money to pursue their recreational choice stimulating the economy generally on a statewide basis. What each spends contributes to the economic climate of the State, however, the personal gain is basically measurable only by the individual.

Several studies are available upon which to base the estimated expenditure of consumptive users. The attached table shows that hunters (resident) and fishermen spent between \$28,000,000 and \$67,000,000 to pursue their recreational preference in 1974. The value per use day is based upon expenditures for gas, oil, meals, lodging, license, tags and other associated costs. Survey B includes two western surveys (Arizona-Nevada) and indicates that western expenditures are higher than the national average used in Survey A.

In addition to the recreation and trophies realized, deer hunters, for example, are estimated to have obtained \$967,654 in value in deer meat in 1970 based upon the equivalent local value of ground chuck beef. The deer meat value in 1971 is estimated to have been \$1,073,029; 1972, \$1,414,367; 1973, \$1,133,663. No figures are available at this time for the equivalent meat value to the hunter for other game species or for the value to fishermen.

Fur trappers are estimated to have had a return for furs sold of \$142,000 in the 1972-73 season; \$290,000 in 1973-74 and \$173,000 in 1974-75. No figures are available as to what the non-consumptive user of wildlife resources spend per day of observing and no estimate is available as to the number of use days they expend.

We do know that non-consumptive users account for approximately 24% of the use on wildlife management areas where records can be obtained and that visitors to the several state hatcheries average approximately 1,200 per month (two of three stations). School groups and scout groups particularly make use of these facilities as well as individuals, resident and nonresident alike including visitors from foreign countries.

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Estimated expenditures in Nevada to hunt and fish based upon the average spent per day in pursuit of game species and for fishing during the years 1970-1974, based upon three surveys*.

1970				1971			1972			1973			1974		
VALUE				VALUE			VALUE			VALUE			VALUE		
PER				PER			PER			PER			PER		
USE DAYS	DAY	TOTAL		USE DAYS	DAY	TOTAL	USE DAYS	DAY	TOTAL	USE DAYS	DAY	TOTAL	USE DAYS	DAY	TOTAL
SURVEY A															
Hunting															
Mule Deer	159,566	\$27.64	\$ 4,410,404	170,794	\$28.83	\$ 4,923,991	209,098	\$29.78	\$ 6,226,938	217,646	\$31.64	\$ 6,886,319	231,246	\$35.11	\$ 8,119,047
Upland Game	216,130	7.62	1,646,910	185,622	7.95	1,475,694	137,824	8.21	1,131,535	174,322	8.72	1,520,087	233,096	9.68	2,256,369
Waterfowl	70,802	9.73	688,903	87,052	10.18	886,189	79,824	10.48	836,555	68,811	11.14	766,554	81,526	12.36	1,007,661
Fishing															
Warm and Cold Water															
	1,476,361	\$ 6.30	\$ 9,301,074	1,531,377	\$ 6.57	\$10,061,146	1,614,684	\$ 6.78	\$10,947,557	1,820,694	\$ 7.21	\$13,127,203	2,081,486	\$ 8.00	\$16,641,888
Total			\$16,047,291			\$17,347,021			\$19,142,586			\$22,300,164			\$28,034,965
SURVEY B															
Hunting															
Mule Deer	159,566	\$27.64	\$ 4,410,404	170,794	\$28.83	\$ 4,923,991	209,098	\$29.78	\$ 6,226,938	217,646	\$31.64	\$ 6,886,319	231,246	\$35.11	\$ 8,119,047
Upland Game	216,130	\$10.82	\$ 2,338,526	185,622	\$11.28	\$ 2,093,816	137,824	\$11.65	\$ 1,605,649	174,322	\$12.38	\$ 2,158,106	233,096	\$13.74	\$ 3,202,739
Waterfowl	70,802	\$18.55	\$ 1,313,377	87,052	\$19.34	\$ 1,683,585	79,824	\$19.98	\$ 1,594,883	68,811	\$21.22	\$ 1,460,169	81,526	\$23.55	\$ 1,919,937
Fishing															
Warm and Cold Water															
	1,476,361	\$19.44	\$28,700,457	1,531,377	\$20.08	\$30,750,050	1,614,684	\$21.33	\$34,441,209	1,820,694	\$23.67	\$43,095,826	2,081,486	\$25.83	\$53,764,783
Total			\$36,762,765			\$39,451,443			\$43,868,680			\$53,600,421			\$67,006,506

* Note - Survey A Source of Day Value - mule deer - "Characteristics of Nevada Hunters" (1967), all others - National Survey F.W.S. (1970).
 Survey B Source of Day Value - mule deer - "Characteristics of Nevada Hunters" (1967), all others - "Values of Hunting and Fishing in Arizona" (1965).

Value Per Day - Adjusted annually from year of the study to the year used in the calculation based upon the consumer price index as of the study and each year thereafter.

Data does not include hunter days for antelope, elk, bighorn sheep.

Hunting values include resident use days only.

Fishing values include resident and nonresident use days.

The difference in expenditures per day between the National Survey and the Arizona Survey is that expenditures tend to be higher in the western states due in part to distances required to travel.

Source of Use Days - Department post-season questionnaire - hunting and fishing for years 1970 through 1974.

Upland game use days include hunting for sage grouse, blue grouse, chukar and Hungarian partridge, quail, pheasant, rabbit, and dove.

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Sale of Licenses of Selected Classes and the Difference in Total Value
As Compared to Resident Regular License Classes*

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1972</u>		<u>1973</u>		<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>	
	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Additional Income</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Additional Income</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Additional Income</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Additional Income</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Additional Income</u>
<u>Senior</u>										
Hunting	1,725	\$ 6,900	2,200	\$ 8,800	598	\$ 3,887	490	\$ 3,185	395	\$ 2,567
Fishing	1,725	11,212	3,264	21,216	1,818	11,817	1,857	12,070	1,946	12,649
Combination	-	-	-	-	1,916	22,992	2,132	25,584	2,282	27,384
<u>Servicemen</u>										
Hunting	694	2,082	497	1,491	499	2,469	356	1,958	336	1,848
Fishing	645	3,547	665	3,657	667	3,668	511	2,810	457	2,513
<u>Indian</u>										
Combination	1,274	<u>15,925</u>	2,382	<u>29,775</u>	2,592	<u>36,288</u>	2,810	<u>39,340</u>	2,492	<u>34,888</u>
		\$ 39,666		\$ 64,939		\$ 81,122		\$ 84,947		\$ 81,849

*The Additional Income column represents the difference in value between the regular class and selected class license at the sales level shown.