FISCAL ESTIMATE DOA-2048 N(R10/94)	ORIGINAL UPDATED CORRECTED SUPPLEMENTAL	1999 Session LRB or Bill No./Adm. Rule No.
		AB 125 (99-0052/2) Amendment No. if Applicable
Subject Prohibiting The Use Of Dogs In Hunting Bea	<u> </u>	
State: No State Fiscal Effect Check columns below only if bill makes a or affects a sum sufficient appropriation Increase Existing Appropriation Decrease Existing Appropriation Create New Appropriation		Increase Costs - May be possible to Absorb Within Agency's Budget Yes No Decrease Costs
Local: No local government costs	Increase Revenues	5. Types of Local Government Units Affected:
Permissive Mandatory Decrease Costs Permissive Mandatory	Permissive Mandatory 4. Decrease Revenues Permissive Mandatory	Towns Villages Cities Counties WTCS Districts School Districts Others
Fermissive Mandatory Fund Sources Affected GPR FED PRO Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estima	PRS SEG SEG-S 20.370	d Ch. 20 Appropriations (3)(mu), (5)(fq), (9)(mu)

FISCAL IMPACT - In 1998, there were 45.025 applicants for bear hunting permits. In 1999, 5,919 harvest permits will be issued to try to harvest a target of 3.170 bears. About 3.100 bears were killed in 1998. Bait hunters have lower success rates than hunters using dogs. Thus, under this bill, an estimated 2 to 3 times the number of permits would need to be issued to keep the bear harvest close to current levels. Revenue from additional permits would increase by an estimated \$260,773 (5.723 resident permits @ \$41 each and 130 non-resident permits @ \$201each = \$260,773). Costs to process the additional licenses would be an estimated \$17.600. Bear license applications would likely decrease as some hunters using dogs, plus those who assist them in the hunt, discontinue bear hunting. It is estimated that there would be a reduction of 20% in sales of Class B licenses, resulting in a loss of revenue of an estimated \$72,000 (9,000 Class B licenses @ \$8.00 each). There may be a small savings in processing of applications if these hunters drop entirely out of the drawing. Wildlife damage claims from bears are estimated to stay the same, since the management goal would be to harvest the same number of bears. Revenues to the Wildlife Damage Program would decrease by an estimated \$3,200 annually (an increase of \$5,800 from additional harvest permits, combined with a reduction of \$9,000 from reduced Class B license sales).

The cost for the increase in the Law Enforcement workload is estimated to be .25 FTE and \$19,200 annually (\$15,000 salary and fringe, and \$4,200 support). Law Enforcement handled approximately 160 complaints in 1998 related to bear hunting. Not all complaints were dog related. The total cost of handling these complaints is estimated to be \$9,000 annually. Doubling or tripling the number of hunters would increase the number of contacts substantially. It is likely some illegal use of dogs would occur also if this bill were to become law.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

It is possible that there may be a steady increase in wildlife damage claims associated with bear damage if there is a lower success rate for harvest resulting from less efficient hunting, leading to a steadily rising bear population.

Prepared By Agency

DNR

Joe Polasek

199	1999 Session	
LRB or Bill No./Adm. Ru	le No. Amendment No.	
MENTAL AB 125		
nt (do not include in annualize	ed fiscal effect):	
Annualized Fiscal impact on State funds fro		
Increased Costs	Decreased Costs	
\$15,000		
0.25		
\$21,800		
\$36,800		
Increased Costs	Decreased Costs	
Increased Rev.	Decreased Rev.	
\$260,800	(\$75,200)	
\$260,800	(\$75,200)	
PACT		
LOC	<u>AL</u>	
00	\$0	
00.	\$0	
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nature Phone	No. Date 266-2794 04/05/1999	
	Annualized Fiscal impact Increased Costs \$15,000 0.25 \$21,800 Increased Costs \$260,800 \$260,800 PACT LOC	