# NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY 

## LEGISLATIVE FISCAL NOTE

BILL NUMBER: H.B. 541 (House Finance Committee Substitute)
SHORT TITLE: Buoy Fishing/Special Fishing Device
SPONSOR(S): Rep. Frank Mitchell

|  | FISCAL IMPACT |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Yes (X) | No () | No Estimate | Available () |  |
|  | FY 1999-00 | FY 2000-01 | FY 2001-02 | FY 2002-03 | FY 2003-04 |
| REVENUES |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wildife Resource |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fund | \$6,863 | \$9,150 | \$9,150 | \$9,150 | \$9,150 |
| PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT(S) \& |  |  |  |  |  |
| PROGRAM(S) AF | ECTED: Wil | life Resource | Commission. |  |  |

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 1999.

BILL SUMMARY: The bill defines trotlines, buoy sets, and set hooks as "special devices." Individuals who use these types of fishing devices must secure a "special device" license. The legislation also that a licensed individual fishing with a set hook in inland public water must be within 100 yards of the set hook at all times. The proposal clarifies that buoy sets, trotlines, gill nets, fish traps, and any other special device designated by the Wildlife Resource Commission (Wildlife) must be marked with yellow buoys made of solid foam or other solid buoyant material no less than five inches square. Double buoys must be used to mark each end of anchored, fixed, or drift gill nets and trotlines. The buoys must be marked with the owner's name, address, and special device fishing license number. The vessel registration number may be used in place of the license number. The information must either be engraved into the buoys or engraved in metal or plastic tags that are attached to the buoys. Finally, the bill defines a buoy set, a set hook, and a trotline.

ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY: The primary fiscal impact is a result of the license requirements. Under the bill, individuals who use trotlines, buoy sets, set hooks, gill nets, fish traps, and other devices designated by Wildlife must have a special device license. In the past a license has been required for many of these devices. An annual, special device license for personal use costs $\$ 10.00$. An annual commercial license for special devices costs $\$ 100.00$. In FY 98 Wildlife sold less than 3,000 special device fishing licenses. They estimate that approximately 500 additional licenses will be issued as a result of the bill. Of these they believe

475 will be issued for personal use, while 25 will be used for commercial use. Assuming the license cost remains $\$ 10.00$ and $\$ 100.00$ the projected revenue is listed below.

|  | Cost | Number | Total Revenue |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Individual Licenses | $\$ 10$ | 475 | $\$ 4,750$ |
| Commercial License | $\$ 100$ | 25 | $\$ 2,500$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL |  | 500 | $\$ 7,250$ |

Wildlife reports that in the past approximately $10 \%$ of special device licenses are sold to nonresidents. The fee for a non-resident individual license is $\$ 50.00$. The commercial license fee for both residents and non-residents is $\$ 100.00$. Assuming that $10 \%$ of licensees in each category are non-residents, the estimated revenue increase is as follows:

|  | \# Resident | Cost | Revenue | \# Non-Resident | Cost | Revenue | Total Revenue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Individual Licenses | 428 | \$10 | \$4,275 | 48 | \$50 | \$2,375 | \$6,650 |
| Commercial License | $\underline{23}$ | \$100 | \$2,250 | $\underline{3}$ | \$100 | \$250 | \$2,500 |
| TOTAL | 450 |  | \$ 6,525 | 50 |  | \$ 2,625 | \$ 9,150 |

No significant growth is expected in the number of licenses in the next few years. The FY 199900 estimate is adjusted to account for the October 1 effective date.

TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS: none
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