



AN ACT PROVIDING FOR AN INTERIM STUDY OF HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSING; PROVIDING AN APPROPRIATION; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE AND A TERMINATION DATE.

WHEREAS, the Montana Legislature establishes hunting and fishing license fees; and

WHEREAS, hunting and fishing license fees provide approximately \$34 million annually to fund most of the operations of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks; and

WHEREAS, hunting and fishing license fees are historically set at a stable level for 8 to 10 years, when revenue exceeds expenses and creates a surplus in the general license account; and

WHEREAS, revenue from hunting and fishing licenses no longer matches expenses, and the general license account has declined since fiscal year 2010; and

WHEREAS, the last major adjustment to hunting and fishing license fees was in 2005; and

WHEREAS, reduced cost hunting and fishing licenses for certain population groups result in approximately \$4 million less in general license account revenue; and

WHEREAS, the sale of hunting and fishing licenses has declined in recent years, most notably in 2011; and

WHEREAS, the general license account may be close to a critical point, and hunting and fishing license fee increases may be necessary to fund current operations.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

**Section 1. Interim study -- evaluation of hunting and fishing licensing -- reporting.** (1) The environmental quality council shall conduct a study of Montana's hunting and fishing license statutes and fees, including:

(a) the appropriate roles of hunting and fishing license buyers and other fish and wildlife users in funding fish and wildlife management;

(b) options for improving the structural balance between revenue and expenditures for fish and wildlife

management;

(c) options for changing and simplifying Montana's hunting and fishing license structure and statutes;

(d) options to improve services and better meet the needs of license buyers;

(e) an assessment of the impact of free and reduced cost hunting and fishing licenses on the funding for fish and wildlife management and whether any of these licenses should be modified; and

(f) a comparison of license structures and fees in other states.

(2) The committee shall prepare a final report of its findings and conclusions and of its recommendations and shall prepare draft legislation whenever appropriate.

**Section 2. Appropriation.** There is appropriated \$1,000 from the general fund for the biennium beginning July 1, 2013, to the legislative services division for use by the environmental quality council to complete the study required by [section 1].

**Section 3. Effective date.** [This act] is effective on passage and approval.

**Section 4. Termination.** [This act] terminates December 31, 2014.

- END -

## Montana Hunting and Fishing License Fees

<b>License type</b>	<b>Nonresident cost</b>	<b>Resident cost</b>
Antelope (900 Archery) Drawing	\$ 205.00	\$ 19.00
Antelope Disabled Drawing	\$ 205.00	\$ 19.00
Antelope Drawing	\$ 205.00	\$ 19.00
Antelope B Drawing	\$ 205.00	\$ 19.00
Antelope or Antelope B Over-the-Counter	\$ 200.00	\$ 14.00
Antelope B, 2nd License	\$ 50.00	
Antelope - Combat disabled veteran	\$ 100.00	\$ 7.00
Big Game Combination - General w/o bear	\$ 959.00	\$ 70.00
Big Game Combination - General w/ bear		\$ 85.00
Big Game Combo - Coming Home to Hunt	\$ 959.00	
Big Game Combo Youth (12 to 17)	\$ 482.00	\$ 25.00
Big Game Combo College Student	\$ 70.00	
Big Game Combo Military Recognition		Free
Big Game Combo w/o bear 1st Time Youth (12-17)		Free
Bighorn Sheep Drawing	\$ 755.00	\$ 80.00
Bighorn Sheep License fee if successful		\$ 50.00
Bison	\$ 750.00	\$ 125.00
Bison Drawing	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Black Bear	\$ 350.00	\$ 19.00
Deer Combination - (General) Drawing	\$ 570.00	
Deer Combination - (Landowner Sponsored) Drawing	\$ 570.00	
Deer Combination - Coming Home to Hunt - Drawing	\$ 570.00	
Deer B Drawing	\$ 80.00	
Deer, General		\$ 16.00
Deer, General - Disabled		\$ 6.50
Deer, General - Senior (62+)		\$ 10.00
Deer, General - Youth (12-14)		\$ 6.50
Deer, General - Combat Disabled Veteran - General Deer	\$ 125.00	\$ 8.00
Deer, General - Montana Native	\$ 64.00	
Deer B - Over-the-counter	\$ 75.00	\$ 10.00
Deer B - Single Region Antlerless Whitetail - OTC	\$ 75.00	
Deer B - Combat Disabled Veteran	\$ 37.50	\$ 5.00
Deer B - Drawing		\$ 15.00
Deer Permit Drawing	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Elk Combination - (General) Drawing	\$ 809.00	
Elk, General		\$ 20.00
Elk, General - Disabled		\$ 8.00
Elk, General - Senior (62+)		\$ 12.00
Elk, General - Youth (12-14)		\$ 8.00
Elk, General - Montana Native	\$ 80.00	
Elk B - Drawing	\$ 278.00	\$ 25.00
Elk B Over-The-Counter	\$ 273.00	\$ 20.00
Elk Permit Drawing	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.00

## Montana Hunting and Fishing License Fees

<b>License type</b>	<b>Nonresident cost</b>	<b>Resident cost</b>
Fishing - Season	\$ 60.00	\$ 18.00
Fishing - 10-day	\$ 43.50	
Fishing - 2-Day	\$ 15.00	\$ 5.00
Paddlefish	\$ 15.00	\$ 6.50
Migratory (16 and older)	\$ 50.00	\$ 6.50
Migratory & Upland Bird (12 - 15)	\$ 35.00	Free
Migratory Senior (62+)		Free
Montana Native Bird License	\$ 30.00	
Sandhill Crane Drawing Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Swan Drawing	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Turkey - General License	\$ 115.00	\$ 6.50
Turkey, if purchase Upland Game Bird	\$ 55.00	
Turkey - Permit Drawing	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Upland Bird	\$ 110.00	\$ 7.50
Upland Bird - 3 Day	\$ 50.00	
Upland Bird - 3 Day Shooting Preserve	\$ 20.00	
Upland Bird & Migratory (12 - 15)	\$ 35.00	
Upland Bird Youth (15-17)		\$ 3.00
Moose Drawing	\$ 755.00	\$ 80.00
Moose, additional fee if successful in drawing		\$ 50.00
Mountain Goat Drawing	\$ 755.00	\$ 80.00
Mountain Goat, additional fee if successful in drawing		\$ 50.00
Mountain Lion - General	\$ 320.00	\$ 19.00
Mountain Lion - Special Limited Entry Drawing	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Trapping, predatory and nongame wildlife only	\$ 250.00	
Trapping, general		\$ 20.00
Trapping Landowner		\$ 1.00
Trapping youth, mink and muskrat only		Free
Wolf	\$ 50.00	\$ 19.00
<b>Miscellaneous Licenses</b>		
Conservation License	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.00
Conservation License - Disabled		\$ 8.00
Bow and Arrow	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00
Hunting Access Enhancement Fee	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.00
Off Highway Temporary Use Decal	\$ 5.00	
Super Tags	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Hound Training License		\$ 5.00
State Lands Family		\$ 20.00
State Lands (18-59)		\$ 10.00
State Lands (12-17)		\$ 5.00
State Lands (60 +)		\$ 5.00



# **Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks**

## **Fish and Wildlife Licensing and Funding Advisory Council**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

**April 28, 2014**

#### **LICENSING AND FUNDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

**Mark Aagenes, Missoula**

**Tim Aldrich, Missoula**

**Ed Beall, Helena**

**Robin Cunningham, Gallatin Gateway**

**Bob Gilbert, Sidney**

**Edward Hammer, Billings**

**Arthur Hayes III, Birney**

**James Olson, Hamilton**

**Debby Perry, Brady**

**Brett Todd, Big Timber**

**Dan Vermillion, Livingston**

**Sen. Kendall Van Dyk, Billings**

**Rep. Jeff Welborn, Dillon**

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## **MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR**

Montana is blessed with an incredible array of fish and wildlife resources, and Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks takes seriously its responsibility for managing these resources. Now is a critical time for the agency. Residents and nonresidents, through the purchase of hunting and fishing licenses, make it possible for FWP to manage fish and wildlife and provide the services that are important to our license buyers. The last significant increase in license fees occurred in 2005. That increase, along with the budget reductions implemented in 2012, has sustained the agency for the past nine years. The cost of managing fish and wildlife, however, has increased over this time period. FWP will need additional revenue in the form of a license fee increase if it is to continue providing the same level of services and fish and wildlife management that our license buyers are accustomed to. Alternatively, the agency will face significant budget reductions and loss of programs.

FWP serves the people of Montana and therefore I appointed a citizen advisory council to help identify ideas for funding fish and wildlife management. I also tasked the council with recommending ways to simplify the license structure. The council members are a good representation of Montana hunters and anglers, and come from all around the state. To a person, each council member showed passion for the Montana's fish and wildlife, and worked incredibly hard to develop reasonable recommendations that would be acceptable to residents and nonresidents alike. On behalf of FWP and the people we serve, I thank the council members for their dedication and hard work.

I also want to acknowledge the valuable work of the Environmental Quality Council staff in assisting the council with its efforts, as well as the EQC members themselves for providing feedback as the Council developed its recommendations. I am hopeful that FWP and the EQC can coordinate on legislation for FWP's budget for consideration by the 2015 Legislature.

I encourage all those who value Montana's fish and wildlife heritage to review and provide input on the council's recommendations. Now is the time for hunters and anglers to influence the future of this State's incredible resources.

M. Jeff Hagener, Director  
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

## **PREFACE**

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, through its employees and citizen commission, provides for the stewardship of the fish, wildlife, parks, and recreational resources of Montana, while contributing to the quality of life for present and future generations. Fish and wildlife management is an important component of this mission. The revenue from the sale of fishing and hunting licenses is critical to fish and wildlife management. The Legislature's last major license fee adjustments were made in 2005 and the revenue from these adjustments sustained the department for approximately eight years. FWP made \$1.24 million in budget cuts in 2012 in order to extend the period of time before license fee increases would be necessary. FWP has now reached the point where additional revenue is needed in order to continue providing current levels and types of services and conducting day-to-day operations. FWP needs to maintain a minimum balance of \$10 million in its general license account. Alternatively, FWP is facing the possibility of an additional \$5.7 million in budget cuts annually in the absence of any increase in revenue from license fees. This balance is needed in order to provide the cash-flow necessary to maintain day-to-day operations and meet fiscal obligations. Montana's fishing and hunting constituents have choices to make regarding which direction they would like FWP to proceed.

In July of 2013, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP) appointed a 13-member Licensing and Funding Citizen Advisory Council (Council) to evaluate the department's system of funding fish and wildlife management through the sale of fishing and hunting licenses. The council was tasked with developing recommendations for improving the structure for hunting and fishing licenses and establishing a sustainable funding mechanism for fish and wildlife management. The Council's work focused primarily on developing an alternative that would negate the need for budget cuts and associated programs and service reductions. Specific tasks included:

1. Evaluating options and recommending approaches for improving the structural balance of fish and wildlife management funding and expenditures;
2. Proposing changes to hunting and fishing licenses that streamline and simplify the structure and types of fishing and hunting licenses;
3. Assessing the impacts of free and discounted hunting and fishing licenses, and if appropriate, recommending modifications to these licenses;
4. Evaluating the earmarking of hunting and fishing license funds;
5. Proposing for hunting and fishing license prices that will result in a sufficient and stable source of revenue and funding for fish and wildlife management; and
6. Evaluating the appropriate role of fishing and hunting license buyers and other fish and wildlife users in funding fish and wildlife management.

The remainder of this document represents the Council's recommendations.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Licensing and Funding Advisory Council believes that Montana’s fishing and hunting constituents value the current level of services provided by FWP. The Council also recognizes that FWP cannot maintain these services with the income generated by current license fees, and that the Legislature’s last major license fee adjustments were made in 2005. With a goal of generating revenue for fish and wildlife management, and in the interest of simplifying the license structure, the Council recommends the following:

1. **Recommendation:** Standardize youth, senior, disabled, and nonresident free and discounted licenses at 50% of the equivalent, full-priced license. Increase the age at which seniors are eligible for discounted licenses from 62 to 67.

**Rationale:** A standard 50% discounted license will simplify license purchases, help ensure that the buyer sees value in the license (compared to how someone views a free license), and means that those paying the full license price do not have to completely subsidize hunters and anglers receiving free licenses. Eliminating the free licenses will also result in additional revenue. Montana has the lowest age for eligibility for a senior discounted license and age 67 is comparable to Social Security eligibility requirements.

2. **Recommendation:** Establish a new base hunting license at a cost of \$10 for residents and \$15 for nonresidents that is a prerequisite to purchasing individual species tags and the archery stamp. These prices include the existing Hunting Access Enhancement fee (\$2 for residents and \$10 for nonresident).

**Rationale:** The base license is preferable to increasing the prices of individual species tags, as it recognizes the value of core customers, spreads the financial impact across all hunters, provides equity between firearm and archery hunters who are paying for additional season opportunities, resolves archery stamp compliance issues, contributes to FWP’s financial stability, overcomes potential vulnerability in the number of licenses sold, and allows the conservation license to remain as a stand-alone item that could generate revenue from non-consumptive users in the future.

3. **Recommendation:** Increase prices for bison, moose, mountain goat, and mountain sheep *nonresident* licenses from \$750 to \$1250.

**Rationale:** The opportunity to hunt bison, moose, mountain goat and mountain sheep in Montana is highly desirable to hunters. The current prices for these licenses are undervalued when compared to other states that offer similar opportunities.

4. **Recommendation:** Increase the price of the *resident* 2-day fishing license from \$5 to \$8, and the *resident* season license from \$18 to \$24; increase the price of the *nonresident* 2-day fishing license from \$15 to \$26, convert the 10-day *nonresident* fishing license into a 7-day license and increase the cost from \$43.50 to \$56, and increase the *nonresident* season fishing license from \$60 to \$86.

**Rationale:** The Council believes that Montana’s fishing opportunities are currently undervalued. Montana’s *resident* fishing license pricing fell below the 11-state *average* and *median* prices. Montana was also below the average for *nonresident* fishing license pricing when compared to most of the other states. There is also data showing that on average, nonresidents who purchased a 10-day license go fishing seven days. Changing to a 7-day license is a better match with customer use patterns.

5. **Recommendation:** Cap the price of the B-10 nonresident big game combination license and the B-11 nonresident deer combination license, including purchase of the new base hunting license and application fees, at \$999 and \$625 respectively.

**Rationale:** Revenue from the sale of these nonresident licenses accounts for almost two-thirds of FWP’s funding for fish and wildlife management programs that benefit everyone. Statute requires the B-10 and B-11 license prices to be adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index. The price of the B-10 license is nearing \$1,000. The Council believes that there will be significant buyer resistance if the price exceeds this amount. FWP has already observed a decline in the sale of nonresident combination licenses as the price has increased.

6. **Recommendation:** Revise the refund policy to allow nonresidents who are unsuccessful in drawing a permit to receive a 95% refund of the big game combination license at the time of the drawing (a change from 80%).

**Rationale:** The financial impact of changing the policy is small compared to the positive benefits for the customer. The Council believes that the current refund policy is a financial deterrent for many nonresidents considering whether to hunt in Montana. The Council predicts that increasing the amount of the refund will result in more people applying and will create a greater incentive for early license returns and provide FWP greater opportunity to re-sell returned licenses.

7. **Recommendation:** Adopt a four-year model (cycle) for reviewing budget expenditures and revenues and determining the need for license revenue recommendations to the legislature.

**Rationale:** Compared to the current 10-year funding model, a four-year model allows the legislature a closer connection between spending and revenues, results in a smaller increase in license fees when necessary, and allows for more accurate budget forecasting.

8. **Recommendation:** Develop and provide mechanisms in addition to license dollars to fund the management and maintenance of fish and wildlife resources.

**Rationale:** All Montanans and visitors benefit from FWP’s management activities, which are currently funded largely by people who purchase hunting and fishing licenses. Of those who do not purchase a license, some benefit in ways that have a physical presence creating impacts that FWP must manage. Mechanisms are needed to enable non-license buyers to help support fish and wildlife management.

## FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSING AND FUNDING ADVISORY COUNCIL

### Recommendations

#### INTRODUCTION

The Council developed recommendations based on the license price comparison data and discussion of a variety of pricing options. The Council took into account concerns about turning hunting in Montana into a “rich man’s sport”, while also recognizing that some of Montana’s hunting and fishing opportunities are currently undervalued. Instead of proposing to increase all license prices to meet FWP’s financial needs, the Council recommends increasing some, capping others, and creating a base hunting license to spread the impact across all hunters. To help facilitate its discussions, the Council developed the following criteria (questions), in no priority order, to evaluate each concept that was proposed.

Does the potential recommendation:

- Maximize recruitment/retention of hunters and anglers?
- Simplify the license structure?
- Effectively target the intended consumer (e.g., youth, disabled, senior)?
- Maximize revenue to the department?
- Treat all license buyers fairly?
- Enhance long-term revenue stability?
- Have some chance of success?
- Would it be cost effective to administer?

The Council’s recommendations are as follows.

#### STRUCTURAL BALANCE - FWP FUNDING CYCLE

##### Background

FWP *expenditures*, like other agencies, are reviewed and approved by the Legislature every two years. Unlike other agencies, the majority of FWP’s *revenue* -- generated by the sale of hunting and fishing licenses – historically has been reviewed and altered by the Legislature on an approximately 10-year cycle. The Legislature has typically approved fishing and hunting license fees at a level that will sustain the department for approximately ten years. The fee amounts result in FWP collecting more revenue than it spends in the first half of the cycle, which creates a surplus that can be used later in the cycle to offset increases in the agency’s operation costs. Typically, at the mid-point of the 10-year cycle, revenues and expenditures are roughly equal. And, in the second half of the cycle, the revenue coming in is no longer equal to expenditures. This is when the department relies on the surplus revenue generated at the beginning of the cycle to remain solvent.

FWP needs to maintain a minimum balance of \$10 million in its general license account. This balance is needed in order to provide the cash-flow necessary to maintain day-to-day operations and meet fiscal obligations. There also needs to be sufficient funding in the account to withstand the volatility of hunting and fishing license sales from year-to-year as a result of weather events, downturns in fish and wildlife populations and changes in the economy. The Council has endorsed maintaining a \$10 million minimum balance in the department's general license account, and based its recommendations upon that assumption.

The Legislature's last major license fee adjustments were made in 2005. A citizens' ballot initiative also modified fees for the B-10 nonresident big game and B-11 nonresident deer combination licenses starting in 2011, increasing prices for some nonresidents and decreasing them for others. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, FWP implemented \$1.24 million in spending cuts by:

- reducing operations budgets;
- reducing funding for shooting range grants;
- eliminating a whirling disease lab;
- eliminating an information officer's position in Helena;
- implementing electronic options that reduced paper and staffing;
- replacing  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton pickups with more fuel efficient  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton trucks; and
- installing a video conferencing system to reduce the need for staff and constituents to travel to and from Helena for meetings.

FWP's most recent budget projections show that without any adjustment to license revenue, and taking into account the cost-cutting measures already implemented, the department will drop slightly under the desired balance of \$10 million in the general license account early in FY 2017 (July 1, 2016). FY 2017 is also the point in time when any changes made by the 2015 Legislature will come into full effect.

### **Pros and Cons of Funding Models**

The Council identified the pros and cons of four funding models, including the current 10-year cycle, using the following assumptions:

- Current (FY 2014 and 2015) legislatively-approved spending levels for FWP roll forward with no changes and no consideration for inflation;
- Self-imposed budget reductions (\$1.24 million) in place for the current biennium are permanent;
- An estimate of costs related to legislative pay plans, pensions, and future budget requests is included in the annual expenditures each year after FY 2016;
- Federal Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson funding levels remain static; and
- FWP will maintain a minimum balance in its general license account of \$10 million.

***10-Year Model (Current Funding Cycle)***

Pros	Cons
FWP has budget flexibility within the 10-year cycle	If the increase is not successful in the legislature, there would be drastic consequences for the Department
Prices are not raised for 10 years	Sportsmen would experience sticker shock (could be 61%) when the increases do happen
Staff time to work with legislature is less than for a more frequent cycle	Term limits mean legislators may not understand how this model works
FWP can earn interest in the funds built up early in the cycle	Large fund balances that carry over are attractive targets for legislators <sup>1</sup>
	Revenues and appropriations are not considered at the same time
	There is less accountability to the legislative process
	A longer funding cycle leads to less accurate budget forecasting

***Four-Year Model (Legislative review of license fees every four years)***

Pros	Cons
Raises public awareness	Less opportunity for public participation than the commission authority model
Ability to make more frequent adjustments than once in 10 years	Lower amount in reserve if legislature does not approve increases
More legislative oversight than the other two options	Is there a correlation between shorter interval (4 vs. 10 years) and deeper financial holes (not certain, but experience of other states might suggest this)
Requires the conversation every four years	
Magnitude of increase smaller than 10 years	
Makes sense with term limits	
More certainty for the Department than the 10-year model	
Closer connection for legislature between spending and revenues	
A shorter funding cycle allows for more accurate budget forecasting	

The Council also considered funding models that granted authority to the Fish and Wildlife Commission to review and alter license fees. The Council dismissed these ideas due to concern that there is little probability that the Legislature would grant the Commission this authority.

**Recommendation**

The Council recommends the department use the four-year model for reviewing its budget expenditures and revenues, in order to determine the need for license revenue recommendations to the legislature. The Council believes a four-year model will:

- Raise public awareness;

<sup>1</sup> Any re-appropriation of these fund balances by the legislature would be restricted to use for fish and wildlife programs as required by 87-1-708, MCA.

- Require the conversation every four years;
- Provide the ability to make more frequent adjustments than once in 10 years;
- Allow the magnitude of increases to be smaller than in a 10-year model;
- Provide more legislative oversight than other options;
- Allow a closer connection for the legislature between spending and revenues;
- Make sense with term limits;
- Provide more certainty for the department than the 10-year model; and
- Allow for more accurate budget forecasting.

## FREE AND DISCOUNTED LICENSES

### Background

As a part of assessing the impacts of free and discounted hunting and fishing licenses, which account for \$4.8 million in unrealized potential revenue, the Council reviewed data for 31 free and discounted licenses for military members, landowners, youth, seniors, nonresident family members and the disabled. The Council also discussed the concepts of “free” and “discounted”, which members feel are two very different things. Within the context of hunter and angler recruitment and retention, the Council noted that if a license is *free*, it appears to have no value and requires no commitment on the part of the hunter or angler. If a license is *discounted*, the Council feels people must still have some motivation to participate. Most of the Council members are not in favor of free licenses as a general principle. The Council also believes that people who currently purchase full-priced licenses are subsidizing hunters and anglers who receive free or discounted licenses. If license prices are increased, the Council feels that hunters and anglers currently receiving free or discounted licenses should be expected to bear some of the burden as a matter of fairness and equity.

### Recommendations

Overall, with the goals of simplifying license purchases and making them more customer-friendly, the Council believes it is appropriate to standardize the price of any discounted license to 50% of the equivalent, full-priced license. Details are as follows:

#### *Youth Licenses*

The Council made the following recommendations pertaining to youth licenses:

1. Consolidate the youth license structure from *three* age groups to *two*. Currently, there are three youth age groups: under 12, 12 to 15, and 16 to 17. The two new categories would be under 12 and 12 to 17.
2. Set youth discounted licenses (age 12 – 17) (deer, elk, fishing, turkey, upland game birds) at 50% of full-priced license. Youth under the age of 12 would not need a fishing license and would not be eligible for a hunting license.
3. Discontinue the free sportsman’s license for first-time resident youth hunters.

In making these recommendations, the Council considered that privacy issues have made it difficult to collect information on youth. Anecdotally, through the Hunter Education program, it appears that *free* licenses have not led to increased youth participation. Parental involvement (and mentoring) appears to have a greater effect on recruitment and retention of youth hunters and anglers. Council members believe discounts may provide a greater incentive for resident youth (compared to nonresident youth) to participate in fishing and hunting for the reason that resident youth may have less financial means to participate compared to nonresident youth.

If the proposed changes to youth licenses are implemented, the Council encourages the department to monitor their effect on recruitment and to develop other options if recruitment is not improved.

### ***Senior Licenses***

The Council made the following recommendations pertaining to senior licenses:

1. Increase the age at which seniors are eligible for discounted licenses from 62 to 67, which is more comparable to Social Security eligibility requirements.
2. Alter senior discounted licenses (deer, elk, fishing, turkey, upland game birds) so that they are priced at 50% of the full-priced licenses. Free licenses would no longer be available.

In making these recommendations, the Council discussed the use of free and discounted licenses in regard to recruitment and retention of seniors, agreeing that “free” things don’t have a perceived value. Council members differed in their opinions on whether seniors have more disposable income and can afford full-priced licenses. The Council notes that Montana has the lowest age criteria, 62, for becoming eligible for free or discounted senior licenses. Other states more commonly set the age at 65 or 70.

### ***Disabled Licenses***

The Council made the following recommendations pertaining to discounted licenses for the disabled:

1. Alter discounted licenses (deer, elk, fishing, turkey, upland game birds) so that they are priced at 50% of the full-priced licenses. Free licenses would no longer be available.
2. The Council believes the Fish and Wildlife Commission holds the authority under 87-2-803, MCA, to alter the definition of “disabled” for the purpose of determining eligibility for these discounted licenses.

In making these recommendations, the Council agreed to continue support for discounts for disabled hunters, but was not comfortable with the current definition of “disabled”. The Council believes it is too broad and, as currently used, includes some individuals who should be purchasing a full-priced license.

### ***Nonresident Licenses***

The Council made the following recommendations pertaining to discounted nonresident licenses:

1. Set the "Come Home to Hunt" (87-2-526, MCA) and "Nonresident Relative of a Resident" (87-2-514, MCA) licenses at 50% of the equivalent full-priced nonresident license.
2. Change the licenses available for "Nonresident Relatives of a Resident" from a Class B-7 nonresident deer A tag to a Class B-11 nonresident deer combination license and from a Class B-15 nonresident elk license to a nonresident elk combination license so that they are the same as the licenses available under the "Come Home to Hunt" program.

In making these recommendations, the Council noted that currently "Come Home to Hunt" licenses are full-priced and "Nonresident Relative of a Resident" licenses are four times the resident price. The Council also recognizes that the eligibility criteria for the two programs differ.

To be eligible to receive a license under the "Come Home to Hunt" program (87-2-526, MCA), a nonresident must:

- Be an adult, nonresident family member of a resident (mother, father, brother, sister, son, daughter, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, stepsister, stepson, stepdaughter, or brother-, sister-, son-, daughter-, father-, or mother-in-law;
- Have completed a Montana hunter safety and education course or have previously purchased a resident hunting license; and
- Be accompanied in the field by their qualifying resident relative, who is 18 years old or older and who possesses a current resident hunting license.

To be eligible to receive a license as a "Nonresident Relative of a Resident" (87-2-514, MCA), a nonresident must:

- Have been born in Montana or have been born to parents who were residents at the time of birth;
- Be the natural or adoptive child, sibling, or parent of a resident;
- Provide evidence that the nonresident previously held a resident hunting or fishing license or has passed a hunter safety course in Montana.

#### ***Retention of Service-Based Free and Discounted Licenses***

After its discussion, the Council recommended retaining the following free or discounted licenses in recognition of service:

1. Free and reduced cost licenses for military service members and disabled veterans:
  - 87-2-102(1)(a)(ii), MCA: 30-day residency requirement for members of the regular armed forces and their live-in dependents or members of the armed forces of a foreign government attached to the regular armed forces of the US, if the person is currently stationed in and assigned to active duty in MT;
  - 87-2-801(3), MCA: Resident and nonresident legion of valor members may fish with a conservation license;
  - 87-2-801(4), MCA: Resident purple heart recipient may fish and hunt game birds (not wild turkeys) with a conservation license;



- 87-2-801(5), MCA: Nonresident purple heart recipient may fish and hunt game birds (not wild turkeys) with a conservation license during rehabilitative expeditions arranged by a nonprofit organization;
  - 87-2-802, MCA: Veterans in VA hospitals may fish without a license;
  - 87-2-803(5), MCA: Veteran, or member of the armed forces disabled by a combat-connected injury, may receive Class A-3, A-4, B-7, B-8 deer tags and a special antelope license at one-half the license fee (limit 50 each);
  - 87-2-803(12)(a)-(c), MCA: 5 years' worth of free fishing and resident wildlife conservation licenses or Class AAA resident combination sports licenses for a member of MT National Guard or federal reserve who participated in a contingency operation for at least 2 months outside of the state and has been discharged or released from active duty;
  - 87-2-815, MCA: Donation of hunting license to disabled veteran or disabled member of the armed forces.
2. Free big game combo/sportsman licenses for landowners participating in the block management program (87-1-266, MCA); and
  3. The agreement allowing the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes to retain license fees paid on the reservation to fund the CSKT tribal wildlife management program (87-1-228, MCA).

## **LICENSE STRUCTURE**

### **Background**

The Council considered many ideas for altering the structure of Montana's license system for the purpose of simplification and generating sufficient revenue for fish and wildlife management.

Ideas included:

- Establishing a nonresident single-day fishing license for one day selected at time of purchase;
- Establishing a base conservation license to include an array of items;
- Establishing a menu of ala carte items for nonresident hunters;
- Requiring purchase of archery license as a pre-requisite for an archery elk or deer permit;
- Changing business practices such as the refund policy;
- Offering bonus points for purchasing licenses in successive years or sponsoring a new license buyer over 18 years old;
- Offering trophy area opportunities;
- Adding bear, wolf, and lion to the sportsman's package;
- Offering bonus points for resident sportsman and nonresident big game combination licenses; and
- Establish a multi-year hunting license.

## Recommendations

Council members evaluated the ideas, some over the course of several meetings as the concepts evolved. The Council settled on the following recommendations related to license structure:

1. Alter nonresident fishing options. After reviewing data about the purchasing habits of nonresident anglers, the Council recommends retaining the 2-day and seasonal fishing licenses for residents and nonresidents. The Council also recommends converting the 10-day nonresident fishing license into a 7-day license. The recommendation was based on data showing that on average, nonresidents who purchased a 10-day license go fishing seven days.
2. Create a base hunting license. The base hunting license would be a prerequisite to purchasing individual species tags and the archery stamp. Council members feel this approach is preferable to increasing the prices of individual species tags, recognizes the value of core customers, spreads the financial impact across all hunters, provides equity between firearm and archery hunters who are paying for additional season opportunities, resolves the archery stamp compliance issue, contributes to FWP's financial stability, overcomes potential vulnerability in the number of licenses sold, and allows the conservation license to remain as a stand-alone item that could generate revenue from non-consumptive users in the future.
3. Retain B-10 and B-11 licenses. The Council considered creating more ala carte license options for nonresidents, but opted to recommend that the composition of the B-10 nonresident big game combination license or the B-11 nonresident deer combination license not be altered.

## LICENSE FEES

### Background

The Council evaluated current hunting and fishing license fees before recommending changes that would provide for a sufficient and stable source of funding for fish and wildlife management. As an introduction to this topic, legislative staff prepared data on how Montana's license prices<sup>2</sup> compare to those in 11 other states (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming).

Montana's resident license pricing fell below the 11-state *average* and *median* prices in all categories (antelope, bison, black bear, deer, elk, fishing, moose, mountain goat, mountain lion, mountain sheep, turkey, and upland game birds) except for wolf licenses. Montana was \$1.08 above average for resident wolf licenses and was at the median price.

Montana's nonresident license pricing was a mixed bag when compared to the other states. Montana was below the average and median for antelope, bison, moose, mountain goat,

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<sup>2</sup> Prices were calculated as a "total cost to hunt" in each state and included any prerequisite costs such as Montana's conservation license and hunter access enhancement fee that must be paid before an individual species license may be purchased.

mountain sheep, turkey, wolf, and most fishing licenses. Montana was above the average and median for black bear, deer, elk, mountain lion, and upland game birds.

## Recommendations

The Council developed recommendations based on the license price comparison data and discussion of a variety of pricing options. The Council took into account concerns about turning hunting in Montana into a “rich man’s sport”, while also recognizing that some of Montana’s hunting and fishing opportunities are currently undervalued. Instead of proposing to increase all license prices to meet FWP’s financial needs, the Council recommends increasing some, capping others, and creating a base hunting license to spread the impact across all hunters. The Council’s license fee recommendations are as follows:

1. Prices for bison, moose, mountain goat, and mountain sheep *nonresident* licenses should be increased from \$750 to \$1250.
2. Prices for fishing licenses should be increased as follows:
  - a) Increase the price of the *resident* 2-day fishing license to \$8 (currently at \$5), and increase the *resident* season license to \$24 (currently at \$18);
  - b) Increase the price of the *nonresident* 2-day fishing license to \$26 (currently at \$15), and increase the *nonresident* season license to \$86 (currently at \$60);
  - c) Change the *nonresident* 10-day fishing license, currently priced at \$43.50, to a 7-day license, priced at \$56.
3. Set the price of the proposed base hunting license at \$10 for residents and \$15 for nonresidents. This would include the Hunting Access Enhancement Fee of \$2/resident and \$10/nonresident, making the net cost of the base hunting license \$8 for residents and \$5 for nonresidents. The archery stamp could be purchased after the base hunting license and would remain priced at \$10 for residents and nonresidents.
4. Cap the price of the B-10 nonresident big game combination license and the B-11 nonresident deer combination license, including purchase of the new base hunting license and application fees, at \$999 and \$625 respectively. Revenue from the sale of these nonresident licenses accounts for almost two-thirds of FWP’s funding for fish and wildlife management programs that benefit everyone. Statute requires the B-10 and B-11 license prices to be adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index. Currently, the price of the B-10 license is nearing \$1,000. The Council believes that there will be significant buyer resistance if the price exceeds this amount. FWP has already observed a decline in the sale of nonresident combination licenses as the price has increased.

## NONRESIDENT REFUND POLICY

### Background

The Council observed that FWP’s recent and as yet incomplete experience with the new nonrefundable application fee for moose, goat, and sheep permits (adopted in 2013) suggests that the Department can create incentive (or decrease disincentive) for license purchasers through

how the drawing fees and refund policies are structured. The Council discussed briefly what authority the Commission holds to make changes to the application fees or refund policy for nonresident combination licenses. A nonrefundable application fee for nonresident combination licenses would require a change in statute to implement. The Commission does have the authority to alter the percent of a refund. Currently, the Fish and Wildlife Commission allows FWP to retain 20% of license fees if a nonresident returns a B-10 big game combination license in its entirety for lack of drawing the desired elk tag. This amounts to about \$200 per year for a nonresident who does not get to hunt in Montana. In 87-2-511(6)(b), the legislature said FWP may retain 10% of the license fee when a nonresident chooses to return only the elk tag portion of the license and keeps the deer tag portion.

The Council believes FWP is not in the business of making money on refunds, but instead is in the business of selling quality opportunities. The Council feels adjusting the Fish and Wildlife Commission's refund policy would reduce customer dissatisfaction and resistance to applying for a license. The Council believes the financial impact of changing the policy is small compared to the positive benefits for the customer and that creating a greater incentive for early license returns will provide FWP greater opportunity to re-sell returned licenses.

### **Recommendations**

The Council recommends that, as soon as possible, the Fish and Wildlife Commission change its refund policy for nonresidents who are unsuccessful in drawing a permit in the March 15 drawing. The Council recommends that unsuccessful applicants be eligible to receive a 95% refund, with FWP retaining 5% to help cover the cost of administering the drawing (unsuccessful applicants are currently eligible for an 80% refund). Furthermore, the Council recommends that nonresidents be eligible for an 80% refund until June 1, and a 50% refund from June 2 to the beginning of the general archery season. The council believes that these recommendations would be revenue positive. If brought before the Commission soon, these changes could be in place for the 2015 big game season.

## **EARMARKED FUNDS**

### **Background**

Approximately \$14 million of FWP's budget each year is directed by earmarks. Earmarks are statutory requirements to put funds into special accounts for special uses. There are more than 60 earmarks for FWP funds. The largest earmark programs include Block Management, Habitat Montana, Search and Rescue support to local governments, and the Upland Game Bird program. Each earmark has a constituency (people who support a particular earmark). Many of the earmarks included sunset dates when they were passed originally, but have since been made permanent. The dollar amounts of the earmarks don't always align with what FWP can spend so in some cases funds accumulate because they can only be spent on certain things. Some of the earmarks are a percentage of a license price while others are a set dollar amount. FWP may *add* general license dollars to an earmarked program, but may not *remove* earmarked funds and spend them for other purposes. It is possible that some legislators might prefer to get rid of existing earmarks to free up funds for other purposes, rather than increasing FWP's revenues in other ways.

As a part of discussing the topic of earmarks, the Council reviewed earmarked allocations to various programs by license type for the License Year 2014. The Council was also provided with an explanation of the earmark programs.

### **Recommendation**

The Council reviewed the current earmarks and noted that each earmark has a constituency, and that earmarks are inherently political. The Council members concluded that it would be difficult for them to recommend changes to specific earmarked funds without input from the various constituent groups that support each earmark. The Council determined that the subject of earmarked funds would be better addressed by the legislature working with its constituents.

## **ALTERNATIVE FUNDING SOURCES**

### **Background**

Part of the Council's charge was to provide a recommendation on whether additional sources of revenue should be developed for FWP. The Council was not asked to develop recommendations on the *mechanisms* for obtaining additional sources of revenue; that discussion would need to include a broader set of interests that includes those who might be affected by such changes.

The Council discussed that while everyone in the state, including visitors to Montana, benefit from FWP's fish and wildlife management, the costs of that management are primarily borne by license buyers. The Council noted that hunters and anglers ("consumptive users") have been divided in the past on the subject of establishing additional sources of revenue because of the perception that if non-hunting and non-angling interests ("non-consumptive users") contribute financially there would be an accompanying expectation of input and influence on fish and wildlife management decisions. Some people have expressed concern that hunting and angling interests might not be as strongly represented in decision-making if other interests are contributing financially.

The Council discussed the wide ranging benefits to Montanans from FWP's management and how this value could justify contributions from the state's general fund. Council members felt this idea was unlikely to garner legislative support. The Council believes that, generally, there is a shared set of values between consumptive and non-consumptive users of fish and wildlife. Members noted that non-license buyers are already influencing FWP management decisions, and that this would not be a change if revenue was obtained from additional sources.

### **Recommendation**

The Council adopted the following statement on the topic of developing additional sources of revenue for fish and wildlife management:

"All Montanans and visitors benefit from the management activities of Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks. FWP's management is currently paid for largely by people who purchase hunting and fishing licenses. Of those who do not purchase a license, some benefit in ways that have a

physical presence creating impacts that FWP must manage. Others benefit without a physical presence and do not create impacts. Because of the above, FWP and the legislature need to develop/provide mechanisms in addition to license dollars to fund the management and maintenance of the resources that provide these benefits.”

The Council believes future discussions of this topic could consider requiring non-consumptive users to purchase a conservation license to generate additional funding for fish and wildlife management, which would create greater equity amongst all fish and wildlife users.

## **CONCLUSION**

The Licensing and Funding Advisory Council recognizes that Montana’s fishing and hunting constituents value the current level of services provided by FWP. The Council notes that the Department cannot maintain these services with the income generated by current license fees. There is a projected \$5.75 million annual shortfall in the general license account beginning FY 2017 if FWP is to maintain current services. The Council’s recommendations would produce enough revenue to address this annual shortfall and sustain current services through FY 2021. The Council discussed the fact that there are some unknowns on the revenue projection side, and noted the conservative nature of the Department’s expenditure projections. For example, the Department’s expenditure projections don’t consider unfunded new mandates that could arise in the future, such as management of wildlife species that are removed from the endangered species list and can no longer be managed with federal funds. Based on this discussion, the Council’s recommendations would establish a \$500,000 contingency each year (in addition to the \$5.7 million generated annually) for a total increase in revenue to FWP of \$6.2 million. Lastly, in order for the public to understand the choices before them, the Council asked the Department to outline what service and/or program reductions would occur if the revenue shortfall is not addressed.

## **NEXT STEPS**

FWP will invite the public to provide comments on the final recommendations of the Licensing and Funding Advisory Council through a several month public comment period. The department is hosting public meetings in nine cities across the state as well as making presentations and soliciting comments from FWP regional Citizen’s Advisory Committees, hunter and angler organizations, service clubs and others as time allows. FWP is also soliciting public comment via the department’s web page.

The Council will reconvene in early summer once the public comment period has closed to review and evaluate the comments received. The Council may choose to develop an addendum to its recommendations for the purpose of addressing public comments and/or clarifying or modifying the recommendations. The Council’s recommendations and the public’s comments will be presented to the FWP Director and the Legislative Environmental Quality Council for consideration in the development of legislative proposals for the 2015 Legislative Session.

## **QUESTIONS?**

For additional information, to view or download the draft recommendations, or to comment, visit FWP's website at [fwp.mt.gov](http://fwp.mt.gov). Click "[Licensing and Funding Advisory Council](#)".

HOUSE BILL NO. 172

INTRODUCED BY COHENOUR

BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PARKS

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT ~~INCREASING~~ REVISING CERTAIN RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT FISHING AND HUNTING LICENSE AND DRAWING FEES; CREATING A RESIDENT SENIOR COMBINATION LICENSE; AMENDING SECTIONS 87-2-113, 87-2-202, 87-2-301, 87-2-306, 87-2-401, 87-2-403, 87-2-411, 87-2-501, 87-2-505, 87-2-508, 87-2-510, 87-2-701, 87-2-704, 87-2-708, 87-2-711, 87-2-801, 87-2-803, AND 87-2-805, MCA; AND PROVIDING A DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

NEW SECTION. SECTION 1. RESIDENT SENIOR COMBINATION LICENSE. A RESIDENT, AS DEFINED IN 87-2-102, WHO IS 62 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER OR WHO WILL TURN 62 YEARS OLD BEFORE OR DURING THE SEASON FOR WHICH THE LICENSE IS ISSUED MAY PURCHASE A RESIDENT SENIOR COMBINATION LICENSE FOR \$55. THE RESIDENT SENIOR COMBINATION LICENSE ENTITLES THE HOLDER TO EXERCISE ALL RIGHTS GRANTED TO HOLDERS OF CLASS A, CLASS A-1, AND CLASS A-3 LICENSES AND INCLUDES AN ELK TAG AND A RESIDENT WILDLIFE CONSERVATION LICENSE.

SECTION 2. SECTION 87-2-113, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:

**"87-2-113. Drawing and application fees.** (1) When the department determines a drawing is necessary prior to issuance of hunting licenses for any game species during a hunting season, it shall collect a ~~\$3~~ \$5 per species drawing fee with each application submitted.

(2) (a) If a resident participates in a preference system adopted by the commission, the department shall collect an additional application fee of \$2 for each application form to fund the administration of the preference system.

(b) If a nonresident participates in a preference system adopted by the commission, the department shall collect an additional application fee of \$20 for each application form to fund the administration of the preference system.

(3) Drawing fees collected pursuant to this section must be deposited in the state special revenue fund to the credit of the department as set forth in 87-1-601.





1 (4) The payment of a drawing fee confers no hunting rights or privileges.

2 (5) The commission may waive the provisions of subsection (1) when a drawing is required for a special  
3 season under 87-1-304."

4

5 **Section 3.** Section 87-2-202, MCA, is amended to read:

6 **"87-2-202. Application -- fee -- expiration.** (1) A wildlife conservation license must be sold upon written  
7 application. The application must contain the applicant's name, age, [social security number,] occupation, street  
8 address of permanent residence, mailing address, qualifying length of time as a resident in the state of Montana,  
9 and status as a citizen of the United States or as an alien and must be signed by the applicant. The applicant  
10 shall present a valid Montana driver's license, a Montana driver's examiner's identification card, or other  
11 identification specified by the department to substantiate the required information when applying for a wildlife  
12 conservation license. It is the applicant's burden to provide documentation establishing the applicant's identity  
13 and qualifications to purchase a wildlife conservation license. It is unlawful and a misdemeanor for a license  
14 agent to sell a wildlife conservation license to an applicant who fails to produce the required identification at the  
15 time of application for licensure.

16 (2) Hunting, fishing, or trapping licenses issued in a form determined by the department must be  
17 recorded according to rules that the department may prescribe.

18 (3) (a) Resident wildlife conservation licenses may be purchased for a fee of ~~\$6-25~~ \$8, of which 25 cents  
19 is a search and rescue surcharge.

20 (b) Nonresident wildlife conservation licenses may be purchased for a fee of ~~\$9-25~~ \$10, of which 25  
21 cents is a search and rescue surcharge.

22 (c) In addition to the fee in subsection (3)(a), the first time in any license year that a resident uses the  
23 wildlife conservation license as a prerequisite to purchase a hunting license, an additional hunting access  
24 enhancement fee of \$2 is assessed. The additional fee may be used by the department only to encourage  
25 enhanced hunting access through the hunter management and hunting access enhancement programs  
26 established in 87-1-265 through 87-1-267. The wildlife conservation license must be marked appropriately when  
27 the hunting access enhancement fee is paid. The resident hunting access enhancement fee is chargeable only  
28 once during any license year.

29 (d) In addition to the fee in subsection (3)(b), the first time in any license year that a nonresident uses  
30 the wildlife conservation license as a prerequisite to purchase a hunting license, except a variably priced

1 outfitter-sponsored Class B-10 or Class B-11 license issued under 87-1-268, an additional hunting access  
 2 enhancement fee of \$10 is assessed. The additional fee may be used by the department only to encourage  
 3 enhanced hunting access through the hunter management and hunting access enhancement programs  
 4 established in 87-1-265 through 87-1-267. The wildlife conservation license must be marked appropriately when  
 5 the hunting access enhancement fee is paid. The nonresident hunting access enhancement fee is chargeable  
 6 only once during any license year.

7 (4) Licenses issued are void after the last day of February next succeeding their issuance.

8 [(5) The department shall keep the applicant's social security number confidential, except that the  
 9 number may be provided to the department of public health and human services for use in administering Title  
 10 IV-D of the Social Security Act.]

11 (6) The department shall delete the applicant's social security number in any electronic database [5  
 12 years after the date that application is made for the most recent license]. (Subsections (3)(c) and (3)(d) terminate  
 13 March 1, 2006--sec. 9, Ch. 216, L. 2001; bracketed language terminates or is amended on occurrence of  
 14 contingency--sec. 3, Ch. 321, L. 2001; the \$2 wildlife conservation license fee increases in subsections (3)(a)  
 15 and (3)(b) enacted by Ch. 596, L. 2003, are void on occurrence of contingency--sec. 8, Ch. 596, L. 2003.)"

16

17 **Section 4.** Section 87-2-301, MCA, is amended to read:

18 **"87-2-301. Class A--resident fishing license.** Any A resident, as defined by 87-2-102, upon payment  
 19 of a fee of ~~\$11 beginning March 1, 1992, and \$13 beginning March 1, 1994~~ \$20 \$18, shall is entitled to receive  
 20 a Class A license ~~which shall entitle~~ that authorizes the holder ~~thereof~~ of the license to fish with hook and line  
 21 or rod as ~~authorized by regulations~~ prescribed by rules of the department."

22

23 **Section 5.** Section 87-2-306, MCA, is amended to read:

24 **"87-2-306. Paddlefish tags.** (1) The department may issue paddlefish tags to persons listed in  
 25 subsection (2) for a fee of ~~\$5 \$10~~ \$6.50 for residents and \$15 for nonresidents. Each tag authorizes the holder  
 26 to fish with hook and line for paddlefish as prescribed by rules of the department.

27 (2) The following persons may obtain paddlefish tags pursuant to this section:

- 28 (a) holders of valid Class A, Class A-8, Class B, Class B-4, and Class B-5 fishing licenses;  
 29 (b) residents under 15 years of age with a valid wildlife conservation license; and  
 30 (c) residents 62 years of age or older with a valid wildlife conservation license."

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**Section 6.** Section 87-2-401, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-401. Class A-1--resident upland game bird license.** Except as otherwise provided, a resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who is 12 years of age or older or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of a fee of ~~\$6~~ ~~\$20~~ \$7.50, receive a Class A-1 license that entitles a holder who is 12 years of age or older to hunt upland game birds and possess the carcasses of upland game birds as authorized by department rules."

**Section 7.** Section 87-2-403, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-403. (Temporary) Wild turkey tags and fee.** (1) The department may issue wild turkey tags to the holder of a valid Class A-1 or nonresident wildlife conservation license or as set out in subsection (3). Each tag entitles the holder to hunt one wild turkey and possess the carcass of the turkey, during times and places that the commission authorizes an open season on wild turkey.

(2) The fee for a wild turkey tag is ~~\$5~~ ~~\$10~~ \$6.50 for a resident and \$115 for a nonresident. Turkey tags must be issued either by a drawing system or in unlimited number as authorized by department rules.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), a person who is 62 years of age or older as provided in 87-2-801, certified as disabled under 87-2-803, or a resident minor as described in 87-2-805 may purchase a wild turkey tag upon presentation of that person's wildlife conservation license. (Terminates March 1, 2006--secs. 1, 2, Ch. 241, L. 1993.)

**87-2-403. (Effective March 1, 2006) Wild turkey tags and fee.** (1) The department may issue wild turkey tags to the holder of a valid Class A-1 or nonresident wildlife conservation license or as set out in subsection (3). Each tag entitles the holder to hunt one wild turkey and possess the carcass of the turkey, during times and places that the commission authorizes an open season on wild turkey.

(2) The fee for a wild turkey tag is ~~\$5~~ ~~\$10~~ \$6.50 for a resident and \$105 for a nonresident. Turkey tags must be issued either by a drawing system or in unlimited number as authorized by department rules.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), a person who is 62 years of age or older as provided in 87-2-801, certified as disabled under 87-2-803, or a resident minor as described in 87-2-805 may purchase a wild turkey tag upon presentation of that person's wildlife conservation license."

**Section 8.** Section 87-2-411, MCA, is amended to read:

1 **"87-2-411. License required to hunt migratory game birds -- fees -- disposition of proceeds. (1)**

2 A person 16 years of age or older may not hunt migratory game birds without first having obtained a valid  
3 migratory bird license from the department. The fee for a resident to purchase the license is ~~\$5~~ ~~\$7~~ \$6.50. The  
4 fee for a nonresident to purchase the license is \$50.

5 (2) Money received from the sale of migratory game bird licenses must be deposited in an account in  
6 the state special revenue fund for the use of the department and may be expended only for the protection,  
7 conservation, and development of wetlands in Montana."

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9 **Section 9.** Section 87-2-501, MCA, is amended to read:

10 **"87-2-501. Class A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, A-9--resident deer, elk, and bear licenses -- special Class**

11 **A-7 resident and nonresident license requirements and preference -- fees. (1)** Except as otherwise provided

12 in this chapter, a resident, as defined by 87-2-102, or a nonresident who wishes to purchase a Class A-7 elk  
13 license only and who is 12 years of age or older or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season for  
14 which the license is issued, upon payment of the proper fee or fees, is entitled to purchase one each of the  
15 following licenses at the prescribed cost that will entitle a holder who is 12 years of age or older to hunt the game  
16 animal or animals authorized by the license held and to possess the carcasses of those game animals as  
17 authorized by department rules:

18 (a) Class A-3, deer A tag, ~~\$13~~ ~~\$20~~ \$16;

19 (b) Class A-4, deer B tag, ~~\$8~~ \$10;

20 (c) Class A-5, elk tag, ~~\$16~~ ~~\$25~~ \$20;

21 (d) Class A-6, black bear tag, ~~\$15~~ ~~\$20~~ \$19;

22 (e) Class A-7, antlerless elk tag, ~~\$16~~ ~~\$25~~ \$20;

23 (f) Class A-9, resident antlerless elk B tag, ~~\$16~~ \$20.

24 (2) (a) The holder of a Class A-7 antlerless elk license who is 12 years of age or older is entitled to hunt  
25 antlerless elk in areas designated by the commission and at the times and upon the terms set forth by the  
26 commission.

27 (b) Subject to the management provisions provided in 87-1-321 through 87-1-325, a person may not  
28 take more than two elk during any license year, only one of which may be antlered. A person holding a Class  
29 A-7 antlerless elk tag may not take an elk during the same license year with a Class A-5 license or nonresident  
30 elk tag. The use of Class A-7 antlerless elk licenses does not preclude the department's use of special elk

1 permits.

2 (c) Subject to the management provisions provided in 87-1-321 through 87-1-325, a nonresident shall  
3 hold a nonresident Class B-10 license as a prerequisite to application for a Class A-7 license.

4 (3) Subject to the limitation of subsection (5), a person who owns or is contracting to purchase 640  
5 acres or more of contiguous land, at least some of which is used by elk, in a hunting district where Class A-7  
6 licenses are awarded under this section must be issued, upon application, a Class A-7 license.

7 (4) An applicant who receives a Class A-7 license under subsection (3) may designate that the license  
8 be issued to an immediate family member or a person employed by the landowner. A corporation owning  
9 qualifying land under subsection (3) may designate one of its shareholders to receive the license.

10 (5) Subject to the management provisions provided in 87-1-321 through 87-1-325, 15% of the Class  
11 A-7 licenses available each year under this section in a hunting district must be available to landowners under  
12 subsection (3)."

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14 **Section 10.** Section 87-2-505, MCA, is amended to read:

15 **"87-2-505. (Temporary) Class B-10--nonresident big game combination license.** (1) Except as  
16 otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who is 12 years  
17 of age or older or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is issued may,  
18 upon payment of the fee of ~~\$625~~ \$628 plus the nonresident hunting access enhancement fee in 87-2-202(3)(d)  
19 or upon payment of the fee established as provided in 87-1-268 if the license is one of the licenses reserved  
20 pursuant to 87-2-511 for applicants indicating their intent to use the services of a licensed outfitter and subject  
21 to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish, wildlife, and parks office,  
22 Helena, Montana, to purchase a B-10 nonresident big game combination license that entitles a holder who is  
23 12 years of age or older to all the privileges of Class B, Class B-1, and Class B-7 licenses and an elk tag. This  
24 license includes the nonresident conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202. Not more than 11,500  
25 unreserved Class B-10 licenses may be sold in any 1 license year.

26 (2) A person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is unsuccessful in the Class B-10 big  
27 game combination license drawing may pay a fee of \$25 to participate in a preference system for deer and elk  
28 permits established by the commission.

29 (3) A holder of a Class B-10 nonresident big game combination license may apply for a Class B-12  
30 nonresident antlerless elk B tag license when authorized by the commission pursuant to 87-2-104. The fee for

1 a Class B-12 license is ~~\$270~~ \$273. The license entitles the holder to hunt in the hunting district or portion of a  
 2 hunting district and under the terms and conditions specified by the commission. (Terminates March 1,  
 3 2006--secs. 1, 2, Ch. 241, L. 1993; sec. 6, Ch. 544, L. 1999; sec. 9, Ch. 216, L. 2001.)

4 **87-2-505. (Effective March 1, 2006) Class B-10--nonresident big game combination license.** (1)  
 5 Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who  
 6 is 12 years of age or older or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is  
 7 issued may, upon payment of the fee of ~~\$550~~ \$553 and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and  
 8 department regulation, apply to the fish, wildlife, and parks office, Helena, Montana, to purchase a B-10  
 9 nonresident big game combination license ~~which shall entitle~~ that entitles a holder who is 12 years of age or  
 10 older to all the privileges of Class B, Class B-1, and Class B-7 licenses, and an elk tag. This license includes  
 11 the nonresident conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202. Not more than 17,000 Class B-10 licenses may  
 12 be sold in any 1 license year.

13 (2) A person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is unsuccessful in the Class B-10 big  
 14 game combination license drawing may pay a fee of \$25 to participate in a preference system for deer and elk  
 15 permits established by the commission.

16 (3) A holder of a Class B-10 nonresident big game combination license may apply for a Class B-12  
 17 nonresident antlerless elk B tag license when authorized by the commission pursuant to 87-2-104. The fee for  
 18 a Class B-12 license is ~~\$270~~ \$273. The license entitles the holder to hunt in the hunting district or portion of a  
 19 hunting district and under the terms and conditions ~~determined~~ specified by the commission."  
 20

21 **Section 11.** Section 87-2-508, MCA, is amended to read:

22 **"87-2-508. Class D-2--resident mountain lion license.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter,  
 23 a person who is a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, and who is 12 years of age or older or who will turn 12 years  
 24 old before or during the season for which the license is issued, upon payment of a fee of ~~\$15~~ \$20 ~~\$19~~, may  
 25 receive a Class D-2 license that entitles a holder who is 12 years of age or older to hunt mountain lion and  
 26 possess the carcass of the mountain lion as authorized by department rules. If a holder of a valid mountain lion  
 27 license under this section kills a mountain lion, the licensee shall purchase a trophy license for a fee of \$50  
 28 within 10 days after the date of kill. The trophy license authorizes the holder to possess and transport the trophy."  
 29

30 **Section 12.** Section 87-2-510, MCA, is amended to read:

1           **"87-2-510. (Temporary) Class B-11--nonresident deer combination license.** (1) Except as otherwise  
 2 provided in this chapter, a person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who is 12 years of age or  
 3 older or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment  
 4 of a fee of ~~\$325~~ \$328 plus the nonresident hunting access enhancement fee in 87-2-202(3)(d), upon payment  
 5 of the fee established as provided in 87-1-268 if the license is one of those reserved pursuant to 87-2-511 for  
 6 applicants indicating their intent to use the services of a licensed outfitter or upon payment of the fee of ~~\$325~~  
 7 \$328 plus the nonresident hunting access enhancement fee in 87-2-202(3)(d), if the license is one of those  
 8 reserved pursuant to 87-2-511 for applicants indicating their intent to hunt with a resident sponsor on land owned  
 9 by that sponsor and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish,  
 10 wildlife, and parks office, Helena, Montana, to purchase a Class B-11 nonresident deer combination license that  
 11 entitles a holder who is 12 years of age or older to all the privileges of the Class B, Class B-1, and Class B-7  
 12 licenses. This license includes the nonresident wildlife conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202.

13           (2) Not more than 2,300 unreserved Class B-11 licenses may be sold in any 1 license year.

14           (3) A person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is unsuccessful in the Class B-11 deer  
 15 combination license drawing may pay a fee of \$25 to participate in a preference system for deer and elk permits  
 16 established by the commission. (Terminates March 1, 2006--secs. 1, 2, Ch. 241, L. 1993; sec. 6, Ch. 544, L.  
 17 1999; sec. 9, Ch. 216, L. 2001.)

18           **87-2-510. (Effective March 1, 2006) Class B-11--nonresident deer combination license.** (1) Except  
 19 as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who is 12 years  
 20 of age or older or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is issued may,  
 21 upon payment of a fee of ~~\$300~~ \$303, purchase a Class B-11 nonresident deer combination license that entitles  
 22 a holder who is 12 years of age or older to all the privileges of the Class B, Class B-1, and Class B-7 licenses.  
 23 The fee for a Class B-11 license is ~~\$300~~ \$303 if the license is one of the 4,000 reserved pursuant to 87-2-511  
 24 for applicants indicating their intent either to use the services of a licensed outfitter or to hunt with a resident  
 25 sponsor on land owned by that sponsor. The license is subject to the limitations prescribed by law and  
 26 department regulation. A person may apply for a license to the fish, wildlife, and parks office, Helena, Montana.  
 27 This license includes the nonresident wildlife conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202.

28           (2) Six thousand Class B-11 licenses are authorized for sale each license year.

29           (3) A person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is unsuccessful in the Class B-11 deer  
 30 combination license drawing may pay a fee of \$25 to participate in a preference system for deer and elk permits

1 established by the commission."

2

3 **Section 13.** Section 87-2-701, MCA, is amended to read:

4 **"87-2-701. (Temporary) Special licenses.** (1) An applicant who is 12 years of age or older or who will  
5 turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is issued and is the holder of a resident  
6 wildlife conservation license or a nonresident wildlife conservation license may apply for a special license that,  
7 in the judgment of the department, is to be issued and shall pay the following fees:

8 (a) moose--resident, ~~\$75 \$150~~ \$125; nonresident, ~~\$750 \$980~~ \$750;

9 (b) mountain goat--resident, ~~\$75 \$150~~ \$125; nonresident, ~~\$750 \$980~~ \$750;

10 (c) mountain sheep--resident, ~~\$75 \$150~~ \$125; nonresident, ~~\$750 \$980~~ \$750;

11 (d) antelope--resident, ~~\$11 \$20~~ \$14; nonresident, \$200;

12 (e) grizzly bear--resident, \$50; nonresident, \$300;

13 (f) black bear--nonresident, ~~\$350 \$300~~ \$350;

14 (g) wild buffalo or bison--resident, ~~\$75 \$150~~ \$125; nonresident, ~~\$750 \$980~~ \$750.

15 (2) If a holder of a valid special grizzly bear license who is 12 years of age or older kills a grizzly bear,  
16 the person shall purchase a trophy license for a fee of \$25 within 10 days after the date of the kill. The trophy  
17 license authorizes the holder to possess and transport the trophy.

18 (3) Special licenses must be issued in a manner prescribed by the department. (Terminates March 1,  
19 2006--secs. 1, 2, Ch. 241, L. 1993.)

20 **87-2-701. (Effective March 1, 2006) Special licenses.** (1) An applicant who is 12 years of age or older  
21 or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is issued and is the holder of a  
22 resident wildlife conservation license or a nonresident wildlife conservation license may apply for a special  
23 license that, in the judgment of the department, is to be issued and shall pay the following fees:

24 (a) moose--resident, ~~\$75 \$150~~ \$125; nonresident, ~~\$980~~ \$750;

25 (b) mountain goat--resident, ~~\$75 \$150~~ \$125; nonresident, ~~\$980~~ \$750;

26 (c) mountain sheep--resident, ~~\$75 \$150~~ \$125; nonresident, ~~\$980~~ \$750;

27 (d) antelope--resident, ~~\$11 \$20~~ \$14; nonresident, ~~\$180~~ \$200;

28 (e) grizzly bear--resident, \$50; nonresident, \$300;

29 (f) black bear--nonresident, ~~\$330 \$350~~ \$300 \$350;

30 (g) wild buffalo or bison--resident, ~~\$75 \$150~~ \$125; nonresident, ~~\$750 \$980~~ \$750.



1 (2) If a holder of a valid special grizzly bear license who is 12 years of age or older kills a grizzly bear,  
 2 the person shall purchase a trophy license for a fee of \$25 within 10 days after the date of the kill. The trophy  
 3 license authorizes the holder to possess and transport the trophy.

4 (3) Special licenses must be issued in a manner prescribed by the department."  
 5

6 **SECTION 14. SECTION 87-2-704, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:**

7 **"87-2-704. Regulation of special elk permits.** (1) The department may:

8 (a) provide for the refund of resident elk tag license fees to persons applying for special elk permits in  
 9 hunting districts where there is no general elk hunting and set time limits and describe area restrictions; and

10 (b) designate special elk permit areas where priority will be given to applicants who have not held  
 11 special elk permits for a period of years to be determined by the department.

12 (2) The department shall provide that a person who is issued a special elk permit to hunt antlerless elk  
 13 during the regular hunting season is:

14 (a) limited to the hunting and taking of only an antlerless elk in the hunting district or portion of a hunting  
 15 district where the permit is valid; and

16 (b) entitled to the general elk hunting privileges for a holder of a Class A-5 license in all other hunting  
 17 districts.

18 (3) The commission may establish a waiting period during which a person who has received a special  
 19 elk permit that is valid for an antlered bull may not receive another special elk permit that is valid for an antlered  
 20 bull. The commission may specify which special elk permits are subject to the waiting period, by hunting district  
 21 or portion of a hunting district.

22 (4) The fee for a special elk permit is ~~\$3~~ \$4.

23 (5) The department may adopt rules necessary to implement this section."  
 24

25 **SECTION 15. SECTION 87-2-708, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:**

26 **"87-2-708. Class A-2--special bow and arrow license.** A holder of a valid hunting license for which  
 27 a special archery season is set by the department may receive, upon payment of an additional fee of ~~\$8~~ \$10,  
 28 a Class A-2 license that authorizes the holder to hunt with bow and arrow the game animals authorized by the  
 29 licenses held and to possess the carcass of the game animals during seasons and in areas designated by the  
 30 department."

1

2 **Section 16.** Section 87-2-711, MCA, is amended to read:

3 **"87-2-711. (Temporary) Class AAA--combination sports license.** (1) A resident, as defined by  
4 87-2-102, who is 12 years of age or older or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the  
5 license is issued is entitled to:

6 (a) upon payment of the sum of ~~\$54~~ \$75 ~~\$70~~, plus the resident hunting access enhancement fee in  
7 87-2-202(3)(c), a combination sports license that permits a holder who is 12 years of age or older to exercise  
8 all rights granted to holders of Class A, A-1, A-3, A-5, and resident conservation licenses as prescribed in  
9 87-2-202; or

10 (b) upon payment of the sum of ~~\$64~~ \$95 ~~\$85~~, plus the resident hunting access enhancement fee in  
11 87-2-202(3)(c), a combination sports license that permits a holder who is 12 years of age or older to exercise  
12 all rights granted in subsection (1)(a) and the additional rights granted to holders of a Class A-6 license.

13 (2) The department may furnish each holder of a combination sports license an appropriate decal.  
14 (Terminates March 1, 2006--sec. 9, Ch. 216, L. 2001.)

15 **87-2-711. (Effective March 1, 2006) Class AAA--combination sports license.** (1) A resident, as  
16 defined by 87-2-102, who is 12 years of age or older or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season  
17 for which the license is issued is entitled to:

18 (a) upon payment of the sum of ~~\$54~~ \$75 ~~\$70~~, a combination sports license that permits a holder who  
19 is 12 years of age or older to exercise all rights granted to holders of Class A, A-1, A-3, A-5, and resident  
20 conservation licenses as prescribed in 87-2-202; or

21 (b) upon payment of the sum of ~~\$64~~ \$95 ~~\$85~~, a combination sports license that permits a holder who  
22 is 12 years of age or older to exercise all rights granted in subsection (1)(a) and the additional rights granted to  
23 holders of a Class A-6 license.

24 (2) The department may furnish each holder of a combination sports license an appropriate decal."  
25

26 **Section 17.** Section 87-2-801, MCA, is amended to read:

27 **"87-2-801. Residents over sixty-two years of age -- resident or nonresident legion of valor**  
28 **members.** (1) A resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is 62 years of age or older is entitled to fish and hunt  
29 game birds, not including wild turkeys, with a conservation license issued by the department. The form of the  
30 license must be prescribed by the department.

1 (2) A resident who is 62 years of age or older is also entitled to purchase ~~regular resident deer and elk~~  
 2 ~~tags at a price that is one-half of the fee paid by a resident who is 15 years old or older and who is under 62~~  
 3 ~~years of age~~ a Class A-3 deer A tag for \$8 \$10 and a Class A-5 elk tag for \$10 \$12.

4 (3) Regardless of age, a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, or a nonresident who is a legion of valor  
 5 member is entitled to fish with a conservation license issued by the department."  
 6

7 **Section 18.** Section 87-2-803, MCA, is amended to read:

8 **"87-2-803. Persons with disabilities -- definitions.** (1) Persons with disabilities are entitled to fish and  
 9 to hunt game birds, not including turkeys, with only a conservation license if they are residents of Montana not  
 10 residing in an institution and are certified as disabled as prescribed by departmental rule. A person who has  
 11 purchased a conservation license and a resident fishing license or game bird license for a particular license year  
 12 and who is subsequently certified as disabled is entitled to a refund for the fishing license or game bird license  
 13 previously purchased for that license year. A person who is certified as disabled pursuant to subsection (3) and  
 14 who was issued a permit to hunt from a vehicle for license year 2000 or a subsequent license year is  
 15 automatically entitled to a permit to hunt from a vehicle for subsequent license years if the criteria for obtaining  
 16 a permit does not change.

17 (2) A resident of Montana who is certified as disabled by the department and who is not residing in an  
 18 institution may purchase ~~regular resident deer and elk licenses at one-half the fee paid by a resident who is 15~~  
 19 ~~years of age or older and who is under 62 years of age~~ a Class A-3 deer A tag for \$8 \$6.50 and a Class A-5 elk  
 20 tag for \$10 \$8. A person who has purchased a conservation license and a resident deer license or resident elk  
 21 license for a particular license year and who is subsequently certified as disabled is entitled to a refund for the  
 22 deer license or elk license previously purchased and reissuance of the license for that license year at the rate  
 23 established in this subsection.

24 (3) A person may be certified as disabled by the department and issued a permit to hunt from a vehicle,  
 25 on a form prescribed by the department, if the person establishes one or more of the disabilities pursuant to  
 26 subsection (8). The department shall adopt rules to establish a voluntary board or boards of review to resolve  
 27 any disputes over whether a person meets the criteria established in subsection (8). Each board must have at  
 28 least one Montana-licensed physician as a member.

29 (4) A person with a disability carrying a permit to hunt from a vehicle, referred to in this subsection as  
 30 a permitholder, may hunt by shooting a firearm from the shoulder, berm, or barrow pit right-of-way of a public

1 highway, as defined in 61-1-202, except a state or federal highway, or may hunt by shooting a firearm from  
2 within a self-propelled or drawn vehicle that is parked on a shoulder, berm, or barrow pit right-of-way in a manner  
3 that will not impede traffic or endanger motorists or that is parked in an area, not a public highway, where hunting  
4 is permitted. This subsection does not allow a permitholder to shoot across the roadway of any public highway  
5 or to hunt on private property without permission of the landowner. A permitholder must have a companion to  
6 assist in immediately dressing any killed game animal. The companion may also assist the permitholder by  
7 hunting a game animal that has been wounded by the permitholder when the permitholder is unable to pursue  
8 and kill the wounded game animal. Any vehicle from which a permitholder is hunting must be conspicuously  
9 marked with an orange-colored international symbol of persons with disabilities on the front, rear, and each side  
10 of the vehicle, or as prescribed by the department.

11 (5) (a) A resident of Montana who is certified by the department as experiencing blindness, as defined  
12 in 53-7-301, may be issued a lifetime fishing license for the blind upon payment of a one-time fee of \$10. The  
13 license is valid for the lifetime of the blind individual and allows the licensee to fish as authorized by department  
14 rule. An applicant for a license under this subsection need not obtain a wildlife conservation license as a  
15 prerequisite to licensure.

16 (b) A person who is certified by the department as experiencing blindness, as defined in 53-7-301, may  
17 be issued regular resident deer and elk licenses in the manner provided in subsection (2); and must be  
18 accompanied by a companion, as provided in subsection (4).

19 (6) The department shall adopt rules to establish the qualifications that a person must meet to be a  
20 companion and may adopt rules to establish when a companion can be a designated shooter for a disabled  
21 person.

22 (7) As used in this section, "disabled person", "person with a disability", or "disabled" means or refers  
23 to a person experiencing a condition medically determined to be permanent and substantial and resulting in  
24 significant impairment of the person's functional ability.

25 (8) A person is entitled to a permit to hunt from a vehicle if the person:

26 (a) is certified by a licensed physician to be dependent on an oxygen device or dependent on a  
27 wheelchair, crutch, or cane for mobility;

28 (b) is an amputee above the wrist or ankle; or

29 (c) is certified by a licensed physician to be unable to walk, unassisted, 600 yards over rough and  
30 broken ground while carrying 15 pounds within 1 hour and to be unable to handle and maneuver up to 25

1 pounds.

2 (9) Certification by a licensed physician under subsection (8) must be on a form provided by the  
3 department.

4 (10) A person who disagrees with a determination of eligibility for a permit to hunt from a vehicle may  
5 request a review by a voluntary board of review pursuant to subsection (3)."

6

7 **Section 19.** Section 87-2-805, MCA, is amended to read:

8 **"87-2-805. Persons under eighteen years of age -- youth combination sports license.** (1) Resident  
9 minors who are 12 years of age or older and under 15 years of age may fish and may hunt upland game and  
10 migratory game birds during the open season with only a conservation license. Resident minors who are 15  
11 years of age may hunt migratory game birds with only a conservation license. Resident minors who are under  
12 12 years of age may fish without a license. A nonresident person under 15 years of age may not fish in or on  
13 any Montana waters without first having obtained a Class B, B-4, or B-5 fishing license unless the nonresident  
14 person under 15 years of age is in the company of an adult in possession of a valid Montana fishing license. The  
15 limit of fish for the nonresident person and the accompanying adult combined may not exceed the limit for one  
16 adult as established by law or by rule of the department.

17 (2) A resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who is 12 years of age or older and under 15 years of age may  
18 purchase a Class A-3 deer A tag for \$8 \$6.50 and a Class A-5 elk tag for \$10 \$8 licenses at a price equal to  
19 one-half the fee paid by a resident who is 15 years of age or older and under 62 years of age.

20 (3) (a) A resident who is 12 years of age or older and under 18 years of age may purchase a youth  
21 combination sports license at a price that, rounded to the nearest dollar, is 46% of the fee paid for the Class AAA  
22 combination sports license by a resident who is 18 years of age or older and under 62 years of age for \$30 \$25.  
23 A resident who is 12 years of age or older and under 18 years of age and who applies for any hunting license  
24 for the first time is entitled to receive a youth combination sports license free of charge.

25 (b) The youth combination sports license includes:

26 (i) a conservation license;

27 (ii) a fishing license;

28 (iii) an upland game bird license;

29 (iv) an elk license; and

30 (v) a deer license.

1 (c) A resident who is 15 years of age or older and under 18 years of age may purchase a Class A fishing  
 2 license ~~at a price that is 50% of the fee paid by a resident who is 18 years of age or older and under 62 years~~  
 3 ~~of age for \$10 \$8.~~

4 (d) A resident who is 15 years of age or older and under 18 years of age may purchase a Class A-1  
 5 upland game bird license ~~at 50% of the fee paid by a resident who is 18 years of age or older and under 62 years~~  
 6 ~~of age for \$5 \$3.~~

7 (e) A person who lawfully purchases or is granted a free youth combination sports license at 17 years  
 8 of age, but who reaches 18 years of age during that license year, may legally use the license during that license  
 9 year. A person who hunts or fishes using a youth combination sports license purchased or granted free after the  
 10 person reaches 18 years of age is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to any of the following penalties  
 11 by the sentencing court:

12 (i) revocation of the person's hunting and fishing privileges for at least 5 years, revocation of the  
 13 person's hunting and fishing privileges for more than 5 years, or revocation of the person's hunting and fishing  
 14 privileges for life; and

15 (ii) a monetary fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$5,000 in addition to the fine imposed on  
 16 a person under this chapter for the specific hunting or fishing violation.

17 (f) This section does not prohibit a resident minor from purchasing any individual licenses for which the  
 18 minor may be eligible under this chapter if the minor does not purchase the youth combination sports license."  
 19

20 **NEW SECTION. SECTION 20. CODIFICATION INSTRUCTION. [SECTION 1] IS INTENDED TO BE CODIFIED AS AN**  
 21 **INTEGRAL PART OF TITLE 87, CHAPTER 2, PART 8, AND THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 87, CHAPTER 2, PART 8, APPLY TO**  
 22 **[SECTION 1].**

23  
 24 **COORDINATION SECTION. Section 21. Coordination instruction.** If \_\_ Bill No. \_\_ [LC 0234] is not  
 25 passed and approved, then 87-2-504 must be amended to read:

26 **"87-2-504. (Temporary) Class B-7 and B-8--nonresident deer licenses.** (1) (a) Except as otherwise  
 27 provided in this chapter, a person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who is 12 years of age or  
 28 older or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is issued and is a holder of  
 29 a nonresident conservation license may, upon payment of the proper fee or fees and subject to the limitations  
 30 prescribed by law and department regulation, be entitled to apply to the fish, wildlife, and parks office, Helena,

1 Montana, to purchase one each of the following licenses:

2 (i) Class B-7, deer A tag, \$250;

3 (ii) Class B-8, deer B tag, \$75.

4 (b) The license entitles a holder who is 12 years of age or older to hunt the game animal or animals  
5 authorized by the license and to possess the carcasses of those animals as authorized by commission rules.

6 (2) Unless purchased as part of a Class B-10 or Class B-11 license, a Class B-7 license may be  
7 assigned for use in a specific administrative region or regions or a portion of a specific administrative region or  
8 regions or in a specific hunting district or districts or a portion of a specific hunting district or districts. If  
9 purchased as part of a Class B-10 or Class B-11 license, the Class B-7 license is valid throughout the state,  
10 except as provided in 87-2-512(1)(d). Not more than 5,000 Class B-7 licenses may be sold in any license year.

11 (3) The commission may prescribe the use of and set quotas for the sale of Class B-8 licenses by  
12 hunting districts, portions of a hunting district, groups of districts, or administrative regions. (Terminates March  
13 1, 2006--secs. 1, 2, Ch. 241, L. 1993.)

14 **87-2-504. (Effective March 1, 2006) Class B-7 and B-8--nonresident deer licenses.** (1) (a) Except  
15 as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who is 12 years  
16 of age or older or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is issued and is  
17 a holder of a nonresident conservation license may, upon payment of the proper fee or fees and subject to the  
18 limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, be entitled to apply to the fish, wildlife, and parks office,  
19 Helena, Montana, to purchase one each of the following licenses:

20 (i) Class B-7, deer A tag, \$250;

21 (ii) Class B-8, deer B tag, \$75.

22 (b) The license entitles a holder who is 12 years of age or older to hunt the game animal or animals  
23 authorized by the license and to possess the carcasses of those animals as authorized by commission rules.

24 (2) Unless purchased as part of a Class B-10 or Class B-11 license, a Class B-7 license may be  
25 assigned for use in a specific administrative region or regions or a portion of a specific administrative region or  
26 regions or in a specific hunting district or districts or a portion of a specific hunting district or districts. If  
27 purchased as part of a Class B-10 or Class B-11 license, the Class B-7 license is valid throughout the state,  
28 except as provided in 87-2-512(1)(d). Not more than 5,000 Class B-7 licenses may be sold in any license year.

29 (3) The commission may prescribe the use of and set quotas for the sale of Class B-8 licenses by  
30 hunting districts, portions of a hunting district, groups of districts, or administrative regions."

1

2           NEW SECTION. **Section 22. Effective date.** [This act] is effective March 1, 2006.

3

- END -



**What is Pittman-Robertson (P-R) funding?**  
 The Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1937. It took revenue from a pre-existing excise tax on firearms and ammunition to provide grants to state, commonwealth, and territorial fish and wildlife agencies and wildlife agencies to restore, conserve, manage, and enhance wild birds and mammals and their habitat.

Current-day P-R funding is generated by an excise tax on the sale of bows, arrows, archery equipment, sporting firearms, ammunition, handguns, pistols, and revolvers. States must fulfill certain requirements to receive P-R grants, including a condition that revenue from the sale of state hunting licenses not be used by anyone other than that fish and wildlife agency.

## How is P-R funding distributed?

- P-R funds are annually apportioned according to a formula prescribed by the Act:
- ⊕ 50% based on land area of the state, commonwealth, or territory;
  - ⊕ 50% based on the number of paid hunting license holders in the state, commonwealth, or territory;
  - ⊕ No state may receive more than 5% or less than 0.5% of the total apportionment;
  - ⊕ Grants for hunter education and safety programs are based on a state's population. No state may receive more than 3% or less than 1% of the available hunter education funds.

## How can the funding be used?

- Once distributed, P-R funds must be obligated by the state within 2 years. After that time, unobligated balances revert to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
- P-R funds may be used to:
- ⊕ restore and manage wildlife for the benefit of the public;
  - ⊕ conduct research on the problems of managing wildlife and its habitat if necessary to administer wildlife resources efficiently;
  - ⊕ obtain data to guide and direct the regulation of hunting;
  - ⊕ acquire real property suitable or capable of being made suitable for wildlife habitat or public access for hunting or other wildlife-oriented recreation;
  - ⊕ restore, rehabilitate, improve, or manage areas of lands or waters as wildlife habitat;
  - ⊕ build structures or acquire equipment, goods, and services to restore, rehabilitate, improve, or manage areas of lands or waters as wildlife habitat or to provide public access for hunting or other wildlife-oriented recreation;
  - ⊕ operate or maintain projects that the state fish and wildlife agency completed under the Act or facilities that the agency acquired or constructed with funds

other than those authorized under the Act, if these facilities are necessary to carry out activities authorized by the Act;

- ⊕ coordinate grants in the wildlife restoration program and related programs;
- ⊕ teach and enhance hunter education, safety, and recruitment programs; and
- ⊕ construct, operate, or maintain firearm and archery ranges for public use.

## How does Montana qualify for P-R funding?

States, commonwealths, or territories must:

- ⊕ notify the Secretary of the Interior of the desire to participate annually. The state, commonwealth, or territorial fish and wildlife Director must furnish a certification of the number of paid hunting license holders.
- ⊕ pass assent legislation to the provisions of the Act for conservation of wildlife that includes a prohibition against the diversion of license fees paid by hunters for any other purpose than the administration of the fish and wildlife agency.

**“87-1-708, MCA. Assent to Pittman-Robertson Act -- authority of department.** (1) The congress of the United States having passed an act which was approved on September 2, 1937, and which is known as 50 Federal Statutes 917 of the acts of congress, wherein it is, among other things, provided that “no money apportioned under this chapter 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 shall have assented to the provisions of this chapter and shall have passed laws for the conservation of wildlife, which shall include a prohibition against the diversion of license fees paid by hunters for any other purpose than the administration of said department”, and since the moneys referred to in the act of congress are collected in part from the hunters of this state and will not be returned to the state of Montana except the state of Montana does assent to the act, now, therefore, the state of Montana does assent to the provisions of said act of congress which is commonly known as the Pittman-Robertson bill...”



# PITTMAN-ROBERTSON FUNDING

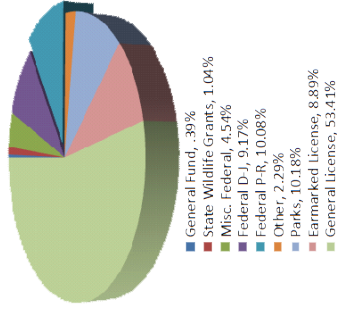
## How much P-R funding does Montana receive?

Prior to 2009, the 5-year average of P-R funding received by Montana was \$6.65 million. The 5-year average for 2009-2013 is \$11.1 million, or approximately 4.6 million additional dollars per year. This amounts to about 10% of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks overall budget.

As required by federal law, the United States Department of the Interior must review and approve states' plans for use of P-R funding. (16 U.S.C. 669e)

P-R funds may be used for up to 75% of a program's cost with the state providing the other 25%.

## FWP Funding Sources, FY 2014



This brochure is provided by the Legislative Environmental Quality Council as a summary document and is not a substitute for complete laws and regulations. The brochure reflects federal and state laws as of October 1, 2013.

For more information:

Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks  
1420 East Sixth Avenue  
PO Box 200701  
Helena, MT 59620-0701  
(406) 444-2535  
[www.fwp.mt.gov](http://www.fwp.mt.gov)

United States Fish and Wildlife Service  
585 Shepard Way, Suite 1  
Helena, MT 59601  
(406) 449-5225  
[www.fws.gov](http://www.fws.gov)

Code of Federal Regulations  
Title 50, Chapter 1, Subchapter F, Part 80  
[www.ecfr.gov](http://www.ecfr.gov)

**Fish, Wildlife and Parks**  
**Approved Budget Savings by FWP for FY14/FY15**

Synopsis by Roger Lloyd  
Legislative Fiscal Division  
March 2014

Comments:

1. The savings all address the General License Account (GLA)
  2. Upon request, FWP provided me a spreadsheet with the savings proposals
  3. This paper is a synopsis. The department has additional explanations
  4. The savings are for the 2015 biennium
  5. No FTE are eliminated
  6. The department already had made some reductions in the 2015 biennial budget
  7. Total savings for the 2015 biennium are \$3,176,777
  8. Following are shortened explanations and the amount of savings by program
- Communication/Education:
    - Decrease shooting range grants (\$200,000)
  - Director's Office:
    - Reduce human resources operations, safety committee program, and lands section contracts (\$50,000)
  - Enforcement:
    - Get a \$400,000 PR grant matched by \$100,000 (\$300,000)
  - Administration:
    - Reduce regional headquarters operations equally across the state (\$20,000)
  - Finance:
    - No post cards mailed to bonus point holders. Refer to on-line information
    - Reduce operations budget
    - Evaluate how regulations are printed and distributed
    - Allow printing of on-line license purchases
    - Total: (\$187,000)
  - Fisheries:
    - Reduce budget for Thompson Chain of Lakes FAS as Parks is taking over (\$95,000)
    - Reduce budget for Alberton Gorge FAS. Fisheries will take over with fewer costs
    - Reclassify R4 river ranger to groundskeeper
    - Eliminate whirling disease program
    - Reduce planning operations, angler surveys, and genetic operations
    - Reduce budget for community ponds (HB5) bridge access (HB2) and PLFA (HB2) programs
    - Total: (\$244,000)

- Technology Services: Eliminate SummitNet in small FWP offices and eliminate most of land/line desk phones. Requires Governor support  
Totals: (\$80,000)
  
- Wildlife:
  - Use \$68,157 of PR funds rather than GLA for the cooperative landowner sportsmen program
  - Use \$70,000 of PR funds rather than GLA for the cooperative landowner technical assistance program
  - Use \$42,900 of PR funds rather than GLA to fund half the salary of the human dimensions unit personnel services
  - Use \$45,000 of PR funds rather than GLA to provide research biologist funding for sage grouse-grazing evaluation project
  - Use funds in the wolf license account to pay Wildlife Services
  - Reduce season recommendations budget
  - Eliminate funds for the CONSEP shotgun training
  - Eliminate the NCHU expansion review
  - Replace the operations portion of the non-game program with non-game check-off funds
  - Reduce Skies Act program by reducing GFA funds that had matched federal funds for wildlife habitat enhancement
  - Eliminate the “living with wildlife” program
  - Eliminate operations budget for “crossing the barriers” program

Totals: (\$380,777)

Savings already included in the 2015 biennium budget

- Communication/Education: Transferred the information officer to Parks  
Total: \$60,000
- Finance: Implement mandatory paperless paycheck, more imaging services in-house, and reduced the number of images stored  
Total: \$105,000
- Technology Services: Manage for reduced the number of carry forward appropriations, do night batch processes in-house  
Total: \$50,000
- Fisheries: Shifted eligible GLA activities to federal funds  
Total: \$425,000
- Wildlife: Shifted eligible GLA activities to federal funds, reduce the base wolf management budget  
Total: \$1,075,000



**LY14 Earmark License Allocation**  
(License Year 14: March 1, 2014 thru February 28, 2015)

License Type	Selling Price	General License 02409	UGB Habitat 02113	UGB Planting 02687	Habitat MT Acq 02114	Habitat MT Trust 09006	Habitat MT O&M 02469	River Restoration 02149	FAS O&M 02333	FAS Acq 02415	Home to Hunt 02459	Hunting Access 02334	Water Fowl 02085	Search & Rescue 02547	Wolf Collaring 02423	Wolf Depredation 02424
Res Conservation	\$8.00	\$7.75												\$0.25		
Nres Conservation	\$10.00	\$9.75												\$0.25		
Res Youth/Sen Cons-Fish	\$8.00	\$7.28						\$0.15	\$0.24	\$0.08				\$0.25		
Res - Nres Disabled Cons/Fish	\$8.00	\$7.28						\$0.15	\$0.24	\$0.08				\$0.25		
Res Youth Fish & Cons (15-17)	\$16.00	\$14.84						\$0.31	\$0.45	\$0.15				\$0.25		
Res Cons/Fish	\$26.00	\$24.25						\$0.50	\$0.75	\$0.25				\$0.25		
NR Cons/Fish	\$70.00	\$63.75						\$1.00	\$3.75	\$1.25				\$0.25		
NR Legion of Valor Cons/Fish	\$10.00	\$8.93						\$0.14	\$0.51	\$0.17				\$0.25		
Sportsman (with bear)	\$85.00	\$67.35	\$1.70	\$0.30	\$11.92	\$1.49	\$1.49	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.25				\$0.25		
Sportsman (without bear)	\$70.00	\$55.35	\$1.70	\$0.30	\$9.52	\$1.19	\$1.19	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.25				\$0.25		
Senior Sportsman without Bear	\$55.00	\$43.44	\$1.34	\$0.24	\$7.46	\$0.94	\$0.94	\$0.39						\$0.25		
Youth Sportsman without Bear	\$25.00	\$24.75												\$0.25		
Military Recognition Sportsman	\$29.00	\$22.78	\$0.70	\$0.12	\$3.96	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.21						\$0.25		
NR Youth Big Game Combo *	\$490.50	\$264.32	\$9.78	\$1.73	\$71.44	\$8.93	\$8.93					\$125.13		\$0.25		
College Student Big Game Combo	\$70.00	\$69.75												\$0.25		
Res Youth Fish (15-17)	\$8.00	\$7.34						\$0.22	\$0.33	\$0.11						
Res Fish	\$18.00	\$16.50						\$0.50	\$0.75	\$0.25						
NR Fish	\$60.00	\$54.00						\$1.00	\$3.75	\$1.25						
NR 2-Day Fish	\$15.00	\$14.00							\$0.75	\$0.25						
Res 2-Day Fish	\$5.00	\$4.50							\$0.38	\$0.12						
NR 10-Day Fish	\$43.50	\$40.00							\$2.63	\$0.87						
NR Black Bear	\$350.00	\$284.00			\$52.80	\$6.60	\$6.60									
Res Migratory Bird (waterfowl)	\$6.50	\$0.50											\$6.00			
NR Migratory Bird (waterfowl)	\$50.00	\$0.50											\$49.50			
NR Mountain Lion	\$320.00	\$300.00			\$16.00	\$2.00	\$2.00									
Res UGB	\$7.50	\$5.50	\$1.70	\$0.30												
NR Youth UGB (1-15)	\$35.00	\$11.00	\$5.95	\$1.05								\$17.00				
NR UGB	\$110.00	\$32.00	\$19.55	\$3.45								\$55.00				
NR UGB 3-Day License (Eiff 04/15/13)	\$50.00	\$15.00	\$10.00									\$25.00				
NR Antelope	\$200.00	\$164.00			\$28.80	\$3.60	\$3.60									
NR Either-Sex Antelope	\$200.00	\$164.00			\$28.80	\$3.60	\$3.60									
NR Doe/Fawn Antelope	\$200.00	\$164.00			\$28.80	\$3.60	\$3.60									
NR Turkey	\$115.00	\$84.60			\$24.32	\$3.04	\$3.04									
NR Turkey - Combo/Bird*	\$55.00	\$36.60			\$14.72	\$1.84	\$1.84									
Res Wolf	\$19.00	\$0.50													\$9.25	\$9.25
NR Wolf	\$350.00	\$0.50													\$174.75	\$174.75
Res Hunting Access Fee	\$2.00	\$0.50										\$1.50				
NR Hunting Access Fee	\$10.00	\$0.50										\$9.50				
NR Deer (NR Native)	\$64.00	\$48.00										\$16.00				
NR ELK (NR Native)	\$80.00	\$60.00										\$20.00				
NR UGB (NR Native)	\$30.00	\$20.50	\$1.70	\$0.30								\$7.50				
NR Family Sponsored Big Game	\$954.00										\$953.75			\$0.25		
NR Family Sponsored Deer Combo	\$565.00										\$564.75			\$0.25		
NRDC - Retained	\$556.00	\$556.00														

License Type	Selling Price	General License 02409	UGB Habitat 02113	UGB Planting 02687	Habitat MT Acq 02114	Habitat MT Trust 09006	Habitat MT O&M 02469	River Restoration 02149	FAS O&M 02333	FAS Acq 02415	Home to Hunt 02459	Hunting Access 02334	Water Fowl 02085	Search & Rescue 02547	Wolf Collaring 02423	Wolf Depredation 02424
NRBG - 'Eik' Released	\$789.00	\$789.00														
NR Moose	\$750.00	\$644.00			\$84.80	\$10.60	\$10.60									
NR Goat	\$750.00	\$644.00			\$84.80	\$10.60	\$10.60									
NR Sheep	\$750.00	\$644.00			\$84.80	\$10.60	\$10.60									
NRBG - Open*	\$976.00	\$523.90	\$19.55	\$3.45	\$142.88	\$17.86	\$17.86					\$250.25		\$0.25		
NRBG - 'Eik' - Open *	\$826.00	\$430.80	\$19.55	\$3.45	\$127.36	\$15.92	\$15.92					\$212.75		\$0.25		
NRDC - Open *	\$580.00	\$155.50			\$218.40	\$27.30	\$27.30					\$151.25		\$0.25		
NRDC - Landowner *	\$580.00	\$155.50			\$218.40	\$27.30	\$27.30					\$151.25		\$0.25		

**Estimated Annual Revenue:** \$531,250 \$93,750 \$4,800,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 \$120,000 \$375,000 \$125,000 \$33,000 \$5,900,000 \$270,000 \$120,000 \$260,000 \$260,000

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**Fish, Wildlife and Parks  
Earmarked License Accounts  
4-Year Comparison of FYE Ending Fund Balances**

An earmarked account is one which has statutory language that identifies the source of funding and defines how the funds can be spent.

The ending fund balance reflects the net of revenues collected and expenditures made at fiscal year end. It does not reflect the impact of existing legislative appropriations for future spending from the account.

<b>Earmarked License Fees for Habitat</b>				
<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>FYE13</b>	<b>FYE12</b>	<b>FYE11</b>	<b>FYE10</b>
Waterfowl Stamp Account -- 02085	\$1,262,187	\$1,358,352	\$1,245,827	\$1,091,151
Mountain Sheep Auction -- 02086	\$604,125	\$256,616	\$649,634	\$517,481
Moose Auction -- 02112	\$103,493	\$121,373	\$110,936	\$84,764
Upland Game Bird Habitat Enhancement -- 02113	\$3,164,798	\$3,173,212	\$3,196,162	\$3,534,944
River Restoration -- 02149	\$623,753	\$676,808	\$717,510	\$848,084
Mountain Goat Auction -- 02176	\$88,248	\$71,872	\$51,148	\$25,407
Mule Deer Auction -- 02559	\$68,293	\$50,169	\$29,824	\$13,580
Elk Auction -- 02560	\$165,764	\$152,197	\$138,447	\$149,022

<b>Earmarked License Fees for Access</b>				
<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>FYE13</b>	<b>FYE12</b>	<b>FYE11</b>	<b>FYE10</b>
Wildlife Habitat Acquisition -- 02114	\$4,625,317	\$8,280,309	\$5,499,666	\$8,277,757
Hunting Access -- 02334	\$532,670	\$282,349	\$2,117,117	\$3,618,305
Fishing Access Site Acquisition -- 02415	\$137,874	\$368,574	\$328,457	\$256,205
Hunting Access Acquisition -- 02459	\$401,315	\$372,400	\$419,771	\$230,198

<b>Earmarked License Fees for Operations and Maintenance</b>				
<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>FYE13</b>	<b>FYE12</b>	<b>FYE11</b>	<b>FYE10</b>
Fishing Access Site Maintenance -- 02333	\$350,523	\$255,553	\$113,087	\$179,350
Wolf Collaring -- 02423	\$427,122	\$361,742		
Wolf Depredation -- 02424	\$247,660	\$168,782		
Wildlife Habitat Trust Interest -- 02469	\$1,468,362	\$2,310,869	\$2,031,078	\$1,578,364
Search and Rescue -- 02547	\$681,190	\$574,181	\$507,802	\$447,739
Upland Game Bird Planting -- 02687	\$23,013	\$15,030	\$15,630	-\$10,346

Resident License Fee Comparison by State

	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
<b>Antelope</b>																
Game Tag	\$ 33.00	\$ 31.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 31.25	\$ 55.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 53.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 44.50					
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12.75	\$ 26.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15.00	\$ 37.00	\$ 29.50					
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ 21.00	\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -					
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ -	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.25	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8.00	\$ 13.00	\$ 8.00					
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 50.50	\$ 41.00	\$ 34.00	\$ 50.25	\$ 91.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 41.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 140.00	\$ 82.00		\$ 63.70	\$ 50.50	\$ (29.70)	\$ (16.50)
<b>Bighorn Sheep</b>																
Game Tag	\$ 117.00	\$ 251.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 166.75	\$ 513.00		\$ 256.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 153.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 122.50	\$ 332.00				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12.75	\$ 26.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15.00	\$ 37.00	\$ 29.50	\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 21.00	\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.25	\$ 10.00		\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 13.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.10				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 134.50	\$ 264.00	\$ 145.00	\$ 185.75	\$ 549.00		\$ 261.00	\$ 56.00	\$ 180.00	\$ 350.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 339.10	\$ 238.58	\$ 185.75	\$ (93.58)	\$ (40.75)
<b>Bison</b>																
Game Tag	\$ 402.00		\$ 125.00		\$ 413.00		trophy=\$5000 bull=\$2250 cow=\$1750			\$ 1,095.00						
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26.00	\$ -		\$ -			\$ 37.00						
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50		\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -			\$ -						
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ 11.00		\$ 5.00	\$ 10.00	\$ -		\$ -			\$ 13.00						
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 425.50		\$ 140.00	\$ 449.00	\$ 413.00		SD not in average/median			\$ 1,145.00			\$ 539.88	\$ 437.25	\$ (399.88)	\$ (297.25)
<b>Black Bear</b>																
Game Tag	\$ 45.00	\$ 41.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 11.50	\$ 83.00					\$ 25.00	\$ 14.50	\$ 24.00				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12.75	\$ 26.00					\$ 37.00	\$ 29.50	\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -					\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ -	\$ 3.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -					\$ 8.00	\$ -	\$ -				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 57.50	\$ 54.00	\$ 29.00	\$ 24.25	\$ 109.00					\$ 62.00	\$ 44.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 53.08	\$ 54.00	\$ (24.08)	\$ (25.00)
<b>Deer</b>																
Game Tag	\$ 38.00	\$ 31.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 19.75	\$ 40.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 34.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 24.50	\$ 44.90				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12.75	\$ 26.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15.00	\$ 37.00	\$ 29.50	\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ 21.00	\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ -	\$ 3.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 50.50	\$ 44.00	\$ 26.00	\$ 32.50	\$ 76.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 51.00	\$ 61.00	\$ 82.00	\$ 54.00	\$ 44.90	\$ 50.66	\$ 50.25	\$ (24.66)	\$ (24.25)
<b>Elk</b>																
Game Tag	\$ 52.00	\$ 46.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 30.75	\$ 50.00	\$ 159.00	\$ 156.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 91.00	\$ 135.00	\$ 42.50	\$ 50.40				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12.75	\$ 26.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15.00	\$ 37.00	\$ 29.50	\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ 21.00	\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 64.50	\$ 56.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 43.50	\$ 76.00	\$ 179.00	\$ 161.00	\$ 56.00	\$ 118.00	\$ 172.00	\$ 72.00	\$ 50.40	\$ 89.87	\$ 68.25	\$ (59.87)	\$ (38.25)



Resident License Fee Comparison by State

Fishing	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Daily	\$ 6.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 11.50	\$ 8.00	\$ 6.50	\$ 9.00		\$ 12.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 16.75	\$ 11.35	\$ 10.01	\$ 9.00	\$ (5.01)	\$ (4.00)
Annual	\$ 24.00	\$ 26.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 25.75	\$ 26.00	\$ 27.50	\$ 27.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 37.00	\$ 33.00	\$ 29.50	\$ 26.23	\$ 26.00	\$ (8.23)	\$ (8.00)
2nd rod fee	\$ -	\$ 5.00	\$ -	\$ 13.75	\$ 15.00		\$ -		\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ 17.00	\$ 14.80				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.00				\$ -	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.00							

Moose	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Game Tag	\$ 112.00	\$ 251.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 166.75	\$ 413.00			\$ 30.00				\$ 332.00				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12.75	\$ 26.00			\$ -				\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -			\$ 21.00				\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.25	\$ 10.00			\$ 5.00				\$ 7.10				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 129.50	\$ 264.00	\$ 145.00	\$ 185.75	\$ 449.00			\$ 56.00				\$ 339.10	\$ 224.05	\$ 185.75	\$ (79.05)	\$ (40.75)

Mountain Goat	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Game Tag	\$ 122.00	\$ 251.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 166.75	\$ 413.00							\$ 122.50				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12.75	\$ 26.00							\$ 29.50				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -							\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.25	\$ 10.00							\$ 8.00				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 139.50	\$ 264.00	\$ 145.00	\$ 185.75	\$ 449.00							\$ 160.00	\$ 240.34	\$ 185.75	\$ (95.34)	\$ (40.75)

\* Season closed in SD

Mountain Lion	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Game Tag	\$ 30.00	\$ 41.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 11.50	\$ 58.00	\$ 15.00			\$ 43.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 14.50	\$ 24.00				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12.75	\$ 26.00	\$ -			\$ 15.00	\$ 37.00	\$ 29.50	\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00			\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			\$ 8.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 42.50	\$ 51.00	\$ 29.00	\$ 24.25	\$ 84.00	\$ 35.00			\$ 70.00	\$ 52.00	\$ 44.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 45.58	\$ 43.25	\$ (16.58)	\$ (14.25)

\* NE mountain lion season begins 2014

Turkey	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD**	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA***	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Game Tag	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 6.50	\$ 19.75	\$ 35.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 22.50	\$ 15.90				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12.75	\$ 26.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15.00	\$ 37.00	\$ 29.50	\$ 40.50				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ 21.00	\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 28.50	\$ 26.00	\$ 16.50	\$ 32.50	\$ 61.00	\$ 44.00	\$ 11.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 52.00	\$ 62.00	\$ 52.00	\$ 56.40	\$ 39.83	\$ 40.00	\$ (23.33)	\$ (23.50)

\* Fall turkey price in CO. Spring turkey is \$21.

\*\* Fall turkey price in SD. Spring turkey is \$20.

\*\*\* WA Spring Turkey has \$7.10 drawing fee.

Upland Game Birds	WY	CO	MT	ID*	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR**	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Game Tag	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7.50	\$ 4.75	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.50	\$ 40.50				
General hunting/permit	\$ 16.00	\$ 21.00	\$ -	\$ 12.75	\$ 26.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 37.00	\$ 29.50	\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ 21.00	\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 28.50	\$ 31.00	\$ 17.50	\$ 17.50	\$ 36.00	\$ 34.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 31.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 44.50	\$ 38.00	\$ 40.50	\$ 30.79	\$ 31.50	\$ (13.29)	\$ (14.00)

\* ID \$4.75 fee for sage grouse only.

\*\*OR game tag fee is for pheasant.

Resident License Fee Comparison by State

	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Wolves																
Game Tag	\$ 18.00		\$ 19.00	\$ 11.50												
General hunting/permit	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 12.75												
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50		\$ 10.00	\$ -												
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -												
<i>Total Cost to Hunt</i>	\$ 30.50		\$ 29.00	\$ 24.25									\$ 27.92	\$ 29.00	\$ 1.08	\$ -

Nonresident License Fee Comparison by State

	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
<b>Antelope</b>																
Game Tag	\$ 272.00	\$ 351.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 311.75	\$ 293.00	\$ 155.50	\$ 286.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 270.00	\$ 550.00	\$ 333.50					
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154.75	\$ 65.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 140.50					
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ 22.00	\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -					
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ 14.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 14.75	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 8.00					
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 298.50	\$ 364.00	\$ 225.00	\$ 481.25	\$ 368.00	\$ 175.50	\$ 286.00	\$ 272.00	\$ 359.00	\$ 725.00	\$ 482.00		\$ 366.93	\$ 359.00	\$ (141.93)	\$ (134.00)
<b>Bighorn Sheep</b>																
Game Tag	\$ 2,252.00	\$ 1,951.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 2,101.75	\$ 1,518.00			\$ 500.00	\$ 3,160.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,300.50	\$ 1,652.00				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154.75	\$ 65.00			\$ -	\$ 65.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 140.50	\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -			\$ 22.00	\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ 14.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 14.75	\$ 10.00			\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 110.50				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 2,278.50	\$ 1,964.00	\$ 775.00	\$ 2,271.25	\$ 1,593.00			\$ 522.00	\$ 3,249.00	\$ 1,975.00	\$ 1,449.00	\$ 1,762.50	\$ 1,783.93	\$ 1,863.25	\$ (1,008.93)	\$ (1,088.25)
<b>Bison</b>																
Game Tag	\$ 2,502.00		\$ 750.00		\$ 1,518.00		trophy =\$5000 bull=\$2250 cow=\$1750			\$ 5,452.25						
General hunting/permit	\$ -		\$ -		\$ 65.00					\$ 160.00						
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50		\$ 20.00		\$ -					\$ -						
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ 20.00		\$ 5.00		\$ 10.00					\$ 15.00						
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 2,534.50		\$ 775.00		\$ 1,593.00		SD not in average/median			\$ 5,627.25			\$ 2,632.44	\$ 2,063.75	\$ (1,857.44)	\$ (1,288.75)
<b>Black Bear</b>																
Game Tag	\$ 362.00	\$ 351.00	\$ 350.00	\$ 186.00	\$ 135.00					\$ 150.00	\$ 182.50	\$ 222.00				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154.75	\$ 65.00				\$ 65.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 140.50	\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -				\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ -	\$ 3.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 374.50	\$ 364.00	\$ 370.00	\$ 340.75	\$ 200.00				\$ 349.00	\$ 310.00	\$ 323.00	\$ 222.00	\$ 317.03	\$ 340.75	\$ 52.97	\$ 29.25
<b>Deer</b>																
Game Tag	\$ 312.00	\$ 351.00	\$ 565.00	\$ 301.75	\$ 268.00	\$ 209.00	\$ 286.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 270.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 375.50	\$ 434.30				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154.75	\$ 65.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 140.50	\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ 22.00	\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ 14.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ -	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 338.50	\$ 364.00	\$ 570.00	\$ 456.50	\$ 343.00	\$ 229.00	\$ 286.00	\$ 272.00	\$ 359.00	\$ 460.00	\$ 516.00	\$ 434.30	\$ 385.69	\$ 361.50	\$ 184.31	\$ 208.50

Nonresident License Fee Comparison by State

Elk	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE*	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Game Tag	\$ 577.00	\$ 586.00	\$ 809.00	\$ 416.75	\$ 393.00	\$ 458.00		\$ 250.00	\$ 535.00	\$ 650.00	\$ 500.50	\$ 497.00				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154.75	\$ 65.00	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 65.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 140.50	\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00		\$ 22.00	\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ 14.00	\$ -	\$ 5.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 603.50	\$ 596.00	\$ 809.00	\$ 571.50	\$ 458.00	\$ 478.00		\$ 272.00	\$ 624.00	\$ 810.00	\$ 641.00	\$ 497.00	\$ 578.18	\$ 596.00	\$ 230.82	\$ 213.00

\*Only allowed for nonresident landowners in NE

Fishing	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Daily	\$ 14.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 12.75	\$ 12.00	\$ 8.50	\$ 16.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 16.75	\$ 20.15	\$ 15.10	\$ 14.50	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.50
Annual	\$ 92.00	\$ 56.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 98.25	\$ 70.00	\$ 59.50	\$ 62.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 56.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 106.25	\$ 84.50	\$ 70.38	\$ 61.00	\$ (10.38)	\$ (1.00)
2nd rod fee	\$ -	\$ 5.00	\$ -	\$ 15.50	\$ 15.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ 17.00	\$ 14.80				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 1,428.50	\$ 1,964.00	\$ 775.00	\$ 2,271.25	\$ 1,593.00			\$ 272.00				\$ 1,762.50	\$ 1,438.04	\$ 1,593.00	\$ (663.04)	\$ (818.00)

Moose	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Game Tag	\$ 1,402.00	\$ 1,951.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 2,101.75	\$ 1,518.00			\$ 250.00				\$ 1,652.00				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154.75	\$ 65.00			\$ -				\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -			\$ 22.00				\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ 14.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 14.75	\$ 10.00			\$ -				\$ 110.50				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 2,178.50	\$ 1,964.00	\$ 775.00	\$ 2,271.25	\$ 1,593.00			\$ 272.00				\$ 1,449.00	\$ 1,713.32	\$ 1,762.50	\$ (938.32)	\$ (987.50)

Mountain Goat	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Game Tag	\$ 2,152.00	\$ 1,951.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 2,101.75	\$ 1,518.00						\$ 1,300.50	\$ 1,652.00				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154.75	\$ 65.00						\$ 140.50	\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -						\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ 14.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 14.75	\$ 10.00						\$ 8.00	\$ 110.50				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 2,178.50	\$ 1,964.00	\$ 775.00	\$ 2,271.25	\$ 1,593.00						\$ 1,449.00	\$ 1,762.50	\$ 1,713.32	\$ 1,762.50	\$ (938.32)	\$ (987.50)

Mountain Lion	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Game Tag	\$ 362.00	\$ 351.00	\$ 320.00	\$ 186.00	\$ 135.00				\$ 290.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 14.50	\$ 222.00				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154.75	\$ 65.00				\$ 65.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 140.50	\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -				\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ -	\$ 3.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 374.50	\$ 364.00	\$ 340.00	\$ 340.75	\$ 200.00				\$ 379.00	\$ 235.00	\$ 155.00	\$ 222.00	\$ 290.03	\$ 340.00	\$ 49.97	\$ -

Turkey	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD*	ND**	NM	AZ	OR	WA***	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Game Tag	\$ 72.00	\$ 101.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 91.00	\$ 76.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 77.50	\$ 44.50				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 97.75	\$ 65.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 140.50	\$ 183.50				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ 22.00	\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 84.50	\$ 111.00	\$ 135.00	\$ 177.75	\$ 165.00	\$ 111.00	\$ 76.00	\$ 102.00	\$ 189.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 218.00	\$ 228.00	\$ 153.94	\$ 150.00	\$ (18.94)	\$ (15.00)

\* Fall season price in SD. Spring season is \$85.

\*\*In ND, nonresidents may receive a turkey tag only if there are any left after the resident drawing.

\*\*\*WA Spring Turkey requires a \$7.10 drawing fee.

Nonresident License Fee Comparison by State

	WY	CO	MT	ID*	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR**	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Upland Game Birds																
Game Tag	\$ 72.00		\$ 110.00	\$ 4.75	\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38.50	\$ 183.50				
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ 56.00	\$ -	\$ 97.75	\$ 65.00	\$ 81.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 140.50	\$ -				
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ 22.00	\$ 4.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 84.50	\$ 66.00	\$ 130.00	\$ 102.50	\$ 75.00	\$ 101.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 122.00	\$ 69.00	\$ 167.50	\$ 179.00	\$ 183.50	\$ 117.08	\$ 112.25	\$ 12.92	\$ 17.75

\* ID \$4.75 fee for sage grouse only.

\*\*OR game tag fee is for pheasant.

	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA	Average	Median	MT v Average	MT v Median
Wolves																
Game Tag	\$ 180.00		\$ 50.00	\$ 31.75												
General hunting/permit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 154.75												
Conservation/Habitat Stamp/License	\$ 12.50		\$ 20.00	\$ -												
App Fee/Drawing Fee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -												
<b>Total Cost to Hunt</b>	\$ 192.50		\$ 70.00	\$ 186.50									\$ 149.67	\$ 186.50	\$ (79.67)	\$ (116.50)

**Youth License Discount Comparison by State**  
(Percentage of full-priced license paid by youth)

Criteria	WY (age 12-17)	CO (12-17)	MT (age 12-14)	ID (age 12-17)	UT (age 12-14)	NE various	SD various	ND (12-16)	NM (12-17)	AZ (10-17)	OR (12-17)	WA (under 16)
General Hunt License R				57%	42%		52% fish/small game combo (16-18)			9% small/big game, fish combo	49%	
General Hunt License NR										3% small/big game, fish ocombo	14%	
Antelope R	45%		Free under 18 with life threatening illness			31% (archery only; 12-15)						
Antelope NR	40%		Free under 18 with life threatening illness									
Bighorn Sheep												17%
Bighorn Sheep Ewe/Lamb R	56%											
Bighorn Sheep Ewe/Lamb NR	42%											
Black Bear				59%								54%
Deer R	39%		41%	54%		20% (age 10- 15)		33%				49%
Deer NR	35%											
Elk R	48%		40%	54%								43%
Elk NR	48%											
Fishing R	Free (up to 14); 13%	Free (under 16)	Free (up to 11); Free with conservation license (12- 14); 44% (15- 17)	Free (up to 13); 53% (14- 17)	Free (up to 11); 19% (12- 13)		Free (under 16)	Free (up to 16)	50% (game hunting and fishing)	9% small/big game, fish ocombo	Free (under 14)	

**Youth License Discount Comparison by State**  
(Percentage of full-priced license paid by youth)

	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA
Fishing NR		Free (under 16) 16%	Free (under 15) if accompanied by resident adult license holder	Free (up to 11); 7% (12-13)		Free when fishing with resident parent/guardian (under 16); 44% to keep own limit	Free (up to 16) with licensed adult			2% small/big game, fish combo		
Moose												17%
Mountain Lion												54%
Mountain Goat												17%
Turkey R		69% (up to 17)	Free with conservation license	54%		25% (up to 15)					Free (under 14), 47%	Free
Turkey NR		75% (up to 17)				7%					14%	
UGB		8% (up to 17)	Free with conservation license (12-14); 40% (15-17)	57% (includes age 10-11)		Free (up to 15)	22% (12-15)	Free (up to 16) 10% if hunting with licensed parent/guardian		9% small/big game, fish combo	Free (under 14)	46%
UGB NR		56%	3% (up to 17) 32% (12-15)			17%	21% (12-15)			3% small/big game, fish combo	Free (under 14)	

CO doesn't require those under age 18 to buy a habitat stamp.  
 NE doesn't require those under age 16 to buy a habitat stamp.  
 AZ offers a \$5 hunting/fishing license to Boy and Girl Scouts who have reached the highest level (Eagle Scout and Gold Award) in their organization up through their 20th birthday

### Senior Discount License Comparison by State

(Percentage of full-priced license paid by seniors)

	WY Pioneer	WY Pioneer Heritage	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	OR Pioneer	WA
Criteria	75+, 50 years residency	70+, 50 years residency	64+ Resident	62+ resident	65+ resident	65+ resident	69+ resident	65+ resident	65+ resident	65+	70, 25 years residency	70+, 5 year residency	65+, 50 years residency	70+
General Hunt License												47%	Free, permanent	
General Hunt/Fish Combo					35%		13%	67% fish/small game		67%	Free	44%	Free, permanent	
Antelope	6%	61%												
Black Bear														
Deer	5%	61%		63%						65%				
Elk	10%	62%		60%									52%	
Fishing	Free		4%	Free with conservation license		81%		48%	31%				Free, permanent	25%
Turkey	13%	63%		Free with conservation license										
UGB	Free			Free with conservation license										

CO doesn't require residents over age 64 to buy a habitat stamp.

		% of full- priced license
MT Big Game Combo w/o Bear		
Resident Adult	\$ 70.00	
Resident Senior (62+)	\$ 55.00	79%



Disabled Discount License Comparison by State

	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA
Conservation license/habitat stamp		Exemption for totally and permanently disabled residents holding free lifetime fishing license										
Deer			Residents certified as disabled may purchase a deer tag for \$6.50 (normally \$16)									
Elk			Residents certified as disabled may purchase an elk tag for \$8 (normally \$20)									
Fishing		Free lifetime fishing to residents totally and permanently disabled	Residents with a letter from SSI, SSDI, or Railroad Retirement board showing person is currently disabled and economically disadvantaged or who have completed a certification of permanent disability may receive a \$5.00 fishing or combination fishing/general hunting license  Residents certified as disabled may fish with conservation license Residents of state institutions, long-term care facilities, nursing care facilities, assisted living facilities, and community homes for persons with disabilities may fish without a license	Special disabled annual fishing license \$5				\$5 fishing license for a person who is totally or permanently disabled				
Fishing/small game			Blind residents may receive lifetime fishing for \$10, no conservation license required				Four year fishing/small game license for \$10 for resident who is limited to a wheelchair and is permanently physically unable to walk		\$20 Handicapped Game hunting/fishing license (compared to \$30); a Habitat stamp must still be purchased			
Fishing/hunting general											Free Oregon disabilities hunting/fishing permit with physician certification (compared to \$58)	

Disabled Discount License Comparison by State

	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA
Facility licenses		Free facility license for mental health institutions providing 24/7 residential care, allows patients, not staff, free fishing	\$1.75 facility fishing license for use by any residents of state hospitals or veterans homes				Nursing facility group fishing license \$35, applies to permanent residents of the facility					
Turkey			Residents certified as disabled may purchase a turkey tag with only a conservation license									
UGB			Residents certified as disabled may hunt UGB with conservation license									Residents who permanently use a wheelchair or are blind or visually impaired or who are developmentally disabled as defined in RCW 71A.10.020 and as certified by a physician are eligible for youth-priced combo, deer, elk, bear, mountain lion, and upland gamebird licenses
Multiple species license discounts												

Combination Licenses			
Washington Deer, Elk, Bear, Mt Lion	Percentage of full-priced license	w/ sm game	Percentage of full-priced license
Resident Adult	\$ 95.50	\$ 117.50	
Resident Disabled	\$ 46.00	\$ 54.80	47%
Washington Deer, Elk			
Resident Adult	Percentage of full-priced license	w/ sm game	Percentage of full-priced license
Resident Adult	\$ 84.50	\$ 106.50	
Resident Disabled	\$ 40.50	\$ 49.30	46%

Military License Discount Comparison by State

	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA
Active duty/overseas	Active Duty Resident deployed in combat zone, home on leave, and returning to combat zone may receive free general elk, deer, game bird/small game, & fishing licenses	Active duty residents stationed outside US may fish for free while on temporary leave (up to 30 days)	5 years worth of free fishing and resident wildlife conservation licenses or Class AAA resident combination sports licenses for a member of MT National Guard or federal reserve who participated in a contingency operation for at least 2 months outside of the state and has been discharged or released from active duty	Active duty residents may purchase a \$17.50 fishing or combination fishing/general hunting license when on leave. Fishing normally \$25.75; combination normally \$33.50		Deployed in last 12 months bring orders they have returned in last 12 months they receive \$5 hunt/fish/habitat/waterfowl			while on leave for 30 days or less, residents may receive a 4-day game-hunting license for \$16 (instead of \$20) and a 5-day fishing license for \$12 (instead of \$25). A habitat stamp is required.  Resident veterans deployed after April 3, 2003 are eligible for a free game hunting and fishing license (worth \$30) for the year following their deactivation and return to NM. A Habitat stamp is not required. Once in a lifetime benefit			
Active duty/stationed in state		Military personnel stationed in CO and their family members can qualify for resident license rates	Military personnel and their live-in dependents who are stationed in MT or who were MT residents when they entered the armed forces may qualify for resident license rates	Military personnel stationed in ID can qualify for resident license rates					All active duty residents may receive a game hunting and fishing license for \$20 instead of \$30. A habitat stamp is required.  Active duty members stationed at Fort Bliss in El Paso may receive resident license pricing for activities occurring on portions of Fort Bliss military reservation in NM	After 30 days, active duty members stationed in AZ may receive resident license prices	Active duty members and dependent children may receive resident license prices	

Military License Discount Comparison by State

WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	MT	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA
	CO residents or those stationed in CO returning from post-Sept 11, 2001 contingency operation who are Wounded Warrior or Safe Harbor program members and assigned to a military medical treatment facility may receive a free doe, cow, doe antelope, buck, bull, or buck antelope license. 100 of each female license available; 100 total of male licenses available		Five tags available each year for disabled veterans for any deer, elk, antelope, moose, black bear, or mountain lion hunt. A qualified nonprofit organization applies for the tag on behalf of the disabled veteran. An additional five tags may be available each year.						Nonresident active duty members or veterans undergoing a rehabilitation program sponsored by the federal government or a nonprofit organization that involves hunting activities may receive for a resident fee deer, elk, antelope, javelina or turkey licenses			
Wounded warrior programs			Nonresident disabled veterans may be eligible for reduced cost hunting licenses if participating in a hunt with a qualified nonprofit organization, including a \$5,00 combination fishing/general hunting license, deer (\$10.75), elk (\$16.50), bear (\$6.75), and turkey (\$10.75) licenses.						Military members or veterans in rehabilitation programs which include learning/practicing fishing skills are eligible for free fishing licenses. Habitat stamp is not required.			
Donate a license to a disabled veteran		The holder of any hunting license issued by the department may surrender that license and any related permit to the department for reissuance to a disabled veteran or a disabled member of the armed forces for use on an expedition arranged by a nonprofit organization that uses hunting to rehabilitate disabled veterans and disabled members of the armed forces.										
	Valid big game licenses may be surrendered and reissued to disabled veterans selected and sponsored by a nonprofit charitable organization											

Military License Discount Comparison by State

	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	NM	AZ	OR	WA
Disabled veterans	100% disabled resident veteran may receive a free bird, fish and small game license as long as a WY resident	Residents with service connected disability of 60% or greater as rated by the DVA may receive a free lifetime combination small game hunting/fishing license without purchase of a habitat stamp	A veteran or member or member of the armed forces certified as disabled by a combat connected injury may receive A and B deer tags and a special antelope license at one-half the price (limit: 50 each)	Residents with a letter from the VA showing at least 40% disability may receive a \$5.00 fishing or combination fishing/general hunting license. Fishing normally \$25.75; combination normally \$33.50. The \$5.00 combination license allows purchase of reduced fee deer bear (\$10.75), elk (\$16.50), and turkey (\$10.75) licenses.	\$21 fishing license for resident disabled veterans with a service-connected disability compared to \$26 resident price	Free to disabled veteran if 50% or more disabled hunt/fish combo	Four year fishing/small game license for \$10 for veteran who is certified as 100% disabled due to service-related injury or who is receiving 100% Social Security disability	Disabled veterans who are not 100% disabled may receive a \$10 game hunting and fishing license instead of \$30. A habitat stamp is required	Free combination hunting/fishing license for a veteran with a 100% service connected disability who has been a resident at least 1 year (worth \$57)	Resident veteran hunting and fishing license for those at least 25% disabled, free, (compared to \$29.50)	A resident veteran with at least 30% service connected disability is eligible for youth-priced licenses, except for moose, mountain goat, bighorn sheep, and application fees, which are regularly priced.
	50% disabled resident veteran may receive a free fishing license as long as a WY resident							Resident veterans who are 100% disabled as a result of their service may receive a free deer license and a free game lifetime game hunting/fishing license. Habitat stamp is not required either		\$22.25 elk tag for resident veteran with at least 25% disability, compared to \$42.50	Resident veterans who are 65+ with a service connected disability are eligible for youth-priced licenses, except for moose, mountain goat, bighorn sheep, and application fees, which are regularly priced.
Purple Heart recipients		Residents recipients of a purple heart may receive a free lifetime combination small game hunting/fishing license without purchase of a habitat stamp	Resident purple heart recipients may fish and hunt game birds (not turkeys) with a conservation license								
			Nonresident purple heart recipients may fish and hunt game birds (not turkeys) with a conservation license during rehabilitative expeditions arranged by nonprofit organizations								

Military License Discount Comparison by State

	WY	CO	MT	ID	UT	NE	SD	ND	NM	AZ	OR	WA
Legion of Valor members			Resident and nonresident legion of valor members may fish with a conservation license									
Veterans in VA hospitals			May fish without a license									
Veterans						Veteran 64+ \$5 hunt/fish/habitat/waterfowl combo						
Prisoners of War							Four year fishing/small game license for \$10 for service member who was a prisoner of war					
Facility licenses				\$1.75 facility fishing license for use by any residents of veterans homes							30 free fishing licenses to each veteran's administration hospital or domiciliary for any patient or resident	

## Lost Revenue to FWP by discounted or free licenses 2012

License Type	Other	Senior	Youth 12-14	Youth 15-17	Disabled	Total	Regular Price	Discounted Price	Difference	Loss in Rev to FWP
Conservation and implied fishing*		41,027	10,251		7,634	58,912	\$26.00	\$8.00	\$18.00	\$1,060,416.00
Conservation and fishing				5,955		5,955	\$26.00	\$16.00	\$10.00	\$59,550.00
Sportsman W/O bear (youth)				6,219		6,219	\$70.00	\$25.00	\$45.00	\$279,855.00
Free Youth Sportsman				4,976		4,976	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$70.00	\$348,320.00
Exceptional Youth BG Combo	2					2	\$939.00	\$0.00	\$939.00	\$1,878.00
Deer A			4,818		4,931	9,749	\$16.00	\$6.50	\$9.50	\$92,615.50
Deer A		17,274				17,274	\$16.00	\$10.00	\$6.00	\$103,644.00
Elk			3,604		4,186	7,790	\$20.00	\$8.00	\$12.00	\$93,480.00
Elk		15,052				15,052	\$20.00	\$12.00	\$8.00	\$120,416.00
Upland Bird				1,304		1,304	\$7.50	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$5,868.00
Implied Upland Bird*		41,027	10,251		7,634	58,912	\$7.50	\$0.00	\$7.50	\$441,840.00
Implied Waterfowl*		41,027	10,281	4,654	7,634	63,596	\$5.00	\$0.00	\$5.00	\$317,980.00
Sportsman W/O bear (senior)		1,298				1,298	\$70.00	\$55.00	\$15.00	\$19,470.00
<b>TOTAL</b>						251,039				<b>\$2,945,332.50</b>
NR Youth Sponsored BG	388					388	\$939.00	\$474.50	\$464.50	\$180,226.00
NR College Student License	393					393	\$939.00	\$70.00	\$869.00	\$341,517.00
NR youth upland/migratory	126					126	\$160.00	\$35.00	\$125.00	\$15,750.00
NR Native-Deer A	1,171					1,171	\$250.00	\$64.00	\$186.00	\$217,806.00
NR Native-Elk	1,001					1,001	\$789.00	\$80.00	\$709.00	\$709,709.00
NR Native-Upland Bird	416					416	\$110.00	\$30.00	\$80.00	\$33,280.00
<b>TOTAL</b>						3,495				<b>\$1,498,288.00</b>
Military Recognition Sportsman **	1,298					1,298	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$70.00	\$90,860.00
Military Combat Disabled Deer A	8					8	\$250.00	\$125.00	\$125.00	\$1,000.00
Military Combat Disabled Deer B	2					2	\$75.00	\$37.50	\$37.50	\$75.00
Military Combat Disabled Antelope	8					8	\$200.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$800.00
Military Combat Disabled Deer B Res	1					1	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Military Combat Disabled Antelope Res	2					2	\$14.00	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$14.00
<b>TOTAL</b>						1,319				<b>\$92,754.00</b>
Cooperators Big Game Combo	127					127	\$939.00	\$0.00	\$939.00	\$119,253.00
Cooperator Sportsman	665					665	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$70.00	\$46,550.00
Landowner Trapper	126					126	\$20.00	\$1.00	\$19.00	\$2,394.00
<b>TOTAL</b>						918				<b>\$168,197.00</b>
Flathead Conservation	6,998					6,998	\$8.00	\$0.00	\$8.00	\$55,984.00
Flathead Joint Bird	733					733	\$7.50	\$0.00	\$7.50	\$5,497.50
Flathead Joint Fishing	3,491					3,491	\$18.00	\$0.00	\$18.00	\$62,838.00
<b>TOTAL</b>						11,222				<b>\$124,319.50</b>

**TOTAL \$4,828,891.00**

These numbers are at full replacement cost and assume full participation of implied licensure.

\*Implied privileges are licenses issued with the sale of a Conservation License. (Fishing, Upland Game and Migratory Bird licenses)

\*\* The money for this license is reimbursed from the State general fund

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\*\*\*\* Bill No. \*\*\*\*

Introduced By \*\*\*\*\*

By Request of the \*\*\*\*\*

A Bill for an Act entitled: "An Act revising laws related to hunting and fishing licenses; requiring an additional budget review and report to the legislature by the department of fish, wildlife, and parks; creating a base hunting license; reorganizing and recodifying certain license statutes; clarifying the price of a Class B-12 nonresident antlerless elk B tag license; increasing resident and nonresident fishing license fees; eliminating free licenses for certain youth, senior, disabled, and nonresident hunters and anglers and setting discounted license prices at 50% of full-priced licenses; capping the fees for B-10 nonresident big game combination licenses and B-11 nonresident deer combination licenses; equalizing licenses available to and fees for nonresident relatives of residents and nonresidents who hunt with a resident sponsor or family member; increasing the Class B-14 nonresident college student big game combination license fee; increasing nonresident moose, mountain goat, mountain sheep, and bison license fees; increasing the age at which seniors are eligible for discounted licenses; authorizing free fishing for all youth under age 12; reducing license age brackets for youth from three to two; amending sections 61-8-369, 87-1-270, 87-1-290, 87-2-104, 87-2-202, 87-2-301, 87-2-302, 87-2-304, 87-2-306, 87-2-307, 87-2-403, 87-2-505, 87-2-506, 87-2-510, 87-2-514, 87-2-522, 87-2-525, 87-2-526, 87-2-



701, 87-2-706, 87-2-711, 87-2-801, 87-2-803, 87-2-805, 87-6-301, 87-6-403, and 87-6-405, MCA; repealing sections 87-2-515 and 87-2-809, MCA; and providing effective dates."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Montana:

NEW SECTION. **Section 1. Review of budget -- report to legislature.** In addition to the requirements of Title 17, chapter 7, part 1, every 4 years the department shall review its expenditures and revenues and to determine the need for making license revenue recommendations to the legislature. The department shall report the findings of its review to the legislature in its next regular session. The first report is due January 1, 2019.

NEW SECTION. **Section 2. Base hunting license prerequisite for other hunting licenses -- fee.** (1) To be eligible to apply for a hunting license or Class A-2 special bow and arrow license a person must first obtain a base hunting license as provided in this section. The base hunting license must be purchased once per license year.

(2) Resident base hunting licenses may be purchased for a fee of \$10, of which \$2 is a hunting access enhancement fee that must be used by the department to fund programs established in 87-1-265 through 87-1-267.

(3) Nonresident base hunting licenses may be purchased for a fee of \$15, of which \$10 is a hunting access enhancement fee that

must be used by the department to fund programs established in 87-1-265 through 87-1-267.

**Section 3.** Section 61-8-369, MCA, is amended to read:

**"61-8-369. Shooting from or across road or highway right-of-way.** Except as provided in ~~87-2-803(4)~~ 87-2-803(5), a person may not shoot a firearm from or across the right-of-way of a highway."

{*Internal References to 61-8-369: None.*}

**Section 4.** Section 87-1-270, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-1-270. (Temporary) Allocation of license fees to hunting access enhancement program.** (1) Except as provided in ~~87-2-805(1)(b)(ii)~~ 87-2-805(3), the amount of the department must use \$55 from the sale of each Class B-1 nonresident upland game bird license and \$25 from the sale of each Class B-2 3-day nonresident upland game bird license ~~must be used by the department~~ to encourage public access to private lands for hunting purposes in accordance with 87-1-265 through 87-1-267.

(2) The department must use the resident hunting access enhancement fee in ~~87-2-202(3)(c)~~ and the nonresident hunting access enhancement fee in ~~87-2-202(3)(d)~~ ~~must be used by the department~~ collected pursuant to [section 2] to encourage public access to private and public lands for hunting purposes in accordance with 87-1-265 through 87-1-267. (Terminates June 30, 2019--sec. 6, Ch. 204, L. 2013.)

**87-1-270. (Effective July 1, 2019) Allocation of license**

**fees to hunting access enhancement program.** (1) Except as provided in ~~87-2-805(1)(b)(ii)~~ 87-2-805(3), the amount of the department must use \$55 from the sale of each Class B-1 nonresident upland game bird license ~~must be used by the department~~ to encourage public access to private lands for hunting purposes in accordance with 87-1-265 through 87-1-267.

(2) The department must use the resident hunting access enhancement fee in ~~87-2-202(3)(c)~~ and the nonresident hunting access enhancement fee in ~~87-2-202(3)(d)~~ ~~must be used by the department~~ collected pursuant to [section 2] to encourage public access to private and public lands for hunting purposes in accordance with 87-1-265 through 87-1-267."

{ *Internal References to 87-1-270:*  
87-2-805a }

**Section 5.** Section 87-1-290, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-1-290. Hunting access account.** (1) There is a hunting access account in the state special revenue fund. Funds deposited in this account ~~may~~ must be used ~~only~~ for the purpose of funding any hunting access program established by law or by the department through administrative rule.

(2) The following funds must be deposited in the account:

(a) 25% of the fee for Class B-10 nonresident big game combination licenses pursuant to ~~87-2-505(1)(c)~~ and 25% of the fee for Class B-11 nonresident deer combination licenses pursuant to ~~87-2-510(1)(b)~~;

(b) 25% of the fee for hunting licenses issued to

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nonresident relatives of a resident pursuant to 87-2-514; and

(c) the hunting access enhancement fees ~~assessed~~ collected pursuant to ~~87-2-202(3)(c) and (3)(d)~~ [section 2].

(3) Any interest or income earned on the account must be deposited in the account."

{*Internal References to 87-1-290:*

87-1-601 x      87-2-505 a      87-2-510 a }

**Section 6.** Section 87-2-104, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-104. Number of licenses, permits, or tags allowed -- fees.** (1) The department may prescribe rules and regulations for the issuance or sale of a replacement license, permit, or tag if the original license, permit, or tag is lost, stolen, or destroyed upon payment of a fee not to exceed \$5.

(2) When authorized by the commission for game management purposes, the department may:

(a) issue more than one Class A-3 resident deer A, Class A-4 resident deer B, Class B-7 nonresident deer A, Class B-8 nonresident deer B, Class E-1 resident wolf, Class E-2 nonresident wolf, or special antelope license to an applicant; and

(b) issue a special antlerless moose license, a special cow or calf bison license, or one or more special adult ewe mountain sheep licenses to an applicant.

(3) For all of the game management licenses issued under subsection (2), the commission shall determine the hunting districts or portions of hunting districts for which the licenses

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are to be issued, the number of licenses to be issued, and all terms and conditions for the use of the licenses.

(4) When authorized by the commission for game management purposes, the department may issue Class A-9 resident antlerless elk B tag licenses and Class B-12 nonresident antlerless elk B tag licenses entitling the holder to take an antlerless elk. Unless otherwise reduced pursuant to subsection (5), the fee for a Class B-12 license is ~~\$273~~ \$270. The commission shall determine the hunting districts or portions of hunting districts for which Class A-9 and Class B-12 licenses are to be issued, the number of licenses to be issued, and all terms and conditions for the use of the licenses.

(5) The fee for a resident or nonresident license of any class issued under subsection (2) or (4) may be reduced annually by the department."

{ *Internal References to 87-2-104:*  
87-2-522 a      87-2-702 x      87-6-304x }

**Section 7.** Section 87-2-202, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-202. Application -- fee -- expiration.** (1) Except as provided in ~~87-2-803(12)~~ [section 31(2)], a wildlife conservation license must be sold upon written application. The application must contain the applicant's name, age, [last four digits of the applicant's social security number,] occupation, street address of permanent residence, mailing address, qualifying length of time as a resident in the state of Montana, and status as a citizen of the United States or as an alien and must be signed by

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the applicant. The applicant shall present a valid Montana driver's license, a Montana driver's examiner's identification card, a tribal identification card, or other identification specified by the department to substantiate the required information when applying for a wildlife conservation license. It is the applicant's burden to provide documentation establishing the applicant's identity and qualifications to purchase a wildlife conservation license or to receive a free wildlife conservation license pursuant to ~~87-2-803(12)~~ [section 31(2)].

(2) Hunting, fishing, or trapping licenses issued in a form determined by the department must be recorded according to rules that the department may prescribe.

(3) (a) Resident wildlife conservation licenses may be purchased for a fee of \$8, of which 25 cents is a search and rescue surcharge.

(b) Nonresident wildlife conservation licenses may be purchased for a fee of \$10, of which 25 cents is a search and rescue surcharge.

~~(c) In addition to the fee in subsection (3) (a), the first time in any license year that a resident uses the wildlife conservation license as a prerequisite to purchase a hunting license, an additional hunting access enhancement fee of \$2 is assessed. The additional fee may be used by the department only to encourage enhanced hunting access through the hunter management and hunting access enhancement programs established in 87-1-265 through 87-1-267. The wildlife conservation license must be marked appropriately when the hunting access enhancement fee~~

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~~is paid. The resident hunting access enhancement fee is chargeable only once during any license year.~~

~~(d) In addition to the fee in subsection (3) (b), the first time in any license year that a nonresident uses the wildlife conservation license as a prerequisite to purchase a hunting license, an additional hunting access enhancement fee of \$10 is assessed. The additional fee may be used by the department only to encourage enhanced hunting access through the hunter management and hunting access enhancement programs established in 87-1-265 through 87-1-267. The wildlife conservation license must be marked appropriately when the hunting access enhancement fee is paid. The nonresident hunting access enhancement fee is chargeable only once during any license year.~~

~~(4) Licenses issued are void after the last day of February next succeeding their issuance.~~

~~(5)~~(4) The department shall keep the applicant's social security number confidential, except that the number may be provided to the department of public health and human services for use in administering Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.]

~~(6)~~(5) The department shall delete the applicant's social security number in any electronic database [5 years after the date that application is made for the most recent license].

(Bracketed language terminates or is amended on occurrence of contingency--sec. 3, Ch. 321, L. 2001. The \$2 wildlife conservation license fee increases in subsections (3) (a) and (3) (b) enacted by Ch. 596, L. 2003, are void on occurrence of contingency--sec. 8, Ch. 596, L. 2003.) "

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{ Internal References to 87-2-202:

87-1-270a	87-1-270 a	87-1-270 a	87-1-270 a
87-1-290 a	87-1-601 x	87-2-505 a	87-2-505 a
87-2-510 a	87-2-510 a	87-2-514 a	87-2-514 a
87-2-522a	87-2-711 a	87-2-711 a	87-2-711 a
87-2-711 a	87-2-803 a	87-2-803 a	87-2-803 a
87-2-803 a	87-6-302 x}		

**Section 8.** Section 87-2-301, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-301. Class A--resident fishing license.** A resident, as defined by 87-2-102, upon payment of a fee of ~~\$18~~ \$21, is entitled to receive a Class A license that authorizes the holder of the license to fish with hook and line or rod as prescribed by rules of the department."

{ Internal References to 87-2-301:

87-1-258x }

**Section 9.** Section 87-2-302, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-302. Class B--nonresident fishing license.** Any person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, upon payment of the sum of ~~\$60~~ \$86 to any agent of the department authorized to issue fishing and hunting licenses, is entitled to a Class B license that entitles the holder to fish with hook and line as authorized by the rules and regulations of the department."

{ Internal References to 87-2-302:

87-1-258x }

**Section 10.** Section 87-2-304, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-304. Class B-4--two-day nonresident fishing license.** Any person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is a holder of a valid wildlife conservation license, upon payment of



the sum of ~~\$15~~ \$25 to any agent of the department authorized to issue fishing and hunting licenses, is entitled to a 2-day nonresident fishing license that authorizes the holder to fish with hook and line, as prescribed by rules and regulations of the department, for 2 calendar days as indicated on the license."

{*Internal References to 87-2-304: None.*}

**Section 11.** Section 87-2-306, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-306. Paddlefish tags.** (1) The department may issue paddlefish tags to ~~persons listed in subsection (2)~~ holders of valid Class A, Class A-8, Class B, Class B-4, and Class B-5 fishing licenses for a fee of \$6.50 for residents and \$15 for nonresidents. Each tag authorizes the holder to fish with hook and line for paddlefish as prescribed by rules of the department.

~~(2) The following persons may obtain paddlefish tags pursuant to this section:~~

~~— (a) holders of valid Class A, Class A-8, Class B, Class B-4, and Class B-5 fishing licenses;~~

~~— (b) residents under 15 years of age with a valid wildlife conservation license; and~~

~~— (c) residents 62 years of age or older with a valid wildlife conservation license."~~

{*Internal References to 87-2-306:  
87-4-601 x*}

**Section 12.** Section 87-2-307, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-307. Class B-5--10-day nonresident fishing license.**

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Any person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is a holder of a valid wildlife conservation license, upon payment of the sum of ~~\$43.50~~ \$56 to any agent of the department authorized to issue fishing and hunting licenses, is entitled to a 10-day nonresident fishing license that authorizes the holder to fish with hook and line, as prescribed by rules and regulations of the department, for 10 consecutive days as indicated on the license."

{*Internal References to 87-2-307: None.*}

**Section 13.** Section 87-2-403, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-403. Wild turkey tags and fee.** (1) The department may issue wild turkey tags to the holder of a valid Class A-1 or nonresident wildlife conservation license ~~or as set out in subsection (3)~~. Each tag entitles the holder to hunt one wild turkey and possess the carcass of the turkey, during times and places that the commission authorizes an open season on wild turkey.

(2) The fee for a wild turkey tag is \$6.50 for a resident and \$115 for a nonresident, except that a nonresident holder of a valid Class B-1, Class B-10, or Class B-11 license may purchase a wild turkey tag for ~~\$55~~ one-half of the nonresident fee. Turkey tags must be issued either by a drawing system or in unlimited number as authorized by department rules.

~~(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), a person who is 62 years of age or older as provided in 87-2-801, certified as disabled under 87-2-803, or a resident minor as described in 87-2-805 may purchase a wild turkey tag upon~~

~~presentation of that person's wildlife conservation license."~~

{Internal References to 87-2-403: None.}

**Section 14.** Section 87-2-505, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-505. Class B-10--nonresident big game combination license.** (1) ~~(a)~~ Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who is 12 years of age or older or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of the fee of \$897 ~~plus the nonresident hunting access enhancement fee in 87-2-202(3)(d)~~ and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish, wildlife, and parks office, Helena, Montana, to purchase a B-10 nonresident big game combination license that entitles a holder who is 12 years of age or older to all the privileges of Class B, Class B-1, and Class B-7 licenses and an elk tag. This license includes the nonresident conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202.

~~(b)(2)~~ Not more than 17,000 Class B-10 licenses may be sold in any 1 license year.

~~(c)(3)~~ Of the fee paid for the purchase of a Class B-10 nonresident big game combination license pursuant to subsection (1)~~(a)~~, 25% must be deposited in the account established in 87-1-290.

~~(d)(4)~~ The Except as provided in subsection (5), the cost of the Class B-10 nonresident big game combination license must be adjusted annually based on any change to the consumer price

index from the previous year. The consumer price index to be used for calculations is the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U).

(5) The combined cost of the Class B-10 nonresident big game combination license, the nonresident base hunting license, and any applicable drawing fees may not exceed \$999.

~~(2) A person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is unsuccessful in the Class B-10 big game combination license drawing may pay a fee of \$25 to participate in a preference system for deer and elk permits established by the commission."~~

{ Internal References to 87-2-505:

40-5-701 x	87-1-266 x	87-1-266 x	87-1-290 a
87-2-115 x	87-2-115 x	87-2-115 x	87-2-511 x
87-2-511 x	87-2-512 x	87-2-522 a	87-2-526 a
87-2-526a	87-2-526 a	87-2-526 a}	

**Section 15.** Section 87-2-506, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-506. Restrictions on hunting licenses.** (1) The department may prescribe by rule the number of hunting licenses to be issued. Any license sold may be restricted to a specific administrative region, hunting district, or other designated area and may specify the species, age, and sex to be taken and the time period for which the license is valid.

(2) When the number of valid resident applications for big game licenses or permits of a single class or type exceeds the number of licenses or permits the department desires to issue in an administrative region, hunting district, or other designated area, then the number of big game licenses or permits issued to

nonresident license or permit holders in the region, district, or area may not exceed 10% of the total issued.

(3) Disabled veterans who meet the qualifying criteria provided in ~~87-2-803(5)~~ [section 31(1)] must be provided a total of 50 Class A-3 deer A tags, 50 Class A-4 deer B tags, 50 Class B-7 deer A tags, 50 Class B-8 deer B tags, and 50 special antelope licenses annually, which may be used within the administrative region, hunting district, or other designated area of the disabled veteran's choice, except in a region, district, or area where the number of licenses are less than the number of applicants, in which case qualifying disabled veterans are eligible for no more than 10% of the total licenses for that region, district, or area."

{*Internal References to 87-2-506: None.*}

**Section 16.** Section 87-2-510, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-510. Class B-11--nonresident deer combination license.** (1) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who is 12 years of age or older or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of a fee of \$527 ~~plus the nonresident hunting access enhancement fee in 87-2-202(3)(d)~~ and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish, wildlife, and parks office, Helena, Montana, to purchase a Class B-11 nonresident deer combination license that entitles a holder who is 12 years of age or older to all the privileges of the

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Class B, Class B-1, and Class B-7 licenses. This license includes the nonresident wildlife conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202.

(b) Of the fee paid for the purchase of a Class B-11 nonresident deer combination license pursuant to subsection (1) (a), 25% must be deposited in the account established in 87-1-290.

(c) ~~The~~ Except as provided in subsection (1) (d), the cost of the Class B-11 nonresident deer combination license must be adjusted annually based on any change to the consumer price index from the previous year. The consumer price index to be used for calculations is the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U).

(d) The combined cost of the Class B-11 nonresident deer combination license, the nonresident base hunting license, and any applicable drawing fees may not exceed \$625.

(2) Not more than 4,600 unreserved Class B-11 licenses may be sold in any 1 license year.

~~(3) A person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is unsuccessful in the Class B-11 deer combination license drawing may pay a fee of \$25 to participate in a preference system for deer and elk permits established by the commission."~~

{ Internal References to 87-2-510:

40-5-701x	87-1-290 a	87-2-115 x	87-2-115 x
87-2-115 x	87-2-511 x	87-2-511x	87-2-511x
87-2-511x	87-2-512x	87-2-512 x	87-2-526 a
87-2-526a	87-2-526a	87-2-526a }	

**Section 17.** Section 87-2-514, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-514. Nonresident relative of resident allowed to purchase nonresident licenses at reduced cost -- definitions. (1)**

For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Nonresident relative of a resident" means a person born in Montana who is the natural or adoptive child, sibling, or parent of a resident but is not a resident.

(b) "Resident" means a resident as defined in 87-2-102.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a nonresident relative of a resident who meets the qualifications of subsection (5) may purchase the following at one-half of the cost:

(a) a Class B nonresident fishing license;

(b) a Class B-1 nonresident upland game bird license;

(c) a Class B-10 nonresident big game combination license;

and

~~(c)(d) a Class B-7 nonresident deer A tag; B-11 nonresident deer combination license.;~~ and

~~(d) a Class B-15 nonresident elk license as provided in 87-2-515.~~

~~(3) This section does not allow a nonresident relative of a resident to purchase nonresident combination licenses at a reduced price.~~

~~(4)(3) The fee for a nonresident license purchased pursuant to subsection (2) is four times the amount charged for an equivalent resident license. The nonresident relative of a resident shall also purchase a nonresident wildlife conservation~~

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license as prescribed in 87-2-202 and ~~pay the nonresident hunting access enhancement fee in 87-2-202(3)(d)~~ a nonresident base hunting license as prescribed in [section 2] if the nonresident relative of a resident purchases a hunting license.

(4) Class B-10 and B-11 licenses sold pursuant to subsection (2) are not included in the limit on the number of available Class B-10 and Class B-11 licenses issued pursuant to 87-2-505 and 87-2-510.

(5) To qualify for a license pursuant to subsection (2), a nonresident relative of a resident shall apply at any department regional office or at the department's state office in Helena and present proof of the following:

(a) a birth certificate verifying the applicant's birth in Montana or documentation that the applicant was born to parents who were residents at the time of birth;

(b) evidence that the person previously held a Montana resident hunting or fishing license or has passed a hunter safety course in Montana pursuant to 87-2-105; and

(c) proof that the applicant is a nonresident relative of a resident."

{*Internal References to 87-2-514:*  
87-1-290 a      87-2-515 r}

**Section 18.** Section 87-2-522, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-522. Class B-13--nonresident youth big game combination license.** (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102,



and who is 12 years of age or older or will turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is issued and who is under 18 years of age may, upon payment of a fee of one-half of the cost of a regularly priced Class B-10 nonresident big game combination license, ~~plus the nonresident hunting access enhancement fee in 87-2-202(3)(d)~~, and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish, wildlife, and parks office in Helena, Montana, to purchase a Class B-13 nonresident youth big game combination license.

(2) The holder of a Class B-13 license is entitled to all the privileges of a Class B license, a Class B-1 license, a Class B-7 license, an elk tag, and a nonresident wildlife conservation license. When using a Class B-13 license, the holder must be accompanied by an adult immediate family member who is the holder of a valid Class B-7, Class B-10, Class B-11, or Class B-15 license or who is the holder of a valid resident deer or elk tag. As used in this subsection, an adult immediate family member means an applicant's natural or adoptive parent, grandparent, brother, or sister who is 18 years of age or older.

(3) Class B-13 licenses are not included in the limit on the number of available Class B-10 nonresident big game combination licenses issued pursuant to 87-2-505.

(4) The holder of a valid Class B-13 license may apply for a Class B-12 nonresident elk B tag license when authorized by the commission pursuant to 87-2-104. The fee for a Class B-12 license is \$270. The license entitles the holder to hunt in the hunting district or portion of a hunting district and under the terms and

conditions specified by the commission."

{ Internal References to 87-2-522:  
87-2-511x            87-2-511x }

**Section 19.** Section 87-2-525, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-525. Class B-14--nonresident college student big game combination license.** (1) A student who is not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, may purchase a Class B-14 nonresident college student big game combination license for ~~the same price as a Class AAA combination sports license~~ one-half of the cost of a Class B-10 nonresident big game combination license if that student:

(a) is currently enrolled as a full-time student at a postsecondary educational institution in Montana, with 12 credits or more being considered full-time; or

(b) (i) has a natural or adoptive parent who currently is a Montana resident, as defined in 87-2-102;

(ii) has a high school diploma from a Montana public, private, or home school or can provide certified verification that the applicant has passed the general educational development test in Montana; and

(iii) is currently enrolled as a full-time student at a postsecondary educational institution in another state.

(2) The holder of a Class B-14 license is entitled to all the privileges of a Class B license, a Class B-1 license, a Class B-7 license, an elk tag, and a nonresident wildlife conservation license.

(3) Application for a Class B-14 nonresident college student big game combination license may be made after the second Monday in September at any department regional office or at the department headquarters in Helena. To qualify, the applicant shall present a valid student identification card and verification of current full-time enrollment at a postsecondary educational institution as required by the department."

{*Internal References to 87-2-525: None.*}

**Section 20.** Section 87-2-526, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-526. License for nonresident to hunt with resident sponsor or family member -- use of license revenue.** (1) ~~In addition to the nonresident licenses provided for in 87-2-505 and 87-2-510, the~~ The department may offer for sale 500 B-10 nonresident big game combination licenses and 500 B-11 nonresident deer combination licenses. ~~The licenses may~~ that must be used ~~only~~ as provided in this section and as authorized by department rules. Sale of licenses pursuant to this section ~~may~~ do not affect the license quotas established in 87-2-505 and 87-2-510. The price of licenses sold under this subsection ~~must be the same as nonresident big game combination licenses and nonresident deer combination licenses offered by general drawing pursuant to~~ is one-half of the fee set for the equivalent license ~~in~~ 87-2-505 and 87-2-510.

(2) A license authorized in subsection (1) may be used only by an adult nonresident family member of a resident who sponsors the license application and who meets the qualifications of

subsection (3). The nonresident family member must have completed a Montana hunter safety and education course or have previously purchased a resident hunting license. A nonresident family member who receives a license pursuant to subsection (1) must be accompanied in the field by a sponsor or family member who meets the qualifications of subsection (3).

(3) To qualify as a sponsor or family member who will accompany a nonresident licensed under subsection (1), a person must be a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is 18 years old or older and possesses a current resident hunting license and who is related to the nonresident within the second degree of kinship by blood or marriage. The second degree of kinship includes a mother, father, brother, sister, son, daughter, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, stepsister, stepson, and stepdaughter. The sponsor shall list on the license application the names of family members who are eligible to hunt with the nonresident hunter.

(4) If the department receives more applications for licenses than the number that are available under subsection (1), the department shall conduct a drawing for the licenses. Applicants who are unsuccessful in the drawing must be entered in the general drawing for a nonresident license provided under 87-2-505 or 87-2-510, as applicable.

(5) All money received from the sale of licenses under subsection (1) must be deposited in a separate account and must

be used by the department to acquire public hunting access to inaccessible public land, which may include obtaining hunting access through private land to inaccessible public land."

{Internal References to 87-2-526: None.}

**Section 21.** Section 87-2-701, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-701. Special licenses.** (1) An applicant who is 12 years of age or older or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is issued and is the holder of a resident wildlife conservation license or a nonresident wildlife conservation license may apply for a special license that, in the judgment of the department, is to be issued and shall pay the following fees:

- (a) moose--resident, \$125; nonresident, ~~\$750~~ \$1,250;
- (b) mountain goat--resident, \$125; nonresident, ~~\$750~~ \$1,250;
- (c) mountain sheep--resident, \$125; nonresident, ~~\$750~~ \$1,250;
- (d) antelope--resident, \$14; nonresident, \$200;
- (e) grizzly bear--resident, \$150; nonresident, \$1,000;
- (f) black bear--nonresident, \$350;
- (g) wild buffalo or bison--resident, \$125; nonresident, ~~\$750~~ \$1,250.

(2) If a holder of a valid special grizzly bear license who is 12 years of age or older kills a grizzly bear, the person shall purchase a trophy license for a fee of \$50 within 10 days after the date of the kill. The trophy license authorizes the

holder to possess and transport the trophy.

(3) Except as provided in 87-5-302 for special grizzly bear licenses, special licenses must be issued in a manner prescribed by the department."

{ Internal References to 87-2-701:

87-2-702 x 87-2-702 x 87-2-702 x 87-5-302 x  
87-6-304x }

**Section 22.** Section 87-2-706, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-706. Drawing for special antelope licenses -- licenses for those with life-threatening illness.** (1) In the event that the number of valid applications for special antelope licenses for a hunting district exceeds the quota set by the department for the district, the licenses must be awarded by a drawing. The department shall provide for those persons making valid application for special antelope licenses a method of selecting first, second, and third choice hunting districts for any drawing held pursuant to this section.

(2) The department shall reserve for applicants who are nonambulatory and have a permanent physical disability, as determined by the department, up to 25 of the total special antelope licenses authorized for sale in the state, excepting those licenses issued pursuant to ~~87-2-803(5)~~ [section 31(1)], for use in the district designated by the commission. If the number of valid disabled applicants exceeds the number of licenses available, the department may hold a drawing in which all applicants have an equal chance of being selected.

(3) (a) The department may issue a special antelope license

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to a resident or nonresident who has been diagnosed with a life-threatening illness unless the person qualifies for a license pursuant to 87-2-805. As used in this subsection (3), "life-threatening illness" means any progressive, degenerative, or malignant disease or condition that results in a significant threat, likelihood, or certainty that the person's life expectancy will not extend more than 1 year from the date of the request for the license unless the course of the disease is interrupted or abated.

(b) To qualify for the license, the department must receive documentation that the person has been diagnosed with a life-threatening illness from a licensed physician.

(c) The license may be issued on a one-time basis for one hunting season.

(d) In exercising hunting privileges, the person shall conduct all hunting within the terms and conditions of the license issued.

(e) The department may issue up to 25 licenses pursuant to this subsection (3) annually. These licenses do not count against any quota set by the department. Licenses issued pursuant to this subsection (3) do not count against the number of special antelope licenses reserved for people with permanent disabilities as provided in subsection (2).

(4) The department may promulgate rules that are necessary to implement this section."

{ *Internal References to 87-2-706:*  
87-2-803 a 87-2-803a }

**Section 23.** Section 87-2-711, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-711. Class AAA--combination sports license.** (1) A resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who is 12 years of age or older or who will turn 12 years old before or during the season for which the license is issued is entitled to:

(a) a combination sports license that permits a holder who is 12 years of age or older to exercise all rights granted to holders of Class A, A-1, A-3, and A-5 licenses and resident conservation licenses as prescribed in 87-2-202 upon payment of the sum of \$70, ~~plus the resident hunting access enhancement fee provided for in 87-2-202(3)(c),~~ or, if the resident is a service member eligible for a combination sports license pursuant to ~~87-2-803(12)~~ [section 31(2)], upon payment of the resident ~~hunting access enhancement~~ base hunting license fee provided for in ~~87-2-202(3)(c)~~ [section 2]; or

(b) a combination sports license that permits a holder who is 12 years of age or older to exercise all rights granted in subsection (1)(a) and the additional rights granted to holders of a Class A-6 license upon payment of the sum of \$85, ~~plus the resident hunting access enhancement fee provided for in 87-2-202(3)(c).~~

(2) The department may furnish each holder of a combination sports license an appropriate decal."

{ *Internal References to 87-2-711:*  
40-5-701 x 87-1-258x }



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**Section 24.** Section 87-2-801, MCA, is amended to read:

"87-2-801. **Residents Licenses for residents over 62 67**  
**~~years of age -- resident or nonresident legion of valor members~~**  
**~~-- purple heart awardees.~~** (1) A resident, as defined in 87-2-102,  
who is ~~62 67~~ years of age or older is ~~entitled to fish and hunt~~  
~~game birds, not including wild turkeys, with a conservation~~  
~~license issued by the department. The form of the license must be~~  
~~prescribed by the department.~~

~~(2) A resident who is 62 years of age or older is also~~  
~~entitled to purchase a Class A-3 deer A tag for \$10 and a Class~~  
~~A-5 elk tag for \$12. or who will turn 67 years old before or~~  
~~during the season for which the license is issued may purchase~~  
~~the following for one-half of the cost:~~

- ~~(1) a Class A fishing license;~~
- ~~(2) a Class A-1 upland game bird license;~~
- ~~(3) a Class A-3 deer A tag;~~
- ~~(4) a Class A-5 elk tag;~~
- ~~(5) a Class AAA combination sports license that does not~~  
~~include a Class A-6 black bear tag.~~

~~(3) Regardless of age, a resident, as defined in 87-2-102,~~  
~~or a nonresident who is a legion of valor member is entitled to~~  
~~fish with a conservation license issued by the department.~~

~~(4) Regardless of age, a resident, as defined in 87-2-102,~~  
~~who has been awarded a purple heart for service in the armed~~  
~~forces of the United States is entitled to fish and hunt game~~  
~~birds, not including wild turkeys, with a conservation license~~  
~~issued by the department.~~

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~~(5) Regardless of age, a nonresident who has been awarded a purple heart for service in the armed forces of the United States is entitled to fish and hunt game birds, not including wild turkeys, with a conservation license issued by the department during expeditions arranged for the nonresident by a nonprofit organization that uses fishing and hunting as part of the rehabilitation of disabled veterans.~~

~~(6) The department's general license account must be reimbursed by a quarterly transfer of funds from the general fund to the general license account for license costs associated with the fishing and game bird hunting privileges granted pursuant to subsections (4) and (5) during the preceding calendar quarter. Reimbursement costs must be designated as license revenue."~~

{ *Internal References to 87-2-801:*  
87-2-403 a      87-6-921 \*x }

**Section 25.** Section 87-2-803, MCA, is amended to read:

~~"87-2-803. (Temporary) Persons with disabilities -- service members -- definitions. (1) Persons with disabilities are entitled to fish and to hunt game birds, not including turkeys, with only a conservation license if they are residents of Montana not residing in an institution and are certified as disabled as prescribed by departmental rule. A person who has purchased a conservation license and a resident fishing license or game bird license for a particular license year and who is subsequently certified as disabled is entitled to a refund for the fishing license or game bird license previously purchased for that~~

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~~license year. A person who is certified as disabled pursuant to subsection (3) and who was issued a permit to hunt from a vehicle for license year 2000 or a subsequent license year is automatically entitled to a permit to hunt from a vehicle for subsequent license years if the criteria for obtaining a permit does not change.~~

~~—— (2) A resident of Montana who is certified as disabled by the department and who is not residing in an institution may purchase a Class A-3 deer A tag for \$6.50 and a Class A-5 elk tag for \$8. A person who has purchased a conservation license and a resident deer license or resident elk license for a particular license year and who is subsequently certified as disabled is entitled to a refund for the deer license or elk license previously purchased and reissuance of the license for that license year at the rate established in this subsection.~~

~~—— (3) A person may be certified as disabled by the department and issued a permit to hunt from a vehicle, on a form prescribed by the department, if the person establishes one or more of the disabilities pursuant to subsection (9).~~

~~—— (4) (a) A person with a disability carrying a permit to hunt from a vehicle, referred to in this subsection (4) as a permitholder, may hunt by shooting a firearm from:~~

~~—— (i) the shoulder, berm, or barrow pit right-of-way of a public highway, as defined in 61-1-101, except a state or federal highway;~~

~~—— (ii) within a self-propelled or drawn vehicle that is parked on a shoulder, berm, or barrow pit right-of-way in a manner that~~

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~~will not impede traffic or endanger motorists or that is parked in an area, not a public highway, where hunting is permitted; or~~  
~~—— (iii) an off-highway vehicle or snowmobile, as defined in 61-1-101, in any area where hunting is permitted and that is open to motorized use, unless otherwise prohibited by law, as long as the off-highway vehicle or snowmobile is marked as described in subsection (4) (d) of this section.~~

~~—— (b) This subsection (4) does not allow a permitholder to shoot across the roadway of any public highway or to hunt on private property without permission of the landowner.~~

~~—— (c) A permitholder must have a companion to assist in immediately dressing any killed game animal. The companion may also assist the permitholder by hunting a game animal that has been wounded by the permitholder when the permitholder is unable to pursue and kill the wounded game animal.~~

~~—— (d) Any vehicle from which a permitholder is hunting must be conspicuously marked with an orange-colored international symbol of persons with disabilities on the front, rear, and each side of the vehicle, or as prescribed by the department.~~

~~—— (5) A veteran or a disabled member of the armed forces who meets the qualifications in subsection (9) as a result of a combat-connected injury may apply at a fish, wildlife, and parks office for a regular Class A-3 deer A tag, a Class A-4 deer B tag, a Class B-7 deer A tag, a Class B-8 deer B tag, and a special antelope license at one-half the license fee. Fifty licenses of each license type must be made available annually. Licenses issued to veterans or disabled members of the armed~~

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~~forces under this part do not count against the number of special antelope licenses reserved for people with permanent disabilities, as provided in 87-2-706.~~

~~—— (6) (a) A resident of Montana who is certified by the department as experiencing blindness, as defined in 53-7-301, may be issued a lifetime fishing license for the blind upon payment of a one-time fee of \$10. The license is valid for the lifetime of the blind individual and allows the licensee to fish as authorized by department rule. An applicant for a license under this subsection need not obtain a wildlife conservation license as a prerequisite to licensure.~~

~~—— (b) A person who is certified by the department as experiencing blindness, as defined in 53-7-301, may be issued regular resident deer and elk licenses, in the manner provided in subsection (2) of this section, and must be accompanied by a companion, as provided in subsection (4) (c) of this section.~~

~~—— (7) The department shall adopt rules to establish the qualifications that a person must meet to be a companion and may adopt rules to establish when a companion can be a designated shooter for a disabled person.~~

~~—— (8) As used in this section, "disabled person", "person with a disability", or "disabled" means or refers to a person experiencing a condition medically determined to be permanent and substantial and resulting in significant impairment of the person's functional ability.~~

~~—— (9) A person is entitled to a permit to hunt from a vehicle if the person:~~

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~~— (a) is certified by a licensed physician, a licensed chiropractor, an advanced practice registered nurse, or a licensed physician assistant to be dependent on an oxygen device or dependent on a wheelchair, crutch, or cane for mobility;~~

~~— (b) is an amputee above the wrist or ankle; or~~

~~— (c) is certified by a licensed physician, a licensed chiropractor, an advanced practice registered nurse, or a licensed physician assistant to be unable to walk, unassisted, 600 yards over rough and broken ground while carrying 15 pounds within 1 hour and to be unable to handle and maneuver up to 25 pounds.~~

~~— (10) Certification by a licensed physician, a licensed chiropractor, an advanced practice registered nurse, or a licensed physician assistant under subsection (9) must be on a form provided by the department.~~

~~— (11) The department or a person who disagrees with a determination of disability or eligibility for a permit to hunt from a vehicle may request a review by the board of medical examiners pursuant to 37-3-203.~~

~~— (12) (a) A Montana resident who is a member of the Montana national guard or the federal reserve as provided in 10 U.S.C. 10101 or who was otherwise engaged in active duty and who participated in a contingency operation as provided in 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(13) that required the member to serve at least 2 months outside of the state, upon request and upon presentation of the documentation described in subsection (12) (b), must be issued a free resident wildlife conservation license or a Class AAA~~

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~~resident combination sports license, which may not include a bear license, upon payment of the resident hunting access enhancement fee provided for in 87-2-202(3)(c), in the license year that the member returns from military service or in the year following the member's return, based on the member's election, and in any of the 4 years after the member's election. A member who participated in a contingency operation after September 11, 2001, that required the member to serve at least 2 months outside of the state may make an election in 2007 or in the year following the member's return, based on the member's election, and in any of the 4 years after the member's election and be entitled to a free resident wildlife conservation license or a free Class AAA resident combination sports license in the year of election and in any of the 4 years after the member's election.~~

~~—— (b) To be eligible for the free resident wildlife conservation license or free Class AAA resident combination sports license provided for in subsection (12)(a), an applicant shall, in addition to the written application and proof of residency required in 87-2-202(1), provide to any regional department office or to the department headquarters in Helena, by mail or in person, the member's DD form 214 verifying the member's release or discharge from active duty. The applicant is responsible for providing documentation showing that the applicant participated in a contingency operation as provided in 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(13).~~

~~—— (c) A Montana resident who meets the service qualifications of subsection (12)(a) and the documentation required in~~

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~~subsection (12) (b) is entitled to a free Class A resident fishing license in the license year that the member returns from military service or in the year following the member's return, based on the member's election, and in any of the 4 years after the member's election.~~

~~(d) The department's general license account must be reimbursed by a quarterly transfer of funds from the general fund to the general license account for costs associated with the free licenses granted pursuant to this subsection (12) during the preceding calendar quarter. Reimbursement costs must be designated as license revenue.~~

~~(13) A member of the armed forces who forfeited a license or permit issued through a drawing as a result of deployment outside of the continental United States in support of a contingency operation as provided in 10 U.S.C. 101(a) (13) is guaranteed the same license or permit, without additional fee, upon application in the year of the member's return from deployment or in the first year that the license or permit is made available after the member's return.~~

**87-2-803. (Effective March 1, 2014) Persons Licenses for persons with disabilities -- service members -- definitions. (1) Persons with disabilities are entitled to fish and to hunt game birds, not including turkeys, with only a conservation license if they who are residents of Montana not residing in an institution and are certified as disabled as prescribed by departmental rule may purchase the following for one-half of the cost:**

(a) a Class A fishing license;



(b) a Class A-1 upland game bird license;

(c) a Class A-3 deer A tag;

(d) a Class A-5 elk tag;

(2) A person who has purchased a conservation license and a resident fishing license, or game bird license, deer tag, or elk tag for a particular license year and who is subsequently certified as disabled is entitled to a refund for one-half of the cost of the fishing license, or game bird license, deer tag, or elk tag previously purchased for that license year.

(3) A person who is certified as disabled pursuant to subsection ~~(3)~~(4) and who was issued a permit to hunt from a vehicle for license year 2014 or a subsequent license year is automatically entitled to a permit to hunt from a vehicle for subsequent license years if the criteria for obtaining a permit does not change.

~~(2) A resident of Montana who is certified as disabled by the department and who is not residing in an institution may purchase a Class A-3 deer A tag for \$6.50 and a Class A-5 elk tag for \$8. A person who has purchased a conservation license and a resident deer license or resident elk license for a particular license year and who is subsequently certified as disabled is entitled to a refund for the deer license or elk license previously purchased and reissuance of the license for that license year at the rate established in this subsection.~~

~~(3)~~(4) A person may be certified as disabled by the department and issued a permit to hunt from a vehicle, on a form prescribed by the department, if the person meets the

requirements of subsection (9).

~~(4)~~(5) (a) A person with a disability carrying a permit to hunt from a vehicle, referred to in this subsection ~~(4)~~(5) as a permitholder, may hunt by shooting a firearm from:

(i) the shoulder, berm, or barrow pit right-of-way of a public highway, as defined in 61-1-101, except a state or federal highway;

(ii) within a self-propelled or drawn vehicle that is parked on a shoulder, berm, or barrow pit right-of-way in a manner that will not impede traffic or endanger motorists or that is parked in an area, not a public highway, where hunting is permitted; or

(iii) an off-highway vehicle or snowmobile, as defined in 61-1-101, in any area where hunting is permitted and that is open to motorized use, unless otherwise prohibited by law, as long as the off-highway vehicle or snowmobile is marked as described in subsection ~~(4)~~(d) (5) (d) of this section.

(b) This subsection ~~(4)~~(5) does not allow a permitholder to shoot across the roadway of any public highway or to hunt on private property without permission of the landowner.

(c) A permitholder must have a companion to assist in immediately dressing any killed game animal. The companion may also assist the permitholder by hunting a game animal that has been wounded by the permitholder when the permitholder is unable to pursue and kill the wounded game animal.

(d) Any vehicle from which a permitholder is hunting must be conspicuously marked with an orange-colored international symbol of persons with disabilities on the front, rear, and each

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side of the vehicle, or as prescribed by the department.

~~(5) A veteran or a disabled member of the armed forces who meets the qualifications in subsection (9) as a result of a combat-connected injury may apply at a fish, wildlife, and parks office for a regular Class A-3 deer A tag, a Class A-4 deer B tag, a Class B-7 deer A tag, a Class B-8 deer B tag, and a special antelope license at one-half the license fee. Fifty licenses of each license type must be made available annually. Licenses issued to veterans or disabled members of the armed forces under this part do not count against the number of special antelope licenses reserved for people with permanent disabilities, as provided in 87-2-706.~~

(6) (a) A resident of Montana who is certified by the department as experiencing blindness, as defined in 53-7-301, may be issued a lifetime fishing license for the blind upon payment of a one-time fee of \$10. The license is valid for the lifetime of the blind individual and allows the licensee to fish as authorized by department rule. ~~An applicant for a license under this subsection need not obtain a A wildlife conservation license as is not a prerequisite to licensure under this subsection.~~

(b) A person who is certified by the department as experiencing blindness, as defined in 53-7-301, may be issued regular resident deer and elk licenses, in the manner provided in subsection ~~(2)~~(1) of this section, and must be accompanied by a companion, as provided in subsection ~~(4)(c)~~ (5)(c) of this section.

(7) The department shall adopt rules to establish the

qualifications that a person must meet to be a companion and may adopt rules to establish when a companion can be a designated shooter for a disabled person.

(8) As used in this section, "disabled person", "person with a disability", or "disabled" means or refers to a person experiencing a condition medically determined to be permanent and substantial and resulting in significant impairment of the person's functional ability.

(9) (a) A person qualifies for a permit to hunt from a vehicle if the person is certified by a licensed physician, a licensed chiropractor, a licensed physician assistant, or an advanced practice registered nurse to be nonambulatory, to have substantially impaired mobility, or to have a documented genetic condition that limits the person's ability to walk or carry significant weight for long distances.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection (9), the following definitions apply:

(i) "Advanced practice registered nurse" means a registered professional nurse who has completed educational requirements related to the nurse's specific practice role, as specified by the board of nursing pursuant to 37-8-202, in addition to completing basic nursing education.

(ii) "Chiropractor" means a person who has a valid license to practice chiropractic in this state pursuant to Title 37, chapter 12, part 3.

(iii) "Documented genetic condition" means a diagnosis derived from genetic testing and confirmed by a licensed

physician.

(iv) "Nonambulatory" means permanently, physically reliant on a wheelchair or a similar compensatory appliance or device for mobility.

(v) "Physician" means a person who holds a degree as a doctor of medicine or doctor of osteopathy and who has a valid license to practice medicine or osteopathic medicine in this state.

(vi) "Physician assistant" has the meaning provided in 37-20-401.

(vii) "Substantially impaired mobility" means virtual inability to move on foot due to permanent physical reliance on crutches, canes, prosthetic appliances, or similar compensatory appliances or devices.

(10) Certification under subsection (9) must be on a form provided by the department.

(11) The department or a person who disagrees with a determination of disability or eligibility for a permit to hunt from a vehicle may request a review by the board of medical examiners pursuant to 37-3-203.

~~(12) (a) A Montana resident who is a member of the Montana national guard or the federal reserve as provided in 10 U.S.C. 10101 or who was otherwise engaged in active duty and who participated in a contingency operation as provided in 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(13) that required the member to serve at least 2 months outside of the state, upon request and upon presentation of the documentation described in subsection (12) (b), must be issued a~~

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~~free resident wildlife conservation license or a Class AAA resident combination sports license, which may not include a bear license, upon payment of the resident hunting access enhancement fee provided for in 87-2-202(3)(c), in the license year that the member returns from military service or in the year following the member's return, based on the member's election, and in any of the 4 years after the member's election. A member who participated in a contingency operation after September 11, 2001, that required the member to serve at least 2 months outside of the state may make an election in 2007 or in the year following the member's return, based on the member's election, and in any of the 4 years after the member's election and be entitled to a free resident wildlife conservation license or a free Class AAA resident combination sports license in the year of election and in any of the 4 years after the member's election.~~

~~—— (b) To be eligible for the free resident wildlife conservation license or free Class AAA resident combination sports license provided for in subsection (12)(a), an applicant shall, in addition to the written application and proof of residency required in 87-2-202(1), provide to any regional department office or to the department headquarters in Helena, by mail or in person, the member's DD form 214 verifying the member's release or discharge from active duty. The applicant is responsible for providing documentation showing that the applicant participated in a contingency operation as provided in 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(13).~~

~~—— (c) A Montana resident who meets the service qualifications~~

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~~of subsection (12)(a) and the documentation required in subsection (12)(b) is entitled to a free Class A resident fishing license in the license year that the member returns from military service or in the year following the member's return, based on the member's election, and in any of the 4 years after the member's election.~~

~~(d) The department's general license account must be reimbursed by a quarterly transfer of funds from the general fund to the general license account for costs associated with the free licenses granted pursuant to this subsection (12) during the preceding calendar quarter. Reimbursement costs must be designated as license revenue.~~

~~(13) A member of the armed forces who forfeited a license or permit issued through a drawing as a result of deployment outside of the continental United States in support of a contingency operation as provided in 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(13) is guaranteed the same license or permit, without additional fee, upon application in the year of the member's return from deployment or in the first year that the license or permit is made available after the member's return."~~

{ Internal References to 87-2-803:

37-3-203 x	61-8-369 a	87-2-201x	87-2-202 a
87-2-202 a	87-2-403 x	87-2-506 a	87-2-706 a
87-2-711 a	87-2-805 x	87-6-301 a	87-6-403 a
87-6-405 a	87-6-405 a	87-6-921 x}	

**Section 26.** Section 87-2-805, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-2-805. Persons Licenses for persons under 18 years of age -- youth combination sports license -- youth with**

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~~life-threatening illness under 18 years of age. (1) (a) Resident minors who are:~~

~~—— (i) 12 years of age or older and under 15 years of age may fish and may hunt upland game and migratory game birds during the open season with only a conservation license;~~

~~—— (ii) 15 years of age may hunt migratory game birds with only a conservation license; and~~

~~—— (iii) under 12 years of age may fish without a license.~~

~~—— (b) A nonresident minor:~~

~~—— (i) under 15 years of age may not fish in or on any Montana waters without first having obtained a Class B, B-4, or B-5 fishing license unless the nonresident minor is in the company of an adult in possession of a valid Montana fishing license. The limit of fish for the nonresident minor and the accompanying adult combined may not exceed the limit for one adult as established by law or by rule of the department.~~

~~—— (ii) (1) Resident and nonresident minors under 12 years of age may fish without a license.~~

~~(2) Resident minors who are 12 years of age or older and under 18 years of age may purchase the following for one-half of the cost:~~

~~(a) a Class A fishing license;~~

~~(b) a Class A-1 upland game bird license;~~

~~(c) a migratory game bird license;~~

~~(d) a Class A-3 deer A tag;~~

~~(e) a Class A-5 elk tag;~~

~~(f) a Class AAA combination sports license that does not~~



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include a Class A-6 black bear tag. This subsection (2)(f) does not prohibit a resident minor from purchasing any individual licenses for which the minor may be eligible under this chapter if the minor does not purchase a Class AAA license under this subsection (2)(f). A resident minor who lawfully purchases a Class AAA license pursuant to this subsection (2)(f) at 17 years of age, but who reaches 18 years of age during that license year, may legally use the license during that license year.

(3) A nonresident minor who is 12 years of age or older and under 16 18 years of age may hunt upland game and migratory game birds during the open season with the purchase of a Class B-1 nonresident upland game bird license for a cost of \$35 purchase an upland game bird license and a migratory game bird license for one-half of the nonresident fee. Of that the fee paid for the upland game bird license, \$17 must be deposited pursuant to 87-1-270 and \$7 must be deposited pursuant to 87-1-246.

~~(2) A resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who is 12 years of age or older and under 15 years of age may purchase a Class A-3 deer A tag for \$6.50 and a Class A-5 elk tag for \$8.~~

~~(3) (a) A resident who is 12 years of age or older and under 18 years of age may purchase a youth combination sports license for \$25. A resident who is 12 years of age or older and under 18 years of age and who applies for any hunting license for the first time is entitled to receive a youth combination sports license free of charge.~~

~~(b) The youth combination sports license includes:~~

~~(i) a conservation license;~~

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~~—— (ii) a fishing license;~~

~~—— (iii) an upland game bird license;~~

~~—— (iv) an elk license; and~~

~~—— (v) a deer license.~~

~~—— (c) A resident who is 15 years of age or older and under 18 years of age may purchase a Class A fishing license for \$8.~~

~~—— (d) A resident who is 15 years of age or older and under 18 years of age may purchase a Class A-1 upland game bird license for \$3.~~

~~—— (e) A person who lawfully purchases or is granted a free youth combination sports license at 17 years of age, but who reaches 18 years of age during that license year, may legally use the license during that license year. A person who hunts or fishes using a youth combination sports license purchased or granted free after the person reaches 18 years of age is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to any of the following penalties by the sentencing court:~~

~~—— (i) revocation of the person's hunting and fishing privileges for at least 5 years, revocation of the person's hunting and fishing privileges for more than 5 years, or revocation of the person's hunting and fishing privileges for life; and~~

~~—— (ii) a monetary fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$5,000 in addition to the fine imposed on a person under this chapter for the specific hunting or fishing violation.~~

~~—— (f) This section does not prohibit a resident minor from purchasing any individual licenses for which the minor may be~~

~~eligible under this chapter if the minor does not purchase the youth combination sports license.~~

(4) (a) The department may issue a free resident or nonresident big game combination license, as applicable, or a free resident or nonresident antelope license and wildlife conservation license, as applicable, to a resident or nonresident youth under 18 years of age who has been diagnosed with a life-threatening illness. In order for a youth to qualify for the free license, the department must receive documentation that the youth has been diagnosed with a life-threatening illness from a licensed physician. The free license may be issued to a youth on a one-time basis for only one hunting season. As used in this subsection, "life-threatening illness" means any progressive, degenerative, or malignant disease or condition that results in a significant threat, likelihood, or certainty that the child's life expectancy will not extend past the child's 19th birthday unless the course of the disease is interrupted or abated.

(b) In exercising hunting privileges, the youth must be ~~in the company of~~ accompanied by an adult in possession of a valid Montana hunting license or of a licensed Montana outfitter and conduct all hunting within the terms and conditions of the license issued.

(c) The department may waive hunter safety and education and bowhunter education requirements in 87-2-105 for a qualified youth under this subsection (4) and, in appropriate circumstances, may also allow the qualified youth to hunt from a vehicle in the manner described in 87-2-803.

(d) The department may limit the number of licenses issued pursuant to this subsection (4) to a total of 25 annually.

(5) Prior to reaching 12 years of age, minors who will reach 12 years of age by January 16 of a license year may hunt any game species after August 15 of that license year as long as the minor obtains the necessary license pursuant to this chapter."

{ Internal References to 87-2-805:

87-1-270 a      87-1-270 a      87-2-105 x      87-2-403 a  
87-2-706 a }

**Section 27.** Section 87-6-301, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-6-301. Hunting, fishing, or trapping without license.**

(1) Except as provided in 87-2-311 and subsection (2) of this section, a person may not:

(a) hunt or trap or attempt to hunt or trap any game animal, game bird, or fur-bearing animal or fish for any fish within this state or possess within this state any game animal, game bird, fur-bearing animal, game fish, or parts of those animals or birds except as provided by law or as provided by the department;

(b) hunt or trap or attempt to hunt or trap any game animal, game bird, or fur-bearing animal or fish for any fish, except at the places and during the periods and in the manner established by law or as prescribed by the department;

(c) hunt or trap or attempt to hunt or trap any game animal, game bird, or fur-bearing animal or fish for any fish within this state or possess, sell, purchase, ship, or reship any

imported or other fur-bearing animal or parts of fur-bearing animals without first having obtained a proper and valid license or permit from the department to do so;

(d) trap or attempt to trap predatory animals or nongame wildlife without a license, as prescribed in 87-2-603, if that person is not a resident; or

(e) hunt migratory game birds without first having obtained a valid migratory game bird license from the department if the person is 16 years of age or older.

(2) The provisions of this section do not require a person who accompanies a licensed disabled hunter, as authorized under 87-2-803(4), to be licensed in order to kill or attempt to kill a game animal that has been wounded by a disabled hunter when the disabled hunter is unable to pursue and kill the wounded game animal. However, the person must meet the qualifications for a license in the person's state of residence.

(3) A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be fined not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned in the county detention center for not more than 6 months, or both. In addition, the person, upon conviction or forfeiture of bond or bail, may be subject to forfeiture of any current hunting, fishing, or trapping license issued by this state and the privilege to hunt, fish, or trap in this state or to use state lands, as defined in 77-1-101, for recreational purposes for a period of time set by the court.

(4) A person convicted of hunting without a license may be subject to the additional penalties provided in 87-6-901 and

87-6-902.

(5) A violation of this section may also result in an order to pay restitution pursuant to 87-6-905 through 87-6-907."

{*Internal References to 87-6-301: None.*}

**Section 28.** Section 87-6-403, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-6-403. Unlawful hunting from public highway.** (1) Except as provided in 87-2-803(~~4~~), a person may not hunt or attempt to hunt any game animal or game bird on, from, or across any public highway or the shoulder, berm, or barrow pit right-of-way of any public highway, as defined in 61-1-101, in the state.

(2) A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be fined not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned in the county detention center for not more than 6 months, or both. In addition, the person, upon conviction or forfeiture of bond or bail, may be subject to forfeiture of any current hunting, fishing, or trapping license issued by this state and the privilege to hunt, fish, or trap in this state or to use state lands, as defined in 77-1-101, for recreational purposes for a period of time set by the court.

(3) A violation of this section may also result in an order to pay restitution pursuant to 87-6-905 through 87-6-907."

{*Internal References to 87-6-403: None.*}

**Section 29.** Section 87-6-405, MCA, is amended to read:

**"87-6-405. Unlawful use of vehicle while hunting.** (1) Except as provided in 87-2-803(~~4~~), a person may not:

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(a) hunt or attempt to hunt any game animal or game bird from any self-propelled or drawn vehicle; or

(b) use a self-propelled vehicle to intentionally concentrate, drive, rally, stir up, or harass wildlife, except predators of this state. This subsection (1)(b) does not apply to landowners and their authorized agents engaged in the immediate protection of that landowner's property.

(2) Except as provided in 87-2-803~~(4)~~, a person may not, while hunting a game animal or bird:

(a) drive or attempt to drive, run or attempt to run, molest or attempt to molest, flush or attempt to flush, or harass or attempt to harass a game animal or game bird with the use or aid of a motor-driven vehicle;

(b) use a motor-driven vehicle other than on an established road or trail unless the person has reduced a big game animal to possession and cannot easily retrieve the big game animal. In that case, a motor-driven vehicle may be used to retrieve the big game animal, except in areas where more restrictive regulations apply or where the landowner has not granted permission. After the retrieval, the motor-driven vehicle must be returned to an established road or trail by the shortest possible route. For purposes of safety and allowing normal travel, a motor-driven vehicle may be parked on the roadside or directly adjacent to a road or trail.

(c) drive through any retired cropland, brush area, slough area, timber area, open prairie, or unharvested or harvested cropland, except upon an established road or trail, unless

written permission has been given by the landowner and is in possession of the hunter.

(3) The restrictions in subsection (2) on motor-driven vehicle use off an established road or trail apply only to hunting on state or private land and not to hunting on federal land unless the federal agency specifically requests or approves state enforcement.

(4) A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be fined not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned in the county detention center for not more than 6 months, or both. In addition, the person, upon conviction or forfeiture of bond or bail, may be subject to forfeiture of any current hunting, fishing, or trapping license issued by this state and the privilege to hunt, fish, or trap in this state or to use state lands, as defined in 77-1-101, for recreational purposes for a period of time set by the court.

(5) A violation of this section may also result in an order to pay restitution pursuant to 87-6-905 through 87-6-907."

{*Internal References to 87-6-405: None.*}

**NEW SECTION. Section 30. Licenses for legion of valor members -- purple heart awardees.** (1) A resident, as defined in 87-2-102, or a nonresident who is a legion of valor member is entitled to fish with a wildlife conservation license issued by the department.

(2) A resident, as defined in 87-2-102, awarded a purple heart for service in the armed forces of the United States is



entitled to fish and hunt game birds, not including wild turkeys, with a wildlife conservation license issued by the department.

(3) A nonresident awarded a purple heart for service in the armed forces of the United States is entitled to fish and hunt game birds, not including wild turkeys, with a wildlife conservation license issued by the department during expeditions arranged for the nonresident by a nonprofit organization that uses fishing and hunting as part of the rehabilitation of disabled veterans.

(4) The department's general license account must be reimbursed by a quarterly transfer of funds from the general fund to the general license account for license costs associated with the fishing and game bird hunting privileges granted pursuant to subsections (2) and (3) during the preceding calendar quarter. Reimbursement costs must be designated as license revenue.

**NEW SECTION. Section 31. Licenses for service members.**

(1) A veteran or a disabled member of the armed forces who meets the qualifications in 87-2-803(9) as a result of a combat-connected injury may apply at a fish, wildlife, and parks office for a regular Class A-3 deer A tag, a Class A-4 deer B tag, a Class B-7 deer A tag, a Class B-8 deer B tag, and a special antelope license made available under 87-2-506(3) for one-half of the license fee. Licenses issued to veterans or disabled members of the armed forces under this part do not count against the number of special antelope licenses reserved for people with permanent disabilities, as provided in 87-2-706.

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(2) (a) A Montana resident who is a member of the Montana national guard or the federal reserve as provided in 10 U.S.C. 10101 or who was otherwise engaged in active duty and who participated in a contingency operation as provided in 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(13) that required the member to serve at least 2 months outside of the state, upon request and upon presentation of the documentation described in subsection (2)(b), must be issued a free resident wildlife conservation license or a Class AAA resident combination sports license, which may not include a bear license, upon payment of the resident base hunting license fee in [section 2], in the license year that the member returns from military service or in the year following the member's return, based on the member's election, and in any of the 4 years after the member's election.

(b) To be eligible for the free resident wildlife conservation license or free Class AAA resident combination sports license provided for in subsection (2)(a), an applicant shall, in addition to the written application and proof of residency required in 87-2-202(1), provide to any regional department office or to the department headquarters in Helena, by mail or in person, the member's DD form 214 verifying the member's release or discharge from active duty. The applicant is responsible for providing documentation showing that the applicant participated in a contingency operation as provided in 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(13).

(c) A Montana resident who meets the service qualifications of subsection (2)(a) and the documentation required in subsection

(2) (b) is entitled to a free Class A resident fishing license in the license year that the member returns from military service or in the year following the member's return, based on the member's election, and in any of the 4 years after the member's election.

(d) The department's general license account must be reimbursed by a quarterly transfer of funds from the general fund to the general license account for costs associated with the free licenses granted pursuant to this subsection (2) during the preceding calendar quarter. Reimbursement costs must be designated as license revenue.

(3) A member of the armed forces who forfeited a license or permit issued through a drawing as a result of deployment outside of the continental United States in support of a contingency operation as provided in 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(13) is guaranteed the same license or permit, without additional fee, upon application in the year of the member's return from deployment or in the first year that the license or permit is made available after the member's return.

**NEW SECTION. Section 32. Unlawful use of discounted combination sports license by youth.** A person who hunts or fishes using a youth combination sports license purchased after the person reaches 18 years of age is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to any of the following penalties by the sentencing court:

(1) revocation of the person's hunting and fishing privileges for at least 5 years, revocation of the person's

hunting and fishing privileges for more than 5 years, or revocation of the person's hunting and fishing privileges for life; and

(2) a monetary fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$5,000 in addition to the fine imposed on a person for the specific hunting or fishing violation.

NEW SECTION. **Section 33. {standard} Repealer.** The following sections of the Montana Code Annotated are repealed:  
87-2-515. Class B-15 nonresident elk license.  
87-2-809. Resident senior combination license.

{Internal References to 87-2-515: 87-2-514 a  
Internal References to 87-2-809: None.}

NEW SECTION. **Section 34. {standard} Codification instruction.** (1) [Section 1] is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 87, chapter 1, part 6, and the provisions of Title 87, chapter 1, part 6, apply to [section 1].

(2) [Section 2] is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 87, chapter 2, part 1, and the provisions of Title 87, chapter 2, part 1, apply to [section 2].

(3) [Sections 30 and 31] are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 87, chapter 2, part 8, and the provisions of Title 87, chapter 2, part 8, apply to [sections 30 and 31].

(4) [Section 32] is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 87, chapter 6, part 3, and the provisions of Title 87, chapter 6, part 3, apply to [section 32].

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NEW SECTION. **Section 35. {standard} Effective dates. (1)**

Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] is effective  
March 1, 2016.

(2) [Section 1] is effective July 1, 2015.

- END -

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