## HOUSE BILL 951

Introduced by Driscoll, et al.
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3/11
3/13

Introduced
Referred to Fish \& Game
First Reading
Fiscal Note Requested
Fiscal Note Received
Fiscal Note Printed
Hearing
Tabled in Committee
 APPROPRIATING MONEY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PARKS FOR GRANTS FOR ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF SHOOTING RANGES; ESTABLISHING SHOOTING RANGE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS AND CRITERIA FOR GRANTS; INCREASING ELK AND DEER LICENSE FEES TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR THE SHOOTING RANGE GRANTS PROGRAM; AMENDING SECTIONS 17-7-502, 87-2-501, 87-2-504, 87-2-505, 87-2-510, AND 87-2-711, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN effective date."

Be It enacted by the legislature of the state of montana:
NEW SECTION. Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of Isections 1 through 5] is to create a continuing program and mechanism to provide funding under the commission and through the department to private shooting clubs, private organizations, local governments, and school districts for the establishment and improvement of a system of shooting ranges throughout Montana.

NEW SECTION. Section 2. Shooting range development grants. Any private shooting club, private organization, local government, or school district may seek a grant for a shooting range development project

NEW SECTION. Section 3. Grant criteria. (1) An
applicant for a grant pursuant to [section 2] shall provide matching funds in either cash or in-kind contributions. The match must represent $\$ 1$ in value for each $\$ 1$ of the grant. A minimum of $25 \%$ of the match must be in cash. In -kind contributions include but are not limited to labor, materials, and new property. Existing assets and existing range development may not apply to the match.
(2) An applicant that is a private shooting club or a private organization must be a nonprofit corporation according to Title 35 , chapter 2 , with an organizational structure, officers, directors, and a registered agent.
(3) A grant must be used for property purchase, earthwork, fixed improvements to existing shooting ranges or ranges being established, or reasonable grant application expense. A grant may not be used for any expendable supplies for a shooting range.
(4) To be eligible for grant assistance, a private shooting club or private organization:
(a) shall accept in its membership any person who holds or is eligible to hold a Montana hunting license and who pays club or organization membership fees; and
(b) may not limit the number of members.
(5) To be eligible for grant assistance, a private shooting club or private organization may not charge a
(2) An applicant that is a private shooting club or a

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membership fee greater than the per-member share of the club's or organization's reasonable cost of provision of services, including establishment, improvement, and maintenance of shooting facilities and other membership services.
(6) A private club or private organization, unit of local government, or school district that accepts a grant under [sections 1 through 5] shall provide the department with a future interest providing that upon the discontinued use of its shooting range facility, the assets of the facility revert to the department.
(7) To be eligible for grant assistance, the applicant facility shall allow safe shooting of hunting arms. Hunting arms include shotguns, archery equipment, black powder arms, rifles, and pistols.
(8) A facility receiving a grant shall provide space for hunter education classes for no fee.
(9) A local government unit or a school district shall compete on an equal basis with other applicants and shall provide access to its facility for a reasonable fee to any person holding or eligible to hold a Montana hunting license.

NEW SECTION. Section 4. Program rules. (1) The department may not use more than $15 \%$ of the appropriated funds for program administration.
(2) The department shall develop a simple application procedure and accountability system.
(3) The department shall make every effort to expend or obiigate available funding to fund shooting range improvements with grants no later than 1 year after funds accrue.
(4) The department shall prioritize grant applications according to those that provide facilities for the greatest number of shooters and that accommodate the use of a combination of hunting arms.
(5) The department may not grant more than $20 \%$ of the eligible funds for the establishment or improvement of any single facility in any year.
(6) The department shall promote the use of publicly owned land for shooting range facilities. The department may negotiate with federal, state, and local agencies to encourage land trades, shared or specific use designations, and other mechanisms to provide land for shooting range facilities. NEW SECTION. Section 5. Shooting range development grant state special revenue account created. (1) There is a shooting range development grant state special revenue account in the state special revenue fund that must be used by the department of fish, wildife, and parks for the purpose of making grants to qualified shooting range $-4-$

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facilities under [sections l through 4].
    (2) The amount of money specified in this subsection
from the saie of each hunting license or permit listed is
statutorily appropriated to the shooting range development
grant state special revenue account for the exclusive use by
the department of fish, wildlife, and parks for the purpose
specified in subsection (1):
    (a) Class AAA, sportman's license, $l;
    (b) Class A-3, deer A tag, 50 cents;
    (c) Class A-4, deer B tag, 50 cents;
    (d) Class A-5, elk tag, 50 cents;
    (e) Class A-7, antlerless elk tag, 50 cents;
    (f) Class B-7, nonresident deer A tag, 50 cents;
    (g) Class B-8, nonresident deer B tag, }50\mathrm{ cents;
    (h) Class B-10, nonresident big game combination
license, $l;
    (i) Class B-11, nonresident deer combination license,
50 cents.
Section 6. Section 17-7-502, MCA, is amended to read:
"17-7-502. Statutory appropriations -- definition -requisites for validity. (1) A statutory appropriation is an appropriation made by permanent law that authorizes spending by a state agency without the need for a biennial legislative appropriation or budget amendment.
(2) Except as provided in subsection (4), to be
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effective, a statutory appropriation must comply with both of the following provisions:
(a) The law containing the statutory authority must be listed in subsection (3).
(b) The law or portion of the law making a statutory appropriation must specifically state that a statutory appropriation is made as provided in this section.
(3) The following laws are the only laws containing statutory appropriations: 2-9-202; 2-17-105; 2-18-812; 10-3-203; 10-3-312; 10-3-314; 10-4-301; 13-37-304; 15-1-111; 15-25-123; 15-31-702; 15-36-112; 15-37-117; 15-65-121; 15-70-101; 16-1-404; 16-1-410; 16-1-411; 17-3-212; 17-5-404; 17-5-424; 17-5-804; 19-8-504; 19-9-702; 19-9-1007; 19-10-205; 19-10-305; 19-10-506; 19-11-512; 19-11-513; 19-11-606; 19-12-301; 19-13-604; 20-6-406; 20-8-111; 20-9-361; 23-5-306; 23-5-409; 23-5-610; 23-5-612; 23-5-1016; 23-5-1027; 27-12-206; 37-51-501; 39-71-2504; 53-6-150; 53-24-206; 61-2-406; 61-5-121; 67-3-205; 75-1-1101; 75-5-110B; 75-11-313; 76-12-123; 80-2-103; 82-11-136; 82-11-161: [section 5]; 90-3-301; 90-4-215; 90-4-613; 90-6-331; 90-9-306; and section 13, House Bill No. 861, Laws of 1985 .
(4) There is a statutory appropriation to pay the principal, interest, premiums, and costs of issuing, paying, and securing all bonds, notes, or ather obligations, as due,
that have been authorized and issued pursuant to the laws of Montana. Agencies that have entered into agreements authorized by the laws of Montana to pay the state treasurer, for deposit in accordance with 17-2-101 through 17-2-107, as determined by the state treasurer, an amount sufficient to pay the principal and interest as due on the bonds or notes have statutory appropriation authority for such payments. (In subsection (3), pursuant to sec. 10, Ch. 664. L. 1987, the inclusion of 39-71-2504 terminates June 30, 1991.)"

Section 7. Section 87-2-501, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-501. Class A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7--resident deer, elk, and bear licenses -- special Class A-7 resident and nonresident license requirements and preference. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a resident, as defined by 87-2-102, or a nonresident who wishes to purchase a Class A-7 elk license only, who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of the proper fee or fees, be entitled to purchase one each of the following licenses at the prescribed cost which will entitle the holder to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill the game animal or animals authorized by the license held and to possess the carcasses of those game animals as authorized by department rules:
(a) Class A-3, deer A tag, $\$ 9$ \$9.50;
(b) Class A-4, deer $B$ tag, $\$ 6$ s. 6.50 ;
(c) Class A-5, elk tag, $\$ \pm \theta$ \$ 10.50 ;
(d) Class $A-6$, black or brown bear tag, $\$ 8$;
(e) Class $A-7$, antlerless elk tag, $\$ \pm \theta$ \$10.50.
(2) (a) The holder of a class $A-7$ antlerless elk license is entitled to take antlerless elk in areas designated by the commission and at such times and upon such terms as set forth by the commission.
(b) No person may take more than one elk during any license year, and a person holding a Class $A-7$ antlerless elk tag may not take an elk during the same license year with a Class A-5 license or nonresident elk tag. The use of Class A-7 antlerless elk licenses does not preclude the department's use of special elk permits.
(c) A nonresident shall hold a nonresident Class B-10 license as a prerequisite to application for a Class A-7 license.
(3) Subject to the limitation of subsection (5), a person who holds fee title to 640 acres or more of contiguous land, at least some of which is used by elk, in a hunting district where Class A-7 licenses are awarded under this section shall be issued, upon application, a Class A-7 license.
(4) An applicant who receives a Class A-7 license under
subsection (3) may designate that the license be issued to an immediate family member or a person employed by the landowner. A corporation owning qualifying land under subsection (3) may designate one of its shareholders to receive the license.
(5) Fifteen percent of the Class A-7 iicenses available each year under this section in a hunting district must be available to landowners under subsection (3)."

Section 8. Section 87-2-504, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-504. (Temporary) Class B-7 and B-8--nonresident deer licenses. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the 1 icense is issued and is a holder of a nonresident conservation license may, upon payment of the proper fee or fees and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, be entitled to apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to purchase one each of the following licenses: Class $B-7$, deer A tag, $\$ 450$ \$ 150.50 ; Class $\mathrm{B}-8$, deer B tag, $\$ 50$ \$50.50; and will entitle the holder to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill the game animal or animals authorized by the license held and to possess the carcasses of those animals as authorized by department rules. Unless purchased as part of a B-10 or B-11 license, a Class $B-7$ license must be assigned for use in a
specific administrative region or portion thereof. If purchased as part of a Class B-1l license, the Class B-7 license is valid throughout the state. Not more than 5,000 Class B-7 licenses may be sold in any license year. Money received from the sale of Class $B-7$ licenses in excess of 1,700 must be used as provided in 87-1-242(1). (Terminates March 1, 1994--sec. 12, Ch. 598, L. 1987.)

87-2-504. (Effective march 1, 1994) Class B-7 and B-s--nonresident deer licenses. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who will be 12 years of age or alder prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued and is a holder of a nonresident conservation license may, upon payment of the proper fee or fees and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, be entitled to apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to purchase one each of the following licenses: Class B-7, deer A tag, $\$ \neq \theta \theta$ \$100.5D; Class B-8, deer B tag, $\$ 50 \$ 50.50$; and will entitle the holder to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill the game animal or animals authorized by the license held and to possess the carcasses of those animals as authorized by department rules. Unless purchased as part of a $B-10$ or $B-11$ license, $a$ Class $B-7$ license must be assigned for use in a specific administrative region or portion thereof. If purchased as part of a Class B-11
license, the Class $B-7$ license is valid throughout the state."
Section 9. Section 87-2-505, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-505. (Temporary) Class B-10--nonresident big game combination license. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who will be 12 years of age or older prior to september 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of the fee of $\$ 45 \theta \$ 451$ and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to purchase a B-i0 nonresident big game combination license which shall entitle the holder to all the privileges of Class $B, C l a s s$ B-1, Class $B-7$, and black bear licenses, and an elk tag. This license includes the nonresident conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202. Not more than 17,000 Class $B-10$ licenses may be sold in any one license year. (Terminates March 1, 1994--sec. 12, Ch. 598, L. 1987.)
87-2-505. (Effective March 1, 1994) Class B-10--nonresident big gane combination license. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of the fee of $\$ 373$ \$374
and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to purchase a B-10 nonresident big game combination license which shall entitle the holder to all the privileges of Class $B$, Class $B-1, C l a s s ~ B-7, ~ a n d ~ b l a c k$ bear licenses, and an elk tag. This license includes the nonresident conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202. Not more than 17,000 Class $B-10$ licenses may be sold in any one license year."

Section 10. Section 87-2-510, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-510. (Temporary) Class B-11--nonresident deer conbination license. (l) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of a fee of $\$ 2 \theta \theta$ \$200.50 and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to purchase a class $\mathrm{B}-11$ nonresident deer combination license that entitles the holder to all the privileges of the class $B$, Class $\mathrm{B}-1$, and Class $\mathrm{B}-7$ licenses. This license includes the nonresident wildife conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202.
(2) Six thousand Class B-11 licenses are authorized for sale each license year.

87-2-510. (Effective March 1, 1994) Class B-11--nonresident deer combination license. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of a fee of $\$ 775 \$ \mathbf{\$ 7 5 . 5 0}$ and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to purchase a Class b-ll nonresident deer combination license that entitles the holder to all the privileges of the Class B, Class $B-1$, and Class B-7 licenses. This license includes the nonresident wildife conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202.
(2) Six thousand Class $\mathrm{B}-11$ licenses are authorized for sale each license year."

Section 11. Section 87-2-711, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-711. (Temporary) Class AAA--sportsman's license. Any resident, as defined by $87-2-102$, who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued, upon payment of the sum of $\$ 45-50 \$ 46.50$, shall be entitled to a sportsman's license which shall permit the holder to exercise all rights granted to holders of Class $A, A-1, A-3, A-5, A-6$, and resident conservation licenses as prescribed in 87-2-202. The department shall furnish each holder of a sportsman's
license an appropriate decal. (Terminates March 1 , 1994--sec. 12, Ch. 598, L. 2987.)

87-2-711. (Effective March 1. 1994) Class AAA--sportsman's license. Any resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued, upon payment of the sum of $\$ 38-50 \$ 39.50$, shall be entitled to a sportsman's license which shall permit the holder to exercise all rights granted to holders of Class $A, A-1, A-3$, $A-5, A-6$, and resident conservation licenses as prescribed in 87-2-202. The department shall furnish each holder of a sportsman's license an appropriate decal."

NEW SECTION. Section 12. Severability. If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this actl is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid applications.

NEW SECTION. Section 13. Codification instruction. [Sections 1 through 5] are intended ta be codified as an integral part of Title 87 , chapter 1 , part 2 , and the provisions of Title 87, chapter 1 , part 2 , apply to [sections 1 through 5].

NEW SECTION. Section 14. Effective date. [This act] is effective July 1, 1991.
-End-

## STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE

Form BD-15
In compliance with a written request, there is hereby submitted a Fiscal Note for HBO951, as introduced.

## DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

This bill increases certain hunting licenses and statutorily appropriates the increase for grants establishing and improving shooting ranges.

## ASSUMPTIONS:

1. The following table details the current license fees and the proposed fees:

| License Name |  | $\frac{\text { Current }}{}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | Fee | $\frac{\text { Proposed }}{\text { Fee }}$ |
| Resident Deer A | 9.00 | 9.50 |
| Resident Deer B | 6.00 | 6.50 |
| Resident Elk | 10.00 | 10.50 |
| Resident Sportsman | 45.50 | 46.50 |
| Nonresident Deer A tag | 150.00 | 150.50 |
| Nonresident Deer B tag | 50.00 | 50.50 |
| Nonresident Deer Combo | 200.00 | 200.50 |
| Nonresid.nt Elk Combo | 450.00 | 451.00 |

2. There will be no buyer resistance.
3. The department has not issued any non-resident deer A licenses (B-7) since 1988 , and will not issue any in FY92 or $F Y 93$.
4. The A-7 antlerless elk are counted with the A-5 elk.
5. The effective date will be changed to March 1, 1992. to eliminate the cost and confusion of changing prices in mid license year.
6. The department will use $15 \%$ of the revenue generated to administer the program

FISCAL IMPACT:
see next page


Fiscal Note Request, HB0951, as introduced
Form BD-15
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FISCAL IMPACT:
Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks:

|  | FY 92 |  |  | FY 93 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Current Law | Proposed Law | Difference | Current Law | Proposed Law | Difference |
| Expenditures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shooting Range Operating | 18,875 | 28,550 | 9,675 | 18,875 | 46,475 | 27,600 |
| Shooting Range Grants | 56,125 | 110,950 | 54,825 | 56,125 | 212,525 | 156,400 |
| Total | 75,000 | 139,500 | 64,500 | 75,000 | 259,000 | 184,000 |
| Funding: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General License Act. (02) | 75,000 | 75,000 | 0 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 0 |
| Shooting Range Act. (02) | 0 | 64,500 | 64,500 | 0 | 184,000 | 184,000 |
| Total | 75,000 | 139,500 | 64,500 | 75,000 | 259,000 | 184,000 |
| Revenues: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shooting Range Act (02) | 0 | 64,500 | 64,500 | 0 | 184,000 | 184,000 |

TECHNICAL NOTES:

1. Effective date should be changed to March 1, 1992. July 1,1991, is the middle of a license year.
2. There is currently in the recommended 1993 biennium executive budget a $\$ 150,000$ biennial appropriation for shooting ranges funded with license dollars.
