HOUSE BILL 951

Introduced by Driscoll, et al.

2/19	Introduced
2/19	Referred to Fish & Game
2/20	First Reading
2/20	Fiscal Note Requested
2/23	Fiscal Note Received
2/25	Fiscal Note Printed
3/11	Hearing
3/13	Tabled in Committee

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ı	INTRODUCED BY Gellowtar Clark Rea Gunghr
2	INTRODUCED BY Yellowtal Clark Rea Venghr
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT STATUTORILY
5	APPROPRIATING MONEY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND
6	PARKS FOR GRANTS FOR ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF

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."

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

NEW SECTION. Section 1. Purpose. The purpose [sections 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) Αn 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 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 18 19 shooting club or private organization:
- (a) shall accept in its membership any person who holds 20 21 or is eligible to hold a Montana hunting license and who pays club or organization membership fees; and 22
 - (b) may not limit the number of members.
- (5) To be eliqible for grant assistance, a private 24 25 shooting club or private organization may not charge a

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facilities.

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.

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- (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.
- 12 (7) To be eligible for grant assistance, the applicant
 13 facility shall allow safe shooting of hunting arms. Hunting
 14 arms include shotguns, archery equipment, black powder arms,
 15 rifles, and pistols.
- 16 (8) A facility receiving a grant shall provide space
 17 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.

- 1 (2) The department shall develop a simple application
 2 procedure and accountability system.
 - (3) The department shall make every effort to expend or obligate 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.
- 11 (5) The department may not grant more than 20% of the 12 eligible funds for the establishment or improvement of any 13 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
 - 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
- 25 purpose of making grants to qualified shooting range

by the department of fish, wildlife, and parks for the

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- facilities under [sections 1 through 4].
- 2 (2) The amount of money specified in this subsection
- 3 from the sale of each hunting license or permit listed is
- 4 statutorily appropriated to the shooting range development
- 5 grant state special revenue account for the exclusive use by
- 6 the department of fish, wildlife, and parks for the purpose
- 7 specified in subsection (1):
- 8 (a) Class AAA, sportman's license, \$1;
- 9 (b) Class A-3, deer A tag, 50 cents;
- 10 (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;
- 14 (q) Class B-8, nonresident deer B tag, 50 cents;
- 15 (h) Class B-10, nonresident big game combination
- 16 license, \$1;
- 17 (i) Class B-11, nonresident deer combination license,
- 18 50 cents.
- 19 Section 6. Section 17-7-502, MCA, is amended to read:
- 20 "17-7-502. Statutory appropriations -- definition --
- 21 requisites for validity. (1) A statutory appropriation is an
- 22 appropriation made by permanent law that authorizes spending
- 23 by a state agency without the need for a biennial
- 24 legislative appropriation or budget amendment.
- 25 (2) Except as provided in subsection (4), to be

- effective, a statutory appropriation must comply with both
- 2 of the following provisions:
- 3 (a) The law containing the statutory authority must be 4 listed in subsection (3).
 - (b) The law or portion of the law making a statutory
- 6 appropriation must specifically state that a statutory
- 7 appropriation is made as provided in this section.
- 8 (3) The following laws are the only laws containing
- 9 statutory appropriations: 2-9-202; 2-17-105; 2-18-812;
- 10 10-3-203; 10-3-312; 10-3-314; 10-4-301; 13-37-304; 15-1-111;
- 11 15-25-123; 15-31-702; 15-36-112; 15-37-117; 15-65-121;
- 12 15-70-101; 16-1-404; 16-1-410; 16-1-411; 17-3-212; 17-5-404;
- 13 17-5-424; 17-5-804; 19-8-504; 19-9-702; 19-9-1007;
- 14 19-10-205; 19-10-305; 19-10-506; 19-11-512; 19-11-513;
- 15 19-11-606; 19-12-301; 19-13-604; 20-6-406; 20-8-111;
- 16 20-9-361; 23-5-306; 23-5-409; 23-5-610; 23-5-612; 23-5-1016;
- 17 23-5-1027; 27-12-206; 37-51-501; 39-71-2504; 53-6-150;
- 18 53-24-206; 61-2-406; 61-5-121; 67-3-205; 75-1-1101;
- 19 75-5-1108; 75-11-313; 76-12-123; 80-2-103; 82-11-136;
- 20 82-11-161; (section 5); 90-3-301; 90-4-215; 90-4-613;
- 21 90-6-331; 90-9-306; and section 13, House Bill No. 861, Laws
- 22 of 1985.

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- 23 (4) There is a statutory appropriation to pay the
- 24 principal, interest, premiums, and costs of issuing, paying,
- 25 and securing all bonds, notes, or other obligations, as due,

1 that have been authorized and issued pursuant to the laws of 2 Montana. Agencies that have entered into agreements 3 authorized by the laws of Montana to pay the state 4 treasurer, for deposit in accordance with 17-2-101 through 5 17-2-107, as determined by the state treasurer, an amount 6 sufficient to pay the principal and interest as due on the 7 bonds or notes have statutory appropriation authority for 8 such payments. (In subsection (3), pursuant to sec. 10, Ch. 9 664, L. 1987, the inclusion of 39-71-2504 terminates June

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rules:

30, 1991.)"

*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

Section 7. Section 87-2-501, MCA, is amended to read:

- (a) Class A-3, deer A tag, \$9 \$9.50;
- 2 Class A-4, deer B tag, \$6 \$6.50;
- Class A-5, elk tag, 910 \$10.50;
- Class A-6, black or brown bear tag, \$8;
- Class A-7, antierless elk tag, \$10.50.
- 6 (a) The holder of a Class A-7 antlerless elk is entitled to take antlerless elk in areas designated by the commission and at such times and upon such 9 terms as set forth by the commission.
- 10 (b) No person may take more than one elk during any 11 license year, and a person holding a Class A-7 antlerless 12 elk tag may not take an elk during the same license year 13 with a Class A-5 license or nonresident elk tag. The use of 14 Class A-7 antlerless elk licenses does not preclude the 15 department's use of special elk permits.
- 16 (c) A nonresident shall hold a nonresident Class B-10 17 license as a prerequisite to application for a Class A-7 18 license.
- (3) Subject to the limitation of subsection (5), a 20 person who holds fee title to 640 acres or more of 21 contiguous land, at least some of which is used by elk, in a 22 hunting district where Class A-7 licenses are awarded under 23 this section shall be issued, upon application, a Class A-7
- 24 license.

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25 (4) An applicant who receives a Class A-7 license under

carcasses of those game animals as authorized by department

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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.

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- 6 (5) Fifteen percent of the Class A-7 licenses available
 7 each year under this section in a hunting district must be
 8 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 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 8-7, deer A tag, \$150 \$150.50; 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

- 1 specific administrative region or portion thereof. If
- 2 purchased as part of a Class B-11 license, the Class B-7
- 3 license is valid throughout the state. Not more than 5,000
- 4 Class B-7 licenses may be sold in any license year. Money
- 5 received from the sale of Class B-7 licenses in excess of
- 6 1,700 must be used as provided in 87-1-242(1). (Terminates
- 7 March 1, 1994--sec. 12, Ch. 598, L. 1987.)

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- 8 87-2-504. (Effective March 1, 1994) Class B-7 and
- 9 B-8--nonresident deer licenses. Except as otherwise provided
- in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in
- 11 87-2-102, but who will be 12 years of age or older prior to
- 12 September 15 of the season for which the license is issued
- 13 and is a holder of a nonresident conservation license may,
- upon payment of the proper fee or fees and subject to the
- 15 limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, be
- 16 entitled to apply to the fish and game office, Helena,
- Montana, to purchase one each of the following licenses:
- 18 Class B-7, deer A tag, \$100 \$100.50; Class B-8, deer B tag,
- _____
- 19 \$50.50; and will entitle the holder to pursue, hunt,
- 20 shoot, and kill the game animal or animals authorized by the

license held and to possess the carcasses of those animals

- 22 as authorized by department rules. Unless purchased as part
- of a B-10 or B-11 license, a Class B-7 license must be
- 24 assigned for use in a specific administrative region or
- 25 portion thereof. If purchased as part of a Class B-11

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- license, the Class B-7 license is valid throughout the
 state."
- 3 Section 9. Section 87-2-505, MCA, is amended to read:
- *87-2-505. (Temporary) Class B-10--nonresident big game 5 combination license. Except as otherwise provided in this 6 chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102. 7 but who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 8 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon 9 payment of the fee of \$450 \$451 and subject to the 10 limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, 11 apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to 12 purchase a B-10 nonresident big game combination license 13 which shall entitle the holder to all the privileges of 14 Class B, Class B-1, Class B-7, and black bear licenses, and 15 tag. This license includes the nonresident 16 conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202. Not more 17 than 17,000 Class B-10 licenses may be sold in any one 18 license year. (Terminates March 1, 1994--sec. 12, Ch. 598,
 - 87-2-505. (Effective March 1, 1994) 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 9373 \$374

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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, 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

and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and

Section 10. Section 87-2-510, MCA, is amended to read:

*87-2-510. (Temporary) 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 \$200 \$200.50 and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to
- 19 purchase a Class B-11 nonresident deer combination license
- 20 that entitles the holder to all the privileges of the Class
- 21 B, Class B-1, and Class B-7 licenses. This license includes
- 22 the nonresident wildlife conservation license as prescribed
- 23 in 87-2-202.

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

one 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 \$\frac{9}{2} + 75 \frac{\$175.50}{\$175.50} and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to purchase a Class B-11 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 wildlife conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202.

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- 14 (2) Six thousand Class B-11 licenses are authorized for
 15 sale each license year."
- Section 11. Section 87-2-711, MCA, is amended to read:
- *87-2-711. (Temporary) Class AAA--sportsman's license. 17 18 Any resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who will be 12 years 19 of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for 20 which the license is issued, upon payment of the sum of 21 \$45.50 \$46.50, shall be entitled to a sportsman's license 22 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 23 24 conservation licenses as prescribed in 87-2-202. The

- l license an appropriate decal. (Terminates March 1,
- 2 1994--sec. 12, Ch. 598, L. 1987.)
- 3 87-2-711. (Effective March 1, 1994) Class
- 4 AAA--sportsman's license. Any resident, as defined by
- 5 87-2-102, who will be 12 years of age or older prior to
- 6 September 15 of the season for which the license is issued,
- 7 upon payment of the sum of \$38.50, shall be entitled
- 8 to a sportsman's license which shall permit the holder to
- 9 exercise all rights granted to holders of Class A, A-1, A-3,
- 10 A-5, A-6, and resident conservation licenses as prescribed
- in 87-2-202. The department shall furnish each holder of a
- 12 sportsman's license an appropriate decal."
- NEW SECTION. Section 12. Severability. If a part of
- 14 [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are severable
- 15 from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this
- 16 act) is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part
- 17 remains in effect in all valid applications that are
- 18 severable from the invalid applications.
- 19 NEW SECTION. Section 13. Codification instruction.
- 20 [Sections 1 through 5] are intended to be codified as an
- 21 integral part of Title 87, chapter 1, part 2, and the
- 22 provisions of Title 87, chapter 1, part 2, apply to
- 23 [sections 1 through 5].
- NEW SECTION. Section 14. Effective date. [This act] is
- 25 effective July 1, 1991.

department shall furnish each holder of a sportsman's

STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE

Form BD-15

In compliance with a written request, there is hereby submitted a Fiscal Note for HB0951, 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	Current	Proposed	
	Fee	<u>Fee</u>	
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	
Nonresident 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 FY93.
- 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 midlicense year.
- 6. The department will use 15% of the revenue generated to administer the program.

FISCAL IMPACT:

see next page

ROD SUNDSTED, BUDGET DIRECTOR

DATE

Office of Budget and Program Planning

JERRY L. DRISCOLL, PRIMARY SPONSOR

DATE

B 051

Fiscal Note for HBOWSI, as introduced

Fiscal Note Request, $\underline{HB0951}$, as introduced Form BD-15 Page 2

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	<u>56,125</u>	<u>110,950</u>	<u>54,825</u>	<u>56.125</u>	212,525	<u>156,400</u>
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	<u>64,500</u>	0	<u> 184,000</u>	<u>184,000</u>
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
Shouting Range Act (02)	, U	04,300	04, 300	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.