### MINUTES

### MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 52nd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

### SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Call to Order: By CHAIRMAN BERV KIMBERLEY, on February 7, 1991, at 8:00 A.M.

### ROLL CALL

### Members Present:

Rep. Berv Kimberley, Chair (D)

Sen. Esther Bengtson, Vice Chair (D)

Sen. Gerry Devlin (R)

Rep. Ed Grady (R)

Rep. Jerry Nisbet (D)

Sen. Cecil Weeding (D)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Roger Lloyd, Associate Fiscal Analyst (LFA)

Carl Schweitzer, Budget Analyst (OBPP)

Theda Rossberg, Secretary

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

Announcements/Discussion: CHAIR. KIMBERLEY said, the committee would pick Sunday after transmittal to visit the Lewis & Clark Caverns.

### FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS

EXHIBIT 1 - Dave Mott, FWP reviewed this document with the committee. These are the accounts which are assessed an overhead charge. The amounts listed here represent about a 16% overhead charge. To develop the rate we used the same process as the federal government uses. It is pretty restrictive as to what how much you can apply.

**EXHIBIT 2 - Mr. Mott** reviewed this document with the committee. These are the accounts not assessed an overhead charge. Most of these accounts are license related accounts.

**SEN. BENGTSON** stated, in regard to the overhead charge of 16%, I think that rate is pretty high. What do you think would be a reasonable percentage rate to charge.

- Mr. Mott said, the 16% is a calculation used in the federal rules. They take a ratio from the overhead costs and compare it to direct costs.
- K. Cool, FWP said, the federal government routinely charges the 16% which is a pretty standard formula. If we charged some to these accounts we could reduce the charges to the parks accounts and reduce overhead or administrative expenses. I haven't been with the department long enough to know why all the park accounts are charged overhead and the wildlife and fisheries are not. There are five which I believe would be inappropriate to charge overhead; Paddlefish Roe, Real Property Trust, Wildlife Habitat Trust, Non-Game Income Tax Check-off and Fish & Wildlife If those were eliminated from overhead it would Mitigation. still leave about \$3.7 million which we could charge overhead. The administration and indirect costs for management of upland birds, the wildlife habitat and fishing access site acquisition take a lot of time. To have those accounts exempt and charge the snowmobile account does not seem equitable.
- Mr. Mott explained, some of the sportsman were concerned that we were using hunting and fishing dollars to subsidize the parks program. The federal and legislative auditors reviewed our accounts and said we were not using those dollars and our practices were right.
- REP. GRADY said, he would like to see some direct costs on these individual accounts. When you use 16% you may be talking about a lot of money when it could be less in some of these accounts.
- **SEN. BENGTSON** said, it wouldn't be wise to talk about percentages for administration and also the license fee increase in the same legislative session.
- SEN. WEEDING asked, could you charge each account their actual cost?
- Mr. Mott said, we need to define what indirect and overhead costs are. For instance land acquisition, a land agent is directly related to that program and isn't an overhead cost. We have not put together a detailed cost accounting system for all the 38 accounts we have as it would take a lot of staff time. Therefore, we have used the federal process of averaging these costs and it is fairy close for those incidental costs.
- Carl Schweitzer, OBPP stated, this committee struggled with this several years ago assessing all DNRC's state special revenues an indirect fee. We came up with a formula to charge some of the accounts 6% and some 11%. The reason for the 6% was some of the smaller accounts didn't have much money. In the oil and gas conservation fund, I don't know if the statute says you can charge an overhead rate or you can take administration costs out. In natural resources we are taking overhead costs out. This committee could probably put money into those programs.

Roger Lloyd, LFA said, the statute may not prohibit that but if you go into the wildlife habitat acquisition statute, it will say that 80% of the license fees must go to buy land and 20% must go to the other account. So if you take something out of this it would be contrary to statute.

Mr. Schweitzer said, I believe buying the land and the cost of appraising it could also be interpreted in the statute.

REP. GRADY asked, is the 16% an average for all these programs or is each one 16%?

Mr. Mott explained, each one is 16%. You are asking why is it okay here and not on the 2nd list. There are federal and state laws which say sportsman's dollars have to be spent a certain way. We can only use those dollars to benefit hunters and fishermen. We need to have some system to allocate the overhead costs and that is why there is a difference between the parks and the hunting and fishermen. EXHIBIT 2 - each one of these are sportsmen's dollars which are all earmarked. However, these dollars can be used for the upland bird program or wildlife habitat program. Therefore, according to the on law how general license money are spent, we don't have to worry about breaking out those costs as they all benefit the sportsmen.

**SEN. WEEDING** said, I would think if you are able to assess the federal accounts administrative fees we could do the same with the in-state accounts. I would like to look at the language and look into the concept of the bill.

SEN. BENGTSON said, she would rather try to go with language than a new bill.

Mr. Cool said, when I evaluated the administrative funds, I thought I had the administrative authority to charge them. A lot of people were concerned so we decided to bring this to the committee for clarification.

**SEN. WEEDING** said, I don't think you would be in violation of those federal rules if they are using it for administration within this program.

Mr. Mott said, I don't think we would have any problem with the federal regulations because we would use the same rules and the same rate.

REP. GRADY said, he would like to see some cost figures and percentages of each one.

Mr Cool said, I don't think we will be in a position to do this any better. The only way would be with an auditing system where they coded against the accounts in all areas. This would be very cumbersome and expensive. We would have to restructure the whole accounting system.

- REP. GRADY said, I wouldn't think it would be too hard to put together some figures on the habitat program as you have been through several acquisitions.
- Mr. Cool said, we did this in the bison control program and we were able to document over \$270,000 in costs since 1988. We could probably get some costs on specific programs.
- Mr. Mott said, we will try and come up with some specific items with the time we have. In the land acquisition where you spend a million dollars at one time, there wouldn't be as much overhead as in other accounts.
- Pat Graham, FWP said, DNRC has a formula for applying different rates for different kinds of programs. If it is an operational type program it is going to have higher costs. In comparison with other states they charge 20% or more for indirect costs. Oregon charges 32%, so our 16% is not unusually high.
- Mr. Schweitzer said, I don't think the rates we have identified in natural resources have any impact on the overhead rate they charge on the federal grant.
- SEN. DEVLIN asked, who gets the interest off all these accounts?
- Mr. Mott said, the interest goes back into the account. SB83 will be heard today which will take a lot of the interest earnings for the license related accounts and put them back into the license accounts instead of the general fund, where they are now.

### Snowmobile Program:

Snowgroomer Equipment - Mr. Olsen said, we have two types of snowgroomers; a large one which costs between \$70,000 to \$100,000 each and a smaller one which costs between \$7,000 to \$9,000. The actual expenditures in FY89 were about \$90,000 each year for equipment. This is a state special revenue proprietary account which has an established replacement schedule. We surplus them out and can recover 1/2 to 1/3 of the value. Ski resorts, etc. which don't use them a lot will buy from us on a used basis. Our request this year is \$45,000 because we have identified some used equipment which we can buy. They want to build this account up so they would be able to buy some new equipment in 1994-95.

Budget Base Differences - Mr. Olsen said, we didn't have any snow in 1990 and didn't spend the funds. However, we anticipate more normal snowfall in the next biennium and we would need the \$43,000 budgeted.

### Capitol Grounds Maintenance Program:

Mr. Olsen said the Executive budget was lower than the LFA budget and we would be satisfied with that amount.

### Off-Highway Vehicle Program: Mr. Mott reviewed this program previously.

Executive Budget Modifications for Program Expansion:
Parks Futures Committee - Mr. Olsen said, there is \$750,000 in
the budget and 8.06 FTE. The Parks Futures Committee looked at 3
different funding levels. Park Protection - to keep them in good
repair, especially the historical and cultural sites. There was
\$893,000 in the budget and 12.55 FTE. Park Improvement - over
the next 10 years for \$1,393,000 and 21.12 FTE. Accelerated
Improvements - to rehabilitate the park system over the next 5
years for \$2,143,000 with 30.24 FTE. We looked at a figure
between the protection and improvement level of \$1,147,650 and
13.5 FTE.

The problem is we had no revenue to back it up. The Governor gave us \$750,000 and 8.06 FTE in the Executive budget. The total need for a healthy park system with new programs is \$5,406,352.

REP. GRADY said, this higher level of funding came up after a series of meetings all over the state. This is what the people would like to see happen.

EXHIBIT 3 - Benefits to Parks Users From Park Futures New and Expanded: Mr. Olsen reviewed this hand-out with the committee and the \$750,000 modification and what it covers; Public Safety and Resource Protection, Weed Control, Improved Maintenance and Repair, Improved Volunteer Program, Fee Collection and Compliance, General Staffing Needs - All Seasonal, Capitol Construction Support and Visitor Services.

In regard to video production, it would cost about \$55,000 for a underground video of the Lewis & Clark Caverns, but we feel this type of advertising along with our brochures, etc. would increase our park visitation.

EXHIBIT 4 - Fishing Access, New and Expanded: Mr. Olsen reviewed this hand-out with the committee. There are 4 regions; Region One - Kalispell, Region Two - Missoula, Region Three - Bozeman and Region Four - Great Falls. There is \$50,000 in the budget and 63 FTE.

Mr. Schweitzer said, in the fishing access site program, the department does the initial purchasing and developing of these sites. This is an earmarked account, but maintaining it falls back on the general license account. Therefore, it is another demand on the general license account.

### Capitol Ground Maintenance:

Mr. Olsen reviewed a chart with the committee on this program. This is a charge-back to the other agencies on the campus of our costs. Most of the summer work is contracted out. In the winter we hire snow removal people of which we have some of our own equipment. We have 2 FTE which take care of the entire complex.

Some of the buildings we are responsible for are in different locations than the complex. In 1989 there was a sudden drop in temperature and we lost over \$50,000 worth of trees and shrubs. To replace these we need additional revenue of \$15,000 in FY92 and \$15,000 in FY93. In addition we need a seasonal person to help replant and tear out the old roots

With the snow removal we have a difficult time getting people to do this with the amount of pay and the hours they have to work.

SEN. ECK spoke to the committee about the Conservation Corps. We have a private non-profit conservation corps and we want to work with state and federal government and cities and towns on contract basis. It would be very helpful if we get \$55,000 from general fund for the liaison person with FWP. Perhaps this person might even consider being a member of the board. We want to work with natural resources and also family services for productive placements of our young people.

We talked about some boilerplate language urging various agencies to contract with the conservation corps. There was some talk about spreading this \$55,000 between other agencies, but I feel it would be better managed with FWP.

**SEN. BENGTSON** stated, we are all struggling with how to get this liaison person working. The HRDC is kind of the host group that was overseeing the program. How do you envision HRDC, conservation corps and FWP working together?

SEN. ECK said, they have the summer youth employment program and through this program they have to rely on federal funds to pay them. This would also provide a corps assistant or leader which they would use administrative money for. They need the FWP to make the decisions of what they will be doing and also to understand the philosophy of the parks. There is a board that runs the youth conservation corps. Some of the funds have come from HRDC around the state to support this program. We are now in the process of hiring a director. They will underwrite the director's pay for the first year and a half. After that they hope enough contracts will be generated to fund the director position.

**SEN. BENGTSON** stated, if the committee approves this \$55,000 would that be appropriated to the FWP and would we need some kind of language as to how it should be used?

Mr. Olsen said, we have the FTE for this program and we would need the \$55,000 for administration and any direction this committee feels appropriate.

Mr. Schweitzer said, you could write boilerplate language which states that within the park's budget is \$55,000 of general fund for the administration of the conservation corps.

REP. GRADY stated, that would be an additional \$55,000 to the \$750,000 proposed by the Governor. The Park Futures Committee recommended about \$900,000 from the Governor's budget. There are a lot of funding bills to put considerably more funding into the parks. Are you asking us to add the \$55,000 or are you including it in the \$750,000?

SEN. ECK said, the parks are strapped for funds and I would like to see the \$55,000 added to the \$750,000.

CHAIR. KIMBERLEY asked Mr. Olsen, if you only need one liaison position would you delete 2 of the FTE?

Mr. Olsen said, we are requesting 1.3 FTE of which .3 would be for clerical assistance.

Mr. Schweitzer said, even though we took the positions out, there are federal funds to finance those positions. They could take this out of personal services and move it down into federal funds which would be reallocating it.

If we leave the money in personal services it has to be spent on personal services and if we move it into operating expenses we could spend it on something else.

Mr. Olsen stated, we have \$246,000 of federal authority which will allow us to pass this on to HRDC. As I understand it there is no particular cap on the money available. The better proposal you have the better chance you have of getting these funds.

### EXECUTIVE ACTION

### RECREATION & PARKS DIVISION

EXHIBIT 7 - February 6, 1991 Minutes (Budget).

Motion/Vote: SEN. BENGTSON moved to accept the LFA budget for the parks division. Motion CARRIED unanimously.

### Personal Services:

Motion/Vote: SEN. BENGTSON moved to accept the Executive budget on Item A, .91 FTE, Item B, transfer .50 FTE to Administration, Item C, transfer .25 to Administration and Item D, Overtime.
Motion CARRIED unanimously.

Motion/Vote: REP. NISBET moved to accept the Executive budget on Contracted Services for an additional \$40,000 for each year of the biennium. Motion CARRIED unanimously.

<u>Motion/Vote:</u> SEN. BENGTSON moved to accept the Executive budget for \$700,000 for the biennium for Land and Water Conservation.

Motion CARRIED unanimously.

Motion/Vote: REP. GRADY moved to accept the Executive budget for
Equipment. Motion CARRIED 5 - 1 (SEN. BENGTSON voting "no").

Motion/Vote: SEN. BENGTSON moved to accept the Executive budget for Budget Base Differences. Motion CARRIED unanimously.

Motion/Vote: REP. GRADY moved to accept the Executive budget for
Snowgroomer Equipment. Motion CARRIED unanimously.

Motion/Vote: REP. NISBET moved to accept the Executive budget for Budget Base Difference for the Snowmobile Program. Motion CARRIED unanimously.

Motion/Vote: SEN. WEEDING moved to accept the Executive budget on Capitol Ground Maintenance. Motion CARRIED unanimously.

<u>Motion/Vote:</u> SEN. WEEDING moved to accept the Executive budget modification on Park Futures Committee. <u>Motion</u> CARRIED unanimously.

<u>Motion/Vote:</u> SEN. DEVLIN moved to accept the Executive budget modification on Fishing Access Maintenance. <u>Motion</u> CARRIED unanimously.

<u>Motion/Vote:</u> **SEN. DEVLIN** moved to accept the Executive budget modification on Capitol Grounds Maintenance. <u>Motion</u> CARRIED unanimously.

Motion/Vote: SEN. BENGTSON moved to appropriate \$55,000 of general fund each year of the biennium for the Montana Conservation Corps and reduce the FTE's to 1.3 and transfer Personal Services into Operating Expenses.

REP. GRADY said, I support this program, however, if we got other funding for parks, I would want this \$55,000 removed as it is an addition to the budget.

SEN. BENGTSON said, this committee is the only committee that has been way below the Governor's budget. We have been very frugal.

SEN. DEVLIN said, there are a lot of issues we have to address yet.

Roll Call Vote CARRIED 5 - 1 (SEN. DEVLIN voting "no").

**SEN. WEEDING** asked, is there a possibility to use special revenue for the conservation program?

Mr. Schweitzer said, I would make a suggestion that we meet with Long Range Planning and list the bills which are being proposed. If some of these pass then we have to decide how much to put into capital and how much into operating expenses.

Mr. Olsen said, the capital budget submitted is \$2.9 million

short of revenue and that decision was put on hold because there was no revenue and without a match we lose the federal funds. Most of the budgets are either for capital or operating expenses.

Mr. Mott reviewed a chart with committee on the license account and license funding. In FY90 our actual expenditures out of the license account, excluding capital, was approximately \$15 million. The amount budgeted for FY91 was \$15.4 million. If the committee would approve the current level this would also include report back projects. In FY92 and FY93 the budget will be \$15.5 million each year. We are nearly at the same level as we were in FY91.

### HEARING ON CONSERVATION EDUCATION DIVISION

Ron Aasheim, Administrator Conservation Education gave an overview of this division with the committee. EXHIBIT 5.

Every Friday we release news releases which go to 59 weekly newspapers throughout the state and 11 daily papers. The associated press also pick up the news releases which are on television and radio. We publish the Montana Outdoors every 2 months which we send to all the school libraries. Our subscriptions reach 35,000 people. Mr. Cool stated, we have never marketed Montana Outdoors, but we feel with a small expenditure we could substantially increase our subscriptions. The Governor has authorized us to provide a document as to how we would market the magazine to generate greater exposure which he believes would help tourism and understanding of Montana's resources.

Mr. Aasheim said, we have found the best way for marketing is through direct mail. For every \$2 - \$4 we spent will generate about \$7 off revenue. We are thinking about piggy-backing with the department of commerce.

We do about 300 live interviews each year with the radio media and produce public service announcements with 44 radio stations each month. Also work with video and film production.

### Other areas the division is involved in:

### Youth Education -

We coordinate training sessions with the schools through about 600 teachers, administrators and youth groups such as 4H. Campfire Boys and Girls, etc. We do not have enough staff to meet the demand so these people really help out.

### Recreation/Safety Education -

We coordinate hunter and bowhunter education and train volunteer instructors. This is mandated by law and if a person is under 18 years of age they must take a hunter's safety course. There are 650 volunteer instructors which certify about 6,000 students in hunter safety in Montana every year. There are 350 volunteer bowhunter instructors after only 3 years in the program to

certify approximately 500 students. We work with snowmobile, boating and off-highway vehicle groups informing them of rules, regulations and laws.

### Shooting Range Development -

This is a new program which the 1989 legislature authorized \$150,000 for the development of safe public shooting ranges in priority areas.

### Regulations Production -

coordination of producing and distribution of rules and regulations and to make sure they are accurate.

<u>Conservation Education Division</u> - EXHIBIT 6 (Budget).

Mr. Lloyd reviewed the budget differences between the LFA and Executive.

### Current Level Issues:

Shooting Range Program - Mr. Lloyd stated, the LFA eliminated this program because it was not fully developed in FY90 and should be reviewed by this legislative session. This also included a .50 FTE in Personal Services, Operating and Grants. The Executive funds this at \$150,000 biennial appropriation.

### Fleet Charge:

We have discussed this an have already taken action on the fleet charge.

### Technical Adjustment:

The Executive budget contains more for vehicles that the LFA.

### Legislative Contract Authority:

We have discussed this and have taken action on Legislative Contract Authority.

### Budget Base Differences:

This is due to the different bases used by the LFA and OBPP.

### Budget Modifications: (One-Time-Only)

Non-Game Wildlife - This was a one-time-only program last session. The intent of the 1989 session was to replace the general license account with other funding sources and they were to report back to this legislature on alternative funding sources. The department is requesting a namechange from Non-Game Wildlife to Watchable Wildlife. Last session this was contained in the Wildlife Division's budget and this year the agency wishes it to be contained in the Conservation Education Division. The budget is \$2,885 greater than in the last session.

When this program was in the Wildlife Division it had the tax check-off dollars on the tax form which generates about \$23,000 per year. This is now contained in the Wildlife Division's budget. There is about a \$19,500 balance in the Wildlife Division's budget for Non-Game Wildlife.

Executive Budget Modifications for Program Expansion:
Watchable Wildlife/Youth Education - this is the re-named program
with a request for \$22,900 FY92 and \$25,000 for FY93.

Update Hunter Education - This is to update this program and fund it for \$25,000 each year of the biennium with general license account dollars.

### Funding Issues:

Replace federal funds with general license funds for the shooting range program, and the \$150,000 appropriation be a biennial appropriation.

Mr. Aasheim reviewed the budget with the committee. Shooting Range Program:

Of the \$150,000 appropriation for this program \$112,500 is for range development and \$37,500 is for administration. We only spent \$9,722 in FY89, the first year of the program. The reason was this was a new program we had to develop and there were some federal requirements we had to meet. Therefore, it took us awhile to get the program started. In addition, we had to distribute applications for grants and process them. By June 30, 1990 we had 2 grants approved for \$36,000 and as of December of 1990 we had 13 additional grants approved. Therefore, all the funds indicated here are obligated.

We wanted to transfer funds to license dollars because we felt it would be easier to handle some of the requirements than it would be with federal funds.

We sent out surveys to all the different sporting organizations and safety instructors and there was substantial support for continuation of this program. They said the biggest draw-back was lack of funding. We required that anyone applying for grants match the dollars 1 - 1. The \$120,000 of grants amounted to \$240,000 of grants.

Mr. Schweitzer said, about 95% of the funding is federal funds and we are suggesting the federal funds be taken out of the program and use license dollars to fund it entirely. We will move the federal funds to the wildlife division which will increase their federal funds and reduce their general license account.

SEN. DEVLIN asked, do you have to report to the feds how you are using each grant?

Mr. Aasheim said, that is correct.

REP. GRADY asked, can the public use the federal shooting ranges?

Mr. Aasheim said, we have looked into using the guard ranges on certain hours and they were looking at some smaller ranges.

Therefore, we have talked about combining the ranges with them.

### Budget Base Differences:

Some of the differences were our contracted services for printing which are different each year. We had a budget request of \$4,000 higher than in FY90. We received \$21,000 in bills after the June 30, 1990 fiscal year.

In 1989 we decided to change the Snowmobile and Boating programs from an educational program to public awareness. We were not getting people to attend these education classes and so we went to a public awareness campaign for safety, rules and regulations through billboards, etc. Therefore we did not spend \$6,500 in snowmobiling and \$3,500 in boating education.

SEN. BENGTSON asked, do you attend the trade show in Billings.

Mr. Aasheim answered, they do and also attend out-of-state shows with the department of commerce.

### Watchable/Nongame Wildlife Program:

This is defined as any animal or fish or predator that is defined by statute as nongame. In 1989 the legislature requested a report back of funding recommendations which could take the place of hunting and fishing license fees.

In Montana, 90% of the population regard viewing wildlife as a recreational opportunity. This has contributed about \$44 million to the economy and 300,000 visitors came to Montana to view wildlife. For example, we had about 1,200 visitors from 24 states at Canyon Ferry to watch the eagles because of the promotion by the chamber of commerce.

The chamber of commerce is trying to capitalize on the elk and eagles, etc. for more tourism to Montana. We have found that primarily visitors come to Yellowstone Park to view the animals rather than the geysers.

**SEN. WEEDING** asked, what would be an example of management of nongame animals in the field?

Mr. Aasheim said, we basically are doing research not management. We do not have the authority to manage game.

We produced a watchable wildlife guide which lists 113 sites, directions, what you will see and when you can see them. It gives information as to who owns the property, whether it is private or public access, etc. We sell this magazine for \$5.95 which costs about \$3.00 each. We are selling them to recoup our cost of production and we have sold about \$1,000 worth so far.

### Funding Issues:

Monty Dollack, a well known artist from Missoula agreed to provide us with 2,500 copies of a wildlife poster and in 2 months

we have grossed about \$14,000. Also, Bill Ormand from Drummond produced a sculpture for us which between the two of these we estimate about \$50,000 of revenue. We have currently sold 2 sculptures. We would like authority to spend revenues generated from these products.

We are considering selling other wildlife articles such as, t-shirts, belt buckles, caps, etc.

### Watchable Wildlife Report: EXHIBIT 7.

In cooperation with the forest service we conducted a study and basically learned two things; 1. voluntary programs are easy to implement but are low in stable funding, 2. mandatory programs provide the greatest stability.

One of the recommendations in our report is, you must have a tie with the funding source between the opportunity or facilities you will be providing.

Some of the recommendations were: seasonal gas tax, tax on industries impacting wildlife habitat, real estate transfer tax, tax on viewing equipment and birdseed, corporate sponsorship, lottery funds, user fees, vehicle registration surcharge, bonds and general fund. We could also generate revenue from backyard habitat such as birdfeeders, etc.

REP. GRADY said, there is a lot of enthusiasm in this area and we are going to have to look at a different way of funding besides license dollars. I believe the trend is more towards watchable wildlife than hunting. The poster idea is great, the sled dog races poster have really gone over and I believe this is a good area to generate revenue.

**SEN. DEVLIN** stated, I think some of these potential funding sources such as gas tax and real estate tax would be a monster to administer.

### Executive Budget Modifications:

Watchable Wildlife/Youth Education - these are two distinct efforts. We are asking for \$2,900 for signs for the eagles watch at Canyon Fairy which is \$750 per sign.

If we could get college instructors to incorporate our curriculum guides for training with teachers it would make our job easier. We would like to put on workshops between the professors, teachers and the agency to provide information to use in the classroom. For about \$2,500 per year we could implement the workshops. We would like to have a grade school newsletter, one in the spring and one in the fall which would be specifically on Montana wildlife.

Aquatic Education - this is a new emphasis on youth education. We would also like to implement this into the classrooms and perhaps take these children into the field with equipment we

would provide such as waders, fishing equipment, etc. With more and more single parent families, particularly with women, we see less children being able to participate in fishing. We would like to have some funding to be able to implement this program. For instance at Spring Meadow in Helena, we could teach the kids how to put a rod together, how to cast and catch a fish and clean and cook it.

**SEN. DEVLIN** have you approached Big Brothers and Sisters on this idea?

Mr. Aasheim said, we have not, but that is a good suggestion.

### **Hunter Education:**

We reviewed this program previously. This program has been in effect for 35 years in Montana. About a year ago we had 2 instructors which received 35 year pins and that is a great tribute to those people. All of our manuals are produced by one firm in California for boating, snowmobiling, hunting, etc. We would like to provide a supplement which would just be for Montana which would include; types of game, landowners, regulations, etc. We need more visual aids such as videos and we would like to try to pay our instructors to attend a workshop once a year. These workshops would include; what the curriculum would be, and feed back from each other. This would amount to about \$75 per participant and would increase attendance.

CHAIR. KIMBERLEY asked, didn't we update that last year with new curriculum, new books, etc.

Mr. Aasheim stated, we are in the process but we haven't produced the supplement as yet.

**SEN. WEEDING** asked, all the things that go with hunter education, such as targets, etc. is that all donated?

Mr. Aasheim stated, sometimes the sporting good stores will donate materials, but basically all the time spent with the youth is voluntary.

Janet Ellis, Montana Audubon Society stated, I would encourage the committee to support the youth education program as it is important.

Mr. Aasheim stated, I would like your permission to change the image from non-game wildlife to watchable wildlife.

### EXECUTIVE ACTION CONSERVATION EDUCATION DIVISION

Motion/Vote: SEN. DEVLIN moved to accept the Executive budget on the shooting range program including language.

<u>Substitute Motion/Vote:</u> REP. NISBET moved to accept the Executive budget for the shooting range program including operating and grants. <u>Motion</u> CARRIED unanimously.

<u>Motion/Vote:</u> REP. NISBET moved to accept the funding issue of eliminating federal funds for the shooting range program and replacing it with general license funds also Item 3. Technical Adjustment and Item 5, Budget Base Differences. <u>Motion CARRIED</u> unanimously.

<u>Motion/Vote:</u> REP. NISBET moved to accept the agency's request for a biennial appropriation for the shooting range program.

<u>Motion CARRIED</u> unanimously.

Scott Snelson, Montana Wildlife Federation said, we support license dollars going to the watchable wildlife program. You, could put more emphasis for wildlife education on sportsmen which they would be interested in doing.

Motion/Vote: REP. NISBET moved to accept the Executive budget on the watchable wildlife.

REP. GRADY asked, what about the \$30,000 in the budget, what is that for.

Mr. Aasheim said, the \$30,000 is to continue the watchable wildlife program as it exists.

Mr. Cool explained, the check-off money would be re-titled watchable wildlife to fund this program and we could back-fill in the wildlife division with general license dollars.

<u>Substitute Motion/Vote:</u> SEN. DEVLIN moved to accept the Executive budget on watchable wildlife for a total of \$30,000 each year of the biennium. <u>Motion CARRIED</u> unanimously.

Motion/Vote: REP. GRADY moved to accept the Executive budget on Watchable Wildlife/Youth Education. Motion FAILED 3 - 3.

SEN. BENGTSON said, I think it would be good to get into the schools with wildlife education, but I don't think it is necessary.

REP. GRADY said, I think it is important for youth education in the wildlife program.

**SEN. WEEDING** asked, don't we already have some education money in the Executive budget?

Mr. Aasheim said, we have one person working in that area

statewide.

Motion/Vote: REP. NISBET moved to approve \$3,000 per year for eagle signs from the general license account.

**SEN. BENGTSON** said, I think that is inappropriate use of that money. You are taking those signs out of hunter and fishing fees.

REP. GRADY said, the agency didn't have any problem using license dollars and until we generate enough money it has to come out of the license dollars or we are not going to have this program. This is a new program and we can capitalize on it.

Motion FAILED 3 - 3.

Motion/Vote: SEN. WEEDING moved to accept the Executive budget
on Hunter Education. Motion CARRIED 4 - 2 (SEN. BENGTSON & REP.
NISBET voting "no")

### **ADJOURNMENT**

Adjournment: 11:55 A.M.

REP. BERV KIMBERLEY, Chair

THEDA ROSSBERG.//Secretary

BK/tr

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

### NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE 2-07-91

| NAME                             | PRESENT  | ABSENT | EXCUSED |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------|---------|
| SEN. ESTHER BENGTSON, VICE-CHAIR |          |        |         |
| REP. ED GRADY                    | <u> </u> |        |         |
| REP. JERRY NISBET                |          |        |         |
| SEN. GERRY DEVLIN                | ~        |        |         |
| SEN. CECIL WEEDING               | i/       |        |         |
| REP. "BERV" KIMBERLY, CHAIRMAN   | L-       |        |         |

DATE 2-7-91
HE than px Sub.

February 7, 1991

### APPROPRIATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE NATURAL RESOURCES FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS ACCOUNTS ASSESSED AN OVERHEAD CHARGE

|  | MOUNT        | OF OVERHEAD |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| PARKS RELATED FUNDING SOURCES          | <u>FY 92</u> | FY 93       |
| SNOWMOBILE FUEL TAX<br>60-3-201(5) MCA | \$72,000     | \$72,000    |
| COAL TAX TRUST<br>15-35-108(3F) MCA    | 212,000      | 212,000     |
| PARKS EARNED REVENUE<br>23-1-105 MCA   | 169,000      | 169,000     |
| MOTORBOAT FUEL TAX 60-3-201(4) MCA     | 133,000      | 133,000     |
| MOTORBOAT REGISTRATION 23-2-502 MCA    | 14,000       | 14,000      |
| SNOWMOBILE REGISTRATION 23-2-616 MCA   | 5,600        | 5,600       |
| ALL FEDERAL ACCOUNTS                   | 1,538,157    | 1,534,308   |
| TOTAL                                  | \$2,143,757  | \$2,139,908 |

DATE 2-7-91 HE Mar. Red. Aug.

February 7, 1991

### APPROPRIATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE NATURAL RESOURCES ACCOUNTS NOT ASSESSED AN OVERHEAD CHARGE

### REVENUE ESTIMATES

|   | FY 92       | FY 93       |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Fish and Wildlife Mitigation (Private Funds) 87-1-611 MCA | \$600,000   | \$600,000   |
| Non-Game Income Tax Check-Off<br>87-5-121 MCA             | 23,000      | 23,000      |
| Waterfowl Stamp<br>87-2-412 MCA                           | 180,000     | 180,000     |
| Mountain Sheep License Auction 87-2-722 MCA               | 65,000      | 65,000      |
| Moose License Auction<br>87-2-724 MCA                     | 12,000      | 12,000      |
| Upland Game Bird<br>87-1-246 MCA                          | 593,000     | 593,000     |
| Wildlife Habitat<br>87-1-242 MCA                          | 2,300,000   | 2,300,000   |
| Off-Highway Vehicle<br>23-2-804, 807 and 61-3-510 MCA     | 60,000      | 60,000      |
| Paddlefish Roe<br>87-4-601 MCA                            | 35,000      | 35,000      |
| River Restoration<br>87-1-258 MCA                         | 104,000     | 104,000     |
| /Real Property Trust<br>87-1-601(5) MCA                   | 193,000     | 200,000     |
| Fishing Access Site Acquisition 87-1-605(1)(2) MCA        | 395,000     | 395,000     |
| Wildlife Habitat Trust<br>87-1-242 MCA                    | 197,000     | 247,000     |
| TOTAL REVENUES EXEMPT FROM OVERHEAD                       | \$4,757,000 | \$4,819,000 |

31.75

DATE 2-7-91 Exhibit 3.

### BENEFITS TO PARKS USERS FROM PARK FUTURES NEW AND EXPANDED

### 1) Public Safety and Resource Protection

Parking lot patching.

Archeological Survey - Ulm Pishkun.

Headwaters Boundary Survey.

Park Ranger Program (Region 1,2,3,5) - Control vandalism, reduce social conflicts.

Signing of hazards.

Remove hazards.

Increase frequency of toilet pumping and trash removal.

Increase frequency of water testing.

Improved communication system.

### 2) Weed Control

Contracts with counties.

Chemicals, hand tools, labor.

### 3) Improved Maintenance and Repairs

Equipment preventive maintenance program.

Repair vandalism; toilets, signs, tables, fire grates, etc.

Supplies - paint, small tools, nails, etc.

Janitor service - Makoshika.

Improved site preparation and clean-up pre-opening.

Equipment upgrades.

Improved facility maintenance - caretakers.

Resource protection.

### 4) Improved Volunteer Program

Volunteer incentives.

University internships (UM, EMC)

Instructional Materials.

Utilities.

Improve information to the public.

Host program.

### 5) Fee Collection and Compliance

Iron Rangers - New fee parks, better Site control (Medicine Rocks, Spring Meadow, Giant Springs).

Fee envelopes and publicity.

Vehicle stickers, camping coupon books.

Visitation surveys and analysis.

More direct public contacts. want a remove denter work stapped

### 6) General Staffing Needs - All Seasonal

Maintenance/Park Management/Fee Collection - all regions. Tour Guides - Lewis & Clark Caverns, Bannack, Makoshika. Extensions of use patterns of public.

### 7) Capitol Construction Support

Engineering and design.

New maintenance due to construction.

Disabled Access Requirements (interpretive materials, rest areas, signing, etc.).

### 8) <u>Visitor Services</u>

More direct public assistance.

Brochures - Headwaters, Rosebud, Prairie Dog Town, Flathead, Lewis & Clark Caverns.

Makoshika Visitor Center support.

Tourism support - Promotion, local planning, literature distribution.

Special Events - Bannack Days, Buzzard Days, Disabled Waterskiing.

Video Production.

Exhibit 4

### FISHING ACCESS

DATE 2-7-91 HEYAK Red. Sun

### New and Expanded

|  | FTE            | Dollars/year |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| REGION ONE - KALISPELL   |                |              |
| Increased maintenance 6 high priority sites                          | 0.36           | \$ 11,641    |
| Increased maintenance<br>14 medium priority sites                    |                | 2,000        |
| Walstad Sewer Tax  |                | 478          |
| REGION TWO - MISSOULA  |                |              |
| Contract road grading - 20 miles roads/parking gradel                |                | 6,000        |
| Weed control increase  |                | 6,000        |
| <u>REGION THREE - BOZEMAN</u>  |                |              |
| Beaverhead/Bighole Rivers<br>Yellowstone/Madison<br>increased demand | 0.27           | 15,881       |
| REGION FOUR - GREAT FALLS  |                |              |
| Missouri River Central Montana increased demand                      |                | 8,000        |
| TOTAL  | <del></del> \$ | 50,000/year  |

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

### NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE

### ROLL CALL VOTE

| DATE $2 \cdot 07 = 91$ AGENCY NU   | IMBER  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
|--|--------|---------------------------------------|
| MOTION: 20 part 55,000 onto the  | Cores  | 464                                   |
| Di ouron. Co beinna agares of  | 110 00 | リ<br>シ <u>リ</u>                       |
| 4 where the ATE by 1.3 and t   | ransle | <u></u>                               |
| MOTION: In past 55,000 into the De program. Co beenward appropr of 4 relies the ITE by 1.3 and to Presting expension into Operating expensions | enses  | <b>)</b>                              |
| NAME   | AYE    | NO                                    |
| SEN. ESTHER BENGTSOM, VICE-CHAIR   | V      |                                       |
| REP. ED GRADY  | V      |                                       |
| REP. JERRY NISBET  | /      |                                       |
| SEN. GERRY DEVLIN  |        |                                       |
| SEN. CECIL WEEDING   | V      |                                       |
| REP. "BERV" KIMBERLY, CHAIRMAN   | V      |                                       |
| TOTAL  |        |                                       |

5-17 - Helli.

# Conservation Education

|  | Fiscal 1990<br>Actual   | Fiscal 1991<br>Appropriated  | Base   | Fiscal 1992<br>Incr/Decr                                      | ical 1992Incr/Decr Recommended   | Base   | Fiscal 1993<br>Incr/Decr   | Recommended   |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| Full Time Equivalent Employees   | 24.90   | 25.65  | 24.55  | 09.   | 25.15  | 24.55  | 09.  | 25.15   |
| Personal Services Operating Expenses Equipment Grants Transfers Total Agency Costs State Special Revenue Fund Federal Special Revenue Fund | 754,308.63<br>542,716.26<br>32,761.58<br>0.00<br>0.00<br>\$1,329,986.47<br>1,168,903.65 | 826,780<br>751,788<br>19,000<br>0<br>0<br>\$1,597,568<br>1,315,591 | 818,529<br>600,490<br>19,000<br>57,120<br>\$1,495,139<br>1,274,838 | 18,576<br>59,286<br>-60<br>0<br>30,000<br>\$107,802<br>69,427 | 837,105<br>659,776<br>18,940<br>57,120<br>30,000<br>\$1,602,941<br>1,344,265 | 817,561<br>610,929<br>19,000<br>57,152<br>\$1,504,642<br>1,277,950 | 18,536<br>61,864<br>0<br>30,000<br>\$110,400<br>69,931<br>40,469 | 836,097<br>672,793<br>19,000<br>57,152<br>30,000<br>\$1,615,042<br>1,347,881<br>267,161 |
| lotal Funding Costs  | 51,329,986.47   | 895'/65'15   | \$1,495,139  | \$107,802   | \$1,602,941  | \$1,504,642  | \$110,400  | 51,615,042  |

### Overview

public coordinating the hunter, bowhunter, snowmobile, boat and (2) The Conservation Education Division also publishes FW&P's nationally recognized magazine, Montana produces radio and television public service announcements The Conservation Education Division, through its Helena office and seven regional information officers, is FW&P's coordinating youth education programs; (3) producing Helena and video documentaries, and maintains a film lending (4) information via news releases, audio-visual materials, films, Areas off-highway vehicle safety and education programs; regulations; service announcements; produces award-winning 16 mm color distributing FW&P'S arm. for education trapping (1) services and publicand include: reception primary information fishing, and responsibility headquarters. Outdoors; providing hunting, library.

### Goals

To distribute a variety of accurate and pertinent information in a timely manner to the appropriate media in order to: (1) keep the public informed about FW&P

programs, policies and plans; (2) improve public awareness of wildlife conservation; (3) enhance public appreciation and enjoyment of Montana's State Parks System.

To aid in the implementation of an environmental education program in Montana classrooms in order to help youngsters learn how to think, not what to think, about value-sensitive issues involving wildlife and the environment.

×

To produce accurate hunting, fishing and trapping regulations in a timely manner.

\*

- To increase the awareness of snowmobilers, boaters and off-highway vehicle users' that safe operation of their vehicles and crafts will reduce accidents and save lives.
- To increase the number of safe public shooting ranges in Montana.

Conservation Education

### Authorization

Bowhunter Education No hunting license may be issued to any resident or nonresident between the ages of 12 through 17 unless they successfully completed a state's Hunter Education program and can provide a certificate of completion to a license agent. The same aged individuals wishing to bowhunt during the special archery season must also provide a Bowhunter Education certificate in addition to the Hunter Education certificate.

23-2-530 MCA <u>Boating Education Program</u> Requires the Department to administer a statewide boat safety education program.

23-2-807 (2) MCA OHV Safety Education Program Provides funding for the development and administration of an off-highway vehicle safety education program.

60-3-201 (5) MCA <u>Snowmobile Safety Education Program</u> Authorizes 10 percent of the fuel tax revenues credited from use by snowmobiles to be used for safety and education of snowmobilers.

23-2-644 MCA Provides funds for safety education from fines and forfeitures related to snowmobiling.

### **Base Program**

Administration - Administrative objectives are designed to ensure an effective and efficient operation of the division by providing support to all other FW&P divisions. The administrative functions of the division include: budgeting, planning, developing policies and guidelines for division operations, establishing priorities for bureaus within the division, providing training opportunities for division staff and developing statewide public information planning direction.

Youth Education - The Youth Education Bureau coordinates FW&P's statewide youth education effort by providing training sessions for school administrators, teachers and youth group leaders, such as 4-H, Campfire Boys and Girls.

Objectives include: (1) increasing the use of wildlife and natural resource conservation curriculum supplements like Project WILD and Project Learning Tree; (2) providing current resource materials to supplement youth education curriculum guides; (3) developing incentives to encourage greater use of wildlife and natural resource conservation materials; and (4) increasing the appreciation of youngsters for the environment and for balanced and wise use of Montana's natural resources.

Recreation/Safety Education - The Recreation/Safety Education program encompasses hunter and bowhunter education and snowmobile, boating and off-highway vehicle safety programs.

FW&P's hunter and bowhunter education responsibilities include: developing statewide program goals and objectives, recruiting and training volunteer instructors, evaluating and making adjustments to course curriculums, maintaining records of students completing courses, and fulfilling federal reporting requirements.

Specific objectives include: providing all required and interested individuals a reasonable opportunity to participate in an accredited course, offering a standard course to all students, providing quality supplemental teaching materials to volunteer instructors and retaining quality instructors in the programs.

Snowmobile, boating and off-highway vehicle program responsibilities include: establishing working relationships with clubs, organizations and individuals and informing them about rules, regulations, laws, and the pthical and safe operation of motorized equipment. The primary objective of the program is to increase the enjoyment and reduce the number of accidents by increasing the public's awareness of rules and regulations governing their sport and safe and ethical operation.

Regulations Production - Coordination of the production of all hunting, fishing and trapping regulations includes the responsibility for accuracy, timely production and distribution of those regulations. Our objective is to produce regulations that are 100 percent accurate and available prior to season opening dates.

public service announcements. The bureau also provides stock tape footage to television stations and maintains a film and produces: 16 mm films, video documentaries, and The Audio-Visual Productions slide library. Audio-Visual

Objectives of the bureau include: production of materials through the visual medium that help keep the public informed of FW&P programs, policies, plans, regulations and Because the visual medium lends itself so well to the resources that FW&P is responsible for, there is a need bureau's to identify areas where we can expand the informational and educational capabilities. Montana Outdoors - Production of six magazines a year is the primary responsibility of the unit. Montana Outdoor's editorial mission and objective is to produce a magazine that helps keep people informed about FW&P programs, conservation in Montana, and enhance public appreciation educate readers about and enjoyment of the State Park System. plans; and

a national subscription fulfillment service that promotes and markets the magazine. the editor production, maintaining magazine to for In addition responsible

Objectives include maintaining Montana Outdoor's subscription rate at or above 35,000. Promotional efforts to increase subscriptions have paid for themselves in the

legislative and fiscal compliance. The objective of the - The 1989 Legislature authorized \$150,000 for the development of public shooting ranges. Administrative responsibilities include: developing guidelines and policies, assisting with design and assuring program is to increase the number of safe public shooting ranges in priority areas throughout Montana. Range Development

media outlets each week. FWP's public information efforts include the production of topical brochures, the Public Information - As a part of the division's efforts to manner, breaking news is released to the Associated Press as it occurs and news release packages are distributed to distribute accurate and pertinent information in a timely

coordination and creation of displays for various meetings, and the production of television and radio public service announcement scripts.

Montanans up to date on FW&P's wildlife conservation issues, programs, policies and activities. By providing timely, pertinent information the public will be better informed and thus better able to offer meaningful opinions Objectives of the Public Information unit are to keep and ideas.

direction to persons calling and visiting FW&P's Helena headquarters. The staff screens calls, assists or directs visitors to appropriate people, and responds to numerous information requests. The Information Desk also has license The Information Desk staff provides information agent responsibilities.

and promptly to both phone and written inquiries and to maintain a license agent remittance record Objectives of the Information Desk are to: that is 100 percent accurate. courteously

### Base Funding

The program is funded similar to the 1991 Biennium.

nt. 1 The primary state source is from the license account. Other state sources are for services provided to the Parks program.

matched 25% state, 75% federal; and Boating Safety program matched 50% state, 50% federal. funding sources include the Hunter Education Federal

# State Special Revenue Funds

\$1,274,838

\$1,277,950

02115 Off-Highway Vehicle: The department receives the \$5 decal fee which owners of off-highway vehicles are required to pay. The decal fee and the interest earned thereon is distributed 40% for the enforcement of the off-highway vehicle registration act, and 60% for the development and recreation off-highway vehicle an implementation of

Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

safety and education. In addition, the department received the \$5 off-highway vehicle dealer renewal of registration and the \$5 registration fee. These fees and the The department also receives any fines collected for violations of this act. Fifty percent of these fines and the interest earned thereon is used for enforcement of is used to promote vehicle interest earned thereon is used to promote vehicle safety (HB 165, Sections 23-2-804,807 and 61-3and the other 50% and education. the act, program.

90% is for the development and maintenance of snowmobile facilities and the other 10% is used to promote snowmobile 02407 Snowmobile Fuel Tax: Of the state gasoline tax, .5% Of this amount, is earmarked for this accounting entity. (60-3-201 (5) MCA) safety. Designated for the acquisition and management of state parks. The source is the interest earned from the Coal Tax Trust Account. (15-02408 Coal Tax Trust Earnings: 35-108 (3f) MCA)

For the support of Wildlife and Parks which benefit sportsmen. The primary the various programs carried on by the Department of Fish, source is from the sale of fishing and hunting licenses. 02409 Fish and Game Earmarked Revenue: (87-1-601 MCA)

Federal Special Revenue Funds

\$220,301

\$226,692

program. Funding is from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service grants. PR funds are provided by a manufacturer's Federal 03097 PR Grants: These funds support the hunter safety (87-1-708,Excise Tax on sporting arms and ammunition.

These are Coast Guard funds used for the boating safety program. 03403 Federal Revenue:

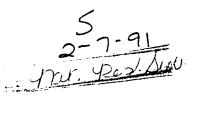
# Performance Indicators

|   | FY90<br>Actual | FY91<br>Enacted | FY92<br>Base | FY93<br>Base |
|---|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Youth Education                           |                |                 |              |              |
| Teacher Workshops Sponsored               | 20             | 25              | 25           | 30           |
| Certified Instructors                     | 2,900          | 3,500           | 7,000        | 7,500        |
| School Programs Given'                    | 200            | 150             | 100          | 95           |
| Recreation/Safety Education               |                |                 |              |              |
| Hunter Safety                             |                |                 | -            |              |
| Hunter Education Volunteer<br>Instructors | 675            | 5/9             | 979          | 675          |
| Students Certified                        | 000'9          | 000'9           | 6,000        | 000'9        |

|  | FY90<br>Actual | FY91<br>Enacted | FY92<br>Base | . FY93<br>Base |
|--|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Bowhunter Education                          |                |                 |              |                |
| Bowhunter Education<br>Volunteer Instructors | 330            | 350             | 375          | 400            |
| Students Certified <sup>2</sup>              | 1,400          | 800             | 800          | 800            |
| Snowmobile Education                         |                |                 |              |                |
| Volunteer Instructors                        | 25             | -52             | 25           | 25             |
| Students Certified                           | 200            | 300             | 300          | 400            |
| Trail Maps Produced Per Year                 | 4              | 4               | 7            | 4              |
| Signs Purchased                              | 4,200          | 4,000           | 7,000        | 4,000          |
| News Releases                                | 9              | 6               | 9            | 9              |
| Radio PSA's                                  | 7              | 4               | ,            | 4              |
| Television PSA's                             | 2              | 2               | . 2          | 2              |
| Boating Education <sup>3</sup>               |                |                 |              |                |
| Manuals Distributed                          | 200            | 200             | 200          | 200            |
| Regulations/Brochures<br>Published           | 50,000         | 20,000          | 20,000       | 20,000         |
| News Releases                                | 9              | 9               | 9            | 9              |
| Point of Purchase Posters<br>Distributed     |                |                 | 1,000        | 1,000          |
| Radio PSA's                                  | 3              | ĸ               | 3            | 3              |
| Newspaper Advertisements                     |                |                 |              | 99             |
| Regulations Production                       |                |                 |              |                |
| Від Game                                     | 310,000        | 310,000         | 330,000      | 330,000        |
| Fishing                                      | 300,000        | 250,000         | 350,000      | 300,000        |

|                     | 4            |                        | 1 - 1 - 1 - 1  |   |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|---|
| 7                   | 7            | 3                      | 2              | Shooting Range Development <sup>5</sup> |
| 7,400               | 4,100        | 3,800                  | 3,500          | Responses (mail)                        |
| 32,000              | 31,500       | 30,800                 | 30,000         | Phone Calls Handled                     |
| FY93<br><u>Base</u> | FY92<br>Base | FY91<br><u>Enacted</u> | FY90<br>Actual |   |

- Because we have changed our emphasis in the boating safety and education program from education to more of a public awareness effort, many of the things that we will be undertaking will be pilot projects; i.e., point of purchase posters. We'll evaluate and either expand or eliminate efforts.
- In the Bowhunter Education program, we anticipate a reduction in students because in the first few years of a relatively new program, we'll be certifying archers between the ages of 12 and 18. In later years, we should be certifying mostly 12 year olds as older students will already have taken the course.
- We anticipate a reduction in school programs we give as more and more teachers become certified and take on the responsibility of in-classroom programs.
- We have traditionally produced a film every other year and would anticipate continuing on that schedule.
- The shooting range program is a new one for us. At this time, we don't have a good feel for the dollars that a typical project will require. Depending on the dollars per project, we could have more or less shooting ranges developed than indicated.



## New/Expanded Programs

Update Hunter Education - The department recommends a \$25,000 per year increase in hunter education. Hunter education classes are provided annually to 6,000 Montana youth. The increase would finance updating hunter education manuals and developing or purchasing materials to be utilized by instructors to help standardize Montana's hunter safety curriculum. This increase will be funded by state special revenue.

Watchable Wildlife and Youth Education - The executive recommends \$22,900 state and federal special revenue in FY92 and \$25,000 in FY93 for watchable wildlife and youth education programs. The funds would provide interpretive signs at Canyon Ferry concerning the bald eagle concentration in the fall of the year. The signs will

# Increase or Decrease from Base

# Report Back Projects

Nongame Wildlife - The department recommends continuation of the nongame wildlife program expansion at a cost of \$30,000 per year. The 1989 Legislature approved use of state special revenue to promote the nongame tax check-off to inform the public of nongame and its benefits and to develop comprehensive nongame regional inventories. In the 1991 biennium appropriations bill, the legislature required that the nongame wildlife program expansion be re-presented to the legislature for its re-consideration and reappropriation. The executive budget continues the program.

promote better viewing conditions and less conflict among viewers at the viewing sites.

introduce college-level education and resource majors to terrestrial and aquatic Project WILD; 2) directly expose every third grade student in Montana to terrestrial and aquatic wildlife and fishery information; and 3) train and department's Youth be used to: maintain a core of volunteer angling instructors. The funds will increase also will support the Education program.

### Other

the department to develop alternatives to replace the use of hunting and fishing license fees to fund the Nongame Nongame Wildlife Funding - The 52nd Legislature directed Program. In response, the department, in cooperation with the Northern Region of the U.S. Forest Service, surveyed other nongame programs and compiled a list of potential nongame funding strategies. The alternatives, which will be presented to the legislature include the following three types of funding sources:

- Many states have tapped into their tax structure by designating a percentage of an existing tax -- cigarette tax, motor vehicle tax, tourism tax, etc. -- to fund nongame wildlife programs. Tax revenue.
- wildlife have applied a percentage of the mitigation Some states which have compensation from activities that adversely settlement toward nongame programs. Mitigation funds.
- operations and maintenance needs and are funding nongame 3. User fees. Some states have expanded user fees beyond programs with fees collected from people who enjoy fishing and wildlife-related recreation.

continued use of license dollars to support the nongame Because surveys show that hunters and anglers participate in other wildlife related recreational opportunities -require legislative action the executive budget recommends Since the adoption of a new funding strategy likely will photographing and viewing wildlife, camping, hiking, etc. program until alternative income sources are

- the department believes a continuation of the use of hunting and fishing license fees to fund nongame programs would create neither controversy nor conflict among state hunters and anglers.

# Other Increases/Decreases

LCA - The department is requesting \$30,000 each fiscal year primarily for spending of Federal/Private donations for the Conservation Education Division. The 1989 Legislature did not appropriate any LCA in FY 90/91.

## Technical Adjustments

fuel, an inflationary adjustment was made in the amount of \$1,818 per year. The Executive Budget System did not allow for changes past a certain date so this adjustment was made Inflation Adjustment - Due to the increase in the price of to the increases/decreases to the base category.

## Administration

| -                              | Fiscal 1990<br>Actual | Fiscal 1991<br>Appropriated | Base        | Fiscal 1992<br>Incr/Decr | Recommended | Base        | Fiscal 1993<br>Incr/Decr | Recommended |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| full Time Equivalent Employees | 34.48                 | 36.23                       | 37.48       | 3.75                     | 41.23       | 37.48       | 3.75                     | 41.23       |
| Personal Services              | 1,156,337.50          | 1,229,327                   | 1,299,010   | 128,229                  | 1,427,239   | 1,297,874   | 128,121                  | 1,425,995   |
| Operating Expenses             | 529,936.71            | 787,661                     | 616,279     | 383,985                  | 1,000,264   | 610,128     | 389,034                  | 999,162     |
| Equipment                      | 34,993.12             | 14,800                      | 14,800      | 28,385                   | 43,185      | 14,800      | 8,671                    | 23,471      |
| Capital Outlay                 | 5,239.97              | 0                           | 10,000      | 0                        | 10,000      | 10,000      | 0                        | 10,000      |
| Grants                         | 119,010.69            | 135,000                     | 000'06      | 179,000                  | 269,000     | 000'06      | 179,000                  | 269,000     |
| Transfers                      | 0.00                  | 92,000                      | 000'06      | 10,000                   | 100,000     | 000,06      | 10,000                   | 100,000     |
| Total Agency Costs             | \$1,845,517.99        | \$2,231,788                 | \$2,120,089 | 8729,599                 | \$2,849,688 | \$2,112,802 | \$714,826                | \$2,827,628 |
| State Special Revenue Fund     | 1,515,109.59          | 1,759,664                   | 1,411,695   | 702,112                  | 2,113,807   | 1,453,199   | 640,049                  | 2,093,248   |
| Federal Special Revenue Fund   | 330,408.40            | 472, 124                    | 708,394     | 27,487                   | 735,881     | 659,603     | 74,777                   | 734,380     |
| Total Funding Costs            | \$1,845,517.99        | \$2,231,788                 | \$2,120,089 | \$729,599                | \$2,849,688 | \$2,112,802 | \$714,826                | \$2,827,628 |

### Overview

major divisions that provide program development and staff support; supervision of 8 regional offices that are and federal guidelines and budgets; liaison with the Governor's office Game Commission; decision making authority for key resource responsible for program implementation; legal counsel for and the legislature; direct interaction with the Fish and activities affecting the department; administration of 7 department direction regarding policy, planning, program development, agencies; and, liaison with Montana's Indian tribes. responsible Overall state liaison with other . 1 activities: Division supervision of following department Administration department; support;

### Goals

The overall goal of the Administration Division is to provide direction for policy and program development and implementation consistent with the department's statutory responsibilities for fish, wildlife and outdoor recreation. Individual goals include:

Maintain effective liaison with the Governor's office, the Montana Legislature and the Montana Fish and Game Commission.

Develop cost effective programs utilizing staff from the 7 divisions.

Implement programs and policies in a consistent fashion in the 8 regions.

Provide appropriate legal expertise and counsel.

Provide clear channels of internal communication.

Provide liaison with Montana Indian tribes, state federal agencies, and appropriate private entities.

### Authorization

Authorization for the Administration Division is proviunder:

Administration

| 000000 DEFI OF FISH, WILDLIFE OF OR CONSERVATION EDUCATION DIV | JCATION DIV              |                             |                        |                              |                             | TIME : 21/29/<br>CURRENT LEVEL COMPARISONS | TIME : 21/29/24<br>L COMPARISONS |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Budget Item  | Actual<br>Fiscal<br>1990 | Executive<br>Fiscal<br>1992 | LFA<br>Fiscal-<br>1992 | Difference<br>Fiscal<br>1992 | Executive<br>Fiscal<br>1993 | LFA<br>Fiscal<br>1993                      | Difference<br>Fiscal<br>1993     |
| FTE  | 23.80                    | 24.55                       | 24.05                  | 05                           | 24.55                       | 24.05                                      | (50)                             |
| Personal Services<br>Operating Expenses                        | 754,310                  | 820,422                     | 806,517                | 13,905                       | 819,454                     | 805,582                                    | 13,872                           |
| Equipment  | 32,962                   | 18,940                      | 18,940                 |                              | 19,000                      | 19,000                                     | 0                                |
| Grants   | 0                        | 57,120                      | 0                      | 57,120                       | 57,152                      | 0  | 57,152                           |
| Transfers  | 0                        | 30,000                      | 0                      | 30,000                       | 30,000                      | 0  | 30,000                           |
| Total Expend.  | \$1,329,993              | \$1,525,041                 | \$1,382,528            | \$142,513                    | \$1,535,042                 | \$1,390,884                                | \$144,158                        |
| Fund Sources   |                          |                             |                        |                              |                             |  |                                  |
| State Revenue Fund<br>Federal Revenue Fund                     | 1,168,907                | 1,274,699                   | 1,248,506              | 26,193                       | 1,278,298                   | 1,242,544                                  | 35,754                           |
| Total Funds  | \$1,329,993              | \$1,525,041                 | \$1,382,528            | \$142,513                    | \$1,535,042                 | \$1,390,884                                | \$144,158                        |

EXHIBIT G DATE 2: 7-91 HB Mar. Yes. Sew.

1

|   |          |           | ?         |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|
|   |          |           |           |
| HOOTING RANGE PROGRAM - The LFA eliminates this program. In fiscal 1990, \$9,722 was spent from the \$150,000 biennial appropriation approved by the 1989 legislature.  |          | \$13,905  | \$13,872  |
| 1. Operating On my Market July  | deer #   | 000′5\$   | \$4,000   |
| :. Grants Work form, " Excord - Williams  |          | \$57,120  | \$57,152  |
| LEET CHARGE - The Executive Budget contains additional amounts to pay for the increased per mile rate charged by the Management Services Division.  |          | \$1,380   | \$1,380   |
| ECHNICAL ADJUSTMENT - The Executive Budget contains more for personal vehicles than requested   | ı        | \$438     | \$438     |
| EGISLATIVE CONTRACT AUTHORITY   |          | \$30,000  | \$30,000  |
| SUDGET BASE DIFFERENCES **  |          | \$35,670  | \$37,316  |
| . CURRENT LEVEL   |          | \$142,513 | \$144,158 |
| 1992  | FTE 1993 |           |           |
| THE THE PARTY AND THE THE PARTY THE |          |           |           |
| NON-GAME-WILDLIFE-(100% general license account) Wordsholls Wildlife-(100% general license account)   | 0.60     | \$30,000  | \$30,000  |
| JIIVE BUDGET MODIFICATIONS FOR PROGRAM EXPANSION:   |          |           |           |
| ИЯТСНАВLE WILDLIFE/YOUTH EDUCATION (64% general license account) パムさでパのイプピー   | 0.00     | \$22,900  | \$25,000  |
| JPDATE HUNTER EDUCATION (100% general license account) Janard Wigelling & 0.00  | 0.00     | \$25,000  | \$25,000  |
| 10TAL MODIFICATIONS (New yster Total Modifications 大人の ) 0.00 (New yster Total Modifications Add ) ====   | 0.00     | \$47,900  | \$50,000  |
|   |          |           |           |

FY93

--EXEC OVER (UNDER) LFA--FY 92 FY93

FWP - CON ED

INT LEVEL ISSUES:

NG - The agency wishes to eliminated federal funding for the shooting range of the federal funds. The federal funds of the federal funds of the Wildlife Division.

WIAL APPROPRIATIONS: The agency requests that the appropriation for the shooting Masky Aprox Mrun.

2-7-91 -EMar per Sur

| Executive LFA Difference Fiscal 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 199   | Executive<br>Fiscal<br>1992<br>95.32<br>2,191,801 | Difference<br>Fiscal<br>1992<br>.16 | Executive<br>Fiscal | LFA         | Difference |   |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|---|
| 1990   1952   1993   1993  | 1992<br>1992<br>95.32<br>2,191,801                | 1992<br>1992<br>.16                 | LISCAL              | (C)         |            |   |
| 1,787,990 2,191,801 2,180,589 11,212 1,413,211 1,716,424 1,591,282 125,142 1,413,211 1,716,424 1,591,282 125,142 164,077 125,910 121,315 228,685 121,315 33,000 25,000 25,000 8,000 25,0   | 95.32   | .16                                 | 1993                | 1993        | 1993       |   |
| 1,787,990 2,191,801 2,180,589 11,212<br>1,413,211 1,716,424 1,591,282 125,142<br>164,077 125,910 121,315 228,685<br>121,315 350,000 121,315 228,685<br>\$3,486,593 \$4,417,135 \$4,012,260 \$404,875<br>\$28,89,902 3,493,704 3,351,185 142,519  | 2,191,801   |                                     | 95.68               | 95.52       | .16        |   |
| 1,413,211 1,716,424 1,591,282 125,142 164,077 125,910 111,074 14,836 121,315 350,000 121,315 228,685 25,000 \$3,486,593 \$4,417,135 \$4,012,260 \$404,875  C,898,902 3,493,704 3,351,185 142,519 286,754 664,215 261,265   |   | 11,212                              | 2,201,331           | 2,190,157   | 11,174     |   |
| int 164,077 125,910 111,074 14,836 11s   | 1,716,424   | 125,142                             | 1,735,012           | 1,582,941   | 152,071    |   |
| irs 121,315 350,000 121,315 228,685 25,000 33,000 8,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 121,315 228,685 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 25,755  | 125,910   | 14,836                              | 140,501             | 111,074     | 29,427     | , |
| \$3,486,593 \$4,417,135 \$4,012,260 \$404,875 \$4,012,260 \$404,875 \$4,012,260 \$404,875 \$4,012,260 \$404,875 \$4,012,260 \$404,875 \$4,012,260 \$4,04,215 \$4,04,775 \$288,754 \$64,215 \$7,115 \$7,715 | 350,000   | 228,685                             | 350,000             | 121,315     | 228,685    |   |
| \$3,486,593 \$4,417,135 \$4,012,260 \$404,875  2,898,902 3,493,704 3,351,185 142,519  288,754 664,215 499,470 254,745  |   | 25,000                              | 33,000              | 8,000       | 25,000     |   |
| 2,898,902 3,493,704 3,351,185<br>od 288,754 664,215 409,470  | \$4,417,135                                       | \$404,875                           | \$4,459,844         | \$4,013,487 | \$446,357  |   |
| 2,898,902 3,493,704 3,351,185<br>od 288,754 664,215 409,470  |   |                                     |                     |             |            |   |
| nd 288,754 664,215 409,470   | 3,493,704 3                                       | 142,519                             | 3,521,676           | 3,346,584   | 175,092    |   |
| 307 136 716 926 23 906   | 664,215   | 254,745                             | 664,122             | 408,937     | 255,185    |   |
| CONTICE 013/1/CT   | 298,937 259,216 251,605                           | 7,611                               | 274,046             | 257,966     | 16,080     |   |
| Total Funds \$3,486,593 \$4,417,135 \$4,012,260 \$404,875 \$   | \$4,417,135                                       | \$404,875                           | \$4,459,844         | \$4,013,487 | \$446,357  |   |

CURRENT LEVEL COMPARISONS

5201 DEPT OF FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS 06 RECREATION & PARKS DIVISION 000000

URRENT LEVEL ISSUES:

FWP - PARKS

ARKS PROGRAM

PERSONAL SERVICES A. The LFA eliminated .91 FTE vacant much of fiscal 1990

The Executive Budget transfers .50 FTE (#16412) to Administration

C. The Executive Budget transfers .25 FTE (#26455) to Administration

Overtime - The LFA reflects actual fiscal 1990 expenditures

CONTRACTED SERVICES

FLEET CHARGE - The Executive Budget contains additional amounts to pay for the increased per mile rate charged by the Management Services Division.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND - Of the \$700,000 biennial appropriation approved by the 1989 legislature, \$121,315 was spent. The LFA reflects these fiscal 1990 actual expenditures.

Bengitan Nel EQUIPMENT Stadio, Cx - 5-1

LEGISLATIVE CONTRACT AUTHORITY

BUDGET BASE DIFFERENCES DIGGET SCHOOL

DIAL CURRENT LEVEL FOR PARKS PROGRAM

OWNOBILE PROGRAM

SNOWGROOMER EQUIPMENT

BUDGET BASE DIFFERENCES CHARLE

DIAL CURRENT LEVEL FOR SNOWMOBILE PROGRAM

(\$9,411) (\$2,124)

(692'6\$) (\$5,135)

\$18,296

240,000

\$40,000

\$8,430

\$8,323

\$8,320

\$18,287

\$228,685

\$228,685

\$25,000 \$24,831 \$25,000 \$18,380

\$1,593

\$27,212

\$334,200

\$43,589 \$10,368

\$43,571

\$53,957

| de a                      | ueeder      |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| PROGRAM                   | 1           |
| PITOL GROUNDS MAINTENANCE | DIFFERENCES |
| ROUNDS                    | BUDGET BASE |
| ) 1TOL (                  | BUDGE       |

, cueedong

(\$1,874)

(\$2,203)

| PROGRAM  |  |
|----------|--|
| VEHICLE  |  |
| -HIGHWAY |  |

BUDGET BASE DIFFERENCES

AL DIVISION CURRENT LEVEL

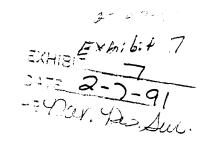
| \$19,919 | \$446,357 |
|----------|-----------|
| \$18,921 | \$404,875 |

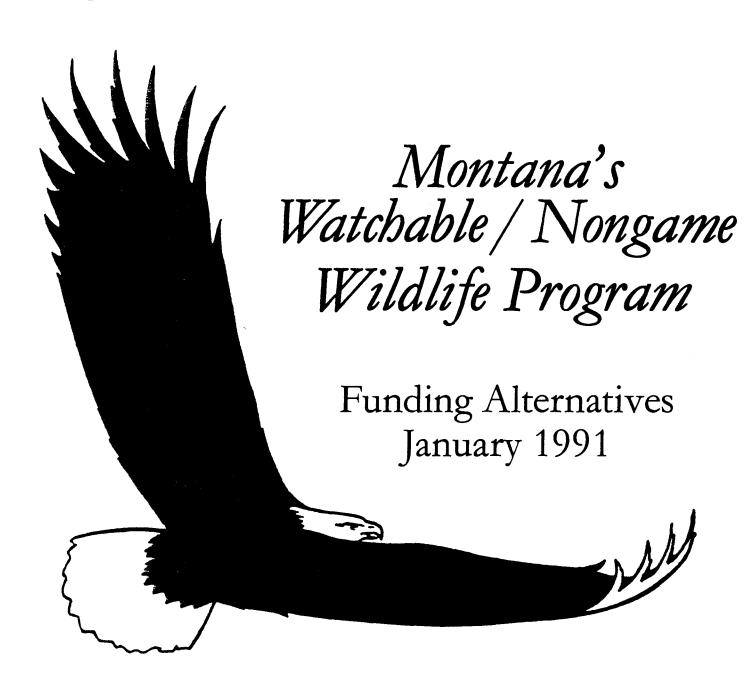
|          |  | \$750,000 \$750,000  | \$50,000  | \$27,776 \$27,769  | \$827,776<br>\$827,769 |                   |
|----------|--|--|---|--|------------------------|-------------------|
| FTE 1903 |  | 8.06   | 0.63  | 0.50   | 9.19                   |                   |
| 1000     | CUTIVE BUDGET MODIFICATIONS FOR PROGRAM EXPANSION: | PARK FUTURES COMMITTEE (100% general fund) Wedelling Cx- Classer. 8.06 | FISHING ACCESS MAINTENANCE (100% general license account) Declin & //www.0.63 | CAPITOL GROUNDS MAINTENANCE (0% general license account) April 1 - 1 1 2 - 1 2 | TOTAL MODIFICATIONS    | 1. 2 5% (2) 50% A |

TANA CONSERVATION CORPS: Both the LFA and the Exeuctive Budget fund the Montana Conservation Corps  $3 \ \beta \Gamma \mathcal{E}^{4s}$  t \$246,266 in fiscal 1992 and \$246,173 in fiscal 1993. These amounts are federal funds which require pproximately \$170,000 of state matching funds.  $230,000 \ d$   $400 \ d$ 

NNIAL APPROPRIATION: The agency requests that the appropriation for the Land nd Water Conservation fund be a biennial appropriation.

A Report to the 1991 Montana Legislature







# MONTANA'S WATCHABLE/NONGAME WILDLIFE PROGRAM FUNDING ALTERNATIVES

#### INTRODUCTION

This report from the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks responds to the request of the 51st Legislature, specified in HB 100 as follows: "The department shall present to the 52nd Legislature funding alternatives for the continuation of the nongame program that will replace the use of hunting and fishing license funds to support the program."

In this discussion, the term "watchable" is used in conjunction with nongame. Montana and many other states are now using the more appealing term of "watchable wildlife" to promote nongame, as well as the appreciation of all wildlife.

#### **BACKGROUND**

The nongame program in Montana dates to the passage of the Nongame and Endangered Species Act of 1973. Until 1987, the nongame program was staffed by a full time, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks permanent coordinator. In 1987, the Legislature authorized .4 FTE for a temporary technician. In 1989, the Legislature expanded the nongame program by .6 FTE. The Department added the .6 FTE to the .4 FTE to create the position of nongame information specialist in order to fill a gap in the nongame program.

The creation of a nongame information position happened to correspond with a growing watchable wildlife interest in Montana and nationally. Nationally, watchable wildlife participants increased 50 percent between 1980 and 1985 to reach 135 million people. Ninety percent of Montanans participate in watchable wildlife activities that include wildlife viewing, photography and feeding birds.

Nongame information has evolved with the enthusiasm for watchable wildlife. The Department believes enhancing the information aspect of nongame through watchable wildlife (as many states have) is the best solution to gaining greater public support for all species of wildlife and fish, especially those 85 percent of the wildlife species termed nongame. For instance, bird watching and bird feeding are integral to watchable wildlife. The majority of bird species fall under the nongame category.

By moving to a watchable wildlife information emphasis, the Department believes it will be able to generate revenues from all wildlife users, including those not buying hunting and fishing licenses, and thus meet the 1989 Legislature's request for nongame funding alternatives.

#### EXISTING FUNDING SOURCES NOW IN USE

#### INTRODUCTION:

The following brief summaries illustrate watchable/nongame wildlife funding sources that are currently providing some revenues beyond hunting and fishing license sale sources.

#### NONGAME CHECK OFF

Montana's Nongame check off contributes more than \$20,000 annually to the program. This voluntary system allows taxpayers to donate directly to the watchable/nongame wildlife program. However, check off revenues have declined steadily from an initial high of \$35,000 in 1984 to \$21,000 in 1990.

#### BED TAX

Certain watchable/nongame wildlife projects meet the criteria for funding from Montana's 4 percent accommodation tax. For example, a portion of the Montana Wildlife Viewing Guide was funded through the bed tax. Guides and brochures on wildlife viewing will meet Montana Department of Commerce goals of tourism promotion. A representative from Travel Montana participates in the Montana Watchable Wildlife Working Group and will assist in coordinating funding for these projects.

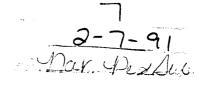
## PRODUCT SALES

Montana's watchable/nongame wildlife program is fund raising through sales of a Monte Dolack poster featuring watchable wildlife, as well as a Bill Ohrmann fox bronze with the potential of earning \$50,000 in a biennium. The initial successes of the poster sales are demonstrating the interest in watchable/nongame wildlife and the willingness to pay for a watchable/nongame product. Wyoming's "Worth the Watching" product sales program has grown from a net of \$7,000 its first year to \$60,000 three years later in 1990. A drawback to this mechanism in Montana to this point has been a lack of staff time and marketing expertise to run a product sales program.

# JOINT VENTURES

The <u>Montana Wildlife Viewing Guide</u> provides an example of how agencies and nongovernmental agencies can cooperatively fund a project that benefits all involved. Fish, Wildlife and Parks contributed part of the funding, as well as expertise on sites. Contributions from all agencies and groups involved made both the publication and accompanying highway signs possible.

Joint ventures will continue to be an important part of funding Montana's watchable/nongame wildlife program.



#### POTENTIAL SOURCES:

#### INTRODUCTION:

Public support is critical to the success of implementing any nontraditional funding source for the watchable/nongame wildlife program. A planned watchable/nongame wildlife preference survey will ask people which funding sources they would most likely support.

Several western states and Canadian governments have researched nontraditional funding sources for wildlife based on what has worked successfully in other states. In general, voluntary systems for funding (i.e. check offs, wildlife stamp sales) appear to be politically easiest to implement, but lowest in revenue generated. Mandatory funding mechanisms are more difficult to implement, yet score highest in stability and in revenues generated. Since our goal is to establish a stable funding system that meets the needs of watchable/nongame wildlife, we suggest taking a hard look at mandatory funding sources.

Some nontraditional wildlife funding systems work because of specific public concerns. For instance, Florida funds its Nongame program through a \$4 fee charged to new residents paying to obtain license plates for vehicles. The fee raises approximately \$2 million annually. The influx of new residents to Florida poses a serious threat to wildlife habitat. The key to establishing any new funding system lies in establishing a clear relationship between the funding source and what will be funded.

The following list represents potential funding sources used or proposed in other states or Canada that appear to be most applicable in Montana. The list will continue to be refined.

# SEASONAL GAS TAX

Placing a tax on gas during the summer would allow Montana's visitors to help pay for the wildlife and recreational experiences they are traveling to see, most often by car. This kind of tax makes sense particularly in states like Montana with low population density and high wildlife values. The tax could go toward maintaining outstanding watchable/nongame wildlife opportunities.

## TAX ON INDUSTRIES IMPACTING WILDLIFE HABITAT

When this type of tax was proposed to 1,400 Utah residents, 82.5 percent of the respondents endorsed such a tax. Backing for such a tax came from all segments of the population: business, professionals, as well as farming, ranching and the elderly.

#### REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TAX

Each time real estate is sold, a small percentage of the total may be used for a watchable/nongame wildlife program. This is a form of mitigation for elimination of wildlife habitat caused by property development. Nine states collect real estate transfer taxes that go toward habitat and wildlife conservation. Taxes range from .01 % to 2 % of the property value. Revenues range from \$300,000 to \$40 million annually.

# TAX ON OUTDOOR AND VIEWING EQUIPMENT AND BIRDSEED

A state tax on backpacks, skis, hiking boots, cameras, binoculars, birdseed and related products would reach many wildlife enthusiasts. However, public surveys in Oregon and Utah showed the majority opposing such special taxes. An outdoor tax in Colorado recently failed to win support from its Legislature. The option would be worth proposing to Montanans in a survey to see if our residents may feel differently.

A national excise tax may have a better chance of succeeding and is being pursued by conservation organizations, such as the National Wildlife Federation. This tax would provide federal funding for the 1980 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act that is intended to assist state watchable/nongame wildlife programs with matching money. The system would be similar to the successful Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson funding systems for wildlife. (P-R dollars come from an excise tax on hunting equipment and D-J from fishing equipment).

# CORPORATE SPONSORSHIP

This source exists, but the watchable/nongame wildlife program in Montana has not yet been able to tap into sponsorship for tax check off promotion, wildlife viewing or research projects. Lack of staff time has prevented grant writing and pursuing sponsors for projects. This would be an excellent project for a graduate student or volunteers.

#### LOTTERY FUNDS

A portion of the lottery revenues could be allotted for watchable/nongame wildlife. The popularity of wildlife would be an added draw for people to buy lottery tickets. The importance of wildlife to Montanans may make this one logical source of income.

#### USER FEES

Establishing user fees or year round passes to view wildlife has intrigued managers, but achieving a workable system has proved difficult, except for specific cases where people come to a designated viewing area to see a spectacular event, such as a gathering of eagles at Canyon Ferry State Park. The user fee system is worth considering for the future, but appears to be premature in Montana until we have established wildlife viewing and interpretive areas.

#### VEHICLE REGISTRATION SURCHARGE

A \$1 surcharge to be placed on passenger vehicle registration and off-road vehicles would provide a stable source of income. Many wildlife viewing sites are accessible by car. The surcharge on off-road vehicles would help mitigate the damage that can occur from off-road travel. The charge is small per vehicle, yet would enhance quality of life for Montanans. A California poll showed that 59.3 percent approved the concept of a \$1 registration fee on motor vehicles as a source of funds for fish and wildlife management.

#### **BONDS**

Bonds come in two categories. General obligation bonds are secured by the full faith, credit and taxing powers of the state and are repaid by the taxpayers. Revenue bonds are secured by anticipated revenue generated from facilities to which the bonds relate or other certain revenue sources. Bond funding systems for wildlife are in place in 16 states and fund a variety of programs, including threatened and endangered species, parks, natural areas, wildlife and recreation projects.

## GENERAL FUND

Funding a watchable/nongame wildlife program through general fund appropriations would provide a method for Montanans to help pay for the benefits they derive from wildlife. For instance, 90 percent of Montanans participate in wildlife viewing. Eighteen state nongame programs currently receive funding from general revenues. Four surveys conducted in other states between 1979 and 1988 have shown the majority of those surveyed favoring the use of general fund revenues for nongame.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

First, continue to support the watchable/nongame wildlife program with hunting and fishing license fees as part of this agency's responsibility for providing Montanans with opportunities to enjoy all wildlife, as well as for conserving wildlife for future generations. This continuation is supported by the Governor's executive budget for the 1992-93 biennium.

Second, continue to supplement the programs through the Nongame Wildlife Program tax check off, as well as other existing sources outside of hunting and fishing license fees.

Third, encourage the Legislature to choose and authorize stable funding sources that will allow a greater number of Montanans, as well as visitors to financially support the watchable/nongame wildlife program.

Fourth, consider funding sources that will benefit state parks, as well as watchable/nongame wildlife. State parks have many watchable wildlife attributes and are also in need of a stable funding source.

For more information on funding:

Butkay, Susan, "Funding State Nongame and Watchable Wildlife Programs: A Case Studies Review," Missoula, Montana, 1990.

Cundy, Donald T. and Richard S. Krannich, "Characteristics of Public Support for Wildlife Funding Alternatives," Utah State University, Logan, Utah, 1989.

Hvenegaard, Glen T., "Nontraditional Funding Mechanisms for Wildlife Programs in Alberta," prepared for Alberta Forestry, Lands and Wildlife, Edmonton, Alberta, 1989.

National Wildlife Federation, "Funding State Nongame Programs: How Much is Enough?," 1988.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, "Oregon Habitat Conservation Trust Fund Funding Options," 1990.

The Nature Conservancy, "State Funding for Natural Areas Progress Report," Arlington, Virginia, June, 1990.

Vickerman, Sara, "Funding Options for State Nongame, Wildlife and Endangered Species," Portland, Oregon, 1990.

2-7-91 -- Max Dex Sect 7

#### ESTIMATED COSTS OF WATCHABLE WILDLIFE PROJECTS

The following priority listing of projects is excerpted from the 1991-1993 plan for Montana's Watchable Wildlife, which is available from the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks in Helena. Projects will be completed only if funds are available. This list provides an example of identified needs of the watchable/nongame program in the next biennium.

1990-91

| PROJECT                                  | FW & P COST | RESPONSIBILITY                      |
|--|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Preference survey                        | \$8,000     | W.Wild Specialist<br>Bioeconomist   |
| Dolack poster/bronze promotion           | \$3,000     | WW Specialist                       |
| Nongame check off promotion              | \$3,000     | WW Specialist                       |
| N. Yellowstone Exhibit                   | \$1,000*    | WW Specialist<br>Region 3 biologist |
| Gates of the Mountains museum assistance | \$1,000     | WW Specialist                       |
|  | 416 000     |                                     |
| TOTAL                                    | \$16,000    |                                     |

<sup>\* \$8,000</sup> total divided as follows -- Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation \$3,000, Gallatin NF \$2,000, FW & P wildlife management area budget \$2,000. WW budget \$1,000.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| PROJECT  | COST                     | RESPONSIBLITY                   |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Fundraiser promotion   | \$5,000                  | WW Specialist                   |
| Nongame check off promotion                                  | \$3,000                  | WW Specialist                   |
| 31 Wildlife Viewing Site signs (basic wildlife descriptions) | \$23,250<br>(\$750/sign) | WW Specialist<br>FW & P regions |
| 1000 Backyard Habitat Kits                                   | \$20,000<br>(\$20/kit)   | WW Specialist                   |
| Project Eagle Watch kits                                     | \$3,000                  | WW Specialist Youth Education.  |
| 12 Visitor Wildlife Information bulletins                    | \$3,600                  | WW Specialist Travel Montana    |
| Watchable Wildlife Wetlands Day                              | \$1,000                  | WW Working Group                |
| Bat interpretation   | \$6,500                  | State Parks                     |

| Lewis and Clark Caverns                            |                         | WW Specialist                   |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Bighorn sheep viewing<br>Wildhorse Island          | \$20,000                | State Parks<br>WW Specialist    |
| Makoshika Buzzard Day<br>Watchable Wildlife events | \$2,000                 | State Parks<br>WW Specialist    |
| FW & P Watchable Wildlife inventory                | \$4,000<br>(\$500/reg.) | WW Specialist<br>FW & P Regions |
| Backyard Habitat book                              | \$36,500*               | WW Specialist                   |
| TOTAL  | \$127,850               |                                 |

<sup>\*</sup> Possibility of cost-share on this project similar to <u>Montana Wildlife Viewing Guide</u>. Price includes typesetting, design and 10,000 copies. If sold for \$14.95 apiece would earn some revenue for the program.

2-07-91

Ex. 8 3-7-91 Par. Ps. Dui.

FISH MILDUFE EPARKS RANGE

MR CHAIRMAN à COMMITTEE MEMBERS

I WOULD LIKE TO SUPPORT THE USE OF FISH ECONSTRUCTION OF FIREARM FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FIREARM SHOOTING RANGES. THE FUNDS SHOWD ALSO BE AUGUMBLE FOR MODIFICATIONS TO CURRENTLY ESTABLISHED RANGES.

THE NEED FOR PROPERLY CONSTRUCTED,

MAINTAINED & SUPERUSED RANGES

15. CLEAR EVERY EFFORT SHOULD

BE MADE TO ENCOURAGE THE

LEGAL USE OF FIREMENTS FOR

SHINTING, TARSET SHOOTHES &

RECRETION. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE

IN TOURYS MEDIA ATTEMPTS TO

DISCREDIT LAWFUL GUN OWNERS?

HUNTING.

FWEY SHOWD BE EDUCATED TO HAVE AS MANY HUNTER EDUCATION CLASSES AS DOSSIBLE INCLUDE, ACTUAL LIVE FIRING OF RIFTES

ACCOMPLISHED BY USING EXISTING INDORFOUTDOR RANGES. INE RULES FOR APPLYING FOR KANGE FUNDS SHOULD BE KEPT SIMPLE, MATCHING FUNDS SHOWED INCLUDE THE USE OF CASH ? IN-KIND MATCH. THE APPLICATION SHOULD INCLUDE AN ARCHOTECTS flan, A WORK Completion Scrtimes, A MATERIALS LIST & COST BREAKDOWN FOR EACH STAGE OF RAPICE CONSTRUCTION MODIFICATION, FUEL SHOULD INSURE EACH APPROVED PROJET 15 MIONITORED CLOSELY TO INSURE PROPER Construction & Completion in A WELL PLANNED & DEVELOPED INDUR OUTDOOK FIREARMS RANGES PRE OF MUTURE BENEFIT involved, The Gunowner NAS A PLACE TO SHOOT, FINEY NAS MORE VUNTER LICENSES SOLD & COMMUNITY LANDOWNER CONFLICTS SHOULD WE KEDUCED. naid I dence Thesan 201000

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PLEASE PRINT.

# VISITOR'S REGISTER

| Matural Personces    | SUBCOMMITTEE DATE 2-07-91 |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| DEPARTMENT DI        | VISION                    |
| PLEASE PRINT         | PLEASE PRINT              |
| NAME                 | REPRESENTING              |
| ARNOLO Olsen         | FUP                       |
| Das Monber           | Pup .                     |
| MARY A DANFORD       | NW MIT HUMAN RESOURES     |
| David Clark- Snussia | FWP                       |
| for AAKHOIM          | FWP                       |
| Junet Elahis         | auduba                    |
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