SENATE BILL NO. 60
introduced by sprague by request of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks


#### Abstract

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REVISING CERTAIN PROVISIONS REGARDING FISH AND GAME LICENSES; ALLOWING THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PARKS TO ADOPT RULES REGARDING PROOF OF COMPETENCY IN SAFETY INSTRUCTION; REVISING THE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS AND THE FORM OF THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATIONLICENSE; CLARIFYING PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE MIGRATORY BIRD LICENSE AND MIGRATORY BIRD STAMP; ALLOWING RATHER THAN REQUIRING THE DEPARTMENT TO FURNISH A DECAL TO THE HOLDER OF A COMBINATION SPORTS LICENSE; REVISING THE DATE WHEN A LICENSE AGENT MUST ACCOUNT FOR UNSOLD LICENSES; allowing the department to charge license agents an administrative fee and to CHARGE NEW LICENSE AGENTS AN ELECTRONIC LICENSE SYSTEM INSTALLATION FEE; ALLOWING THE DEPARTMENT TO ADOPT RULES REGARDING THE COMPENSATION, FEES, AND DUTIES OF LICENSE agents; revising the terms of the reciprocal fishing license; amending sections 87-2-102, 87-2-105, 87-2-106, 87-2-202, 87-2-411, 87-2-412, 87-2-711, 87-2-902, 87-2-903, AND 87-2-1001, MCA; AND PROVIDING A DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE."


## STATEMENT OF INTENT

A statement of intent is required for this bill because 87-2-105(7) and 87-2-903(9) grant rulemaking authority to the department of fish, wildife, and parks regarding standards applicable to license agents.

It is intended that the rules adopted pursuant to 87-2-105(7) address the methods by which a license agent determines proof of competency in hunter safety, particularly the competency of nonresidents who apply for a Montana hunting license. It is intended that the rules recognize that a person who takes a hunter safety course from a department-authorized instructor will be considered competent for licensing purposes.

It is intended that rules adopted pursuant to 87-2-903(9) address compensation, fees, and duties of license agents.
be it enacted by the legislature of the state of montana:

Section 1. Section 87-2-102, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-102. Resident defined. In determining a resident for the purpose of issuing resident fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses, the following provisions apply:
(1) A member of the regular armed forces of the United States, a member's dependent, as defined in 15-30-113, who resides in the member's Montana household, or a member of the armed forces of a foreign government attached to the regular armed forces of the United States is considered a resident for the purposes of this chapter if:
(a) the member was a resident of Montana under the provisions of subsection (4) at the time the member entered the armed forces and continues to meet residency criteria of subsections $(4)(\mathrm{b})$ through (4)(e); or
(b) the member is currently stationed in and assigned to active duty in Montana, has resided in Montana for at least 30 days, and presents official assignment orders and a-e日tifieate proof of competency, as provided in 87-2-105, or a certificate verifying the successful completion of a hunter safety course in any state or province. The 30-day residence requirement is waived in time of war. Reassignment to another state, United States territory, or country terminates Montana residency for purposes of this section, except that a reassigned member continues to qualify as a resident if the member's spouse and dependents continue to physically reside in Montana and the member continues to meet the residency criteria of subsections (4)(b) through (4)(e). The designation of Montana by a member of the regular armed forces as a "home of record" or "home of residence" in that member's armed forces records does not determine the member's residency for purposes of this section.
(2) A person who has physically resided in Montana as the person's principal or primary home or place of abode for 180 consecutive days and who meets the criteria of subsection (4) immediately prief before te making application for any license is eligible to receive hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses. As used in this section, a vacant lot or a premises used solely for business purposes is not considered a principal or primary home or place of abode.
(3) A person who obtains residency under subsection (2) may continue to be a resident for purposes of this section by physically residing in Montana as the person's principal or primary home or place of abode for not less than 120 days a year and by meeting the criteria of subsection (4) prior to making application for any resident hunting, fishing, or trapping license.
(4) In addition to the requirements of subsection (2) or (3), a person shall meet the following
criteria to be considered a resident for purposes of this section:
(a) the person's principal or primary home or place of abode is in Montana;
(b) the person files Montana state income tax returns as a resident if required to file;
(c) the person licenses and titles in Montana as required by law any vehicles that the person owns and operates in Montana;
(d) the person does not possess or apply for any resident hunting, fishing, or trapping licenses from another state or country or exercise resident hunting, fishing, or trapping privileges in another state or country; and
(e) if the person registers to vote, the person registers only in Montana.
(5) A student who is enrolled full-time in a post-secondary educational institution out of state and who would qualify for Montana resident tuition or who otherwise meets the residence requirements of subsection (2) or (3) is considered a resident for purposes of this section.
(6) An enrollee of a job corps camp located within the state of Montana is, after a period of 30 days within Montana, considered a resident for the purpose of making application for a fishing license as long as the person remains an enrollee in a Montana camp.
(7) A person who does not reside in Montana but who meets all of the following requirements is a resident for purposes of obtaining hunting and fishing licenses:
(a) The person's principal employment is within this state and the income from this employment is the principal source of the applicant's family income.
(b) The person is required to pay and has paid Montana income tax in a timely manner and proper amount.
(c) The person has been employed within this state on a full-time basis for at least 12 consecutive months immediately preceding each application.
(d) The person's state of residency has laws substantially similar to this subsection (7).
(8) An unmarried minor is considered a resident for the purposes of this section if the minor's parents, legal guardian, or parent with joint custody, sole custody, or visitation rights is a resident for purposes of this section. The minor is considered a resident for purposes of this section regardless of whether the minor resides primarily in the state or otherwise qualifies as a resident. The resident parent or guardian of the minor may be required to show proof of the parental, guardianship, or custodial relationship to the minor.
(9) A person is not considered a resident for the purposes of this section if the person:
(a) claims residence in any other state or country for any purpose; or
(b) is an absentee property owner paying property tax on property in Montana.
(10) A license agent is not considered a representative of the state for the purpose of determining a license applicant's residence status."

Section 2. Section 87-2-105, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-105. Safety instruction required. (1) A hunting license may not be issued to a resident person under the age of 18 years unless the person authorized to issue the license areceives proof of competency as provided by this section.
(2) A hunting license may not be issued to a nonresident person under the age of 18 years unless the fonfocident prosents to person authorized to issue the license a-oerifieate receives proof of competency, as provided in this section, or a certificate verifying that the nonresident has successfully completed a course in the safe handling of firearms in any state or province.
(3) A hunting license may not be issued to a member of the regular armed forces of the United States or to a member of the armed forces of a foreign government attached to the armed forces of the United States who is assigned to active duty in Montana and who is otherwise considered a resident under 87-2-102(1) or to a member's dependents, as defined in 15-30-113, who reside in the member's Montana household, unless the memer of dependant presents to the person authorized to issue the license a ertifieate receives proof of competency, as provided in this section, or a certificate verifying that the member or dependent has successfully completed a hunter safety course in any state or province.
(4) A bow and arrow license may not be issued to a resident or nonresident unless the of the person authorized to issue the license receives an archery license issued for a prior hunting season or receives proof of completion of a bowhunter education course from the national bowhunter education foundation. Neither the department nor the license agent is required to provide records of past archery license purchases. As part of the department's bow and arrow licensing procedures, the department shall notify the public regarding hownter bowhuter education requirements.
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(5) The department shall provide for a course of instruction in the safe handling of firearms and
for that purpose may cooperate with any reputable organization having as one of its objectives the promotion of safety in the handling of firearms. The department may designate as an instructor any person it finds to be competent to give instructions in the handling of firearms. A person appointed shall give the course of instruction and shall issue a certificate of competency in the safe handling of firearms to a person successfully completing the course.
(6) The department shall provide for a course of instruction from the national bowhunter education foundation and for that purpose may cooperate with any reputable organization having as one of its objectives the promotion of safety in the handling of bow hunting tackle. The department may designate as an instructor any person it finds to be competent to give the national bowhunter education foundation instruction. A person appointed shall give the course of instruction and shall issue a certificate of completion from the national bowhunter education foundation to any person successfully completing the course.
(7) The department may adopt rules regarding how a person authorized to issue a license determines proof of competency."

Section 3. Section 87-2-106, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-106. Application for license -- penalties for violation -- forfeiture of privileges. (1) A license may be procured from the director, an warden, or an authorized agent of the director. The applicant shall state the applicant's name, age, occupation, street address of permanent residence, mailing address, status as a citizen of the United States or as an alien, and other facts, data, or descriptions as may be required by the department. An applicant for a resident license shall present a valid Montana driver's license, Montana driver's examiner's identification card, or other identification specified by the department to substantiate the required information. It is the applicant's burden to provide documentation establishing the applicant's identity and qualifications to purchase a license. It is unlawful and a misdemeanor for a license agent to sell a hunting, fishing, or trapping license to an applicant who fails to produce the required identification at the time of application for licensure. Except as provided in subsections (2) through (4), the statements made by the applicant must be subscribed to before the officer or agent issuing the license.
(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), department employees or officers may issue licenses by mail. Statements on an application for a license to be issued by mail need not be subscribed to before the
employee or officer.
(3) To apply for a license under the provisions of 87-2-102(7), the applicant shall apply to the director and shall submit at the time of application a notarized affidavit that attests to fulfillment of the requirements of 87-2-102(7). The director shall process the application in an expedient manner.
(4) A resident may apply for and purchase a wildlife conservation license, hunting license, or fishing license for the resident's spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister who is otherwise qualified to obtain the license.
(5) A license is void uniess subscribed to by the licensee and by an employee or officer of the department or by a license agent or an authorized representative of the license agent.
(6) It is unlawful to subscribe to ary statement, on an application or license, that is materially false. Any material false statement contained in an application renders the license issued pursuant to it void. A person violating any provision of this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor.
(7) (a) A person not meeting the residency criteria set out in 87-2-102 who is convicted of affirming to a false statement to obtain a resident license shall be:
(i) fined not less than the greater of $\$ 100$ or twice the cost of the nonresident license that authorized the sought-after privilege or more than $\$ 1,000$;
(ii) imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months; or
(iii) both fined and imprisoned.
(b) In addition to the penalties specified in subsection (7)(a), upon conviction or forfeiture of bond or bail, the person shall forfeit any current hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses and the privilege to hunt, fish, and trap in Montana for not less than 18 months.
(8) It is unlawful and a misdemeanor for a person to purposely or knowingly assist an unqualified applicant in obtaining a resident license in violation of this section."

Section 4. Section 87-2-202, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-202. Application - otamp-attaehment -- fee -- expiration. (1) A wildife conservation license must be sold upon written application. The application must contain the applicant's name, age, occupation, ftreet address of permanent residence, qualifying length of time as a resident in the state of Montana $\bar{i}_{1}$ and status as a citizen of the United States or as an alien; and must be signed by the applicant. The applicant shall present
a valid Montana driver's license, a Montana driver's examiner's identification card, or other identification specified by the department to substantiate the required information when applying for a wildlife conservation license. It is the applicant's burden to provide documentation establishing the applicant's identity and qualifications to purchase a wildlife conservation license. It is unlawful and a misdemeanor for a license agent to sell a wildlife conservation license to an applicant who fails to produce the required identification at the time of application for licensure.
(2) Hunting, fishing, or trapping licenses issued in a form determined by the department of tage or-stampsiscued to a holder of a wildlifo-onconvation liconse must be affixed to-or recorded on the wildifernservation lionse according to rules that the department may prescribe.
(3) (a) Resident wildlife conservation licenses may be purchased for a fee of $\$ 4$.
(b) Nonresident wildlife conservation licenses may be purchased for a fee of $\$ 5$.
(4) Licenses issued are void after the last day of February next succeeding their issuance."

Section 5. Section 87-2-411, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-411. Stamp License required to hunt migratory game birds. It is unlawful for any person 15 years of age or older to hunt migratory game birds without first having obtained a valid migratory bird stamp license from the department. The fee for the stamplicense is $\$ 5 . "$

Section 6. Section 87-2-412, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-412. Procurement and sale of artwork for migratory bird stamp -- disposition of proceeds. (1) The department shall contract with an art publisher for the selection, by contest or other method, of a design for the annual migratory bird stamp anded by-87-2-414 and for the production of the stamp and related artwork. The contract must provide that only designs submitted by Montana artists may be selected. The department shall provide for the sale of stamps exclusively by the department or its license agents, but may make other arrangements for the sale of related artwork that it determines appropriate. The procurement and sale of the stamps and artwork are exempt from the provisions of Title 18, chapter 4, part 3.
(2) Money received from the sale of stamps and related artwork must be deposited in the state special revenue fund for the use of the department and may be expended only for the protection, conservation, and development of wetlands in Montana."

Section 7. Section 87-2-711, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-711. Class AAA--combination sports license. (1) A resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who will be 12 years of age or older before September 15 of the season for which the license is issued is entitled to:
(a) upon payment of the sum of $\$ 54$, a combination sports license that permits the holder to exercise all rights granted to holders of Class A, A-1, A-3, A-5, and resident conservation licenses as prescribed in 87-2-202; or
(b) upon payment of the sum of $\$ 64$, a combination sports license that permits the holder to exercise all rights granted in subsection $(1) / a)$ and the additional rights granted to holders of a Class A-6 license.
(2) The department shatt may furnish each holder of a combination sports license an appropriate decal."

Section 8. Section 87-2-902, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-902. Bond or security of agent and preferred claim of state for license money. (1) An appointed license agent shall furnish a corporate surety bond or other security if required by department rule. The bond selle secures the faithful performance of the duties imposed on the license agent and the accounting for and payment to the state of all money received from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and any permits or certificates prescribed by the department. The license agent shall properly account for all unsold licenses, permits, and certificates annually on Aprit March 1 or at any other time at the request of the director.
(2) All money received for the sale of licenses, permits, and certificates at-allimes belongs to the state. In case of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, receivership, or bankruptcy, the state has a preferred claim against the assets and estate of a license agent for all money owed the state."

Section 9. Section 87-2-903, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-903. Compensation fees, and duties of agents -- penalty for late submission of license money. (1) License agents, except salaried employees of the department, must receive for all services
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12) The department may charge license agents a license agent administration fee of not more than 7 cents for each transaction.
(3) Each license agent shall submit to the department all administration fees and the money received from the sale of licenses, less the appropriate commission.
(4) Each license agent shall submit to the department copies of each license sold.
(5) The department may charge license agents appointed after March 1, 1998, an electronic license system installation fee not to exceed actual costs.
(6) The department may designate classes of license agents and may establish a deadline for submission of license money by each class of agent. Each license agent shall keep the license account open at all reasonable hours to inspection by the department, the director, the wardens, or the legislative auditor.
(24 (7) For purposes of this section, the term "Heonce" "transaction" includes the sale of any license, permit, and or certificate prescribed by the department.
$(3(8)$ If a license agent fails to submit to the department all money received from the declared sale of licenses, less the appropriate fee, by the deadline established by the department, an interest charge equal to the rate charged on late corporation license tax payments under 15-31-510t2 must be assessed. Acceptance of late payments with interest does not preclude the department from summarily revoking the appointment of a license agent under 87-2-904.

## (9) The department mav adopt rules necessary to implement this section."

Section 10. Section 87-2-1001, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-1001. Reciprocal fishing privileges of licensees of bordering states. (1) Any person who is properly licensed to fish in a state whieh that borders Montana and who complies with Montana fish and game laws and regulations may fish in any part of a lake, reservoir, pond, or body of water in Montana that lies within or partly within 10 miles of the boundaries of Mistate Montana when the water is declared to be open to fishing by the department; pfovided, howover, that sueh if the bordering state grants the same or similar privileges in any sueh body or bodies of water or in all lakes, reservoirs, ponds, or bodies of water similarly defined within its boundaries to holders of valid Montana fishing licenses, and provided-further that fork if the bordering state enters into a reciprocal agreement with

Montana setting forth terms as provided by this part.
(2) The department is authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements with corresponding state officials of adjoining states for purposes of providing suoh reciprocal fishing privileges upon any body or bodies of water as described above in subsection (1). Steh A reciprocal agreemente agreement may include provisions by which each state shall honor the license of the other state only when a valid reciprocal license stamp is purchased from the honoring state, the charge for sump the reciprocal license being set by mutual agreement of the states."

NEW SECTION. Section 11. Effective date. [This act] is effective March 1, 1998.
-END-

Division

Fiscal Note for SB0060, as introduced

## DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

An act revising certain provisions regarding fish and game licenses; allowing the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks to charge license agents an administrative fee and to charge new license agents an electronic license system installation fee.

## ASSUMPTIONS:

1. The automated license system will be operational with the license year starting March 1, 1999.
2. License agents sell 1.1 million licenses annually and receive a $\$ 0.50$ commission for each license sold.
3. Approximately 400,000 licenses are sold between March 1 and June 30 each year.
4. The bill allows the department to lower the commission from $\$ 0.50$ to $\$ 0.43$ to help pay for the new automated system. The department will lower the commission paid beginning March 1, 1999.
5. The electronic license system installation fee for new agents will be $\$ 1,000$.
6. There will be 10 vendors who will be willing to pay the electronic license system installation fee in order to become license agents.

## EISCAL IMPACT:

FY98

## Difference

Expenditures:
Commission expense
Installation expense
Total

EY99 Difference
(28,000)
10,000
$(18,000)$

Revenues:
Installation Fee (02) 0
$0 \quad 10,000$
Net Impact:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { General License Account (02) } & 28,000\end{array}$
LONG-RANGE EEFECTS OE PROPOSED LEGISLATION:
Once the automated licensing system is fully implemented in FY 2000, commission expense will be reduced from $\$ 550,000$ per year to $\$ 473,000$ per year ( $\$ 77,000$ per year reduction)

## TECHNICAL NOTES:

Language should be added to coordinate with HB0002. HB0002 contains the appropriation to implement the automated licensing system.


Fiscal Note for sB0060, as introduced

SENATE BILL NO. 60<br>INTRODUCED BY SPRAGUE BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PARKS

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REVISING CERTAIN PROVISIONS REGARDING FISH AND GAME LICENSES; ALLOWING THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PARKS TO ADOPT RULES REGARDING PROOF OF COMPETENCY IN SAFETY INSTRUCTION; REVISING THE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS AND THE FORM OF THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION LICENSE; CLARIFYING PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE MIGRATORY BIRD LICENSE AND MIGRATORY BIRD STAMP; ALLOWING RATHER THAN REQUIRING THE DEPARTMENT TO FURNISH A DECAL TO THE HOLDER OF A COMBINATION SPORTS LICENSE; REVISING THE DATE WHEN A LICENSE AGENT MUST ACCOUNT FOR UNSOLD LICENSES; ALLOWING THE DEPARTMENT FO GHARGE LHGENSE-AGENTS AN ADAHIHSTPATIVE FEE AND TO CHARGE NEW LICENSE AGENTS AN ELECTRONIC LICENSE SYSTEM INSTALLATION FEE; ALLOWING THE DEPARTMENT TO ADOPT RULES REGARDING THE COMPENSATION, FEES, AND DUTIES OF LICENSE AGENTS; REVISING THE TERMS OF THE RECIPROCAL FISHING LICENSE; AMENDING SECTIONS 87-2-102, 87-2-105, 87-2-106, 87-2-202, 87-2-411, 87-2-412, 87-2-711, 87-2-902, 87-2-903, AND 87-2-1001, MCA; AND PROVIDING A DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE."

## STATEMENT OF INTENT

A statement of intent is required for this bill because $87-2-105(7)$ and $87-2-903(8+(8)$ grant rulemaking authority to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks regarding standards applicable to license agents.

It is intended that the rules adopted pursuant to $87-2-105(7)$ address the methods by which a license agent determines proof of competency in hunter safety, particularly the competency of nonresidents who apply for a Montana hunting license. It is intended that the rules recognize that a person who takes a hunter safety course from a department-authorized instructor will be considered competent for licensing purposes.

It is intended that rules adopted pursuant to $87-2-903(8)(8)$ address compensation, SYSTEM INSTALLATION fees, and duties of license agents.

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

Section 1. Section 87-2-102, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-102. Resident defined. In determining a resident for the purpose of issuing resident fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses, the following provisions apply:
(1) A member of the regular arrned forces of the United States, a member's dependent, as defined in 15-30-113, who resides in the member's Montana household, or a member of the armed forces of a foreign government attached to the regular armed forces of the United States is considered a resident for the purposes of this chapter if:
(a) the member was a resident of Montana under the provisions of subsection (4) at the time the member entered the armed forces and continues to meet residency criteria of subsections (4)(b) through (4)(e); or
(b) the member is currently stationed in and assigned to active duty in Montana, has resided in Montana for at least 30 days, and presents official assignment orders and a ertificate proof of competency, as provided in 87-2-105, or a certificate verifying the successful completion of a hunter safety course in any state or province. The 30 -day residence recuirement is waived in time of war. Reassignment to another state, United States territory, or country terminates Montana residency for purposes of this section, except that a reassigned member continues to qualify as a resident if the member's spouse and dependents continue to physically reside in Montana and the member continues to meet the residency criteria of subsections (4)(b) through (4)(e). The designation of Montana by a member of the regular armed forces as a "home of record" or "home of residence" in that member's armed forces records does not determine the member's residency for purposes of this section.
(2) A person who has physically resided in Montana as the person's principal or primary home or place of abode for 180 consecutive days and who meets the criteria of subsection (4) immediately priof $\underline{\text { before }} \ddagger$ making application for any license is eligible to receive hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses. As used in this section, a vacant lot or a premises used solely for business purposes is not considered a principal or primary home or place of abode.
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making application for any resident hunting, fishing, or trapping license.
(4) In addition to the requirements of subsection (2) or (3), a person shall meet the following criteria to be considered a resident for purposes of this section:
(a) the person's principal or primary home or place of abode is in Montana;
(b) the person files Montana state income tax returns as a resident if required to file;
(c) the person licenses and titles in Montana as required by law any vehicles that the person owns and operates in Montana;
(d) the person does not possess or apply for any resident hunting, fishing, or trapping licenses from another state or country or exercise resident hunting, fishing, or trapping privileges in another state or country; and
(e) if the person registers to vote, the person registers only in Montana.
(5) A student who is enrolled full-time in a post-secondary educational institution out of state and who would qualify for Montana resident tuition or who otherwise meets the residence requirements of subsection (2) or (3) is considered a resident for purposes of this section.
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(b) The person is required to pay and has paid Montana income tax in a timely manner and proper amount.
(c) The person has been employed within this state on a full-time basis for at least 12 consecutive months immediately preceding each application.
(d) The person's state of residency has laws substantially similar to this subsection (7).
(8) An unmarried minor is considered a resident for the purposes of this section if the minor's parents, legal guardian, or parent with joint custody, sole custody, or visitation rights is a resident for purposes of this section. The minor is considered a resident for purposes of this section regardless of whether the minor resides primarily in the state or otherwise qualifies as a resident. The resident parent or
guardian of the minor may be required to show proof of the parental, guardianship, or custodial relationship to the minor.
(9) A person is not considered a resident for the purposes of this section if the person:
(a) claims residence in any other state or country for any purpose; or
(b) is an absentee property owner paying property tax on property in Montana.
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(6) The department shall provide for a course of instruction from the national bowhunter education foundation and for that purpose may cooperate with any reputable organization having as one of its objectives the promotion of safety in the handling of bow hunting tackle. The department may designate as an instructor any person it finds to be competent to give the national bowhunter education foundation instruction. A person appointed shall give the course of instruction and shall issue a certificate of completion from the national bowhunter education foundation to any person successfully completing the course.
(7) The department may adopt rules regarding how a person authorized to issue a license determines proof of competency."

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"87-2-106. Application for license -- penalties for violation -- forfeiture of privileges. (1) A license may be procured from the director, any a warden, or any authorized agent of the director. The applicant shall state the applicant's name, age, occupation, street address of permanent residence, and pest-offiee mailing address, the applieant's qualifying length of time as a resident in the state of Montana, wher and status as a citizen of the United States or as an alien, and other facts, data, or descriptions as may be required by the department. An applicant for a resident license shall present a valid Montana driver's license, Montana driver's examiner's identification card, or other identification specified by the department to substantiate the required information. It is the applicant's burden to provide documentation establishing the applicant's identity and qualifications to purchase a license. It is unlawful and a misdemeanor for a license agent to sell a hunting, fishing, or trapping license to an applicant who fails to produce the required identification at the time of application for licensure. Except as provided in subsections (2) through (4), the statements made by the applicant must be subscribed to before the officer or agent issuing the license.
(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), department employees or officers may issue licenses by mail. Statements on an application for a license to be issued by mail need not be subscribed to before the employee or officer.
(3) To apply for a license under the provisions of $87-2-102(7)$, the applicant shalt apply to the director and shall submit at the time of application a notarized affidavit that attests to fulfillment of the requirements of 87-2-102(7). The director shall process the application in an expedient manner.
(4) A resident may apply for and purchase a wildlife conservation license, hunting license, or fishing license for the resident's spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister who is otherwise qualified to obtain the license.
(5) A license is void unless subscribed to by the licensee and by an employee or officer of the department or by a license agent or an authorized representative of the license agent.
(6) It is unlawful to subscribe to any statement, on an application or license, that is materially false. Any material false statement contained in an application renders the license issued pursuant to it void. A person violating any provision of this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor.
(7) (a) A person not meeting the residency criteria set out in 87-2-102 who is convicted of affirming to a false statement to obtain a resident license shall be:
(i) fined not less than the greater of $\$ 100$ or twice the cost of the nonresident license that authorized the sought-after privilege or more than $\$ 1,000$;
(ii) imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months; or
(iii) both fined and imprisoned.
(b) In addition to the penalties specified in subsection (7)(a), upon conviction or forfeiture of bond or bail, the person shall forfeit any current hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses and the privilege to hunt, fish, and trap in Montana for not less than 18 months.
(8) It is unlawful and a misdemeanor for a person to purposely or knowingly assist an unqualified applicant in obtaining a resident license in violation of this section."

Section 4. Section 87-2-202, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-202. Application - ©tanp qttahhment -- fee -- expiration. (1) A wildife conservation license must be sold upon written application. The application must contain the applicant's name, age, occupation, plaeof street address of permanent residence, mailing address, and the qualifying length of
time as a resident in the state of Montana $\dot{1}_{2}$ state-wher and status as a citizen of the United States or as an alien; and must be signed by the applicant. The applicant shall present a valid Montana driver's license, a Montana driver's examiner's identification card, or other identification specified by the department to substantiate the required information when applying for a wildlife conservation license. It is the applicant's burden to provide documentation establishing the applicant's identity and qualifications to purchase a wildlife conservation license. It is unlawful and a misdemeanor for a license agent to sell a wildlife conservation license to an applicant who fails to produce the required identification at the time of application for licensure.
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(3) (a) Resident wildlife conservation licenses may be purchased for a fee of $\$ 4$.
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(4) Licenses issued are void after the last day of February next succeeding their issuance."

Section 5. Section 87-2-411, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-411. Stamp License required to hunt migratory game birds. It is unlawful for any person 15 years of age or older to hunt migratory game birds without first having obtained a valid migratory bird stamp license from the department. The fee for the stamp license is $\$ 5 . "$

Section 6. Section 87-2-412, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-412. Procurement and sale of artwork for migratory bird stamp -- disposition of proceeds.
(1) The department shall contract with an art publisher for the selection, by contest or other method, of a design for the annual migratory bird stamp fequired by-87-4 414 and for the production of the stamp and related artwork. The contract must provide that oniy designs submitted by Montana artists may be selected. The department shall provide for the sale of stamps exclusively by the department or its license agents, but may make other arrangements for the sale of related artwork that it determines appropriate. The procurement and sale of the stamps and artwork are exempt from the provisions of Title 18, chapter 4, part 3.
(2) Money received from the sale of stamps and related artwork must be deposited in the state Division
special revenue fund for the use of the department and may be expended only for the protection, conservation, and development of wetlands in Montana."

Section 7. Section 87-2-711, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-711. Class AAA--combination sports license. (1) A resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who will be 12 years of age or older to before September 15 of the season for which the license is issued is entitled to:
(a) upon payment of the sum of $\$ 54$, a combination sports license that permits the holder to exercise all rights granted to holders of Class A, A-1, A-3, A-5, and resident conservation licenses as prescribed in 87-2-202; or
(b) upon payment of the sum of $\$ 64$, a combination sports license that permits the holder to exercise all rights granted in subsection (1)(a) and the additional rights granted to holders of a Class A-6 license.
(2) The department shall may furnish each holder of a combination sports license an appropriate decal."

Section 8. Section 87-2-902, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-902. Bond or security of agent and preferred claim of state for license money. (1) An appointed license agent shall furnish a corporate surety bond or other security as if required by department rule. The bond secures the faithful performance of the duties imposed on the license agent and the accounting for and payment to the state of all money received from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and any permits or certificates prescribed by the department. The license agent shall properly account for all unsold licenses, permits, and certificates annually on Aprit March 1 or at any other time at the request of the director.
(2) All money received for the sale of licenses, permits, and certificates athes belongs to the state. In case of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, receivership, or bankruptcy, the state has a preferred claim against the assets and estate of a license agent for all money owed the state."

Section 9. Section 87-2-903, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-903. Compensation, fees, and duties of agents -- penaity for late submission of license

Division
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(5)(4) The department may charge license agents appointed after March 1, 1998, an electronic license system installation fee not to exceed actual costs.
(6)(5) The department may designate classes of license agents and may establish a deadline for submission of license money by each class of agent. Each license agent shall keep the license account open at all reasonable hours to inspection by the department, the director, the wardens, or the legislative auditor.
(2)(7)(6) For purposes of this section, the term "lieense" "transaction" includes the sale of any license, permit, and or certificate prescribed by the department.
$(3)(8+7)$ If a license agent fails to submit to the department all money received from the declared sale of licenses, less the appropriate fee, by the deadline established by the department, an interest charge equal to the rate charged on late corporation license tax payments under 15-31-510+2 must be assessed. Acceptance of late payments with interest does not preclude the department from summarily revoking the appointment of a license agent under 87-2-904.

## (O)(8) The department may adopt rules necessary to implement this section."

Section 10. Section 87-2-1001, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-1001. Reciprocal fishing privileges of licensees of bordering states. (1) Any person who is properly licensed to fish in a state that borders Montana and who complies with Montana fish and game laws and regulations may fish in any part of a lake, reservoir, pond, or body of water in Montana that lies within or partly within 10 miles of the boundaries of sistate Montana when such the water is declared to be open to fishing by the department; provided, howover, that if the bordering
state grants the same or similar privileges in any body or bodies of water or in all lakes, reservoirs, ponds, or bodies of water similarly clefined within its boundaries to holders of valid Montana fishing licenses, and if the bordering state enters into a reciprocal agreement with Montana setting forth terms as provided by this part.
(2) The department is authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements with corresponding state officials of adjoining states for purposes of providing recal fishing privileges upon any body or bodies of water as described in subsection (1). A reciprocal agreements agreement may include provisions by which each state shall honor the license of the other state only when a valid reciprocal license surchased from the honoring state, the charge for the reciprocal license being set by mutual agreement of the states."

NEW SECTION. Section 11. Effective date. [This act] is effective March 1, 1998.
-END-

SENATE BILL NO. 60
introduced by sprague by Requesti of the department of Fish, Wildlife, and parks

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REVISING CERTAIN PROVISIONS REGARDING FISH AND GAME LICENSES; ALLOWING THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PARKS TO ADOPT RULES REGARDING PROOF OF COMPETENCY IN SAFETY INSTRUCTION; REVISING THE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS AND THE FORM OF THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION LICENSE; CLARIFYING PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE MIGRATORY BIRD LICENSE AND MIGRATORY BIRD STAMP; ALLOWING RATHER THAN REQUIRING THE DEPARTMENT TO FURNISH A DECAL TO THE HOLDER OF A COMBINATION SPORTS license; revising the date when a license agent must account for unsold licenses; ALLOWING THE DEPARTMENT FO-GHARGE LHGENSE AGENTS-AN ADAHNSTRATIVE FEE ANG TO CHARGE NEW LICENSE AGENTS AN ELECTRONIC LICENSE SYSTEM INSTALLATION FEE; ALLOWING THE DEPARTMENT TO ADOPT RULES REGARDING THE COMPENSATION, FEES, AND DUTIES OF LICENSE agents; revising the terms of the reciprocal fishing license; amending sections 87-2-102, 87-2-105, 87-2-106, 87-2-202, 87-2-411, 87-2-412, 87-2-711, 87-2-902, 87-2-903, AND 87-2-1001, MCA; AND PROVIDING A DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE."

SENATE BILL NO. 60
INTRODUCED BY SPRAGUE


#### Abstract

by request of the department of Fish, wildlife, and parks


A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REVISING CERTAIN PROVISIONS REGARDING FISH AND GAME LICENSES; ALLOWING THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PARKS TO ADOPT RULES REGARDING PROOF OF COMPETENCY IN SAFETY INSTRUCTION; REVISING THE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS AND THE FORM OF THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION LICENSE; CLARIFYING PROVISIONS RELATED TO THE MIGRATORY BIRD LICENSE AND MIGRATORY BIRD STAMP; ALLOWING RATHER THAN REQUIRING THE DEPARTMENT TO FURNISH A DECAL TO THE HOLDER OF A COMBINATION SPORTS license; revising the date when a license agent must account for unsold licenses; ALLOWING THE DEPARTMENT FO-GHARGE LHGENSE-AGENTS-AN AOMAINHSTRATIVE FEE ANO TO CHARGE NEW LICENSE AGENTS AN ELECTRONIC LICENSE SYSTEM INSTALLATION FEE; ALLOWING THE department to adopt rules regarding the compensation, fees, and duties of license agents; revising the terms of the reciprocal fishing license; amending sections 87-2-102, 87-2-105, 87-2-106, 87-2-202, 87-2-411, 87-2-412, 87-2-711, 87-2-902, 87-2-903, AND 87-2-1001, MCA; AND PROVIDING A DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE."

THERE ARE NO CHANGES IN THIS BILL AND IT WILL NOT BE REPRINTED. PLEASE REFER TO SECOND READING COPY (YELLOW) FOR COMPLETE TEXT.

SENATE BILL NO. 60
INTRODUCED BY SPRAGUE BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PARKS


#### Abstract

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## STATEMENT OF INTENT

A statement of intent is required for this bill because 87-2-105(7) and 87-2-903184(8) grant putemaking authority to the department of fish, wildife, and parks regarding standards applicable to license agents.

It is intended that the rules adopted pursuant to $87-2-105(7)$ address the methods by which a license agent determines proof of competency in hunter safety, particularly the competency of nonresidents who apply for a Montana hunting license. It is intended that the rules recognize that a person who takes a hunter safety course from a department-authorized instructor will be considered competent for licensing purposes.

It is intended that rules adopted pursuant to $87-2-903 f 9+18$ ) address compensation, SYSTEM INSTALLATION fees, and duties of license agents.

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

Section 1. Section 87-2-102, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-102. Resident defined. In determining a resident for the purpose of issuing resident fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses, the following provisions apply:
(1) A member of the regular armed forces of the United States, a member's dependent, as defined in 15-30-113, who resides in the member's Montana household, or a member of the armed forces of a foreign government attached to the regular armed forces of the United States is considered a resident for the purposes of this chapter if:
(a) the member was a resident of Montana under the provisions of subsection 14) at the time the member entered the armed forces and continues to meet residency criteria of subsections (4)(b) through (4)(e); or
(b) the member is currently stationed in and assigned to active duty in Montana, has resided in Montana for at least 30 days, and presents official assignment orders and proof of competency, as provided in 87-2-105, or a certificate verifying the successful completion of a hunter safety course in any state or province. The 30-day residence requirement is waived in time of war. Reassignment to another state, United States territory, or country terminates Montana residency for purposes of this section, except that a reassigned member continues to qualify as a resident if the member's spouse and dependents continue to physically reside in Montana and the member continues to meet the residency criteria of subsections (4)(b) through (4)(e). The designation of Montana by a member of the regular armed forces as a "home of record" or "homa of residence" in that member's armed forces records does not determine the member's residency for purposes of this section.
(2) A person who has physically resided in Montana as the person's principal or primary home or place of abode for 180 consecutive days and who meets the criteria of subsection (4) immediately prier before te making application for any license is eligible to receive hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses. As used in this section, a vacant lot or a premises used solely for business purposes is not considered a principal or primary home or place of abode.
(3) A person who obtains residency under subsection (2) may continue to be a resident for purposes of this section by physically residing in Montana as the person's principal or primary home or place of abode for not less than 120 days a year and by meeting the criteria of subsection (4) prior to
making application for any resident hunting, fishing, or trapping license.
(4) In addition to the requirements of subsection (2) or (3), a person shall meet the following criteria to be considered a resident for purposes of this section:
(a) the person's principal or primary home or place of abode is in Montana;
(b) the person files Montana state income tax returns as a resident if required to file;
(c) the person licenses and titles in Montana as required by law any vehicles that the person owns and operates in Montana;
(d) the person does not possess or apply for any resident hunting, fishing, or trapping licenses from another state or country or exercise resident hunting, fishing, or trapping privileges in another state or country; and
(e) if the person registers to vote, the person registers only in Montana.
(5) A student who is enrolled full-time in a post-secondary educational institution out of state and who would qualify for Montana resident tuition or who otherwise meets the residence requirements of subsection (2) or $(3)$ is considered a resident for purposes of this section.
(6) An enrollee of a job corps camp located within the state of Montana is, after a period of 30 days within Montana, considered a resident for the purpose of making application for a fishing license as long as the person remains an enrollee in a Montana camp.
(7) A person who does not reside in Montana but who meets all of the following requirements is a resident for purposes of obtaining hunting and fishing licenses:
(a) The person's principal employment is within this state and the income from this employment is the principal source of the applicant's family income.
(b) The person is required to pay and has paid Montana income tax in a timely manner and proper amount.
(c) The person has been employed within this state on a full-time basis for at least 12 consecutive months immediately preceding each application.
(d) The person's state of residency has laws substantially similar to this subsection (7).
(8) An unmarried minor is considered a resident for the purposes of this section if the minor's parents, legal guardian, or parent with joint custody, sole custody, or visitation rights is a resident for purposes of this section. The minor is considered a resident for purposes of this section regardiess of whether the minor resides primarily in the state or otherwise qualifies as a resident. The resident parent or
guardian of the minor may be required to show proof of the parental, guardianship, or custodial relationship to the minor.
(9) A person is not considered a resident for the purposes of this section if the person:
(a) claims residence in any other state or country for any purpose; or
(b) is an absentee property owner paying property tax on property in Montana.
(10) A license agent is not considered a representative of the state for the purpose of determining a license applicant's residence status."

Section 2. Section 87-2-105, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-105. Safety instruction required. (1) A hunting license may not be issued to a resident person under the age of 18 years unless the enteres proof of competericy as provided by this section.
(2) A hunting license may not be issued to a nonresident person under the age of 18 years uniess the nenfocident presenteste person authorized to issue the license a-oertifieatereives proof of competency, as provided in this section, or a certificate verifying that the nonresident has successfully completed a course in the safe handling of firearms in any state or province.
(3) A hunting license may not be issued to a member of the regular armed forces of the United States or to a member of the armed forces of a foreign government attached to the armed forces of the United States who is assigned to active duty in Montana and who is otherwise considered a resident under 87-2-102(1) or to a member's dependents, as defined in 15-30-113, who reside in the member's Montana household, unless the member-defondent-proeents-te-the person authorized to issue the license a eeftifieate receives proof of competency, as provided in this section, or a certificate verifying that the member or dependent has successfully completed a hunter safety course in any state or province.
(4) A bow and arrow license may not be issued to a resident or nonresident unless the mentorson authorized to issue the license receives an archery license issued for a prior hunting season or a-eertifieate receives proof of completion of a bowhunter education course from the national bowhunter education foundation. Neither the department nor the license agent is required to provide records of past archery license purchases. As part of the department's bow and arrow licensing procedures, the department shall notify the public regarding bownter bowntion requirements.


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(5) The department shall provide for a course of instruction in the safe handling of firearms and for that purpose may cooperate with any reputable organization having as one of its objectives the promotion of safety in the handling of firearms. The department may designate as an instructor any person it finds to be competent to give instructions in the handling of firearms. A person appointed shall give the course of instruction and shall issue a certificate of competency in the safe handling of firearms to a person successfully completing the course.
(6) The department shall provide for a course of instruction from the national bowhunter education foundation and for that purpose may cooperate with any reputable organization having as one of its objectives the promotion of safety in the handling of bow hunting tackle. The department may designate as an instructor any person it finds to be competent to give the national bowhunter education foundation instruction. A person appointed shall give the course of instruction and shall issue a certificate of completion from the national bowhunter education foundation to any person successfully completing the course.
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(4) A resident may apply for and purchase a wildife conservation license, hunting license, or fishing license for the resident's spouse, parent, child, brother, or sister who is otherwise qualified to obtain the license.
(5) A license is void unless subscribed to by the licensee and by an employee or officer of the department or by a license agent or an authorized representative of the license agent.
(6) It is unlawful to subscribe to any statement, on an application or license, that is materially false. Any material false statement contained in an application renders the license issued pursuant to it void. A person violating any provision of this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor.
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64(5) The department may designate classes of license agents and may establish a deadine for submission of license money by each class of agent. Each license agent shall keep the license account open at all reasonable hours to inspection by the department, the director, the wardens, or the legislative auditor.
$+247(6)$ For purposes of this section, the term "lieenee" "transaction" includes the sale of any license, permit, and or certificate prescribed by the department.
$(3484(7)$ If a license agent fails to submit to the department all money received from the deciared sale of licenses, less the appropriate fee, by the deadline established by the department, an interest charge equal to the rate charged on late corporation license tax payments under 15-31-510424 must be assessed. Acceptance of late payments with interest does not preciude the department from summarily revoking the appointment of a license agent under 87-2-904.
(8)(8) The department may adopt rules necessary to implement this section."

Section 10. Section 87-2-1001, MCA, is amended to read:
"87-2-1001. Reciprocal fishing privileges of licensees of bordering states. (1) Any person who is properly licensed to fish in a state that borders Montana and who complies with Montana fish and game laws and regulations may fish in any part of a lake, reservoir, pond, or body of water in Montana that lies within or partly within 10 miles of the boundaries of Montana when the water is declared to be open to fishing by the department-provided, hewover, thateh if the bordering
state grants the same or similar privileges in any body or bodies of water or in all lakes, reservoirs, ponds, or bodies of water similarly defined within its boundaries to holders of valid Montana fishing licenses, and sumer if the bordering state enters into a reciprocal agreement with Montana setting forth terms as provided by this part.
(2) The department is authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements with corresponding state officials of adjoining states for purposes of providing reciprocal fishing privileges upon any body or bodies of water as described above in subsection (11). Sueh A reciprocal agreement may include provisions by which each state shall honor the license of the other state only when a valid reciprocal license a is purchased from the honoring state, the charge for sume the reciprocal license being set by mutual agreement of the states."

NEW SECTION. Section 11. Effective date. [This act] is effective March 1, 1998.
-END- Division

