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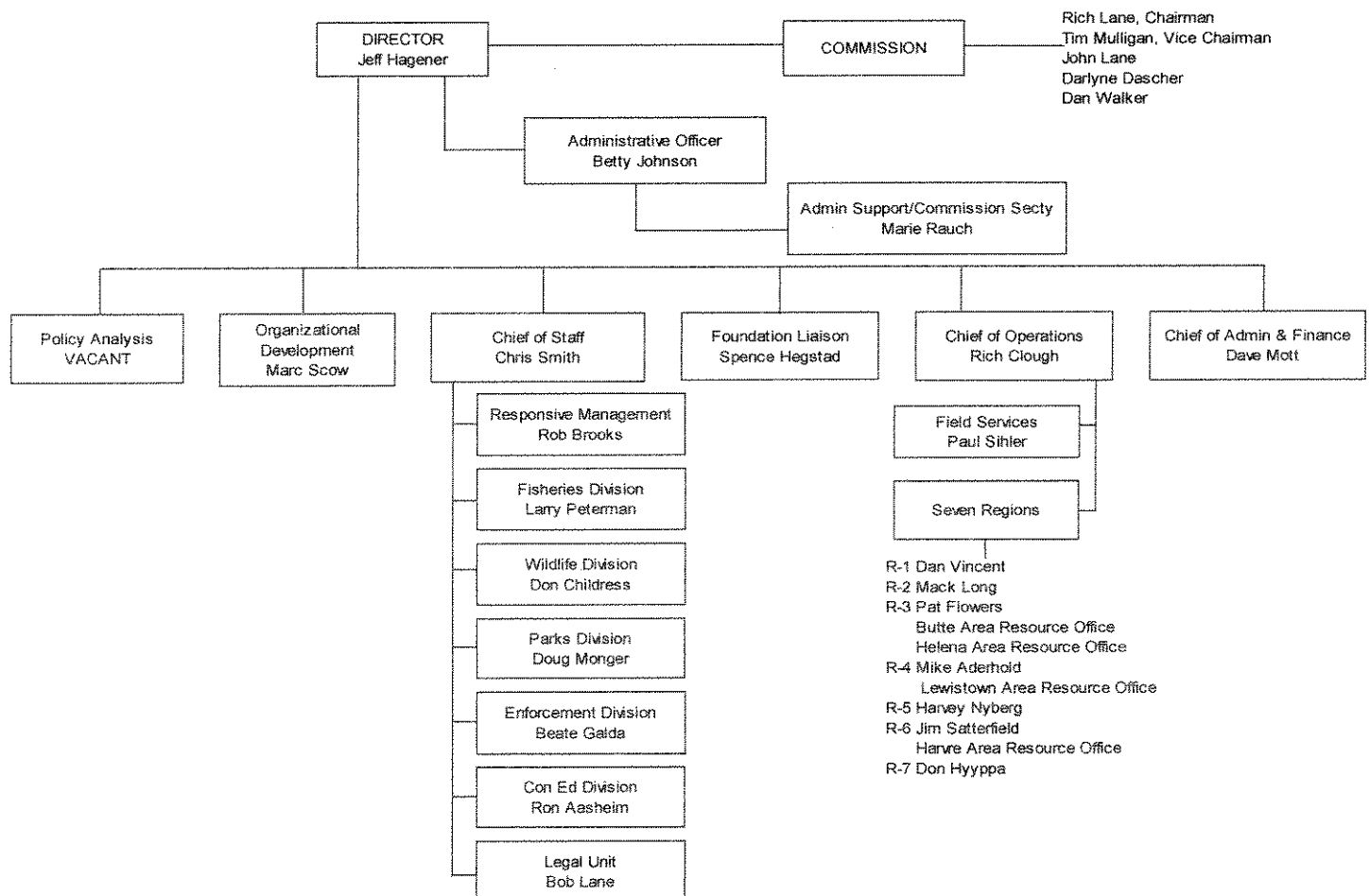
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Department Organization

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks



Administrative Staff

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission

The five-member FWP Commission is appointed from five geographical districts by the Governor. Members serve staggered four-year terms, with three members appointed at the beginning of the Governor's term and two appointed two years after the Governor's term begins. The appointments are to be made without regard to political affiliation and to be made solely for the wise management of the fish, wildlife and state parks and other outdoor recreational resources of the state. At least one member must be experienced in the breeding and management of domestic livestock.

The FWP Commission sets department policy; establishes fishing, hunting, and trapping rules; establishes rules governing the use of lands owned or controlled by the department and waters under jurisdiction of the department; approves all acquisitions or transfers of interest in land or water; and approves the department budget.

Commission Members

Rich Lane, Chairman - Frenchtown	721-0364
Tim Mulligan, Vice Chairman - Whitehall.....	287-3746
Darlyne Dascher - Fort Peck.....	485-2522
John Lane - Cascade.....	468-2717
Dan Walker - Billings.....	656-5959

Director's Office

Director - Jeff Hagener	444-3186
Chief of Staff - Chris Smith.....	444-3186
Chief of Field Operations - Rich Clough.....	444-3186
Chief of Administration & Finance - Dave Mott	444-3109
Administrative Officer - Betty Johnson.....	444-9089
Commission Secretary - Marie Rauch.....	444-7826
Organizational Development - Marc Scow.....	444-5670
FWP Foundation Liaison - Spencer Hegstad.....	444-6759

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Foundation

The mission of the Fish, Wildlife and Parks Foundation is to provide private support for critical efforts of Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks and to take a leadership role in preserving and enhancing Montana's natural, cultural and recreational resources for future generations. The Foundation will raise funds for charitable and educational purposes, and award grants to organizations that hold federal tax exempt status to aid FWP in the stewardship of the fish, wildlife, parks and recreational resources of Montana. The Foundation was founded in 1999 and is governed by a Board of Directors comprised of business and community leaders. For more information, please contact Spencer Hegstad, Foundation Liaison, at 406-444-6759 or e-mail him at FWPFoundation@state.mt.us.



Division Administrators

Helena-based division administrators serve in a staff role handling major budget matters, program development and policy decisions.

Conservation Education - Ron Aasheim.....	444-4038
Enforcement - Beate Galda.....	444-5657
Field Services - Paul Sihler.....	444-3196
Fisheries - Larry Peterman.....	444-2449
Legal Unit - Bob Lane.....	444-4045
Parks - Doug Monger	444-3750
Responsive Management - Rob Brooks.....	444-5786
Wildlife - Don Childress.....	444-2612

Regional Supervisors

Regional supervisors handle on-the-ground implementation of programs and policies.

Region One - Kalispell - Dan Vincent.....	752-4566
Region Two - Missoula - Mack Long	542-5504
Region Three - Bozeman - Pat Flowers.....	994-4050
Region Four - Great Falls - Mike Aderhold.....	454-5846
Region Five - Billings - Harvey Nyberg.....	247-2951
Region Six - Glasgow - Jim Satterfield	228-3704
Region Seven - Miles City - Don Hyypa	232-0913

Mission, Goals & Responsibilities

Mission

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, through its employees and citizen Commission, provides for the stewardship of the fish, wildlife, parks and recreational resources of Montana while contributing to the quality of life for present and future generations.

Goals

- ◆ Create an efficient and effective work environment where priorities are clear and employees are accountable, valued, and recognized for their contributions.
- ◆ Provide quality opportunities for public appreciation and enjoyment of fish, wildlife and parks resources.
- ◆ Maintain and enhance the health of Montana's natural environment and the vitality of our fish, wildlife, cultural and historic resources.
- ◆ Emphasize education, communication and responsible behavior to afford Montanans the opportunity to better understand and participate in the decision-making processes that sustain our natural, recreational and cultural resources for future generations.

Responsibilities

FWP, by law, supervises management of all the fish, wildlife, game and nongame birds, waterfowl and the game and furbearing animals of the state. Further, FWP is responsible for all scenic, historic, archeologic, scientific and recreational resources of the state.

Divisions in Brief

Administration & Finance Division

The Administration and Finance Division is responsible for:

- ◆ accounting, budgeting,
- ◆ purchasing and property management,
- ◆ personnel,
- ◆ federal funds administration,
- ◆ word processing functions,
- ◆ planning systems to form and evaluate FWP work efforts.

The Licensing and Data Processing Bureau administers the:

- ◆ automated functions and license drawings, and
- ◆ distribution of all licenses to licensing agents.

Conservation Education Division

The Conservation Education Division is the information and education arm of FWP. The Division acts as a clearinghouse for information on FWP activities and news items to the media, and is a contact point for people requesting information about FWP business. Several educational and recreation-safety programs are administered from this division, including:

- ◆ the state hunter and bowhunter education programs and shooting range development program;
- ◆ the state boating, snowmobile and off-highway vehicle safety programs;
- ◆ youth education and Project WILD programs;
- ◆ FWP's official magazine MONTANA OUTDOORS;
- ◆ various hunting, fishing and trapping regulations and films and videos.

Enforcement Division

The Enforcement Division licenses alternative livestock farms and enforces:

- ◆ all the fish and game laws of Montana, FWP rules and Commission regulations;
- ◆ state boating and snowmobile rules and regulations;
- ◆ private property laws and regulations as they apply to fishing and hunting to ensure the protection and responsible management of all forms of wildlife deemed "in need of management" under state statutes or otherwise protected by law.

Field Services Division

The Field Services Division is responsible for:

- ◆ FWP's Lands Program,
- ◆ Design and Construction Bureau,
- ◆ Block Management Program,
- ◆ Landowner-Sportsman Relations Program,
- ◆ Game Damage Assistance Program,
- ◆ Livestock Loss Reimbursement Program, and
- ◆ "Crossing the Barriers" accessibility program.

Fisheries Division

The Fisheries Division is responsible for the management and perpetuation of Montana's fish and other aquatic resources. Montanans and visiting anglers want optimum fish populations in Montana waters and diverse, quality angling opportunities. These opportunities are being provided through:

- ◆ a strong commitment to habitat protection;
- ◆ a "wild trout" management philosophy for streams and rivers;
- ◆ an efficient hatchery stocking program for lakes and reservoirs;
- ◆ a management emphasis on remaining native species;
- ◆ adequate public access for angling; and
- ◆ an increased emphasis on public education and participation in management.

Parks Division

The Parks Division's objective is to provide diverse recreational opportunities while preserving important historical and cultural resources within Montana. The division is responsible for the development, maintenance and operation of all:

- ◆ state parks,
- ◆ affiliated lands and
- ◆ fishing access sites
- ◆ the snowmobile program,
- ◆ trails program and
- ◆ other recreational programs of the department.

Wildlife Division

The Wildlife Division's is responsible for protecting, enhancing and regulating the wise use of the state's wildlife resources for public benefit now and in the future. The Division manages:

- ◆ big game (11 species),
- ◆ upland game birds (10 species),
- ◆ waterfowl (about 25 species),
- ◆ furbearers (10 species),
- ◆ nongame (over 500 species), and
- ◆ endangered (seven species as of 12/00) wildlife in Montana.

Fishing and Water Resources

Handy Information and Statistics

Licensing Information

- ◆ Resident youths 12-14 years of age, as well as resident seniors 62 years of age and older, need only a conservation license to fish and hunt upland game birds and migratory waterfowl. Resident youths under the age of 12 do not need a license.
- ◆ Residents age 15 to 62 need a fishing license.
- ◆ The 1999 Legislature passed House Bill 534 requiring anglers to purchase a Warm Water Game Fish Stamp to possess any warm water fish caught in designated waters. Funds raised are earmarked for construction of the new Fort Peck Hatchery. Resident youth under 15, disabled anglers, and seniors are exempt. Check the web site for a list of waters requiring the stamp (<http://www.fwp.state.mt.us/fishing/reggen.html#Anchor-Warm-47383>).
- ◆ Nonresident youth under 12 do not need a license if accompanied by an adult holding a valid Montana fishing license, but the combined fish limit for the two anglers cannot exceed the legal limit for one licensed angler.
- ◆ The most common violation of fish and game laws is fishing without a license. (Payne)

Who Fishes in Montana

- ◆ Residents comprise 58.4% of the state's fishing license buyers. (McFarland)
- ◆ About 34% of all adult residents purchase fishing licenses annually. (McFarland/census)

What They Catch

- ◆ Approximately 87% of all fishing in Montana takes place on waters containing trout, yet the rainbow, brook and brown trout are not native to Montana. (McFarland)
- ◆ Surveys show that 67% of Montana anglers fish for trout or salmon; 37% fish for warm water species, with walleye being the preferred species. (Zackheim)
- ◆ Over 11,000 individual waters in Montana support 90 species of fish. Of these, 56 are native to the state and two others are possible natives. The rest (32) are introduced species. Of the total 90 species, 31 are considered game fish under Montana statutes. (*A Field Guide to Montana Fishes*, Holton, George and Howard Johnson. Produced by FWP, 1996, pp 98-100)
- ◆ Eighteen species are listed as "species of special concern" in Montana, including the pallid sturgeon which was listed as a federally endangered species in 1991; the white sturgeon, listed as endangered in 1994; and the bull trout, listed as a federally threatened species in 1998. Other species that have been petitioned to be listed are the paddlefish, sicklefin and sturgeon chub, fluvial Arctic grayling, redband trout, westslope cutthroat trout, and the Yellowstone cutthroat trout. (*A Field Guide to Montana Fishes* and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service web page ecos.fws.gov/webpage/webpage_usa_lists.html?#MT)

- ◆ The state fish is the cutthroat trout, which has two subspecies: the Yellowstone and the westslope.
- ◆ The rainbow trout is the most common game fish found in a Montana angler's creel. (McFarland)

Where They Fish

- ◆ Montana has 102,100 acres of surface water or 0.1% of the state.
- ◆ Those rivers receiving the heaviest fishing pressure in 1999 were sections of the: Missouri, Bighorn, and Bitterroot. (*Statewide Angling Pressure* estimates)
- ◆ Those lakes receiving the heaviest fishing pressure in 1999 were: Canyon Ferry Reservoir, Fort Peck Reservoir, and Holter Reservoir. (*Statewide Angling Pressure* estimates)
- ◆ Angling activities were distributed at 43% on lakes and reservoirs and 57% on streams and rivers. (Brooks)
- ◆ Over 15,000 miles of coldwater rivers and streams in Montana provide over 1.6 million angling days for trout and salmon anglers annually. (McFarland)
- ◆ Approximately 1,900 coldwater lakes totaling 400,000 acres provide over 1.1 million angler days for trout and salmon anglers annually. (McFarland)
- ◆ Montana contains approximately 6,100 miles of warm water rivers and streams. These waters receive approximately 137,425 angling days annually. (McFarland)
- ◆ Thousands of warm water lakes covering an estimated 350,000 acres, from the massive Fort Peck Reservoir to an untold number of small stock and farm ponds, provide about 221,100 angler days annually. (McFarland)

When They Fish

- ◆ Anglers cumulatively spend approximately 3.2 million days fishing Montana waters each year. (McFarland)
- ◆ July represents the highest peak period (499,177 angler days) for fishing in Montana, while December is the least fished month (84,636). (McFarland)
- ◆ The general fishing season in Montana runs from the third Saturday in May through November 30. All waters in the Eastern Fishing District and most lakes, reservoirs and larger rivers are open year-round.

Economics of Fishing

- ◆ In 2000, anglers spent an estimated \$222 million in Montana on transportation, lodging, food, guide fees and other direct purchases, excluding license fees. (Brooks)

Blue Ribbons/Wild & Scenic Rivers

- ◆ All surveyed streams in Montana are classified based on a complex series of ratings and points to determine the Sport Fisheries Values and the Habitat & Species Value for each water reach. Detailed information on these waters can be found on the Montana River Information System (MRIS) web site: <http://nris.state.mt.us/wis/mris1.html>. (Hess-Herbert)
- ◆ "Blue Ribbon" classifications are only a part of the MRIS evaluation, but are still a valuable tool for identifying highly productive rivers and streams. A total of 1,139 miles of 15 individual streams and rivers in Montana are classified as "Blue Ribbon" streams in Montana: Beaverhead, Big Hole, Bighorn, Blackfoot, Boulder, Flathead (mainstem), Flathead (South Fork), Gallatin, Kootenai, Madison, Missouri, Rattlesnake Creek, Rock Creek, Stillwater and Yellowstone. (Hess-Herbert)

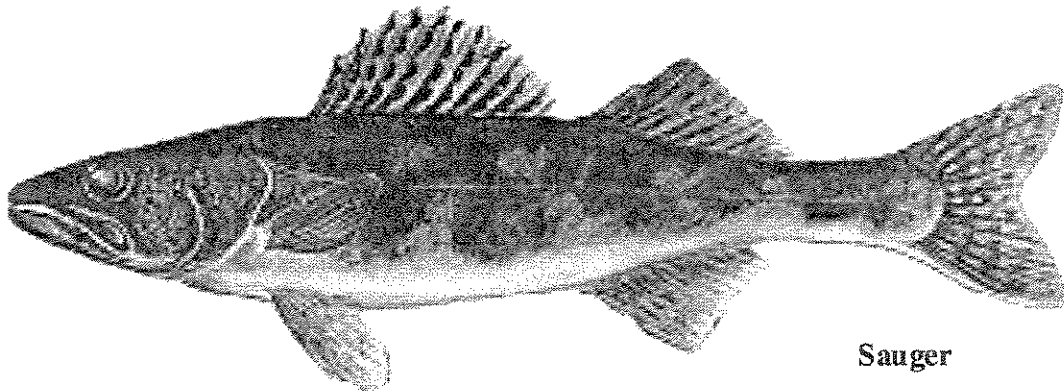
- ♦ Montana contains 368 miles of federally designated "Wild and Scenic" rivers. These rivers are the: Upper Missouri (149 miles from Ft. Benton to the Fred Robinson Bridge), North Fork of the Flathead (58 miles from the Canadian Border to its confluence with the South Fork), Middle Fork of the Flathead (101 miles from the confluence of Strawberry and Bowl creeks to its confluence with the South Fork), and South Fork of the Flathead (60 miles from the confluence of Young's and Danaher creeks downstream to Hungry Horse Reservoir). (Hess-Herbert)

Whirling Disease

- ♦ Whirling disease has been in the U.S. since 1956, but was first discovered in Montana in 1994. More information is available at this web site: <http://www.whirlingdisease.org>.
- ♦ The parasite, *Myxobolus cerebralis*, affects the cartilage and nerves of some small trout, which may cause an erratic, whirling behavior. In Montana, these species have been found infected with the disease parasite: rainbow, brook, bull, brown, cutthroat trout; rainbow/cutthroat hybrids; kokanee salmon, and mountain whitefish.
- ♦ Movement of live infected fish or infected parts of dead fish from one body of water to another is one of the most common methods of spreading whirling disease.

Stocking Fish

- ♦ In 2000, Montana waters were stocked with over 42.5 million fish. Approximately 7 million were coldwater species. Of these, over 3.1 million were rainbow trout and about 2.6 million were kokanee. Of the 35.4 million warm water species stocked, 35 million were walleye. (Bertollotti)
- ♦ Approximately 95% of the fish stocked in Montana waters annually are planted in lakes and reservoirs.



Sauger

Montana Fish Hatcheries

The first Montana hatchery began operation in 1908 at what is now Washoe Park Trout Hatchery at Anaconda. Currently, nine hatcheries are operated by FWP; eight are state owned and one, Murray Springs at Eureka, is owned by the Corps of Engineers and operated under contract by FWP. Murray Springs is a mitigation hatchery to partially offset the loss of fishing opportunities due to construction of Libby Dam. Three other federal hatcheries are operated at Bozeman, Creston, and Ennis.

TABLE 1. MONTANA HATCHERIES SUMMARY

Name	Location	Year operation began	Type of facility	Species held
Murray Springs	Eureka	1979	Production★	westslope cutthroat rainbow trout kokanee salmon
Flathead Lake	Somers	1914	Production	westslope cutthroat kokanee salmon
Jocko River	Arlee	1947	Broodstock□	rainbow trout
Washoe Park	Anaconda	1908	Broodstock	westslope cutthroat
Giant Springs	Great Falls	1928	Production	rainbow trout kokanee salmon
Big Springs	Lewistown	1942	Production	rainbow trout cutthroat trout brown trout kokanee salmon
Yellowstone River	Big Timber	1921	Broodstock	Yellowstone cutthroat
Bluewater Springs	Bridger	1949	Production	rainbow trout Yellowstone cutthroat Chinook salmon
Miles City	Miles City	1983	Production	warm water species (walleye, northern pike, bass, catfish, etc.)

★ Production facilities raise fish to the age at which they will be stocked.

□ The primary purpose of broodstock facilities is to produce eggs for production hatcheries.

MAP 2. STATE FISH HATCHERIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS IN MONTANA

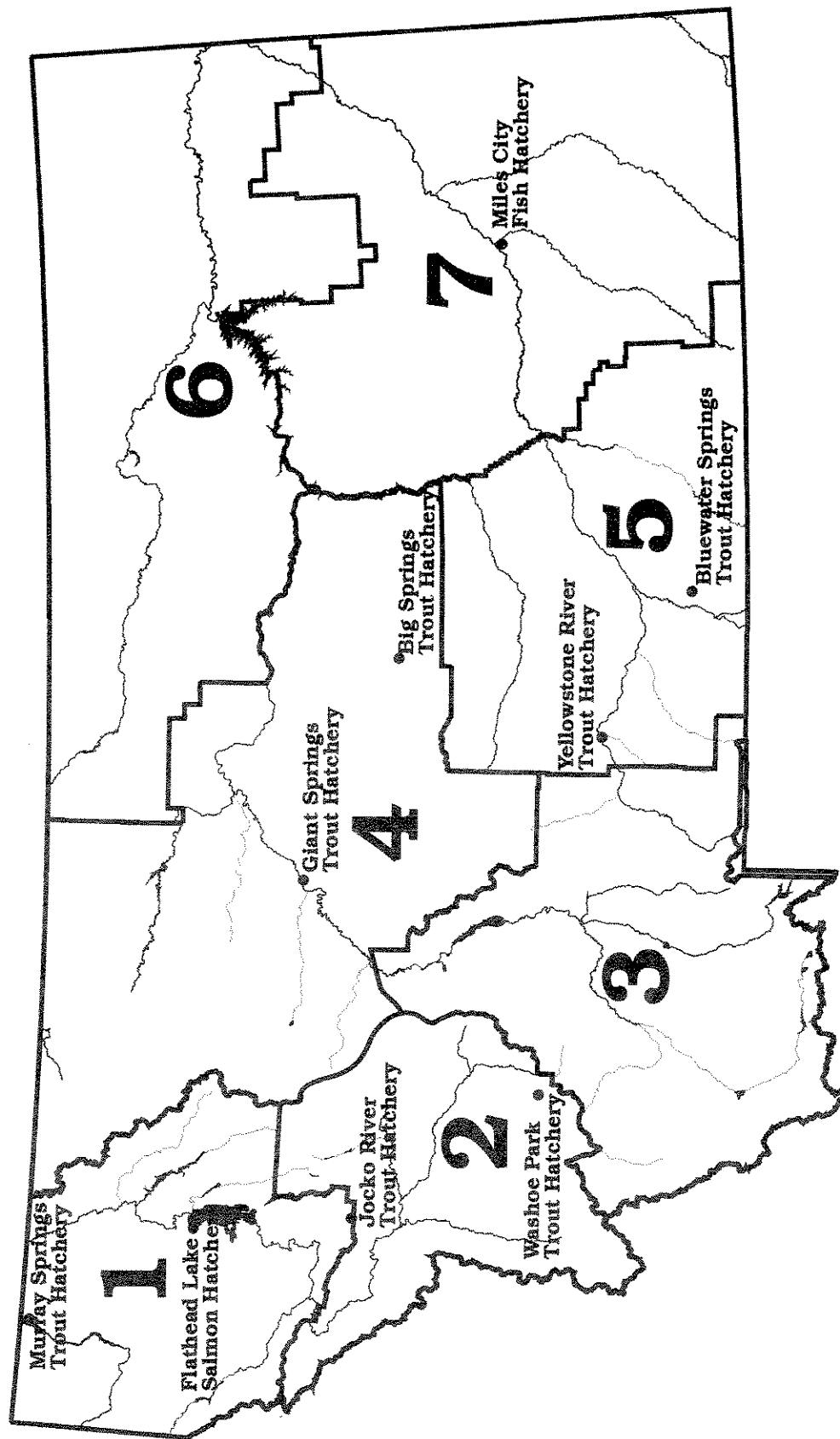


TABLE 2. STOCKING SUMMARY – MONTANA 2000
(McFarland/Bertellotti)

Species	Number of Fish Stocked	Number of Lbs Stocked	Number of Fish Per Pound	Average Length (Inches)	Number of Plants	Number of Water Bodies Planted
Arctic Grayling	63,355	5,591	11.33	6	12	7
Brook Trout	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Brown Trout	134,820	3,665	36.79	4.1	19	18
Chinook Salmon	195,322	3,032	64.42	3.7	5	1
Cutthroat Wtslip	635,689	16,519	38.48	4.2	152	119
Cutthroat Ylstn	270,151	15,763	17.14	5.5	52	47
Kokanee	2,621,606	7,198	364.21	2.1	49	26
Rainbow Trout	3,163,128	171,838	18.41	5.1	448	250
Rainbow x Cutthroat	6,276	3	2,092.00	1.1	2	1
Channel Catfish	52,900	77	683.90	1.7	3	2
Cisco	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Largemouth Bass	61,140	243	251.86	2.0	13	13
N Pike x Muskie	8,200	147	55.78	4.9	4	3
Northern Pike	61,612	17	3,540.92	1.1	4	4
Smallmouth Bass	70,165	542	129.38	2.5	8	6
Tiger Muskie	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Walleye	35,194,077	1,323	26,600.51	0.5	39	19
Yellow Perch	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
TOTALS	42,538,441	225,961	188	3.2	810	516

TABLE 3. FISH STOCKED BY YEAR – MONTANA 1990-2000

SPECIES	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	TOTAL
Rainbow (001)	3,348,357	3,504,795	5,285,921	5,237,030	4,842,213	3,558,417	3,428,627	3,793,580	3,368,388	3,739,763	3,163,128	43,270,219
Walld (012)	685,365	355,357	706,446	749,364	711,506	733,223	607,181	706,587	596,446	484,867	635,689	6,972,031
Yst (013)	452,906	443,711	208,448	450,678	272,248	477,022	274,129	209,856	245,552	146,649	270,151	3,451,350
Ct. undsgnted. (002)	0	0	13,270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,270
Brook Trout (003)	0	12,804	0	42,589	38,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	93,843
Bull Trout (005)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown Trout (004)	72,679	50,795	127,191	77,692	123,748	5,000	60,459	64,113	152,604	86,155	134,820	955,256
Golden Trout (007)	540	13,485	11,164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,189
Lake Trout (006)	0	93,450	54,684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148,134
Kokanee (008)	4,432,150	4,025,860	1,187,824	1,758,024	1,767,431	2,637,174	3,067,667	3,644,470	1,972,183	1,380,587	2,621,606	28,494,976
Grayling (010)	0	0	101,888	82,283	188,048	131,262	3,700	243,511	25,139	58,896	63,355	898,082
Coho Salmon (009)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinook (087)	0	61,425	0	64,315	0	17,500	40,647	118,200	0	26,070	195,332	523,489
Whitefish (085)	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
Cisco (125)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,440,000	0	0	0	6,440,000
Rb X Ct Hybrid (011)	0	0	13,156	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,656
other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	9,011,997	8,561,682	7,709,992	8,463,475	7,943,644	7,559,598	7,482,410	15,220,317	6,360,312	5,922,987	7,090,357	91,326,771
Walleye (082)	16,635,671	15,477,669	27,671,796	33,135,282	35,141,824	29,792,318	36,642,822	59,686,170	36,075,067	50,816,783	35,194,077	376,269,479
Largemouth Bass (017)	166,650	401,607	196,676	247,235	304,126	165,075	9,865	125,855	73,902	134,272	61,140	1,886,403
Smallmouth Bass (073)	101,791	175,260	128,133	152,100	79,555	37,984	94,475	63,000	122,976	88,960	70,165	1,114,399
Northern Pike (023)	441,300	712,200	617,320	339,234	725	200,000	540,017	200	1,231,800	9,000	61,612	4,153,408
Crappie (021,077,078)	110,117	116,885	15,893	125	45,216	0	0	600	0	0	0	288,836
Catfish (024)	20,363	29,192	45,800	30,800	28,240	0	5,400	0	27,771	36,530	52,900	276,996
Tiger Muskie (148)	0	6,828	906	1,229	0	0	0	8,500	10,646	5,210	8,200	41,519
SaugherXWalleye (149)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sauger (081)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205,024	0	205,024
Bluegill (074)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ling (026)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perch (020)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emerald Shiner (047)	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	2,300	4,700	0	0	0	12,000
Spottail Shiner (145)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Golden Shiner (053)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,100	0	0	0	4,100
Fathead Minnow (052)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black Bullhead (065)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Sucker (057)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
SUBTOTAL	17,475,892	16,919,641	28,676,524	33,906,005	35,604,686	30,195,377	37,296,879	59,891,145	37,542,162	51,295,779	35,448,094	384,252,184
TOTAL	26,487,889	25,481,323	36,386,516	42,369,480	43,548,330	37,754,975	44,779,289	75,111,462	43,902,474	57,218,766	42,538,451	475,578,955

TABLE 4. RECORD-SETTING FISH IN MONTANA

* Montana Native

October 2000 (Karwaski)

FISH	LGTH	WT	SITE	ANGLER	BAIT TACKLE	DATE
Arctic Grayling*	20.9"	3.21 lbs.	Handkerchief Lake	Frederick C. Dahl	Fly	5/17/94
Bigmouth Buffalo*	40.7"	57.75 lbs.	Nelson Reservoir	Craig D. Grassel	Bow & Arrow	6/4/94
Black Bullhead	15.5"	2.33 lbs.	Lower Flathead River	Darwin Zemple, Jr.	Chicken Liver	4/4/94
Black Crappie	16.7"	3.13 lbs.	Tongue River Reservoir	Al Elser		1973
Bluegill	11"	2.64 lbs.	Peterson's Stock Dam	Brent Fladmo	Worm	6/3/83
Blue Sucker*	29.75"	11.46 lbs.	Yellowstone River Miles City	Doug Askin	Worm	10/7/89
Brook Trout		9.06 lbs.	Lower Two Medicine Lake	John R. Cook		1940
Brown Trout		29 lbs.	Wade Lake	E.H. "Peck" Bacon		1966
Burbot*	39"	17.08 lbs.	Missouri River Wolf Point	Jeff Eugene Iwen	Minnow	4/18/89
Carp	38"	40.2 lbs.	Nelson Reservoir	Jared S. Albus	Bow & Arrow	5/24/98
Channel Catfish*	34.2"	27.17 lbs.	Castle Rock Lake	Ed Ellertson	Night Crawler	4/26/98
Chinook Salmon	38"	31.13 lbs.	Fort Peck Reservoir Face of Dam	Carl L. Niles	Diamond King Spoon	10/2/91
Cisco	15.25"	1.56 lbs.	Flat Lake	Dave Fuller	Jig	2/15/00
Coho Salmon	25.5"	4.88 lbs.	Fort Peck Reservoir Face of Dam	Irven F. Stohl	Daredevil	5/29/73
Cutthroat Trout*		16 lbs.	Red Eagle Lake	Wm. D. Sands		1955
Dolly Varden* (Bull Trout)	37"	25.63 lbs.		James Hyer	Trolling Line	1916
Flathead Chub*	11 7/16"	0.53 lbs.	Marias River	Lyle McKeever	Night Crawler	6/20/98
Freshwater Drum*	33.5"	20.44 lbs.	Fort Peck Reservoir Big Dry Arm	Richard C. Lee	Night Crawler	6/20/87
Golden Trout	23.5"	5.43 lbs.	Cave Lake	Mike Malixi	Lure	7/16/00
Goldeye*		3.18 lbs.	Nelson Reservoir	Don Nevriy	Jig/ Power Crawler	7/4/00
Green Sunfish	8.6"	0.56 lbs.	Castle Rock Reservoir	Roger Fliger	Popping Bug	6/19/91
Kokanee Salmon	24"	6.07 lbs.	Hauser / Causeway	Rick Neiss	Swedish Pimple	6/28/00
Lake Trout*	44"	42 lbs.	Flathead Lake East Shore	Dave Larson		6/24/79
Lake Whitefish	26 3/8"	10.08 lbs.	Lower St. Mary Lake	Theo Hamby	Worm	6/24/95
Largemouth Bass	22"	8.29 lbs.	Many Lakes	Adam Nelson	Spinner Bait	6/11/99
Largescale Sucker*	23"	5.06 lbs.	Kootenai River	Loren Kujawa	Night Crawler	5/12/96
Longnose Sucker*		3.27 lbs.	Marias River Loma	Ray Quigley	Worm	5/8/88
Mottled Sculpin*	3.9"	0.03 lbs.	Sheep Creek Meagher County	Blaine X. Grisak	Worm	9/12/97
Mountain Whitefish*	21.14"	5.09 lbs.	Kootenai River Below dam	Mervin Fenimore	Cut Bait	9/15/87
						continued

Fishing and Water Resources

FISH	LGTH	WT	SITE	ANGLER	BAIT TACKLE	DATE
Northern Squawfish*	27 1/8"	7.88 lbs.	Noxon Rapids Reservoir	Darrel Torgimson	Lure	5/28/91
Paddlefish*	6'5"	142.5 lbs.	Missouri River Near Kipp Park	Larry Branstetter	Snagged	5/20/73
Northern Pike*		37.5 lbs.	Tongue River Reservoir	Lance Moyer		1972
Pallid Sturgeon*		60 lbs.	Yellowstone River Near Sidney	Gene Sattler		5/13/79
Peamouth*	13.8"	0.74 lbs.	Noxon Rapids Reservoir	Angela Price	Bait	5/30/99
Pygmy Whitefish*	8"	0.18 lbs.	Ashley Lake	Frank Gamma	Maggot	2/23/99
Pumpkinseed		0.95 lbs.	Milnor Lake	Tim Colver	Worm	7/9/85
Rainbow Trout	38.62"	33.1 lbs.	Kootenai River David Thompson Brdg	Jack G. Housel, Jr.	Lure	8/11/97
Rainbow-Cutthroat Hybrid Trout	35.75"	30.25 lbs.	Ashely Lake	Pat Kelley	Bait	5/16/82
Redside Shiner*	5.8"		Upper Clark Fork	F&G Shocking Crew		1974
River Carpsucker*		6.42 lbs.	Intake – Irrigation Canal	Bill Odenbach	Jig & Worm	5/22/00
Rock Bass	8.6"	0.57 lbs.	Tongue River Reservoir	Don Holzheimer	Rubber Jig	6/1/89
Sauger*	28.2"	8.805 lbs.	Fort Peck Reservoir	Gene Moore	Whistler/Minnow	12/12/94
Saugeye		15.66 lbs.	Fort Peck Reservoir Squaw Creek	Myron Kibler	Minnow	1/11/95
Shortnose Gar*	27.25"	3.06 lbs.	Fort Peck Dredge Cuts	John Johnson	Bow & Arrow	8/17/77
Shorthead Redhorse Sucker*	20.25"	4.68 lbs.	Marias River Near Loma	Ray Quigley	Worm	4/14/85
Shovelnose Sturgeon*	39.5"	13.72 lbs.	Missouri River Near Virgelle	Sidney Storm	Minnow	4/19/86
Smallmouth Bass	21.25"	6.40 lbs.	Flathead River	Ken Riska	Plastic Worm	4/16/00
Smallmouth Bass	21"	6.40 lbs.	Fort Peck Reservoir	Mike Otten	Berkley Power Pulse Worm	9/27/00
Smallmouth Buffalo*	32.2"	32.63 lbs.	Nelson Reservoir	Richard Liesener	Bow & Arrow	6/4/94
Stonecat*	10"	0.54 lbs.	Milk River	Dale Bjerga	Worm	6/16/96
Tiger Muskellunge	45.25"	27 lbs.	Lebo Lake	Dan Dupea	Jig	10/2/94
Tiger Trout	20.6"	4.04 lbs.	Bear Lake	Joe Sobczak	Wooley Bugger	2/9/97
Utah Chub		1.81 lbs.	Canyon Ferry Reservoir	Eugene Bastian	Rat Fink/Maggots	2/5/92
Walleye	31.5"	16.63 lbs.	Fort Peck Reservoir	Danny Spence	Minnow	1/21/00
White Bass	16.25"	2.25 lbs.	Missouri River South of Bainville	Vernon Pacovsky	Minnow	9/23/98
White Crappie	18.5"	3.68 lbs.	Tongue River	Gene Bassett	Worm	5/10/96
White Sturgeon*		96 lbs.	Kootenai River	Herb Stout		1968
White Sucker*	21 5/8"	5.33 lbs.	Nelson Reservoir	Fred Perry	Spear	2/10/83
Yellow Perch	14.5"	2.37 lbs.	Ashley Lake	Vernon Schmid	Jig/Maggots	3/31/88
Yellow Bullhead	11.8"	0.93 lbs.	Tongue River Reservoir	Carl Radonski	Bait	5/24/98

Fisheries Historical Perspective

- 1864** First Montana Territorial Legislature passes a law limiting the means of taking trout to "a rod or pole, line and hook."
- 1876** Use of explosives to kill fish is outlawed.
- 1889** Federal government introduces brown, rainbow, and brook trout into streams in Yellowstone National Park that drained into Montana.
The first and only warm water hatchery is constructed at Miles City.
- 1895** The first Fish and Game Commission in Montana is established.
- 1928** The Fish and Game Commission establishes a daily limit of 40 fish, not to exceed 20 pounds and one fish. No more than five fish can be less than seven inches long, and the limits applied to all species combined. The season is closed from March 15 to May 20.
- 1939** Commission reduces the limit for trout to 15 fish, not to exceed 15 pounds and one fish.
- 1940s** FWP develops its first five-year stocking program for each hatchery.
- 1947** First fish biologist is hired.
- 1955** Montana Water Pollution Control Law is passed.
- 1958** Biologists from FWP, Montana State College (now Montana State University), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service develop the nation's first stream rating map. The system was designed to pick out the cream of the crop—the "blue ribbon" streams.
- 1959** The Commission reduces the daily limit to 10 trout or 10 pounds and one fish.
- 1963** Stream Protection Act is passed.
- 1970s** Number of hatcheries decrease from 13 to 7.
- 1973** Fish and Game Commission changes the stocking policy. FWP no longer stocks catchable-sized trout in streams with healthy wild trout populations.
- 1973** The Water Use Act is passed.
- 1975** The Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act is passed.
- 1977** Expansion of the Fishing Access Site Program; portion of anglers license fee is earmarked to purchase new sites.
- 1978** The Fish and Game Commission establishes the first special management area by adopting a catch-and-release regulation on a portion of the Madison River.
- 1987** FWP reorganization shifts responsibility for the Fishing Access Site Program to the Fisheries Division; Parks Division continues to have a role.
- 1991** Montana Fish and Game Commission name changed to Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission.

Montana and a number of public and private partners sign a five-year agreement designed to ensure the survival of the last river-dwelling population of Arctic grayling in the lower 48 states. The pact is centered around the recovery of grayling in southwestern Montana's Big Hole River.
- 1992** The Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission approves an emergency closure on bull trout fishing west of the Continental Divide to stem a dramatic decline in native bull trout populations.

- 1993** Governor Marc Racicot forms the Bull Trout Roundtable to encourage commitment among agencies involved in moving forward a comprehensive, cooperative plan to recover the bull trout in Montana. FWP institutes an Aquatic Education Program.
- 1994** Whirling Disease is found in the Upper Madison River.
- Montana enters into a cooperative paddlefish management plan with North Dakota to coordinate management and research efforts in both states and ensure recreational fishing for the species can continue.
- 1995** Governor Racicot appoints a Whirling Disease Task Force to advise the state on how it should address threats presented by the disease. Portions of the Madison River are closed to angling, the use of sculpins as bait is outlawed and a conference drawing national experts on the disease is held in Bozeman.
- Legislature establishes the Future Fisheries Improvement Program to enhance stream rehabilitation efforts.
- Experimental catch-and-release regulations are adopted for paddlefishing at Intake on the Yellowstone to increase opportunities to catch these prehistoric fish.
- 1996** Two additional game wardens hired to reduce poaching of bull trout – funded by Bonneville Power Administration.
- Family Fishing Adventures began to train anglers, loan equipment, create a free fishing day, and increase accessibility.
- Three schools in Montana began pilot testing the national “Hooked on Fishing-Not Drugs” program.
- 1997** Blackfoot River drainage habitat restoration efforts for bull trout and Westslope cutthroat trout gain national attention based on FWP/landowner alliances.
- 500-year flood event on the Yellowstone and Boulder rivers threatened brood stock at the Yellowstone Hatchery and flooding jeopardized the Jocko River Hatchery.
- Bluewater Trout Hatchery began raising and planting native fluvial Arctic grayling to augment Montana’s conservation efforts.
- White sturgeon found in the Kootenai River was listed as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Arctic grayling and bull trout were federally categorized as candidate species for listing.
- Ruby River Task Force formalized and implemented the first fishing access plan for this 47.9 miles of the lower Ruby River.
- The M*A*Y (Montana Angling Youth) was initiated and included 2000 members by 1998.
- 1998** Settlement of most of Natural Resources Damage Lawsuit with ARCO on the upper Clark Fork River near Butte for \$215 million. Lawsuit was filed nearly 20 years ago.
- Bull trout throughout the Columbia River basin, including Montana, were listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.
- Statewide brochure of all Montana’s fishing access sites was published, showing 275 access sites.
- 1999** 350 sites tested for whirling disease and found in 83 of them. FWP studies showed that trout may not experience severe disease in waters below 45 degrees F.

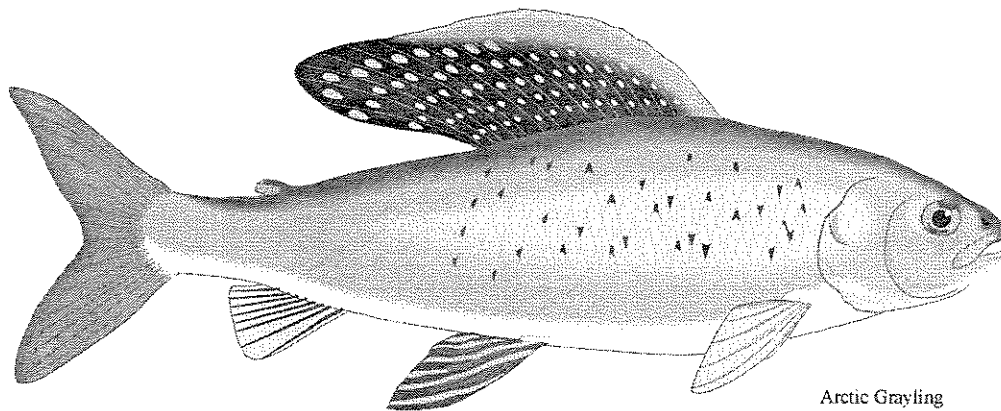
2000 A New River Conflict Policy and boating rules were adopted by the FWP Commission including no-wake zones in northwestern and west-central Montana and Tongue River Reservoir State Park.

Signing of the federal Water Resources Development Act will aid in the development of the \$20 million warm-water hatchery at on 100 acres of federal land south of the dredge cuts below Fort Peck Dam.

The Bull Trout Restoration Plan was adopted.

Three major rivers were closed to angling for part of the summer due to drought conditions. In one month, FWP responded to over 90,000 inquiries about the drought and fire conditions on the web page and a telephone hot-line.

2001 FWP Commission adopts new rules on the Big Hole and Beaverhead Rivers to reduce crowding and user conflicts.



Arctic Grayling

Hunting and Wildlife Resources

Handy Information and Statistics

Licensing Information

- ◆ Youths under 14, who are in public with a firearm, must be accompanied by a parent or legal guardian.
- ◆ Resident and nonresident youths may purchase or apply for a license if they will be 12 years old before or during the season for which they are applying.
- ◆ Hunters 12 thru 17 years of age must have proof of successfully completing a hunter education program prior to purchasing a hunting license. Those wishing to bowhunt also must complete a bowhunter education course before they can buy a bow and arrow stamp; adult bowhunters can present any prior year's bow hunting/archery license or purchase a duplicate/affidavit at an FWP office.
- ◆ To hunt waterfowl, a federal duck stamp is required at age 16, while a Montana Migratory Bird Stamp is required at age 15.
- ◆ You do not need a federal duck stamp to hunt mourning doves, common (Wilson's) snipe or sandhill cranes (a crane permit is required, see current waterfowl regulations) in Montana, but you do need a Montana Migratory Bird Stamp.
- ◆ An individual becomes eligible for resident fishing, hunting and trapping licenses after six months legal residence in Montana. Individuals may claim only one state of residence. They also must claim all income as Montana taxable income.

Nonresident Licensing Calendar

- ◆ December 1 - Nonresident applications available.
- ◆ March 15 - Application deadline for nonresident big game combination licenses and date that restricted licenses go on sale.

Resident Licensing Calendar

- ◆ End March - Big Game Regulations available.
- ◆ May 1 - Application deadline for moose, bighorn sheep and mountain goats.
- ◆ June 1 - Application deadline for elk, antelope and deer special drawings.

Special Drawings Results Calendar

Check the web page fwp.state.mt.us or call the hotline 1-900-225-5397 at a rate of \$1.50 per minute.

- ◆ Mid-April - Results of nonresident big game combination special drawings mailed and posted.
- ◆ Third week of June - Results of moose, sheep and goat.
- ◆ Third week of August - Results of deer, elk and antelope.

Harvested Species

- ◆ Big game animals include mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, antelope, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, Shiras moose, black bear, grizzly bear, bison, and mountain lion. Bison and grizzly bear are not currently hunted.
- ◆ Upland game birds include sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, ruffed grouse, blue grouse, spruce (or Franklin's) grouse, ring-necked pheasants and Merriam's turkeys. Willow ptarmigan also occur in some parts of Montana, but they cannot be legally hunted.
- ◆ Furbearing animals include marten (or sable), otter, muskrat, fisher, mink, bobcat, wolverine, and beaver. A general trapper's license is required for residents to take a fur-bearing animal. Nonresidents cannot take fur-bearers in Montana. Trapping seasons are closed for lynx and northern swift fox (2000-2002).
- ◆ Other "furbearers" such as the coyote, weasel, skunk and civet cat are officially classified as predators. A license is required for nonresidents to trap these animals.
- ◆ Nongame wildlife means any wild animal not otherwise classified by statute or regulation in Montana. Examples of nongame wildlife with commercial value are the badger, raccoon and red fox. A license is required for nonresidents to trap these species.
- ◆ Endangered species federally listed in Montana include the whooping crane, Eskimo curlew, black-footed ferret, gray wolf, least tern, pallid sturgeon and white sturgeon.
- ◆ The federal list of threatened species in Montana include the: grizzly bear, bald eagle, Canada lynx, piping plover and bull trout.
- ◆ The state animal is the grizzly bear; the state bird is the meadowlark.

Hunting Basics

- ◆ Hunters must have landowner permission (verbal or written) to hunt on private property in Montana (as of 1999, Senate Bill 171).
- ◆ All hunters, whether successful or not, must stop at established game checking stations both on their way to and back from hunting areas.
- ◆ Hunters must wear a minimum of 400 square inches of hunter orange above the waist visible at all times when hunting big game during the firearms season. Archers must wear hunter orange if a firearms season for the species pursued is open in the area in which they are hunting.

Who Hunts in Montana

- ◆ Statistics suggest that approximately 41% of Montana's adult male population and 7% of the adult female population purchase a hunting license annually. (*1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation – Montana*)
- ◆ The top five states from which hunters purchased nonresident **big game** combination licenses in 1999 were:
1. Washington 2. California 3. Minnesota 4. Wisconsin 5. Pennsylvania (Benkelman)
- ◆ The top five states from which hunters purchased nonresident **deer** combination licenses in 1999 were:
1. Minnesota 2. Washington 3. Wisconsin 4. California 5. Michigan

Hunter Education - Rifle

- ◆ Approximately 1,000 volunteer Hunter Education instructors throughout the state certify close to 6,000 individuals in hunter education annually.

- ◆ Since the program's inception in 1957, over 376,780 individuals have been certified as safe hunters.
- ◆ Wearing hunter orange is not required for bird hunters, but it is strongly recommended. Shooting another hunter while swinging the gun on an upland bird is the leading cause of hunting-related accidents in Montana.

Hunter Education – Bow & Arrow

- ◆ Approximately 500 volunteer instructors have certified 22,000 students in bowhunter education since the program began in 1987. About 2,000 students complete the training each year.
- ◆ Since 1991, those hunters wanting to purchase a bow and arrow license stamp in Montana must, regardless of age, show proof of having successfully completed a bowhunter education course sanctioned by the National Bowhunter Education Foundation; **or**
- ◆ Adult bowhunters may present a bow and arrow license held in any state or province in any previous year or purchase a duplicate/affidavit at an FWP office if a previous archery license cannot be provided when purchasing a bow and arrow license.
- ◆ In 2000, hunters purchased 26,431 bow and arrow licenses in Montana.

Enforcement Facts

- ◆ Fish, Wildlife & Parks currently has 92 sworn officers, including sergeants and captains. Most (85) are assigned to field, or "patrol," districts. (Ramsey & Payne)
- ◆ Montana encompasses 145,552 square miles of land and 1,551 square miles of water. As such, one field warden is employed for every 1,730 square miles of land and water in the state. At this ratio, one warden could patrol nearly the whole state of Delaware.
- ◆ In 2000, 4,690 citations (Notices to Appear) and complaint forms were written by Montana game wardens. Game wardens also issued 1,388 courtesy citations and gave 5,638 verbal warnings.
- ◆ In 1998, the two most common hunting violations were:
 - swearing to a false statement to purchase resident license, and
 - hunting big game without landowner permission.
- ◆ Since the program's inception in 1985, over \$93,800 in reward money has been paid to those supplying tips to TIP-MONT. The highest amount rewarded to date is \$1,000. In 2000, over 1,100 calls were received (Hiron)
- ◆ Responsibility for licensing of outfitters and guides was transferred from the Enforcement Division to the Department of Commerce in 1987. As of March 2001, there were 661 licensed outfitters in Montana. (Department of Commerce)

Alternative Livestock (Game Farms)

- ◆ As of February 2001, there were 83 licensed alternative livestock facilities in Montana. (Feldner)
- ◆ FWP issues licenses to alternative livestock facilities, game bird facilities, fur production facilities, zoos, road side and wild animal menageries, shooting preserves and other private use of game birds, commercial and private fish ponds, taxidermists, and raptor propagators in Montana. (Bingham)
- ◆ Chronic wasting disease, a fatal brain disease of deer and elk, appeared for the first time in captive elk at an alternative livestock operation near Philipsburg in 1999. (2000 annual report)
- ◆ Testing during hunting seasons 1999 and 2000 showed no signs of the disease in 1,030 wild elk and deer taken by hunters.

Game Damage

- ◆ The game damage assistance program paid \$345,109 in response to 476 problem wildlife complaints in 2000. (Sihler)
- ◆ The Livestock Loss Reimbursement Program reimburses landowners for injury to or loss of livestock, which is directly attributed to allowing public hunting on their property. In 2000, the program paid \$3,306 to 5 landowners whose claims were approved; 4 claims are pending approval, 3 were denied.

Land Ownership and Wildlife

- ◆ Montana is the fourth largest of the 50 states, with a total area of almost 92.9 million acres. Private and reservation lands comprise approximately 65 % of the state. The U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management together administer nearly 25 million acres (27 %). State land accounts for almost 5.5 million acres (6 %). (NRIS GIS Program)
- ◆ Sixty-two % of the lands on which mule deer occur in Montana are privately owned. More than 50 % of the mule deer harvest in Montana each year takes place on private lands. (Youmans)
- ◆ Land ownership where white-tailed deer occur is 68 % private and 32 % public. More than 75 % of the whitetail harvest each year comes from private lands.
- ◆ Most elk in Montana occupy private lands at some time during the year, most commonly during the winter months. Approximately 20 % of the elk harvest each year takes place on private lands.
- ◆ Pronghorn antelope range over almost half of Montana and private lands constitute approximately 75 % of that range. About 80 % of the annual antelope harvest takes place on private lands.

Land Agreements

- ◆ In 2000, hunters enjoyed hunting on nearly 8 million acres of land provided through the Block Management Program and the 1004 participating landowners. (Juvan)
- ◆ FWP administers a series of 109 wildlife management areas. The largest is the Blackfoot-Clearwater at 79,000 acres. Approximately 63,000 acres of the Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA are leased from private landowners and other entities. (Knapp)
- ◆ FWP manages 35 conservation easements totaling 290,000 acres. A conservation easement is an agreement between a private party or an organization to acquire, or receive as a donation, part of the value the land holds, ie. to limit subdivision, or specific land uses. (Knapp)
- ◆ The Access Montana program works with the Block Management Program to get long term public access (10 to 15 years) to isolated public ground. (Downey)
- ◆ FWP leases 275,306 acres from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) for use as wildlife management areas, fishing access areas, etc. (Crone)

Economics of Hunting

- ◆ Montana elk hunters spent an estimated \$83 million in 2000 on transportation, lodging, food, guide fees and other purchases, excluding license fees. (Brooks)
- ◆ Deer hunters spent an estimated \$74 million, black bear hunters spent \$4.1 million, and antelope hunters spent \$10 million.

Most Hunter Days/Region in 1999:

Elk	Hunter Days	Deer	Hunter Days	Antelope	Hunter Days
Region 3	344,933	Region 2	196,288	Region 7	10,527
Region 2	221,619	Region 1	182,682	Region 3	6,345
Region 1	126,162	Region 3	158,539	Region 5	5,791

Harvest Trivia

- ◆ In 1999, 31% of harvested **mule deer** had 2 points maximum one side antler count; 34% had 4 points maximum per side; and 7% had 5 points on one side.
- ◆ In the **white-tailed deer** harvest of 1999, 15 % of had 2 points maximum on one side antler count; 37 % had 4 points maximum per side; and 19% had 5 points maximum one side antler count.
- ◆ Spike bulls comprised 15 % of the bull **elk** harvest; 37 % had 5 point maximum one side antler count; 27 % had 6x6 antler racks; 7% elk harvested had 7 points maximum one side antler count in 1999.

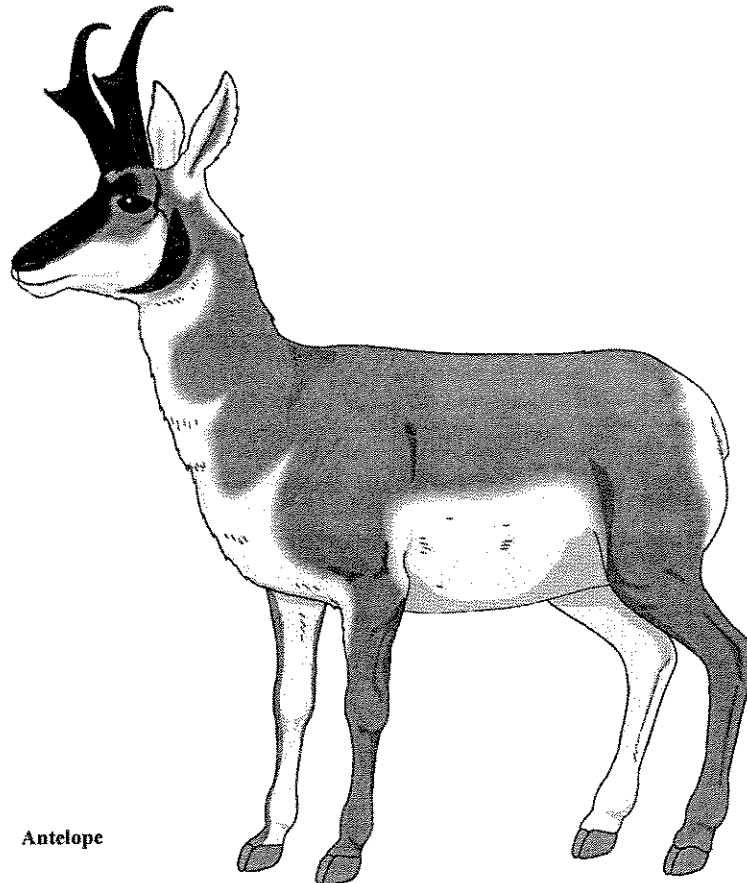
**Antelope**

TABLE 5. HARVEST ESTIMATES FOR GAME SPECIES IN MONTANA
as determined by Statewide Harvest Survey (Hinz & McCarthy)

Species	Hunters Afield	Harvest	% Success	Date
Deer	138,318	86,959	58	1999
Elk	99,921	19,553	20	1999
Antelope	25,937	18,223	70	1996
Moose	629	520	83	1999
Bighorn Sheep	332	154	46	1999
Mountain goat	279	225	81	1999
Black bear – Spring	5,108	498	9.7	1996
Black bear – Fall	6,392	458	7.2	1996
Mountain Lion*	NA	654	NA	1999
Merriam's turkey - Spring	2,772	1,126	41	1995
Merriam's turkey – Fall	3,249	1,356	42	1995
Sharp-tailed grouse	16,017	74,102	77	1999
Sage grouse	4,716	8,150	54	1999
Blue grouse	8,838	19,939	57	1999
Ruffed grouse	8,701	27,591	67	1999
Franklin's (spruce) grouse	3,936	5,580	41	1999
Ring-necked pheasant	27,313	150,024	79	1999
Hungarian partridge	11,935	57,461	72	1999
Chukar partridge	839	1,770	42	1999
Mourning dove	810	5,949	80	1996
Snipe	139	194	44	1996
Ducks	11,899	111,836	NA	1995
Geese	11,296	55,215	NA	1995

NA NOT AVAILABLE

* No survey conducted - harvest total from hunter mandatory check-in.

TABLE 6. MONTANA BIG GAME TROPHIES

The following table lists the largest authentic weights recorded by Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks for various game species which do not correspond with the listed Pope & Young or Boone & Crockett records. Typical or non-typical antler formation does not correspond to the recorded weights; this is a general species weight category for elk, mule deer and whitetail deer. (Karwaski)

Species	Largest Live Weight	Largest Dressed Weight	MT Pope & Young Highest Score	Year Taken	County	MT Boone & Crockett Highest Score	Year Taken	County/Area
ANTELOPE	160	121	84 2/8	1989	Garfield	92 6/8	1977	Garfield
BLACK BEAR	505	NA	21 0/16	1990	Lake	21 5/16	1992	Broadwater
BISON	NA	NA	122 2/8	1953	Absaroka Prim	135 0/8	1997	Park
ELK NON-TYP	1,010	810	409	1996	Lincoln	423 4/8	1971	Granite
ELK TYP	NA	NA	409 2/8	2000	Rosebud	419 4/8	1958	Madison
GRIZZLY BEAR	1,018	NA	NA	NA	NA	25 9/16	1934	Upper Boulder River
MULE NON-TYP	453	340	274 1/8	1978	Lincoln	275 7/8	1962	Highland Mtns
MULE TYP	NA	NA	184 1/8	1994	Ravalli	205 3/8	1983	Custer
MOUNTAIN GOAT	310	212	49 6/8	1990	Gallatin	54 0/8	1998	Flathead
MOUNTAIN LION*	176	NA	15 7/16	1996	Madison	15 13/16	1985	Flathead
WYOMING MOOSE	1,117	840	169 2/8	1995	Park	195 1/8	1952	Red Rocks Lakes
BIGHORN SHEEP	302	222	192 1/8	1998	Fergus	204 7/8	1993	Granite
WHITETAIL NON	375	275	210 7/8	1986	Teton	252 1/8	1968	Hill
WHITETAIL TYP	NA	NA	182 0/8	1994	Custer	199 3/8	1974	Missoula

NA –not available.

TABLE 7. SPECIAL DRAWING STATISTICS 1990-2000

APPLICATIONS

SPECIES	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Antelope	55,643	56,060	53,484	54,109	50,893	50,469	47,874	44,171	43,353	43,908	45,101
Deer B	33,738	35,539	33,943	35,281	33,604	34,724	37,553	29,483	20,686	17,901	16,945
Elk Permit	74,256	70,426	72,757	77,103	72,243	75,265	74,570	69,890	70,591	69,102	68,494
Deer Permit	6,460	6,619	7,065	7,535	7,404	7,964	8,269	5,026	5,998	7,732	11,289
Moose	24,521	24,620	23,094	23,690	19,186	17,448	17,630	17,201	16,499	18,330	17,770
Sheep	12,782	13,536	13,022	14,228	12,745	11,723	12,198	12,128	12,144	12,754	12,384
Goat	6,990	7,143	6,770	7,175	6,536	6,334	6,375	6,349	6,540	7,086	7,158
TOTAL	214,390	213,943	210,135	219,121	202,611	203,927	204,469	184,248	175,811	176,813	179,141

SUCCESSFUL

SPECIES	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Antelope	40,694	42,747	42,512	43,152	38,434	37,780	32,097	29,088	28,966	30,777	32,015
Deer B	21,130	24,961	26,557	27,857	27,862	27,544	23,212	16,747	13,194	12,061	13,330
Elk Permit	26,598	29,133	33,962	37,820	36,847	37,931	40,561	38,472	36,194	38,767	39,629
Deer Permit	1,500	1,750	2,250	2,000	1,750	1,975	1,575	1,299	1,691	3,526	7,237
Moose	725	685	722	723	748	769	743	714	676	636	625
Sheep	608	610	660	637	651	543	555	597	480	446	437
Goat	311	289	293	264	275	293	285	277	279	289	307
TOTAL	91,566	100,175	106,956	112,453	106,567	106,835	99,028	87,194	81,480	86,502	93,580

% SUCCESS IN DRAWING

SPECIES	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Antelope	73%	76%	79%	80%	76%	75%	67%	66%	67%	70%	71%
Deer B	63%	70%	78%	79%	83%	79%	62%	57%	64%	67%	79%
Elk Permit	36%	41%	47%	49%	51%	50%	54%	55%	51%	56%	58%
Deer Permit	23%	26%	32%	27%	24%	25%	19%	26%	28%	46%	64%
Moose	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%
Sheep*	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%
Goat	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
TOTAL	43%	47%	51%	51%	53%	52%	48%	47%	46%	49%	52%

*Includes applications for ewe permits

TABLE 8. NONRESIDENT COMBINATION LICENSE STATISTICS 1990-2000

Type	Quota*	Number of Applicants										
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 (HB-195)	1997 (HB-195)	1998 (HB-195)	1999 (HB-195)	2000 (HB-195)
Big Game Combination:												
General	11,500	12,576	12,795	15,506	16,983	18,346	17,460	14,865	14,994	15,188	16,942	17,154
Preference	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,060	5,750	5,619	5,535	5,847	7,533
Outfitter	5,500	5,576	5,622	5,919	6,141	6,647	6,950	5,203	5,127	5,331	5,455	6,209
Deer Combination:												
General	2,300	6,906	8,375	7,088	7,981	8,428	9,660	8,314	8,024	8,166	8,585	9,759
Outfitter	2,300	2,018	2,515	2,161	2,616	2,734	3,450	3,114	2,395	1,994	2,143	2,304
Landowner	2,000	2,016	2,052	2,459	2,549	2,865	2,928	2,940	3,148	2,776	2,671	2,810
TOTALS:	23,000	29,092	31,359	33,133	36,270	39,020	44,508	40,186	39,307	38,990	41,643	45,769

*Quotas change periodically; the listed quotas are for license year 2000.

Type	Success Rates										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Big Game Combination:											
General	90.6%	89.1%	73.5%	67.1%	62.1%	42.0%	38.7%	39.2%	38.4%	33.4%	23.1%
Preference						100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Outfitter	100.0%	99.6%	94.6%	91.2%	84.2%	80.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Deer Combination:											
General	29.0%	23.9%	28.2%	25.1%	23.7%	20.7%	27.7%	28.7%	28.2%	2608.0%	23.6%
Outfitter	99.1%	79.5%	92.5%	76.5%	73.2%	58.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Landowner	99.2%	97.5%	81.3%	78.5%	69.8%	68.3%	68.0%	63.5%	72.0%	74.9%	71.2%

Wildlife Historical Perspective

- 1869** First laws protecting game birds closes quail and partridge seasons for three years.
- 1870** First grouse hunting season set; bag limit established at 100 prairie chickens.
- 1872** First closed season on buffalo, moose, elk, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, antelope and hares. Season closes February 1 to August 15 each year.
Yellowstone National Park established.
- 1874** Passenger pigeon extinct.
- 1876** First closed seasons on furbearing animals and on waterfowl.
- 1877** Act makes it unlawful to kill game animals for hides alone; hunters must use or sell meat.
Unlawful to hunt or chase game animals with dogs.
Law prohibits the sale of game birds for market purposes.
- 1879** Bounty on mountain lions established.
- 1883** Act prohibits the destruction of game bird and waterfowl nests and taking of eggs from nests.
Hunting prohibited in Yellowstone National Park.
- 1889** Montana statehood.
- 1893** First year-around closed season on moose and elk.
- 1892** Malnutrition and starvation contribute to problems associated with loss of winter range for northern Yellowstone elk herd.
- 1895** First Fish and Game Board authorized by Legislature.
Big Game Season - September 1 - January 1, set by Legislature. Limits: Eight deer, eight bighorn sheep, eight mountain goats, eight antelope, two moose, three elk.
- 1897** First daily bag limit on game birds: 20 grouse or prairie chickens per day.
- 1901** W.F. Scott, first State Fish and Game Warden (Director) appointed by Governor.
Bobwhite introduced - Kalispell, Flathead County.
- 1901** First license required (nonresidents only) to take game animals and game birds. Nonresidents required to purchase hunting license of \$25 - game animal, \$15 - game birds.
- 1903** Guides license required.
- 1905** First resident hunting and fishing license required at cost of \$1 per family.
Ring-necked pheasant introduced to Bitterroot Valley.
- 1909** First daily bag limit on wild ducks at 20 per day.
- 1910** First elk transplanted in Montana to Fleecer Mountain, Silver Bow County, from Yellowstone National Park.

- 1911** First game preserves, Snow Creek Game Preserve, Dawson County, created by Legislature primarily for antelope but also for deer and game birds. Pryor Mountain Game Preserve also created.
59,291 hunting and fishing licenses are sold in Montana.
- 1913** Montana Fish and Game Commission organized.
Sun River Game Preserve created by Legislature.
- 1915** Season closed on bighorn sheep and remained closed until 1953.
- 1916** Migratory Bird Treaty Between Great Britain (Canada) and the United States ratified providing federal authority to manage migratory game birds and protecting many nongame bird species.
- 1919** Restrictions on the use of automobiles to help hunters kill game are established.
Some 14,000 Yellowstone National Park elk die of starvation.
- 1921** Legislature established modern system on five Fish and Game Commissioners to be appointed by Governor. The commissioners are granted the power to allot Fish and Game Districts and to close or open seasons under certain conditions.
- 1923** Grizzly bear protection follows its classification as a game animal.
- 1922** Hungarian partridge purchased in Europe. A total of 6,000 are released throughout Montana through 1926.
- 1925** Montana's total antelope populations is estimated at 3,000.
- 1926** First land acquired for game management purposes: 27 acres at Red Rock Lakes, Beaverhead County.
- 1928** First ring-necked pheasant season.
- 1929** First Hungarian partridge season.
First game farm at Warm Springs.
- 1931** First big game resident license to take deer and elk \$1.
- 1934** First federal duck hunting stamps go on sale.
- 1935** 46 State game preserves in Montana (the maximum number of preserves in effect at one time).
- 1936** Statewide buck law declared - 29,699 resident big game licenses sold at \$1 each.
First winter deer ranges leased in Sanders, Missoula and Powell Counties.
C.M. Russell Game Range (Fort Peck Game Range) created by Congress (97,000 acres).
- 1939** State versus Rathbone case which established important precedent to game damage problems.
First degree in wildlife technology was granted at the University of Montana, Missoula.
- 1940** First acquisition of the Judith River Game Range for elk winter range, Judith Basin County.
First state big game manager position created.
- 1941** The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (P-R) program began.
First wildlife biologist hired.

- 1941 (cont.)** Fish and Game Commission given regulatory power over opening and closing seasons, setting of bag limits, and creating game preserves.
- Commission establishes a program to obtain scientific data as a basis for wildlife management.
- First mountain goats transplanted in Montana from Deep Creek, Teton County to Crazy Mountains, Sweetgrass County.
- 1942** First bighorn sheep transplanted from Sun River, Teton County to the Gates of Mountains, Lewis and Clark County.
- Surveys estimate 14,000 antelope in eastern and central Montana.
- 1943** First mule deer transplanted from National Bison Range, Lake County, to Glendive badlands, Dawson County.
- 1943** Antelope hunting renewed in Montana on annual basis (750 permits).
- 1945** First white-tailed deer transplanted from Bowser Lake, Flathead County, to East Rosebud, Stillwater or Carbon County.
- First moose seasons resume in portions of Park, Gallatin, Madison and Beaverhead Counties after a 50-year moratorium.
- 1947** Sun River Game Range in Lewis and Clark County acquired.
- 1948** Blackfoot-Clearwater Game Range in Missoula and Powell counties acquired.
- Wildlife management curriculum begin at Montana State College, Bozeman, in cooperation with the State Fish and Game Department.
- 1950** First statewide mountain goat and bighorn sheep studies completed.
- The Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit founded at the University of Montana, Missoula.
- A study of pheasant stocking in the Gallatin Valley indicates the high costs and biological limitations of planting birds.
- 1951** Gallatin Game Range acquired to provide elk winter range.
- 1952** First department studies on the effects of insecticides on bird life completed in eastern Montana.
- 1953** Limited permit system established for bighorn sheep hunting.
- Mountain goat hunting changes to limited permit system.
- Freezout Lake waterfowl hunting area acquired in Teton County.
- First special bow and arrow licenses established.
- 1954** First turkey plant in Judith Mountains, Fergus County, with 13 birds from Colorado.
- 1956** First statewide deer archery season.
- Fish and Game Commission adopts policy opening a big game season on October 15 or the first Sunday after October 15.
- 1957** Deer and elk hunting units established.
- The Wildlife Laboratory, Montana Fish and Game Department, started operations at Montana State University.

- 1958** Forage surveys are standardized to provide a basis for setting big game seasons.
First statewide game bird harvest estimates.
First statewide either-sex deer seasons.
- 1959** First special turkey license issued.
Antelope, moose, bighorn sheep and mountain goat special season units are organized into administrative districts.
- 1960** Bitterroot and Madison-Wall Creek elk winter ranges acquired in Ravalli and Madison Counties.
- 1961** Montana, west of the Continental Divide placed in the Pacific Flyway.
- 1962** Cooperative Gallatin elk management plan initiated with Fish and Game Department, U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Park Service.
Fleecer Mountain Game Range acquired primarily for elk winter range in Silver Bow County.
Bounty on mountain lion discontinued.
- 1963** First streambank preservation act passed.
Studies begin to determine the affect on mountain grouse of DDT spraying to control spruce budworm on the Bitterroot National Forest. Nearly three million acres sprayed in Montana since 1953.
Statewide mountain goat harvest over 500, compared to just 30 in 1941.
- 1964** Tenth consecutive year that statewide deer harvest exceeded 100,000, and ninth consecutive year that hunter success exceeded 90 %.
Big game license form changes enabling hunters to purchase deer tags and/or elk tags separately.
DDT contaminations in wildlife leads Fish and Game Commission's policy statement protesting further use of chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides on public lands. Statement also urges research on effects of herbicides on habitat. (DDT was not used for spruce budworm control after 1963).
- 1965** Beginning of 10-year cooperative Fish and Game-Bureau of Land Management - Montana State University research project to determine the ecological effects of spraying sagebrush.
Pacific Flyway boundary moved eastward from Continental Divide.
- 1966** Graduate stipend research program initiated with Montana State University and later at the University of Montana.
- 1967** A new sportsman's license and a youth license established.
First grizzly bear license and grizzly bear trophy license issued.
Tenth year of turkey hunting in Montana - nearly 5,000 harvested since first 18 were planted in 1955.
- 1968** Canyon Ferry Game Management area project for waterfowl habitat development and public hunting was initiated.
Four years of study of elk-livestock relationships completed in the Elkhorn Mountains, Broadwater County.
Statewide elk harvest estimated at 16,000 (equaling the previous peak harvest in 1955).
- 1969** Conservation License created.

- 1969 (cont.)** Twelfth consecutive year that statewide moose harvests have exceeded 400 (with hunter success usually between 70-80 %).
- Investigations of mercury contamination of game birds frequenting grain-growing areas were initiated.
- Isaac Homestead small game management area acquired in Treasure County.
- Deer hunter success 80 % (success exceeded 80 % in 13 of past 15 years and is double that before 1952).
- 1970** Studies to determine the effects of logging on elk ecology were begun in cooperation with the U.S.F.S. and U of M School of Forestry.
- The first swan season (500 permits) at the Freezout Lake area.
- The Beartooth Game Range, providing key elk winter range and other wildlife habitat, acquired.
- Mountain lion classified as a game animal.
- First Earth Day celebrated.
- 1971** Montana Environmental Policy Act, the first comprehensive environmental bill, is passed by Legislature.
- 1972** New State Constitution declares that Montana's Legislature "shall provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life support system from degradation and provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources."
- First Sandhill crane season established in Phillips County.
- 1973** The Endangered Species Act of 1973 is passed by Congress.
- 1974** Legislature protects the Yellowstone River by placing a moratorium on granting major new water rights.
- 1975** Grizzly bear classified as an threatened species in the lower 48 states.
- 1977** Grizzly bear studies begin along Rocky Mountain East Front to determine impacts of oil and gas exploration, human disturbance and to help develop guidelines for management.
- 1978** Board of Natural Resources and Conservation grants a major instream water allocation for fish and wildlife and other purposes in the Yellowstone River Basin.
- 1981** Endrin crisis strikes Montana. Warnings on potential contamination of game birds and waterfowl keep hunters at home.
- 1983** Whistling swan season established in Montana's portion of Central Flyway.
- 1985** Legislature establishes wild buffalo as a game animal.
- Bighorn sheep license auction created.
- 1986** Block Management Program established.
- First Montana Waterfowl Stamp goes on sale.
- 1987** Legislature passes House Bill 526, landmark legislation which provides a source of funds for habitat protection.
- Legislature passes a bill requiring bowhunter education for youngsters 12-17 years of age.
- Pheasant Habitat Enhancement Program established.

- 1987** Moose license auction created.
- (cont.)**
- 1988** Montana's elk harvest exceeds 25,000. Post season elk population is estimated at 88,000.
- Robb Creek Wildlife Management Area is established to help support the wintering needs of Yellowstone's northern elk herd.
- 1989** After the drought and fires of 1988 and a bitter cold winter, Gov. Stan Stephens, the Montana Congressional delegation and the recently established Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation help FWP acquire more elk winter range in southwestern Montana to support the wintering needs of Yellowstone's northern elk herd.
- 1991** Montana Fish and Game Commission name changed to Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission.
- Legislature creates a seven-year waiting period those who receive moose, mountain goat and bighorn sheep permits through the special drawings.
- Legislature takes away license to hunt bison, although bison still remain game animals in Montana.
- Mountain lions now occur in 47 of 56 Montana counties.
- A grizzly bear damage hunting season is established for the Rocky Mountain East Front and portions of the Flathead and Bob Marshall-Scapegoat Wilderness complex.
- Fifty permits are issued for a spring grizzly bear hunting season along the Rocky Mountain East Front. Hunters take three male bears before the season is halted by a federal judge.
- Legislature establishes the third week in September as "Hunting Heritage Week."
- Legislature passes a bill making it illegal to attempt to kill or shoot at simulated wildlife (decoys).
- Legislature passes a bill authorizing FWP and Department of Livestock to revise and update rules regulating the operation of game farms in Montana.
- FWP "Habitat Montana" program created.
- 1992** Governor Stan Stephens creates the Montana Landowner-Sportsman Council to maintain and improve favorable relations and communications between Montana's landowners and sportsmen and -women.
- At the call of Governor Stephens, Montana hosts the first-in-the-nation Governor's Symposium on North America's Hunting Heritage.
- Licenses are now required to hunt on state school trust lands.
- FWP publishes a Statewide Elk Management Plan.
- 1993** Legislature passes House Joint Resolution 24, calling for a Private Lands/Public Wildlife Advisory Council and Governor Racicot creates the council in May.
- Application deadline for moose, bighorn sheep and mountain goat is moved to May 1.
- 1994** FWP publishes a final EIS on the future management of black bears in Montana.
- The presence of tuberculosis is confirmed in a wild mule deer shot in December 1993 in south-central Montana. Over 120 additional mammals are subsequently killed to test for the prevalence of the disease in the area.
- Endangered black-footed ferrets from a captive population in Wyoming are reintroduced to Montana at the U.L. Bend National Wildlife Refuge south of Malta.

- 1994 (cont.)** FWP hosted the first “Becoming an Outdoors-Woman” workshop.
- 1995** FWP Commission celebrates its 100th anniversary.
- Legislature passes House Bill 195 establishing a variable-priced license for nonresident clients of outfitters with the proceeds dedicated to improving public hunting access to private lands and the Block Management Program.
- FWP produces a final EIS to guide future management of mountain lions in the state.
- Endangered Rocky Mountain gray wolves from Canada are reintroduced to Yellowstone National park and central Idaho. FWP releases a draft wolf management plan.
- 1996** FWP becomes a member of the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact with 8 other states, allowing suspension of hunting/fishing/trapping privileges to people convicted in any of the member states.
- Mule deer populations on the decline due to extremely dry summers in 1997 and 1996 and harsh winters. FWP Commission reduced licenses by 30,000.
- FWP launches internet web site.
- A 1-900- information “hotline” is piloted to provide comprehensive and detailed information on hunting, fishing and state park opportunities (1-900-225-5397; \$1.50/minute)
- 1997** FWP Commission requires hunters to designate (validate) the areas in which they will hunt mule deer in Montana to reduce overall harvest.
- A TIP-MONT program coordinator was hired and the program now includes state park violations.
- 1998** An Adaptive Harvest Management concept is implemented to manage deer and set regulations that reflect the dynamic nature of deer populations.
- The Environmental Impact Statement for FWP’s Wildlife Program is completed.
- Unprecedented levels (100s) of bear/human conflicts in northwestern Montana resulted from lack of huckleberries in the mountains and continued residential development in the valleys.
- 1999** Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) found in an elk in a game farm near Phillipsburg; herd was eliminated.
- FWP bear specialists and the Wind River Bear Institute saved about 16 grizzly bears lives in 2 years by conditioning the bears to stay out of human territory using Karelian bear dogs and rubber bullets.
- Legislation passed creating a continuing hunter education program for adults and a mandatory course for convicted violators of fish and game laws.
- All hunting on private property now requires landowner permission by law.
- 2000** A 140,000-acre conservation easement between FWP and Plum Creek Timber Company was approved in the Thompson and Fisher river valleys in northwest Montana - the largest of its kind in Montana’s history.
- A statewide weed coordinator was hired.
- Fishing and upland game bird license prices were reduced about 50% for Montana youth ages 15-17.

State Parks and Recreation Resources

Handy Information and Statistics

Park Details

- ◆ Refer to the State Parks Brochure for detailed information about specific sites and features (updated Spring 2001) or the department web page (<http://www.fwp.state.mt.us/parks/parks.htm>).
- ◆ The Parks Division maintains and operates 374 individual sites throughout the state. (Cheek)
- ◆ Montana's Parks System consists of 42 state parks, 13 affiliated lands, and 320 fishing access sites (FAS).
- ◆ The largest state park is Makoshika, with 11,531 acres; the smallest park is Granite, consisting of one building; the most recent addition to the system is Traveler's Rest in March 2001.
- ◆ It's estimated that state parks creates approximately 1,500 private sector jobs and \$16.5 million in direct income for residents of nearby communities. Nonresident expenditures adjacent to parks are estimated at \$45 million.
- ◆ The Parks Division has three programs: state parks, fishing access sites and trails.

Visitation

- ◆ In 1999, the state parks system had an estimated 6.2 million visitors: 1.4 million to state parks and 4.8 million to fishing access sites. (Erickson)
- ◆ The most visited park in 2000 was Cooney, which received 195,174 visitors.
- ◆ Resident visitation has increased from 49% in 1988 to 72% in 2000.

Fees

- ◆ **Day-use** fees are charged at 21 state parks; there is no charge at the remaining 20 parks. In 2000, fees were \$4 per single, private vehicle or \$1 for walk-in visitors. (Cheek)
- ◆ A \$20 Parks **Passport** that permits unlimited access to all Parks System sites is available for residents; the cost is \$24 for non-residents. Low-income residents can purchase a passport for \$16.
- ◆ **Camping** fees are charged at 16 parks. Camping fees are generally \$12 per unit during the recreation season, and \$10 during the "off" season. Resident senior citizens, disabled persons and their guests camp at half price.
- ◆ Campers in the State Parks System are limited to a 7-day stay per camp site, unless otherwise posted.
- ◆ Reservations are not available at state park campgrounds.
- ◆ The 1994 Montana Legislature designated certain parks as primitive, which allows a minimum of services and visitors must pack in and pack out their own trash. Fees are not charged at these sites.

Fishing Access Sites

- ◆ Refer to the Fishing Access Site brochure (newspaper) for details about each site and available opportunities.
- ◆ Improved boat ramps are available at 157 sites. (Kuser)
- ◆ Fees: Day-use fees are not charged at fishing access sites.
Camping is allowed at 104 sites.
Overnight camping fees are charged at 31 sites: \$5 per night if someone in the camping group has a fishing license or a \$10 fee if no one in the group has a license.
- ◆ The Parks Division develops and maintains fishing access sites. The Fisheries Division is responsible for locating and acquiring new sites.

Trails

- ◆ Montana harbors over 3,700 miles of groomed snowmobile trails. (*Montana Winter Guide* by Travel Montana)
- ◆ Registered snowmobiles in Montana numbered 22,440 in 2000. (Paige)
- ◆ In 1999, 22,440 off-highway vehicles (OHVs) were registered in Montana.

Boating

- ◆ In 1999, 50,710 boats were registered in Montana. (Lodman)
- ◆ Since 1992, youth 13-14 years of age operating a motor boat (over 10 horsepower) or jet skis have had to first complete a boating safety course.
- ◆ All watercraft must be equipped with a personal flotation device for all riders (a seat cushion is not sufficient); children under 12 years of age must wear PFDs at all times when a boat is in the water. Anyone operating or riding on a jet ski must wear a PFD.
- ◆ Operating a watercraft without a sufficient number of personal flotation devices aboard is the most common violation of Montana's water recreation laws.



Parks Historical Perspective

- 1929** State Land Board is authorized to set aside state lands for parks.
- 1936** Lewis and Clark Caverns is donated as Montana's first state park.
- 1939** First comprehensive legislation establishes a state Park System and a separate State Park Commission.
- 1947** State parks receive their first legislative appropriation.
- 1953** Administration of state parks is transferred to the Highway Commission with a \$45,000 annual budget.
- 1963** Fish and Game Department appropriation includes legislative intent to allocate funds for development of fishing and boating facilities in state parks.
- Motorboat fuel tax is separated from gas tax for state boat park creation, improvement, and maintenance (now 0.9 %).
- 1964** Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is established to provide up to \$900 million annually for park development nationally.
- 1965** Administration of state parks and the LWCF program is transferred to the Fish and Game Commission.
- Montana Outdoor Recreation Advisory Committee is established (eliminated by 1971 Executive Reorganization Act).
- 1975** Coal Tax park acquisition trust fund is established at 2.5 % of Coal Severance Tax receipts.
- 1982** LWCF funding for state and local park development projects in Montana is reduced to \$0 from a maximum of \$3.4 million in 1979.
- 1986** All Coal Tax earnings earmarked for the parks trust are diverted to the General Fund until June 30, 1989; parks trust interest earnings are diverted solely to park maintenance.
- 1987** All General Fund support of the state Park System is eliminated.
- Net loss of \$1 million per year since 1985 from Coal Tax and General Fund for state park repairs and improvements.
- 1989** Montana celebrates its 100th birthday.
- State Park System celebrates its Golden Anniversary.
- Entrance fees are initiated at state parks.
- 1990** State Park Futures Committee's report to the governor recommends an additional \$6.3 million per year over five years and 30 new full-time employees to upgrade the Park System.
- 1991** Day use and camping fees are increased by \$1. LWCF funding for state projects increases to \$320,000 per biennium.
- Floater fees are charged on the Smith River for the first time.
- 1992** Legislative Special Session I cut general fund support by 8% due to state budget short fall. This was followed by an additional 4% cut instituted by Legislative Special Session II later that same year.
- 1994** The 53rd Legislature passed a bill designating and establishing certain Montana State Parks as "primitive parks," and eliminating user fees for Montana residents who visit primitive parks.

- 1995** The Parks Division initiates a comprehensive plan for the Montana State Parks System ("2020 Vision for Montana State Parks").
- The Bed Tax was removed from the base budget.
- The "In-Lieu" boat program was re-established and with additional management responsibilities for the FAS program, a new FAS program coordinator was hired.
- The Legislature approved funding to begin planning for the new visitor center at Ulm Pishkun, and a new animal shelter and nature center to be located at Spring Meadow Lake.
- 1996** Draft management plans for Lewis and Clark Caverns and Chief Plenty Coups were underway. In addition, final management plans for Wild Horse Island and the Smith River were completed. The new State Park System Plan was started.
- This was the first year of full MEPA implementation of the snowmobile PEIS.
- 1997** Weed environmental assessments were completed for all seven regions; snowmobile program EA's were done for 23 groomed trails.
- 1998** A comprehensive Blackfoot River Corridor Recreation Management Plan was completed, in cooperation with other managing agencies.
- Parks Division "2020 Vision Plan" was completed and work began on the Six Year Plan.
- Commercial use fee/registration process initiated for FAS and other FWP lands (Alberton Gorge).
- 31 FAS now on camping fee list, 108 FAS considered "primitive" by ARM.
- Three tipis and one yurt are now available for renting at selected state parks to compliment the three cabins already available.
- 1999** The Ulm Pishkun Visitor Center was dedicated and a grand opening was held in early June.
- The FWP Commission approved a year around low cost passport (\$16) for Montana residents who meet low income guidelines.
- Changes in the Biennial Fee Rule resulted in a \$1 per person daily entrance fee at most state parks; a \$2 per person daily entrance fee at Ulm Pishkun; an \$8 camping fee at most state parks.
- The Legislature determined fees for camping at 31 fishing access sites based on the possession of a fishing license.
- 2000** The FWP Commission determine that Native Americans do not have to pay daily entrance fees at four park sites located on reservation lands: Chief Plenty Coups, Big Arm , Finley Point and Yellow Bay.
- The Six Year Plan for Montana State Parks was completed, as well as, the State Trails Plan and Trails Programmatic EIS.
- Management plans are being written and/or reviewed for Bannack, Giant Springs, Lewis & Clark Caverns, Chief Plenty Coups, Frenchtown Pond and the Blackfoot River.

Money Matters

Revenue Sources 2001

Hunting & Fishing Licenses	64.3%	\$34,630,083
Federal Revenue	22.4%	12,064,642
Other State Revenue	12.5%	6,706,953
State General Fund	0.8%	417,048
TOTAL		\$53,818,725

Planned Expenditures 2001

Administration & Finance	20.0%	\$10,768,970
Wildlife	19.5%	10,469,589
Parks	16.4%	8,813,968
Fisheries	16.2%	8,706,150
Enforcement	11.9%	6,388,523
Field Services	11.7%	6,321,387
Conservation Education	4.4%	2,350,138
TOTAL		\$53,818,725

License Sales

- ◆ FWP's license year begins March 1 and extends through February of the following year.
- ◆ License revenues provide approximately 64% of FWP's total operating budget in fiscal year 2001. (2000 Annual Report)
- ◆ In fiscal year 2000, nonresident license sales accounted for approximately 67% of total license revenues.
- ◆ Federal funds account for over 22% of the overall budget for use in fisheries and wildlife restoration efforts and for parks development and maintenance, boating safety, education, and regulation. (2000 Annual Report)
- ◆ Less than 1% of FWP's total budget comes from the state general fund. About 75% of this funding goes to the Parks Division, which provides only 8% of the Park operations budget. (2000 Annual Report)
- ◆ License Agents get 50¢ for each individual license they sell. FWP's approximately 440 license agents statewide sold 1,374,253 individual hunting and fishing licenses during the 2000 license year. (Whitney)

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)

- ◆ FWP pays a fee on land, which is essentially a property tax paid to counties at the same rate a private landowner would pay real property taxes. In 2000, payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) totaled \$342,120. FWP pays in lieu of tax fees for land administered in a county when total holdings of wildlife management areas and fishing access sites in that county exceed 100 acres. FWP does not pay taxes on state parks, and affiliated park lands, office buildings or fish hatcheries. (Edge)
- ◆ The five counties receiving the largest PILT payments in 2000 were:

1. Yellowstone	\$45,344
2. Anaconda-Deer Lodge	\$33,941
3. Teton	\$31,886
4. Gallatin	\$29,731
5. Lewis & Clark	\$28,740

Fisheries Funding Sources

- ◆ The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program helps support sport fish and motorboat access projects in Montana and across the nation. The program was originally established in 1950 through the Dingell-Johnson Act and was amended in 1984 by the Wallop-Breaux Act. The program is funded by federal excise taxes placed on the manufacture of fishing equipment such as lures, rods, reels, and fish finders, along with a portion of federal fuel taxes associated with motorboat use. Dollars collected are apportioned back to the states based on land and water area and the number of people who buy fishing licenses. In 2001, \$5.6 million was allocated to Montana. In addition to contributing state license dollars, every paid fishing license holder generates about \$5 for Montana in Sport Fish Restoration Program fund apportionments.
- ◆ Many of FWP fishery field biologists and hatchery personnel are funded with Federal Aid, as well as major hatchery renovation projects, aquatic education, research, habitat protection, angler surveys, and some fishing access site maintenance, improvements and site acquisitions. Fifteen percent of the funds must be used for motorboat access projects. For every three federal dollars spent, Montana must contribute at least one dollar of state license dollars or other non-federal matching funding toward the total cost of each project.
- ◆ Current fishing access site acquisition funds originate from \$1 from each resident fishing license, and \$6 from each nonresident season fishing license. These sales provide \$300,000 annually for site acquisition. (Kuser)



Wildlife Funding Sources

- ◆ The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program, often referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act of 1937, placed a federal excise tax on the manufacture of rifles, handguns, ammunition, and archery equipment. States receive a portion of these funds based on the land area of the state and the number of people who buy hunting licenses in that state. Montana received over \$5.6 million in 2001. In addition to contributing state license dollars, every paid hunting license holder generates about \$6 for Montana in Wildlife Restoration Program fund apportionments. Funds are used for wildlife management, research projects, hunter education, land acquisition, and block management contracts. FWP must spend \$1 in state funds (usually license dollars) for every \$3 in Wildlife Restoration funds that are spent on projects.
- ◆ The Pittman-Robertson Act was amended by Congress in 2000 by the Commerce, Justice, and State appropriations bill. The amendment creates a new sub-account in P-R for Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program funding to address unmet needs for a diverse array of wildlife and habitat. Congress approved one year of funding, for 2001 only, for fish and wildlife conservation, education, and recreation projects. Montana's share of the funding was near \$850,000. Conservation groups around the country are working with the President and with Congress in 2001 in hopes of securing permanent funding for these types of projects through the proposed Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA).
- ◆ Habitat Montana includes several programs that benefit wildlife habitat as listed below:
 - House Bill 526: designates portion of hunting license money for land acquisition (\$2.8 million)
 - Upland Game Bird Habitat Enhancement Program (\$700,000)
 - One Bighorn Sheep License Auction (in 2001 the highest bid = \$100,000; FWP received \$90,000)
 - One Moose License Auction (in 2001 the highest bid = \$15,000)
 - Waterfowl Stamp Program for habitat enhancement (\$300,000)



Parks Funding Sources

- ◆ The Parks Division has 17 different funding sources, much of which is earmarked for specific uses. The largest sources are:
 - 1) motorboat fuel tax (16%) for use on areas where motor boating takes place;
 - 2) Parks earned revenue & miscellaneous (13.5%) and
 - 3) coal severance tax (13.1%) are used to develop and maintain Parks System sites;
 - 4) general license fund (12.1%);
 - 5) Federal trails grants (9.8%) pass through FWP to other agencies, local governments, and trail organizations for use on motorized, non-motorized and multi-use trails;
 - 6) snowmobile fuel tax (9.7%) is used to develop, maintain and operate snowmobile facilities.
- ◆ Volunteers provide services equal to 17.4 full time employees for a savings of \$525,886 to the Parks Division.
- ◆ The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (LWCF) established a federal grants program encouraging a full partnership between national, state, and local governments in planning and funding public outdoor recreation projects. FWP administers these matching funds with about half going to local governments and half utilized in the Montana State Park system. No funds were available for the program between 1995 and 1999. In 2000, the U.S. Congress appropriated about \$720,000 to Montana, which was distributed to seven projects and the state parks system. In 2001, \$808,000 was appropriated. More information is available on the FWP web page at www.fwp.state.mt.us/parks/parks.htm.

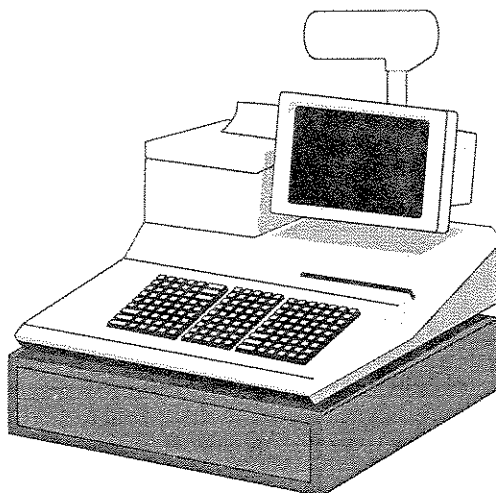
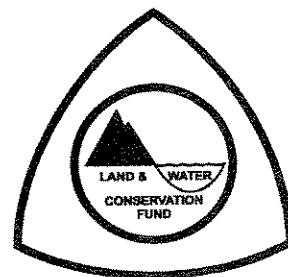


TABLE 9. LICENSE PRICES 1990-2000 (in dollars)

License Name	Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Res/NR Elk Permit	3			2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Res/NR State Lands Use	5								10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Res/NR State Lands Sr/Y/Dis	6								5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Res Buffalo	7	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00						
Nres Buffalo	8	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00						
Res Combo Sports	9							54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00
Nres Turkey	10	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Res Sportsman	11	45.50	45.50	54.00	54.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00
Res Conservation	12	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Res Fishing	13	9.50	9.50	11.00	11.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Res Bird	14	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Res/NR Warm Water Game Fish	15											5.00
Nres Conservation	16	2.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Res Youth Fishing	17											6.50
Res Youth Bird	18											3.00
Res Cons. & Fishing	19								17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Nres Cons. & Fishing	20								50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Nres Fish, Season	21	36.00	36.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Nres Bird	22	53.00	53.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	110.00
Res Elk	23	10.00	10.00	13.00	13.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Res Elk - S, Y & D	24	5.00	5.00	6.50	6.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Res Deer A	25	9.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Res Deer A - S, Y & D	26	4.50	4.50	5.50	5.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Res Deer B	27	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Res Deer B, Mule	28	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Res/NR Waterfowl stamp	29	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Nres Fish, 2-day	30	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Res Turkey	31	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Nres Bird, 3-day	32								20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Res/NR Archery	33	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Res Dis. Conservation	34	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Res Grizzly	35	50.00	50.00									
Res Youth Combination	40											25.00
Nres Grizzly	41	300.00	300.00									
Nres Deer B, Mule	44	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	50.00		75.00
Nres Antelope, 2nd	45	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Nres Black Bear	46	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
Res Antelope doe/fawn	47	6.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Nres Antelope	48	120.00	120.00	145.00	145.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00		
Res/NR Mt Lion Trophy	49								50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Res/NR State Lands Family Use	50								20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Nres Deer A	53											
Nres Deer B Whitetail	54	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Res Mt Sheep	55	50.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Nres Mt Sheep	56	320.00	320.00	450.00	450.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00
Res Goat	57	50.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Nres Goat	58	320.00	320.00	450.00	450.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00
Res Blind Fishing	59								10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Res Moose	61	50.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Nres Moose	62	320.00	320.00	450.00	450.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00
Res Black Bear	65	8.00	8.00	11.00	11.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Res Mt Lion	66	10.00	10.00	13.00	13.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Nres Mt Lion	67	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	320.00

continued

License Name		Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Res	Paddlefish	68	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	2.50	2.50
Nres	Paddlefish	70	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
Res	AntlrIs WT drw/srpl	71								8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Nres	AntlrIs WT drw/srpl	72								50.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Res	AntlrIs Mule drw/srpl	73								8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Nres	AntlrIs Mule drw/srpl	74								50.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Res	AntlrIs Deer (either sp)	75								8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Nres	AntlrIs Deer (either sp)	76								50.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Res	Antelope either sex draw	77								11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Nres	Antelope either sex draw	78								150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Res	Antelope doe/fawn draw	79								11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Nres	Antelope doe/fawn draw	80								150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Nres	Big Game Combo (Gen)	83	450.00	450.00	462.00	462.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00
Nres	Big Game Combo (Outftr)	84	450.00	450.00	472.00	472.00	485.00	485.00	835.00	835.00	835.00	835.00	835.00
Nres	Deer Combo (Unres)	85	200.00	200.00	238.00	238.00	245.00	245.00	245.00	245.00	245.00	245.00	245.00
Nres	Deer Combo (Outftr)	86	200.00	200.00	248.00	248.00	250.00	250.00	515.00	675.00	675.00	745.00	675.00
Nres	Deer Combo (Lndo)	87	200.00	200.00	248.00	248.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
Nres	Elk Combo (Gen)	88										425.00	425.00
Nres	Elk Combo (Outftr)	89										735.00	735.00
Nres	Deer B Damage Hunts	90											15.00
Nres	Antelope doe/fawn srpls	91								50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Nres	Deer Combo reissu lnd	95											250.00
Res	Antelope doe/fawn pstcd	96								11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Nres	Antelope doe/fawn pstcd	97								50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Res/NR	Drawing Fee	98	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

Various duplicate/replacement licenses (License Type # 36, 37, 38, 39, 60, 63) not included in this list.

TABLE 10. HUNTING LICENSE SALES 1990-2000

License Name	Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Res Buffalo	7	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Res Combo Sports	9							8,405	9,277	9,600	10,341	11,128
Res Sportsman	11	17,240	17,016	16,672	17,627	16,326	16,510	11,877	11,074	11,103	11,927	12,590
Res Conservation	12	252,796	251,813	255,132	255,850	264,345	258,824	247,455	100,626	96,721	95,424	94,576
Res Bird	14	33,405	34,303	35,613	31,383	33,779	33,053	34,319	34,426	35,533	35,725	31,084
Res Youth Bird	18											1,251
Res Elk	23	79,264	82,680	85,882	86,898	87,480	87,244	82,433	77,252	74,844	72,281	68,552
Res Elk - S, Y + D	24	15,377	15,908	16,716	17,364	17,856	17,946	17,905	17,240	17,006	17,351	16,656
Res Deer A	25	113,557	117,325	121,866	118,674	121,903	117,967	107,689	97,290	92,569	91,606	87,976
Res Deer A - S, Y & D	26	23,843	24,134	25,663	25,499	25,972	25,777	24,524	22,670	21,728	22,167	21,617
Res Deer B	27	42,381	52,675	54,452	55,820	59,972	58,779	37,622	26,590	25,252	20,123	21,994
Res Deer B, Mule	28	14,592	16,125	17,603	16,861	16,532	14,922	21	0	0	0	5,067
Res Turkey	31	9,252	12,010	12,575	10,027	7,485	7,458	8,658	9,093	9,416	10,225	12,320
Res Dis. Conservation	34	2,608	2,964	3,103	3,275	3,641	3,833	3,969	3,753	4,107	4,290	4,326
Res Grizzly	35	120	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Res Youth Combination	40											3,614
Res Antelope	47	54,490	58,169	58,836	58,417	51,474	48,525	0				0
Res Mt Sheep	55	691	529	576	550	579	483	497	520	404	374	363
Res Goat	57	294	276	281	257	262	281	272	263	262	271	291
Res Moose	61	709	666	703	705	727	750	718	691	654	617	617
Res Black Bear	65	6,519	6,636	8,366	7,494	7,392	7,134	6,667	6,921	7,490	7,432	6,950
Res Mt Lion	66	1,708	1,687	2,038	2,535	2,984	3,056	3,287	4,297	5,421	5,886	5,137
Res Deer B (WT - Draw)	71							10,734	6,079	4,387	5,332	7,198
Res Deer B (Mule - Draw)	73							6,887	5,612	4,715	5,018	5,636
Res Deer B (Either - Draw)	75							2,362	1,941	1,066	878	492
Res Antelope (E-sex - Draw)	77							26,258	23,698	24,727	26,149	27,709
Res Antelope (Doe - Draw)	79							2,322	1,909	614	2,009	1,913
Res Antelope (Doe - Postcard)	96							946	0	1,038	1,097	4,439
Resident Total Sales		660,860	695,135	716,077	709,236	718,709	702,542	645,827	461,222	448,657	446,523	453,496

continued

Hunting License Sales 1990-2000 continued

License Name	Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Nres Buffalo	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nres Turkey	10	1,925	2,231	2,221	1,892	1,577	1,469	1,896	2,102	2,340	2,403	2,618
Nres Conservation	16	134,124	144,913	144,954	159,358	172,389	169,323	160,773	138,276	146,840	151,398	136,781
Nres Bird	22	5,171	5,933	6,124	6,612	7,050	8,045	9,010	9,485	10,197	10,969	8,141
Nres Bird, 3-day	32								159	159	243	249
Nres Grizzly	41	9	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nres Deer B, Mule	44	5,759	7,001	7,801	8,866	10,069	10,615	0	0	0	0	1
Nres Antelope, 2nd	45	5,238	6,276	7,055	8,188	7,617	7,589	0	0	0	0	0
Nres Black Bear	46	1,219	1,167	1,732	1,834	1,771	1,713	1,686	1,614	1,803	2,105	2,017
Nres Antelope	48	7,094	7,518	7,555	7,436	5,930	5,960	0	0	0	0	0
Nres Deer A	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nres Deer B	54	4,895	6,238	7,233	8,314	9,960	10,651	8,952	7,120	5,216	210	107
Nres Mt Sheep	56	109	81	84	87	72	61	58	77	77	73	75
Nres Goat	58	17	13	12	7	13	12	13	14	17	18	16
Nres Moose	62	16	19	19	18	21	19	25	23	22	19	16
Nres Mt Lion	67	136	146	177	230	258	270	301	394	510	519	493
Nres Deer B (WT - Draw)	72							921	588	372	4,444	4,399
Nres Deer B (Mule - Draw)	74							3,922	3,862	3,034	586	1,667
Nres Deer B (Either - Draw)	76							207	167	86	80	66
Nres Antelope (E-sex - Draw)	78							4,527	4,414	3,709	4,014	3,165
Nres Antelope (Doe - Draw)	80							382	456	18	37	81
Nres Big Game Combo (Gen)	83	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,500	11,500	10,840	10,710	10,715
Nres Big Game Combo (Outfir)	84	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,500	5,500	4,953	4,919	5,606
Nres Deer Combo (Unres)	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Nres Deer Combo (outfir)	86	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,114	2,395	1,994	2,143	2,304
Nres Deer Combo (Lndo)	87	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,048	2,046	2,000
Nres Elk Combo (Gen)	88									660	790	785
Nres Elk Combo (Outfir)	89									547	581	623
Nres Antelope (Doe - Surplus)	91							1,215	996	3	921	771
Nres Antelope (Doe - Postcard)	97							110	0	532	624	668
Nonresident Total Sales		188,712	204,555	207,967	225,842	239,727	238,727	218,412	193,442	198,277	202,152	185,664
Duplicate/replacement licenses not listed.												
Miscellaneous Licenses												
Elk Permit	3		0	33,967	37,820	37,049	38,773	41,563	40,414	37,401	39,136	39,945
Waterfowl Stamp	29	15,327	15,886	16,081	16,081	17,792	20,094	21,631	24,064	24,670	25,103	23,037
Archery	33	21,083	34,432	26,454	25,501	26,183	26,638	26,441	26,311	26,276	27,138	26,431
Mt Lion Trophy	49								724	765	670	519
Drawing Fee	98	213,315	217,663	212,375	221,164	204,922	206,366	206,368	186,135	179,903	189,313	196,759
Miscellaneous Total Sales		249,725	267,981	288,877	300,566	285,946	291,871	296,003	277,648	269,015	281,360	286,691

TABLE 11. FISHING LICENSE SALES 1990-2000

License Name	Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Res Combo Sports	9							8,405	9,277	9,600	10,341	11,128
Res Sportsman	11	17,240	17,016	16,672	17,627	16,326	16,510	11,877	11,074	11,103	11,927	12,590
Res Conservation	12	252,796	251,813	255,132	255,850	264,345	258,824	247,455	240,490	96,721	95,424	94,576
Res Fishing	13	150,436	148,703	150,501	154,359	160,662	156,896	149,497	147,937	7,373	7,527	5,357
Res Youth Fishing	17											4,720
Res Cons. & Fishing	19								139,864	144,672	146,664	136,149
Res Dis. Conservation	34	2,608	2,964	3,103	3,275	3,641	3,833	3,969	3,753	4,107	4,290	4,326
Res Youth Combination	40											3,614
Res Blind Fishing	59								7	8	6	5
Res Paddlefish	68	2,573	3,021	3,503	4,192	3,237	5,495	5,495	4,930	5,004	5,522	4,801
Resident Total Sales		425,653	423,517	428,911	435,303	448,211	441,558	426,698	557,332	278,588	281,701	277,266
Nres Conservation	16	134,124	144,913	144,954	159,358	172,389	169,323	160,773	161,952	146,840	151,398	136,781
Nres Cons. & Fishing	20								23,676	25,865	26,431	27,237
Nres Fish, Season	21	23,088	25,042	29,337	33,235	29,933	28,501	26,839	26,902	3,802	4,425	3,603
Nres Fish, 2-day	30	145,678	155,507	141,120	153,924	180,172	174,187	171,360	173,112	187,579	193,726	170,189
Nres Paddlefish	70	1,132	1,417	1,276	1,383	828	1,049	1,292	1,239	1,047	1,263	1,186
Nres Big Game Combo (Unres)	83	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,500	11,500	10,840	10,710	10,715
Nres Big Game Combo (Outfir)	84	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,500	5,500	4,953	4,919	5,606
Nres Deer Combo (Unres)	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Nres Deer Combo (outfir)	86	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,114	2,395	1,994	2,143	2,304
Nres Deer Combo (Lndo)	87	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,048	2,046	2,000
Nres Elk Combo (Gen)	88									660	790	785
Nres Elk Combo (Outfir)	89									547	581	623
Nonresident Total Sales		327,022	349,879	339,687	370,900	406,322	396,060	384,678	410,576	388,475	400,732	363,329
Miscellaneous Licenses												
N/NR Warm Water Game Fish	15											49,171

TABLE 12. LICENSE REVENUE 1990-2000 (in dollars, before commissions)

License Name	Type	1990	LY 1991	LY 1992	LY 1993	LY 1994	LY 1995	LY 1996	LY 1997	LY 1998	LY 1999	LY 2000
Res Buffalo	7	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	453,870	500,958	518,400	553,712	595,874
Res Combo Sports	9											
Res Sportsman	11	785,740	774,228	900,558	951,966	1,044,864	1,056,640	760,128	708,736	710,592	758,375	800,575
Res Conservation	12	506,514	503,626	1,020,588	1,023,536	1,057,380	1,035,296	989,820	961,692	386,884	336,388	333,647
Res Fishing	13	1,431,631	1,412,678	1,655,577	1,698,169	2,088,606	2,039,648	1,943,461	1,922,596	95,849	94,710	67,019
Res Bird	14	202,326	205,818	213,738	188,568	202,674	198,318	205,914	206,472	213,198	197,395	171,800
both Warm Water Game Fish	15									0	0	222,607
Res Youth Fishing	17									0	0	28,399
Res Youth Bird	18									0	0	3,145
Res Cons & Fishing	19									2,459,424	2,422,047	2,248,590
Res Elk	23	794,370	826,800	1,116,635	1,129,921	1,399,680	1,395,904	1,318,928	1,235,120	1,197,504	1,121,966	1,064,241
Res Elk - S, Y & D	24	76,955	79,540	108,673	113,022	142,848	143,568	143,240	137,768	136,048	131,331	126,109
Res Deer A	25	1,026,954	1,055,925	1,341,098	1,305,700	1,584,739	1,533,571	1,399,957	1,262,937	1,203,397	1,146,919	1,101,595
Res Deer A - S, Y & D	26	107,604	108,603	141,207	140,393	168,798	167,550	159,406	147,102	141,232	134,379	131,088
Res Deer B (WT in 97)	27	255,072	316,050	381,269	390,796	479,776	470,232	386,848	261,344	202,016	152,756	167,229
Res Deer B Mule (73)	28	88,752	96,750	123,669	118,034	132,256	119,376	74,160	44,896	0	0	38,904
Res Turkey	31	27,873	36,030	50,380	40,112	37,425	37,290	43,290	45,465	47,080	46,761	56,459
Res Disabled Conservation	34	5,216	5,928	12,412	13,100	14,564	15,332	15,876	15,012	16,428	17,160	17,304
Res Grizzly	35	6,000	10,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Res Youth Combination	40									0	0	88,747
Res Antelope (77/79)	47	327,630	349,014	529,884	525,771	566,214	533,775	324,786	281,677	0	0	0
Res Sheep	55	27,900	26,450	34,560	33,000	43,425	36,225	37,275	39,000	30,300	28,050	27,225
Res Goat	57	14,700	13,800	16,860	15,420	19,650	21,075	20,400	19,725	19,650	20,325	21,825
Res Blind Fishing	59									80	60	50
Res Moose	61	35,450	33,300	42,180	42,300	54,525	56,250	53,850	51,825	49,050	46,275	46,275
Res Black Bear	65	52,280	53,088	92,037	82,478	110,880	107,010	100,005	103,650	112,350	108,272	101,319
Res Mt Lion	66	17,080	16,870	26,494	32,955	44,760	45,840	49,305	64,455	81,315	88,290	77,055
Res Paddlefish	68	8,478	9,063	14,012	16,776	16,185	13,737	13,728	12,312	12,510	11,605	10,106
Res Antlirs WT drw/srpl	71									35,096	42,424	56,861
Res Antlirs Mule drw/srpl	73									37,720	40,144	45,026
Res Deer (either)	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,528	8,528	7,024	3,936
Res Antelope either sex draw	77									271,997	287,639	304,799
Res Antelope doe/fawn draw	79									6,754	21,828	21,043
Res Antelope doe/fawn pstcd	96									11,418	12,067	48,829
Resident revenues		\$5,801,325	\$5,934,511	\$7,821,831	\$7,862,017	\$9,209,249	\$9,026,637	\$8,494,247	\$8,038,270	\$8,004,820	\$7,827,902	\$8,027,681

continued

Money Matters

License Revenue 1990-2000 continued

License Name	Type	1990	LY 1991	LY 1992	LY 1993	LY 1994	LY 1995	LY 1996	LY 1997	LY 1998	LY 1999	LY 2000
Nres Buffalo	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nres Turkey	10	25,168	29,003	29,003	24,596	20,501	19,097	24,648	27,326	30,420	30,187	32,918
Nres Conservation	16	269,580	289,826	724,875	796,955	861,945	846,615	803,865	809,610	734,200	688,532	622,819
Nres Cons & Fishing	20									1,293,250	1,308,576	1,348,469
Nres Fish, Season	21	834,624	901,512	1,173,720	1,329,480	1,346,985	1,282,545	1,207,755	1,210,275	171,090	196,939	160,363
Nres Bird	22	275,070	314,449	337,370	363,660	387,750	442,475	495,550	521,125	560,835	598,294	891,815
Nres Fish, 2-day	30	1,171,888	1,244,058	1,411,410	1,541,320	1,801,720	1,741,870	1,713,600	1,730,510	1,875,790	1,841,021	1,617,366
Nres 3-day shoot presv	32									3,180	4,751	4,883
Nres Grizzly	41	2,700	5,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nres Deer B, Mule (74)	44	292,950	350,050	390,600	443,300	503,450	530,750	206,450	193,100	0	0	75
Nres Antelope - 2nd	45	186,935	219,660	248,325	236,580	380,850	379,450	123,550	118,200	0	0	0
Nres Black Bear	46	146,760	140,040	207,840	220,080	212,520	205,560	202,320	192,240	216,360	252,488	241,945
Nres Antelope	48	851,280	902,160	1,095,475	1,078,220	889,500	894,000	679,050	662,100	0	0	0
Nres Deer B (WT in 97)	54	246,850	311,900	361,950	415,700	498,000	532,550	493,650	563,400	391,200	15,693	7,989
Nres Sheep	56	16,000	25,920	37,800	39,150	34,200	28,975	27,550	36,575	36,575	34,675	35,625
Nres Goat	58	5,440	4,160	5,400	3,150	6,175	5,700	6,175	6,650	8,075	8,550	7,600
Nres Moose	62	5,120	6,080	8,550	8,100	9,975	9,025	11,875	10,925	10,450	9,025	7,600
Nres Mt Lion	67	43,520	46,720	56,640	73,600	82,560	86,400	96,320	126,080	163,200	166,080	157,760
Nres Paddlefish	70	11,340	14,170	19,140	20,745	12,420	7,867	9,690	9,248	7,852	8,873	8,344
Nres Antlris WT drw/srpl	72									27,900	332,764	329,377
Nres Antlris Mule drw/srpl	74									227,550	43,950	125,023
Nres Antlris Deer (either sp)	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,350	6,450	6,000	4,950
Nres Antelope either sex draw	78									556,350	602,100	474,750
Nres Antelope doe/fawn draw	80									2,700	5,550	12,150
Nres Big Game Combo all	83,84	7,650,000	7,650,000	7,910,000	7,910,000	8,131,000	8,131,000	10,055,000	10,055,000	9,284,755	9,194,615	9,770,635
Nres Deer Combo all	85-87	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,468,000	1,468,000	1,490,000	1,490,000	2,667,210	2,680,125	2,511,180	2,671,535	2,849,100
Nres Elk Combo all	88,89									682,545	762,785	791,530
Nres Deer B Damage Hunts	90								0	0	0	35,065
Nres Antelope doe/fawn srpls	91								150	45,950	38,550	
Nres Deer Combo reissu Ind	95								0	0	0	19,000
Nres Antelope doe/fawn pstcd	97									26,600	31,200	33,400
Nonresident revenues		\$13,235,225	\$13,655,408	\$15,486,088	\$15,972,636	\$16,669,551	\$16,633,879	\$18,824,258	\$18,960,839	\$18,828,657	\$18,860,133	\$19,629,101

continued

License Revenue 1990-2000 continued

License Name	Type	1990	LY 1991	LY 1992	LY 1993	LY 1994	LY 1995	LY 1996	LY 1997	LY 1998	LY 1999	LY 2000
Res/Nres Combined Revenue		\$19,036,550	\$19,589,919	\$23,307,929	\$23,834,653	\$25,878,800	\$25,660,516	\$27,318,505	\$26,999,109	\$26,833,477	\$26,688,035	\$27,656,782
Res. Contribution		30%	30%	34%	33%	36%	35%	31%	30%	30%	29%	29%
Nonres. Contribution		70%	70%	66%	67%	64%	65%	69%	70%	70%	71%	71%
Miscellaneous licenses for residents and non-residents												
Elk Permit	3	\$0	\$0	\$67,934	\$75,640	\$111,147	\$116,319	\$124,689	\$121,242	\$112,203	\$117,408	\$119,835
Waterfowl stamp	29	\$77,645	\$79,430	\$80,405	\$80,495	\$88,960	\$100,470	\$108,155	\$120,320	\$123,350	\$114,017	\$104,683
Archery	33	\$148,197	\$241,024	\$211,720	\$204,112	\$209,464	\$213,104	\$211,528	\$210,488	\$210,208	\$205,128	\$199,976
Duplicates/replacements	36-39,60,63								\$35,233	\$35,965	\$34,249	\$36,362
Mt Lion Trophy	49								\$36,200	\$38,250	\$33,500	\$25,950
Drawing Fee	98	\$426,630	\$435,326	\$637,125	\$663,492	\$614,766	\$619,098	\$619,104	\$558,405	\$539,709	\$567,939	\$590,277
State Lands permits not included												
TOTAL REVENUE		\$19,689,022	\$20,345,699	\$24,305,113	\$24,858,392	\$26,903,137	\$26,709,507	\$28,381,981	\$28,080,997	\$27,893,162	\$27,760,276	\$28,733,865

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF LICENSED HUNTERS AND ANGLERS 1960-1998

These figures used for federal aid purposes. (Keeler)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Licensed Hunters</u>	<u>Licensed Anglers</u>	<u>Total</u>
1960	207,406	242,957	450,363
1961	201,769	234,657	436,426
1962	202,886	235,709	438,595
1963	209,729	249,032	458,761
1964	215,536	256,845	472,381
1965	176,520	280,294	456,814
1966	155,334	221,513	376,847
1967	157,693	238,882	396,575
1968	153,506	205,576	359,082
1969	161,051	214,673	375,724
1970	174,014	234,200	408,214
1971	185,594	249,669	435,263
1972	199,648	268,740	468,388
1973	208,528	288,189	496,717
1974	226,510	281,418	507,928
1975	220,876	275,643	496,519
1976	222,878	294,228	517,106
1977	204,298	324,203	528,501
1978	208,341	329,390	537,731
1979	213,677	340,655	554,332
1980	217,410	332,085	549,495
1981	218,753	340,345	559,098
1982	236,487	356,132	592,619
1983	248,427	331,072	579,499
1984	254,255	336,134	590,389
1985	250,376	349,595	599,971
1986	262,802	379,382	642,184
1987	261,780	382,992	644,772
1988	256,238	368,525	624,763
1989	255,333	375,222	630,555
1990	259,356	386,867	646,223
1991	265,727	375,404	641,131
1992	268,286	378,960	647,246
1993	272,032	390,656	662,688
1994	295,151	389,820	684,971
1995	290,775	383,074	673,849
1996	284,697	372,096	656,793
1997	277,711	367,478	645,189
1998	280,382	377,668	658,050

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