



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND PROGRAM PLANNING

Fiscal Note 2019 Biennium

Bill # HB0568

Title: Revise laws related to nonresident hunting

Primary Sponsor: White, Kerry

Status: As Introduced

- Significant Local Gov Impact
 Needs to be included in HB 2
 Technical Concerns
 Included in the Executive Budget
 Significant Long-Term Impacts
 Dedicated Revenue Form Attached

FISCAL SUMMARY

	<u>FY 2018 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2019 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2020 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2021 Difference</u>
Expenditures:				
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State Special Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Revenue:				
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State Special Revenue	\$147,024	\$147,024	\$147,024	\$147,024
Net Impact-General Fund Balance:	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

Description of fiscal impact: HB 568 will require 10% of limited hunting licenses and permits issued for certain species to be issued to nonresidents. The net impact is an increase in state special revenue.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Assumptions:

- Based on 2016 Deer B license sales, there will be 48 less licenses available to nonresidents. This will result in a loss of revenue of \$3,120 (48 licenses x \$65 difference in cost between resident and nonresident license).
- Based on 2016 Elk B license sales, there will be 393 additional licenses available to nonresidents. This will result in an increase in revenue of \$98,250 (393 licenses x \$250 difference in cost between resident and nonresident license).
- Based on 2016 Antelope license sales, there will be 122 additional licenses available to nonresidents. This will result in an increase in revenue of \$22,692 (122 licenses x \$186 difference in cost between resident and nonresident license).
- Based on 2016 Antelope B license sales, there will be 157 additional licenses available to nonresidents. This will result in an increase in revenue of \$29,202 (157 licenses x \$186 difference in cost between resident and nonresident license).

5. The net impact to revenue is \$147,024 (-\$3,120 + \$98,250 + \$22,692 + \$29,202).

	<u>FY 2018</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>FY 2019</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>FY 2020</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>FY 2021</u> <u>Difference</u>
<u>Fiscal Impact:</u>				
<u>Expenditures:</u>				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL Expenditures	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
<u>Funding of Expenditures:</u>				
General Fund (01)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State Special Revenue (02)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL Funding of Exp.	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
<u>Revenues:</u>				
General Fund (01)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State Special Revenue (02)	\$147,024	\$147,024	\$147,024	\$147,024
TOTAL Revenues	<u>\$147,024</u>	<u>\$147,024</u>	<u>\$147,024</u>	<u>\$147,024</u>
<u>Net Impact to Fund Balance (Revenue minus Funding of Expenditures):</u>				
General Fund (01)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State Special Revenue (02)	\$147,024	\$147,024	\$147,024	\$147,024

Technical Notes:

1. Because there is no specific definition of Missouri River Breaks, FWP is unable to determine how many elk hunting districts would be affected by a nonresident archery only subseason for elk.
2. Due to the low percentage of nonresidents applying in certain districts, there would be many areas with surplus from the nonresident drawing and unsuccessful hunters in the same district for a resident. Even with no surplus, the odds of drawing might be drastically different between resident and nonresident, usually much higher on the nonresident side.

Sponsor's Initials

Date

Budget Director's Initials

Date