

Fiscal Note 2023 Biennium

Bill#	HB0468		Title:	Allowing hound hunting and chase seasons for black bears		
Primary Sponsor:	Fielder, Paul		Status:	tus: 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

	FY 2022 <u>Difference</u>	FY 2023 <u>Difference</u>	FY 2024 Difference	FY 2025 Difference
Expenditures:				
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State Special Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Revenue:	·			•
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State Special Revenue	\$5,230	\$5,230	\$5,230	\$5,230
Net Impact-General Fund Balance:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

<u>Description of fiscal impact:</u> Current statute allows a resident to purchase a Class D-3 hound handler training license for the purpose of pursuing (training) mountain lion or bobcats. HB 468 adds black bears to the list of animals one may pursue with the purchase of a Class D-3 resident hound handler training license. The bill also adds the option for licensed black bear hunters to pursue black bears with the aid of a dog or dogs during the spring open season. A slight increase in revenue may be realized due to increased license sales.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Assumptions:

Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks

1. Currently, the department allows licensed mountain lion hunters to hunt with the aid of a dog or dogs without requiring the purchase of a Class D-3 hound training license. The department only requires the purchase of a hound training license for the purposes of training to pursue, but not hunting, mountain lion.

- 2. The department assumes licensed black bear hunters using the aid of a dog or dogs to pursue a black bear during the spring open season would not be required to purchase the hound handler license.
- 3. All license sales and earned revenue is reported by calendar year. The revenue shown in the fiscal summary is also reported by calendar year.
- 4. In 2020, the department sold 167 hound handler training licenses and 5,432 resident mountain lion hunting licenses. The ratio of mountain lion hunting license sales to that of hound handler training license sales is approximately 32.53:1. For every 1 hound handler license sold, 32.53 mountain lion hunting licenses were sold.
- 5. The department does not have data specific to black bear hunters who would purchase a hound handler license for training, the department assumes this ratio would also apply to black bear hunters.
- 6. In 2020, the department sold 34,023 resident bear licenses.
- 7. Applying that ratio to the purchase of resident black bear licenses, the department assumes that 1,046 people would purchase a resident hound handler license to pursue black bear.
- 8. The department assumes the revenue would then be \$5,230 annually (\$5 hound handler license X 1,046).
- 9. This bill will not increase department expenses.

	FY 2022 Difference	FY 2023 Difference	FY 2024 Difference	FY 2025 Difference						
Fiscal Impact:										
Expenditures:										
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$0_	\$0	\$0						
TOTAL Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0						
Funding of Expenditures:										
General Fund (01)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0						
State Special Revenue (02)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0						
TOTAL Funding of Exp.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0						
Revenues:										
General Fund (01)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0						
State Special Revenue (02)	\$5,230	\$5,230	\$5,230	\$5,230						
TOTAL Revenues	\$5,230	\$5,230	\$5,230	\$5,230						
Net Impact to Fund Balance (Revenue minus Funding of Expenditures):										
General Fund (01)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0						
State Special Revenue (02)	\$5,230	\$5,230	\$5,230	\$5,230						

NOT SIGNED BY SPONSOR

Sponsor's Initials

2/22/2 (

et Director's Initials

Z/19/21