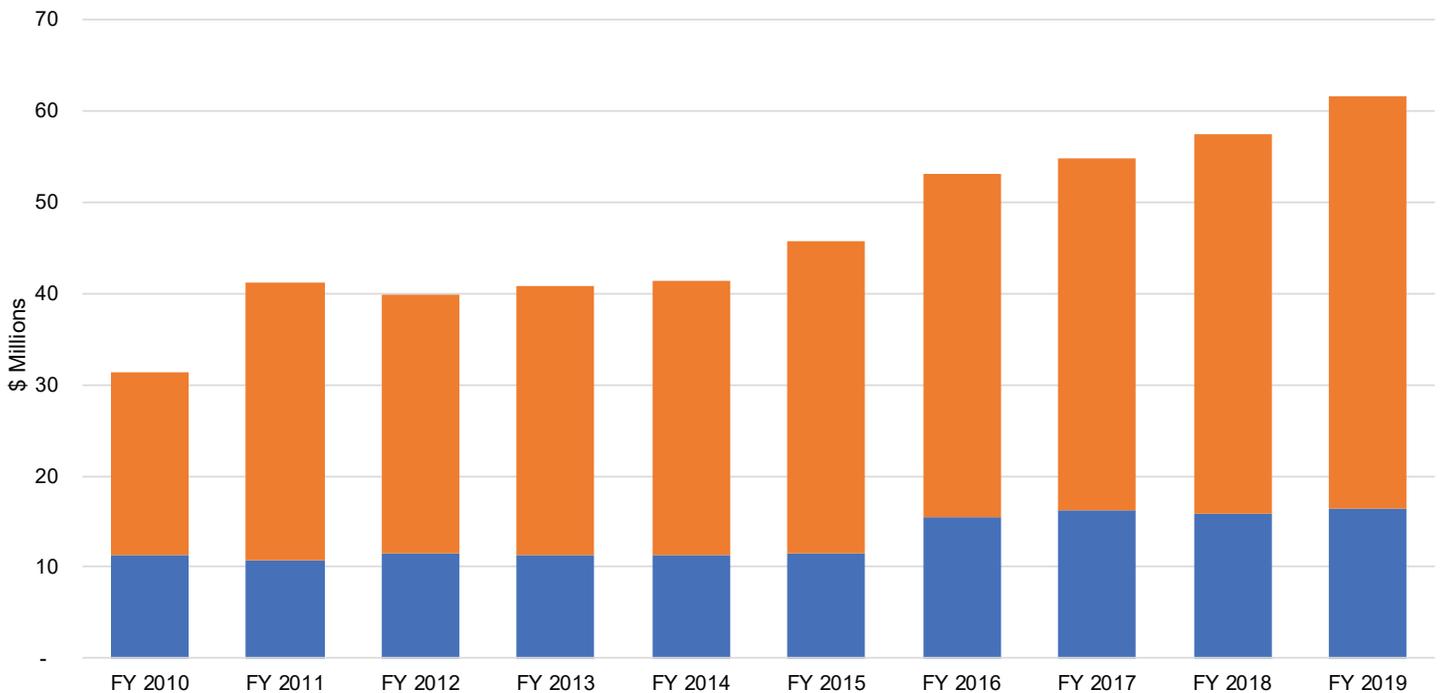


Non-resident hunters and anglers generate the majority of revenue from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses compared to Montana **residents**.



Revenue generated from hunting and fishing licenses is combined with federal funding and used for enforcement, education, management, improvement of wildlife habitat, and acquisition of public access.

Although resident hunters and anglers outnumber non-residents, those from outside Montana pay more for hunting and fishing licenses and generate most of the revenue. For example, the cost of the 2019 season fishing license was \$21 for resident anglers and \$86 for non-residents¹. The last time the legislature increased hunting and fishing license fees was in 2015. The Montana Hunter Access Funding Initiative (I-161, November 2010) increased non-resident big game license fees.

People from every state in the U.S. come to Montana to hunt and fish. Residents of California and Washington account for about 12% of out-of-state visits and the neighboring states of Idaho, Wyoming, and the Dakotas account for 10%.

¹ In addition to the annual licenses, anglers must also purchase a conservation license and aquatic invasive species pass.