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1981

1981 Report

MONTANA DEPARTMENT
OF FISH, WILDLIFE
AND PARKS, HELENA,
MONTANA 59620.

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

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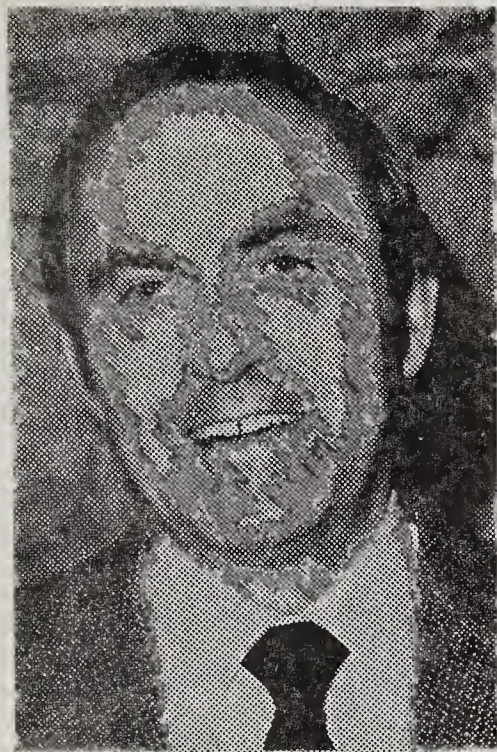
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Jim Flynn
Director

It is the duty and goal of the department to provide optimum outdoor recreational opportunities for Montanans and their guests.

This is accomplished through management of fish and wildlife and management of the states historic, archaeologic and recreational resources.

Because the vigor of fish and wildlife is directly dependent upon suitable habitat, the department is often cast in the role of land and water managers.

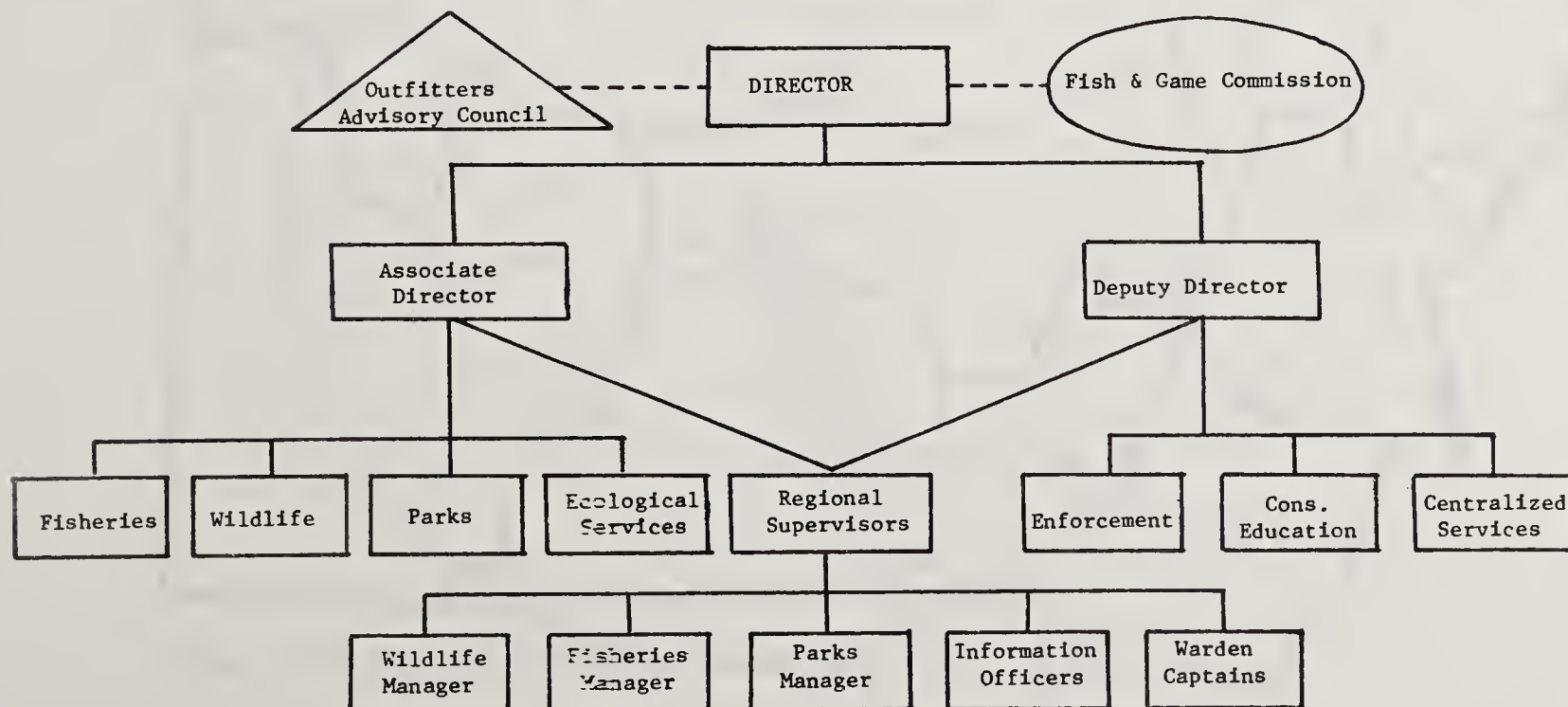
Natural resources, and particularly water, are inseparably tied to many forms of outdoor recreation. It has become essential that the department widen its scope of activities to meet new and increased demands for water as well as perpetuating the traditional hunting and fishing opportunities.

ORGANIZATION

Commission: Montana is divided into five commission districts along county lines. Each district is represented by one Fish and Game Commissioner.

Commissioners are appointed by the governor and must have concurrence of the senate. Three are appointed to serve terms concurrent with the gubernatorial term and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The remaining members are appointed to serve terms ending on the first day of the third January of the succeeding gubernatorial term.

Director: The Fish, Wildlife, and Parks director is also appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. The director serves a term concurrent with that of the governor. The director is the chief administrative officer of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and



Parks. He is responsible for all programs and actions of the department and has direct authority over all activities and all employees of the department.

Deputy Director: The deputy director is responsible to the director and has line authority over the regional supervisors and the following division administrators: enforcement, centralized services and conservation education.

Associate Director: The associate director is responsible to the director and has line authority over the regional supervisors and the following division administrators: fisheries, wildlife, parks and ecological services.

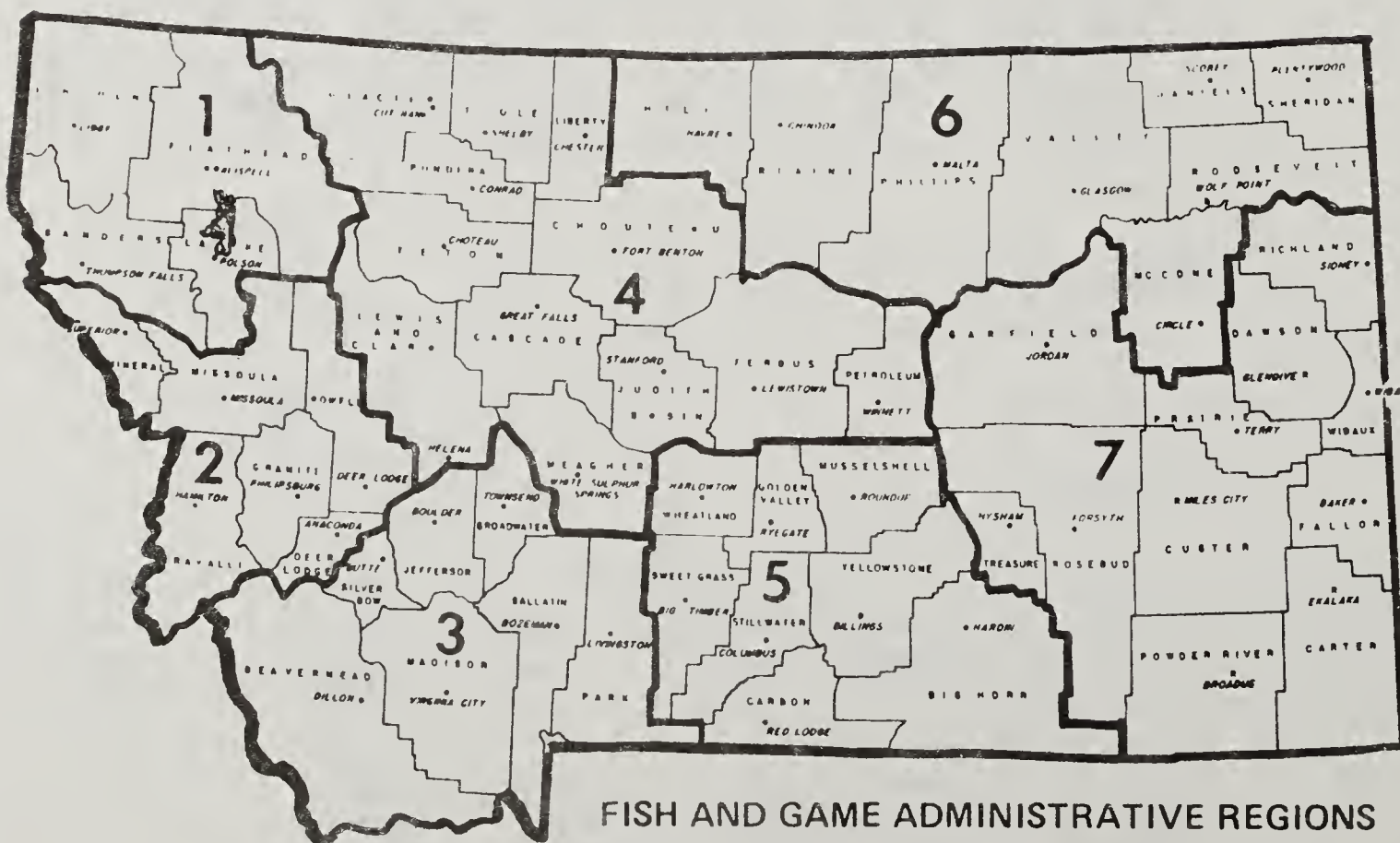
Division Administrator: Division administrators are staff officers who advise the director on matters related to resource management, administration of resource programs and special problems related to the division's area of expertise.

Administrators are responsible for statewide programs and budgets which they recommend to the director after considering all factors, particularly requests and proposals from regional supervisors.

Administrators maintain line authority over division staff personnel as assigned by the director.

Regional Supervisor: Regional supervisors are line officers who are the director's representatives in each administrative region. As such, they are the chief administrative officers for respective regions.

THE FIRST STATE GAME WARDEN, FORERUNNER TO TODAY'S DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR, WAS APPOINTED IN 1901. A FISH AND GAME COMMISSION WAS NOT ORGANIZED UNTIL 1913.



FISH AND GAME ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

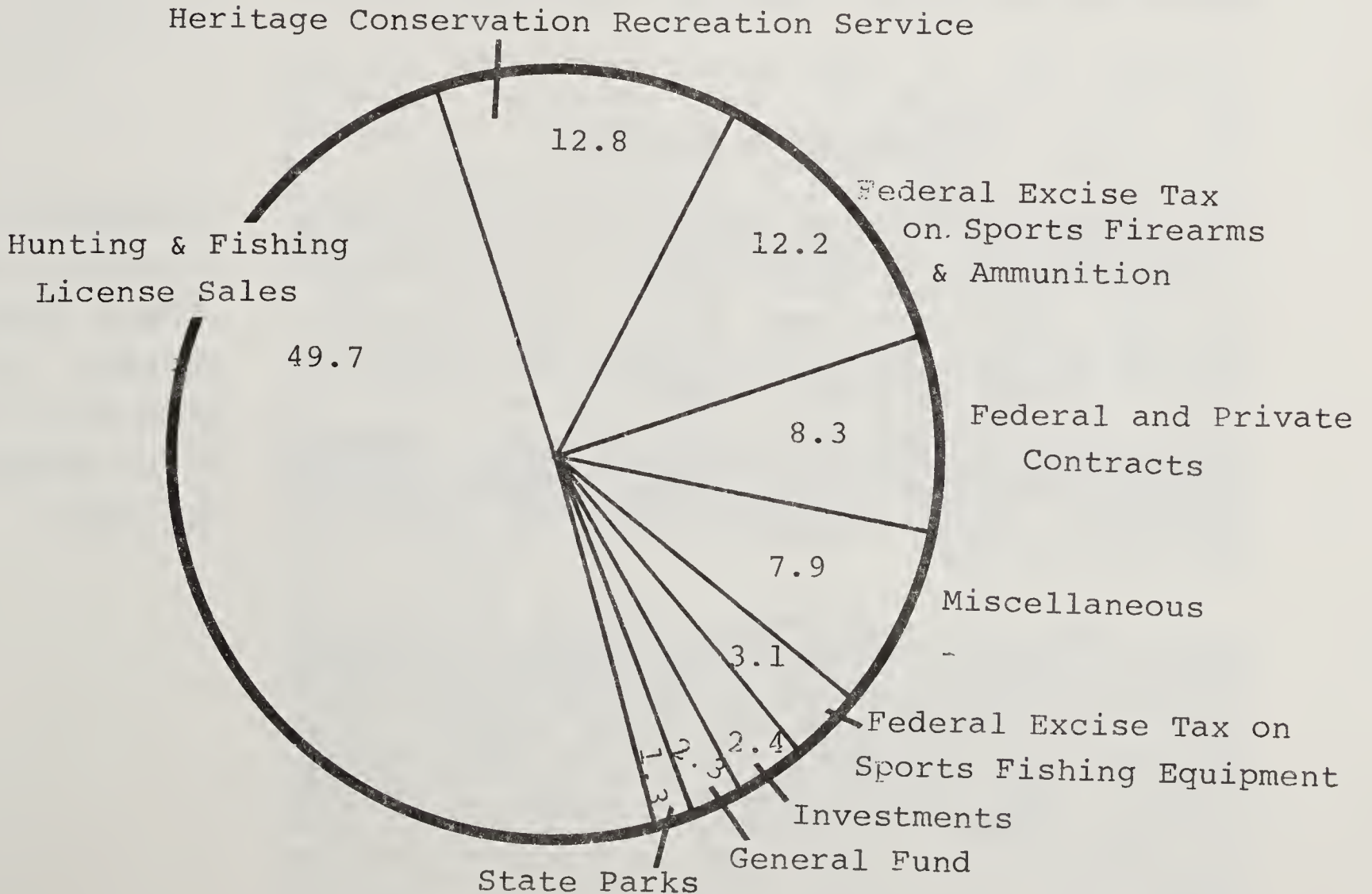
FUNDING: In 1902, the department's first chief executive wrote, "the protection of game and fish should be self-sustaining. This can only be accomplished by those doing the hunting and fishing paying the cost of sport provided them..." To this day, hunters and fisherman continue to bear most of the financial burden for programs benefiting fish and wildlife. The department's major source of income is from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS OPERATES ON A USER-PAY BASIS WITH HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSE SALES THE LARGEST SINGLE SOURCE OF INCOME.

The second major source of income consists of a tax on sports hunting and fishing equipment. Federal excise taxes on sport firearms and ammunition comprise the Pittman-Robertson fund, and similar taxes on fishing equipment are Dingell-Johnson funds. These funds are made available to the states on a matching basis, 75% federal and 25% state. The size of the allotment depends upon the size of the state and the total license sales.

Other sources of funding are from federal and private contracts, cabin site and concession rentals, campground fees, entrance fees at Lewis and Clark State Caverns, fines and a small appropriation from the state general fund for parks use. These appropriations help acquire, develop and maintain certain state parks, recreation areas and monuments. A state tax of nine-tenths of one

PERCENT INCOME BY SOURCE



percent on gasoline is earmarked for use on areas used by motorboats, and five tenths of one percent for snowmobile recreation facilities and enforcement. It also receives benefit of interest on a trust account of one and two-thirds percent of the coal severance tax. The interest is used to acquire, develop and maintain state park system sites.

The department has obtained within the last few years financial aid and grants from federal agencies and private sources, as well as other state sources of small revenues. As an example, this year, grants were received from the Anaconda Company and PGMCO. These were to fund the gathering of baseline wildlife data to aid these companies in the drafting of an EIS for mining activities in the Boulder and Stillwater drainages.

Another major source of revenue has been through the federal Land and Water Conservation fund. This money comes from mineral leases on the outer continental shelf, federal taxes on fuel used by motorboats, user fees on federal recreation areas and the sale of surplus federal property. Most of the recreation area acquisition and development accomplished by the Parks Division since 1965 has utilized this funding source. Cities, towns, counties and other political subdivisions have utilized approximately 60% of this fund, state projects the remainder. The fund is provided on a dollar for dollar matching basis. It is possible that this source of funding will no longer be included in the federal budget and thus not available for state use. No funds have been appropriated for federal fiscal year 1982.

CONSERVATION EDUCATION

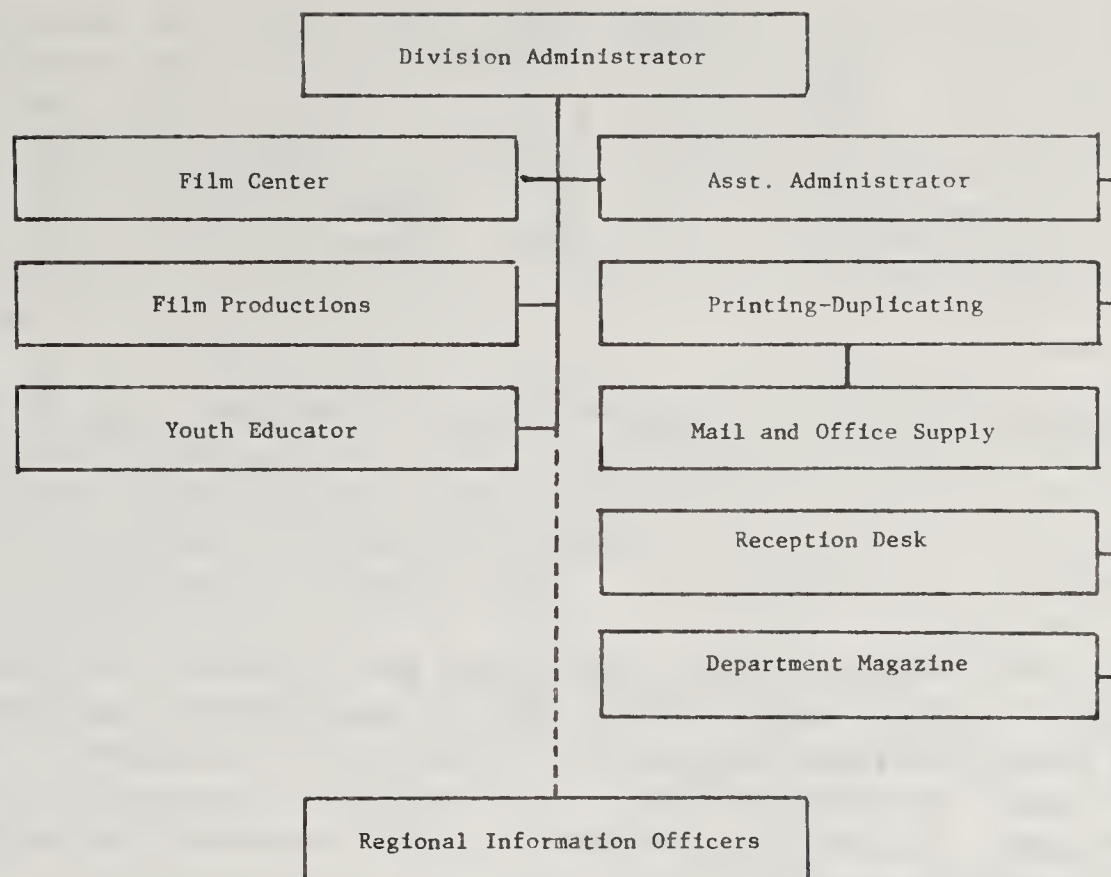
The Conservation Education Division fulfills the public relations function for the department. Primary areas of responsibility include public information, audio visual materials, publications, news releases, youth education, duplicating, mail services, Helena office reception services, license sales and information.

This division publishes the department magazine "MONTANA OUTDOORS," maintains a film lending library, produces 16mm color films, television spots and distributes prepared radio tapes.

In the past, the Conservation Education Division has cared for orphaned, injured and confiscated live wildlife until they could be released or placed on a refuge or in a zoo. Both the part-time position and money for these services were disapproved under the last budget. However, these animals continue to come in to the department, posing a difficult problem, especially from the standpoint of personnel time and expense to care for them.

BY LAW, THE DEPARTMENT MUST LIVE WITHIN ITS BUDGET AS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR AND AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

MANAGEMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND OTHER OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES CAN PROGRESS ONLY SO FAR AS IT IS SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC.



ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

THE ECOLOGICAL SERVICES ROLE IN HABITAT PRESERVATION HAS BEEN DEFINED BY LEGISLATION.

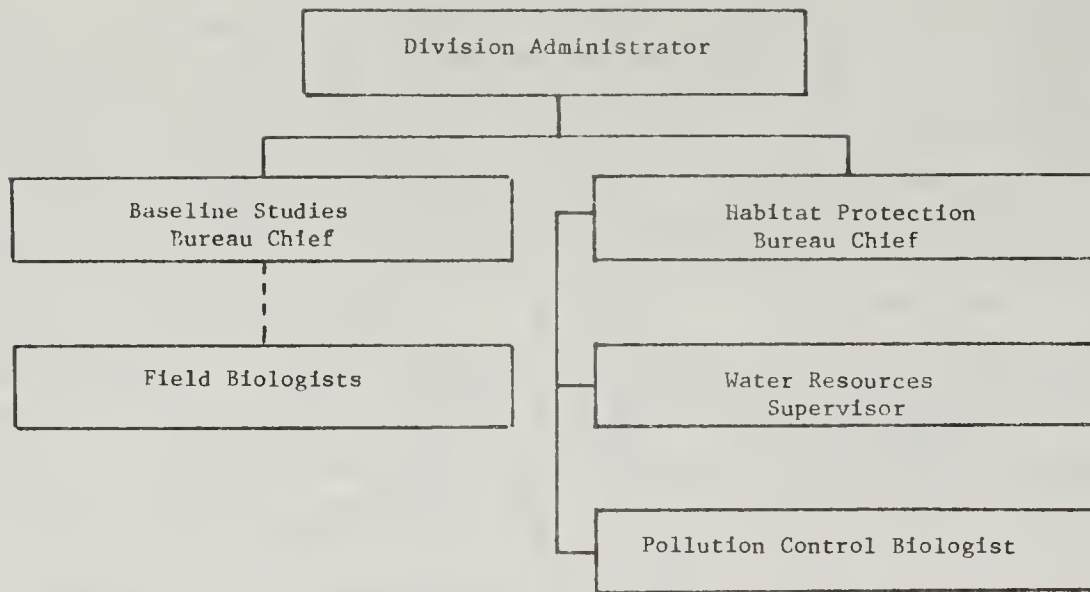
The Ecological Services Division concentrates on habitat protection issues in areas of accelerated development activity. All of its responsibilities are a reflection of concern for Montana fish and wildlife written in the State's statutes.

Specific obligations established by law include: collecting information for instream flow needs and applying for reservations under the Montana Water Use Act, complying with the current water adjudication process (SB 76), reporting on development impacts as specified under the state's facility siting authority, administering the Stream Preservation Act and others.

As the department's chief liaison with other agencies, the division coordinates the department's water quality work with the Department of Health, and its water allocation projects with the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. Efforts to represent fish and wildlife needs in areas of coal and oil development are coordinated with the Department of State Lands and federal agencies.

Recently the division has pioneered a number of cooperative projects with private industry. These efforts include working with oil companies to preserve critical habitat along the Rocky Mountain Front and negotiating with coal companies to assure wildlife protection in regions of developing strip mines.

The division is also responsible for the department's compliance with the Montana Environmental Policy Act



(MEPA), as well as the National Environmental Policy (NEPA). In the case of MEPA, Ecological Services assures both procedural and substantive adherence to the law. In the case of NEPA, review of federal documents is monitored through the department and coordinated with other state agencies.

FISHERIES DIVISION

The Fisheries Division manages Montana's fisheries resources to provide optimum sport fishing for Montana's resident and nonresident anglers. It regulates commercial utilization of nongame fish in areas where commercial operations are compatible with sport fishing.

Preserving Montana's excellent stream fish habitat from destruction by other land and water uses is essential to maintain the wild stream trout fishing for which Montana is famous. New regulations, designed to increase anglers' opportunity to catch larger wild trout are being enacted for several waters to help maintain the high quality of this resource. Small trout and salmon are reared and stocked in lakes and reservoirs where natural reproduction is lacking or inadequate.

For the first time in Montana's history fishing pressure became high enough on one group of fish to require that an annual rather than daily limit be imposed. Paddlefish snaggers at Intake on the Yellowstone River were limited to two fish per season and a carcass tagging system, similar to that used on big game, was initiated.

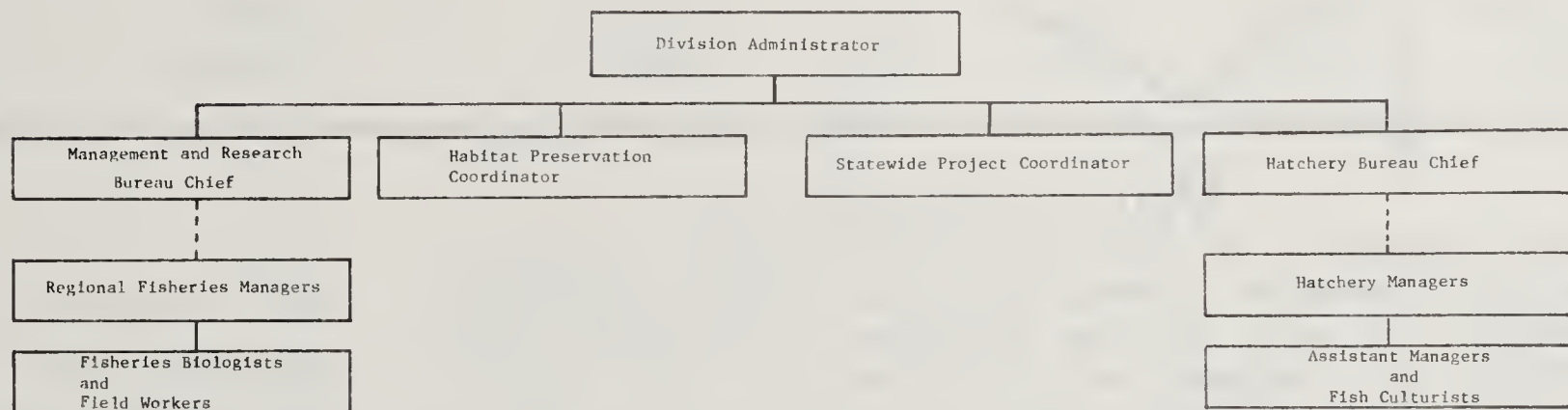
In response to heavy angling pressure and a demand by anglers wanting better opportunities to catch larger trout, two more trophy trout management areas were established, one on the Gallatin and one on the Big Hole. This type of management includes severe limit restrictions which require that anglers release a considerable number of the fish they catch. For good survival of released fish, angling must be restricted in these areas to artificial flies and lures only. This is because the mortalities of fish caught on bait and

ATTEMPTS TO PRESERVE
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ENVIRONMENT WERE
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1881 WITH LEGIS-
LATION TO PREVENT
DUMPING SAWDUST INTO
STREAMS.

EVEN IN MONTANA,
FISHING PRESSURE ON
SOME STREAMS HAS
BECOME SO INTENSE
THAT SPECIAL REGU-
LATIONS ARE RE-
QUIRED.

released are far higher than those of fish caught and released on artificial lures. Even though trophy trout waters comprise less than one percent of our total miles of trout streams, to be most effective they have to be the best portion of our trout stream resource. This is because only our most productive stream sections are capable of growing trout to trophy size rapidly under any type of fishing regulations.

Early this year a U.S. Supreme Court decision confirmed Montana's jurisdiction over the bottom and banks of the Bighorn River within the boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation. On August 20, 1981, the Montana Fish and Game Commission opened this river section to fishing. National interest in the opening of this very productive river was expected to result in masses of fishermen and we had no opportunity to collect any fish population data on the river in recent years. Thus believed we should be conservative in the initial regulations imposed on the Bighorn. The slot limit (two fish under 18", one over 22") established on the most accessible portion of this river section was felt necessary to demonstrate Montana's determination to maintain the quality of this nationally important trout stream resource. Since we had no recent survey data we felt we should try to err on the conservative side rather than risk reducing the trophy trout fishery the first year it was under our jurisdiction.



We have made two population estimates on the Bighorn, one when it opened and one in December. Based on the second estimate, showing fish sizes and numbers similar to the first estimate, we have recommended a slightly more liberal limit for next year.

A computer storage and retrieval system for lake survey information was developed with 70 percent financing from the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences. This is the counterpart of the stream system already developed. The lake and stream systems together will be the heart of the Interagency Fishery Data Base with input from Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, U. S. Forest Service, U. S. Bureau of Land Management and additional agencies wishing to participate. The result

will be a pooling and computerizing of fishery data to make it conveniently and economically available to agencies, private consulting firms, and others interested in aquatic resources.

Fish Distribution Report

for 1981

Rainbow	4,198,000
Brook Trout	23,700
Brown Trout	67,600
Lake Trout	75,000
Kokanee	1,017,100
Grayling	55,000
Westslope Cutthroat	932,400
Yellowstone Cutthroat	543,100



1981 Commercial Fish Harvest Fort Peck Res. and Lake Helena (Round wt - lbs)

	Goldeye	Buffalo	River Carp sucker	Carp	Freshwater Drum	Sucker
Negaard	48,511	199,629	6,049	1,080	--	--
Austin	160,368	60,760	424	19,708	301	--
Christenson	35,443	--	--	--	--	--
Grasteit	--	--	--	467,500	--	82,500
Total	244,322	260,389	6,473	488,288	301	82,500

WILDLIFE DIVISION

The management of the wildlife resources of Montana require extensive information about wildlife and their habitats as well as the expertise to understand and utilize the information. The goal of the Wildlife Division is to protect, enhance and regulate the wise use of the wildlife resource for public benefit now and in the future. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the Wildlife Division to collect and analyze necessary information and to recommend and carry out a sound wildlife and wildlife habitat management program.

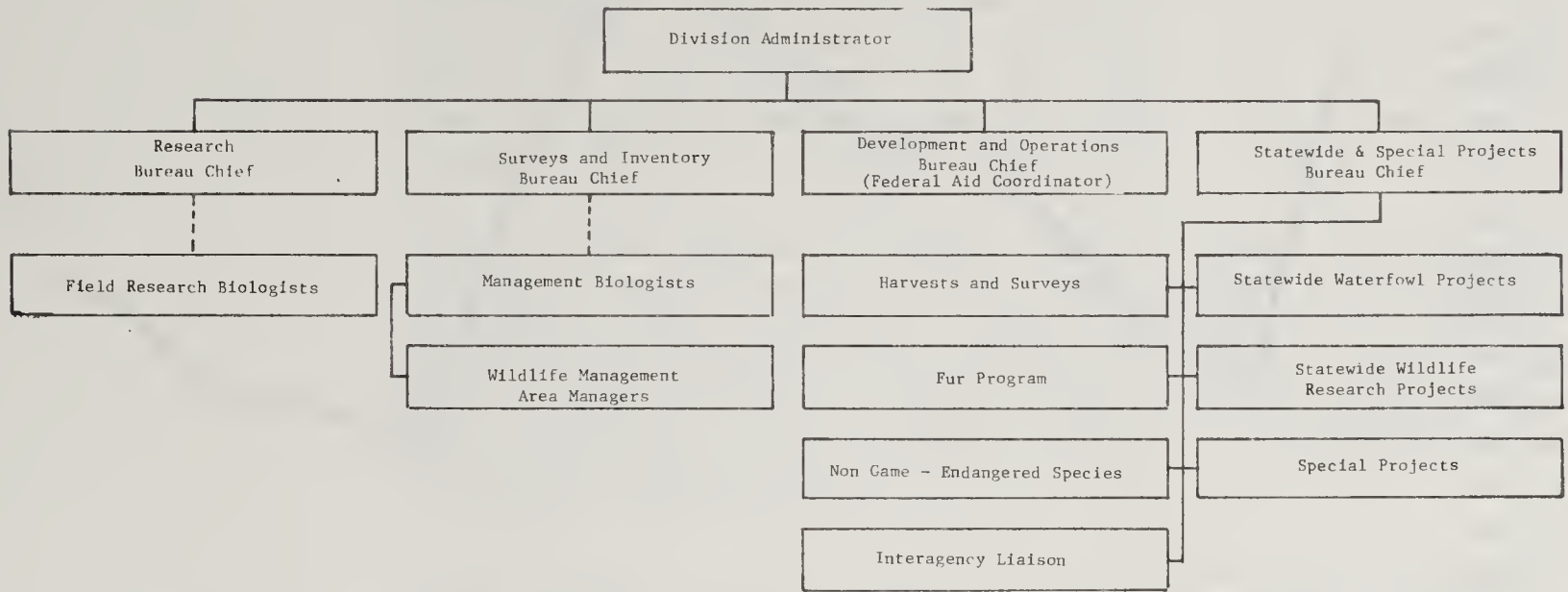
This information also provides the biological basis for game and fur season recommendations to the commission each year. Cooperation in programs affecting wildlife in the state is maintained with federal and state agencies, organizations, landowners and sportsmen. The division also operates and maintains the department wildlife management areas totaling 274,681 acres. Of these 183,777 acres is deeded and 105,979 acres is leased.

The division's participation in the ex officio law enforcement program was expanded. This included contacting landowners regarding problems with game

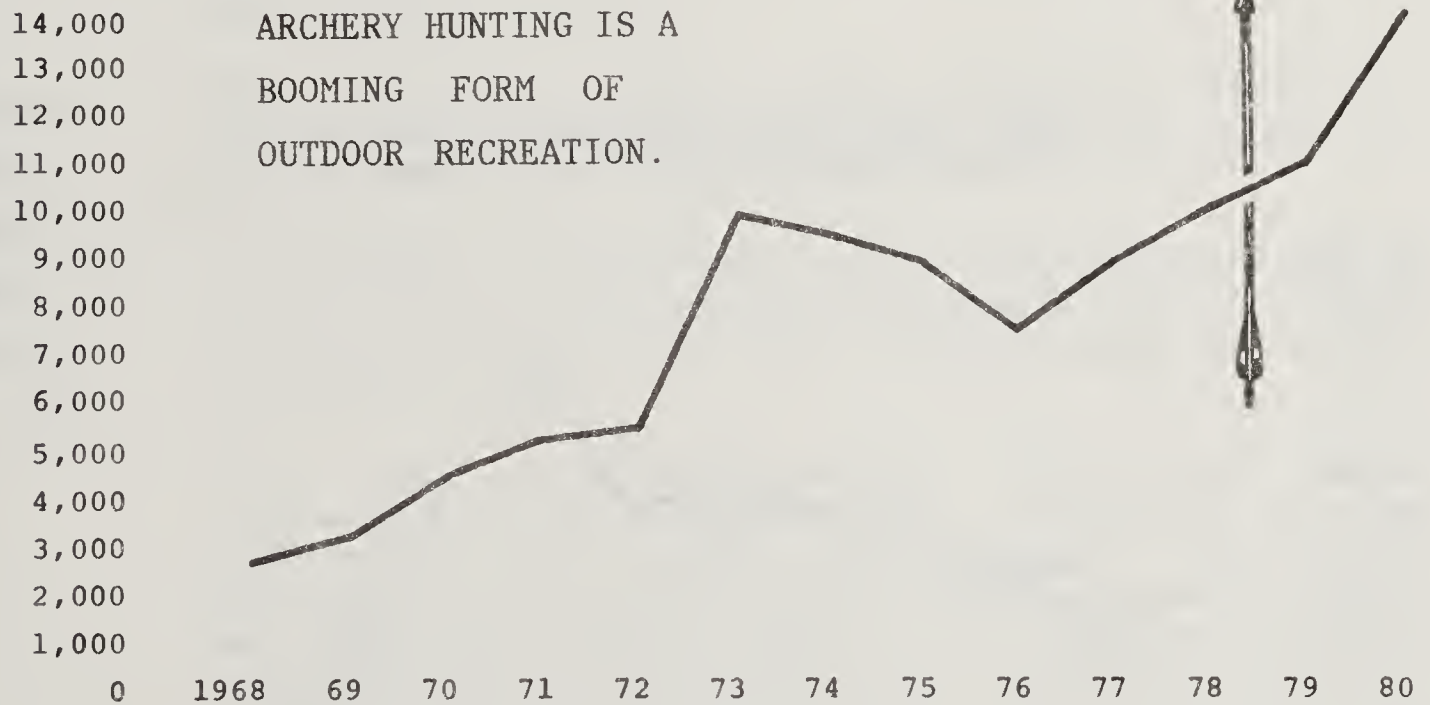
WHILE WILDLIFE MUST
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OWNERSHIP.



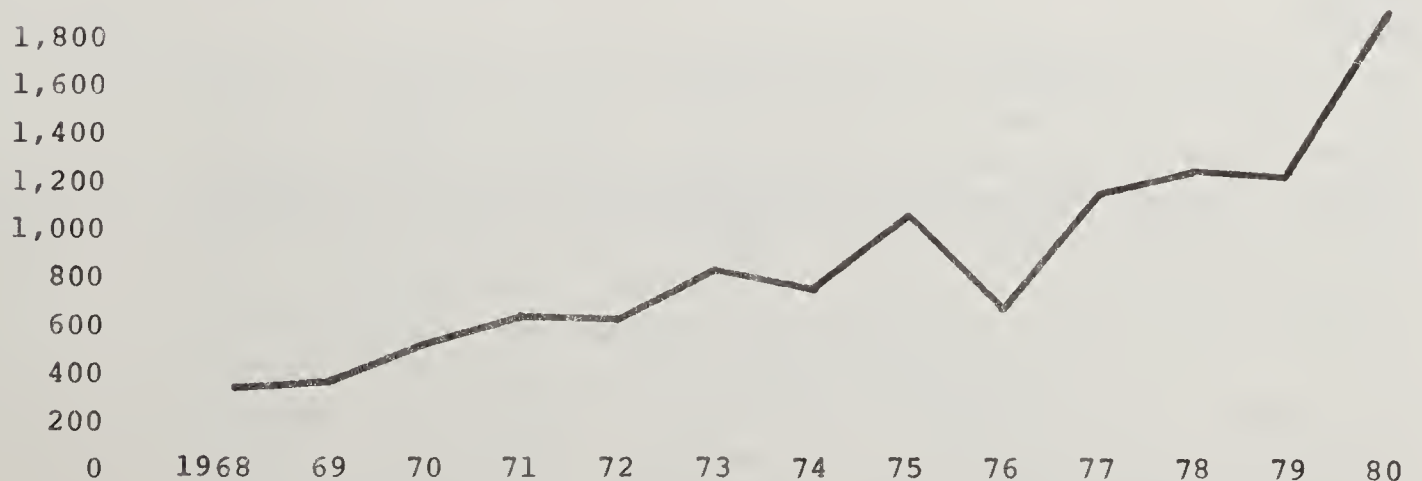
populations, hunters and efforts to minimize game damage. Also in several areas of high hunting intensity, walk-in areas were established in cooperation with landowners to minimize sportsman/landowner conflicts.



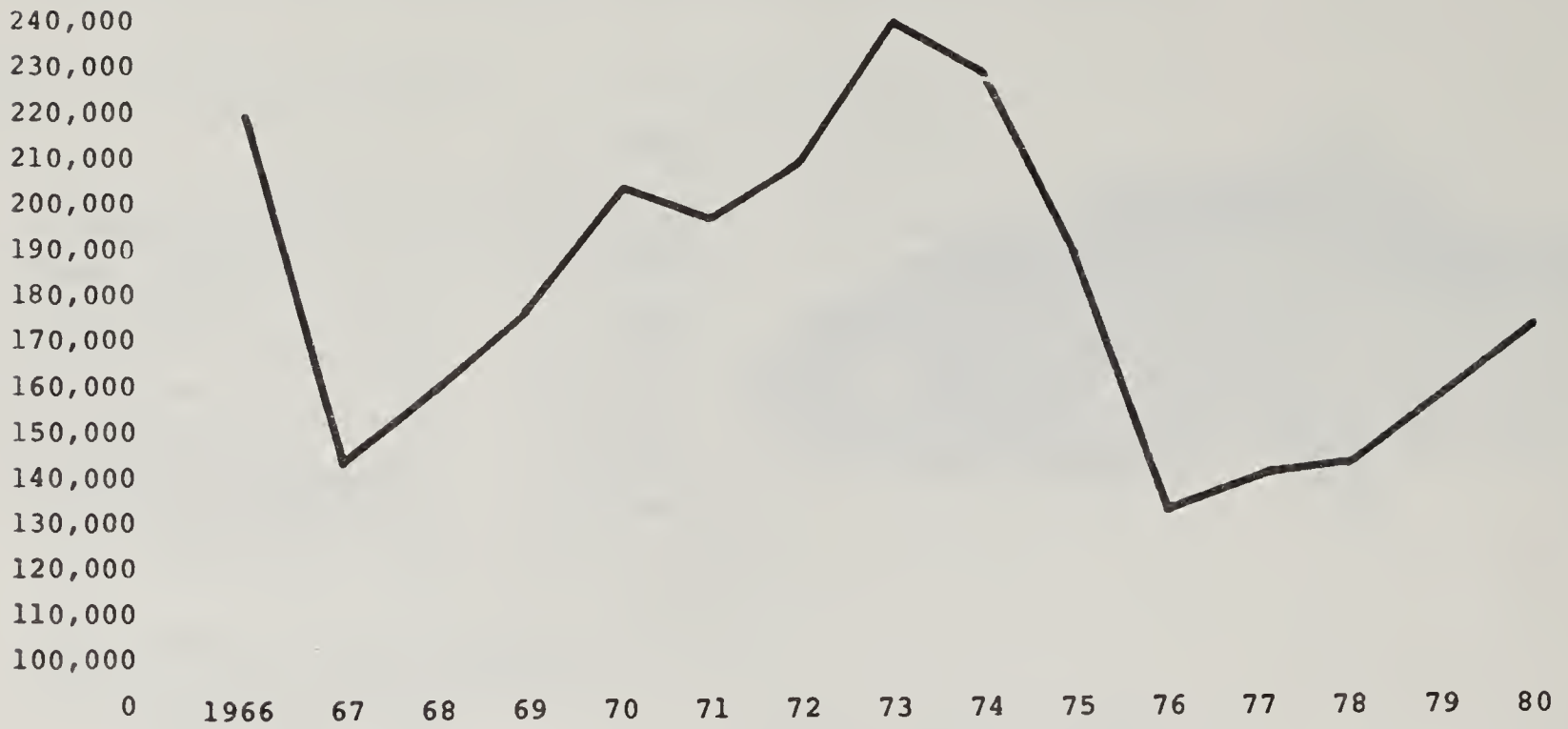
Archery License Sales
1968 - 1980



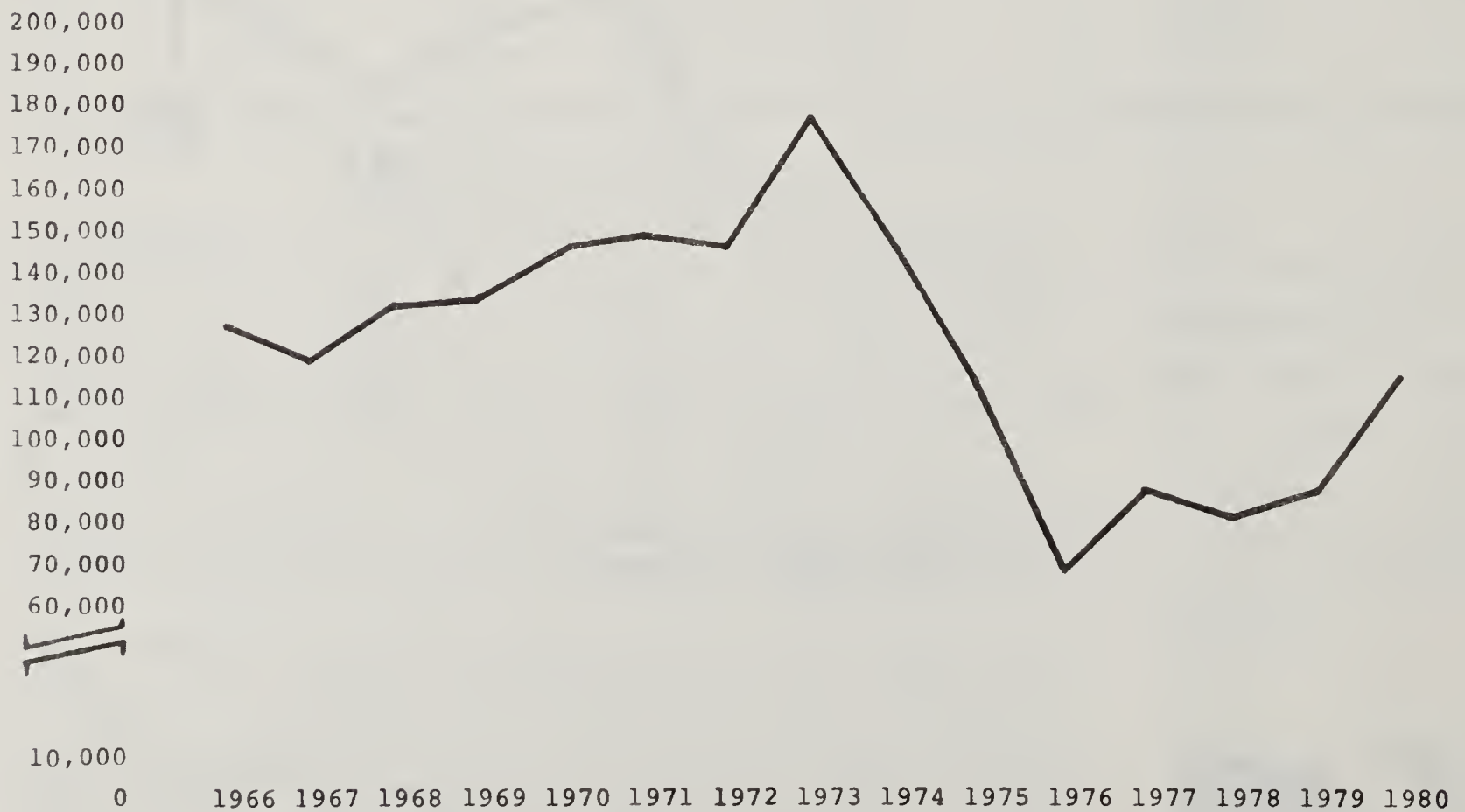
Total Big Game Animals Harvested
During Special Archery Seasons
1968 - 1980



15 - Year Trend in Deer License Sales
 - Includes Sportsmans Licenses And
 Nonresident Combination Licenses



15 Year Trend of Total Big Game Harvested
 (Does Not Include Pre-Gun Archery Seasons)



P ARKS DIVISION

Roles and Responsibilities

The Parks Division is responsible for the conservation of the scenic, historic, archaeological, scientific, and recreational resources of the state and providing for their use and enjoyment by Montanans and their guests thereby contributing to the cultural, recreational, and economic life of the people and to their health.

The division addresses this responsibility through the operation and maintenance of the "state park system" including state parks, recreation areas, monuments, recreational waterways, recreation roads and trails, and fishing access sites. The division is also responsible for providing snowmobile recreation opportunities and facilities throughout the state.

The division is also responsible for the administration of the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) in Montana including the maintenance of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

The State Park System

LEWIS AND CLARK
STATE CAVERNS,
PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS
MORRISON CAVE,
BECAME THE FIRST
STATE PARK IN 1935.

Over 3.5 million people visited Montana's State Park System during calendar year 1981. This represented an increase of 8% over the previous year.

At the end of the reporting period, the State Park System totaled 300 sites including 10 state parks, 67 recreation areas, 18 monuments, and 204 fishing access sites, plus 1 recreation trail.

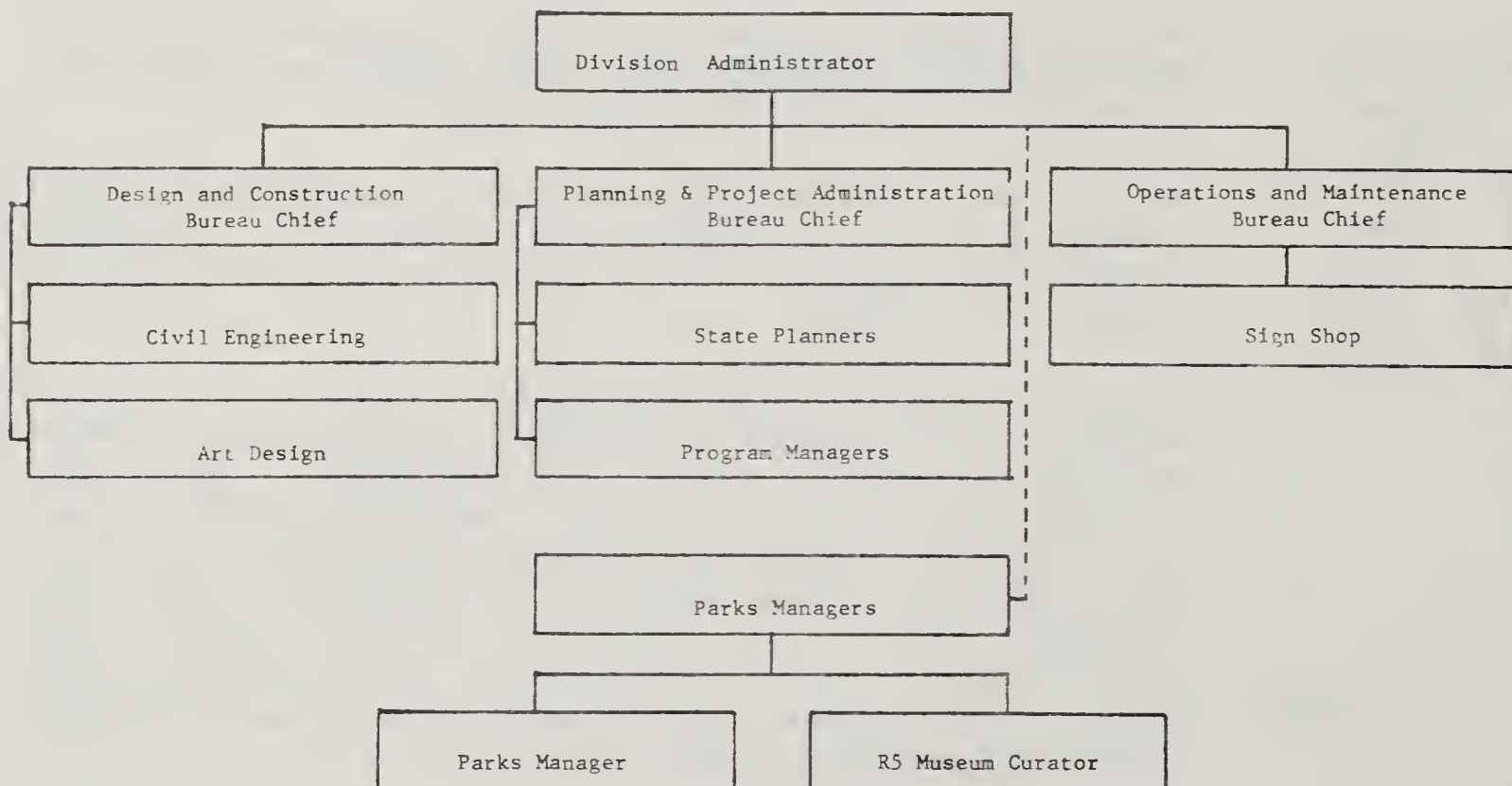
During the year, land holdings within the System increased by 807.49 acres with acquisition through purchases, leases, gifts, and exchanges. Seven new fishing access sites were added. Holdings at other sites were augmented including the acquisition of the fifth of seven parcels to be acquired on Wildhorse Island in Flathead Lake. The Wildhorse Island purchase was accomplished without expenditure of state funds through donation by the owner matched with federal Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars.

The 47th Legislature authorized the acquisition of three sites using interest earnings from the Parks Coal Tax trust. These sites, which were among 11 proposed by Montanans to the legislature, include Doeden's Island near Miles City, the Engle Bottom near Glendive, and Spring Meadow Lake near Helena for a total of \$750,000. The division was actively negotiating to acquire these parcels at the end of the reporting period. Capital improvement projects were completed or underway at 16 sites during the year. The capital costs equaled almost \$935,000 --- half from state funds and half from federal Land and Water Conservation Fund matching funds.

The 47th Legislature approved projects at an additional 15 State Park System sites for the coming biennium for a total of \$1,670,745. However, at the end of the reporting period, the availability of the Land and Water Conservation Fund which, in this case, equals more than half of the total is in serious doubt due to federal cutbacks. Nevertheless, planning proceeded on these projects in an effort to redesign them to fit the remaining available funds if that is necessary.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT VANDALISM COSTS THE STATE PARKS SYSTEM UP TO ONE-FOURTH OF ITS FIELD MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS BUDGET ANNUALLY.

Field operations were routine. The wet spring caused flood damage in a number of sites in the Missoula, Great Falls, and Helena areas. All were repaired in part with assistance from federal disaster 75% grant amounting to about \$12,000. The wet spring brought on a bumper crop of weeds which we had great difficulty in controlling. We lack sufficient equipment and what we have is aging to the point where we spent an inordinate amount of time and money in repairs. Our entire equipment fleet has been deteriorating in recent years due to our inability to afford replacements on a timely basis. It is becoming a major problem. Oil and gas exploration is increasing on the Park System sites. In addition to following up these matters, field managers spent a good deal of time on other land related matters.



Snowmobile Recreation Management

During fiscal 1981, approximately \$172,000 in gasoline taxes earmarked for snowmobiling and decal fees were expended on operation, maintenance, and development of snowmobile trailhead facilities, clearing and marking of snowmobile trails, and maintaining trailheads. Approximately \$34,000 which was budgeted went unspent due to the relatively snow-free winter.

Approximately 550 trail miles in 14 different locations

received grooming during the winter. Parking area development took place at two sites and parking area plowing was routinely provided at five sites.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Administration

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR
ACQUISITION AND
DEVELOPMENT OF
OUTDOOR RECREATION
FACILITIES ARE
DRYING UP.

The federal Land and Water Conservation Fund is a nationwide grants program which in Montana is administered by the Parks Division. It provides dollar-for-dollar matching funds for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

The money is available to any level of government. In fiscal 1981, 21 projects were awarded to local government units statewide amounting to over \$1,062,000. Five communities received additional funds to augment earlier awarded projects amounting to \$85,000. Twelve State Park System projects totalling over \$600,000 were awarded and 14 existing State Park System projects were amended for an additional \$166,000. To date, over \$27 million of federal funds have been spent in Montana since the inception of the program in 1965. Virtually, every community and county has been awarded one or more projects ranging from tot lots to swimming pools, playfields, golf courses, and land purchases.

Comprehensive Planning

AN UPDATED MASTER
PLAN FOR OUTDOOR
RECREATION WILL
ADDRESS SPECIFIC
PROBLEM AREAS.

To be eligible to receive federal Land and Water Conservation Funds, the State of Montana must develop and maintain a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). This document is intended to provide outdoor recreation management guidance for all levels of government operating within the State of Montana. It is produced on a five year cycle with the next issue due in 1983.

A new SCORP will be "issue oriented" addressing specific problem areas or areas of interest which have been identified by recreation managers and the public at large. Eleven such issues have been identified. During fiscal 1981, papers discussing the following issues were published.

Downhill Skiing -- Great Falls Tribune -- April 1981

Cross-Country Skiing -- Montana Outdoors Magazine --
March/April 1981

Park Law Enforcement -- Billings Gazette -- September, 1981
Independent Record -- October, 1981

Wilderness Review -- Great Falls Tribune -- October, 1981
Bozeman Daily Chronicle -- October, 1981

The remaining seven issues -- snowmobiling, winter recreation, recreation and energy, bikeways, destination vacationing, recreational access, and motorbike recreational use -- will be published during fiscal 1982. Public opinion will be sought to help formulate policies regarding these issues. More detail can be seen in a copy of the park division's annual planning publication, "Parks Perspective."

Additionally, planners worked on a new Park System recreation guide, a state lands acquisition policy, summer and winter visitor counter system, and a number of other items.

Coal Tax Parks/Historic Preservation -- A Special Opportunity

The State Park System presently enjoys the benefit of one and two-thirds percent of the state coal severance tax which is deposited in a trust account. The interest earned by the trust is appropriated by the legislature for the acquisition of the state park sites and for their subsequent development and maintenance. The legislature has provided that any Montana citizen or group, including the department, may suggest new sites for inclusion in the State Park System. These proposals will be solicited by the parks division during 1982 for submittal to the 1983 legislative session.

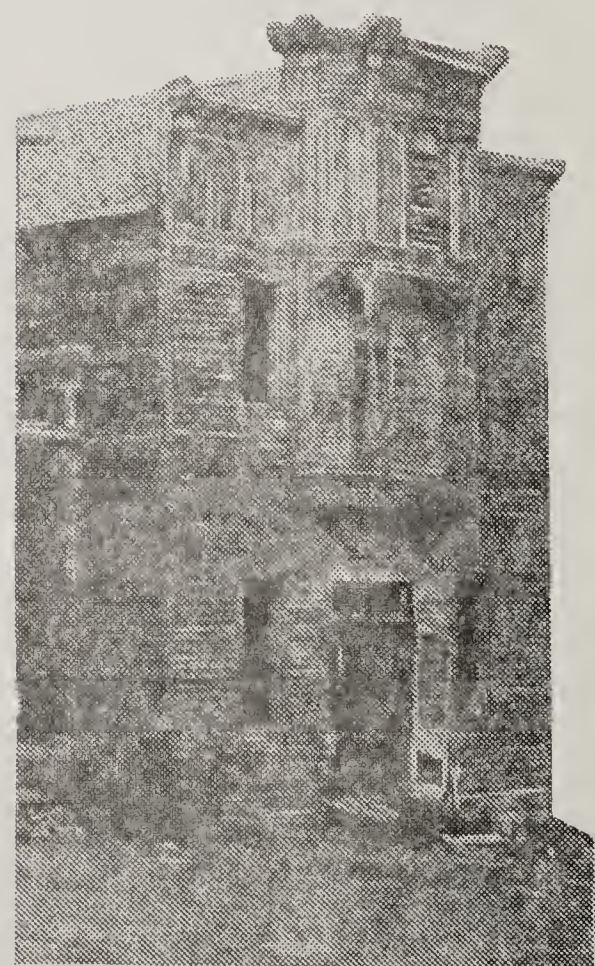
Since 1939, Montana's State Park System has been charged with, among other responsibilities, the mandate to conserve the historic and the archaeological resources of the state and make them available to people for their enjoyment. Since then, the system has grown considerably. Among the 300 sites now in the system, 16 are designated primarily because of their historic significance. Many other sites acquired primarily for other purposes have considerable historic significance.

Some of the most important events and places which have helped shape our state are now a part of Montana's State Park System -- the Rosebud Battlefield, important not only to the settlement of Montana but of the entire West; Bannack, our first territorial capitol; Fort Owen, the "birthplace of Montana;" Chief Plenty Coups' home, a vivid reminder of the acculturations of Montana's native people; Pictograph Cave, home to Montanans 10,000 years ago; the Madison Buffalo Jump, so vital to early Montanans' survival; and others. Truly these areas contribute enormously to our rich and colorful heritage -- a heritage Montanans cherish. As noteworthy as these and other State Park Systems are, most have been preserved on an opportunistic basis.

The Coal Tax Park Acquisition program initiated by the state legislature affords the state an opportunity to expand the Park System into areas of greatest need. For the first time, there is a dedicated source of money for acquisition of historic sites on a structured, well-reasoned basis.

During the coming year, an effort will be made to identify gaps in the historic themes preserved for Montanans. Park planners will review major historic themes such as fur trading, ranching, military history, Indian cultures, and others. All sites open to the public -- private, federal, state, local -- representing these various themes will be analyzed to find out where gaps exist.

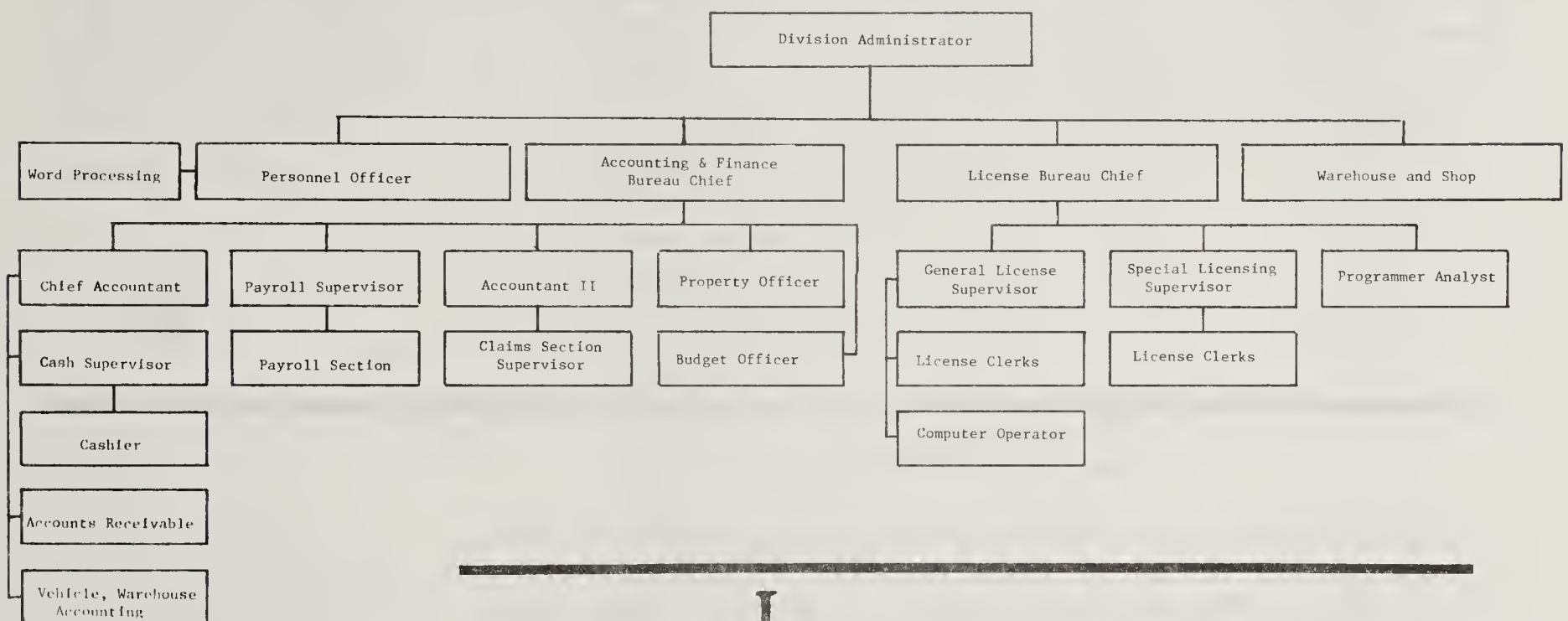
AN EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO ROUND OUT PRESERVATION OF THE STATE'S MAJOR HISTORIC HERITAGE.



CENTRALIZED SERVICES DIVISION

CENTRALIZED SERVICES IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE AND SERVICE UNIT FOR THE DEPARTMENT.

The Centralized Services Division is an administrative and service unit. It provides supervision over cashiering, budgeting, accounting, property, purchasing, payment of bills, payroll, personnel, word processing, accounts receivable, vehicle mileage and fuel use reporting, license consignments, sale of nonresident big game licenses, drawing for special hunting licenses and permits, and supportive services such as a warehouse and shop. Purchase of vehicles and warehouse inventory for use by field personnel is provided by centralized services. Staffing and operations for the department's seven administrative regions across the state is also provided within centralized services.



LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

The Law Enforcement Division's responsibilities include enforcing State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to the fish and wildlife of the state of Montana; enforcement of the laws, rules and regulations of state parks; investigation of boating and hunting accidents; investigation of wildlife damage reports and assistance in alleviating damage from wildlife; administration of hunter, boater and snowmobile safety education programs.

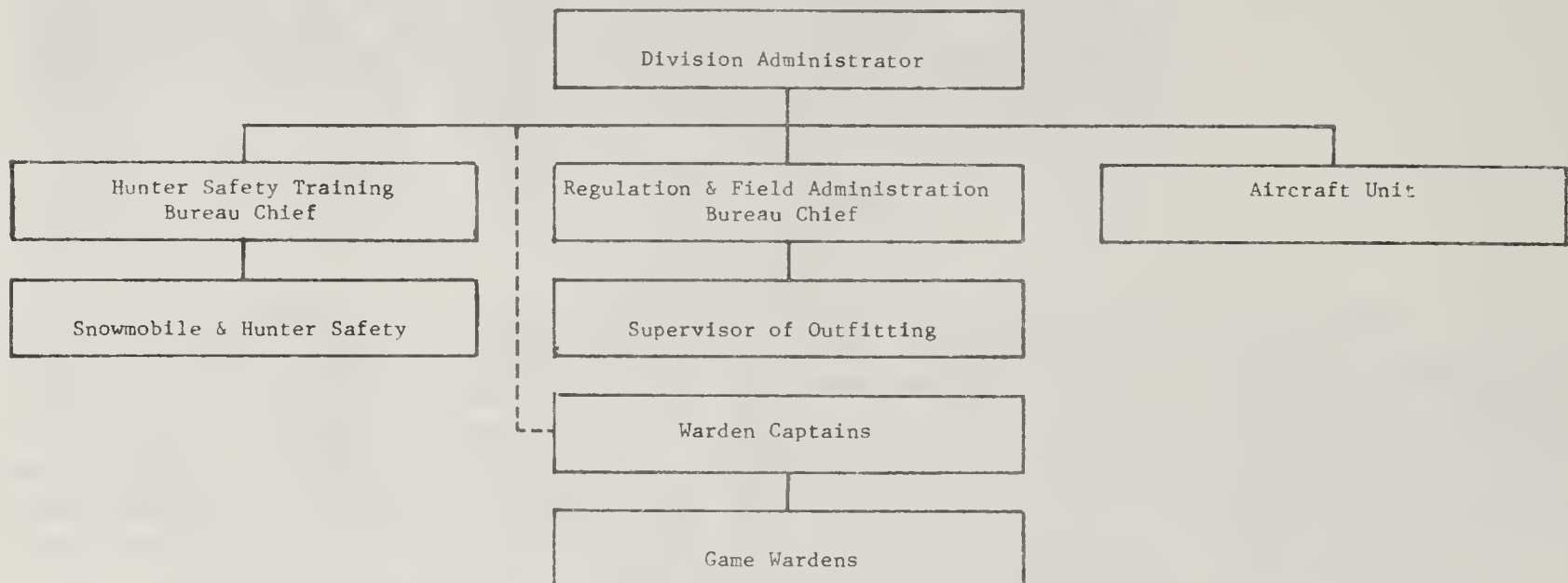
Other duties include administration of game farms, fish ponds, outfitters, trappers, falconers, taxidermists, fur dealers, zoos, shooting preserves and 400 license agents.

Division personnel captured and removed marauding grizzly bears in the Cooke City area during the summer and fall, patrolled the opening of the Bighorn River, and assisted the investigation of endrin.

Checking stations were established on major roads leaving the state. The operation showed that nearly 7% of the hunters who passed through the Wibaux station were issued

citations. Close to \$16,000 in fines and bonds was collected. Thirty-four hundred hunters were checked in a two-week period.

During the year over 4,200 citations were issued showing an increase of over 8% from 1980. Pre-planning and modification of work plans increased the creel checks and game bag checks and decreased mileage by 7½% over previous years. The creel and game bag checks totaled 98,118 for the year.



LAND OWNERSHIP

In Montana the U. S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are the major administration of federal lands. About 18% of Montana's land area is forest service and 11.64% under the Bureau of Land Management.

With few exceptions these and other federal lands are open to hunters and fishermen. But the most fertile, productive land is under private ownership. Much of this high quality land is by nature a good producer of wildlife. Private lands provide a large percentage of hunting areas.

THE DEPARTMENT AS A LANDOWNER

Years ago, many people, including fish and wildlife administrators, could foresee the gradual attrition of good fish and wildlife habitat and loss of access to prime outdoor recreational areas. Population growth, deurbanization, growing competition for land and water, development of energy and mineral resources and closure of private and leased state lands to public use were trends that indicated future Montanans may well have few places to go outdoors and less habitat available to fish and wildlife. To insure a prominent place for outdoor recreation in the modern world, the department felt it was imperative to gain control of areas that were of special importance for wintering game, key access sites

FISH AND WILDLIFE ARE PRODUCTS OF LAND AND WATER. CONSEQUENTLY, IT HAS BECOME NECESSARY FOR THE DEPARTMENT TO ACQUIRE CERTAIN VITAL AREAS.

to good hunting and fishing areas, and important historic and cultural sites.

As a result the department has become a landowner and a taxpayer. A fee which is essentially a property tax is paid to respective counties by the department on most of the property. The assessment termed "in lieu of taxes" is determined by county assessors and is paid at the same rate that a private landowner would pay.

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES
DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS
1981

AS A RESPONSIBLE LANDOWNER, THE DEPARTMENT PAYS ITS SHARE OF COUNTY PROPERTY TAXES.	<u>County</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	Beaverhead	\$ 4,629.52
	Bighorn	818.83
	Carbon	---
	Cascade	4,021.56
	Chouteau	20.29
	Custer	1,098.77
	Dawson	---
	Deer Lodge	13,530.45
	Fallon	22.15
	Flathead	4,968.14
	Gallatin	3,616.91
	Granite	280.90
	Hill	728.58
	Jefferson	234.09
	Judith Basin	2,015.47
	Lake	15,941.01
	Lewis and Clark	16,165.75
	Lincoln	88.05
	Madison	2,808.30
	Meagher	575.82
	Missoula	3,803.19
	Park	---
	Phillips	118.47
	Powell	4,452.49
	Ravalli	4,397.02
	Richland	3,084.80
	Silver Bow	4,812.88
	Stillwater	1,404.87
	Sweet Grass	324.20
	Teton	12,418.59
	Treasure	1,965.92
	Valley	160.21
	Wheatland	433.95
	Yellowstone	571.27
	Total	<u>\$109,512.45</u>



LAND OWNED OR LEASED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS

	ACRES			COST	
	Purchased	Leased	Totals	Purchased	Annual Lease
Administrative Sites	21,858 + 2 Lots	18.60	237.18 + 2 Lots	628.75	575.00
Wildlife Management Areas	182,012.06	90,849.90	272,861.96	8,699,183.25	33,561.63
Fish Hatcheries and Spawning Station	283.53	68.82	352.35	76,027.50	
Fishing Access Areas	15,996.82	1,798.67	17,795.49	5,012,670.64	1,959.84
State Parks, Monuments and Recreation Areas	18,103.10 + 61 Lots	10,215.32	28,318.42 + 61 Lots	4,665,043.56	952.48
Totals	238,253.51 + 63 Lots	102,951.31	319,565.4 + 63 Lots	18,453,553.76	37,048.95

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS usually serve several purposes. Winter ranges for big game and rearing areas for waterfowl are the primary purposes of these areas. Nongame species, as well as upland game birds and furbearers, are also considered in the management plans for these areas. Opportunities for public hunting and fishing exist at many of these locations; as well as viewing and photographing game and nongame wildlife species.

Grazing and cropping are presently conducted on several of the wildlife management areas under varied types of contracts or agreements. These practices are management tools to enhance animal distribution, habitat, and minimize depredation on adjacent private lands. In some cases these practices were committed at the time of acquisition by mutual agreement or terms in a bequeath. Following are some estimates of use by areas:

Region 1 - Ray Kuhns WMA - 120 AUM's - cash lease with commitment at time of land acquisition

1. Timber sale contract to control bark beetle;
2. Grain - 200+ acres - sharecropped, 1/3 to state, 2/3 to sharecroppers - commitment with bequeathed land

Ninepipe WMA - limited grain cropping - some sharecropping

Region 2 - Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA - 120 AUM's - cash lease

Hay land - sharecropped, 40 percent department, 60 percent sharecropper

Warm Springs WMA - 400 AUM's - grazing agreement with Prison Ranch

100 acres - Grain, 100 percent state, left for birds; 25 acres - hay - sharecropped, 50-50 shares



Region 3 - Canyon Ferry WMA - 300 AUM's - cash lease with several operators

550 acres - hay/grain - cash lease for variety of crops. Also some sharecropping.

Fleecer WMA - 100 AUM's use exchange agreement

Mt. Haggin WMA - 4000 AUM's - rest/rotation three-pasture system - three-year contract with renewal option pending on land exchange agreement

Poindexter Slough - hay - sharecropped

Region 4 - Freezout WMA - 500 acres - hay/grain; 100 acres summer fallow - crops planted by department - primarily as a commitment to alleviate depredations by waterfowl on adjacent lands. If grain crops are not consumed at end of depredation period, they are sold to defray cost of planting and harvesting.

Beartooth WMA - 350 acres - hay - sharecropped, 30 percent state, 70 percent sharecropper

Region 5 - Cooney WMA - hay - 40 acres - sharecropped - work exchange

Region 6 - Milk River WMA - 165 AUM's - work exchange agreement

140 acres - grain - work exchange agreement

Rookery WMA - grain/hay - sharecropped and work exchange

Region 7 - Issac Homestead WMA - 250 acres - corn/grain - hay - sharecropped

Elk Island WMA - 350 acres - corn/grain - sharecropped with work exchange for state equity

Seven Sisters WMA - 150 acres - hay/grain - sharecropped with work exchange for state equity

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
AREAS BENEFIT ALL
WILDLIFE - NOT JUST
GAME SPECIES.

FISHING ACCESS SITES are located along lakes, streams and rivers and assure permanent public access to prime fishing waters. Many of these areas are developed for appropriate outdoor recreational use and provide relief from heavy public use on private lands. Many of these areas also serve as habitat for various small game species.

STATE PARKS, MONUMENTS AND RECREATION AREAS are comprised of areas with scenic, scientific, historical, archeological or recreational significance. These areas represent outstanding examples of the state's natural and cultural resources. The lands and appurtenant facilities are managed to provide maximum recreational opportunities to Montana's residents and visitors.

The other areas, including FISH HATCHERIES, ADMINISTRATIVE SITES, AND BIRD FARMS are small in size and specialized in the services which they provide.

Land ownership by the department began in 1908 with the Anaconda Fish Hatchery. By 1929 a game bird hatchery was started at Warm Springs. Acquisition of game ranges began with the Judith Mountain area in 1937, and the Judith River in 1940. After World War II, federal funding sparked the acquisition of the Sun River Game Range and other game areas followed. The state parks system was launched with the acquisition of the Lewis and Clark Caverns in 1937. The first public fishing access sites were purchased in 1958.

FINANCIAL

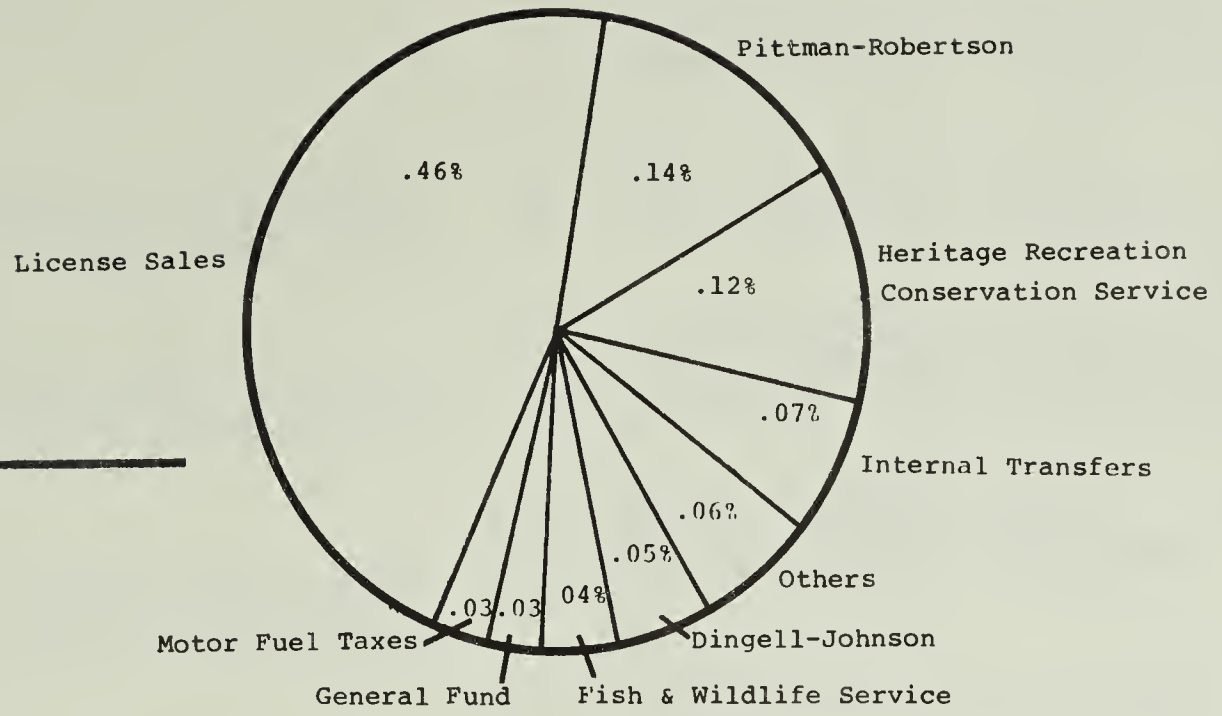
SUMMARY OF REVENUE RECEIVED FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 1981

Licenses and Permits	\$10,048,463
Service Fees	209,493
Investment Earnings	490,378
Fines	174,996
Sale of Documents, Merchandise & Property	278,201
Rentals, Leases and Royalties	58,096
Miscellaneous	313,656
Grants, Gifts, Requests & Donations	61,990
Internal Transfers	1,048,725
Federal Assistance	7,526,899
TOTAL REVENUES	\$20,210,897

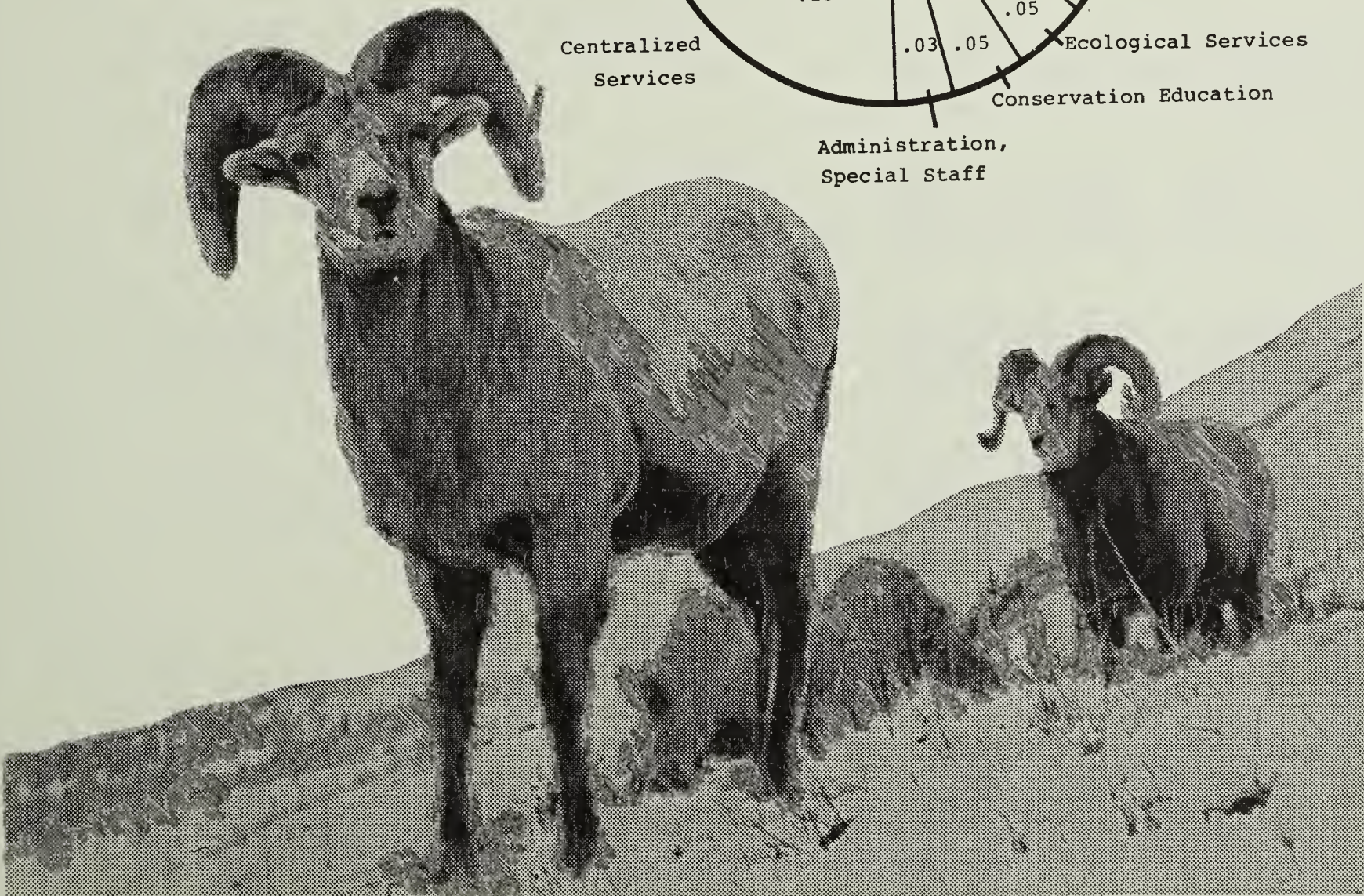
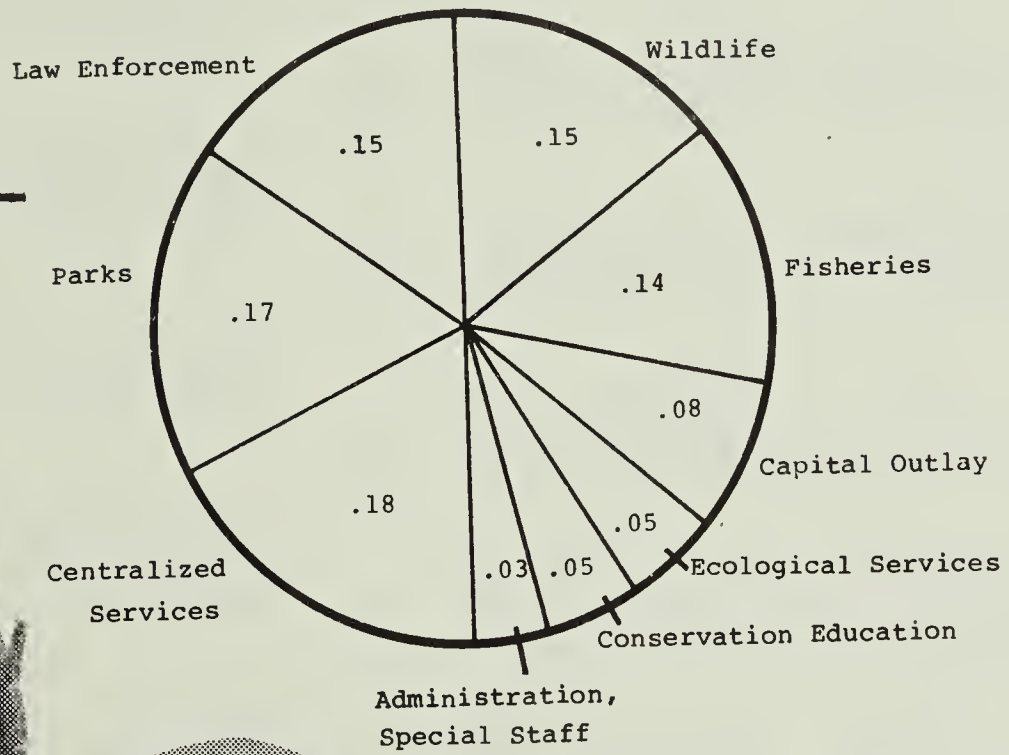
EXPENDITURE DETAIL BY DIVISION PERIOD July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981

Division	Personal Services	Operating Expense	Equipment	Capital Outlay	Grants & Transfers	Total	%
Centralized Services	1,043,421	1,819,211	111,317		329,019	3,302,968	.18
Ecological Services	589,251	243,875	10,882			844,008	.05
Fisheries	1,832,520	692,952	25,902			2,551,374	.14
Law Enforcement	2,115,420	593,518	77,886			2,786,824	.15
Wildlife	1,720,452	985,468	40,761		71,051	2,817,732	.15
Recreation & Parks	1,189,324	656,810	29,193		1,325,400	3,200,727	.17
Capital Outlay		448		1,340,014	144,507	1,484,969	.08
Conservation Education	526,998	440,382	14,102			981,482	.05
Administration/Special Staff	385,977	102,748	1,180			489,905	.03
Total	9,403,363	5,535,412	311,223	1,340,014	1,869,977	18,459,989	

SOURCES OF SPENDING



PERCENT EXPENDITURES BY DIVISION



SUMMARY OF LICENSE SALES
AND LICENSE FEES - 1971 - 1980

Resident Licenses

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Archery	5,370	*6,528	*10,342	*9,875	9,240	\$5.00
Antelope	23,151	26,604	27,813	24,494	23,189	\$3.00
Bear - Black	2,547	4,410	6,268	6,820	6,805	\$5.00
Bear - Grizzly	746	687	586	665	716	\$5.00
Grizzly Trophy	22	*14	15	*18	*13	\$25.00
Bird Adult	54,173	57,662	59,965	56,332	55,164	\$2.00
Bird Youth	4,748	4,971	5,081	4,796	4,366	\$1.00
Conservation	217,728	225,907	235,699	232,616	230,541	\$.25
Deer A - Adult	123,051	126,941	140,375	135,995	126,226	\$3.00
Deer A - Youth	11,388	11,753	12,484	12,372	11,274	\$1.50
Deer B - Adult	29,010	35,101	48,871	41,103	23,366	\$5.00
Deer B - Youth	2,486	2,802	3,904	3,309	1,682	\$2.50
Elk - Adult	72,788	75,279	82,729	84,475	79,675	\$3.00
Elk - Youth	4,573	4,814	5,345	5,668	5,323	\$1.50
Fishing	148,566	155,705	160,510	161,407	158,368	\$5.00
Goat	696	616	588	570	286	\$15.00
Lion		N/A	241	258	286	\$5.00
Moose	676	641	756	762	752	\$25.00
Pioneer (Fish, Game Bird)	16,808	17,588	21,677	27,151	23,652	\$.15
Sheep	382	427	589	607	671	\$25.00
Sportsmans	924	1,403	1,697	2,188	2,539	\$20.25
Turkey	*1,679	*2,238	*1,900	*2,626	*3,790	\$2.00

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1981	Cost
Archery	*7,809	*9,239	*10,424	*11,383	14,001	15,060		\$6.00
Antelope	25,087	25,059	20,344	15,855	17,146	21,312		\$5.00
Bear - Black	7,251	7,866	8,305	9,863	10,458	9,143		\$8.00
Bear - Grizzly	389	411	497	472	537	675		\$25.00
Grizzly Trophy	*11	*5	*7	*11	*12	10		\$25.00
Bird Adult	55,908	61,358	60,030	61,643	59,769	43,593		\$4.00
Bird Youth	4,458	4,353	4,230	4,082	3,920	2,942		\$2.00
Conservation	252,248	256,721	257,407	284,733	264,530	258,113		\$2.00
Deer A - Adult	102,327	109,402	109,292	122,220	132,593	120,854		\$7.00
Deer A - Youth	9,659	9,308	8,498	8,656	8,886	8,063		\$2.00
Deer B - Adult		82	471	1,197	6,305	10,608		\$5.00
Deer B - Youth		Disc.						
Elk - Adult	68,126	74,466	75,557	81,392	84,753	80,576		\$8.00
Elk - Youth	5,126	4,967	4,913	4,908	5,086	5,075		\$2.00
Fishing	167,885	168,307	170,676	173,965	177,815	168,544		\$7.00
Goat	507	440	430	401	359	349		\$15.00
Lion	517	574	643	614	787	894		\$5.00
Moose	698	584	576	563	532	522		\$25.00
Pioneer (Fish, Game Bird)		Disc.						
Sheep	661	547	875	809	759	813		\$25.00
Sportsmans	2,127	2,106	2,691	2,363	3,457	5,307		\$35.00
Turkey	*3,114	*3,224	*3,350	*4,315	*4,734	3,767		\$2.00

* Both Resident and Nonresident License Included.

1981 License Sales not complete 12/30/81

Nonresident Licenses

	1971	Cost	1972	Cost	1973	Cost	1974	Cost	1975	Cost
Antelope (with combination)	1,826	\$10.00	2,521	\$10.00	1,493	\$10.00	4,179	\$10.00	5,136	\$10.00
Antelope	3,677	\$35.00	3,146	\$35.00	3,111	\$35.00	1909	\$35.00	1805	\$35.00
Archery	*5,370	\$3.00	*6,528	\$3.00	*10,342	\$3.00	*9,875	\$3.00	*9,240	\$3.00
Bear - Black - Season	337	\$35.00	531	\$35.00	708	\$35.00	899	\$35.00	1,255	\$35.00
Bear - Black - Spring			261	\$35.00	224	\$35.00	67	\$35.00	181	\$35.00
Bear - Grizzly	*22	\$25.00	*14	\$25.00	*15	\$25.00	*18	\$25.00	270	\$35.00
Bear - Grizzly Trophy	1,191	\$25.00	1,432	\$25.00	1,352	\$25.00	1,339	\$25.00	*13	\$25.00
Bird	11,973	\$151.00	13,970	\$151.00	19,230	\$151.00	20,560	\$151.00	1,451	\$25.00
Combination (Elk-Deer-etc.)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		25,584	\$151.00
Combination-Bird-Fish	87,744	\$1.00	99,459	\$1.00	99,128	\$1.00	89,646	\$1.00	N/A	
Conservation	13,741	\$35.00	13,550	\$35.00	10,745	\$35.00	7,376	\$35.00	87,526	\$1.00
Deer Only									2,010	\$35.00
Fishing: Season	7,457	\$15.00	7,925	\$15.00	8,640	\$15.00	9,636	\$20.00	10,286	\$20.00
Fishing - 1 Day	145,251	\$1.00	176,697	\$1.00	\$169,876	\$1.00	144,164	\$2.00	135,253	\$2.00
Fishing - 6 day	25,207	\$5.00	26,961	\$5.00	26,424	\$5.00	16,275	\$10.00	17,451	\$10.00
Goat	217	\$30.00	48	\$30.00	47	\$30.00	50	\$30.00	44	\$30.00
Lion	N/A		N/A		241	\$25.00	93	\$25.00	120	\$25.00
Moose	25	\$50.00	32	\$50.00	42	\$50.00	39	\$50.00	39	\$50.00
Sheep	174	\$50.00	172	\$50.00	227	\$50.00	261	\$50.00	325	\$50.00
Turkey	*1,679	\$2.00	*2,238	\$2.00	*1,900	\$2.00	*2,626	\$2.00	*3,790	\$2.00

	1976	Cost	1977	Cost	1978	Cost	1979	Cost	1980	Cost	1981	Cost
Antelope (with combination)	2,080	Disc.	2,195	\$50.00	1,975	\$50.00	963	\$50.00	1,233	\$100.00	1,388	\$100.00
Antelope	*7,809	\$6.00	*9,239	\$6.00	*10,424	\$6.00	*11,383	\$6.00	*14,001	\$6.00	15,060	\$6.00
Archery	58	\$50.00	45	\$50.00	81	\$50.00	40	\$50.00	634	\$100.00	621	\$100.00
Bear - Black - Season	287	\$50.00	412	\$50.00	613	\$50.00	1,064	\$50.00		Disc.		
Bear - Black - Spring	124	\$125.00	102	\$125.00	124	\$125.00	112	\$125.00	123	\$150.00	124	\$125.00
Bear - Grizzly	*11	\$25.00	*5	\$25.00	*7	\$25.00	*11	\$25.00	*12	\$25.00	10	\$25.00
Bear - Grizzly Trophy	1,714	\$30.00	2,240	\$30.00	2,157	\$30.00	2,526	\$30.00	2,660	\$30.00	1,779	\$30.00
Bird	12,689	\$225.00	13,767	\$225.00	16,553	\$225.00	17,000	\$225.00	17,000	\$225.00	17,000	\$225.00
Combination (Elk-Deer-etc.)	1,718	\$50.00	960	\$50.00	994	\$50.00	951	\$50.00		Disc.		
Combination-Bird-Fish	99,778	\$1.00	105,146	\$1.00	107,360	\$1.00	101,484	\$1.00	106,961	\$1.00	107,139	\$2.00
Conservation	1,011	\$50.00	0	\$50.00	0	\$50.00	314	\$50.00	651	\$50.00	917	\$100.00
Deer Only												A - \$100.00 B - \$50.00
Fishing: Season	11,865	\$20.00	13,250	\$20.00	14,100	\$20.00	14,695	\$20.00	14,002	\$20.00	15,988	\$20.00
Fishing - 1 Day	150,393	\$2.00	154,576	\$2.00	153,325	\$2.00	133,922	\$2.00	143,503	\$2.00	137,190	\$2.00
Fishing - 6 day	19,721	\$10.00	21,549	\$10.00	22,838	\$10.00	24,269	\$10.00	23,859	\$10.00	23,877	\$10.00
Goat	39	\$75.00	27	\$75.00	26	\$75.00	22	\$75.00	15	\$150.00	15	\$150.00
Lion	70	\$25.00	102	\$25.00	123	\$25.00	111	\$25.00	61	\$100.00	66	\$100.00
Moose	19	\$125.00	18	\$125.00	12	\$125.00	12	\$125.00	6	\$150.00	10	\$150.00
Sheep	313	\$125.00	176	\$125.00	339	\$125.00	288	\$125.00	218	\$150.00	177	\$150.00
Turkey	*3,114	\$2.00	*3,224	\$2.00	*3,350	\$2.00	*4,315	\$2.00	*4,734	\$2.00	3,767	\$2.00

* Both Resident and Nonresident License Included.

1981 License Sales not complete 12/30/81

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