

MARYLAND FISHING AND HUNTING LICENSES, PERMITS, AND STAMPS



DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES 2016

Maryland Fishing and Hunting Licenses, Permits, and Stamps

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DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES
OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS
MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Warren G. Deschenaux
Executive Director

November 21, 2016

The Honorable Thomas V. Mike Miller, Jr., President of the Senate
The Honorable Michael E. Busch, Speaker of the House of Delegates
Members of the Maryland General Assembly

Ladies and Gentlemen:

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2011 *National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation*, recreational fishermen in Maryland generate approximately \$535 million in expenditures annually while recreational hunters in Maryland generate approximately \$264 million in expenditures annually. In addition, in 2015 Maryland commercial fisheries harvested 54.6 million pounds of seafood valued at \$90.8 million. To help manage fishing and hunting in the State, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) issues a wide variety of fishing and hunting licenses, permits, and stamps authorizing various hunting and fishing activity.

The Natural Resources, Environment, and Transportation Workgroup within the Office of Policy Analysis prepared this report to identify each fishing and hunting license, permit, and stamp issued by DNR. This report also identifies fishing and hunting activity that is authorized in the State without a fishing or hunting license, permit, or stamp. The report finally provides a brief summary of Sunday hunting in Maryland.

We trust this report will prove useful to the General Assembly in better identifying and understanding the various fishing and hunting authorizations available in the State. If you would like additional information regarding this report, please contact Ryane M. Necessary at (410) 946-5350.

Sincerely,

Warren G. Deschenaux
Executive Director

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Maryland Fishing and Hunting Licenses, Permits, and Stamps

Background

The mission of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is to preserve, protect, enhance, and restore Maryland's natural resources for the wise use and enjoyment of all citizens. As part of this mission, DNR's Fishing and Boating Service manages Maryland's fisheries for the conservation and equitable use of fisheries resources for present and future generations. Similarly, DNR's Wildlife and Heritage Service strives to conserve Maryland's diverse native wildlife, manage game species, regulate hunting and trapping activity, and conserve wildlife habitat.

This report describes the various recreational and commercial fishing licenses, permits, and stamps available in the State and the activities authorized under the licenses, as well as fishing activity that is authorized without a license. This report further describes various hunting licenses, permits, and stamps available in the State and the activities authorized under the licenses, permits, and stamps, as well as hunting activity that is authorized without a license. It also includes a brief summary of Sunday hunting in Maryland.

Chapter 1. Fishing Licenses, Permits, and Stamp

Background

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is responsible for conservation management of the fish, fisheries, fish resources, and aquatic life within the State. DNR issues the licenses for fishing in nontidal (fresh) waters, tidal (salt or brackish) waters, or both. DNR determines whether waters of the State are tidal or nontidal by regulation. Both nontidal and tidal fishing licenses are further categorized as recreational (or sport) or commercial fishing licenses.

DNR is charged with (1) protecting, conserving, and enhancing fisheries resources; (2) providing and enhancing fishing opportunities, including access; (3) providing sustainable economic opportunities in fisheries; and (4) promoting and protecting fisheries resources through public outreach and education. To this end, DNR charges various annual fees, usually set by State statute, for fishing licenses, permits, and a stamp to support these charges. In general, DNR collects the fees for nontidal licenses and the trout stamp and deposits the proceeds into the State Fisheries Management and Protection Fund for the scientific investigation, protection, propagation, and management of nontidal fish. Similarly, DNR collects the fees for tidal recreational and commercial licenses and permits and deposits the proceeds into the Fisheries Research and Development Fund to be used for the replenishment of tidal fish resources and related research. DNR, however, is required to use certain proceeds from commercial license fees specific to the striped bass and oyster fisheries for the management of the respective fisheries, and to use the seafood marketing surcharge only for seafood marketing programs.

Recreational Fishing Licenses and Stamp

A person is considered to be recreational fishing if the person is fishing for pleasure or competition. In the context of Maryland law, subsistence fishing also requires a recreational fishing license. Recreational fishing licenses remain effective for one year after purchase. In addition, a trout stamp is necessary to fish for or possess trout in nontidal areas.

Nontidal Licenses and Stamp

A nontidal fishing license holder may fish only during open season for the species targeted. Nontidal species for which DNR generally sets open seasons include walleye, trout, catfish, suckers, carp, eel, gudgeon, sunfish, rock bass, fallfish, crappie, perch, largemouth and smallmouth bass, pickerel, northern pike, and muskellunge.

Angler's License (General)

In general, a person who is 16 years of age or older is required to obtain a nontidal (freshwater) fishing license (also known as an angler's license) before fishing in the nontidal waters of the State. The annual license fee for a Maryland resident is \$20.50, while the fee for a resident seven-day short-term nontidal fishing license is \$7.50. In general, the annual license fee for a nonresident is \$30.50, while the fee for a nonresident seven-day short-term license is \$7.50, and the fee for a nonresident three-day short-term license is \$5.00; these fees, however, increase to the amount charged by the home state of the nonresident for a substantially similar license if those amounts are greater than the general Maryland nonresident fees. DNR collects these fees and deposits them into the State Fisheries Management and Protection Fund for the scientific investigation, protection, propagation, and management of nontidal fish. DNR does not charge a fee to resident or nonresident blind persons for a nontidal fishing license.

Reciprocal Licenses

DNR may grant resident holders of Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania fishing licenses reciprocal fishing privileges in specified Maryland nontidal waters without holding a Maryland nontidal fishing license. These reciprocal fishing privileges may be exercised for (1) Virginia residents, in the nontidal portion of the Potomac River opposite of the Virginia shore; (2) West Virginia residents, in the nontidal portion of the Potomac River opposite of the West Virginia shore, including the North Branch of the river and the Jennings Randolph Reservoir; and (3) Pennsylvania residents, in the waters of the Conowingo and Youghiogeny reservoirs. These reciprocal fishing privileges are only effective if the other states grant the same reciprocal privileges to Maryland recreational fishing license holders.

Complimentary License

DNR is authorized to issue an *annual* complimentary nontidal fishing license to (1) the President of the United States; (2) the governor of any state; and (3) any out-of-state fish and game official. DNR also may issue a lifetime complimentary nontidal fishing license to a Maryland resident who certifies that the resident is (1) a former prisoner of war or (2) a 100% service connected disabled American veteran. There is no fee for the complimentary nontidal fishing licenses and the licenses are not transferable. No more than 20 complimentary nontidal fishing licenses for each state other than Maryland may be outstanding at any one time.

License Exemptions

State law establishes exemptions from the nontidal fishing licensure requirement for certain nontidal fishing activities undertaken by certain persons or under certain circumstances. Specifically, a person is exempt from the requirement to obtain a nontidal fishing license if the person is (1) the owner or tenant of land and is fishing on nontidal water bordering the land (this exemption extends to the owner's or tenant's spouse, child, or child's spouse who resides on the land); (2) a resident serving in the U.S. Armed Forces while on leave and possessing a copy of

the person's official leave orders; (3) fishing on free fishing days established by DNR (the first two Saturdays in June and July 4); (4) fishing in free fishing areas established by DNR; (5) fishing under a one-day license exemption issued to a nonprofit organization benefitting persons with disabilities; (6) fishing under an annual license exemption issued to a government entity or nonprofit organization benefitting current or former service members with disabilities; or (7) fishing under an exemption for patients under treatment at a mental health facility or persons who attend or reside at a State-approved program for persons with a developmental disability.

Trout Stamp

A person who is 16 years of age or older may not fish for or possess trout in nontidal areas designated by DNR without first obtaining a trout stamp. The annual fee for a trout stamp is \$5 for a resident and \$10 for a nonresident. State law also establishes exemptions from the trout stamp requirement for certain nontidal fishing activities undertaken by certain persons or under certain circumstances. Specifically, a person is exempt from the requirement to obtain a trout stamp if the person (1) holds a *lifetime* complimentary nontidal fishing license for 100% service connected disabled American veterans or former prisoners of war; (2) holds a current resident consolidated senior sport fishing license; (3) is a resident serving in the U.S. Armed Forces while on leave and possessing a copy of the person's official leave orders; (4) is fishing under a one-day license exemption issued to a nonprofit organization benefitting persons with disabilities; (5) is fishing under an annual license exemption issued to a government entity or nonprofit organization benefitting current or former service members with disabilities; or (6) is fishing under an exemption for patients under treatment at a mental health facility or persons who attend or reside at a State-approved program for persons with a developmental disability.

Tidal Licenses

A recreational tidal fishing license holder may fish only during open season for the species targeted. DNR sets recreational open seasons for a wide variety of tidal finfish, including striped bass (rockfish), summer flounder, bluefish, Spanish mackerel, and yellow perch.

Chesapeake Bay and Coastal Sport Fishing License

In general, a person who is 16 years of age or older is required to obtain a Chesapeake Bay and coastal sport fishing (tidal) license before fishing for finfish in the tidal waters of the State, including the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, the State waters of the Atlantic Ocean, and the Atlantic coastal bays. The annual license fee for a Maryland resident is \$15.00, while the fee for a resident seven-day short-term recreational tidal fishing license is \$6.00. The annual license fee for a nonresident is \$22.50, while the fee for a nonresident seven-day short-term recreational tidal fishing license is \$12.00. DNR collects these fees and deposits them into the Fisheries Research and Development Fund to be used for the replenishment, protection, and conservation of fish stocks caught by recreational fishermen, the enhancement of recreational fishing opportunities,

and research concerning tidal fishery resources. DNR does not charge a fee to resident or nonresident blind persons for a recreational tidal fishing license.

Reciprocal License

DNR may grant reciprocal tidal fishing privileges to a holder of a valid tidal sport fishing license issued by Virginia, the Potomac River Fisheries Commission, or Washington, DC. These reciprocal privileges take effect when DNR determines that the Virginia, the Potomac River Fisheries Commission, or Washington, DC requirements for a tidal sport fishing license are substantially similar to and reciprocal with Maryland's recreational tidal fishing license.

Complimentary Licenses

DNR is authorized to issue an *annual* complimentary recreational tidal fishing license to (1) the President of the United States; (2) the governor of any state; and (3) any out-of-state fish and game official. DNR also may issue a *lifetime* complimentary recreational tidal fishing license to a Maryland resident who certifies that the resident is (1) a former prisoner of war or (2) a 100% service connected disabled American veteran. There is no fee for the complimentary recreational tidal fishing licenses and the licenses are not transferable. No more than 20 complimentary recreational tidal fishing licenses for each state other than Maryland may be outstanding at any one time.

License Exemptions

State law establishes exemptions from the recreational tidal fishing license requirement for certain tidal fishing activities undertaken by certain persons or under certain circumstances. Specifically, a person is exempt from the requirement to obtain a recreational tidal fishing license if the person (1) possesses a valid commercial fishing license; (2) is fishing on a charter boat commercially licensed by DNR; (3) is a resident serving in the U.S. Armed Forces while on leave and possessing a copy of the person's official leave orders; (4) is fishing on free fishing days established by DNR (the first two Saturdays in June and July 4); (5) is fishing in free fishing areas established by DNR; (6) is the owner or tenant of private real property and is fishing in tidal water bordering the property (this exemption extends to the owner's or tenant's spouse and immediate family members who reside on the land with the owner or tenant); (7) is fishing under a recreational boat license issued by DNR; or (8) is fishing from a fishing pier commercially licensed by DNR.¹

Special Recreational Boat License

DNR may issue a special recreational boat license (in the form of a decal that is attached to the boat) that authorizes any person in a licensed boat to fish for finfish in the tidal waters of the

¹ A person who does not hold a recreational tidal fish license and fishes in a free fishing area or under the private property exemption is required to register with DNR. There is no fee for registration.

State without possessing any other fishing license. A recreational boat license may be used on a boat registered in any state but may not be used on a for-hire boat. The annual license fee is \$50.²

Crabbing License

A person who catches crabs recreationally in the Chesapeake Bay or its tidal tributaries using trotlines, collapsible traps, net rings, seines, or eel pots (for catching bait) is required to obtain a recreational crabbing individual license. The annual fees are \$5 for a resident (\$2 if the resident holds a Chesapeake Bay and coastal sport fishing license or a resident Senior Consolidated Sport Fishing License) and \$10 for a nonresident. DNR will issue a complimentary recreational crabbing individual license to a person who purchases a recreational crabbing boat license or a special recreational boat license. A recreational crabbing individual license is not required to catch crabs in the Atlantic Ocean or the Atlantic coastal bays.

A recreational crabbing boat license authorizes a person on the applicable boat to catch crabs in the Chesapeake Bay or its tidal tributaries using trotlines, collapsible traps, or net rings. The annual fee is \$15 for residents and nonresidents. A recreational crabbing boat license is not required to catch crabs in a boat in the Atlantic Ocean or the Atlantic coastal bays.

Combination License/Program

Consolidated Senior Sport Fishing License

DNR may issue a resident consolidated senior sport fishing license to a Maryland resident beginning in the calendar year in which the resident turns 65 years of age. The license authorizes the holder to (1) fish in nontidal waters of the State without holding a recreational nontidal fishing license; (2) fish in tidal waters of the State without holding a Chesapeake Bay and coastal sport fishing license; and (3) fish for trout without holding a trout stamp in nontidal areas specified by DNR as otherwise requiring possession of a trout stamp. The annual fee is \$5.

Recreational License Donation Program

The Recreational License Donation Program enables a person to purchase and donate a recreational fishing license or a trout stamp, among other licenses and stamps. DNR may then issue the donated license or stamp, at no cost, to a Gold Star recipient, a disabled veteran, a disabled member of the U.S. Armed Forces, or a permanently disabled person who requires the use of a wheelchair. A recipient of a donated license or stamp must be sponsored by a qualifying nonprofit charitable organization that provides recreational hunting or fishing opportunities for Gold Star recipients, disabled veterans, disabled members of the U.S. Armed Forces, or permanently disabled persons who require the use of a wheelchair.

² A person who does not hold a recreational tidal fish license and fishes under a recreational boat license is required to register with DNR. There is no fee for registration.

Commercial Fishing Licenses and Permits

A person is considered to be commercial fishing if the person is fishing for profit. The license year for commercial tidal fishing licenses is from September 1 of each year through August 31 of the following year.

Tidal Fish License

DNR issues a single commercial fishing license known as the tidal fish license. A tidal fish license authorizes the holder to engage in each authorization indicated on the license. The fee for a license depends on the authorizations obtained by the license holder for that license year. DNR sets targets for the number of each tidal fish authorization to be issued annually and maintains a waiting list of qualified applicants. The following chart lists available tidal fish license authorizations and the corresponding annual fees.

<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Annual Fee</u>
Finfish (Hook and Line Only)	\$100
Finfish (All Other Equipment)	150
Crabs (Up to 50 Pots and Other Specified Gear)	100
Crabs (Over 50 Pots and Other Specified Gear)	150
Clams	100
Oysters (Other than Dredge Boat)	100
Oysters (Dredge Boat)	250
Conch, Turtle, and Lobster	100
Tidal Fishing Guide (Resident)	100
Tidal Fishing Guide (Nonresident)	200
Unlimited Tidal Fish (All Authorizations)	300

Source: Annotated Code of Maryland, § 4-701(d) of the Natural Resources Article

In addition to the annual fees charged for the license authorizations, DNR charges the following additional fees and surcharges for specified activity.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Additional Fee/Surcharge</u>
Use of Between 301 and 600 Crab Pots, Inclusive	\$100
Use of Between 601 and 900 Crab Pots, Inclusive	\$150
Master Fishing Guide	\$100 per vessel (in addition to the annual Fishing Guide license authorization fee)
Annual Harvester Registration Fee (for those catching fish for sale under an authorization)	\$215
Oyster Surcharge	\$300
Seafood Marketing Surcharge (Seafood Dealer License Holder)	\$50
Seafood Marketing Surcharge (Tidal Fish License Holder w/o Seafood Dealer License)	\$20
Nonresident Surcharge	Greater of \$450 or difference between amount charged in Maryland vs. amount charged in state of residence for like fishing activity
Assessment for Fish Tags/Hailing System on Persons Authorized to Catch Fish for Sale	Assessment authorized

Source: Annotated Code of Maryland, § 4-701 of the Natural Resources Article

Seafood Dealer License

DNR issues a seafood dealer license for persons who buy, process, pack, resell, market, and otherwise deal in fish caught in Maryland tidal waters. The annual fees are (1) \$50 for a person who has an authorization to catch fish for sale and (2) \$250 for a person who does not have any of these authorizations.

Seafood Landing License

DNR issues a seafood landing license that authorizes an unlicensed person to sell fish that was caught in out-of-state tidal waters to buyers on shore in Maryland. The annual license fee is \$350.

Permits for Certain Commercial Species

DNR also issues permits for catching for sale specified commercial species. For striped bass, the annual permit fees are (1) \$200 for a license holder operating under a finfish authorization and (2) \$150 for a licensee operating under an unlimited tidal fish authorization. The annual permit fees for yellow perch, horseshoe crab, black sea bass, summer flounder, and snapping turtle are \$25. In addition, DNR is authorized to establish permits and an annual permit fee not exceeding \$25 for other commercial species and has exercised this authority for spiny dogfish.

Fishing Guide Licenses

Freshwater

A person who accepts payment for providing services as a fishing guide must obtain a license from DNR. There are three types of freshwater fishing guide licenses available: (1) the limited fishing guide license, Type L (limited); (2) the freshwater fishing guide, Type NT (nontidal); and (3) the freshwater fishing guide, Type NTT (nontidal/tidal). Each type of fishing guide license authorizes fishing in different areas and provides different authority. A fishing guide license holder must hold the appropriate underlying fishing licenses and stamp. Specific authorizations and prohibitions on the catch and possession of striped bass apply to anglers under the guidance of each type of fishing guide.

A Type L fishing guide license authorizes guide services in all waters of the State. A license holder may guide (1) anglers in up to three vessels that have no more than two occupants and are propelled by oars or paddles; (2) up to 10 anglers on shore or on foot in the water; or (3) any number of anglers on shore or on foot in the water while participating in an educational or recreational program sponsored by a State or local governmental entity. The annual license fees are \$50 for a resident and \$100 for a nonresident.

A Type NT fishing guide license authorizes guide services only in nontidal waters of the State. Except in Deep Creek Lake, a vessel operated by a Type NT license holder may hold a maximum of four persons, including the license holder. The annual license fees are \$20 for a resident and \$50 for a nonresident.

A Type NTT fishing guide license authorizes guide services in all nontidal waters and specified tidal waters of the State. Except in Deep Creek Lake, a vessel operated by a Type NTT license holder may hold a maximum of four persons, including the license holder. The annual

license fees are \$50 for a resident and \$100 for a nonresident. The number of Type NTT licenses issued annually is limited to 120 for residents and 30 for nonresidents.

Tidal

DNR issues the commercial fishing guide license authorizing fishing guide services in tidal waters of the State as an authorization under the tidal fish license. The annual fees for tidal fishing guide authorizations are \$100 for a resident and \$200 for a nonresident.

Master Fishing Guide License

DNR may issue an annual master fishing guide license to a person who on April 1, 1997, held a valid fishing guide license and either (1) owned two or more vessels used to carry passengers for fishing; (2) owned or operated a federally licensed vessel of 50 tons or more that was used to carry passengers for fishing; or (3) owned or operated a marina from which 10 or more vessels operated to carry passengers for fishing. A master fishing guide license holder may employ other persons to guide fishing parties on vessels owned by the license holder. In addition, a master fishing guide who holds the license through ownership or operation of a marina may allow persons who do not have a fishing guide license (but do hold a U.S. Coast Guard captain's license) to operate a vessel to carry persons for fishing from the marina; in this situation, the number of persons who may be hired depends on the number of vessels operating out of the marina. The annual license fee for a master fishing guide license is \$100 per vessel (in addition to the annual fishing guide license authorization fee).

Special Charter Boat License

DNR may issue a special charter boat license (in the form of a decal that is attached to the boat) to a licensed fishing guide for use in tidal waters of the State. Any person in a licensed charter boat may fish without possessing any other fishing license. The annual fees for the special charter boat license are (1) \$240 for six passenger capacity or less and (2) \$290 for a capacity of seven or more passengers.

Specialty Commercial Licenses and Permit

Commercial Northern Snakehead Bowfishing License

DNR may issue a commercial northern snakehead bowfishing license authorizing the holder to catch for sale northern snakeheads in the tidal waters of the State using a bow and arrow attached to a retrieval line. A license holder may not fish within 100 yards of (1) another person or vessel; (2) a swimming area; (3) a diver down flag; or (4) an occupied offshore stationary blind. The annual license fee is \$15.

Special Commercial Fishing Pier License

DNR may issue a special commercial fishing pier license for use on a commercial pier in the tidal waters of the State. Any person on a licensed pier may fish without possessing any other fishing license. The annual license fee for the special commercial fishing pier license is \$290.

Maryland Provisional Chesapeake Bay Charter Boat Permit³

DNR may issue a Maryland Provisional Chesapeake Bay Charter Boat Permit to a person who (1) is licensed to operate a charter boat in Virginia and (2) provides documentation of fishing activity in Virginia in 2001 and 2002. The permit authorizes the holder to operate charter fishing trips in Maryland out of Virginia. The permit is not transferable. Unlike the holder of a special charter boat license, a permit holder is not required to hold a Maryland fishing guide license.

³ Section 4-210.2 of the Natural Resources Article. Historically, Maryland and Virginia have granted reciprocity to charter boat license holders from the other state. When Maryland established its limited entry program for commercial fishing licenses, nonresident fishing guide licenses were limited to 56 (now 57). Thus, persons who held charter boat licenses issued by Virginia but did not hold a Maryland fishing guide license could no longer operate in Maryland waters. Meanwhile, persons who held a Maryland charter boat license could operate freely in Virginia. The Maryland Provisional Chesapeake Bay Charter Boat Permit was established to address this inequity.

Chapter 2. Hunting Licenses, Permits, and Stamps

Background

The Wildlife and Heritage Service (WHS), in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) Natural Resource Police (NRP), is responsible for administering and enforcing the State's hunting programs, laws, and regulations. These responsibilities include setting bag limits, establishing seasons, and managing the sale of hunting licenses, permits, and stamps.

Land management divisions within DNR, like the Maryland Park Service and the Maryland Forest Service, have certain authority over the access to hunting on public lands within their jurisdiction. For example, WHS oversees the management of Wildlife Management Areas in the State. The Park Service is responsible for setting hunting restrictions for Natural Resource Management Areas and Natural Environment Areas. Similarly, the Forest Service has authority over access to hunting in State forests.

DNR also oversees the State Wildlife Management and Protection Fund. Funds generated from the sale of any license, stamp, application, or permit fee under the wildlife provisions of the Natural Resources Article must be credited to the fund and used for the scientific investigation, protection, propagation, and management of wildlife. DNR also receives federal funds for the management and protection of wildlife based on the number of hunting licenses purchased in the State. For the last several years, DNR has received \$13 in federal funds for every hunting license purchased, accounting for approximately \$6 million in revenues in 2015.

Licenses

General Hunting Licenses

With certain exceptions, a person must have a resident or nonresident hunter's license in order to hunt or attempt to hunt all legal game birds and mammals during the appropriate season in the State.⁴

⁴ Subject to certain specifications, the following persons do not need a hunter's license to hunt in the State: (1) a farmland owner or tenant and the owner's or tenant's specified kindred when hunting on the owner's or tenant's farmland; (2) a resident serving in the U.S. Armed Forces while on leave and possessing a copy of the person's leave orders; (3) a person serving in the U.S. Armed Forces who has a service disability; (4) a retired former member of the U.S. Armed Forces when hunting on active farmland owned by specified kindred of the member; (5) specified nonresident owners of farmland in the State under specified circumstances; and (6) any unarmed person participating in an organized foxhunt. (§ 10-301(c) of the Natural Resources Article)

Resident and Nonresident – Standard

Resident and nonresident hunting licenses enable a purchaser to hunt game birds and mammals during any appropriate season without the purchase of additional stamps, unless the purchaser is hunting migratory game birds, wild waterfowl, or deer during bow and arrow season or black powder season, in which case specified stamps are required. The purchase of a resident or nonresident hunting license does not authorize the purchaser to hunt furbearers or black bears. Each hunting license is valid for the period from August 1 through July 31 each year. A resident hunting license is \$24.50, while the annual fee for a nonresident hunting license is \$130.00.

Resident and Nonresident – Junior

Resident and nonresident junior hunting licenses enable a purchaser younger than age 16 to hunt all legal game birds and mammals during any appropriate season without the purchase of additional stamps, unless the purchaser is hunting migratory game birds, wild waterfowl, or deer during bow and arrow season or black powder season, in which case specified stamps are required. The purchase of a resident or nonresident junior hunting license does not authorize the purchaser to hunt furbearers or black bears. Each hunting license is valid for the period from August 1 through July 31 each year. The annual fee for a resident junior hunting license is \$10.50, but a resident junior hunter may receive a one-time free annual hunting license on successful completion of a hunter education course and submission of a specified application. The annual fee for a nonresident junior hunting license is \$32.50.⁵

Resident and Nonresident – Senior

Resident and nonresident senior hunting licenses enable a purchaser who is at least age 65 to hunt all legal game birds and mammals during any appropriate season without the purchase of additional stamps, unless the purchaser is hunting migratory game birds, wild waterfowl, or deer during bow and arrow season or black powder season, in which case specified stamps are required.⁶ The purchase of a resident or nonresident senior hunting license does not authorize the purchaser to hunt furbearers or black bears. Each hunting license is valid for the period from August 1 through July 31 each year. A resident or nonresident hunting senior hunting license may be purchased in the calendar year in which the purchaser reaches age 65. The annual fee for a resident senior hunting license is \$5, while the annual fee for a nonresident senior hunting license is \$65.

Nonresident Three-day Hunting License

Nonresident three-day hunting licenses (also known as nonresident three-day waterfowl and small game licenses) enable a purchaser to hunt all legal game during the appropriate season

⁵ Chapter 260 of 2015 reduced the nonresident junior hunting license fee from \$65.00 to \$32.50. This reduced fee is scheduled to terminate on June 30, 2018.

⁶ Chapter 260 of 2015 established a nonresident senior hunting license with a fee of \$65.00. This license is scheduled to terminate on June 30, 2018.

except deer, bear, and turkey. Additional stamps are needed to hunt migratory game birds and wild waterfowl, and a specific permit is needed to hunt furbearers. The license is valid for three consecutive legal hunting days in a single season that is specified on the license. The nonresident three-day waterfowl and small game license is \$45.

Waterfowl Licenses

A person must have a waterfowl hunting guide or waterfowl outfitter license in order to receive monetary compensation for outfitting or guiding a hunter to hunt wild waterfowl in the State.

Waterfowl Hunting Guide License

A waterfowl hunting guide is a person who is an employee of a waterfowl outfitter and furnishes personal guiding services, including accompanying hunters while in the field, calling wild waterfowl, directing the times and zones of shooting by hunters, directing the species and number of wild waterfowl taken by hunters, dispatching wounded wild waterfowl, and retrieving downed wild waterfowl. Waterfowl hunting guide licenses enable an employee of a waterfowl outfitter to provide personal guiding services that assist a person to hunt wild waterfowl in the State in exchange for the waterfowl outfitter receiving monetary compensation. The license is valid for the period from August 1 through July 31 each year. The annual fee for a waterfowl hunting guide license is \$50.

Waterfowl Outfitter License

A waterfowl outfitter is a person who receives monetary compensation for the outfitting of hunters to hunt wild waterfowl. Waterfowl outfitter licenses enable the purchaser to outfit or guide a hunter to hunt wild waterfowl in the State in exchange for receiving monetary compensation. The license is valid for the period from August 1 through July 31 each year. The annual fee for a waterfowl outfitter license is \$300.

Waterfowl Processing Operation License

A person operating a waterfowl processing operation charges a fee or receives other consideration in exchange for picking or plucking feathers from waterfowl that is killed by a hunter. A person must have a waterfowl processing operation license in order to operate a waterfowl processing operation in the State. A waterfowl processing operation license is valid from the date of issuance through June 30 each year. DNR is prohibited from charging a fee for the license.⁷

⁷ Section 10-425(a)(2) of the Natural Resources Article.

Stationary Offshore Blind Site License

A stationary offshore blind site is an offshore structure built on pilings or stakes that is used for hunting wild waterfowl. A stationary offshore blind site must be licensed in order for a person to hunt wild waterfowl from the site. A stationary offshore blind site license enables any person, regardless of their state of residence, who owns riparian property in the State to license their shoreline to (1) establish offshore stationary blinds or blind sites or (2) prevent the shoreline from being licensed at a later date by another person. When a portion of shoreline is licensed, no other person may receive a license for the same portion of shoreline, regardless of whether the original licensee establishes a stationary blind or blind site. A stationary offshore blind site license is valid for a period of one or three years, and expires on June 30 one or three years from the date of issuance. The annual fee for a one-year license is \$20 and for a three-year license is \$60.

Offshore Blind Site License

An offshore blind site is a specific location in the water where a person may hunt wild waterfowl from a boat that is tied to or anchored at a stake. An offshore blind site must be licensed in order for a person to hunt wild waterfowl from the site. Subject to certain exceptions, an offshore blind site license enables any resident of the State who possesses a current or prior year hunting license to license riparian shoreline for the purpose of establishing an offshore blind site.⁸ Stationary offshore blind site licenses have priority over offshore blind site licenses, and a person who does not own riparian property may license up to two offshore blind sites per day.⁹ An offshore blind site license is valid from the date of issuance through June 30 each year. The annual fee for an offshore blind site license is \$20.

Trapping Licenses

Nonresident Trapping License

A resident does not need a trapping permit in order to trap furbearers in the State but must have either an individual furbearer permit or be authorized under a group furbearer permit, subject to specified exceptions discussed further in the *Furbearer Permit* section of this document. However, a nonresident may not trap furbearers in the State without, among other license and permit requirements, a nonresident trapping license.^{10 11} A nonresident trapping license enables a

⁸ Generally, any resident of the State may apply for an offshore blind site license, regardless of whether the person owns riparian property in the State. However, in Kent and Queen Anne's counties, and on the nontidal waters of the Potomac River and the tributaries to the nontidal portion of the Potomac River, only riparian property owners may license an offshore blind site. (§ 10-608(g) of the Natural Resources Article)

⁹ A riparian property owner who is licensing their own property does not have a limit on the number of blind sites that may be licensed in a single day. (§ 10-608(e) of the Natural Resources Article)

¹⁰ In addition to a nonresident trapping license, a nonresident must possess a nonresident hunting license and an individual furbearer permit in order to trap furbearers in the State. (§ 10-502 of the Natural Resources Article; *Maryland Guide to Hunting & Trapping 2015/2016*)

¹¹ A furbearer means any coyote, raccoon, bobcat, opossum, beaver, mink, muskrat, otter, fox, skunk, fisher, and long-tailed weasel. (§ 10-101(h) of the Natural Resources Article)

resident of another state that grants the same trapping privileges to Maryland residents to trap furbearers in the State, except otter and beaver. A nonresident trapping license is valid for the period from August 1 through July 31 each year, and the annual fee is the greater of \$25.50 or the amount charged by the nonresident's home state for a similar license.

Specialty Licenses

Patron's License

A patron's hunting license enables the purchaser to hunt any game birds or mammals during any open season and in any manner authorized in the State without obtaining any other license or stamp, except the federal migratory wild waterfowl stamp and the Maryland migratory game bird stamp. A patron's license is valid for one year, and the annual fee is \$500.

Regulated Shooting Ground Special Hunting License

A regulated shooting ground is a State-licensed tract of land or water on which an operator may raise, release, and hunt certain captive-raised game birds in accordance with specified conditions. Generally, a person may not hunt these game birds on a regulated shooting ground without a regulated shooting ground special hunting license or a resident or nonresident hunting license.¹² A regulated shooting ground special hunting license enables a person who does not have a resident or nonresident hunting license to hunt certain game birds on a regulated shooting ground. A regulated shooting ground special hunting license is valid from the date of issuance through June 30 each year. The annual fee for a regulated shooting ground special hunting license is \$6.

Complimentary and Commemorative Licenses

Recreational License Donation Program

The Recreational License Donation Program enables a person to purchase and donate a hunting license, among other licenses, and any corresponding stamps. DNR may then issue the donated license or stamp, at no cost, to a Gold Star recipient, a disabled veteran, a disabled member of the U.S. Armed Forces, or a permanently disabled person who requires the use of a wheelchair. A recipient of a donated license or stamp must be sponsored by a qualifying nonprofit charitable organization that provides recreational hunting or fishing opportunities for Gold Star recipients, disabled veterans, disabled members of the U.S. Armed Forces, or permanently disabled persons who require the use of a wheelchair. In addition, a recipient of a donated hunting license is subject to specified statutory hunting safety requirements.

¹² A person holding a resident or nonresident hunter's license is not required to obtain a regulated shooting ground special hunting license in order to hunt on the regulated shooting ground. (§ 10-906(d) of the Natural Resources Article)

Commemorative Lifetime Hunting License

From June 1, 2010, through December 31, 2011, DNR was required to issue a limited number of commemorative lifetime hunting licenses to certain nonprofit organizations. Nonprofit organizations that receive commemorative lifetime hunting licenses were authorized, in cooperation with DNR, to market and sell the licenses. Proceeds from commemorative lifetime hunting licenses were allocated to NRP for conservation law enforcement purposes.

Complimentary Hunting Licenses

A complimentary hunting license provides the license holder with the same privileges as a standard hunting license. DNR may issue a complimentary hunter's license to the President of the United States, the governor of any state, or an official or an enforcement officer of the game and fish management agency of another state that reciprocally offers complimentary hunting licenses.

DNR may also issue a lifetime complimentary hunter's license to (1) a Maryland resident who is certified as a former prisoner of war or a 100% service connected disabled American veteran and (2) an out-of-state person who is a former prisoner of war or a 100% service connected disabled American veteran if the person's state of residence extends similar privileges to former prisoners of war or disabled veterans of this State. This lifetime license includes the bow stamp, muzzle loader stamp, and furbearer permit.

Permits

General Permits

Furbearer Permit – Individual and Group

A furbearer means any coyote, raccoon, bobcat, opossum, beaver, mink, muskrat, otter, fox, skunk, fisher, and long-tailed weasel. With certain exceptions, a resident or nonresident must have a furbearer permit in order to hunt, chase, or trap any furbearer in the State or participate in the unarmed chasing of fox and raccoons in the State.¹³

¹³ A furbearer permit is not required to hunt or trap a furbearing animal if (1) a person possesses a valid wildlife control cooperater permit and is engaging in the control of furbearing mammals in accordance with the terms and conditions of the permit; (2) a landowner possesses a landowner wildlife damage control permit; (3) a landowner is destroying a muskrat that is damaging an embankment or impoundment; (4) a landowner is hunting or trapping a coyote, fox, or skunk that is damaging or destroying the personal or real property of the landowner on their land; (5) an owner of a marsh or the owner's employees are hunting a raccoon that destroys a muskrat or its home in a marsh area of the State; or (6) a landowner or the landowner's agent is setting or using traps or similar devices at any time to trap raccoons or opossums that are damaging property. (COMAR 08.03.06.06)

An individual furbearer permit enables the purchaser to hunt, chase, or trap any furbearer in the State or participate in the unarmed chasing of fox and raccoons. An individual furbearer permit is valid for the period from August 1 through July 31 each year, and the annual fee is \$5.

A group furbearer permit enables an association or group established for the purpose of chasing or hunting furbearers to organize and offer hunting, chasing, or trapping of furbearers to the association's or group's members or guests.¹⁴ A group furbearer permit is valid for the period from August 1 through July 31 each year, and the annual fee is \$10.

Management and Control Permits

Deer Management Permit

DNR establishes the open season to hunt forest and upland game birds and mammals by regulation each year. DNR may adopt regulations to enlarge, extend, restrict, or prohibit hunting wildlife. Currently, there are three seasons to hunt deer in Maryland: (1) deer bow hunting season; (2) deer firearms season; and (3) deer muzzle loader season.

Maryland landowners or agricultural lessees who are experiencing severe economic loss from deer to commercially grown crops (including row crops, truck crops, pasture, nursery stock, orchards, and certain tree plantings) may apply to receive a deer management permit. Regulations adopted in 2015 expanded the circumstances under which a deer management permit may be issued to include significant ecological damage to specified native plant communities. Deer management permits allow permit holders or their agents to remove deer from the designated property outside the established deer hunting seasons and/or deer bag limits.¹⁵ A deer management permit is valid for a period not to exceed one year, and is free.

Deer Cooperator Permit

Deer cooperators are businesses that provide deer control assistance through nonlethal and lethal deer management techniques. A deer cooperator permit enables the purchaser to conduct deer removal handling operations. A deer cooperator permit is valid for one year, and the annual fee is \$100.

¹⁴ A member or guest of an association or group who participates in the furbearer chasing or hunting with the association or group is not required to have an individual furbearer permit. (*Maryland Guide to Hunting & Trapping 2015/2016*)

¹⁵ Subject to certain exceptions, during the deer hunting season permit holders and their agents shooting deer under the authority of a deer management permit must possess a current, valid Maryland hunting license. (*Maryland Guide to Hunting & Trapping 2015/2016*)

Wildlife Damage Control Permit

The primary obligation of a wildlife damage control operator when performing wildlife damage control services is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public, and conserve the State's diverse wildlife populations. A wildlife damage control permit enables the purchaser to reduce, eliminate, or prevent damage caused by wildlife to persons or property in accordance with the regulations for the species or species groups authorized on the permit. A wildlife damage control permit also enables the purchaser to provide care and treatment of sick or injured wildlife for rehabilitation and release back into the wild. There are four classes of wildlife damage control permits: (1) landowner; (2) commercial operator – business; (3) commercial operator – assistant; and (4) public agency operator. The landowner permit is issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.¹⁶ The commercial permits and public agency operator permit are issued by WHS.¹⁷

Commercial Operator – Business: A commercial wildlife damage control operator is a person who charges a fee or receives compensation for providing wildlife damage control services. A commercial-business wildlife damage control permit enables the purchaser to charge a fee or receive compensation for providing wildlife damage control service in the State. The permit is valid for one year and expires on December 31 of the year it is issued. The annual fee for the commercial-business wildlife damage control permit is \$50.

Commercial Operator – Assistant: A commercial-assistant wildlife damage control permit enables an employee or assistant of a commercial wildlife damage control operator to provide wildlife damage control services when the employee or assistant is working without the direct supervision of the commercial wildlife damage control operator.¹⁸ The permit is valid for one year and expires on December 31 of the year it is issued. The annual fee for the commercial-assistant wildlife damage control permit is \$25.

Public Agency Operator: A public agency wildlife damage control operator is a governmental agency that provides wildlife damage control services. A public agency wildlife damage control permit enables the public agency to provide wildlife damage control services in

¹⁶ A landowner wildlife damage control permit is not required to control (1) game mammals or birds during legal hunting seasons with legal devices; (2) deer under the authority of a deer management permit; (3) Canada geese under the authority of a Canada goose depredation permit; (4) blackbirds and crows under certain circumstances; (5) nutria; (6) woodchucks; (7) feral pigeons; (8) European starlings; (9) house sparrows; or (10) mice, moles, rats, or voles if the species or species group causes damage or destroys the personal or real property of the landowner. (COMAR 08.03.15.03)

¹⁷ A commercial or public agency wildlife damage control permit is not required to (1) control deer under the authority of a deer cooperater permit; (2) control mice, moles, rats, or voles if the species is not listed as a threatened or endangered species; (3) transport sick, injured, or orphaned wildlife to specified locations; (4) remove dead animals from areas within the State if the person is under contract with a governmental agency to provide removal services; (5) respond to rabid animal complaints or other public health emergencies; or (6) control European starlings, feral pigeons, and house sparrows under certain circumstances. (COMAR 08.03.15.04)

¹⁸ In emergency situations, employees or assistants of a commercial wildlife damage control operator who are not permitted as assistant commercial wildlife damage control operators may work without the direct supervision of the commercial wildlife damage control operator.

the State. The permit is valid for one year and expires on December 31 of the year it is issued. There is no cost for a public agency wildlife damage control permit if the applicant (1) is a governmental agency or a verified contractor and (2) provides wildlife damage control services at no cost to the complainant.

Resident Canada Goose Depredation Permit

A resident Canada goose is a Canada goose that either nests within Maryland during the months of March, April, May, or June, or resides in the State during the months of June, July, and August. An agricultural producer must have a resident Canada goose depredation permit to use lethal means to control resident Canada geese outside of the Canada goose hunting season that is established annually by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.¹⁹ A resident Canada goose depredation permit, which is managed by DNR, in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, enables an agricultural producer to control resident Canada geese at agricultural facilities through harassment and lethal means depending on the season.²⁰ During the off season, from March 1 through June 30,²¹ an agricultural producer can use egg oiling and harassment to discourage Canada geese from an agricultural property. From May 1 through August 31, an agricultural producer and their employees and agents may hunt the birds under the permit. There are recording and reporting requirements associated with the permit, and a permit holder must meet all reporting requirements in a timely manner in order to qualify for a new permit.²² Further, all management actions must occur on the premises of the depredation area. The permit is valid from the date of issuance through August 31 each year, and is free.

Organized Hunt and Regulated Shooting Ground Permits

Managed Hunt Permit

A managed hunt is an organized effort to reduce local deer populations. A person must have a managed hunt permit in order to participate in a managed hunt in the State.²³ A managed hunt permit enables the purchaser to hunt on State properties that charge for managed hunts and

¹⁹ An “agricultural producer” means an agricultural lease holder, farm manager, landowner, or sharecropper who is actively engaged in commercial agriculture. (COMAR 08.03.07.10)

²⁰ An “agricultural facility” means any parcel or parcels of land from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been produced and sold, during the last 12-month period. (COMAR 08.03.07.10)

²¹ The destruction of resident Canada geese nests and eggs may only take place from March 1 through June 30. (COMAR 08.03.07.10E(8)(b)). More information is available at http://dnr2.maryland.gov/wildlife/Pages/plants_wildlife/ResGeeseProblem.aspx.

²² Each permittee must keep a log of the activity taken under the permit and the corresponding date. The log must be kept for three years and be made available to wildlife enforcement officers on request. Additionally, each permittee must submit an annual report to the Wildlife Heritage Service.

²³ Subject to certain specifications, the following people do not need a managed hunt permit in order to hunt in a managed hunt on State land: (1) a person hunting legally with a junior hunting license; (2) a resident serving in the U.S. Armed Forces; and (3) a person serving in the U.S. Armed Forces who has a service disability. (*Maryland Guide to Hunting & Trapping 2015/2016*; § 10-301(c) of the Natural Resources Article)

hunt in similar hunts on State lands. The permit is valid for up to one year and the annual fee is \$35 for both residents and nonresidents.

Regulated Shooting Ground Permit

A regulated shooting ground (also known as a regulated shooting area) is a tract of land, including any waters, on which a permit holder may raise, release, and hunt certain animals as specified on the permit. A person must have a regulated shooting ground permit in order to operate a regulated shooting ground. A regulated shooting ground permit enables the purchaser to raise, release, and hunt captive-raised pheasant, bobwhite quail, chukar partridge, Hungarian partridge, turkeys, and mallard ducks on the permitted regulated shooting ground as specified on the permit and in regulation. The permit is valid from the date of issuance through June 30 each year. The annual fee for the regulated shooting ground permit is \$150.

Specialty Permits and Passes

Universal Disability Pass

A person with a hunting license who has a disability that impairs mobility may obtain a universal disability pass that allows the person to hunt from a stopped vehicle in designated areas. The universal disability pass is a free lifetime pass that does not require renewal.

Snow Goose Conservation Order Hunting Season Permit

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service establishes the light goose conservation season each year. “Light goose” includes the greater snow goose, lesser snow goose, and Ross’s goose. A person must have a snow goose conservation order hunting season permit in order to hunt light geese during the light goose conservation season. A snow goose conservation order hunting season permit, in addition to any other required licenses or stamps, enables the purchaser to hunt light geese during the light goose conservation season.²⁴ The annual fee for the permit is \$5 and the permit is valid for one year.

Black Bear Hunting Permit

A person must have a black bear hunting permit in order to hunt for black bears in the State. A black bear hunting permit enables the purchaser to hunt black bears in the State, subject to certain restrictions and requirements.²⁵ The black bear hunting permit is only available through

²⁴ A person who is exempt from purchasing a hunting license is still required to obtain a snow goose conservation order hunting season permit before hunting light geese during the light goose conservation season.

²⁵ Restrictions and requirements for hunting black bears include prohibiting the use of hunting dogs, scent attractants, and electronic calls, field dressing requirements, and reporting requirements. See COMAR 08.03.04.20 for additional information.

the Maryland Black Bear Lottery process, and each applicant must pay a \$15 nonrefundable application fee. The permit is valid for the black bear hunting season.²⁶

Retriever Dog Training Permit

A person must have a retriever dog training permit in order to shoot captive-raised game birds for the purpose of training a retriever dog. A retriever dog training permit enables the purchaser to possess and release captive-raised quail, chukar partridge, pheasant, and mallard ducks in order to train a retriever dog.²⁷ The annual fee for the permit is \$5 and the permit is valid for one year.

Falconry Permit

Falconry is the sport of hunting game birds and mammals or other wildlife by using a trained raptor. A person must have a falconry permit in order to take, possess, or transport raptors for falconry or hunting.²⁸ A falconry permit enables the purchaser to take, possess, train, fly, and hunt with falcons, hawks, or owls. There are three classes of permits: (1) apprentice, (2) general; and (3) master. The annual fee for each class of permit is \$25 and each class of permit is valid for one year.²⁹

Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program Permit

The Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP) is used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and DNR to generate reliable estimates of hunting activity and the number of all migratory game birds harvested throughout the country. A person must have a HIP permit in order to hunt all migratory game birds in the State. A HIP permit, in addition to certain stamp requirements, enables the purchaser to hunt wetland game birds, dove, or woodcock in Maryland during hunting seasons established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.³⁰ The HIP permit is free and is issued with the Maryland migratory game bird stamp.

²⁶ The 2016 black bear season is from October 24 through October 27 statewide. Black bear hunting season is open in Allegany, Frederick, Garret, and Washington counties.

²⁷ A retriever dog training permit is not required in order to shoot game birds during an open season or on a licensed shooting preserve.

²⁸ A nonresident falconry permit will be recognized as valid in the State if the falconer's resident state is recognized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a participating state, and the falconer's resident state allows reciprocity for Maryland falconers. (COMAR 08.03.09.07B.(7))

²⁹ On June 24, 2016, the Department of Natural Resources proposed regulations to reduce the falconry permit application fee and annual renewal fee from \$25 each to \$10 each. (DLS Control No. 16-093)

³⁰ A person who is exempt from purchasing a hunting license is still required to obtain a HIP permit before hunting any wetland game birds, dove, or woodcock. (COMAR 08.03.10.12)

Stamps

Bow and Arrow (Archery) and Muzzle Loader Stamps – Resident and Nonresident

In general, a hunting license is required to hunt deer with a firearm. In addition to a hunting license, archery deer hunters must purchase an archery stamp, which includes crossbows, to hunt deer with archery equipment during bow and arrow season. Muzzle loader hunters must also purchase a muzzle loader stamp to hunt during that season. Further, archery hunters must purchase a muzzle loader stamp in order to hunt deer with archery equipment during muzzle loader season, also known as black powder season.

The cost for an archery stamp is \$6 for a resident and \$25 for a nonresident. A resident junior hunter may receive a one-time free archery stamp on successful completion of a hunter education course and submission of a specified application. Similarly, the cost for a muzzle loader stamp is \$6 for a resident; for a nonresident, the cost is \$25. A resident junior hunter may also receive a one-time free muzzle loader stamp on successful completion of a hunter education course and submission of a specified application.

Bonus Antlered Deer Stamp – Resident and Nonresident

DNR establishes bag limits, or the number and type of deer that a hunter may take, by season and region. For all regions and seasons (archery, muzzle loader, and firearms), the bag limit is one antlered deer per season. A bonus antlered deer stamp, or bonus deer stamp, is required for any license holder to take a second antlered white-tailed deer during one season of their choice (archery, muzzle loader, or firearms). The bonus antlered deer stamp is valid in Region B only, and only one bonus antlered deer may be taken each year. Before taking the bonus antlered white-tailed deer, the hunter must harvest two antlerless deer in Region B. The required antlerless deer may be taken in any season. For a resident, the stamp costs \$10; for a nonresident, the cost is \$25.

Migratory Game Bird Stamp

A Maryland migratory game bird stamp, in addition to a hunting license, is required to hunt all migratory game birds (coots, doves, rails, snipe, waterfowl, and woodcock). The HIP permit, discussed under the *Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program Permit* section of this report, is issued in conjunction with this stamp. The fee is \$9.³¹ Additionally, a federal migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp, also referred to as a “Federal Duck Stamp,” is required to hunt waterfowl and coots. The fee for the federal stamp is \$27. It should be noted that there is no reduced replacement fee for the federal duck stamp.

³¹ DNR may sell expired migratory game bird stamps below face value to the general public for a period of three years, after which time the department must shred any unsold expired stamps. Revenues from the sale of these stamps revert back to the Game Management Fund.

Appendix 1. Sunday Hunting in Maryland

Hunting game birds or mammals on Sundays is generally prohibited, with specified exceptions. In Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties, a person may hunt deer on private property with a bow and arrow or crossbow during open season on the last three Sundays in October and the second Sunday in November.

In Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Harford, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, and Worcester counties, persons may hunt deer on private property on the first Sunday of the bow hunting season in November and each Sunday in the deer firearms season. In addition, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) may allow deer hunting on private property statewide (with the exception of Baltimore City and Baltimore, Howard, and Prince George's counties) on the first Sunday of the bow hunting season in November, and the first Sunday of the deer firearms season. In Carroll County, DNR may authorize deer hunting on Sundays on private property from the first Sunday in October through the second Sunday in January of the following year.

DNR may allow hunting on Sundays in Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties for any game bird or mammal, except migratory and wetland game birds, during the open season for these animals on specified private property and public land designated for Sunday hunting by DNR. Additionally, DNR is authorized to allow Sunday deer hunting in Frederick County from the first Sunday in October through the second Sunday in January of the following year on specified private property and public land designated for Sunday hunting by DNR.

A person may hunt turkey on private property in Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Charles, Dorchester, and St. Mary's counties on Sundays during the spring turkey hunting season. In Dorchester County, a person may hunt turkeys on Sundays on public land designated for hunting by DNR during the spring turkey hunting season.

In addition, the following persons may hunt game birds and mammals on Sundays (1) a person using State certified raptors during open season; (2) an unarmed person participating in an organized fox hunt; and (3) a person using a regulated shooting ground to hunt pen-reared game birds. Finally, DNR may authorize individuals in Charles and St. Mary's counties to hunt deer on Sundays under a deer management permit.