

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND IRRIGATION

Call to Order: By Chairman Bob Bachini, on March 8th 1989, at
3:28 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: All present with exception of:

Members Excused: Rep. Bob Ream

Members Absent: none

Staff Present: Ms. Connie Erickson, Legislative Council and Ms.
Maureen Cleary, Committee Secretary

Announcements/Discussion: Chairman Bachini: Appointed a sub-
committee to address the concerns with Senate Bill 111.
Members of the sub-committee would be, Rep. Gene DeMars,
Rep. Duane Compton and chairing the sub-committee would be
Rep. Don Stepler.

HEARING ON SENATE BILL 357

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Senator Harding: Senate District #25. This bill is an act to
control the spread of contagious potato diseases by
prohibiting the importation of planters potatoes.

Testifying Proponents and Who They Represent:

Mr. Don Lake/ potato grower, Lake County

Ms. Jolene Jackson/ student, on behalf of Dr. Sun, Montana State
University, Bozeman

Mr. Orville McCarver/ self, Bozeman

Mr. Bill Cottom/ MT. Potato Approvement Assoc., Dillon

Ms. Jo Brunner/ MT. Grange Assoc., Helena

Rep. Francis Koehnke/ former grower, Townsend

Rep. Vernon Westlake/ rancher, Bozeman

Proponent Testimony:

Mr. Lake: Currently, the state has no significant problems with disease in potatoes. We need to protect that status. Disease is spread by insects, ground and other diseased plants. There are some states that currently require only disease free certified seed potatoes into their regions. I feel that we need to follow their direction.

Ms. Jackson: We at the Montana State University support this bill based on three reasons. First, potatoes are vegetatively propagated. Once the disease occurs, it will stay in the potato and spread wherever that potato is planted and the disease will remain in the soil. Second, crops that originate from certified seed will yield more. The result is increased profits for the farmers. And last, Montana is now known as the nations number one seed potato producing state, in terms of quality and it's disease free state. We are the main source of seed potatoes in the Northwest United States. To achieve this record it has taken much effort between the seed potato growers and MSU. We must protect that status. It is our recommendation that you approve this bill.

Mr. McCarver: (See Exhibit #1)

Mr. Cottom: Most of the important points have been covered in earlier testimony. We support this bill.

Ms. Brunner: We would like to be included in the record as supporting this legislation.

Testifying Opponents and Who They Represent:

none

Opponent Testimony:

none

Questions From Committee Members:

REP. KASTEN: How many acres of non-certified seed is in the state at this time? MR. MCCARVER: Approximately 700 acres.

REP. ELLISON: Where does most of the non-certified seed come from? MR. MCCARVER: Some from Montana, in the grocery stores. Some nurseries carry non-certified seed.

REP. KASTEN: Would you comment on "home-gardeners", and the language in the bill addressing "less than 3 acres". SEN. HARDING: There are farmers that have home gardens of an acre or less that will grow non-certified potatoes. They may share their seed potatoes with a neighbor, this would not be of concern to the commercial farmers this bill addresses.

MR. COTTOM: The home gardens are a problem, but difficult to regulate in this bill. We feel that we could do best to address the home-gardener with education through the County Extension Agency. MR. MCCARVER: In our county, home-gardeners will receive their certified seed potatoes free from commercial growers in our area.

REP. DRISCOLL: Why is there such a long waiting period before this bill will be implemented? SEN. HARDING: I believe that the 1991 date was at the request of the Dept. of Agriculture. MR. ROY BJORNSON: (Dept. of Agriculture) The date was selected to give growers ample time to switch over to certified seed. REP. DRISCOLL: Would you be able to have all of your rules in effect by January of 1990 rather than 1991? MR. BJORNSON: Yes, we could.

Closing by Sponsor: SEN. HARDING: I would urge your support for this bill.

DISPOSITION OF SENATE BILL 357

Motion: Rep. Ellison: made the motion "do pass"

Discussion: Rep. Koehnke: This bill only refers to counties that raise certified seed. In the eastern part of the state, it does not apply. You could grow an acre or two of non-certified seed.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: Rep. Driscoll: Referring to Page 4 line 13, made the motion "do pass" to change the effective date from 1991 to 1990. The Committee took action and passed the amendment (See Standing Committee Report).

Recommendation and Vote: THEREFORE, THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THIS BILL IS "TO BE CONCURRED IN AS AMENDED".

HEARING ON SENATE BILL 111

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

SENATOR BOYLAN: Senate District #39. Rather than take the time of those persons that have traveled great distances to testify. I would like to simply ask the Committee for their support.

Testifying Proponents and Who They Represent:

Ms. Jo Brunner/ MT. Association of Veterinary Medicine, Helena

Dr. Jim Curtis/ President, MT. Veterinary Medical Association,
Malta

Mr. Jerry Jack/ MT. Stockgrowers Assoc., MT. Cattlewomen Assoc.,
Helena

Mr. Bob Gilbert/ MT. Woolgrowers Assoc., Helena

Mr. Gary Porter/ self, Manhattan

Mr. Ray Ansotegui/ teacher, researcher, Animal Science
Department, Montana State University, Bozeman

Rep. Dennis Rehberg/ rancher, Billings

Proponent Testimony:

Ms. Brunner: (See Exhibit #2)

Dr. Curtis: (See Exhibit #3)

Mr. Jack: We support this legislation. We have worked with those person involved in the bill to provide a solution that would be acceptable to all concerned.

Mr. Gilbert: We wish to make it clear to the Committee that our concern is simply to allow for sheep specialist at the University of Montana to be able to use the ultra-scan device to pregnancy test sheep. To point out that this is not X-ray. While you may hear in opposition to the contrary. New practices in veterinary medicine must be addressed in this legislation. The practice of veterinary medicine is changing quickly.

Mr. Porter: I have been involved in embryo transplant since 1973. And have played a role in perfecting some of the non-surgical techniques addressed in this bill. I approve of the concept that ranchers will be free to choose qualified technicians to perform these procedures.

Mr. Ansotegui: This bill will allow for well trained technicians to perform some of these procedures. The amendments will allow for these persons to be involved in the business. There is also protection for the consumer in this bill with the training and certification of those technicians.

Rep. Rehberg: I would ask the Committee to consider an amendment that would allow some lay-persons that are qualified to spay. In regard to the language of "spaying" of animals, this is not a veterinary practice. I would hope that you would seriously consider exempting "spaying".

Testifying Opponents and Who They Represent:

Dr. Jim Bailey/ DVM, Great Falls

Dr. R.W. Gustafson/ DVM

Mr. Ed Sullivan/ rancher, Havre

Dr. Roger Baxter/ DVM, Chinook

Opponent Testimony:

Dr. Bailey: Reducing the high standards of animal care could only be considered a step backwards.

Dr. Gustafson: (See Exhibit #4)

Mr. Sullivan: Parts of this bill would be very costly to all ranchers. We find alot of mistakes in these procedures when we allow a lay person do the procedures.

Mr. Baxter: I find that Montana, currently, is a very strong seed stock producer. Some areas that you should think about in the area of veterinary medicine would be accountability, accreditation, controllability and liability. This bill does not address these issues as it should. Livestock and the veterinary industry will both suffer from this bill.

Questions From Committee Members:

REP. KASTEN: Could you enumerate on the amendments you suggested?

DR. CURTIS: We met with the stockgrowers and several issues were discussed. We agreed to allow for certification to individuals that had experience and training in this field for at least three years. Until more stringent certification could be in place, no later than July 1, 1991. There was no further discussion of advisory committee's or composition of this committee. To some persons the content of the bill became less important but rather using it as a tool to challenge previous legislation. REP. KASTEN: I would like to ask our researcher, why and how was this additional language included? MS. ERICKSON: It was my understanding that Senate Bill 111 originally did not address the issues of pregnancy testing and embryo transfers. It dealt with revisions to the Veterinary Laws, primarily in the areas of defining rules, professional conduct, etc. Senate Bill 28 was then introduced, and was designed to exempt certain practices from veterinary medicine. This bill did not provide for any certification. The Senate Agriculture Committee determined that certification needed to be included. Generally, when you set up certification qualifications, you develop a board that will define these qualifications. As far as the Advisory Committee is concerned, the rules will be adopted by the Board of Veterinary Medicine, not by the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee will simply advise the Board. The Board is under no obligation to accept the advise. Senate Bill 28 addresses the lay persons requirements. It allows for the lay person to provide verification in order to legally perform procedures. The termination date was placed to allow the 1991 legislature to address the issues again.

REP. PATTERSON: What are your opinions on the Hendrick's School?

DR. CURTIS: This is a two-week course in Colorado, anyone can attend. It is taught by lay-persons. These are not the people that the bill addresses when we speak of a "high level of training". I would like to think that the state of Montana would not compromise the industry.

REP. PATTERSON: Would you comment on the spaying of heifers?
DR. CURTIS: That service is commonly offered by vet's. When a vet spays a heifer it can be traced if there may be any problems.

REP. GUTHRIE: How many vet's in the state are performing embryo transfers?
DR. CURTIS: Approximately 8 to 10.

REP. GUTHRIE: So you feel that the practice has supplied the demand.
DR. CURTIS: Yes.

REP. HAYNE: Would you comment on the legalities of embryo transplant?
DR. ROB MEYERS: (Secretary, MT Veterinary Association) I have a copy of the Vets Practice Act. Page 467 #2, in the original practice act states: (Read text). It does make some provisions for those persons we are discussing today.

REP. BACHINI: What do you feel would be the impact of this bill?

MR. JACK: Since January, I have received numerous letters from seed stock producers in the state. Some of these producers feel they cannot receive the assistance they need from the vet's. These producers had to utilize the services of some of the lay-persons that we have been discussing. There are a number of seed stock producers in this state that feel some sort of legislation must be passed to allow non-veterinarian persons to work in this field. So people, like those we have heard from today, are not made into out-laws. There were compromises on both sides in order to make this bill workable.

REP. KASTEN: Would you comment on composition of the Advisory Committee that this bill addresses?
MR. JACK: People from many organizations met and discussed the committee. We tried to develop some minimum criteria for the composition of the committee.

REP. GUTHRIE: Regardless of the outcome of this bill. Do you feel that the vets of this state could work cooperatively with other agriculture groups, to develop some solutions?

DR. CURTIS: Most assuredly, we have a long standing relationship.

Closing by Sponsor:

Sen. Boylan: This bill is a complex issue. With the practice of veterinary medicine changing so quickly, hopefully this legislation will clear up some of the problems. The Senate Agriculture Committee worked laboriously to get this bill to this point. We need to do the very best for the livestock industry.

HEARING ON SENATE BILL 28

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Senator Meyers: Senate District #17. This bill will allow lay-people to perform pregnancy testing and embryo transplanting for the next two years. At the end of those two years they will have to come back to the legislation and make further determinations.

Testifying Proponents and Who They Represent:

Mr. Jerry Jack/ MT. Stockgrowers Assoc., Helena

Proponent Testimony:

Mr. Jack: I believe that this bill came about as almost a "spare saddle-horse" to Senate Bill 111. Our concern would be that if no legislation is passed, we may be forcing some persons out of business, or made into out-laws.

Testifying Opponents and Who They Represent:

Ms. Jo Brunner/ MT. Association of Veterinary Medicine, Helena

Dr. Kenneth Bruchez/ DVM, Hobson

Dr. R. Gustafson/ DVM, rancher

Dr. Jim Bailey/ DVM, Great Falls

Dr. James Scott/ DVM, Great Falls

Opponent Testimony:

Ms. Brunner: Introduced members of Mt. Assoc. of Vet. Medicine to testify in opposition of this bill.

Dr. Bruchez: (See Exhibit #5)

Dr. Gustafson: (See Exhibit #6)

Dr. Bailey: The state of Montana has a respectable reputation in veterinary medicine. We need to protect this reputation. This bill is a step backwards. (See Exhibit #7)

Dr. Scott: We are facing this legislation with a shortsighted view. There is still a lot of confusion in regard to this bill. I believe that we need to take a long and careful look before we pass this legislation.

Questions From Committee Members:

none

Closing by Sponsor:

Sen. Meyers: We have people in the state of Montana that have been trained and should be able to work. They are professional people and deserve the right to employment.

DISPOSITION OF SENATE BILL 28

Motion: Rep. Compton: made the motion to "table"

Discussion: none

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: none

Recommendation and Vote: THEREFORE, THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS TO "TABLE" THIS BILL.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 5:30 p.m.



REP. BOB BACHINI, Chairman

BB/mc

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DAILY ROLL CALL

AGRICULTURE

COMMITTEE

50th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1989

Date March 8th

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Rep. Bob Bachini, Chairman	✓		
Rep. Francis Koehnke, Vice Ch.	✓		
Rep. Gene DeMars	✓		
Rep. Jerry Driscoll	✓		
Rep. Jim Elliot	✓		
Rep. Linda Nelson	✓		
Rep. Bob Ream			✓
Rep. Don Stepler	✓		
Rep. Vernon Westlake	✓		
Rep. Duane Compton	✓		
Rep. Orval Ellison	✓		
Rep. Bert Guthrie	✓		
Rep. Marian Hanson	✓		
Rep. Harriet Hayne	✓		
Rep. Betty Lou Kasten	✓		
Rep. Vernon Keller	✓		
Rep. John Patterson	✓		

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 9, 1989

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation report that SENATE BILL 357 (third reading copy -- blue), with statement of intent included, be concurred in as amended.

Signed: _____
Bob Bachini, Chairman

[REP. WESTLAKE WILL CARRY THIS BILL ON THE HOUSE FLOOR]

And, that such amendment read:

1. Page 4, line 13.
Strike: "1991"
Insert: "1990"

EXHIBIT #1
DATE 3/8/89
HB SB357

SUPPORT FOR BILL 357

My name is Orville McCarver, Extension Horticulturist retired from MSU. Since 1956, I have worked in potato certification in our state. My desire is to give you some scientific and/or biological information relevant to potato diseases and certification, particularly as they relate to Montana.

In Montana, the most serious potato disease to date has been bacterial ring rot. It is spread by direct contact. Contaminated gloves, socks, footwear, knives and machinery may carry and transmit it. It is highly infectious.

Perhaps the second most serious disease for us is leaf roll. It is spread from plant to plant and from field to field by aphids. To avoid its proliferation, we strive to have none of it in the seed to transmit and no aphids to transmit it. The symptoms of this disease do not show until about 21 days after inoculation. Because of this latency, we would need to test one tuber from every hill of certified seed during winter time to be fairly certain no diseased tubers are shipped. Of course, the expense and time to make such widespread winter testing is unfeasible.

The third category of diseases are the several mosaics. Again, they are transmitted from field to field by aphids and other insects. These disease spreaders (vectors) do not respect property lines or other geographic boundaries.

There are several other serious pathogens that have been found in our state which could become very serious problems if not controlled carefully. They include late blight, fusarium eumartii and spindle tuber. To my knowledge, because of our

state's program, none have gotten out hand so far in Montana.

There are at least 10 diseases or pathogens which we are concerned with and must continue to keep down to a minimum. They include blackleg, rhizoctonia, early blight, haywire, witches broom, curly top, leek, bacterial soft rot, dry rot and calico and fusarium.

Cultural practices such as proper handling and storage, watering, crop rotations, spraying, seed-piece treatment, rouging and our Generation 4 flush-out system help to hold these to a minimum.

Throughout our seed potato growing valleys of western Montana, the main variety is Russet Burbank, also known as "Netted Gem" and, in Idaho, as the "Idaho Russet". It is by no means the only variety available. We have at least four red varieties and at least six other russet varieties available besides the Russet Burbank. So any commercial grower in western Montana has some choice within our own state.

Thank you very much.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Food and Drug Administration
Rockville MD 20857

JAN 12 1989

Dr. Jim Curtis
President, Montana Veterinary Medical Association
Phillips County Veterinary Service
Drawer 0
Malta, Montana 59538

EXHIBIT #2
DATE 3/8/89
HB 8811

Dear Dr. Curtis:

In our telephone conversation on January 11, 1989, you requested the Food and Drug Administration's position on the use of veterinary prescription drugs in embryo transplant procedures. I will try to explain the Agency's position.

Prescription animal drugs such as estradiol, prostaglandin, xylazine, follicle stimulating hormone, lidocaine, and GNRH, represent hazards to cattle when used by untrained personnel. Most of them likewise pose real hazards to people using them as well as to unsuspecting consumers of meat from treated animals. (It is not legal nor should it be technically possible for persons other than duly licensed veterinarians to purchase, prescribe, or use prescription drugs. Prescription drugs must be used under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian within the legal confines of a bona fide veterinarian-client-patient relationship. The American Veterinary Medical Association has defined the criteria for a proper veterinarian-client-patient relationship. (See attached). It is not legal for a lay person to buy these drugs from a veterinarian for use on someone else's animals.)

The distribution and use of veterinary prescription drugs by a layman not under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian represents a violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and is punishable by fines up to \$1000.00 per violation and prison sentences of up to one year per count. Moreover, such violations are recognized as civil or criminal transgressions by state statutes.

These drugs must not be used without veterinary supervision. If I may comment further, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely yours,
Gerald B. Guest

Gerald B. Guest, DVM
Director, Center for
Veterinary Medicine

Enclosure

Ech

A valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship, as defined by the American Veterinary Medical Association is the following:

"An appropriate veterinarian-client-patient relationship will exist when: (1) the veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making medical judgements regarding the health of the animal(s) and the need for medical treatment, and the client (owner or other caretaker) has agreed to follow the instructions of the veterinarian; and when (2) there is sufficient knowledge of the animal(s) by the veterinarian to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal(s). This means that the veterinarian has recently seen and is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal(s) by virtue of an examination of the animal(s), and/or by medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal(s) are kept; and when (3) the practicing veterinarian is readily available for follow-up in case of adverse reactions or failure of the regimen of therapy."

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Montana Veterinary Medical Association

115 West Kagy, Suite N
Bozeman, Montana 59715

R. P. (Rob) Myers, D.V.M.
Secretary/Treasurer

Phone (406) 586-3417

7 March, 1989

EXHIBIT #3
DATE 3/8/89
HB SB111

Honorable Chairman and Members of the Committee;

I am Dr. Jim Curtis, President of the Montana Veterinary Medical Association and for the past 19 years a veterinary practitioner from Malta in Phillips County. I respectfully submit to the committee that the MVMA is in support of SB 111 as it was originally introduced to the Senate Agriculture Committee. A brief history reveals that the bill which evolved into SB 111 was in fact the Veterinary Practice Act which has successfully served Montana for the past several years and which has helped keep Montana in the forefront as a respected leader in the livestock and veterinary industries in America. This Practice Act was challenged in the opening days of the 51st Legislature by legislation which was drafted and sponsored by a few special interest individuals who wished to bend the laws of Montana and the regulations governing the practice of veterinary medicine to serve their own ends.

As a matter of record the relationship between the veterinarian and the stockman in Montana has been a mutually beneficial, harmonious and productive relationship for more than 80 years. Orchestrated efforts to demonstrate support for SB 28, deliberate misinterpretation of the Veterinary Practice Act and irresponsible news releases, however, gave an aura of alarm to the situation and attempts were made to picture the situation as that of the rancher vs. the veterinarian.

It was under the duress of these circumstances and the time constraints of Legislature that the MVMA and the Montana Stockgrowers Association met on January 20, 1989 to reaffirm our relationship and rededicate ourselves to Montana's single largest industry, the production of livestock. From that meeting came an agreement which included a willingness to address the issue of allowing persons who are not graduates of veterinary schools to engage in certain practices currently defined as the Practice of Veterinary Medicine.

To allow for certification of nongraduate individuals to engage in pregnancy testing in the bovine and embryo transfer in the bovine would be a serious matter.

Thus, it was with considerable concern for what impact such legislation would have on the livestock and veterinary industries of Montana as well as the esteem and creditability with which our livestock products would be held by the national and international markets which

To House Agricultural Committee

From: R.W. Gostrom DVM 38 yrs Rancher
Member Mountain Stock Growers from Pres
Mnt VMA.

EXHIBIT #4
DATE 3/8/89
HB SB111

Subject: Senate Bill 111

This Bill ~~is~~ weakens the livestock industry and is the result of Senate Bill 28 with out first Consulting the veterinary profession by a very few special interest groups of the livestock industry. It was agreed to as a stop gap measure for SB 28, under duress, by the Mountain VMA. It needs considerably more work and thought by all concerned. There are many members of the MVA ~~that~~ ^{who} do this work who are qualified in education and drug use and genetics ^{Plus} also disease control. I have been involved with litigations involving ~~by~~ lay personell ^{causing} ~~involving~~ great losses to the livestock industry as a whole. I strongly oppose SB 111 until all

The ramifications can be thoroughly
discussed and studied. Thank you

R. W. Coates

EXHIBIT #5
DATE 3/8
HB SB28

My name is Dr. Kenneth Bruchez from Hobson, Montana. I serve the communities of Hobson, Moccasin, Benchland, Utica, Buffalo, Moore, Garneill, and Windham. I am a Korean War Veteran, and a Colorado State University Graduate in 1963.

I oppose the changes to the Practice Act regarding pregnancy testing and embryo transfers, not only because those are procedures which require a higher degree of training and experience, but also because of the impact they would have on rural veterinarians.

I've had a mixed practice for 25 years in Central Montana, primarily large animals, but I do have everything from birds on up in my practice.

Primary source of income is from cow/calf operations. I haven't gotten rich but have had a good place to raise my family.

My wife is my partner in this practice, not as a veterinarian but as my bookkeeper, receptionist, radio dispatcher, janitor and anything else that needs to be done.

Even with both of us working very long hours and weekends, we have never cleared over \$20,000 a year during the 25 years that we have been in practice. We derive approximately half of this income from pregnancy testing cows.

If I lose this portion of my practice, it would be tough to be able to keep my practice. There sure aren't enough dogs and cats in Hobson to take up the slack.

I will probably stay in Hobson until I retire no matter what you, the legislators do. I am the first veterinarian to be located in Hobson and with pregnancy testing gone I see no way that another vet could come here and make it. Does the area need a veterinarian? This is a question that you will have to decide for rural areas like mine.

I feel that I have paid my way and I think that most veterinarians have not taken any advantage of our communities under the present Practice Act. I am sure that the person or persons that want to alter the present practice act has some vested interest and it is your responsibility to see that they do not take unfair advantage of their position and influence. I hope that you can sort it all out for the benefit of the majority of the people involved.

To House Agriculture Committee EXHIBIT #6
DATE 3/8/89
HB 8328.
From R. W. Gustafson DUM 38 yrs Rancher
25 yrs - Member Montana Stock Growers Assoc.
& former member of this Committee.

Subject: Senate Bill # 28

This is a special interest Bill that would jeopardize the entire livestock industry. The livestock industry is the largest industry in the state of Montana; 2 Times larger than the grain industry. It has been put in this place by dedicated stockmen, veterinarians and many others. We are an exporting state and depend mainly on other states for our markets. Senate Bill 28 weakens the position of the few food animal veterinarians who are sorely needed to keep our animals healthy - Brucellosis free and to guarantee buyers a healthy dependable Product
I strongly oppose Senate Bill 28

MISSOURI VALLEY VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

March 7, 1989

EXHIBIT #7
DATE 3/8/89
HB SB28.

Dr. Jim Curtis
President
Montana Veterinary Medical Association
Drawer O
Malta, MT 59538

Dear Dr. Curtis,

We the members of the Missouri Valley Veterinary Medical Association convened our regular monthly meeting at 12 noon on Tuesday, March 7, 1989. The members decided that we will not support Senate Bill 28. We also voted that we cannot support the passage of Senate Bill 111 in it's ammended form. We strongly urge you, as the President of the MVMA, to withdraw the MVMA's support of Senate Bill 111.

Sincerely,

Ermer G. Davis DVM

Grant W Smith, DVM

Jack Newman, DVM
Kirk A. Seebins, DVM.

Jerry Billquist DVM
Dagla Ward, DVM

Bruce J. MacDonald DVM

Becky L. Jourdonnais, D.V.M.

Gary W. [unclear] DVM

Joran W. Kelle [unclear]

T. J. Gilley DVM

Walter A. [unclear]

[unclear signature]

[unclear signature] DVM

WESTSIDE ANIMAL CLINIC

EXHIBIT #8
DATE 3/8
HB SB III

803 Third Street N.W.
Great Falls, Montana 59404
Telephone: (406) 452-4931

House Agriculture Committee
Capitol Station
Helena, Montana 59604

March 8, 1989

Dear Sirs:

As a veterinarian practicing in Montana the versions of SB 28 and SB 111 passed by the Senate give no pause for concern.

The wording is vague at times as to which animal species is involved. One cannot lump all non-human animals as cattle. Are procedures to be limited to cattle or all non-human animals?

A glaring problem is the approval of procedures to be performed by a licensed lay person. Some of these procedures (eg. embryo transfer, artificial insemination) require the use of drugs regulated by the FDA for the use only by a licensed veterinarian, available only to the licensed veterinarian. Are you about to license people to illegally obtain and use these drugs?

I feel these bills need some clarifications.

Sincerely
Beth Hill, DVM

VISITORS' REGISTER

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Agriculture

COMMITTEE

BILL NO. SB 357, SB 28, SB 111

DATE March 8th

SPONSOR _____

PLEASE LIST BILL NUMBER →

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
William A Rogers DVM	Great Falls Veterinarian		111 + 28
John W. Gee DVM	Stanford Mt.		111 + 28
Raymond W. Coughlin	Coward Mt.		111 + 28
James H. Bailey, DVM	Mt. Falls, Mt.		111 + 28
Jerry Billquist DVM	Great Falls MT		111 + 28
TOP E. VINCENT JOHNSON DVM	GREAT FALLS MT		111 + 28
Kenneth B. Busby DVM	Hobson, mt		111 + 28
William Cotton	Dillon MT.	SB 357	
Van Lake	Ronan MT.	SB 357	
M. Jerome Jackson	Bozeman, MT	SB 357	
Orville Le. The Carver	Bozeman, MT.	SB 357	
Bill P. Bellant	CASCADE MT		28 8/11
Jerry Jack ^{mt stockgrower -} ^{mt cattleman - bus of state}	many districts	SB 111 + SB 28	
Raymond Rogers	Bozeman	SB 111	
Tommy Foster	Bozeman	SB 28 + SB 111	
Bob Myers	Bozeman	111	28
Jack Hayne	DUPUYER		✓
Dr. E. E. Egan	MVMA		
Dr. J. M. Curtis	PREZ MVMA	111	28

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITORS' REGISTER

Agriculture

COMMITTEE

2 of 2
SB 35
SB 28

BILL NO. _____

DATE March 8th SB 111

SPONSOR _____

PLEASE LIST BILL NUMBER 2

NAME (please print)	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Elmer G Davis DVM	Veterinary Profession	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X SB 111 X SB 28
James A. Scott D.V.M.	SOCIETY FOR THERIOGENOLOGY AVMA		X SB 28 X SB 111
Jack Neyman DVM	Veterinary Practitioner Gt Falls		SB 28 SB 111
John Wayne	Self		X
Roger A. Baxter DVM	S.I.T.		SB 28 SB 111
Marvin Barber	A.P.A.	SB 111 X X SB 357	
James M. Koenig	Koenig Farm / ^{Waldhead} Potatoes Growers	SB 357	
Bob Helbert	Mt. Belgoover Assn	SB 111	

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT FORM
PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

ROLL CALL VOTE

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & IRRIGATION

COMMITTEE

DATE 3/8/89 BILL NO. SB 357 NUMBER _____

NAME	AYE	NAY
BOB BACHINI, CHAIRMAN	✓	
FRANCIS KOENIG, VICE CHAIRMAN	✓	
GENE DE MARS	✓	
JERRY DRISCOLL	✓	
JIM ELLIOT	✓	
LINDA NELSON	✓	
BOB REAM	⊘	
DON STEPLER	✓	
VERNON WESTLAKE	⊘	
DUANE COMPTON	✓	
ORVAL ELLISON	✓	
BERT GUTHRIE	✓	
MARIAN HANSON	✓	
HARRIET HAYNE	✓	
BETTY LOU KASTEN	✓	
VERNON KELLER	✓	
JOHN PATTERSON	✓	

TALLY

15

Maureen Cleary
~~Mary Lou Schmitz~~
Secretary

BOB BACHINI, Chairman
Chairman

MOTION: rep. ellison "do pass"

rep. driscoll [amendment]

to be considered as amended

ROLL CALL VOTE

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & IRRIGATION

COMMITTEE

DATE 3/8/89 BILL NO. 5828 NUMBER _____

NAME	AYE	NAY
BOB BACHINI, CHAIRMAN	✓	
FRANCIS KOENIG, VICE CHAIRMAN	Ø	
GENE DE MARS	✓	
JERRY DRISCOLL	✓	
JIM ELLIOT	✓	
LINDA NELSON	✓	
BOB REAM	Ø	
DON STEPPLE	✓	
VERNON WESTLAKE	✓	
DUANE COMPTON	✓	
ORVAL ELLISON	✓	
BERT GUTHRIE	✓	
MARIAN HANSON	✓	
HARRIET HAYNE	✓	
BETTY LOU KASTEN	✓	
VERNON KELLER	✓	
JOHN PATTERSON	✓	

TALLY

(15)

Mareen Cleary
~~Mary Lou Schmitz~~
Secretary

BOB BACHINI, Chairman
Chairman

MOTION: Rep Compton "tabled"
Guthrie second

2 15 aye Ø nay 2 Absentees