

J. L. H.

MINUTES  
FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE  
MONTANA STATE SENATE

February 15, 1979

The twelfth meeting of the Fish and Game Committee was called to order by Chairman Ed Smith, at 12:30 P.M., in Room 402 of the State Capitol Building.

ROLL CALL: All members were present.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL 440, A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO INCREASE THE RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT FOR RESIDENT FISHING AND HUNTING LICENSES FROM 30 DAYS TO 6 MONTHS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES STATIONED IN MONTANA."

Senator Manley, Chief Sponsor of SB 440, gave a brief history of the bill, explaining that it was introduced at the request of a game warden and not at the request of the Montana Department of Fish and Game. Following his presentation, he introduced several people from the Department, who spoke as proponents of the bill.

Mr. Erv Kent, Administrator of the Law Enforcement Division of the Montana Fish and Game Department, spoke in favor of the bill. (Attachment #1)

Mr. Bob Miller, Fish and Game Warden recently transferred from the Great Falls area, explained he was familiar with the situation, since he has been in Great Falls for the past six years. He said service personnel from another part of the country fly into Great Falls to hunt in Montana. He mentioned a case written in the newspaper a few years ago, which substantiated this. He reiterated that the bill would require servicemen to have been in Montana 6 months rather than the present 30 days before obtaining a license. He said the exemption for the armed services is still there and they need not become residents of Montana; it only requires a 6-month waiting period before they can fish or hunt.

Mr. Don Merritt, representing the Montana Outfitters and Guides Association, spoke in favor of the bill. He felt that trappers should also be required to reside in the state for a 6-month waiting period.

Mr. Ralph Holman of McCloud, Montana, representing the Montana Outfitters and Guides Association, spoke in support of the bill. He did not feel military personnel should be treated any different than any other employee in the state. He felt that as an outfitter, he should be able to bring people into the state under the same exemption which is afforded the military service.

Chairman Smith called for opponents to the bill.

Representative Rosenthal, District #43, representing Malmstrom Air Force Base, stated that he found it very discriminating, and "almost downright unpatriotic" to propose legislation such as this. He mentioned the social and economic impact Malmstrom Air Force Base has on the Great Falls community. He said some of the millions of dollars going into this area are taxed, and some of this money is used to pay salaries. He stated his opposition to the bill and requested that the Committee give it a DO NOT PASS recommendation.

Representative Jim Burnett, District #71, stated that he had served in the Reserve for more than 20 years and did not believe any adjutant would issue fraudulent orders. He said most moves in the armed forces are in the summer months and these people would have to go the full year before they would have a chance for a license. He pointed out that the officers who flew into Great Falls a few years ago were not Air Force, but Navy officers. He concluded, saying if there is a problem, the solution would be to notify the base commander.

There being no further proponents or opponents to SB 440, Senator Manley stated that in no way did he mean to imply that members of the Air Force at Malmstrom were "second-class citizens." He felt they could register at the base with the Fish and Game Department at the time they are stationed there. Within 60 days after that registration, they would be allowed to hunt. He said he just wants to make certain our Montana fishing and hunting laws are not being insulted by persons coming in and fishing or hunting illegally. He stated he would be more than glad to work on amendments to the bill that would hopefully satisfy everyone.

Senator Smith asked how other states similar to Montana, such as Idaho, Wyoming, etc., are handling this situation. Representative Burnett replied that during his time in the Reserve, he had been at many bases during training. He said his experience was that all that was necessary was to have the base commander endorse your orders, and it was then a 30-day wait for licensing.

Mr. Kent agreed with Senator Anderson that one of the problems with nonresident hunters is that they are not familiar with Montana species of game. He said an educational program to acquaint people with the different types of game animals has been tried at the Base, and the people have welcomed it. He believed this to be a very viable type of program.

Senator Goodover stated he knew there were such abuses and asked if they were quite extensive.

Mr. Miller replied there is no way of knowing. He said most of the information has come from the airmen themselves, knowing others have done this. He stated the airmen's orders are already signed when they come to Montana and he felt it was not very simple to obtain fraudulent orders.

Senator Manley stated he was sorry it wasn't in the bill to provide that the airmen register with the Fish and Game Department as part of their orientation when they arrive in Montana; then 60 or even 30 days after their registration, they would be eligible to hunt.

Representative Rosenthal stated he had no objection to a 30-day limitation. He said it takes a good month for the airmen to orient themselves to the Great Falls community, and this could be included in the orientation. Chairman Smith felt if this was a state law, the base commander would be willing to abide by it.

Senator Manley asked that action on SB 440 be delayed until Saturday; in the interim, he would try to work out some amendments with Representative Rosenthal.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL 475, A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO REQUIRE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO MAKE BUSINESSES PROVIDE CERTAIN DOCUMENTS WHEN APPLYING FOR A BUSINESS LICENSE; TO REQUIRE BUSINESSES TO FILE INFORMATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY AND A BOND WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS REGULATION PRIOR TO APPLYING FOR A BUSINESS LICENSE."

Senator Van Valkenburg, Chief Sponsor of SB 475, explained that it was introduced on behalf of a witness from Missoula who could not be at the hearing today. He said it is aimed at the itinerant business that moves into a community and unfairly competes with the established businesses. They are not paying inventory taxes; there is no guarantee their employees are covered by Workmen's Compensation.

Senator Van Valkenburg said they are able to move in and sell at a much lower price because they are not dealing with the same business expenses as people in established businesses.

The Chairman asked if there were any proponents to the bill; there being none, he called for opponents.

Mr. W. J. Verwolf, Financial Director for the City of Helena, felt this bill asked the city to do things beyond its control. He pointed out some problems with the bill: the City of Helena only licenses itinerant, transient type of businesses. They have no control over people who come into the City on a permanent type of basis; there would be spotty information, and he felt that the efforts and results did not justify the bill.

Mr. Dan Mizner, Executive Secretary of the Montana League of Cities and Towns, stated that a number of cities do not now have licensing laws. He said "must" means that the cities must get into the licensing business. He felt this legislation would not solve the problem, and the cities and towns objected to it.

Senator Van Valkenburg stated this did not apply to renewal of licenses. He said if the cities are in the business of licensing now, their requirements must comply with this bill. Senator Goodover felt most communities are able to handle this through local ordinances. Great Falls has several different types of business, such as the Hutterites, which come into the community and sell their fowl, vegetables, eggs, etc. -- he does not feel that this type of sale should be licensed.

Chairman Smith asked if this could be limited to itinerant types of businesses. He felt this could be a deterrent to a small business.

Senator Van Valkenburg asked the Committee not to take action on this bill until Saturday, February 17. In the interim, he will try to get his main witness to Helena.

CONSIDERATION OF SB 472, A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED:  
"AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR LOCAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD RULES THAT ARE PUNISHABLE AS MINOR VIOLATIONS WITH A FINE NOT TO EXCEED \$500."

Senator Bill Norman, Chief Sponsor, explained the bill. There is a \$1,000 per day fine for violation of this now. The new language would make it possible to have a \$500 per day fine. The law now enables the State Department of

Health and Environmental Sciences to bring action. This would permit the local health board to bring action with the approval of the state. This legislation would amend the Montana Clean Air Act by dropping the penalties and allowing local health boards to bring action.

Mr. R. G. Samel, Director of Air Pollution Control, Missoula City-County Health Department, spoke in favor of the bill. (Attachment #2)

Mr. Mike Roach, Air Quality Bureau of the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, also spoke in favor of the bill.

There being no opponents to the bill, Chairman Smith called for questions from the Committee.

Senator Galt wondered if this bill indicated that the local board could draw up its own rules. Senator Norman replied that most counties do not have local air pollution boards; only three counties do, and they could probably make their own laws more stringent than the state laws. He told Senator Galt that the local air pollution control board does have to hold hearings. They cannot arbitrarily come out with a rule of their own.

Mr. Samel stated that if they could go to a Justice of the Peace court, it could be handled much more speedily than going to the District Court.

Senator Anderson stated that most of the air pollution in Idaho is from farmers plowing their fields. Mr. Samel replied that nothing can be done about agriculture, and the state law has exclusions to that effect. Senator Norman stated if it could be proven that a farmer was plowing his field at the wrong time or in the wrong way, he could be brought before the Justice of the Peace court.

Senator Smith asked about people hauling grain under the Clean Air Act -- he wondered if farmers could be stopped from hauling on particular days. It was reiterated that there are exclusions for agriculture. Also, unless the county has a clean air board, this bill would not apply.

CONSIDERATION OF SJR 21, "A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA REQUESTING THE GOVERNOR AND MONTANA'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO SEEK FUNDING FOR RESEARCH CONCERNING THE INFESTATION OF FOXES AND COYOTES WITH HYDATID TAPEWORM."

Senator Greg Jergeson explained the reasons for the introduction of this resolution. He introduced Mr. Zach Stevens, representing the Montana Farm Bureau, who stated there is a 93 percent mortality rate among those infected with the tapeworm, and it seems to be spreading southward. Dr. Worley stated he needs funds for another three years to study this problem; this money would hire an assistant and possible some equipment for the study could be purchased also.

There being no further proponents and no opponents to the resolution, Chairman Smith closed the hearing and called for questions from the Committee.

Chairman Smith asked if it would be possible for someone who skins the animals to contract these worms. Senator Jergeson stated he thought this was a fact, documented in the testimony he handed out. (Attachment #3)

Senator Anderson asked if there is a cure for this problem once it is diagnosed. Mr. Stevens replied that radical surgery is required because, by the time the symptoms occur, it has affected the liver. He said there is a high incidence of fatality. Of the animals Dr. Worley has studied, 35 percent of the foxes and 4.3 percent of the coyotes are infected.

DISPOSITION OF SJR 21: Senator Galt made a motion that SJR 21 DO PASS. The motion was seconded by Senator Stimatz and carried unanimously by a voice vote.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL 456, A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO REMOVE FROM THE YOUTH COURT THE JURISDICTION OVER VIOLATIONS OF TRAFFIC AND FISH AND GAME LAWS BY A YOUTH."

Senator Thomas explained that this bill takes the offenses of youth out of the youth courts and that some youth courts fine and some do not.

Mr. Steve Nelson of the Montana Youth Justice Council felt it would clear things up by removing traffic and fish and game offenses from youth courts. He said it would also lessen the court's work.

Senator Thomas said he would be happy to work with the Committee on any amendments they might feel necessary.

DISPOSITION OF SB 456: Senator Galt made a motion that SB 456 DO PASS. The motion carried unanimously by a voice vote.

DISPOSITION OF SB 472: Senator Manley made a motion that SB 472 DO NOT PASS. Following a roll call vote, the motion carried 5 -2, with Senators Van Valkenburg and Stimatz voting "no."

ADJOURNMENT: Chairman Smith adjourned the meeting at 1:50 P.M.

  
SENATOR ED B. SMITH, CHAIRMAN

EBS:ls;ss

Date 2-15-79

## ROLL CALL

FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE

46th LEGISLATIVE SESSION - 1979

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
SMITH, Ed, Chairman	✓		
GALT, Jack E., Vice Chairman	✓		
ANDERSON, Mike	✓		
GOODOVER, Pat M.	✓		
MANLEY, John E.	✓		
STIMATZ, Lawrence G.	✓		
VAN VALKENBURG, Fred	✓		

Each Day Attach to Minutes.



SENATE

VISITORS' REGISTER

DATE 2-15-79

NAME

REPRESENTING

BILL #

(check one)	
SUPPORT	OPPOSE

NAME

REPRESENTING

BILL #

(check one)	
SUPPORT	OPPOSE

*Attachment #1*

# STATE OF MONTANA



DEPARTMENT OF

FISH AND GAME

February 15, 1979

SB 440

## STATEMENT BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Mr. Chairman, committee members, my name is Erwin J. Kent, Administrator of the Law Enforcement Division, and I am here on behalf of this department to speak in favor of this bill.

The Department of Fish and Game in Great Falls has been getting some comments from the general public as to why the military has this exemption, and people that are in other occupations, newly arrived in Montana, do not. The number of comments on this seems to be increasing annually.

In actuality, the majority of people stationed at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Great Falls do not desire to become full-fledged residents of Montana, nor is it possible for them to do so. Most of them are residents of another state and would like to remain a resident of that state. It is still going to be an exemption even if we go to the six month period as it is with our present residency law. They are not obtaining residency like persons in other occupations that move to Montana.

We suggest a waiting period after they make application of six months so that we can be sure that they have been here for that period of time, or we would like to have them apply by a mail-in application in which they would have to attach a copy of their assignment duties.

Present day privacy laws make it impossible for the Department of Fish and Game to obtain roster lists showing dates of active duty assignments in Montana. Many

residents of Montana feel that these military personnel, especially the younger fellows, are not well enough acquainted with our different types of game species, our laws and geographic areas, and with our landowners so that a six-month waiting period would enable them to become a better hunter for us, and it would create less problems with our private landowners. It would also help to alleviate the problem of their shooting game and not knowing what species they were shooting.

Under present law, all members of the immediate family may purchase resident licenses after 30 days.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our views, and I will try and answer any questions you may have.

*Amendment #2*

# MISSOULA CITY-COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

301 WEST ALDER STREET  
MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801

February 15, 1979

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

This amendment is considered necessary because the present act requires that minor violations be tried in District Court. The over-loaded conditions of these courts has been a matter of considerable concern for many months.

Minor violations will be designated by a local air pollution control board made up of the local citizenry and approved by the Department.

With this act, local boards will be given the needed tool to more equitably and speedily enforce the Clean Air Act.

*R. G. Samel*  
R. G. Samel, Director  
Air Pollution Control

### Genus Echinococcus

*Echinococcus granulosus*. Unlike the other tapeworms of the dog just described, this species (fig. 185) is small. It is only 2.5 to 9 mm. ( $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.) long, and usually it has no more than four proglottides, the last of which is gravid and much the largest. Its small head is only 0.3 mm. in diameter. It is found in the small intestine of the dog, fox and several wild carnivora. It has been found also in the cat, but in this host it does not attain sexual maturity.

The scolex has twenty-eight to fifty hooks (usually thirty to thirty-six), the larger ones being 0.040 to 0.049 mm. and the smaller ones 0.03 to 0.042 mm. long. The lateral genital pores alternate irregularly on each side of the prog-

CLASS CESTODA (TAPEWORMS)

305

cercoïd is found. Heads that are thus partially evaginated take up the position of the head in a cysticercoïd. These three kinds of the cysticercoïd type of larva are further described in the accounts, given in Chapter 12, of the species during whose life histories they occur.

Normally the heads never develop further than the partial evagination just mentioned in either the cysticercoïd or in any of the three types of cysticercoïd. They evaginate completely only when the cysticercoïd or cysticercoïd enters the alimentary canal of the definitive host and its bile or other digestive juices

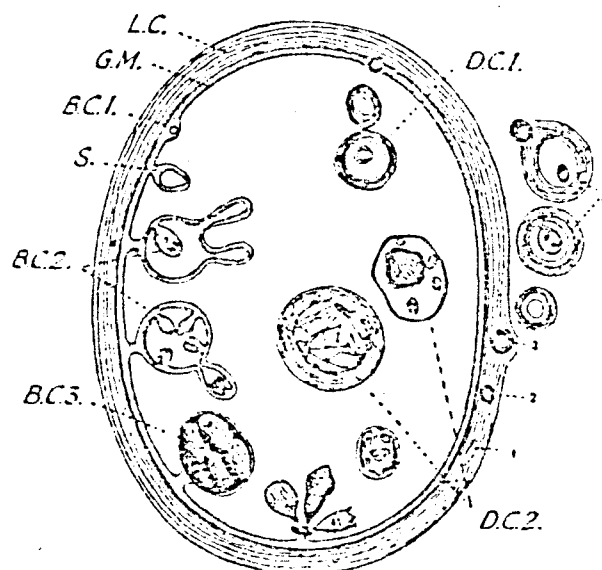


FIG. 155 *Echinococcus granulosus*  
Hydatid cyst

L.C., laminated cuticle; G.M., germinal membrane; B.C.1., B.C.2., B.C.3., stages in the formation of endogenous brood capsules; S., stalk of a brood capsule; D.C.1., D.C.2., daughter cysts free in the cavity of the mother-cyst; 1-4, stages in the formation of exogenous brood capsules.

(From Wardle, R. A. and McLeod, J. A., 1952, after Leuckart, K. G. F. R., 1863. *Arch. Sci. phys. nat.* and *n.s.*, 16, 243)

act on the cysticercoïd or the cysticercoïd. The head then emerges completely from its invagination into the bladder and the bladder is attached to the neck of the tapeworm that succeeds the scolex. The scolex then attaches itself by means of its suckers, with the aid of its hooks when these are present, to the lining of the alimentary canal of the definitive host, the remains of the bladder are thrown off and the segmentation of the strobila to form proglottides begins.

There is, however, one species of tapeworm that is encountered in veterinary practice that is an exception to this rule. This species is *Taenia (Hydatigera) taeniiformis*, the adult phase of which occurs in the small intestine

lottides and each proglottid has forty to sixty testes. The vitellarium is at the posterior border of the segment and consists of a dorsal and a ventral lobe, one above the other, each consisting of two lobes. The uterus has a

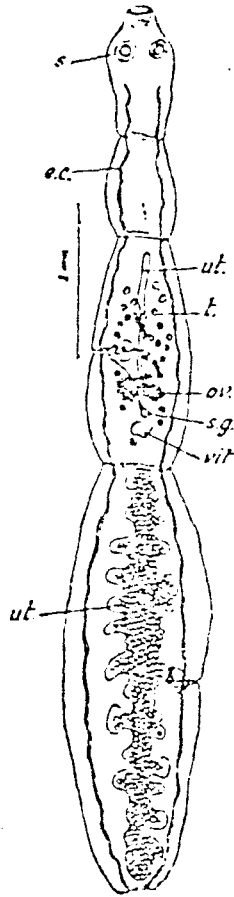


FIG. 185 *Echinococcus granulosus*

The entire tapeworm

s., two of the suckers, with the rostellum and its hooks in front of them; e.c., excretory (osmoregulatory) canals; ut., uterus; t., testes; ov., ovary; sg., Mehlis's gland; vit., yolk gland. Note the alternating genital pores.

(From Wardle, R. A. and McLeod, J. A., 1952, after Ortlepp, R. J., 1934, *J. Vet. Sci. and An. Ind.*, Onderstepoort, 3, 97)

median stem and relatively indistinct lateral enlargements, rather than branches. The egg is slightly ovoid, and, like that of all species of the genus *Taenia*, it has a radially-striated envelope. It measures 32 to 36 by 25 to 30 microns.

#### LIFE HISTORY

The life history of this small, but very efficient, tapeworm resembles that of *T. multiceps*. Its eggs enter the intermediate host, and the embryos in them are carried by the blood stream all over the body of the intermediate host. They develop into a bladderworm larval phase called a *hydatid cyst* (plate 11, fig. 1 and fig. 155), inside which many tapeworm scolices arise. The hydatid cyst in them eaten by the final host and the scolices in it become adult tapeworms.

*Echinococcus granulosus* has many intermediate hosts. Its larval phase can, in fact, develop in all domesticated animals and also in man, the horse, the dog, the cat and many wild mammals. Watkins (1953a) found viable hydatid cysts in the liver of two horses in Devonshire. Miller and Poynter (1954) found, in a horse examined at Newmarket, Suffolk, 112 hydatid cysts in the liver and 15 in the lungs, the majority of which contained hydatid sand. Uncooked liver, lungs and other organs of horses containing hydatid cysts are therefore possible sources of infection of the dog with the adult tapeworm. Although the larval phase, the hydatid cyst, produces, as a coenurus also does, many tapeworm scolices, it differs from the coenurus in three important respects:

1. The scolices that develop in it are more numerous.
2. Most of the scolices develop, not from the germinal membrane that lines the cyst, but inside smaller vesicles called *brood capsules* (fig. 155), which develop from the germinal layer. The brood capsules develop from small masses of nuclei in the germinal layer and each of them may produce up to forty scolices, each of which is invaginated in on itself. The brood capsules are, when they are fully-formed, attached to the germinal layer by delicate stalks, which are easily broken. When they are broken the brood capsules are detached and float freely in the fluid on the parent hydatid cyst. In this they may form a deposit called *hydatid sand*. Some of them may burst and turn inside out, so that the scolices in them appear to be on the outside of them. Although most of the scolices develop thus inside brood capsules, a few of them may develop directly on the germinal layer of the whole parent hydatid cyst. The fluid in the cyst is sterile and water-clear and may have a pale yellow colour. It contains a little protein and fat, some succinic acid, traces of sugar and about 3 per cent of salts. It has a specific gravity of 1.007 to 1.015. It is not coagulable. Hydatid cysts that develop in the liver may contain bile pigment and those that develop in the kidneys may contain small quantities of urine.
3. Hydatid cysts can multiply in various ways. Thus any factor that impedes their development may cause the formation of daughter cysts inside the main mother cyst. These *endogenous* daughter cysts (fig. 155) are formed from detached portions of the germinal layer that lines the mother cyst, or from brood capsules or from scolices. Each daughter cyst is lined by germinal epithelium and can therefore form brood capsules and scolices, and grand-daughter cysts, just as the mother cyst can.
  - Daughter cysts called *exogenous cysts* (fig. 155) may also be formed on the exterior of the mother cyst but these are usually the result of herniae of rapidly-growing cysts. The exogenous cysts may eventually separate from the cysts that formed them.
  - New cysts may also develop from portions of the germinal layer of the parent hydatid cyst detached from the parent or daughter cyst. This may happen if the cyst is ruptured, either naturally when its growth is impeded



by the resistance of the host's tissues around it, or by injuries it may receive while it is in the host or when it is being removed surgically. Portions of the germinal layer may then be detached and may be carried by the blood stream to other parts of the host's body, in which they then form new cysts. Distribution of new cysts in this manner then resembles metastatic dissemination of malignant tumours.

Hydatid cysts may be formed in any part of the body of the intermediate host, but they are most commonly found in the liver and the lungs. In sheep, the lungs are affected as often as the liver. In cattle, the lungs are more often affected than the liver. In pigs, on the other hand, the liver is more often infected than the lungs, and in equines the liver is much more often affected. In man, also, most of the cysts are found in the liver, the lungs being much less often infected. Hydatid cysts may also be found in the kidneys, heart and other organs, including bone.

A large number of hydatid cysts may, in certain intermediate hosts, fail to form scolices, a fact which suggests that although they can develop in a large number of species of mammals, they are not well adapted to many of these. In cattle, for instance, 90 per cent of them fail to form scolices, while in pigs about 20 per cent, and in sheep about 8 per cent may be sterile.

A hydatid cyst is normally spherical and it may grow, in the course of years to a large size. It begins as a whitish nodule, without any fluid in it, evident about four weeks after the eggs of the tapeworm have been swallowed. Four weeks later, fluid has appeared in this nodule and it is then a cyst about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter. Five months after ingestion of the eggs, the cyst may be  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, and brood capsules have usually appeared in it. Until then, it is not infective to the definitive host. The growth of the cyst is therefore slow. If the growth is not impeded by the host's tissues or organs, the cyst becomes oval or spherical, and this is its normal shape. The cysts may then grow slowly for years, especially in man. Farm animals are, however, usually slaughtered before the cysts can become very large. Cysts with a diameter of 5 to 10 cm. (2 to 4 in.) are not unusual, and in man very large ones have been found. One of the largest found in man was discovered in an Australian. It contained 50 quarts of fluid. Another, found in a woman in Iceland, had a diameter of about 20 inches and contained about 14 quarts of fluid ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  gallons). At the end of the last century, it was estimated that a half or one-third of the people of Iceland were infected with hydatid cysts. The infections came from their dogs, and at that time something like 20,000 dogs were kept in Iceland by a population of 70,000 people. Nowadays, as a result of preventive measures based on a knowledge of the life history of this tapeworm, only a small percentage of Icelandic people are infected. We do not know enough of the incidence of hydatid cysts in either man or animals in Britain. Wolfe (1943) and Howell (1940) quote figures which suggest that they are commoner in man in South Wales than elsewhere in Britain, but neither of these authors could trace the sources of human infection, although mination of salad plants with the faeces of infected dogs was sus-

pected. Watkins and Harvey (1942) failed to find hydatid cysts in any of the fourteen wild red foxes, obtained from Devonshire and Shropshire, that they examined, nor did they find them in 154 silver foxes bred on fox-farms in South-west England. Seddon (1950) records that, in most parts of Australia, hydatid cysts are widespread in cattle and pigs and especially in sheep and some 2 per cent of human beings are infected in parts of Southern Australia. In Europe, hydatid cysts are commonest in Pomerania. They are also common in cattle and sheep in Syria and Palestine, where 25 per cent of the street-dogs may be infected with the adult tapeworms. The incidence is also high in Argentina and Uruguay, where 50 per cent of those who handle cattle and sheep are infected. Miller (1953) found the adult tapeworm in the dog, fox, Arctic fox, wolf and coyote in Northern Canada and concluded that the wolf is the most important disseminator of the eggs, which infect wild herbivora, among which the moose and caribou are the most important carriers of hydatid cysts. Man rarely infects himself with eggs derived from wolves, but may accidentally ingest eggs derived from his dogs. Most of the human infection with hydatid cysts came from British Columbia and Alberta and most of the infections of the lungs underwent natural cure, either by rupture and ejection of their contents by coughing, or by calcification.

Although the shape of a hydatid cyst is, when its growth is not impeded by other structures around it, oval or spherical, its shape may be influenced by organs of the intermediate host with which it comes into contact, especially if these organs are firm enough to resist its expansion. It may then erode adjacent organs or burst into cavities, such as the peritoneal cavity. Scolices thus liberated are able to form new daughter cysts, or they may get into the blood and form new cysts in organs to which the blood carries them. When the cyst grows in bone it may take on a reticular structure that fills the marrow cavity and the Haversian canals and it may then erode the bone.

In cattle, a multilocular form of hydatid (*Echinococcus multilocularis*) may be found in the liver. This consists of a collection of small sterile bladders, each about 1 cm. ( $\frac{1}{4}$  in.) in diameter, connected together by fibrous tissue. In the liver of man, in parts of Europe and Asia, a form of hydatid called *Echinococcus alveolaris* is found which consists of a fibrous mass containing numerous small bladders, many of which may be fertile. The whole mass grows like a tumour, infiltrating the liver and forming metastases by means of portions detached and carried elsewhere by the blood. The centre of the mass may break down and form a large, central cavity.

#### EFFECTS ON THE HOSTS

The adult tapeworm has little effect on the dog.

The effects of hydatid cysts on the intermediate hosts vary according to their size and position in the intermediate host. Often they have little effect, but their effects on the lungs and liver, and their erosion of bone and other organs, may be serious.

S. B. 440, Manley, would extend the residence requirement for military personnel stationed in Montana from 30 days to 6 months.

Fish & Game claims that plane loads of high ranking officers with fraudulent orders come to Malmstrom, and the officers then obtain resident licenses.

① I do not believe that there is an Adjutant in the military who would cut fraudulent orders.

② If fraudulent orders can be obtained, they can be as easily backdated 6 months as 30 days.

③ Most PCS moves are in the summer.

This bill would keep the young airmen from getting a resident license for a year.

④ Ten or twelve years ago some Navy officers from California got caught with resident Montana licenses. They got large fines here and Article 15 punishments when they returned to their home base.

⑤ One simple letter to the Base Commander, Malmstrom, would stop any abuse that may exist.

§ 49 12:30

Room (402)

1 Shaw BILL NO. 440  
2 INTRODUCED BY Shaw

4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO INCREASE THE  
5 RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT FOR RESIDENT FISHING AND HUNTING  
6 LICENSES FROM 30 DAYS TO 6 MONTHS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED  
7 FORCES STATIONED IN MONTANA; AMENDING SECTION 87-2-102,  
8 MCA."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

11 Section 1. Section 87-2-102, MCA, is amended to read:  
12 "87-2-102. Resident defined. In determining a resident  
13 for the purpose of issuing resident fishing and hunting  
14 licenses the following provisions shall apply:

15 (1) Members of the armed forces of the United States  
16 or members of the armed forces of foreign governments  
17 attached to the armed forces of the United States who are  
18 assigned to duty in Montana and members of their immediate  
19 families after a period of 30-days 6-months within Montana  
20 upon presenting assignment orders emanating from the proper  
21 unit commander shall be considered residents for the  
22 purpose of this chapter. The 30-day 6-month residence  
23 requirement is waived in time of war.

24 (2) Any person who has been a resident of the state of  
25 Montana as defined in 1-1-215 for a period of 6 months

1 immediately prior to making application for said license  
2 shall be eligible to receive a resident hunting or fishing  
3 license.

4 (3) Any enrollee of a job corps camp located within  
5 the state of Montana shall, after a period of 30 days within  
6 Montana, be considered a resident for the purpose of making  
7 application for a fishing license as long as he remains an  
8 enrollee in a Montana camp."

**-End-**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS :

PHONE :

REPRESENTING WHOM?

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL:

DO YOU:

SUPPORT?

AMEND?

OPPOSE?

COMMENTS :

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME:

L. G. Samuel

DATE:

2-15-79

ADDRESS:

2921 Thomas Merigula Rd.

PHONE:

549-2414

REPRESENTING WHOM?

Merigula City Co. Health Dept.

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL:

S.B. 472

DO YOU:

SUPPORT?

Yes

AMEND?

OPPOSE?

COMMENTS:

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Jim Burnett DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: Representative

PHONE: 449 5500

REPRESENTING WHOM? myself & Service personnel

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 440

DO YOU: SUPPORT? \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND? \_\_\_\_\_ OPPOSE? ☒

COMMENTS: I feel this is not needed

~~SB~~ It will eliminate military personnel  
constituted in motion.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: W. J. Verwoilf DATE: 2-15-79

ADDRESS: Civic Center

PHONE: 442-9920

REPRESENTING WHOM? City of Helena

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 475

DO YOU: SUPPORT? \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND? \_\_\_\_\_ OPPOSE? X

COMMENTS: Places additional restrictions on businesses

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.



NAME: MIKE KOACH DATE: 2-15-79

ADDRESS: HELENA

PHONE: 449 3454

REPRESENTING WHOM? DEPT OF HEALTH

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: 513 472

DO YOU:    SUPPORT?   X      AMEND?               OPPOSE?           

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: ERWIN J. KENT DATE: 2/15/79

ADDRESS: 123 Wedgewood Helena

PHONE: 442-8311

REPRESENTING WHOM? MONTANA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 440

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

# STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 15 1979

MR. President

We, your committee on Fish and Game

having had under consideration Senate Joint Resolution Bill No. 21

Respectfully report as follows: That Senate Joint Resolution Bill No. 21

*P.A.*  
DO PASS

*Ed B. Smith*  
Ed B. Smith,

Chairman.

# STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 15

19 79

MR. President

We, your committee on Fish and Game

having had under consideration Senate Bill No. 456

Respectfully report as follows: That Senate Bill No. 456

PA

DO PASS.

# STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 15

19 79

MR. President

We, your committee on Fish and Game

having had under consideration Senate Bill No. 472

Respectfully report as follows: That Senate Bill No. 472

DO NOT PASS

~~DO PASS~~

SENATE COMMITTEE FISH AND GAME

Date 2/15/79 Senate Bill No. 472 Time 1:10

NAME	YES	NO
SMITH, Ed, Chairman	✓	
GALT, Jack E., Vice Chairman	✓	
ANDERSON, Mike	✓	
GOODOVER, Pat M.	✓	
MANLEY, John E.	✓	
STIMATZ, Lawrence G.		—
VAN VALKENBURG, Fred		—

Sherri R. Smith  
Secretary

ED B. SMITH  
Chairman

Motion: SB 472 DO NOT PASS. Motion carried 5-2.

(include enough information on motion--put with yellow copy of committee report.)