

MINUTES

FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE

MONTANA STATE SENATE

March 29, 1979

The twenty-third meeting of the Fish and Game Committee was called to order by Chairman Smith at 1:20 P.M., in Room 402 of the State Capitol Building.

ROLL CALL: The following members were present: Senators Smith, Anderson, and Van Valkenburg.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 34, A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA URGING THE ASSIGNMENT OF AN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE FUNDING FOR AND OPERATION OF THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PARKS.

Chairman Smith called on Mr. Fletcher Newby, Deputy Director of the Department of Fish and Game, to explain the resolution. Mr. Newby distributed information from the South Dakota Department of Wildlife, Parks and Forestry concerning their fishing and hunting license fee increase. (Attachment #1)

Mr. Newby invited the Senate Fish and Game Committee and the interim committee to meet with Fish and Game Department personnel at their building to discuss the scope of the resolution before adjournment. He said he felt the cost for the operation of the interim committee would be approximately \$50,000 for the biennium; this would include the committee's expenses, the cost of conducting field hearings, etc. This money will come from the Fish and Game Department earmarked revenue. Mr. Newby requested the Committee's cooperation and assistance in adding this amount to the appropriation for the Fish and Game Department.

Chairman Smith asked if there were any further proponents; there were none. He asked if there were any opponents. There being none, he called for questions from the Committee.

Mr. Don Allen, lobbyist for the Montana Petroleum Association, Division of Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, was granted permission to speak by Chairman Smith.


He said he felt the Committee should seriously consider looking at total responsibilities as far as natural resources are concerned. He felt the resolution should be amended to look at this, in view of the energy situation, etc. Mr. Allen's thought was that the people of Montana are entitled to know what the Fish and Game Commission and Department plan to study. He reiterated there are decisions concerning gas which are being made that are not in the best interests of Montanans. He continued, saying the Department has adopted a no-lease policy, and there is about one-fourth of their land that his companies would have been interested in, but no longer are.

Chairman Smith suggested that when the committee is appointed everyone should get together and discuss all of these aspects.

DISPOSITION OF SJR 34: Senator Van Valkenburg made a motion that SJR 34 DO PASS, and, since the full Committee was not present, that they each be contacted by the Chairman for their vote.

ADJOURNMENT: Chairman Smith adjourned the meeting at 1:30 P.M.

NOTE: Immediately following the meeting, Chairman Smith polled each of the Committee members not present for the vote. SJR 34 went out of Committee with a unanimous DO PASS recommendation.

  
SENATOR ED B. SMITH, CHAIRMAN

## ROLL CALL

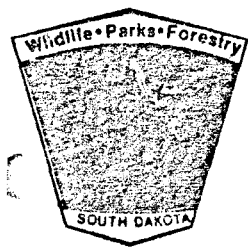
FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE

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.





**South Dakota  
Department of  
Wildlife, Parks and Forestry**

**Division of Wildlife**

*Attachment #1*

February 20, 1979

FEB 22 1979  
DIVISION

Mr. Fletcher E. Newby, Deputy Director  
Montana Fish and Game  
1420 East Sixth  
Helena, Montana 59601

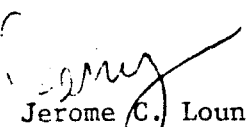
Dear Fletcher:

Pursuant to our today's telephone conversation I am enclosing information on our hunting and fishing license fee increase.

We requested and received an interim Natural Resources Committee study last summer. We presented nine alternatives for their review. After their initial meeting, we took our program to sportsman organizations, lake associations, service organizations, etc., throughout the state. Of the fifty-five organizations contacted, all but one gave unanimous support for the fee increase. Without the sportsmen's support I seriously doubt if we would have been successful in getting legislation passed.

I hope the enclosed information will be beneficial to your endeavors. If I can be of further assistance please contact me.

Sincerely,

  
Jerome C. Lounsberry, Director  
Division of Wildlife

JCL/mp

LICENSE FEES		
	Resident	Nonresident
General Hunting License	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00
Small Game	3.00	30.00
Pheasant Restoration	5.00	5.00
Predator	—	25.00
Deer (firearm)	12.00	50.00
Deer (archery)	12.00	50.00
Antelope (archery)	12.00	50.00
State Waterfowl	1.00	30.00
Wild Turkey	2.00	5.00
Furbearer	5.00	—
(plus license agent fee)		

This booklet, published to provide general information on rules and laws relating to the taking of South Dakota wildlife during 1978-79, cost approximately 3.6 cents a copy to print; 225,000 copies were printed.

This booklet was published with funds derived from state hunting license sales and federal excise taxes on sporting arms and ammunition. Game Management Survey (Project W-95-R-13, South Dakota).

## WILDLIFE RESOURCE PROGRAM FINANCES THROUGH IMPROVED LICENSE FEES

Hunting and fishing, as part of the natural heritage passed on by previous generations, must be held in trust by the state for its citizens. A recent survey of hunting, fishing and outdoor recreation use indicated individuals here in South Dakota greatly prize the opportunity for hunting and fishing and many would not stay in South Dakota if it were lost.

As a greater portion of the population moves to urban areas and works at sedentary jobs, hunting, fishing and other outdoor recreation becomes even more important to the welfare of the people. These people have more leisure time and available income to pursue outdoor recreation and provisions must be made to accommodate them.

Wildlife in South Dakota belongs to all the people with the responsibility to manage this resource given to the Department of Wildlife, Parks and Forestry. To make the hunting, fishing and other outdoor recreation available for all citizens will require innovative, progressive management programs. The benefits will be shared by 155,000 hunters, 224,000 anglers, over 240,000 people who observe or photograph wildlife, and the many visitors to the state.

The Wildlife Division is facing three major problems that are strongly influenced by inflationary pressures. Good quality wildlife habitat is being lost permanently because of intensive agricultural use of the land; demands for hunting and fishing are increasing while the wildlife habitat declines; and the need has been demonstrated to positively influence public attitude towards wildlife and wildlife management. A proposal that charts the solution to these problems is included in the Five Year Development Plan for Wildlife and the Improved Resource Management Program.

The funding package proposed to the legislature asks for an eleven percent increase in the resource management program plus a one million dollar development for wildlife program. These increases would come from a license fee package that was studied and approved by the interim Natural Resources Committee on June 21 and September 11, 1978.

The result of this funding package will be a streamlined licensing process with fees comparable to surrounding states. It will be more convenient to sportsmen and consolidate permits where possible with no unnecessary permits. It will provide the needed income to carry out the proposed management programs.

### The Wildlife Fund

Income from license sales is deposited in the wildlife fund, a fund used to finance the entire Wildlife Division and approximately 45 percent of the Department's Administrative Division. License money makes up 58 percent of the fund while other money comes from federal grants, interest on money, and charges for goods and services. In the past, license income has fluctuated annually peaking in 1963 at 2.8 million dollars, dropping sharply over several years to 1.1 million dollars, then gradually climbing back to 2.8 million dollars in 1973, followed by a decline to 2.3 million at the present time. In the same 15 year period inflation more than doubled the cost of department operations.

In the face of inflation the department has attempted to lower costs by several methods. Reorganization was effected to allow more management flexibility with a cut in personnel by seven positions. Restrictions were placed on uniform allowances, being very specific as to individuals authorized to receive uniforms. The number of regional offices was reduced from five to four, using the team approach to allow the best utilization of expertise and talent in the field. Equipment and vehicles are used a longer period of time and projects such as fencing were limited to an upkeep level.

Under the new organizational structure the Division of Wildlife has three branches; Operations, Technical Services and Research, and Administration. This structure allows more efficient personnel management and budget control by providing working supervisors in the field.

### Resource Management Program

Increases in license monies will be used in part for the resource management program which encompasses all of the statutory responsibilities of the division to manage the wildlife of the State and includes the routine programs of enforcement, game management, fish management, and land management.

In addition to those responsibilities there are extra assignments and expenses resulting from new laws and sportsman demands. Examples of these new responsibilities are nongame management, environmental assessment, endangered species, review of permits issued by other agencies, conferences with other agencies, and the inflationary costs of equipment operation and maintenance.

The 11 percent or \$579,500 increase in the Resource Management program budget will be used to plan and carry out management recommendations and development programs, and to expand services to the sportsman and private landowner.

### Development for Wildlife

Funding increases will also be used for Development for Wildlife programs which include all projects that are designed to restore or improve existing wildlife habitat or to build new wildlife areas. This work is very costly but necessary as the quantity of good wildlife habitat declines across the State. The Development for Wildlife program will total \$1,095,000 annually to develop new wildlife habitat, improve existing habitat, and build a new warmwater fish hatchery. This will result in more hunting and fishing opportunity and should stimulate license sales in the future.

### Water

A new fish hatchery is critical to warmwater fish (pike, walleye, bass, etc.) management and should be provided as soon as possible. Approximately one-fifth of the Wildlife Division's budget is allocated to fish management, and about twenty percent of the fish management budget is directed towards coldwater species (trout, salmon, etc.). Although coldwater streams and lakes account for only one percent of the



total fish habitat statewide, they provide twenty percent of the fishing opportunity. This is accomplished by intensive management backed with a modern, efficient cold-water fish hatchery. At the same time, 99 percent of the fish habitat is suitable only for warmwater fish and the decreasing quality of this habitat requires periodic stocking. The state's only existing warmwater hatchery, built over fifty years ago, can no longer be repaired and any replacement facility must be larger and include well designed rearing ponds.

Development projects are expensive and, as lakes and streams deteriorate, more money must be placed in habitat rehabilitation programs, hatchery production and new lake construction. The proposed new warmwater hatchery expanded to produce fingerling game fish, and panfish species for family fishing, will cost approximately \$496,000 annually for ten years (bond and payback). We also propose to spend approximately \$25,000 per year on the habitat development needed on many of our lakes and streams. This work, designed to protect natural spawning areas and prevent an increase in siltation problems, would be concentrated on Black Hills streams and eastern lakes. A statewide project to improve access to rivers and lakes is proposed for \$73,000 per year.

Since development of new recreational waters is needed in several areas of the state, we propose a development project to provide approximately 500 acres of new recreational water every ten years. This will cost approximately \$191,000 per year. Emphasis would be to locate in the densely populated southeastern part of the state. The total aquatic resource improvement program has the potential to provide over 1.25 million additional man-days of angler recreation by the end of the five year period.

An example of improved water development that we hope to carry out with new funding can be found in the Department's Lake Madison Management plan. Management plans for the lake estimate that within the next five years more than \$100,000 will be needed for access development and maintenance, fish stocking and habitat improvement. Recommendations to counteract habitat deficiencies and manmade problems in the lake include construction of six fish shelters, sowing of aquatic grasses in spawning areas and construction of a fish barrier to control carp movement from the slough outlet. In recent years the lake has repeatedly experienced low winter oxygen levels. Lake aeration units are a possible solution. The purchase and use of aeration devices is expensive and must be thoroughly evaluated before proceeding, but the value of sport fishing on this 3,000 acre lake can exceed \$600,000 per year.

Black Hills streams damaged by home development, roads and flood control projects are another example of badly needed habitat improvement. One mile of stream was rebuilt in Rapid City in cooperation with the city's "green belt project" at a cost of over \$100,000. That work, funded by the city and federal government, increased available trout fishing in the area by 1,650 angler days per year. We have need and plans for many similar stream rehabilitation projects which have not been initiated because of limited funds. At one time there were 1,200 miles of trout streams in the Black Hills. Today there are 270 miles of managed streams left. Good rehabilitation projects are necessary to prevent further loss of these valuable resources.

## Land

The Development for Wildlife land program on State-owned game production areas, should follow a sequence of practices such as fencing, developing access, planting tree belts, adding small dams and planting food plots, followed by manipulation of the vegetation for optimum wildlife production. On many areas even the first step of fencing cannot be completed because of manpower and materials shortages.

The Development for Wildlife program will spend \$170,000 annually on game production lands and will provide additional opportunity for the production of game and non-game wildlife. The first task will be to control grazing by domestic stock and vehicle use of an area through fencing. Then access will be provided for all weather conditions. Noxious weeds are controlled as required by state law. This work must be accomplished before species management can begin. Species management is accomplished through manipulation of the ground cover and special agricultural practices.

One game production area in northwest Sully County is an example where improved management under an increased budget could boost wildlife populations. The area is used heavily by waterfowl hunters for pass shooting. The lack of fencing and adequate access has caused friction with adjoining landowners. Domestic stock graze uncontrolled and the grassland conditions are poor. This area has a high potential for the production of upland and big game, but fencing and access must be developed before we can consider physical manipulation of the land to favor wildlife. With the addition of food plots, scalp plantings of brush and trees, development of nesting cover and dams, the area can produce many more man-days of recreation. Under full management, the waterfowl pass shooting will remain unchanged. The hunting opportunity for upland game will increase as well as use by big game hunters. The area can produce more wildlife for South Dakota, increasing the value to non-hunters who enjoy watching and photographing wildlife and to the people who enjoy visiting an area where natural riverside habitat dominates the scene.

### What Can These Projects Do For South Dakota?

Fishing waters in South Dakota are almost entirely in public ownership, and provide four million angler-days of recreation annually. Surveys indicate that from 1973 to 1975, statewide use of state-owned game production areas increased 60 percent. The use has increased more dramatically in the drought years since 1975. Public lands annually provide 39 percent of the nearly 3.5 million days of hunting opportunity in South Dakota. Good management for wildlife can increase the opportunities on a game production area 40 times over a comparable parcel of land not managed for wildlife. However, management and development of these public and private lands and waters for wildlife is costly, inflation is increasing even basic maintenance costs beyond the present fiscal capability of the existing license fees structure.

The wildlife resources of South Dakota are a valuable asset to the state's economy. The economic return to private business and to the state from tourism, hunting, fishing, trapping and outdoor recreation exceeds 200 million dollars annually. Hunting alone in 1975 provided an economic value to the state's economy of 46 million dollars. Fishing provided 40 million dollars in expenditures by sportsmen for goods and services. Although 3.5 million dollars is spent annually for management by the Wildlife Division, this means less than 2 percent of the total expenditures by sportsmen is being returned to manage the resource.

## Summary

Wildlife can be managed for the benefit of all South Dakotans and their guests. The Division of Wildlife, through an expanded program of management and a five year development plan for wildlife, can accomplish the task summarized as follows:

Resource Management includes the disciplines of game, fish, land and enforcement

Annual cost - \$579,500\*

Will implement programs of nongame species, commercial fishing, habitat development and improve programs of resource management at the local level. Will provide the equipment needed for wildlife resource management. Working closely with private landowners on special programs of pheasant restoration, private farm ponds, etc., will result in better resource management and sportsman-farmer-Department relations, which will provide better recreational opportunities for the sportsman. Program efforts will be evenly spread throughout the state and/or emphasized in the areas that are presently inadequate. Expected results to increase wildlife populations 50 percent in intensive management areas by reducing game violations, properly regulating harvest, planning to counteract habitat destruction and environmental damage.

Fisheries Development - \$785,000 annually\*\*

Will provide a new 2.5 million dollar hatchery and rearing ponds with a bond rate of \$360,000 per year for ten years; and \$136,000 annually to run the new hatchery. New lake construction \$191,000 annually to be used towards providing 500 acres of surface water per ten years with emphasis in southeastern South Dakota. Aquatic habitat improvement; \$25,000 annually for stream improvement, silt detention structures and spawning area development. Lakes and streams for \$73,000 annually in access areas, parking areas, boat ramps and facilities. Expected results projected over five years are 1.25 million additional angler-days of use.

Game Development - \$170,000 annually

Will improve game production areas, waterfowl lakes and leased land through the practices of level ditching, building small dams, increasing number of tree plantings and providing adequate fencing. The program will primarily be on game production areas and meandered lakes. Expected results are to increase wildlife populations and to double the recreation now available on project lands.

\* Additional amount of money to be spent per year on existing resource management programs forming a total budget of \$5,443,000.

\*\* \$785,000 fisheries development, \$170,000 game development and \$140,000 to build the reserve fund, equals the proposed total budget of \$1,095,000 development for wildlife.

HB 1011  
Hunting and Fishing License Fees

The license fee rate recommended by the Committee will provide funding to continue existing wildlife resource management programs at their present level through 1984. This will be accomplished by:

- A. Raising more state license dollars which are, in turn, available to attract federal fish and wildlife dollars. These federal dollars are derived from a special federal excise tax on outdoor sporting goods and are available to the state on a matching basis. There is now a growing surplus of these federal dollars available to South Dakota which cannot be claimed unless the state can match them. The match ratio is three federal dollars to each one state dollar for approved projects.
- B. Raising more state dollars to offset, although not equal, the rate of inflation. The increased license fees to be directed toward existing programs will provide for an approximately 10 percent increase in funding. This barely offsets the nine percent inflation rate of 1978 alone, but when coupled with the increased flow of federal dollars, will provide an ongoing program of conservation law enforcement, fisheries management, land management and game management.

In addition to funding existing management programs through the year 1984, the increased fees will provide a Development for Wildlife program to improve outdoor recreational opportunities for South Dakotans. The development program proposes to spend \$1,095,000 annually from 1980 - 1984 in the following areas:

- A. \$360,000 annually to retire a 10-year revenue bond; necessary to construct a new fish hatchery. The new hatchery will provide fish stocks for all South Dakota lakes and streams, excepting those managed for trout. The existing fish hatchery used for this program was built in 1929 and is obsolete and beyond repair. Cost of operation of the hatchery will add another \$136,000 annually.
- B. \$170,000 annually to increase wildlife production on presently-owned state game production areas. Practices to include fencing, access, small dams, food plots, vegetation management, noxious weed control. Benefit: increased use of public hunting areas to accomodate 39 percent of approximately 3.5 million days of hunting recreation.
- C. \$289,000 annually for: (1) habitat improvement in public lakes to counteract manmade problems in aquatic habitat (fish shelters, spawning areas, fish movement barriers, etc.); (2) construction of 500 surface acres of new reservoir recreational waters per 10 years (emphasis in recreation-water-short southeastern South Dakota). Benefit: 1.25 million additional days of angler recreation per year by the end of the 1984 period.
- D. \$140,000 annual set aside to assure adequate reserve funds to meet contingencies resulting from natural disasters such as blizzard and drought. For example, 1978 antelope hunting license sales were reduced 36 percent in response to blizzard kills of the resource; 151 natural

## HB 1011 (As Amended)

Approved License Fees

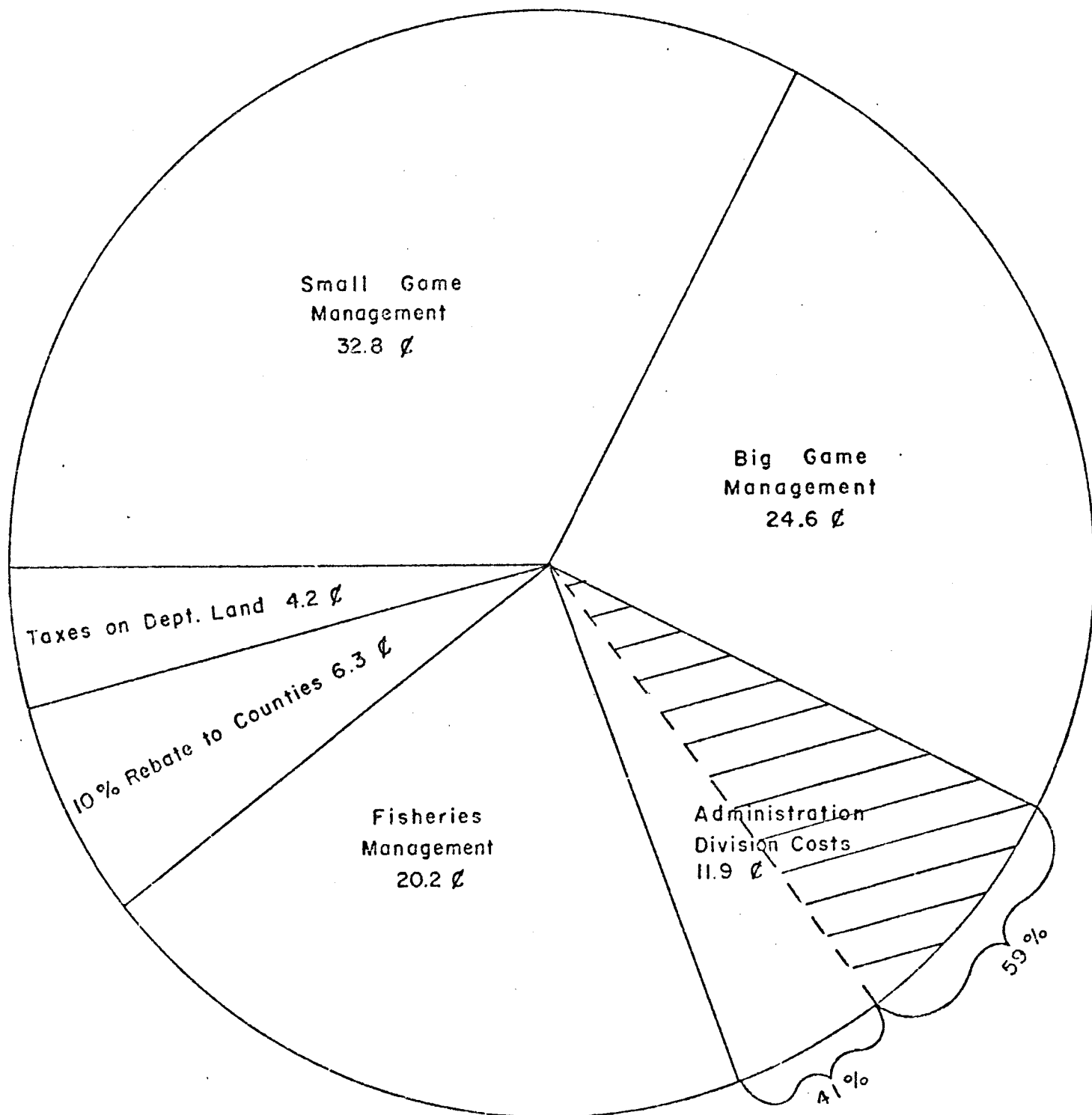
<u>Type of License</u>	<u>License Fee</u>	<u>1984 Projected Income</u>
Basic Game and Fish	\$ 2	\$320,000
Big Game	15	930,000
Turkey	4	20,000
Small Game	6	600,000
Furbearer	8	36,000
Fishing	7	700,000
1 Day Fishing	2	42,000
5 Day Fishing	8	200,000
Pheasant Restoration	5	600,000
Nonresident General	2	54,000
Nonresident Big Game	75	435,000
Nonresident Turkey	10	2,000
Nonresident Small Game	35	700,000
Nonresident Predator	25	20,000
Nonresident Annual Fish	15	255,000
Nonresident Waterfowl	30	39,000
(Miscellaneous Licenses & Permits)		<u>115,000</u>
SUBTOTAL		5,074,000
Less 10% to Counties		- 447,400
Plus Interest		+ 144,000
TOTAL		<u>4,770,600</u>

lakes winter killed in 1977-1978 as a result of drought and severe winter conditions. These lakes required immediate restocking to restore a sport fishery in 2-4 years. Benefit: no interruption of on-going, multi-year resource management programs.

The income needed from hunting and fishing license sales to fund the management of South Dakota's fish and wildlife resources through 1984 is projected at \$4,737,000. This level of annual sales revenue is anticipated, by 1984, if the fee increases proposed are authorized to begin on January 1, 1980. Special federal fish and wildlife funds are also expected to increase each year through 1984 and will provide \$2,322,000 in the final year of the 5-year period, only if South Dakota can provide the necessary state match.

Conclusion: The license fee income needed to manage South Dakota's fish and wildlife must reach a level of \$4.7 million by 1984. The fee structure approved by H.B. 1011 will accomplish this in two ways: (1) by raising the fees for certain licenses; and, (2) by small, gradual increases of the number of licenses sold as management is able to increase the harvestable surplus of the resource base.

# HOW YOUR LICENSE DOLLAR IS USED



Resident Hunting License

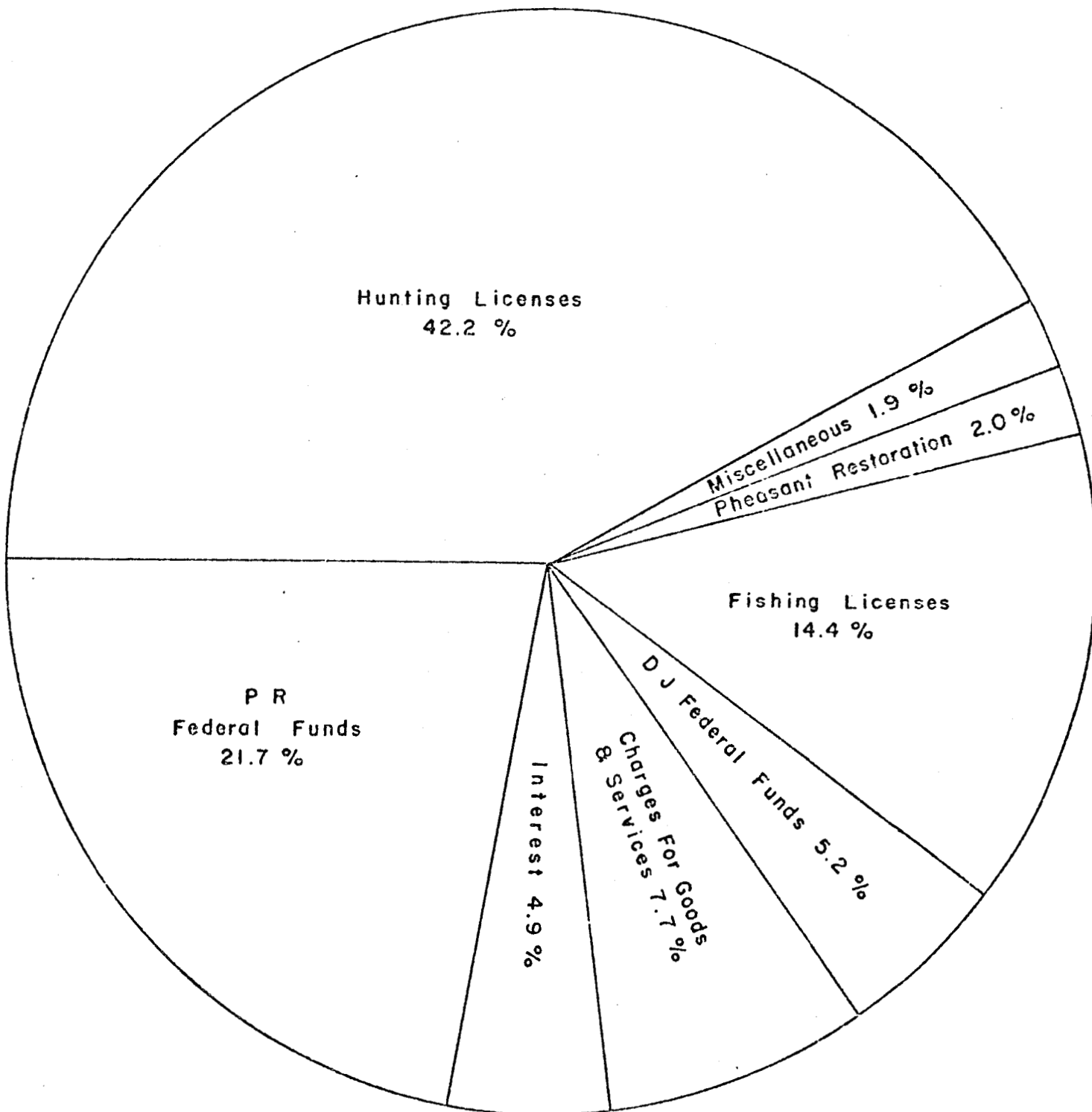
Resident Fishing License

(Combined)

Basic Game & Fish License  
to which stamps will  
be attached



WILDLIFE DIVISION  
% OF INCOME BY SOURCE  
FY 1978



Federal Aid funds (Pittman-Robertson + Dingell-Johnson) provided to South Dakota for fish and wildlife restoration during the 10-year period 1969 - 1978.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Federal Aid Revenue Received by South Dakota</u>	<u>% of Annual Game and Fish Budget</u>
69	\$ 530,183.72	20%
70	606,619.00	21%
71	597,562.78	20%
72	581,566.82	18%
73	750,168.93	18%
74	866,505.87	19%
75	776,225.02	18%
76	949,619.36	23%
77	1,032,808.70	27%
78	<u>1,223,126.23</u>	27%
Total	\$7,914,386.43	

Average Income = \$791,438.64/year

# STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 29, 19 79

MR. PRESIDENT

We, your committee on FISH AND GAME

having had under consideration SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION Bill No. 34

Smith (Smith)

Respectfully report as follows: That SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION Bill No. 34

DO PASS

GA.

SENATE COMMITTEE FISH AND GAME

Date 3-1-79 Bill No. SJR 34 Time 1:17

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  
ED B. SMITH  
Chairman

Motion: Motion by Sen Van Valkenburg  
that SJR 34 do pass motion  
passed

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

MINUTES  
FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE  
MONTANA STATE SENATE

April 17, 1979

The twenty-fourth meeting of the Fish and Game Committee was called to order by Chairman Smith at 11:34 a.m. in Room 402 of the State Capitol Building.

ROLL CALL: All members were present with the exception of Senator Goodover, who was absent.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 40: Chairman Ed Smith asked Senator Conover to speak regarding this Resolution.

Senator Conover, District 36, said that the reason he is interested in seeing this passed is because of the eight districts would be so far from each other, travel would be necessary for anyone who needed to have a license at such distances. He stated that it is unfair to ask people to do this much travelling because of Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, Bozeman, Great Falls, Billings, Glasgow and Miles City being the only places stated to obtain the conservation license.


Much of this has already been discussed at the sixteenth meeting of the Fish and Game Committee on March 1, 1979, and those minutes are attached to this, as well as those visitors attending.

Mr. Larry Putnam, Administrator of the Centralized Services Division, Montana Fish and Game Department, presented a paper, "Facts on the New Fish and Game License System" which is also attached.

Discussion was held regarding the fees and why. Chairman Smith remarked that he felt this is not a legislative problem. He stated that our problem is to see that sportsmen are provided with their license and also that we should abide by the statements made by Dr. Wambach since he is the director of the department.

Senator Anderson moved the Resolution DO NOT PASS. The Roll Call vote is attached showing the result, which was 3 to 3. Then Senator Manley moved that substitute motion that it DO PASS and attached is the 3 to 3 vote reflecting this also.

Chairman Smith moved for adjournment at 11:55 a.m.



ED. B. SMITH, Chairman

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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 COMMITTEE FISH AND GAME

Date April 17, 1979 SJR Bill No. 40 Time 4:45 A.M.

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 Louise B. Guibright  
Asst. Sec'y.

ED B. SMITH  
Chairman

Motion:

(failed)

Senator Anderson moved the

Resolution DO NOT PASS.

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

SENATE COMMITTEE FISH AND GAME

Date April 17, 1979 Bill No. STR 40 Time 11:50 Am.

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 Louise B. Falbnight  
Asst. Secy.

ED B. SMITH  
Chairman

Motion: Substitute motion by Senator Manley that this Resolution  
DO PASS failed with the above vote.

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



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JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 40  
INTRODUCED BY *Sen. J. Beaton*  
*Sen. J. Beaton*  
*Sen. J. Beaton*  
A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA DIRECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME TO ADOPT A NEW ADMINISTRATIVE RULE GOVERNING THE AVAILABILITY OF CONSERVATION LICENSES.

WHEREAS, a conservation license is required prior to the purchase of any hunting, fishing, or trapping license; and

WHEREAS, hunting, fishing, and trapping are of great recreational and economic concern to the citizens of Montana; and

WHEREAS, the vast distances between population centers in Montana requires that licenses be available in many locations for the convenience of the citizens of the state and the visitors to the state; and

WHEREAS, it is the purpose and responsibility of the Department of Fish and Game to serve the people and to provide services to the citizens of the state in a manner designed for the convenience of the citizens rather than the convenience of the Department.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE

OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

That, within 60 days, the Department of Fish and Game is directed to promulgate a rule providing that 1-year conservation licenses may be purchased from any license agent.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that because of the proximity of the start of a new license year, the Department of Fish and Game is directed to adopt an emergency rule providing that 1-year conservation licenses may be purchased from any license agent and to adopt this emergency rule with an effective date prior to April 30, 1979.

-End-



## MINUTES

### FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE

#### MONTANA STATE SENATE

January 5, 1979

The first meeting of the Fish and Game Committee was called to order by Chairman Ed Smith, at 2:40 P.M., in Room 402 of the State Capitol Building.

ROLL CALL: All members were present. Membership of the Committee is as follows: Senator Ed Smith, Chairman; Senator Jack Galt, Vice Chairman; Senator Mike Anderson; Senator Pat Goodover; Senator John Manley; Senator Lawrence Stimatz; and Senator Fred Van Valkenburg.

Chairman Smith introduced the Committee Secretary, Sherri Smith. Representative John Staigmiller, Chairman of the House Fish and Game Committee, was introduced by Chairman Smith and he, in turn, introduced the members of the Committee and his Committee Secretary, Judy Mook. Mr. Jim Lear, Staff Attorney for the House Fish and Game Committee, was also introduced.

Chairman Smith introduced Debbie Schmidt, Researcher for the Legislative Council, who will be working with the Senate Fish and Game Committee.

Representative Staigmiller expressed a desire for the joint committees to meet together as often as possible and work very closely.

Chairman Smith announced the Senate Fish and Game Committee would meet on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 1:30 P.M. to 4:00 P.M., in Room 402 of the Capitol Building. He mentioned there would be times he could not attend Committee meetings since he is a member of two others, and that in his absence, Senator Jack Galt, Vice Chairman, would conduct the meetings.

Chairman Smith asked the Fish and Game Committee of the Senate if any of its members would like to review the pre-filed bills originating with the Montana Fish and Game Department and mentioned that they would require sponsoring. These four bills (SB 6, SB 26, SB 35 and SB 36) were passed around for all members to peruse.

Chairman Smith introduced Dr. Robert Wambach, Director of the Montana Fish and Game Department; Dr. Wambach then introduced the following members of the Commission: Mr. Alfred Bishop of Billings; Mr. Arthur Hagenston of Glendive; Mr. Spencer Hegstad of Dillon; and Mr. Earl Sherron of Missoula. Dr. Wambach explained that the Chairman of the Commission was unable to attend since he is out of the state.

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MINUTES

FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE

MONTANA STATE SENATE

March 1, 1979

The sixteenth meeting of the Fish and Game Committee was called to order by Chairman Smith at 1:05 P.M., in Room 402 of the State Capitol Building.

ROLL CALL: All members were present, with the exception of Senator Stimatz, who was excused.

Chairman Smith asked Mr. Larry Putnam, Administrator of the Centralized Services Division, Montana Fish and Game Department, to answer a question he had about purchasing Conservation Licenses for 1 year rather than 2 years. Mr. Putnam said the \$1, 1-year licenses will be available for those who wish to purchase them for just one year. He explained they were not available at the present, but they will be by May 1.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 247, A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE HUNTING OF MOOSE, SHEEP, AND GOAT BY HOLDERS OF SPECIAL BOW AND ARROW LICENSES WHEN THEY ALSO HOLD PREREQUISITE LICENSES."

Representative John Scully, Chief Sponsor, explained the bill. He said it would remove the prohibition against archers hunting these three species, making it the same as for those hunters who use firearms. He said he could see no reason for exclusion of these three animals.

Mr. Erv Kent, Administrator of the Law Enforcement Division, Montana Fish and Game Department, spoke in favor of the bill. He said the Department has recommended a similar change in HB 420. According to Mr. Kent, the language in HB 420 is somewhat different since it would provide for the possibility of a special archery season on ALL species (for which a license is required), rather than limiting the list to its current membership and adding moose, sheep, and goat, as is recommended by HB 247. Since our Committee has scheduled HB 420 for Saturday, March 3, and the two bills are similar, Mr. Kent requested that the Committee hold action on HB 247 until both bills can be considered at the same time. (Attachment #1)

Representative Scully introduced Mr. Bob Savage of the Montana Bowhunters Association, from Bozeman. He said he had facts and figures from other states in regard to archers and would be happy to provide them to the Committee, if they so wished.