

MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE  
MONTANA STATE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 14, 1985

The meeting of the Fish and Game Committee was called to order by Chairman Bob Ream on February 14, 1985, at 3:20 p.m. in Room 317 of the State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: All committee members were present.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 753: Representative Ray Brandewie, District 49, Bigfork, appeared before the committee as sponsor of House Bill No. 753. Representative Brandewie said that this bill would allow ice fishermen to use pole-holders instead of keeping the poles in their hand. He said that it would allow the fishermen to move a few feet away from their poles.

PROPOSERS: Representative Grady spoke as a proponent to House Bill No. 753. He said that until he started working on this bill, he was not aware of the fact that the line of the pole had to be continually attended. He also said that many of the fishermen he had talked to wanted to be allowed to use more than one line. He said he felt that the committee should consider some limit on the amount of poles or lines that could be used.

Robert Van Der Vere, an ice fisherman and concerned citizen lobbyist, said that six poles were allowed in certain areas around Helena. He said that there were also varying rules for the use of ice houses on the lakes around Helena. He said that sometimes a person wants to leave his poles for a few minutes, but in order to do so under the current law, you must remove the lines from the hole. He said that many times someone will move to your hole when you are away for a short period of time, so he felt that this was a good bill and urged the committee's support.

Hal Price, representing the Montana Wildlife Federation, said that they support the intent of House Bill No. 753. He said that he was concerned about the wording--being in the vicinity or being in control of the rod. He said he felt this wording should be clarified.

There were no further proponents to House Bill No. 753.

OPPONENTS: Jim Flynn, Director of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, appeared before the committee in opposition of House Bill No. 753. He handed out copies of his testimony to all committee members. (See Exhibit No. 1)

There were no further opponents to House Bill No. 753.

DISCUSSION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 753: Representative Ellison asked Representative Brandewie how many lines were allowed. Representative Ellison said that on page 4, line 1, of the bill it states "line or rod." Representative Brandewie said that he does not know where the multiple lines come in because he uses only one line.

Representative Montayne asked Mr. Flynn how many lines a fisherman was allowed at the Tongue River Reservoir. Mr. Flynn said that there are areas of the state where a person is allowed to have more than one line.

Representative Grady had a question concerning paragraph two of Mr. Flynn's written testimony. He said that this proposed legislation would allow the angler to have more than a "hook and single line in hand or single rod in hand or within immediate control." (See Exhibit No. 1) Mr. Flynn said that there are exceptions for using the single hook and line. He said that these exceptions are under Section 6, letters a. through g., of the bill.

Representative Ellison asked Mr. Flynn what he considered visual contact to be. Mr. Flynn said that Representative Ellison was getting to the crux of the matter with that question. He said that visual contact could mean 50 yards, 70 yards, or 100 yards and that was where the concern was with the enforcement people. He said that "visual contact" spans the grey area for judgment. Representative Ellison asked Mr. Flynn what distance determines a violation now in the citations they are writing. Mr. Flynn said that he did not think that they had a specific 10 or 15 feet distance, and it was usually a judgment factor.

Representative Grady wanted to know if immediate control meant holding on to the pole or poles. Mr. Flynn said

that they do not interpret immediate control to mean that you must have the pole in hand at all times. He said they feel that a person should be in close enough proximity to control the rod immediately.

In closing, Representative Brandewie said that they had hit the heart of a grey matter in trying to define immediate control because it is a judgment factor. He said that some game wardens may think 50 feet is immediate control and some may think 10 feet is immediate control, so he felt it is a problem that should be addressed.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 751: Representative Gary Spaeth, District 84, Silesia, sponsor of this bill said that he wanted to apologize to the bow hunters for the problems that this bill appeared to cause them. He said that a good friend of his, who is a crossbow hunter, asked him to sponsor this bill. He said that there are several issues that he felt the committee should look at and that he actually had several calls in support of this bill. He described some of the details of each type of bow to the committee.

PROPOSERS: C. J. Thornabene, Missoula, spoke as a proponent to House Bill No. 751. He said that the crossbow and the longbow had always been at odds with one another. He said that due to technology today, he felt that the only real difference between the two bows was that one was held vertically and one was held horizontally. He said he felt that the bowhunters were trying to keep the archery areas to themselves; and he felt that these should also be opened up to the few crossbow hunters that are in this state.

There were no further proponents to House Bill No. 751.

OPPONENTS: Cal Bennett, who lives in Helena and runs an archery shop, said that he has experience with a compound bow and a crossbow. He said that contrary to the previous testimony, he felt that there are several major differences in the crossbow and compound bow. He said that the main problem that he foresees, is that the crossbow can be fired just like a rifle. He said that he felt that allowing the crossbow to be used during the archery season, would ruin the sport for the bow-hunter.

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G.L. "Buck" Damone, President of the Montana Bowhunters Association from Lewistown, handed out copies of his testimony in opposition to House Bill No. 751 to all committee members. (See Exhibit No. 2)

T. Mike Casey of Kalispell, said that this bill means a lot to a lot of people. He said that a lot of people live in Montana because of what it is. He, too, stressed the difference between the crossbow and longbow. He also said that bowhunters harvest approximately 3% of the big game animals hunted in this state. He said that bowhunters have nothing against the crossbow, but they just do not want it allowed during archery season. They want to keep their season to around 3% harvest, and encourage the use of the crossbow during the regular hunting season.

Lee Poole, Ennis, Past-President of the Montana Bowhunters Association, said that he had just recently returned from a meeting of the American Archery Council in Las Vegas. He said that the main topic of discussion at this meeting was crossbows. He said that the consensus of the representatives at that meeting, was that they were all against crossbows being used during bowhunting season.

Eliot Strommen, Vandalia, said that as a rancher and landowner he was concerned about this bill. He said that due to the already tremendous amount of hunting pressure that taxpaying landowners are having to cope with, he is opposed to House Bill No. 751. He handed in a list of landowners in his area who are opposed to this bill. (See Exhibit No. 3)

Jon Fleharty, Lewistown, representing the Central Montana Bowhunters and the Central Montana Rod and Gun Club, said that the Rod and Gun Club of over 140 members opposes this bill; and the Bowhunters of over 70 members oppose this bill.

Frank Faulkner from the Great Falls Archery Association, said that they want to go on record as opposing House Bill No. 751 for the following reasons: 1. They feel that crossbow is not a bow but a crossgun. 2. They are held to the shoulder as is a firearm. 3. They are cocked mechanically and are loaded and ready to shoot

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in the field. 4. Sighting is done through a scope as with a gun. 5. They have been known to shoot and kill at 125 yards. He said that he feels crossbow hunting would be devastating to bowhunters.

Jim Stipcich, Helena, representing the Montana Archery Association and the Lewis and Clark Archers, who have been asked to represent the Anaconda Sportsmens Club, said that they would like to go on record as opposing House Bill No. 751.

Roy Jones, Hinsdale, said that he had with him, a letter from the Malta Bowhunters who have 62 active members. He said that these members are opposed to this bill and the Glasgow area bowhunters are also opposed to this bill. (See Exhibit No. 4)

Scott Koelzer, Three Forks, said that the crossbow is shot like a gun, has a trigger and scope like a gun, and is legal during the gun season and should stay there.

Jan Hamer, member of the Lewis and Clark Archers, said that they oppose House Bill No. 751.

Cheryl Hyndman, Helena, member of the Montana Bowhunters Association, Montana Archers Association, and Lewis and Clark Archers said that she opposes House Bill No. 751, and shared with the committee some of her reasons for opposing this bill.

Jeff Capps, member of the Lewis and Clark Archers Association, said that he opposed House Bill No. 751.

Milton Coty, Helena, an archer and property owner, said that he opposes this bill because he feels that crossbows will become more available in the state and thus will become more acceptable to the poacher.

Jim Flynn, Director of the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, appeared before the committee in opposition to House Bill No. 751. He handed out a copy of his testimony to all committee members. (See Exhibit No. 5)

There were no further opponents to House Bill No. 751.

DISCUSSION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 751: Representative Grady asked Mr. Tornabene why he was requesting to crossbow hunt during the bowhunting season when he was already allowed to hunt during the regular rifle season. Mr. Tornabene said he felt the crossbow fit more closely in with bowhunting than rifle hunting.

Representative Phillips wanted to know how much a crossbow cost. He was told that it cost \$400 for just the bow.

Representative Ream asked Mr. Damone if this bill were written so that it did not conflict with archery season, would the bowhunters be here opposing that. Mr. Damone said that he thought that they would be here because it would indicate that the crossbow would be a different weapon than that allowed in the rifle season.

Representative Ellison told Mr. Damone that he was a representative when the bowhunters first came before the legislature requesting a special hunting season. He said that at that time, the rifle hunters were in the same place in opposition that the bowhunters are now. He said that the legislature gave the bowhunters a special season despite the objection of the rifle hunters, and asked if the bowhunters weren't being a bit selfish. Mr. Poole, Ennis, responded by saying that only one person was here in support of this new legislation and the opponents were representing over a thousand people in the state of Montana.

There being no further questions from the committee, Chairman Ream asked Representative Spaeth to close. In closing, Representative Spaeth stated that when he got into this issue, the crossbow seemed similar to the longbow and he felt they could be used during the same season. He also stated that he is a rancher-landowner and he said that he does not see any problem with allowing hunting with the crossbow. He said he felt that crossbow hunting should be taken into consideration since bowhunting was taken into consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO 734: Representative Grady, District 47, Canyon Creek, sponsor of this bill, said that with this bill, he was trying to clean up something that was started in the last legislative session. He said that there was an A-7 cow elk tag created in the last session to try to curtail the amount of cow elk in some areas of the state; but he said the system that was created to deal with this overabundance, did not take care of it adequately. He said that he has proposed this legislation because many people are willing to give up their A-5 tag if they can get an A-7 tag. He said that the Montana Wildlife Federation had asked him to add some amendments that they will explain to the committee, but he said he felt that he could not work with the amendments unless there were some changes in them by the committee.

Representative Ellison spoke as a proponent to House Bill No. 734. He said that right after the first of the session, Representative Gould plus some people in his own district had contacted him about this same issue. He said that with the advent of this new tag, it would give some people an unfair advantage by having two tags and wanting to fill the bull tag over the cow tag. He felt it would be more fair to allow only one type of tag.

Jim Flynn, Director of the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, appeared before the committee as a proponent of House Bill No. 734. Mr. Flynn handed out a copy of his testimony with some suggested amendments. (See Exhibit No. 6)

Robert Van Der Vere, a concerned citizen lobbyist, handed out a list of Landowner/Sportsman Committee Members to the committee. He said these people voted to initiate a proposal like the bill being proposed by Representative Grady. (See Exhibit No. 7) He said that he is in agreement with only Mr. Flynn's amendments.

Dan Heinz, representing the Montana Wildlife Federation, handed out copies of his testimony along with the proposed amendments to all committee members. (See Exhibit No. 8)

There were no further proponents, and no opponents to House Bill No. 734.

DISCUSSION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 734: Representative Rapp-Svrcek asked Mr. Flynn if he had been able to look over the amendments proposed by the Montana Wildlife Federation. Mr. Flynn said that the concept had been discussed with the Department, and they had agreed with the need for big game acquisition.

Representative Ellison asked Mr. Heinz if he was aware that there are only certain things a committee can do in changing the wording of a bill. Representative Ellison said that the committee can not expand beyond the title of the bill. Mr. Heinz said that he was not aware of that fact.

Representative Jenkins asked Mr. Flynn if they would then eliminate the drawings for cow elk, and just sell permits. Mr. Flynn said that they would still anticipate using the cow elk permit system. He said that what they had before them was a conceptual license, and the department is not going to jump out and implement it all over the state of Montana.

Representative Grady referred to Mr. Flynn's written testimony, paragraph two, and asked him if 90% of the individuals with permits also had a 90% kill rate. Mr. Flynn said it means that of all the people who harvested elk with a permit, 90% of them took a cow, as opposed to taking a bull. Representative Grady then wanted to know what the average kill rate on the cow permits was in the entire state. Mr. Flynn said that he does not have any exact figures; but the total kill rate is about 16%, and he assumes that more cows than bulls are killed.

Representative Cobb wanted to know if a fiscal note was needed for this bill. Mr. Flynn said that they did not issue one because they did not know how many permits would be issued or filled.

There being no further questions from the committee, Chairman Ream asked Representative Grady to close. In closing, Representative Grady said that this was not going to affect any existing permit system for cows, it was going to be a completely new tag and tried in pilot areas. He said he feels that this proposed legislation has a lot of merit in many different ways.



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CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 723: Representative Marian Hanson, District 100, Ashland, appeared before the committee as sponsor of House Bill No. 723. She said that she introduced this bill because she felt most of the committee was not aware of the small return the license agents get for the services they provide for the Fish, Wildlife, and Parks. She said that her main concern was for the small operators in quite isolated districts like her own. She said that they are required to pay for their bonds, telephone calls, and postage; and receive little in return for this service.

There were no further proponents to House Bill No. 723.

OPPONENTS: Jim Flynn, Director of the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, appeared before the committee as an opponent to House Bill No. 723. He handed out a copy of his testimony to all committee members. (See Exhibit No. 9)

There were no further opponents to House Bill No. 723.

DISCUSSION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 723: Representative Ream asked Mr. Flynn if the dealers with the greatest amount of sales were in the large cities. Mr. Flynn said that that was correct.

Representative Eudaily wanted to know if the increase to 50¢ was for every license sold or for all licenses sold at one time. Mr. Flynn said he believed it would apply to every license sold.

Representative Ellison asked if this would also apply to the conservation license. Mr. Flynn said that it would because it applies to every license prescribed by the department.

Representative Jenkins wanted to know if the agents now received only 30¢ for selling the sportman's license. Mr. Flynn said that they received 60¢ because the person has to buy a conservation license along with the sportsman's license.

Representative Ellison asked Mr. Flynn if they had trouble getting license agents in the isolated areas. He said that in that particular licensing class they have less restrictions on reporting payments and on bonding and the requirements are a little more flexible, so he said they do not have too many problems recruiting licensing agents.

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There being no further committee questions, Chairman Ream asked Representative Hanson to close. In closing, Representative Hanson said that she wanted to remind the committee that the cost of being open after hours and on weekends is going up, and she felt that the license agents should receive compensation for the time spent writing out the licenses.

EXECUTIVE SESSION: Representative Pavlovich made a motion that House Bill No. 751 DO NOT PASS. Representative Phillips seconded the motion. Some committee discussion followed. Question was called and a voice vote was taken. The votes were all in favor except for Representatives Ellison and Cobb.

HOUSE BILL NO. 734: Representative Grady moved that House Bill No. 734 DO PASS. Representative Jenkins seconded the motion. Representative Eudaily moved the amendments made by Mr. Flynn. Representative Grady seconded the amendments. Questions was called. The DO PASS AS AMENDED motion passed unanimously.

HOUSE BILL NO. 723: Representative McCormick moved that House Bill No. 723 DO PASS. Representative Jenkins seconded the motion.

Representative Eudaily said that the amount was changed from 15¢ to 30¢ a few years ago. He said that he has not had anyone from his district complain about the amount that they are now receiving. He said that he does not feel that there is a need to change the amount at this time.

Representatives Jenkins and McCormick said that the licenses prices have gone up in the past few years, and they felt that the amount paid to the license agents should also go up.

Representative Hanson said that she had just received a copy of the fiscal note at 2:00 p.m. and hadn't had time to really study it. There was further committee discussion about the fiscal note. Representative Hanson was asked to explore the financial impact of the bill further. Representatives McCormick and Jenkins withdrew their motions.

HOUSE BILL NO. 753: Representative Grady moved that House Bill No. 753 DO PASS.


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Representative Eudaily said that this proposed legislation really does not do anything and there can not be any kind of guidelines set on visual contact. He said he felt that if they left visual contact in the bill, they were just opening a can of worms. He said that according to Mr. Flynn's testimony, being in the vicinity is the same as being in immediate control.

Representative Grady said that the reason he supported this bill was that on page 2, lines 24 and 25, it states that game fish shall be taken only by angling; that is, by hook and single line in hand or single rod in hand. He said he had many people concerned about this statement.

Representative Ellison suggested that the committee pass consideration on this bill for the day. He said that if they were going to do anything with the bill, they should decide on a number of feet that an angler can be away from his pole or line. He said he felt it was not clear the way it was written. Representative Ellison made a motion that the committee pass consideration on House Bill No. 753 for the day. The motion carried.

ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business before the committee, the meeting was adjourned at 5:40 p.m.

  
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BOB REAM, Chairman

DAILY ROLL CALL

Fish and Game COMMITTEE

49th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1985

Date 2-14-85

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# STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

FEBRUARY 14

85

19.....

MR. SPEAKER

We, your committee on FISH AND GAME

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 751

FIRST reading copy ( WHITE )  
color

**TO ALLOW CROSSBOW HUNTING DURING ARCHERY SEASON**

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 751

DO NOT PASS

~~DO PASS~~

# STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

FEBRUARY 14

1985

MR. SPEAKER

We, your committee on FISH AND GAME

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 734

FIRST reading copy (WHITE  
color)

**CLASS A-5 ELK TAG PREREQUISITE FOR ANTERLESE ELK TAG  
& RESTRICTED USE**

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 734

**BE AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:**

1. Page 2, line 11.  
Following: "license"  
Insert: "if"
2. Page 2, line 12.  
Following: "license"  
Strike: "in the same year"  
Following: ". "  
Insert: "If a current Class A-5 license is surrendered,  
as required by this section, the Class A-7  
license must be issued without cost to the  
holder."

**AND AS AMENDED,**

**DO PASS**

SON BEAM.

Chairman.

Exhibit #1  
2-14-85  
H.B. #753

HB 753

Testimony presented by Jim Flynn, Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

February 14, 1985

The department feels that the lessening of the control of a line or rod to include the vicinity and visual contact of the line or rod is a lessening of control which is not acceptable.

At the present time, the law provides that "game fish shall be taken only by angling; that is, by hook and single line in hand or single rod in hand or within immediate control." There are exceptions to the use of rod or line, but generally immediate control is consistent throughout the statutes.

The department's Enforcement Division must use certain judgments under present law and generally considers "immediate control" closely associated with "being in the vicinity."

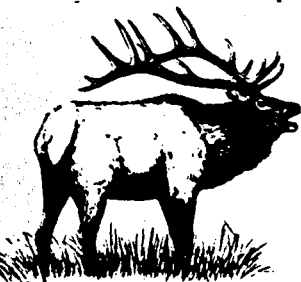
However, the maintenance of visual contact has the potential for difficulty in the exercise of enforcement duties. Visual contact can put an individual a long way from the unattended rod or line.

We would anticipate that the further the distance, the more likely the disagreement, should a citation be issued.

It would not appear that the present law is difficult to follow. With the hundreds of thousands of angler days this past year, only 14 residents and 3 nonresidents were cited for failure to keep their fishing rod or line under "immediate control."

Because of the vagary of "visual contact," this legislation could produce more citations and surely lead to more disagreements.

We request that it do not pass.



## Montana Bowhunters Association

G.L. "Buck" Damone, *President*  
RR 1 Box 1702  
Lewistown, Montana 59457

Exhibit #2  
2-14-1985  
H.B. # 751

Telephone (406) 538-7592

G.L. "Buck" Damone  
Castle Butte Road  
Lewistown, MT 59457

February 13, 1985

### OPPOSITION TO H.B. #751

The Montana Bowhunters association (M.B.A.), representing over 1200 sportsmen, appreciate the opportunity to provide input during this hearing. The M.B.A. would like to go on record as opposing House Bill #751 - Allow the Use of Crossbows During Archery Seasons.

Since the early 1950's, archery seasons have been established for the use of conventional archery tackle. (This is described as a bow that is hand held, hand drawn and hand released.) Now all fifty states have special archery seasons. In Montana, crossbows are illegal during archery seasons, but can be used during rifle seasons.

A conventional bow is a very efficient weapon to harvest big game, but has a short range (25-35 yards average shot). The major reason for archery season is to provide an opportunity for bowhunters to stalk very close to big game. During rifle season animals become very wary quickly and seldom provide an opportunity for a close shot. Because the bowhunters must get so close to an animal for a shot, the harvest success is low (10-12% harvest for deer with an average 30 days hunted per deer and 6-8% harvest for elk with an average 115 days per elk). As can be seen from these figures, the 18,000+ bowhunters in Montana provide very many hunter recreation days with little impact on the big game population. The bowhunter desires the challenge of the hunt with the kill being secondary. It takes many hours of practice for the bowhunter to become proficient with a bow and even longer to become skilled in close range hunting techniques. The archery season in Montana is available to all sport men who want to take the challenge of a bow. This does not prevent the sportsmen from also using a rifle or crossbow during that legal season.



Why do the M.B.A. and bowhunters in Montana oppose the use of the crossbow during the archery season? Lets compare the average weapons on the market today.

	<u>Conventional</u> <u>Bow</u>	<u>Crossbow</u>
Draw Weight (lbs.)	- 55-65	125-175
How Drawn	- by hand	feet & hands on cocking devise
Held	- one hand	rifle stock - can be rested
Released	- by hand	in cocked position & released with trigger device
Velocity (ft./sec.)	- 180-200	250-300
Energy (ft./lbs.)	- 40-50	65-75
Affective Range (yds.)	- 35-45	60-80

(See exhibits 1-9)

What these figures add up to is a weapon that is a longer range, flatter shooting weapon. With the addition of a rifle scope (see exhibit #1) with dial in yardages and shot from a bi-pod (see exhibit #2), this weapon borders on the effectiveness of a rifle.

The history of the crossbow shows it to be a very formidable weapon (see exhibit #3) described during the Middle Ages as a "weapon hateful to God and unfit to Christians". These weapons of around 1000 A.D. had draw weights of over 250 pounds with windless pulleys and various other devises used to cock them. The old annals show ranges of 370-380 yards while some sources indicate 440-450 yards!

Present day use in the U.S.A. shows the crossbow to be illegal (except for target shooting) in 29 states, legal in five states during rifle season, may be used during archery season by the disabled in 12 states and only legal in four states during the general archery seasons (see exhibit #4).

The recent technology in the crossbow world has been, as is said in manufacturer's adds, "awesome" (see exhibit #5)! The draw weight of crossbows is increasing with more elaborate compound wheel development and limb material, which has brought the crossbow out of the Middle Ages (see exhibit #6). There are crossbows in design now that have "laser" scopes, hindged limbs, programmed cams, etc. that result in velocities that greatly increase the effective range of the weapon to a point of being unbelievable! All of there improvements add up to a long range weapon that is not compatable with the short range archery season. This would untimatlly result in high harvest success and a tremendous increase in hunter numbers from hunters looking for an "easy kill". This prostitutes the whole reason for archery seasons and would be looked upon unfavorably by fellow rifle hunters and the Fish Wildlife and Parks who would offer shorter archery seasons or no archery seasons at all with all hunting equipment in one season. The conventional bowhunter would virtually disappear if this were to happen.

In summary, the M.B.A. feels the crossbows should be kept in the gun season as does one of the major manufacturers (see exhibit #7). There is little support to use crossbows during archery seasons in Montana and what use there is, is stimulated by manufactures' hype. M.B.A. and bowhunters in Montana are striving to keep bowhunting a sport that may be enjoyed for years to come. We have worked hard to achieve good land owner/sportsmen relations and to maintain a good rapport with Fish Wildlife and Parks as well as other sportsmen groups. We feel that this bill would erode the goals that we are working so hard to achieve.

The M.B.A. asks you to consider our comments and please oppose this bill!  
Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

*G.L. "Buck" Damone*

G.L. "Buck" Damone  
President M.B.A.

GLD/js



# Crossbow Accessories

EXHIBIT #1

PSE Archery 1985

**A. Variable Scope Mount** — This new item makes a scope a practical accessory on a crossbow by allowing the shooter to dial in yardage changes instantly for a more accurate shot. Fits all PSE Alloy Stock Crossbows #1955.

**B. Fire-Flite Arrows** — Aluminum arrows made to PSE specs, for optimal performance from the PSE line of powerful crossbows. Complete with PSE Pro-Fletch 4", all weather vanes, 4 fletched so arrows can not be loaded incorrectly, 22" #1101 — 17 7/8" #1102.

**C. Sidewinder Quiver** — Adjustable, side mounted quiver holds six arrows safely in a replaceable foam insert and high impact hood. PSE's superior arrow clip secures arrows, #16136.

**D. Stock Bag** — Made to fit the PSE line of skeletal stock crossbows. Perfect for small, necessary items. Tough nylon with velcro closures. Available in Black & Camo #3109.

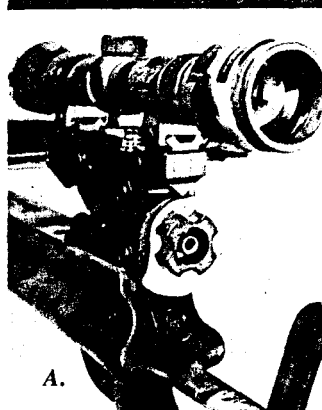
**E. Sling** — Made of tough nylon web with comfortable shoulder pad. A must item for field use. Available in Black & Camo #3187.

**F. Cuffie** — This large sized, water resistant duffle has two flap protected, zippered openings and tough nylon handles. Available in Black & Camo #3107.

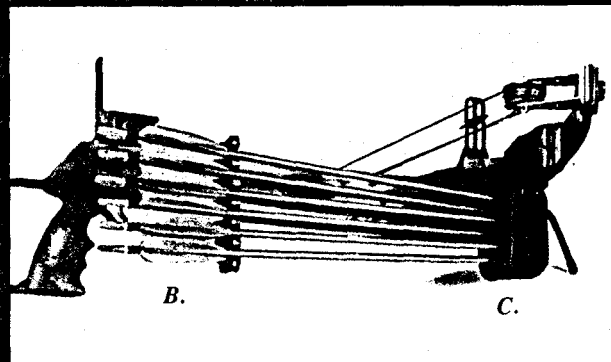
**G. Fanny Pack** — Tough, water resistant pack goes around waist and snuggles in small of back. Flap protected, zippered compartment. Available in Black & Camo, small and large #3105/6.

**H. Rover Pack** — A versatile, water resistant, tear drop back pack for a few items for the person on the go. Tough pack with flap protected, zippered main and auxiliary compartments. Available in Black & Camo, small and large #3103.

**I. Accessory Pouch** — Water resistant, belt worn with flap protected, zippered opening. Available in Black & Camo #3108.

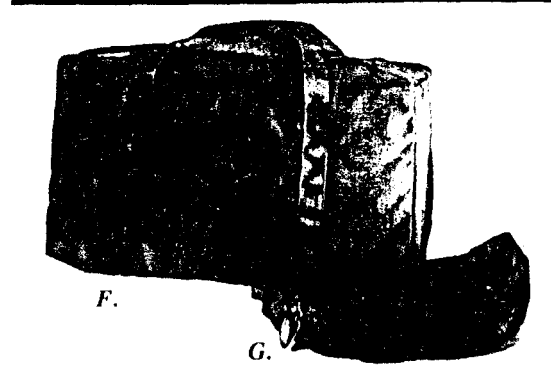
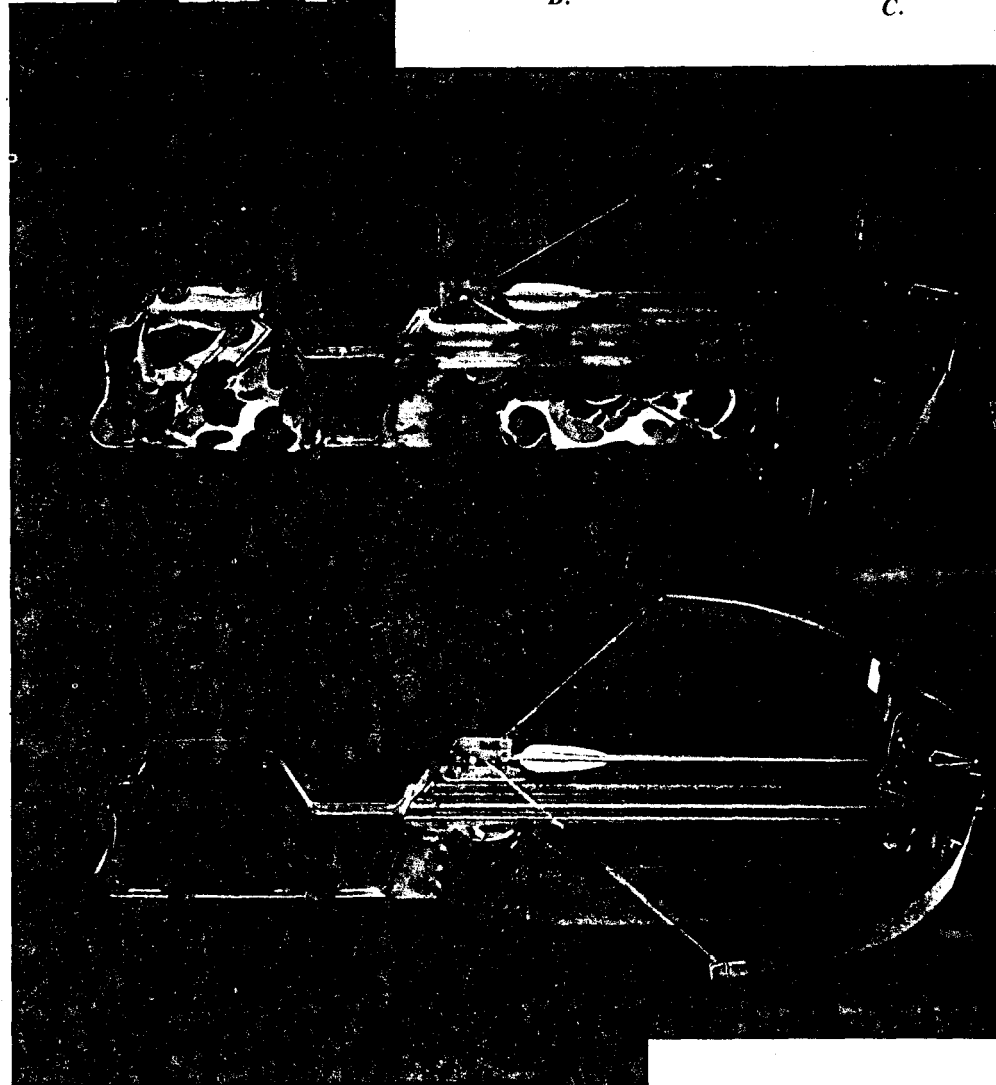


A.



B.

C.



F.

G.



H.

I.

# PSE — LEADING THE '80s

itional shortened Foxfire stock. The Centerfire is a streamlined crossbow that can compete with any traditional crossbow and has all the advantages of being made and backed by PSE.

The Centerfire features the same trigger mechanism as does the remarkable Foxfire, one that automatically goes on safe while cocking. Even in the traditional, PSE always manages to go one better than the competition.

The accessory line for PSE's crossbow division has also been expanded and now has available the 'Sidewinder' bolt on quiver, a Stock Bag of camo nylon for the Foxfire and Centerfire, and a camo-nylon padded shoulder strap. Also available from PSE is the Harris Bi-Pod for bench-rest accuracy, and the new 'Fire Flite' Crossbow arrows made especially for PSE crossbows by Easton Aluminum.

Crossbows have become extremely popular and PSE will continue to lead this growing industry by staying one step ahead in technological innovations, performance and dependability.

A few years ago the really discriminating archers that wanted the very best in leather archery accessories chose King, the finest line of leather quivers, bar none. Unfortunately, the economy went down and many archers were forced into the lower quality, lower price of cheaper imitations.

There were many archers left that were still willing to pay a bit more for King's long-lasting, top quality, but thanks to a reorganization of the entire line now everyone can once again choose King.

For 1984, King Sport Line will offer three distinct lines for the archer.

The ever-popular, highly respected Elite Line will head the list of top-quality leather items and camo nylon backpacks. For design, features, material and workmanship, the King Elite Line is the hands-down leader.

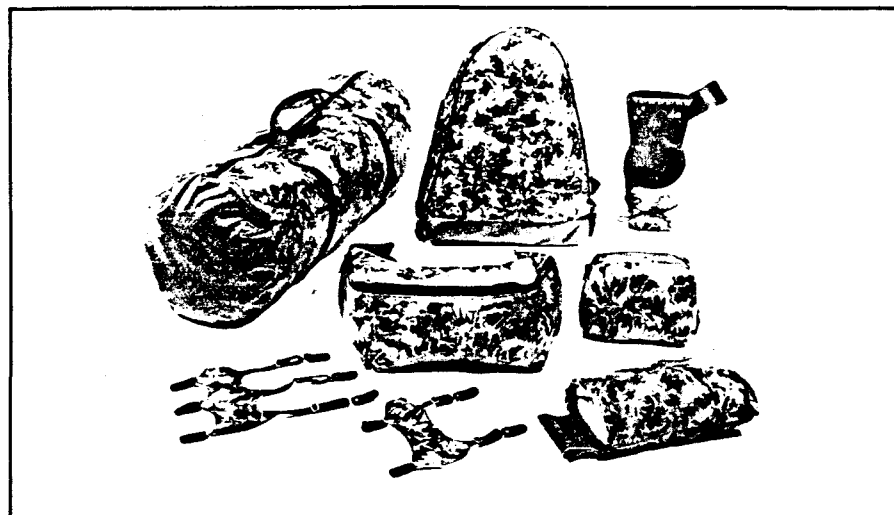
For the archer that wants value but not compromise on good quality there is the Standard Line. The Standard Line includes a full line of rugged vinyl items including the exciting new 'Quiet Line' of camo backpacks. This line will give many seasons of good, dependable use.

The Econo Line is offered for those seeking a good, inexpensive item. Made of durable Texon this line is the top for dollar-saving value.

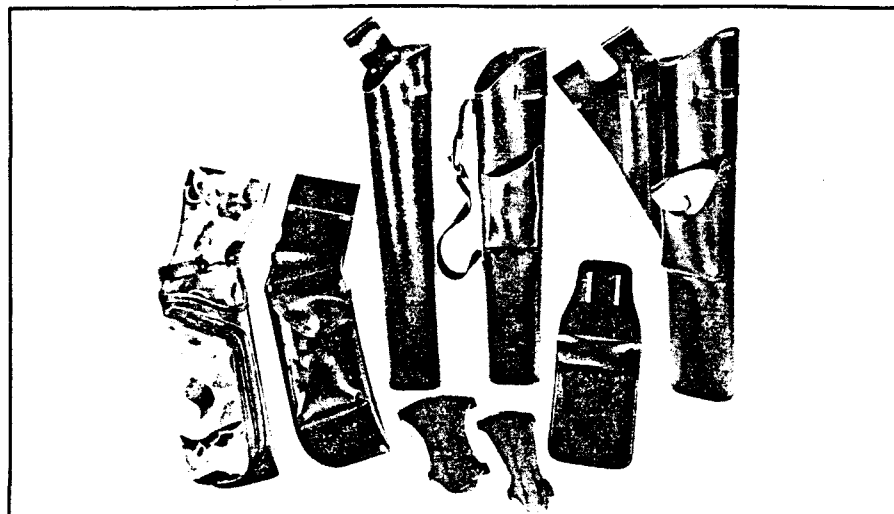
For 1984, King should once again become the name to demand for the best, at any cost.



King Elite Line Packs of camo-nylon and special features.



King's New 'Quiet Line' of tough, camo-vinyl accessories.



King's combination of Elite Line leather and Econo Line Texon.

## Bow &amp; Arrow April 1982

1 nock an arrow in a standard bow.

The crossbow could, I suppose, be deadly and come fairly close to its currently undeserved reputation should the hunter set up at a blind, and should the game come by at a precise range for which the bow is sighted. If the hunter has a chance to spot his quarry first, he might prefer to carry the cross unstrung, and then string it only when he sees the game. This way, the thrust of the bolt will be uniform and strike where the bow was sighted in. A scope sight with three dots for three different ranges would help to make the bow the forceful tool it is now thought to be.

Frankly, I would prefer simply learning to use the crossbow rather than trying any gimmicks. For the one thing the crossbow is for certain is fun. And it will make an interesting addition to a hunter's tools of the chase, as well as being a rewarding target instrument.

I think of the crossbow in contrast to the longbow as used in the ancient battle of yesteryear much as I look at the Indian's longbow against the Mountain Man's muzzleloader. The Indian could load and fire many rounds, as fast as he could string arrows. The rifle had but one shot, well aimed and deadly. In the hands of the expert crossbowman, I suppose that one shot, especially in a volley as fired by a group, was a terror.

A saying that we have in use today refers to that deadly aspect of the crossbow. When we are hit by something, suddenly and unexpectedly, we say that it came "like a bolt out of the blue." This originated with the Medieval armies that painted their crossbow bolts a dark color so that they could not be seen against the background of the sky. Then, on command, the army could fire at the enemy from a long distance, holding at about forty-five degrees. The bolts whistled up into the sky, falling silently and suddenly on the enemy without warning, right out of the blue sky — the bolt out of the blue.

Many thousands of soldiers carried crossbows in the Middle Ages, and we know the important Norman invasion of England, A.D. 1066, was spearheaded by bolt-throwing troops. The crossbow was considered so heinous by some of the day's thinkers that it was literally outlawed as a weapon by the second Lateran Council, according to Gallwey's book, *The Crossbow*, as a "weapon hateful to God and unfit to Christians." Of course, the Council said it was okay to shoot infidels, or non-Christians, with the cross.

While only a few authentic longbows still exist from ages past, there are many crossbows that have thwarted the decay of time, and we have them in museums and collections all over the world. This is interesting because we can see what the ancient weapon was like without having to guess from fragmented evidence. We know, for example,

kes to

that there was a hunting model that weighed about twelve to fourteen pounds, and then a smaller sporter that went about eight to nine pounds. Just as intriguing are the bolts that these crossbows fired, about a foot long, weighing as much as 2½ to 2¾ ounces.

Turning those ounces into grains of weight, which is how we gauge an arrow today, the bolts went from about 1093 to about 1200 grains left. And thick? Some of the bolts went a half inch and others up to five-eighths-inch. Being used to the slim darts we have today, this size does not immediately compute for the modern archer. But next time in a hardware store, a look at a five-eighths-inch wood dowel will reveal just how big the old bolts were.

How far did they shoot? In spite of the fact that we have examples of old crossbows around, we don't know positively, for we don't want to risk shooting them. The old annals show ranges of 370 to 380 yards, while some sources indicate 440 to 450 yards.

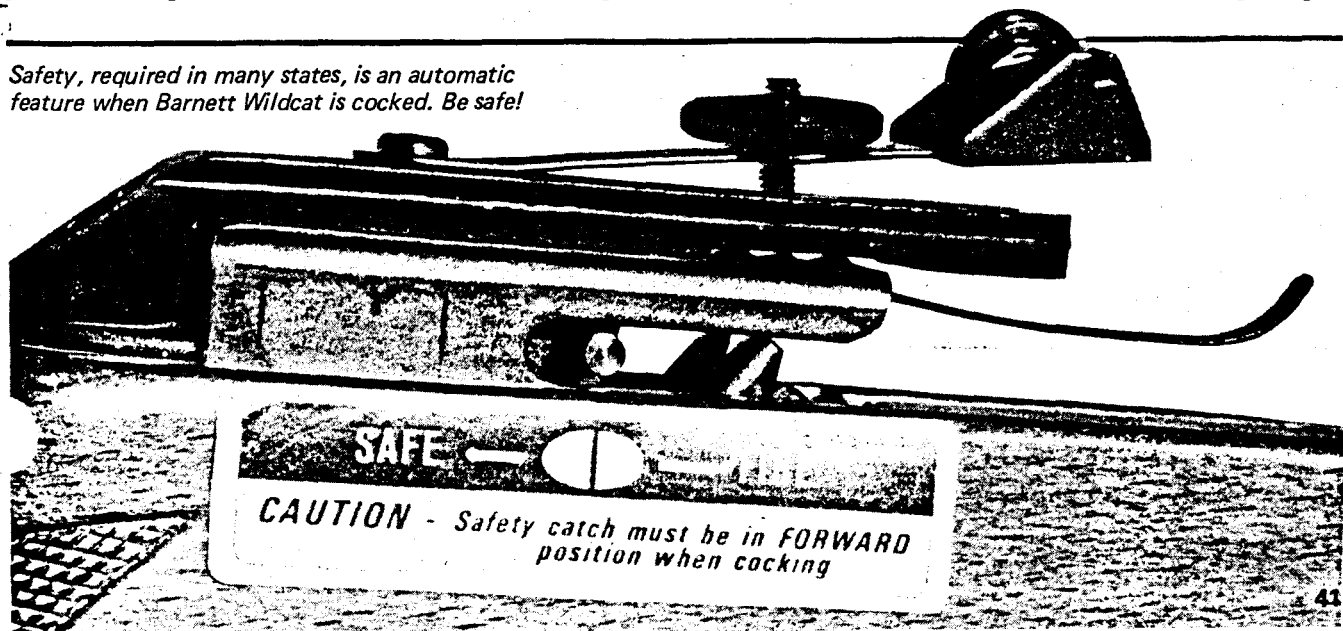
How much pull did they have? Again, it varies; however, I found that the cocking of my 150-pound test bow was really not that hard to accomplish by hand, yet many of the olden-day bows had windlass pulleys and various other means of getting the crossbow cocked. I would guess that some exceeded two hundred pounds. Today, we consider a lethal range of effectiveness to be about sixty yards, and we deal with crossbows that pull in the ninety to 150-pound range, usually.

Nomenclature of the crossbow is unfamiliar to us today. We have spoken of bolts, which are also called quarrels, the short arrow that was used. Some of our crossbows have a cocking lever, which not only eases the task, but of more importance, helps to line up the string in the same place each time. In the old days the windlass, cord and pulley, front stirrup — which we still have on some of our models — belt and claw, screw and handle, and the strange Goat's-foot lever all aided in cocking the piece.

The crossbow I tested was, of course, a modern example of the art built by the Barnett Company and called the Wildcat model. The actual bow section itself, called the prod — probably taken from the term *prod* or *prodd* which meant a crossbow with a couple of strings used to shotgun several pellets at once on small game — goes 150-pounds pull. This power is delivered by a thirty-two-strand string, and the front of the bow, called the nose, is a solid metal portion that retains the center of the prod.

The Wildcat is a ruggedly constructed instrument with a pistol grip stock, grooved in the forend for the fingers, with a recoil pad offering a non-slip butt surface. No, the crossbow does not recoil back. The stock is a Monte Carlo design with checkering on the wrist, the receiver grooved for the tip-off scope mount. I used the regular open sights

*Safety, required in many states, is an automatic feature when Barnett Wildcat is cocked. Be safe!*



# State Crossbow Regulations

The following is a list of crossbow regulations in the 50 states. All states are continually re-evaluating and sometimes altering these regulations. For example, legislation is pending in Arizona, Michigan, Texas, and West Virginia, according to Jim Lawrence, PSE product manager. For the latest information we suggest you use the numbers provided for the particular state's Department of Game and Fish. (The regulations were assembled with a combination of information supplied by

PSE and Barnett and additional research by *Archery Retailer*.)

**Alabama** (205) 261-3466  
Target shooting.

**Alaska** (907) 465-4190  
Target shooting. Open season hunting for big game except in areas restricted to taking by bow and arrow only.

**Arizona** (602) 942-3000  
Target shooting.

**Arkansas** (501) 223-6300

Target shooting. Hunting big game, October 1 through February 28, no telescopic sights, minimum 125 pound pull, must have archery permit and gun permit, broadheads must be at least 7/8 inch wide.

**California** (916) 445-7613

Target shooting. Bowfishing. Hunting non-protected non-game animals, such as coyotes, skunks, and rats.

**Colorado** (303) 297-1192

Target shooting. Crossbows are legal for taking furbearers, varmints (such as coyotes, badgers, and muskrats) and grouse, ptarmigan, partridge, crows, cottontail rabbits, snowshoe hares, fox squirrels and pine squirrels, and abert's squirrel! Season depends on species. Bowfishing except for Razorback sucker.

**Connecticut** (203) 566-5599  
Target shooting.

**Delaware** (302) 736-5295  
Target shooting.

**Florida** (904) 488-3831

Target shooting. The crossbow was legalized for the 1982-83 hunting season. Hunting for resident game mammals during general gun season.

**Georgia** (404) 656-3530  
Target shooting.

**Hawaii** (808) 548-5918  
Target shooting.

**Idaho** (208) 334-3700

Target shooting. Hunting big game in gun seasons, not in archery season. Bowfishing.

**Illinois** (217) 782-6384

Target shooting. Bowfishing, only from onshore.

**Indiana** (317) 232-4080

Target shooting. Small game Nov. 4-Jan. 31. Disabled persons may obtain permit after evaluation to hunt during archery season.

**Iowa** (515) 281-5918

Target shooting. Bowfishing. Small game hunting legal. Hunting for deer, turkey, waterfowl illegal.

**Kansas** (316) 672-5911

Target shooting. Special permits for disabled persons if disabled in such a way they cannot use a longbow.



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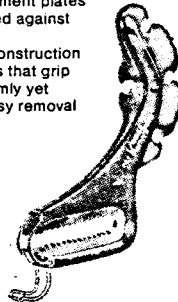
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Attaches to spare arrow when using Deluxe Kwikkee Kwiwer. Shield protects person from contact with sharp broadheads, and prevents edge from becoming dulled

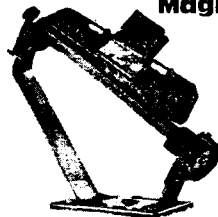
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Patent #4,398,354

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- This compact kit contains a SQUARE ONE® BOW SQUARE, 2 SAUNDERS HUNTING NOK-SETS® and built into the back of the case is a pair of pliers to crimp NOK-SETS®
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**Kentucky (502) 564-4406**

Target shooting. Hunting for deer Nov. 20-29. Also during the archery season and only in the Pioneer Wildlife Management areas. Small game hunting except squirrels. Special requirements for equipment.

**Louisiana (504) 342-5868**

Target shooting. Hunting for handicapped (arm or hand missing or permanent disability of arm or hand) for deer only during gun deer season.

**Maine (207) 289-2871**

Target shooting.

**Maryland (301) 269-2752**

Target shooting. Hunting big game for handicapped only. Bowfishing with special permission.

**Massachusetts (617) 727-3151**

Target shooting. Bowfishing. Disabled persons may obtain special permits.

**Michigan (517) 373-1263**

Target shooting.

**Minnesota (612) 296-6157**

Target shooting. Hunting big game for handicapped only.

**Mississippi (601) 961-5300**

Target shooting.

**Missouri (314) 751-4115**

Target shooting. Big game, small game, bowfishing. Crossbows may be used to take wildlife during the prescribed firearm hunting seasons. The use of taking migratory game birds is prohibited. Bolts containing any drug, poison chemical, or explosive are prohibited. No crossbows may be used during the archery season except disabled persons with special permits.

**Montana (406) 444-2535**

Target shooting. Hunting big game during gun season, but not bow season. Crossbows are legal throughout the year for non-game predatory animals, in-season for many small game species. They may not be used to take game birds or waterfowl.

**Nebraska (402) 464-0641**

Target shooting. Hunting big game, except for waterfowl, for permanently disabled. Crossbows may be used to hunt non-game species such as coyote and fox.

**Nevada (702) 789-0500**

Target shooting.

**New Hampshire (603) 271-3421**

Target shooting. Hunting big game only in certain circumstances, for physically disabled people (must be missing one or both hands) who secure a permit.

**New Jersey (609) 292-9450**

Target shooting.

**New Mexico (505) 827-7882**

Target shooting.

**New York (518) 457-4480**

Target shooting.

**North Carolina (919) 733-7191**

Target shooting.

**North Dakota (701) 224-2180**

Target shooting. Hunting big game for permanently disabled only. Unprotected species may be taken any time.

**Ohio (614) 265-6300**

Target shooting. Hunting any wild animals that can be hunted with crossbows during longbow season. Must have a working safety, a one-piece stock, more than 25 inches long.

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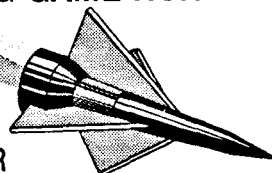
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NAMED  
REDD HEAD

PAT.  
PEND.

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**Archery World  
Bow Reports**  
715 Florida Ave. S., Suite 306  
Minneapolis, MN 55426

# State Crossbow Regulations

Closed during gun season. Bowfishing.

## Oklahoma (405) 521-2739

Target shooting. Hunting with permit for big game for permanently disabled only, only during archery season.

## Oregon (503) 229-5551

Target shooting. The crossbow is not legal for taking any game animals, but may be used for unprotected species. Bowfishing.

## Pennsylvania (717) 787-3633

Target shooting.

## Rhode Island (401) 789-3094

Target shooting. Small mammals.

## South Carolina (803) 758-0001

Target shooting. Hunting in lower counties of state, for non-game fish, except in game management areas.

## South Dakota (605) 773-3485

Target shooting. On private land they may be used to take any game.

## Tennessee (615) 741-1476

Target shooting.

## Texas (512) 479-4800

Target shooting. Hunting for non-game animals.

## Utah (801) 533-9333

Target shooting. No regulations listed on unprotected species and non-game fish.

## Vermont (802) 828-3371

Target shooting. A permit for the use of a crossbow may be issued to a disabled person for the 16-day October bow and arrow season.

## Virginia (804) 257-1000

Target shooting.

## Washington (206) 753-5707

Target shooting.

## West Virginia (304) 348-2784

Target shooting.

## Wisconsin (608) 266-1877

Target shooting. Bowfishing, hunting big game for certified handicapped person only.

## Wyoming (307) 777-7735

Target shooting. Bowfishing, big game hunting. Must have minimum 90 pound pull, minimum draw length of 14 inches, positive safety mechanism, must be cocked by hand without leverage-gaining device, must have crossbow bolts 16 inches minimum length (broadhead, sharp steel, minimum cutting length of one inch). **AR**

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Warhog Magnum E Cam Model B	\$159.48
Bobcat	\$102.30
Bobcat E Cam	\$102.30
Lynx E Cam	\$ 94.60
Little John	\$ 89.63
2800 Recurve Hunter	\$ 89.00
2812 TD Recurve Hunter	\$151.80
Cougar Magnum Blemished	\$149.95
Bobcat Compound Kit	\$ 56.95
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# PSE FIRE POWER

EXHIBIT #5

Precision News Nov/Dec 1983



No matter what your game, if you want the most powerful crossbow ever manufactured you only have two choices; the Award-winning CROSSFIRE or the all new FOXFIRE.

The CROSSFIRE and FOXFIRE are precision made, compound crossbows that obsolete every other crossbow ever made. Producing over twice the hard hitting power of standard crossbows these two rugged beauties are, in a word, Awesome.

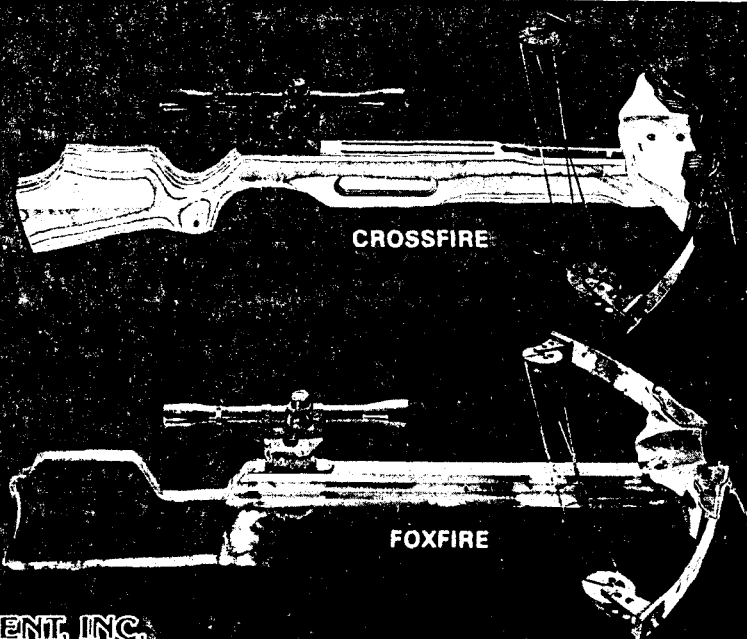
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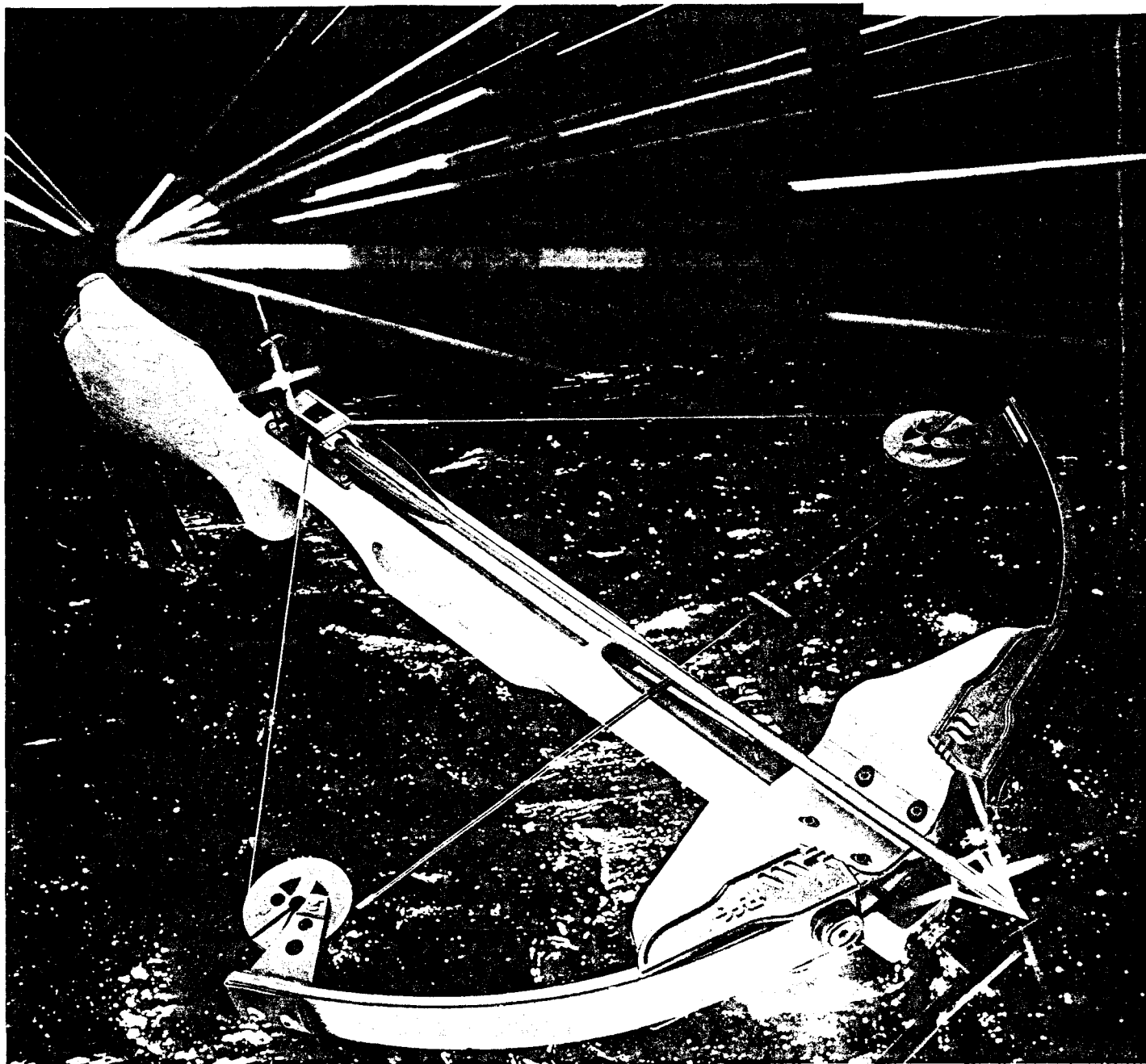


**PRECISION SHOOTING EQUIPMENT, INC.**

"The Quality Leader", P.O. Box 5487, Dept. C5, Tucson, Arizona 85703

Distributed in Canada by Porcupine Creek Supply





Legend spoke in hushed whispers of the awesome power of the crossbow. So powerful were they reputed to be that they were even banned in some areas because of it. But the fact is the legend was greatly overstated ... until now.

The new PSE Crossfire has what legends are made of and its power is truly awesome. All the power never before possible in conventional crossbows is possible now because the PSE compound Crossfire is anything but conventional. Utilizing the compound principle with a longer power stroke, the Crossfire

develops almost three times the foot pounds of energy of the conventional crossbow.

Engineered through modern technology, the PSE Crossfire is the most advanced crossbow ever designed. The result is the hardest-hitter ever designed, anywhere, at any price.

See the fantastic new PSE Crossfire at PSE archery shops and other fine sporting goods stores — Grab a piece of the legend for yourself.



**PRECISION SHOOTING EQUIPMENT, INC.**

"The Quality Leader" P.O. Box 5487-Tucson, AZ 85703

ATTN: Montana Bowhunter's Association

It has come to our attention that there are concerns within your organization that the increased interest in crossbow hunting could become a threat to the sport of bowhunting in the State of Montana.

I see no problem there. P.S.E., as a major archery manufacturer, has the same concerns as you pertaining to bowhunting. We make no apologies for getting into the crossbow market, but I do want you to know our position concerning crossbows and archery equipment.

First of all, PSE does not consider the crossbow as archery equipment; and secondly, we do not advocate the use of crossbows in archery seasons.

I could better understand your concerns if we were promoting crossbows as archery tackle and trying to get the crossbow in archery hunts.

P.S.E. is a major manufacturer of quality archery equipment and dedicated to the preservation of bowhunting and the concerns of bowhunters as well.

It is certainly your choice as to the equipment you shoot and promote, but quite unfair of you to single us out when we are trying to put the crossbow in perspective and striving for the same ideals in bowhunting, as you are.

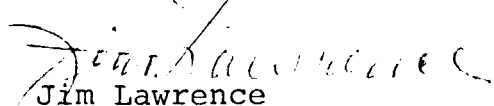
We do believe, however, that the crossbow should be allowed to become a legitimate hunting weapon during general season and muzzleloader hunts.

The most powerful crossbow is only equal in power, range and penetration to the most powerful compound bow and not the awesome weapon with incredible range that so many believe.

I hope as a result of our correspondence, the channel of communication is a little clearer between us.

I remain,

Most Cordially,  
PRECISION SHOOTING EQUIPMENT, INC.

  
Jim Lawrence  
Product Manager

JL/lah

# PSE Introduces the FOXFIRE



PSE has done it again. Following the phenomenal interest instigated by the Award Winning Crossfire, PSE is happy to introduce the incredible new FOXFIRE.

The FOXFIRE is a commando style compound crossbow designed for the hunter/survivalist and it's one step beyond anything else in its class. Like the prestigious Crossfire, the FOXFIRE uses the compound principle, longer power stroke and exclusive 'Magnaglass' Power Limbs with Graphite for the awesome power attained by no other crossbow.

The 125 lb. draw, FOXFIRE, delivers a 500 grain arrow a flashing 252 feet per second and develops a tremendous 70.52 foot pounds of hard hitting energy. That's more than twice the energy produced by standard crossbows.

A sophisticated trigger/safety mechanism is provided in the FOXFIRE, and the safety is automatically engaged on loading with a trigger pull that is smooth and sure.

The compound principle also allows for easier cocking by the average person, with no need of a cocking mechanism.

The FOXFIRE is made of a lightweight alloy so it is strong yet easy to carry. The continuous cable will be a welcome relief for all those crossbow shooters who have gotten so tired of replacing strings on the competition after just a few shots. The cable will last for hundreds of shots and when the time finally does come to replace the cable or serving, it's a simple job and you're ready for another long, uninterrupted time of shooting fun.

A scope and mount are now available as an accessory. Pictured is the Bushnell Banner scope which works well with the Crossfire and FOXFIRE.

FOXFIRE — The incredible new addition from PSE has it all with rugged dependability, sleek, efficient, no-nonsense good looks, easy loading and shooting and the awesome power the competition only dreams about. And two more things — a price tag that won't hurt you and the exclusive PSE Camo is standard at no extra charge.

Orders are being taken now so if you want the ultimate in Power Crossbows, see your PSE dealer today and get in on another way of extending your hunting season.

FOXFIRE — it's the ultimate power compound crossbow.

# The Barnett Team...

EXHIBIT #9

Bow & Arrow Hunting Feb 1985



**...1st every time for Power, Accuracy and Choice,  
the Barnett range of crossbows are second to none.**

**Commando** The most fantastic crossbow ever invented. The 'Magnum Force Design' developed over five years, incorporates an integral cocking mechanism crafted of solid brass. The Commando combines power and accuracy, making it the ultimate in high tech weaponry.

**Wildcat II** Traditionally the most popular hunting crossbow ever manufactured. A perfect blend of European hardwoods and special alloys, the Wildcat II is reliable and lightweight, making it the ideal sporting arm.

**Panzer II** Rugged versatility makes the Panzer II first choice for hunting and survival situations. This all-alloy Crossbow has been completely re-designed with the most demanding conditions in mind. The high strength stock can be replaced with an optional pistol grip converting the Panzer into the ideal para-military type weapon. Panzer II... there when the situation demands it... dependability when you need it most.

**Thunderbolt** The most powerful and sophisticated crossbow ever manufactured for the shooting public. Born the product of three dimensional computer design, the Thunderbolt has been superbly

engineered for balance and performance. No other crossbow features the patented extended trigger mechanism required for a compact carbine like sporting arm. (Licensed under Allen Patent No. 3486495).

**Trident** Three years in research and development, the Trident is one of the most exciting products to evolve from modern crossbow technology. Supplied standard with molded grips and a 45lb prod for target shooting and small game hunting. A magnum 75lb prod is also available as an accessory, plus a wide range of options to enhance performance and create a totally unique pistol crossbow. All bows feature optional equipment.



*Challenging the future in crossbow innovation*

**BARNETT INTERNATIONAL INC.**

P.O. Box 934, Odessa, Florida, 33556 U.S.A.

Telephone (813) 920 2241

Send \$2 for our full color brochure showing our very latest updated line of high tech crossbows, slingshots and accessories.

Exhibit #3

2-14-1985

H.B. #751

Due to the already tremendous amount of hunting pressure that taxpaying landowners are having to cope with, we the undersigned, are opposed to HB751, (crossbow), simply because it would only add to an already ever increasing problem. ( by virtue of longer seasons )

The farmer/rancher has enough problems already without having to put up with the added nuisance that the passage of this bill would undoubtedly create.

Sver Enkerud  
Robert S. Cotton  
Richard C. McElwain

Sam Keger  
Gene Stohant  
Louise Christians  
Walt Riggins  
Ken Fildes  
Cliff Rice

Lynn Cornwell  
Don & Evelyn  
Bernice Barrett  
Wayne Shipp  
John Arnold  
Klaus Mayers

Tampico Rt  
Glasgow, Montana  
59230  
Tampico Mt.

Tampico, Mt.  
Glasgow, Mt.  
Glasgow, Mt.  
" "  
Optim, Mont  
Glasgow West,

Glasgow, Mont.  
Glasgow, mt.  
Glasgow Mt  
Glasgow MT  
Winsdale

Donella Deke - Jack Dix  
Thomson, Montana

Sandy Grumeyer

Bill Aitken

Bill Anderson

Kevin E. Eide

Wm. A. Johnson

Stallan

Theron Copenhagen

Nashua, N.H.

Glasgow

Glasgow

Fort Beck

Glasgow

Umelala, N.H.

Hinsdale, Minnesota



# MALTA BOWHUNTERS

Box 1119, Malta, Montana 59538

Exhibit #4  
2-14-1985  
H.B. #751

**President**  
Buddy Lundstrom

**Vice President**  
Bob Kaluza

**Secretary**  
Jerry Dean

02/14/85

House of Representatives:

Fish and Game committee,

We are writing this letter to voice our opposition to house bill #751.

We feel that by allowing the use of a crossbow during the archery season would completely ruin the archery season.

As a very avid archer I have no interest at all in using a crossbow and would not welcome the use of it during the archery season.

We all know that a crossbow has much more range and speed than a conventional bow.

The reason we bowhunt is because we enjoy the challenge, if we were concerned with only the ability to shoot longer and faster we would buy a rifle.

We hope that you will see our point of view and vote against this bill.

We are also opposed to senate bill #255.

Sincerely,

Buddy Lundstrom president

We have a membership of 63 active members.



Exhibit #5  
2-14-1985  
H.B. # 751

HB 751

Testimony presented by Jim Flynn, Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

February 14, 1985

The department is sympathetic to the interest of crossbow hunters which is being advanced by the sponsor of this legislation. However, the bill seeks to offer a season which we cannot support.

At its inception, the archery season was established to allow sportsmen who use the bow and arrow the opportunity to hunt in a setting which considered the primitive weapon they used. It was assumed, and correctly so, that the early season would not have an unacceptable impact upon the game animals being hunted.

The inclusion of crossbow hunting into the early season would likely increase the harvest rate and thus undermine the original assumption for establishing the early season.

It is the department's position that the early season is experiencing about all the use and harvest it can sustain. We cannot support including another, possibly more effective weapon use to that season.

Exhibit  
2-14-1985  
HB #751

TELEPHONE CALLS IN OPPOSITION TO HOUSE BILL NO. 751

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE NO.</u>
Emmett Northrup	Glasgow	
Don Moore	Kalispell	752-4526
Dan Nielsen	Roundup	323-2065
Don Rosetto	Kalispell	257-5191
David Yeats	Columbia Falls	892-4527
John Christiansen	Livingston	222-0997
Gene Shea	Bozeman	587-9150
Ken Drake	Libby	293-7684
Brad Stahlberg	Kalispell	
Mike Shepard	Columbia Falls	892-3261
Michael Ivins	Libby	293-6535
Richard Hjort	Libby	293-7174
Brad Skromstad	Kalispell	752-1492
Curtis Horton	Missoula	728-8684
Don Quillen	Livingston	222-0732
Barry Bannon	Livingston	222-0732
Ron Brown	Livingston	222-7022
Tim Shinabarger	Billings	248-3884
Ron Cortese	Havre	265-8170
Dwayne Garner	Missoula	
Ron Halvorsen	Libby	293-4607
Keith Wheat	Bozeman	
Leroy Nixon	Libby	
Robert Drake	Libby	
Paul Johnson	Helena	

OPPONENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 751--Continued

Duane Jessop	Pinesdale	961-3947
Lyman Younger	Missoula	542-2519
Darrell Orr	Libby	293-5192
Gary Lamey	Libby	293-6921
Grayson Casey	Libby	293-7065
Jimmy Johnson	Libby	293-4433
Bob Blackwell	Libby	293-3378
Dick Robertson	Hamilton	363-2528
Gene Skranstad	Kalispell	755-2556
Michael Jessop	Hamilton	961-3782
Ken Oberndorfer	Kalispell	
Larry Dufresne	Missoula	258-6749
Owen Boyer (Pres., MT ARCHERY ASSOC.--over 200 members)	Billings	252-2260
David Paulson	Libby	293-6905
Ed Hill	Libby	293-6905
John Locke	Hamilton	363-6957
Gary L. Dimon	Eureka	889-3737
Jim Schnetter	Libby	293-8355
William Dunn	Missoula	549-8508
Rita Wray	Missoula	549-8508
George Kamts	Livingston	222-6397
John Doble	Eureka	296-2761
Don Wilkins	Libby	293-5095
Joey Chapatte	Thompson Falls	827-4570
Mike Parker		293-8463

Exhibit  
P.2  
2-4-1985

TELEPHONE CALLES IN OPPOSITION TO HOUSE BILL NO. 751

Mart Kattwitz	Bozeman	586-8416
Gary Hartman	Livingston	222-7582
Larry Dolezal	Troy	295-4605
John Hanson	Troy	295-4143
Mike Lindholm	Hamilton	363-6060

HB 734

Testimony presented by Jim Flynn, Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

February 14, 1985

This legislation is amending a new license class which was established last session. The philosophy behind that legislation as well as what is in HB 734 is to assure the taking of a cow elk by a permit holder as well as to better ensure the person who wants to take a cow elk that he can secure a permit to do so.

In the way of background, I would point out that our harvest surveys indicate approximately 90% of the individuals who have antlerless permits and who are successful during the season have harvested an antlerless elk.

This same survey indicates that about 4% of all bulls harvested statewide are taken by sportsmen with an elk antlerless permit.

Under present circumstances, the department can and does use a variety of mechanisms to harvest antlerless elk as population control measures, primarily to address game damage situations.

For example, permit holders for a given area are contacted to see if their permits have been filled and if not they are authorized to use their permits for a given area at a certain time. If no permit holders are available, we contact unsuccessful applicants who have not harvested an elk and authorize them to take an antlerless elk.

The A-7 license was established to provide the department with another tool to assure an adequate harvest of antlerless elk. Although established in 1983, it has not been used to date.

This lack of use has primarily been because of the original language in the law. Under that language, the A-7 holder could not hunt elk anywhere except the area in which the license was valid.

While we had some areas we wished to try, the landowners would not agree to allow the permit holders the opportunity to hunt. As a result, no licenses were issued. We did not feel it appropriate to issue a license that likely could not be used and felt few, if any, sportsmen would apply for it if we did.

HB 734 attempts to correct those situations. It allows for the issuance of the A-7 license and that it can be exchanged for an A-5 license if reasonable access is not allowed.

We would offer the following amendments to clarify the foregoing points:

On page 2, line 11, after the word "license" and before the word "held" insert the word "if." This will make it clear that the A-5 license is not a prerequisite for purchasing the A-7.

On page 2, line 12, following "year." add on "for no additional costs to the holder." This will clarify the fact that when a licensee turns in an A-5 for an A-7 he will not be required to pay an additional \$10.00 but will simply exchange licenses.

With these clarifications, HB 734 would give the commission another tool to consider for use in the harvest of antlerless elk.

Exhibit #7  
2-14-1985  
A.B. # 734

LANDOWNER/SPORTSMAN COMMITTEE ROSTER

Mr. John McBride  
P.O. Box VX  
Libby, MT 59923  
Phone: 293-4141

Mr. Tom Ruffatto  
186 Bass Creek Road  
Stevensville, MT 59870  
Phone: 777-3510

Mr. Maynard Smith  
P.O. Box 107  
Glen, MT 59732  
Phone: 835-3441

Mr. Chase Hibbard  
P.O. Box 835  
Helena, MT 59624  
Phone: 442-2960

Mr. Bob Tully  
P.O. Box 216  
Roundup, MT 59072  
Phone: 323-1090

Mr. Owen Funk  
P.O. Box 158  
Hinsdale, MT 59241  
Phone: 648-5537

Mr. Lyle Tauck  
P.O. Box 23  
Hammond, MT 59332  
Phone: 775-6356

Mr. Lee Wilson  
Hysham, MT 59038  
Phone: 342-5303

Ms. Jennifer Cote  
c/o Ponderosa Council of Campfire  
2700 Clark Street  
Missoula, MT 59801  
Phone: 542-2129

Mr. Bill Asher  
P.O. Box 3285  
Bozeman, MT 59715  
Phone: 995-4402

Mr. Jim McDermand  
3805 - 4th Avenue South  
Great Falls, MT 59405  
Phone: 761-0303

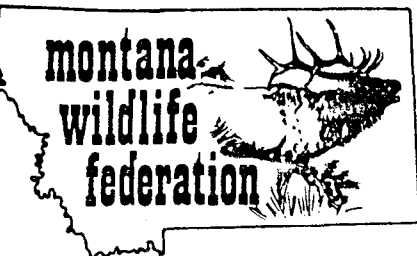
Mr. Al Jenkins  
829 Wyoming Street  
Billings, MT 59101  
Phone: 259-4440 or 652-6213

Mr. Chris Marchion  
~~2110 Lincoln Avenue~~ 2105 GARFIELD  
Anaconda, MT 59711  
Phone: 563-6145

Mr. Ron Jackson  
P.O. Box 570  
White Sulphur Springs, MT 59645  
Phone: 547-3414

Mr. John Holden  
Star Route  
P.O. Box 706  
Valier, MT 59486  
Phone: 279-3326

Mr. Mike Micone  
Executive Director  
WETA  
2301 Colonial Drive  
Helena, MT 59601  
Phone: 443-5541



EDUCATION - CONSERVATION

Exhibit #8  
2-14-1985  
H.B. #734

# Montana Wildlife Federation

AFFILIATE OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

P.O. Box 3526  
Bozeman, MT 59715  
(406) 587-1713

## MONTANA WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Testimony on HB734

February 14, 1985

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

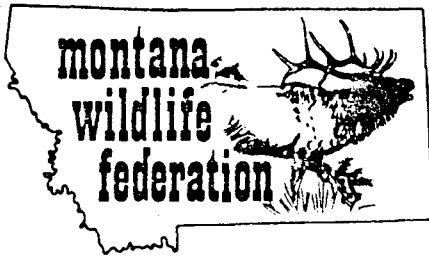
My name is Dan Heinz, and I'm here representing the Montana Wildlife Federation. We support HB734 in its entirety. The commission is in need of a cow-only elk license. We note that the bill proposes a \$2.00 increase in the price of the A-7 tag. We would like to take this opportunity to suggest an amendment that would add \$2.00 to all resident and \$5.00 to non-resident elk licenses, and that the funds be earmarked for acquisition of elk habitat.

By acquisition, we mean either land purchase, lease, or purchase of conservation easements.

For the most part, our elk habitat is moving in one direction -- downhill -- as suburban development, mining, oil and gas and timber development progress.

Much like our timber base, big game habitat represents an important part of Montana's capital assets; whenever a family, small business,





# Montana Wildlife Federation

AFFILIATE OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

P.O. Box 3526  
Bozeman, MT 59715  
(406) 587-1713

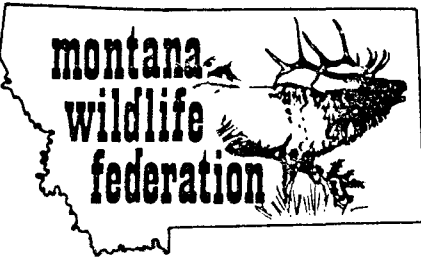
corporation or a state dips into its capital assets to meet operation expenses, they admit poor management.

In a state like Montana with our low population and large geographic size, surely we can avoid the important big game areas as we develop our natural resources or develop recreation homes or subdivision sites.

I mention that for the most part, we are reducing elk habitat and not doing much to save or create new habitat. However, I should mention some very positive pieces of Montana's historic efforts at habitat restoration.

The Rocky Mountain Front represents one of the premier examples of big game recovery efforts in North America. The Front had been severely logged and overgrazed. Wildlife habitat was severely depleted. What has been taking place since reflects great vision and foresight by the people of this state. In 1913 the state legislature said "we do care about protecting elk" and established the Sun River Game Preserve, which included the Sun River Game and the Black Leaf Game Ranges.

Today, much of the timber has grown back, providing essential



# Montana Wildlife Federation

AFFILIATE OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

P.O. Box 3526  
Bozeman, MT 59715  
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escape cover for elk, deer and grizzly bears; the native vegetation has recovered and provides excellent forage for big game and livestock. The Front, as part of the Bob Marshall complex, is today the home of the largest bighorn sheep population in America and supports a nationally known population of elk and other species of wildlife.

A lot of people are part of this success story -- landowners, Great Falls businessmen, the Forest Service, the Montana Department of Fish and Game, and sportsmen in the state, willing to spend license dollars and other monies to support the Nature Conservancy and other private groups working to protect the outstanding habitat potential along the Front.

This is one example of the positive side of man's relationship to wildlife and one the state can be very proud of. It is a story of progressive legislators, dedicated resource managers and visionary people.

There are many other success stories.

The Wall Creek Game Range was purchased in 1960. There were 100 elk there and considerable game damage problems. 1,000 elk now winter there and the damage problems are gone.



EDUCATION - CONSERVATION

# Montana Wildlife Federation

AFFILIATE OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

P.O. Box 3526  
Bozeman, MT 59715  
(406) 587-1713

The Fleecer Game Range was acquired in 1962. There were about 100 elk in the area. There are 900 there now. There is capacity for many more.

Blacktail Game Range was purchased in 1974. There were 400 elk in the area at that time. There are now 1,600 wintering there.

Enclosed is an article from the winter 1982 MONTANA OUTDOORS which discusses the benefits that have been created by the game range program in southwestern Montana. I call attention to an economic analysis in that article that shows a very high benefit-cost ratio for funds expended on those management areas. The annual expenditure for maintenance of these ranges is about \$75M. 1982 The hunting of those animals is conservatively estimated to return \$1,600,000 to the state's economy each year.

And now sportsmen are willing to increase our own license fees to invest in securing and protecting critical elk habitat, elsewhere in the state; protecting existing habitat so it will be available for sportsmen in the future. We ask your support for our efforts.

The department sold 73M resident elk tags and 17M non-resident licenses in 1983. This would have produced \$312M for the game range purchase fund or about \$650M for the biennium. Federal matching funds are available at a 3 to 1 ratio for this game range protection.

AMENDMENT TO HB 734, INTRODUCED (WHITE) COPY

1. Title, line 7.  
Following: "\$10"  
Insert:       ;FOR THE CLASS A-5 TAG TO \$12, FOR THE CLASS  
          AAA SPORTSMAN'S LICENSE BY \$2, AND FOR THE  
          CLASS B-10 NONRESIDENT BIG GAME COMBINATION  
          LICENSE BY \$5; DEDICATING THE FEE INCREASES  
          FOR GAME RANGE ACQUISITION"

2. Title, line 7.  
Following: "AMENDING"  
Strike:       "SECTION"  
Insert:       "SECTIONS"  
Following: "87-2-501,"  
Insert:       "87-2-505, and 87-2-711,"

Page 1, line 25.  
Following: "tag,"  
Strike:       "\$10"  
Insert:       "\$12"

Page 2.  
Following: line 17  
Insert:       "Section 2. Section 87-2-505 is amended to read:

"87-2-505. (Effective March 1, 1984) Class B-10-nonresident big game combination license. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of the fee of \$300 plus \$5 for game range acquisition and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to purchase a B-1- nonresident big game combination license which shall entitle the holder to all the privileges of Class B, Class B-1, Class B-7, and black bear licenses, and an elk tag. This license includes the nonresident conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202. Not more than 17,000 Class B-10 licenses may be sold in any one license year.

"Section 3. Section 87-2-711 is amended to read:

"87-2-711. Class AAA-sportsman's license. Any resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued, upon payment of the sum of \$35 plus \$2 for game range acquisition, shall be entitled to a sportsman's license which shall permit the holder to exercise all rights granted to holders of Class A, A-1,

A-3, A-5, A-6, and resident conservation licenses as prescribed in 87-2-202. The department shall furnish each holder of a sportsman's license an appropriate decal.

"NEW SECTION: Section 4. Fees used to purchase game range. (1) Two dollars of the fee for any Class A-5 and Class A-7 elk tags purchased by a resident who is 15 years old or older and who is under 62 years of age, \$1 of the fee for any Class A-5 and Class A-7 elk tags purchased by a resident who is 62 years of age or older, a resident under the age of 15 years, or a resident not residing in an institution who is certified as disabled by the department, \$2 of the fee for the Class AAA sportsman's license, and \$5 of the fee for the Class B-10 nonresident big game combination license, shall be used for the acquisition, purchase and lease of land and acquisition of conservation easements for game range.

(2) The funds raised under this section may not be used in lieu of any funds or sources of funds currently being used for acquisition of conservation easements for game range but serve in addition to those funds.

Renumber: subsequent subsections.

# A Winter Home for Elk

by Arnold Foss and Fred King

As summer's lazy days pass and the lush green mountain meadows take on autumn's golden tinge and finally a frosty mantle of snow, the simple matter of finding the next meal becomes a major chore for Montana's elk.

During summer, mountainous terrain provides adequate forage and cover. But as snow accumulates in the higher elevations the search for forage gets tough, and elk start their annual trek to the foothills where they will winter. Elk are creatures of habit and can be counted on to seek the same winter ranges year after year. In much of Montana, winter range is in relatively short supply, usually accounting for less than 10% of a land area usable during summer months.

An elk winter range has many important characteristics, of which the most essential is an ample source of forage. The elk is an adaptable animal and can use grasses or woody vegetation for its winter diet. In southwestern Montana, grasses form the bulk of the winter food supply.

Winter ranges are usually on southern or western exposures in foothills, where wind action and sunlight combine to lessen snow depths and make forage more readily available. Irregularity of terrain and dense timber stands near foraging areas supply another very essential ingredient—cover—which provides an escape zone from chilling winter winds.

Man did not decide where elk should live during winter. He learned what was necessary by observing the areas selected by the animals. Consistency in their choice of sites made it possible to determine the essential characteristics and specific locations of these areas. The characteristics have not changed apprecia-

photo: Mike Logan





wintering area near Bear Creek in the Madison drainage. In July 1954, the department made the first purchase of land in the foothills east of Cameron which would later be known as the Bear Creek WMA. This area now comprises 3,456 acres of elk winter range. It provides a winter home for over 500 elk and several hundred mule deer. Approximately half of these elk summer in the Madison drainage, and the remainder are migrants from the Gallatin drainage.

#### WALL CREEK

The Gravelly Mountain Range is recognized as an area that provides abundant big game hunting opportunities. In November 1960, the department first purchased land that would become the Wall Creek WMA. Situated 25 miles south of Ennis in the eastern foothills of the Gravelly Range, this area consists of 5,829 acres of deeded land and an additional 918 acres leased from the Montana Department of State Lands. This range provides year-round habitat for

a variety of wildlife and permanent winter range for over 700 elk. Before the acquisition, the same area carried approximately 150 elk during the winter. There were chronic complaints of elk depredation on private lands in the vicinity, most of which the acquisition eliminated.

#### FLEECER MOUNTAIN

The Fleecer Mountain WMA, near Butte and Anaconda, has been a highly favored hunting area. For years, elk have journeyed high into the upper reaches of the Big Hole drainage to spend the summer, then back to the Fleecer vicinity for the winter. The area had a history of heavy domestic livestock grazing, leaving little for the elk to live on during the winter. In 1962, the department initiated purchase of lands that now form the Fleecer Mountain WMA. This range contains 6,432 acres of deeded land and an additional 877 acres leased from the Department of State Lands. It provides year-round habitat for elk, mule deer, moose, and a variety of other wildlife, as well as win-

ter forage and cover for more than 1,000 elk.

#### BLACKTAIL

Acquisition of the Blacktail WMA was finalized in 1972. This purchase provided 11,261 acres of deeded land, with 6,161 acres leased from the Department of State Lands—a total of 17,422 acres managed to accommodate the needs of elk and other big game species. This extremely important parcel makes up the primary wintering ground for elk which migrate from summer ranges in the Snowcrest Mountains and upper Ruby River areas. This range is on the east fork of Blacktail Creek, approximately 30 miles southeast of Dillon.

Before department ownership, the Blacktail was also home to 5,000 sheep and 800 domestic cows. Most livestock use was during summer, but the areas grazed were the same areas that elk needed during the winter, and the elk were compelled to forage on what vegetation was left. The current winter population of 900 elk on the wildlife management area is approximately twice the number present at the time the acquisition was made.

The major objective of these purchases was to provide a winter area for elk where competition for forage, space, and solitude could be eliminated by regulating or curtailing other uses of the land. As the condition and quantity of vegetation improved on these acquisitions, not only were better forage conditions offered for big game animals, but improved cover, nesting, and feeding areas for a variety of wildlife. Many additional benefits have accrued to the public. Because they are in public ownership, these lands now offer opportunities for hunting, fishing, photography, hiking, camping, and many other outdoor activities. Several miles of high quality fishing streams were secured along with the winter ranges.

These ranges are adjacent to national forest lands, which provide the bulk of the summer habitat for elk and other big game species. This allows movement between summer and winter ranges with minimal disturbance to adjacent private lands and also affords additional public access to areas that may have been closed to public use if they had remained in private ownership.

All activities and maintenance on these lands are designed to protect the landscape and to improve the quality and quantity of vegetation. A major activity is construction and maintenance of fences. Fences form all boundaries, which eliminates livestock

bly over time. Sites exposed to sun and wind are essentially the same today as they were before man came on the scene—and elk have sought out these areas through the years.

But foothill zones are also highly appealing to man. For example, they provide choice summer pastures for domestic livestock. Most of Montana's foothill ranges are privately owned and are an important part of livestock operations. Most are grazed annually by livestock which remove much of the forage historically available to elk and to other wild animals. However, private lands provide a substantial amount of the winter range used by elk in Montana. In these situations, the number of elk that can be carried depends on the individual landowner's tolerance to elk and the economic conflict that

**The Fleeceer Mountain Wildlife Management Area, near Butte and Anaconda, provides year-round habitat for elk, mule deer, moose, and other wildlife, as well as winter forage and cover for more than 1,000 elk (photo: Vince Fischer).**

from money paid for hunting licenses and federal excise taxes on sporting equipment.

Various people and groups view acquisition of land for big game winter ranges in Montana differently. Some have strongly supported the concept; others have opposed it. One objection has been that public acquisition of land removes it from county tax rolls. To alleviate this concern, the department pays an in-lieu-of-tax to the

**"In much of Montana, winter range is in relatively short supply, usually accounting for less than 10% of a land area usable during summer months."**

results when elk remove forage the owner needs for his livestock.

Elk are gregarious and predictable, and they can have substantial impact on the land. Because of man's interest in using these same areas, it became apparent to the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks that if significant numbers of elk were to be maintained for the people of Montana, it was essential to put some of the important winter ranges into public ownership. These lands could then be managed to give elk first priority for winter forage. Livestock and other land uses could be excluded or regulated as necessary.

Passage of the Pittman-Robertson Act by the U.S. Congress in 1937 and passage of the necessary assenting acts in 1941 by the Montana Legislature provided the first real opportunity for the department to acquire some of the more important foothill areas that would give elk permanent winter range. These acts provided a funding source for wildlife restoration activities by assigning a federal excise tax on weapons and ammunition. These taxes were then distributed to the states for wildlife management purposes. The winter ranges discussed in this article were purchased for elk and other big game animals through the federal Pittman-Robertson program. Seventy-five percent of the funds came from the federal excise tax, and the remaining 25% from Montana hunting license sales. In simple terms, the funding was provided by sportsmen

county in which the land is situated. This fee is similar to that paid by a private individual for the same land base. Other people object to more land in public ownership in a state such as Montana where approximately 30% of the land is administered by public management agencies. However, those aware of the quandary that elk and other big game species are in have been highly supportive of acquisition efforts and were grateful for an opportunity to provide a permanent range for elk.

A look at some of the winter ranges in southwestern Montana will indicate what these acquisitions mean to Montanans today and to future generations.

#### **GALLATIN**

Sportsmen's money was put to work in 1945 when the department purchased 6,188 acres in the Gallatin Canyon, 50 miles southwest of Bozeman. This purchase would mark the beginning of acquisition of five major big game winter ranges in southwestern Montana. Through additional land purchases in the Gallatin Canyon, the department today holds title to 7,313 acres. In addition, the department also leases 3,200 acres from Burlington Northern Railroad. These acres form the Gallatin Wildlife Management Area (all wildlife management areas were previously called "game ranges").

The Gallatin Wildlife Management



Area (WMA) provides and assures winter forage and cover for a segment of the Gallatin elk population. The major portion of the population is migratory, wintering on the wildlife management area and summering in Yellowstone National Park. A small segment of it resides year-round in the Gallatin area, summering primarily in the Gallatin National Forest. Because of their scenic beauty and proximity to Yellowstone National Park, these lands satisfy many outdoor recreation needs of the public. Currently, private holdings in the Gallatin are being developed as recreational complexes or as speculative real estate investments. With this trend in land use, elk populations cannot be maintained without year-round ranges under public title. The Gallatin WMA fills the winter segment of this need, and 400 to 500 elk winter there.

#### **BEAR CREEK**

A segment of the Gallatin elk population annually migrates from summer range in Yellowstone Park to a historic



### Five Elk Winter Ranges In Southwestern Montana

The map shows the southwestern portion of Montana. A circular inset provides a closer view of the area around Butte and Bozeman. The following table lists the five elk winter ranges and their approximate locations relative to major cities:

Elk Winter Range	Approximate Location
Flecceer Mountain WMA	Near Bozeman, Gallatin National Forest
Blacktail WMA	Near Butte, Blackfoot National Forest
Wall Creek WMA	Near Butte, Wall Creek National Forest
Bear Creek WMA	Near Butte, Bear Creek National Forest
Gallatin WMA	Near Bozeman, Gallatin National Forest

Since 1945, the department has acquired title to almost 27,000 acres of elk winter range in southwestern Montana. These ranges, purchased with sportsmen's dollars, support winter populations of approximately 3,600 elk. In addition, antelope, moose,

The monetary value of an elk has

The pressures on Montana's land base have increased greatly since purchase of the Gallatin Game Range in

These current and constant demands on the land magnify the value of the winter ranges purchased to date. The Montana public and the wildlife species that use these areas have received—and will continue to receive—dividends. The dividends include not only a permanent range for wildlife but also a place that can be used and enjoyed by the public for years to come. A look into the years ahead tells us these ranges will become even more important to future generations. ■

HB 723

Testimony presented by Jim Flynn, Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

February 14, 1985

Mr. Chairman, the Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks is in opposition to HB 723. Increasing the amount paid to license agents from 30¢ to 50¢ per license would cost the department an additional \$214,000 per year. The department currently pays \$320,000 per year to license dealers throughout the state.

The department acknowledges the importance of its license agents. The agents provide a valuable link between the sportsmen and the department by providing information about hunting and fishing as well as selling licenses. However, we believe the present commission is reasonable compensation.

I would point out that the 1981 legislature increased the commission from 15¢ to 30¢ per license. The department paid 15¢ for 13 years prior to 1981. With the lower levels of inflation since then, we believe it would be improper to increase the commission at this time. In addition, the goal of the department has been to make the process of selling licenses as simple as possible. To that end we have consolidated some licenses to reduce the amount of writing that is required and provided for different bonding options for smaller dealers.

In addition, this bill may not achieve its intended goal. For example, I have attached a schedule showing the different classes of dealers for the state by dollar volume.

If it is assumed that the average license sale is \$8.00, you can see that the 34 dealers selling less than \$1,000 worth of licenses would gain about \$25.00 per year.

The largest category of dealers, those in the \$5,000-\$10,000 category, would gain about \$250.00 per year if they all sold \$10,000 worth of licenses.

But the largest gain would be the 3 dealers selling greater than \$100,000 with each gaining about \$2,400.00 per year.

Although this bill has a dramatic impact upon the department's budget, it is not going to enhance any single dealer to a measurable degree. In fact, the smaller dealer will see a small amount of the \$214,000 coming from the department.

We would request that HB 723 do not pass.

Exhibit #9  
P. 2  
2-14-1986

NUMBER OF DEALERS ACCORDING TO TOTAL SALES

<u>TOTAL SALES (\$)</u>	<u>NUMBER OF DEALERS</u>
Less than 1,000	34
1,000 - 2,000	41
2,000 - 3,000	48
3,000 - 4,000	27
4,000 - 5,000	38
5,000 -10,000	95
✓ 10,000-20,000	67
✓ 20,000-50,000	60
50,000-100,000	12
Greater than 100,000	3

## VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE FISH AND GAME

COMMITTEE

BILL 751DATE 2-14-85SPONSOR SPAETH

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
Roy Jones	Hinsdale, Mt	MAITA Bowhunters Self MISSOURI breaks Archery Club		X
Eliot STROMMEN	Uandalia, mt	Ranchers		X
GEORGE LANE	HELENA	Montana Archery Assoc.		X
Jim Stipach	Helena	Lewis & Clark Archers		X
MILTON COTY	HELENA	Self L & C Archers		X
G. L. Buck "Dawg"	Lewistown	Montana Bowhunters		X
FRANK FAULKNER	GREAT FALLS	GREAT FALL ARCHERY CLUB MBA		X
JOHN FLEHARTY	Lewistown	CENTRAL MONTANA BOWHUNT & ROD & GUN CLUB		X
Scott Koelzer	Three Forks	self (Gallatin Area)		X
Paul D. Schaper	Kalispell	Self		X
Edward Alvestro	HELENA	LEWIS & CLARK ARCHERS		X
Jan Yaman	Helena	M.A.A. & Lewis & Clark Archers		X
C.J. TORNABIANKE	MISSOULA	SELF	X	/
T. Mike Casey	Kalispell	MBA		X
Philip L. Kaper	Helena	Lewis & Clark Archers		X
Bill Linkenbach	Helena	" " "		X
Roger Lyndon	Helena	" " "		X
Cal Bennett	E. Helena	" " "		X
Ray Smith	Helena	" " "		X
Link Wollitz	Helena	" " "		X

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

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

## VISITORS' REGISTER

# Fish & Game

COMMITTEE

BILL NO. 751

DATE 2/14/85

SPONSOR S P A E + V

[illegible]

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# VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE FISH AND GAME

COMMITTEE

BILL 734

DATE 2-14-85

SPONSOR GRADY

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