

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE
MONTANA STATE SENATE

March 31, 1987

The meeting of the Senate Fish and Game Committee was called to order at 1:00 P.M. on March 31, 1987, by Chairman Ed Smith in Room 325 of the State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: All members were present.

EXECUTIVE ACTION OF HOUSE BILL 526: Senator Severson distributed amendments and explained that the amendments set a figure of \$275 on the HB 535 proposed legislation and raises the out-of-state licenses to \$500 from \$350. It is the intention of Senator Severson to keep all resident licenses at the current price. The conservation sportsmen will be raised from \$35 to \$50. This is a donation type of license. The states surrounding Montana charge more for their licenses than does Montana. Idaho charges \$487, Wyoming charges \$480 and Colorado charges \$600 for nonresident licenses.

Senator Bengtson asked if the federal government will match the funds. Senator Smith stated the federal match would be the Pitman-Robinson. Department head, Flynn stated that department's hunting licenses money is available for matching on a 3-1 basis, although the amount of federal money is limited. Currently the federal money is committed to operations.

Senator Jergeson questioned legal litigation because of the greater disparity in the resident and nonresident license increase. Director Flynn stated the only two licenses that can be compared across the state are the combination licenses. Montana does not have a nonresident elk license

Senator Smith stated that Reagan administration has frozen Federal Land and Water Conservation funds that have been set up. There is a possibility that the funds will be released and this would allow a 9-1 match to the Montana's appropriation. Several million could be made available by executive action of the president. Director Flynn stated the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a federal funding, comes to the department. Fifty percent is allocated to local government for parks and the other half is for the fish and wildlife programs. Senator Smith asked director Flynn how would the department spend the federal match of 9-1. Director Flynn said that the money coming from this raise would not be used to match the program. The intent of the Land and Water Conservation Fund is for parks. The money generated from the HB 526 appropriation is for wildlife habitat.

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Senator Ed Smith stated that SB 331 will also increase license fees, but will only increase the class B-10 licenses. Senator Smith discussed the revenue amounts that would affect the figures given for HB 526.

Senator Severson stated his intention would be that the amount be raised from the present figure and set at the maximum of \$500. Senator Jergeson called on Representative Schye to address the amendments. The increase was from \$350 to \$400 plus the revenue figure from SB 331. A coordination clause would be necessary.

Senator Bishop asked what the resident sportsman's license would cost if bought separately. Director Flynn gave the committee a list of license costs. The value would be \$45.

Senator Severson said that the amendment includes the increase for the resident license and reinstates the stricken language.

Senator Smith pointed out that in 1981, 1983 and 1985 the license fees had been increased. There is no need to increase the budget of the Fish, Wildlife and Parks. Senator Smith addressed out-of-state resistance to the increase and stated that any increase should not prevent the lower income hunter from participating in the hunt in Montana.

Senator Yellowtail asked Director Flynn to comment on the lawsuit and the potential of low income people not being able to come to Montana to hunt because of the price of the license. Director Flynn in referring to the U. S. Supreme Court decision concerning the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks in regards to nonresident and resident hunter, the court in its decision did not say the relationship in the resident and non-resident license charge was satisfactory. The Court looked at the entire method by which the department sold the license and how much the resident and nonresident license were sold for at that time. Since, the department has maintained the same status in dealing with the ongoing issue. Mr. Flynn stated in his opinion there is another argument of supply and demand that should be addressed. Now, the licenses are more in demand. In respect to the \$500 charge for nonresident hunters, the license has been raised from \$175 to \$350 in the past six years. The demand has increased to the point that all the licenses are sold within the first day. Director Flynn does not think the price will be a factor deterring the hunters from hunting in Montana.

Senator Smith asked the Committee if the acknowledged amount is necessary to purchase or lease more land. There has been opposition to the purchase of new land. Senator Smith passed out to the committee testimony that addressed the number of acres of land that is in the Conservation Reserve Program. There are 8 counties in the state that have not put land into the Land Conservation Reserve Program. This land is suitable for birds and deer. The Fish, Wildlife and Parks also has a program that cooperates with the Land Conservation Reserve Program. There are approximately 34,000 acres in the Land Conservation Reserve Program in the Yellowstone County. This is a federal program.

Senator Bengtson asked about taxes paid to the state by the Fish, Wildlife and Parks. The Department pays the same rates as an individual. Livestock and inventories have been taken care of should the bill pass. Survey data indicates that the nonresident and resident hunters agrees with the habitat enhancement idea. The bill sunsets after six years.

Senator Yellowtail asked Flynn how the department would utilize another \$4 million dollars. Flynn stated that the sunset is scheduled for six years. There are certain individuals who are interested in the bill, but refuse to lease and only desire that the land is bought. This land is in prime areas. These properties would account for all the money spent by the revenue that would be generated by this bill. It takes time to put these land packages together.

Senator Smith stated that the Boone and Crocket Club has purchased a ranch and are negotiating for two additional ranches on the Rocky Mountain Front.

Senator Anderson stated that 80% of the allocated money must be paid for securing wildlife habitat according to the bill. Does this mean that the Department is only interested in purchasing land rather than lease or conservation easements. Director Flynn made reference to the statement of Intent and stated that the Department's direction would address the intentions of the Statement of Intent.

Senator Severson ask Ron Curtiss for the Outfitters and Guides perspective on the habitat revenue. Curtiss replied that there are no problems concerning the nonresident licenses.

Senator Smith asked Mr. Flynn how many farms are involved in the cooperative agreement with the Conservation Reserve Program where trees and shrubs are being planted for habitat. There are approximately 30 farms involved in the initial pilot program stated last year, and hope to double that amount.

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Senator Bengtson asked how many dollars are available to fund the program. Flynn replied that \$20,000 was available for the previous fiscal year. There has been a \$25,000 request in the R.I.T. Program to be matched with \$25,000 state license dollars. The R.I.T. Program funding has been killed, so the department is asking the Finance and Claims to reinstate the \$25,000 in the operating budget.

Senator Jergeson asked Senator Severson to separate the amendments for voting purposes. Senator Severson stated that it is his intention to let the amendments be voted on as it is. If the amendments are not accepted, then Senator Severson will agree to separate the amendments.

Senator Bishop commented that the sportsman license should be increased.

Senator Bengtson asked Senator Jergeson what his objections were to increases on the B-11 licenses. Senator Jergeson stated that the increase was too large. Forty-three percent is too large. Senator Severson moved the committee to recommend a BE CONCURRED IN to accept the amendments. A roll call vote was taken. The motion passed with Senators Smith, Anderson, and Jergeson voting no.

Senator Yellowtail moved the committee that HB 526 BE CONCURRED IN AS AMENDED. Senator Smith stated that key areas should be obtained surrounding key habitat areas. Senator Bishop stated that section one outlines guidelines that are to be addressed.

Senator Severson commented that he approved the conservation easement and leases and encouraged the department to plant alfalfa to attract elk. Director Flynn called the attention of the committee to the Statement of Intent. The Statement of Intent reads that it is the intent of the Legislature that the preferred manner to acquire interest in land is to obtain a lease or conservation easement. If this cannot be accomplished, the land may be purchased. Director assured the committee that the Department will adhere to the Statement of Intent.

Senator Smith asked Andrea Merrill to put a coordination clause to address SB 331 and to include but not increase fees any further. Senator Jacobson made a substitute motion to put a coordinating clause in the bill and direct language to work with HB 535. The B-11 licenses will be set at \$275. The motion passed unanimously.

A roll call vote was taken to recommend a BE CONCURRED IN AS AMENDED. A roll call vote was taken with Senator Smith voting no. The motion passed.

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ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business to be considered by the committee, the hearing adjourned at 3:08 P.M.

Ed Smith

SENATOR ED SMITH, Chairman

ROLL CALL

SENATE COMMITTEE--FISH AND GAME

50TH LEGISLATIVE SESSION - 1987

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Date: April 30, 1987

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Senator Ed Smith, Chairman	X		
Senator John Anderson	X		
Senator Judy Jacobson	X		
Senator Elmer Severson	X		
Senator Greg Jergeson	X		
Senator Al Bishop	X		
Senator Esther Bengtson	X		
Senator Wm. Yellowtail Vice-Chair	X		

ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE -- FISH AND GAME

DATE: May 31 1987 BILL NO. HR 526 TIME: _____

NAME:	YES	NO
Senator Ed Smith, Chairman		X
SENATOR WM. YELLOWTAIL	X	
Senator John Anderson		X
Senator Judy Jacobson	X	
Senator Elmer Severson		
Senator Greg Jergeson		
Senator Al Bishop		
Senator Esther Bengtson		

Mary Florence Root
Secretary

Senator Ed Smith
Chairman

MOTION: Unanimous Consent:
to accept amendments and
re-vote

ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE -- FISH AND GAME

DATE: 3-31-87 BILL NO. 526 TIME: _____

NAME:	YES	NO
Senator Ed Smith, Chairman		X
SENATOR WM. YELLOWTAIL	X	
Senator John Anderson	X	
Senator Judy Jacobson	X	
Senator Elmer Severson	X	
Senator Greg Jergeson	X	
Senator Al Bishop	X	
Senator Esther Bengtson	X	

Mary Florence Root
Secretary

Senator Ed Smith
Chairman

MOTION: HR 526

Conservation idleness brings 'big bucks'

By T.J. GILLES
Tribune Agriculture Editor

About 67 million federal dollars will come into Montana next year as a result of farmers' participation in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

"It's big bucks," said Everett Snortland, state director of the federal Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS). "But you have to remember that, in turn, this reduces the amount we're paying out in deficiency payments and commodity loans. ... All in all, it will reduce the number of acres planted (to subsidized crops) and reduce production of those crops."

He said 55 to 60 percent of the land placed into the CRP would have been producing barley or wheat if not for the new program, initiated as part of the 1985 Food Security Act.

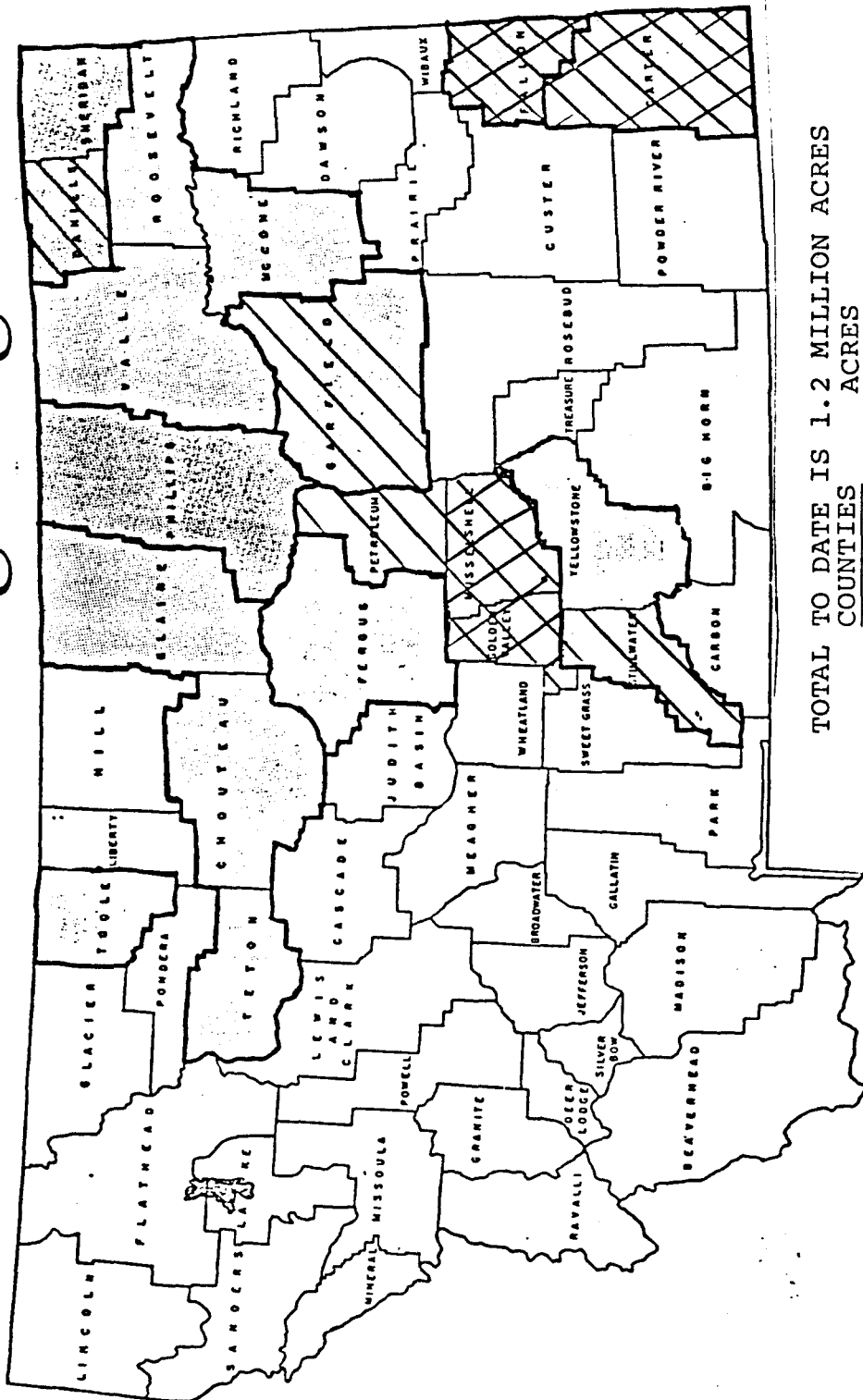
In the latest round of bidding to receive annual government rents in exchange for planting cropland to grass and leaving it idle for 10 years, Montana ranked fourth nationally in the number of acres accepted.

Total annual payments for acres accepted into the most recent CRP round will total \$32.66 million, said Snortland.

In addition to the average of \$37 per acre paid annually to Montana farmers who agree to plant their most erodible land to grass and leave it ungrazed and unharmed for the following 10 years, the government provides other financial aid for farmers in the CRP, Snortland said.

There's a cost-share payment covering half the expense of seeding that grass (\$15 per acre for tame grasses, \$20 per acre for native grasses) and the Agriculture Department also will pay \$5-\$6 per acre for a one-time spraying job to ensure that the grasses — not weeds — get established on the land.

In addition, the latest round included \$245,000 in "corn bonus" premiums for farmers who put highly erodible lands into the CRP

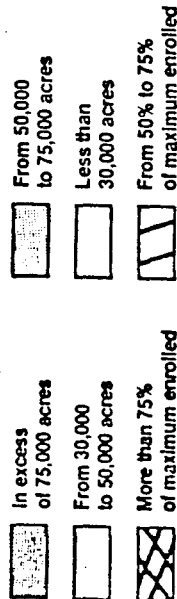


TOTAL TO DATE IS 1.2 MILLION ACRES

COUNTIES	ACRES
DANIELS	87,639
SHERIDAN	76,479
PHILLIPS	75,693
MC CONE	56,921
CHOUTEAU	56,220
ROOSEVELT	54,163
VALLEY	53,002
FALLOON	50,255
BLAINE	46,972
TETON	41,409

Conservation reserve program

(Acres accepted)

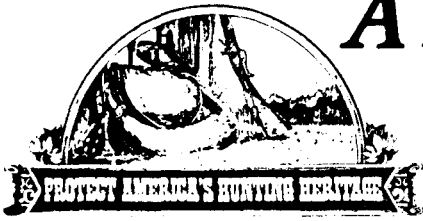


and remove it from the corn base, es-
chewing subsidies from the federal
feedgrains program.

Of the 1.21 million acres of Mon-
See CONSERVATION, page 21

Nearly 8% of the state's total crop
land has been put into the CRP program

IN JULY 1987. up to 13% of the



A Farm Program For **WILDLIFE**

After years of destructive federal farm programs, one has passed that's good for farmers, game animals—and hunters.

By Ron Spomer

Oil your shotgun, load a case of No. 6's, and go buy a bird dog—after 20 years of destructive farm programs, the federal government has finally passed a reasonable farm bill that could produce more upland game birds than Soil Bank did 30 years ago.

It's hard to believe, but true. The 1985 Food Security Act includes an extensive Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) designed to take 45 million acres of highly erodible soils out of production nationwide and plant them in permanent vegetative cover. Tall, dense, native grasses, legumes, bushes, trees—the kind of cover pheasants, quail, cottontails, and hunters love. The kind of cover that helped the federal Soil Bank land set-aside program produce incredible numbers of pheasants, quail, and cottontails in the 1950's. The most encouraging news is that the CRP will encompass more acres than Soil Bank did and will run for 10 years: a solid decade of dense, dependable habitat.

The fact that the federal government is sponsoring this land and wildlife rehabilitation program is nothing short of amazing, considering past farm policies that emphasized maximum production and encouraged fencerow to road-shoulder cultivation. Those policies, supposedly designed to help farmers and the farm industry, have failed so miserably that country singers have taken on the job of raising emergency funds to keep family farmers afloat.

Unfortunately, no one has staged benefit concerts for wildlife, which took the brunt of bad farm programs long before farmers began to suffer.

Ever since World War II, farmers have been told to get big or get out. Most have gotten out, and with them went the fence-lines choked with vines and hedges, the brushy draws and creek bottoms, the farmstead woodlots and shelterbelts, the pot-hole lakes and swamps—in short, the living space for our once-abundant farmland wildlife. The federal government encouraged this through agencies and programs that often worked at cross purposes.

Land-grant colleges, established in part to research and develop better agricultural techniques to benefit the farm economy, soon concentrated on large-scale, capital-

intensive, chemical farming that started squeezing small-scale farmers out of the business. They also started pushing wildlife into tighter and tighter corners as soil erosion control, wildlife habitat, water pollution, wetland preservation, and similar land-use concerns were sacrificed on the altar of "higher yields."

That higher yields were achieved cannot be denied. Hybrid plants, huge tractors and implements, and massive doses of

"The benefits of this singular effort—simply paying farmers to not farm marginal lands—will be nothing short of fantastic."

chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides helped American farmers produce record yields year after year. It took them six calories of energy to produce one calorie of food, but they produced it, just as the government asked. Unfortunately, there wasn't always somebody to buy it.

Overproduction soon became a chronic problem, but the federal government, through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), stepped in to save the day. If farmers couldn't sell the overproduction, USDA would usually buy it. Wheat, corn, butter, cheese—tax dollars were handed out regularly in subsidies, payments-in-kind, and outright purchases to keep the farm industry alive . . . and farmland wildlife populations depressed.

While this overproduction was filling granaries and caves across the land, federal water programs poured billions of tax dollars into dams and drainages that turned hundreds of thousands of acres of wildlife habitat into monoculture grainfields. Millions of tax dollars were spent to build irrigation projects designed to increase production, while millions more were spent simultaneously to pay farmers for plowing their crops under in order to hold down

crop surpluses. While one government farm agency paid farmers to drain wetlands and convert them to fields, another paid them to flood fields and restore them as wetlands.

Logic has apparently never been a cornerstone of farm policy in these United States. That's why this new Conservation Reserve Program is so amazing. Instead of using our tax dollars to pay farmers to *overproduce*, it will pay them to *not produce*. Instead of paying them to increase soil erosion and watershed siltation, it will pay them to reduce it. Instead of paying farmers to destroy wildlife habitat, it will pay them to grow it.

The benefits of this singular effort—simply paying farmers to not farm marginal lands—will be nothing short of fantastic. For one thing, CRP should help farmers nationwide by trimming crop surpluses and perhaps boosting commodity prices. Soil erosion, currently as high as 40 tons per acre annually on steep, marginal farm fields, will be reduced to almost nothing on CRP lands. USDA estimates some 750 million tons of soil will be saved from eroding each year on 40 million CRP acres. At the same time, those fields will improve in quality and fertility under the protective vegetative blanket of the CRP.

This erosion control will cut the off-farm costs of sedimentation an estimated \$2 billion a year, according to the USDA, by preventing 211 million tons of silt from reaching surface waters. Waterways, ditches, and sewer lines won't be blocked and plugged by mud from eroding farm fields. Streams, rivers, and lakes won't choke with silt. More fish will spawn successfully. Insects and other invertebrates will flourish, and they will in turn supply fish and waterfowl with nutrients.

Because CRP lands will not be producing sensitive crops, they will rarely need to be treated with insecticides and herbicides. With 40 million acres in the program, the USDA estimates annual pesticide application will decrease by about 60 million pounds. That should make life a little easier for our small-game animals and upland game birds, which depend on seeds and insects for food.

continued

There will be less chemical fertilizer washing into streams and lakes, too. Almost 1.5 million tons a year will not have to be applied to the 40 million CRP acres.

In short, the CRP should benefit just about everybody and everything without stepping on anyone's toes. Yes, tax monies will still be used to subsidize farmers, but at least they will subsidize conservation instead of erosion.

Here's how the CRP is supposed to work. Farmers, independently and of their own free will, may offer to rent their highly erodible crop fields to the federal government for annual cash payments. Several times a year local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) offices will accept bids for the CRP. Farmers may then offer specific parts of their highly erodible lands, as classified by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), for whatever cash rent they think the lands are worth. ASCS, through a complicated statewide allotment, can accept a certain number of acres in each region of a state. It can also accept or refuse bids based on regional land values, average rental rates, etc.

If a farmer's bid is accepted, he can sign a 10-year contract with USDA in which he agrees to take his bid acres out of annual crop production and plant them in perennial grass, wildlife plantings, windbreaks, or trees. USDA will pay the bid price annually in cash or commodities for each of the 10 years of the program. USDA will also pay half the expenses of establishing the permanent cover, and the SCS, Forest Service, state wildlife agencies, and other groups will provide technical assistance.

During the 10-year contract period, a cooperating landowner may not reap commercial benefits from his CRP lands through haying, grazing, or seed or tree production. After the 10-year period, the land is his to do with as he sees fit.

State wildlife agencies have been universally enthusiastic about the CRP. They see it as the first significant long-term increase in upland-bird habitat in decades. Ted Johnson, habitat development manager for the Washington Department of Game in southeast Washington, a prime pheasant-, partridge-, and quail-producing area, says the CRP will "definitely boost our upland-bird populations in the next few years."

John Kirk, South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department interagency coordinator, says the South Dakota Conservation Review Committee, made up of various conservation agencies, developed a wildlife seeding mixture specifically designed for CRP lands in the state.

"The Conservation Reserve Program has tremendous potential in South Dakota," Kirk said. "There's lots of interest among farmers. The only thing holding us back are certain land restrictions under the program that reduce the number of acres eligible. But nothing says those eligibility

requirements can't change or the program can't expand. We could get as many as 1 million acres in the program, and believe me, that could restore our pheasant range."

Dale Anderson, state executive director of the South Dakota ASCS, agrees that CRP will help all that state's ground-nesting birds, even though acreages aren't as large as they should be. "Still, anytime 10 acres or more can be set aside in good habitat, you're providing important nesting and refuge areas for wildlife," Anderson said.

But all of that optimism hangs on the belief that landowners will join the CRP and the federal government will adequately fund it. At the initial sign-up in the spring of 1986, doubts were already raised.

In Idaho, for example, 1090 farmers bid 201,000 acres in March 1986, proving there was widespread and enthusiastic interest on their part. But USDA claimed the bids were too high and accepted only 9345 acres on 45 farms. That disappointed and angered SCS technicians and Idaho Fish and Game biologists who had worked hard and long assessing lands and developing plans for hundreds of farmers. They felt the feds were backing out of their end of

"The 1987 crop year is supposed to place 10 million acres in the CRP. If it does, we may be well on our way to a game-bird revival."

the deal, proving that a valuable, innovative program like the CRP was too much to expect from USDA. Many felt the program was a paper tiger.

Their frustration was felt nationwide. Less than 20 percent of bids from around the country were accepted by USDA, resulting in fewer than a million acres being placed in the program, nowhere near the 5 million scheduled for the first year. But the second sign-up period in May was more encouraging. Farmers lowered their asking prices and USDA raised its paying prices. Of 4.6 million acres bid, USDA accepted over 3 million on 22,863 farms. The average acceptance bid was \$44.23 per acre.

Now conservationists are more encouraged. The 1987 crop year is supposed to place 10 million acres in the CRP. If it does, we may be well on our way to a game-bird revival.

Wildlife will benefit from the program by gaining important nesting and wintering habitat. Although farmers may plant perennial grasses that have little value for wildlife, wildlife biologists are working hard to convince them to establish species of maximum wildlife value—tall, dense native grasses, shrubs, and trees. Trees are

seen as the best long-term cover since they provide winter protection as well as food in the form of berries and seeds. In fact, officials hope one eighth of total CRP acres will be planted in trees, which could mean 5 million acres of trees if the reserve reaches 40 million acres. That many trees would make the CRP the largest single tree-planting program in U.S. history, exceeding CCC reforestation in the 1930's. Think of the squirrel hunting!

When the CRP ends, established tree plantings are less likely than grass seedings to be returned to cropland, but sodbuster provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act should encourage most farmers to retain their CRP acres in permanent erosion cover. The sodbuster provision will make farmers ineligible for certain federal assistance if they bring highly erodible land into cultivation unless they do so under an approved conservation system.

Like all federal programs, the CRP can live up to its potential only if it is adequately funded, and that means it must have broad public and political support. It was a coalition of environmental, conservation, and political groups that got the legislation passed in the first place. The International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the Wildlife Management Institute, the Izaak Walton League, the Wildlife Society, the National Wildlife Federation, and the National Audubon Society were just some of the organizations that worked with influential politicians to hammer out the provisions of the bill and lobby for its passage. We can't let their efforts go to waste.

Rumor has it that some USDA bureaucrats are out to scuttle the program in favor of alternatives that would be of little or no benefit to wildlife. As hunter-conservationists, we must do our part to stop such a move. Call or write your representatives and let them know the CRP is a good program that deserves funding. Tell your local game department, ASCS, and SCS offices you support the CRP and commend them for their work in it. Offer to help farmers plant trees, string fence, and otherwise prepare their CRP land for wildlife.

Tell your neighbors and friends about the CRP and write an open letter to your local paper commending the officials and farmers involved in it. What with the savings in tax monies, reduced siltation, cleaner water, and lower pesticide use, the general public has as much to gain from the CRP as farmers and hunters. Let's spread the word. The Conservation Reserve Program is a bonanza for everyone.

Reasonable federal farm legislation has been a long and painful time in coming. Let's not lose it now. More than 40 million acres of wildlife habitat for pheasants, quail, cottontails, turkeys, whitetail, raccoons, foxes, and dozens more species are at stake.

If the Conservation Reserve Program makes it as scheduled, we're in for some great hunting. If we can expand the program even more, we're on our way to the good old days.

SENATE FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE
April 1, 1987
1:00 P.M.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

There are 3,022 Farms involved in the conservation reserve program in the state of Montana. The total acre amount is currently 1,207,335.9. Approximate 27.8 of the crop land is eligible to go into the reserve.

The 25% of the ~~cropland~~ cropland that can go into the program for Montana is 4,309,225.

According to Everett Snortland, State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Bozeman, MT, the congressional intent is to continue the funding of the program. The national limit is 45 million acres.

Montana could have an additional 3,101,898 acres put into the program. The largest sign-up activity happened in the fourth and last sign-up period. Those signing up at that time had the option of planting in the Spring of 1987 or the Fall of 1988. The bidding period for the next sign-up is for July 20- July 31, 1987 and will be for 1988.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM
MONTANA

County	Acres	County	Acres
Beaverhead	8,044.3	Madison	4,190.0
Bighorn	17,008.4	Meagher	7,266.2
Blaine	46,972.4	Mineral	0
Broadwater	11,856.0	Missoula	0
Carbon	8,345.5	Musselshell	28,783.5
Carter	32,048.3	Park	5,955.1
Cascade	27,579.4	Petroleum	12,118.9
Chouteau	56,220.4	Phillips	75,693.3
Custer	13,784.1	Pondera	10,286.8
Daniels	87,639.9	Powder River	6,198.3
Dawson	26,055.1	Powell	0
Deerlodge	0	Prairie	15,303.4
Fallon	50,255.4	Ravalli	400.8
Fergus	34,088.3	Richland	20,617.1
Flathead	12.4	Roosevelt	54,163.8
Gallatin	6,291.7	Rosebud	20,449.5
Garfield	36,779.3	Sanders	1,054.2
Glacier	24,206.9	Sheridan	76,479.2
Golden Valley	29,312.3	Silverbow	0
Granite	0	Stillwater	39,195.4
Hill	20,693.3	Sweetgrass	2,566.0
Jefferson	4,031.3	Teton	41,409.3
Judith Basin	11,176.5	Toole	35,949.0
Lake	0	Treasure	2,387.2
Lewis and Clark	4,931.5	Valley	53,002.8
Liberty	18,685.3	Wheatland	16,721.3
Lincoln	0	Wibaux	16,652.2
McCone	56,921.9	Yellowstone	33,952.7

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 3, 1987

19.....

MR. PRESIDENT

We, your committee on Fish and Game

having had under consideration House Bill No. 526

Third reading copy (Blue)
color

HUNTING FEE INCREASES TO FUND WILDLIFE HABITAT PROTECTION

Representative Ted Schye (senator Severson)

House Bill

526

Respectfully report as follows: That..... No.....

be amended as follows:

1. Title, line 11.
Following: "THROUGH"
Insert: "NONRESIDENT"
2. Title, line 13.
Strike: "87-2-401 THROUGH"
3. Title, line 14.
Strike: "87-2-501," and "87-2-508,"
4. Title, line 15.
Strike: "87-2-708,"
5. Page 4, line 11 through line 5, page 5.
Strike: subsections (a), (b), (d), (f), (h), (j), (l), (n),
(p), (q), and (s) in their entirety
Renumber: remaining subsections
6. Page 4, line 13.
Strike: "\$50"
Insert: "\$150"
7. Page 5, line 5.
Strike: "\$5"
Insert: "\$14"
8. Page 5, line 19 through line 9, page 6.
Strike: sections 3 and 4 in their entirety
Renumber: subsequent sections

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

.....
Chairman.

9. Page 7, line 3 through line 9, page 8.
Strike: section 6 in its entirety
ReNUMBER: subsequent sections
10. Page 9, line 12.
Strike: "\$400"
Insert: "\$500"
11. Page 10, lines 10 through 22.
Strike: section 10 in its entirety
ReNUMBER: subsequent sections
12. Page 11, line 6.
Strike: "\$55"
Insert: "\$50"
13. Page 11, line 7.
Strike: "\$55"
Insert: "\$50"
14. Page 11, line 9.
Strike: "\$53"
Insert: "\$50"
15. Page 11, line 11.
Strike: "\$9"
Insert: "\$6"
16. Page 11, line 22 through line 6, page 12.
Strike: section 12 in its entirety
ReNUMBER: subsequent sections
17. Page 12, line 11.
Strike: "\$41"
Insert: "\$50"
18. Page 13.
Following: line 1
Insert: "NEW SECTION. Section 11. Coordination
instruction. (1) If Senate Bill No. 331 is passed and
approved:
(a) any reference in Senate Bill No. 331 to a fee
increase in the Class B-10 nonresident combination
license in 87-2-505 or in the Class AAA sportsman's
license in 87-2-711 may not be considered as fee
increases in addition to the fee increase for those
licenses; and

April 3, 1987

..... 19.....

(b) any dedication of a portion of the Class B-10 nonresident combination and Class AAA sportsman's license fees in section 1 of Senate Bill No. 331 must be deducted from the amount of such fees dedicated in section 2 of this act.

(2) If House Bill No. 535 and the provision therein creating a Class B-11 license is passed and approved:

(a) the fee established in House Bill No. 535 for the Class B-11 license is increased to \$275; and

(b) a new subsection is added to section 2 of this act that reads: "Class B-11 nonresident deer combination, \$275."

E:hb526.wp

AND AS AMENDED

BE CONCURRED IN

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Senator Ed Smith, Chairman