

## MINUTES

### MONTANA SENATE 51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

#### COMMITTEE ON FISH AND GAME

Call to Order: By Chairman Elmer Severson, on January 17, 1989, at 1:00 p.m.

#### ROLL CALL

Members Present: Sen. Elmer Severson, Sen. John Anderson, Jr., Sen. Al Bishop, Sen. Paul-Rapp Svrcek, Sen. Judy Jacobson, Sen. Loren Jenkins, Sen. Bill Yellowtail.

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Andrea Merrill, Legislative Council

Announcements/Discussion: None

#### HEARING ON SENATE BILL 33

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor: Sen. Al Bishop stated that it the basis of the bill was designed to provide monies through the increase in license fee for the purpose of raising and stocking pheasants. But, it has to be fine-tuned now. What we are trying to do with this bill, on page 2, line 12 it states "...up to \$3 a bird..."; now we've changed that to "...at \$3 a bird...". That was one of the suggestions that Ed made because apparently the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has been paying something less than \$3 a bird. I think it has been \$1.50 for roosters and maybe \$3 for hens. Ed and I couldn't see any reason for doing that because raising and stocking pheasants is not a paying proposition in the first place. It costs more than \$3 to raise one of these birds. The point is, at \$3 a bird you have to love these birds to do that. You won't be raising pheasants for a profit at \$3 a bird.

Then we discovered that of approximately \$400,000 this bill generated, about \$10,000 of it was paid out for raising birds. So, there is a big balance in that account that is just sitting there. The only benefit anyone is getting from it is that the interest from it goes into the general fund. At the end of each year,

all monies not used to pay people who have raised and stocked pheasants will be used as it says in MCA, 87-1-248(2) "for the development, enhancement and conservation of upland game bird habitat in Montana.", which would include pheasants as well.

The first monies, right off the top, are going to be used for stocking and raising pheasants. Anything left the next year, will be used for the development and enhancement of conservation of upland game bird habitat. MCA, 87-1-248, Section 3 (2) states what enhancement consists of and it does not include buying land. It includes "...establishing suitable nesting cover..." and it is contemplated that there may be some payments to ranchers and farmers for doing this.

List of Testifying Proponents and What Group they Represent:

Ron Marcoux, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks  
Jack Puckett, Big Sky Upland Bird Association  
Dave Majors, Montana Wildlife Federation  
Bob Lucas, Secretary of Big Sky Upland Bird Association  
Janet Ellis, Montana Audubon Legislative Fund  
David Lockwood, Pheasants Forever  
Darwin Anderson, President, Central Montana Pheasants  
Forever  
Harry LaFriniere, Ravalli Wildlife Association  
Larry Michnevich, Missouri Headwaters Gun Dog Club  
Eldin Nybo, Upland Habitat

List of Testifying Opponents and What Group They Represent:

None

Testimony:

Ron Marcoux left his testimony. See Exhibit #1

Jack Puckett stated that he appreciated this opportunity to enthusiastically support SB 33, the Upland Bird Enhancement Bill. We thank Sen. Bishop for his proposed improvement to the pheasant enhancement law, that was passed in the last legislature, by proposing the addition of habitat improvement and changing it to include all upland birds. It has long been known by researchers and by game managers that good habitat is the key to upland game management. This bill will provide funds through the license increases for habitat improvement measures. It is interesting that game management in this state is financed by the sports men and women and their dollars; and that most of the habitat property for birds is on private land.

Passage of this bill, then, will enable game managers to work with landowners and compensate them for good habitat processes. We hope this can be accomplished with these landowners through lessee, conservation easements or through cost-share agreements. The change to include all upland birds and use of funds for habitat improvements will complement the stocking portion of this bill while it will insure survival of the birds. We thank you for this chance to speak to you on this bill. We hope that it will be effective immediately upon passing. See Exhibit #6.

Dave Majors left his testimony. See Exhibit #2.

Bob Lucas stated that they strongly support passage of SB 33. I testified two years ago for the original bill SB 331 and also appeared before the House Fish and Game Committee. The bill, as introduced, provided both for stocking and for habitat improvement projects. We supported it strongly. We were deeply disappointed, however, when it was finally passed, all the habitat provisions were stripped from the bill. We are very glad that Sen. Bishop has introduced a bill to restore habitat provisions. We believe strongly that habitat is the key to upland game bird abundance. Research studies and experience in Montana and all across the U.S.A. is very clear and agrees on the important roll of habitat. This publication "Montana's Ring-Necked Pheasant" reports a lot of that research. It very clearly shows how important habitat is, at least for pheasants, and also for a lot of the upland game birds. Adding habitat provisions to this legislation is our association's number one priority and is totally supported by our membership. It is also one of the Montana Wildlife Federation's top legislative action items, and at their annual meeting in Bozeman last May, a resolution, which is embodied in the body of this bill, passed unanimously.

We are glad to pay more for bird licenses to support the program and we look forward to cooperating with landowners and showing our appreciation of the critical roll that they play by compensating them by providing key habitat needs. We also support the broadening of the bills focus to all upland game birds, particularly Hungarian Partridge, Sharptail and Sage Grouse, most of which are found on Montana farms and ranches. I urge your favorable consideration for this bill. Thank you.

Janet Ellis provided testimony. See Exhibit #3.

David Lockwood provided testimony. See Exhibit #4.

Darwin Anderson of Central Montana Pheasants Forever came representing his, as well as five other Pheasants Forever organizations in Montana. I would like to thank the previous legislature for the monies allocated for this habitat project. All organizations that are speaking before you at this time are working towards the same goal of getting the monies allocated towards habitat in two different ways.

One way is, we are leaving a door open so that all of the monies may be spent on stocking, which has proven to be cost inefficient by Montana biologists and biologists which are from many other states. This year's pheasant enhancement project was paid out \$10,500. As of January 6, the number of banded birds returned out of 535 banded roosters in the area of Northeastern Montana were two. That comes to a cost of \$401 per bird returned. That is at a \$1.50. If we raise this, which is set already to \$3, that would have been a cost of \$802 per bird returned. That is a return ratio of 0.37 on an investment of approximately \$8,000.

Pheasants Forever would like to see a 10% limit put on the monies for stocking, thereby closing the door on the cost-inefficient spending of public funded monies; and have them go towards habitat where there would be a greater return.

The next issue is the C.R.P. In having been talking to the soil conservation representatives in my area which are Gillford, Liberty, Blain and Choteau as well as some other counties from other areas. They say that the vast majority of C.R.P. is absolutely not pheasant habitat rated. Their way of putting it is "biological desert" they way the grasses are growing in. We would like to see this made more habitat with a limitation for all the monies.

Harry LaFriniere stated that they started their pheasant habitat program in 1978. We provided numerous landowners with thousands of shrubs, trees and several tons of seed wheat for winter food for the pheasants. We've also worked with 4H groups, students and landowners in providing age chicks started and mature birds for release in Ravalli County. One of the things we've started is a trapping program on Medcalf Refuge. We have come up with about 40 birds so far. They are healthy, strong, mature birds and we have been releasing them in the valley. We hope to get up around 200 birds.

Our program has been successful and we have quite a few successes with the birds. We have an increase and a lot of happy people that we have dealt with. We are finding that a lot of the landowners in the Bitterroot subdivided because prices for cattle were low and things got tough. There are a lot of people with between 20 and 60 acres. At the north end of the county a lot of people work in Missoula and it is a hobby for them. They enjoy the beautiful Bitterroot. We need to expand the program to involve more landowners. The people need a lot of answers. They want to turn the birds loose, but we can't do it without the habitat. We've found that we have good cover along the Bitterroot River but we don't have the habitat we need. More financial assistance would aid us in expanding the program and we urge support for SB 33. Thank you for the opportunity to come today. We have about 170 members in our club and we felt this was a worthwhile cause.

Larry Michnevich of Bozeman came to urge support and passage of this bill. Everything I wanted to say has been said. We are here because we are sincerely interested in our birds. It is a valuable resource in Montana. Hunting is close to all of us. If you think back to the heydays of the pheasants in Montana, you will think back to the days when there was habitat. That is the best argument I can make. We appreciate your consideration.

Eldin Nybo, a lawyer from Great Falls representing Upland Habitat stated that they have studied this problem. It is my understanding that in states that have worked on the development on habitat type programs (Nebraska and North and South Dakota) have studied the problem and are funded. Given the fact that planting, to begin with, is controversial and the biologists are telling us that it won't work, then why not draft the bill in such a form that it carries with it both habitat development and stocking. Why not add a study provision to it to release some of the funds to the Fish and Game Dept. to establish liaison with the other Fish and Game Departments in the U.S.A., We are further along in Montana in the development of our habitat programs and this would allow them to come back and report the next time the legislature is in session so we can see we can see where else some of these monies can best be spent. I am a proponent if there were some amendments and some study into other state's policies on this matter.

Questions From Committee Members: Sen. Paul Rapp-Svrcek asked Sen. Bishop about the underlined language on the bottom of page two talking about the pheasant release program and on page four, line one about the pheasant population. Should those two places be changed to upland game bird?

Answer: Sen. Bishop said "No, because they are not going to raise any upland game birds other than pheasants". The habitat enhancement part of it covers all game birds, including pheasants.

Question: Sen. Jenkins asked Ron Marcoux under this section 1 where you have your license, what stopped you from using that money right now for habitat?

Answer: Ron Marcoux said that right now the current legislation is, as it is written, provided only for the planting of birds. It does not have any provisions for utilizing those funds for habitat development. The modifications being presented today would provide the funds to be used for habitat development.

Question: Sen. Jenkins asked Mr. Marcoux about the regular license fee for \$2 and this bill is talking about 10% of the money generating. I am trying to figure out, non-residents pay \$23, ten times more. What is stopping you from using that \$2 and \$23 for habitat now with the exception of the 10%.

Answer: Ron Marcoux directed everyone to look at line 13 of page one. "...The amount of money specified in this section from the sale of each hunting license listed must be used exclusively by the department to preserve and enhance upland game bird populations..." This was a modification. The 10% that was referred to on item (2) not more than 10% must be used for items (a) - (b), Please refer to your booklet in Exhibit #1. We work with applicants and management plans for the area and evaluate it. I don't feel that we have the authority to utilize these funds for habitat management.

Question: Ron Marcoux asked Sen. Jenkins if the license fee is what he was asking about. Mr. Marcoux then said that the upland game license is \$6, \$2 of which is ear-marked for upland bird program. There are \$4 that is coming to the Department to utilized in Department programs and I think we could incur that for upland game projects.

Answer: I think that is what I wanted to know. The \$4

the Department collects now on bird licenses can be for bird habitat right now. Then Mr. Marcoux replied that the possibility would exist for use of those funds. But, at this point, we don't have an active upland bird habitat development program.

Question: Sen. Jenkins asked Mr. Marcoux if the Department, in the last year, had a program of cost-sharing, planting of trees and so on with C.R.P. for bird habitat?

Answer: Mr. Marcoux stated that it was correct. Those were general license dollars. We didn't necessarily use bird license revenue.

Question: Sen. Jenkins asked Mr. Marcoux what kind of money is involved in general license dollars?

Answer: Mr. Marcoux stated that we are operating in the neighborhood of \$14 Million to \$17 Million of general license fund in the agency.

Question: Sen. Jenkins asked Mr. Marcoux if it would be possible to use more money out of that fund for upland game birds?

Answer: Mr. Marcoux stated that it was a situation where you have flexibility to utilize those dollars, as well as the conservation reserve program.

Question: Sen. Jenkins asked Mr. Marcoux if it would be possible for the Department to do it without a law telling you to do it?

Answer: Mr. Marcoux stated that he suspected that they could embark on some level of habitat program if, in our budget presentations to the legislature, we presented an item that was approved for expending funds that way. When you are dealing with a significant program, such as we are talking about, we believe that legislative oversight in putting it in the statute has its advantages.

Question: Sen. Jenkins asked Mr. Marcoux how many dollars are we talking about here that have not been spent in the biennium for the pheasants?

Answer: Mr. Marcoux stated that each year we have in the neighborhood of \$430,000 that would be available for habitat right now. We spent \$48,000 on the program. That includes a pheasant biologist as well as \$10,000 paid out to the landowners. We have a balance of about \$400,000.

Question: Sen. Bishop asked Mr. Marcoux if he had an idea what it costs to raise a pen-raised bird.

Answer: Mr. Marcoux stated it is \$8.

Question: Sen. Severson asked Mr. Marcoux if there could be conservation easements that have a time date on them. It doesn't mean a lien on your property forever, it could be one year, ten year or most anything, couldn't it?

Answer: Mr. Marcoux agreed. We have all kinds of flexibility in regards to conservation easements. Then Sen. Severson said a conservation easement could almost be a lease.

Question: Sen. Bishop asked David Lockwood how the pheasant happened to come to America.

Answer: Mr. Lockwood replied that initially it was introduced into the Willamette Valley in Oregon. The bird was brought over here from China and it wasn't very far removed from the original wild generation of pheasant. But, that was back in the old days when farmsteads were typified by sloppy farming with a lot of weeds around the fence rows; and there was a lot of habitat out there for the birds. The birds thrived on that particular situation. The residual populations respond to the habitat and the areas fill up with pheasants. If you have provided all the habitat in a vacant spot, you want to then stock some wild birds there, not game farm birds. Game farm birds are ill-adapted and have lost their inherent wildness. They have no ability to survive in the wild. They are bred for the ease of handling. Game farm birds introduce new disease factors into the residual wild populations. It doesn't work.

There have been numerous studies done in the past years. Studies that have been done all prove that about 90% of the bird population is lost within about 30 days because it doesn't address the long-term problem because there isn't any habitat out there.

Closing by Sponsor: Sen. Bishop stated that habitat is the key to everything. If somehow, those animals and birds are not put there, no matter what amount of habitat you have, you are not going to have them. These birds were imported and they did survive and do well in this country. Ed Smith has told me that he has raised



birds, he has planted the birds. You just can't release pen-raised birds and expect them to do well the day before the hunting season opens and expect them to thrive. Ed plants them at a special time in the proper habitat and supervises them. He has found his birds, a lot of times, four to six miles away surviving and doing well. They have even found birds as far as 20 miles away. The winter in Eastern Montana is really severe. The pheasant population really suffers in those conditions. Ed and I believe that with careful stocking they will have those birds back by next fall. He has done this before. The Fish and Game Dept. are supposed to watch these birds.

In regards to the tremendous amount of money it costs to raise pheasants, it is too difficult. You will only get \$3 for each bird when it costs \$8 to raise one. So, you have to love these birds in the first place or you are not going to be raising them. The cost of paying the people who are raising these birds amounts to about 2% of the monies that is generated in this program. So, I would guess that the stocking portion of this bill might even go down.

#### HEARING ON SENATE BILL 48

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor: Sen. Bob Pipinich stated that 30 people in his district asked him to pass this bill. They call it a "Trophy Hunt Bill". The bill explains what we are trying to do. A person who successfully draws a mountain goat, a mountain sheep, a bull moose or a wild buffalo and gets one of these animals; we propose that he is not eligible to get another one of these animals again for 10 years. If he is not successful in the hunt that year, he can re-apply the next year for a permit.

We did several surveys through the area on which included 25 people. Some of these people have drawn three permits in an eight year period for a mountain sheep and a mountain goat. One person drew four permits in a 10 year period for a bull moose. That doesn't seem equal to all the hunters. It is a select few who are getting these (as we've labeled it) a "Trophy Hunt". We would like to make this more equal across the state so everybody can have a chance to go out and get his trophy. We know this will put a little burden on the Fish and Game Dept. trying to keep track of these permits. But, not too long ago, we had a five year wait and a seven year wait so our computers should be programmed for this. I don't believe, after one

year, that this should put a hardship on the Fish and Game Dept. This does not apply to cow elk or cow moose.

List of Testifying Proponents and What Group they Represent:

Robert Van Der Vere, Helena Citizen  
Bill Blaskovich, Stone Container Corp., Missoula  
Wayne Harmon, Montana Trappers Association  
Don Chance, Montana Wildlife Association

List of Testifying Opponents and What Group They Represent:

Ron Marcoux, Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

Testimony:

Robert Van Der Mere asked a taxidermy shop if they considered a cow moose to be a trophy. They said that some people do as well as the taxidermist. I believe that we should eliminate the bull moose. Many people have tried for years to get a moose permit and were not successful. So I am a proponent if an amendment is placed in the bill.

Bill Blaskovich ran a survey between 200 people at Stone Container and he found that 84% of the people were in accord with this law the way it was written up. One man had two mountain sheep in four years and one man out there had nine cow elk in 14 years. Statistically you should never be able to get one in 800. So, I do believe that with this 10 year waiting period your chances of a person getting an animal once in a lifetime are pretty good. I am in support of SB 48.

Wayne Harmon stated that it is lopsided when a person can get a drawing year after year and be successful in the hunt. I would like to see it put on a 10 year waiting list. I am in support of SB 48

Don Chance stated the Montana Wildlife Federation does support this particular piece of legislation. The odds of coming up on one of these special drawings for some of these species is about one in 100. We think, that just in the question of equity, the ability for a sportsman to be able to possibly get the opportunity to hunt one of these animals once every 10 years makes a lot of sense. We are in support of SB 48

Ron Marcoux is an opponent and left his testimony. Please see Exhibit #5.

Questions From Committee Members: Sen. Paul Rapp-Svrcek asked Ron Marcoux about the survey he handed out. It indicates that the majority of people who responded are in favor of a five year waiting period. How do you reconcile that against the people who said they were for the present system.

Answer: Mr. Marcoux stated that the Department thought it was a 50/50 split without a clear majority.

Question: Sen. Rapp-Svrcek mentioned to Mr. Marcoux that his testimony indicated that the Dept. quit the waiting in 1981. Has your record-keeping capability been enhanced since then?

Answer: Mr. Marcoux stated that the Department was able to do it at that time and certainly we could find ways to accomplish this. We may need additional support services. There will be mail coming in and we will need people to handle that. If we put in a new process there would be additional costs involved.

Question: Sen. Rapp-Svrcek asked Mr. Marcoux about the fiscal note on this bill. It indicates that it would cost you in a biennium about \$21,000. That doesn't seem like a whole lot of money.

Answer: That was done by our department.

Question: Sen. Jenkins asked Mr. Marcoux about investing the licence fees for approximately a quarter of a year.

Answer: Mr. Marcoux said that the current situation with our drawings would not influence that. Those people who were successful can't apply for the next 10 years, but we will still have a certain amount of people still applying. Eventually there will be a reduction in the amount of applicants. Although, we may have more hunters, which would offset that, requesting licenses. But in the drawing process, the money that is put forward in the beginning of the drawing process until refunds are issued, the interest from those funds does go into the general fund.

Question: Sen. Jenkins asked Mr. Marcoux about the percentage increase at the end of 10 years. It seems high.

Answer: Mr. Marcoux stated that if those monies were put into the general account and were held until the refund period, as the law currently stands those

interest monies go into the general account.

Question: Sen. Yellowtail followed up on that question with Mr. Marcoux. On \$200 on the buffalo you only pay \$5 for a drawing fee. You don't pay the \$200 until you get the animal. Isn't that correct?

Answer: Mr. Marcoux acknowledged his statement.

Question: Sen. Severson mentioned to Mr. Marcoux that it seems that we are only talking about special licenses and asked him for numbers on the permits.

Answer: Mr. Marcoux stated that the information that he had is that there are 1700 combined moose, sheep and goat licenses.

Question: Sen. Severson asked about the success ratio on that.

Answer: Mr. Marcoux stated that he didn't have the figures. For those particular species they are fairly high.

Question: Sen. Severson asked Mr. Marcoux if the success rate was even close to 50% (as far as this bill is concerned).

Answer: The only information I have is 1200 of the 1700 would be potentially successful. That would be 500 unused tags returned.

Question: Sen. Severson asked for 10 years you would have to keep 1200 per year in a computer and the computer could reject those if someone was successful?

Answer: Yes. But we don't know who the successful hunters are in all cases. The only way we could get a handle on it is, those that were unsuccessful or those who were successful would have to return their tags. There would have to be some system in place to identify that. Sen. Yellowtail said to Mr. Marcoux "Does that mean I have to keep track of my unused tag all year long and submit it to you? That seems like a real problem.

Question: Sen. Rapp-Svrcek asked Don Chance how he felt Mr. Van Der Mere's suggestion to remove bull moose only versus bull and cow moose?

Answer: Mr. Chance stated that it isn't really an issue for the Montana Wildlife Federation. We wouldn't

have a problem with the amendment. We were unaware of the logistical problems the Department would be facing trying to administrate the program. Theoretically, it sounds like a good idea, but we don't want it to be a problem for the Department.

Question: Sen. Yellowtail asked what would happen if you reduced the waiting period to three or four years and just made policy that anyone who receives a special permit, whether successful or not, cannot draw for three or four years, for example?

Response: Sen. Pipinich responded by saying that he disagrees with the Fish and Game Dept. because the system seems to be irregular. I have been trying for a moose permit for 20 years and I haven't gotten one yet. But, in my district, there are some who have several moose permits they received in a period of four years. So, something is wrong. In regards to computerization, the Fish and Game Dept. should be prepared for a five to seven year period already. Now, the only thing we will have to add is a 10 year period. There will be some difficulties when we first get started, but the difficulties should go away after the first year. Don't you think?

Answer: Ron Marcoux responded to Sen. Pipinich. The costs involved are for getting the computer system up to speed.

Closing by Sponsor: None

#### DISPOSITION OF SB 6

Discussion: Sen. Bishop moved that SB 6 pass. I will give you an example of what happens. A man and his wife went out and each shot a nice buck antelope. They stopped at the checking station; that was the first animal she had shot. The husband didn't realize that his wife hadn't cut out the date and month on her tag. He had done it. Because of this, she was arrested, fined and the animal was confiscated. These people pulled in and had no intent to violate the law. The bad part of it was that they separated the two of them and started interrogating her. They accused her of not really shooting the animal. She had. This is what happens at a check station.

Sen. Jenkins stated that he wanted to add amendments so that it would be more broad-based. The law says you have to stop at the checking station. It doesn't cover voluntary stopping at the check station. So we should

put in an amendment and take the check station out and if you voluntarily stop for a Fish and Game Warden, then he can't write up a ticket.

Sen. Severson acknowledged Sen. Jenkins idea so he stated the amendment. (See attached)

The motion was passed and seconded. Sen. Severson wanted to clarify the amendment. Sen. Jenkins stated that the amendment was strictly with tagging.

Sen. Bishop wanted further discussion on the amendment. We need to define "voluntarily stops at a check station". Sen. Jenkins thought that "voluntarily stops" is poor language because the law says that they have to stop at a checking station. It takes off "voluntarily" because it is a misdemeanor if they don't. But we have the same problem on the open field if you drive over to the warden and the tag is miss-marked. This happened to one man on his own land. He had cut into two days instead of one and he was automatically out of compliance. Also this kind of thing happened when a Warden parked his pickup on the side of the road and pulled people over. That was a non-official checking station. The word "voluntary" is hard because you are required to pull into a check station by law. If the warden stopped you then you could say that you did not voluntarily stop.

Sen. Yellowtail resists the motion as it stands and he thought to broaden it further beyond the scope of the checking station alone, it probably won't survive.

Sen. Jacobson suggested an amendment. Take out "...is not subject to any penalty for non-compliance..." and insert "...a hunter or fisherman who voluntarily stops at a checking station, shall be issued a courtesy citation." It was seconded.

Sen. Rapp-Svrcek objected to the amendment and stated that all discretion is being taken out of the warden's hands. You are requiring him to issue a certain type of citation where there might be extenuating circumstances that we have no idea about here in this committee. Sen. Jenkins said she agreed, however, this is only in violation of the tag.

The bill was moved and seconded by Sen. Bishop.

Sen. Rapp-Svrcek quoted Sen. Bishop regarding game wardens. One of them: "It behooves game wardens to be diligent in the field." Also, "they are here to enforce the law". I think that is the bottom line with

this bill. There are numerous places where hunters are instructed as to the proper tagging of those animals. If you take hunter safety class, that is one of the first things you are taught. When you buy your license, the regulation lists the proper tagging of an animal. The license itself clearly states how to tag an animal properly. I think that to pass this bill, while we may not be making criminals of otherwise good people, I think we could very well be making gamblers out of them. For instance, "I'll gamble that I may not go by a check station today, so I am not going to tag this animal. Because if do go by the check station, they will just issue a courtesy citation." I think the system we have now makes it very clear, you tag the animal properly or you are in violation of the law.

Sen. Bishop responded. He said "it behooves the wardens to be diligent" because 10% of this money goes into the warden's retirement fund. The other one is, I think they should issue citations if you've broken the law. They shouldn't be the judge and jury. When they catch a violator, they shouldn't selectively enforce the law, they should enforce the law as it is written and site you if you have broken the law. Not site one person and not another one. That's what I meant by both of those.

Amendments and Votes: Sen. Jacobson made a motion to amend SB 6 by striking "...is not subject to any penalty for non-compliance..." and insert "...a hunter or fisherman who voluntarily stops at a checking station, shall be issued a courtesy citation." See Exhibit #7.

Recommendation and Vote: The bill passed as amended.

#### DISPOSITION OF SB 39

Discussion: Sen. Bishop stated that there had been some amendments recommended for that. We all were given copies of that amendment. Sen. Yellowtail pointed out to me that we should take out the "penalty" part out of it. And I agree with that because they have already suffered a penalty by being convicted. The penalty is that they will not be able to apply for these special licenses. Not that they are going to be charged with another misdemeanor. Sen. Bishop proposed the amendments. They were seconded. See Exhibit #8.

Recommendation and Vote: Sen. Bishop proposed the amendments and the motion PASSED on a voice vote.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 2:56 p.m.

  
SEN. ELMER SEVERSON, Chairman

lab/fismin.117

fismin.117



ROLL CALL

FISH AND GAME

COMMITTEE

51st LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1989

Date 1/17/89

---

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Sen. Elmer Severson	X		
Sen. John Anderson Jr.	X		
Sen. Judy Jacobson	X		
Sen. Al Bishop	X		
Sen. Paul Rapp-Svrcek	X		
Sen. Loren Jenkins	X		
Sen. Bill Yellowtail	X		

Each day attach to minutes.

SB 33  
January 17, 1989

Testimony presented by Ron Marcoux, Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

SB 33 provides a unique opportunity to benefit wildlife game species that are increasing in popularity and in need of more attention, while providing a vehicle for this goal.

We support the inclusion of all upland game bird species in the habitat enhancement portions of this legislation. There are many single action programs that will provide multiple benefits to several upland bird species.

The current program of releasing pheasants is not adequate in and of itself to permanently reestablish pheasant populations where they have historically declined. There are too many factors that are beyond our control, such as environmental influences, natural game cycles and changing land uses. The department received overwhelming support for a habitat program to be included in this legislation at department implementation rule hearings conducted on 1987 SB 331, the original pheasant enhancement bill. Those commenting felt that a habitat program centered around incentives for private landowners would provide long-term benefits to upland game birds and more stability to population numbers.

The proposed funding components of SB 33 allow continuation of the original release program for those who qualify, while expanding the program utilizing funds already designated rather than requiring an additional funding source. The habitat program proposed will also complement the existing Conservation Reserve program under the Farm Bill as well as other related federal assistance programs.

We believe the bill will foster cooperation among landowners, sportsmen and the department, and will have long-term benefits to our upland bird populations. Therefore, we support SB 33.

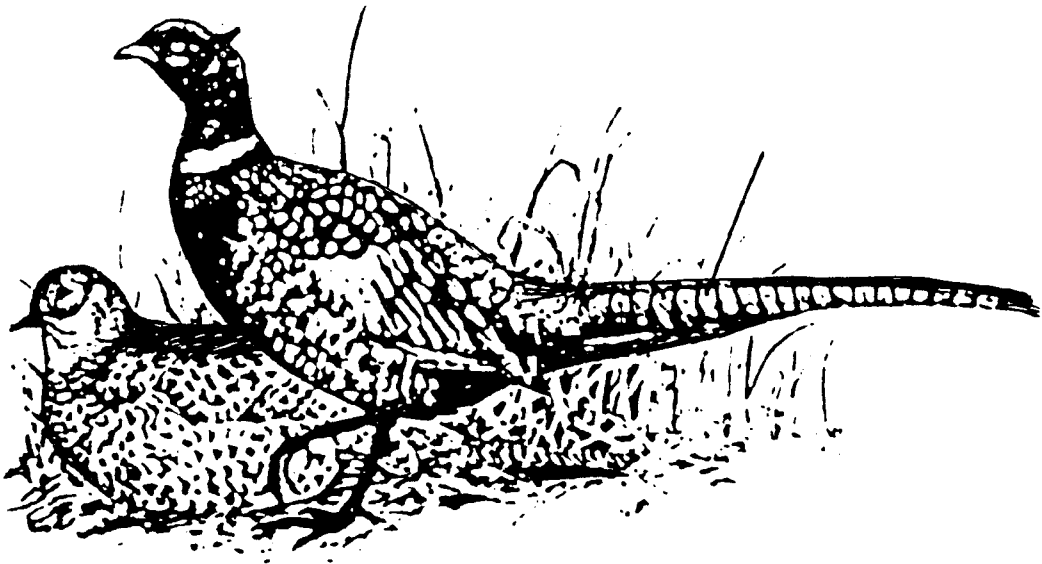
SENATE FISH AND GAME  
EXHIBIT NO. 1  
DATE January 17, 1989  
BILL NO. SB 33

# A Cooperator's Guide To . . .

Montana's

## PHEASANT ENHANCEMENT

Program



SENATE FISH AND GAME

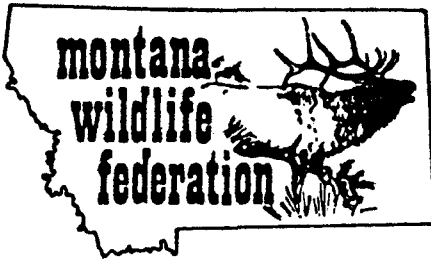
EXHIBIT NO. 1a

DATE January 17, 1989

BILL NO. SB 23



Montana Department of  
Fish, Wildlife & Parks



# Montana Wildlife Federation

AFFILIATE OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

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

TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE FISH & GAME COMMITTEE  
JANUARY 17, 1989

This bill addresses the desires of the sportsmen and recreationists in Montana to be able to enjoy more upland game birds. This program is extremely attractive in that, it utilizes NO GENERAL FUND MONEYS for its implementation or administration. All funds for the program are derived from an earmarked license fund. This fund is generated from game license revenues that are collected from sportsmen when they purchase an upland game bird license.

Another attractive feature of the program is, it works with current landowners interested in increasing upland game bird populations in their areas, through offering financial support for both bird rearing and bird habitat improvements. With improvements in bird habitat, reared birds have a much better chance for survival. Without such improvements released birds have a limited chance for success in establishing self-reproducing populations. Added, this program DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY NEW LAND ACQUISITION BY FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PARKS.

The unexpended moneys remaining after bird rearing funds are distributed will go to offering better habitat for upland game birds which means more birds for Montanan's. Birds combined with necessary bird habitat will make the program more effective and successful.

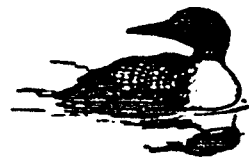
There is a need for one amendment to this legislation. This bill should become effective upon passage.

For these reasons the Montana Wildlife Federation strongly urges you to support this bill. It makes good sense.

David L. Majors  
Montana Wildlife Federation

SENATE FISH AND GAME  
EXHIBIT NO. 2  
DATE January 17, 1989  
BILL NO. SB33

Montana  
Audubon Legislative Fund



Testimony on SB 33  
Senate Fish & Game Committee  
January 17, 1989

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

My name is Janet Ellis and I'm here today representing the Montana Audubon Legislative Fund. The Audubon Fund is composed of 9 Chapter of the National Audubon Society and represents over 2500 members statewide.

The Audubon Fund supports SB 33. During the 1987 legislative session, when the Pheasant Enhancement Program was established, we worked to try to get habitat improvement language as an integral part of the Pheasant program. One reason that habitat was not included in the 1987 Legislation, was that compromise language could not be worked out. We feel that if we had thought of a compromise along the lines of SB 33, habitat would have been included in the original Pheasant Enhancement Program.

Research shows that extreme weather conditions and habitat loss or deterioration have been detrimental to upland game bird populations. Habitat enhancement efforts, directed at improving food, cover and shelter for birds, will do much to improve local upland game bird populations. Habitat improvement, in addition to the release of pheasants, should provide a balanced program that will help recover bird populations - particularly after a severe winter.

The program that SB 33 sets up, is a program that will give incentives to Montana landowners interested in helping wildlife. Retired acres could easily be seeded with grasses that would benefit birds - rather than seeded with a less expensive seed with no wildlife values. This program could also compliment federal programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program, Water Bank, and Agricultural Conservation Program. Local projects could also be designed to involve local organizations in the community: we feel that local projects would also provide an excellent education opportunity for the participants and community members on the values of wildlife and wildlife habitat. This is a wonderful opportunity that will allow wildlife species to benefit through increased participation in habitat mangement on the local level.

The Audubon Fund supports HB 33 because we believe that habitat maintenancè and improvement is important for all wildlife. Improving habitat for upland game birds will also benefit other wildlife species, including nongame wildlife:

SENATE FISH AND GAME

EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE January 17, 1989

BILL NO. SB 33

SENATE FISH AND GAME

EXHIBIT NO. 4

DATE January 17, 1989

BILL NO. SB 33

Montana Speech

By way of introduction, my name is David Lockwood, and I am the Western Field Representative for Pheasants Forever. I am responsible for eight states to the west, of which one includes Montana. I have a degree in Wildlife Biology and prior to joining the National Staff of Pheasants Forever, I spent seven years working as an Upland Gamebird Research Biologist for the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish.

For those of you who might be unfamiliar with Pheasants Forever, we are a non-profit organization, with more than 50,000 members nationwide. Our origin was in 1982, in response to the continuing decline of ringnecked pheasants. The focus of our organization is primarily on the development of upland habitat, as a means of restoring pheasant populations. Additional emphasis is placed on policy initiatives that will benefit pheasants at both the state and federal level. The most significant of these was the 1985 Farm Bill, which included the Conservation Reserve Program.

The Montana legislature is to be applauded for being insightful and adopting legislation which focuses on the problems of Upland Wildlife through Senate Bill 331. Monies generated by this bill (as we understand it) were originally proposed for the development of Montana's pheasant habitat. Somewhere in the legislative process the language of this bill was changed and funds are currently earmarked for a pheasant stocking program. It is our belief that by modifying this bill to include an emphasis on habitat, major inroads can be made toward "enhancing" pheasant populations throughout the state of Montana.

Professional biologists in Montana and across the nation have repeatedly documented the cost-ineffectiveness of stocking pen raised birds. We would hope that Montana would emerge with the sensible and professional approach to Pheasant biology, by using these funds for needed habitat development in the areas of nesting cover, winter cover, and food resources. Sportsmen endorsed SB 331 in the 'good faith' that funds generated by this bill would be utilized for habitat, not for the stocking of pen-raised birds.

While the stocking of game farm birds may appear to be the immediate solution to the problem of dwindling pheasant populations, our contention is that the biologically sound investment is in the restoration of habitat. This is not unlike the attitude of the federal government, who recently (through the 1985 Farm Bill) launched the first long term set-aside program in almost 30 years - the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

The Conservation Reserve Program is being touted as the panacea for upland gamebirds in Montana and indeed it has some of that potential, however, most of the acreage being

enrolled in the CRP in Montana is not in productive pheasant range. Additionally, CRP acres are being planted with species that create short grass prairie monocultures and are of marginal value to nesting wildlife. We feel this reinforces the need for a dedicated funding source for upland habitat in Montana which promotes the planting of desirable cover species. Senate Bill 331 could provide the avenue for these pursuits.

As we all know, funding for natural resources is at a premium, so it is important that those funds are used judiciously. Revenues generated by SB 331 approach 500,000 dollars annually. There were a very limited number of requests (\$10,000) for this money last year. Again this suggests the lack of interest and cost-ineffectiveness of a pheasant stocking program. Unfortunately, there are no provisions in the bill to focus the money toward habitat improvement, so the vast majority of this money remains encumbered, waiting to be used on sagacious habitat projects. We would hope you will consider these thoughts and amend the language of this bill to dedicate the money toward habitat "enhancement".

Thank You

SB 48

January 17, 1989

Testimony presented by Ron Marcoux, Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks.

Until 1980, the department had a preference system that prevented moose, sheep and goat hunters from applying for additional licenses for 7 years following successful hunts. That system required the department to maintain a history file on all hunters.

The required record keeping was very complex, costly and caused confusion among sportsmen; the legislature eliminated this 7-year preference system in 1981. All preference systems except landowner preference were phased out by 1983. Since 1983, our special drawings have been conducted strictly on a random basis. This has eliminated the need for a detailed hunter-history record keeping system.

This type of record keeping is complex and costly because of the numbers involved and the amount of manual labor required. Passage of SB 48 would require the department to maintain a roster of between 12,000 and 17,000 names. Each year, all new applicants would be checked against this list. Because the department cannot require social security numbers, no permanent, unique number can be assigned to applicants. Keeping track of individuals is difficult because of the use of initials instead of first names, post office box numbers instead of street addresses and changes of address.

The only practical way of screening is a computer check using last name and birth date. This also is complicated by name changes because of marriage or divorce, and hunters submitting a different birth date. After the computer check, a manual follow up would be required.

The system is confusing to sportsmen because the bill would require each unsuccessful hunter to return his unused tag to reestablish eligibility. Previous experience indicates numerous hunters will lose their unused tags, resulting in difficult confrontations with the department.

In addition to complexity, cost and confusion, passage of this bill would not significantly increase the odds of eligible applicants in drawing permits.

The intent appears to be to prevent a hunter from receiving more than one special permit over a ten-year period. The probability of this happening is currently very low, being 0.5% for moose and 1.5% for sheep and goat. Of the 41 buffalo hunters who hunted last year, only two (4.4%) drew permits this year (#168 and #202) and may not hunt (currently at 114).



IN-40 12/1 1986 10:30 AM

In 1986, we<sup>as</sup> solicited opinions from a random sampling of moose, sheep and goat applicants. Eighty-two percent of the respondents were supportive of the present system. A copy of the questionnaire is attached for your review.

We question whether the concern for the small number of hunters drawing more than one permit over a period of ten years is worth the complexities, costs and confusion inherent in this bill.

We urge a do not pass for SB 48.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Please Return in the Enclosed Envelope by May 2, 1986

1. Presently a random drawing is used to issue the moose, sheep and goat licenses. There is no discrimination or preference given any particular group. All applicants are treated equally each year.

[ ] Generally I support the present drawing system for the moose, sheep and goat licenses where all applicants have an equal chance of being selected.

[ ] I am against the present drawing system for the moose, sheep and goat licenses, and would be willing to pay the additional cost of a priority system in which some sportsmen would have an advantage.

Please specify what system you would prefer.

---

---

---

---

THE FISH AND GAME COMMISSION HAS RECEIVED REQUESTS FROM SOME SPORTSMEN TO MODIFY THE PRESENT RANDOM DRAWING SYSTEM. WE WOULD LIKE YOUR OPINION OF THE THREE FOLLOWING METHODS:

1. Allowing Sportsmen To Apply For Only A Moose, A Sheep Or A Goat License

Under this proposal the department would continue with random drawings but the sportsman would forego the opportunity of applying for all three species, and would be allowed to apply for only one species through the drawings.

The proposal would improve the odds of being drawn, but it is important to understand that the chance of being drawn will still not be great. Using 1985 figures, we can make some estimates of how the odds would change. In 1985, 21,882 sportsmen submitted a total of 31,119 applications for moose, sheep and goat. By allowing sportsmen only one choice, 9,643 applications in 1985 would have been eliminated. In other words, we would have gone from a total of 31,119 applications to 21,882. This would have improved odds of drawing from 3.5% (once in 29 years) to 5% (once in 20 years) on a statewide basis.

There would be no additional cost to the sportsmen for this proposal.

[ ] I support limiting sportsmen to applying for only one of the three species annually.

[ ] I am against limiting sportsmen to applying for only one of the three species annually.

2. Five Year Waiting Period If Issued A Moose, Sheep Or Goat License

Under this proposal, the department would continue with random drawings, but would restrict sportsmen who were issued a license from reapplying for a period of five years. This would slightly improve the chances of being selected from 3.5% (1 in 29 years) to 4.1% (1 in 24 years) on a statewide basis.

It is estimated a five year waiting period would cost the sportsman \$8,000 the first year and \$3,000 each following year.

I support a five year waiting period if issued a moose, sheep or goat license.

I am against a five year waiting period if issued a moose, sheep or goat license.

3. Earlier Moose, Sheep And Goat Drawings

Presently the moose, sheep and goat final quotas are set in June with the drawings held in August. It is possible to conduct the drawings in June, thus giving the successful applicant an approximate 60 days earlier notification than they now have. Refunds to unsuccessful applicants could be issued 30 days sooner.

Institution of the process would require sportsmen to submit an application by May 1 for moose, sheep and goat. Sportsmen wishing to also apply for other drawings, would have to submit another application by June 1 for the other species.

It is estimated that the earlier drawing would cost the sportsman an additional \$39,000 the first year and \$35,000 each following year.

I Support Earlier Moose, Sheep and Goat Drawings.

I am Against Earlier Moose, Sheep and Goat Drawings.

Montana Department  
of  
Fish, Wildlife & Parks



Helena, MT 59620  
June 5, 1986

TO: Fish and Game Commissioners  
FROM: Dave Mott, Administrator, Centralized Services  
SUBJECT: Licensing Survey

*Dave Mott*

At the December Fish and Game Commission meeting, I discussed possible changes to our license drawing system. Following my presentation, you directed that three items be included for discussion at the public hearings in February. Our goal was to assess whether the changes suggested were supported by the sporting public. Voting ballots were distributed at the public hearings. A tally of 1288 ballots resulted in the following:

PUBLIC HEARINGS.

1. Earlier moose, sheep and goat drawings.  
For - 53%      Against - 47%
2. Limiting a sportsman to apply only for a moose, a sheep or a goat.  
For - 41%      Against - 59%
3. Require sportsmen to purchase an elk tag before entering elk drawings.  
For - 80%      Against - 20%

At the March meeting you directed the department to proceed with the pre-purchasing of the elk license. However, you wanted more data on the first two items listed above. In addition, the department added two questions of its own.

In April we prepared a survey (attached), and randomly sent it to 700 individuals who applied for moose, sheep and goat licenses in 1985. We received 444 responses. In statistically evaluating the results we can be 90% confident that the sample results for each of the four questions are representative of all applicants who applied for moose, sheep and goat. The results were:

STATISTICAL SAMPLE

1. Earlier moose, sheep and goat drawings.  
     For - 37%      Against - 63%
2. Limiting a sportsman to apply only for a moose, a sheep, or a goat license.  
     For - 41%      Against - 59%
3. Five year waiting period if issued a moose, sheep or a goat license (added by the department).  
     For - 52%      Against - 48%
4. Does the public generally support of the present moose, sheep and goat drawing system (added by the department).  
     For present system - 82%      Against present system - 18%

The table below compares the public hearings and the statistical sample.

	<u>Public Hearings</u>		<u>Statistical Sample</u>	
	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>
1. Earlier moose, sheep and goat drawings.	53%	47%	37%	63%
2. Limiting sportsmen to apply only for a moose, sheep or goat.	41%	59%	41%	59%
3. Five year waiting period if issued a moose, sheep or goat license.	---	---	52%	48%
4. Do you generally support the present licensing system.	---	---	82%	18%

At the June 27 and 28 commission meeting I will present this information, and be available for any questions you may have.

DM/bl

cc: Division Administrators  
     Regional Supervisors  
     Director's Office

111/44



Big Sky  
**UPLAND BIRD**  
Association



P.O. Box 9005 • Missoula, MT 59807-9005

AMENDING THE PHEASANT ENHANCEMENT LAW

The 1987 legislature passed into law Senate Bill 331, The Pheasant Enhancement Act. This law provided for an increase in the Montana upland bird license to pay individuals or groups for stocking pheasants. The law did nothing to provide or enhance habitat for the birds. All funds collected were to be spent for stocking. While the law requires that birds be released in suitable habitat, pheasant research indicates that even when habitat is suitable few pen-reared and released birds will survive and reproduce. Research also indicates that where favorable habitat exists wild birds will not only survive but flourish and multiply.

Accordingly, the Big Sky Upland Bird Association (a Montana sportsmen's organization affiliated with the Montana Wildlife Federation) is preparing an amendment to the law that would allow part of the "pheasant funds" to be used for habitat restoration and enhancement. (Such provisions were contained in the original bill—which we testified in favor of—and as it passed the Senate, but were deleted before final passage.) Those funds not used for the stocking of pheasants would be used for habitat. Habitat work would be done in cooperation with land owners, thus putting money on the land, where the birds are.

Several Legislators have agreed to sponsor this amendment in the next session of the legislature. We ask for your support of this change and would appreciate your endorsement or co-signing of the bill. We feel this amendment would improve the law as it now stands and truly enhance pheasant management in Montana.

For further information, please contact Jack Puckett, President, in Missoula at 549-9982 or Secretary Bob Lucas at 543-8497.

SENATE FISH AND GAME

EXHIBIT NO. 6

DATE January 17, 1989

BILL NO. SB 33

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 16, 1989

MR. PRESIDENT:

We, your committee on Fish and Game, having had under consideration SB 6 (first reading copy -- white), respectfully report that SB 6 be amended and as so amended do pass:

1. Title, line 4.  
Strike: "REMOVE ANY PENALTY"
2. Title, line 5.  
Following: line 4  
Insert: "PROVIDE THAT A COURTESY CITATION BE ISSUED"
3. Page 2, line 2.  
Following: "station"  
Strike: remainder of line 2
4. Page 2, line 3.  
Following: line 2  
Insert: "must be issued a courtesy citation"

SENATE FISH AND GAME

EXHIBIT NO. 7

DATE January 17, 1989

BILL NO. SB 6

AND AS SO AMENDED DO PASS

Signed: Elmer D. Severson  
Elmer D. Severson, Chairman

*Handwritten:*  
J.C.  
1/19/89  
4:05 p.m.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 18, 1989

MR. PRESIDENT:

We, your committee on Fish and Game, having had under consideration SB 39 (first reading copy -- white), respectfully report that SB 39 be amended and as so amended do pass:

1. Title, line 4 through line 6.

Following: "TO"

Strike: remainder of line 4 through line 6

Insert: "PROHIBIT A PERSON WHO IS CONVICTED OF VIOLATING CERTAIN STATE HUNTING AND FISHING LAWS FROM APPLYING FOR A SPECIAL LICENSE WITHIN 5 YEARS AFTER THE CONVICTION;"

2. Page 3, line 19.

Following: "convicted"

Insert: "or who has forfeited bond or bail"

Following: "subsection (2)"

Insert: "and who has been ordered to pay restitution under the provisions of 87-1-111"

3. Page 3, line 23 through line 25.

Following: "later."

Strike: remainder of line 23 through line 25

SENATE FISH AND GAME

EXHIBIT NO. 8

DATE January 17, 1989

BILL NO. SB 39

AND AS SO AMENDED DO PASS

Signed:   
Elmer D. Severson, Chairman

*4. e. j. 89  
1/19/89  
4:05 p.m.*



WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME: DAVID R. LOCKMAN DATE: 1-17-89

ADDRESS: 5525 RANNOUPH DR. / BOISE, IDAHO

PHONE: 208-378-4371

REPRESENTING WHOM? PHEASANTS FOREVER, NATIONAL

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 331

DO YOU: SUPPORT?  AMEND?  OPPOSE?

COMMENTS: WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE STOCKING  
PARTICULAR AMMENDED OUT OF THIS BILL AND  
SUBSTITUTED WITH HABITAT PROVISIONS.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

Amendments to SB Bill No. 6  
1st Reading Copy

Requested by Senate Fish and Game

Prepared by Andrea Merrill  
January 17, 1989

1. Title, line 4.

Strike: "REMOVE ANY PENALTY"

2. Title, line 5.

Following: line 4

Insert: "PROVIDE THAT A COURTESY CITATION BE ISSUED"

3. Page 2, line 2.

Following: "station"

Strike: remainder of line 2

4. Page 2, line 3.

Following: line 2

Insert: "must be issued a courtesy citation"

SENATE FISH AND GAME

EXHIBIT NO. 7  
DATE January 17, 1989  
BILL NO. SB 6



ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE FISH AND GAME

Date Jan. 17, 1989 Senate Bill No. 6 Time 2:43 p.m.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
Sen. Elmer Severson		X
Sen. John Anderson Jr.		X
Sen. Judy Jacobson		X
Sen. Al Bishop		X
Sen Paul Rapp-Svrcek		X
Sen. Loren Jenkins	X	
Sen. Bill Yellowtail		X

Lucy Borer  
Secretary

Sen. Severson  
Chairman

Motion: moved an amendement. Amendement failed.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE FISH AND GAME

Date Jan. 17, 1989 Senate          Bill No. 6 Time 2:48 p.m.

NAME	YES	NO
Sen. Elmer Severson		X
Sen. John Anderson Jr.		X
Sen. Judy Jacobson	X	
Sen. Al Bishop	X	
Sen Paul Rapp-Svrcek		X
Sen. Loren Jenkins	X	
Sen. Bill Yellowtail	X	

Lucy Borer  
Secretary

Sen. Severson  
Chairman

Motion: Sen. Jacobson moved second amendment. Amendment passed.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ROLL CALL VOTE

SENATE COMMITTEE FISH AND GAME

Date Jan. 17, 1989 Senate          Bill No. 6 Time 2:50 p.m.

NAME	YES	NO
Sen. Elmer Severson		X
Sen. John Anderson Jr.	X	
Sen. Judy Jacobson	X	
Sen. Al Bishop	X	
Sen Paul Rapp-Svrcek		X
Sen. Loren Jenkins	X	
Sen. Bill Yellowtail		X

Lucy Borer  
Secretary

Sen. Severson  
Chairman

Motion: Do pass as amended

VISITORS' REGISTER

FISH AND GAME

COMMITTEE

BILL NO. SB48

DATE 1/17/89

SPONSOR Sen. Bob Pipinich

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
<i>Van Der Vliet R.</i>	<i>Helena, with amend,</i>	<i>X</i>	
<del><i>Nella R. Lockwood</i></del>	<del><i>5525 Rainbow Dr. Boise, Idaho 83705</i></del>	<del><i>AMEND</i></del>	
<del><i>Robert G. Lewis</i></del>	<del><i>M. Helena</i></del>	<del><i>*</i></del>	
<del><i>Jack Packett</i></del>	<del><i>AST</i></del>	<del><i>/</i></del>	
<del><i>Don Chance</i></del>	<del><i>Helena</i></del>	<del><i>6</i></del>	
<i>L.D. Nybo</i>	<i>Gr. Falls,</i>		
<i>Halpin</i>	<i>Helena</i>		

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

VISITORS' REGISTER

FISH AND GAME

COMMITTEE

BILL NO. SB 33

DATE 1/17/89

SPONSOR Sen. Al Bishop

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Jack Puckett	Missoula	X	
Dave Carty	Bozeman	X	
L. Michnerich	Bozeman	X	
Robert C. Lucas	Missoula	X	
Brent Bouldin	Bozeman	X	
Dave Major	Stevensville	X	
David R. Lockwood	5535 RANDOLPH SE BOISE, IDAHO 83705	AMMEND	
Harva L. Ferris	Stevensville	X	
Janet Ellis	Helena	X	
Wm R. Belasovich	Missoula	X	
Wagner H. Johnson	Condon	X	

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.