

MINUTES

**MONTANA SENATE
53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, & IRRIGATION

Call to Order: By Senator Rea, on February 15, 1993, at 1 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Sen. Jack "Doc" Rea, Chair (D)
Sen. Francis Koehnke, Vice Chair (D)
Sen. Gary Aklestad (R)
Sen. Tom Beck (R)
Sen. Betty Bruski-Maus (D)
Sen. Jim Burnett (R)
Sen. Gerry Devlin (R)
Sen. Gary Forrester (D)
Sen. Mike Halligan (D)
Sen. Bob Pipinich (D)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Doug Sternberg, Legislative Council
David Martin, Committee Secretary

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: SB 350, SB 369
Executive Action: SB 350, HB 104, SB 369

HEARING ON SB 350

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Sen. Forrester, District 49, said SB 350 would raise the administrative fees in an irrigation district and charge the patrons of that district. He said the main intent of SB 350 was outlined on page 1. Sen. Forrester also referred to changes on page 2, line 10 changing "\$25" to "\$75", page 2, lines 12-14, and pages 7 line 1-2.

Proponents' Testimony:

Jo Brunner, Executive Director of Montana Water Resources Association, said that Sen. Forrester introduced SB 350 at the Association's request. She said their primary concern was contained in the first "whereas" of the bill. She said the costs of administering small tracts of land could be as much as for large tracts of land. It has been difficult to keep up with costs to administer services required for these water demands. The Association recognized that these increases are in addition to the annual tax levy and would be for administrative costs.

Mr. Max Maddox, Chinook Division Irrigation Association, supported SB 350. He gave an example when a ditch rider gets a small order for water. They required a 3-day notification to divert water to the land and there is a 24-hour shutoff notice requirement. Often these small tracts need the water for a short period of time, usually less than one day. This represents a lot of extra time and record keeping for ditch riders.

Opponents' Testimony:

None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

Sen. Devlin asked Jo Brunner about the number of acres in a small parcel. Ms. Brunner said in the past, 80 acres was the smallest tract. Now however, these 80 acre tracts are sometimes divided into 1, 5, or 10 acre tracts. She said the administrative costs are the same regardless of the tract size. The commissioners set the amount that will be charged for each tract.

Sen. Koehnke said the title looked like it would increase the maximum administrative fee, but on the next page it looks like both the maximum and minimum fees are set at \$75. Ms. Brunner answered a \$5 minimum already existed and that SB 350 would only change the maximum limit.

Sen. Aklestad asked if there would be an increase in revenue with smaller tracts because there would now be more 5 and 10 acre tracts rather than one 80 acre tract. Ms. Brunner said the delivery of small tracts was always more than the actual turnout. For example the 80 acres might have only one actual diversion, and then multiple diversions need to be added which have not been included in administrative charges. Every time there is a vote everyone has to be notified about the administrative charges for this increase. She said it may seem that the district should be receiving more funds but in reality that it does not. The cost for notifying for small and large tracts is the same. The district wants to be able to adjust charges to meet the exact costs.

Sen. Pipinich asked about page 5, line 23, and page 6, line 24 which did not contain the change of \$25 to \$75. Ms. Brunner

responded this section related to taxes and not administrative fees and therefore should not be changed.

Sen. Koehnke asked why there was a 3-day notice, when in his district they only require 24 hours. Ms. Brunner said irrigation districts set their own regulations. She referred the answer to Mr. Maddox. Mr. Maddox said the 3 days referred to the actual delivery time it takes to get the water from the reservoir to the irrigators in his irrigation district. This rule applies only to Mr. Maddox's district.

Sen. Beck asked if the administrative costs were the same for all members of the irrigation district. Mr. Maddox replied no, that large users will use the water for 5 days and the ditch rider would not have to return immediately to perform more services. He said a small acreage will use the water for only one day and then turn off water at the diversion point. The unused water then runs down the ditch and the ditch rider has to make provisions to take the water out of the ditch or have someone else "pick it up" it so that it does not cause problems.

Sen. Beck asked if the ditch rider checked to see if a user, ordering water for 5 days in a row, received their allotment. Mr. Maddox said the user would tell the ditch rider if their daily allotment was not received.

Sen. Beck asked if the increase in fees to \$75 would affect large acreage as well as small, and if that measure was targeted for small tracts. Mr. Maddox replied that his understanding was that the fees would be set by local boards on an individual basis. Sen. Beck asked if the charge was per lot or per unit and not per acre. Mr. Maddox said yes, that was his understanding.

Sen. Burnett said his irrigation district was based on shares and an assessment was made according to shares so that the larger land owner paid more than someone with less land. He asked if SB 350 would affect his situation. Mr. Maddox replied no, SB 350 deals only with administrative costs.

Sen. Aklestad said a landowner could have \$35 per acre in fees and tax before he received any water assessments. Sen. Forrester said this might be true but land use patterns have greatly changed. Even on a small tract of land this price would be a "bargain" for the water even at the \$75 maximum. He said water could not be delivered for less, even using the maximum fee, which he assumed would not be charged all of the time.

Sen. Aklestad asked if Sen. Forrester had considered doubling the maximum instead of tripling it. Sen. Forrester said he belonged to a irrigation district and SB 350 would affect him as well.

Sen. Beck asked if \$50 would be an acceptable charge. Jo Brunner said \$125 was originally requested and SB 350 only applies to

irrigation districts, it does not apply to small water user organizations. A \$50 fee would only cover part of the costs.

Sen. Halligan asked if irrigation districts were run by non-profit boards and if there would be have to be a special meeting to notify membership of any fee changes. Jo Brunner said the action could be taken at a public meeting, unless the decision surpassed a certain dollar amount.

Sen. Aklestad asked how the irrigator would be affected under Sen. Beck's property tax bill. Ms. Brunner said that Sen. Beck could probably answer that better and they are not asking for those costs. Sen. Beck explained most people wanted to include delivery systems. Ms. Brunner said she thought it would be a minute dollar amount.

Closing by Sponsor:

Sen. Forrester said he agreed to carry the bill only if the maximum fee was reduced from \$125 to \$75. He said there was a difference between administrative costs and the taxes paid per acre on larger tracts of land. SB 350 would deal with ditch rider and bookkeeping costs. Irrigation districts are no different than any other water district strapped for cash with rising costs. SB 350 would help the irrigation districts meet their obligations. He urged a Do Pass.

HEARING ON SB 369

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Sen. Rea, District 38, said SB 369 was an act to allow the sale and use of certain pesticides for up to 6 years after distribution from the registrant. For example, he used a mosquito spray for 17 years which was voluntarily discontinued by the company. Under present statute, these pesticides can only be used for 2 years. A large back order of products that have been used for a number of years still exist. These products have been approved for use by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). If not used before the 2 year deadline they must be disposed of as hazardous waste. SB 369 would ask approval for use of these products as if they were still on the market. Sen. Rea said there were 2 amendments. One deals with following the annotated code on labeling directions to use the pesticide without negligence. The other amendment would provide for an immediate effective date.

Proponents' Testimony:

Leo Giacometto, Director of Department of Agriculture, supported SB 369 as written but had not seen the amendments.

Jim Freeman, Montana Mosquito and Vector Control Association and Director of the Cascade Mosquito District, supported SB 369. He said products are pulled from production that are still in the "pipeline" in Montana. Currently there is approximately \$40,000 worth of products that would become waste if SB 369 did not pass. Replacement/disposal costs could amount to several hundred thousand dollars. SB 369 would allow for the reasonable and orderly transition to other materials for these mosquitoes districts. SB 369 would also allow for the safest possible disposal of these products. He had not seen the amendments, and hoped they would not affect passage of SB 369.

John Semple, Association of Montana Aerial Applicators, supported SB 369. (Exhibits #3 and #4).

Pam Langley, Montana Agri Business Association, supported SB 369. She said this type of legislation was necessary since many companies were choosing not to reregister products due to expense and other factors. She referred to the bottom of page 6 and explained what happened when a company voluntarily withdrew or canceled a products. She said the intent of SB 369 is to allow continued pesticide use if the company voluntarily cancels the product. For a product to be registered or re-registered they have to go through 120 separate tests and other environmental tests. Rather than going through expensive testing, companies are pulling products from the market.

Randy Johnson, Montana Grain Grower Association, supported SB 369, and asked the Committee to consider a "right to spray" clause. Producers who follow guidelines, labels, rules, and Montana laws in the application of chemicals would not be held negligent.

Opponents' Testimony:

None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

Sen. Koehnke asked what would happen to materials that remain longer than six years. Mr. Giacometto replied that there are guidelines for disposal of pesticides and chemicals as hazardous waste.

Closing by Sponsor:

Sen. Rea said he has used a recently discontinued mosquito pesticide safely and effectively for 17 years, and he would like to see use of this type of product use to be continued.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SB 369

Discussion:

The Committee discussed another amendment which had not been reviewed and withheld further action until the next meeting.

Motion/Vote: Sen. Halligan MOVED the amendment SB 369 have an immediate effective date. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SB 350

Motion/Vote: Sen. Pipinich MOVED SB 350 DO PASS. The motion carried with Senators Beck, Aklestad and Koehnke voting No.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 104

Discussion:

Doug Sternberg, Legislative Council, handed out amendments to HB 104 and explained them.

Motion/Vote:

Sen. Pipinich MOVED THE AMENDMENTS TO HB 104 (Exhibit #5). The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Motion/Vote:

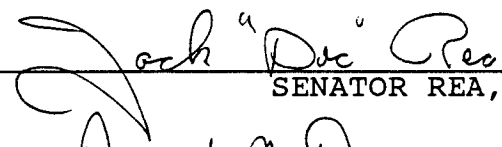
Sen. Devlin MOVED AMENDMENTS to HB 104 (Exhibit #6). The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Motion/Vote:

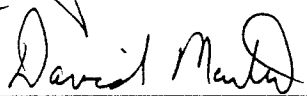
Sen. Halligan MOVED HB 104 BE CONCURRED IN AS AMENDED. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 1:52 p.m.



SENATOR REA, Chair



DAVID MARTIN, Secretary

JR/dm

[illegible]

DATE 2-15-93

FC8

Attach to each day's minutes

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

Page 1 of 2
February 15, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

We, your committee on Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation having had under consideration House Bill No. 104 (first reading copy -- blue), respectfully report that House Bill No. 104 be amended as follows and as so amended be concurred in.

Signed: Jack 'Doc' Rea
Senator Jack "Doc" Rea, Chair

That such amendments read:

1. Page 1, line 25 through page 2, line 1.

Following: "unlawful"

Strike: remainder of line 25 through "state" on Page 2, line 1

2. Page 4, following line 21.

Insert: "(3) Money forfeited under 81-5-109 must be placed in the special revenue account created in 81-5-111(2) for use by the department for personnel training or enforcement purposes."

3. Page 5, line 1.

Strike: "money,"

4. Page 5, line 2.

Following: "sale"

Strike: "so far as the balance of sale proceeds permit"

5. Page 5, line 4.

Strike: "MONEY,"

6. Page 5, line 5.

Following: "liens"

Insert: "to the extent the balance of sale proceeds permit"

Following: "to"

Strike: "their"

Insert: "the lien"

Following: "priorities"

Strike: ",,"

7. Page 5, lines 6 and 7.

Following: "established" on line 6

Strike: ", "

Following: "otherwise" on line 6

Strike: remainder of line 6 through "being" on line 7

Insert: ". A lien must be"

Following: "and" on line 7

Strike: "as having"

Insert: "have"

8. Page 5, line 9.

Strike: "money,"

9. Page 5, line 18.

Following: "ACCOUNT"

Strike: ". AN AMOUNT UP TO \$20,000 EACH YEAR IS"

Insert: ", are"

10. Page 5, lines 21 and 22.

Strike: "FUNDS" on line 21 through "FUND." on line 22

-END-

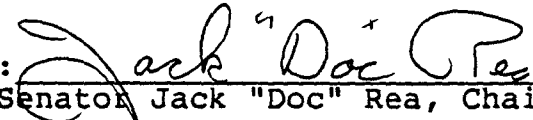
SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

Page 1 of 1
February 15, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

We, your committee on Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation having had under consideration Senate Bill No. 350 (first reading copy -- white), respectfully report that Senate Bill No. 350 do pass.

Signed:


Senator Jack "Doc" Rea, Chair

SENATE AGRICULTURE
EXHIBIT NO. 1
DATE 2-15-93
BILL NO. SB 369

AMENDMENT

TO

SENATE BILL ~~334~~ ³⁶⁹

Page 11

Following: line 3

Insert: NEW SECTION. Section 5. Pesticide application,
use and handling.

No person shall be in violation of any provision of Titles 75 and 80, MCA resulting from the application, handling or use of a pesticide, if the person is in compliance with: pesticide label directions and precautions: the provisions of Title 80, Chapters 8 and 15, MCA; and the use of the pesticide is without negligence.

A person applying, handling or using general or restricted use pesticides shall not be required to obtain any other type of approval under any state or local statute when applying, handling or using registered pesticides, except as may be required in Title 80, Chapters 8 and 15, MCA. The disposal of pesticides hazardous wastes, and the transportation of pesticides as hazardous substances is not subject to these requirements.

Renumber: subsequent sections

Amendments to Senate Bill No. 369
White Reading Copy

Requested by Senator Rea
For the Committee on Agriculture

Prepared by Doug Sternberg, Council Staff
February 15, 1993

SENATE AGRICULTURE

AMENDMENT NO. 2

DATE 2-17-93

NO. SB 369

1. Title, line 7.

Strike: "AND"

2. Title, line 8.

Following: "MCA"

Insert: "; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE"

3. Page 7, line 2.

Insert: "NEW SECTION. Section 2. Effective date. [This act] is
effective on passage and approval."

Stations 10 - 1000 1000 1000
= 2 yrs, 3 million, Ann sales <
million.

**DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**



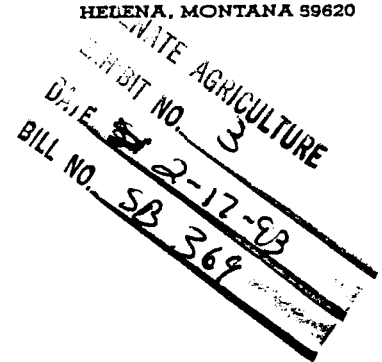
COGSWELL BUILDING

STATE OF MONTANA

FAX # (406) 444-2608

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

M E M O R A N D U M



TO: Doug Johnson, Administrator
Cascade County Mosquito Control District
521 First Ave. N.W.
Great Falls, MT 59404

FROM: Kenneth Quickenden, Ph.D., R.S.
Vector Control Section Supervisor
Food and Consumer Safety Bureau

DATE: February 3, 1993

SUBJECT: Impact of LC 726 or LC 1155 on Larviciding Costs SB 334

My best information indicates that there are about 825 gallons of Baytex 4 in the hands of county mosquito control people in Montana. It cost about \$42,000 and would larvicide about 66,000 acres at 1.5 oz/ac. In determining the financial impact that would result if districts were not permitted to use this chemical I have made several conservative assumptions:

- 1) Larviciding application costs are \$6.00/acre.
- 2) About 25% of the larval production sites are classified as permanent water and would require retreatment at 10 day intervals with the short term residual materials that would replace Baytex 4 (fenthion) which has a 21 day residual.

Cost Comparisons to Control Mosquito Larvae in 66,000 acres

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Increase in Cost</u>
Baytex 4 (fenthion)	\$429,660	0
Abate 4E	\$687,060	\$156,400
Altosid A.L.L.	\$994,950	\$565,000
BTI liquid	\$1,188,000	\$758,340

If language that permits the use of certain pesticides for 6 years (LC 726 or LC 1155) is not adopted, it will cost county mosquito control districts from \$570,000 to \$750,000 more over the next 4 years just to do the same amount of larviciding they could with material already on hand. The total cost to larvicide this amount of acreage would approach 1 million dollars.

It should be noted that the stated estimates are low since fenthion granules, chlorpyrifos 2E and 57% malathion are also in mosquito control district inventories.

Since timing is more critical for the replacement insecticides, their residual is shorter, and since survey costs are higher, replacements will also be less effective.

reintroduced, "but chances of passage are remote" due to lack of industry or university support. The report added, "if anything, Leahy and Synar might push for more 'sustainable agriculture' funding that does not include herbicide tolerance."

-- Federal-State Pesticide Regulation Partnership Act (S. 2085/H.R. 3850) -- This bill would have prohibited local regulation of pesticides. The IBA predicted a compromise version of this bill will be introduced in the next Congress. "Local language that would preempt local authority -- including advance warnings of applications as well as means to notify will probably not be included," the IBA said. Noting the bills' House sponsor, Rep. Hatcher (D-Ga.), was defeated in a primary and another chief proponent, Rep. Gunderson (R-Wis.), endured a lot of political heat for his support of the bill, the IBA said the defeat of Rep. Jontz (D-Ind.), a major opponent of the legislation, may make compromise possible. The IBA said the effect of Sen. Pryor's (D-Ark.) sponsorship of the bill on the Clinton administration is unclear, but "support among Congressional Republicans is expected to remain strong."

-- Pesticide Safety Improvement Act of 1991 (HR 3742) -- The bill would have tightened pesticide registration requirements, restricted levels of pesticide residues now allowed on fruits and vegetables, and would have expanded the definition of contaminated food. "Rep. Rose's (D-N.C.) interest in this legislation may lessen if he moves from his chairmanship of the DORFA Subcommittee to the Peanuts and Tobacco Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee," the IBA noted (See separate story). The IBA's assessment was that "This legislation faces an uncertain, yet more promising, future with a Clinton Administration. While no Senate bill was introduced in the 102nd Congress, the Senate and Sen. Lugar (R-Ind.) are expected to play a large role in the 103rd Congress as FIFRA reform legislation is expected."

FEES NOT PAID FOR 2,375 REGISTRATIONS; EPA CANCELLING THEM

Annual maintenance fees were not paid for 2,375 registrations which EPA is therefore cancelling, some faster than others. The agency is deferring cancellation of some minor use pesticides and two active ingredients -- calcium sulfate and aluminum sulfate used in a single product (Clean-Flo Lake Cleanser) for aquatic weed control and not subject to prior regulatory action -- which would "disappear" if cancelled.

Notice of these cancellations was scheduled to be published in the Federal Register today, Dec. 16. Basically, the notice gave registrants 90 days to agree to support or transfer the registrations.

A draft of the notice stated that "maintenance fees have been paid for about 17,800 Section 3 registrations, or about 90% of the registrations on file in December. Fees have been paid for about 2,500 Section 24(c) registrations, or about 84% of the total on file in December. Cancellations for non-payment of the maintenance fee affect about 1,920 Section 3 registrations and about 450 Section 24(c) registrations."

The draft said, "We anticipate two types of impact for the bulk of these cancellations. First, some of these disappearing registrations will be survived in the market by substantially identical registrations. These substantially identical products may not, however, be readily available wherever a disappearing product was sold, so there may be local or regional disruptions while distribution patterns are adjusted. We expect these disruptions to be minor and temporary. The cancellation orders generally permit registrants to continue to sell and distribute existing stocks of the cancelled products until the due date for the next annual registration maintenance fee, Jan. 15, 1993. Existing stocks already in the hands of dealers or users, however, can generally be distributed,

sold or used legally until they are exhausted. Existing stocks are defined as those stocks of a registered pesticide product which are currently in the U.S. and which have been packaged, labeled and released for shipment prior to the effective date of the cancellation action.

The draft notice provided that cancellation would be deferred for 90 days for 63 minor agricultural uses (listed in the notice) to allow users to explore alternatives to cancellation. The notice said, "If within 90 days of publication of this notice the agency is notified in writing by the current registrant ... either (1) that the registrant will continue to support the registration, or (2) that an agreement has been reached to transfer the registration to another party, we will waive the 1992 maintenance fee and retain the registration in full active status. It should be emphasized, however, that any such registration would still be subject to all requirements for registration, including reregistration fees (except as they may be reduced through the statutory provisions for small business or low volume uses)."

Further on noted minor uses, EPA urged users to urge registrants "to continue to support the ingredient, or to identify third parties who would be willing to support the ingredient if the registrations were transferred to them."

On the two special active ingredients noted above, EPA said it would retain them if the fee were paid, and notice of support or transfer were filed.

In the Dec. 9 Federal Register, EPA published two notices of receipt of requests to voluntarily cancel certain pesticide registrations. "Unless a request is withdrawn by March 9, 1993, orders will be issued cancelling all of these registrations," the EPA notices said.

Also in the Dec. 9 Federal Register, EPA published a notice of receipt of requests for amendments to delete certain uses. The deletions will be effective March 9 unless withdrawn.

And, in the Dec. 9 Federal Register, EPA published a notice listing the pesticides selected by the United Nations for the initial PIC (Prior Informed Consent) list: aldrin, BHC, DDT, dieldrin, dinoseb and fluoroacetamide. More will be added this year, according to the notice (See May 13, Page 43, and June 3, Page 6). The notice summarized EPA's participation in the PIC program, noting that there will be a PIC public docket and that there will be a public meeting held on international notification and PIC procedures.

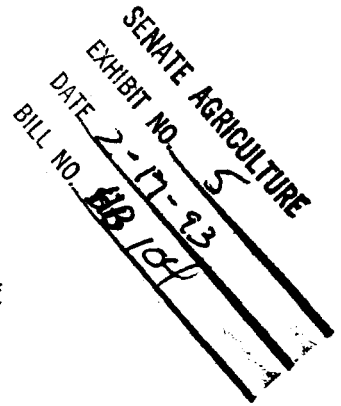
The notice said, "The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss U.S. involvement -- that of government, industry and the public -- in the PIC process, as well as the agency's international notification programs under FIFRA and TSCA. Experience gained from the first-hand implementation of PIC in the upcoming months ... will contribute to the development of a final U.S. position on the implementation of PIC."

In the Dec. 14 Federal Register, EPA published a notice of receipt of an application from Monsanto Company for an experimental use permit for a transgenic plant pesticide. The comment deadline is Jan. 13. The company proposed to test the Colorado potato beetle (CPB) control protein, delta-endotoxin, derived from the soil microbe Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies tenebrionis (B.t.t.), as expressed in plants and tubers of several lines of potato cultivars. Testing will be on a total of 88.5 acres in Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin (See Dec. 9, Page 23). The permit would be effective from March 31, 1993 to March 31, 1994.

Amendments to House Bill No. 104
Blue Reading Copy

Requested by Senator Halligan
For the Committee on Agriculture

Prepared by Doug Sternberg, Council Staff
February 11, 1993



1. Page 1, line 25 through page 2, line 1.
Following: "unlawful"
Strike: remainder of line 25 through "state" on Page 2, line 1
2. Page 4, following line 21.
Insert: "(3) Money forfeited under 81-5-109 must be placed in the special revenue account created in 81-5-111(2) for use by the department for personnel training or enforcement purposes."
3. Page 5, line 1.
Strike: "money,"
4. Page 5, line 2.
Following: "sale"
Strike: "so far as the balance of sale proceeds permit"
5. Page 5, line 4.
Strike: "MONEY,"
6. Page 5, line 5.
Following: "liens"
Insert: "to the extent the balance of sale proceeds permit"
Following: "to"
Strike: "their"
Insert: "the lien"
Following: "priorities"
Strike: ",,"
7. Page 5, lines 6 and 7.
Following: "established" on line 6
Strike: ",,"
Following: "otherwise" on line 6
Strike: remainder of line 6 through "being" on line 7
Insert: ". A lien must be"
Following: "and" on line 7
Strike: "as having"
Insert: "have"
8. Page 5, line 9.
Strike: "money,"

After deducting the expenses of retaining the vehicle, equipment, or personalty and the cost of the sale, the officer making the sale or the department, if it retains the vehicle, equipment, or personalty, shall pay all liens to the extent the balance of sale proceeds permit, according to the lien priorities that are established by intervention or otherwise. A lien must be bona fide and have been created without the lienor having any notice or reasonable cause to believe that the vehicle, equipment, or personalty was being or was to be used for the theft or illegal transportation.

Amendments to House Bill No. 104
Blue Reading Copy

Requested by Senator Halligan
For the Committee on Agriculture

Prepared by Doug Sternberg, Council Staff
February 6, 1993

SENATE AGRICULTURE
EXHIBIT NO. 6
DATE 2-17-93
BILL NO. HB 104

1. Page 5, line 18.

Following: "ACCOUNT"

Strike: ". AN AMOUNT UP TO \$20,000 EACH YEAR IS"

Insert: ", are"

2. Page 5, lines 21 and 22.

Strike: "FUNDS" on line 21 through "FUND." on line 22

DATE 2-15-93

SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY: SB 350 , SB 369

Name	Representing	Bill No.	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Bob Stephens	Mont. Dairy Growers Assn	369	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
John Sample	Assn. MT Aerial Applic.	369	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
JAMES S FREEMAN	MONT MOSR & U PECTIN CONT ASSN CASCADE MOSR DIST	369	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Max Maddox	M.W.R.A. Miner's Division Irr. Assoc.	350	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pam Langley	Montana Agri Business	369	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

VISITOR REGISTER

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE SECRETARY