

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, & IRRIGATION

Call to Order: By CHAIRMAN VERN KELLER, on February 16, 1993, at 3:00 P.M.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Vern Keller, Chairman (R)
Rep. Joe Barnett, Vice Chairman (R)
Rep. Shiell Anderson (R)
Rep. Bob Bachini (D)
Rep. Jody Bird (D)
Rep. Ervin Davis (D)
Rep. Bill Endy (D)
Rep. Harriet Hayne (R)
Rep. Don Larson (D)
Rep. Gary Mason (R)
Rep. Bill Rehbein (R)
Rep. Sam Rose (R)
Rep. Dore Schwinden (D)
Rep. Wilbur Spring (R)
Rep. Wayne Stanford (D)
Rep. Jay Stovall (R)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Connie Erickson, Legislative Council
Jaelene Racicot, Committee Secretary

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

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: HB 564, HB 477, HB 516
Executive Action: HB 213, HB 535, HB 516

HEARING ON HB 564

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. ERNEST BERGSAGEL, HD 17, Malta, stated that HB 564 establishes a fee structure to help operate the commodity dealers licensing program in the Department of Agriculture; 50% of the money will come from the general fund and the other 50% will come

from licensing fees. The bill also contains some clarification language on bonding and grain ownership. He also offered some amendments requested by the Montana Seed Growers' Association.

Proponents' Testimony:

Ralph Peck, Department of Agriculture, presented written testimony. EXHIBIT 1.

Mel Schultz, Montana Grain Elevators Association, presented written testimony. EXHIBIT 2 and 3.

Randy Johnson, Montana Grain Growers Association, stated that the Association supports HB 564. The Association spent several months working on this bill to make it better for producers and the grain elevators. Also, they spent considerable time clarifying when title to grain actually transfers. Mr. Johnson expressed a degree of satisfaction in accomplishing these goals without changing the way the grain trade in Montana operates. He urged the committee to support HB 564 with the amendments.

Ross Grubb, Montana Seed Trade Association, stated that the Association supports the bill as amended. Their concern is SB 98 in which the fees are increased substantially; now, HB 564 has a fee increase as well.

Opponents' Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

REP. BIRD asked Mr. Grubb if he was willing to have his fees raised to \$1,000 by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Grubb said that the amendments addressed this issue. He said the maximum fee was lowered to \$500 instead of the original maximum of \$1,000.

REP. BACHINI asked Ms. Erickson if the amendments address the issue of the fee being lowered to \$500. Ms. Erickson said that the Montana Seed Growers' Association had offered an amendment which set the commodity dealers license fee at \$125.

REP. ROSE asked Mr. Shultz how many small independent elevator operators there are throughout the state of Montana that do not belong to the Association. Mr. Shultz said that they have 50 members and the membership covers 75% of all the grain elevators operating as public warehouses in the state.

REP. ROSE asked Mr. Shultz if there were about 218 licensed commodity dealers in Montana. Mr. Shultz replied that was correct. The commodity dealers of grain elevators, seed dealers, feed lot operators, and truckers who have acquired a commodity dealers license. Of the 218 licensed commodity dealers, 150 are grain elevators and the rest are seed or feed users and truckers.

REP. ROSE asked Mr. Shultz if an independent elevator should pay as much as a General Mills elevator. Mr. Shultz responded yes, they should.

REP. BIRD asked Mr. Shultz how he felt about the possibility of having the fees raised to \$1,000. Mr. Shultz said that would be "disturbing to them" and they would oppose any legislation that would accomplish this fee hike. He said if the Department of Agriculture raises the fees from the Grain Elevator Association's proposal of \$232 a year to \$1,000 a year. That would be an increase of \$100,000 per year for all licensed dealers.

REP. SCHWINDEN suggested the proponents be present for executive action on HB 564.

REP. ROSE asked Mr. Johnson what was the position of the Montana Graingrowers on the graduated license fee. Mr. Johnson stated that they did not oppose the amendment the Montana Grain Elevator Association was offering. He said it was an issue the organization needed to work out themselves.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. BACHINI closed for REP. BERGSAGEL.

HEARING ON HB 516

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. ROGER DEBRUYCKER, HD 13, Floweree, said that because of the poor financial condition of the state, HB 516 places a fee on the Class 1 milk producers in order to fund milk inspection and dairy research.

Proponents' Testimony:

Tim Huls, Montana Dairymen's Association, stated the Association supports HB 516. Mr. Huls submitted testimony from Keith Nye. EXHIBIT 4. Mr. Huls also submitted written testimony. EXHIBITS 5 AND 6.

Larry Kaufman, a Billings dairy farmer and a member of the Montana Dairymen's Association, stated that the dairy industry is considerably large in Montana. There are 200 dairies in the state, in which 24,000 dairy cows are milked. The average dairy cow in Montana produces 14,000 pounds a year. Annually, Montana dairy farmers generate \$40 million in revenue. The dairy industry generates more dollars to producers than the sheep or swine industry. He urged the committee to pass HB 516.

Cork Mortensen, Executive Secretary to the Board of Livestock, submitted written testimony. EXHIBIT 7.

HOUSE AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, & IRRIGATION COMMITTEE

February 16, 1993

Page 4 of 8

Bob Gilbert, Montana Wool Growers Association and also representing the Montana Stockgrowers Association, stated that this bill will relieve the general fund by taxing the people who will benefit from the inspection service.

Jim Kembel, Department of Commerce Milk Control Bureau, stated the department supports the bill and he would be open to any questions from the committee.

Opponents' Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

REP. SCHWINDEN asked if the cost of this fee increase would be passed down to the consumer. Jim Kembel said that it, would depend on the retailers. He indicated the departments intention was to pass the cost on to the producers.

REP. BIRD asked Mr. Mortensen why the \$2 from the license fee in the general fund was separate from the 18.46% assessment that would go into the special revenue account. Mr. Mortensen said that they were two different issues. The licensing fee was separate from the assessment.

REP. ROSE asked Mr. Huls why all the milk couldn't be taxed instead of just the milk in the Montana processing plants. Mr. Huls stated that the exported milk leaves the state as Class III milk and usually ends up in cheese. The Milk Control Board fixes the price on Class I sales in Montana. This is where the fees can be recorded and collected.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. DEBRUYCKER closed.

HEARING ON HB 477

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. STOVALL, HD 98, Billings, stated that HB 477 was to exempt the procedure of floating teeth from the practice of veterinary medicine. He said that floating teeth was a procedure that filed the long points off the teeth of a horse. This procedure enables a horse to grind food properly. He said that the reason for the bill is that floating teeth falls under veterinary dentistry, and it is illegal to float teeth for a fee unless you are a veterinarian.

Proponents' Testimony:

John Uker, Equine Floating, said that floating teeth was a very necessary procedure, but it was not a major procedure. This procedure was essential to the health and welfare of the horse.

Mr. Uker explained that some of his opponents claimed if you enter the oral cavity of a horse it was considered veterinary work. Mr. Uker disagreed. He said under this claim that worming a horse or placing a bit in the mouth of a horse would have to be considered veterinary work.

Mr. Uker thought that standards should be established for lay people, such as himself, in order to regulate this practice. He added that in Maryland and Virginia the veterinarians had exempted the practice from the veterinary laws. This was done because the veterinarians were excessively overworked.

Mr. Uker explained that a horse does not have nerves in the teeth; therefore a lay person would not be required to use anesthetic. Mr. Uker stated that he has been floating teeth for eighteen years, and he has never received one complaint from the horse owners.

Opponents' Testimony:

Roger Tippy, Montana Veterinary Medicine Association, urged the committee to oppose HB 477.

Dick LaFrance, veterinarian in Hardin, read section 4 of 37-18-104. EXHIBITS 15 and 16.

Douglas Ward, Montana Veterinary Medicine Association, handed in written testimony. EXHIBITS 8, 9, 10, & 11. Dr. Ward requested that additional written testimony be submitted for the record. EXHIBITS 12 AND 13.

Anne J. Johnson, D.V.M., Montana Board of Veterinarian Medicine, submitted written testimony. EXHIBIT 14.

Dick Richardson, veterinarian in Missoula, stated that as a veterinarian most of his work comes from numerous medical and surgical problems that horses may have. Dr. Richardson stated that as a veterinarian he is available for follow up work that lay people may not be able to provide due to the travel that is required to cover Montana's vast distances. Dr. Richardson added that he thinks standards need to be established for lay people because not all horse's teeth need to be floated.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

REP. ANDERSON asked John Uker if he advertises. Mr. Uker stated that he does not advertise; he gets his business strictly by word of mouth.

REP. ANDERSON asked John Uker if he floats the teeth of a number of horses. Mr. Uker stated that he did and he travels around the state.

REP. ANDERSON asked John Uker if he has seen situations where a

horse's teeth did not need to be floated. **Mr. Uuker** stated that he has seen situations where a horse did not need the procedure done.

REP. ANDERSON asked John Uuker if he has referred horses to veterinarians. **Mr. Uuker** stated that he definitely has referred horses to veterinarians.

REP. SPRING asked Dick LaFrance if he learned to float horses teeth in veterinary school. **Dr. LaFrance** stated that he had and the course lasted 6 weeks.

REP. ANDERSON asked Dick LaFrance if floating teeth required a great deal of training. **Dr. LaFrance** stated that it was a fairly simple procedure that did not require a great deal of training.

REP. LARSON asked **Mr. Uuker** how often he floats teeth. **Mr. Uuker** replied that he makes a living from floating teeth.

REP. LARSON asked **Mr. Uuker** how many equine floaters there are in the state. **Mr. Uuker** said that there were four to five.

REP. BACHINI asked **Mr. Uuker** what training he has had. **Mr. Uuker** said that he worked under veterinarians for two to three years, and received formal training in Nebraska.

REP. SPRING asked **Mr. Uuker** what area of the state he works in. **Mr. Uuker** replied that his area reaches from the southern part of Wyoming to the northern part of Montana.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. STOVALL closed.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 213

Motion: **REP. ROSE** MOVED HB 213 DO PASS.

Discussion: **Ms. Erickson** presented the amendment and explained that at the present time, a landowner is required to be a state and county resident in order to vote in an irrigation district election. This amendment would require a landowner to be a resident of the state but would not require residency in the county where the irrigation district is located.

Motion/Vote: **REP. ROSE** moved to adopt the amendment. The motion carried unanimously.

Motion/Vote: **REP. BARNETT** MOVED HB 213 DO PASS AS AMENDED. The motion carried unanimously.

REP. ROSE requested HB 213 be placed on the consent calendar.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 535

Motion: REP. BARNETT MOVED HB 535 DO PASS AS AMENDED.

Discussion: REP. MASON stated that he could not justify passing this bill for one isolated case. He said if this bill would help the Department of State Lands with problems that they have had, then he would recommend passage of the bill.

REP. ROSE stated that he could not visualize someone putting \$175,000 worth of improvements on land in which he did not have a permanent lease.

REP. BARNETT stated that the Graveley's did have permission from the state to implement this irrigation system.

REP. SPRING asked the committee if this was an isolated case.

Motion/Vote: REP. MASON MADE A SUBSTITUTE MOTION TO TABLE HB 535. The motion carried.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 516

Motion: REP. DAVIS MOVED HB 516 DO PASS.

Discussion: Ms. Erickson stated that the committee needed to make one clarification amendment which would go on page 3, line 14 and add the words "of Livestock".

Motion/Vote: REP. MASON moved to adopt the amendment. The motion carried unanimously.

Motion: REP. DAVIS MOVED HB 516 DO PASS AS AMENDED.

Discussion: REP. SPRING stated that Montana State University needs this bill.

REP. ROSE asked if the funding was going to from the Livestock Department to Montana State University or was the funding going directly to Montana State University. REP. ROSE stated that he agreed with what they were doing but was concerned with how the funding would be handled.

REP. DAVIS stated that, according to the fiscal note, the Department of Commerce was going to collect the assessments.

Motion/Vote: HB 516 DO PASS AS AMENDED. The motion carried unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 5:10 P.M.



VERN KELLER, Chairman



JAELENE RACICOT, Secretary

VK/jr

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, & IRRIGATION COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE

2/16/93

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REPRESENTATIVE SHIELL ANDERSON	✓		
REPRESENTATIVE BOB BACHINI	✓		
REPRESENTATIVE JOE BARNETT V.C.	✓		
REPRESENTATIVE JODY BIRD	✓		
REPRESENTATIVE ERVIN DAVIS	✓		
REPRESENTATIVE BILL ENDY	✓		
REPRESENTATIVE HARRIET HAYNE	✓		
REPRESENTATIVE DON LARSON MIN. V.C.	✓		
REPRESENTATIVE GARY MASON	✓		
REPRESENTATIVE BILL REHBEIN	✓		
REPRESENTATIVE SAM ROSE	✓		
REPRESENTATIVE DORE SCHWINDEN	✓		
REPRESENTATIVE WILBUR SPRING	✓		
REPRESENTATIVE WAYNE STANFORD	✓		
REPRESENTATIVE JAY STOVALL	✓		
CHAIRMAN VERN KELLER	✓		

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 17, 1993

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation report that House Bill 213 (first reading copy -- white) do pass as amended and be placed on consent calendar.

Signed: _____
Vern Keller, Chair

And, that such amendments read:

1. Title, line 6.

Following: "OF"

Insert: "COUNTY"

2. Page 1, line 20.

Strike: "and state"

Committee Vote:
Yes 11, No 0.

391108SC.Hss

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 17, 1993

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation report that House Bill 516 (first reading copy -- white) do pass as amended .

Signed: _____
Vern Keller, Chair

And, that such amendments read:

1. Page 3, line 14.

Following: "department"

Insert: "of livestock"

Committee Vote:
Yes 11, No 0.

391115SC.Hss

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, & IRRIGATION COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

DATE 2/16/93 BILL NO. HB 535 NUMBER _____

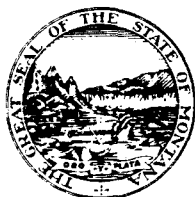
MOTION:

REP MASON: TO TABLE HB 535

MOTION CARRIED

NAME	AYE	NO
REPRESENTATIVE SHIELL ANDERSON	/	
REPRESENTATIVE BOB BACHINI	/	
REPRESENTATIVE JOE BARNETT VICE CHAIRMAN		/
REPRESENTATIVE JODY BIRD	/	
REPRESENTATIVE ERVIN DAVIS	/	
REPRESENTATIVE BILL ENDY	/	
REPRESENTATIVE HARRIET HAYNE	/	
REPRESENTATIVE DON LARSON, MINORITY VICE CHAIR.	/	
REPRESENTATIVE GARY MASON	/	
REPRESENTATIVE BILL REHBEIN		/
REPRESENTATIVE SAM ROSE	/	
REPRESENTATIVE DORE SCHWINDEN	/	
REPRESENTATIVE WILBUR SPRING		/
REPRESENTATIVE WAYNE STANFORD	/	
REPRESENTATIVE JAY STOVALL	/	
CHAIRMAN VERN KELLER	/	

EXHIBIT 1
DATE 2/16/93
HB 564



MARC RACICOT
GOVERNOR

**STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
AGRICULTURE/LIVESTOCK BLDG.
PO BOX 200201

HELENA, MONTANA 59620-0201

LEO A. GIACOMETTO
DIRECTOR
(406) 444-3144

FAX (406) 444-5409

**FEBRUARY 16, 1993
HOUSE BILL 564
HOUSE AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND IRRIGATION COMMITTEE
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LEO A. GIACOMETTO, DIRECTOR**

Chairman Keller and members of the Committee. For the record, I am Ralph Peck, Deputy Director of the Montana Department of Agriculture.

Senate Bill 564 makes needed changes to the grain law resulting from grain company closures, liquidations, and bankruptcies.

The bill proposes to:

- 1) Clarify the liability of bonding companies when issuing grain dealer and warehouse bonds. The statute of limitations on bond payouts is being changed to three years rather than the present eight years, thereby making it easier for Montana grain companies to obtain surety bonds;
- 2) Clarify that only grain grown in Montana is covered by grain dealer bonds;
- 3) Clarify the transfer of title to grain when sold to grain dealers and elevators; and
- 4) make other minor house cleaning changes such as elimination of the \$50 initial licensing fee, \$25 license amendment fee, and the \$25 per truck license fee.

-more-

The bill also establishes a special revenue account in which the program license fees will be deposited. The license fees will fund 50% of the program cost and the General Fund will fund the remaining 50%. The special revenue account will save the General Fund \$66,000 each fiscal year.

The Montana Grain Elevator Association and the Montana Grain Growers Association have worked together in support of an amendment to this bill. The Department supports the amendment which establishes a "Producers lien" on grain sold to grain dealers until such time as the grain has been paid for.

Will Kissinger, Administrator of the Department's Plant Industry Division, and Tim Meloy, Department Attorney are here to answer any technical questions you may have.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, We request that you support and vote for the passage of House Bill 564 as amended.

EXHIBIT BDATE 2/16/93HB 564ONE LEVEL FEE STRUCTURE FOR COMMODITY DEALER AND WAREHOUSE LICENSES.

The State of Montana issues a Commodity Dealers License which authorizes the licensee to buy grain from the Montana producers within specified parameters. One of the parameters is a bond requirement which is based on volume of grain purchased. The greater the volume, the higher the bond requirement. This variable bond requirement appropriately addresses the volume issue and consequently there is no need to have a variable license fee structure.

The same argument applies to warehouse license fees.

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 2/16/93
HB 564

50% FUNDING BY GENERAL FUND AND 50% BY GRAIN ELEVATOR INDUSTRY.

The Agricultural Warehouse, Commodity Dealer and Grain Standard Act is basically a consumer protection law or if you please a producer protection law. It is to protect the farmer from the big grain companies. This law does not extend itself to dealer to dealer trading nor is any license required for these type of transactions nor does it address private grain warehouses, only warehouses which are for public or farmer use. This law takes the producer out of the usual business rules and regulations which fall under the Uniform Commercial Code and puts him in a special category other than a general merchandiser. Hence this law, by the conditions it sets, is a producer protection law. Historically funds used to administer the law came from the Montana State general fund with fees from licenses used to cover costs of license record keeping and printing of license certificates and an occasional, but rare, warehouse inventory audit. This arrangement was reasonable and acceptable to the grain companies. However under the present scenario of user fees and/or self funding it is inordinate for the grain companies to be required, by law, to fund the entire cost of administering the law when the majority of the costs are directly related to the protection and benefit of the Montana grain producer.



EXHIBIT 4
DATE 2/16/93
HB 516

16 February, 1993

COPY

Representative Vernon Keller, Chairman
Montana House of Representatives
Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation Committee
Capitol Station
Helena, Montana 59620

Dear House Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to present our statement of position on House Bill #516 introduced and carried by Representative Roger DeBruycker and sponsored by the Montana Dairymen's Association.

This statement of position represents the opinion our Montana cooperative corporation known as DARIGOLD Farms, headquartered in Bozeman and owned 100% by Montana dairy farmers.

DARIGOLD markets approximately 42% of the fresh cows milk produced in Montana from some 80 Montana dairy farm entities. We believe that HB-516 will provide for the necessary earmarked funding to sustain the dairy industry in Montana at a level necessary to remain certified and in compliance with the "Pasteurized Milk Ordinance" which is mandated and administered by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) division of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). This certification compliance is necessary to allow any Montana Grade A milk processing plant or grade A dairy farming unit to have market access for selling milk to Federal agencies such as Malmstrom Air Force Base or selling milk as an export product outside of Montana state boundaries.

The dairy industry generated funds would relieve over 53% of the "General Fund" revenues in the FY 1993 budget for the Department of Livestock. The terminated use of "General Fund" monies is a prerequisite to negate the pressures of maintaining adequate services in Montana to allow the dairy industry to prosper.

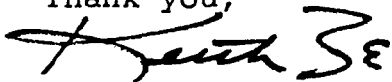
Most other Montana agricultural commodity groups under the Department of Livestock have resorted to internal earmarked funding. The dairy industry administrative funds for the Montana Department of Commerce, Milk Control Bureau, are generated in this manner as well. It seems logical for our industry to become totally internally funded to guarantee we can pass muster with the scrutiny placed upon us by the FDA as more and more testing and regulating will be demanded to safeguard the integrity of milk produced and processed in the United States.

COUNTRY CLASS DAIRIES, INC.



DARIGOLD Farms joins Montana Dairymen's Association as a PROPONENT to this important legislative bill which will relieve fiscal pressures from the "General Fund" budget and grant adequate funding authority to an important Montana agricultural industry. DARIGOLD Farms of Montana solicits your support to also act as PROPONENTS to House Bill #516.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith Nye", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Keith Nye, General Manager, CEO
Country Classic Dairies, Inc.
dba DARIGOLD Farms of Montana



September 25 , 1992

SITUATION

During the last decade support from MSU for the Montana Dairy Industry has been eroded as a result of budget adjustments and reorganization within the College of Agriculture. This includes closing the Dairy herd operation at MSU and transfer of the seed stock to the State Prison. Since October of 1991 the support for the Dairy Industry has consisted of a half time position that supports the DHIA program.

As a result of these changes, the dairy industry has been concerned about the lack of readily available educational information. Sources from other states are not readily available and often do not fit our Montana situation.

Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA), an unbiased record keeping system, is used by registered herd owners to prove production records and by national organizations for proving dairy sire potentials. Currently National DHIA requires that all states must meet certain Quality Certification Standards in order to maintain "Official DHI Records." Without someone to manage the program it could mean the loss of "Official" status which would impact the registered dairy herds of Montana greatly, through the devaluing of registered stock. In Montana many non-registered dairy herds use DHIA sires and the DHIA record system for herd management.

To address this situation and the concerns of the industry an ad hoc committee of dairymen, through fact finding effort, have developed the following proposal.

PROPOSAL: MONTANA DAIRY INDUSTRY COUNCIL

The Montana dairy producers need to financially support a program that will provide each dairy farmer with the latest educational information. Such an effort needs to be organized in such a way that all dairy producers have the opportunity to receive some personalized attention as well as general education programs.

OBJECTIVES

Provide funding:

1. To enhance the dairy industry in Montana through education for dairymen and the public.
2. To promote the understanding and implementation of Best Management Practices in the dairy industry.

3. To pursue, develop, and evaluate record-keeping and management systems that will enhance the decision-making processes of the dairy industry.
4. To provide educational support for the maintenance of an active DHIA organization so as to enhance the dairy industry through maintaining quality certification standards for Official record status.

METHOD:

The above objectives will be accomplished by hiring one full time person with support staff who will be responsible to the Dairy industry for conducting all educational efforts that are needed to enhance the viability of the dairy industry. The person hired will be housed at Montana State University and receive administrative support (including office space) from the Department of Animal and Range Sciences.

An advisory board of dairy producers will meet at least four times a year to provide overall direction to the staff person who conducts the educational effort.

The budget will be managed according to the State of Montana accounting and budgetary guidelines. It will be a separate designated account that can only be spent on the dairy education project. Once each year the advisory board will review and approve the budget.

WHAT WILL BE DONE:

1. On-farm educational assistance through evaluation and recommendation of best management practices to enhance the economic well being of the dairy operation. Goal would be to provide individual assistance through on-farm visits to at least 75 farms per year.
2. Set up demonstrations of best management practices on cooperating dairy farms.
3. Educate dairy farmers in the use of DHIA record system to enhance management decisions.
4. Herd health - in cooperation with local veterinarians conduct preventive health care management of the on-farm dairy herd.
5. Cooperate with all organizations within the dairy industry to present workshops that enhance decision-making for dairy operations.
6. Establish and maintain a file of dairy industry specialists and experts so as to be able to quickly draw on needed resources for dairymen.

7. DHIA: Oversee Quality Certification -- Supervisors training, lab qualification, state coordination to processing lab, coordination of local DHI Associations with the state, interface with National DHIA to maintain compliance, and coordinate required check tests of dairies.
8. Maintain and coordinate educational activities in cooperation with MSU County Extension agent in appropriate counties.
9. Maintain liaison with MSU college of Agriculture faculty in specialty areas appropriate to the dairy industry.

FUNDING:

It is proposed that the program be funded at a level to support a Full Time Specialist position plus one full time support staff. The financing will be a cooperative effort between the present funding level at MSU for the dairy industry and an additional fee from the dairymen.

Montana State University:

Salary:	10,500
Benefits	2,520
Operations:	4,000
Office Space:	
Subtotal	17,020

Dairy Industry:

DHIA	6,000
Dairy check off	
\$0.02/# of milk	70,000
TOTAL	\$93,020

EX - 6
DATE 2/16/93
HB 516

House Bill No. 516

Fiscal Year '94 - Montana Dairy Program Funding

Assessment on Class I milk needed: 18.46¢/cwt

1992 Class I packaged lbs. bottled by Montana processing plants:
200,557,734

Funds needed to be generated: \$370,246.00 (see below)

Special Source Revenue Funding - - -
allocated for:

1.	Milk Inspection Program (Dept. of Livestock)	
	General Fund Current Level	\$187,551
	Replacing General Fund \$	
2.	Diagnostic lab fees (Dept. of Livestock)	
	General Fund Current Level	\$ 85,000
	Replacing General Fund \$	
3.	Centralized Services Division (Dept. of Livestock) Portion	
	General Fund Current Level	\$ 27,695
	Replacing General Fund \$	
4.	M.S.U. Dairy Extension Service DHIA - Position Funding	\$ 70,000
Total		= \$370,246

HB 516

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, for the record my name is Cork Mortensen, Executive Secretary to the Board of Livestock. On behalf of that Board I urge you to support HB 516.

While in its formative phase, Department of Livestock personnel met with the author of this legislation, industry representatives and Department of Commerce personnel. Our concerns about implementation of this legislation have been addressed to our satisfaction.

As written, HB 516 relieves the general fund by allowing the regulated dairy industry and not the general public to support the necessary industry regulators. At the same time it allows the Department of Livestock - Milk Inspection Program to properly safeguard the public from potential substandard products. We believe this to be a good piece of legislation which merits the approval of this committee.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I should be happy to respond to any questions or furnish more information if requested.


Cork Mortensen, Executive Secretary
To the Board of Livestock

HB

HR:1993
CS15

9
DATE 2/16/93
HB 477

My name is Douglas Ward, I am a Veterinarian currently in private practice in Great Falls, Montana. I received my BS degree in Biology at Montana State University, I then obtained a DVM from Colorado State University and a Masters of Science in clinical medicine from Purdue University. My post graduate training consisted of a 1 year internship in equine medicine and surgery from the University of Missouri and a 3 year residency in large animal surgery from Purdue University. This totals 13 years of higher education to apply my profession as a veterinarian. I mention this only to illustrate the fact that veterinary medicine is a profession that requires a great deal of education, preparation and dedication. And that procedures performed by veterinarians for the welfare of animals cannot be taken lightly.

The laws of Montana wisely state that to practice veterinary medicine, one must be a graduate of an accredited college of veterinary medicine and be licensed as a veterinarian in the State of Montana. House Bill #477 wishes to place into law that "the operation known and designated as floating of teeth of equines, is not the practice of veterinary medicine." The position of the AVMA and AAEP on this matter are as follows....

This appears to be a special interest request primarily for personal financial gain by a few individuals. Around racetracks and horse show barns, the term "Equine Dentist" is used rather loosely by anyone who has a set of dental floats or rasps used to level the teeth of horses. There is much more to equine

EXHIBIT 10
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dentistry and floating of teeth than this. To legalize this currently fraudulent practice is not the answer to this situation.

Equine dentistry, which includes the floating of teeth, is both a science and an art. The science involves the knowlege of anatomy, physiology, and disease required to properly make a diagnosis. The art involves the ability and experience to utilize that knowlege in providing treatment of the problem. Before any treatment, such as floating teeth, a diagnosis must be made that this is indeed the proper treatment for the horse's problem.

My major concern with lay dentists is their inability to diagnose. Lay dentists do not have access to the radiological and laboratory means necessary for diagnosis. They lack the knowlege to interpret important clinical signs and provide follow-up care. Often times, prescription medicines (to which laymen do not have access) may be required to treat dental disease. Controlled substances such as anesthetics, and tranquilizers may be required to deal with a horse with a painful mouth, or a fractious horse that might otherwise require overly harsh, inhumane restraint, or be a risk for injury to himself, or those restraining him.

Potential questions regarding removal of floating teeth from the practice of veterinary medicine include:

1. Who is liable in case of the misdiagnosis of a more serious medical problem that is mistakenly treated with dental floating only?

2. Who is liable for injury to the horse or human helping to restrain the horse when a painful or stressfull procedure is attempted on a poorly restrained horse or a horse that should have been sedated or anesthetized?

3. Who answers the question of when the lay dentist has exceeded his /her limitations? Such as removing teeth, infected or otherwise.? If a tooth is pulled, a surgical invasive procedure has been performed.

4. What about counseling for preventative dental care, or dealing with oral infection or trauma? Regardless of his skill level, a lay individual performing equine dentistry, even if only "floating teeth", will ultimately be performing procedures he is not legally allowed. Additionally, he does not afford the owner sufficient liability insurance to protect themselves from malpractice or negligence should the animal die, become injured, or otherwise nonservicable.

5. If this law is passed, who decides who is then capable or qualified to perfrom this dental procedure?

Veterinary dentistry is a rapidly expanding segment of veterinary health care and needs to be offered to horse owners from a strong scientific health benefit basis as part of an overall health care plan between the horse owner and their veterinarian, who through their years of training and education have shown their dedication to animal welfare. To serve the needs only of a special interest group would not be in the best interests of animal welfare.



AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON D.C. OFFICE

1101 VERMONT AVENUE N.W., SUITE 710 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3521
PHONE 202-789-0007 • 800-321-1473 • FAX 202-842-4360

EXHIBIT 12
DATE 2/16/93
HB 477

January 27, 1993

Dr. James H. Bailey
4217 2nd Ave., North
Great Falls, MI 59401

Dear Dr. Bailey:

Per our telephone conversation, I am enclosing some background material on dentistry as a part of veterinary practice.

The opinion of AVMA is that the cleaning, adjustment (floating), or repair of animals teeth is a function of veterinary practice because it requires diagnosis and treatment, and to be fully effective demands extensive knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, neurology, medicine, and surgery that is part of the graduate veterinarians training. To vest such responsibility in persons without the training of a veterinarian would be a disservice to the public.

To my knowledge, animal dentistry is recognized as a part of the practice of veterinary medicine in 47 of the 50 states. Two states, Florida and Georgia, are among those where recently enacted legislation that has appropriately included animal dentistry as a part of veterinary medicine. Those documents are included in the enclosed material.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joe S. Gloyd", is written over a horizontal line.

Joe S. Gloyd, D.V.M.
Associate Director
Division of Scientific Activities

encl - attached

AAEP



4075 IRON WORKS PIKE
LEXINGTON, KY 40511
PHONE (606) 233-0147
FAX (606) 233-1968

EXHIBIT 13
DATE 2/16/93
HB 477

DAN R. EVANS, DVM
630 ENTERPRISE STREET
ESCONDIDO, CA 92029-1245
619/741-5100
FAX: 619/741-8968

February 1, 1993

Dr. James H. Bailey
4217 2nd Avenue, North
Great Falls, MT 59401

Dear Jim,

The purpose of this letter is to give you the current information on the American Association of Equine Practitioners position on equine dentistry. This part of veterinary practice has been challenged many times by non-licensed, non-veterinary persons that feel they are qualified to "float teeth". Our position is based upon the fact that in order to preform the task of filing the teeth there needs to be a diagnosis, frequent use of medications (sedation/anesthesia) and a prognosis. These functions are the functions a veterinarian is trained and licensed to preform.

The position of the American Association of Equine Practitioners is as follows:

It the position of the AAEP that the practice of equine dentistry, including the "filing of equine teeth," is the practice of Veterinary Medicine and should be so identified and published in state regulatory veterinary practice acts.

If you need any clarification of this information please contact me.

Sincerely,

Dan R. Evans, D.V.M.
President

Testimony presented in opposition to HB477, a bill to exempt the procedure known as floating of horses' teeth from the definition of veterinary medicine. Presented by Anne H. Johnson, D.V.M. , President, Montana Board of Veterinary Medicine.

First a brief explanation of the Board's obligation in this matter:

By law, the Board is comprised of six members, five of whom are licensed veterinarians, and one public member who is a consumer of veterinary services. Veterinarians serve to provide technical expertise regarding the practice of veterinary medicine. When there is a conflict between the interests of the profession and the interests of the consuming public, the primary duty of the Board is consumer protection-- in other words, the health, safety and welfare of the public comes first.

There are four points I feel are important regarding this bill:

1. The public is not currently being denied this service due to lack of persons trained to provide it.

All veterinarians licensed in Montana have had basic education regarding equine dentistry, including floating of teeth.

2. Floating of teeth is only a part of the dental exam of a horse.

A person not trained in the anatomy and function of a horse's mouth, including pathologic conditions or conformational faults, may not recognize problems of which the owner should be aware.

3. Equine dentistry, including floating of the teeth, is not a routine management practice that owners would have experience in doing themselves, so that they might assess the knowledge and ability of the person floating their horse's teeth.

A license by a central agency is the owner's assurance of a minimum standard of education and training and provides an avenue for dissatisfied consumers to pursue complaints.

4. For the safety of the animal and that of the people nearby, it is sometimes necessary to use drugs to sedate the horse so that the teeth may be properly floated.

This is a real concern. Drugs for sedation or chemical restraint can legally be sold only to licensed graduate veterinarians. Others cannot use these drugs without direct veterinary supervision. Exempting floating of teeth would encourage illegal and uneducated use of such drugs. This endangers the health, safety and well-being of both the animal and the consumer.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1)(e) of this section shall in any way be construed to prohibit the pregnancy testing by any person of his own farm animals or by his employees regularly employed in the conduct of his business or by other persons whose services are rendered gratuitously.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as modifying, amending, altering, or repealing any part of 37-18-104.

History: (1) En. Sec. 9, Ch. 82, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3225, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3225, R.C.M. 1935; a.m.d. Sec. 7, Ch. 90, L. 1955; a.m.d. Sec. 1, Ch. 191, L. 1965; a.m.d. Sec. 211, Ch. 350, L. 1974; a.m.d. Sec. 7, Ch. 135, L. 1975; Sec. 66-2209, R.C.M. 1947; (2) En. Sec. 2, Ch. 191, L. 1965; Sec. 66-2209.1, R.C.M. 1947; (3) En. Sec. 3, Ch. 191, L. 1965; Sec. 66-2209.2, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2209(1), 66-2209.1, 66-2209.2; a.m.d. Sec. 3, Ch. 43, L. 1985; a.m.d. Sec. 1, Ch. 650, L. 1989.

37-18-103. Repealed. Sec. 7, Ch. 96, L. 1981.

History: En. 66-2213 by Sec. 1, Ch. 135, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2213(2).

37-18-104. Exemptions — rules. (1) This chapter does not apply to:

(a) veterinarians in the performance of their official duties, either civil or military, in the service of the United States unless they engage in the practice of veterinary medicine in a private capacity;

(b) laboratory technicians and veterinary research workers, as distinguished from veterinarians, in the employ of this state or the United States and engaged in labors in laboratories under the direct supervision of the board of livestock, Montana state university, or the United States;

(c) lawfully qualified veterinarians from other states or a foreign country meeting legally licensed and registered Montana veterinarians in this state in consultation;

(d) a veterinarian residing on a border of a neighboring state and authorized under the laws thereof to practice veterinary medicine therein, who is actually called to attend cases in this state but who does not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls in this state, if veterinarians licensed and registered in this state are extended a like privilege to engage in the practice of veterinary medicine to the same extent in the neighboring state;

(e) the employment as assistants to veterinarians licensed and registered under this chapter of veterinary medical students who have successfully completed 3 years of the professional curriculum in veterinary medicine at a college having educational standards equal to those approved by the American veterinary medical association and authorized by law to confer degrees; or

(f) a person advising with respect to or performing acts that the board defines by rule as accepted livestock management practices.

(2) The operations known and designated as castrating or dehorning of cattle, sheep, horses, and swine are not the practice of veterinary medicine within the meaning of this chapter.

(3) (a) Nonsurgical embryo transfers in bovines may be performed, under the supervision of a veterinarian licensed and residing in Montana, by individuals who attest to the board that they possess a combination of 3 years' education, experience, and training in that procedure.

§B 4772

(b) Exemption under subsection (3)(a) remains in effect until testing or certification procedures, as determined by board rule, are implemented on or before July 1, 1991. At a minimum, board rules must address:

- (i) minimum education requirements;
- (ii) minimum requirements of practical experience;
- (iii) continuing education requirements;
- (iv) limitations on practices and procedures that may be performed on certified individuals;

(v) the use of specific drugs necessary for safe and proper practice of certified procedures;

(vi) content and administration of the certification test, including written and practical testing;

(vii) application and reexamination procedures;

(viii) conduct of certified individuals, including rules for suspension, revocation, and denial of certification; and

(ix) establishment of an advisory committee. The committee:

- (A) must consist of:
 - (I) one member of the board who is a veterinarian;
 - (II) one member of the Montana state university reproductive physiology department;

(B) one member representing the Montana stockgrowers association (animal health committee);

(C) one member representing the Montana woolgrowers association;

(D) one reproductive specialist with practical experience in embryo transfers; and

(E) a veterinarian who is a member of the American college of theriogenologists;

(F) shall make recommendations regarding the testing and certification procedures. The committee may not adopt rules.

(G) in cooperation with the board, shall conduct a study of the practice of bovine pregnancy testing and ovine pregnancy testing with the use of ultrasound equipment. The study must include but is not limited to:

- (I) federal laws governing the practice of pregnancy testing;
- (II) education and experience requirements for the practice of pregnancy testing; and

(H) pregnancy testing by nonveterinarians;

(I) terminates July 1, 1991.

(J) This chapter does not prohibit a person from caring for and treating his own farm animals or being assisted in this treatment by his full-time employees, as defined in 2-18-601, employed in the conduct of his business by other persons whose services are rendered gratuitously in case of emergency.

(K) This chapter does not prohibit the selling of veterinary remedies or instruments by a registered pharmacist at his regular place of business. History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 82, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3227, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3, R.C.M. 1935; a.m.d. Sec. 9, Ch. 90, L. 1955; a.m.d. Sec. 213, Ch. 350, L. 1974; re-en. Sec. 3, 135, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2211; a.m.d. Sec. 4, Ch. 43, L. 1985; a.m.d. Sec. 2, Ch. 650, 1989; a.m.d. Sec. 1, Ch. 21, L. 1991.

(2) A person demonstrating good cause for failing to obtain the required number of hours of continuing education through attendance of regularly accredited programs may comply with the continuing education requirement by completing an alternative program prescribed by the board. The board shall establish or approve alternative programs equivalent to the regularly accredited continuing education programs. The alternative programs may include home study courses, videotapes, examinations, or any other programs approved by the board.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 671, L. 1991.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 10(2), Ch. 671, L. 1991, provided that this section is effective January 1, 1992.

CHAPTER 18 VETERINARY MEDICINE

Part 1 — General

37-18-101. Definitions.

37-18-102. Veterinary medicine defined.

37-18-103. Repealed.

37-18-104. Exemptions — rules.

Part 2 — Board of Veterinary Medicine

37-18-201. Organization — meetings.

37-18-202. Powers of board and department — examinations — prosecutions.

37-18-203. Compensation and expenses of members — department records of board proceedings and licenses.

Part 3 — Licensing—Veterinary Medicine

37-18-301. License required.

37-18-302. Application — qualification — fee.

37-18-303. Examination — temporary permit pending examination.

37-18-304. Reciprocity.

37-18-305. License — issuance and contents.

37-18-306. Display of license and certificate.

37-18-307. Renewal — fee — continuing education — automatic renewal for military personnel.

37-18-308. Deposit of money.

37-18-309 and 37-18-310 reserved.

37-18-311. Refusal, suspension, or revocation of license — right to notice and hearing.

37-18-312 reserved.

37-18-313. Municipal license fee prohibited.

Part 4 — Licensing—Veterinary Technology

(Repealed. Sec. 7, Ch. 96, L. 1981)

Part 5 — Remedies for Violation

37-18-501. Penalty.

37-18-502. Injunction.

Chapter Cross-References

Veterinarian as member of Board of Health and Environmental Sciences, ch. 4, 2-15-2104.

Rules on veterinary practice to be included in standards for horseracing, 23-4-104. Professional service corporations, Title 35, ch. 4.

Part 1

General

37-18-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of veterinary medicine provided for in 2-15-1852.

(2) "Department" means the department of commerce provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 18.

History: En. 66-2201.1 by Sec. 205, Ch. 350, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2201.1; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 43, L. 1985.

37-18-102. Veterinary medicine defined. (1) A person is considered practicing veterinary medicine when he does any of the following:

(a) represents himself as or is engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine in any of its branches, either directly or indirectly;

(b) uses words, titles, or letters in this connection or on a display or advertisement or under circumstances so as to induce the belief the person using them is engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine. This use is prima facie evidence of the intention to represent oneself as engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine in any of its branches.

(c) diagnoses, prescribes, or administers a drug, medicine, appliance, application, or treatment of whatever nature or performs a surgical operation or manipulation for the prevention, cure, or relief of a pain, deformity, wound, fracture, bodily injury, physical condition, or disease of animals;

(d) instructs, demonstrates, or solicits by a notice, sign, or other indication, with contract either express or implied, or otherwise, with or without the necessary instruments, for the administration of biologics or medicines or animal disease cures for the prevention and treatment of disease of animals and remedies for the treatment of internal parasites in animals;

(e) performs a manual or laboratory procedure on livestock for the diagnosis of pregnancy, sterility, or infertility for remuneration or hire;

(f) performs acupuncture, ova or embryo transfer, or dentistry on animals;

(g) instructs others, except those covered under the provisions of 37-18-104(4), for compensation, in any manner how to perform any acts which constitute the practice of veterinary medicine.

Mr Chairman

Members of the Committee

My name is Dick LaFrance
I'm a large animal veterinarian
from Hardin
I'm here to speak in
opposition of this bill

The thoughts + statements
are my own and do not
represent any official
statement of the Montana Vet
erinary association

On page 197 of the Montana
Veterinary practice act it
states as follows

(3)

First it must be said
that ~~we~~ feel a livestock
owner can pregnancy test
his cows, float his horses teeth,
do a caesarian whatever
he feels is necessary to
help his livestock and make
ends meet.

The veterinary practice
act gives them this right and
most veterinarians believe
that's how it should be. The Practice
act also gives the right to
people in a livestock owner's
employ.

Where we differ with the
intent of this bill is when
any one, anyone can go
down the road doing
touchy procedures and

Let's take a minute
and demonstrate what
floating teeth is all about.

Demonstration

that's how it is when
all goes well
What about complications
Horses have 2
sets of teeth, just like
people + dogs

a baby tooth may stay
nected to the erupting permanent
tooth — very common
at a race track age
horses

⑥
Some times its loosely
attached - sometimes completely
attached

This ^{requires} removal with
an instrument like this.

I realize the change
in this bill only
concerns floating teeth, But
the complications of floaters
also must be addressed
Both here in committee
and also out at the
race track, rodeo grounds
or ranch. This is part of
the bill.

When a horse needs
a tooth removed - most
of them cannot be
pulled like humans &
dogs, where a simple
instrument such as this is used

The horse must be
anesthetized, a skin flap
removed and the bone
trephined with a round
saw like this - Then
the tooth is punched
out.

What has this to do

(8)

with floating?

Teeth wear on teeth

~~Teeth~~

When there is no
opposing tooth on the
upper arcade the
lower tooth grows long.
It cannot be handled
with a float and
an instrument like this
is again needed

Horses have tumors
in their mouth
juttural pouch infection

bone chips, jaw fractures

9

mouth ulcers from feed, stomach ailments

All of the above give
Symptoms of horses

needing their teeth floated.

Roughly $\frac{1}{3}$ the horses
brought to us to have their teeth
floated have other, more
serious problems.

These problems
need sedatives, drugs
and instruments that
laymen don't have.

~~They are~~ They are
not licenced or registered to have

They do not have
the training in pharmacology
to know the side effects
a drug like Rompun or
ketamine can have

They do not have
the antibodies to correct
a side effect reaction.

Our clinic has been
robbed twice in the last
3 years. Once they got
\$6000 worth of supplies
but they never got any
Rompun or Ketamine. That

didn't stop the Federal
Drug Commission from

going over our records

+ inventory with a fine

tooth comb. It's unlikely

they'll release the drugs

needed to do a proper

job of floating to layman

IN THE WRONG HANDS This much Rompou
Can Make enough Angel Dust

To blow the senior class at Helena Hi away for aw

ely this day of animal
welfare advocates and heavily

funded animal rights

groups; sedatives and

tranquilizers are a must

(12)

to treat some nervous horses

in the older days it used to be common to take a horses tongue pull it out to the side. This restrained the horse and gave access to the side you were trying to float.

A lot of good horses don't like to be messed with. THIS situation has never happened to me but I know of cases where the horse fought, the person held on and was standing there

facing an owner with
5 inches of the horses tongue
in his hand. How'd you like
to have to face a race horse
owner or rancher with
his horses tongue in your
hand. This is not acceptable
in this day & age, drugs are necessary

The sponsor of this
sell and I go back a
long way. I've work
with him, I've worked
for him. We've share a
drink at many times

are the Secretariat
Representative by getting near everyone
we know has tried their
hand at horse shoeing.

My son is a horse shoer
cl can shoe a horse; level the foot
put the shoes on & should
go make a big circle &
come back with a sound
horse and be satisfied with
the job cl did

that doesn't mean
that it's my God given right
to shoe Secretariat

cl have a knowledge of
anatomy, pharmacology, physical
& surgery, but that doesn't
qualify me to do brain
surgery

A layman will not be held
accountable This bill
says anyone can do the
procedure (Anyone)

of a veterinarian really screws
up he has malpractice insurance
if he's reported he will have
to answer to the Veterinary
Licensing Board who is
appointed by our government.
He can come in tomorrow,
be represented, and told
to shape up.

There is nothing much can
be done with a layman and
yet he'll probably charge
as much in time, as the
vet who has the safeguards

2 insley

I do not know much about legislative protocol, but

ed like it said

I'm 71 yrs old - 3 years ago
I sold my practice to a couple
young men. They have hired
me to work for wages

Whether this resolution passes
or fails - will not make
\$5.00 difference in my well being

My satisfaction comes from
being given the privilege
to express to you how I
feel about the issue.

Thank you

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER

Agriculture

COMMITTEE

BILL NO.

AB 477

DATE

Feb. 16, 1993

SPONSOR(S)

Stovall

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
John Huber	Equine floating	✓	
Dick LaFrance	veterinarian self		
Douglas Ward	MT Veterinary Med. Assoc		✓
Roger Lippy	MT Vet. Medicine Assn		✓
Dick Richardson	Veterinarian self		✓
Monett Pough Dun	Board of Vet Med		✓
Orme Nelson VVM	MT Board of Vet. Med.		✓
Cheryl Brandt	" " "		

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER**

Agriculture COMMITTEE BILL NO. HB 504
DATE Feb. 16 SPONSOR(S) Bergsagel

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Dan Langley	Montana Grain Elevator Assn Montana Seed Trade Assn Montana Agri Business Assn	✓	
MEL SCHUIZ	MONTANA GRAIN ELEV ASSN	✓	
Vince Gaudet	MONTANA GRAIN ELEV ASSN	✓	
Dave Howard	Montana Seed Trade Assn	✓	
WILL KISSINGER	MT DEPT. OF AGR	✓	
RALPH PECK	MT DEPT OF AGR	✓	
TIM MELOY	MT DEPT OF AGR	✓	
ROSS GRUBB	MONTANA Seed Trade Assn	Amended ✓ Proposed	
Randy Johnson	MT Grain Growers	✓	

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER

DATE Feb 16, 1993 COMMITTEE Agriculture BILL NO. ^{HB} 516
SPONSOR(S) DeBruecker
PLEASE PRINT PLEASE PRINT PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
W. James Rempel	Public Safety Div DOC	info.	
Harvey Kaufman	Montana Dairyman Assn Billings	✓	
Jim Huls	Montana Dairyman Assn	✓	
GARY LEIFERMAN	Dairy Farmer	✓	
STEVE UAHU DYKEN	MIT DHIA	✓	
Jim Moss	Montana Dairyman Assn	✓	
Dick C. Zikherman ^{County} ^{Class} ^{Dairy}	Agricultural Preservation Association	✓	
Joe Breneman	Montana Dairy Farm	✓	
Brian C. Breneman	Montana Dairy Farm	✓	
Ben Breneman	Montana Dairy Farm	✓	
Cathy Breneman	MDA	✓	
Mike Blackhardt	MDA	✓	
Robert Kraft	MDA	✓	

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS
ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.