MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON FISH & GAME

Call to Order: By CHAIRMAN FOSTER, on February 18, 1993, at 3:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Mike Foster, Chair (R)

Rep. Chase Hibbard, Vice Chair (R)

Rep. Bob Ream, Minority Vice Chair (D)

Rep. Beverly Barnhart (D)

Rep. Bob Clark (R)

Rep. Fritz Daily (D)

Rep. Jim Elliott (D)

Rep. Duane Grimes (R)

Rep. Marian Hanson (R)

Rep. Dick Knox (R)

Rep. Bea McCarthy (D)

Rep. Brad Molnar (R)

Rep. Scott Orr (R)

Rep. Bill Ryan (D)

Rep. Emily Swanson (D)

Rep. Doug Wagner (R)

Members Excused: None.

Members Absent: None.

Staff Present: Doug Sternberg, Legislative Council

Mary Riitano, Committee Secretary

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and

discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: SB 81

Executive Action: HB 214, HB 498, HB 369, HB 386

HEARING ON SB 81

Opening Statement by the Sponsor:

SEN. BRUCE CRIPPEN, Senate District 45, Billings, stated SB 81 deals with crayfish. They are found in Montana lakes and rivers and are eaten by fish and people. In 1987, the European market for crayfish increased dramatically because there was a disease which almost depleted their crayfish. The source of the disease

is unknown. A problem arose in Montana regarding people commercially harvesting crayfish. The Clark Fork River is a prime area for harvesting. The Department designated crayfish as a nongame species. Buoys were put at sites where crayfish traps were laid and there were problems of fishing lines getting tangled with trap lines. The local people did not like it. Prohibiting the commercial harvesting of crayfish is the proposed solution. The Department has no conclusive evidence that commercially harvesting crayfish is affecting the fishery on the Clark Fork. It has created a conflict between those who harvest the crayfish and the fishermen. He felt SB 81 was important to help impede commercial crayfish operation expansion and to emphasize what the residents desire. The bill was amended in the Senate to exclude private ponds.

Proponents Testimony:

Mr. Robin Cunningham, Fishing Outfitters Association of Montana, expressed the organization's support of SB 81.

Mr. Tom Collins, Citizen, distributed written testimony (EXHIBIT 1). He also distributed a letter from Mr. Arnold Bolle, Chairman of the Forever Wild Endowment (EXHIBIT 2) supporting the bill. He presented a list of names supporting the bill (EXHIBIT 3). Mr. Collins distributed a letter supporting SB 81 from Mr. Steve Schombel (EXHIBIT 4). He circulated a letter from Mr. Bruce Farling, Conservation Director at the Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Coalition, supporting SB 81 (EXHIBIT 5). He distributed a memo from Mr. Craighead, Chairman of the Craighead Wildlife-Wildlands Institute, (EXHIBIT 6).

Mr. Bockemuehl, Sportsman, distributed written testimony
(EXHIBIT 7).

Ms. Mitze Schwab, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, circulated written testimony (EXHIBIT 8).

Opponents Testimony:

CHAIRMAN MIKE FOSTER read a letter from Ms. Jane Cline, Bear Creek Fisheries (EXHIBIT 9) opposing SB 81.

Informational Testimony:

Mr. Al Elser, Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Department distributed written testimony (EXHIBIT 10).

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

REP. BRAD MOLNAR referred to the last page of the bill and asked Mr. Elser what the administrative costs of the program were. Mr. Elser said that some administrative costs deal with issuing permits and analyses. REP. MOLNAR asked if there were regulations regarding the weight, length, and sex of the crayfish

which are allowed to be kept. Mr. Elser referred the question to Mr. Howard Johnson, Fish, Wildlife, and Parks. Mr. Johnson replied that current regulations require that a crayfish must be over 3.25 inches long and that a female with eggs must be returned. REP. MOLNAR asked if this was the reason there has been little adverse biological impact on the commercial fishing of crayfish. Mr. Johnson said that both regulations are important in maintaining a healthy crayfish population.

REP. DOUG WAGNER asked **Mr. Johnson** if crayfish are classified as game fish. **Mr. Johnson** reported that crayfish are considered a nongame species.

REP. JIM ELLIOTT asked Mr. Elser if there were other commercial fisheries in Montana near crayfishing areas. Mr. Elser said yes. REP. ELLIOTT asked if the Department had handled crayfishing complaints on the Clark Fork. Mr. Elser said yes. REP. ELLIOTT asked if he knew where the complaints originated. Mr. Elser said that the complaints came mostly from Missoula residents. REP. ELLIOTT stated that it was his understanding there are crayfish in Lake Mary Ronan but no fishery has been built. Mr. Elser said that he was stationed in Kalispell during the time the crayfish issue reached its peak. He said that there was a large concern by those who fished the lake of a crayfish fishery being built. REP. ELLIOTT asked if the crayfishery on the Clark Fork has had adverse effects on the trout fisheries located at the resevoir. Mr. Elser stated that to his knowledge there was no impact.

REP. SCOTT ORR asked Mr. Johnson if there were two species of crayfish. Mr. Johnson said there is the large species, which is located primarily west of the divide, and the small species, which is located east of the divide. REP. ORR stated that it was his understanding the western species could grow to seven inches. Mr. Johnson said that he has not seen the specific measurements, but it is possible for them to grow that large.

REP. MOLNAR asked Mr. Elser what the Department could do without legislation to help control the problem. Mr. Elser said they could meet with the concerned fishermen and try to help in resolving the conflicts. REP. MOLNAR inquired if rules could be passed without legislation. Mr. Elser said yes.

REP. WAGNER asked Mr. Elser if someone wanted to raise crayfish in their private pond, would the Department regulate it. Mr. Elser said that the amendment to the bill removes a private pond from the legislation. Commercially harvesting crayfish from a private pond remains acceptable.

REP. ELLIOTT asked Mr. Elser what rules the Department had on the size and placement of buoys to mark traps. Mr. Elser referred the question to Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson said that initial rules were created because the Department felt it was necessary to mark the traps for enforcement reasons and for people to locate the traps. The crayfisherman stated that they had no problem finding

the traps. The Department changed the rules and buoys were no longer required. However, some people marked rocks with spray paint to locate the traps and many fisherman and residents did not like that.

REP. FRITZ DAILY felt that there was a problem with the private pond arrangement because in section one they are exempt from regulation, but in section two they are added to regulation. Mr. Elser referred the question to Mr. Bob Lane, Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Department who said the reason for that was so some type of regulation will remain on private ponds regarding exotic species.

Closing by the Sponsor:

SEN. CRIPPEN was not able to close at this time on SB 81 due to the necessity to be present on the Floor while the Senate was in session.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 369

Motion/Vote: REP. BOB CLARK MOVED TO RECONSIDER HB 369. Motion carried 9 to 7 with REPs. BARNHART, DAILY, ELLIOTT, MCCARTHY, SWANSON, WAGNER, and RYAN voting no.

Motion: REP. MARIAN HANSON MOVED HB 369 DO PASS AS AMENDED.

Motion: REP. CHASE HIBBARD MOVED HB 369 BE AMENDED.

Discussion:

REP. HIBBARD distributed proposed amendments (EXHIBIT 11).

Mr. Sternberg explained that the amendments set forth qualifications for those applying for grants and to regulate how grant money will be spent. The criteria, which will be set up by the Department to determine grant awards, will be as follows: 1) number of hunting access days; 2) type of species hunted; 3) improvements needed to encourage hunter access; and 4) improvements to wildlife habitat.

REP. HIBBARD explained that a landowner may apply to the Department for the access grant. The commission, through its rulemaking authority, will establish rules for eligibility using the criteria discussed by Mr. Sternberg.

REP. BEA MCCARTHY asked REP. HIBBARD if all landowners in the affected area would apply for the grant and out of the those, would only a specified number receive grants? REP. HIBBARD said that there are limited resources; therefore, criteria will need to be established.

REP. EMILY SWANSON stated that in her understanding of other grant programs, there are stipulated criteria, such as a grant application period, a deadline to apply, and a review of the

application. She asked REP. HIBBARD what the process will involve. REP. HIBBARD stated that he believed the process will be established through the Commission's rulemaking authority. He felt that this was getting away from the intent of the original legislation and was heading in the direction of public access, hunting, and improvements.

REP. DAILY believed the amendments will create potential access problems. He declared that he would not vote for the amendments or the bill.

REP. BOB REAM felt that the amendments improved the bill somewhat. The amendments partly resulted from discussion he had with REP. HIBBARD. He expressed strong objection to giving grants to landowners with no constraints. In the Statement of Intent, the bill gives the Department and the Commission rulemaking authority. Two criteria listed for reviewing grant applications are if a landowner incurs expenses or enhances wildlife habitat

REP. MOLNAR asked if access meant open access or block management access. REP. HANSON said the intent of HB 369 in the beginning was to allow landowners who traditionally left their land open have a reward for doing so. The Department's first priority should be to people who have left their land open.

REP. DICK KNOX agreed with REP. HANSON. He felt that having strict criteria will make people think twice before applying for a grant. In his opinion, the current situation between landowners and sportsmen is a stalemate.

<u>Vote</u>: **ROLL CALL VOTE AMENDMENTS DO PASS.** Motion carried 14 to 2 with **REPs. DAILY** and **MCCARTHY** voting no.

Motion: REP. HANSON MOVED HB 369 DO PASS AS AMENDED.

<u>Motion</u>: REP. ELLIOTT MOVED TO AMEND HB 369. He stated one additional criteria for granting money should be that the landowner must have allowed access for at least the past 10 years.

Discussion:

CHAIRMAN FOSTER asked REP. ELLIOTT if he was interested in allowing for the situation where a landowner has not owned the land for 10 years but has allowed public hunting during the time he has owned the land. REP. ELLIOTT wondered if a person who had just bought a piece of land would be eligible. He believed that the concept of the bill is to reward the landowner who has had his land continuously open to the public. The reward should be contingent on whether or not the landowner has dealt with the inconveniences of wildlife and hunters.

REP. HIBBARD commented to REP. ELLIOTT that his amendment would be an incentive for people to open up their land. REP. ELLIOTT said the stipulation is that the land must have been open for the previous 10 years. REP. HIBBARD asked if he was suggesting that the land must have been opened to the public for 10 years in order to qualify for a grant. REP. ELLIOTT said he was correct, the landowner must have a history of open access. REP. HIBBARD said he believed that the amendment could also be an incentive to the landowner to provide access.

REP. KNOX asserted that in a 10-year time frame there is a potential for problems among neighbors. He said he would like to see the time frame reduced.

Substitute Motion: REP. ELLIOTT MADE A SUBSTITUTE MOTION TO MODIFY THE AMENDMENT TO 7 OUT OF THE LAST 10 YEARS.

Discussion:

REP. MCCARTHY asked if it would be agreeable to require the first consideration be those individuals who have had a history of open access; and those having the longest ownership combined with open access would receive first consideration.

REP. MOLNAR commented that an exception should be made for those who have owned the land less than 10 years. REP. ELLIOTT remarked that if REP. MOLNAR wanted to offer his idea as an amendment, he would support it. His amendment is for a landowner who has allowed access for at least seven of the previous 10 years.

Mr. Sternberg said that a subsection (e) would be added to amendment four, which would say, "as a criteria for consideration whether a landowner has provided public hunting access for seven of the previous 10 years prior to application for a grant."

<u>Vote</u>: SUBSTITUTE MOTION DO PASS. Motion carried unanimously.

<u>Motion</u>: REP. MOLNAR MOVED TO AMEND HB 369. He stated that his amendment is, "or for as long as they have owned the land."

Discussion:

Mr. Sternberg said that subsection (e), as further amendeded, would read, "whether a landowner has provided public hunting access for seven of the previous 10 years prior to application for a grant or for the duration of ownership if owned for less than seven years."

Motion: AMENDMENT DO PASS. Motion carried 14 to 2 with REPs.
RYAN and KNOX voting no.

Motion: REP. HANSON MOVED HB 369 DO PASS AS AMENDED.

Discussion:

- REP. WAGNER asked how new landowners will be inspired to open their land if consideration is given to the veteran landowners who have allowed open access. CHAIRMAN FOSTER replied that would be part of the rulemaking process.
- REP. REAM inquired what the purpose and direction of the bill were in relation to the HB 526 program. REP. HIBBARD stated that it was his intent to offer a motion to table HB 214 and HB 498 if HB 369 passes. The objectives for HB 214 and HB 498 would be accomplished in the amended version of HB 369. In his opinion, the amended version of HB 369 will help make the HB 526 program more acceptable to those who have serious problems with it. He felt it would be inconsistent to oppose the proposed sunset on HB 526.
- **REP. KNOX** said he saw this as positive opportunity to modify the opposition on the landowners' side to the land acquisition program.
- REP. MOLNAR commented that he is interested in HB 369 because of the resolution being proposed.
- REP. REAM presented the scenario of the Committee passing the bill, the House passing the bill, and then the Senate killing it. He wondered what would happen in the Committee to SEN. BIANCHI's bill which proposed extending the sunset of HB 526. The Committee could kill the Senate bill and, in the process, kill the land acquisition program. He asked for an indication from Committee members on what might happen to the Senate bill and the future of the HB 526 program.
- CHAIRMAN FOSTER asked REP. REAM if he understood correctly that SEN. BIANCHI's bill extended the sunset 10 years. He also confirmed that REP. REAM was interested in Committee members' positions in relation to that Senate bill and to the entire habitat acquisition program.
- REP. HANSON remarked that she had no desire to kill the HB 526 program. Through HB 369 and its amendments, two-thirds of the program remains intact.
- REP. KNOX said that REP. REAM proposed an interesting scenario and that chances of HB 369 passing in the Senate were not great. He would support SEN. BIANCHI's bill if HB 369, as amended, is passed to the House floor.
- **REP. MOLNAR** declared if the committee cannot agree if the HB 526 program is over regardless of fate of HB 369, he cannot support HB 369.
- REP. HIBBARD announced that he would support SEN. BIANCHI's bill.

REP. WAGNER related that he would not support the Senate bill. He would like to see the program sunset. In the area he represents, there is plenty of habitat.

REP. BILL RYAN contended that the amendments made to HB 369 are good. However, he did not believe HB 526 money should be used for that purpose. The program has options to require easements or leases as the first choice. He declared support of HB 526.

CHAIRMAN FOSTER asked REP. REAM if he was suggesting a coordinating clause between HB 369 and SEN. BIANCHI's bill. REP. REAM said that he was just trying to perceive what the Committee's position was and that there were no hidden agendas. He will support HB 369 to secure its passage to the House floor.

REP. CLARK stressed the importance of developing a resolution to get people working together.

<u>Vote</u>: HB 369 DO PASS AS AMENDED. Motion carried 9 to 7 with REPs. BARNHART, DAILY, ELLIOTT, MCCARTHY, RYAN, SWANSON, and WAGNER voting no.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Motion: REP. HIBBARD MOVED TO REQUEST A COMMITTEE JOINT RESOLTION.

Discussion:

REP. HIBBARD distributed copies of a joint resolution (EXHIBIT 12). There is much alarm about the sportsmen, outfitters, and landowner relationship and the types of decisions the Committee is having to deliberate. The relationships are very strained and much polarization exists. In Europe, wild game is a private resource and sport hunting has disappeared. The joint resolution attempts to recognize the tension and direct efforts on state, local, and regional levels to develop mutual agreements that are not totally exclusive to one side.

CHAIRMAN FOSTER said that the Committee is past the deadline for being able to introduce the resolution. It should not be a problem to work with the House; however, there are concerns about mechanically processing the resolution to allow for House discussion. He discussed placing a minor appropriation in the resolution or getting help from REP. REAM and other Democrats to request Senate leadership allow for the resolution to be transmitted after the transmittal date.

REP. ELLIOTT suggested that the resolution be classified as a study resolution since it has no deadlines for transmittal.

REP. REAM confirmed that a study resolution can be introduced and passed at any time up to the 90th day. At the end of the session, committees of legislators will be set up to address

those problems and will return to the next legislature with suggestions. He felt the Department or the Legislature should be given the mandate to pull it together.

- REP. MOLNAR felt the Governor should be made aware of the problems and the efforts made to resolve them. It is going to take more effort than what the Sportsman/Landowner Council has been doing. He thought REP. HIBBARD would be an excellent choice to lead the effort.
- REP. SWANSON asked if it was appropriate to have the effort chaired by the Department director.
- REP. REAM suggested that the Sportsmen's Council be revitalized. He expressed his concern about the overall structure of the project.
- REP. CLARK agreed with REP. MOLNAR's suggestion. He felt REP. REAM should work with REP. HIBBARD.
- REP. HANSON reported that the Governor has strong feelings on getting issues resolved.
- **REP. ELLIOTT** asked if the intent is to ask that the rules be suspended so that a resolution can be drafted and then introduced.
- CHAIRMAN FOSTER said yes. He would ask the House on the floor if the rules could be suspended for the late drafting and introduction of a committee resolution. He stated the objective would be to get it to second reading before the transmittal date.
- REP. ELLIOTT said that technically it would be extremely difficult to get the resolution drafted, hold a hearing, and pass it through the House. A hearing is necessary for the public. He said he would speak to the Senate leadership on behalf of the committee. He felt that much thought should go into the drafting of the resolution.
- REP. CLARK stated to keep in mind the suggestion of doing a study resolution. If the Governor is supporting the idea, it would appear on the study list.
- CHAIRMAN FOSTER designated REPS. HIBBARD, REAM, KNOX, and ELLIOTT to work on drafting the resolution. He expressed that this is a statewide problem and both sides should work on it.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 214

Motion/Vote: REP. HIBBARD MOVED HB 214 BE TABLED. Motion
carried 15 to 1 with REP. HANSON voting no.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 498

A list of signatures from people against HB 498, HB 369, and HB 214 from the **Prickley Pear Sportsmen's Association** was presented (EXHIBIT 13).

<u>Motion/Vote</u>: REP. CLARK MOVED HB 498 BE TABLED. Motion carried unanimously.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 386

Motion: REP. MOLNAR MOVED HB 386 DO PASS.

Discussion:

REP. MOLNAR stated that he hoped someone would step forward to amend the bill to make it less contentious. He urged passage of the bill.

REP. CLARK asked REP. MOLNAR what people supported in the bill. REP. MOLNAR stated that the bill capped the outfitters; however, they had their own bill to cap the industry. In their bill, they request 500 additional deer licenses. In HB 386, 1,000 additional deer licenses are given to them, and the private landowner exemption is lifted.

REP. CLARK asked REP. MOLNAR if the Forest Service or the Department already limits the number of outfitters in an area. REP. MOLNAR reported that the Forest Service does not allow new outfitting. There is no limit on private land.

REP. ELLIOTT asked REP. MOLNAR how HB 386 will affect resident sponsors. REP. MOLNAR said they fall under the landowner exemption.

Motion: REP. KNOX MOVED HB 386 BE TABLED. Motion carried 12 to
4 with REPs. FOSTER, MOLNAR, HANSON, and CLARK voting no.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 5:40 p.m.

REP. MIKE FOSTER, Chair

MARY RIITANO, Secretary

ML/MR

FISH & GAME

_COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE

18

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NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
VICE-CHAIRMAN CHASE HIBBARD	1		
VICE-CHAIRMAN BOB REAM			
REP. BARNHART			
REP. CLARK	V /		
REP. DAILY	1		
REP. ELLIOT			
REP. GRIMES			
REP. HANSON			
REP. KNOX	V		
REP. MCCARTHY	J.		
REP. MOLNAR	1/	٠.,	
REP. ORR	1		
REP. RYAN	1/		
REP. SWANSON	J,		
REP. WAGNER	√,		·
CHAIRMAN MIKE FOSTER	V		
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HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 19, 1993 Page 1 of 2

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Fish and Game report that House Fill 369 (first reading copy -- white) do pass as amended

Mike Foster, Chair

And, that such amendments read:

1. Page 3, line 8.

Strike: "(a)"

Following: "Bighty"

Strike: "Forty" Insert: "Eighty"

2. Page 3, line 9.
Following: "section"

Strike: ","
Insert: "must be divided in the following manner:

(a) one-third,"

3. Page 3, line 11. Following: "87-1-209"

Strike: "."

Insert: ";"

4. Page 3, lines 12 and 13.

Strike: "Forty percent of the money allocated by this section" Insert: "one-third"

5. Page 3, line 15.
Strike: "."

Insert: "; and

(c) one-third, together with the interest and income from the money, must be used for leases, cooperative management agreements, and conservation easements on wildlife habitat."

5. Page 4, line 23.

Following: "grant."

Insert: "(4) "

7. Page 4, line 24. Following: "on" Insert: ": (a)"

8. Page 4, line 25 through page 5, line 1. Following: "landowner" on page 4, line 25

Strike: "and on" Insert: "; (b)"

9. Page 5, line 1. Following: "taken"

Strike: ", and"
Insert: "; (c) improvements needed to encourage hunter access, which may include gates, cattle guards, signs, road maintenance and improvements, establishment of parking areas, and similar improvements;

(d) improvements that enhance wildlife habitat; and

(e) whether the landowner has provided public hunting access for 7 of the 10 years prior to application for a grant or for the duration of ownership if less than 7 years.

(5) After considering the criteria set out in subsection

(4), the commission shall"

10. Page 5, line 2. Following: "eligible."

Insert: "(6)"

Renumber: subsequent subsections

-END-

FISH & GAME

__COMMITTEE

DATE 2/18	[93	ROLL O	369	NUMBER _	/	
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NAME	AYE	NO
VICE-CHAIRMAN HIBBARD		
VICE-CHAIRMAN REAM		
REP. BARNHART		
REP. CLARK		
REP. DAILY	·	
REP. ELLIOT		1
REP. GRIMES		
REP. HANSON		
REP. KNOX		
REP. MCCARTHY	,	1
REP. MOLNAR		
REP. ORR		
REP. RYAN		
REP. SWANSON		1
REP. WAGNER		
CHAIRMAN FOSTER		
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FISH & GAME COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL Y	OTE	_
ATE 2118193 BILL NO. 36	9 NUMBER	2
OTION: Libbard Set of amend	Iments	
NAME	ΛΥ	E NO
VICE-CHAIRMAN HIBBARD		
VICE-CHAIRMAN REAM		
REP. BARNHART		
REP. CLARK		/
REP. DAILY		
REP. ELLIOT		7
REP. GRIMES		1
REP. HANSON		
REP. KNOX		
REP. MCCARTHY		
REP. MOLNAR		
REP. ORR		,
REP. RYAN		
REP. SWANSON		7
REP. WAGNER	,	1
CHAIRMAN FOSTER		7
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FISH & GAME COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTO DATE 211993 BILL NO. 369 MOTION: 00 para anero	TE NUMBER 3	
MOTION: do para anero		
NAME	AYE	NO
VICE-CHAIRMAN HIBBARD	✓	
VICE-CHAIRMAN REAM		
REP. BARNHART		1
REP. CLARK	✓	
REP. DAILY		1
REP. ELLIOT		1
REP. GRIMES		
REP. HANSON		
REP. KNOX	J	
REP. MCCARTHY		
REP. MOLNAR		
REP. ORR		/
REP. RYAN		1
REP. SWANSON		
REP. WAGNER		
CHAIRMAN FOSTER		

FISH & GAME COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VI	VOTE NUMBER	4
TE 2/18/93 BILL NO. 38 OTION: Table 386	Nondak	
NAME	УАН	NO
VICE-CHAIRMAN HIBBARD		
VICE-CHAIRMAN REAM		
REP. BARNHART	✓	/
REP. CLARK		~
REP. DAILY	1	
REP. ELLIOT	1	
REP. GRIMES	7	
REP. HANSON		1
REP. KNOX	J	
REP. MCCARTHY	V	
REP. MOLNAR		1
REP. ORR	/	
REP. RYAN	——————————————————————————————————————	
REP. SWANSON		
REP. WAGNER		/
CHAIRMAN FOSTER		
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SB 81

Mr. Chairman and members of the Fish & Game Committee, my name is Tom Collins from Missoula. I am a semi-retired small businessman and former University of Montana administrator. Although I am on the board of the Trout & Salmon Foundation, my participation here today is largely that of a concerned citizen hoping to preserve some of Montana's most valuable resources.

My first encounter with the problem addressed in SB-81 was two summers ago when I was taking some visiting dignitaries on a float trip down the Clark Fork River, through one of the more scenic and pristine areas of Western Montana. This was always a favorite place to show visiting fishermen some of the beautiful wonders of our state. To my dismay this picturesque stretch of water had been transformed into a maritime Las Vegas strip. Miles of the river were cluttered with numerous red buoys each of which marked a length of cable attached to a cluster of steel cages. Upon contacting the local Dept. of FW & P, I was informed that this marvelous river, for which many people had labored so long and hard to restore a devastated fishery, was now being subverted to a licensed commercial crayfisherman.

After many complaints the Dept. of FW & P attempted to resolve some of the concerns by authorizing the removal of the red buoys. Now, instead of the clutter in the stream, this commercial fisherman conveniently marks his traps by spraying large red circles on the canyon walls and boulders along the banks.

This condition, of course, is part and parcel of a major concern. A commercial crayfisherman has been allotted a treasured troutstream for his own personal gain to the detriment of the other Montanas who have enjoyed the recreational qualities of these waters. He is harvesting part of a food chain and this action could ultimately destroy this priceless fishery. No research has been done to determine the long-range implications of such exploitation.

Recently we have learned this initial incursion has been an incentive to extend such commercialism with the goal of harvesting fresh water mussels and establishing a processing plant in this area.

We urge your favorable consideration of this legislation before our priceless streams of Montana are ravaged for the short term profit of a few who are looting these magnificent public treasures. There is no way to truly measure in dollars the economic and social value of such natural resources. We are blessed to have them and this legislation will do much to assure their preservation for future generations.

Thank you for permitting me the opportunity of presenting this viewpoint and I urge your support of this legislation.

DATE 2/18/93
SB 81

January 17, 1993

To the Chairman Committee on Fish and Wildlife Montana State SAenate Helena, MT.

Dear Senators:

I write you in support of the proposed bill to limit commercial taking of Crayfish in Montana's trout waters.

While I can always have sympathy for someone trying to make a living, I feel uncomfortable with any action by the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks which might permit the expension of this program which might encourage establishment of a processing plant which would make it increasingly difficult to change this activity if future conditions or knowledge made that necessary.

I have tried to learn from fellow scientists just what place crayfish have in the life cycles of our trout streams but find that knowledge is presently insufficient to know. We don't know whether taking crayfish is bad, good or indifferent to trout. But ignorance does not justify action. Ignorance calls for caution while we push vigorously to learn.

At present trout fishermen (and women) are mainly concerned with the nuisance they present. It is also a shock to run into these traps on our pristine rivers where much of our enjoyment comes from the natural conditions of these streams. We just don't see any good reason for their presence. We also harbor a strong feeling that crastyfish have an important place in the native food chain. We want to know that. All citizebns need to know that.

We generally take pride in the quality of our state department officials. They are tops. But they too can make mistakes. We believe that the condition of our native trout streams is too valuable a resource to put at risk. Our Montana citizens as well as the many visitors attracted to our trout fishing need the protection of this bill. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Arnold W. Bolle, Retired Dean, UM School of Forestry Chair, Forever Wild Endowment Board Member, Wilderness Society. and 6 other citizen groups.

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Joan Lrowder -	PG. Box 413 Alberton, Mt. 5982
Ida Baani Cost & Thomas	FO. Box 187 alleston M. 5982 930 Edith mile Mt. 5980
William Grove	1614 5. 11th w. Mda, MT 59861
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Jel Sile	1149 Horrison 59802
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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Jacqueline C. Dickuth

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West Slope Chapter Trout Unlimited Steve Schombel, President 2200 Applewood Ln. Missoula, Mt. 59801 January 15, 1992

Senator Bob Pipinich, Chairman Senate Fish and Game Committee Montana State Senate Capitol Station Helena, MT. 59620

EXHIBIT 4

DATE = 2 | 18 | 93

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Dear Senator Pipinich:

The West Slope Chapter of Trout Unlimited would like to see passage of S.B. 81, Senator Crippen's bill prohibiting the commercial harvest of crayfish. Trout Unlimited stands for catch and release fishing and conservation of our nation's coldwater resources. Certainly commercial harvesting does not mesh well with this philosophy. We do not seek to stop all such activities overnight; instead we try, through education and some lobbying, to move the public toward this end. As each year passes we become more and more aware of the delicate balance our State's streams and rivers exist in. Many outside influences, both natural such as the current drought and extreme cold and ice formation, and man made such as mining, logging and loss of recruitment tributaries, have placed great stress on our aquatic environment. We are very uncomfortable with the possibility of a new industry being formed which potentially could lower the population of one important link in the food chain. Not only trout but many other forms of wildlife eat these crayfish.

Other chapter members have expressed opposition to commercial harvesting in the fear that it will interfere with existing recreational uses of our waterways, from an aesthetic standpoint if nothing else. So far there have been very few reported instances of commercial crayfish harvesting creating problems with traditional fishermen; however a more widespread industry undoubtedly would make these conflicts more common.

Lastly, we realize that the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has a very limited budget and we do not want to see sportspeople's dollars spent studying and monitoring an activity that will benefit only a few.

Thank you,

Steve Schombel

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copy of comments mailed 1/15/1993



EXHIBIT_	5
DATE	18193
SB 81	

Clark Fork - Pend Oreille Coalition

P.O. Box 7593 • Missoula MT 59807 • (406) 542 0539

P.O. Box 1096 • Sandpoint ID 83864 • (208) 263-0347

19 January 1993

Sen. Bob Pipinich, Chairman Senate Fish and Game Committee Montana State Senate Capitol Station Helena, MT 59620

Dear Sen. Pipinich:

The Clark Fork - Pend Oreille Coalition urges the Fish and Game committee to adopt S.B. 81. Sen. Crippen's bill to prohibit the taking of crayfish for commercial distribution. The Coalition is a regional conservation group comprised of more than 1,300 individuals and 100 businesses and groups. Our membership includes a large group of anglers and other recreationists that use the Clark Fork River.

We don't oppose new business ventures unless we've carefully weighed their effects on the economy as well as water quality and fish. We have done that with the commercial taking of crayfish, and we oppose it for compelling reasons:

- 1.) The State has a trust obligation to manage fish and wildlife for the benefit of all Montanans. We don't believe a commercial venture that benefits a few at the possible expense of reduced resources for all Montanans is appropriate. Yet that is the case with commercial taking of crayfish.
- 2.) The State has no policy defining the extent of its obligation to all the people out there who have ideas on how to make money from commercializing Montana's fish and wildlife. Apparently anyone can come into Fish, Wildlife and Parks with a proposal to make money off of fish or wildlife, and the department -- provided a specific law does not prohibit the activity -- has to give the person serious consideration. Yet the department has no charge to promote or even manage fish and wildlife for commercial use. Its charge is to manage fish and wildlife for all Montanans, primarily the sporting public that funds it.

- 3.) The cost of regulating commercial taking of crayfish, despite a permit that costs the operator \$200, is largely borne by anglers and hunters. The costs of processing a permit with associated environmental analysis, monitoring crayfish populations and permit enforcement are higher than \$200. Therefore, license dollars from anglers and hunters are now paying for administration of a commercial venture that benefits few. Currently, because Fish, Wildlife and Parks has few dollars available, monitoring of commercial taking of crayfish is sparse and analysis on its effects on trout and other prey species such as eagles, otters and herons is nonexistent.
- 4.) Qualitative biological information on the effects commercial taking of crayfish will have on Montana's aquatic communities is not available. Detailed information has not been collected on the role crayfish have in the foodchains of the state's rivers and lakes, especially the effect reducing their numbers will have on sport fish such as trout or fish-eating game birds such as mergansers.
- 5.) The State has determined that there are two species of crayfish in the Clark Fork river. One is a native species and the other introduced. The state's size limits for commercial taking of crayfish favors the taking of the larger species, the natives. No study has been done to see if commercial taking of crayfish, which has been occurring in the river with an expansion proposed, will change crayfish populations such that the native species is pushed out in favor of the non-native.

Currently, the state's regulation of commercial taking of crayfish is not based on biological research, such as is the case with regulation of fishing and hunting. In the Clark Fork watershed, permits have been issued based on anecdotal observations that "there are a lot of crayfish." State regulations allow for each permit holder to collect essentially an unlimited number of large crayfish.

If the state doesn't prohibit commercial taking of crayfish, and similar ventures, it must do four things:

- a.) adopt a specific policy, with public participation, on the role commercial ventures have in Montana's fish and wildlife picture.
- b.) base all commercial taking of fish and wildlife on peer-reviewed biological research.
- c.) demonstrate that the commercial interest is paying 100 percent of the costs to the state of permit administration, environmental analysis and enforcement.

d.) develop a regular, biologically based program that monitors population trends for species being commercialized.

You should know that many of our scientific and management concerns were examined by Andy Sheldon, a University of Montana biologist, in a report he prepared for the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks in 1988. Most of his recommendations for crayfish management have not been heeded, presumably because the department does not have the money to carry them out. On the other hand, they would be unnecessary if there was no commercial fishery.

Thanks for your time and please support S.B. 81.

Sincerely,

Bruce Farling

Conservation Director



DATE 2/18/93 SB 31

Craighead Wildlife-Wildlands Institute

5200 Upper Miller Creek Paga • Missaula, Montana 59803 • 406, 251-3867

To:

The Senate Fish and Game Committee

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

Helena, Montana

From:

John J. Craighead

Chairman: Craighead Wildlife-Wildlands Institute

Date:

18 January 1993

Subject: The Taking of Crayfish For Sale or Commercial Distribution

Gentlemen:

I am the founder of the Wildlife-Wildlands Institute, am currently Chairman of the Board, and was formerly Head of the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and faculty member of the University of Montana's Department of Zoology. I have spent the past 40 years in the State pursuing my profession of wildlife biology.

I have serious reservations concerning the commercialization of any of the aquatic organisms that form the food base for the game and nongame fisheries of our State. I was particularly concerned when the legislature enacted a law permitting the sale and commercial distribution of crayfish. I am delighted to see that a bill is now being introduced in the 53rd legislature to amend Section 87-4-609, MCA of that law.

Our state has one of the finest fresh water fisheries in North America. and it has been well-managed by the Department, based on extensive research. Because of the complexity and diversity of aquatic ecosystems, I urge you to repeal the legislation permitting commercial taking of crayfish until research justifies the issuing of permits for that purpose. The biological knowledge essential for evaluating the pros and cons of commercial taking does not now exist. Harvesting against an unknown resource is poor management and not in keeping with the excellent goals and accomplishments of the Department's fisheries program.

John J. Craighead

DATE 2118193

Mr. Chairman and members of the Fish and Game Committee, my name is H. W. Bockemuehl, and I live in Missoula. I am retired from the University of Montana as an Associate Professor, Emeritus. Although I have earned the Ph.D. degree, I come before you as a concerned sportsman, rather than as a scientist.

During the past twenty or so years, I have floated and fished most of the Clark Fork River from Rock Creek to Paradise, many times accompanied by visitors to our state. On at least three occasions during the summer of 1990, fishermen with me lured a trout into striking an artificial fly, only to have the fish and line become entangled with a cable anchoring a crayfish trap to the accompanying buoy. In each instance, it was a frustrating event because although we were releasing all fish, the entangling caused the loss of the fly and leader, as well as the time to attach a fresh leader and fly. The irritation is expressed in a letter from Mr. Daniel J. Pickrell, of Burlingame, CA, who writes of his experience:

"...I was fortunate in being able to hook, land and release a beautiful Cutthroat in excess of 20 inches - However, shortly after this thrilling experience, another fish was hooked and played until he wound my tackle around a cable leading from an ugly red pot to the crayfish trap..."

I did not have the problem in 1991 or 1992 because I deliberately avoided floating those stretches of the Clark Fork River which were defaced with crayfish traps.

I strongly urge you to support this legislation. Thank you for allowing me to express these thoughts.

DEPARTMENT OF EX HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

EXHIBIT 8 CESTE 2/19/93



STATE OF MONTANA

FAX # (406) 444-2606

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

COGSWELL BUILDING

Testimony Concerning Senate Bill 81
Before the House Fish and Game Committee
February 18, 1993

Chairman Foster and Committee Members:

The Department of Health and Environmental Sciences (DHES) supports the intent of SB 81 to prohibit the taking of crayfish for sale or commercial distribution. There are several public health reasons for supporting this bill.

Commercial fishing permits for crayfish issued by the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (FWP) in 1991 included areas of the Clarks Fork River and Seeley Lake. Due to crayfish feeding habits, an evaluation of the possibility of heavy metal or pesticide concentrations exceeding recommended toxic substance residual levels needs to be done. The only evaluation for toxic substance levels in crayfish by FWP was done in 1985 on copper (Cu) concentrations of the crayfish exoskeletons. Cu exoskeleton concentrations cannot be correlated with Cu concentration in the edible flesh. No sample data is available for either heavy metal or pesticide residual levels from edible flesh of crayfish taken from previously authorized crayfish harvesting areas.

DHES is also concerned about the lack of a commercial fish sanitary inspection program in Montana. Commercial fishing permits issued through FWP are concerned only with the numbers and species of fish removed from specific waters. The commercial fishing permits issued through FWP do not cover sanitary handling procedures of the harvesting, transportation, or storage procedures of crayfish from the source through to either wholesale marketing or direct retail sale.

DHES was notified in 1991 that Montana crayfish taken from the Clarks Fork River were sold in some western Montana restaurants and retailers. Administrative rules, adopted under the authority of 50-50, MCA, for Montana food purveying establishments require that food sold be from an inspected, approved source and at the time of sale be safe for human consumption. Also, Montana crayfish were wholesale marketed on the west coast, becoming subject to the regulatory authority of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The FDA was unable to procure any sampling of the crayfish offered for sale or verify existence of a minimum sanitary procedures program by the permit holders.

Until sufficient resources are procured to assure no reasonable public health risk to consumers from the consumption of Montana crayfish flesh and the implementation of a commercial fishing industry sanitary inspection program, caution should be exercised. The DHES requests the committee to favorably consider this bill. A "do pass" committee report would be appreciated. Thank you.

Respectfully Submitted,

Mitzi Schwab, Chief Food and Consumer Safety Bureau Telephone: 444-2408



Tob. 8 1993

Smatur Bruce Cripgion Capital Station Kelena, Wit. 59620

EXHIBIT_9 DATE 2 18193

Dear Beneta Origgen,

Dunder stand that Sente Bill # 81 is to such bit the taking of commerced craybohing to grevent out of State interests from devartations the resource. Evening no one is at Present communical fishing them, the Botantial of an enterprise is available. The regulations grevent taking affermales with That leaves the grime sine for fish such as trout, bassete. To seed up on and a breeding stock. The larger craybish won't be enten by any fish but will exect have in the nesting sites of the fish begeating their every. So in tront, bass, etc) by eliminating the larger craybish helpothe swimming fish larger gred atory craybon and groducing more afthe editale suze which are also breedable 5, se. Sportsman, I ve been told, can take the small craybook to use for baid - with no restrictions? The other plus is Montana needs all the Bossible employment it can get and commercial excuspolary is a very distinct operaturity that shouldn't

I hege you will reconsider your bill and allow it to die

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DATE 2118193

SB 81 February 18, 1993

Testimony presented by Al Elser, Dept. of Fish, Wildlife & Parks before the House Fish and Game Committee

The Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks is neither an opponent nor a proponent for this proposed legislation. We offer this testimony as information to assist the legislature in understanding the issue.

Commercial crayfishing first became an issue in Montana in 1987. Responding to a new market in Europe, a few individuals in northwestern Montana began to harvest crayfish in the lower Clark Fork River and some surrounding waters. The harvested animals were transported to the west coast where they were sold at relatively high prices.

Many individuals contacted the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks to express concern that the harvest would be detrimental to the populations and to fish and wildlife that utilize crayfish for food; others objected to the commercialization of public resources.

Because the department did not have specific authority to regulate commercial harvest, administrative rules were adopted in 1989 to designate the crayfish as a species in need of management. Subsequently in 1989, the legislature enacted SB 294 which provided

for regulation of commercial taking of aquatic fish food organisms and required the department to adopt rules to regulate the harvest of crayfish.

Commercial crayfishing regulations were adopted by the department after consultation with a citizen's committee and with other states where commercial crayfishing had taken place for many years. We also reviewed some scientific studies that had evaluated the impacts of harvest on crayfish populations. The annual rules adopted for commercial crayfishing regulate the number and distribution of permittees, the type of gear, the sex and size of harvestable animals and require permittees to report the quantity of their catch. We believe the regulations provide protection against overharvest of crayfish populations.

The department issued one permit in 1990, three in 1991 and none in 1992. We have been informed of a plan to develop a processing plant in Montana but have not received any details. A majority of the permittees' efforts have been exploratory, with only one operator known to have marketed his catch. There are reports that some crayfish have been sold to local restaurant markets.

There have been social conflicts resulting from the relatively limited fishery. Some individuals have complained that placement of traps and trap markers in the river were unsightly and offensive. Some complain that traps and floats, particularly when

set in holes, interfere with sportfishing. Anglers also object to the department's administrative costs for this program, which far exceed the fees paid by the commercial operators. The costs are associated with processing applications, MEPA compliance, public involvement, enforcement and investigation to evaluate the effects of harvest.

We have no evidence that commercial harvest has adverse biological effects, but we have little data on crayfish in Montana waters. We rely primarily on data collected in other states. If commercial crayfishing activity increases in the future, we expect the level of social conflict and complaint to increase.

Amendments to House Bill No. 369 White Reading Copy

Requested by Representative Bob Ream For the Committee on Fish & Game

Prepared by Doug Sternberg, Council Staff February 18, 1993

1. Page 4, line 23.
Following: "grant." Insert: "(4)"

2. Page 4, line 24. Following: "on" Insert: ": (a)"

3. Page 4, line 25 through page 5, line 1. Following: "landowner" on page 4, line 25 Strike: "and on"

Insert: "; (b)"

4. Page 5, line 1. Following: "taken" Strike: ", and"

Insert: "; (c) improvements needed to encourage hunter access, which may include gates, cattle guards, signs, road maintenance and improvements, establishment of parking areas, and similar improvements; and

(d) improvements that enhance wildlife habitat.

(5) After considering the criteria set out in subsection

(4), the commission shall"

5. Page 5, line 2.
Following: "eligible."

Insert: "(6)"

Renumber: subsequent subsections

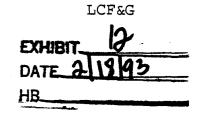
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Printed 10:34 am on February 18, 1993

*** Joint Resolution No. ***

Introduced By **********

By Request of **********



A Joint Resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the state of Montana urging landowners, outfitters, the sportsperson community, the Sportsman Landowner Council, and the public to work together to address common goals that will mutually benefit the interests of all parties as well as the Montana wildlife resource.

WHEREAS, landowner/sportsperson/outfitter relations have become increasingly strained over the past several years, leading to increased polarization between the groups; and

WHEREAS, landowners feel victimized and helpless to control increasing game populations and resent the lack of acknowledgement of their contributions to wildlife habitat; and

WHEREAS, sportspersons resent diminishing access to private and public land for hunting opportunity and increasingly view commercialization as a threat to the long-term viability of wildlife management and our hunting heritage; and

WHEREAS, there is also growing frustration concerning the outfitter industry; and

WHEREAS, proposals presented to the 53rd Legislature have been largely one-sided, with little sensitivity to other groups with equal interest in the resource; and

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Printed 10:34 am on February 18, 1993

WHEREAS, this approach has intensified polarization rather than being conducive to lasting solutions; and

WHEREAS, many of these matters involve complex, emotional, and philosophical issues that do not lend themselves easily to legislative solutions.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

That landowners, outfitters, and the sportsperson community be strongly urged to work together to address these issues in a cooperative, positive manner and to mitigate the tension arising from polarization by defining common goals, including but not limited to:

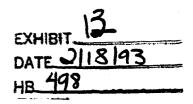
- (1) achieving optimum hunter access;
- (2) protecting wildlife habitat;
- (3) minimizing landowner forage loss;
- (4) minimizing landowner property damage;
- (5) minimizing hunter nuisance;
- (6) recognizing the contribution of outfitting and addressing sportspersons' concerns regarding the outfitting industry; and
- (7) addressing the contribution of private landowners to wildlife habitat through consideration of landowner reimbursement for providing wildlife habitat and access.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Sportsman Landowner Council be directed to address these goals.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the public be encouraged to form local or regional groups to address these goals.



Prickly Pear Sportsmen's Association



Represenative Grimes State Capital Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Represenative Grimes,

February 10, 1993

We are pleased to have one of our local representaives on the House Fish and Game Committee. As the largest sportsmens club in the Helena area we would always be glad to provide you input on any issue that you may have questions on. Currently we epresent over 600 paid members in the Helena, East Helena and Clancy area.

We are concerned about the continued attacks on sportsmen and our ability to raise and spend money to enhance our wildlife and opportunity to access it. We encourage you to VOTE NO ON:

H.B. 214, H.B. 369 and especially no on H.B. 498 the wildlife enhancement management areas bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VISITOR REGISTER

FISHBGAME	COMMITTEE	BILL NO.	SB81
DATE $2/18/93$ sponsor(s)	rippen,		

PLEASE PRINT PLEASE PRINT PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Tem COLLINS - OLD POND.	NO	X	
Missoula NT. 54802 JIM PATTEN			
MISSOULA, MT	Self)	X	
Sach Stevenson	Self.	X	
Missoula MI. 17.W. Bockemuehl			
Missoula MT	Self	×	
Janet Ellis	MT Audyben	χ	
11.itzi Schwab	DHES	*	·
AL ELSEN	F3	Nei T	20
	MWF		
REBIN CUNNINGUAN	F.O.A.W.	X	
Stan Brodfraw	Mr. T.Cl.	V	
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PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.