

MINUTES

MONTANA SENATE 54th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & IRRIGATION

Call to Order: By **CHAIRMAN GERRY DEVLIN** , on February 6, 1995,
at 3:45 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Sen. Gerry Devlin, Chairman (R)
Sen. Don Hargrove (R)
Sen. Linda J. Nelson (D)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Doug Sternberg, Legislative Council
Jennifer Gaasch, Committee Secretary

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

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: This was a Subcommittee meeting on
SB 173 and SB 215.
Executive Action: None

Discussion:

CHAIRMAN DEVLIN asked the subcommittee which way they wanted to go, if they wanted to go with SB 173 or did they want to fix up the responsibilities of the two departments.

SENATOR DON HARGROVE stated they had to take advantage of what they had and to implement the two departments.

SENATOR LINDA NELSON replied that she supported all of agriculture and game farms are a part of that. She stated that she thought they could find a compromise.

SEN. DEVLIN stated that the Governor had offered amendments and as far as SB 215 and transferring to the department, they strip that bill. He stated he would like to discuss that. He stated it might not be feasible to transfer this to the Department of

Livestock. He thought the duties of the two departments needed to be defined. Identification was being done by both of the departments. He thought the Department of Livestock should have the responsibility of identification because they were responsible for the inspection of the animals if they were shipped or sold.

SEN. HARGROVE agreed. He stated a lot of items were redundant.

SENATOR TERRY KLAMPE stated that the Governor did not necessarily endorse game farms by opposing **SENATOR LARRY TVEIT'S** SB 215.

SEN. KLAMPE stated that he thought the Governor was making a statement, that he thought that game farms should be managed by both departments. He stated that was the way that it was now and it was better than transferring the entire responsibility to the Department of Livestock.

SEN. TVEIT stated that in SB 215 the responsibility would not be transferred totally to Livestock. He stated that the main portion of SB 215 was controlling the issuance of the license.

SEN. HARGROVE asked **Cork Mortensen** if management under the Department of Livestock would be similar to what it was currently, and about if there would be more or less to do and have they thought about some of the joint things in SB 215. **Cork Mortensen** stated they had thought about that and their primary concerns were disease, identification, and, transportation. He stated that beyond that, the game farm industry was aware of their thoughts relative to primacy. He stated upon the committee's actions, they were prepared to take on any responsibility given to the Department of Livestock.

SEN. HARGROVE asked **Cork Mortensen** what he thought would be best for the Department of Livestock to handle? **Cork Mortensen** replied that they believed Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (FWP) should have a legitimate interest and a legitimate part to play. In the area of Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), as done in the past, they have not done that. He stated they were not actively pursuing that. The Board of Livestock feels that game farming was a legitimate form of agriculture, livestock farming, and they do support that.

Doug Sternberg referred to identification and transportation on page 2 of a "gray bill" containing the Governor's amendments section 5, on page 6 and the next section. He stated that the Governor's amendments suggest that the responsibility for control, tracking, distribution, and identification tags used for marking game animals lie with the Department of Livestock. He stated that in subsection (4), the Department of Livestock would be the department that would have responsibility to require that the animal be marked with particular identification. Section 6, on pages 6 and 7, specifically ensures that health inspection would also lie with the Department of Livestock for all game farm animals except carnivores and omnivorous. In those cases, the

licensee should contact FWP to request an inspection by a FWP official. He stated that transportation would lie with the Department of Livestock under page 7 of the "gray bill".

SEN. DEVLIN stated that if a person was going to move animals, the operator would contact the FWP, but the Department of Livestock was going to do the job. **Doug Sternberg** replied that under subsection 1, page 6, "prior to selling, transporting or disposing, the game farm licensee shall contact FWP to request an inspection by the Department of Livestock, stock inspector for all game farm animals except carnivores and omnivorous". He stated that the Governor's amendments also maintain licensing authority with FWP. He stated that was the reason that the initial notification was left with the licensing agency and then FWP would contact the Department of Livestock according to their procedures.

SEN. DEVLIN stated in the previous section that it was the responsibility of the Livestock to control tracking and distribution of identification tags. Then when the operator wants to move animals he would go to FWP. He stated that then they contact the Department of Livestock to do the inspection.

SEN. HARGROVE stated that the way the amendments were given to them, they were leaving primacy with FWP. He stated that he could not believe that would be a good working situation.

SEN. KLAMPE asked if **SEN. HARGROVE** wanted to hear from someone from FWP? **SEN. KLAMPE** stated that there were a lot of duties that they have that had not been mentioned.

Karen Zackheim, FWP, stated that in the Governor's amendments there was not the intent to have the game farm operator notify the FWP and then they notify the Department of Livestock. She stated that the operators notify the Department of Livestock directly and they do the inspections and the FWP receives a copy of those reports. The intent was to continue that process.

Doug Sternberg stated that he was reading amendment number nine of the Governor's suggestions that say, "following the second word "department" on page 4, line 21, insert "Livestock" he stated that there was no previous mention of department on line 21, so that was where he put it in. Presently the licensee notifies the Department of Livestock.

Karen Zackheim, replied that it was their intent to leave it that way.

Cork Mortensen said not to leave disease control out. He said that disease, transportation and identification were there main concerns.

SEN. DEVLIN stated that disease, identification, and transportation should belong in the Department of Livestock. He

stated that currently identification was split. He said that both departments had a form of identification that they were putting on the animal. He stated that one department should be doing all of the identification at one time.

Karen Zackheim stated they were directed to coordinate and come up with a system that would meet both of the departments' needs at one time. She stated they were working on a system where the tattoos and the ear tags would be put in at one time. She stated they were also looking at a convenient time for the game farmer. She stated that they agreed to let the Department of Livestock have full authority as long as they met the needs of FWP. The visible identification in terms of identifying escaped animals, and the individual identification that was under control so that it could not be duplicated.

SEN. DEVLIN stated that he thought the Department of Livestock was good at identification of livestock.

Karen Zackheim agreed. FWP wanted to recognize that game farm animals and wild animals were so similar in appearance and behavior that they needed a way to differentiate and a way to prevent the illegal movement of the game animals into game farms. She said that required a different kind of identification than for traditional livestock.

SEN. HARGROVE asked **Karen Zackheim** if their main concern was the mixing and escaping of game farm animals and, with in that, disease control? He asked what FWP's compelling interests were in game farms? **Karen Zackheim** replied their interest was with the wild game animals, that are similar to game farm animals, and in protecting the resource for the public. She added they were also concerned with the impact of game farm animal escapes on wild animals, restricted species, prohibited species, all of those kinds of issues. **SEN. HARGROVE** stated that his observation was that they were not interested in the farming part of it and maybe FWP was not concerned with the game farming, but just interested in making sure that the wild animals were kept clean. **Karen Zackheim** replied that would include fencing requirements, maintenance of fencing, and inspection of fencing.

SEN. DEVLIN stated that FWP seemed to be bothered about the type of tags that the Department of Livestock would be using. He stated they could probably use the same tags as the FWP were using, but only one department would be putting on the identification.

Karen Zackheim stated that anyone who had the equipment could tattoo an animal, but the numbers would not be controlled or regulated by an agency to prevent taking new animals into a game farm and tattooing them. She stated that the Department of Livestock could manage a system as long as it met the needs of FWP.

SEN. DEVLIN asked what the tagging requirements were of FWP. **Karen Zackheim** stated that it was just an ear tag. She said that it had a designated number and it had the FWP bear-head emblem embossed on the back side of the tag so that it could not be reproduced. She stated the numbers were individual so that each animal was individually identified. The tags were only available through FWP. **SEN. DEVLIN** asked when a tattoo was given, was there a date involved? **Mark Bridges** replied that there was no date, just a recorded number.

SEN. NELSON asked if periodic inspections were done to see if a game farm illegally added to their herd? **Karen Zackheim** replied that FWP did periodic inspection of the fences. She said typically when a game farm operator ran their annual census or runs their animals through, that was when FWP would check with them to see if there were animals that had lost tags or who still needed tags. They do not have everyone using the tags at the present time.

SEN. KLAMPE said they were prepared to amend out the part in SB 173 that called for phasing out of game farms. He said what would be left were regulations and a moratorium which could also be amended out if the subcommittee desired. He said that they had concerns about the regulations in SB 173. He said that he wanted the subcommittee to consider all of the different regulation changes. He stated that with ear tags there had been complaints from people in FWP who could not see them unless a they were very close to the animal. They were asking to make the tags identifiable at a distance of 50 yards. He stated that was a logical request.

Karen Zackheim replied that the ears of the elk seemed to be soft enough that the tags did tear out of the ear. She stated that when they initially used a bigger tag such as a cow tag, there was a certain amount of difficulty with them tearing out and the game farmers were not happy with that. She stated it was not accomplishing the objective of a tag that would stay in the animal for an extended period of time. She stated that they had reached an agreement upon a smaller tag that was not as visible and it seemed to be working better. She stated that they may not be able to accomplish both goals with the same tag.

SEN. NELSON asked if the tag was bright? **Karen Zackheim** replied that it was a bright orange.

SEN. DEVLIN asked if the animals would catch the tag on the fence and then it would rip out. **Karen Zackheim** replied that the animals did not catch the tag on the fence, but the tags were covered by the fur on the animal, and could not be seen further than 30 feet away.

SEN. KLAMPE said that became a problem when trying to find those animals when they escaped. He stated they had 21 escapes last year. **Karen Zackheim** replied that it was a problem for the

animals that escape. She said there had been other suggestions such as collars, they were not controllable from a numbers standpoint. They could maybe be taken off and put on another animal.

SEN. DEVLIN stated that the identification and the inspection for transportation would be handled by the Department of Livestock. FWP would furnish the special tag that had the emblem on the back. **Paul Sihler** stated that would depend on what the subcommittee wanted to do. He said their interest was to see that there was a tag that was not easy to duplicate. He stated if the Department of Livestock wanted to do something different, as long as it was not replicable and they had a copyright to it, it would not matter to FWP.

SEN. KLAMPE stated that another important aspect to identification was DNA data base registry, which was also in the FWP's list of recommendations.

Karen Zackheim said that they began working with the Department of Livestock to see if they could come up with a form of identification. She stated that a DNA tissue sample from each of the animals would allow the identification of the animals. She said that the tags would be associated with the tissue sample so that it could be checked in the future and so that the offspring could be tracked and monitored. She noted that some game farm operators already do that for their own lineage for upgrading their herd, and also demonstrating that they have purebred herds. They were looking at implementing it across the board in the game farm industry. She said they had not come to any final conclusions. It would probably be the best method as far as trying to track and prevent theft of animals. **SEN. HARGROVE** asked if it was expensive? **Karen Zackheim** replied that if they were just to do a tissue bank and not require a DNA fingerprint of each animal, it would probably be \$30 to \$50 per sample. She said if they were to include the fingerprint it could be as much as \$200 per sample. She said it depended on the lab. The FWP had not even taken that step.

SEN. DEVLIN asked the Department of Livestock about when they put the micro chip in the sheep, which was readily identifiable with a scanner. He said that was only \$5 per chip at that time and he said that seemed like a good way to identify the animal.

Karen Zackheim stated that they were removable and they could be placed in another animal.

SEN. DEVLIN stated that he hated to brand all of the people as crooks.

Karen Zackheim stated that was the problem and that was the basis of all the regulations.

SEN. DEVLIN asked what the feeling of the FWP that the Department of Livestock should have control any time there was blood drawn or tissues taken. **Karen Zackheim** stated they agreed and that was the way it currently was. **Paul Sihler** stated that in contrast to transportation or identification where they have the responsibility at the current time, there was authority for the FWP to adopt rules for those things. They do not have the authority to adopt rules on disease. He suggested that there was a section in rulemaking in statute that should be amended and there was also a section where the primacy issue should declare who had primacy for which things. He stated that for disease, the FWP thought they had all the responsibility and the Department of Livestock thought they did also.

Mark Bridges stated that they should go as far as TB and brucellosis, genetics and hybridization. **SEN. DEVLIN** asked if they were going to do DNA. **Mark Bridges** stated that in regards to micro chips, there are five companies doing that work and none of them are compatible. He stated that if they did not have the right scanner they could not read the chip in the animal. He stated that there was an experiment done that in 120 days in 100 chips in cattle and there was 60% accuracy in reading the chip. He stated that breakage and migration were the biggest problems that they had. The micro chips were a lot more expensive. He said they had used DNA in establishing parentage on livestock. He said that the entire herd did not need to be tested. He said that they could do one side or the other of the herd. He said if they did the sire side, because at a given point the game farmer knows what the sires are in the herd. He said that there were a lot less sires than dams. Any new introduction of a sire into the herd could possibly be DNA-tested. However, when the old sires leave they would still have to be maintained in the data bank because of parentage on the offspring. He said that they would be creating quite a death link on a herd. He stated that he did not know what it was for an elk. He stated that was in present rule-making.

SEN. DEVLIN asked if it was in rule-making? **Karen Zackheim** replied that it was not, but it was in some joint rules between FWP and the Department of Livestock that they had been working on. **Mark Bridges** stated that there were two tests for a calf and a cow. He stated that they were \$30 each in California. If the bull was added that would be \$90.

SEN. DEVLIN asked about the hybrids. **Paul Sihler** replied that the first generation was the only point at which the tests were reliable. He stated that once they were tested at the second generation, there was only 50% reliability.

SEN. DEVLIN asked about the quarantine facilities. He asked which department handled that. **Karen Zackheim** replied that the Department of Livestock approved the quarantine facilities or quarantine plan. **SEN. DEVLIN** said that FWP approved the fence.

Karen Zackheim replied that he was correct. **Paul Sihler** stated that they were concerned with egress and ingress, animals escaping from or into the game farm. He stated the Department of Livestock was concerned with disease transmittal.

SEN. HARGROVE asked how often the fences were inspected. **Karen Zackheim** replied that it depended on the facility. Once a year, maybe once every 2 years, depending on whether there had been escapes or ingress or problems with how new the facility was. She stated that it might also depend on how difficult it may be to maintain the fences in a particular area, if the fencing area was where they suspected there could be problems. There was no particular schedule. She stated that small facilities did not get inspected very often at all.

SEN. NELSON asked **Dennis Iverson** on behalf of the game farmers about the Governor's amendments, how they felt about them, and what they felt was workable. **Dennis Iverson** stated that in a general sense, the reason that the industry was interested in moving the primacy over to the Department of Livestock was they did not feel that the program was being run in a consumer-friendly fashion. He said that all the things that could possibly be moved to the Department of Livestock, they would be more comfortable with. He stated that personally he was concerned with the Department of Livestock becoming a MEPA agency. He stated that he was not sure it was in the best interest of the Department of Livestock to become a MEPA agency. He stated he did not know how to do that. He stated that primacy could be addressed to FWP, but he thinks that their influence to the game farm industry should be minimized. He stated that they would affect government. He said that they agree with DNA sampling. He stated that the tissues should be the way to test. He stated they were against having a sample for every animal. He suggested putting the sample in cold storage and keeping it until there was a question. He also said that if there was an animal stolen then the department should cover the costs to find that animal or to take the DNA sample. He stated that they would cooperate on the primacy issue. He stated that if primacy went to FWP they would accept that. He stated that he was concerned with the daily operations and oversight.

SEN. KLAMPE said there were thousands and thousands of other people in the state concerned with FWP being able to have oversight so that they can protect the wildlife. The main concern should be the wildlife.

SEN. HARGROVE asked when it came to primacy, was it just licensing that they were talking about, and that's the control that the primary agency would have. As far as FWP it sounds like two things would satisfy them, identification to detect wild animals illegally obtained, and to detect any escaped animals. Another concern was a good fence.

SEN. KLAMPE said there was an economic side. The hunter's licenses have been subsidizing game farms for a long time. He stated that if they wanted to minimize the effect on the FWP, then take away the hunter's license fees and let the Department of Livestock pay for what they want to do. If the Department of Livestock wants the responsibility, then they should pay for it.

SEN. DEVLIN stated that he thought the FWP would spend more money if they were entirely responsible.

Paul Sihler replied that if they were to take over the responsibilities of the Department of Livestock, it would cost them more than they were spending now, just as if they were to transfer their responsibilities over to the Department of Livestock.

Doug Sternberg said that presently there was a flat fee for licensure and a flat fee for renewal. He said that both SB 173 and SB 215 contain a provision that would allow the department with primary responsibility to set an administrative fee that was commensurate with the cost of administering the program. He stated that had not been the case up until now. Since FWP has had the primary control, they had to come up with a lot of money to administer the provisions.

SEN. TVEIT added that the Governor's amendments take those fees out of the bill and it would be back to original law. That was proposed only on SB 215.

Dennis Iverson stated that they support additional fees. They felt that the industry should pay more than what they were. He stated that there had to be a reasonable balance.

Doug Sternberg said the fees would be set through the administrative rule process.

Paul Sihler stated that was a not an issue that the Governor's office had pushed in this legislature. He thought that everyone knew how much they were spending to administer the program, how much their revenue was. The reason that the Governor's office drafted those amendments was because the industry seemed to have a problem paying the money to FWP, but they did not have a problem paying the Department of Livestock. He stated that was not as big of an issue to them, the cost or who pays, as the policy issue about having some control over ingress and egress, and theft. That was not something that they pushed this session.

SEN. TVEIT asked if it was the department's desire to continue to spend \$100,000 to keep primacy? **Paul Sihler** replied that they were not trying to have it be a trade-off. He stated that there were things that were of more concern to FWP than the money. He stated that it was less of an issue. **SEN. TVEIT** said that if

they had the right to write the administrative rules, were they going to shift some of that cost back on the game farmers for coming out there with three to four people in a car and the excessive cost on doing things with the management of Fish and Game over game farms. Are they going to shift that back in rules to them to cover some of the costs because the sportsmen were picking up the \$100,000 for them to manage game farms? That was a serious problem with the sportsmen and it makes it nervous for game farmers because they were getting penalized for it.

Paul Sihler stated that they did not have any authority to collect fees that they did not give FWP. He suggested that if they wanted the fees so that the game farmers were paying more, that the committee do that in statute, rather than in rule or give them some guidelines.

SEN. KLAMPE stated that he thought **Karen Zackheim** was offering a proposal that he thought could be a good compromise in that situation.

Karen Zackheim replied that they had discussed this issue and they could not come to an agreement. What she proposed was a reasonable attitude in having FWP cover some of the costs for the game farm operations, but not all of the costs. She stated that perhaps they could come up with a 50/50 split between the two departments that would establish fees where the game farm industry was paying a more reasonable share for regulation.

Paul Sihler said that the department and the Governor had not taken a stance on fees here and they would be happy to work with the committee in any way to address that.

Dennis Iverson stated that somehow the problem needed to be resolved. He stated that there were a lot of complaints about the fencing issue. He stated that because escape was important that FWP should have responsibility for that. He stated that he was not sure that they would agree with that because the history so far had been that regulation by FWP had been spotty. He was concerned about the enforcement of fencing, and if they were going to pay for the cost of what some of those inspections had been.

Karen Zackheim stated that it was in statute currently. She said that it was a flat fee and a renewal fee. She said that in addition to the fees there was per capita fee paid to the Department of Livestock for each animal.

SEN. DEVLIN asked the Department of Livestock if the per capita fee covered their expenses? **Mark Bridges** said that the per capita fee was \$3 on the game farm animals and the inspection fee was \$3. He stated that the per capita fee structure within the department goes into the budget and he guessed it worked out. He said that they had never worked that out according to the inspections that they go to.

SEN. KLAMPE reminded the subcommittee that **Mark Bridges** was representing the concerns of about 90 people, and he was representing the concerns of hundreds of people that were subsidizing the industry. He said for the fairness issue, even for the political issue they should come up with something that was equitable.

SEN. TVEIT stated that SB 215 did address that and now they were in subcommittee.

SEN. DEVLIN stated that there was not much sympathy for outlawing game farms in the legislature.

SEN. KLAMPE said that was not what his point was. He said that what he was hearing from the other side was that there were 90 people that were concerned about paying too much. There were thousands of people on the other side that were concerned about paying too much for an industry of 90 people.

SEN. TVEIT replied that the game farm people were not complaining about paying too much. He said that they would pay their share to manage them.

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Dennis Iverson stated that they were willing to pay whatever was fair. They wanted to make sure that they were paying for a system that was going to work.

SEN. DEVLIN said that the Department of Livestock was in charge of the interior of the quarantine pens and the FWP was in charge of the inspection and the approval of the perimeter fence. Does FWP feel that they should continue to have that responsibility? **Paul Sihler** replied yes. **SEN. DEVLIN** asked if the guidelines on the specifications of the fences were adequate? **Paul Sihler** said that there had been some changes in the fencing requirements from 7½ feet to 8 feet, and they know that some animals can jump 8-foot fences, but they were not proposing in the new rules to change the fencing requirements.

Karen Zackheim said that she talked with game farmers to try to clarify the rules on the fencing.

SEN. NELSON asked if in the book were there 8-foot fences? **Karen Zackheim** replied the requirement was the 8 foot fence. There was still the opportunity for site-specific conditions in certain areas that the fence requirements could be adjusted to meet some specific needs in specific areas, for slope considerations and other reasons.

SEN. DEVLIN asked if most of the breakouts were caused by an internal disturbance? **Karen Zackheim** replied that there had been a few of those. She said that had not been the case, they do not really have information as to why they animals get out.

SEN. DEVLIN asked if there was a definite seasonal problem with the escaping, more around the breeding season or not? **Karen Zackheim** said that they did not know, but she would look into that.

Dennis Iverson said that he did not think that anyone wanted the animals to escape. He stated that the game farmer did not want to lose his elk. He said that hybrids were not legal anymore and there were only about five of them in the state and it was illegal to import them. He said that if the elk was not a hybrid and if it was not diseased, then it should not matter too much if one was to get away. He said that if they handle disease and minimize hybrids then they should minimize escape, but it should not be the entire point to focus on.

Karen Zackheim said that there were some exotic species as well.

Paul Sihler said that the standard that was set up in statute last time was the fence had to be designed and constructed to prevent escape and injury. He said that was what they were operating under.

SEN. DEVLIN said that FWP would be more interested in keeping the wild elk out so they do not get mixed in. **SEN. DEVLIN** said that the game farmer would try to retrieve his animal if it was to escape.

SEN. KLAMPE stated that they were not just talking about jumping over fences. He said that in Hardin, the fences were not jumped over, but tuberculosis (TB) got out. He said they were not just narrowing the subject down to an 8-foot fence or not, they were talking about the ability of animals to transmit disease through a fence by nose- to-nose contact, and by aerosols. He said that other animals could also get inside and outside of the fences. In regards to the 8-foot, whatever's a reasonable limit on the fence, he said that there was the history of 30 different occasions where animals jumped over the 8 foot fence at the preserve between Missoula and Polson. He said they could not determine whether an animal was a hybrid or not. He said that they were being sold all over the county and if they could not tell if an animal was a hybrid then how do they know if there were hybrids in Montana?

SEN. DEVLIN asked the Department of Livestock if they could tell? **Mark Bridges** responded that he would have to refer the question to the state veterinarian, who was out of town. **Paul Sihler** said that beyond the first generation, the test for hybridization was not very good.

SEN. KLAMPE said that the question should be referred to a wildlife biologist, who could give them examples of when they could not tell the difference and when it caused problems with the fetus.

SEN. DEVLIN stated that they were trying to come up with a compromise so that the game farmers could stay in business.

SEN. KLAMPE submitted to the subcommittee that an 8 foot fence was no better than no fence; in Hardin it did not matter.

SEN. DEVLIN said that with TB in cattle the ranchers kill the herd. He said that the ranchers were then compensated. He said that the game farm people were agreeable to cleaning a TB herd out and paying for it.

Dennis Iverson said that had already been done. He said that the organization has agreed that any time they found TB, the entire herd should be killed. They set up their own indemnification program.

SEN. KLAMPE asked if they were willing to put that in statute.

Dennis Iverson said that it was a voluntary program and he did not know about putting it in statute because he had not talked to his clients about that, but they have assessed themselves a certain percentage of each person's animals and they pledge those animals. If a game farmer gets a TB outbreak next week, they would kill them and then replace them free for the farmer.

SEN. KLAMPE said that they had not seen that in Philipsburg yet.

Dennis Iverson said that it came out sometime in November.

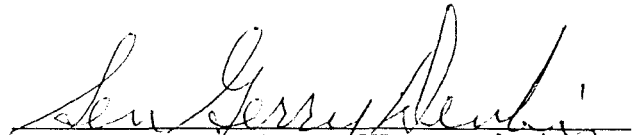
SEN. DEVLIN said that they might have to put it in legislation. He said that those animals had to be destroyed and again it was up to the organization to give animals to that game farmer or whatever. He said that the state's only responsibility should be to kill the herd.


SEN. TVEIT said that there was one more thing to the bill and that was on the last page, the advisory council. He said that was trying to work for a better communication between the game farm people and the Department of Livestock and the FWP. He said that was in the amendments that he offered and the Governor offered. He said there was a difference between the two amendments that were offered. **SEN. TVEIT'S** amendments have seven members and the Governor's amendments have six. He said that his advisory committee consisted of two from the game farm industry, two from FWP, one from veterinary medicine and two from the Department of Livestock. The Governor's amendments say that there should be one from the Department of Livestock, one from the FWP, one veterinarian, and three members with the expertise or knowledge of game farm, wildlife, or agricultural issues. He said that he did not like the Governor's amendment.

SEN. DEVLIN said they would continue the discussion and finish up this week.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 5:07 p.m.


GERRY DEVLIN, Chairman


JENNIFER GAASCH, Secretary

CS/jg

ROLL CALL

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