# HOUSE BILL NO. 152

# INTRODUCED BY DONALDSON

BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

IN THE HOUSE

January 10, 1981	Introduced and referred to Committee on Fish and Came.
February 12, 1981	Committee recommend bill do pass. Report adopted.
	Statement of intent attached.
February 13, 1981	Bill printed and placed on members' desks.
February 14, 1981	Second reading, do pass.
February 16, 1981	Correctly engrossed.
February 17, 1981	Third reading, passed. Ayes, 89; Noes, 10. Transmitted to Senate.
4	
IN THE SEN	ATE
February 18, 1981	Introduced and referred to Committee on Public Sealth, Welfare, and Safety.
March 4, 1981	Rereferred to Committee on Fish and Game.
March 26, 1981	Committee recommend bill be concurred in as amended. Report adopted.
March 28, 1981	
	Second reading, concurred in.

March 31, 1981 On motion rules suspended. Bill allowed to be transmitted on 71st legislative day. Motion adopted. Third reading, concurred in as amended. Ayes, 44; Noes, 6. IN THE HOUSE Returned from Senate with April 1, 1981 amendments. April 8, 1981 Second reading, amendments concurred in. Third reading, amendments April 9, 1981 concurred in. Ayes, 90; Noes, 6. Sent to enrolling.

Reported correctly enrolled.

LC 0230/01

1 **BILL ND** 152 2 INTRODUCED BY BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT 3 OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES 5

6 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO MINIMIZE 7 TRANSMISSION OF RABIES BY PROHIBITING THE POSSESSION OF 8 BATS, SKUNKS, FOXES, OR RACCOONS AND PROVIDING FOR 9 PROHIBITION OF POSSESSION OF CERTAIN OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES 10 KNOWN TO BE CAPABLE OF TRANSMITTING RABIES TO HUMAN BEINGS; 11 AND PROVIDING AN EXEMPTION FOR SUCH ANIMALS THAT ARE 12 POSSESSED FOR SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1982."

13

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
Section 1. Definitions. Unless the context requires
otherwise, in [this act] the following definitions apply:

17 (1) "Department of health and environmental sciences"
18 means the department of health and environmental sciences
19 provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 21.

(2) "Department of livestock" means the department of
livestock provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 31.
(3) "Person" means an individual, group of
individuals, partnership, corporation, firm, or association.
(4) "Wild animal" means a skunk, fox, raccoon, or bat.
Other species of normally nondomesticated animals known to

be capable of transmitting rabies may be added to this list
 through the adoption of rules by the department of health
 and environmental sciences with the approval of the
 department of livestock.

5 Section 2. Prohibition of possession of wild animals 6 -- exceptions. No person may possess a wild animal unless he 7 possessed it for at least 6 months prior to January 1, 1982, 8 or it is used in a fur-bearing enterprise, contained in a 9 zoological exhibition in such a manner that it may not come 10 in physical contact with members of the public, or acquired 11 by an educational institution for scientific research.

12 Section 3. Quarantine -- destruction -- testing. (1) 13 Whenever a person unlawfully possesses a wild animal, the department of health and environmental sciences or the 14 15 department of livestock may impound the animal and take any 16 other action considered reasonable to protect public health. 17 (2) If a wild animal, whether unlawfully or lawfully 18 in the possession of a person, has bitten or otherwise 19 exposed a person to the potentiality of contracting rabies, the animal may be impounded by the department of health and 20 21 environmental sciences, the department of livestock, or a 22 local health officer and either guarantined or destroyed and 23 the animal's brain may be tested for rabies.

24 (3) Any lawfully possessed wild animal that is25 quarantined pursuant to subsection (2) and found not to be

-2- INTRODUCED BILL HB152 2 Section 4. Payment of expenses. Expenses incurred by
3 the state under [section 3] must be paid by the person from
4 whom possession of the wild animal was taken.

5 Section 5. Authority to adopt rules. The department of 6 : alth and environmental sciences, with the approval of the 7 der rtment of livestock, may adopt rules necessary for the 8 implementation and administration of [this act].

9 Section 6. Civil penalty -- injunction -- recovery of costs. (1) A person who violates any provision of [this act] 10 is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$100 per day. 11 12 Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation. The 13 department of health and environmental sciences or, upon request of the department of health and environmental 14 sciences, the county attorney of the county in which the 15 violation occurs may petition the district court to impose 16 the civil penalty. 17

18 (2) In addition to any other remedies provided by law,
19 the department of health and environmental sciences or, upon
20 the request of the department of health and environmental
21 sciences, an appropriate county attorney may file an action
22 to enjoin a violation of [this act] or rule adopted pursuant
23 to it.

24 (3) The department of health and environmental25 sciences or the county attorney, if either prevails in any

action brought pursuant to (1) or (2) above, is entitled to
 recover from the other party the costs, expenses, and
 reasonable attorney's fees incurred.

4 (4) Money collected as a civil penalty pursuant to 5 [this act] must be deposited in the state general fund 6 whenever the department of health and environmental sciences 7 institutes the action or in the appropriate county fund 8 whenever the county attorney institutes the action.

9 Section 7. Severability. If a part of this act is 10 invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid 11 part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in 12 one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect 13 in all valid applications that are severable from the 14 invalid applications.

-End-

-3-

-4-

4

.

~\*

5 A statement of intent is required for this bill because 6 it creates rulemaking authority for the Department of Health 7 and Environmental Sciences, with the approval of the 8 Department of Livestock, to administer and implement law controlling rabies through limits on the possession of wild 9 pets. Rulemaking is primarily needed to add a species of 10 11 animal to those presently designated "wild animals" by the 12 act if the chance of rabies occurring in that species 13 increases beyond its present level. Coyotes are an example 14 of a species which may become a rabies threat in the future. As for other rules, most would clarify terms and 15 phrases used in the bill. Examples of optential rule 16 17 subject matter are:

18 (1) to clarify what will be considered a fur-bearing19 enterprise (Section 2);

(2) to clarify what controls by zoological exhibitors
will be considered to adequately prevent physical contact by
the public with wild animals.

#### 47th Legislature

HB 0152/02

HB 0152/02

Approved by Comm. on Fish and Game

1	HOUSE BILL NO. 152
2	INTRODUCED BY DONALDSON
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT
4	OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

6 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO MINIMIZE 7 TRANSMISSION OF RABIES BY PROHIBITING THE POSSESSION OF 8 BATS, SKUNKS, FOXES, OR RACCOONS AND PROVIDING FOR 9 PROHIBITION OF POSSESSION OF CERTAIN OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES 10 KNOWN TO BE CAPABLE OF TRANSMITTING RABIES TO HUMAN BEINGS; 11 AND PROVIDING AN EXEMPTION FOR SUCH ANIMALS THAT ARE 12 POSSESSED FOR SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1982."

13

5

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA: Section 1. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in [this act] the following definitions apply:

17 (1) "Department of health and environmental sciences"
18 means the department of health and environmental sciences
19 provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 21.

(2) "Department of livestock" means the department of
21 livestock provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 31.

22 (3) "Person" means an individual, group of
23 individuals, partnership, corporation, firm, or association.
24 (4) "Wild animal" means a skunk, fox, raccoon, or bat.
25 Dther species of normally nondomesticated animals known to

be capable of transmitting rabies may be added to this list
 through the adoption of rules by the department of health
 and environmental sciences with the approval of the
 department of livestock.

5 Section 2. Prohibition of possession of wild animals 6 -- exceptions. No person may possess a wild animal unless he 7 possessed it for at least 6 months prior to January 1, 1982, 8 or it is used in a fur-bearing enterprise, contained in a 9 zoological exhibition in such a manner that it may not come 10 in physical contact with members of the public, or acquired 11 by an educational institution for scientific research.

12 Section 3. Quarantine -- destruction -- testing. (1) 13 Whenever a person unlawfully possesses a wild animal, the 14 department of health and environmental sciences or the 15 department of livestock may impound the animal and take any 16 other action considered reasonable to protect public health. 17 [2] If a wild animal, whether unlawfully or lawfully in the possession of a person, has bitten or otherwise 18 exposed a person to the potentiality of contracting rables, 19 20 the animal may be impounded by the department of health and environmental sciences, the department of livestock, or a 21 22 local health officer and either guarantined or destroyed and 23 the animal's brain may be tested for rabies.

24 (3) Any lawfully possessed wild animal that is25 quarantined pursuant to subsection (2) and found not to be

-2- нв 152 . SECOND READING

1 rabid shall be returned to its owner.

Section 4. Payment of expenses. Expenses incurred by
the state under [section 3] must be paid by the person from
whow possession of the wild animal was taken.

5 Section 5. Authority to adopt rules. The department of 6 health and environmental sciences, with the approval of the 7 department of livestock, may adopt rules necessary for the 8 implementation and administration of [this act].

9 Section 6. Civil penalty -- injunction -- recovery of costs. (1) A person who violates any provision of [this act] 10 11 is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$100 per day. 12 Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation. The 13 department of health and environmental sciences or, upon 14 request of the department of health and environmental 15 sciences, the county attorney of the county in which the violation occurs may petition the district court to impose 16 17 the civil penalty.

18 (2) In addition to any other remedies provided by law,
19 the department of health and environmental sciences or, upon
20 the request of the department of health and environmental
21 sciences, an appropriate county attorney may file an action
22 to enjoin a violation of [this act] or rule adopted pursuant
23 to it.

24 (3) The department of health and environmental25 sciences or the county attorney. if either prevails in any

action brought pursuant to (1) or (2) above, is entitled to
 recover from the other party the costs, expenses, and
 reasonable attorney's fees incurred.

4 (4) Money collected as a civil penalty pursuant to 5 [this act] must be deposited in the state general fund 6 whenever the department of health and environmental sciences 7 institutes the action or in the appropriate county fund 8 whenever the county attorney institutes the action.

9 . Section 7. Severability. If a part of this act is 10 invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid 11 part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in 12 one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect 13 in all valid applications that are severable from the 14 invalid applications.

-End-

•

HB 152

-4-

4

HB 152

1	STATEMENT OF INTENT
2	HOUSE BILL 152
3	House Fish and Game Committee

5 A statement of intent is required for this bill because it creates rulemaking authority for the Department of Health 6 7 and Environmental Sciences, with the approval of the Department of Livestock, to administer and implement law 8 9 controlling rabies through limits on the possession of wild pets. Rulemaking is primarily needed to add a species of 10 11 animal to those presently designated "wild animals" by the 12 act if the chance of rabies occurring in that species 13 increases beyond its present level. Coyotes are an example of a species which may become a rabies threat in the future. 14 15 As for other rules, most would clarify terms and phrases used in the bill. Examples of potential rule 16 subject matter are: 17

18 (1) to clarify what will be considered a fur-bearing19 enterprise (Section 2);

(2) to clarify what controls by zoological exhibitors
will be considered to adequately prevent physical contact by
the public with wild animals.

1	HOUSE BILL NO. 152
2	INTRODUCED BY DONALDSON
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT
4	OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
5	
6.	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO MINIMIZE
7	TRANSMISSION OF RABIES BY PROHIBITING THE POSSESSION OF
8	BATS, SKUNKS, FOXES, OR RACCOONS AND PROVIDING FOR
9	PROHIBITION OF POSSESSION OF CERTAIN OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES
10	KNOWN TO BE CAPABLE OF TRANSMITTING RABIES TO HUMAN BEINGS;
11	AND PROVIDING AN EXEMPTION FOR SUCH ANIMALS THAT ARE
12	POSSESSED FOR SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1982."

13

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
Section 1. Definitions. Unless the context requires

16 otherwise, in [this act] the following definitions apply:

17 (1) "Department of health and environmental sciences"
18 means the department of health and environmental sciences
19 provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 21.

20 (2) "Department of livestock" means the department of
21 livestock provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 31.

(3) "Person" means an individual, group of
individuals, partnership, corporation, firm, or association.
(4) "Wild animal" means a skunk, fox, raccoon, or bat.
Other species of normally nondomesticated animals known to

be capable of transmitting rabies may be added to this list
 through the adoption of rules by the department of health
 and environmental sciences with the approval of the
 department of livestock.

5 Section 2. Prohibition of possession of wild animals 6 -- exceptions. No person may possess a wild animal unless he 7 possessed it for at least 6 months prior to January 1, 1982, 8 or it is used in a fur-bearing enterprise, contained in a 9 zoological exhibition in such a manner that it may not come 10 in physical contact with members of the public, or acquired 11 by an educational institution for scientific research.

12 Section 3. Quarantine -- destruction -- testing. (1) 13 Whenever a person unlawfully possesses a wild animal, the 14 department of health and environmental sciences or the 15 department of livestock may impound the animal and take any 16 other action considered reasonable to protect public health. 17 (2) If a wild animal, whether unlawfully or lawfully 18 in the possession of a person, has bitten or otherwise exposed a person to the potentiality of contracting rabies, 19 20 the animal may be impounded by the department of health and 21 environmental sciences, the department of livestock, or a 22 local health officer and either guarantimed or destroyed and 23 the animal's brain may be tested for rabies.

24 (3) Any lawfully possessed wild animal that is25 quarantined pursuant to subsection (2) and found not to be

-2-

нв 152 THIRD READING

1 rabid shall be returned to its owner.

Section 4. Payment of expenses. Expenses incurred by
the state under [section 3] must be paid by the person from
whom possession of the wild animal was taken.

5 Section 5. Authority to adopt rules. The department of 6 health and environmental sciences, with the approval of the 7 department of livestock, may adopt rules necessary for the 8 implementation and administration of [this act].

9 Section 6. Civil penalty -- injunction -- recovery of costs. (1) A person who violates any provision of [this act] 10 is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$100 per day. 11 12 Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation. The 13 department of health and environmental sciences or, upon 14 request of the department of health and environmental 15 sciences, the county attorney of the county in which the 16 violation occurs may petition the district court to impose 17 the civil penalty.

18 (2) In addition to any other remedies provided by law, 19 the department of health and environmental sciences or, upon 20 the request of the department of health and environmental 21 sciences, an appropriate county attorney may file an action 22 to enjoin a violation of [this act] or rule adopted pursuant 23 to it.

24 (3) The department of health and environmental25 sciences or the county attorney, if either prevails in any

action brought pursuant to (1) or (2) above, is entitled to
 recover from the other party the costs, expenses, and
 reasonable attorney's fees incurred.

4 (4) Money collected as a civil penalty pursuant to 5 [this act] must be deposited in the state general fund 6 whenever the department of health and environmental sciences 7 institutes the action or in the appropriate county fund 8 whenever the county attorney institutes the action. 9 . Section 7. Severability. If a part of this act is

10 invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid 11 part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in 12 one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect 13 in all valid applications that are severable from the 14 invalid applications.

-End-

-4-

- 3--

HB 152

HB 0152/02

HB 152

1	STATEMENT OF INTENT
2	HOUSE BILL 152
3	House Fish and Game Committee
4	

A statement of intent is required for this bill because 5 it creates rulemaking authority for the Department of Health 6 7 and Environmental Sciences, with the approval of the Department of Livestock, to administer and implement law 8 controlling rabies through limits on the possession of wild 9 10 pets. Rulemaking is primarily needed to add a species of 11 animal to those presently designated "wild animals" by the act if the chance of rabies occurring in that species 12 13 increases beyond its present level. Coyotes are an example of a species which may become a rabies threat in the future. 14 15 As for other rules, most would clarify terms and phrases used in the bill. Examples of potential rule 15 subject matter are: 17

18 (1) to clarify what will be considered a fur-bearing 19 enterprise (Section 2);

20 (2) to clarify what controls by zoological exhibitors
21 will be considered to adequately prevent physical contact by
22 the public with wild animals.

1	HOUSE BILL NO. 152
2	INTRODUCED BY DONALDSON
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT
4	OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
5	

6 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO MINIMIZE 7 TRANSMISSION OF RABIES BY PROHIBITING THE POSSESSION OF 8 BATS+ SKUNKS+ FOXES+ OR RACCOONS AND PROVIDING FOR 9 PROHIBITION OF POSSESSION OF CERTAIN OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES 10 KNOWN TO BE CAPABLE OF TRANSMITTING RABIES TO HUMAN BEINGS; 11 AND PROVIDING AN EXEMPTION FOR SUCH ANIMALS THAT ARE 12 POSSESSED FOR SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO JANUARY 1+ 1982-"

13

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
 Section 1. Definitions. Unless the context requires
 otherwise, in [this act] the following definitions apply:

17 (1) "Department of health and environmental sciences"
18 means the department of health and environmental sciences
19 provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 21.

20 (2) "Department of livestock" means the department of
21 livestock provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 31.

22 (3) "Person" means an individual, group of
23 individuals, partnership, corporation, firm, or association.
24 (4) "Wild animal" means a skunk, fox, raccoon, or bat.
25 Other species of normally nondomesticated animals known to

be capable of transmitting rabies may be added to this list
 through the adoption of rules by the department of health
 and environmental sciences with the approval of the
 department of livestock.

5 Section 2. Prohibition of possession of wild animals 6 -- exceptions. No person may possess a wild animal unless he 7 possessed it for at least 6 months prior to January I, 1982, 8 or it is used in a fur-bearing enterprise, contained in a 9 zoological exhibition in such a manner that it may not come 10 in physical contact with members of the public, or acquired 11 by an educational institution for scientific research.

Section 3. Quarantine -- destruction -- testing. (1) 12 Whenever a person unlawfully possesses a wild animal, the 13 14 department of health and environmental sciences or the 15 department of livestock may impound the animal and take any 16 other action considered reasonable to protect public health. 17 (2) If a wild animal, whether unlawfully or lawfully 18 in the possession of a person, has bitten or otherwise 19 exposed a person to the potentiality of contracting rabies. 20 the animal may be impounded by the department of health and environmental sciences, the department of livestock, or a 21 22 local health officer and either guarantined or destroyed and 23 the animal's brain may be tested for rabies.

24 (3) Any lawfully possessed wild animal that is25 quarantined pursuant to subsection (2) and found not to be

-2-

HB 152 REFERENCE BILL

1 rabid shall be returned to its owner.

Section 4. Payment of expenses. Expenses incurred by
the state under [section 3] must be paid by the person from
whom possession of the wild animal was taken.

5 Section 5. Authority to adopt rules. The department of 6 health and environmental sciences, with the approval of the 7 department of livestock, may adopt rules necessary for the 8 implementation and administration of fthis actl.

9 Section 6. Eivil-penalty----injunction INJUNCTION --10 recovery of costs. fl-A-person-who-violates-any-provision of-fthis-act]-is-subject-ta-a-civil-penalty--not--to--exceed 11 12 \$188--per--day--Each-day-of-violation-constitutes-a-separate 13 violationv--The--department--of--health--and---environmental 14 sciences--ory--upon--request-of-the-department-of-health-and 15 environmental-sciencesy-the-county-attorney-of-the-county-in which-the-violation-occurs-may-petition-the--district--court 16 17 to-impose-the-civil-penaltys

18 (2)(1) In addition to any other remedies provided by
19 law, the department of health and environmental sciences or,
20 upon the request of the department of health and
21 environmental sciences, an appropriate county attorney may
22 file an action to enjoin a violation of {this act} or rule
23 adopted pursuant to it.

24 <del>(3)(2)</del> The department of health and environmental
25 sciences or the county attorney, if either prevails in any

1 action brought pursuant to (1) or-{2} above, is entitled to 2 recover from the other party the costs, expenses, and 3 reasonable attorney's fees incurred. t41--Money--collected--as--a--civil-penalty-pursuant-to 4 5 fthis-actl-must-be--deposited--in--the--state--demeral--fund Б. whenever-the-department-of-health-and-environmental-sciences 7 institutes--the--action--or--in--the-appropriate-county-fund whenever-the-county-attorney-institutes-the-action\* 8 9 Section 7. Severability. If a part of this act is 10 invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in 11 12 one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the 13

14 invalid applications.

-End-

-4-

HB 152

- 3--

HB 152

HB 0152/03

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT (Fish and Game)

That House Bill No. 152 be amended as follows:

- 1. Page 3, line 9.
  Strike: "Civil penalty--injunction"
  Insert: "Injunction"
- 2. Page 3, lines 10 through 17. Strike: subsection (1) in its entirety Renumber: subsequent subsections
- 3. Page 4, line 1. Strike: "or (2)"
- 4. Page 4, lines 4 through 8. Strike: subsection (4) in its entirety