

SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

April 14, 1999 Hearing Room 50

4:30 p.m. Tapes 97 - 99

MEMBERS PRESENT: Sen. Gary George, Chair

Sen. Thomas Wilde, Vice-Chair

Sen. Tony Corcoran

Sen. Joan Dukes

Sen. Bill Fisher

Sen. Marylin Shannon

MEMBER EXCUSED: Sen. Ted Ferrioli

STAFF PRESENT: Brad Harper, Administrator

Patrick Brennan, Administrative Support

MEASURE/ISSUES HEARD: SB 993 Public Hearing and Work Session

Introduction of Committee Measures

SB 988 Public Hearing and Work Session

SB 1111 Public Hearing

These minutes are in compliance with Senate and House Rules. Only text enclosed in quotation marks reports a speaker's exact words. For complete contents, please refer to the tapes.

TAPE/#	Speaker	Comments
TAPE 97, A		
002	Chair George	Calls the meeting to order at 4:43 p.m. Opens a public hearing on SB 993.
<u>SB 993 PUBLIC HEARING</u>		

010	Brad Harper	Committee Administrator. Gives a brief description of the bill. Explains that current law allows the taking of wild animals causing damage to land or crops without a permit, so long as it is not prohibited by the State Fish and Wildlife Commission. Adds that the taking must be reported to a state wildlife representative, who is then responsible for the disposal of the animal's remains. States that SB 993 would allow landowners to keep animals lawfully taken without a permit.
020	Rod Harder	Representative, Oregon Sportsmen Defense Fund. Testifies in support of SB 993. Explains that the bill was submitted on the basis of a police investigation (EXHIBIT A) . Describes the incident in which a legally taken bear was dumped at the request of a local biologist, rather than allowing the landowner to keep the meat. States that the bill would allow landowners to have first right of refusal to keep the animal. Expresses a desire to prevent the waste of animals that are legally taken. Indicates that objectors' concerns could be easily addressed by administrative rule for the release of liability.
046	Glen Stonebrink	Executive Vice President, Oregon Cattlemen's Association. Testifies in support of SB 993. Argues that a landowner who has provided the feed for legally taken wild animals should have the right to the animal's remains.
053	Chair George	Closes the public hearing on SB 993 and opens a work session for the purpose of introducing a committee bill.
<u>INTRODUCTION OF COMMITTEE MEASURES</u>		
058	Brad Harper	Committee Administrator. Says that LC 4158 is a resolution urging the President and Congress to provide funding for the prevention of goose depredation in Oregon.
061	Sen. Dukes	MOTION: Moves LC 4158, dated 4/12/99, BE INTRODUCED as a committee bill.
	Chair George	Hearing no objection, declares the motion CARRIED.
066	Chair George	Closes the work session and reopens the public hearing on SB 993.
<u>SB 993 PUBLIC HEARING</u>		
068	Rod Klawitter	Representative, Oregon United Sporting Dogs Association. Testifies in support of SB 993. Expresses a desire to provide full and accurate record keeping of animals taken on damage. Asserts that a landowner allowed to keep the remains of taken animals could, in most cases, acquire a sport tag, which would allow the individual to take and keep the animal. States that the waste of a game animal is "repugnant."
100	Chair George	Concurs with Mr. Klawitter on the issue of animal wastage.

110	Rich Berry	Representative, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). Expresses concerns with the bill (EXHIBIT B). States that a study group has dealt with the sale of wildlife parts. Notes that ODFW administrative rules offer landowners first right of refusal for animal remains taken on damage. Asserts that SB 993 may inadvertently open the definition of "game mammal" to allow the killing of deer and elk prematurely, as the ODFW has alternative methods for dealing with damage caused by game mammals. Indicates that there is the potential for abuse if landowners are allowed to keep the carcasses of game mammals taken on damage. States that landowners have generally not complained about the practice of donating game mammals taken on damage to charity. Expresses additional concern about the increased workload of the 30-day reporting period.
153	Chair George	Requests confirmation that the 30-day reporting rule is an internal process.
155	Berry	Replies that it is internal but that it would still increase the workload of the ODFW. Indicates that the department currently makes only annual reports, which as of this time have caused no problems.
165	Chair George	Recalls a past occasion where a group of deer needed to be removed due to damage being caused to filbert planting. States that there were no charitable organizations willing to take the meat and that he was forced to literally "push those deer over the side of the hill." Expresses displeasure with having to waste animals. Asks Mr. Berry for suggestions as to how to prevent such instances in the future.
178	Berry	Replies that the ODFW has administrative rules that allow the department to dispose of "a large number of edible animal parts" to food banks and charitable organizations. Indicates that further problems could be solved internally.
185	Chair George	Suggests that the removal of the word "first" from Page 1, line 24 of the bill, would allow some deference to charitable organizations while preventing the complete waste of taken animals. Asks if the reporting process would merely be an e-mail transfer of data.
193	Berry	Replies that the issuance of a kill permit is not always made in a timely manner. States that there is concern that there may be unwarranted taking of additional animals. Reiterates that the ODFW has the situation under control for bear and cougar through administrative rule.
209	Chair George	Asks if it would be possible to track individuals who receive kill permits, to insure that they are not simply trying to "fill their refrigerator with meat." Asserts that such individuals could be found so that no additional tags would be issued.
214	Berry	Replies that it could be done but that additional reported damage is usually accepted at face value, since it is not feasible to investigate the 1,400 annual damage complaints which are filed in Oregon.
225	Chair George	Closes the public hearing on SB 993 and opens a public hearing on SB 988.

SB 988 PUBLIC HEARING

230	Harper	Committee Administrator. Gives a brief description of the bill. Indicates that the Marine Mammal Protection Act, a federal statute, considers marine mammals to be a protected species, limiting the ability of states to control their rapidly increasing populations. Says that the bill's sponsors are concerned about the threat marine mammals pose, both to salmon and to public safety. Indicates that the bill would transfer control of coastal waters to the state.
255	Glen Stonebrink	Executive Vice President, Oregon Cattlemen's Association. Testifies in support of SB 988 (EXHIBIT C). States that the population of marine mammals has grown considerably in recent years, to the detriment of salmon and steelhead populations. Notes that studies have shown that 65 percent of salmon and steelhead were being eaten at the time the study was conducted. Recalls previous federal and state efforts to study ways of controlling the marine mammal population.
290	Stonebrink	Refers to a directive by the National Marine Fisheries Service, which is the agency responsible for protecting marine mammals. States that California Sea Lions or Pacific Harbor Seals that are preying on endangered salmon or steelhead may be subject to "lethal takes by state or federal resource agency officials." States that marine mammals may also pose a threat to humans in certain areas. Contends that the time is right to address the overpopulation of seals and sea lions. Asserts that opposition to the bill is rooted partly in the fear that "several thousand high paid positions that are involved in the fish recovery issue" may be lost.
369	Stonebrink	States that the primary reason for the introduction of SB 988 is to allow the state to manage the population of seals and sea lions. Explains the definition of a sustainable population of sea lions.
390	Sen. Fisher	Suggests that sea lions have exceeded their maximum sustainable population.
395	Stonebrink	<p>Concurs with Sen. Fisher. Lists the other reasons for introduction of SB 988:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The ODFW has been reluctant to move forward with a request for control• The "elusive" maximum sustainable population question must be answered• The Marine Mammals Protection Act is up for reauthorization in Congress this year• The National Marine Fisheries Service has recommended a reduction of the sea lion and seal populations and recognizes that the state has authority to take such action <p>Reiterates that the bill requires submission of a request for these provisions by the ODFW. Explains that the state would have control over all animals residing in state waters.</p>
TAPE 98, A		
012	Chair George	Clarifies that the "waters of the state" refers to the rivers and bays of the state. Adds that marine mammals would still be allowed to enter the beaches of the

		state.
018	Stonebrink	Concurs with the chair.
027	Rich Berry	Wildlife Division Director, ODFW. Explains that House Joint Memorial 7 (EXHIBIT D) would be a more appropriate vehicle for dealing with the issues addressed by SB 988.
048	Chair George	Asserts that a memorial would have little impact. Explains that returning fish are facing "an army of 600 plus seals and sea lions," which will result in a very low survival rate. Argues that much stronger action than further analysis is required.
061	Berry	Agrees that there is a problem. Explains that the marine mammal species in question are federally protected. Says that, in order for the state to assume management authority, it would have to meet certain requirements, which it cannot do at this time. Asserts that the state cannot define optimum sustainable population, since such definition is a federal matter.
080	Chair George	Argues that the ODFW cannot be sure that it does not meet the requirements for assuming management authority until it submits the request. Expresses a hope that the ODFW would take "a more positive attitude towards asserting [state] authority" over the marine mammal population. Explains that the testimony of Mr. Stonebrink indicates that the state has a responsibility to the entire ecosystem.
083	Berry	Assures the chair and the committee that, should the legislature choose to implement SB 988, the ODFW will do its best to take action in accordance with its directives.
086	Sen. Fisher	Expresses displeasure in the apparent inability of state agencies to lobby for the state in Washington, D.C. Says that the agencies too often take the side of the federal government, rather than working in the best interest of the state. Submits that state agencies should consider that point when coming before the legislature to request additional funding for their projects. Argues that the legislature requires the cooperation of the ODFW and other state agencies if it is to continue the business of helping Oregonians make a living.
108	Berry	Indicates that the comments of Sen. Fisher are duly noted.
112	Jim Meyer	Representative, Oregon Trout. Testifies in opposition to SB 988. Says that there is insufficient money to implement the oversight of marine mammals. Asserts that the bill seems to consider marine mammals in Oregon to be "not important for any purpose." Argues that the state should focus upon human causes of fish mortality.
136	Chair George	Closes the public hearing on SB 988 and opens a work session on SB 993.
<u>SB 993 WORK SESSION</u>		

141	Harper	Indicates that the interested parties have agreed upon conceptual amendments that address their concerns. Indicates that the amendment would insert the words "of bear and cougar" after the word disposal on Page 1, line 23 of the bill.
154	Sen. Wilde	MOTION: Moves to AMEND SB 993 on page 1, in line 23, after "disposal" insert "of bear and cougar".
	Chair George	Hearing no objection, declares the motion CARRIED.
165	Sen. Wilde	MOTION: Moves SB 993 to the floor with a DO PASS AS AMENDED recommendation.
168		VOTE: 4-0-3 AYE: In a roll call vote, all members present vote Aye. EXCUSED: 3 - Corcoran, Dukes, Ferrioli
	Chair George	The motion CARRIES. SEN. FISHER will lead discussion on the floor.
170	Chair George	Closes the work session on SB 993 and opens a work session on SB 988.
<u>SB 988 WORK SESSION</u>		
172	Sen. Wilde	MOTION: Moves SB 988 to the floor with a DO PASS recommendation.
173	Sen. Fisher	Suggests that the ODFW could raise additional funds by offering more fishing permits. Adds that permits could be given for hunting marine mammals as well.
176		VOTE: 4-0-3 AYE: In a roll call vote, all members present vote Aye. EXCUSED: 3 - Corcoran, Dukes, Ferrioli
	Chair George	The motion CARRIES.

		SEN. GEORGE will lead discussion on the floor.
186	Chair George	Closes the work session on SB 988 and opens a public hearing on SB 1111.
<u>SB 1111 PUBLIC HEARING</u>		
201	Sen. Wilde	State Senate District 8. Testifies in support of SB 1111. States that the bill was introduced in order to spur public debate upon the issue of endangered species protection. Indicates that the results from changes made in 1995 should be analyzed and discussed. Asserts that those who fought against the Oregon Plan in recent years have done so through federal rather than state law. Argues that the state laws are "a burden" placed upon the agriculture and timber industries and that the committee should make certain that the burden is necessary. Suggests that there should be ongoing discussion for determining the proper balance between humans and animals and between multiple endangered species. States that man should not be "playing God" in his interaction with the environment.
274	Sen. Shannon	Wonders if the Oregon Endangered Species Act provides protections for salmon not offered by federal statute.
280	Sen. Wilde	Replies that federal laws adequately cover most areas. Suggests that nature and climactic changes play a larger role than man does.
306	Sen. Shannon	Asks if the state of Oregon has the authority to prevent Japan from hunting gray whales.
315	Sen. Wilde	Replies that the Japanese pay little attention to most international whaling laws. Adds that gray whales rarely travel into Oregon territorial waters, meaning that the state probably has no jurisdiction.
336	Chair George	Suggests that the goal of the Oregon Endangered Species Act was to take over for the federal government in the protection of species in Oregon.
345	Sen. Wilde	States that he has been "unimpressed" with the state's actions in protecting endangered species. Asserts that too little action has been taken to justify the continuation of the Oregon Endangered Species Act.
375	Jerry Igo	Education Chair, Native Plant Society. Testifies in opposition to SB 1111 (EXHIBIT E) . Asserts that humans are "stewards of the land" and that "what was here when we came should still be here when we're gone," so as to allow our children the same experience as our forefathers. Mentions the establishment of the Oregon Natural Heritage Database. Recalls that in 1987, responsibility for endangered plants was vested in the Oregon Department of Agriculture.
TAPE 97, B		
017	Igo	Indicates that there are nine federally listed plant species in Oregon, while 61 are

		listed under the state act. Argues that there are almost 700 other plant species that should be listed. Mentions that the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) developed a survey plan for endangered plant species in 1994.
028	Sen. Shannon	Requests clarification regarding ODOT's activities regarding endangered species and how much money it budgets for those tasks.
031	Igo	Replies that ODOT is responsible for managing the endangered species on its rights-of-way. Says that he is unsure as to the budget amount for the task but that it falls within its environmental department. Recalls that he drove over 51,000 miles while working for ODOT, surveying various plant species for their protection.
040	Chair George	Wonders how much Mr. Igo was paid by ODOT for the study.
044	Igo	Replies that he contracted for \$16,000 for the project. Adds that the project inspired many other states to perform similar studies. Asserts that the Oregon Endangered Species Act is already too permissive and that attempts to curtail it would be "a recipe for disaster."
070	Mike Swaim	Mayor of Salem. Testifies in opposition to SB 1111. Asserts that the elimination of the state act would create a vacuum, which would likely be filled by an increase in federal regulation.
090	Chair George	Wonders if the "vacuum" mentioned by Mr. Swaim has not been adequately filled by the Salmon Plan, watershed councils, and other state sponsored programs. Asks for specific examples of what the state act has done.
095	Swaim	Replies that the Oregon plan was instrumental in persuading the federal government not to list coastal coho, spring chinook, or steelhead, out of deference to state monitoring. Asserts that continued state action can persuade federal deferment to state authority in the future.
121	Sen. Fisher	Suggests that the state would still be free to take action without the Endangered Species Act.
123	Swaim	Concurs with Sen. Fisher but adds that having the structure in place gives added weight to state efforts.
132	Sen. Fisher	Says that the federal government has overridden the state in the past, despite the existence of the Endangered Species Act.
148	Swaim	Mentions that there are a number of species that are protected only by the state. Indicates that the ewe tree provides an important drug in the fight against cancer. Suggests that it is beneficial to protect plant species to insure that other potential benefits will not be lost. Says that research opportunities may be jeopardized should the act be repealed.

164	Chair George	Wonders if other western states have their own endangered species laws.
169	Swaim	Replies that Oregon would be the only western state without such an act if SB 1111 were to become law. Suggests that the state of Oregon has a national, even worldwide reputation as a leader in environmental matters and that the bill would send a message that we are willing to back away from that role.
178	Chair George	Asserts that the legislature has made efforts to advance proactive programs and goals where possible, while eliminating "feel-good rhetoric."
185	Regna Merritt	Representative, Oregon Natural Resource Council. Testifies in opposition to SB 1111 (EXHIBIT F). Says that the bill would "damage Oregon's ability to protect [its] natural heritage." States that one goal of the DFW is to protect and restore endangered species to non-listed status and to prevent the listing of other species. Says that removing any protections in the current period of salmon decline is "illogical." Insists that federal funds are attracted by the Endangered Species Act. Stresses that the act has no effect on private lands.
240	Stephen Kafoury	Representative, The Wildlife Society; American Fisheries Society. Testifies in opposition to SB 1111 (EXHIBIT G). Indicates that there are several species that are in danger of being lost as part of Oregon's heritage, even if they are in little danger of becoming extinct. Says that the five species listed by Oregon which do not appear on the federal list are the kit fox, wolverine, inland population of western snowy plover, gray whale, and arctic peregrine falcon. Discusses "sensitive" species, mentioning that the western meadowlark, Oregon's state bird, is on the list of sensitive species.
295	Sen. Wilde	Asks how passage of SB 1111 would threaten continued funding. Says that the legislature could create programs that would maintain or increase the level of funding without the Endangered Species Act.
305	Kafoury	Indicates that he is unsure as to the requirements for federal matching funds. Says that contributions to wildlife preservation programs can be made when filing income taxes and that the money collected is distributed by the federal government.
318	Chair George	Inquires as to how the 500 wildlife biologists are compensated and who employs them.
324	Kafoury	Replies that almost every entity involved in resource management is required to have biologists on staff.
330	Chair George	Wonders why information regarding the science behind environmental research is so difficult to obtain, considering the number of scientists employed.
337	Kafoury	States that wildlife biologists are poorly compensated, given their educational background. Says that the scientific process is very time consuming and tends to focus on narrow areas. Says that such studies must necessarily take place over a period of many years.

360	Sen. Fisher	Recalls a recent report regarding the effect of pesticides on salmon.
366	Kafoury	Suggests that the committee bring the biologists who performed the study for a report on their findings.
400	Glen Stonebrink	Executive Vice-President, Oregon Cattlemen's Association. Testifies in support of SB 1111. Indicates that when the federal government lists a species as endangered it must formulate and fund a recovery plan. Says that Oregon does neither when it lists a species as endangered. Suggests that there may be significant savings to the state were the Endangered Species Act to be repealed.
TAPE 98, B		
004	Chair George	Suggests that there could be such implications. Indicates that Oregon spends more money than other states on environmental protection. Says that the postponement of building additional freeway lanes alone may have serious consequences.
017	Stonebrink	Says that the state must decide at some point to reduce the size and scope of government. Suggests that the rhetoric about farming being destructive to the earth is "disheartening." Indicates that the cost of the Endangered Species Act was understood by the legislature when it was passed, which is why the policy of limiting overlap between state and federal endangered species protection was included. Reiterates that the federal law is supreme.
056	Stonebrink	Indicates that there has been a controversy created by a memorandum (EXHIBIT H) between federal agencies and the governor over obtaining information about private landowners in relation to "species of concern. States that anyone can request a species be defined as sensitive, even though statute does not define the term. Argues that the Endangered Species Act is being used as a rulemaking tool to achieve an agenda on behalf of special interests.
103	Lorna Youngs	Assistant Director, Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). Testifies in opposition to SB 1111 (EXHIBIT I) . Says that the program has succeeded in preventing the listing of species as well as providing a buffer between the state and federal species protection programs.
117	Robert Meinke	<p>Manager and Chief Scientist, Endangered Plant Species Program, ODA. Testifies in opposition to SB 1111. Raises several points of consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State laws provide a buffer against total federal control of species protection issues within the state • ODA has successfully limited the listing of new species • There has never been a case where private property owners have been negatively impacted by endangered plant species • Native plants are essential components to Oregon's natural and economic heritage <p>Reiterates that Oregon would become the only state in the union without laws to protect native plants should SB 1111 become law.</p>

143	Chair George	Asks if the bill would eliminate all laws that offer protection to plants and animals.
145	Meinke	Replies that he knows of no other laws that offer protection to plants located on state lands.
147	Chair George	Asks if agencies could act to prevent the elimination of plant species on their own.
150	Meinke	Replies that agencies probably could do so, were they so inclined, but that it would be unlikely to happen. States that protecting endangered plants is a "drop in the bucket" compared to overall environmental spending in Oregon. Explains that listed plants exist in extremely small population, adding that state protection is vital to preventing their extinction. Asserts that the chance of such small populations having a negative impact is very small.
175	Sen. Wilde	Asks how such small populations are discovered and identified.
182	Meinke	Explains that scientists rely on a set of records known as a "herbarium." Says that such records offer clues as to where plant populations can be found on public lands. Says that the plants possess unique genetic structures that may someday prove useful to man.
202	Sen. Wilde	Inquires as to whether transplanting of threatened plant species occurs, or if there is some sort of a seed bank for them.
208	Meinke	Clarifies that there are botanical gardens that maintain seed banks, to which the ODA has contributed. Suggests that the best way to protect the species is to maintain their populations in the wild.
220	Sen. Fisher	Mentions that the ewe tree, which was mentioned earlier as a potential benefit to humans, had a very small and short-lived impact on society.
243	Meinke	States that the ewe tree is not listed as endangered and adds that synthesis of the drug derived from it was only possible due to the fact that there was a live specimen to study. Indicates that it served as a template for the drug that is now used to treat ovarian cancer. Reiterates that the plant species being conserved are far more rare than the ewe tree, found only in Oregon.
270	Sen. Wilde	Wonders if any endangered plant species serve as a dominant food source for an animal species, making them important within micro-ecosystems.
281	Meinke	Refers to a particular plant that has an ecological inter-dependence with a species of butterfly. Adds that the understanding of such micro-ecosystems is limited.
294	Chair George	Asks if the ewe tree research could have been performed had the plant been listed as an endangered species.

297	Meinke	Replies that the Oregon Endangered Species Act, like its federal counterpart, allows for the taking of specimens for scientific research.
320	Rich Berry	Director, Wildlife Division, ODFW. Testifies in opposition to SB 1111 (EXHIBIT J) . States that the primary concern of the ODFW is that the state retains the ability to preserve and maintain species before they become listed by the federal government.
339	Chair George	Inquires as to the total cost to all state agencies of wildlife preservation.
345	Berry	Replies that most of the dollars available to the ODFW are matching funds from the federal government.
350	Sen. Fisher	Disagrees with the assertion that SB 1111 would result in the taking of gray whales, as they are protected by many other laws.
369	Berry	Responds that the gray whale is not indigenous to Oregon but that it is migratory to coastal waters. Indicates that there is a process for taking gray whales, which can be closed through the Oregon Endangered Species Act.
380	Sen. Dukes	Wonders how a species becomes listed by the state if there is no resident population, as is the case with the gray whale.
385	Martin Nugent	Representative, Wildlife Management Program, ODFW. Replies that gray whales were listed by the federal government when the Oregon act was created, and have remained there since. Indicates that the ODFW is working to remove gray whales from the list.
403	Chair George	Inquires as to why the "arctic" peregrine falcon is listed by Oregon.
410	Nugent	Explains that the arctic peregrine is migratory to the state, while its cousin, the American peregrine, is native to Oregon. States that both species are currently recovering.
416	Chair George	Agrees that the species are recovering and asks what the state has done to aid the recovery. States that he feels the species are recovering naturally.
TAPE 99, A		
003	Nugent	Replies that there was but a single pair in Oregon in 1985. Indicates that funds were provided by the Fish and Wildlife Service to reintroduce the peregrines, which have since begun to breed naturally.
010	Chair George	Mentions that he has heard reports of peregrines preying on other species of birds that are highly valued in Oregon.

014	Nugent	Asserts that the fact that peregrine numbers are so small means that their impact on different species is minimal.
015	Sen. Fisher	Asks if peregrines prey on Canada geese.
018	Nugent	Replies that they have been known to take Canada geese on occasion.
022	Berry	Reiterates that the Oregon Endangered Species Act is a useful tool for working with other state agencies for species preservation. Asserts that the state should continue its policy of maintaining populations, as federal regulation would impact both public and private lands.
033	Jim Myron	Representative, Oregon Trout. Testifies in opposition to SB 1111 (EXHIBIT K). States that Oregon Trout had requested that the federal government list Columbia coho salmon. Indicates that the request was refused because federal authorities had declared the species extinct, an action which was premature. Says the state petition to list Columbia coho under the Oregon Act was the sole reason that they were listed and protected.
067	Sen. Dukes	Wonders if DNA testing was necessary to determine if the Columbia coho were wild specimens or hatchery fish.
070	Myron	Expresses doubt that DNA testing took place and says that counting is the primary method, with wild fish coming later in the year than hatchery fish.
077	Sen. Dukes	Wonders if it is possible that hatchery fish were delayed in arriving, therefore being mistakenly counted as wild specimens.
080	Myron	Replies that history has shown a sizeable difference in return times, which was designed to prevent competition between hatchery and wild specimens.
095	Esther Gruber McEvoy	Former Legislative Chair, Native Plant Society. Testifies in opposition to SB 1111 (EXHIBIT L). Exclaims that the repeal of the Oregon Endangered Species Act would be "a great step backward" for the state, crippling the ability for the state to protect rare animals before listing. Suggests that the Oregon Act also allows timely de-listing of animals that are no longer endangered.
150	Sen. Fisher	States that the desire of groups to retain "natural" bio-diversity through tampering with nature is an "oddity." States that plant and animal species have become extinct for quite some time. Says that progress has allowed for improved farm yields and benefited both society and nature. Expresses displeasure with being told that he is not "close to the land."
185	Chair George	Closes the public hearing on SB 1111 and adjourns the meeting at 6:45 p.m.

Patrick Brennan, Brad Harper,
Administrative Support Administrator

EXHIBIT SUMMARY

A ñ SB 993, police incident report, Rod Harder, 25 pp.

B ñ SB 993, testimony, Rich Berry, 3 pp.

C ñ SB 988, excerpts from U.S. Code, Glen Stonebrink, 4 pp.

D ñ SB 988, testimony, Rich Berry, 6 pp.

E ñ SB 1111, testimony, Jerry Igo, 1 p.

F ñ SB 1111, testimony, Regna Merritt, 2pp.

G ñ SB 1111, testimony, Stephen Kafoury, 2 pp.

H ñ SB 1111, memorandum of understanding, Glen Stonebrink, 6 pp.

I ñ SB 1111, testimony, Lorna Youngs, 2 pp.

J ñ SB 1111, testimony, Rich Berry, 2 pp.

K ñ SB 1111, testimony, Jim Myron, 1 p.

L ñ SB 1111, testimony, Esther Gruber McEvoy, 2 pp.