

These minutes contain materials which paraphrase and/or summarize statements made during this session. Only text enclosed in quotation marks report a speaker's exact words. For complete contents of the proceedings, please refer to the tapes.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCES

April 9, 1991 Hearing Room F 8:15 A.M. State Capitol Tapes
60 - 62

MEMBERS PRESENT: REP. WALT SCHROEDER, Chair REP. LIZ VANLEEUEWEN,
Vice-Chair REP. SAM DOMINY REP. BILL DWYER REP. TIM JOSI REP. JOHN MEEK
REP. CHUCK NORRIS

STAFF PRESENT: BETH PATRINO, Administrator EDWARD C. KLEIN,
Assistant

MEASURES CONSIDERED: HB 2782 - PUBLIC HEARING HB 3139- PUBLIC HEARING
HJM12 - PUBLIC HEARING & WORK SESSION

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TAPE 60, SIDE A

003 CHAIR SCHROEDER: Calls the meeting to order at 8:16 A.M.

PUBLIC HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 2782 -- EXHIBITS A to D

Witnesses: Rep. Walt Schroeder, District 48 Paul Hanneman, Oregon Salmon Commission Tom Robinson, Manager, Oregon Salmon Commission Jim Johnson, Oregon Salmon Commission Jeff Curtis, Department of Fish and Wildlife Kay Brown, Department of Fish and Wildlife Jack Munro, Association of Oregon Food Industries Roger Martin, United Grocers Jim Black, Administrator, Food and Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Opens the Public Hearing.

009 BETH PATRINO: Describes the bill (EXHIBIT A).

-She refers to HB 2782-2, Proposed Amendments to House Bill 2782 (EXHIBIT B).

023 REP. WALT SCHROEDER, District 48: The bill was introduced at the request of the Oregon Salmon Commission.

-This is a consumer protection and quality control bill.

-He describes the amendments.

056 REP. DOMINY: Is there a reason we don't want to know which state the salmon come from?

CHAIR SCHROEDER: It's too complicated, it just has to indicate the country of origin.

REP. DOMINY: Is there any way to allow Oregon to be printed on the label?

CHAIR SCHROEDER: It would draw more opposition.

-How would you label Columbia River salmon?

REP. DOMINY: Is there a problem determining where a salmon was caught between the Canadian and U.S. border?

CHAIR SCHROEDER: That may be a problem.

080 REP. NORRIS: Is it possible to enforce these interstate and international requirements other than not allowing the salmon to come into the state?

CHAIR SCHROEDER: It's not the intent to keep them out of the state. The intention is to label the country of origin.

REP. NORRIS: Can we enforce these requirements in other states and countries?

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Yes. There is a violation of intentional mislabeling.

100 PAUL HANNEMAN, Oregon Salmon Commission: Testifies in support of HB 278 2 and the proposed amendments.

-Washington State passed similar legislation.

-It will benefit the salmon industry.

123 TOM ROBINSON, Manager, Oregon Salmon Commission: Testifies in support of the bill.

-This bill is a follow-up to a lot of the work the commission has done. We have worked to design market strategies to help us capitalize on the attributes of our product.

-Our intention is to let the consumers know what they are buying.

-There are five species of salmon which appear under different market names.

-Consumers want to know what they are buying.

-Consumers prefer to buy an Oregon product.

-We're looking at dwindling supplies of salmon.

151 VICE-CHAIR VANLEEUEWEN: What percentage of salmon is coming from outside the United States?

ROBINSON: Can't give you a percentage, but Norway imports about 10 to 30 times what we produce on the West Coast.

-A lot of our salmon is exported.

-British Columbia and Chile import a lot of salmon.

-The percentages are in the books of the distributors.

VICE-CHAIR VANLEEUWEN: Is that salmon they've raised?

ROBINSON: It is in the case of Chile.

-British Columbia imports natural and pen-reared salmon.

172 REP. DWYER: Why don't we want the same labeling requirements to apply to canned salmon?

ROBINSON: Perhaps they should.

-Our product is overwhelmingly a fresh product.

-Consumers may want to know the origin of the canned salmon.

-There is a great deal of difference in the quality of the fish.

REP. DWYER: You would not object to have it apply to canned salmon?

ROBINSON: Does not think they would.

201 JIM JOHNSON, Chairman, Oregon Salmon Commission and President, Independent Troll Fishermen of Oregon: This bill has been needed for some time.

-The public should be aware of what they're buying.

-There have been studies on the hormones and other chemicals added to pen-reared fish and some of those ingredients have been banned in swine and poultry.

222 REP. NORRIS: How would we enforce this and who would be responsible for enforcement?

-Would we hold the supermarkets or the importers responsible?

JOHNSON: The importers are directly responsible for labeling, they're flying the fresh fish in.

ROBINSON: The invoice clearly delineates the origin of the salmon.

-Enforcement would take place at the retail level. That information would be available to the retailer from the invoice from the distributor.

REP. NORRIS: Would the invoice indicate whether it was of natural or artificial origin?

ROBINSON: It probably would.

-The buyers know that at the distributor level.

REP. NORRIS: Is sympathetic, but can we tell another state or country

to include information how the salmon was acquired?

-What if the distributor is misled? Do we penalize the distributor?

ROBINSON: Understands the concern.

-The information is readily available on the invoice.

270 REP. DOMINY: The bill authorizes the State Department of Agriculture to administer the program. How are they going to do that?

-At what point will they interfere and at what cost?

-There is no fiscal impact statement.

-Who will make sure the proper labels are in place?

ROBINSON: The department looks at this as having a zero impact.

-He defers to the Department of Agriculture.

VICE-CHAIR VANLEEUEWEN: They would probably check the fish when they check the meat.

301 CHAIR SCHROEDER: Oregon fryers are already checked.

-Is there any advantage to not labeling salmon?

JOHNSON: They could substitute a cheaper grade of fish and misrepresent it as a superior product.

REP. DWYER: Aren't there federal requirements for labeling imported canned goods?

ROBINSON: You may be right.

-We know that fresh salmon is misrepresented.

-Under current laws there are ways to give the public a false impression. He doesn't know if that qualifies for mislabeling.

356 REP. NORRIS: What if we label fresh caught Oregon salmon like we label chickens?

-We wouldn't have the enforcement problem.

372 HANNEMAN: The chemical makeup and quality of pen-reared salmon is radically different than wild salmon.

-The imports are almost exclusively pen-reared salmon.

-A similar bill passed without opposition in the State of Washington; partly due to scientific studies at the University of Washington, which showed the radical difference in quality and composition of the meat.

432 REP. NORRIS: Is trying to search what will work and what is feasible.

-Apparently you want to feature fresh caught Oregon salmon.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Fresh caught in the United States.

VICE-CHAIR VANLEEUEWEN: Are there regulations against giving pen-reared fish certain additives?

460 HANNEMAN: There are minimal pen-rearing programs on the West Coast.

-The State of Alaska just passed a law prohibiting pen-rearing.

-Pen-reared fish are almost all imports.

-Oregon pen-reared fish are a very small part of the market.

TAPE 61, SIDE A

027 REP. DWYER: There are certain chemicals that can't be administered to cattle at a certain time prior to them being consumed by humans. Are there requirements similar to that for pen-reared salmon?

HANNEMAN: In British Columbia and Norway there is a seven day period in which all antibiotics must cease before the fish are slaughtered.

-The regulations are becoming more strict, but this is a relatively new way to raise fish.

-These facilities are declining in British Columbia and Norway due to environmental hazards to shell fish.

054 JOHNSON: There is a small pen-reared facility in southern Oregon.

REP. NORRIS: Thought they went out of business?

JOHNSON: They are still in business.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: They're in receivership, someone else is taking over the business.

070 JEFF CURTIS, Department of Fish and Wildlife: Supports the bill.

-There are proposals to change the current poundage fee system to an ad valorem system based on the value of the fish. This bill could increase the value of the fish.

-It's appropriate that people who take good care in the handling of the fish should derive the benefit from it.

085 KAY BROWN, Department of Fish and Wildlife: Presents testimony in support of HB 2782 (EXHIBIT D).

-One of our concerns, the distinction between ocean ranched fish and those reared in pens, has been taken care of in the proposed amendments.

REP. DWYER: Do you have any objection to deleting line 12 on page 1?

BROWN: We have no position on it; it does not affect our department.

101 REP. DWYER: The reason is that surplus hatchery fish bought for cat food is used for human consumption. Don't you think the public should know that?

BROWN: That would be appropriate. Consumers ought to know what they're buying.

CURTIS: Clerks don't know what they're selling.

121 REP. JOSI: You say this bill has no provision for seine caught fish. That doesn't apply to high seas drift net fish does it?

BROWN: No. Those would not be legally taken. They would come under the gill net provision.

138 JACK MUNRO, Association of Oregon Food Industries: This is a simple bill by our standards.

-The problem of state of origin versus country of origin has been resolved by the amendments.

-How fish are caught is not known at the retail level.

-The Department of Agriculture is directly responsible for enforcement and there will be some expense involved.

-You'll have to ask the Department of Agriculture how they will tell a fish's family history by looking at it in the case.

-A fish caught on a boat will go through at least four sets of hands. It's caught on a boat, it's processed, it goes to a distributor, it goes to the store.

-It will be expensive to track a fish.

-In most cases consumers won't care. It comes down to taste and whether or not they like it.

-You have to consider whether or not it is appropriate to mandate running a marketing program for someone else's product.

-There is a potential constitutional question.

-He describes a Supreme Court decision.

-It may be an unreasonable restraint on trade.

-The Oregon fryer statute has never been tested.

-Attorney General opinions raise serious questions whether it would survive a constitutional test.

-If there is a concern with safety; the way to deal with that is not a label, but through testing and keeping items with additives off the market.

248 REP. DOMINY: Would the industry be willing to pay for the testing?

MUNRO: You'd have to evaluate the existing process before developing a testing program.

-A chemical additive has to be safe in order to be added to a food product.

-The retailer shouldn't be responsible for that.

277 REP. DWYER: This is a labeling bill.

-Did you support the Oregon fryer bill?

MUNRO: That program predates my presence in Salem.

REP. DWYER: Assumes you'd have the same arguments about that program in reference to the Supreme Court case you mentioned?

MUNRO: Yes.

296 REP. DWYER: Why haven't you raised the constitutional issue of the Oregon fryers?

MUNRO: Probably because of the expense.

-It's an easier task to identify where a chicken is raised.

REP. DWYER: How do the things in this bill violate and affect commerce? What was the name of the Supreme Court case?

MUNRO: It's Ness v. Short.

-The conclusion was that a statute like this utilizing the state's police power.

-In that particular instance there was no justification other than causing a disadvantage to a product raised elsewhere.

327 VICE-CHAIR VANLEEUEWEN: Favors labeling by country of origin, because other countries don't have to adhere to rigid standards that are applied in this country.

MUNRO: At least two federal agencies--the FDA and U.S. Department of Agriculture--inspect facilities outside of this country and do inspections on imports to make sure they are unadulterated and processed under conditions consistent with federal law.

370 VICE-CHAIR VANLEEUEWEN: What if we took the Class B misdemeanor off and just required the labeling by country of origin?

MUNRO: Deleting the penalty is an improvement.

-The problem the retail community faces is seeing a similar requirement placed on a range of products. We can't guarantee the representation being made is correct.

-The other issue is whether the provision can be enforced?

-There are a number of ways in which Oregon products are promoted. That's the appropriate way to deal with the issue.

-There are conflicts between the people who catch the product in a certain way and between the people who raise the product in a certain way.

422 VICE-CHAIR VANLEEUEWEN: As a farmer and a consumer she wants to know where products are from.

REP. DOMINY: In earlier testimony we heard that when you buy a salmon from Taiwan it is already labeled. What information is on that package?

MUNRO: Can't answer with great detail. His guess is the only thing required is the country of origin.

REP. DOMINY: Would you have a problem if the bill just required the place of origin?

TAPE 60, SIDE B

024 MUNRO: By the time fish gets to the retailer there is no certain indication what country it came from.

-There may be questions about the expense involved and whether or not that information is of interest to the majority of people.

-He'd have to run this by some other people on the possibility and desirability of this.

053 VICE-CHAIR VANLEEUEWEN: What if the commission provided labels that said the salmon was a product of the United States?

MUNRO: That deals with some of the expense related issues.

-Labeling cans creates distribution problems.

071 REP. DWYER: Fish from hatcheries, fish raised in pens and fish that are on their last legs are not the same quality as ocean fish. Don't you think consumers ought to know what they're buying?

MUNRO: Can't answer.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Some products like oranges and beef are already being labeled.

-When stores advertise grain fed beef, can the stores follow up to determine if it is grain fed?

MUNRO: Retailers find it to their advantage to label products in certain ways.

-The Oregon fryer law works, because customers are willing to pay more for birds with that label. It's easier to determine the pedigree of chickens than it is for fish.

-Beef is labeled grain fed for marketing purposes. A store may have a contract with its supplier that specifies conditions of a product's specifications. Retailers would know where that product came from.

116 CHAIR SCHROEDER: You indicated that if a product was labeled as an Oregon product it could get a higher price.

-You could use the same logic to label a salmon as "Oregon Fresh Caught Troll Salmon" and get a higher price.

-Is there an advantage of not labeling a product to sell a lesser value product at a higher rate?

MUNRO: Yes; if there were significant differences in the quality of a product.

-He is not sure if there is a way to substantiate that one type of salmon is preferable to another and whether or not the consumer would care.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: In the produce section there are labels for the different types of apples and even labels indicating they are Washington grown. Is that much different than what we're talking about?

MUNRO: Species are already required to be labeled. There are a number of terms to describe the same salmon.

-There might be some confusion to the public the way salmon is labeled.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Do you agree that having a law sometimes forces people to comply with it?

MUNRO: That might be true, but if there's no sanction there would eventually be no compliance.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Some of the troll fisherman would check the distributors and if they discover mislabeled products they would blow the whistle.

MUNRO: If there are unique attributes to a product they will be marketed.

170 ROGER MARTIN, United Grocers: Describes United Grocers.

-The bill is a simplistic approach to a complicated problem.

-Fishermen are barely able to survive due to a variety of constraints.

-This bill bypasses the middle and goes from the fisherman to the retail grocer.

-Retailers do not know where the fish come from, because the wholesaler or fish supplier deal with the commercial fishermen.

-The grocers will readily sell any fish labeled Oregon caught if they are given the labels.

-The problem is the misdemeanor.

-He describes a case of mislabeling and the treatment of the retailer by the Attorney General's Office.

-We haven't challenged the fryer bill, because we'd rather not get into an argument with the farmers.

242 REP. DOMINY: Did you have trouble with the lamb bill?

MARTIN: It never passed.

-He discusses some of the lamb issues.

-Products are labeled for marketing purposes and none of them carry misdemeanor charges.

-Oregon lamb is hard to find.

270 MUNRO: The lamb labeling bill passed. It authorizes producers to use a made in Oregon label.

REP. DOMINY: Do you have a problem with promoting a concept similar to the lamb bill?

MARTIN: We do not have a problem with that and would work with the Salmon Commission.

-The retailers want to help the salmon producers.

294 REP. NORRIS: Maybe everyone could get together and come up with something that would help promote salmon, rather than the criminal penalty.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: You have to judge whether products are intentionally mislabeled.

VICE-CHAIR VANLEEUEWEN: Refers to the Fiscal Analysis (EXHIBIT A).

324 JIM BLACK, Administrator, Food and Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture: We would be administering this law if this passes.

-There is a small fiscal impact.

352 VICE-CHAIR VANLEEUEWEN: The Fiscal Analysis indicates you would be incorporating this in what you are already doing.

-She would like the parties involved to settle their differences.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Do the inspectors skip over fish when they are inspecting meat?

BLACK: We don't skip over anything. We don't put a high priority on labeling.

-There are a number of issues we deal with in the stores.

-We keyed the fiscal impact on insuring the requirements were on the label.

-Verifying the accuracy is more complicated and would take longer.

394 REP. NORRIS: Is there any evidence of the salmon's species? Would you have any way to verify its origin and how it was caught?

BLACK: Species is already required on salmon products.

-Some of my staff can identify salmon by looking at the scales, others by the head.

REP. DOMINY: What if a person got sick after eating salmon; could you find the origin?

TAPE 61, SIDE B

009 BLACK: The agency requires substantiation if an illness is

involved.

-If the illness is substantiated and once the retailer is identified, we would find out what wholesaler they bought the product from.

-If it was an Oregon facility we would find where they buy their fish.

-Sometimes we can get beyond that level.

032 REP. DOMINY: You are confident you could find the place of origin?

BLACK: We have not had too much difficulty tracing to the wholesaler.

-It's more difficult if products get mixed at that level.

-We can trace them in most cases.

053 VICE-CHAIR VANLEEUEWEN: If the committee agrees, she would like the parties to get together and try to come to an agreement.

-If you can come to an agreement come back and request another hearing.

-Hearing no objection she closes the Public Hearing.

071 CHAIR SCHROEDER: REP. MEEK is excused today.

-He recesses at 9:50 A.M.

-He reconvenes at 10:04 A.M.

PUBLIC HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 3139 -- EXHIBIT E

Witnesses:Rep. Rod Johnson, District 45 Jeff Curtis, Department of Fish and Wildlife

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Opens the Public Hearing.

BETH PATRINO: Describes the bill (EXHIBIT E).

079 REP. ROD JOHNSON, District 45: Describes the impetus for the bill.

-He is open to suggestions on how to make this easy in its application.

103 REP. VANLEEUEWEN: We need to tighten this to where these people keep their permanent residence, where they vote, where they pay income tax.

REP. JOHNSON: That would be fine.

REP. NORRIS: If someone changes their permanent residence this would be difficult to enforce.

-He supports the bill as long as someone retains Oregon as their permanent residence.

REP. JOHNSON: That's fine. You could give guidance to the evidence that shows Oregon is their state of residence.

REP. NORRIS: They could maintain a driver's license.

126 REP. DWYER: We grant hunting privileges to members of the armed

forces stationed in Oregon.

-Can you be a resident in more than one state?

-Did this person hunt in any other state? Did they hunt as a resident in that state?

-He doesn't want to confer residency to someone, because they want to go hunting in Oregon while they've been stationed and hunting in Wyoming.

-Wants to see requirements that they do not exercise their residency in any other state.

145 REP. JOHNSON: That would be hard to verify, but they could certify on the form that they don't hold any other residency.

-He's not trying to create something people would take unfair advantage of.

-He wants people who enter the armed forces as Oregonians to be able to come back and be Oregonians for this one purpose.

REP. DWYER: Assuming they don't have residency anywhere else.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: We send out absentee voter information to APO's and FPO's and other bases. They are Oregonians.

-There is a problem for a person who comes home in October and wants to go hunting, but can't because they have to have their tag before the hunting season opens.

168 REP. NORRIS: Certain states grant residency privileges to military personnel stationed there.

-He wouldn't argue if someone stationed in Kentucky hunted there as a resident, even though they maintained their official residence in Oregon.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Didn't we do that last session?

REP. NORRIS: For dependents.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: The session before was for military personnel.

REP. JOHNSON: If they are paying Oregon income taxes that is another justification for hunting and fishing license status.

196 REP. NORRIS: Current law states that if they are back in state for more than thirty days they are subject to the entire year's Oregon income tax.

-They could be identified as a resident through their car license or registration or voting card.

REP. JOHNSON: A voting card would be adequate proof.

-It would not only prove resident status, but would encourage them to keep registered to vote.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Refers to lines 13 to 15. Furnishing proof may take

care of some of that.

REP. JOHNSON: It seems the committee is saying that they would be more interested in proof of resident status at the time the license is applied for.

REP. VANLEEUEWEN: Refers to line 16. She didn't know foreign students were allowed to get hunting licenses.

230 REP. DWYER: Has no objection to the bill.

-The commission would have to promulgate a rule.

REP. VANLEEUEWEN: Intends to propose an amendment on line 14 or 15 that would say, "if a person shows evidence they are a registered voter in this state."

252 JEFF CURTIS, Department of Fish and Wildlife: Under current law active military personnel and their dependents stationed in this state get resident licenses.

-Military personnel who don't establish residencies in other states are still residents.

-We have extended the time line to file for tags for limited entry hunts to May 31 for Oregonians involved in Desert Storm.

-As we understand the bill; people in the military stationed in another state, who establish residency in that state, are granted resident status if they can present proof they were residents of Oregon at the time of enlistment.

296 REP. DWYER: On line 15 after "enlistment", what if we insert "and is still a resident at the time of application"?

CURTIS: If someone is still a resident of the state they can be given a resident license.

REP. VANLEEUEWEN: We'd have to say "a legal Oregon resident".

-BETH, aren't they still a legal Oregon resident if they vote here?

BETH PATRINO: Would have to find out.

317 REP. MEEK: If they are a resident of the state, no matter where they are stationed, they can buy a license.

-REP. JOHNSON is addressing the person who is a resident of this state and enlists in the military and is stationed in another state and becomes a resident of that state. He wants that person to be able to buy a resident license while they are still in the military.

REP. DWYER: That's a choice that person makes.

-He is not willing to do that.

239 REP. NORRIS: Official residence is a matter of military record.

-As long as a person continues to maintain a home of record, they should be granted residency privilege.

-He questions the person who gives up their residency because they don't want the obligations of residency, but want the privileges of residency.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Residency needs to be clarified.

359 CURTIS: We are supportive of the idea that military personnel maintaining an Oregon residency be allowed to hunt as residents.

-Someone who changes their residency to another state and hunts in that state presents a problem.

-There is some concern to limit non-resident tags.

379 REP. DWYER: If a person maintains residency in another state and is stationed in Oregon they and their dependents are granted residency for hunting and fishing.

-How do we allow a person from another state dual residency, but not an Oregonian who has dual residency?

-He'd like to work through this dichotomy.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Read your proposed wording.

REP. DWYER: On line 15 after "enlistment" insert, "and is still a resident at the time of application."

420 REP. MEEK: REP. DWYER has hit the dilemma.

-His nephew is an Oregon resident who enlisted and was stationed in Kentucky and who became a Kentucky resident to avoid double taxation. His nephew has every intention of returning to Oregon when his enlistment is over, but he is unable to hunt as a resident.

-A person from Kentucky stationed in Oregon can be granted a resident hunting permit.

REP. DWYER: What if we changed the bill to read "is still in the military at the time of application"?

CURTIS: Any person in the military regardless of which state they come from?

REP. DWYER: After "enlistment" insert, "and is still in the military at the time of application."

-It would make no difference where they were from.

TAPE 62, SIDE A

030 REP. MEEK: What this is saying is that if you are a resident of Oregon at the time of enlistment and are still in the military, even if you establish residence in another state, you can get a resident permit.

REP. DWYER: A person in the military who is a resident of another state, who is assigned to Oregon is already granted resident status.

-We want to confer the same privileges to Oregonians who may be stationed somewhere else and residents somewhere else.

-We recognize the fact people are in the military, no matter where they are stationed and live.

058 CHAIR SCHROEDER: What about an Oregonian who has been stationed out of state for five or more years? Should they be allowed to hunt in Oregon as a resident?

REP. DWYER: If they are in the military at the time of application. Not if they are discharged.

078 REP. NORRIS: If we say "any active member of the armed forces" it would cover that.

REP. DWYER: "And is still an active member of the armed forces at the time of application."

REP. NORRIS: If you said, "any active member that furnishes a ...". That says they are on active duty.

085 CURTIS: We have a number of license agents throughout the state and this is fairly complicated. We would like this information to come through either the Portland Office or the regional office. They would have to have enlistment papers or something like that.

-Most of these people would apply by mail.

REP. DWYER: Most of the regional offices are a reasonable distance from where people live.

REP. NORRIS: Can't a person who has credible evidence of Oregon residency purchase a license right now?

CURTIS: That's the situation now.

-We had a number of inquiries about overseas personnel, which is why we instituted the May 31 rule.

REP. MEEK: Is there a rule or law that you can't buy a license for someone?

REP. DWYER: It's a rule.

131 CURTIS: We allowed people to buy gift licenses, but there was a sizeable amount of abuse where residents were buying non-residents licenses, so we passed this rule.

REP. DWYER: If they want to stop the abuse they should absorb the cost. You are charged an application fee for the gift and a fee when you exercise the license.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Closes the Public Hearing.

165 REP. MEEK: What if we amended this so a gift license can be purchased for an Oregon resident in the military or for someone under 18?

REP. DWYER: That's not in this bill.

REP. MEEK: It's often difficult for a person in the military to get a

license and it would be easier for the family to get it as a gift.

-That would solve the department's problem of abuse because it limits it.

REP. DWYER: You need to work on the language.

-He would take REP. NORRIS' suggestion: On line 13, after "Any" insert "active". He will move that proposal in Work Session.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: We'll postpone this.

PUBLIC HEARING ON HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 12 -- EXHIBIT F

Witnesses:Rep. Bill Dwyer, District 42.

207 REP. BILL DWYER, District 42: He refers to letters from SEN. MARK HATFIELD, SEN. LARRY HILL, SEN. BOB PACKWOOD and DAVID RODRIGUEZ in support of the McKenzie Drift Boat commemorative stamp (EXHIBIT F).

-He describes the impetus of the bill.

-This bill is a step in getting the McKenzie Drift Boat recognized in a commemorative stamp.

252 REP. VANLEEUVEN: Has a concern that we should be storing runoff waters. It appears you are aiming at keeping all of these waters wild and abundant?

REP. DWYER: Where do you see that in the bill?

REP. VANLEEUVEN: It's in the material you handed out.

-Are you in opposition to water storage?

REP. DWYER: My support of the bill has nothing to do with building dams or storing water.

-It recognizes a boat that is the best for white water and is used all over the world and was built in Springfield.

288 REP. NORRIS: This afternoon we will be holding a Work Session on a bill he introduced having to do with the high priority issue of the storage of water.

-He supports HJM12.

-He feels there is no conflict.

REP. VANLEEUVEN: Wanted to put it on the record

REP. DWYER: Has never had any opposition to the storage of water.

-If we don't provide adequate storage for future stream-flows in eastern Oregon within the near future we will not be able to do it at all.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Closes the Public Hearing.

WORK SESSION ON HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 12

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Opens the Work Session.

312 MOTION: REP. MEEK: Moves HJM12 to the Floor of the House with a do pass recommendation.

VOTE: The motion carries 5 to 0.

EXCUSED: REP. DOMINY and REP. JOSI.

CARRIER: REP. DWYER.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Two members are excused, can we allow them to vote on this at the next meeting?

REP. NORRIS: Yes.

REP. VANLEEUEWEN: Yes.

REP. DWYER: Has no objection.

CHAIR SCHROEDER: Adjourns at 10:50 A.M.

Submitted by: Reviewed by:

Edward C. Klein, Beth Patrino, Committee Assistant Committee
Administrator

EXHIBIT LOG:

A - SMS/Fiscal/Revenue impacts for HB 2782 - Staff - 3 pages
B - Amendments to HB 2782 - Rep. Schroeder - 1 page
C - Hand-Engrossed Amendments to HB 2782 - Staff - 1 page
D-Testimony on HB 2782 - Kay Brown - 2 pages E-SMS/Fiscal/Revenue
impacts for HB 3139 - Staff - 2 pages F-Letters in support of McKenzie
Drift Boat commemorative stamp - Rep. Dwyer - 4 pages