HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 30

INTRODUCED BY COCCHIARELLA, DARKO, LARSON, COHEN, CONNELLY, PIPINICH, BENEDICT, WANZENRIED, SQUIRES, TOOLE, VAUGHN, DOWELL, O'KEEFE, MEASURE, REAM, BROOKE, SVRCEK, MERCER, THOMAS, LEE, HARP, HARPER, HALLIGAN, PETERSON, BOHARSKI, THOFT, BARNHART, RANEY

IN THE HOUSE

	IN THE HOUSE
FEBRUARY 13, 1991	INTRODUCED AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.
FEBRUARY 14, 1991	FIRST READING.
FEBRUARY 21, 1991	COMMITTEE RECOMMEND BILL DO PASS. REPORT ADOPTED.
FEBRUARY 22, 1991	PRINTING REPORT.
	POSTED ON ALTERNATIVE CONSENT CALENDAR.
FEBRUARY 27, 1991	THIRD READING, PASSED. AYES, 93; NOES, 6.
	TRANSMITTED TO SENATE.
	IN THE SENATE
MARCH 4, 1991	INTRODUCED AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.
	FIRST READING.
MARCH 19, 1991	COMMITTEE RECOMMEND BILL BE CONCURRED IN. REPORT ADOPTED.
MARCH 23, 1991	SECOND READING, CONCURRED IN.
MARCH 25, 1991	THIRD READING, CONCURRED IN. AYES, 43; NOES, 3.
	RETURNED TO HOUSE.
	IN THE HOUSE
MARCH 25, 1991	RECEIVED FROM SENATE.

SENT TO ENROLLING.

REPORTED CORRECTLY ENROLLED.

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JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 30 INTRODUCED BY OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE SUPPORTING PASSAGE OF THE FOREST RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND 6 7 SHORTAGE RELIEF ACT OF 1990, WHICH PROHIBITS THE EXPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES OF UNPROCESSED TIMBER ORIGINATING FROM 8 9 LANDS OWNED BY THE STATES. 10 11 WHEREAS, in August 1990, the 101st Congress passed a 12 historic law, the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage 13 Relief Act of 1990, banning the export of all unprocessed 14 timber purchased on state lands or on federal lands west of 15 the 100th meridian; and

WHEREAS, forests, forest resources, and the forest environment are exhaustible natural resources that require efficient and effective conservation stewardship; and

WHEREAS, there is evidence of a shortfall in the supply of unprocessed timber in Montana and the western United States, and there is reason to believe that this shortfall may worsen in the future; and

23 WHEREAS, prior to the passage of the federal law, timber 24 on Montana's state lands was vulnerable to increasing 25 pressure for harvesting and exporting, with no milling or processing in Montana by Montana workers; and

federal timberlands are essential 2 WHEREAS. 3 maintaining a healthy timber industry in Montana, and prior to the passage of the federal law, the well-being of increasingly jeopardized 5 Montana's industry was artificially high prices for federal timber inflated by 6 7 international competition for raw-log exports; and

8 WHEREAS, Montana's timber industry is essential to a 9 healthy economy in Montana; and

WHEREAS, in recent years, administrative, statutory, and
judicial actions have set aside a substantial amount of
federal lands that otherwise might have been harvested for
timber, and in future years, additional lands may be set
aside for conservation purposes pursuant to the Endangered

15 Species Act of 1973, the National Forest Management Act of

16 1976, or other conservation laws; and

17 WHEREAS, there is growing indication that the new 18 federal law will be challenged by the Japanese in upcoming

19 General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs negotiations; and

20 WHEREAS, large timber exporters on the west coast are 21 planning legal challenges to the new federal statute.

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

(1) That the Montana Legislature is adamantly opposed

Montana Legislative Council

INTRODUCED BILL

LC 0120/01

to the exporting of state and federal unprocessed timber.

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- (2) That the Montana Legislature fully support the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990 passed by the 101st Congress to ban the export of unprocessed timber.
- (3) That Congress be urged to continue the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990.
- (4) That copies of this resolution be mailed by the Secretary of State to each member of the Montana Congressional Delegation and to the leader of each party in each House of Congress.

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APPROVED BY COMM. ON NATURAL RESOURCES

1 Faces JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 30
2 INTRODUCED BY MELICIPAL MICH AMERICAN AND THE HOUSE OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF MARCEN THOUSE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA SUPPORTING FOR CONGRESS'S PASSAGE OF THE FOREST RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND THE UNITED STATES OF UNPROCESSED TIMBER ORIGINATING FROM

9 LANDS OWNED BY THE STATES.

WHEREAS, in August 1990, the 101st Congress passed a historic law, the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990, banning the export of all unprocessed timber purchased on state lands or on federal lands west of the 100th meridian; and

whereas, forests, forest resources, and the forest environment are exhaustible natural resources that require efficient and effective conservation stewardship; and

of unprocessed timber in Montana and the western United
States, and there is reason to believe that this shortfall
may worsen in the future; and

23 WHEREAS, prior to the passage of the federal law, timber 24 on Montana's state lands was vulnerable to increasing 25 pressure for harvesting and exporting, with no milling or 1 processing in Montana by Montana workers; and

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WHEREAS.

maintaining a healthy timber industry in Montana, and prior to the passage of the federal law, the well-being of Montana's industry was increasingly jeopardized by artificially high prices for federal timber inflated by

are

federal timberlands

international competition for raw-log exports; and

WHEREAS, Montana's timber industry is essential to a healthy economy in Montana; and

10 WHEREAS, in recent years, administrative, statutory, and
11 judicial actions have set aside a substantial amount of
12 federal lands that otherwise might have been harvested for
13 timber, and in future years, additional lands may be set
14 aside for conservation purposes pursuant to the Endangered
15 Species Act of 1973, the National Forest Management Act of

17 WHEREAS, there is growing indication that the new 18 federal law will be challenged by the Japanese in upcoming

19 General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs negotiations; and

1976, or other conservation laws; and

20 WHEREAS, large timber exporters on the west coast are
21 planning legal challenges to the new federal statute.

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

(1) That the Montana Legislature is adamantly opposed

Montana Legislative Council

second reading

HIR 30

LC 0120/01

- to the exporting of state and federal unprocessed timber.
- 2 (2) That the Montana Legislature fully support the
- 3 Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of
 - 1990 passed by the 101st Congress to ban the export of
- 5 unprocessed timber.

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- (3) That Congress be urged to continue the Forest
- 7 Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990.
 - (4) That copies of this resolution be mailed by the
 - Secretary of State to each member of the Montana
- 10 Congressional Delegation and to the leader of each party in
- 11 each House of Congress.

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1	Kanes House JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 30 Bally
2	INTRODUCED BY CACHACILLA JUNEO LANGE
3	Manual Branch Breek man Day
4	A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF
5	REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA SUPPORTING
6	CONGRESS'S PASSAGE OF THE FOREST RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND
7	SHORTAGE RELIEF ACT OF 1990, WHICH PROHIBITS THE EXPORT FROM
8	THE UNITED STATES OF UNPROCESSED TIMBER ORIGINATING FROM
9	LANDS OWNED BY THE STATES.
LD	
11	WHEREAS, in August 1990, the 101st Congress passed a
12	historic law, the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage
13	Relief Act of 1990, banning the export of all unprocessed
14	timber purchased on state lands or on federal lands west of
L5	the 100th meridian; and
16	WHEREAS, forests, forest resources, and the forest
17	environment are exhaustible natural resources that require
8	efficient and effective conservation stewardship; and
19	WHEREAS, there is evidence of a shortfall in the supply
20	of unprocessed timber in Montana and the western United
21	States, and there is reason to believe that this shortfall
22	may worsen in the future; and

WHEREAS, prior to the passage of the federal law, timber

on Montana's state lands was vulnerable to increasing

pressure for harvesting and exporting, with no milling or

processing in Montana by Montana workers; and federal timberlands are essential WHEREAS. maintaining a healthy timber industry in Montana, and prior to the passage of the federal law, the well-being of increasingly jeopardized industry was Montana's artificially high prices for federal timber inflated by international competition for raw-log exports; and WHEREAS, Montana's timber industry is essential to a healthy economy in Montana; and WHEREAS, in recent years, administrative, statutory, and judicial actions have set aside a substantial amount of federal lands that otherwise might have been harvested for timber, and in future years, additional lands may be set aside for conservation purposes pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the National Forest Management Act of 1976, or other conservation laws; and WHEREAS, there is growing indication that the new federal law will be challenged by the Japanese in upcoming General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs negotiations; and WHEREAS, large timber exporters on the west coast are planning legal challenges to the new federal statute.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE

(1) That the Montana Legislature is adamantly opposed

OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Montana Legislative Council

THIRD READING

to the exporting of state and federal unprocessed timber.

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- (2) That the Montana Legislature fully support the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990 passed by the 101st Congress to ban the export of unprocessed timber.
- (3) That Congress be urged to continue the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990.
- (4) That copies of this resolution be mailed by the Secretary of State to each member of the Montana Congressional Delegation and to the leader of each party in each House of Congress.

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2	INTRODUCED BY COCCHIARELLA, DARKO, LARSON, COHEN, CONNELLY,
3	PIPINICH, BENEDICT, WANZENRIED, SQUIRES, TOOLE, VAUGHN,
4	DOWELL, O'KEEFE, MEASURE, REAM, BROOKE, SVRCEK, MERCER,
5	THOMAS, LEE, HARP, HARPER, HALLIGAN, PETERSON,
6	BOHARSKI, THOFT, BARNHART, RANEY
7	
8	A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF
9	REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA SUPPORTING
10	CONGRESS'S PASSAGE OF THE FOREST RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND
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16	historic law, the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage
17	Relief Act of 1990, banning the export of all unprocessed
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19	the 100th meridian; and
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21	environment are exhaustible natural resources that require
22	efficient and effective conservation stewardship; and
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24	of unprocessed timber in Montana and the western United
25	States, and there is reason to believe that this shortfall

1	may worsen in the future; and
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5	processing in Montana by Montana workers; and
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7	maintaining a healthy timber industry in Montana, and prio
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L 2	WHEREAS, Montana's timber industry is essential to
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15	judicial actions have set aside a substantial amount o
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19	Species Act of 1973, the National Forest Management Act of
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22	federal law will be challenged by the Japanese in upcoming
23	General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs negotiations; and
24	WHEREAS, large timber exporters on the west coast ar

planning legal challenges to the new federal statute.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE

OF REPRESENTATITES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

- 4 (1) That the Montana Legislature is adamantly opposed 5 to the exporting of state and federal unprocessed timber.
- 6 (2) That the Montana Legislature fully support the
 7 Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of
 8 1990 passed by the 101st Congress to ban the export of
 9 unprocessed timber.
- 10 (3) That Congress be urged to continue the Forest
 11 Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990.
- 12 (4) That copies of this resolution be mailed by the
 13 Secretary of State to each member of the Montana
 14 Congressional Delegation and to the leader of each party in
 15 each House of Congress.