

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
LONG RANGE PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE
50TH LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The meeting of the Long Range Planning Subcommittee was called to order by Chairman Rep. Robert Thoft on February 12, 1987 at 8:00 a.m., in Room 202B of the State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: All members of the Long Range Planning Subcommittee were present except Rep. Donaldson who was excused.

Tape 71:A:000

RIT PROJECTS

Grant #21 Department of State Lands:

Sandy Olsen read her testimony for the Subcommittee (Exhibit #1).

Grant #23 Department of State Lands:

Sandy Olsen read her written testimony for the Subcommittee (Exhibit #2).

Grant #25 Governors Office, Deerlodge County,
and Headwaters Conservation District: (097)

Howard Johnson, Governors Office, said they will use demonstration reclamation techniques on the upper Clark Fork River.

Bill Schafer said agricultural land has been contaminated in the basin. Mr. Schafer said CERCLA may not look at the public welfare and economic recovery changes.

Ted Dodge said he is in favor of the project. (255)

George Ochenski, Montana Environmental Information Center, said he is in favor of the project.

Mr. Johnson said the first 125 miles of the upper Clark Fork River is contaminated with sediments. (280)

Mr. Johnson said they will plant willows and put up a fence on the first 150 miles of the upper Clark Fork River. (483)

(71:B:000)

Mr. Johnson said to make the project meaningful they will need more than the \$25,000 that was recommended.

Mr. Johnson said during the 1985 Legislative Session an RIT grant of \$130,000 was appropriated for a monitoring program. (198)

Grant #24 DNRC
Grant #26 DNRC: (250)

Ray Beck, DNRC, read his testimony for the Subcommittee (Exhibit #3).

Grant #27 Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribe:

Caralee Cheney, DNRC, said there appears to be a liable party for the contamination of the Poplar River from the East Poplar Oil Field.

No one showed up in favor of the project.

Grant #28 Montana State University
Grant #35 Montana State University: (341)

Frank Munchauer read his testimony for the Subcommittee (Exhibit #4).

(72:A:000)

Grant #29 Montana State University:

Gary Gabriel read his testimony for the Subcommittee (Exhibit #5).

Grant #30 Groundwater Information Center: (195)

Tom Patton, Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, presented a slide show for the Subcommittee.

Mr. Patton said the groundwater information center is one of the data bases within Montana's Water Resources Data System. Mr. Patton reviewed a booklet (Exhibit #6).

Mr. Patton said the oil and gas industry is the most common user of the ground water information center. (333)

Grant #31 University of Montana, Biology Department: (446)

Vicki Watson read a handout submitted to the Subcommittee (Exhibit #7).

(72:B:000)

Grant #33 Butte-Silver Bow Government: (112)

Rep. Fritz Daily said he is in favor of this project.

Rick Griffith said this project was designed to not conflict with Superfund. Mr. Griffith stated this project was modeled after another similar project done in San Francisco call the Friend of the Urban forest.

Ted Dodge said the nursery would reduce the cost of trees in the Butte area. (280) Mr. Dodge said the cost of the Green Ash trees would be \$50 a piece.

(73:A:000)

Grant #34 Lewis and Clark County:

Lisa Bay said the the project is a voluntary program.

Scott Hubert, Robert Ellis, Linda Anderson, Charley Hale, Connie Cole, Linda King, and Robert Rassmussen are all in favor of the project.

Ms. Bay said there is a possibility of issuing a conservation bond in the future.

Ms. Bay stated there may be 150,000 acres involved in the project. She said there will be permanent easements and restrictions on the deed.

Ms. King said 10% of all land sold for tax deed would go to a land trust.

Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology: (213)

Wayne Van Voast said this project was not recommended for funding.

Mr. Van Voast said a low grade bentonite could be used for shot hole plugging instead of the high quality bentonite that is currently being used. Mr. Van Voast said the high quality bentonite is imported from Wyoming and is very expensive compared to the low quality bentonite. (270)

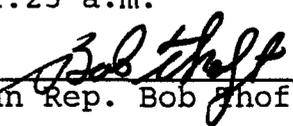
Montana State University - Water Resource Center: (381)

Ted Duane said zeolites are a group of minerals which can loose all or part of the water and absorb other compounds. Mr. Duane said zeolites could possibly absorb some of the minerals in the Berkley pit in Butte, but they aren't sure of the potential of the zeolites.

Mr. Duane said this project was not recommended funding.

Long Range Planning Subcommittee
February 12, 1987
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ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business the Long Range
Planning Subcommittee adjourned at 11:25 a.m.



Chairman Rep. Bob Thoft

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EX-107
2/12/87

TESTIMONY FOR PROJECT 21
HYDROGEOCHEMICAL EFFECTS OF SURFACE COAL MINING
IN SOUTHEASTERN MONTANA

The Strip and Underground Mine Reclamation Act requires the impacts of mining to be minimized. In order to better understand groundwater systems and impacts the Department proposes to correlate premining and postmining geology and groundwater quality by identifying the chemical reactions occurring in the water and the spoils and overburden. In order to do this, five wells would be drilled at each of two different sites in southeastern Montana. The overburden and spoils recovered during drilling would be analyzed for several parameters. After drilling the water would also be analyzed and all materials subjected to testing. The results would be used to compare predicted groundwater quality impacts to actual groundwater quality impacts. The information acquired from the various tests and comparisons would then be used to improve upon our ability to predict the impacts to groundwater from mining in different geological settings.

The knowledge gained can be used in making more informed permit decisions under the Act and environmental assessments under MEPA. In addition, the knowledge gained will be transferable to other areas of potential groundwater impacts.

Only 50 percent of the project costs are requested of the RIT Fund. The remainder would be provided by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Therefore, the Department strongly urges the Legislature to fund this proposal.

TESTIMONY FOR PROJECT 23
DRILL HOLE RECLAMATION - HOLE PLUGGING
TRIALS USING BENTONITE

The Strip and Underground Mine Reclamation Act requires that prospecting drill holes be plugged to prevent groundwater contamination. The purpose of this proposal is to identify the most cost-effective plugging procedures which would adequately protect surface and groundwater from inter-aquifer contamination.

The Department's current procedures for protecting groundwater from contamination are based on what industry considered state-of-the-art in the late 1970's. However, with experience, some special problems have been identified.

Specific problems include:

- 1) Dilution of the bentonite by water in drillhole, occurring to the point of being ineffective,
- 2) In lost circulation holes, single or multiple voids are encountered. These voids allow the plugging medium ~~not~~ being used to escape into the surrounding strata,
- 3) Current plugging is ineffective when high pressure artesian or natural gas conditions are encountered.

These problems have resulted in extra expenditure of time and resources on the part of both industry and government, as repeated attempts have been made to adequately plug holes.

Under the proposed research program, the Department would identify the best techniques for different site-specific conditions, which, when applied would provide cost-effective protection to the quantity and quality of water in the groundwater aquifers intersected by the drill holes. Three different mud products would have been tested under four different conditions. The mud products were slurried bentonite, granular bentonite and waste bentonite. The conditions were standard geologic and drilling variables that occur when prospecting for coal. These include wet and dry conditions using an air and mud drill. The goal is to identify the most cost-effective way of adequately plugging a drill hole under different conditions. In addition, the technology could subsequently be applied to other types of exploration.

DNRC has proposed funding of about one-half of that requested. At this level we would reduce the scope to testing only the granular and slurry bentonite and acquisition of raw data for detailed interpretation at a later date.

The Department strongly urges the funding of this proposal at the minimum level of \$100,000 as recommended by DNRC. At this level raw data would be available for improved coal and uranium drill hole plugging and protection of ground waters.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND CONSERVATION

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2/12/87



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DATE _____
HB _____
1520 EAST SIXTH AVENUE

STATE OF MONTANA

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE (406) 444-6699

HELENA, MONTANA 59611-0001

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Ray Beck. I am the administrator of the Conservation Districts Division of DNRC.

If these funds are approved, they will be used to develop an educational and informative booklet detailing the relationship between soil erosion and long-term soil productivity. This booklet will be distributed to landowners, youth groups, public schools, and libraries through the Montana Association of Conservation Districts, Ag in the Classroom program, and County Extension Agents.

Objectives of the project are to:

1. develop an educational booklet, presenting information on the effect of soil erosion on soil productivity;
2. provide a summary of the long- and short-term economic implications of soil erosion on farm economy in Montana;
3. increase public awareness of the negative implications of soil erosion in Montana;
4. affect public citizen attitudes about soil erosion in Montana.

In addition, numerous studies have shown that few reclamation or restoration efforts are cost-effective. However, preventative practices, which insure good land use and reduce the potential for erosion, are cost-effective, both at preventing erosion and minimizing indirect costs associated with erosion. Public education is the best approach to dealing with erosion.


Ray Beck

Testimony presented to Legislative Subcommittee on RIT Grants

Mr. Chairman,
Members of the Subcommittee,

EXHIBIT 4

DATE 2-12-87

There is not one proposal in this book that is not deserving of attention and funding, however there are several presentations that address the objectives of the RIT Grant Program but could be funded under other programs. There are a few other grant requests that can only be funded under a program such as this. I would like to briefly discuss two such grant requests. These are Applications ranked 28 and 35. Both address problems in the bentonite industry of this state.

I don't believe I need to address the employment picture of this state for the committee. Nor do I believe that I need to address the sad state of the mining industry in Montana. However, it might be useful to point out that the once flourishing bentonite mining and processing industry of Northeastern Montana is now an activity of the past. Fortunately the bentonite industry of Southeastern Montana is still alive and active. The bentonite industry is attempting to comply with reclamation laws and regulations. It is struggling but successfully, these proposals address the needs of this industry as well as the objectives of the RIT program. These proposals will be an aid to the industry in that they will make the extraction of bentonite more compatible with the environment and provide for research to correct both past and present environmental damage resulting from resource extraction.

The first Grant request addresses the problem of water in bentonite pits. At this time both new and abandoned pits are hazards to livestock and resist reclamation efforts. Bentonite pits are generally shallow but almost always surrounded by saturated muds which will not support even small animals such as sheep. Livestock frequently become mired in these muds when they attempt to get to the water in the pits. If not found within a few hours, the actual amount of time depending upon the species of animal, they sink to their death in the mud. Rehabilitation is difficult since evaporation from these pits is hindered by the formation of films on the surface of the water. These films reduce evaporation rates and insure continued existence of the water body until the next rain storm. We propose to investigate the quality of the water in these pits with the aim of developing rehabilitation guides once the quality of the water has been determined.

I have alluded to the economic stress being faced by the bentonite industry today. This industry is not as profitable as the gold or coal mining industries, but is subjected to similar reclamation laws and regulations. The industry is attempting to comply with these laws and regulations.

to be the record of these grant requests
We have proposed to review the records of past reclamation efforts of the major bentonite companies in Montana. Those

attempts producing "successful" revegetation and soil development as interpreted by the companies would be analyzed by field studies conducted by the Reclamation Research Unit. After plant, soil, and economic assessment the most cost effective rehabilitation techniques would be described for the industry reclamation scientists. The industry would be able to realize the benefits of its past reclamation efforts without expensive research efforts.

I am naturally biased. I believe that the industry that is contributing the money that makes this program possible should receive some of the benefits of the program.

TESTIMONY OF MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIRECTOR KEITH KELLY
RENEWABLE INDEMNITY TRUST GRANTS
FEBRUARY 11, 1987
HELENA, MONTANA

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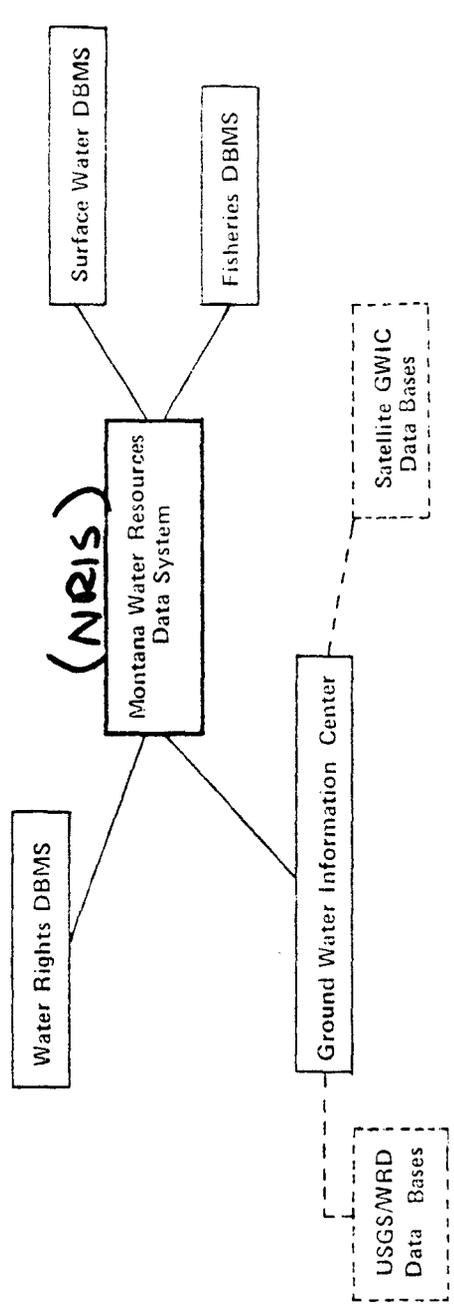
#29 Survey of Weeds in Conservation and Conventionally Tilled
Grain Fields in Montana

Representative Thoft and committee members:

Weed control has traditionally been a major problem under Montana's grain-fallow cropping systems. Conventional tillage can be effective on many weeds, however, it may create severe soil erosion problems. Conservation tillage offers an affordable means of conserving soil but weed problems change and possibly increase under this system. The purpose of the proposed weed survey is to determine what weed population changes occur between conventional tillage programs and conservation tillage. The results of this survey will be used to direct weed research, develop weed control and prevention programs for farmers and provide a basis of support for special herbicide registrations. Selection and use of the right herbicide as new techniques develop is critical and information from the survey will help farmers in making those decisions. The survey data will also serve as baseline information for future weed population surveys and can be used in combination with weed competition data to provide estimated crop losses due to weeds. This grant request has been designed as a cooperative effort between the Montana Department of Agriculture, the Montana Cooperative Extension Service and the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

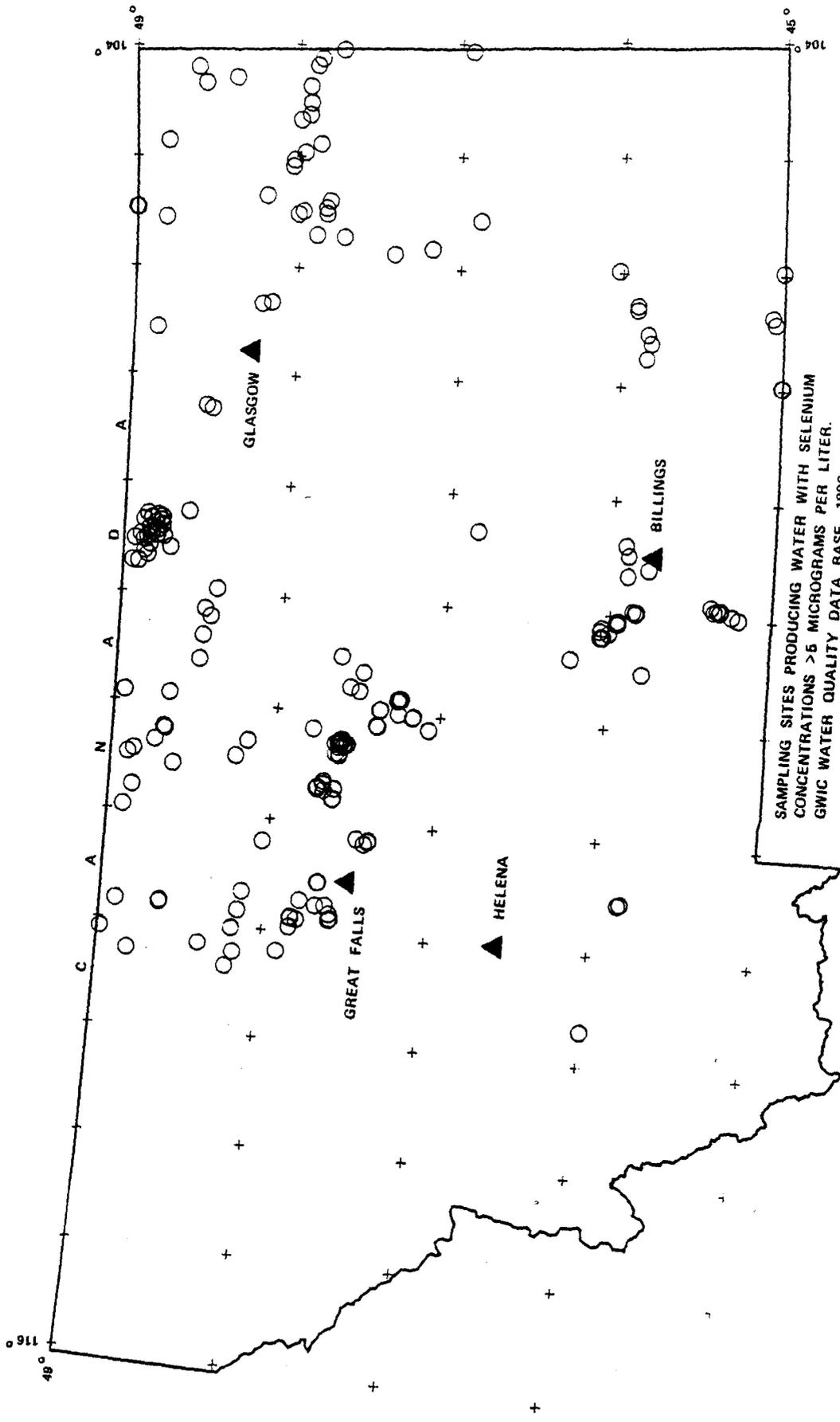
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RIT Dept. CT 30



EXTERNAL RELATIONSHIPS

ESTABLISHED
2/12/87



SAMPLING SITES PRODUCING WATER WITH SELENIUM CONCENTRATIONS >5 MICROGRAMS PER LITER. GWIC WATER QUALITY DATA BASE, 1986.

DO YOU NEED:

- * To find your own or another's well log??
- * To know how deep to drill for water??
- * Information on ground-water quality??
- * Any kind of information on Montana's ground water??

THEN CALL OR WRITE:

GROUND-WATER INFORMATION CENTER
 MONTANA BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY
 WEST PARK STREET
 BUTTE, MONTANA 59701

406-496-4156, 406-496-4150, 406-496-4153

MONTANA'S GROUND-WATER INFORMATION CENTER

Created by the 49th Montana legislature in 1965, the Ground-Water Information Center is a repository for much of Montana's ground-water information and data. Over 80,000 well logs and more than 8,000 water quality analyses are on file providing a valuable data base about ground water in Montana. Staff at the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology have a combined experience of more than 130 man-years in ground-water resources and are willing to answer your questions. Over 3,000 requests for information about ground water in Montana are answered each year by the Ground-Water Information Center staff.

Water well log and ground-water quality data are maintained in both paper and electronic media making retrievals of ground-water data by geographic location as well as by individual water well log possible. Paper copies of water well logs dating back to the middle 1950s are kept at the Ground-Water Information Center for those people or agencies who need reproductions of these data. Depending on the type of request and the user's need, data can be presented in a variety of formats ranging from tabulated listings on paper to text files on IBM compatible computer diskette. Many queries are answered directly by either telephone or letter.

Support for the Ground-Water Information Center has come from a Water Development grant, a Resource Indemnity Trust Fund grant, and the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology. Funding for the Ground-Water Information Center is due to expire on June 30, 1988.

GROUND-WATER INFORMATION CENTER SERVICES

- * Individual water well logs
- * Individual water-quality analyses
- * Basic data listings by county
- * Data listings by formation or aquifer
- * Ad Hoc queries for ground-water information

EXAMPLES OF MONTANA'S GROUND-WATER DATA



SAMPLING SITES WHERE IRON IN GROUND-WATER MAY CAUSE STAINING OF HOUSEHOLD FIXTURES

TEN LARGEST SPRINGS IN MONTANA

RANK	NAME	DISCHARGE*	NEAREST CITY
1	Giant	300	Great Falls
2	Brooks	160	Lewistown
3	Big	107	Lewistown
4	Wade Lake	45	Dillon
5	Toston	44	Toston
6	Ennis	34	Ennis
7	Black Sand	19	West Yellowstone
8	McMenomy	16	Dillon
9	Silver	14	Sheridan
10	Murry	12	Eureka

* Cubic feet per second

Jan. 1987

WELL
 SPRING
 CONTAMINATION
 GROUND
 WATER
 QUANTITY
 YIELD
 SPRING
 CENTER
 WELLS
 GROUND WATER
 SPRINGS
 WATER QUALITY
 SALINE SEEP
 DRAWDOWN
 AQUIFER
 ARTESIAN
 WELLS
 WATER
 AQUIFER

**REPORT OF
THE WATER POLICY COMMITTEE
TO THE 50TH LEGISLATURE
OF THE STATE
OF MONTANA**

December 1986

Senator Jack Galt, Chairman
Representative Dorothy Bradley, Vice-Chairman

Representative Hubert Abrams
Representative Dennis Iverson
Representative Robert Marks

Senator Dorothy Eck
Senator James Shaw
Senator Lawrence Stimatz

Staffed by the Environmental Quality Council
Capitol Station
Helena, MT 59620
406-444-5712

needs between DNRC staff and advisory council members would help verify the minimum funding necessary to achieve positive public input and effective plan elements.

6. The committee recommends that the State Water Plan Advisory Council consider the public trust doctrine in its state water planning efforts. Following the presentation by Lorenz Grossfeld, the committee acknowledged that the public trust doctrine may pose policy and legal questions that could significantly and adversely affect holders of Montana water rights, especially irrigation water rights. The discussions further indicated that the legislature could help clarify the public trust doctrine as applied to Montana with an eye toward protecting established agricultural water uses. To assist in this undertaking, the state water plan advisory council could, as part of its early planning efforts, develop alternatives for clarifying the doctrine in Montana. In addition, it has been suggested that an assessment by the council of the protection already given public trust considerations in the existing statutes might be helpful.

II. Water Data Management

A. Background. Virtually everyone involved in water policy suggests that accurate water data are critical to effective state policymaking. While a lack of water data generally is a problem, perhaps an easier problem to solve is the lack of a coordinated and centralized system for obtaining existing data.

The enactment of House Bill 680 in 1985 added legal support to recommendations contained in DNRC's A Water Protection Strategy for Montana (the Trelease report). It directed the DNRC, in conjunction with other state agencies and universities, to:

"establish and maintain a centralized and efficient water resources data management system sufficient to make available and readily accessible, in a usable format, to state agencies and other interested persons, information on the state's water resources, out-of-state water resources that affect the state, existing and potential uses, and existing and potential demand."

This authority is overlapped by broad natural resource data management responsibility granted by the legislature to the Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). The NRIS, attached to the State Library, is designed to be a "comprehensive program for the acquisition, storage, and retrieval of existing data relating to the natural resources of Montana."

Based on initial surveys and recommendations of an advisory committee, the NRIS in early 1986 preliminarily ranked the organization of water resource data according as most important to state, local and

private sector decisionmaking. This priority was substantiated by a user needs assessment conducted in April 1986, in which water was by far the most critical data need category.

Because of the overlapping statutory authority and interest in water data, the NRIS and DNRC established a water data advisory committee composed of state and federal agency representatives to examine alternatives for meeting the House Bill 680 mandate. The committee developed a project proposal for water development program funding that would:

- determine the data storage and retrieval needs of Montana water data users;
- design a water resources data management system to meet user needs for water data storage and retrieval, and allow quick and efficient access to existing sources of information for any particular geographic area within the state;
- design and promote a quality control system to ensure the validity of water resources data; and
- establish a central contact capable of accessing all data and assisting users.

In short, this water data management system proposal, which is under the formal sponsorship of the NRIS, is designed to develop central access to data sources scattered across Montana. The project, if funded, will begin by inventorying existing information sources in the state. In addition, key users of water resources data will be interviewed to determine specific data needs and existing impediments to retrieval of data. Then, from surveys of other state data management systems, a data management system will be designed to address Montana's specific needs. Eventually this system will provide centralized access to the decentralized data bases in Montana.

B. Committee Activities. Water data management was addressed by several presenters at the November 1985 water policy committee meeting. In addition to presentations concerning water data difficulties experienced during the Clark Fork River study and by the DNRC water management bureau, other presenters summarized five principal problem areas: insufficient communication among agencies concerning their data systems, a lack of data generally, limited access to data, varying data dependability, and incompatible data.

Committee members expressed concern about the lack of organized data and the lack of quality control in data gathering. This concern resulted in a committee recommendation to the DNRC that the NRIS proposal receive water development program funding.

C. Committee Recommendations.

1. The NRIS should continue to work affirmatively to develop a water resources data management system while coordinating its efforts

with the DNRC and other state agencies and institutions. Because the DNRC still has statutory responsibility for water resources data management and because other state agencies and institutions have strong water resources data interests, the NRIS program should carefully coordinate its efforts to ensure that these agencies and institutions have an inexpensive and effective data management system.

2. The NRIS should encourage a water data quality control system to ensure that data collected in the future are reliable. Because of limited funding, efficient and reliable water data collection is critical. A state-designed quality control system for data collection would help accomplish this purpose in the future.

3. State, federal, local and private entities should meet periodically to discuss water data problems and possible solutions. As pointed out in discussions before the committee, lack of communication is one reason for ineffective use of water data. Meetings and conferences, such as the Water Data Users Conference on October 2, 1986, help promote communication and data sharing.

4. The NRIS water data management proposal should be used to develop the water data management element of the state water plan. The NRIS proposal would help design an access system for water resource data located throughout Montana. The project results could, therefore, provide a model for a state water plan element addressing future water data management objectives.

5. The committee endorses the efforts of the Natural Resource Information System and Ground Water Information Center and recommends funding to ensure their purposes are achieved. These programs currently rely on funding for special projects submitted for RIT or water development funding. The committee recognizes the need to fund these programs generally and encourages continued adequate funding of these programs.

III. Ground Water Management

A. Background. Ground water management was the subject of a major Governor's Ground Water Advisory Council study during the 1983-85 interim. That report -- Issues in Ground Water Management -- summarized findings on a variety of ground water topics, ranging from ground water data to integrated ground water management to ground water quality.

A significant part of the study was a review of the role of the Board of Water Well Contractors in overseeing water well drilling in Montana. The council expressed three concerns about existing water well drilling regulation. First, it noted that the distinction between water well drillers and water well contractors was confusing and that licenses for both drillers and contractors should be required. Second, it said the board suffered from inadequate professional staff and poor field

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2-12-87
HB

IMPROVING THE BIOTIC RESOURCES OF THE CLARK FORK RIVER

A proposal submitted to the RITF program by University of Montana

Contact: Professor Vicki Watson, Botany, 243-5153

The Benefits of Improving the Biotic Resources of the River

The Clark Fork is one of the most important economic resources of Western Montana as well as a symbol of its past, present and hopeful future. It is a working river important to agriculture, cities and industry. But it can do more for the region if it can be restored to its potential as a recreational resource. Its potential has been compared to that of the Madison which brings \$15 million a year to Montana.

Factors Potentially Limiting the Biotic Resources of the River

Metals often exceed criteria to protect aquatic life, and almost certainly result in an overall depression of the fishery. However, note that studies of fish populations and water quality (figure) suggest that metal levels improve downstream while the fishery gets worse. This suggests that other factors also limit the fishery and get progressively worse downstream. Nuisance algae (stimulated by excess nutrients and possibly by lack of grazers) provides poor habitat for fish and provides refuge for fish food organisms (insects). The river vastly exceeds criteria for nuisance growths set by British Columbia in some stretches. Other aspects of fish habitat may also decline downstream.

How the Proposal Addresses the Above Issues

The algae problem will be assessed and related to water quality, the fishery and its food base. This problem will be linked to nutrient sources and the amount of nutrient reduction needed to improve the situation will be recommended. The limitation of the fishery by fish food organisms will also be assessed. If food organisms decline downstream as does the fishery, the causes for this will be evaluated (habitat, algae, metals?). Recommendations will be made as to which control measures would be expected to have the greatest effect. The study will also provide a biotic baseline against which to evaluate the effectiveness of cleanup measures and information useful to the state's case concerning the biotic effects of past mining.

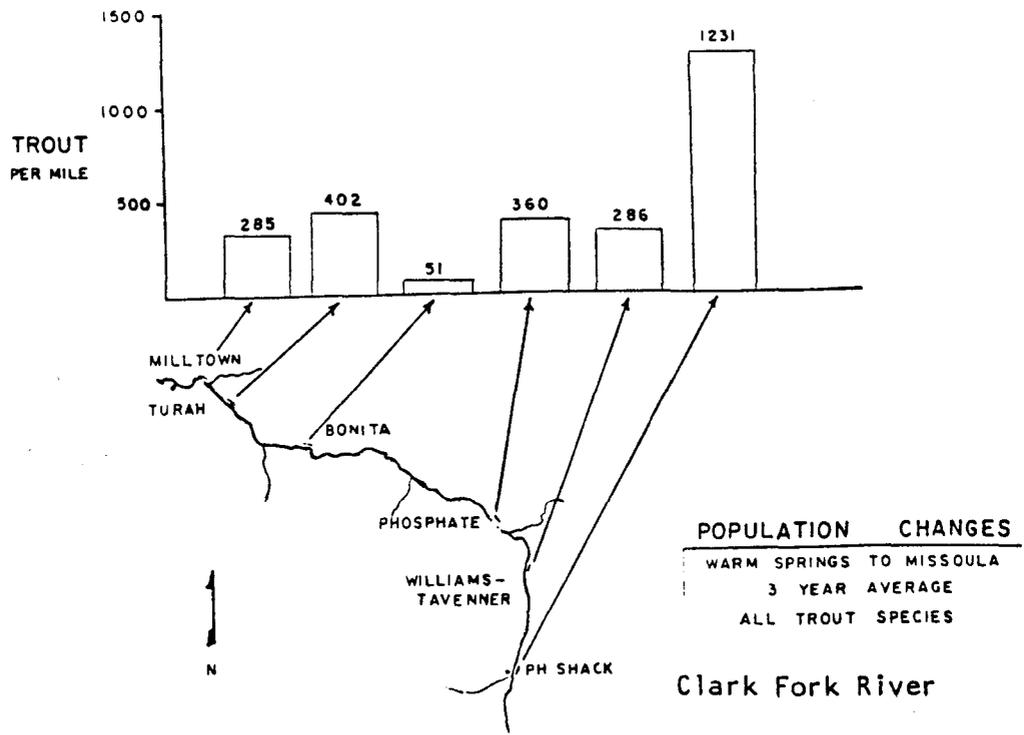
Why should the RITF funds be used to address such issues?

RITF should use any available method of restoring the potential of a land or water resource degraded by mineral extraction. Land is often reclaimed through fertilization or other procedures. A degraded water resource may be best reclaimed by managing all harmful inputs especially if they interact in a problematic way with the direct inputs of mining. The goal is the restoration of full biotic potential.

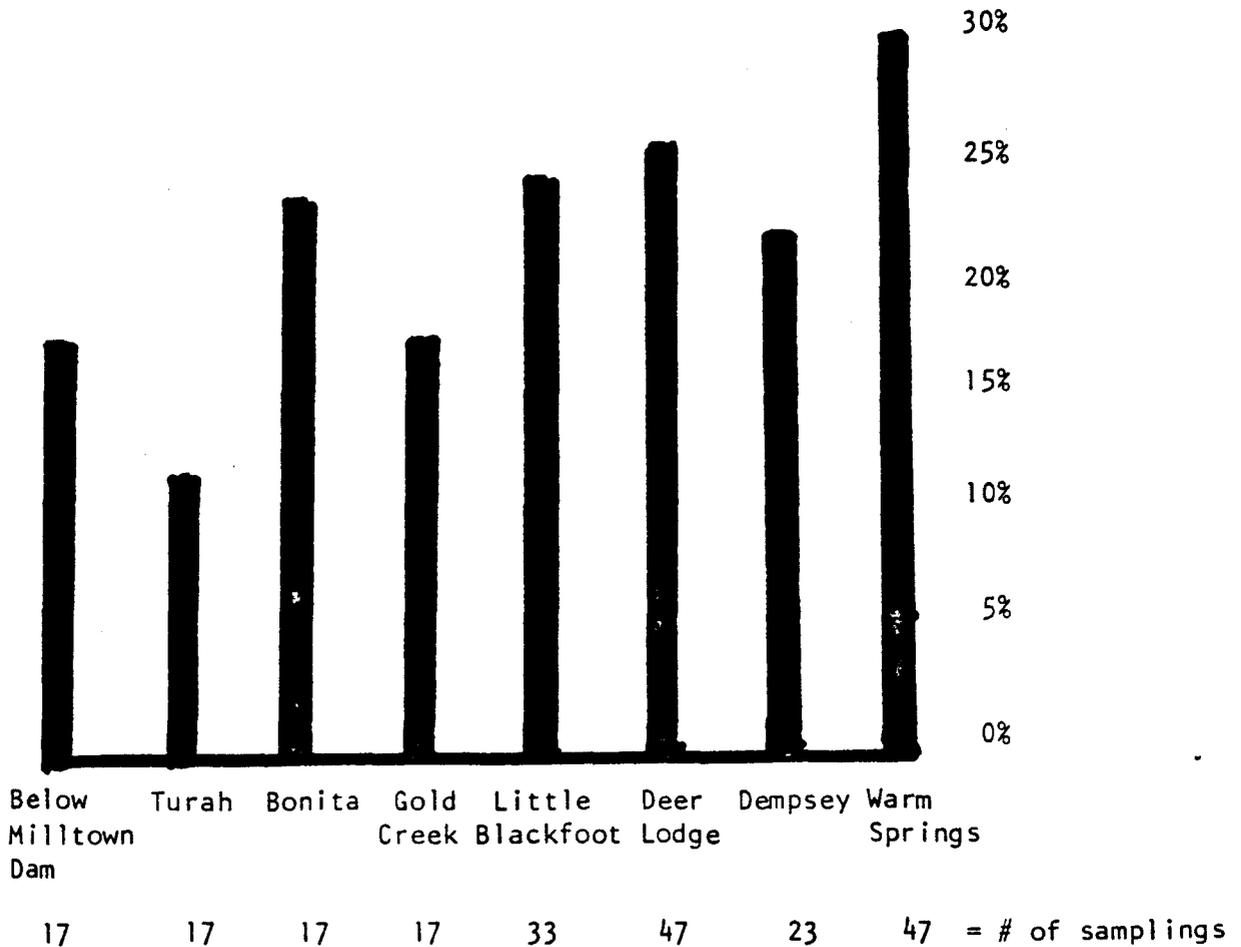
Value of conducting all the Clark Fork Studies simultaneously

The water chemistry monitoring of the Water Quality Bureau would be greatly enhanced by biological studies that relate water quality to biotic effects. In turn all biological studies need information about water quality and need to be carried out while the WQB has a well funded monitoring program, not years later. The Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks plans to begin a comprehensive fishery study in the upper river this spring which would be greatly enhanced by a parallel study of fish food organisms and their habitat. The current emphasis of superfund studies is on human health problems and the biotic resources of the river have received relatively little attention. The state will very likely have to build its own case in this area and it is most cost efficient to conduct all the studies at once.

In Conclusion, we have much to lose if we write off the Clark Fork or if we do a poor job of analyzing its problems so that optimum management decisions cannot be made. We have much to gain if we allocate the resources to determine the best management practices and carry these out.



PERCENT OF WATER QUALITY BUREAU SAMPLING DATES EXCEEDING
WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR COPPER (9/30/83 to 9/9/86)



VISITOR'S REGISTER

LONG RANGE PLANNING

SUBCOMMITTEE

AGENCY(S) _____

DATE FEBRUARY 12, 1987

DEPARTMENT _____

NAME	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
Tom Patton	MOBAC # 30	✓	
Howard Johnson	Gov. office	✓	
R A Ellis	self	✓	
Connie Cole			
LISA BAY	CONSULTANT TO LEWIS & CLARK CO.	✓	
Robert Rasmussen	LEWIS & CLARK CO. ^{POURCEUR # 34} PLANNING DEPT.	✓	
Mike Stoll-Hudson	V.G. Junky	✓	
Veck Watson	U Montana # 31	✓	
William M. Schafar	Schafar & Assoc. # 25	✓	
James E. Probst	U Montana # 31	✓	
Scott G. Hillard	Mt. Land Reliance, self # 34	✓	
William H. Durham	Mt Land Reliance	✓	

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT.
 IF YOU HAVE WRITTEN COMMENTS, PLEASE GIVE A COPY TO THE SECRETARY.