

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Call to Order: By Chairperson Bob Raney, on January 13,
1989, at 3:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: All

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Claudia Montagne, Secretary; Hugh Zackheim,
Staff Researcher, Environmental Quality Council

Announcements/Discussion: CHAIRPERSON RANEY reminded the committee and the audience that a resolution has no force of law. He also announced that the proponents and the opponents to the resolution would have 1 hour each, and suggested that the opponents in particular limit their testimony to 3 minutes to allow as many as possible to testify. Chairman Raney then suggested that Bob Decker call opponents in order to testify to maintain some order and movement of the proceedings, and to ensure that those who had travelled distances would be able to testify.

HEARING ON HJR 1

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. BERNIE SWIFT, House District 64, Southern Ravalli County, opened with the announcement that he would be submitting an amendment to HJR 1, having received updated Forest Service (USFS) plans (EXHIBIT 0). These have indicated that there is no specific acreage for wilderness designation at this time. There is not one USFS plan for any of the forests in Montana that is not under at least one appeal. In view of this, he offered an amendment deleting the number of acres, so that the resolution would refer to the proposal of the Northern Region of the USFS.

REP. SWIFT described the 18 year history of the wilderness process, and noted that the USFS procedure requires that the plan be placed into action regardless of the appeals process. He said this resolution is a signal to our congressional delegation that it is time to arrive at some decision so that we can move along in resource areas.

List of Testifying Proponents and What Group They Represent:

Jack Bennett, Self
Bob Anderson, Self
Bob Bushnell, Montana Snowmobilers Association
Larry Ellison, self

List of Testifying Opponents and What Group They Represent:

Jack Bennett, self, Deer Lodge
Representative Gervais, District 9, and the Blackfeet
Indian Tribal Business Council
Bob Decker, self
Arnold Bolle, self
Roland Cheek, Montana Outfitters and Guides
Association
Robert Kerr, M.D., self
Susan Colvin, self
Bud Moore, self, forest landowner
Dan Boggs, Heart Butte
Lee Fears, self
Tony Schoonen, Montana Wildlife Federation
Robert Schapp, Lone Mountain Ranch
Chris Marchion, Anaconda Sportsman's Club
Jim Coates, self
Rick Meis
Lorna Frank, Montana Farm Bureau Federation
Gary Steele, self
Stuart Lewin, Boulder Hot Springs
Ed Madej, self and Sierra Club, Upper Missouri Group
Joe Gutkoski, Gallatin Wildlife Association
Janet Ellis, Montana Audubon Legislative Fund
Paul Johnson, self
Charles Mabbot, self
Sherman Janke, Sierra Club
Noel Rosetta, self
Jim Gatchell, Montana Wilderness Association
Ron Erickson, self
Luisita Loveridge, self and Cedar Mountain Supply
George Weurthner, self
Bill Leitch, self
George Holton, self
Jack Schilla, Schilla Outfitters of Montana

Testimony:

JACK BENNETT spoke in favor of HJR 1 on behalf of himself, a native of Montana from a family who has farmed in the Deer Lodge Valley for 105 years. He noted that we are one of 3 states not having finalized this issue, and stated that it must be resolved by Congress so that the land allocations for wilderness, timber production, motorized recreation, mineral development, etc., can be made. He stated that he was employed by the USFS for 30 years and is familiar with the RARE I process. He urged the committee to pass the resolution so that the land allocation issue would be resolved, with the people of Montana as the principal participants in the discussion, with a balance between wilderness and jobs. (EXHIBIT 1)

BOB ANDERSON, Helena, spoke as a proponent with an amendment to change the acreage, substituting instead Alternative W, commonly known as the Conservationist Alternative. In this way we could send the right signal to our congressional delegation.

REP. GERVAIS spoke representing the Blackfeet Tribe and the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council as well as District 9 in opposition to HJR 1 (EXHIBIT 2).

BOB DECKER spoke in opposition to the resolution, drawing an analogy to yielding to the Department of Revenue all decision-making power on taxation and revenue issues. He noted that in other states, decisions have been made for up to 200% of the USFS recommendations. He added that if we had followed the USFS recommendations, we would not have the Lincoln Scapegoat Wilderness Area nor the Absarokee-Beartooth in its present form. It would be in 3 pieces and less than 1/2 its present size. He closed with the statement that although the USFS is expert at what they do, USFS recommendations do not reflect public opinion.

ARNOLD BOLLE, Retired Dean of the School of Forestry at the University of Montana, spoke in opposition to the bill. He stated that Max Peterson of the USFS essentially wrote the bill vetoed by the President, and endorsed it (EXHIBIT 3).

ROLAND CHEEK from Columbia Falls spoke in opposition on behalf of Montana Outfitters and Guide (EXHIBIT 4).

ROBERT (ROCKY) KERR, from Red Lodge, stated that the will of the people must decide this issue, and that the majority of the people want the remaining roadless lands to stay in their pristine state. The USFS has disregarded these desires (EXHIBIT 5).

SUSAN COLVIN, Great Falls, spoke in opposition, stating that the Rocky Mountain Front received the highest rating for wilderness potential from the USFS in 1979, and then the same USFS cut in half the number of acres recommended for wilderness along the Front (EXHIBIT 6).

BUD MOORE, a retired USFS employee from the Swan Valley, and now a forest landowner, logger and saw mill operator on his property, spoke against the resolution, stating the wilderness is positive for the economy and Montanans. He stated that the resolution ignores 10 years of cooperation between citizens and Congress.

DAN BOGGS, from Heart Butte, testified that he was a blood member of the Blackfeet Tribe. He spoke in opposition to HJR 1, mentioning in particular the need for protection of the Badger/Two Medicine area which borders the reservation and Glacier National Park. The area represents a significant elk calving and winter range habitat, as well as habitat for endangered species. He also mentioned that all of the tributaries of the Missouri River save one, St. Mary's River, originate in the Rocky Mountain Front, and that the disturbance of these areas would disturb the roots of this national resource, the Missouri River.

LEE FEARS of Red Lodge spoke in opposition to the resolution, stating that wildlands cannot be created by technology (EXHIBIT 7).

TONY SCHOONEN, representing the Montana Wildlife Federation, testified against the resolution (EXHIBIT 8).

BOB SCHAPP of Big Sky, owner of Lone Mountain Ranch, was an opponent of the resolution, stating that his business relies on wilderness, and that wilderness is positive for the economy. He stated that he is violently opposed to the USFS making this decision, when they often make their decisions on their budget (EXHIBIT 9).

CHRIS MARCHION, Anaconda, testified against the resolution, and stated that he had done so in Washington D.C. as well. He stated that this is a complex and emotional issue, and that to settle it in this manner was nothing more than a personal opinion poll.

JIM COATES of Red Lodge spoke against the resolution, saying that there are so few places one can go now, and that feelings about wilderness are where the decision will come from. He urged the adoption of Conservationist Proposal W for 2.4 million acres of wilderness (EXHIBIT 10).

RICK MEIS of Bozeman testified against the resolution, passing out photos of examples of USFS management of forest, stating that they were examples of USFS mismanagement (EXHIBITS 11,12 and 13).

LORNA FRANK spoke in opposition to the resolution, stating that the Montana Farm Bureau opposes further expansion of all wilderness (EXHIBIT 14).

BOB BUSHNELL, Lands' Chairman of the Montana Snowmobile Association, stated that any further wilderness designations excludes members of his organization from using that resource. He is in favor of the resolution.

GARY STEELE, a contractor from the Mission Valley and an opponent, said that he chose Montana as a place to live because of its wilderness (EXHIBIT 15).

STUART LEWIN, owner of Boulder Hot Springs, spoke against the resolution and for the trees as a source of oxygen for all of us (EXHIBITS 16, 17 and 18).

ED MADEJ, a small businessman in Helena, referred the committee to the paintings around the ceiling of the room, pointing out those that have been protected mainly due to citizen proposals for protection. He spoke against HJR 1 (EXHIBIT 19).

JOE GUTKOSKI, President of the Gallatin Wildlife Association, and USFS employee for 32 years, the last 20 of which were spent in planning, spoke against the resolution and in favor of alternative W (EXHIBIT 20).

JANET ELLIS, representing Audubon, spoke against the resolution (EXHIBIT 21).

PAUL JOHNSON, a former USFS employee of 15 years, opposed the resolution, stating that it was a violation of the democratic process.

CHARLES MABBIT, of southern Ravalli County, spoke in opposition to the resolution, saying that we shared with Idaho the lack of resolution of this issue and recommended the inclusion of 15 million acres for Montana and Idaho for wilderness designation (EXHIBIT 22).

SHERM JANKE of the Sierra Club spoke in opposition to the resolution, stating that trees are an important component to our "environment life support system". He said degradation of this environment life support system is caused by deforestation, and we contribute to this degradation by endorsing ill-advised USFS plans. He quoted an early conservationist, "in wilderness is the preservation of the world."

NOEL ROSETTA, a retired forester, spoke against the resolution, noting the impact of timber sales in inappropriate areas on hunter opportunities and fishing opportunities (EXHIBIT 23).

JIM GATCHELL, Montana Wilderness Association, spoke against the resolution, stating that wilderness designation has no impact on jobs within the timber industry (EXHIBIT 24).

RON ERICKSON, Missoula, spoke against the resolution, noting that wilderness is a thing in and of itself, and that it has its own value without any utilitarian purpose (EXHIBIT 25).

LUISITA LOVERIDGE, a business woman from south of Darby, spoke against the resolution (EXHIBIT 26).

GEORGE WEURTHNER of Livingston spoke against the resolution, stating that no jobs are lost due to wilderness designation. Timber industry jobs are lost due to technology and automation. He reminded the committee that Glacier National Park was initially opposed by the people of Kalispell. (EXHIBIT 26 A and B).

BILL LEITCH of Livingston spoke in opposition to the resolution, stating that long term economic benefits of wilderness designation will exceed short term benefits of resource development (EXHIBIT 27).

LARRY ELLISON of Bozeman spoke in favor of the resolution, reminding the committee that some areas have been designated wilderness that should have been taken out, and that these are never mentioned; e.g., Slough Creek corridor.

GEORGE HOLTON, a retired fisheries biologist with the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, spoke against the resolution, noting the impact of development of roadless areas in critical watersheds on native fish species (EXHIBIT 28).

JACK SCHILLA, an outfitter from Deer Lodge, spoke against the resolution (EXHIBIT 29).

Testimony Submitted in Opposition to HJR 1:

Donald Marble, Attorney, Chester (EXHIBIT 30)
Kim Wilson, Sierra Club, Montana Chapter (EXHIBIT 31)
Gene Munson, Butte (EXHIBIT 32)
Brian Shovers, Butte (EXHIBIT 33)
Bill Maloit, Back Country Horsemen of Montana
(EXHIBIT 34)
Stan Bradshaw, Trout Unlimited, Montana Council
(EXHIBIT 35)
George M. Engler, Great Falls (EXHIBIT 36)
Sherry Branger, Red Lodge (EXHIBIT 37)
James A. Haynes, Attorney, Hamilton (EXHIBIT 38)
Susan Near, self (EXHIBIT 39)
Nancy Coates, Red Lodge (EXHIBIT 40)
Margaret Adams, President, Montana Audubon Council
(EXHIBIT 41)
Doris Milner, Montana Wildlife Association
(EXHIBIT 42 and 43)
Charlotte Rice, Red Lodge (EXHIBIT 44)

Additional testimony submitted in opposition to HJR 1 in the form of Witness Statements and letters received through the mail is included in the record.

Questions From Committee Members:

REP. ADDY asked Rep. Swift if the resolution as amended says that we support whatever the USFS recommends, and Rep. Swift answered yes. Rep. Addy then asked if this means that the public comment portion of the process should be stricken. Rep. Swift said that the people have had their comments and input. REP. ADDY followed with the question that if the USFS said one thing, and the people in the affected area said another, would the USFS

recommendations be adopted and the public comment disregarded? Rep. Swift answered that no, there would be more decision points in the process before it reached the congressional level and that the appeal process would allow for their input.

REP. ADDY then asked if the appeal process was then a good one. Rep. Swift answered that the process provides for that and respects that. REP. ADDY then followed that he was reading one thing and hearing another one from Rep. Swift. Rep. Swift answered that the congressional mandate does not refer to designated wilderness, but rather to dedicated further study areas and special recreation areas. There are at least 5 million acres now under consideration that are still an option for Congress. The point is to say to Congress address a decision point.

REP. GIACOMETTO asked Roland Cheek what his stand was on the resolution, and Mr. Cheek said that he was opposed because a number of outfitters would be affected directly, impacting the location of their camps and their activity, and indirectly, due to the impact on the water quality of streams. Also the outfitting industry would be impacted adversely by the loss of perception of Montana as a quality place. REP. GIACOMETTO asked Mr. Cheek if his association was opposed to more wilderness designation, and Mr. Cheek said no, and that his association is on record supporting Alternative W and testified to that effect during the Congressional process.

REP. O'KEEFE asked Rep. Swift if by passing this resolution we would then be supporting timber harvest recommendations as well as wilderness recommendations of the USFS. Rep. Swift answered no. REP. O'KEEFE then asked for the number of forest plans being appealed by timber industry, and wondered why this resolution did not deal with timber harvest instead of wilderness acreage. Rep. Swift answered that wilderness has been the focal point, and without the wilderness designation, nothing would move forward.

REP. MOORE asked Rep. Swift if wilderness was so important to him, why did he then support a President who vetoed this bill? Rep. Swift answered that he did not put any words in any one's mouth in Washington D.C. He also stated that he does not disagree with wilderness, and that he was one of five people who declared almost

one million acres to be wilderness, but wants a decision to be made.

- REP. HARPER asked a series of questions of Rep. Swift relating to the effect this resolution would have on resolving this issue. He felt it may in fact delay the process, since it contains a decidedly different message than the one Congress has been receiving. Rep. Swift claimed that the resolution would speed up the process because Congress has the authority to override the appeal. Also, Congress still has the option to consider roadless areas.
- REP. GIACOMETTO asked Bob Decker if his organization had taken part in the public comment process of the wilderness issue. Mr. Decker replied that his roots were not that deep with the Montana Wildlands Coalition. REP. GIACOMETTO then asked a series of questions regarding the organization's participation, and when the last hearings were held. John Gatchell from the Montana Wilderness Association gave a history of the public input process and its invalidations because of the lack of consideration by the USFS. Mr. Gatchell commented further on the public input process on the forest plans, and the lack of consideration by the USFS of the public sentiment. REP. GIACOMETTO then said that he wanted to know that there was a public hearing process.
- REP. COHEN commented that the town of Lincoln has grown since the creation of the Lincoln Scapegoat Wilderness, and does anyone have any information on this. George Weurthner answered that research has been done that shows that counties close to wilderness areas across the United States have experienced rates of growth 2 - 3 times greater than other counties. Mr. Weurthner also noted that the lumber mills in Lincoln have closed down and that this may be an indicator of a changing economy in Montana. The research comes from the University of Idaho Geography Dept. Similar research is being done at the University of Montana, Department of Economics.
- REP. COHEN then asked if wilderness designation would then be a positive force for the economy, and Mr. Weurthner said this was not his area, but cited that in the research he is doing on a book on Maine, that scenic value is the highest priority of people choosing to move to Maine.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. SWIFT expressed appreciation for the comments of the people who testified, and the courtesy of the committee. He stated that he had made his points and was sure the committee understood. He did comment on the testimony that wilderness allocations and its affect on industry. He stated that acreage in specific areas does impact certain communities; e.g., Belgrade, Livingston, Hamilton, Darby, and spoke of closing sawmills. He stated that it is not the total acreage that is the issue.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 5:15 p.m.



REP. BOB RANEY, Chairman

BR/cm

1112.MIN

DAILY ROLL CALL

HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

51st LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1989

Date 1-13-89

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Rep. Bob Raney, Chairman	✓		
Rep. Ben Cohen, Vice-Chairman	✓		
Rep. Kelly Addy	✓		
Rep. Vivian Brooke	✓		
Mike Bob Kahas Kahas Rep. Floyd "Bob" Gervais	✓		
Rep. Hal Harper	✓		
Rep. Mary McDonough	✓		
Rep. Janet Moore	✓		
Rep. Mark O'Keefe	✓		
Rep. Robert Clark	✓		
Rep. Leo Giacometto	✓	X	
Rep. Bob Gilbert	✓		
Rep. Tom Hannah	✓		
Rep. Lum Owens	✓		
Rep. Rande Roth	✓		
Rep. Clyde Smith	✓		
	✓		

Amendments to House Joint Resolution Bill No. 1
First Reading Copy

Requested by Representative Swift
Prepared by Lee Heiman
January 10, 1989

Sec.
EXHIBIT 0
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

1. Title, lines 7 and 8.

Strike: "THAT" on line 7 through "ACRES" on line 8
Insert: "ACREAGE"

2. Title, line 8..

Following: "LAND"
Insert: "TO"

3. Title, line 9.

Strike: "FEDERAL"
Insert: "NATIONAL FOREST"

4. Title, line 10.

Following: "BE"
Insert: "CONGRESSIONALLY"

5. Page 1, lines 15 and 16.

Strike: "recommended" on line 15 through "of" on line 16
Insert: "has recommended in 1987, following completion of the
National Forest planning process as called for by the
National Forest Management Act of 1976, the"

6. Page 1, line 16.

Following: "land"
Insert: "to"

7. Page 2, line 1.

Following: "industry"
Insert: "and other natural resource programs"

8. Page 2, line 9.

Following: "accept the"
Insert: "1987"

9. Page 2, line 10.

Strike: "that less than 600,000 acres"
Insert: "acreage"

10. Page 2, line 11.

Following: "land",
Insert: "to"

11. Page 2, line 12.

Strike: "federal"
Insert: "National Forest"
Following: "be"
Insert: "congressionally"

Ex. # 0
1-13-89

1 / 6 / 89
Information HJR 1

MONTANA

NATIONAL FOREST	EXISTING WILDN'S	RECOM. WILDN'S	ROADLESS by Rx	OTHER USES	TOTAL N.F.
Beaverhead	180887	168606	366700	1613105	2148498
Bitterroot	282838	76800	213280	825468	1115526
Custer	345589	11812	40420	1060156	1112397
Deerlodge	44175	4114	152700	1047838	1204627
Flathead	1069933	98080	207220	2047737	2353070
Gallatin	715315	21941	62050	1652126	1736122
Helena	109259	32870	87800	856052	976781
IPNF	0	12300	0	16196	28496
Kootenai	94272	104160	293760	1797580	2195572
Lewis & Clark	384407	51834	397860	1393971	1843668
Lolo	144938	223600	177900	1681350	2082888
MT. TOTAL	3371613	806117	1999690	13991579 10,619,000	16797385

IDAHO

Bitterroot	464024	0	0	463985	463985
Clearwater	259165	198200	188410	1448195	1834869
IPNF	0	134382	227340	1982185	2343907
Nezperce	935893	600	153350	2069567	2223510
Kootenai	0	340	29060	20984	50384
ID. TOTAL	1659082	333522	598160	5984916	6916580

WASHINGTON

IPNF	9440	0	4800	113994	118794
WA. TOTAL	9440	0	4800	113994	118794

NO. DAKOTA

Custer	0	0	44010	1061779	1105789
N.D. TOTAL	0	0	44010	1061779	1105789

SO. DAKOTA

Custer	0	0	0	228627	228627
S.D. TOTAL	0	0	0	228627	228627

REGIONAL TOTAL	5040135	1139639	2646660	21380895	25167194
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NATIONAL FOREST ACRES BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

- Montana - 1st Congressional District = 14,552,277 acres
- " - 2nd Congressional District = 2,245,109 acres
- Idaho - 1st Congressional District = 11,393,321 acres

1
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

Statement of
Jack Bennett
Before the Natural Resources Committee
Montana State Legislature
Concerning House Joint Resolution NO. 1

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in favor of H. J. R. No. 1 of the Montana State Legislature.

My name is Jack Bennett. Today I am speaking in favor of this resolution for myself as an interested citizen of Montana. I am a native Montanan. My family have been farmers and landowners in the Deer Lodge Valley in this state for more than 105 years.

I encourage this session of the Montana Legislature to send our Congressional Delegation a strong message that it is the sense of this Legislature that it is time for Montanans to resolve the allocation decisions on the 6 plus million acres of unroaded national forest lands in this state.

As we all know, the Wilderness Act became law in 1964. That was 25 years or a quarter of a century ago. Today Montana is one of only 3 states that has not passed legislation to help resolve this important land allocation issue. The courts, however, have consistently, and repeatedly told us that the wilderness issue must be resolved by the Congress before other important resource programs may be implemented or carried out on the roadless lands that qualify for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

It is now time, in my opinion, to make these land allocation decisions. It is time to decide how much N. F. wilderness we will have in Montana, how much wood products we will produce on our National Forests, how much

Ex #1
1-13-89

land we shall open for mineral exploration, how much motorized recreation we will provide and how we will balance our wildlife habitat between areas where man may or may not carry out special programs to maintain or enhance this habitat.

I have spent over 30 years working for the U. S. Forest Service in a wide variety of locations and positions. I retired in Missoula in 1983 as Director of the Timber Management Staff for the Northern Region. Since 1968, a significant ^{part} of each job I held was to prepare and analyze data that dealt with the long term use of all national forest lands. During this time the Forest Service completed the RARE I Study and followed up with the RARE II Study in 1978. For the past 10 years they have been dealing with the issue of balance in their Forest Planning efforts. After 10 years of study, analysis, and review, they have completed the Forest Plans for the 10 National Forests in Montana. In developing these plans they have talked and listened to the people in Montana and other interested citizens. All this study, analysis, review and public input regarding not only wilderness but all resources and programs has led the Forest Service to recommend that 806,117 acres be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System and that the other unroaded areas be allocated to other resource programs that benefit you and me, as well as all other Montanans.

Let's review what the addition of 807,117 acres to the wilderness system would do in the State of Montana. It would increase the acreage of National Forest Wilderness from 3,371,613 acres to 4,177,730 acres. This means the percentage of National Forest lands in Montana in wilderness would increase from 20 percent to 25 percent. At the same time several studies show that the non-wilderness lands would continue to be able to meet the minimum needs of established sawmills and other wood

manufacturing plants. Conversely, the recently introduced wilderness bills would decrease timber outputs by 50 million board feet ^{annually} jeopardizing several important mills in Montana. That could have meant a loss of up to 450 woodproducts jobs in Montana.

At the same time the Forest Plans provide that 75 percent of National Forest lands would remain open for mining development and oil and gas exploration. Appropriate selection of lands for wilderness could minimize the impact on this important use of our public lands. At the same time opportunities for motorized recreation would remain at a relatively high level and significant impacts on wildlife populations can be avoided. Overall this recommended acreage to wilderness does strike a reasonable balance that does not unduly favor any preference of view while resulting in only tolerable impacts to others dependent on federal resources.

And finally, I suggest the following section of H J R - 1 be given special emphasis. The section is "That NO additional federal (National Forest) lands in Montana be designated as special recreation areas or be proposed for further wilderness study" end of quote.

The Forest Service Testimony concerning S 1478 (Baucus Bill) and H R 2090 (Williams Bill) explains the rationale for not creating special recreation areas by legislative action. Their testimony reads, "As a general principle we (Forest Service) strongly oppose legislative designation of special management areas that can be satisfactorily handled as part of the forest planning process. Forest plans provide the opportunity to reexamine the future management of an area in response to public expectations and demands through the planning cycle.

EX. #1
1-13-89

Forest plans are required to be updated and the public will be fully involved in any decision to change management direction." (End of Statement). Necessary and desirable changes can be made in the planning process where the special areas are not designated by legislative prescriptions.

Legislatively designating areas for further wilderness study simply prolongs the indecision that has impacted management programs, and those publics, or if you will those private citizens, dependent on these programs for the past 25 years. If 25 years of study, analysis, review, and public debate has not provided the basis for a sound decision, I seriously doubt further delay in resolving the issue will be beneficial to the people of Montana. We should remember in designating further planning areas; we do not meet the direction established by the courts, and we will be forced to repeat this process again in the future in the Congress of the United States. Meanwhile the undesirable effect of the lack of a decision will continue and the unroaded lands may not contribute their fair share to the economy of this state.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

Rep. Floyd Gervais, Dist. 9

Statement in Opposition to HJR-1

On behalf of the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council (the governing body within the boundaries of the Blackfeet Indian reservation), I wish to express opposition to HJR-1, which asks the House and Senate of the Montana Legislature to endorse the Montana wilderness recommendations made by the U.S. Forest Service.

On May 10, 1973, the Blackfeet Tribe passed Resolution No. 219-72, which identifies the area south of the Burlington Northern Railroad and west of Highway 89 to the Continental Divide as sacred ground. This sacred ground encompasses much of a roadless Forest Service area known as the Ceded Strip, or the Badger-Two Medicine. The Tribal resolution states that "the Sacred Ground shall not be disturbed in any way without prior consent of the Blackfeet Tribe." The intent of the Tribal resolution is to protect the natural habitat of the aforementioned land, for continued spiritual, religious, and cultural uses for all tribal members.

More recently, in October of 1988, the Blackfeet Tribe passed Resolution No. 4-89, which supported ~~S. 8751~~ (Sen. John Melcher's 1988 wilderness bill), which would have released the reserved rights forest service land from consideration from wilderness during the present forest plan cycle and authorized the Tribe and the Forest Service to prepare a joint management plan for the area and impose a three-year moratorium on oil and gas development in the area, as well as commercial timber sales.

Because the wishes of the Blackfeet Tribe as stated above differ from the Forest Service plans for the area, the Blackfeet Tribe opposes House Joint Resolution No. 1.

Recommend do NOT pass

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 1-13-89
HB WJR1
IN REPLY REFER TO:



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
BLACKFEET INDIAN AGENCY
BROWNING, MONTANA 59417

TELEFAX

TO: Floyd "Bob" Gernis BRANCH: House of Rep. Seat 49
ATTN: Virginia LOCATION: Dept. of Commerce
NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET) 3

DATE TRANSMITTED: 1/11/89 TIME: _____

TELEFAX TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

FROM: Blackfeet BRANCH: Legislative
Wayne
ATTN: Bob Gernis LOCATION: Browning, Montana

TELEFAX TELEPHONE NUMBER: (406) 338-7716 VERIFICATION NUMBER: (406) 338-7544

TRANSMITTER: Wain Farmer

The adoption law is
72-2-203 M.C.A. please
change to descent inheritance

REMARKS: Virginia, Thanks for all the help
in running a different machine to see why
all the previous information did not
transfer.
Please have Bob call me any time he
needs into they were done

EXHIBIT
DATE 1-13-89
BY HJR 1

BLACKFEET NATION

P. O. BOX 850
BROWNING, MONTANA 59417
(406) 338-7179

TRIBAL COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TOM WHITFORD, SR., CHAIRMAN
BERNARD ST. GODDARD, VICE CHAIRMAN
MARVIN WEATHERMAN, SECRETARY
LELAND GROUND, TREASURER

TOM WHITFORD, SR.
BERNARD ST. GODDARD
MARVIN WEATHERMAN
LELAND GROUND
CHARLES DEPOCHE
ROGER SASSY RUNNING CRANE
LLOYD H. CURLY REEVIS
BARRY GORPO HORN
DONALD P. LITTLE DOG

RESOLUTION

NO. 4-89

- WHEREAS, The Blackfeet Tribal Business Council is the duly constituted governing body within the exterior boundaries of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, and
- WHEREAS, The Blackfeet Tribal Business Council has been organized to represent, develop, protect and advance the views, interests, education and resources of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, and
- WHEREAS, The Blackfeet Tribal Business Council is empowered to negotiate with the Federal Government on behalf of the Tribe by Article VI, Section 1(a) of the Constitution for the Blackfeet Tribe, and
- WHEREAS, By Agreement with the U.S. Government in 1896 (29 Stat. 321, 353), the Blackfeet Tribe reserved certain rights in the land which is now the North Geographic Unit of Lewis and Clark National Forest, and
- WHEREAS, The U.S. Congress is presently considering various bills to define the wilderness status of the public lands in Montana, including the reserved rights area, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

The Blackfeet Tribe supports S. 2751 which would release the reserved rights forest service land from consideration for wilderness during this forest plan cycle, authorize the Tribe and Forest Service to prepare a joint management plan for the area and impose a three year moratorium on oil and gas development in the area, and urges Congress to incorporate the following amendments:

1. That the moratorium on oil and gas development be clearly stated and that it include a moratorium on commercial timber sales, but not on timber gathering in exercise of the right reserved in 1896.
2. That the Forest Service be directed rather than "urged" to negotiate the management plan with the Tribe.

Ex. #2

1-13-89

3. That the area covered by the plan and moratorium be extended to cover all of the North Geographic Unit.

4. That the plan include a review of the report prepared by the Bureau of Indian Affairs entitled "~~Preliminary Report on the Proposed Badger Canyon Dam and Reservoir 1968~~" with additional study on the costs and feasibility of constructing such dam and reservoir, including its hydropower potential.

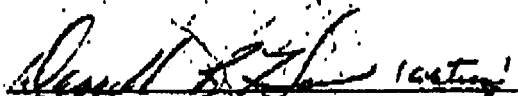
5. That provisions be made to ensure that the Tribe will receive an appropriate level of funding to assure that it will have available the technical expertise to negotiate the management plan.

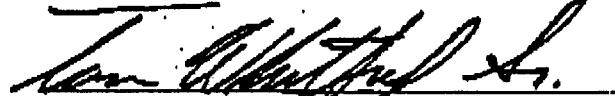
6. That a statement be included that the 1895 Agreement rights of the Blackfeet Tribe will not be diminished, prejudiced or otherwise affected by this act.

The Chairman is directed to immediately provide copies of this Resolution to the Montana Congressional Delegation.

ATTEST:

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE OF THE
BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION


MARVIN D. WEATHERWAX
Secretary


TOM WHITFORD, SR.
Chairman

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council in a duly called, noticed and convened Regular Session assembled for business the 6th day of October, 1988, with Six (6) members present to constitute a quorum and by a vote of Six (6) members FOR and None (0) members OPPOSED.

(SEAL)


MARVIN D. WEATHERWAX
Secretary

MONTANA House of Representatives
Committee on Natural Resources
Hearing on Joint Resolution #1
January 13, 1989

EXHIBIT 3 ✓
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

My name is Arnold W. Bolle. I live in Missoula. I am the retired Dean of the School of Forestry of the University of Montana. I speak in opposition to House Joint Resolution No. 1.

To put this proposal in context, let me mention that this is part of the national effort to allocate the remaining roadless lands in the National Forests of the United States. Starting about ten years ago, this has been accomplished in every state but Montana and Idaho. Montanans have been working on this for ten years and had last year passed a reasonable bill through Congress, which was vetoed by the President last fall. This resolution could totally undo what has taken years to do and set us back another ten years.

To put things further in perspective, let's consider the proposed 600,000 acre limit on Wilderness and Wilderness Study, as well as the claim that Wilderness designation "would drastically impact the Montana forest industry by reducing the ...forest base..."

Of the 6 million acres of roadless land in the National Forests in Montana, the Forest Service, in the recently completed forest plans, recommend 806,117 acres for Wilderness.* The Forest Service has under study for suitability for Wilderness, an additional million plus acres for a total of Wilderness and study about two million acres, not 600,000 as Swift would have it. But in addition they have recommended about 2 million acres to remain roadless (about 1 million net, since it includes the areas being

studied). So, of the 6 million acres, about one-half or 3 million could become Wilderness without any effect on the timber supply.

Of the remaining 3 million, the other half, which the Forest Service identifies as containing timber, they recommend only 1.2 million as "suitable for timber harvest." (One wonders why this limit wasn't also included in the Resolution.) None of this is considered for Wilderness or study. Some of the rest of this may some day be included in the timber supply. But there would have to be a great deal of expansion before there need be any competition with Wilderness. The simple fact is that we can have both and should get on with it.

The Wilderness Bill for Montana as it came from our delegation was very close to the Forest Service figure in total. And, to recognize the Forest Service influence even further, it was Max Peterson, recently retired chief of the Forest Service, who helped Senator Melcher put together the final Montana Wilderness Bill. He wrote it and supported it.

But the Forest Service does not consider these forest plans from which all these figures are drawn as being all that exact. In their recent response denying an Appeal on the Panhandle Forest in Idaho, the Forest Service argued that the forest plan is not the decision-making document, but only a general statement of plans and goals, which are then revised in the final plans for actions, which come later. They would not want to hold to any figure in the Plan by the Montana legislature, even if it used the right figures. They would consider such action limiting to sound management of the National Forests--no favor at all.

The most important consideration here is one of sound government. Bernie Swift appears to prove his true loyalty to his old agency and his

Ex. 3
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3

sound endorsement of Bureaucracy as his favorite form of government. I have deep respect for the expertise of the US Forest Service experts. After all, I helped educate a lot of them. But I don't think the experts should be called on to make such decisions or to be the final arbiters in our government. I believe in the old adage that, "the expert should be on tap, not on top." And I believe deeply in our democratic form of government. I could hope that Bernie Swift might be converted to such belief too.

The decision about the future of Montana's last good wildlands is far too important to leave to the federal bureaucracy. It must be made by the people of Montana working with their duly elected Congressional delegation. This is the American way and has always been the Montana way. Placing limits at this time, especially limits based on pure hallucination, is ridiculous-- an unnecessary roadblock to sound analysis and decision.

Passing this resolution would be no favor to the people of Montana, to the Montana delegation, or even the Forest Service or the forest industry. A good question would be to ask to just whom would it be a favor?

* All the figures quoted here were obtained from the Regional Office of the US Forest Service in Missoula on January 9, 1989. A copy of each document is attached and the important data marked.

- ① Existing and Recommended Wilderness in Montana by Forest Jan. 5, 1989 3 pages
- ② The Study of Areas for possible Inclusion in the Wilderness System - Nov. 10, 1988 5 pages
- ③ A Listing of Land in National Forest of USFS Region 1, by categories: wilderness, Roadless, etc.

EXISTING AND RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS
BY FOREST
MONTANA
1/5/89

Forest	Name of Area	Existing (Acres)	Proposed in Forest Plans	
			Additions (Acres)	New Areas (Acres)
Beaverhead	Lee Metcalf	108,350		
	Anaconda-Pintler	72,537		
	North Big Hole (Hellroaring)		6,571 (AP)	
	Italian Peaks			25,664
	East Pioneer			79,555
	West Big Hole			55,087
	Storm Lake		1,729 (AP)	
	Forest Totals	180,887	8,300	160,306
Bitterroot	Anaconda-Pintler	41,162		
	Selway-Bitterroot	241,676	48,300 (SB)	
	Blue Joint		28,500 (RONR)	
	Forest Totals	282,838	76,800	
Custer	Absaroka-Beartooth	345,589	6,000 (AB)	
	Lost Water Canyon			5,812
	Forest Totals	345,589	6,000	5,812
Deerlodge	Anaconda-Pintler	44,175		
	Storm Lake		4,114 (AP)	
	Forest Totals	44,175	4,114	
Flathead	Bob Marshall	709,356		
	Great Bear	286,700	6,295 (GB)	
	Jewel Basin			31,783
	Mission Mountains	73,877		
	Swan Front		60,002 (BM)	
	Forest Totals	1,069,933	66,297	31,783
Gallatin	Lee Metcalf	140,594		
	Absaroka-Beartooth	574,721		
	Republic Mountain		480 (NA)	
	Lionhead			21,461
	Forest Totals	715,315	480	21,461
Helena	Gates of the Mtns.	28,562		
	Scapegoat	80,697		
	Big Log (GM)		9,970 (GM)	
	Electric Peak			14,300
	Mt. Baldy			8,600
	Forest Totals	109,259	9,970	22,900

~~3~~

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page 2

Ex. #3

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Idaho				
Panhandle	Scotchman Peaks			12,300
	Forest Total			<u>12,300</u>
Kootenai	Cabinet Mountains	94,272		
	Cabinet Face West		8,000 (CM)	
	Cabinet Face East		20,400 (CM)	
	McKay Creek		6,700 (CM)	
	Chippewa Creek		400 (CM)	
	Scotchman Peaks			35,860
	Ten Lakes			<u>32,800</u>
	Forest Totals	<u>94,272</u>	<u>35,500</u>	<u>68,660</u>
Lewis & Clark	Bob Marshall	300,000		
	Scapegoat	84,407		
	Teton		10,870 (BM)	
	Silver King		18,190 (SG)	
	Renshaw		19,144 (BM)	
	Benchmark-Elk Cr.		3,630 (BM)	
	Forest Totals	<u>384,407</u>	<u>51,834</u>	
Lolo	Rattlesnake	32,844		
	Scapegoat	74,192		
	Selway-Bitterroot	9,767	3,990 (SB)	
	Welcome Creek	28,135		
	Clearwater-Monture		65,560 (BM)	
	Swan Front		3,690 (BM)	
	Hoodoo (Great Burn)			89,530
	Quigg			<u>60,830</u>
	Forest Totals	<u>144,938</u>	<u>73,240</u>	<u>150,360</u>
	Totals for Montana	3,371,613	332,535	473,582
	Total Proposed Wilderness			<u>806,117</u>

LEGEND

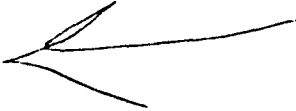
- (AP) = Anaconda-Pintler
- (SB) = Selway-Bitterroot
- (RONR) = River of No Return
- (GB) = Great Bear
- (BM) = Bob Marshall
- (NA) = North Absaroka
- (GM) = Gates of the Mountains
- (CM) = Cabinet Mountains
- (SG) = Scapegoat

① page 3

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1-13-8P

RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS
BY AREA

AREA	ACRES
North Big Hole	6,571
Italian Peaks	25,664
East Pioneer	79,555
West Big Hole	55,087
Storm Lake	5,843
Selway-Bitterroot Adds	52,290
Blue Joint	28,500
Absaroka-Beartooth Adds	6,000
Lost Water Canyon	5,812
Jewel Basin	31,783
Republic Mtn.	480
Lionhead (Earthquake)	21,461
Gates of the Mtn Adds (Big Log)	9,970
Electric Peak	14,300
Mt. Baldy	8,600
Cabinet Mtn Adds	35,500
Scotchman Peaks	48,160
Ten Lakes	32,800
Bob Marshall & Scapegoat Adds	
Swan Front	63,692
Rocky Mtn Front	51,834
Clearwater-Monture	65,560
Great Bear Adds	6,295
Hoodoo (Great Burn)	89,530
Quigg	60,830
TOTAL	806,117



(2) page 1

See page ②

Ex. 3 + (2)
1/13/89

DOCUMENT HEADER

Document name: Wildn's-Exist & FP Rec. Document type: WRD
Drawer: 1920 WILDERNESS Folder: FP RECOMMENDED WILDN'S-MT
Received from: John McCulloch
Last modified on Nov 10,88 12:58 PM by T.DONAHUE
Author: John McCulloch Typist: John McCulloch
Filed on: Sep 18,86 7:27 AM Message attached
Subject: Recommended additions to wilderness in Forest Plans (Montana)

Summary:

This is a list of the existing and proposed additions to the NWPS in the Forest Plans. The proposed additions are broken out by new areas and additions to existing Wilderness.

Comments:

Mailed to:
E.Braunberger T.DONAHUE:W01C

② page 2 E1. #3 1-13-89

On November 1, 1977, Congress passed the Montana Wilderness Study Act (PL 95-150). The Act requires the Secretary of Agriculture to study and make recommendations to Congress on the wilderness suitability of nine separate National Forest areas in Montana. The nine areas are:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Gross Acres</u>	<u>Net Acres</u>	<u>Forest</u>
Taylor-Hilgard	389,424	327,351	Gallatin and Beaverhead
Mount Henry	23,450	23,450	Kootenai
West Pioneer	148,150	147,958	Beaverhead
Ten Lakes	34,200	34,100	Kootenai
Big Snowies	97,885	97,785	Lewis & Clark
Middle Fork Judith	92,000	90,650	Lewis & Clark
Blue Joint	65,370	65,370	Bitterroot
Sapphire	117,030	116,730	Bitterroot and Deerlodge
Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo Horn	<u>155,000</u>	<u>105,700</u>	Gallatin
Total	1,122,509	1,009,093	



In February 1980, the Forest Service issued a news release outlining the process to be followed in the study of these nine areas. A single report and environmental impact statement was prepared for three of the areas, West Pioneer, Mount Henry, and Taylor-Hilgard. A review draft of the final report and EIS for these three areas was submitted to the WO in April 1981. Wilderness designation was not recommended for either the Mount Henry or West Pioneer study areas but 157,826 acres of the Taylor-Hilgard study area was recommended for wilderness designation. The remaining six areas were studied

in the Forest Planning process. Following is the status of each of the nine areas.

② page 3
Ex. #3
1-13-89

Taylor-Hilgard and Mount Henry

On November 2, 1983, Congress enacted the Lee Metcalf Wilderness and Management Act of 1983. ^(P.L. 98-140) This act established the Lee Metcalf Wilderness area and a Special Management area. This act included much of the Taylor-Hilgard area as a part of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness or the Special Management Area and released the remaining acres for nonwilderness use. The Act also released the Mount Henry study area for nonwilderness use.

West Pioneer

Even though this study area was included in the same final report and EIS as the Taylor-Hilgard and Mount Henry study areas, Congress has not acted on the recommendation yet. Last years Montana Wilderness Bill (S.2850) proposed 68,000 acres of this area as a Special Management area. However, Congress did not take action on this bill.

Big Snowies and Middle Fork Judith

The draft report and DEIS was released to the public in July 1982 as part of the initial draft Forest Plan and DEIS. Public hearings were held in December 1982. The final report and EIS for these two areas was sent to the WO in March 1985 for their review and processing. The report does not recommend either area for wilderness designation. Last years Montana Wilderness Bill (S.2850) proposed a Special Management area designation for 98,000 acres of the Big Snowies and 80,800 acres of the Middle Fork Judith.

Ten Lakes

(2) page 4

The draft report and DEIS were released to the public for review as part of the initial draft Forest Plan and DEIS in November 1982. Public hearings were held in January 1983. The final report and EIS were sent to the WO in July 1985 for their review and comment. The report recommends 26,000 acres of the study area be designated as wilderness. S.2850 essentially made the same recommendation.

Blue Joint and Sapphire

These two study areas are contained in a single report and EIS. The draft report and DEIS were released for public review and comment in March 1985 and April 1985 with the draft Forest Plan and DEIS for the Bitterroot NF and Deerlodge NF respectfully. None of the Sapphire study area is recommended for wilderness designation, but 28,500 acres of the Blue Joint study area is recommended for wilderness designation. In order to avoid any conflict with public hearings the Montana Congressional delegation may wish to have on any proposed wilderness legislation, we have not scheduled public hearings on these areas. S.2850 did not make any recommendations for these areas but allowed for the completion of the study in the Forest planning process.

Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo Horn

The draft report and DEIS for this study area were released for public review and comment with the Gallatin NF's draft Forest Plan and DEIS in March 1985. None of the study area is recommended for wilderness designation. In order to avoid any conflict with public hearings the Montana Congressional delegation may wish to have on any proposed wilderness legislation, we have not

Ex. #3 1-13-89 (2)

page 5

scheduled public hearings on these areas. S.2850 recommended 36,600 acres of the this area for a Special Wildlife Management area and 27,800 acres as a Scenic Area, which is about the same as what is recommended in the study report.

The comment periods for the Gallatin NF, Bitterroot NF, and Deerlodge NF have closed but the public hearings for the Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo Horn, Blue Joint, and Sapphire MWSA study areas which are associated with these Forest Plans and DEIS's have not been scheduled. An opinion by OGC indicates that when public hearings are held on these areas, the comments at these hearings and any comments received after the hearings must be incorporated and considered in the FEIS on the Forest Plan. As such, the comment period on the DEIS on the Forest Plan should be open at the time of the public hearings.

Further delay in scheduling and holding public hearings on Blue Joint, Sapphire, and Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo Horn study areas could cause considerable delay in publishing a final Forest Plan and FEIS on the Bitterroot, Deerlodge, and Gallatin National Forests. Perhaps we should schedule the public hearings and then cancel them if they conflict with any hearings the Congressional delegation may schedule on a 1985 Montana Wilderness Bill. Another possibility is to go ahead and publish the final Forest Plan and FEIS and in the Record of Decision defer the decision on these areas until after public hearings are held. Then ammend the Record of Decision relative to the recommendation on these areas.

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EX. # 3

1-73-89

1 / 6 / 89

MONTANA

NATIONAL FOREST	EXISTING WILDN'S	RECOM. WILDN'S	ROADLESS by Rx	OTHER USES	TOTAL N.F.
Beaverhead	180887	168606	366700	1613105	2148411
Bitterroot	282838	76800	213280	825468	1115548
Custer	345589	11812	40420	1060156	1112388
Deerlodge	44175	4114	152700	1047838	1204652
Flathead	1069933	98080	207220	2047737	2353037
Gallatin	715315	21941	62050	1652126	1736117
Helena	109259	32870	87800	856052	976722
IPNF	0	12300	0	16196	28496
Kootenai	94272	104160	293760	1797580	2195500
Lewis & Clark	384407	51834	397860	1393971	1843665
Lolo	144938	223600	177900	1681350	2082850
MT. TOTAL	3371613	806117	1999690	13991579	16797386

IDAHO

Bitterroot	464024	0	0	463985	463985
Clearwater	259165	198200	188410	1448195	1834805
IPNF	0	134382	227340	1982185	2343907
Nezperce	935893	600	153350	2069567	2223517
Kootenai	0	340	29060	20984	50384
ID. TOTAL	1659082	333522	598160	5984916	6916598

WASHINGTON

IPNF	9440	0	4800	113994	118794
WA. TOTAL	9440	0	4800	113994	118794

NO. DAKOTA

Custer	0	0	44010	1061779	1105789
N.D. TOTAL	0	0	44010	1061779	1105789

SO. DAKOTA

Custer	0	0	0	228627	228627
S.D. TOTAL	0	0	0	228627	228627

REGIONAL TOTAL	5040135	1139639	2646660	21380895	25167194
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NATIONAL FOREST ACRES BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
 Montana - 1st Congressional District = 14,552,277 acres
 " - 2nd Congressional District = 2,245,109 acres
 Idaho - 1st Congressional District = 11,393,321 acres

Rhoda G. Cook
Executive Secretary



EXHIBIT 4
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

P.O. Box 631
Hot Springs, MT 59845
Ph. (408) 741-2811

TESTIMONY - HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

- Committee on Natural Resources

The Montana Outfitters & Guides Association has a long history of advocating sound economics for both our Treasure State and America. Nor are we inconsistent in the least by taking a positive position supporting those beleaguered members who stand to lose their businesses, homes and futures through less-than-adequate protection currently being debated in various Montana Wilderness proposals.

Montana outfitters do contribute positive economic benefits to their headquarter communities and to the state. They do serve a needed public service to both resident Montanans and non-resident Americans who depend on those very tangible wildland resources we have in abundance -- but which are in such short supply elsewhere.

Montana outfitters do not require government subsidies in order to operate their businesses. And they do not leave Montana's great natural resources impaired for tomorrow's generations.

EXHIBIT 4
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

All Montanans will be affected by decisions it seems abundantly clear will be rendered this year in Congress. The Montana Outfitters & Guides Association implore you to carefully consider our industry -- one that contributes more than \$85 million dollars annually to Montana's economy. We ask only that we be allowed to continue serving a growing Montana and National need.

Montana Outfitters & Guides Association stand four-square behind Montana's wildlands, wildlife, and a healthy and vital recreation/tourism industry. Help us to help ourselves. We urge you to reject House Joint Resolution no. 1.

Respectfully submitted,

Roland Cheek
FOR MOGA

5
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR1

**Comments to the State House Committee
on Natural Resources concerning House Joint Resolution #1**

Commentor Robert Kerr M. D., Red Lodge

State Representative Swift now proposes State House Joint Resolution #1. A resolution proposing that only those lands the Forest Service recommends for wilderness be added to the national wilderness system. No opportunity for public input. Just whatever the Forest Services says goes. I'm not knocking the forest service, there are many fine individuals employed there and I count several as my friends, but to allow the dispensation of our public lands without the input of the public is a disastrous and tyrannical policy for several reasons.

1. It is inherently obvious that in a free society that the ultimate fate of these lands must rest with the will of the people not federal bueracrats.

2. The Forest Service often places the concept of multiple use above the expressed will of the people. Two examples from the Red Lodge area confirm this.

a. In the 1976 interim management plan for the Beartooth portion of the Custer National Forest it states that most commentors wanted remaining roadless areas to be left in a wilderness state¹. Again in the 1986 plan greater than 90% of commentors felt that remaining roadless areas should be left in their pristine wilderness state "there are too many roads already"². Despite this overwhelming public

¹ Beartooth Plateau Interim Management Plan EIS, Custer National Forest. 1976, p. 27

Ex. #5
1-13-89

response to preserve these areas, the forest service in blatant disregard of public opinion let oil leases on virtually all the non-wilderness roadless lands in the Beartooth district and allocated only 11,000 out of 150,000 acres of these lands to wilderness.

b. Recently when Phillips Petroleum proposed to develop oil leases on the Line Creek Plateau within site of the Beartooth Highway, their proposal was met with such vehement public opposition that that the oil company was forced to withdraw its proposal. Despite this massive outcry consisting of over 600 comments of which 98% were against the proposal³ ⁴ the forest service was actively proceeding with efforts to permit the development.

c. Both these incidents point out a Forest Service out of touch with the populous. Similar examples can be sited for each National Forest in Montana.

The right to watchdog federal agencies and decide the fate of our public lands should be sacred to each of us. It is important that this public resolution which so lightly views the rights of the common man is not allowed to proceed with its intent to subjugate the voice of the people. For these reasons I ask that this committee strike down this resolution.

² Custer National Forest Final Management Plan EIS. 1986, p 186, 208

³ Comments on Ruby A Federal APD, Custer National Forest. 1987

⁴ Transcrit of Custer National Forest public scoping meetings on Ruby A Federal APD, 1987

6
1-13-89
HJR 1

My name is Susan Colvin and I'm from Great Falls and I'd like to tell you why I feel House Joint Resolution 1 does not speak to the best interests of Montana and why it should be killed.

In 1979 the Forest Service gave areas of the Rocky Mountain Front the highest wilderness ratings possible. In an evaluation of wildlife, scenic values, natural attributes and the human impact of roadless areas, done on thousands of wild areas throughout the United States, the Rocky Mountain Front topped the list. Again it received the highest possible rating for characteristics warranting wilderness designation.

Yet between 1979 and 1986 the Forest Service cut in half the number of acres they recommended for wilderness designation along the Front. Out of 375,000 roadless acres on the Front, the Forest Service has recommended less than 50,000 for wilderness designation. There are 6 areas of the Front and I'd like to point out the discrepancy between wilderness designations of the Forest Service and those of conservationists.

Area	Forest Service	Conservationists
Falls Creek	18,000	85,000
Renshaw	16,000	40,000
Deep Creek	-0-	42,000
Teton Peaks	5,000	35,000
Choteau Mt.	-0-	20,000
Badger Two Medicine	-0-	100,000

The Rocky Mountain Front is the Serengeti of America. It is critical winter range for elk, sheep, bear and deer. Deep Creek, with no wilderness designation, is the home of our nation's largest and healthiest Rocky Mountain Sheep population. NO OTHER AREA IN THE LOWER 48 STATES HAS THIS TYPE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY.

Through the legislative process involving citizen participation, Congress has, in the past, resolved the disparity between Forest Service recommendations and the desires of the local people by designating a

EX #6

1-13-89

compromise amount of wilderness. The vast majority of wilderness bills passed by Congress have designated more acreage than recommended by the Forest Service.

It is important to remember that the Forest Service is directed in its decisions by policies made in Washington. Its bureaucrats are influenced by multinational interests who care very little for Montana except in taking her natural bounty. Montanans have always fought hard for their right to be heard and not have their future dictated by outside interests who do not have the best interests of Montanans at heart.

Susan Colvin

287 McJuer Rd.

Great Falls, MT 59404

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee:

My name is Lee Fears. I am a third generation Montanan. I am fortunate enough to be able to raise my family in Red Lodge, at the foot of the awesome Beartooth Mountains. Over the years, I have enjoyed many days of hunting, fishing, hiking, and camping in the many beautiful mountain ranges of Montana. The highest quality times I have spent afield have been spent in wilderness areas.

Montana has been blessed with wild areas that are the envy of the entire nation. Wilderness is the backbone of the outfitter business. Wildlands are the very important foundation of our growing, non-polluting, tourist industry. Use demand is increasing from all directions.

If we are indeed to remain the Land of Shining Mountains, we must show responsibility to the future generations by protecting some of these fragile jewels. Areas like Burnt Mountain in the Red Lodge Creek Drainage, the unique Lost Water Canyon in the Pryor Mountains, and the spectacular, but fragile Line Creek Plateau. Areas such as these and others cannot be reproduced by technology. Our wildlands can only be saved from destruction and short-sighted greed by sensitive and responsible leadership. To preserve our precious watersheds, valuable wildlife habitat, and spectacular scenery now will show that true leadership.

Please direct our Congressional delegation to show the sensitivity and responsibility to support the same wilderness bill passed by the 1988 Congress.

Thank you,



Lee Fears
Box 401
Red Lodge, Montana 59068

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Tony Schoonen BUDGET _____
ADDRESS Box 2 Ramsey, MT 59748
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Montana Wildlife Federation
SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE X AMEND _____

COMMENTS: _____
Mr. Chairman & members of the committee.

Our organization would like to go on record in opposition to H.J. 19 I

Tourism & recreation are the states largest non subsidized industry - these industries are clean & quickly renewable. These resources do not suffer the boom-bust cycles as other industries.

The bill disallows further N.P.A. areas which would detract from the states economy. N.P.A. areas ^{are} compatible with other uses.

The small wilderness acreage in this bill is totally unacceptable. There are too many areas that have high wildlife values, watershed potential, fisheries potential etc; where development should not be allowed.

Thank you.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

EXHIBIT 9
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

of the

MONTANA LEGISLATURE PERTAINING TO HJR-1

by

Robert L. Schaap

JANUARY 13, 1989

As a successful Montana businessman that employs 40 people and inserts one and one half million dollars a year in the Montana economy, I am opposed to allowing the Forest Service to determine the destiny of Montana's remaining wild lands. The success of my business, the Lone Mountain Ranch at Big Sky, and many other recreation based businesses in Montana depends on unspoiled natural landscapes. The Forest Service, if it is allowed to continue its malignant practice of road building and logging in Montana's remaining roadless areas, will severely damage businesses like mine that depend on quality natural surroundings for their very survival.

Many Forest Service land use decisions are based on bureaucratic maximization of their budget with little regard for how their decisions affect the local economy. It is ironic that the Forest Service justifies many of their extractive land use decisions on the basis of enhanced community economic stability. In fact, heavy emphasis on timber production or other extractive forest uses may actually destabilize Montana communities and make them more vulnerable to devastating economic problems while reducing their capacity for recreation and healthy economic diversification.

To place the future of our state's economy largely in the hands of the economically inept Forest Service bureaucracy would be like asking a fox to guard the hen house.

To retain my competitive position in the outdoor recreation and tourism industry, I must continuously analyze and revise my strategic business plans. In fact, any business, to prosper in a highly competitive world, must develop and use comprehensive business plans. I believe that the State of Montana must also realize that, if our economy is to prosper, we must develop and follow the equivalent of a strategic business plan. Many economic crises would be minimized, or avoided entirely, if Montana were to develop, implement and regularly review strategic plans. If such a plan were developed HJR-1 would not even be considered because of its obvious adverse effect on Montana's economy.

This document will address some of the fundamental considerations of such a plan and a discussion of the problems resulting from letting the Forest Service "experts" determine Montana's destiny.

There are several important factors that I believe Montana's legislators should consider in deliberating the role the Forest Service should play in our economy:

1. Basic Industry Diversification

The economy of a state, if it's dominated by too few industries, is positioned for economic disaster. Stable, healthy state economies, either by plan or by accident, usually are diversified sufficiently to avoid the catastrophic impact of a single industry closure or decline.

Last year, I drove through the town of Rawlins, Wyoming where I grew up. The town now has about the same population it had when I left there 30 years ago. In the 1970's the town's population more than

doubled with the explosive expansion of the energy industry. New houses were built by the hundreds. New schools, streets, water and sewer systems were financed by bonds. Many businesses were created or expanded to support the active economy. All of this was supported by a booming energy industry but, when that declined, the town was devastated. The downtown area now looks like a ghost town. The people who remain have the burden of paying for roads, schools and other improvements that are no longer needed. The town has lost its spirit and its vitality. Montana has found itself in a similar position in recent years and needs to plan for stability and diversified growth.

Because of the extreme sensitivity of housing construction to changing market conditions, communities in Montana that are heavily dependent on the wood products industry are particularly vulnerable. As a direct result of declining housing demand, many Montana communities that relied heavily on the wood products industry experienced severe economic stresses in the early 80's. Layoffs and mill closures in these towns placed very heavy financial and social burdens on our state and these communities.

If HJR-1 passes, too much faith is being placed in a bureaucracy that has historically demonstrated a lack of economic reality. Regardless of economic conditions, the Forest Service attempts to emphasize extractive uses of their lands in order to maximize its own budget.

Planning for economic diversity and steady planned growth instead of taking the fast buck would help Montana assure a stable, prosperous economy.

2. Sustainability

Community and state planners should analyze the sustainability of Montana's basic industries. If the community is dependent on the wood products or other extractive industry, can the supplies realistically be expected to sustain that industry into the foreseeable future? If not, it is vital to plan alternatives well in advance of depletion. We are already experiencing potentially inadequate timber supplies in the greater Yellowstone ecosystem. Livingston, Montana, for example, is very dependent on the wood products industry for their economic health. Livingston relies on the nationally important greater Yellowstone ecosystem to supply their timber resources. The long-term political reality in the greater Yellowstone area is that logging may be curtailed because of the nationwide importance of this area's unique natural values for recreation. Strategic planners in Livingston and similar communities should develop and implement plans for a more resilient and sustainable economy.

3. Industry Compatibility

Montana should take into consideration the compatibility of the industrial mix they might attract. Corporate site selection decisions are often made comparing many factors including quality of life, amenities and recreational opportunities offered by competing alternative sites. Patagonia's recent choice of Bozeman for their site was largely influenced by quality of the environment. If our natural resources are substantially damaged by extractive uses, other industries such as light manufacturing, catalog operations, research and recreation will locate elsewhere. Planners cannot afford to ignore the potential economic importance of quality natural surroundings to a healthy economy.

4. Product Differentiation

Successful businesses develop a viable market share by favorably differentiating their products or services from those of their competition. In this way, they survive and grow, even in the face of strong competition. States, like businesses, have unique strengths and weaknesses that must be recognized as differentiating characteristics. States must, like businesses, develop a market position by identifying and using their unique and positive attributes to attract the desired industry mix.

Many communities in Montana, located in areas with high wildlife, fishery and scenic values, are concerned with the future of the wood products industry. Yet, many overlook the potential economic importance of untouched recreational land in differentiating their community from others competing for economic growth.

There is high potential for environmentally sensitive economic development in Montana. Such progress will occur only if we successfully market our comparative advantages: high quality human capital and a most attractive environment. With the attributes of an excellent labor force and natural beauty, we have a lot to offer potential investors. Quality of the environment may be the most important selling point in attracting new businesses to a community. For many communities in Montana, quality of life is the single most important drawing card for attracting new industry. The extractive industries that would be encouraged by the Forest Service may substantially deplete this value.

5. Retention of Capital

Montana must be concerned with cash flow. Major objectives in optimizing cash flow should be to maximize value added within our state and to minimize exports of capital generated by local basic industries from the state. A non-locally owned wood products or mining company benefits the community primarily in the form of salaries and turnover of salary dollars in the town. The profits and many of the capital asset acquisition dollars from such mills are exported from the community. In contrast, a locally owned business of the same size may retain many more dollars in the local economy, thus improving the overall business climate.

The wood products industry is becoming much more automated and less labor intensive causing even more capital to migrate away from the community, further reducing local cash flow. This trend means fewer jobs, while increasing demand for natural resources. More often than not, these natural resources are consumed in lieu of using the same area as a renewable recreation resource that could attract alternative industries.

An example of increased capacity with a smaller labor force is the Seneca Sawmill Co. of Eugene Oregon. According to data from Western Wood Products Association, Seneca is installing a \$7 million mill designed to produce 10,000 board feet per day per employee instead of 1,433 board feet per day per employee with the old mill. This mill will be patented and marketed throughout the U.S. Weyerhouser is considering installing a German mill in Coos Bay that will produce as much with 25 employees as was produced with 300 employees!¹ The U.S. produced about the same amount of softwood lumber in 1984 as in 1977, but the associated labor force fell by 25% and the number of sawmills fell by 18%.² These are not isolated examples. Montana is also experiencing increased production with dramatically fewer employees.

I believe that Montana should consider the U.S. Forest Service practice of money losing timber harvests to be an economic threat. Below-cost timber sales will likely be reduced or discontinued when our nation responds seriously to the federal budget deficit. On average, Forest Service timber program expenditures exceeded receipts for the past five years, by \$442.6 million; a ripe target for reform! Subsidized timber sales artificially create a market for underpriced resources and accelerate logging on federal lands. This practice rapidly depletes the potential for alternative economic activities on impacted Forest Service lands, while discouraging private land owners from growing and harvesting timber on their lands. "Timber dumping" by the Forest Service may result in private timber lands being diverted to more profitable uses such as housing development, thus shrinking the available private timber base.

¹ Kerr, Andy; *Wasting the Wealth; From Sustained Yield to Spend Thrift; Forest Watch*; November 1986; 26 p.

² U.S. Department of Agriculture; *A Technique and Relationships for Projections of Employment in the Pacific Coast Forest Products Industry*; 1975

The Gallatin National Forest plans to double timber production and accelerate road building at the expense of recreation. The following example will demonstrate the faulty logic of this type of bureaucratic decision.

The 1986 Congressional Research Service Greater Yellowstone report indicates that 499 direct jobs result from timber management while 3221 direct jobs result from recreation.³ The Forest Service estimates that recreation contributes 80% of the income produced by the Gallatin. Three dollars are lost for every one dollar taken in from timber sales. Yet, the Forest Service plans to spend 59% of their budget on timber while the recreation budget is only 18%! This kind of fiscally irresponsible behavior results not from incompetent Forest Service employees, but from poorly written current laws, which encourage the Forest Service to set high timber goals regardless of market demand or profitability to the U.S. Treasury even on forests where recreation is far more valuable. If a business used this type of financial logic, the process of natural selection would quickly force it into bankruptcy.

Many decisions made by the Forest Service in favor of extractive economic activities stems from the fact that recreation is not currently considered by the Forest Service to be a valuable economic resource. The few dollars that are collected from recreation activities go directly to the federal treasury without increasing the Forest Service budget. The Forest Service thus has no economic incentive to enhance amenity values such as recreation, wildlife, fisheries or water. We in Montana must recognize the nature of these economic biases and not entrust our economic future to a federal agency that is incentivized to make detrimental land use decisions.

The tourism and recreation industry is the second largest industry in our state. Many people argue against the expansion of the tourism industry because they feel it only generates low-paying jobs. Some of these jobs are low paying, but even these jobs provide seasonal employment when the labor force swells and employ the underemployed. As tourism and recreation matures the number of highly paid consultants, advertising specialists, public relations experts, managers and other professionals is growing dramatically.⁴ It is important to note that dollars generated by tourism, even if some do result from low paying jobs, have the same benefits as an equal number of dollars from other basic industries.

As tourism comes of age it will become an accepted part of what people consider a quality life style and an increasingly important social and economic activity. Tourism is forecast to be the largest industry in the world by the year 2000.⁵ During the past 25 years, increases in participation in outdoor recreation activities has consistently been higher than projected. Recent studies indicate that participation in activities such as nature studies, camping and cross country skiing continues to grow rapidly.⁶ The tourism economy in Montana grew 15% between 1979 and 1984 while extractive industries such as the wood products industry fell precipitously.⁷

Because the Forest Service is such an incredibly large land owner in the western states, it can have a profound influence on the economy of Montana. The Forest Service makes major land-use decisions that are motivated primarily by the desire to maximize their budget. Decisions based on the age-old bureaucratic need for budget maximization are not a good foundation for Montana's economic stability. If market forces were allowed to play a more important role in determining the highest and best use of our

³ Economic Database for the Greater Yellowstone Forests; May 1987; Figure 25; 26 p.

⁴ Hunt, John D.; Tourism Development - A New Industry Comes of Age; Western Wildlands; Volume 13, Number 2; Summer 1987; 4 p.

⁵ Hunt, John D.; Tourism Development - A New Industry Comes of Age; Western Wildlands; Volume 13, Number 2; Summer 1987; 2 p.

⁶ McCool, Stephen; Tourists and Tourism in Montana: The Basics of a Viable Industry; Western Wildlands; Summer, 1987; 7 p.

⁷ McCool, Stephen; Tourists and Tourism in Montana: The Basics of a Viable Industry; Western Wildlands; Summer, 1987; 7 p.

Ex. #9
1-13-87

forests, more of these resources would be managed for recreation and more natural amenities would be preserved than with the recommended 600,000 acres. Only by preserving natural values in key recreation lands is it possible for Montana to retain the options needed to properly plan for economic stability.

I encourage the Montana legislature to pass a resolution encouraging the U.S. Congress to authorize the Forest Service to increase their recreation fees, to remit 25% of the fees to the counties and to retain the remainder. If recreation fees were collected and a large portion of these fees retained in the Forest Service budget, there would be a budgetary incentive for a more rational distribution of scarce Forest resources. If the Forest Service charged for all recreation on public lands, new markets would develop for recreation on private lands thus creating new recreation jobs and businesses.⁸

I respectfully request the House Natural Resources Committee to take a major step toward improving Montana's economy by rejecting HJR-1.

Thank you for considering my testimony.

⁸O'Toole, Randal; Reforming the Forest Service; Forest Watch; Eugene, Oregon; October 1987; 19 p.

EXHIBIT 10
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

January 13, 1989

Comments to House Joint Resolution Number 1
Introduced by Swift

Prepared by: Jim Coates
Box 377
Red Lodge, Montana
(406) 446-2493

As I sat down to prepare my comments before you, one of my sons, a sixth grader in the Red Lodge schools, asked what I was doing. I explained the legislative process and the history of the various Montana wilderness bills. Then we talked about wilderness itself.

We recalled the many times that we visited several wilderness areas in Montana and across the west, the camping and hiking trips that we had taken, the magnificent scenery and wildlife that we'd seen, and the enormous pleasure that we took in discovering such marvels. We discussed the fact that there are so few areas left on earth where one can go to enjoy the solitude and beauty of a place yet untamed by man's efforts to build a better world for his kind. And we spoke of the great loss of something in ourselves when we have returned to special places that have since been changed such that they can never again be wild and touched but by the hand of God.

I could speak all day of facts and figures, public comments in praise both of wilderness and development, digress on economic recoveries and resources that the country needs. All of these points will be covered well, from both sides of the issue, by people more knowledgeable than I, so I won't.

But let's face the real facts. An issue such as wilderness is very seldom resolved based on a bottom line, spread sheets, or resource management priority scales. We all have a feeling about wilderness, whether we like it or not, that will probably overshadow any grand rationalizations that we or anyone else can make.

Feelings about wilderness are as primal as the places themselves. Even in our own Christian tradition, wilderness has played a major role. From the expulsion of man from Paradise - a wilderness in the best sense - to the places of solace where all of our great teachers went for their quests, meditations, and spiritual insights, wilderness has been an important recurring theme. Feelings about wilderness, pro and con, have made it the conflicting issue that it has become, throughout our country, and especially in the west, where most of these last bastions of solitude and personal freedom remain. It is an emotionally charged issue.

So let's be truthful with each other, and ourselves, and admit that most of us, when faced with making a personal or public decision about more or less wilderness, will take our stands based on our gut, not on all of the arguments that any of us can muster about the benefits of one economic base over another, or the number of jobs gained through recreation or resource extraction. It is the feelings about things that we want to preserve as important to us, or that we are willing to give up at any cost, upon which our decisions will hinge.

When you go to consider Joint House Resolution No. 1, consider that the history of all civilizations is one of change . . . changing economies, cultural values, and traditions. Examine what you have experienced in your own lifetimes, in your own state, of the changing pressures on communities and the individuals of which they are composed. Realize that nothing that we, as humans, have made or developed lasts forever.

There does remain, though, some areas of our state that people here, across America, and from all over the world recognize as the last and best of all creation. Our wilderness lands. And these lands, if ever changed, will never be the same, nor can they be remade.

Reach down into your gut and make a decision that will give our children, their children, and all of our great grandchildren, the opportunity to know that they will always have, whether from near or from afar, or merely in the mind's eye, places where they, too, can go, as men have forever, to experience that inexplicable wildness in themselves and the world.

I urge you, gentlemen, to vote against House Resolution No. 1. Instead, support a proposal, preferably Conservation Proposal W which maintains 2.4 million acres of roadless areas as wilderness, to retain as much wilderness as humanly possible in Montana. Not only for all our sakes as humans in need of such places, but for all who'll come after us. Once our wilderness is diminished, there will never be another chance.

Thank you.

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Rick Meis BILL NO. HJR 1
ADDRESS 718 S 12 Bozeman MT 59715
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? myself and many friends throughout MT
SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE STRONGLY AMEND _____

COMMENTS:

As a person born & raised in the Bitterroot Valley of Montana, I am dismayed that a representative from this ~~same~~ Ravalli County would introduce such legislation.

I am submitting copies of "non-wilderness" management by the Forest Service as captured in photos. Be sure to look at them.

Both I and members of my family living in the Bitterroot urge defeat of this resolution. I have worked many seasons for the Forest Service in Montana in the past. I have seen over cutting and too much roading. Only wilderness seems to prevent this.

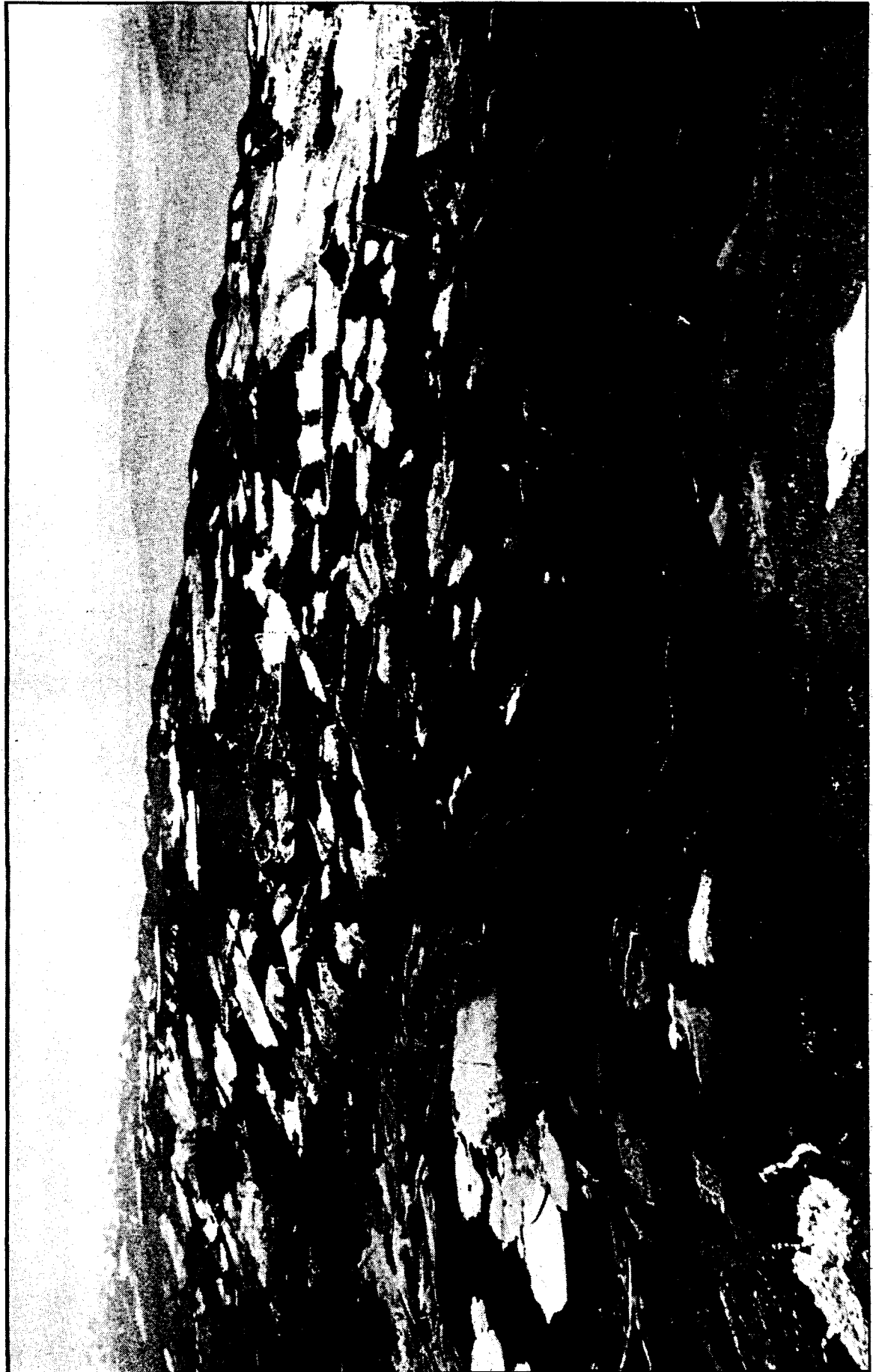
Please defeat this. Thank you.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

EXHIBIT 12
DATE 1-13-89
HB. HWR 1



Photo looks west from top of Int
Ellis (south of Bozeman) across
north end of Gallatin Range.
Photo by Dick Weiss





MONTANA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

502 South 19th • Bozeman, Montana 59715
Phone: (406) 587-3153

EXHIBIT 14
DATE 1-13-89
BY HJR 1

BILL # HJR 1 ; TESTIMONY BY: Lorna Frank
DATE Jan. 13, 1988 ; SUPPORT _____ ; OPPOSE Yes

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, for the record my name is Lorna Frank, representing approximately 3600 Farm Bureau members throughout the state.

We can appreciate what Rep. Swift is trying to do through this resolution. However Farm Bureau feels that wilderness management has proven wasteful and detrimental to our natural resources, we oppose further expansion of wilderness areas.

The Federal government needs to address wilderness water rights, noxious weed control and in particular its fire management policy before any more land is added to the present wilderness areas or new areas are designated as wilderness.

We urge this committee to consider our concerns and the consequences of adding additional wilderness areas in the state.

SIGNED: Lorna Frank

EXHIBIT 15
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

— WITNESS STATEMENT —

GARY STEELE 6454 ST. MARYS LK RD.
ST. IGNATIUS MONT. 59865
EXHIBIT 15
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

I'm A CONTRACTOR IN THE MISSION VALLEY.
I CAN LIVE ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES
THAT I WANT TO. I CHOSE MONTANA BECAUSE
I FEEL IT IS THE FINEST PLACE ON EARTH. — NOT
BECAUSE IT HAS BETTER CITIES, OR BIGGER CLEAR CUTS,
OR MORE EFFECTIVE LOGGING TECHNIQUES. BUT BECAUSE
IT HAS THE MOST PRISTINE, MOST WILD, MOST SPECTACULAR
WILD COUNTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

THERE IS NOT MUCH WILD COUNTRY LEFT IN THE
UNITED STATES. THERE IS MORE LAND UNDER PAVEMENT
THAN THERE IS LEFT WILD.

~~WHAT IS RARE IS~~ WHAT IS MOST RARE
IS MOST VALUABLE. KIND OF LIKE CHARLIE
RUSSEL ORIGINALS. THE PEOPLE THAT MAKE
THE LAWS MUST SEE THIS. AND THEY MUST
STOP THE DESTRUCTION OF WHAT IS SO RARE AND
VALUABLE.

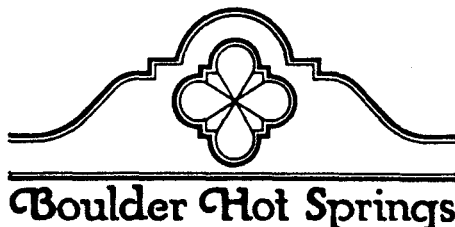


EXHIBIT 16
DATE 4-13-89
HB HJR 1

March 10, 1988

Senator J. Bennett Johnston
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Dale Bumpers
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: 1988 Montana Wilderness Bill (S1478 & HR2090)

Dear Senators Johnston and Bumpers:

Please enter these comments and the accompanying map into your Official Senate Committee Hearing Record for the 1988 Montana Wilderness Bill.

I am the owner/operator of **Boulder Hot Springs**, a spa in a high mountain valley surrounded by Montana's **Deerlodge National Forest**.

Roadless areas are crucial to the drawing of customers to this resort. If you authorize the destruction of the remaining wilderness around my resort, it will hurt my business.

Anyone involved in the tourist industry can tell you people do not travel long distances to view clear cuts, hunt with hundreds of road hunters, and fish in streams clouded by sedimentation from logging.

Roading and logging these valuable wildlands is particularly galling to me, as a private businessman, because the United States taxpayers are subsidizing the destruction. My resort lies east of the Continental Divide of the Rocky Mountains. There is little rain here, so tree growth is minimal. None of the forests here are commercially viable timberlands. Yet the Forest Service is spending millions to subsidize loggers to **destroy** these forests.

This angers me. The government does not pay my costs to run my resort. Yet, the federal government pays the bill for the timber corporations, even when these subsidies directly harm those of us who still operate in the world of free enterprise.

Senators Johnston and Bumpers

March 10, 1988

Page two

Loggers, for example, recently received a \$1.5 million public windfall to destroy the Haystack/Whitetail Roadless Area, immediately west of my resort. I don't know of any other businesses in this area subsidized in this fashion. I do know if I was receiving a fraction of this subsidy, I could employ far more people over a longer period of time than these loggers.

We Montanans must turn to Congress to protect this priceless resource for all citizens. Yet I recently found out that, of 6.5 million eligible acres of national forest roadless lands in Montana, Montana's Congressmen propose to protect less than one fifth!

Montana's politicians claim developing forest lands creates "jobs". This ignores the statistics that prove those industries dependent on Montana's roadless areas are a much larger contributor to our state's economy than its timber industry. **If you want long-term jobs, instead of short-term boom and bust, you must acknowledge the jobs provided by Montana's tourist industry.**

We can not endanger the wildlands which bring people to our state, just to serve the needs of a handful of timber corporations. Over ninety-three percent of Montana is roaded and developed. If ninety-three percent is insufficient, what makes anyone think the situation will be improved by destroying the little wildlands which remain?

In addition, over ninety (90%) of the people who commented on the draft forest plan for this area said they did not want any further roads or logging. **MONTANA'S CONGRESSMEN ARE NOT FOLLOWING THE PUBLIC WILL.**

Since you, as chairmen of these important committees, are charged with representing the national interest - I ask you, please, to come to Montana, hold hearings here and learn that Montanans want their remaining roadless areas to remain "as is".

Many areas of the world have been deforested by bad policies (Himalayas, Greece, Ethiopia, the Middle East). In these areas, top soils are gone and the forests can not grow again. In Pakistan, a USAID policy geared to harvesting forests rather than conservation has caused a substantial shrinkage of the forest. **PLEASE, DO NOT REPEAT THESE DISASTERS and DESTROY MONTANA'S REMAINING WILDLANDS** by passing the "Wilderness Destruction bills" promoted by Montana's Congressional delegation.

Senators Johnston and Bumpers
March 10, 1988
Page three

Local Montana ranchers, sportsmen, businesses, and residents are now fighting for our public lands. But, we need help. You are now deciding the fate of Montana's forests, the largest remaining wildlands in the lower 48 states. Think of us. Think of the rest of the citizens of this Nation. Please amend the current bills by the Montanan delegation to incorporate the following four point plan:

1. **Protect all 6.5 million acres of Forest Service roadless lands in Montana, as specified by the enclosed map. These lands should remain as God made them - unroaded and undeveloped.** Of particular concern to my resort is #15 on the attached map, which protects 77,000 acres in the Whitetail/Haystack Roadless Area; #3, which protects 98,792 acres in the Tobacco Root Mountains; and #11, which protects 128,700 acres in the Elkhorn Mountains.
2. Logging the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and the remote roadless areas west of the divide is not economically feasible without massive subsidies from the Forest Service. **The Montana Wilderness Act should outlaw these subsidies.**
3. The Forest Service's concept of "multiple use" seems to mean: Build roads and create a homogenous tree farm that doubles as a feedlot for cattle. **Legislation is needed to restore the Forest Service's original goal to preserve and protect forests and wildlife.** Included should be specific provisions for the preservation of remaining old growth forests and dependent plant and animal species. The legislation must also emphasize tree planting and reforestation in areas already overcut by the Forest Service.
4. **Since trees are needed, the millions of dollars currently doled to the timber corporations should be allocated to an aggressive subsidy program for those wishing to start private tree farms near public forest lands.** This way, our forests would grow, people would be employed, and precious wildlands would not be destroyed.

We in Montana's tourist business provide this state with around \$800 million a year. This figure increases as shortsightedness causes the destruction of our Nation's natural beauty. More and more people are appreciating fewer and fewer wildlands.

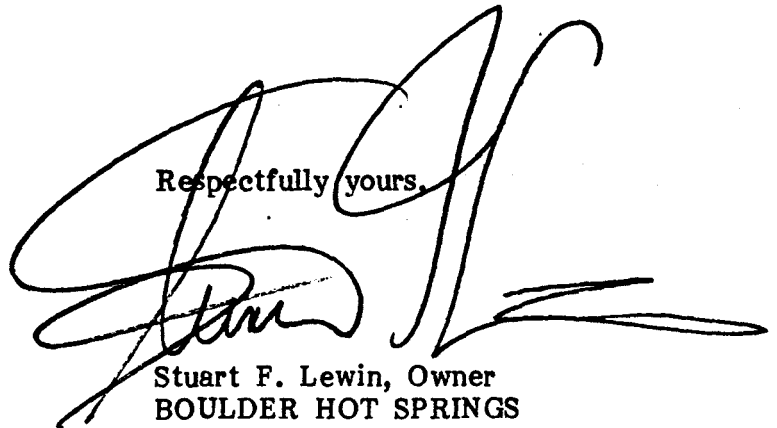
Ex. #16

1-13-89

Senators Johnston and Bumpers
March 10, 1988
Page four

This country has highways and development everywhere. As Congressional leaders who represent the national interest, you must protect the few remaining wildlands we have left.

Respectfully yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stuart F. Lewin', is written over the typed name and title.

Stuart F. Lewin, Owner
BOULDER HOT SPRINGS

Enclosure
SFL/blc

cc: Senators: Wirth, Hatfield, Domenici, Murkowski, Ford, McClure, Evans, Bradley, Fowler, Weicker, Wallop, Hecht, Conrad, Nickles

**Within two to three years Berrys Meadows
Moose Meadows, and Elder Creek could be
roaded and logged. Or, it could be allowed to
remain the way it is. The choice is yours.**

1. Call your congressman. Tell them you think this area should remain "as is." Ask them to spend this enormous amount of money in ways which will better help Jefferson County and its residents. Your call will make a difference.

Rep. Pat Williams
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
TOLL FREE: 1-800-332-6177

Sen. Max Baucus
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
TOLL FREE: 1-800-332-6106

Sen. John Melcher
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515
723-8211 (Butte)
449-5241 (Helena)

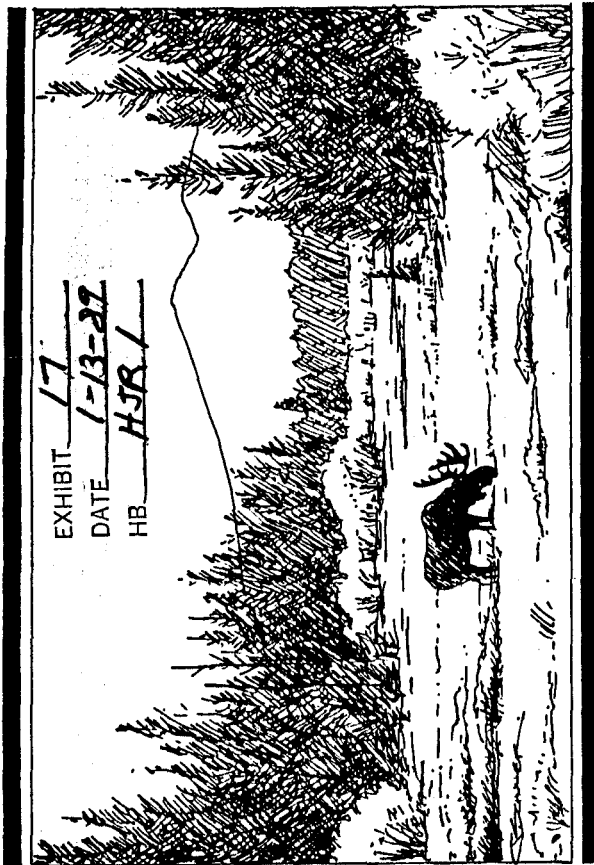
2. HELP! There's lots to be done. Send in your name, address, and phone number. The more involved you become, the sooner this area will be left alone.

If you can, please contribute \$5 or \$10. Although we are an all-volunteer group, contributions are needed for printing, copying, mailing, telephone bills, and legal fees. Contributions are tax deductible. Make checks payable to: MWA - Deerlodge Forest Defense Fund.

Request more pamphlets and fliers. Help spread the word.

DEERLODGE FOREST DEFENSE FUND
P.O. BOX 422
BOULDER, MONTANA 59632

DFDF 1-22-87. Artwork, layout, writing, paper and printing all donated. Distributed by Helena Adlit and Whitehall Ledger.



Jefferson County Residents:

**CAN YOU THINK OF A BETTER
WAY TO SPEND 1.5 MILLION
DOLLARS OF YOUR MONEY
THAN TO DESTROY**

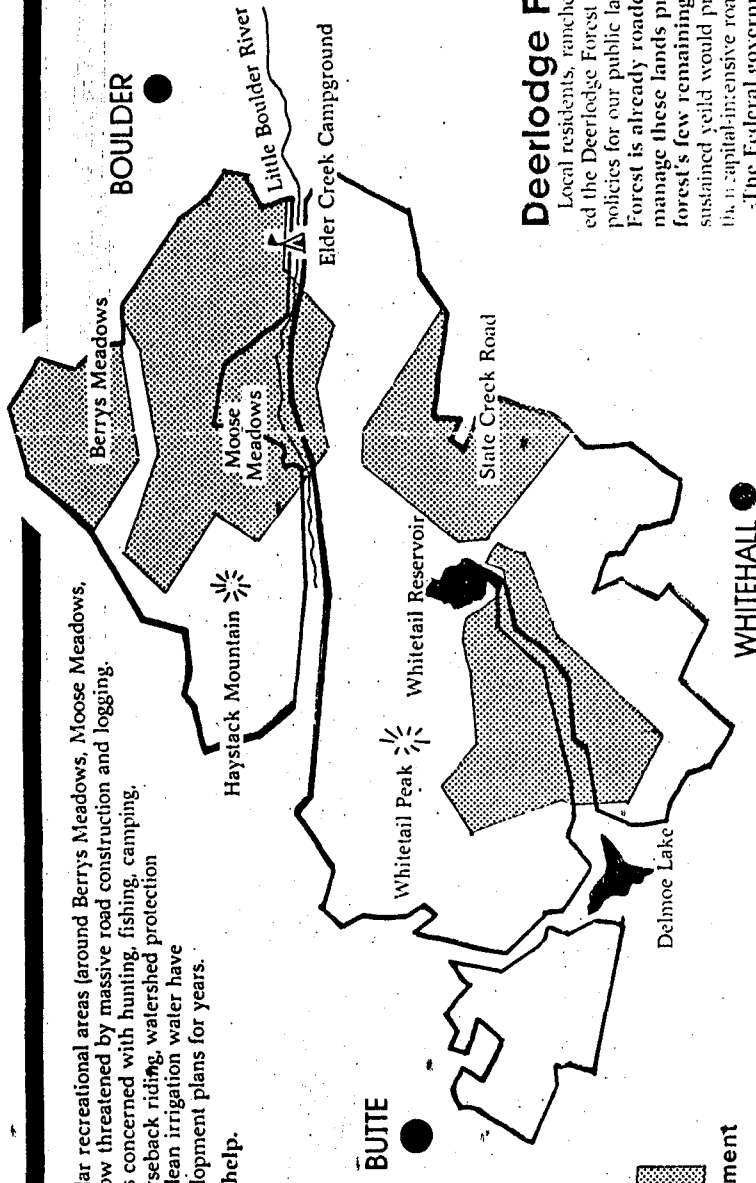
**BERRYS MEADOWS,
MOOSE MEADOWS,
AND ELDER CREEK?**

EXHIBIT 17
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

How much is \$1.5 million? Ex. 17

- 1 1/2 times the General Fund for Jefferson County (1986-87)
- Triple the Jefferson County Road Budget (1986-87)
- The budget for the entire Boulder School System (salaries, supplies, equipment, overhead, utilities, etc.) (1986-87)
- Enough to fund 161 Basin Fire Departments (1986-87)

Jefferson County is financially strapped. The county is having a tough time maintaining roads and paying bills. We think some of the millions of dollars the Federal government is spending to build freeways up in the mountains should be spent on helping people down in the valleys.



One of our most popular recreational areas (around Berrys Meadows, Moose Meadows, and Elder Creek) is now threatened by massive road construction and logging. Boulder area residents concerned with hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, picnicking, horseback riding, watershed protection and a steady flow of clean irrigation water have questioned these development plans for years. Now, we need your help.

"Whitetail/Haystack Roadless Area"

Timber development in this area can not pay for itself. This forest is east of the Continental Divide. The climate is semi-arid, creating submarginal tree growth. Loggers have not logged the Whitetail/Haystack Roadless area because it was so cost prohibitive. Timber is poor, slopes are steep. Timber revenues could never pay for development costs.

Recently, however, the U.S. government has been awarding massive subsidies for loggers to develop unprofitable areas. In the Berrys Meadows area, for example, the U.S. Forest Service plans on spending \$1.5 million taxpayer dollars to subsidize road construction and timber development costs. Thus, the public pays for the privilege of losing its special backcountry.

Deerlodge Forest Defense Fund

Local residents, ranchers, sportsmen, and recreation-oriented businesses formed the Deerlodge Forest Defense Fund in the summer of 1986 to promote better policies for our public lands. Specifically, 2/3rds of the Deerlodge National Forest is already roaded and open for development. It makes sense to manage these lands properly before subsidizing the destruction of the forest's few remaining wild lands. Replanting, thinning, and managing for a sustained yield would provide many more jobs for Jefferson County residents than capital-intensive road construction and one-time-only logging.

The Federal government should honor public opinion. All interested members of the public were invited to comment on the 1985 Deerlodge National Forest draft plan:

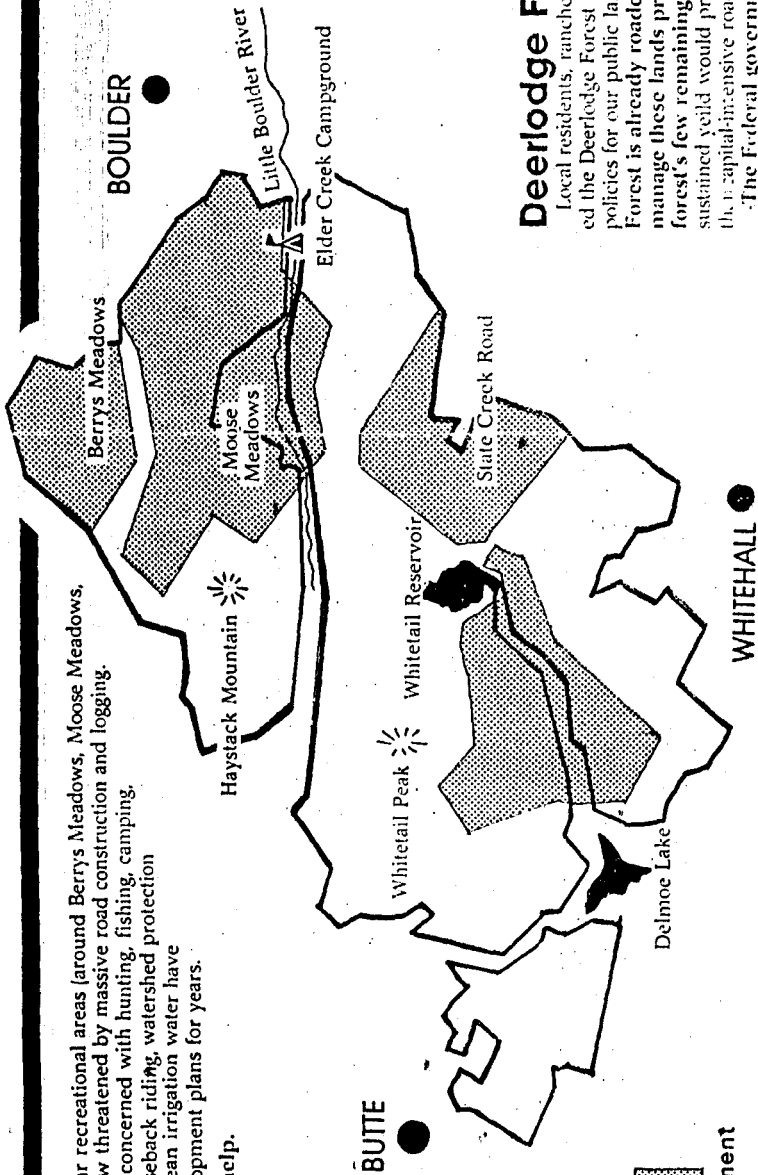
- ROADS - Of the 108 comments on roads, 2% wanted more, 48% wanted less, and 50% wanted to keep roads at their present levels.
- TIMBER HARVEST - Of 105 comments, 10% wanted more, 90% wanted less, and 1% wanted the same (101%).
- FISH/WILDLIFE - Of 109 comments, 95% wanted more, 4% wanted less, and 1% wanted the same.

In addition, 104 Boulder area residents signed a petition specifically requesting the Whitetail/Haystack Roadless Area (Berrys Meadows, Moose Meadows, Elder Creek, and Whitetail Reservoir) be kept "as is."

If you want to keep - Berrys Meadows, Moose Meadows, and Elder Creek - "as is," turn this page.

One of our most popular recreational areas (around Berrys Meadows, Moose Meadows, and Elder Creek) is now threatened by massive road construction and logging. Boulder area residents concerned with hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, picnicking, horseback riding, watershed protection and a steady flow of clean irrigation water have questioned these development plans for years.

Now, we need your help.



Proposed Development

"Whitetail/Haystack Roadless Area"

Timber development in this area can not pay for itself. This forest is east of the Continental Divide. The climate is semi-arid, creating submarginal tree growth. Loggers have not logged the Whitetail/Haystack Roadless area because it was so cost prohibitive. Timber is poor, slopes are steep. Timber revenues could never pay for development costs.

Recently, however, the U.S. government has been awarding massive subsidies for loggers to develop unprofitable areas. In the Berrys Meadows area, for example the U.S. Forest Service plans on spending \$1.5 million taxpayer dollars to subsidize road construction and timber development costs. Thus, the public pays for the privilege of losing its special backcountry.

How much is \$1.5 million?

- 1 1/2 times the General Fund for Jefferson County (1986-87)
- Triple the Jefferson County Road Budget (1986-87)
- The budget for the entire Boulder School System (salaries, supplies, equipment, overhead, utilities, etc.) (1986-87)
- Enough to fund 161 Basin Fire Departments (1986-87)

Jefferson County is financially strapped. The county is having a tough time maintaining roads and paying bills. We think some of the millions of dollars the Federal government is spending to build freeways up in the mountains should be spent on helping people down in the valleys.

Deerledge Forest Defense Fund

Local residents, ranchers, sportsmen, and recreation-oriented businesses formed the Deerledge Forest Defense Fund in the summer of 1986 to promote better policies for our public lands. Specifically, 2/3rds of the Deerledge National Forest is already roaded and open for development. It makes sense to manage these lands properly before subsidizing the destruction of the forest's few remaining wild lands. Replanting, thinning, and managing for a sustained yield would provide many more jobs for Jefferson County residents than capital-intensive road construction and one-time-only logging.

-The Federal government should honor public opinion. All interested members of the public were invited to comment on the 1985 Deerledge National Forest draft plan:

ROADS - Of the 108 comments on roads, 2% wanted more, 48% wanted less, and 30% wanted to keep roads at their present levels.

TIMBER HARVEST - Of 105 comments 10% wanted more, 90% wanted less, and 1% wanted the same (101%).

FISH/WILDLIFE - Of 109 comments, 95% wanted more, 4% wanted less, and 1% wanted the same.

In addition 104 Boulder area residents signed a petition specifically requesting the Whitetail/Haystack Roadless Area (Berrys Meadows, Moose Meadows, Elder Creek, and Whitetail Reservoir) be kept "as is."

If you want to keep - Berrys Meadows, Moose Meadows, and Elder Creek - "as is," turn this page.

Deerledge Forest Defense Fund

Within two to three years Berrys Meadows, Moose Meadows, and Elder Creek could be roaded and logged. Or, it could be allowed to remain the way it is. The choice is yours.

1. Call your congressman. Tell them you think this area should remain "as is." Ask them to spend this enormous amount of money in ways which will better help Jefferson County and its residents. Your call will make a difference.

Rep. Pat Williams
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
TOLL FREE: 1-800-332-6177

Sen. Max Baucus
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
TOLL FREE: 1-800-332-6106

Sen. John Melcher
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515
723-8211 (Butte)
449-5241 (Helena)

2. HELP! There's lots to be done. Send in your name, address, and phone number. The more involved you become, the sooner this area will be left alone.

If you can, please contribute \$5 or \$10. Although we are an all-volunteer group, contributions are needed for printing, copying, mailing, telephone bills, and legal fees. Contributions are tax deductible. Make checks payable to : MWA - Deerlodge Forest Defense Fund.

Request more pamphlets and fliers. Help spread the word.

DEERLODGE FOREST DEFENSE FUND
P.O. BOX 422
BOULDER, MONTANA 59632

DDDF 1-22-87. Artwork, layout, writing, paper and printing all donated. Distributed by Helena Adit and Whitehall Ledger.



Jefferson County Residents:

**CAN YOU THINK OF A BETTER
WAY TO SPEND 1.5 MILLION
DOLLARS OF YOUR MONEY
THAN TO DESTROY
BERRYS MEADOWS,
MOOSE MEADOWS,
AND ELDER CREEK?**

Ex. #17

1-13-87

The Independent Record, Helena, Mont., Sunday, April 24, 1988

Inside
BUSINESS
FEATURES

OPINIONS

It's time to say no to logging

Human progress cannot be measured by material gain, unless our environment remains constant. Otherwise, our "improved" standards of living are at the expense of the water we drink, the food we eat, the air we breathe and our grandchildren's lives.

I read in the Sunday, April 10, *Independent Record* where a member of the board of directors of the Montana Logging Association wants to clear-cut 161,145 acres in the Elkhorn Mountains, currently managed for wildlife. This, he says, will help Montana's economy.

This type of behavior may help his economy, but does anyone else benefit? I am the owner and operator of Boulder Hot Springs and I well remember when this same logger wanted to develop the Haystack/Whitetail area, immediately

west of my resort. Of course, the forests around here are not commercial timberlands. There is little rain east of the Continental Divide, so tree growth is minimal.

The fact that there were no viable trees did not stop the loggers, however. Somehow, they talked the Forest Service into shelling out more than \$1.5 million of taxpayers' money to subsidize the destruction of this priceless public resource. Since the trees were not valuable for timber, they were chopped into firewood.

This angers me. The government does not pay my costs to run my resort. Yet, the Forest Service pays the bill for the loggers, even when these subsidies directly harm those of us who still operate in the world of free enterprise.

"Jobs" at the expense of our remaining roadless areas does not make sense. The loggers say trees are like any other crop. They don't admit that it takes this "crop" more than 130 years to regenerate in these drylands east of the Divide.

Ask yourself — if reforestation was indeed working, why do we need to build roads in roadless areas like the Elkhorns? Two-thirds of the national forests around here have already been developed. Why not log in these already-roaded areas? Why isn't the Montana Logging Association willing to wait until these areas grow back? Why do they want to destroy what few remaining wildlands we have left? And, why should the public subsidize this destruction?

If the Montana Logging Association is going to live off the public dole, wouldn't



Stuart Lewin is owner of Boulder Hot Springs

We can no longer take the forests for granted. Imagine the result if we continue sitting back and trusting the loggers with our public lands!

Ninety percent of Montana has been roaded and developed; 4.5 percent has been protected in national parks and wilderness areas. The loggers may want the remaining 5.5 percent. They may want another \$2 billion in subsidies (what they received from the federal treasury the last five years). But, we must tell them: No! Montana's remaining wildlands must remain "as is." Loggers must live within the lands' ability to produce. There should be no more roads and no more logging in Montana's few remaining roadless areas.

YOUR TURN

it be cheaper to give them welfare directly? Then, we would still have the forests.

We all see the moth-eaten hillsides where 10 years ago there were forests. We all know, deep inside, we are losing something very precious.

WMAH-TV

TOM COOK

**For 60 million years Montana
was wild and free—in only 125 years:**

**90% of Montana has been developed
4.5% of Montana has been protected
in national parks and wilderness areas.**

**In the next year, you can help determine
the fate of the remaining 5.5% —**

MONTANA'S LAST REMAINING WILD LANDS

Congress is now deciding the future of Montana's wildlands. Nine million acres of wilderness could be destroyed. Or they could be saved. The choice is yours.

Montana's last wildlands are not commercial timberlands. They are either located east of the Continental Divide (with an arid climate and submarginal tree growth) or in remote areas west of the Divide, where steep slopes and difficult access make logging cost-prohibitive.

The United States Forest Service, however, is subsidizing the destruction of these wildlands. By paying timber corporations' development costs, the Forest Service is endangering Montana's most important natural resources—her wildlands.

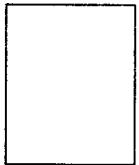
Some taxpayers feel instead of paying for the privilege of destroying these wildlands, the public might better benefit from their protection. Join us in the fight to keep Montana Montana!

We operate entirely on contributions. Please help cover the cost of printing and distribution. Send questions and comments to:



**Americans for Wilderness Coalition
P.O. Box 4784
Missoula, Montana 59806**

EXHIBIT 18
DATE 1-13-89
HB 1-581



**Take Pride in America,
Save the Forests!**

To:

EXHIBIT 19
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

Testimony of the
Sierra Club - Upper Missouri Group
on HJR - 1
before the
Committee on Natural Resources
Montana House of Representatives
January 13, 1989

presented by
Ed Madej
Sierra Club - Upper Missouri Group
920 Breckenridge
Helena, MT 59601
(406) 443-5271

Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is Ed Madej, and I serve as a volunteer on the executive committee of the Upper Missouri Group of the Sierra Club here in Helena. There are 260 Sierra Club members in Helena, and 1,400 Sierra Club members in Montana.

The Sierra Club opposes HJR-1 for one main reason. The question of wilderness designation should be left up to the citizens of Montana and their congressman, and not left to recommendations of government bureaucrats. HJR-1, if passed by the legislature, will essentially disenfranchise the Montana public from the decision making process on their public lands.

A good case in point are the proposed wilderness areas of the Helena National Forest. There are six proposed areas proposed for wilderness by conservationists on the Helena National Forest, five of which are visible from the Capitol Building. If you stand on the front steps of the Capitol Building, the highest peaks on the skyline in the Big Belt Mountains on the far right (to the southeast) comprise the Mt. Baldy and Camas Creek proposed wilderness areas. Directly to the north are the white cliffs of the proposed addition to the existing Gates of the Mountains Wilderness. The high peak on the skyline to the far left (to the northwest) is Nevada Mountain within the proposed Nevada Mountain Wilderness.

From the back of the Capitol Building on the right (west) is Mt. Helena. Following the ridge to the southwest from the summit of Mt. Helena will show you the Black Mountain proposed wilderness. The sixth wild area on the Helena Forest, the Blackfoot Meadows proposed wilderness lies out of sight across the continental divide, 25 miles southwest of Helena.

All six of these areas have been used for decades by elk hunters, fishermen, hikers and skiers. The final RARE II wilderness recommendations in 1979 included only one of these wild areas as wilderness.

During the ten years since the RARE II recommendations were issued by the Forest Service, the Helena National Forest has had three different Forest Supervisors and several different district rangers managing these areas. While Forest Service bureaucrats come and go, citizen support for these six proposed wilderness areas remains strong.

Today, the Forest Service has changed their 1979 recommendations to include three of these special places as wilderness, and has closed the other three to further development, as a result of continued public interest in the Helena area for the preservation of these wild areas.

HJR-1, if adopted, would dismiss ten years of public involvement with the Forest Service and Montana's congressional delegation in pursuit of protecting these local Helena wild areas. I urge the committee to oppose HJR-1.

... like to stand up and speak but wants their testimony entered into the record.

DATE 1-13-89
PAGE 20
HB HJR 1

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Joe Gutkoski BUDGET _____

ADDRESS 304 N. 18th. Av. Bozeman MT 59715

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? President Gallatin Wildlife Association

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE AMEND _____

COMMENTS: Placing an arbitrary cap on Wilderness acreage is not good. Wilderness in Montana should be a natural resource decision and not be prejudged by controls or caps. The Forest Service recommendation of 800,000 acres is too low. 2,800,000 acres recommended by the Mont. Wildlands Coalition is optimum. This alternative will only disturb 2% of the annual timber cut on National Forest. Timber lock out is not a creditable argument against wilderness. The Mont. forest industry would not substantially be affected by a Wilderness designation of 2,800,000. Only 2% of the annual forest Service timber cut in Montana will be affected.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Montana
Audubon Legislative Fund



Testimony on HJR1
House Natural Resources
January 13, 1989

EXHIBIT 21
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

My name is Janet Ellis and I'm here today representing the Montana Audubon Legislative Fund. The Audubon Fund is composed of 9 Chapters of the National Audubon Society and represents 2500 people throughout the state.

The Audubon Fund opposes HJR 1 because we believe that our wilderness system needs careful study and consideration before completion. We feel that all Montanans - and not just the Forest Service - should decide the fate of Montana's wild lands.

Audubon, both locally and nationally, would like to see wilderness systems considered on the basis of saving biological diversity in the state. Maintaining biological diversity considers preserving communities which are important to humans for their aesthetic and biological values. We are particularly concerned about maintaining rare and unique plants and animals - and the systems on which they depend.

Montana is fortunate to have two magnificent national - as well as international - ecosystem treasures: The Yellowstone and Bob Marshall-Glacier Ecosystems. These areas are immense, yet very vulnerable. We also have other natural systems that deserve protection: old growth forests in western Montana are priceless because they are critical to so many species of wildlife. Areas like the Big Snowies have alpine scree ridges and extensive limestone canyons that harbor unique plants and plant communities. The discussion of wilderness for this state of ours needs to consider biological systems.

There is a widely known conservation saying that goes like this: "We are not inheriting nature from our parents, we are borrowing it from our children." What we do today will greatly affect what our children will be able to do tomorrow. While studying the areas under consideration for wilderness, the decision needs to be a Montana made decision. And the decision needs to be made through discussions among recreationalists, development interests and scientists - to ensure that this important decision we are making is the best decision possible.

Thank you.

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1-13-89
HJR 1

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME CHARLES MABBOTT BUDGET HJR-1

ADDRESS WEST FORK ROAD DARBY, MT. 59829

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? MYSELF

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE AMEND _____

COMMENTS: I OPPOSE HJR-1. IT IS TIME FOR A BROADER
VIEW OF THE WILDERNESS QUESTION. ONE WHICH WILL INCLUDE
THE BIGGER BIO-REGION ACROSS BOTH MONTANA & IDAHO.
THE RESOLUTION WE SHOULD SEND TO THE U.S. CONGRESS
SHOULD ~~BE~~ BE ONE ASKING TO INCLUDE THE OVER 15 MILLION
~~ACRES~~ ACRES OF RARE II FOREST SERVICE IN IDAHO & MONTANA
IN AN INCLUSIVE NATIONAL WILDERNESS LEGISLATION.
15 MILLION ACRES OF DESIGNATED WILDERNESS.
THIS WOULD BE ~~SAVING~~ ONLY SAVING THE WILDLANDS
WE HAVE, NOT CREATING ANY NEW WILDERNESS.
AS WELL AS A COMMON BORDER WITH IDAHO
WE SHARE MANY VALUABLE WILDLANDS. THEY SHOULD
REMAIN WILD IN A COMPREHENSIVE TWO STATE WILDERNESS
BILL.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

23
DATE 1-12-89 11/13/89

My name is Noel Rosetta. I live in Helena, MT. I am a retired Forester.

HJR-1 is talking about wilderness versus timber. It is saying that the timber in the higher elevations should be logged. However, to do this we will have to obliterate large chunks of wilderness. It's too bad that we even have to argue this because the timber here has little economic value unless accompanied by hefty subsidies for logging and roading.

On the other hand, wilderness protects pristine watersheds essential for wild trout fisheries, our elk herds, and many other wild creatures. As a hunter and fisherman for more than a few years I am particularly concerned about the protection wilderness gives to these sports.

Once many sportsmen accepted as gospel that roads and logging created better access to elk and trout and therefore better hunting and fishing. Now substantial numbers of sportsmen, like many other Montanan's, believe wilderness is absolutely essential to preserve the opportunity for good hunting and fishing. Sportsmen found this out the hard way. Observations and research by biologists have added solid support to the experiences of hunters and fishermen.

Hunting opportunities for elk have diminished as a consequence of logging. Since 1960 hunting seasons have been shortened from two months to about five weeks. Not only have seasons been shortened, but hunting of either sex elk has decreased. In 1960 84% of the elk areas were open to either sex elk; today less than 1% are open. Terry Lonner (Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks) attributes the loss of hunter opportunity not so much to increased numbers of hunters (50% increase over 20 years), but to the cumulative loss of cover and roads ^(networks) - a 450% increase since the 1960's. Forest Service Biologist Jack Lyons has stated, "The immediate impacts of roads on wildlife are almost all negative."

Trout fishing has suffered similarly. A State Water Quality Bureau report noted: "The State of Montana has identified nonpoint source pollution from national forest lands as the greatest threat to the State's water quality. The State's water quality report to EPA for 1986 states, 'Accelerated roadbuilding and timber harvest on U. S. Forest Service lands now pose the greatest single threat to aquatic life.' (MT Dept. of Health & Environmental Sciences, May 1986)."

As I said before, Below Cost Sales are typical of the timber in the upper elevations where most wilderness is proposed. Recently the Forest Service publicly announced for the first time that it lost 15.8 million dollars in Montana for the 1987 Fiscal Year. Since road costs were charged for only a small part of the costs, a full accounting would have been nearly twice that figure. Such losses have actually occurred every year since the early 1960's, but are more pronounced as the Forest Service moves into the higher watersheds where the timber is poorer.

The damage from logging and roading these particular lands is hard to justify under any circumstances, but is particularly unacceptable when the costs have to come out of the public pocket.

I hope this Committee will give HJR-1 a quick death and preserve these areas.

Taxpayers subsidize sales of timber

23

DATE 1-13-89

HJR 1

MISSOULA (AP) 12/21/88 Timber sales on national forests in Montana last year cost taxpayers \$15.6 million, losing money on every forest in the state, a report by the U.S. Forest Service shows.

The forests with the largest sales volume — Lolo, Kootenai and Flathead — were three of the five biggest losers.

The report, prepared for Congress to show an accounting of timber sales on federal land during fiscal year 1987, said the Lolo National Forest in west-central Montana had a \$4.1 million deficit on 79 million board feet — the largest loser in the state.

The Kootenai National Forest in northwest Montana registered a \$2 million loss on 248 million board feet, while the Flathead National Forest posted \$1.6 million in losses on 119 million board feet.

Losses on timber sales are figured by measuring the costs of preparing a sale, such as road-building, against sale income, which is paid by timber firms to harvest trees on federal forests.

The report showed that the timber-sale program makes money nationwide, but critics have accused the Forest Service of stacking figures in favor of

timber sales.

For example, the cost of roads is spread over the time it takes to regrow the trees. In the Lolo National Forest, that time period is 123 years, says Fred Stewart, a timber official with the Forest Service.

The report listed \$425,000 in the category that includes all road-building expenses for the Lolo Forest, but records show that the actual outlay for road-building in 1987 was 10 times that amount.

Loss figures for Montana's other national forests were:

- Beaverhead, \$1.9 million, on 35 million board feet.
- Helena, \$1.8 million, on 34 million board feet.
- Bitterroot, \$1.3 million, on 36 million board feet.
- Deerlodge, \$1 million, on 15 million board feet.
- Lewis and Clark, \$744,000, on 20 million board feet.
- Gallatin, \$718,000, on 28 million board feet.
- Custer, \$467,000, on about 7 million board feet.

Report claims Forest policies

THREATEN FISH

MISSOULA (AP) — A report issued by two environmental groups says Forest Service land use plans in Montana and northern Idaho pose a serious threat to the region's fish and water quality resources.

The report was issued this week by the National Wildlife Federation and the West Slope Chapter of Trout Unlimited.

According to the report, "many national forests are institutionalizing a decline in fish populations while forests which purport to maintain fisheries do so only through the use of costly and untested mitigation techniques."

The 128-page report analyzes all 13 forest plans developed in the Forest Service's Northern Region, based here.

"On all forests, excessive sedimentation from increased road building and logging pose a threat to water quality and fish habitat," the report said.

The report was written by attorney Jack Tuholske and aquatic biologist Chris Kronberg.

They said that six forest plans project actual declines in fish populations "even while using optimistic assumptions about the effect of mitigation measures to bolster fish numbers."

Also, they said, "The Deer

Lodge Forest in Montana was the region's worst, with an anticipated 20 percent decline in fish populations over the 50-year planning period."

The report claims that such declines would be even more pronounced if the Forest Service had been more realistic in its assessment of the effect of habitat improvement efforts.

"Budget constraints make it highly unlikely that the Forest Service will be able to adequately fund fish habitat improvement programs," the report claims.

It is especially critical of proposed management activities in the Clearwater, Nex Perce and

Idaho Panhandle national forests in Idaho.

"These forests project massive increases in road construction and huge increases in the annual cut of timber," Tuholske said. "Much of the forest land in Idaho is on highly erodible soils."

"Yet, the Forest Service assumes it can mitigate erosion problems and that most of the sedimentation won't affect fish," he said. "That's playing roulette with some of the finest native cutthroat fisheries in the United States."

The report also contended that proposed sediment monitoring

cause increases in sedimentation won't trigger action by the Forest Service, only more study.

"Where sediment problems become evident through monitoring, the forest plans do not require the agency to modify or halt those activities causing the problem," the report said. "Fish populations will suffer while additional studies are conducted."

The report also argues that the Forest Service should employ models to predict impacts before timber harvesting and road building begin in a drainage. And, the report claims, nearly all of the region's forest plans failed

from Forest Service management activities.

"Although estimating the effects of sedimentation on rivers outside of national forest boundaries would be difficult," the report said, the importance of such rivers as the Salmon, the Bitterroot, the Madison and the Big Hole make such an evaluation imperative."

Ray Prill, president of the West Slope Chapter of Trout Unlimited, said his group and the National Wildlife Federation developed the report as a guide to the regional forester "because he's the official who must an-

24
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1
MWA file
Hatchel?

January 9th, 1989

Mr. Bob Raney, Chairman
House Natural Resources Committee
Capitol
Helena, Mt. 59620

Dear Mr. Raney and Members of the Committee,

I write on behalf of the Montana Wilderness Association to urge that the Committee take a hard look at HJR# 1, introduced by Rep. Bernie Swift of Ravalli County, which urges the Congressional Delegation to accept the proposal of the Northern Region of the USFS that less than 600,000 acres of National Forest land receive Wilderness designation and that no additional federal lands in Montana be designated as special recreation or Wilderness study areas.

I am puzzled that Rep. Swift would take this action as it seems to indicate that this resolution represents the wishes of the people in Montana so far as designating Wilderness is concerned. You are all aware, no doubt, of the poll which Rep. Pat Williams had taken to determine for himself where Montanans stood on the matter. The results showed:

- * 42 percent would set aside as wilderness the majority of Montana's roadless lands
- * 15 percent would set aside as wilderness all of Montana's roadless lands
- * 33 percent would set aside as wilderness some of Montana's roadless lands, but open the majority for development
- * 7 percent would open all roadless lands for development
- * 3 percent had no opinion

Clearly, Rep. Swift is not in tune with the majority of Montanan's on the issue or he chooses to ignore them. At any rate, he is misrepresenting the choice of the people in this resolution.

Resolution # 1 also claims: "...these wilderness proposals (Cong Del's), if enacted, would drastically impact the Montana forest industry by reducing the basic operating forest land base and would have a critical, depressing effect on Montana communities that are economically dependent on the forest industry."

The two attached graphs (USFS Data) show just what proportion of the timber resource would be involved should either the Montana Conservationists' bill, Alt. W, of Senator Baucus's bill be passed. Senator Baucus's bill, if passed

Ex. #24
1-13-89

HJR # 1.....cont. -2-

would have involved 5.1 mm bd. ft.-about one half of one percent of the potential annual timber sales in Montana. If the conservationists' bill had been introduced and passed 19mm bd.ft. out of a billion would have been foregone. The graphs speak for themselves and would seem to cast grave question of accuracy on Rep. Swift's claim.

The most convincing evidence of the unsoundness of Rep. Swift's resolution can be found in the attached Draft paper by Professor Tom Power, Chairman of the Economics Dept. at the U of M. . I have included a copy of Prof. Power's paper with this letter. I urge that all members of this Committee read through his analysis of the relationship between local community stability and wilderness. He has made quite a study of the matter and his conclusions in no way parallel those of Rep. Swift's.

In summary, HJR # 1 does not appear to reflect the attitude of the citizens of Montana toward further wilderness designation, nor does evidence indicate that Rep. Swift is correct in saying that further wilderness designation would severely impact local communities or the industry.

Therefore, MWA urges the Natural Resources Committee to recommend non-passage of this resolution.

Sincerely,
Doris Milner

Doris Milner, MWA Rep. /ENF
NW 75 Ricketts Road
Hamilton, Mt 59840

EXHIBIT 24

DATE 1-13-89

HB. HJR. 1

EXHIBIT _____
DATE 1-13-89
HB. HJR. 1

Western Montana

Missoulian, Thursday, March 13, 1986

Page 13

Forest Service, public disagree on wilderness

By GREG LAKES
of the Missoulian

HAMILTON — When Bitterroot National Forest officials asked for public opinion on whether to recommend wilderness status for the Sapphire and Blue Joint roadless areas, more than 80 percent of the respondents said yes.

But forest planners said Wednesday that although they haven't made any final decisions, they doubt they'll recommend all of both areas as wilderness.

The forest's draft management plan, released about a year ago, proposes about 43 percent of the 65,860-acre Blue Joint in the southwest corner of Ravalli County as wilderness. More than 19,000 acres would remain roadless, and the rest opened to logging.

None of the 116,530-acre Sapphire area, along

the crest of the Sapphire Range in eastern Ravalli and western Granite counties, would be wilderness, though 26,700 Ravalli County acres would stay roadless, as would 55,100 acres on the Granite County side.

Those proposals will likely be similar in the final forest plan, according to forest planners Bob Bigler and Dick Strong.

Both said the comments recently tallied included only those given orally in two public hearings in December, and written statements submitted afterwards. They don't include a spate of comments on the draft forest plan that objected to any newly designated wilderness anywhere on the forest.

"When you consider both packages together, there's not an overwhelming change in my mind," Bigler said.

The state's congressional delegation is now preparing a second bill to set management for Monta-

na's remaining wild lands. Forest officials don't know what areas will be nominated for wilderness, and Bigler said the act could affect their recommendations.

Both the Blue Joint and Sapphire were among nine national forest tracts identified as potential wilderness in the Montana Wilderness Study Act passed by Congress in 1977.

In 1980, the Forest Service decided six of the tracts, including the Blue Joint and Sapphire, would be addressed in forest plans. Bigler said forest personnel will prepare a final environmental impact statement on the two areas, and include management recommendations in the final plan.

The comments collected at and after the public hearing included 493 statements bearing 530 signatures: 304 endorsed wilderness designation for the Blue Joint while 81 opted for development, 358 wanted wilderness status for the Sapphire, compared

to 83 for logging.

Of the respondents: 157 were Ravalli County residents, 61 from the Anaconda-Butte-Philipsburg area, 70 from Missoula County, 116 from other Montana counties, and 56 came from other states.

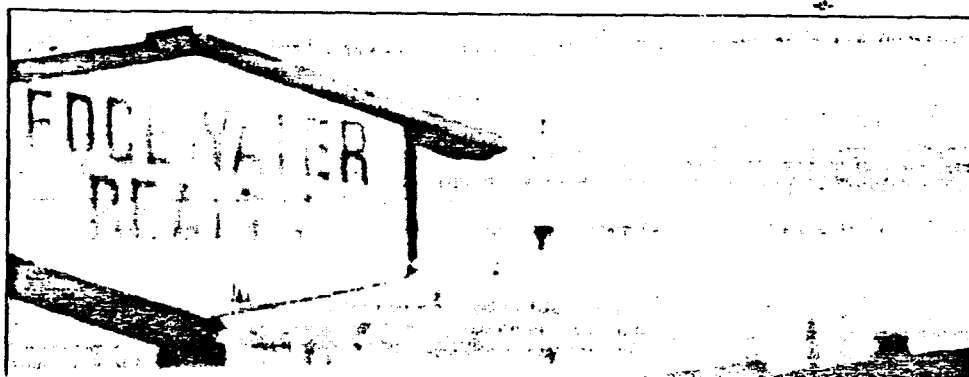
Those who endorsed wilderness noted the areas are adjacent to existing wilderness areas, and should be protected as complete ecosystems. Many said they were important wildlife habitat, and the sources of high-quality water, the headwaters of tributaries of Rock Creek and the Bitterroot River.

Some argued the areas support little valuable timber, and the undeveloped scenery that attracts tourism was a more valuable asset.

Those who argued for development said the Bitterroot already has enough wilderness, undeveloped land offers little economic benefit, and wilderness is a luxury resource enjoyed by an elite few.

Groups criticize Chevron's research

GREAT FALLS (AP) — Whether Chevron Oil should fund part of an impact study on its own proposed oil-and-gas well near Glacier National Park has been questioned by two environ-



EPA OKs plans for more study of Somers dump

By DON SCHWENNESEN
of the Missoulian

SOMERS — Plans for further study of the Burlington Northern Superfund toxic waste site in Somers have been approved by

informed of field tests and their results.

EPA had indicated last fall it would split 10 to 15 percent of the field samples taken by BN consultants and test them inde-

to be entered into the record. I would not like to stand up and speak but wants their testimony entered into the record.

EXHIBIT 25

WITNESS STATEMENT

DATE 1-13-89

NAME Ron Erickson

BUDGET HB 15021

ADDRESS 3250 Pettee Canyon, Missoula, MT 59805

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? _____

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE X AMEND _____

COMMENTS: _____

HJR 1 is a bad idea - There is considerable more land suitable for wilderness designation than has been recognized thus far by the USFS. - A majority of Montanans understand this and opinion polls have always shown the need for more, not less, wilderness.

Future generations of people & other living beings will applaud your decision to say no to this resolution.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

EXHIBIT 26
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR-1

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Luisita Loveridge BUDGET HJR-1

ADDRESS Star Route, Darby, MT. 59829

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? myself + Cedar Mtn. Supply at ^{same} address

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE AMEND _____

COMMENTS: I oppose HJR-1 AS I AM PRO-WILDERNESS.

The more wilderness we have; the richer Montana is. I am the owner-manager of a ^{Montana} manufacturing business, and as a business woman I am absolutely opposed to the idea of letting the US forest service make the final decision on wilderness or non-wilderness designation. Defecit timber sales, and a road to every tree-stump are not the heritage I want left to my children, or theirs. This bill is like letting the fox manage the chicken pen. A bad idea.

Thanks for listening.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Rising Numbers: Economic Growth Along the Coast 26A

FROM COASTAL CHOICES

1-13-89

by Charles Colgan, State Economist, Maine State Planning Office

HLR 1

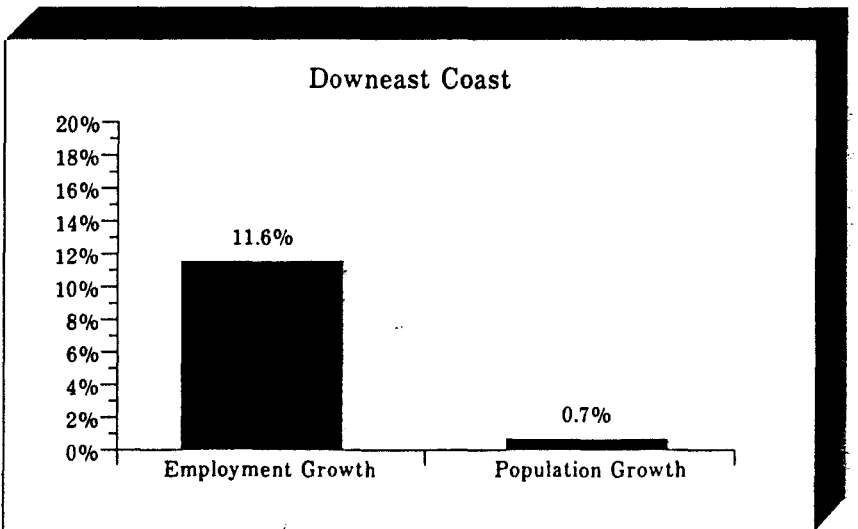
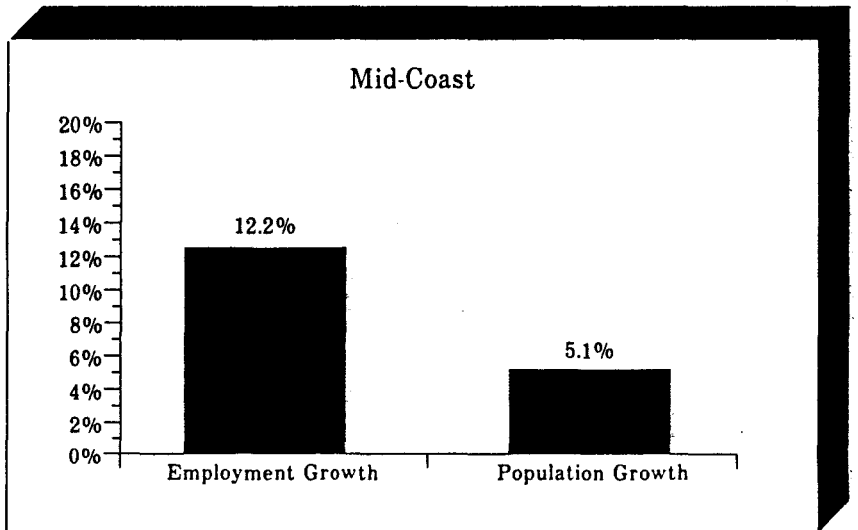
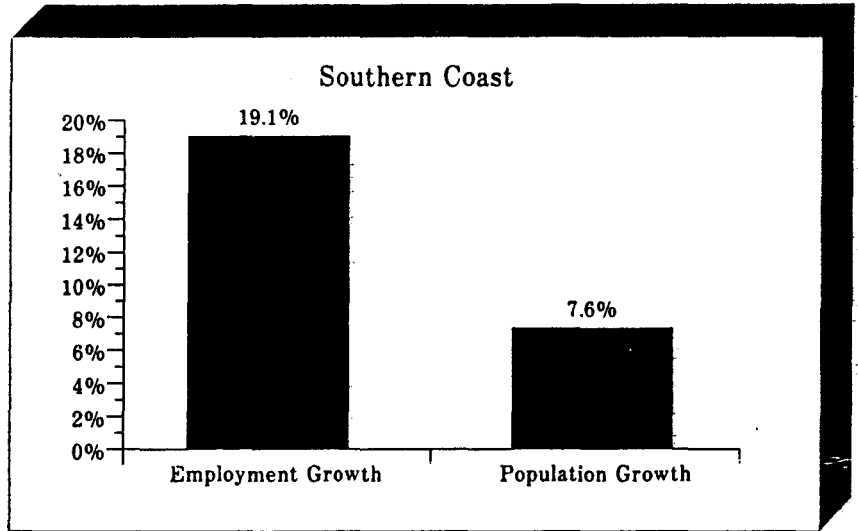
MAINE COASTAL CHOICES

Two natural resources, the forest and coast, are the foundation of Maine's economy. Today, the coast is both the population and employment center of the state, and is -- in general -- the fastest-growing area of Maine (in population and employment). This unprecedented growth is creating concern about how the coastal economy will grow and how scarce and threatened coastal resources will withstand increasing pressures.

With 12 percent of the land, the coastal region has 58 percent of the population and 65 percent of Maine's jobs.

The coastal economic region, which comprises the coastal "labor market areas" chosen by the Department of Labor, is the population center of Maine; with 12 percent of the land, it has 58 percent of the population (1986). It also holds 65 percent of Maine's jobs. This figure is not surprising if you consider that Maine's major urban centers (i.e., Portland, Bangor, Augusta, and Biddeford/Saco) are all in the coastal area (which includes tidal waters). This high percentage demonstrates that the coastal economy comprises much more than fishing, shipbuilding, and tourism. These traditional coastal industries remain important, but they are only part of a diverse and rapidly growing economic region.

Maine's economic outlook has changed dramatically over the past decade: the state has shaken its image of a lagging economy to emerge, in the second half of the 1980s, as one of the fastest-growing states in the country. It is the coastal area that has led the state in this change. From 1980 to 1986, employment in Maine grew a total of 14.4 percent. Employment on the coast grew by 16 percent, whereas employment inland grew by less than 12 percent. During this period,



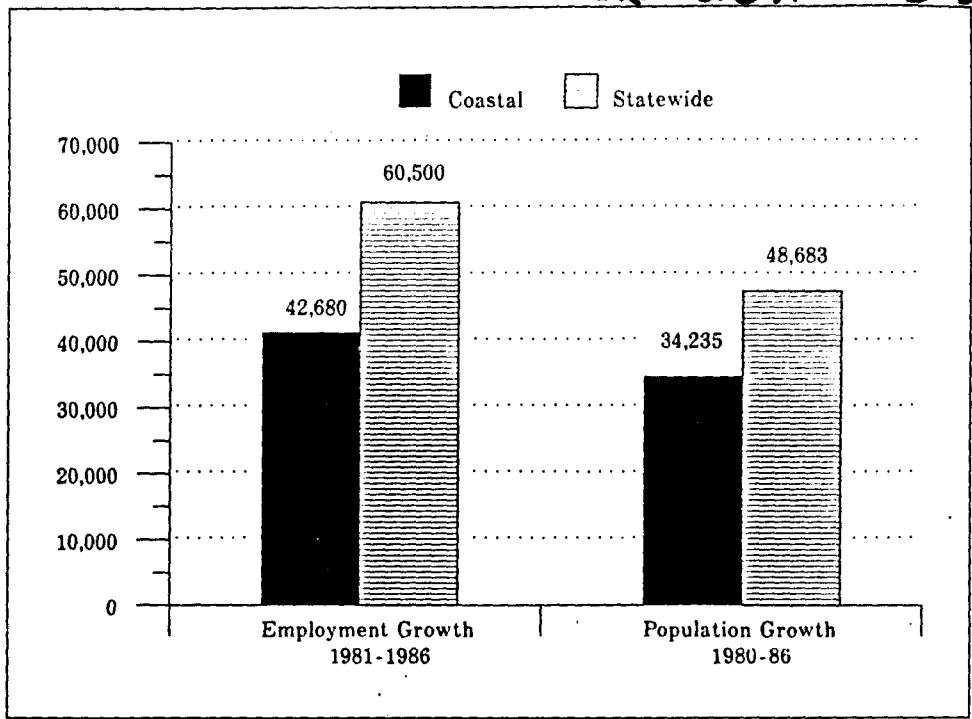
statewide employment grew more than three times faster than population growth, a pattern that was repeated along the coast (see chart).

Recent economic change along the coastal region has not been patterned in one steady progression of growth eastward; rather, significant growth in the southern areas has been mirrored by pockets of growth scattered down the coast in Lincoln County, the Rockland area, and Ellsworth/Mt. Desert Island. Growth rates in the major coastal cities has been steady, but it has been overshadowed by growth in outlying areas.

The coastal regions that have seen the largest population or employment increase share one common denominator: they tend to be regions that offer beautiful scenery or other amenities that have attracted both tourists and new residents. Much of the new employment here can be found in service sector work.

In general, Maine's economic growth has been driven almost exclusively by the trade and service sectors, rather than by manufacturing. Along the coast, trade and service employment grew by more than 23 percent and manufacturing declined by more than 10 percent. At a few points along the coast, however, manufacturing actually grew. Manufacturing employment increased by more than 10 percent in the Ellsworth region, and more than doubled in the Kittery/York region, with an increase of over 1,700 jobs.

The dominance of trade and service sector growth throughout the coast holds certain implications for the future of coastal resources. The heavy industrial facilities, like oil refineries and aluminum smelters, that were proposed for the coast in the 1960s and 1970s never materialized. Instead, the engine of coastal economic growth has been many small and medium-sized projects (e.g., retail stores and malls, office buildings, restaurants, and condominiums). The growth that has occurred in the trade and service industries has



produced, along many parts of the coast, a level of development that even the most ardent proponents of the 1960's megaprojects could barely have envisioned; and, for the most part, the growth has proceeded without the adverse environmental consequences that would have accompanied heavy industrial development.

PAPER + SLOW MALLS

Forecasts for economic growth in Maine consistently show that growth in trade and service industries will continue to lead Maine's economy through the next decade.

But the smaller scale growth carries its own consequences for Maine's coastal resources. This kind of development tends to be land-intensive. That is, retail stores, restaurants, malls, and office buildings -- the physical manifestations of trade and service growth -- need a greater amount of land per job created than do manufacturing industries, since the customers must be brought to the place of business instead of shipping a good to a customer.

Thus, roads, parking lots, buffer zones to enhance landscaping, and demand for scenic building to attract

customers all place additional pressures on land and other coastal resources. The land right along the shoreline, which is most scarce and most fragile, is the land in greatest demand. The conflict over its use and management is apparent in the growing number of waterfront moratoria, such as Portland's, that restrict waterfronts to water-dependent uses. Competing demands for Maine's fragile coastal lands are bound to continue.

Forecasts for economic growth in Maine consistently show that growth in trade and service industries will continue to lead Maine's economy through the next decade. The pace of growth, though, may be slower than we have seen recently.

What makes the Maine coast unique -- its scenic character and productive resources -- are the foundations of the state's recent economic growth. And, ironically, it is these very foundations that are threatened by growth. The need to "balance growth and development" has almost become a cliché, but the need is real, and nowhere more so than along the coast. Only if we tend and care for our coastal resources will they continue to lead Maine's economy. □

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1-13-89
HJR1

Budget Management (OMB)

In addition, while the FS goes out of its way to compute the supposed benefits of its timber program, including predicting long term future benefits, it does not make a similar effort to identify or quantify the losses (especially the long term consequences and cumulative effects) resulting from timber harvest. Much is not computed into the Forest Service accounting procedures. For example, logging can directly compromise scenic quality-- scenic quality contributes to tourist related jobs as well as local quality of life. Yet there is no attempt to compute the long term losses in scenic quality or losses in hunting, fishing or wildlands into the equations. If the Forest Service were more honest about its accounting, timber sales in Region One would actually have a much larger loss than indicated by the FS figures.

DISCUSSION: Points to raise are that while most Rocky Mountain NF are not particularly good places to harvest timber due to high operating costs and slow growing trees (relative to good timber producing areas like the South and Pacific Northwest), these same forests have some of the best scenery, wildlife habitat, fisheries, and wildland qualities left in the world. Does it make any sense to compromise these demonstrated high values in ANY way to get back what is -- from a commercial and national perspective-- marginal timber?

QUALITY OF LIFE AS A SOURCE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

VALUE OF FISHING: According to a recent study by the Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks the net value of fishing of Montana's rivers and lakes is 122 million dollars. Non-residents anglers spent an average of 360.24 dollars a day for fishing-- this includes transportation, lodging, guides, tackle, food, etc. Fishing, it should be pointed out, is an annually renewable resource unlike timber which take as much as 100 years to replace itself once harvested.

It might be pointed out that elk hunting is worth substantially more than fishing, but I don't have the figures at hand on this subject. But since some of the best elk hunting and fishing in Montana is on the Gallatin National Forest, it is safe to say that these activities are worth as much or more than the timber program. And there is no doubt that the timber program hurts the quality and often the quantity of these resources. And there has been no attempt at assessing how much these things contribute to the overall sense of quality of life in nearby communities.

A recent study by the U of Idaho reviewed 277 counties in the U.S. which had designated wilderness in or adjacent to them. Their findings show that these wilderness countries had population growth rates 3 to 6 times the rates in other non-metropolitan counties. This suggests that these counties became magnets to business and population because of the environmental

24B
1-13-89
HJR1

resources preserved and protected by wilderness. SOURCE-- U of Idaho Geography Dept.

Even though Montana as a whole has been losing population, nearly all population gain in the state, 22,400 out 23,00 occurred in seven counties (Flathead, Gallatin, Lewis and Clark, Ravalli, Lake, Lincoln, Glacier) with substantial wilderness acreage. Taken together they had growth rates 3 and a half times the state average. SOURCE-- UM BBER, 1988.

People moving into these counties but not dependent upon participation in the local work force is substantial. For example, 50% of the personal income in the Bitterroot Valley consists of retirement earnings or savings. In 1986 this non-labor income was 122 million dollars while only 16 million of the income in the Bitterroot Valley was attributed to timber harvest from the nearby Bitterroot National Forest. These people are moving to Montana because of QUALITY OF LIFE FACTORS. SOURCE-- Paper prepared by Tom Power, Chair UM Economic Dept.

This seems to be borne out by a recent article in the Dec. 18th, 1988 Bozeman Chronicle. Bozeman is experiencing modest, but "steady growth". Unemployment in Bozeman was 3.5 percent. This is in direct contrast to the state as a whole which is either experiencing high unemployment and declining growth in its economy.

Referring to the general poor condition of Montana's economy, Paul Polzin, Director of the Bureau of Business Reseach at the U of Montana, "Gallatin County, along with Flathead County, has suffered least of any Montana county."

And data supplied by the Montana Jobs Service for 1987 showed that counties with the greatest timber harvest in the state -- specifically Sanders, Mineral and Lincoln-- also had the distinction, of consistantly having the highest or some of the highest unemployment levels in the state. One must question whether growth in the timber economy is desirable.

The state economist for Maine recently stated that nearly all growth in his state is attributed to businesses moving or expanding there attracted by scenic beauty. The unemployment rate in counties with scenic amendities is as low as 1.4 percent. However, unemployment in Maine's timber dependent counties is above 10 percent. During the last decade there has been a 10 percent drop in employment in the Maine timber industry while a 23 percent overall increase has occurred in the economy-- almost all attributed to growth related to quality of life factors. SOURCE; Maine State Economist.

DISCUSSION: While the exact dollar value of unroaded landscapes is difficult to assess, there is no doubt that it has monetary value. Tourists do not come to see clearcuts. They don't like to hunt elk in clearcuts. You can raise trout in a hatchery, but wild trout in wild country is more sastifying. More importantly,

EXHIBIT 26B
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR1

Montanans don't like to do these things either. To say the timber on the Paradise Face is only worth its stumpage value is a gross misrepresentation of the timber's real value. Collectively the homes in Paradise Valley are worth millions and their value is derived by their location in a highly scenic area. Why destroy the scenery by logging the Gallatin Forest when it is worth millions and do so while losing taxpayer money?

EXH. 27
DATE 1-13-89
HD HJR1

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME BILL LETTCH BILL NO. HJR-1

ADDRESS 322 W. LEWIS, #3, LIVINGSTON, MT 59047

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? SELF

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE AMEND _____

COMMENTS: Firm evidence* is beginning to become available that indicates that long-term economic benefits associated with wilderness lands exceeds short-term economic benefits that result from timber and mineral resources ~~and~~ development on lands that do not have wilderness designation. HJR-1 appears to ~~propose~~ propose that the minimal possible acreage of Montana lands be assigned wilderness designation. If we are to maximize economic benefits for Montanans, therefore, we should maximize, not minimize wilderness designation. I urge you to defeat this well-intended but shortsighted resolution.

* Please contact Dr. Thomas Power of the U. of Montana for specific information related to these economic statistics.

Thank you.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.



EXHIBIT 28
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

WITNESS STATEMENT

House Joint Resolution

NAME George D. Holt BUDGET No 1 - Wilderness

ADDRESS 1219 11th Ave Helena, MT 59601

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Myself

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE X AMEND _____

COMMENTS: I was a fisheries biologist for 35 years -
the last 10 as chief fisheries biologist and assistant Fish Division
Administrator for Montana Dept of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.
I now own and operate a retail store.

Wilderness has many values, foremost among these is its
value as wildlife habitat, particularly so, on the Rocky Mountain Forest
which has the greatest assemblage and diversity of wildlife
in the contiguous 48 states. Big game is Montana's crown
jewel and much of our wildlife must have the security that
only wilderness can provide. This applies as well to native
Montana fishes such as cutthroat trout (the state fish) and
bull trout (Dolly Varden) which in my opinion are not adequately
considered in the Forest Service Wilderness
Recommendation

I oppose HJR 1. Its basic premise is incorrect.
The fact is very little of the land in the wilderness bill President Reagan vetoed
contains commercial-value timber. Further more, I believe the decision
on wilderness should not be left to a single agency
such as the Forest Service but should be made by the
people.

As a businessman, I firmly believe Montana will
gain much more from designating at least one-half of the remain-
ing roadless area as wilderness as opposed to the short term
boost from resource extraction.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.



EXHIBIT 29
DATE 1-13-89
HB HD21

807 Cherry Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601
Phone: 406-443-3755

January 13, 1989

To The Montana House Committee
on Joint Resolution 1.

Honorable Legislators,

As a Licensed Montana Outfitter it's my perception this bill should receive your DO NOT PASS recommendation.

The area I guide and outfit in is east of the small town of Deer Lodge, south of Elliston and Avon Montana, on Deerlodge National Forest lands. The 2 camps I have are both remote, pack in by horse, tent camp experiences that represent a fair, Federal multiple use concept, in what is some unique backcountry. The East Deerlodge area needs to be considered on its individual merit for "Wilderness".

Former Governor Schwinden recommended to Congress, after in depth Study Committee perception, it should be "WILDERNESS".

What this bill attempts to do, is circumvent the will of local and non resident, recreational hunting and fishing benefiits, Montanans' have anguished over for a long time. When U.S. House Representative, Pat Williams had his public hearing on the issue, I was frustrated to learn Granite County Commissioners, miles away from the proposed area, at Phillipsburg, Montana tesified Cottonwood Lake, in the southern portion of the proposed "Wilderness" east of Deer Lodge, not be included. After the hearing, I spoked privately with Granite County Commissioners, asking them if they had EVER personally SEEN Cottonwood Lake, or knew of its beauty and tranquility. The answer was a firm "No", an honest reply which I respect them for. Montana's Congressional Delegation also received opposition from the State Snowmobile Association and I later heard the rumor, that Louisiana Pacific Timber Corporation, prior to Pat Williams wilderness hearings ~~save~~ ^{save} them money. Cottonwood Lake is unique, with a wild black spotted cutthroat trout fishery, is accessible by horse, foot or snowmobile. In the long run, I believe Louisiana Pacific hopes to road and cut the entire area, not caring that I have a permitted hunting camp at Cottonwood Lake and another ~~is~~ near Cliff Mountain. The result was Cottonwood Lake was not included in the new proposed Congressionally recommended "Wilderness", against the Governors study committee and against U.S. Forest Service perceptions. A smaller area did receive the Congressional go ahead for "Wilderness" classification, north of Cottonwood Lake.



Ex. #29

1-13-89

807 Cherry Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601
Phone: 406-443-3755

1989 is my 18th year in the area as a Licensed Guide and Outfitter, with up to nine employees each hunting season, using two approved Federal backcountry camps and utilizing up to 21 head of horses, normally for two months, October and November, annually. I have another remote Federal campsite I use with employees in September bow season, in what's known as The Elkhorn Mountain Range, near Boulder, Montana.

The "Bottom Line" for Montana's future, in my viewpoint, is one this committee needs to see. Although lumbering economics would benefit Deer Lodge, Phillipsburg and Montana in the short term, in the long run, an area full of roads and clear cuts would be economically, a disaster, for generations of Montanan's.

Please, also consider the proven facts that logging and roading in wild places has proven to be a deficit program, where it costs the taxpayer more, through subsidies, than he receives in returns.

Respectfully,

Jack Schilla,
Licensed Guide and
Outfitter

EXHIBIT 30
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND HJR NO. 1

TO: House Natural Resources Committee
Rep. Raney, Chairman

FROM: Donald R. Marble, Attorney
P.O. Box 649, Chester, MT 59522

SUBJECT: Passage of HJR 1 May Endanger Watersheds.

INTRODUCTION

One important reason to promote preservation of our unspoiled federal lands is to protect the watersheds (sources) of our rivers which are in trouble due to pollution, damaged source lands, over appropriation etc. This is especially true in northcentral Montana where my family and I live. The "map" on the back of this statement roughly describes the watersheds of northcentral Montana. I believe passage of HJR 1 and the message it may send to others, would endanger the rivers and way of life of all of northcentral Montana.

FACTS

The watersheds (sources) of the Marias, Milk and Teton rivers are located on natural federal lands of the north east front. A large part of these source lands are not protected by wilderness designation. (See map on reverse side.)

Drought has ravaged northcentral Montana: the Teton River (lower) was dry most of the summer of 1988; the Marias River above Tiber Dam almost dried up in 1988; in every day of August 1988, more water evaporated from the surface of Tiber Dam than flowed into Tiber Dam (according to USGS records).

Tiber Dam is the main recreational area in northcentral Montana. Outflow is now about 350 CFS (minimum allowable to preserve the fishery), reservoir water level is very low with no promise of improvement.

Snowpack on the north East Front is now low. More and more people believe the "greenhouse effect" may be causing permanent weather changes such as we are now experiencing. (See Time magazine, "Earth Issue").

The waters flowing from these north East Front lands service the people, wildlife, fisheries and lands of northcentral Montana (See map for Marias River areas.) These include towns, ranches, farms and recreational areas.

Cities dependent on the waters of the Marias and tributaries include Chester, Conrad, Cut Bank and many other small towns from Joplin to Havre.

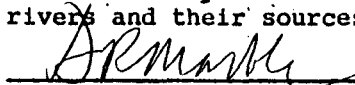
COMMENTS

If the Marias and Milk go the way of the Teton, life in northcentral Montana will come to a halt. Clearly we should be doing everything we can to protect the sources of our rivers arising on these natural federal lands. The best protection is "wilderness." Roads, logging, overgrazing, and prescribed burns all damage the ability of these lands to store snow and moisture. (Of course, we also need to work to prevent over-appropriation of our rivers, but this does not lessen in any way the need to protect the sources.)

I believe passage of HJR 1 will give an ill advised message to Congress. Congress soon will be considering whether or not to give our north East Front watersheds maximum protection. There can be no doubt that "wilderness" is the best protection we can give our priceless watersheds. Asking Congress to not consider the best degree of protection would be a serious mistake.

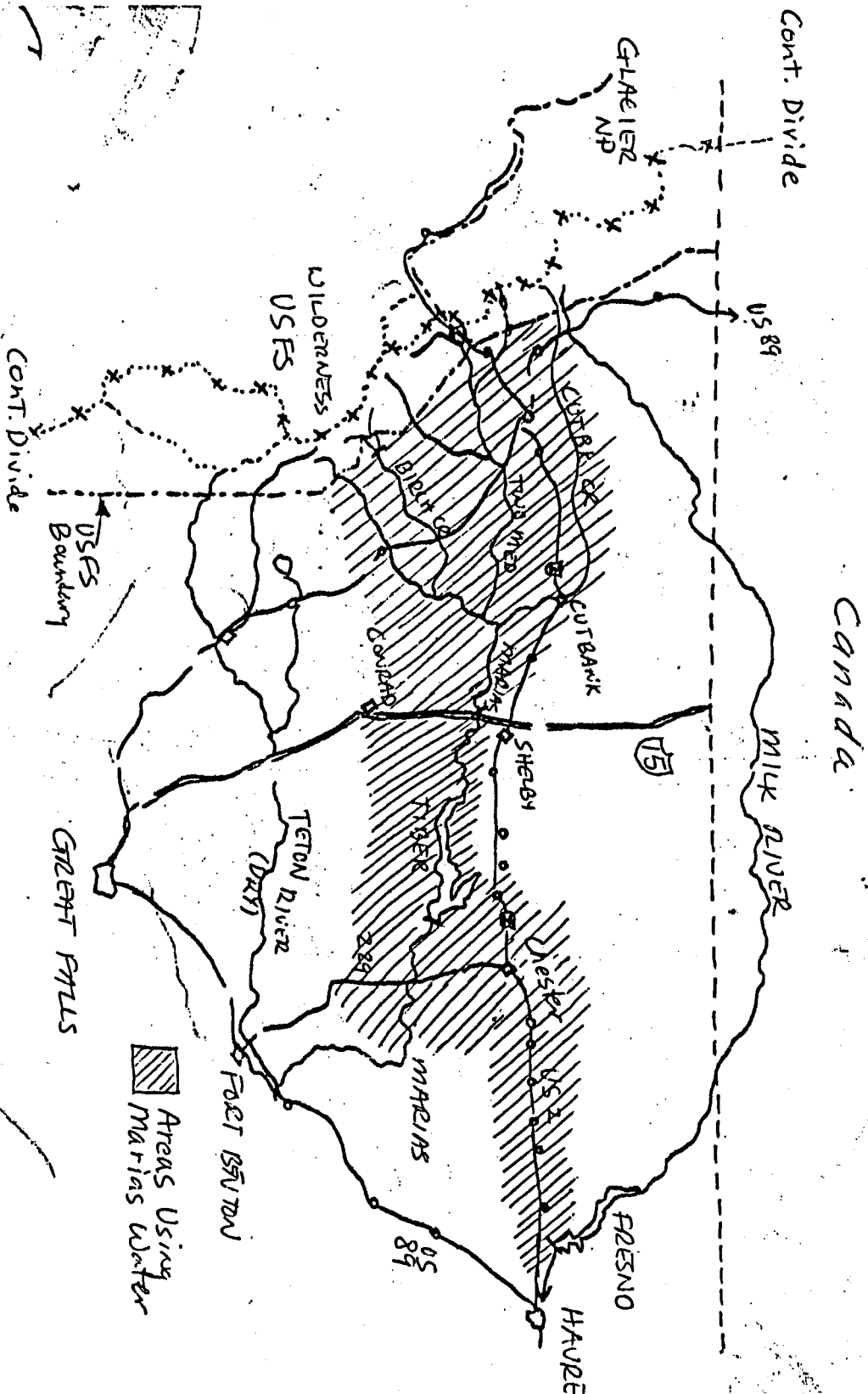
I believe God certainly made the watersheds of the north East Front and their rivers to bring life and beauty far out into the prairies of northcentral Montana. We should all be doing what we can to protect this system.

Please vote against HJR 1. Please vote for legislation that will protect the rivers and their sources.



Donald R. Marble

Watersheds of North Central Montana



WATERSHED PROTECTION AND HJR NO. 1

TO: House Natural Resources Committee
Rep. Raney, Chairman

FROM: Donald R. Marble, Attorney
P.O. Box 649, Chester, MT 59522

SUBJECT: Passage of HJR 1 May Endanger Watersheds.

INTRODUCTION

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The watersheds (sources) of the Marias, Milk and Teton rivers are located on natural federal lands of the north east front. A large part of these source lands are not protected by wilderness designation. (See map on reverse side.)

Drought has ravaged northcentral Montana: the Teton River (lower) was dry most of the summer of 1988; the Marias River above Tiber Dam almost dried up in 1988; in every day of August 1988, more water evaporated from the surface of Tiber Dam than flowed into Tiber Dam (according to USGS records).

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Cities dependent on the waters of the Marias and tributaries include Chester, Conrad, Cut Bank and many other small towns from Joplin to Havre.

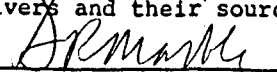
COMMENTS

If the Marias and Milk go the way of the Teton, life in northcentral Montana will come to a halt. Clearly we should be doing everything we can to protect the sources of our rivers arising on these natural federal lands. The best protection is "wilderness." Roads, logging, overgrazing, and prescribed burns all damage the ability of these lands to store snow and moisture. (Of course, we also need to work to prevent over-appropriation of our rivers, but this does not lessen in any way the need to protect the sources.)

I believe passage of HJR 1 will give an ill advised message to Congress. Congress soon will be considering whether or not to give our north East Front watersheds maximum protection. There can be no doubt that "wilderness" is the best protection we can give our priceless watersheds. Asking Congress to not consider the best degree of protection would be a serious mistake.

I believe God certainly made the watersheds of the north East Front and their rivers to bring life and beauty far out into the prairies of northcentral Montana. We should all be doing what we can to protect this system.

Please vote against HJR 1. Please vote for legislation that will protect the rivers and their sources.


Donald R. Marble

SIERRA CLUB TESTIMONY

TO: MEMBERS OF HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
FROM: THE MONTANA CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB, KIM WILSON, LOBBYIST
RE: HJR 1

The Sierra Club opposes Rep. Swift's HJR 1. Wilderness designation is a critical issue facing Montanans, one that must be decided as soon as practicable by Congress. This legislative bill, however, does nothing to further the resolution of the Wilderness issue, and should be defeated for several reasons:

1. It is inaccurate. The Forest Service's current and most up-to-date wilderness acreage recommendation is over 800,000. The 600,000 figure in the bill is the figure arrived at in 1979 through the RARE II (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) process. This process and the low wilderness recommendations it resulted in was found legally deficient in 1982 by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in California v. Black. The current Forest Service recommendation in Montana are under appeal in Forest Plan appeals, for every forest of the state. They may be found legally deficient as well.

2. The bill essentially delegates decisions on wilderness designation away from the people of Montana, through their Congressional delegation, to the Forest Service bureaucracy. Forest Service recommendations for wilderness nationwide have consistently been lower than the actual acreage Congress has set aside. That is because Congress has had the wisdom to recognize intrinsic wilderness values where the Forest Service has not. This can be seen in Montana with the Great Bear and Scapegoat, existing wilderness areas which the Forest Service did not deem worthy of full protection. The legislature would be making a mistake in asking Congress to endorse Forest Service recommendations when the deficiencies in those recommendations have been so apparent.

3. Montanans want more, not less, wilderness. According to Rep. Pat Williams poll 57% of Montanans wanted all or a majority of existing roadless land set aside, while only 10% wanted no further wilderness. While the Sierra Club supports Alternative W (2.8 million acres), the approximately 1.4 million acres agreed upon by Senators

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HB HJR 1

Baucus and Melcher and Representative Williams last session more accurately reflects the wishes of Montanans that HJR-1. By endorsing HJR-1, the legislature would be going counter to the majority of Montanans.

In closing, Montana's last remaining roadless lands are a treasure - to Montanans and Americans alike. The legislature should not endorse this measure which, if followed by Congress, would both cut the public out of the process and contradict the wishes of the majority of Montanans.

January 13, 1989

Testimony to House Natural Resources Committee on HJR-1:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I am a third generation Montanan from a ranching family. We value Montana for its abundant resources. The state's vast roadless areas is one of these important and valuable resources. This resource provides a quality of life unequaled elsewhere in the lower 48 states. The proposed 600,000 acres of wilderness by the U.S. Forest Service is not sufficient. The 1.3 million acres proposed by congressman Pat Williams is more reasonable.

The spread of knapweed is a major concern and roads are the main conduit for the spread of this noxious weed. This pernicious weed is the greatest single threat to grazing land and wildlife habitat. Road construction into roadless areas will only hasten the spread of knapweed and the inevitable destruction of the habitat.

Thank you for your consideration of my point of view.

Respectfully submitted,

Gene Munson
1002 Yale
Butte, Montana 59701

EXHIBIT 33
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

January 13, 1989

Testimony to House Natural Resources Committee on HJR-1:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Committee:

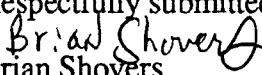
In 1988 the U.S. Congress ended years of divisive debate on Montana wildlands by passing a wilderness bill. Years of public meetings and wrangling between a variety of interest groups created a compromise bill designating 1.3 million acres of new wilderness. The Reagan Administration, with prodding from the sole dissenting voice in the Montana delegation, killed the bill, ignoring the years of effort that went into its creation.

You now have before you a resolution asking the U.S. Congress to accept the wilderness proposal advocated by the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service has recommended new wilderness of 600,000 acres, releasing the remaining 5.4 million acres of roadless lands to development. In voting on this resolution I hope that you consider the economic values that would be lost through such an action.

Monies will be lost by businesses reliant on wildlands and healthy watersheds such as outfitters, guides and ranchers. A case in point is the Upper Big Hole Valley, where tourism and ranching are important ingredients of the local economy. Of course, you have to weigh the economic values of fish, wildlife and water against those to be gained from the local timber industry. Wilderness advocates have been accused of locking up resources and sacrificing local jobs through their support of increased wilderness acreages. These charges are unfounded in southwest Montana. According to the Beaverhead National Forest planner, withdrawing 70,000 acres from the West Pioneers for wilderness additions and further study will create a loss of 2500 acres of merchantable timber over a 100 year rotation. That amount of timber cannot sustain mill jobs over the long haul, only careful planning and use of the resource will maintain the wood products industry. The acres identified for inclusion in the 1988 Montana Wilderness bill were not productive timber or mining lands. These lands were selected after years of thorough research and give and take between conservationists and industry.

The oft-repeated charge that conservationists are taking jobs away from Montanans does not jive with reality. Jobs in the timber industry have been lost to automation and a dwindling resource. It seems ironic that industry spokesmen refer to wilderness advocates as obstructionists, when the release of nearly 4 million acres of Forest Service land was halted through the political influence of the mining and timber industries, not the conservation community.

Thank you for your consideration of my point of view.

Respectfully submitted,

Brian Shovers
825 Waukesha
Butte, Montana 59701

TESTIMONY OF BILL MALOIT
BACK COUNTRY HORSEMEN OF MONTANA
JANUARY 13, 1989

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am Bill Maloit, vice chairman for the Back Country Horsemen of Montana.

The Back Country Horsemen of Montana is incorporated under the laws of the State of Montana as a non-profit educational corporation. Our members come from all walks of life -- ranchers, farmers, oilmen, teachers, foresters, doctors, lawyers, loggers, housewives, carpenters, outfitters, employees of state and federal governments, corporate landowners and small businessmen -- Montanans who respect and use these remaining wild lands.

We are a member of the Montana Wildlands Coalition, a group of concerned Montana citizens supporting wilderness proposals for Montana's remaining wild lands and designating other areas for study or release for multiple use.

Originally 6.5 million acres of roadless public land was under study and consideration for wilderness status. The 600,000 acre wilderness designation figure in the resolution is outdated. The Forest Service through the forest planning process has recommended 747,000 acres for wilderness status. In 1979 the Forest Service also recommended 1,850,000 acres for further study.

The people of Montana, in 1984 through Governor Ted Schwinden recommended one million acres of RARE II lands for wilderness. This recommendation was a compromise with input from a wide range of Montana interest after a lengthy review process. This review did not include the SB 393 congressionally designated Montana wilderness study areas.

The Montana timber industry has recommended 957,000 acres for wilderness. The 1988 compromise legislation designated 1,430,000 acres for wilderness and 640,000 acres for national recreation and study areas. This compromise legislation would have granted multiple use status to 4 million acres of national forest land in Montana. According to the Forest Service, this legislation would have removed from the timber base less than 1% of the available timber scheduled for harvest in the future. This compromise legislation was vetoed by President Reagan. During eight years in office, President Reagan signed every other wilderness bill that came across his desk. Of these 25 bills, 21 contained wilderness recommendations exceeding those of the U. S. Forest.

These remaining wild lands are being considered for exploitation by logging, mining, and oil and gas development. Many of these lands are valuable recreational and wildlife habitat. Our national resources and wild lands cannot be replaced, once exploited.

LAND 34
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

Tourism is Montana's second largest industry. A clean industry that generates \$850 million to Montana annually. These recreation dollars provide jobs for Montanans and benefit the state's economy. They provide resident and nonresident guests with diversified recreation, a great deal of it in the peace and solitude of Montana's magnificent back country.

Ladies and gentlemen of the House Natural Resources Committee, we speak as concerned citizens and users of these wild lands. No industry or agency supports our course and purpose. We urge you to vote against House Joint Resolution #1.

Thank you for your consideration.



Bill Maloit
Vice Chairman
Back Country Horsemen of Montana

ENR 35
DATE 1-11-89
HB HJR 1

BEFORE THE HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
OF THE FIFTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE

TESTIMONY OF STAN BRADSHAW ON BEHALF
OF THE MONTANA COUNCIL OF TROUT UNLIMITED
ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1

JANUARY 13, 1985

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, the Montana Council of Trout Unlimited is an organization dedicated to the protection and enhancement of cold water fisheries and fishery habitat. Montana is blessed with the finest trout fisheries in the United States, if not in the world. In Montana, the abundance of roadless watershed has been an important component in the maintenance of that fishery.

The key to maintaining a good fishery is the maintenance of high water quality. The key to high water quality is an undisturbed watershed. Wilderness is perhaps the most effective way to maintain an undisturbed watershed.

The Montana Council of Trout Unlimited endorses wilderness designation for the headwaters of the state's most popular and productive trout streams. In particular, the watersheds and tributaries of Rock Creek, the Big Hole, the Gallatin, the Yellowstone, the North Fork of the Flathead, and the Smith rivers all have valuable roadless areas that merit wilderness designation.

Under the proposal embodied by HJR 1, most of the areas described would be all or partly left without protection. These fisheries are a resource of national and even international stature, and as such, deserve far better treatment than they would receive from the dictates of this bill.

Given the widespread public discussion over this issue in recent years, it would be irresponsible for the legislature to simply adopt a resolution which even the Forest Service would have to concede is obsolete. Worse, it would subvert the painstaking process of public opinion and citizen involvement that has existed thus far.

No doubt you will receive far more detailed criticisms of HJR 1. From the prospective of the Montana Council of Trout Unlimited, however, the disregard of HJR 1 for the protection of Montana's blue ribbon trout fisheries is sufficient to kill it. We respectfully urge you to do so.

EXHIBIT 36
DATE 1-13-89
BY HJR-1

EXH. 36
HJR-1

res Committee
ature

January 13, 1989
Great Falls, MT

I successfully had
a national forest lands.
ze that the people
other than timber or

Committee,

that you oppose HJR-1, introduced by Rep.
resolution urges the Congress to limit the Mont-
less than 600,000 acres, as recommended
vice.

not determine how
or Wilderness. This
tells us is suitable.
es and the final acre-
by area review.

asons to question the wisdom of this arbitr-
tis a timber industry proposal that ignores
and. Representative Swift is a spokesman for
having retired from the Timber Management
Service in Missoula. His background and
ot Wilderness.

rary, commodity int-
burism potentiaial of the

ge that we accept the judgment of the Forest
age limit. Let me recite a bit of history in
ervice judgment on Wilderness. During the 1950's
ilderness movement gained momentum across the
of the "clearcutting" controversy, the Forest
nowledge that there was suitable areas for
an the high, rocky, alpine snow fields; "Wild-
' was the byword! As a consequence the 1964
passed, over the objections of the Forest Ser-
e door for the designation of a number of areas

there was much popular support for designation
North Cascades of Washington. The Forest Serv-
illing to accept the high rocky, alpine areas
direct consequence a Bill was intro^{du}ced and
ess to create a National Park in the North
Service was completely out of tune with the

EXHIBIT 37
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members:

As a mother with two children, I cannot help but wonder about their future here in Montana. I was fortunate enough to grow up during the time when mountains were seldom threatened by unfuturistic attitudes. But those days are gone. Now protection of these wonderful, wild places is required or we risk losing them forever.

You have before you a resolution urging our Congressional delegation in Washington to accept the Forest Service recommendation on the issue of wilderness. The Forest Service has recommended that less than 600,000 acres of wild lands be designated. How utterly ridiculous in this state of approximately 94 million acres.

In January of 1989, Time Magazine named our 'Endangered Earth' as Planet of the Year. In this issue, all environmental issues are addressed in great length. In December of 1988, National Geographic devoted that month's issue to the single question, "Can Man Save this Fragile Earth?" The articles in both of these publications are disturbing and alarming, and demand our unrelenting and immediate attention.

If we lose our wild places; next we will lose our wild things. We need places that are left somewhat undisturbed by man's greed. What a wonderful, environmentally sound thing to do! In these times when we question even our existence in the future, we must do all we can to protect this planet for generations to come. Montana would be contributing greatly if our leaders have the basic common sense to set aside lands where deforestation, over-grazing, air, and water pollution could never be a problem.

The responsibility lies squarely with us. Will future generations praise our foresight, or look back in anger and dismay at what we had, and what we lose forever?

Please reject the resolution before you, and instead encourage our Congressional delegation to seek a wilderness bill that does Montana justice.

Sherry Branger

Sherry Branger
Box 1303
Red Lodge, Montana 59068


TELEPHONE: (406) 363-6431


JAMES A. HAYNES
Attorney at Law
P.O. BOX 544
HAMILTON, MT 59840

EXHIBIT 38
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

January 11, 1989

TO: Montana House of Representatives Committee on Natural Resources

FROM: Jim Haynes 

RE: H J R-1 

Please vote NO on HJR 1. This resolution was not discussed with Ravalli County voters, and does not reflect the informed long term economic interests of Ravalli County or the State of Montana's outdoor resource industry. A resolution reflecting the federal compromise recommendation of 1,400,000 wilderness acres would make more sense.

cc: Rep. Bernie Swift

January 13, 1989

EXHIBIT 1-13-89
DATE 39
HB HJR 1

Susan R. Near
934 8th Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601

To Whom It May Concern:

I would like to express my concern over the proposed House Joint Resolution 1 which addresses the future of our wildness lands in Montana.

I am opposed to this resolution; should it become law it would ~~greatly~~ adversely affect the quality of the environment of Montana. The US Forest Service has been responsible for the desecration of thousands of acres of our irreplaceable wilderness lands. Their attitude toward timbering and lack of concern over our watershed is deplorable! The policy of letting timber contracts out at a loss to the taxpayer is, frankly, obscene.

Please do not condone the attack on our wilderness by passing legislation such as this.

Susan R. Near

40
DATE 1-13-89
HE HJR 1

**Comments concerning House Joint Resolution #1
Introduced by Representative Swift**

Submitted by Nancy Coates, Red Lodge, Montana

The Wilderness Bill proposed by Senator John Melcher last summer was to add 1.4 million acres of federal land in Montana to the wilderness system - one million acres short of that requested by the Conservation Proposal - W. Melcher's proposal capped all the roadless areas with a token amount of wilderness - usually areas of ice and rock. Representative Swift is now recommending that the Montana Congressional Delegation accept the U.S. Forest Service's proposal (outlined in the Forest Plans for each National Forest District) that less than 600,000 acres of Montana's National Forest undesignated wildlands be set aside as wilderness. I strongly disagree with Representative's Swift proposal and request that no less than the 2.4 million acres outlined in Conservation Proposal - W be designated wilderness.

Representative Swift is suggesting that the U.S. Forest Service decide how much and which land should be designated wilderness. In theory that may seem logical but when you take a closer look it does not make sense. The Custer Forest has very blatantly ignored public response to preserve wilderness lands. In both the 1976 and 1986 Forest Plans most commentators wanted the remaining roadless areas to be preserved. The Forest Service allocated less than 10% of the 115,000 acres of land to wilderness. The Forest Service is obviously not listening to what the residents of Montana are saying.

Currently there are 6 million acres being scrutinized to determine what type of designation would be best for each acre. If accepted, Swift's recommendation would add less than 10% of that undesignated acreage to wilderness! Montanans should be directly involved, and their requests granted, in deciding the fate of the federal lands in their state. A recent poll by Representative Williams showed that nearly 60% of Montanans preferred all, or a majority of, the remaining federal wildlands to be placed into wilderness. The 10% Swift is recommending is a far cry from what Montanans are saying they want.

The wood products industry opposed Melcher's Wilderness Bill because they felt too many acres would be designated wilderness. Yet it is widely known that timber sales in the northern Rockies are heavily subsidized by the federal government and a burden on taxpayers. The northern Rockies National Forest land adds only about 1% to the nations wood supply and if logging were to stop tomorrow on these lands it would make no difference to that supply. These same lands, if not logged, contain the best wildlife habitat, fisheries, wildlands, scenery, and water left in all of America. These are the very qualities that make Montana so outstanding, and that bring an ever-increasing amount of money to the state each year. If these areas were to be open to logging or other extractive industry, or granted any designation but wilderness, it would make a more drastic difference to Montanans, and Americans, in the amount of wilderness left for them to enjoy.

As for eastern Montana specifically, that sector of Montana has been under-represented in the previous Wilderness Bills. Specific areas in eastern Montana that have been left out, and demand wilderness designation, include:

Area	Size	Location
1. Line Creek Plateau	22,000 acres	Beartooth Mountains
2. Timberline Creek and Burnt Mountain	7,000 acres	Beartooth Mountains
3. Lost Water Canyon	40,000 acres	Pryor Mountains
4. Snowies	99,000 acres	Snowy Mountains
5. Crazy Mountains		Crazy Mountains
6. Absaroka Face		Absaroka Mountains

Montana's wildlands are one of America's most unique assets. They provide the materials for a growing economy and a clean industry for Montana. They must be protected for the future of Montana and so they can be enjoyed by the many generations of Montanans and Americans to come. We need a Wilderness Bill that will stand the test of time - saving Montana's unique natural character, the true treasure of the Treasure State. I am in full support of designating no less than 2.4 million acres wilderness as outlined in the Conservation Proposal - W.



Montana Audubon Council

Margaret E. Adams, President • P. O. Box 2223 • Great Falls, MT 59403

EXHIBIT 41
DATE 1-13-89
HJR. 1

January 13, 1989

To Whom it May Concern:

Please defeat HJR1 in committee.

The Audubon Council believes that the wilderness issue in Montana is a very complicated issue that can only equitably solved by a careful site by site study and by honest compromise among differing points-of-view.

Audubon is concerned about such issues as watershed management and maintenance of habitat for many native species of plants, of birds and of animals.

We feel that any all-encompassing legislation such as HJR1 will put at risk some important areas.

Thank you for your consideration.

Margaret E Adams
President

42
1-13-89
HJR 1

January 9th, 1989

Mr. Bob Raney, Chairman
House Natural Resources Committee
Capitol
Helena, Mt. 59620

Dear Mr. Raney and Members of the Committee,

I write on behalf of the Montana Wilderness Association to urge that the Committee take a hard look at HJR# 1, introduced by Rep. Bernie Swift of Ravalli County, which urges the Congressional Delegation to accept the proposal of the Northern Region of the USFS that less than 600,000 acres of National Forest land receive Wilderness designation and that no additional federal lands in Montana be designated as special recreation or Wilderness study areas.

I am puzzled that Rep. Swift would take this action as it seems to indicate that this resolution represents the wishes of the people in Montana so far as designating Wilderness is concerned. You are all aware, no doubt, of the poll which Rep. Pat Williams had taken to determine for himself where Montanans stood on the matter. The results showed:

- * 42 percent would set aside as wilderness the majority of Montana's roadless lands
- * 15 percent would set aside as wilderness all of Montana's roadless lands
- * 33 percent would set aside as wilderness some of Montana's roadless lands, but open the majority for development
- * 7 percent would open all roadless lands for development
- * 3 percent had no opinion

Clearly, Rep. Swift is not in tune with the majority of Montanan's on the issue or he chooses to ignore them. At any rate, he is misrepresenting the choice of the people in this resolution.

Resolution # 1 also claims: "...these wilderness proposals (Cong Del's), if enacted, would drastically impact the Montana forest industry by reducing the basic operating forest land base and would have a critical, depressing effect on Montana communities that are economically dependent on the forest industry."

The two attached graphs (USFS Data) show just what proportion of the timber resource would be involved should either the Montana Conservationists' bill, Alt. W, of Senator Baucus's bill be passed. Senator Baucus's bill, if passed

Ex. #42
1-13-89

HJR # 1.....cont. -2-

would have involved 5.1 mm bd. ft.-about one half of one percent of the potential annual timber sales in Montana. If the conservationists' bill had been introduced and passed 19mm bd.ft. out of a billion would have been foregone. The graphs speak for themselves and would seem to cast grave question of accuracy on Rep. Swift's claim.

The most convincing evidence of the unsoundness of Rep. Swift's resolution can be found in the attached Draft paper by Professor Tom Power, Chairman of the Economics Dept. at the U of M. . I have included a copy of Prof. Power's paper with this letter. I urge that all members of this Committee read through his analysis of the relationship between local community stability and wilderness. He has made quite a study of the matter and his conclusions in no way parallel those of Rep. Swift's.

In summary, HJR # 1 does not appear to reflect the attitude of the citizens of Montana toward further wilderness designation, nor does evidence indicate that Rep. Swift is correct in saying that further wilderness designation would severely impact local communities or the industry.

Therefore, MWA urges the Natural Resources Committee to recommend non-passage of this resolution.

Sincerely,
Doris Milner

Doris Milner, MWA Rep. /BNF
NW 75 Ricketts Road
Hamilton, Mt 59840

EXHIBIT 43
DATE 1-13-89
HB HJR 1

Wilderness, Timber Supply, and the Economy of Western Montana

[D R A F T]

Thomas Michael Power
Professor and Chair
Economics Department
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana
59812

given to Bob

prepared for the 30th Annual Convention
of the
Montana Wilderness Association
December 3, 1988
Kalispell, Montana

I. Wilderness and the Local Economy: A Broad Overview

Let me begin my discussion of the impact that the protection of wildlands has on the local economy with the oldest and most familiar of charges against wilderness: it locks up the commercial resources that could have fueled the development of the local economy. As Bruce Vincent, the Libby coordinator of the Great Log Haul, put it in his testimony this fall before Congress:

We are mystified that acts such as NEPA and NFMA ...have been allowed to be used as weapons in the crippling battle to lock America out of her resources.

...perceived moderate groups such as the Montana Wilderness Association continue to...successfully suck the blood out of our families and communities...(September 28, 1988, Statement before House Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms, and Energy, p.4)

Mr. Vincent was speaking of the alleged impact of Forest Service appeals on timber supply, but he would be even more emphatic about proposed expansions of the wilderness system.

The Director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, T.S. Ary, made the same point earlier this week when addressing the Northwest Mining Association in Spokane: Wilderness designation is objectionable because it is "single use" legislation that locks away valuable resources upon which our prosperity depends (Missoulian, 11/30/88, p.9).

The logic here is fairly straight forward and, assumedly, testable: local economies adjacent to protected wilderness will be relatively depressed while economies dominated by timber and

mining activities that are not restricted by wilderness protection should be relatively prosperous.

For evidence in support of this hypothesis let's look at wilderness counties across the United States. University of Idaho geographers have been working on a large project studying all 277 "wilderness" counties, counties adjacent to classified wilderness, in the U.S. In addition they are taking a closer look at a dozen of these counties, including Lake County, Montana. (Overhead #1)

Those counties are almost all located in fairly remote, nonmetropolitan locations well removed from national urban growth centers. Only a quarter of these counties are within 50 miles of a metropolitan area and most of those are in California. But the overall economic performance of these wilderness counties is anything but depressed.

Over the last thirty-five years these wilderness counties have had population growth rates three to six times the growth rates in other nonmetropolitan counties. During the 1970s, these wilderness counties grew three times as fast as all metropolitan counties. During the depressing first half of the 1980s the wilderness counties grew over twice as fast as metropolitan counties and over three times as fast as nonmetropolitan counties.

These growth rates are impressive and startling. Whatever wilderness was doing to these local economies, it wasn't strangling them by locking up resources. Quite the contrary,

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these counties became magnets to business and population because of the environmental resources preserved and protected by wilderness.

Alternatively, we could look at timber and mining towns that have not been constrained by wilderness restrictions and see if they show signs of superior prosperity. I will spare you a statistical review. All of us have had experience with lumber and mining towns in Maine or Wisconsin or Minnesota or Oregon, not to mention Montana. Our own Butte has not been known for its prosperity since the turn of the century. Lead and Deadwood, South Dakota, despite unlimited access to the minerals of the Black Hills are dying towns. A tour of purely lumber towns would be no more inspirational.

But let's get closer to home and look at how well wilderness counties in Western Montana have performed over the last decade. The eighties have been a difficult decade for Montana. As if caught in the spell of a rare astrological alignment, Montana suffered through simultaneous low points in its typically cyclical industries: agriculture, wood products, energy, metal mining, and federal spending. State-wide it was depressing. In particular communities, it was catastrophic. But for some counties things did not go all that badly. Interestingly, as with the nation, among the counties that did the best during these hard times in Montana were our wilderness counties.

(Overhead #2)

If one looks at the top fifth of Montana's counties during

Population Change

Year	Metropolitan Counties	All Nonmetropolitan Counties	Wilderness Counties
1950-1960	26.3%	3.0%	18.2%
1960-1970	17.1%	4.3%	12.8%
1970-1980	9.9%	13.4%	31.4%
1980-1985	11.0%	6.9%	24.3%

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM



Ex. # 43

1-13-89

the 1980s in terms of population growth, one finds that seven of those twelve counties are adjacent to wilderness areas. Those seven wilderness counties' gain in population accounted for almost all (97%) of the population growth in the State, 22,400 of the 23,000 net gain in the states population through 1987. Together they had population growth rates three and a half times the state average. The annual growth rate in these counties was a modest 1.4 percent per year or 15 percent per decade. Over a fifty year period this would lead population to double. This is not stagnation nor is it a boom. But it might be a rate of change with which most of us would find we could creatively cope.

It is important to note that some Western Montana "wilderness" counties are not on this "growth" list. Deer Lodge and Silver Bow, homes of Anaconda and Butte are not there, but the wrenching dislocations in those communities were not tied to restricted access to resources but to an unbalanced and unhealthy addiction to one industry, an industry that simultaneously destroyed the landscape and the very cities themselves. Sanders, Beaverhead, and Madison are not there. But they all gained population (slightly) while 35 other Montana counties lost population in the 1980s. Among those losing population were Pondera and Mineral, each of which lost one or two hundred people, not catastrophic losses given what the State has been through.

If we look over this list of growing wilderness counties, it is obvious that they have more going for them than simply that

1980-87
Growth in Some
Western Montana "Wilderness" Counties

	Rank in terms of		Popul.	%
	No. of People	% Growth Rate	Gain	Gain
Flathead	2nd	4th (tie)	6200	12.0%
Gallatin	3rd	3rd	5900	13.7%
Lewis & Clark	4th	10th	3800	8.8%
Ravalli	5th	4th (tie)	2700	12.0%
Lake	8th	8th	1900	10.2%
Lincoln	9th (tie)	11th	1300	7.0%
Glacier	12th (tie)	14th	600	5.6%
These Wilderness Counties	-	-	+22,400	10.3%
Montana	-	-	+23,000	2.9%

Source: UM BBER, Population Estimates, September 1, 1988

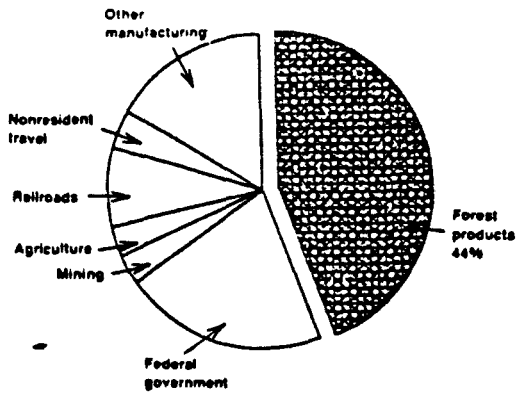
1-13-89

they are adjacent to wilderness areas. In fact, for most of them, the presence of wilderness would rarely be mentioned in economic discussions. Each has one or several obvious centers of commercial economic activity largely unrelated to adjacent wildlands. But the important point is that whatever wilderness has done, it has not locked resources away from these communities in a way that has impoverished them. They have not been impoverished here in Montana or nationwide. In fact, as I will discuss later, one can assert that the wild and scenic landscapes and the way of life they support are one of the important characteristics that draws people to these communities and holds them there. In that sense, those wildlands are an important contributing part of the local economic base. Rather than locking up valuable resources to the detriment of the economy, wilderness preserves valuable resources so that they can permanently sustain the local community and economy.

II. The Economic Base Vision: Distraction and Distortion

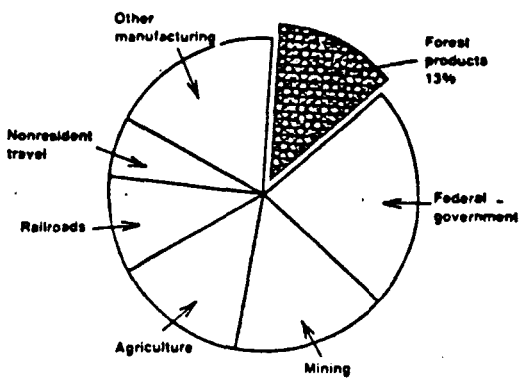
This, of course, is heresy in the context of the official state economic dogma: the economic base theory. That primitive theory asserts that it is only the export of goods and the money they bring in that matter. Wilderness, by restricting the extraction of exportable goods, can only depress the economy. When this theory is applied to Western Montana, it is used to tell us that over fifty-percent of the region's economic base is tied to timber harvests when we count both private and Forest

Figure 1
The Forest Products Industry
in Western Montana's
Economic Base
1980-1984



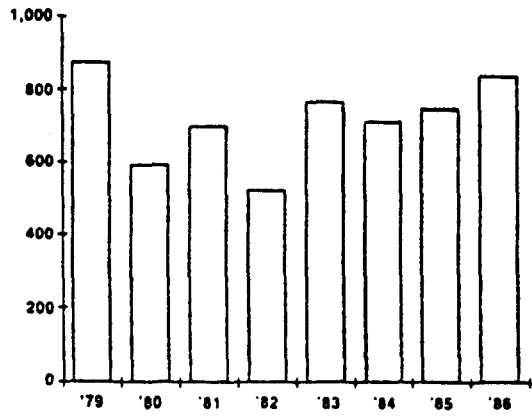
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Figure 2
The Forest Products Industry
in Montana's Economic Base
1981-1985



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Figure 3
Sales Value of Wood and
Paper Products
Montana, 1979-1986
(Millions of 1986 Dollars)



Source: University of Montana, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Forest Industries Information System

1-13-89

Service employment. (Overhead #3)

Clearly this is a warning: don't fool with that timber supply; it is the economic life blood of our Western Montana communities. Wilderness, of course, is seen as doing exactly this: restricting Forest Service timber supplies.

But is Forest Service timber supply the dominant fuel for Western Montana counties ? Let me use one such wilderness county, Ravalli County, to answer that question. (Overhead #4)

Timber sales off of the Bitterroot National Forest peaked in the late 1960's with sale volumes averaging 62 million board feet per year. Milling capacity in the Valley also peaked at that time. Since then, timber sales from the Bitterroot National Forest have been cut in half to about 34 million board feet during the 1970's and 30 million board feet in the 1980's.

This was a drastic decline in timber harvests, far larger than any imaginable decline that could be caused by wilderness classification. For comparison, the Forest Service has estimated that adoption of the Montana Conservationist's Wilderness Proposal would reduce Forest Service harvests about three percent.

What was the impact of this 50 percent decline in BRNF timber harvest ? Did it, as the more primitive versions of the economic base model would suggest, decimate the Ravalli County economy ? Quite the contrary. Rather than this decline in timber activity causing a decline in over all economic activity, it coincided with a virtual boom in the Valley. During the

1970's, as Bitterroot National Forest timber activity was declining, Ravalli County was the second fastest growing county in the state. The population growth rate was four times faster than the state average. During the 1980's, when the state's economy has been in decline and losing population, Ravalli County was one of the few counties that has shown substantial growth.

Clearly there are economic activities taking place in the Bitterroot Valley that operate independently of the health of the timber industry there and which have been the source of the county's growth. Those interested in the economic well-being of the residents of the mountain valleys of Western Montana ought to be careful to protect these dynamic aspects of our local economies that are not tied to local timber harvests.

One major source of growth in the Bitterroot has been the natural beauty of the Valley. This has drawn people both from the Missoula area as well as from around the country. A large number of retired folks have moved into the Valley bringing their retirement incomes and savings with them. In fact, income not associated with current participation in the work force now makes up almost fifty percent of the Valley's personal income. In 1986 that non-labor income came to \$122 million dollars. This compares with the \$16 million the Bitterroot National Forest estimated its timber harvest contributed directly to local wages. The non-labor income flow is almost eight times as large. If we are worried about the health of the local economy on what should we focus our attention: on the environmental amenities

Putting the Timber Industry in Perspective
in the Bitterroot Valley

The 1970's

	1969	1979	Percent Change
Average Annual Timber Sales (1966-69) from the BRNF	(1966-69) 62.1 mmbf	(1970-79) 34.1 mmbf	-45%
Personal Income (1972\$)	\$43.6mil.	\$84.0mil.	+93%
Non-labor income: retirement, dividends, interest, etc.	\$17.1mil.	\$36.0mil.	+110%
Income from wood products manufacturing employment (in Ravalli County)	\$3.1mil.	\$5.0mil.	+62%
Population	14,409	22,493	+56%
Labor Force	5,475	7,870	+44%

The 1980's

	1979	1987	Percent Change
Average Annual Timber Sales (1970-79) from the BRNF	(1970-79) 34.1 mmbf	(1980-87) 29.4 mmbf	-14%
Employment	7321	10547	+44%
Wood Products Manufacturing Employment (in Ravalli Co.)	516	540	+5%
Personal Income (current \$)	\$151.0mill.	\$247.8mill. (1986)	+64%
Wage and Salary Income	\$36.1mill.	\$64.4 mill. (1986)	+79%
Non-labor Income	\$63.3mill.	\$122.2mill (1986)	+93%
Wood Products Manufacturing Wage Income (in Ravalli Co)	\$6.6mill.	\$9.5mill (1986)	+44%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, BEA, REIS

responsible for this massive income flow or on the flow of logs from public lands that contribute so little while undermining the environmental goose that is already laying the golden egg?

The economic base model does not only work to exaggerate the importance of timber flows from public lands and, thus, indirectly to help make an economic case against wilderness preservation. It does the same for any potential commodity development in roadless areas. Consider natural gas development along the Rocky Mountain Front. (Overhead #5)

According to the economic base model, oil and gas activities made up almost 40 percent of the economic base of the three non-urban Front counties, Glacier, Pondera, and Teton. (It is unreasonable to exclude the other Front county, Lewis and Clark, because that exaggerates the role of oil and gas on the Front. But that probably is exactly why it was excluded from this data set.) During the 1980s, these counties saw a collapse of this part of their economic base even more severe than what the Bitterroot went through with the reduction in the Bitterroot N.F. cut. During the first half of the 1980s employment fell by a half and income by two-thirds in the oil and gas industry in these three counties. Combined with the difficulties of agriculture, the economic base shrunk by fully 40 percent. That is a catastrophic decline similar in relative magnitude to the shut down of the Anaconda operations in the Butte-Anaconda area. What was the result? Did, as the economic base model would suggest, income, employment, and population fall 40 percent or

Table 1
Population Changes
Three Rocky Mountain Front Counties
1980-1986

County	---- Population ----			- Net Migration -	
	1980	1986	Change	Number	Percent ^a
Glacier	10,600	11,200	600	-700	-7
Pondera	6,700	6,700	--	-500	-7
Teton	6,500	6,400	-100	-400	-6
Three counties	23,800	24,300	500		

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and University of Montana, Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

^aPercentage of 1980 population.

Ex. # 43

1-13-89

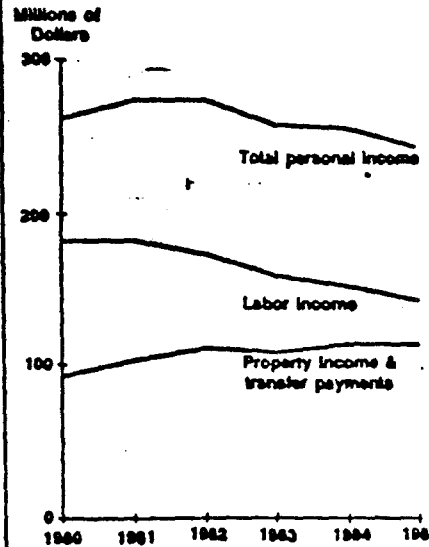
Table 2
Labor Income in Basic and Derivative Industries
Three Rocky Mountain Front Counties
1980 and 1984
(In Millions of 1985 Dollars)

	1980	1984	---- Change ----	
			Amount	Percent
Total labor income	\$182.4	\$151.6	-30.8	-17
<u>Basic industries</u>	78.9	46.7	-32.2	-41
Farm	23.3	5.8	-17.5	-75
Nonfarm	55.6	40.9	-14.7	-26
Mining	25.4	15.4	-10.0	-39
Oil and gas extraction	24.5	15.4	-9.1	-37
Other mining	0.9	0.0	-0.9	-100
Heavy construction	1.2	1.4	0.2	17
Manufacturing	9.0	4.6	-4.4	-49
Wood products	0.4	0.2	-0.2	-50
Other manufacturing	8.7	4.4	-4.3	-49
Railroads	3.5	2.5	-1.0	-29
Nonresident travel	4.6	7.3	2.7	59
Federal government	11.9	9.7	-2.2	-18
New Farm	55.7	40.9	-14.8	-26.6%
<u>Derivative industries</u>	103.5	104.9	1.4	1
Private sector	83.5	82.5	-1.0	-1
State & local government	20.0	22.4	2.4	12

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished data. Nonresident travel estimated by University of Montana, Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

NOTES: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Glacier, Pondera, and Teton counties.

Figure 1
Personal Income
Three Rocky Mountain Front Counties
1980-1985
(In Millions of 1985 Dollars)



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished data, and University of Montana, Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

NOTE: Glacier, Pondera, and Teton counties.

more ?

No. The rest of the economy expanded slightly during that period as did the population. If we were to include Lewis and Clark County, the expansion would be significant rather than tiny. But the size of the expansion is not what is at issue. The absence of the predicted catastrophic collapse is what is important. Clearly there is something more stable, more enduring, more resilient than the economic base model suggests. There is more substance to our local economies than this primitive but dominant theory suggests.

That something, I would suggest, is the land and landscape and the way of life it supports. It draws people to our mountain valleys and holds them there through bad times as well as good. That may lead to distressing statistics like high unemployment rates and low per capita incomes, but it also stabilizes our communities and allows them to survive rather severe fluctuations in our extractive industries. Destroy that land and landscape, and people will flow in and out of the state the way they do in Wyoming and Oklahoma. Then we will see real economic distress.

This greater substance to our local economies can also be seen in some recent critical analysis of the application of the economic base approach to the Flathead and Missoula economies. The Forest Service was curious about the reliability of Montana's official economic dogma, the economic base theory, to predict the impact of changes in its policies on the local economy. If the economic base model were reliable, because it is so simple, it

would make economic impact analysis much easier and less costly.

The Forest Service analyzed four "timber dependent" communities in the Pacific Northwest, including Flathead and Missoula counties in Montana. It investigated the basic underlying causal logic of the economic base model: is it changes in the basic, export-oriented, activities alone that determine the changes in the rest of the economy ? It is possible that things go the other way around, that growth of population and development of a more mature and sophisticated local economy makes the area a more attractive place for export-oriented firms to locate. But then locally-oriented economic activities would be the driving causal force, not export activities. Of course, both parts of the economy could be important driving forces, both local and export. Causality could be bi-directional. Finally, it is possible that there is little casual connection between local and export activities. They could be largely independent activities, neither being the cause of the other. (Overhead #6)

The results of the Forest Service analysis lent little support to the economic base approach. In Flathead County, three of the tests suggested bi-directional causality: locally-oriented activities were driving export activities as well as the other way around. In two other tests, local activity and export activity appeared to have no impact on one another. In Missoula County, in five of the six tests, the export sector did not drive the locally-oriented sector. The primary casual assumption of

RESULTS

FLATHEAD
COUNTY

TYPE OF DATA		
<u>ECONOMIC MEASURE</u>	<u>DIFFERENCED</u>	<u>NON-DIFFERENCED</u>
NOMINAL WAGES AND SALARIES	FEEDBACK	FEEDBACK
DEFLATED WAGES AND SALARIES	BASIC → DERIVATIVE	FEEDBACK
EMPLOYMENT	INDEPENDENCE	INDEPENDENCE

MISSOULA
COUNTY

TYPE OF DATA		
<u>ECONOMIC MEASURE</u>	<u>DIFFERENCED</u>	<u>NON-DIFFERENCED</u>
NOMINAL WAGES AND SALARIES	INDEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT
DEFLATED WAGES AND SALARIES	BASIC → DERIVATIVE	INDEPENDENT
EMPLOYMENT	INDEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT

1-13-87

the economic base model was not empirically confirmed.

I am spending so much time talking about something as obscure as an economic model because that particular model is regularly used against any steps to protect the natural environment. It asserts that only export oriented commodity development activity contributes to local economic welfare. If that is the case, any restriction on extractive industries obviously amounts to shooting ourselves in the foot. The point I have been trying to make is that this particular economic model is anything but a neutral tool of science. Rather its chief attraction to those who use it is the way it enthrones historically important extractive industries and disables all other economic actors. And I would emphatically insist that conservationists and preservationists are vital economic actors.

III. Timber Supply, Lumber Production, Employment and Income

Finally let me look at the impact of the flow of logs off of our forested mountains on employment and income in Western Montana.

To begin with, as we all know, the production of timber products in Montana set a record in 1987 and, if it were not for the strike this summer, it would have come close to record high levels again this year. The strike reduced output about 10 percent. (Overhead #7) In all of our timber counties, there has been an upward trend in production throughout this decade. That has been supported by increased harvest levels.

Yet, throughout this period, we have heard calls for

Timber Produced and Harvested by County
1981 - 1987

County	Timber Processed (millions of bf)						
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Lincoln	170	135	210	215	215	235	265
Flathead	220	185	260	255	260	280	290
Lake, Mineral, Sanders	135	95	160	160	140	135	150
Missoula	260	225	270	260	265	280	280
Granite, Ravalli Powell	55	40	65	75	100	120	130
All others	135	105	145	165	180	190	170
<u>Total Processed</u>	<u>975</u>	<u>785</u>	<u>1110</u>	<u>1130</u>	<u>1160</u>	<u>1240</u>	<u>1285</u>
<u>Total Harvest</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>828</u>	<u>1151</u>	<u>1043</u>	<u>1117</u>	<u>1225</u>	<u>1376</u>

Source: C. Keegan, BBER, UM.

Ex. #43

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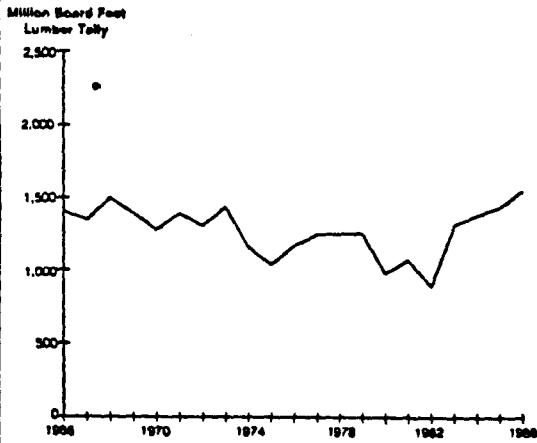
production on public lands to increase. The talk of a log shortage peaked this year but has been a constant theme of wilderness opponents for most of the 80s. Contrasting this peak production and high harvest levels with this shortage talk almost forces one to shout: "How much do you want? Are you never satisfied? If the log flow supports record production levels and full mill utilization, what more can you reasonably ask of the forests?"

(Overhead #8)

The response to such a cry from those pushing for an expansion of timber harvests on public lands is likely to either point to future predicted shortages, to which I will turn in a minute, or to the layoffs of woodproducts workers during the 1980s. (Overhead #9) Several thousand mill and woods workers lost their jobs during the 80s and did not get them back. In some of our smaller counties that really hurt. This combined with wage and benefit "take backs" caused the total payroll flowing from this industry to fall significantly.

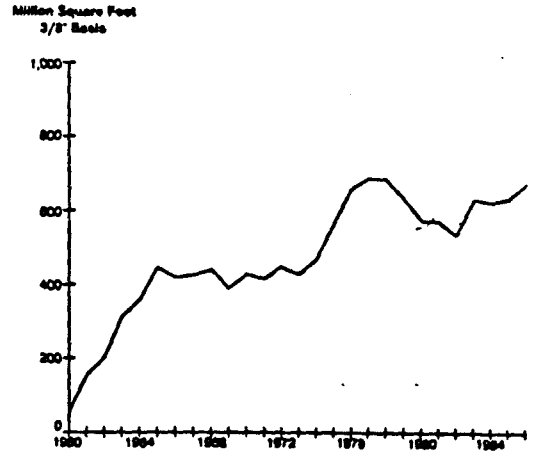
Unemployed workers and reduced incomes were real enough and hurt a lot. People in pain often look for a scapegoat and found one in those who would restrict the flow of logs off of public lands. The problem, of course, is that this got the casual forces totally turned around. The source of the problem was not an inadequate supply logs but inadequate demand for logs and for workers. One only has to look what was happening to production costs to understand how record production, unemployment, and low income could go hand in hand. (Overhead #10)

Figure 1
Lumber Production
Montana
1966-1986



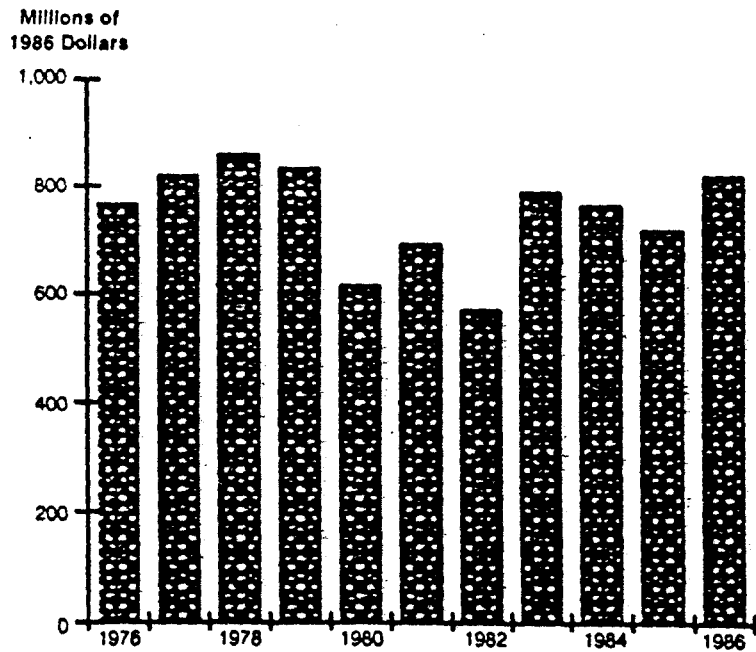
Source: Western Wood Products Association, *Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry* (Portland, OR, 1966-1985).

Figure 2
Plywood Production
Montana
1960-1986



Source: Derived from data provided by the American Plywood Association.

Figure 3
Sales Value of Wood and Paper Products
Montana
1976-1986



Ex. #43
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Woodproducts Employment in Montana
(Thousands of Employees)

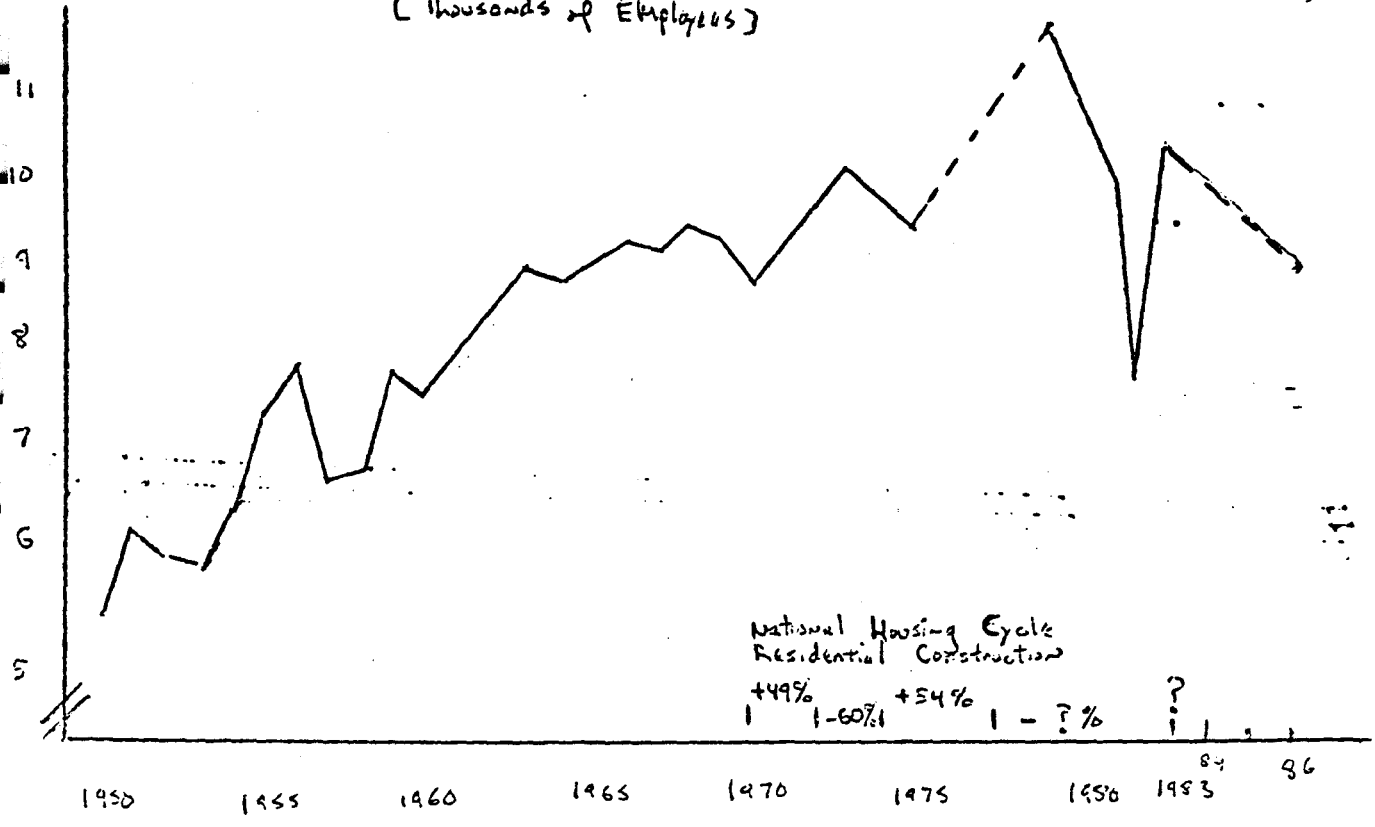
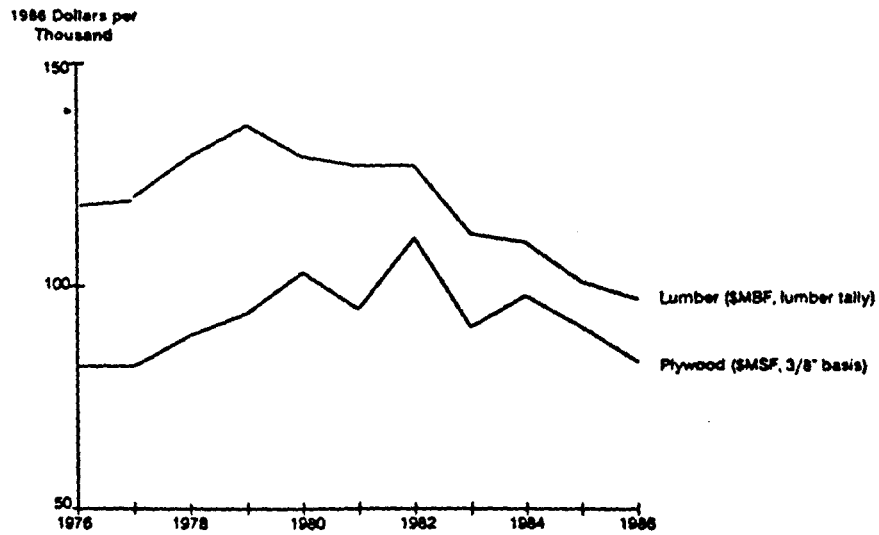


Figure 5
Average Manufacturing Cost
Selected Idaho and Montana Mills
1976-1986



Source: Derived from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1, unpublished data.

Note: Figures adjusted for inflation using the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 6
Wage Costs to Produce Lumber and Plywood
Montana Mills
1976-1986



Sources: Derived from data provided by University of Montana, Bureau of Business and Economic Research; Montana Department of Labor and Industry; Western Wood Products Association; and American Plywood Association.

Note: Wage costs were adjusted for inflation using the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The inadequately low bids were not simply a mistake. Since Darby cannot sell a two-by-four for anymore than any other company can sell a two-by-four in the very competitive national lumber market, Darby cannot offer to pay more for logs than the price a two-by-four and Darby's milling costs justify. If those milling costs are high and the value of two-by-fours is low, Darby is going to have to get its logs cheaply or go out of business.

Only two things can save a mill from this fate: rising lumber prices or declining production and supply costs. Unless there is an explosive boom in housing construction, it seems unlikely that lumber prices are about to rise. The rash of investments in modernization of mills and the "take backs" imposed on mill workers are part of the mill owners' strategy to get production costs down. And they are doing an impressive job of that, much to the pain and suffering of workers.

But where does that leave the older independent mills that cannot afford the millions of dollars of investments that Champion and Plum Creek are making? One thing that could save them would be if they could obtain their logs more cheaply from the Forest Service. But the cost of obtaining trees from Forest Service land is rising as the Forest Service pokes into more and more remote, high, steep sites to obtain lower and lower quality trees. Only larger and larger subsidies from the U.S. Treasury could keep the costs of supply from rising. But Congress is moving to limit the subsidy, not expand it.

There is the bind. The large, modern mills can afford to bid

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Our lumber mills made major investments aimed at reducing labor and other production costs. They were successful. The newest mills had labor cost half those of the older mills. Capital was replacing labor in the mills' struggles to keep production costs low and competitive. It is the mills who are displacing workers, not inadequate Forest Service harvests.

Fear of a timber famine has driven Forest Service policy for most of its history. This talk of log "shortages", in general, is very confusing. There are at least two distinction that have to be made in making some sense out of these concerns over timber supply. First, supply has to be looked at in economic terms, not physical terms. Second, one has to distinguish the supply problems of the recent past from those of the future.

The recent discussions have been misleading in their emphasis on the threat of a physical disruption in the flow of logs to the mills. "Supply" as in "supply of logs" is not a physical concept but an economic one as in "supply and demand". The distinction here is both basic and important. Economic supply is the supply available at a given price. As the price mill owners are willing to pay rises, the supply available to them rises too. When the price they are willing to pay is low, so is the supply available. The problem the Darby Lumber Company has faced has not been that there were no trees available for it. It bid on lots of trees, many more than it could have used. But it did not offer to pay a high enough price for those logs. As a result, its neighboring mills won the logs instead and Darby's log yards were empty.

1-13-89

a little bit higher because their costs are lower. The independents cannot. As a result, the independent mills, like Darby Lumber and the proposed worker-owned mill in Missoula, will be in increasing difficulty obtaining logs cheaply enough to continue to operate at a profit. The logs will be available, but their cost will be beyond the reach of those mills.

Conservationists, it is likely, will again take the blame for this. That would be particularly perverse. One source of the problem is that the large diameter old growth has now been cut over. Conservationists did not do that cutting. Another source of the problem is that the more easily reached timber lands have already been roaded and cut. Only lower quality, more costly sites remain. Preservationists didn't do that cutting either. The final source of the problem is the relatively abundant supply of timber nationwide that keeps the price of lumber products low even during a period of record consumption. Environmentalists have not usually been credited with boosting nationwide timber supplies either. So, if some observers think that finger pointing is useful, they had better get to work finding a new scapegoat: the wilderness advocate is increasingly obsolete in this role.

Those who have been emphasizing a physical shortage of logs are likely to respond that whatever has been true of supply in the past, is going to change dramatically in the future because a major source of supply in Western Montana, private industrial timber lands, is going to be cut back severely because of the rapid liquidation of the old growth on Champion's and Burlington,

Northern's lands.

These two private companies together recently have been producing about the same amount of timber as the U.S. Forest Service itself. But they have done so only by cutting far in excess of sustained yield. So rapid has been the liquidation of these private timber inventories that Champion has already had to begin reducing its harvests for lack of trees. It is expected to slash harvests 20 percent now and even further in the future. BN will soon be doing the same thing. It is these dramatic reductions in the harvests off of private lands that is the source of the concern over inadequate future timber supplies.

If harvest on private lands are going to fall, the pressure will be on the Forest Service to increase the harvest on public lands to offset the decline. More clearcuts, more below cost sales, more roads, etc. on public lands will be called for to protect jobs. Apparently the solution to the overcutting of private lands at rates that far exceed sustained yield will be to overcut public lands too. That would be a truly strange and bizarre path to economic stability for Western Montana !

Before Western Montanans rise up to urge this destructive path on the Forest Service, we should look closely at this current version of the timber famine.

First, it should be recalled that timber is bought and sold in a commercial market where supply, demand, and price play important roles. When the large industrial timber companies were rapidly harvesting their timber, the supplies from their lands depressed

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- b. Local economic development does not consist of simply more of the same. A greater timber supply or greater reliance on mining a particular mineral or greater investment in oil and gas development simply makes our communities more unstable and vulnerable. The collapse of mining in Butte or oil and gas on the Rocky Mountain Front or the dislocation in our timber communities during the 1980s demonstrates that.
- c. The supply of commodities from unroaded public lands is not what will dictate the economic future of Western Montana. An altogether different future is already developing in our mountain valleys that depends upon protecting the wild landscape that is our heritage and treasure.
- d. The overall problem faced by the timber industry is not one of shortage but of surplus. There is a surplus supply of raw material and milling capacity nationwide that has kept woodproduct prices depressed despite record high levels of consumption.
- e. A major part of the economic base of Western Montana is its wild and scenic beauty, the quality of its natural landscape. Those who, like the Montana Wilderness Association, invest in protecting that landscape are engaged in important and productive economic activities that will be crucial to the economic future of the region. Your activities may be less flashy than those of Dennis Washington, but the contribution you are making is just as important and far more permanent.

Charlotte Rice
P.O. Box 1032
Red Lodge, Montana 59068

January 10, 1989

Montaine State House
Committee on Natural Resources

In regards to HJR 1.

Among many I am opposed to H. J. R. 1. This resolution is in violation of our personal rights as a U. S. citizen.

Through our tax dollar we are the employees of the U. S. Postal Service. Do employees we are granted the privilege of our input into our business which we support.

This resolution is an affront to the intelligence of the American people, not to mention taking away our rights to the 1st amendment, as it ^{is} now only the right of those opposed? This is another form of government, not for the people, by the people, and by the people.

This resolution proposes only a certain number of acres be designated wilderness and that the public (the real government which works hard to support America) has no voice.

We do have the privilege of voting in hopes to elect the one who shows our interest but we sometimes make believe the fact that you own elected officials are there

because of powerful corporations and a personal voter that has the capital to support you, making your name accessible to the public by making your expenses for staff, travel and advertising less of a burden. These people do not always have the true interest of Montana and its people in mind; personal gain is more to the point.

One hand washes the other and no matter how scrupulous, moral or idealistic one may start out they get caught up in the bureaucracy and find themselves obliged.

HJR 1 needs further consideration as to its long term effect not only to those of us which will survive this life but for the generations to come.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Rice

EXHIBIT

44

DATE

1-13-89

HB

HJR 1

like to stand up and speak but wants their testimony entered into the record.

HJR-1
WITNESS STATEMENT

HJR 1
1/13/89

NAME JOHN MANGIAMELI BUDGET _____

ADDRESS 659 1/2 S. 5th E MS LA, MT 59801

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? MONTANA'S WILDERNESS

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE AMEND _____

COMMENTS: THIS PROPOSAL IN NO WAY REPRESENTS THE QUANTITY OF TRISTINE ROADLESS LAND, WHICH SHOULD BE PRESERVED FOR THE PEOPLE OF MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES. PUBLIC LAND BELONGS TO ALL AMERICANS, IT IS A TRAVESTY THAT A MINORITY SHOULD BE ABLE TO DICTATE ITS FUTURE.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

like to stand up and speak but wants their testimony entered into the record.

HJR 1

HJR 1

1/13/89

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Julie Tabler BUDGET _____

ADDRESS 515 W. Babcock Bozeman

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? myself

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE X AMEND _____

COMMENTS: This bill is an insult to all of the inhabitants of Montana, particularly the non-humans. Their needs must be considered.

The bill is an attempt to relegate our state to 3rd-world status. We are rich, if only we can hold on to what we have.

If a society cannot sustain itself on 97% of its land base, what can it possibly hope to gain from the other 3%?

Wilderness designation for all of Montana's roadless lands makes perfect sense.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

to be written out in person testimony or a person who
like to stand up and speak but wants their testimony entered into
the record.

HJRI

1-13-89

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Jacqueline F. Stevens BUDGET _____

ADDRESS 703 E. Hamm St. #4 Bozeman, MT. 59715

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Glacier Ino medicine Alliance

SUPPORT _____ and Montana Wilderness OPPOSE ~~_____~~ AMEND _____

COMMENTS:

Montana is a rare place to be blessed with raw beauty and pristine lands. In more than a decade responsible, informed citizens have been trying to insure that this resource be preserved, not only for ecological reasons, but for the very spirituality of the human race. There remaining unspoiled lands belong to no one, but should exist for people wherever they need to seek its beauty. To deny protection of our clean water, unspoiled animal habitat, flora and fauna is to deny our very existence. How anyone could propose protection to only limited areas is incomprehensible and shows shallow education. Responsible conservationist and biologists have shown through numerous studies why all remaining roadless areas should be immediately protected. Don't throw away our last real resource.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

1-13-89

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Joan Montagne BUDGET _____

ADDRESS 1105 S. Tracy Bozeman, MT 59715

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Greater Yellowstone Coalition

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE X AMEND _____

COMMENTS: In this time of severe economic times for Montana, our wildlands are the brightest hope for our state. We are unique in the USA outside of Alaska for undeveloped lands that can be left for future generations if protected by an act of Congress.

Montana is controversial because of the high value and fragility of our wildlands. Simply put, the rest of the USA has been compromised and the wilderness lands which made this country powerful have been reduced to 6% or 7% of our total land mass. How greedy can development interests be? Must all be manipulated by man?

The timber industry has become insatiable in its need to feed their highly mechanized mills. Even now not all sales are bought that are offered for sale by the US Forest Service. Jobs are being lost to mechanization not because of a lack of available timber. The USFS is so commodity oriented it has destroyed many other "multiple uses" including clean water and quality recreation in its pursuit of their mining of our public lands. A better balance should be made.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Marlenee at timber meeting

Dec 10 88 Gazette

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho (AP) — U.S. Rep. Ron Marlenee, R-Mont., urged forest industry representatives meeting in Coeur D'Alene to organize in preparation for future fights with environmentalists.

The Eastern Montana congressman, a strong backer of the forest products industry, spoke Thursday at the annual meeting of the Intermountain Forest Industry Association.

"We can and will shape public sentiment so it will be politically painful to bring up another Montana wilderness bill," Marlenee said.

He was referring to compromise legislation affecting 6 million acres of public wildlands in Montana. The bill died by President Reagan's pocket veto shortly before the election.

66

We can and will shape public sentiment so it will be politically painful to bring up another Montana wilderness bill.

—Rep. Ron Marlenee

from Sen. Steve Symms, R-Idaho.

"Steve, I love you and I owe you a lot," Marlenee said.

Idaho Rep. Larry Craig told the forest industry representatives that he is working with fellow Republicans in his state and Montana to change the U.S. Forest Service appeals process to make it harder for environmentalists to delay timber sales.

Craig said he was making progress in persuading lawmakers from urban areas to go along with efforts to curtail wilderness and streamline the appeals process.

Administrative appeals of Forest Service plans to the Washington, D.C., office doubled between 1987 and 1988, to approximately 1,600 this year.

Marlenee said he lobbied the White House, the secretary of agriculture and the Office of Management and Budget to defeat the bill. He said he also got strong support

#JR (

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ATR 1

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J.R. 12-25-90

OPINIONS

5D

Wilderness: Facts not fantasies

During the past eight years, I've had the pleasure to be part of the largest grassroots, populist movement existing in Montana since women's suffrage — the wilderness protection movement of the 1980s. The core of this upwelling of public support, the Montana Wildlands Coalition, is composed of people from all locales and walks of life; thousands of concerned citizens who volunteer countless hours to see that the best of Montana's great wild country is protected and preserved for future generations. When honest public input into the 1988 Montana Wilderness Bill was overturned by backdoor antics that lead to an unjustified presidential veto, it was disheartening. After all, we're all in trouble when the maneuvers of a few out-of-state, minority party U.S. senators, in cooperation with a truly lame duck president can overturn the decisions of Congress purely for political purposes. Reagan vetoed the 1988 bill (a compromise that had overwhelmingly passed both the U.S. Senate and House) simply to help the

Burns campaign; he did not base his decision on the contents of the bill. This is evident when you consider that:

1. Reagan had signed every other state wilderness bill that came across his desk during his eight years in office. Of these 25 bills, 21 contained wilderness recommendations larger than those of the Forest Service.

2. Mining was not impacted. The areas within the 1988 Montana Wilderness Bill contained no patented mining claims (that's zero).
3. Logging was not impacted. The 4 million acres planned to be released for development in the bill contained 97 percent of the land designated by the Forest Service as suitable for logging. (Would protecting a mere three percent of Montana's best remaining, undeveloped old growth forests really break the timber industry?)

4. Motorized recreation was not impacted. All established snowmobile trails were excluded from wilderness designation in the bill, even at the expense of chopping up several areas with corridors that presently receive little or

no motorized use.

5. The public was not excluded from the process. Since 1983 there have been seven full-blown official congressional hearings or forums regarding the question of Montana wilderness, four in our state and three in Washington, D.C. These were always open to Montanans, unlike the unprecedented veto that postponed settlement of this already overdebated issue.

Fortunately, Congress (not a federal bureaucracy, a monarch or big business interests) will ultimately decide the fate of our remaining wildland heritage. And, Congress (following the knowledgeable leadership of Congressman Pat Williams and Sen. Max Baucus) has already demonstrated that it will not base this decision on wholesale speculation, on non-factual rhetoric, or fantasies about the economic and environmental suitability of developing these fragile and largely inaccessible lands.

It cannot be over-emphasized that the ugly political scene that doomed the 1988 bill in no way indicates that a majority of Montanans suddenly don't want any



YOUR TURN

more wilderness. Congressional and other public hearing records and polls clearly indicate the opposite. Public support for wilderness has never been greater, and it's growing. Anyone looking for further confirmation need not look far. The majority of people who support lasting protection for Montana's wildlands are Montanans. We're either lucky enough to have been born here or had the good insight to have moved here. Our point of origin doesn't matter. Our point of focus does. Our support for

Ken Knudson is a natural resource consultant from Helena. During the last eight years he has served as a volunteer leader, working on wilderness issues for local hunting and fishing clubs, statewide wildlife organizations and the grassroots coordinating committee for the Montana Wildlands Coalition.

Montana's backcountry, some of the most beautiful and unique in North America, runs deep. Montanans will not let protection for the best of these wildland treasures be sidetracked by a blatant abuse of the American political process.

As we enter the new year, Montanans must insist that the 1989 wilderness decisions continue to be based on facts, not fantasies, about the actual resource values of the lands in question; and that the decisions of Congress be honored. If both of these logical actions occur, I have no doubt that by the next holiday season we will have witnessed the passage of an even better Montana Wilderness Bill.

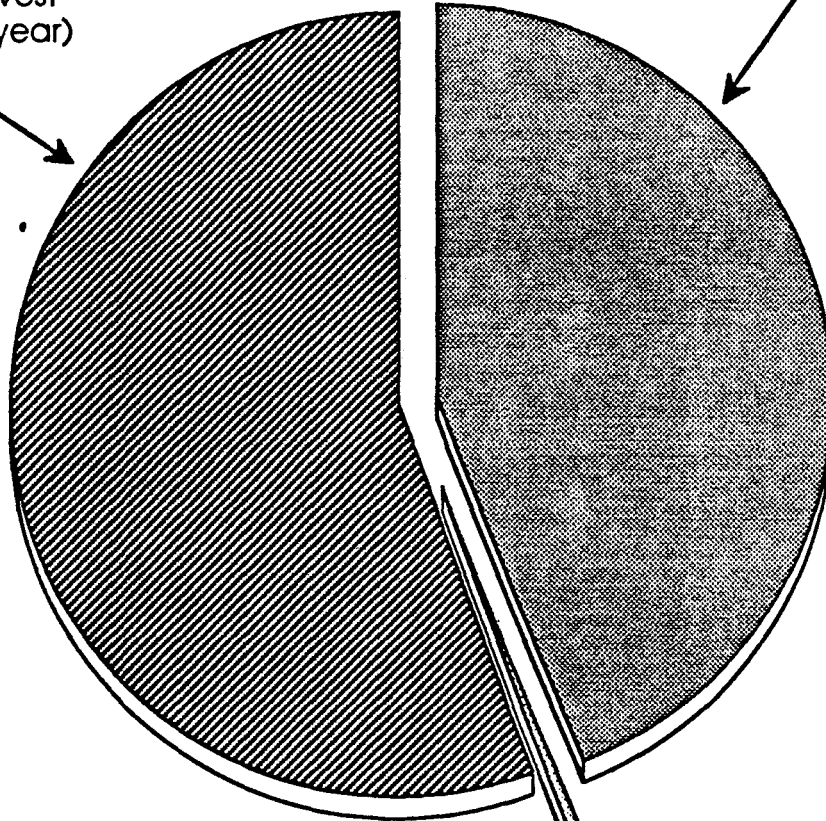
HJR 1
1-13-89

POTENTIAL EFFECT OF PROPOSED WILDERNESS ON TIMBER HARVEST IN MONTANA

(U.S. Forest Service Data)

National Forest Service Harvest
559 Million Board Feet (per year)

Other Montana Timber Harvests
442 Million Board Feet (per year)



(Potential) Annual Timber Sales
Effected by Proposed Wilderness in S-1478
5.1 Million Board Feet

HJR 1

1-13-89

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Wayne Kist BILL NO. HJR 1
 ADDRESS Libby Int DATE 1-10-89
 WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? self
 SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE AMEND _____

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

Call in to secretary.

HJR 1

JAN 12, 1989

1-13-89

William F. TEMPLE
BOX 1143
RED LODGE, MT
59068

TO: THE MONTANA STATE
LEGISLATURE

AS A MONTANA RESIDENT AND
WILDERNESS ADVOCATE I WISH TO
EXPRESS MY EXTREME DISPLEASURE
WITH HJR 1. I AM OPPOSED
TO IT AND URGE YOU TO VOTE
AGAINST IT.

IT SEVERELY LIMITS THE AREAS
IN OUR BEAUTIFUL AND MAGNIFICENT
STATE THAT WE CAN PROTECT.

Sincerely
William F. Temple

1/12/89 HJR 1
1-13-89

To: The 1989 Montana State Legislature

From: Steve Reitz
Box 2085
Roberts, Wd. 59070

People,

I oppose HJR 1 on grounds that it does not go far enough to guarantee the protection of pristine and fragile environments of many areas, not covered by this Bill, that we as humans do not need to interfere with.

Sincerely,

Steve Reitz

to be killed and then testify that they would not like to stand up and speak but wants their testimony entered into the record.

HJR 1

WITNESS STATEMENT

1-13-87

NAME Georgia Frazier BUDGET _____

ADDRESS 2735 N. 21 Rd., Worden, MT 59088

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Yellowstone Valley Audubon

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE X AMEND _____

COMMENTS: I don't think that a Federal Bureacracy should determine the size of Montana's Wilderness system.

I think that the Forest Service does not agree with most Montanans' attitudes toward this most valuable resource. I think they should be more responsive to Montanans, and they certainly are not, as the number of appeals to Forest Service plans shows!

I feel that a more equitable solution to the problem would be to leave about half of the total wild areas that we have now in Wilderness.

I am also very concerned that present Eastern Montana wild areas would not be included as wild, including Line Creek Plateau, The Prior Mountains, acreage near the Beartooth - Absarokee Wilderness, and the short grass prairie next to the Canada border.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

to be taken care of in person. I would like to stand up and speak but wants their testimony entered into the record.

HJR 1
1-13-89

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Nancy McLane BUDGET _____

ADDRESS 621 Third Street

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? myself

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE Y AMEND _____

COMMENTS: I oppose HJR 1 because I do not feel that the U.S. Forest Service recommendation of 600,000 acres of wilderness represents the wishes of Montanans. Poll after poll confirms that Montanans place a high value on wilderness. It is the job of the Legislature to reflect how Montanans think. It would be unwise to recommend so few acres of wilderness after the many years of hard work and compromise on the parts of so many people in our state, including our delegation to the U.S. Congress.

I support Alternative 10 - The Conservationist's proposal of 2,300,000 acres of wilderness. That is the message that the Montana Legislature should recommend to Congress - Thank you.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

to be... like to stand up and speak but wants their testimony entered into the record.

HJR 1
1-13-89

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Sandy Shikany BUDGET _____
ADDRESS 2000 Gorham Park Drive, Billings, MT. 59102
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Sierra Club, Yellowstone Basin Group
SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE AMEND _____

COMMENTS: I am opposed to HJR 1 because I do not believe the economic motives of timber, mining, & development interests should restrict the protection of our wildlands.

If HJR 1 is passed, moreover, several areas in eastern Montana would not be able to be considered for wilderness protection: Line Creek Plateau, the Crazyes, the Pryors, the Absaroka-Beartooth wilderness.

Furthermore, wildlife values would be adversely affected should HJR 1 pass. Loss of habitat due to various types of development, for example, has been instrumental in the decline of the grizzly.

Most Montanans love our wildlife & wilderness, and we do not want the "rape 'em, scrape 'em" mentality to destroy our state!

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

please include this in the record for the hearing on HJR-1. HJR 1
1-13-89

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Pat von Atten BILL NO. HJR-1

ADDRESS 1049 W Galena Butte Mt 59701

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? myself

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE X AMEND _____

COMMENTS: The Forest Service recommendation of 600,000 acres for wilderness designation is grossly inadequate. Development of over 5 1/2 million acres of our remaining wildlands will seriously threaten our ecosystem; the purity of our streams, the habitat of our big game and other wildlife, the beauty and serenity of the land.

I feel we should leave all 6+ million acres in an undeveloped state. At the very least, ~~the~~ 2.8 million acres designated as critical wilderness areas should be given wilderness status.

The state legislature should represent the desires of the people of the state of Montana. A survey done by Pat Williams's staff indicated that 42% of Montanans wanted the majority of roadless lands set aside as wilderness and 15% wanted all roadless areas set aside as wilderness. Only 33% wanted to open most land for development, and a mere 7% wanted to develop all remaining wildlands. There is a clear mandate for designating at least 3 million

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY. acres as wilderness.

Plummet

to be interviewed by a person conducting an interview who could not like to stand up and speak but wants their testimony entered into the record.

HJR 1

11/13/89

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Bruce von Alten BUDGET BILL NO. HJR-1

ADDRESS 1049 W. Galena - Butte, MT 59701

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? myself

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE AMEND _____

COMMENTS: I favor wilderness protection status for all 6,000,000 acres of the remaining roadless area in Montana.

Wilderness provides permanent jobs in outfitting and tourism. To destroy these jobs and the current wilderness for temporary jobs and short term profit for the timber industry would be a grave mistake.

Releasing this wilderness area will result in serious harm to the fish and wildlife population. And this will also result in economic harm to the state.

Trees are currently being cut faster than they are growing back. Last year more trees were cut than ever before in Montana, and still timber industry jobs were lost to automation. There is no justification to release this prime wilderness for clearcutting and sale to Japan.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Form CS-34A
Rev. 1985

Sincerely,

Bruce von Alten
Bruce von Alten

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Daniel Funzsch BUDGET _____

ADDRESS Box 7613 Missoula, MT 59807

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Americans For Wilderness Coalition

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE X AMEND _____

COMMENTS: _____

This bill is not representative of Montana's public sentiment, and is a short sighted, inappropriate proposal. Polls indicate a majority of Montanans want MORE designated Wilderness -- in fact more than half of that remaining as roadless.

This bill would impair the long term ability of the land base to sustain timber harvest. It would also have drastic effects on water quality, fisheries and wildlife across the state. It ignores the economic reality imposed by our shrinking resource base -- it is ~~also~~ also unprecedented.

The Americans for Wilderness Coalition proposes:

- * preserving all remaining roadless lands as Wilderness
- * developing alternatives to 'boom and bust' timber and mining based economies... (ie, developing end-use manufacturing, tourism, recreation and diversified development)

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

HJR 1
1-13-89

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME H. B. GLOEGE BUDGET _____

ADDRESS 615 2ND ST. HELENA, MT 59601

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? MYSELF AND WIFE

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE X AMEND _____

COMMENTS: _____

I OPPOSE HJR # 1 CONCERNING
FOREST LANDS AND WILDERNESS.

H.B. Gloege

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Jim Coefield BUDGET _____

ADDRESS 602 McCormick, Missoula Mont.

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Wild Rockies Earth First!

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE X AMEND _____

COMMENTS: I support the preservation of the remaining six million acres of Roadless land in Montana. We cannot substitute economic arguments for a rational plan of preservation of these wilderness lands.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

HJR 1

1-13-89

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Tamzin Brown BUDGET _____

ADDRESS 1002 Yale, Butte, MT 59701

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? myself & MT Witness Assoc.

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE AMEND _____

COMMENTS: I adamantly oppose the adoption of HJR-1 by this cmte. I fear the further erosion & loss of Montana's wild lands & their irreplaceable value. The U.S. Forest Service recommendations are not sensitive to the long-term survival of biological diversity in this state. The USFS is too willing to sacrifice non-renewable resources for short-term, high impact development, endangering air & water quality & sacrificing critical wildlife habitat and irreplaceable cultural resources.

I urge this cmte to table this piece of legislation.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

HJR 1

1-13-89

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Maathy D. v. Ernest S. Remsucker

BILL NO. HJR

ADDRESS Hamilton Int

DATE 1-13-89

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? self

8:25 am

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE AMEND _____

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

Call in to Committee Secretary

HJR 1
1-13-89

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Keith J. Hammer BILL NO. HJR-1

ADDRESS 3165 Foothill Rd Kalispell, MT 59901

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? _____

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE X _____ AMEND _____

COMMENTS: HJR-1 is a step backward in the resolution of the wildlands/wilderness question in Montana. Forest Service recommendations have traditionally carried little weight with Congress and the political process.

Former Governor Schwinder recommended over 1 million acres for wilderness. The last Congress passed a bill for 1.4-1.5 million acres of wilderness in Montana. For HJR-1 to recommend a paltry 600,000 acres is absurd.

Most importantly, a poll conducted at Rep Pat Williams' request shows that 57% of Montanans want over 3 million acres to become wilderness. Let's proceed with the designation of much more wilderness in Montana.

Lets start by defeating HJR-1

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Steve Kelly BILL NO. HJR-1

ADDRESS Box 1986 Whitefish, Mt. 59937

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Friends of The WILD SWAN

SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE X AMEND _____

COMMENTS: HJR-1 is a proposal that is anti-democratic. It would take citizen's rights away at a time when critical wilderness decisions need to be made - in a public forum - not in the WASHINGTON OFFICE of the Forest SERVICE.

HJR-1 protects only 8-9% of MONTANA'S federal public lands (roadless). WE PASSED this point IN TIME IN 1984.

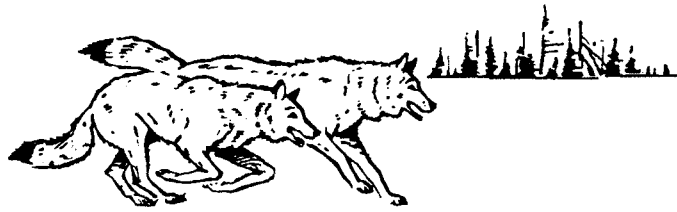
Let's NOT RETURN TO THE ACM Days of industrial / bureaucratic strangulation of MONTANA'S wild land and economic FUTURE

- S. Kelly 1-13-89

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

1-13-89

Ravalli
Realty



MONTANA-IDAHO RANCH BROKERS
CONSERVATION PROPERTIES
RANCH APPRAISALS

January 11, 1989

Bob Raney, Chairman
Natural Resources Committee
Capitol Station
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Bob:

I just finished reading Bernie Swift's House Joint Resolution #1. Bernie and I have been friends for a long time but he has certainly missed the boat with this resolution. Most of Bernie's political support is from the loggers in Darby. I believe he has mistakenly assumed that what is good for Darby is good for the rest of Ravalli County and good for Montana.

This is not true. Most of our economic base is wilderness oriented: from the outfitters who need quality hunting territory, to the fishing guides who need clean water, to our young people who need to learn of their spiritual heritage and, finally, to our growing retirement industry of which wilderness is a primary drawing card (as a Realtor most of my income is focused on the latter. I work daily with people trying to decide on a retirement location and I can say wholeheartedly that the wilderness areas in western Montana help me make sales). Dr. Tom Powers of the U.M. business school has very convincingly pointed out the economic values of wilderness for tourism and our retirement industry. It turns out to be many times more valuable than our extractive industries. (I'll send you a resume of his material in a few days.)

All three of Bernie's whereas's are misleading:

#1: Along with the 600,000 acres of designated wilderness, the Northern Region also recommended nearly 2,000,000 acres for further study as wilderness candidate areas. It should be noted that this study was completed 10 years ago when the Forest Service was mostly of a sawlog mentality. Although that agency would do well to accept more change, it has certainly recognized an increasing need for more wilderness over the past 10 years.

MSR 1
1-13-89

Bob Raney, Chairman
Natural Resources Committee, Helena MT

Page 2
January 11, 1989

If the same study were updated, I'm sure they would come up with much more than 600,000 acres of wilderness quality land.

#2: Everyone knows that John Melcher's HB 2090 passed both the U.S. House and Senate. Then was vetoed by President Reagan as a political move to unseat Melcher. (Personally, I think John unseated himself with all of his foot-dragging on the wilderness bill.)

#3: Bernie is a trained forester as I am and I'm sure he knows that the 1.4 million acres of wilderness as designated in Melcher's bill would have had no affect on the timber base. The 2.4 million acres recommended by some of the more responsible land use planning groups would affect this base of timber growing land but very little. This is because the individual areas are located mostly in the high country where there is either rock, unmerchantable stands, or stands where growth is exceptionally slow. (Most of the good timber growing sites have already been roaded and logged.)

In short, it is not fair for our diverse wilderness based economy to be jeopardized by one small single interest pressure group. Your rejection of Bernie's shortsighted resolution will tell the world that Montana is more concerned with maintaining a stable, clean, growth industry of tourism and quality retirement living-- not the further destruction of America's playground and Montana's heritage as Joint Resolution #1 will do.

Sincerely,



Bill Bradt

BB/b
cc: Bernie Swift
Natural Resource Committee Members (16)
Max Baucus
Pat Williams
Regional Forester
Bitterroot National Forest Supervisor

HJR 1

1-13-89

10 Vole Creek Road, S.W.
Hamilton, Montana 59840
January 9, 1989

Bob Raney, Chairman
House Natural Resource Committee
The Capitol
Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Mr. Raney:

We have just learned that H.B. # 1 sponsored by Bernie Swift of Ravalli County has been submitted to the Legislature. That bill is entirely consistent with Mr. Swift's background but it does not represent the sentiment of the majority---even in this exploitation-oriented county.

We strongly oppose that bill and urge that the Committee not support it.

Sincerely,

J. Frederick Bell

J. Frederick Bell

Catherine O. Bell

Catherine O. Bell

cc: Senator Elmer Severson
Representative Bob Thoft

HJR 1

1-13-89

January 10, 1989

Bob Raney, Chairman
House Natural Resources Committee
Capitol Station
Helena, Mont. 59620

Dear Chairman Raney:

Please do all in your power to prevent HJR 1 from passing. This is an atrocious bill that will not serve the public interest.

HJR 1 would tell our Members of Congress that our Montana people want less than 600,000 acres of forest wilderness protected. This would be a lie.

In September, 1988, Representative Pat Williams commissioned a public opinion survey. Among other things, this survey disclosed that the majority of Montanans want most of the 6.3 million acres of forest roadless areas given wilderness status!

They know as I do that these roadless areas don't have a lot of timber that could be cut profitably without big Forest Service subsidies. (My late husband owned and operated a small sawmill for many years.) In most of these roadless areas, the stands of timber are too small and scattered. Such areas are best kept for fishing and hunting and wilderness recreation.

I am not a card carrying conservationist. Because of age and physical limitations, I will never visit a wilderness area. But I want most of our forest roadless areas protected as wilderness for the enjoyment of our present and future Montana people.

Please vote "No" on HJR 1. Thank you!

Yours truly,



Emmelen E. Gabriel
1433 Meridian Road
Victor, Mont. 59875

HJR 1

1-13-89

1433 Meridian Road
Victor, Montana 59875
January 9, 1989

Rep. Robert Raney, Chairman
House Natural Resources Committee
Capitol Station
Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Mr. Raney:

We disagree completely with House Joint Memorial No. 1 and ask that you kill it.

This ill-begotten memorial would make it the official position of the state of Montana that Congress should set aside less than 600,000 acres of national forest lands in the state for wilderness purposes--and no recreation areas.

We have four professional foresters in our family. They have general knowledge of the areas that were in the three Montana Wilderness Bills before Congress last year. They have indicated that none of these bills, involving about 1.4 million acres of wilderness, would have much effect on the state's timber industry or jobs. That's because the areas lack significant operable timber.

If we thought much good sawtimber was involved, you can be sure that we wouldn't be taking this position to ask that this memorial be killed.

However, these 1.4 million acres of undeveloped national forest lands in Montana that should be set aside as wilderness provide important wildlife and recreation benefits in their present condition. These benefits will be largely destroyed if the areas are developed. Montana citizens and the nation need our wilderness and recreation areas, as well as the better timber lands for harvest.

So please kill House Joint Memorial No. 1.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Hayes

Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Hayes

1-13-89

746 Sawyer Lane, Hamilton, MT 59840
January 7, 1989

Representative Bob Raney, Chairman
Natural Resources Committee
Montana House of Representatives
Capitol Station
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Representative Raney:

This is to let you know that I am totally opposed to House Joint Resolution # 1 by Bernie Swift and respectfully urge you to see that this ill-advised resolution does not pass.

HJR # 1 urges the Montana Congressional Delegation to limit the national forest lands in Montana that receive a wilderness designation to less than 600,000 acres, and that no additional federal lands in the state be designated as special recreation or wilderness study areas.

Bernie Swift does not represent or speak for me on this important matter.

Moreover, his statement in the resolution that the three previous wilderness proposals of the Montana Congressional Delegation would, if enacted, "drastically impact the Montana forest industry by reducing the basic operating forest land base and would have a critical, depressing effect on Montana communities that are economically dependent on the forest industry" is a total falsehood and misrepresentation.

While the previous wilderness bills by Representative Pat Williams, Senator Max Baucus and former Senator John Melcher would have designated about 1.4 million acres of national forest roadless areas as wilderness, they would not have designated "another million acres as special recreation and wilderness study areas," as the resolution falsely alleges.

Instead, the bills would have designated only about 300,000 acres as wilderness study areas and approximately 395,000 acres as special management and recreation areas.

In addition, U. S. Forest Service officials told the Reagan Administration the impacts of the congressionally approved Melcher bill on the timber industry were minimal and urged him to sign the legislation.

Moreover, Swift's resolution is strangely silent about the fact that in its 1979 RARE II decision, the Forest Service recommended 1.85 million acres of national forest roadless areas in Montana for formal wilderness study.

1-13-89

Representative Bob Raney, January 7, 1989, Page 2

It should also be noted that all national forests in Montana are losing money on their timber sales. In other words, it costs more to build the roads to haul out the timber than the timber is worth. You and I as taxpayers pay for these huge Forest Service subsidies to the timber interests. The subsidies are adding to the nation's \$150 billion deficit and undermining the nation's and Montana's economy.

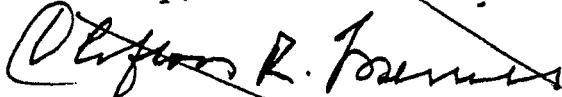
The timber-producing potential of most of Montana's national forest roadless areas is very low or non-existent. At the same time, watershed protection, fisheries, wildlife habitat and backcountry recreation values of these same areas are extremely high. The slopes are steep, and the soils are often highly erodible. As the Forest Service's own soil scientists and wildlife biologists report, these values can easily be damaged or destroyed by road building and logging. Our own state wildlife biologists confirm these facts.

So, for most of Montana's national forest roadless areas, a protective wilderness or other special management designation would not only be appropriate but also highly desirable in the public interest. In fact, a professional public opinion survey conducted last September found that 57% of Montana's citizens wanted most of their state's six million acres of national forest roadless areas designated as wilderness.

The Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Department and consulting university economists determined last year that the economic value of Montana's elk, deer, antelope and fisheries is \$295 million a year. This does not include licenses or the number of times a fishing or hunting dollar turns over in Montana's local communities (twice or more). If these are included, the total value of hunting and fishing to Montana approaches \$1 billion a year. Fishing and hunting are not subsidized. They are a profitable industry. They depend on high quality watersheds and wildlife habitat.

Accordingly, I again ask that you kill HJR # 1 as inappropriate and not in the Montana public's interest. Please include my letter in the hearing record on this subject. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Clifton R. Merritt

HJR 1

1-13-87

1/12/89

Subject: HJR - 1

Dear Representative Ramey,

A LOT OF TIME AND ENERGY HAS GONE INTO MONTANA'S WILDERNESS BILL. HJR-1 IS COUNTER PRODUCTIVE TO THE DEBATE AND NEGOTIATIONS THAT HAVE HAPPENED THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS. THE BILL THAT WAS BEFORE PRESIDENT REAGAN IS THE BEST FOR ALL PARTIES CONCERNED ABOUT MT. WILDLAND.

PLEASE DO NOT SUPPORT HJR-1

Thank you

Sincerely,

Robert Oset
320 Lost Horse
Hamilton, MT
59840

HJR 1

1-13-89

January 13, 1989

Bill Burnett
1520 Garfield
Missoula, Montana 59801

Bob Raney
Chairperson
House Natural Resources Committee
Montana State Legislature
Helena, Montana

RE: Request to reject House Joint Resolution No. 1.

To Whom it May Concern,

The heart of the issue being addressed in this proposal is the distinction between private interests, that is, business interests, and the public trust.

If one looks at the footprint left across this country by those private interests and the lobbies representing them, with particular reference to the failure to set aside adequate wilderness lands, one sees a footprint left by short-term thinking, by business and unfortunately some agricultural interests, usually corporate, whose analysis depends only on the bottom line, erasing the rest of the page. In short, a footprint marked by shallow evaluation of the complex of benefits inherent in wilderness.

To speak in the general language of private interests, it is my contention that wilderness in and of itself represents a scarce commodity, the economic benefits of which will be seen, in changing economic conditions, to outweigh the consumption of resources found on wilderness and associated lands.

Our judicial system requires us to discover the truth of a matter prior to conviction and the carrying out of a sentence. This proposed bill fails to make that discovery, jumping instead directly to a conviction and by the character of the legislative process, a sentencing, of the idea of wilderness. The truth of the issue of wilderness is in this bill never discovered, only judged; and poorly judged at that.

I ask that this bill be rejected by this committee.

Thank you for your consideration.

Bill Burnett

Bill Burnett

HJR 1
1-13-89

THOMAS W. TRIGG
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HIGGINS FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
210 NORTH HIGGINS AVENUE
MISSOULA, MONTANA 59802-4435
(406) 721-6778

January 13, 1989

Mr. Bob Raney
Chair, House Natural Resources Committee
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Helena MT 59601

Re: House Joint Resolution No. 1

Dear Mr. Raney:

I noticed in news reports today that your committee will hold hearings this afternoon on House Joint Resolution No. 1, a proposal to endorse the United States Forest Service's designation of 600,000 acres in Montana as wilderness.

While I favor the designation of Montana land as wilderness, I was troubled by the discrepancy between the acreage proposed by the Forest Service and the larger amount favored by the majority of the Montana Congressional delegation last year. I believe it would be appropriate to support the judgment of our elected officials rather than the recommendations of the dominant Federal agency in Montana.

Very truly yours,

Tom

THOMAS W. TRIGG

VISITORS' REGISTER

House Natural Resources COMMITTEE

BILL NO. HJR 1

DATE 1-13-89

SPONSOR Swift

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Pat von Alten	1049 W Galena Butte SD21		vehemently!!
Bruce von Alten	"		✓
✓ Ron Erickson	3250 Patter Canyon ^{Missoula}		✓
✓ Jack Bennett	2210 Parkin Missoula	X	
Tamzin Braun	1002 Yale-Butte		X
✓ Joe Gutkowski	304 N. 18th Bozeman		X
✓ Lee Fears	Box 401 Red Lodge		X
Robert Kerk	Box 1456 Red Lodge		X
✓ SHERMAN H. JANKE	415 NORTH 1 st ST BOZEMAN SD 57115		X
Thomas O Moore	28 S Benton Helena		X
Steven W. Dempsey	445 S. Lombardy Pl. Helena		X
Stan Bradman	Forest (Unlimited)		X
Bruce Leide	724 Hastings Missoula		X
Patricia Tucker	724 Hastings Missoula		X
Nancy McLane	621 3rd Helena		X
Mike Bay	31 Division Helena		X
Kevin Shover	Box 554 Cameron MT		X
Greg Nelson	MEIC		X
Carlin Good	404 S. Excelsior Butte		X

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

2078

VISITORS' REGISTER

Natural Resource COMMITTEE

BILL NO. HJR 1

DATE 1-13-89

SPONSOR Rep B. Swift

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Pat Pasini	Helena 1007 Butte Ave, MT		X
✓ Bob Anderson	619 1 st St Helena		X
Doug Powell	1970 Coburn Ck ^{Helena} MT		X
Don Alley	810 3rd Ave E Kalispell		X
1 Don Scott	Helena MT 3934 E. S. ^{100th Dr}	X	
Ed Mader	420 BUCKWOLD HELENA, MT 59601		X
Kerensa Hammer	(3165 Foothill Rd)		X
Keith Hammer	(Kalispell, mt 59901)		X
Polly Bailey	4 Harrison Ave. Helena		X
Georgia Frazier	2735 N 21 RD, Winder 59088		X
Sandy Shikany	2000 Harmon Pl. Rlg ⁵⁹¹⁰²		X
Keith W Shikany	" " " "		X
JOHN N. MANGIAMELI	659 1/2 S 5 th E. MSIA 59501		X
Steve Kelly	Box 1986 Whitfish, 59437		X
BEN KENNEDY	#27, 1416 1/2 BUTTE Helena		X
✓ Robert L. Schrap	Box 69 Big Sky Mt.		X
Rick Reis	718 S 1 st R BOZEMAN, MT 59715		STRONGLY
Julie Tabler	515 W Babcock BOZEMAN MT 59715		X!!
Jerry Spencer	Box 380 Helena, mt 59624		XX

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

CEDRON JONES 740 WILDER, HELENA

X

VISITORS' REGISTER

House Natural Resources COMMITTEE

BILL NO. HJR 1

DATE 1-13-89

SPONSOR Swift

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
LILL ERICKSON	P.O. Box 422, Cornish Spgs		✓
J. Coulter	616 Steamboat 503, Helena	✓	✓
Don Reed	12 S. Boston, Helena		✓
✓ Roland Cheek	P.O. 1880 Col. Falls		✓
✓ Arnold W. Bolk	1630 Jackson Missoula		✓
BILL HOLDORF	2610 STATE BUTTE		✓
✓ Noel Bosetta	1100 Missoula Helena		✓
Al Luebeck	2710 Amherst Butte		✓
Lisa Bay	Wolf Creek		✓
Chris Devany	Helena MT League of Women Voters		✓
Ken Knutson	540 Beckenridge Helena MT		✓
Susan Colvin	287 McJannet Rd Great Falls MT		✓
Pete Boggs	Box 755 - Browning, MT 59411		✓
GEORGE WILBERTNER	BOX 273 LIVINGSTON MT		✓
ANN PRUNUSKE	1212 LAMBORN HEL		✓
Kara Ricketts	1714 Ninth Ave, Helena		
David Scrimin	Box 218 Livingston MT		✓
✓ Chris Marchion	2105 Garfield Anaconda		✓
✓ Bud Moore	P.O. Box 1070 CONDON		✓

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITORS' REGISTER

House Natural Resources COMMITTEE

BILL NO. HJR-1

DATE 1-13-89

SPONSOR Swift

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
✓ GARY STEELE	ST. IGNATIUS		✓
✓ Luisita Loveridge	Darby, MT.		✓
✓ Charly Mabbot	"		✓
✓ Janet Ellis	Helena		✓
Gene Munson	Butte		✓
Nali Fredlund	Butte		✓
✓ Larry Gellison	Bozeman	✓	
Dan Funsch	Missoula		✓
Baty Ames	Helena		✓
Greg Gould	Helena		✓
Blair Hamer	Helena		✓
Cretchen L Rupp	Bozeman		X
Tamara R. Blank	Helena		X
Joe Martin	Helena		X
Susan Dejmal	Bozeman		X
Joe Murphy	Helena		X
Michael G Donally	Dyersburg		
Mark Preby	Helena		✓
Susan R. Dear	HELENA		✓

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITORS' REGISTER

Nature Resources COMMITTEE

BILL NO. HR-1

DATE 1/13/89

SPONSOR Ampt

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Paul D Johnson	317 13 th Ave ^{Helena} MT		X
Lorna Frank	farm Bureau		X
Brenda Nordlund	909 Fifth Ave. ^{Helena} MT		X
MICHAEL TERRAMIN	805 Power ^{Helena} MT		X
DALE LIVEZEY	570 Highland ^{Helena} MT		X
David Kettman	709 Highland ^{Helena} MT		X
Charles Simpson	6355 Popo ^{Libby} MT	observer	
Conni Wood	512 Mineral ^{Libby} MT		
WEBB BROWN	377 Old Hiway, Trout Cr.		
Don Walker	312 W. 16 th St. ^{Libby}		
MICHAEL STAVIS	516 Howervree ^{Helena} 591601		X
Lucy Dayton	531 Power ^{Helena}		X
Margie O'Leary (LBS)	531 Power ^{Helena}		X
Kim Wils, - Sten, CW	529 3 rd ^{Helena}		+
Ruth + Ben Gardner	11 Willow ^{Helena}		X
Don Marble	Bx 649, Chester		X
Glyn Foster	Bozeman ^{MT 50 39} #D 80		X
Tom FRANCE	810 Rollins, ^{MISSOURI}		X
Ed Dofth	106 Oakwood, Hoban		X

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITORS' REGISTER

Natural Resources COMMITTEE

BILL NO. HJR I

DATE JAN 13.

SPONSOR Amigo

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Doug CRAIG	1835 Flower		X
Gay Halgerson	Helena		X
✓ Jim COATES	Box 377 Red Lodge		X
✓ Flood Bob Garsis	Banning		X
Susan Jandwell	Kaspell 440 Parkway		X
Helen M. Inakes	Medicine Lake		X
Sherry McMorris	Madison mt.		X
Pamela A. Hillery	802 Broadway Helena		X
Unde Stall-Anderson	649 FIRST ST		✓
✓ Tony Schram	Butte		X
Sanna Porte Kiesling	21 Jefferson Helena		X
Jacqueline F. Staens	703 E. Hamme St. #4 Bozeman		X
ROBERT RASMUSSEN	325 Hooper Helena		X
Jim Coyle	602 McCormick Missoula		X
Carrie Harker	4360 Canyon Hwy E. Helena		X
JOE MARINO	821 DE VILLO HELENA		X
Bob Cooney	220 Wallace, Helena		X
Mollie Matheson	814 E. Geysen, Livingston		X
FAYE BERGAN	125 Benton Helena		X

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VISITORS' REGISTER

Natural Resources COMMITTEE

BILL NO. HJR 1

DATE 1-13-89

SPONSOR Swift (Swift)

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
TIA FEHLIG	Helena (Backcountry Housemen)		X
Peter Funk	510 W. LAWRENCE, Helena		X
1913 Dloege	615 2nd S.		X
PETE STRAZDAS	608 Logan, Helena		X
Maureen Strazdas	608 Logan, Helena		X
DICK THWEATT	36 Harrison, Helena		X
Andie Supera	2409 Colorado Gulch Helena		X
Laughing Water	2409 Colorado Gulch, Helena		X
Jack Schilla	807 CHERRY AVE, Helena		X
Keith Shaw	Rt. 1 Bx 95 Fairfield MT		X
Michael Scott	126 Sourdough Ridge, Bozeman		X
Bill Maloit	Back Country Housemen		X
Betty Maloit	5261 Keir Ln Helena		X
Harold Langenbach	630-N. Haback-Helena		X
George Holton	1219 11th Ave - Helena		X
Naomi Smith	818 Power Helena		X
Jean Montagne	1105 S. TRACY, Bozeman		X
Stuart F. Lewin	Bx 649 Boulder, mt 59632		X
Suzanne Thweatt	36 Harrison, Helena MT 59611		X

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VISITORS' REGISTER

Natural Resources COMMITTEE

BILL NO. HRI

DATE JAN 13 1989

SPONSOR Swift

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
✓ JOHN GATCHELL	15 STEFFERSON ^{Helen A} _{NT}		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Shannen Walden	^{516 W. OLIVE #B Bozeman} Box 5294, Bozeman 59717		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TODD WILKINSON	515 W Babcock Bozeman		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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