

MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE  
MONTANA STATE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 10, 1985

The meeting of the State Administration Committee was called to order by Chairman Walter Sales, January 10, 1985 at 8:00 a.m. in Room 317 of the State Capitol Building.

ROLL CALL: All members were present.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 70: Rep. Bill Hand, District #73, sponsor of the bill, explained the purpose of the legislation to the Committee. Each area has its own cost problems and the leases have different requirements for different areas. The current law states that the State shall receive not less than 1/4 crop share. This bill would provide that the State would receive, for high production cost methods, 1/10 crop share.

PROPOSERS: Gregg Hilton, Dillon area rancher, stated that he had State land under cultivation and had installed an irrigation system on those State lands. He read his prepared testimony which is attached as Exhibit #1.

Earl Love, Dillon, has worked with the Soil Conservation Service for approximately 30 years, 25 of which were primarily in the field of irrigation in the Beaverhead area. He has been involved in the design and installation of over 200 sprinkler systems. Under today's economy, to develop land under sprinkler irrigation, it is not feasible to pay 1/4 of the crop to the State. Mr. Love passed out some costs and rates of typical sprinkler irrigation systems under today's economy, Exhibit #2 attached. He felt that Exhibit #2 was a typical situation and shows that the lessee cannot afford to pay 1/4 of the crop.

OPPOSERS: Dave Hartman, Executive Director of the Montana Education Association, appeared as an opponent to the bill. He said that private lease rates are \$8-12 per animal unit month whereas the State rates were at \$2.97 per animal unit month. These public lands are held in trust for the welfare of the people of the State of Montana and said that the school fund would suffer as a result of this legislation.

Dennis Hemmer, Department of State Lands, felt the across the board rate is too low. He suggested some amendments could be made after talking to several people and realized that there must be some flexibility in negotiating leases of State lands. In the case of a cash lease there should be a written record in the files showing why it was negotiated in such a way.

DISCUSSION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 70: Rep. Pistoria asked if the average loss per year had been determined but Mr. Hemmer said that this had not been done as they would have to go through each individual lease and they review approximately 900 per year. Mr. Hemmer agreed that

they should have more flexibility in the type of lease they could negotiate.

Rep. Jenkins asked Mr. Hilton if he owned the sprinkler irrigation system which he installed in 1979. Mr. Hilton said that he owned the system and the water and had negotiated for a cash lease with the Department but during the lease period, which is normally for 10 years, the administration changed and they came up with a 1/4 crop share. It had started out at \$1 per acre. This lease was increased to \$8.40 per acre by putting the system in. There is no dryland farming on the west side of the valley where Mr. Hilton farms.

Rep. Holliday asked if the lessees apply to the Department to put in an irrigation system. Mr. Hemmer said that they have to have authorization from the Department to install a system. They are usually approved but are sometimes denied if the Department feels that the lessee is trying to price it out of competitive bidding.

Chairman Sales said that he had discussed this bill with Mr. Hemmer and it was felt that there should be some changes, however, Mr. Hemmer did have reservations with the 1/10 across the board. The leases that are agreed upon must be in compliance with the law.

Rep. Jenkins asked why the Department didn't go along with the lease that had been made previously with Mr. Hilton and Mr. Hemmer said that it was the interpretation of the attorney that the lease was illegal. Mr. Hemmer agreed that the State would receive a greater return if the land is under production. Each lease should be looked at individually and flexibility is needed to deal with each one. If there are no competitive bids they must remain with the old lessee.

Mr. Hilton said he had no problem if the Department is directed to give consideration to individual leases but that any arrangements that are made have to work for the benefit of both parties and that is not the case with his present lease.

The hearing on HB 70 was closed.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 37: Rep. Dan Harrington had requested the Chairman to ask the Committee to table this bill, therefore, no hearing was held on HB 37.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 13: Rep. Kennerly, District #9, sponsored this legislation at the request of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs. He said that this is mainly a housekeeping bill. He explained the changes in the bill which would speed up the process and cut through the red tape that is now required. Approval by the governor would be deleted as would the requirement that the agreement must be filed with the clerk and recorder of Lewis and Clark County. This is taken care of in the new Section 2 repealing Section 18-11-106.

PROPONENTS: Louie Clayborn, Coordinator of Indian Affairs, spoke as a proponent to the bill and read his testimony which is attached as Exhibit #4.

There being no further proponents and no opponents present, Rep. Kennerly closed his presentation.

DISCUSSION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 13: Rep. Phillips asked what was being repealed by Section 2. Rep. Kennerly told the Committee that all agreements go to the attorney general for review, the agreements are then submitted to the governor for his approval. They felt that if the attorney general had reviewed the agreement and had given approval then they should be able to go ahead with it without the approval of the governor.

Lois Menzies, Staff Researcher, said that all agreements have to go through two review processes which is the attorney general and the governor. The feeling was that this is repetitive and the governor has agreed to the repealing of this approval to speed up the process.

There being no further discussion by the Committee, the hearing was closed on HB 13 and a short recess was taken.

Rep. Harbin was excused to attend another hearing.

Hearing resumed at 9:00 a.m.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 14: Rep. Tom Asay, sponsor of the bill, introduced this legislation at the request of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs. This Committee has operated for the past three interims and this bill would make it a standing interim committee until 1991. The purpose has been to serve as a liaison for the Indian people of the state so they could feel they were really participating. It has been difficult to establish any degree of confidence among the Indians that we wanted their participation. Rep. Asay believed this has been accomplished since the Committee was created. There is an appropriation in the bill for the biennium ending June 30, 1987 in the amount of \$12,000 which is an increase from the present \$7,000.

PROPONENTS: Louie Clayborn, Coordinator of Indian Affairs, spoke in support of the bill and submitted written testimony to the Committee which is attached as Exhibit #5.

Daniel Decker of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes also spoke in support of HB 14. He felt the Committee proved to be a very effective communication between the State agencies and the tribes. He also said that with seven reservations in Montana much of the land base in Montana is affected by the Indian population and this should suffice for the support of HB 14.

Edward Azure of Ft. Belknap, representing the Ft. Belknap tribes, was present in support of the bill also. He said that they had

committed themselves to attending these meetings for the last 2 to 3 years and felt it is a viable tool for the State and the tribes to get together and resolve some of the problems that are present.

Rep. Kennerly, a member of this Committee, wanted it shown on the record that he is in support of this legislation.

There being no further proponents and no opponents present, the Chairman asked for questions from the Committee.

DISCUSSION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 14: Rep. Holliday asked the witnesses if the tribes have a like committee or do they have representation on this particular committee. Mr. Decker said that each tribe has their own representative but the Intertribal Policy Board which is located in Billings also speaks at times for the tribes.

There being no further questions by the Committee, Rep. Asay, in closing, thanked the people for appearing in support of this bill and asked that they be allowed to continue along the same lines with the extension of this interim committee.

Chairman Sales told Rep. Asay that this bill will probably be assigned to the Appropriations Committee if it leaves this Committee with a Do Pass as there is an appropriation in the bill.

The hearing was closed on HB 14.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 37: Rep. O'Connell moved that HB 37 BE TABLED, seconded by Rep. Smith. Motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 14: Rep. Smith moved that HB 14 DO PASS, seconded by Rep. Cody. Motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 13: Rep. O'Connell moved that HB 13 DO PASS, second received from Rep. Peterson. Motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.


DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 70: Discussion was held relative to whether or not this bill could be amended without altering the intent of the bill or if it had to have a Do Not Pass and a Committee bill introduced. Lois said that the Committee could work on the introduced bill without changing the intent. Chairman Sales suggested that this bill be sent to a subcommittee to work out some amendments in cooperation with the Department of State Lands, Rep. Hand's people and Lois Menzies. Rep. O'Connell moved that HB 70 BE PLACED IN SUB-COMMITTEE, seconded by Rep. Moore. Motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY. Chairman Sales appointed a subcommittee of Reps. Holliday, Chairman; Jenkins and Peterson.

Chairman Sales told the Committee that although several of the members will be gone for the hearing on HJR 2 and HB 51 on Friday because of another hearing, the Committee will proceed with the hearing.

State Administration Committee  
January 10, 1985  
Page 5

If executive action is taken on either of these bills he suggested that the members that are absent, study the two bills and leave their written vote with the secretary of the Committee. If they prove to be more controversial than is felt at this time no action will be taken until the full Committee is in attendance.

There being no further business, the Committee adjourned at 9:25 a.m.

  
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WALTER R. SALES, Chairman

ls

(Type in committee members' names and have 50 printed to start).

DAILY ROLL CALL

State Administration COMMITTEE

49th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1985

Date 1/10/85

| NAME                       | PRESENT | ABSENT | EXCUSED |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Chairman Walter Sales      | ✓       |        |         |
| V-Chairman Helen O'Connell | ✓       |        |         |
| Campbell, Bud              | ✓       |        |         |
| Compton, Duane             | ✓       |        |         |
| Cody, Dorothy              | ✓       |        |         |
| Fritz, Harry               | ✓       |        |         |
| Garcia, Rodney             | ✓       |        |         |
| Hayne, Harriet             | ✓       |        |         |
| Harbin, Raymond            | ✓       |        |         |
| HolliDay, Gay              | ✓       |        |         |
| Jenkins, Loren             | ✓       |        |         |
| Kennerly, Roland           | ✓       |        |         |
| Moore, Janet               | ✓       |        |         |
| Nelson, Richard            | ✓       |        |         |
| Peterson, Mary Lou         | ✓       |        |         |
| Phillips, John             | ✓       |        |         |
| Pistoria, Paul             | ✓       |        |         |
| Smith, Clyde               | ✓       |        |         |
|                            |         |        |         |
|                            |         |        |         |
|                            |         |        |         |
|                            |         |        |         |

# STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 10,

19 35

MR. SPEAKER

We, your committee on STATE ADMINISTRATION

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 13

First reading copy ( White )  
color

**REVISING FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE AND TRIAL  
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS**

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 13

DO PASS

*22 1/10/85*

STATE PUB. CO.  
Helena, Mont.

Walter R . Sales.

Chairman.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY

# STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 10

1935

MR. **SPEAKER**

We, your committee on **STATE ADMINISTRATION**

having had under consideration **HOUSE**

Bill No. **14**

**First** reading copy ( **White** )  
color

**CREATING INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE UNTIL 1991**

Respectfully report as follows: That **HOUSE**

Bill No. **14**

DQ. PASS

*JP 11/10/95*

STATE PUB. CO.  
Helena, Mont.

**Walter R. Gales,**

Chairman.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY





DILLON, MONTANA 59725

Ex. #1  
HB 70  
1/10/85

200 Bond Road

Phone: 406/683-4992

Remarks by Gregg Hilton before the State Administration Legislative Committee regarding changes in leasing of state lands, January 10, 1985.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I thank you for the privilege of appearing before your committee. My statement will not be long and I hope that it will be considered to the point.

It appears to me that the law governing state lands was written before the general use of sprinkler irrigation. No mention of sprinkler irrigation can be found in the law. Any of you with farming experience or knowledge do know that irrigation by sprinkler greatly increases production, but at the same time also greatly increases the unit cost of production. In other words, a dry land farmer may produce wheat at \$2.50 per bushel (not including ownership expense) while a sprinkler irrigation farmer may produce more wheat but at a cost of \$4.00 per bushel.

The law does at present provide for a less than 1/4 crop share, but the present Commissioner of State Lands, Mr. Dennis Hemmer, does not choose to interpret it that way. In Part 5, Rental Provisions, 77-6-501 Agricultural leases (1) "As to agricultural lands, all leases shall be continued or made upon a crop share rental basis of not less than one-fourth of the annual crops to the state or the usual landlord's share prevailing in the district, whichever is greater. The board may, however, approve special crop share rentals of less than one-fourth for high production cost crops such as but not limited to potatoes and sugar beets. The board may not delegate the authority to approve such special crop share rentals."

Any crop grown under sprinkler irrigation qualifies as a high production cost crop. I also maintain that sprinkler irrigation qualifies under paragraph (2) "In unusual cases the department may authorize a lease upon other basis than crop share, but in these unusual cases the rental shall at least equal the value of the usual landlord's share prevailing in the district, and the department shall set forth in the records the unusual conditions of the case and the rental to be charged."

I maintain that sprinkler irrigation farming is an unusual case from the investment standpoint. In the case of dry land farming, the state provides the land and the lessee provides tillage, seed, fertilizer and harvesting. The good Lord hopefully provides the water. In the case of sprinkler irrigated land, the state provides nothing more than in the dry land case while the lessee must provide the investment to bring the water to the land and apply it plus the water. I have a

letter from the oldest realty firm in Beaverhead County, Keith's Realty, showing that the state's usual investment (dry grazing land) in this area is \$153 per acre while the same land in order to be sprinkled has taken on added investment to make it worth \$1,100 per acre and the lessee still must provide seed, fertilizer, etc., to raise a crop. Is the state entitled to 1/4 crop share when the state's investment is \$153 and the lessee's share is \$947 plus the cost of growing the crop? I don't believe it!

In some cases dry land agricultural land is converted to sprinkler irrigation. In Beaverhead County, dry farmland is worth about \$300 per acre. That increases the state's capital base, but not nearly enough to make 1/4 crop share feasible or reasonable.

With regard to the reference in the law to "usual landlord's share prevailing in the district", I know of no case where a landlord furnishes land only while the lessee furnishes water, irrigation structures and equipment. Only in the state land situation does the landlord not own the water and the equipment to deliver it, so that section is not relevant to leases under sprinkler irrigation.

Mr. Wilbur Erbe was Administrator, Land Administration Division, for some time before his retirement in about 1980. Mr. Erbe understood the economics of sprinkler irrigation and used the two paragraphs of the state law earlier referred to to arrive at cash leases. I quote from his letter of July 19, 1979: "We realize what with power, pumps, pipes, wheel lines, fertilizer, seedbed preparation, seed, seeding, labor and harvesting that an operator cannot bear the burden of a 25% crop share off the gross return. For these reasons we will consider offering a cash lease...". From his letter of September 27, 1979: "We realize that due to high investment costs it may not be economically feasible to pay a straight 25% crop share." After some negotiations we arrived at a cash lease of \$8.40 per acre.

The present Commissioner of State Lands, Mr. Hemmer, does not agree with Mr. Erbe and is renewing cash leases on the 1/4 crop share basis much to the dismay and loss to the lessee. My own lease went from about \$1 per acre as range land in 1978 to \$8.40 per acre cash lease as agricultural land in 1979 thru 1982 and to \$31.80 per acre crop-share basis in 1984. In a year of good water and growing conditions and good prices, it could reach \$80 per acre - on land worth \$153 per acre. For that reason the law must be clarified so that it is less subject to interpretation by succeeding administrations.

I contacted Mr. Hemmer by letter on October 29, 1984, seeking his support and assistance in making the proposed changes. I also asked for a list of lessees who sprinkler irrigate state land. Mr. Hemmer advised in his letter of November 2, 1984, that he could not provide such a listing as none existed. He also said that this bill would cost the school trust a significant amount of revenue and, therefore, must oppose it. I submit that if he does not know how much state land is sprinkler irrigated under 1/4 crop share, then he may not say that the amount of revenue lost would be significant.

And even if the revenue is significant, if the law is bad and unfair, or subject to varied interpretation, it should be changed.

Thank you.

Ex. #2  
HB 70  
1/10/85-

## ESTIMATED COSTS AND RETURNS

### GENERAL:

The following information is based on the installation of a wheel line sprinkler irrigation system on 160 acres of land and the expected returns on that land when managed for Alfalfa hay production. Costs and returns are based on prices and conditions in the Dillon area.

### INCREASED COSTS:

|   | Per acre<br>Per year |
|---|----------------------|
| Repayment of a wheel line sprinkler system with a total cost of \$375.00 per acre amortized over 20 years at 13 percent interest.<br>(\$375.00 x .14236.) | \$ 53.38             |
| Power costs based on local rates and 70 days of operation per year.<br>(\$45.00 per horse power.)   | 22.50                |
| Hay stand establishment.<br>(\$32.40 per acre amortized over 8 years=<br>.20839 x \$34.40.)   | 7.16                 |
| Irrigation labor.<br>(\$1.75 per irrigation x 6 irrigations.)   | 10.50                |
| System maintenance cost.  | 2.00                 |
| Misc. costs including weed and insect control.  | 3.00                 |
| Fertilizer costs based on 100 lbs. of 0-45-0 per acre.<br>(100 lbs. x \$.11 plus \$2.00 to spread.)   | 13.00                |
| Hay harvest costs.<br>(3 ton per acre x \$25.00 per ton.)   | 75.00                |
| Estimated total increased costs.  | <hr/> \$186.54       |

INCREASED RETURNS:

|                                | Per acre<br>per year |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 3 ton of hay @ \$65.00 per ton | \$195.00             |
| Estimated total returns        | <hr/> \$195.00       |

SUMMARY:

Estimated profit:

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| \$195.00 less \$186.54 | \$ 8.46 per acre |
|------------------------|------------------|

Prepared on 1/9/85 by Earl Love.

*Earl Love*

January 10, 1985

Hearing on HB 70 (Hand) Reduction in state land leases for agricultural  
& grazing purposes when sprinkler irrigated.

Ex # 3  
HB-70  
1/10/85

Before: House State Administration Committee, Walter Sales, Chairman

Testimony by David Hartman, Montana Education Association, in opposition  
to House Bill 70.

On behalf of the Montana Education Association and its 7500 members,  
I speak in opposition to House Bill 70. Leases on state lands for agricultural  
and grazing purposes are already substantially below fair market value  
as determined by leases held on privately-owned land. The enactment of  
HB 70 would only increase the inequity and further diminish state revenue  
from these lands held in trust for the welfare of the people of Montana  
(Constitution, Article X, Section 11).

Statistics available from the Office of the Legislative Auditor  
in 1983 demonstrated the extent of the inequity which I have just mentioned.  
As it respects grazing fees, the Auditor reports that private grazing leases  
ranged from \$8 to \$12 per animal unit month. Leases on state lands for  
grazing purposes were at the minimum rental rate of \$2.97 per animal unit  
month. I must assume that similar inequities existed on private versus  
public leases for agricultural purposes.

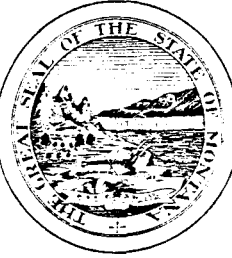
Public lands are held in trust by the state for the welfare of the  
people of Montana -- all the people. The state has an obligation to secure  
a fair return on the use of this land for the benefit and welfare of all  
Montanans. HB 70 flies in the face of that obligation and should be defeated.

Thank you.

David Hartman

STATE COORDINATOR OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EX. 11  
HB-13  
1/10/85



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

1218 EAST SIXTH AVENUE

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-3702  
DONALD L. CLAYBORN, COORDINATOR

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

JANUARY 10, 1985

TESTIMONY

HOUSE BILL NO. 13

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION. I AM LOUIE CLAYBORN, COORDINATOR OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR THE STATE OF MONTANA. I AM IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL NO. 13, A BILL REVISING THE REQUIREMENTS FILING OF A STATE/TRIBAL COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.

THIS BILL MAKES TWO IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT CODE. THE FIRST AMENDMENT IS TO REQUIRE THAT THE AGREEMENT BE FILED WITH THE AREA OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. AS IS POINTED OUT IN THE BILL, THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS HAS A TRUST RESPONSIBILITY AND THEREFORE WILL HAVE SOME FISCAL CONTROL OF SUBJECT MATTERS UNDER TRIBAL ADMINISTRATION. THAT AGENCY WILL HAVE AN IMPACT UPON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SERVICE DELIVERY OF PROCESS OF ANY COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AND IS, AS A CONSEQUENCE, A NECESSARY OBSERVER OF THE PROCESS.

THE SECOND SECTION IS THE REMOVAL OF THE FILING OF THESE AGREEMENTS WITH THE COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER FOR LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY. ON ITS FACE, THAT PROCEDURE IS CUMBERSOME.

FOR THESE REASONS I SUPPORT THE LEGISLATION.

STATE COORDINATOR OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ex. #5  
HB-14  
1/10/85



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

1218 EAST SIXTH AVENUE

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-3702  
DONALD L. CLAYBORN, COORDINATOR

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

JANUARY 10, 1985

TESTIMONY

HOUSE BILL NO. 14

GOOD MORNING MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.

I AM LOUIE CLAYBORN, COORDINATOR OF INDIAN AFFAIRS OF THE STATE OF MONTANA.

I AM HERE IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL NO. 14, AN ACT CREATING LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

IN THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS, THE UNITED STATES SENATE CREATED A STANDING SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, MAKING PERMANENT THE TEMPORARY SELECT COMMITTEE. THAT COMMITTEE HAD EARLIER BEEN THE SENATE POLICY REVIEW COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS AND THEN THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS UNDER SENATOR ABURESK, AND THEN MELCHER, COHEN AND NOW ANDERSON. THE SENATE RECOGNIZED THAT THE SPECIAL SUBJECT MATTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND THE GENERAL COMPLEXITY OF INDIAN LAW REQUIRED IT BE IN A FULL "STANDING STATUS".

IN MONTANA, THE PRESENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS HAS ABLY AND WITH MUCH COMPETENCY TACKLED THE DIFFICULT PROBLEMS OF WATER MANAGEMENT, JURISDICTIONAL COOPERATION AND JOINT SERVICES BETWEEN THE STATE AND INDIAN AFFAIRS. THE BENEFITS TO BOTH INDIANS AND STATES HAVE BEEN BOTH DIRECT AND FAR REACHING.

BUT A MOST IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION THAT I WISH THE COMMITTEE TO HEAR, IS THAT THE FORMATION OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE AND NOW, THE FORMATION OF A PERMANENT STANDING COMMITTEE IS STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT TO THE SEVEN (7)



Page Two  
Testimony  
House Bill No. 14  
January 10, 1985

INDIAN GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR CITIZENS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS: AND TO CONTINUE  
THE GROWING AWARENESS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE STATE OF THE UNIQUE  
CULTURAL AND HISTORY POSITION OF THE INDIANS OF MONTANA.

YOUR COMMITMENT FOR THE LAST TWO (2) YEARS HAS BEEN REFLECTED IN A  
SENSE OF PROGRESS THAT THE INDIANS OF MONTANA HAVE IN SOLVING PROBLEMS AND  
CREATING A BETTER LIFE FOR THEMSELVES WITH THEIR NON-INDIAN NEIGHBORS.

## VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE

COMMITTEE

BILL 13, 14, 37, 70

DATE 1/10/85

SPONSOR

[illegible]

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.