

## MINUTES

### MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

#### COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Call to Order: By Chairperson Bob Raney, on January 18, 1989, at 3:00 p.m.

#### ROLL CALL

Members Present: All present except:

Members Excused: Rep. Addy, Rep. Harper

Members Absent: None

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

Announcements/Discussion: REP. COHEN distributed two reports from the National Solid Waste Contractors' Association and encouraged the committee to read them in order to be informed on this issue. CHAIRPERSON RANEY mentioned that he had distributed an article from the Massachusetts Audubon Society on garbage, and that this will be a significant issue for Montana, especially its rural communities. He stated that infectious waste management issues would also be important issues for this committee and during this session.

#### HEARING ON HB 133

#### Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. HARRIET HAYNE, House District 10, presented a written opening statement (EXHIBIT 1).

#### List of Testifying Proponents and What Group They Represent:

Jack King, Landman, Hancock Enterprises and President,  
Montana Petroleum Association  
Doug Abelin, Montana Oil and Gas Association  
Gary Willis, Montana Power Company

List of Testifying Opponents and What Group They Represent:

John North, Interim Commissioner, Dept. of State Lands

Testimony:

JACK KING testified in favor of HB 133, submitting written testimony (EXHIBITS 2 and 3).

DOUG ABELIN testified in favor of HB 133, stating that he supported the bill on the grounds that the volumes of production were low, and that double payments were hard on the industry.

GARY WILLIS testified in favor of the bill, stating that his company had several state oil and gas leases, as well as fee leases. They felt that this legislation brought Montana in line with leasing practices in other states and with fee leasing wording.

JOHN NORTH testified against the bill, stating that the department agreed that fostering oil and gas development is positive for Montana, but that it must be done in accordance with state law. The points of his testimony are contained in EXHIBIT 4. The department also presented amendments (EXHIBIT 5) regarding the offset well sections. Basically, the amendments would allow the state to charge compensatory royalties until the lease was dropped, if a lessee chose to drop a lease instead of drilling an offset well. Mr. North stated that this provision would provide for protection of the state's trust assets, and that there would be constitutional implications without this amendment.

MR. NORTH added that there was a technical error in the title of the bill, and that the Board of Land Commissioners would still have "authority" to impose delay drilling penalties.

Questions From Committee Members:

REP. KADAS asked for the results of the fiscal note, and Mr. North answered that there would be a \$540,000 loss to the trust beginning in 1994, and additional expenditures of \$765,000. These expenditures come from additional expenditures necessary to monitor leases, accounting and auditing requirements by the allowing of deductions from the royalties, and the auditing required if the offset provision is enacted. At this

time, the department (DSL) does not have a good way of determining when leases are being drilled adjacent to state sections.

ROD SAMDAHL, Petroleum Geologist from the Department of State Lands elaborated, saying that there is a problem with detecting drainage on state lands. There is a lot of land and a small staff. Only way to track would be a program similar to the one utilized by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), but scaled down. He figured this to be 10% of all oil and gas royalties, and this constituted the amount in this section of the fiscal note.

REP. GILBERT asked if industry representatives would reply to some of these remarks and the proposed costs. Mr. King replied that only four wells are being drilled now, and the maximum at any one time would be 10-11 wells. The drop in revenue is a reasonable estimate, but these expenditures would not warrant such a program or expenditures. There are publications available to the state to enable them to keep up with the information they would need. The drop in revenue, while reasonable, does not include the increased royalties and increases in leases. He said that the \$1.50 lease cost is a compromise, and that most states charge \$1.00. He stated that it is easy to keep track of offset wells, and that the correlative rights of the state and private entities are protected. By current laws, the state would be notified and there would be a hearing. He does not see the fiscal impact.

REP. GILBERT asked if the wells were on public or private land, and Mr. King answered that they were on both. Janelle Fallan added that in regards to the inspection question, there were approximately 20 wells drilled last year on state land in Montana, and those would need to be inspected before, during and after production. She did not see this process taking a lot of personnel or expenditure.

REP. GILBERT asked Ms Fallan asked if the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission inspected wells, and she answered that they inspected those on private and state lands.

REP. HANNAH asked Mr. North about the constitutional problem that he mentioned, and he replied that it is the constitutional requirement of the state to obtain full

market value for its assets. This is in the Enabling Act of the Constitution. With regards to the drainage question, there would be a drainage of the state's assets. Regarding the delayed drilling penalty, this is a judgement call, and would not pose constitutional questions.

REP. HANNAH then asked if there would still be a constitutional problem if the offset situation were to be solved. Mr. North said yes, in that the department believed that the returns would be greater to the state with the retention of the delayed drilling penalty. However, the state would probably not be susceptible to a lawsuit. Mr. North added that if the offset problem were to be solved, so also would the fiscal problem, because that was where the greatest monetary cost came.

REP. HANNAH asked about the "authority" issue that Mr. North had mentioned. Mr. North stated that the elimination of the statute on delayed drilling penalties and the charge of the Board of Land Commissioners would not eliminate their authority to control State Lands and impose delayed drilling penalties. He stated that it would, as Rep. Hannah said, be a strong suggestion, but not a legal prohibition. He stated that while that might have been the intent of the bill, it does not accomplish this.

REP. GIACOMETTO asked for clarification of the issue of correlative rights. Mr. King said that state statute said that you cannot drain your neighbor's well, and that there was monitoring by the Board of Oil and Gas on both state and private entities. Tom Butler, the Oil and Gas Attorney for DSL, said that the state was not protected by current oil and gas conservation statutes against an operator who was not prudent; that is, one who did not follow the implied covenant to drill an offset well. He said that DSL's concern was that they would not be able to collect the penalty when the operator or lessee had not been prudent in protecting his lease. Jerome Anderson said that the bill only put the state in the same position as the private landowner.

REP. RANEY requested an explanation of the bill in language that the committee could understand from the oil and gas industry, and the same from the Department of State Lands.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. HAYNE closed, stating that she thought that the oil and gas industry could use this bill, and encouraged a do pass from the committee. She also submitted amendments in EXHIBIT 1.

## DISPOSITION OF HJR 1

Hearing 1/13/89

Motion: REP. COHEN moved DO NOT PASS.

Discussion: REP. HANNAH stated that his understanding is that Rep. Swysgood is working on a similar issue, and suggested that the committee consider tabling the bill until the committee sees Swysgood's bill.

REP. RANEY replied that if Rep. Swysgood were to submit another proposal, it would have to be significantly different from this bill in order to be considered; otherwise, if it were similar, it would meet the same fate as HJR 1.

REP. OWENS stated that the object of HJR 1 was not to argue one way or another about the amount of wilderness, but to indicate to Congress that it's time to get on with things. He suggested that we are a "used" society, and that people know that these issues are close to us, and they are going to keep using the process. The attorneys and executive directors are not going to want this wilderness issue solved, he suggested. He stated that he would like the bill to pass.

REP. RANEY countered with the statement that HJR 1's intent was to not merely resolve the issue, but to resolve the issue Rep. Swift's way, or the Forest Service's way.

REP. ROTH made a substitute motion to TABLE the bill. The motion FAILED 10 to 6 on a roll call vote, with Reps. Clark, Gilbert, Hannah, Owens, Roth, and Smith voting yes.

Amendments and Votes: None

Recommendation and Vote: On the original motion DO NOT PASS, the motion CARRIED 13 - 3 with Reps. Clark, Gilbert, and Owens voting no.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 3:20 p.m.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
REP. BOB RANEY, Chairperson

BR/cm

1512.min

DAILY ROLL CALL

HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

50th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1989

Date 1-18-89

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

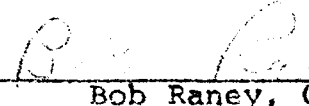
STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 18, 1989

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Natural Resources report  
that HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1 (first reading copy -- white)  
do NOT pass .

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

  
Bob Raney, Chairman



Mr. Chairman, for the record I am Rep. Harriet Hayne, House District 10, most of Pondera County and part of Glacier County.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I bring you HB 133.

HB 133 is intended to deal with an area of state law in which Montana operates differently than other states, and in so doing, to improve revenues to education and state and local governments.

The purpose of state lands is to generate income for the schools. That is why the Enabling Act set up the permanent school trust fund and dedicated sections 16 and 36 of each survey township to that fund. As you may know, 95 per cent of royalties from state lands go to the constitutional permanent school trust and 95 percent of all rentals are divided among the schools, under Article X of the Montana Constitution.

The state owns more than six million acres in Montana, about 7 per cent of the state. One way it realizes income from these lands is to lease the underlying minerals.

Oil and gas leases on state minerals are sold at auction four times a year. The sale produces at least two forms of income for the state -- the bonus bid, and an annual rental. In FY 1987, bonus payments totaled \$179,449. The annual rentals, of \$1.50 per acre, totaled \$2,315,606. The state realizes the most income when wells are successfully drilled and it receives a royalty of 13 per cent on oil and 12-1/2 per cent on gas. In FY 1987, royalties totaled \$3,466,628.

An article in the Public Land Law Review, Volume 3, 1982, dealt with school trust lands and royalties. On the importance of royalties, it stated: "The royalty is the most important form of compensation, not only because it represents the most money, but also because it represents payment for the removal of the mineral."

State leasing activity and subsequent income to the trust have dropped significantly in recent years, and that is part of the reason that we are here. In the past five years, the number of acres under lease has declined 60%. Oil royalties have declined 56%, gas royalties 34%. Rentals have declined 59% and bonus bids are down a whopping 96%. The petroleum industry has also declined in the past three years, but not to this extent. For example, the price of oil has declined 40%, and production in Montana is down 22%.

Leasing of state minerals is an area in which it is important for Montana to become competitive with other states, and that is what this bill contemplates. We're not proposing to be better -- just to lease the way other states do.

The first change is to eliminate the rental on producing lands. Rental payments were originally established in oil and gas law to provide income to the lessor (the state, in this instance) until production is established and the lessor receives royalty income. In Montana, rentals have been charged on producing lands rather than compensation for surface damages. However, operators expect to pay for surface damages, reclaim the surface, and recompense the surface owner for land lost to production. Montana is the only state that charges rentals even when a royalty is being paid.

Eliminating the delay drilling penalty is also proposed, as it causes the state to lose leases. It is less expensive for a lessee to drop the lease after the fifth year and rebid it than to pay the delay drilling penalty. The penalty is currently required even if the lessee is in the process of drilling.

The third proposal is to allow the lessee to drop a lease if it is not economic to drill an offset well. Under current statute, the lessee is forced either to drill an offset well or pay a compensatory royalty. This puts the state in the position of making economic decisions, rather than the operator.

Even in a downturn, the taxes paid by the petroleum industry in Montana are significant -- nearly \$108 million in state and local taxes and royalties last year. Looked at from the perspective of local governments, one 50-barrel oil well will generate as much local property tax as 6240 cows; 79,047 grazing acres or 11,773 acres of tillable land. And about 60% of the local property taxes on oil and gas support the local schools.

The same Public Land Law Review article quoted earlier said, "The only goal of state level management is the production of sustained income for the maintenance of the public schools."

Some change is necessary to halt the decline in state leasing, for the protection of the schools' income. HB 133 will help accomplish that.

1  
1-18-89  
133

Proposed amendments to HB 133

Page 2, lines 7-19

repeal 77-3-425

Page 3, line 6

lease in lieu of drilling an offset well if ~~it~~ THE BOARD  
determines

Page 4, lines 21 and 22

the lessee shall deliver the state's royalty oil or gas free of  
cost or deductions FREE OF COST OR DEDUCTIONS into the pipeline

Page 5, line 1

MCA, ~~is~~ AND SECTION 77-3-425, MCA, ARE repealed.

~~line 7~~

~~effective July 1, 1989 JUNE 1, 1989.~~

1-18-89  
133

STATE LANDS  
OIL AND GAS REVENUE COMPARISON, FY 84 to FY 88

ITEM	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	DECLINE, 1984-1988
Acres under lease	4,167,507.57	3,782,051.59	3,161,019.87	2,075,586.56	1,639,500.40	60%
Acres terminated or expired	192,574.80	643,726	880,264	239,898.21	106,475.40	
Oil Royalties	\$5,978,431	\$5,110,268	\$4,193,476	\$2,373,093	\$2,593,297	56%
Gas Royalties	1,329,198	1,364,853	1,248,139	910,782	873,331	34%
Oil and gas rentals	5,734,132	5,165,457	4,179,649	2,853,173	2,315,606	59%
Bonuses	5,067,079	1,193,789	771,130	225,750	179,449	96%
Non-drilling penalty	2,339,310	3,351,509	3,238,254	2,025,767	1,504,349	36%

(Information supplied by Department of State Lands, January 1989)

FY 84 figure June 1984, FY 85 figure June 1985, etc.

Calendar year						
Oil production	30,668,305 bbl				23,996,000	22%
Gas production	48,499,939 MCF				39,000,000	20%
Oil price	\$28.066				\$16.622	40%
Gas price	\$ 2.512				\$ 2.061	18%
Oil wells	4201				4050	3.6%
Gas wells	2088				2100	—

f25/stlands

INFORMATION SHEET  
HB 133

EXHIBIT 2  
DATE 1-18-89  
PAGE 133

An oil and gas lease with the state currently requires a "bonus" bid of at least \$1.50 per acre, an annual rental of \$1.50 per acre whether or not the lease is producing, a non-drilling penalty of \$1.25 per acre per year starting in the sixth year of the lease if it is not drilled, and a royalty of 13 per cent on oil and 12-1/2 per cent on gas.

MPA proposes to drop the rental charge on producing tracts. Rental payments were originally established in oil and gas law to provide income to the lessor (the state, in this instance) until production is established and the lessor receives royalty income. Montana is the only state that charges rentals even when a royalty is being paid.

Eliminating the delay drilling penalty is also proposed, as it causes the state to lose leases. It is less expensive for a lessee to drop the lease after the fifth year and rebid it than to pay the delay drilling penalty. The penalty is currently required even if the lessee is in the process of drilling.

The downturn in the oil industry in the latter half of the 1980s has caused a decline in state leasing that has been exacerbated by Montana's non-competitive leasing laws with respect to other states. Income from leasing state minerals helps fund education in Montana, and greater interest in state leasing will improve contributions to the educational trust fund.

Oil and gas royalties were \$3,283,875 for FY 1987 and \$5,441,615 for FY 1986.

Montana Petroleum Association  
1/13/88

newsletter/lease

TO: HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

FROM: JACK E. KING, LANDMAN  
HANCOCK ENTERPRISES  
Suite 500, Petroleum Building  
Billings, MT 59101 252-0576  
President, Montana Petroleum Association

RE: HB 133 STATE OIL & GAS LEASING BILL

The regulations for oil and gas leasing on State lands has several onerous features which this Bill addresses. The intent of this Bill is to remove glaring inconsistencies and make our regulations more consistent with our neighboring states and with common industry practice.

After the 5th year of a State lease the delay drilling penalty in 77-3-424 calls for an additional \$1.25 per acre per year rental penalty on top of the existing \$1.50 per acre per year rental, regardless of drilling activity on the lease. This "penalty" is unique among standard industry leases and among counterpart Rocky Mountain states. Therefore, we recommend the deletion of 77-3-424 "the delay drilling penalty".

Section 1: The change at the end of the Section (page 2, lines 4-6) frees producers from having to pay rentals and royalties. Common lease language dictates that once you establish production the lessee pays royalties, in lieu of rentals.

Section 2: This Section can be deleted in entirety as it is covered above. The language that is stricken, along with 77-3-424, deals with the delay drilling penalty, which we previously discussed.

Section 3: Currently, if a non-producing State lease offsets a producing well, the State, as lessor, can demand that an operator pay compensatory royalties (royalties based upon estimated drainage) or require the operator to drill a test well. The new language affords the lessee the chance to drop the lease, if the lessee does not feel that the tract has sufficient merit to warrant further activity. There are a variety of reasons the lessee may want to drop the lease, the most obvious being they may not have the capital or desire to drill a test well or pay compensatory royalties. This clause specifically addresses unusual circumstances whereby the State would feel a tract is prospective and the lessee feels that the tract is not economic, at that particular time for that particular operator. If released by the lessee the State would put the tract back up for bid, at one of their sales, and receive the added benefit of additional bonus income with the stipulation of drilling a well or paying compensatory royalties.

Section 4. The deletion of the language "in addition to the rentals as hereinbefore provided" (page 3, line 16), addresses the same questions as Section 1, the elimination of paying royalty and rentals.

3  
77E-1-18-89  
133

As this type of language is unique to our State, it is yet another example thrown up to those of us living in Montana of "those guys (State of Montana) are out to get us".

Section 5. The language "free of costs and deductions" can be left in this Section without consequence.

~~Section 8. We would like the effective date changed to June 1, 1989 rather than July 1, 1989 as this would affect new leases at the June, 1989 State lease sale. This is not an appropriations bill and does not require a July 1 effective date.~~

The changes that are made in this Bill are consistent with other Rocky Mountain states, and lends State Lands the benefit of being competitive with other states. As things currently stand, our regulations send another strong message that operators are not welcome in this State, as manifested by the said existing unique and onerous regulations.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN F. NORTH  
Department of State Lands  
House Natural Resources Committee  
January 18, 1989

House Bill 133, as introduced, accomplishes four objectives. Those objectives and the Department's comments on them are:

- (1) Rentals (Sections 1 and 4) - The bill provides that rentals from any year are credited against royalties. Under current law the lessee must pay both rentals and royalties. The Department does not object to this provision. However, rentals are currently charged on producing wells in lieu of damage payments. Thus, if rentals are eliminated on producing wells, the Department must, in order to preserve school trust assets, assess damages. This will require additional site inspections.
- (2) Offset Wells (Section 3) - The bill adds to the offset well statute a provision that the lessee may drop the lease and thereby avoid the requirement to drill an offset well or pay compensatory royalties. The Department currently allows any lessee to drop any lease at any time. However, a lessee may remain civilly liable to the state for failure to protect against drainage of the state lease. The proposed language, by authorizing compensatory royalties or dropping the lease as alternative approaches, may imply that the Department may not allow the lessee to drop the lease and charge compensatory royalties for the period before the lease was dropped. The Department must have this ability to protect the school trust oil assets. The Department has therefore proposed an amendment to allow it to charge compensatory royalties up until the lease is dropped.
- (3) Delay Drilling Penalties (Sections 6 and 2) - The Department's leases are 10-year leases instead of the more common 5-year leases. Ten-year leases allow the lessees to tie up the land for speculative purposes. To compensate the trust for this speculative holding of state leases, the Legislature has required the Board of Land Commissioners to impose a delay drilling penalty, which is really an additional rental above the regular \$1.50/acre rental. The additional rental is imposed for the final 5 years of the lease term at the rate of \$1.25/acre for the sixth year and \$2.50/acre for each of the final four years of the lease term. Currently, a lessee of a state oil and gas lease can drop the lease in any year of the primary term. If the lessee wants to extend the lease past the fifth year of the primary term for drilling or speculative purposes, the lessee must pay delay drilling penalties. Delay drilling penalties encourage early exploration and development of state lands for oil and gas production and discourages the leasing of lands for purely speculative purposes.

The Department has projected that delay drilling penalties in 1994 and following years amount to about \$500,000/year.

Although it could be argued that a portion of the \$500,000 would be made up by the fact lessees would retain leases longer, revenue from delay drilling penalties would not be recouped in increased rental payments if

- (a) leases dropped because of delay drilling penalties are picked up by other lessees, or



- (b) the abolition of delay drilling penalties does not increase regular rentals by \$500,000. Said another way, the number of acres leased would have to double because a lease held for ten years with delay drilling penalties yields approximately twice (~~\$22.75~~ <sup>\$37.25</sup>/acre vs. ~~\$12.50~~ <sup>\$16.25</sup>/acre) the amount a lease held for ten years at the regular rate yields.

Although the Department has not had time to calculate what percentage of leases dropped under the delay drilling penalty system are leased again, the percentage is significant. Second, it is not likely that leased acres would double as a result of repeal of the delay drilling penalty.

I have noticed another defect of a more technical but serious nature with the bill. Under the Montana Enabling Act, the Montana Constitution, and section 77-3-402, the Board of Land Commissioners has general authority to lease state lands for oil and gas. The repeal of the delay drilling penalty statute, in my opinion, merely removes the requirement that the Board impose a delay drilling penalty. It does not remove the authority of the Board to impose a delay drilling penalty. Therefore, the title of the bill, which indicates that the "authority" to impose delay drilling penalties, is in error.

- (4) Deductions (Section 5) - The current statute provides that the lessee pay the state's royalty "free of cost or deductions." Section 5 would eliminate this provision. Its elimination would greatly increase the accounting and auditing responsibilities of the Department. The Department would therefore suggest that Section 5 be eliminated.

Finally, to avoid constitutional questions, a section should be added clarifying that this act applies only to leases entered into after the effective date of the act.

HB 133 - DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS' PROPOSED AMENDMENTS  
House Natural Resources Committee  
January 18, 1989

1. Title, line 5.  
Following: "RENTALS,"  
Strike: "DELAY DRILLING PENALTIES"
2. Title, lines 7 and 8.  
Following: "LEASES;" on line 7  
Strike: remainder of lines 7 and 8 in their entirety
3. Title, line 9.  
Following: "77-3-423"  
Strike: "77-3-425"  
Following: "77-3-427"  
Insert: "AND"
4. Title, line 10  
Following: line 9  
Strike: "AND 77-3-434,"  
Following: "MCA;"  
Strike: REPEALING SECTION 77-3-424, MCA;"
5. Page 2, line 7.  
Strike: section 2 in its entirety
6. Page 3, line 6.  
Following: "if"  
Strike: "it"  
Insert: "the board"
7. Page 3.  
Following: line 11.  
Insert: "(3) This section does not impair the right of the state to seek damages from an oil and gas lessee for the lessee's failure to protect the lease from drainage of oil or gas by a well adjacent to the state lease."
8. Page 3, line 17.  
Following: "in"  
Strike: "on"  
Insert: "in"
9. Page 4, line 7.  
Strike: section 5 in its entirety
10. Page 4, line 25.  
Strike: section 6 in its entirety
11. Page 5.  
Following: line 5  
Insert: "NEW SECTION. Section 9. Applicability. This act applies to all leases entered into after the effective date of this act."  
Renummer: subsequent section.

## VISITORS' REGISTER

Natural Resources COMMITTEE

BILL NO. 133DATE 1-18-89SPONSOR Rep Hayne

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
DOUG ABELIN	205 2 <sup>ND</sup> AVE S. E CUTBANK, MT	✓	
JACK HAYNE	DUPUYON MT	✓	
JEROME ANDERSON	P.O. Box 899 HELENA, MT, 59624	✓	
WARD SHANAHAN	PO Box 1715 Helena MT 59624	✓	
JACK KINS	3517 BEN HOGAN BILLINGS MT 59106	✓	
Janelle Fallon	2030-11th Helena	✓	
John North	443 S. Park Helena	✓	
Tommy Butler	207 1/2nd Helena		
Rod Sandahl	1813 Columbia Gulch Dept. of State Lands Helena		✓
	1130 8 <sup>th</sup> ave, Dept of State Lands		✓

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

# ROLL CALL VOTE

HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES

COMMITTEE

DATE Jan 18, 1989 BILL NO. HJR 1 NUMBER 1

NAME	AYE	NAY
Rep. Kelly Addy		✓
Rep. Vivian Brooke		✓
Rep. Robert Clark	✓	
Rep. Ben Cohen, Vice-Chairman		✓
Rep. Leo Giacometto		✓
Rep. Bob Gilbert	✓	
Rep. Tom Hannah	✓	
Rep. Hal Harper		✓
Rep. Mike Kadas		✓
Rep. Mary McDonough		✓
Rep. Janet Moore		✓
Rep. Mark O'Keefe		✓
Rep. Lum Owens	✓	
Rep. Rande Roth	✓	
Rep. Clyde Smith	✓	
Rep. Bob Raney, Chairman		✓

TALLY

6 10

Claudia Montague  
Secretary

Bob Raney  
Chairman

MOTION: to table HJR 1

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# ROLL CALL VOTE

HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES

COMMITTEE

DATE 1-18-89

BILL NO. HJR 1

NUMBER 2

NAME	AYE	NAY
Rep. Kelly Addy	✓	
Rep. Vivian Brooke	✓	
Rep. Robert Clark		✓
Rep. Ben Cohen, Vice-Chairman	✓	
Rep. Leo Giacometto	✓	
Rep. Bob Gilbert		✓
Rep. Tom Hannah	✓	
Rep. Hal Harper	✓	
Rep. Mike Kadas	✓	
Rep. Mary McDonough	✓	
Rep. Janet Moore	✓	
Rep. Mark O'Keefe	✓	
Rep. Lum Owens		✓
Rep. Rande Roth	✓	
Rep. Clyde Smith	✓	
Rep. Bob Raney, Chairman	✓	

TALLY

13 3

Claudia Inouye  
Secretary

Bob Raney  
Chairman

MOTION: Do Not Pass HJR 1