

MINUTES

MONTANA SENATE 51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Call to Order: By Thomas F. Keating, on March 1, 1989, at 1:00 p.m., Room 405, in the State Capitol.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: Senators: Thomas F. Keating, Chairman, Fred Van Valkenburg, Loren Jenkins, Darryl Meyer, Pete Story, Bill Yellowtail, Elmer Severson, Cecil Weeding, Dorothy Eck, and Jerry Noble

Members Excused: Senator Larry Tveit

Members Absent: Senator Lawrence Stimatz

Staff Present: Bob Thompson and Helen McDonald

Announcements/Discussion: Weather permitting, there will be a tour of the Unical Exploratory Well on the Sieben Ranch at 7:00 a.m., March 7, 1989, sponsored by the Montana Petroleum Association.

HEARING ON HB 581

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor: Representative Dennis Iverson, District 12, explained this bill dealing with hard rock mining and mine reclamation. The mining law states that hardrock miners in Montana need a permit from the Department of State Lands to operate. There are several requirements for this permit, including three permits from the Department of Health and a bond. This bill deals primarily with the bond. Occasionally the miner because of mining or reclamation practices will have his permit cancelled and bond revoked and the department has to go in and cleanup. The problem arises when that same operator goes back to the department and gets another permit to start another operation. There is nothing to stop the miner from getting another permit and starting up. If they meet all the requirements, the department is required to grant them a permit. If a bond has been revoked under this proposed law, the miner would not be eligible to receive a small miner's exemption, to receive an exploration license, or to obtain an operating mine license from Department of State Lands.

On page 16, chapter 7, the bill states that if a person later cleans up his act and pays reclamation expenses and all the

penalties plus 8% interest then he is again eligible to get back in the mining business. There are some minor changes that are important on page 14, line 7-13, that allow for civil penalties. The law reads now that if there is a violation, the department is required to levy a fine of \$200 minimum. Often this violation would be for being 2 or 3 days late on a report. This bill proposes that as long as there is no threat to the environment, the department may waive the penalties. This bill also provides that if the miner wants to contest the violation, he would be entitled to a contested case hearing.

List of Testifying Proponents and What Group they Represent:

John North, Department of State Lands
Gary Langley, Montana Mining Association
John Fitzpatrick, Montana Tunnels, Pegasus Gold Corp.
Jim Jensen, Montana Environmental Information Ctr.

List of Testifying Opponents and What Group They Represent:

None

Testimony:

John North, Department of State Lands, submitted written testimony.
(Exhibit #2)

Gary Langley, Montana Mining Association said the association supports it.

John Fitzpatrick, Pegasus Gold Corporation, supports the bill. As a representative of a major mining company in the state, he thinks it is necessary for an operator to take responsibility for his actions.

Jim Jensen, Montana Environmental Information Center, indicated this bill may not go far enough. This measure addresses those few people who operate irresponsibly. The DSL should have the authority not to let the bad guys in again.

Questions From Committee Members: Senator Bill Yellowtail asked about the waiver of penalties. Is "minor" described in the law and how is a minor violation determined?

John North answered the explanation is in the rules under the coal strip mining act and in the statement of intent for this bill. It would be the intent of the legislature that waiver be allowed only if the violation does not represent a potential harm to public health, public safety, and the environment, and does not otherwise impair administration of the provisions of the hard rock mine

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reclamation act.

Senator Van Valkenburg asked that the minutes with respect to this bill reflect the department's intention to apply the waiver provisions in the same manner that it does with the coal strip mining and open-cut acts.

Closing by Sponsor: Senator Iverson closed by thanking the committee.

DISPOSITION OF HB 581

Discussion: There was no opposition and no amendments.

Recommendation and Vote: Senator Jenkins moved that HB 581 DO PASS. The bill passed unanimously.

HEARING ON HB 680

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor: Representative Ed Grady, District 47, introduced this bill requiring a hardrock miner using a cyanide ore-processing reagent to obtain an operating permit for the area where the cyanide is used or disposed of. Cyanide can be a threat to the public health and environment, and should be monitored and permitted. This measure is not intended to have a detrimental effect on the small mining industry. The Montana Mining Association supports the bill at this time. Representative Grady added that the large miners have to go through many requirements to be permitted and small miner should have to do the same when using such a dangerous type of material in their ore processing.

List of Testifying Proponents and What Group they Represent:

John Fitzpatrick, Pegasus Gold Corporation
Gary Langley, Montana Mining Association
Jim Jensen, Montana Environmental Information Center
John North, Department of State Lands

List of Testifying Opponents and What Group They Represent:

Bill Hand, Dillon, Montana.
David Whalen, Beaverhead Chamber of Commerce
John Magnus representing himself.
Carl Brown, Dillon
Kevin Jones, Arcturus Resources

Rhodette Sloan, Chickadee Mining Company
Roy McQuiston, representing Bill Hand.
Gary C. Huff, Alder Gulch Resources
Gary L. Preston, Retired Miner

Testimony:

John Fitzpatrick, Pegasus Gold Corporation, supports HB 680. Pegasus operates three mines in Montana and is the largest user of cyanide in the state. Their mining operation consumes 2 million pounds of cyanide per year. The company supports this legislation because it is in the best interests of the company and mining in general. Cyanide is an extremely important chemical for industry as a whole and for the mining industry. Cyanide is the base chemical that is used in the plastics industry and the manufacture of fertilizer. Cyanide is used very widely in the mining industry primarily for the extraction of precious metals because it is one of the few chemicals that will dissolve metals such as gold. It is cheap to purchase when compared with many substitutes and much more desirable than other chemicals. Cyanide can be a safe product when it is managed and can be destroyed with the chlorine bleaches and hydrogen peroxide. It can be very dangerous if not handled safely and can cause some serious environmental problems when it gets into ground water.

This bill basically requires that any small miner, anybody with an operation under five acres in size or two operations which disturb and leave unclaimed five acres or less, get a permit if he wants to use cyanide or cyanide compound. Mr. Fitzpatrick stated that it is particularly important to public health that a permit be required. If the operating permit is required, an operator will submit an operating and reclamation plan to the state. The state will review the operation and reclamation plan and prepare an environmental analysis of the project. Mr. Fitzpatrick believes that mining operations should be environmentally safe. The Pegasus corporation had a cyanide spill at one of the its mines in 1982. When that spill took place, the company immediately responded and the cleanup cost was substantial. The company realizes what can happen if cyanide gets out of control.

Mr. Fitzpatrick emphasized that he doesn't suggest that cyanide spills are a common occurrence in the state because they are not, but if there is an accident with cyanide and someone is hurt or there are major livestock losses, then the entire mining industry suffers and that isn't prudent public policy.

Gary Langley, Montana Mining Association, stated that this bill

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would not be detrimental to the mining industry. Two years ago a bill was introduced, a poorly written bill, that applied to all reagents not just cyanide. This bill has been amended substantially so that it defines only cyanide and is specific to the ore processing facility. Cyanide spills are not a widespread problem in Montana--it's not a common occurrence--but when it happens it usually makes the front page of the newspaper.

Mr. Langley stated cyanide spills would be a problem for the mining industry and a public health problem unless the industry and the large and small miners respond to public concerns. The mining association supports the bill but if it is amended in any way, it will oppose it.

Jim Jensen, MEIC, agrees with Mr. Fitzpatrick's comments that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Cyanide is a word that enflames people no matter where they read it or think about it. There have been plenty of people poisoned by it in murder mysteries and thrillers over the years. It is not the most dangerous chemical by any means used in the mining industry. Cyanide certainly is dangerous and when improperly handled, it could be catastrophic not only to the public health but also to ecological health, particularly in ground or surface water. He thinks this bill goes in the right direction.

John North, DSL, stated that the potential threats from cyanide leaching operations have been described. He said it is important to ensure that cyanide is properly used and disposed of. He stated it is necessary that the cyanide leaching operations have three key phases. A cyanide leaching operation has to have the proper design, a proper operation plan to follow, and a proper reclamation plan to make sure that the area is reclaimed. Under current law, if a person has a small miner exclusion statement, there is no need to reclaim or file any of these plans. This bill was very narrowly drawn to require that a small miner who uses cyanide leaching operations obtain an operating permit for those operations only, not the entire mine area. The department had a concern about the use of cyanide and had a bill drafting request in for a bill that was somewhat broader than this one because it included more reagents. Representative Grady met with the department and indicated that the bill drafted was too broad, and that the problem could be handled in a much narrower bill.

Senator Keating asked if there was a resource person here from the Department of Health. There was not.

Bill Hand, Dillon, submitted written testimony.
(Exhibit 3)

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David Whalen, Beaverhead Chamber of Commerce, reflected his concern with the economic opportunities for businesses in his area as well as job maintenance and job creation. The economy of the Beaverhead Valley depends heavily on agriculture, timber, and the university system. Mr. Whalen's region also depends heavily on mining and particularly small mining. Large mining companies in his area don't pursue the same minerals as the small mining industry. Tenacity, determination, and hard work are the by-words of survival in his area. Mining fits into the area of small businesses. Kiplinger Washington Letter says small businesses account for 90% of American companies and over half of the working population outside of government. U.S. News & World Report stated in the past decade small business created 80% of all new jobs.

Mr. Whalen added that this legislation would impact negatively on the small mining industry. The role of the small miner driven by the hope of striking it rich is a vital link in the development of our mineral resources. If the small miner is burdened with complicated applications and operating permits, he will cease to work in this area and look for work in another state. Many workers are going to Elko, Nevada, where minimum government interference occurs.

John Magnus, Sheridan, Montana, submitted written testimony.
(Exhibit 5)

Carl Brown, Dillon, Montana, submitted written testimony.
(Exhibit 4)

Kevin Jones, Arcturus Resources, Inc., submitted written testimony.
(Exhibit 1)

Rhodette Sloan, Chickadee Mining Company, submitted written testimony. (Exhibit 6)

Roy McQuiston, Dillon, Montana, submitted written testimony.
(Exhibit 7)

Gary Huff, Sheridan, Montana, stated he is a strong environmentalist and graduate chemist so he knows the value of cyanide as well as the dangers. Cyanide has been in Montana many years and has been used successfully with very few problems. (Exhibit 8)

Gary Preston, retired miner, stated he is a graduate historian archaeologist. He indicated this cyanide issue has come up many times. There has been only one major accident with cyanide and that was from a major mine, not from the small miner's operations. Mr. Preston stated that it is possible

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to walk into a hardware store that sells plant food and buy a bottle of Black Leaf, which is 40% nicotine and a bottle of that is equivalent to about 5 gallons of cyanide. Mr. Preston stated we cannot minimize the importance economically of the major mining corporations in the state. Mr. Preston explained this bill will cost the small miner, the state, and the taxpayers. The small miner is much more tuned to his local community and the people. Any possible spills from a small mining operation will not be like the one at Montana Tunnels because small mining companies don't have that much cyanide. Mr. Huff thinks the bill will penalize the small miner and has nothing to do with the problems of cyanide.

Questions From Committee Members:

Senator Weeding wanted to know how long it would take to process an application for a permit.

John North said the DSL will look at the particular situation and location of the operation. If the area is high and dry with not a lot of environmental complications, probably 6 to 8 months maximum. If it is a sensitive area, and requires an environmental impact statement, probably a year or two.

Senator Eck asked about the cost and how extensive would the application for the required permit be.

John North indicated a construction plan, operations plan, and reclamation plan would be needed. Under current law, DHES requires a construction and operations plan of the cyanide facilities for a groundwater discharge permit. The applicant will need an engineer for a certain amount of time to develop those plans. Mr. North stated the DSL has a person in the hardrock bureau who is paid half out of the water quality bureau and half out of the reclamation division and has expertise in both fields.

Gary Amestoy, administrator of the reclamation division, didn't know the cost to put an application together. He stated would depend on the site, the leach facility, and where ground water and surface water flows. It would be a site-by-site evaluation.

Senator Eck stated it appears that the first two plans are already required by DHES. How long does it take for those two plans and what are the costs?

Gary Amestoy didn't know how long it would take DHES to process their permit, but he could get that information.

Senator Eck suggested that the bill be amended so that the

applicants could start operations and go ahead with their plans. She assumed the applicants have those first two plans so it would really only be the reclamation plan that is needed for a permit.

Gary Amestoy answered that the department would like to be involved in the permitting and planning process of operations early to be aware of the location of the heap pad. This is very critical from a regulatory standpoint because an operator can come in and apply for a small miner's exclusion statement and not have to comply with the Metal Mine Reclamation Act. Then, as time progresses, metal markets change, and mining becomes more profitable, the miner decides to expand the operation beyond the five acres. At that time, in compliance with the law, the operator will come into the agency to expand his operation beyond the five acres and applies for an operating permit. In a recent example, the heap pad was already located at the bottom of a canyon adjacent to a stream and to expand the size of the heap operation, the stream had to be diverted around the heap pad. Natural stream flow could reach a portion or all of the heap pad. The department wants to be involved in the early stages of the planning of the whole heap operation so it can avoid these situations.

Senator Jenkins wondered if there was duplication here since the miners are already getting a permit from the DHES.

Gary Amestoy stated that if this bill is passed, the department would address a heap operation using cyanide in the same way the water quality standards are addressed with our regular operating permits. The ground water rules exempt those operations that the department handles under the Metal Mine Reclamation Act so the operators don't have to get the permit through the DHES.

Senator Jenkins asked if this bill passed, would it eliminate the DHES's permit that miners have to get now?

Gary Amestoy answered that a permit is necessary for any kind of ground water discharge and surface water discharge but that these permits should not apply to this type of mining operation because an operating permit would be needed for that part of the operation where cyanide is used.

Senator Jenkins wondered about existing mines that already have permits from the DHES. Would they transfer to DSL for reclamation purposes.

Gary Amestoy said the bill has a grandfather provision. Senator Story wondered why some miners are for the bill and some miners opposed.

Gary Langley stated the Montana Mining Association has 350 small

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miners as members. The Environmental Health & Safety committee of the association is representative of small mining communities and as involved in the committee's work in what ultimately became this piece of legislation. During the hearing before the House Natural Resources Committee, there were about 15 small miners in favor of the bill.

Senator Eck stated she has seen small mining operations and wondered how many used cyanide?

Gary Langley answered that under the small miners exclusion there is no way to tell how many use cyanide and no way to know how many accidents may have occurred because of the lack of any regulation.

Senator Eck wondered how to tell if cyanide was being used in looking at a small mining operation.

John Fitzpatrick stated basically there are two approaches to the use of cyanide. One is called tank leaching where ore is placed in a large tank. The other approach is called heap leaching which involves building a pad, putting a pile of crushed ore on the pad, and sprinkling the cyanide solution on top. Heap leaching is a relatively new process that began in 1979. The price of metals has gone up and low grade ore bodies that weren't profitable before are now developed using the cyanide process. This process is relatively cheap compared to tank leaching. The pads can be spotted if you know what to look for and there are a number of heap leaching operations in Montana.

Senator Story asked what a small miner does if he doesn't use cyanide?

Bill Hand answered a small miner can sell the ore to a smelter if it is very high grade or he can run it through a flotation plant

Senator Jenkins quoted from the handout taken from the Pick and Shovel magazine that paraphrased the Chevron Corporation president as saying "it is preferable, in terms of our honest concern for the environment, our credibility and our standing in the community to correct operational problems before they become public concerns and, in turn, compliance problems"

Bill Hand said the application for a permit is a costly and complicated procedure.

Senator Eck thought small mining operators should be responsible in some way. Suppose the department came up with a number of standard designs that were appropriate for a leaching pad and

theminer could pick whichever one would fit his purpose. Suppose the department had the authority to approve the location so that it would be in the safest place on the property? Would something that simple be possible?

Bill Hand didn't think it was over simplification. He was involved in an application for a ground pollution permit. DSL was very helpful and gave input on every aspect of the design, including how the pads were designed for the maximum amount of rainfall. There was an emergency pond to catch everything in the worst kind of a catastrophe. Mr. Hand stated that this is being done now and this bill is an overkill.

Senator Eck inquired as to how much time and money it cost? Bill Hand stated the permit was started in November and the pad was being built in March. It took about four months working under an exploration permit. Mr. Hand tried to be very careful.

Senator Eck asked if he had an engineer.

Bill Hand stated he was a registered engineer.

Senator Van Valkenburg said a number of opponents have indicated that if the bill passes and becomes law, there will be an increase in people violating the law. Does the department have the capability of enforcing the law?

John North stated if this bill passes the department will know where the cyanide operations are. The department has indications now that there are about 12 to 15 known small miners using cyanide out of about 400. The fiscal note indicates that one new FTE is necessary. Mr. North anticipates there will be about five operations per year that will need an operating permit. The department's ability to inspect will increase because they will know where the people using cyanide are located.

Senator Keating wanted to know how much of a mining operation can be accomplished on five acres.

Bill Hand answered that it would be a very small operation.

Senator Keating indicated that the exclusion doesn't amount to much from the standpoint of a sizeable mining operation.

Senator Keating asked if this bill passes, does that eliminate the 5-acre exclusion if they are using cyanide.

Bob Thompson answered that the exclusion is still there but that part of the operation that uses cyanide would have to get the

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operating permit.

Senator Keating asked if that took 6 to 8 months.

Bob Thompson said it could take that long depending on the area involved.

Senator Keating stated the 5-acre exclusion is being threatened because of the use of cyanide. How many small mines are using cyanide on these small tracts?

Bob Thompson stated someone said 12 to 15.

Senator Keating wondered if there was a better guess than that because the miners don't have to report if they get a small miner exclusion. Do they have to report that they are using cyanide?

Bill Hand indicated that a ground water pollution control permit is still needed.

Senator Keating asked if it took 60 days to get a water quality permit.

Bill Hand said something like that, and added that a permit is not required to buy cyanide.

Senator Keating wanted to know the gross value of these small mines.

Bill Hand said a full blown operating permit is a big undertaking and takes a lot of time and money. He thinks that's why the small miner's exclusion is just right.

Senator Keating guesses the capital risk would be five to fifty thousand dollars and six months time. What kind of return can an operator expect from a mine?

John Fitzpatrick stated a small mine with an engineering study would probably cost 20 to 50 thousand dollars depending upon the location. That study would put together a design and generate information necessary to get the operating permit. He thinks there is a legitimate concern about the delay. Mr. Fitzpatrick finds it hard to believe these projects can't be permitted in less than 6 months.

Senator Keating asked again about the the potential gross value of some of these operations.

John Fitzpatrick said it's hard to say what the small miner

generates in terms of income and what his value is to the State of Montana.

Senator Jenkins said that about 400 mines will be exempt so the department is just looking at the new mines coming in that would use the cyanide process. Are these new mining operations mostly experimental and how many are there in a year? How many new small mines file for a water permit?

John North answered when the department prepared the fiscal note, the estimate was five per year that would use the cyanide process.

Senator Jenkins wondered how many mines are permitted each year? The department estimated five. There are only 12 now.

John North said he could get that information.

John Fitzpatrick said there are many different designs for heap leaches.

Senator Weeding wondered if cyanide self destructs when the operation ceases.

John Fitzgerald said that cyanide in the presence of air will generally breakdown and decompose. The problem with heaps is with the internal part of the heap where the air circulation is not good and the cyanide can retain its life. The proper way to clean up and reclaim a heap leach is to run water through it or some kind of a solution mixed with hydrogen peroxide to break the cyanide down. Mr. Fitzpatrick said a heap should not just be abandoned and presume it's going to be OK.

Closing by Sponsor: Representative Grady closed by saying there was some opposition to this bill in the house committee. The problem here is that the small miner is scared. The newspapers talk about the big hurdle that small mines have to go through in time and dollars. John Fitzpatrick said that a big mine permit cost \$150,000 and was permitted in 5 months. Mr. Grady said he is talking about a much smaller permitting process and a much smaller operation. He is not talking about the 5 acres just about the portion of the operation that uses cyanide. He doesn't think getting a permit should take very long. Times have changed and the mines are in areas where people live. There never used to be people in those areas.

Representative Grady said this legislation came from people who are worried about cyanide and the danger. He realizes there haven't been any big lawsuits in the state but the small miner should be aware that the danger is there.

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Representative Grady stated he is trying to keep the small miner in business. There could be stronger legislation coming in the future. This bill addresses the situation and does not have an impact on industry. Stronger legislation may be coming from the federal government. Representative Grady stated he is trying to work with the small operators and opposes any amendments at this time.

Hearing is closed on HB 680.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 2:50 p.m.


THOMAS F. KEATING, Chairman

TFK/hmc

senmin.301

ROLL CALL

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

5054 LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1989

Date 3-1-89

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Chairman Tom Keating	✓		
Vice-Chairman Larry Tveit			✓
Senator Fred VanValkenburg	✓		
Senator Loren Jenkins	✓		
Senator Darryl Meyer	✓		
Senator Lawrence Stimatz			
Senator Pete Story	✓		
Senator Bill Yellowtail	✓		
Senator Elmer Severson	✓		
Senator Cecil Weeding	✓		
Senator Dorothy Eck	✓		
Senator Jerry Noble	✓		

Each day attach to minutes.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT


March 1, 1989

MR. PRESIDENT:

We, your committee on Natural Resources, having had under consideration HB 581 (third reading copy -- blue), respectfully report that HB 581 be concurred in.

Sponsor: Iverson (Williams)

BE CONCURRED IN

Signed: 

Thomas F. Keating, Chairman

M.C.
3/1/89
4:09 p.m.

SCRHB581.301

JONES AND ASSOCIATES, a division of ARCTURUS RESOURCES INC.

Environmental, Exploration, Mining, and Water Resources Consulting

314 North Last Chance Gulch, Helena, Montana 59601 (406) 443-2031

~~SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES~~

EXHIBIT NO. 4

DATE 3-1-89

BILL NO. H13680

March 1, 1989

Re: House Bill 680

My name is Kevin Jones. I am President of Arcturus Resources Inc., a mining, exploration, and environmental consulting firm located in Helena, Montana. A number of my clients have called to express concerns with the proposed bill. Their concerns can be summarized as:

- 1) The bill implies people operating under the Small Miners Exclusion Statement are not concerned about environmental protection. The attitude necessary to operate a mine in a sound manner is not a function of size.
- 2) The bill assumes that an operator under the Small Miners Exclusion Statement does not have to comply with any regulations, which is incorrect. An operator using an SMES must also obtain a discharge permit from the state Water Quality Bureau. As part of these permits, operators must meet design standards, construction standards, and routinely monitor for the release of solutions. Further, if a

24. #1
AB 686
03/01/89

Small Miner violates the Water Quality Act, the operator has also violated the terms of Section 1 of the SMES Statement (attached). If the operator violates the terms of the SMES he is required to comply with Part 3, Chapter 4, Title 82 MCA., which are the requirements for an operating permit. In addition, as stated on the SMES form, failure to comply shall result in the assessment of a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 and a similar penalty for each day of violation. These penalties and requirements are in addition to any penalties that might be imposed by the Water Quality Bureau.

My own concern with the bill is that we are adding another level of regulations to attempt to solve what is really an enforcement problem. Rather, if a problem exists with the SMES and water quality programs, additional personnel should be added. This will help to insure that the currently required discharge permits receive adequate review prior to issuance, and will aid in the stringent monitoring and enforcement of the permit requirements. Further, additional mine inspectors should be added to the Department of State Lands staff to insure that Small Miners are meeting the requirements to not pollute or contaminate any state waters (which include ground water).

Environmental responsibility cannot be accomplished by adding regulation nor does it come with the issuance of an Operating Permit. Irresponsible operators who cause water quality problems and do not comply with the terms of their currently required discharge permit, will continue to do so under an operating permit. For the responsible small mining company the discharge or leaking of solutions is a major problem under the current regulations as it not only subjects the company to the penalty provision of the Water Quality Act and the Metal Mine Act, and give the company a bad reputation, it represents a loss of cash flow as those solutions are expensive.

For the responsible small mining company the Exclusion Statement is an important and valuable tool. For that operator the Small Miners Exclusion is simply one step on the way to placing an operation into full scale production under an Operating Permit. The Small Miners Exclusion Statement allows an operator to place a mine in production on a pilot scale and to begin to generate a cash flow for the business quickly and efficiently. In his Senate testimony John North, Chief Legal Council for the Department of State Lands, stated that a small operation located in a non-environmentally sensitive area would take eight months to permit while if it were located in a sensitive area the permitting would take three years. A small company cannot afford those kinds of delays. Rather a responsible small company will do everything it can to minimize delays by cooperating with the agencies in the existing regulations and through compliance with those regulations.

Mining and exploration is a risky business at best and failures far outnumber successes, with little reward for considerable effort. One does not have to look too hard to find examples of companies and groups with all the right technologies that have failed to find deposits and have gone out of business. Because of this risk several pathways to locating a deposit are used by companies. These are:

- 1) Doing all the activities, from reconnaissance on to development,
- 2) Acquisition of properties
 - a) as an unexplored property
 - b) as having proven reserves
 - c) as operating companies
- 3) Joint Ventures
- 4) Using consultants, or
- 5) Grubstaking geologist or prospectors

Because of this the small mining company represents an important part of furthering mining development by providing larger companies, with acquisition targets or joint ventures that have proven reserves and pilot scale production.

I am concerned that Montana is driving off the responsible small to medium size mining company that is such an important part of the mining industry as a whole. My firm does work throughout the western states and I see that this segment of the industry is largely missing in Montana.

EX. #1
HB 680

If the Bill is passed, it should direct the Department of State Lands to develop rules and regulations specific to the requirements for an Operating Permit under five acres. Such regulations should address the differences between operations of this size and a large operation that is currently covered under the Act. In discussing the Bill with Mr. Richard Sloan, the President of Chickadee Mining Company, he offered the idea of amending the Bill to allow for operations under the SMES for a period of two years. I fully support this compromise as it allows the responsible company time for pilot scale production and to determine if the operation can be pursued. This compromise does not put an undue burden on the small company. It is important to note that an operator cannot simply walk away from a project if it is not successful. It is a requirement under the water quality permit that the operator neutralize and safely dispose of all solutions and wastes including the leached material prior to final closure of the site.

In closing I would like to thank you for your time and consideration, and ask that you not burden this portion of the mining industry with this bill. The Governor, his staff, Department Directors, and the Legislature have all emphasized the need for responsible economic development in the mining industry. The small mining company represents an important part of that industry and deserves consideration in this matter. Please kill the bill or amend the bill to allow for the two years of operation under the SMES.

Ex. #1
HB 680
3-1-89



State of Montana
DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS
Capitol Station
Helena, Montana 59620
Phone 406/444-2074

Small Miner Exclusion Statement
Pursuant to Part 3, Chapter 4, Title 82, MCA

State of Montana

ss.

AFFIDAVIT

County of _____

The undersigned person, firm, or corporation, being duly sworn, states and agrees that he (it), in consideration for his (its) exemption from the permit and license requirements of Part 3, Chapter 4, Title 82, MCA:

- (1) Will not, from this day forward, pollute or contaminate any stream as a result of mining operations on his (its) part or under his (its) direction. The terms "pollution" and "contamination" are defined in Section 75-5-103 MCA;
- (2) will provide protection for human and animal life through the installation of bulkheads installed over safety collars and the installation of doors on tunnel portals; and
- (3) will provide a map locating his mining operations. Such map shall be to a size and scale as determined by the department.

NAME

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS

TITLE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19_____.

Residing at _____

Notary Public for the State of Montana

My Commission expires _____

PENALTY

Failure to comply with the above sworn statement shall constitute a criminal offense.

SMALL MINER IS DEFINED IN SECTION 82-4-303(10) AS FOLLOWS:

"Small miner" means a person, firm, or corporation that engages in the business of mining, that does not remove from the earth during any calendar year material in excess of 36,500 tons in the aggregate, that holds no operating permit under 82-4-335, and that conducts:

- (i) operations resulting in not more than 5 acres of the earth's surface being disturbed and unreclaimed, or
- (ii) two operations which disturb and leave unreclaimed less than 5 acres per operation if the respective mining properties are:

- (A) the only operations engaged in by the person, firm, or corporation;
- (B) at least 1 mile apart at their closest point; and
- (C) not operated simultaneously except during seasonal transitional periods not to exceed 30 days.

ANY PERSON NOT MEETING THE ABOVE DEFINITION IS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH PART 3, CHAPTER 4, TITLE 82, MCA AND FAILURE TO COMPLY SHALL RESULT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF A CIVIL PENALTY OF UP TO \$1,000.00 AND A SIMILAR PENALTY FOR EACH DAY OF VIOLATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS
Hard Rock Bureau
Capitol Station
Helena, MT 59620
(406) 444-2074

24. - 1
HO 680
3-1-89

SMALL MINER EXCLUSION STATEMENT
Plan of Operations

NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF SMES HOLDER

COUNTY(S) in which you plan to mine:

Phone Number:

Type of mining operation and equipment to be used:

Minerals to be mined:

What are your plans for the coming mining season and how many acres do you estimate will be disturbed?

Please give section, township, range and county(s) locations of your mine site(s) and the name of the claim(s) in the space below:

* Please include a map that clearly shows your mining location.

SIGNATURE

DATE

Testimony of John F. North
Department of State Lands

House Bill 581
Senate Natural Resource Committee
March 1, 1989

BOND FORFEITURE

Under the Metal Mine Reclamation Act, the holder of an operating permit or exploration license must post a bond to ensure compliance with its operating and reclamation plans. If the permit or license holder does not operate and reclaim in accordance with these plans, the Department may revoke the license or permit, forfeit the bond, and reclaim the disturbed area. In addition, the permit or license holder may be required to pay civil penalties. If the bond is not sufficient to reclaim the area, the Department may use other funds for the reclamation.

Of course, the Department may file suit to collect the penalties and recoup the amounts spent on reclamation. However, it would not be unusual for such a person to leave this state or become judgment-proof. In addition, the statute of limitations may run before the Department can locate the person. The present MMRA does not prevent such a person from applying for and receiving a small miner exclusion, operating permit or exploration license to do further exploration or mining in the state. In fact, under existing law, the Department may be required to issue a new license or permit to an applicant if his proposed operation and reclamation plans meet state reclamation and environmental protection standards. Or that person may obtain a small miner exclusion to mine an area of 5 acres or less. Thus, the Department would be placed in the somewhat strange position of granting a permit to a firm which it may be suing for violation of a previous permit.

HB 581 would eliminate this problem and provide an additional avenue by which the Department could be made whole for its expenditure and recover civil penalties. At the same time, the bill would allow those who wish to clean the slate and resume operations in the state to do so.

WAIVER OF CIVIL PENALTY

The waiver of the civil penalty provision for minor violations of the Act would allow more flexibility in the administration of the Act and eliminate civil penalties for those violations that do not represent potential harm to public health, public safety or the environment. The waiver of civil penalties provision would make the Metal Mine Reclamation Act consistent with the Strip Mine Act and the Opencut Mining Act, which already have these provisions. The types of violations to which this provision is intended to apply are minor violations. For example, a permittee may be a few days late filing a report. Or a permittee may be required by the permit to plant a certain seed mixture. He may, however, inadvertently plant another mixture that is just as good or even better environmentally. In both of these circumstances, he would be liable for a minimum penalty of \$200. The Department should, in these and similar circumstances, have the authority to waive civil penalties.

Ex. #2
3-1-89

HB 581

HEARINGS

Section 6 of HB 581 amends 82-4-362 to allow a contested case hearing when the Department proposes to revoke a permit or license. The right to hearing is currently not provided for in statute. The consequences of permit revocation and bond forfeiture are quite severe under the existing laws. The previously discussed proposed changes make these consequences even more severe. Fundamental fairness requires that a person about to lose a permit or license should be accorded the right to an administrative hearing. This provision would also assure that any revocation or forfeiture is in fact justified. It would also protect the Department against charges that it had denied a person his right to due process. As an attorney for the Department, I would recommend that a hearing be granted anyway. Section 6 would simply make that hearing a statutory right.

For these reasons, the Department requests your support of HB 581.

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
March 1, 1989 on HOUSE BILL 680

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

I am Bill Hand from Dillon. I appear in opposition to House Bill 680 and 679.

Mr. Chairman, there are several of us who will testify pointing out to you that exploration and mining contribute to the State's economy, that the Mining Association who support this bill which is adverse to mining do so because they represent the large, out-of-state and out of United States companies and are not grassroot Montanans, that economically ore cannot be sold to the smelter as it was a decade ago but must rely on the use of modern technology, that the cyanide peril is over-emphasized and there is no accident waiting to happen. It is not a Governor's bill. It is anti-business and anti-development. It will do nothing to protect against errors of slob who don't cleanup. It will probably make things worse. Mining is already one of the most regulated segments of the economy.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the time constraints of the Committee.

Ex. #3

3-1-89
HB 680

INFORMATION FOR SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
ON HOUSE BILL 680
MARCH 1, 1989
BY BILL HAND

COMPARISONS

ITEM	UNDER SMALL MINERS EXCLUSION STATEMENT	UNDER HOUSE BILL 680 EQUIVALENT TO OPERATING PERMIT	UNDER EXPLORATION PERMIT	GROUND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PERMIT
1. Time required for permitting	About 12 hours	About 6 months	About 20 days	60 days
2. Bonding required	None	About \$50,000	About \$10,000	None
3. Permit				
Cost	None	\$25	\$5	None
Cost of Preparation	None	\$5,000-\$50,000	\$500	\$500
Time to receive permit	About 12 hours	About 6 months	About 20 days	60 days
4. Options for turning ore into money				
Sell to Smelter				
Permits	None	None	None	None
Estimated Cost	\$140/ton	\$140/ton	\$140/ton	\$140/ton
Milling or treating on site				
Permits	Ground Water Pollution Control Permit	Operating permit		Ground Water Pollution Control Permit
Time Required	60 days			
Bond	None	About \$50,000	\$10,000	None
Violation Penalty	\$10,000/day	\$10,000/day	\$10,000/day	\$10,000/day
Approximate Cost/Ton	\$10-\$15-\$20	\$10-\$15-\$20	\$10-\$15-\$20	\$10-\$15-\$20

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
March 1, 1989 on HOUSE BILL 680

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Carl Brown. I am a mine operator from Dillon, Montana, and have experience in the mining and permitting process.

I have mined and shipped ore to the smelters from the Dillon area much of my life, but that was 10 years ago. Now unless the ore happens to have fluxing qualities, you no longer have a shipping option. The values must either be concentrated or recovered nearby. Please refer to Item 5 on the attached sheet, the second and last lines of the right hand columns. The costs are \$120 per ton versus \$5 to \$20 per ton.

It has been said that "this bill greatly restricts the small miner and practically does away with the Small Miner Exclusion because there are very few, if any, mines in Montana that can produce a saleable product that does not need upgrading".

I am fearful that the \$50,000 extra layer of red tape to secure an operating permit for the recovery of gold would prohibit me and others from trying to find ore and making a mine.

I have in my hand a copy of an operating permit issued in 1986 to the Channel Mining Company in our area. It contains rather extensive documentation including cultural resource inventory and assessment that deals with Indian arrowheads, outhouses, and the like. Similarly, on page 33, the suggested bond is \$50,000.

The cost of making this application plus the bond which nowadays requires the posting of cash in form of a certificate of deposit would force most small operators into non-compliance and would certainly seriously curtail the exploration and the development of our mineral resources.

Members of the Committee, I respectfully request that you "table" House Bill 680.

TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
 March 1, 1989 on HOUSE BILL 680

from
 Carl Brown
 305 West Glendale Street
 Dillon, Montana 59725

Exhibit
 3-1-89

COMPARISONS

Item	Under Small Miners Exclusion	Under House Bill 680	Present Operating Permit
1. Production limitations	100 tons/day - 36,500 ton/yr	As per permit	As per permit
2. Disturbance without bond			
With mill	5 acres	None	None
3. Minimum bond with mill	None	\$50,000 probably	\$50,000 probably
4. Permit			
Cost	None	\$25	\$25
Cost of preparation	None	\$5,000-\$50,000	\$5,000-\$50,000
Time estimates	Call at office	60 - 120 days	90 days - 1 year
5. Options for turning ore to money			
Sell to smelter			
Permits	None	None	None
Estimated Cost	\$120/ton	\$120/ton	\$120/ton
Milling on Site			
Permits	Mt. Ground Water Pollution control permit	Operating permit	Operating
Bond required - Est	None	\$50,000	\$50,000
Violation penalty	\$10,000/day	\$10,000/day	\$10,000/day
Approx. Cost per ton	\$5 - \$10 - \$20/ton	\$5-\$10-\$20/ton	\$5-\$10-\$20/ton
6. MT's major mining problems	Minimal		Several majors

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

March 1, 1989 on HOUSE BILL 680

SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES

EXHIBIT NO. 5

DATE 3-1-89

BILL NO. 1680

Mr. Chairman:

My name is
House Bill 680.

Jahn Magnus

I appear in opposition to

The Department of State Lands, the permitting agency, is understandably concerned. They will stand the brunt of the criticism should something happen.

Let me say now that there have been serious mishaps and both the State Lands and Health have reacted in a very responsible and capable manner. The State was protected and the problem corrected by cooperation between all parties.

But the problem has not been with those who use the Small Miners Exclusion and the feeling must be that a statutory requirement would force more into compliance and reduces the chance of a "disaster waiting to happen". My judgment is that nothing is likely to happen. Those who are not in compliance will not come into compliance and such a statute would probably encourage others to risk non-compliance.

This bill will not change the inexperienced operator who works outside the law. He will do it anyway, without a permit, without telling those who will be effected, without being forthright and upfront. So the agencies will have little chance to work with them.

Montana needs to attract and encourage a broad economic base of agriculture, manufacturing and mining. The short and long term development of a healthy mining economy requires both "large" and "small" mining companies. There are many ore bodies in Montana which require the focus, efficiency, and low overhead costs of a small mining company in order to be economically viable. Experience has shown that the small mining company can operate in full compliance with all applicable regulations.

State rules and regulations need to insure responsible mining development, but the rules and regulations need to accommodate the specific needs of the small and large mining companies, also.

The Montana "Small Miner's Exclusion" is an excellent example of regulatory flexibility while still protecting the public health and the environment. The small mining company, operating under a "Small Miner's Exclusion", must currently comply with all applicable and relevant State, Federal, and local laws, rules, policies, procedures, and regulations. The "Small Miner's Exclusion" simply expedites the process whereby a small mining company can start operations under a State Water Quality Permit.

The regulatory controls are currently in place to protect the public health and the environment. Banning the use of cyanide under a "Small Miner's Exclusion" does not increase the level of protection to the public health and the environment.

The small mining companies are not asking for a "free ride" or a "license to pollute", but rather we are asking for a realistic consideration of the basic economics of a small mining company.

The small mining company could lack extensive financial resources, but with proper planning and controls, the small mining company can meet whatever reasonable regulations that are necessary to

Ex. 74
3-1-89

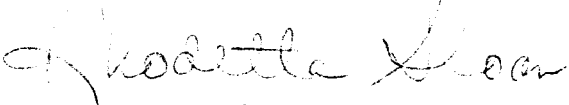
protect the public health and the environment. The small mining company can afford to do whatever is necessary to protect the public health and the environment, but the small mining company at times can not afford lengthy permitting delays.

All of us do, after all, have the same objectives: to improve Montaná's economy, and to encourage the responsible development of Montana's natural resources, while still protecting the public health and the environment.

To quote Rep. Hal Harper in a recent letter, "Mining is one bright spot in our economy, and we do not want to unnecessarily restrict it". I believe many ore bodies would not be developed if small mining companies are burdened ^{appealed & delayed} with obtaining a full operating permit at the onset.

But perhaps there is room for a compromise. A logical compromise, I think, would be to limit the length of time that a mining company could use cyanide while operating under a "Small Miner's Exclusion" ^{to a period of two calendar years}. In other words, a mining ^{company} using cyanide under a "Small Miner's Exclusion" would have two years to secure an operating permit or stop using cyanide. It is assured that the small mining company would secure a Water Quality Permit to protect the public health and the environment, under any circumstances.

I would like to propose an amendment to HB 680 to the effect that a mining company, operating under a "Small miner's Exclusion", is limited to using cyanide for a period of two calendar years, ^{after which they} either obtain a full operating permit or stop using cyanide.



Rhodetta Sloan
Chairman
Chickadee Mining Company

2x, #7 HB680 3-1-87

The pick & shovel newsletter

January 1989

089-01

2301 Colonial Drive
Helena, Montana 59601

Gary A. Langley, Editor
Jane Dritshulas, Administrative Assistant

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Cyprus Industrial Minerals, Inc.

Alan Stringer Director
W.R. Grace & Company

Roger Rice Director

Tom Weitz Director
Montana Tunnels

Industry Must Provide Solutions, Not Problems

(continued from page 1)

Montana Mining Association will take the initiative in two areas.

First, the Association has requested legislation that will require anyone who uses cyanide in ore processing to obtain an operating permit. The bill is being introduced because persons using cyanide under the small miner's exclusion in the past have caused environmental problems. Any further problems caused through the use of cyanide by the uninformed will cause regulatory problems for the industry as a whole. The legislation will apply only to cyanide and will be based on site-specific and mine-specific regulations. It will not include regulation of any other so-called "hazardous reagents" or heavy metal solutions because any hazards to the public health from these agents are perceived and have not been proven. Indeed, the Montana Mining Association will vigorously oppose any attempts to amend the bill.

This legislation is necessary because of the actions of irresponsible placer operators who have polluted streams and left eyesores behind them in full view of a critical nonmining public.

Second, a bill has been requested to place any placer mining operations larger than two acres in size under reclamation and bonding requirements. This legislation is necessary because of the actions of irresponsible placer operators who have polluted streams and left eyesores behind them in full view of a critical nonmining public. This action should not be viewed as an attempt at the over-regulation of responsible operators, but an endeavor to solve a serious environmental and public image problem. Unless this moderate proposal is passed, anti-mining preservationist groups will continue to assault the industry with emotion instead of fact and attempts at prohibition instead of responsible regulation.

To paraphrase Robert E. Daniel, president of Chevron Inc., who spoke to the Montana Mining Association Convention last May: It is preferable, in terms of our honest concern for the environment, our credibility and our standing in the community to correct operational problems before they become public concerns and, in turn, compliance problems.

At the same time, the Montana Mining Association will continue to oppose attempts by anti-mining forces or overzealous regulators to turn mining regulations into unreasonable and unrealistic restrictions.

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE SENATE
March 1, 1989 on HOUSE BILL 680

112680

Mr. Chairman,

For the record, my name is *Ray M. O'Quinn*

Mr. Chairman, I am aware that the committee appreciates speaking only to the bill, but Mr. Chairman and Members of this Committee, the legislature is a reactive institution that has been known to respond to real and imagined issues.

Mr. Chairman, the stated reason for this bill is to enhance "our credibility and standing in the community," and "public concern and compliance problems" quoted by Mr. Robert E. Daniel, President of Chevron, Inc.

Mr. Chairman, I am aware that we are "bucking the tide" opposing the Montana Mining Association bills which are adverse to mining.

Myself and others in the State are a little apprehensive that the Japanese bought major ranch holdings in the Beaverhead. We fear this as an effort to gain control by out-of-state and absentee landowners. Their mischief includes closed accesses to federal lands, closed roads and sold hunting rights. Among other things they are a "genuine pain".

Members of this Committee, the Board of Directors of the Montana Mining Association reads like the land ownership plats in southwest Montana. We think the Committee should consider the possibility of their quest for control.

Four directors have company roots that are outside of the United States. Dennis Washington's Montana Resources, Montana Power's Western Energy and MSE and Burlington Northern's Montana Talc Company are all Montana natives as is ASARCO. Cyprus Mines and WR Grace are large out-of-state companies operating here.

This bill, in essence, closes the gates and sells the hunting rights away from the small miner. We do not believe that the Montana Mining Association represents the "grassroots" Montanans.

A copy of the second page of the January 1989 "The Pick and Shovel Newsletter" confirms our contention.

SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES

EXHIBIT NO. 8

DATE 3-1-89

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
March 1, 1989 on HOUSE BILL ~~680~~ ^{BILL NO.} 413680

Mr. Chairman,

For the record, my name is *Harry Preston Huff*.

Mr. Chairman, let me review with the Committee the present permitting requirements so they can make a solid judgment as to whether further ~~red~~ tape is warranted. *permitting requirements seem okay.*

First, anyone seeking to explore for or evaluate a mineral deposit *Reggie* must secure an exploration permit and post a bond to assure reclamation which is commonly about \$500 to \$1,000 per drill pad, \$100 to \$500 per drill hole, \$1.25 per foot of road or trench, etc. From this permit one can mine a 10,000 ton, one time, bulk sample and can treat it if he secures a ground water pollution control permit which takes at least 60 days for a comment. The penalty for polluting is \$12,000 per day. Should the effort be on federal lands the controlling agency commonly are conferred with and many times invites public comment.

For those lucky enough to find something, there is a chance they can use the Small Miners Exclusion Statement. This permits them to mine 36,500 tons per year of total material moved which amounts to far less than 100 tons of ore per day.

Since the regulatory agencies must be assured grass will grow (which takes about a year to 18 months) before returning the bond in full, the exploration bond may well lap onto the Small Miners Exclusion Statement.

Although the Small Miners Exclusion Statement does not require a bond per se, it does require a solemn pledge not to pollute State waters.

The next step is the operating permit which is an automatic \$50,000 or more - 6 months anyway and possibly a year to secure the license.

The informed person is intimidated and does not take chances. He minimizes the disturbance, submits his application and posts his bond.

The significance of the attached sheet is the estimated difference in time and money in Items 1, 2 and 3 which are underscored.

STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE
Form BD-15

SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES
as introduced. 89

In compliance with a written request, there is hereby submitted a Fiscal Note for HB680, as introduced.

DATE 3-1-89

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

BILL NO. HB 680

HB680 would require all hard-rock miners, including small miners who are exempt from the requirements of the Montana Metal Mine Reclamation Act, to obtain an operating permit for the area where the cyanide ore-processing reagent will be used or disposed of; existing facilities using such reagents are exempt if they are registered by January 1, 1990.

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. The DSL would require 1.00 FTE, grade 14, reclamation specialist, plus minimal operating expenses for travel and per diem to implement the proposed legislation.
2. The number of permit applications is difficult to project because of a falling market for precious metals.
3. General fund support will be required for the proposed law.
4. There is no other state fiscal impact.

**NOT FOR
DISTRIBUTION**

FISCAL IMPACT:

Expenditures:

	FY90		FY91		
	Current Law	Proposed Law	Current Law	Proposed Law	Difference
Dept. of State Lands	\$ -0-	\$25,939	\$ -0-	\$25,956	\$25,956
Personal Services	-0-	1,861	-0-	1,844	1,844
Operating Expenses	\$ -0-	\$27,800	\$ -0-	\$27,800	\$27,800
Total					
<u>Funding:</u>					
General Fund	\$ -0-	\$27,800	\$ -0-	\$27,800	\$27,800

Ray Shackelford

DATE 2/20/89

RAY SHACKLEFORD, BUDGET DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM PLANNING

EDWARD J. GRADY, PRIMARY SPONSOR

Fiscal Note for HB680, as introduced

DATE

COMMITTEE ON

NATURAL RESOURCES

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Kevin Jones	Arcturus Resources	⁷⁷² 680		X
Warren Hughes III	Bill Hand	⁶⁷⁸ 679		X
DAVID R. WHALEN	BVRHC (of C S.W.E.C.	679 680		X
John Magnus	John Magnus	679 680		X
Ronald Kubie	Bill Hand	680		X
Phly May	FILDER GULCH RESOURCES	680		X
Earl Flaherty	Bill Hand	679 680		X
Warren L Hughes	Bill Hand	679 680		X
Hugh W. Stinson	Bill Hand	680 690		X
W. J. Quinter	Bill Hand	680 690		X
Calvin McQuinter	Bill Hand	680 690		X
Lodi P. Quinter	Bill Hand	680 690		X
Bill Babcock	LITTLE LODE MINING Co	680		X
Bill Babcock	Little Lode Mining Co	680		X
Ken Woodgate		680		
Fulkert W. Bullough		680		X
Ray Beaver		581		X
Harvey J. Bell	Montana Citizen	581		X
GARRY L. PRESTON	RETIRED MINING	679 680		
Harry C. Huff	Alber Gulch Resources	680		X
W. J. Quinter	Rancher Quinter ¹¹¹¹ Quinter	680		X
William S. Steer	Self			
Madette Sloan	Chickadee Mining Co	680		X

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

VISITOR'S REGISTER

H. BILL 680

SUBCOMMITTEE 2013

AGENCY (S) _____

DATE _____

DEPARTMENT _____

NAME	REPRESENTING	SUP-PORT	OP-POSE
Rhodette Sloan	Chickadee Mining		X
Mike Matthews	Chickadee Mining		X
Ed Johnson	CHICKADEE MINING		X
ED MATTHEWS	CHICKADEE MINING		X
How Young	SELF		X
Kelly Sloan	Chickadee Mining		X
Mary A Langley	Mt. Mining Assn.	X	
John Fitzpatrick	Papyrus Gold Helene	X	
Jim Jensen	MEIC	X 680	
Chester Bullock	Self.		X
Roselee Bullock	Self.		X
Stan Bradshaw	Tiout Unlimited	✓	

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

