

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 54th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Call to Order: By Rep. Dick Knox, Chairman, on February 6, 1995,
at 3:00 pm.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Dick Knox, Chairman (R)
Rep. Bill Tash, Vice Chairman (Majority) (R)
Rep. Bob Raney, Vice Chairman (Minority) (D)
Rep. Aubyn A. Curtiss (R)
Rep. Jon Ellingson (D)
Rep. David Ewer (D)
Rep. Daniel C. Fuchs (R)
Rep. Hal Harper (D)
Rep. Karl Ohs (R)
Rep. Scott J. Orr (R)
Rep. Paul Sliter (R)
Rep. Robert R. Story, Jr. (R)
Rep. Jay Stovall (R)
Rep. Emily Swanson (D)
Rep. Lila V. Taylor (R)
Rep. Cliff Trexler (R)
Rep. Carley Tuss (D)
Rep. Douglas T. Wagner (R)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Michael Kakuk, Environmental Quality Council
Alyce Rice, Committee Secretary

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and
discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: HB 381, HB 218
Executive Action: HB 192 Do Pass as amended

REP. DICK KNOX turned the Chair over to **REP. BILL TASH, Vice Chairman**, for the duration of the hearing on HB 381 which he sponsored.

Tape 1, Side A

HEARING ON HB 381Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. DICK KNOX, House District 93, Winifred, said HB 381 was requested by the Department of State Lands (DSL). A recent audit of DSL's hard rock program revealed significant problems with enforcement procedures in the views of the regulatory community and the public. The amendments in the bill revise some of the department's enforcement procedures and in one instance, modifies the permit review procedure.

The department first regulated custom rock mills on June 1, 1990. Section 82-4-404 MCA grandfathered mills that were constructed and operated prior to that date. Section 1 of the bill would remove the grandfather clause from mills that use cyanide and they would be required to have a spill contingency plan, reclamation plan and a bond to guarantee cleanups and reclamation.

The new language in section 2 codifies a mine permit applicant's right to voluntarily extend application review time frames when an EIS or major EA is being prepared. These extensions have been granted a number of times over the past 20 years. The legislative auditor has recently questioned whether the current statute allows an applicant to do so. The new language would resolve the legislative auditor's concerns by placing the authorization in the statute. This section allows the department to negotiate an extension of up to 75 days to prepare an environmental assessment. Currently the department has 30 days after receipt of a complete application. It also authorizes the applicant to voluntarily grant a further extension.

Currently the law requires the department to conduct a mine inspection after the permittee files its annual report. Mines are not inspected some years because of late annual reports. The legislative auditor has raised a concern that not all mines are being inspected each year. In addition, inspectors must return to the same areas a number of times during the year because not all mines in an area file their annual reports at the same time. The amended language in section 3 will allow the department to group its inspections by geographic area which will promote efficiency and cost effectiveness and requires an annual inspection.

Under the Hard Rock Act, a permittee must post a bond to guarantee reclamation in accordance with the permit. If the permittee fails to reclaim in accordance with the permit the department may forfeit the bond. Under the present statute, the department is required to complete reclamation prior to forfeiting the bond. Most bonding companies will provide the money prior to reclamation by the department. However, if a bonding company chose to require the department to follow the

statute, the department would be required to obtain a budget amendment and state funds, complete the reclamation and then seek reimbursement from the bonding company. The new language in section 3 also changes the bond forfeiture procedures by allowing the department to forfeit a bond prior to reclamation and protects the bonding companies and operators' rates by assuring that any unexpended bond money remaining after reclamation by the department will be returned to the operator or the bonding company.

Section 4 of the bill amends the penalty for violations to increase the amount from \$1,000 to \$5,000 which is the maximum penalty for violations that create imminent danger or cause significant environmental harm. Under the existing penalty assessment procedure the department must file suit in district court to collect a civil penalty. The amendment establishes that the administrative hearing will determine the penalty. This will promote uniformity of penalties state-wide and will assist smaller operations that might not wish to hire an attorney. If a permittee is dissatisfied he may appeal to district court. Section 4 also establishes more specific procedures and time frames. This addresses the legislative auditor's concerns regarding the need for a more timely and definite process for the department's enforcement program.

The new language in section 5 of the bill provides that the department may suspend the permit of a violator who fails to pay a civil penalty that is not subject to appeal.

Proponents' Testimony:

Bud Clinch, Commissioner, DSL, said the amendments in the bill are a result of deficiencies identified in a recent audit of the Hard Rock Bureau as well as other improvements the department thinks are needed. The department conferred with the environmental community and the regulated industry during the development of the amendments. **Mr. Clinch** urged the committee to vote favorably for HB 381.

The following proponents expressed their support for HB 381:

Jim Jensen, Montana Environmental Information Center

John Fitzpatrick, Pegasus Gold Corporation

Ward Shanahan, Attorney, Stillwater Mining Company

Tony Schoonen, Self

Jeff Barber, Northern Plains Resource Council. Written testimony. **EXHIBIT 1**

Debbie Smith, Sierra Club

Steve Kelly, Friends of the Wild Swan

Opponents' Testimony: None

Informational Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses: None

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. KNOX said he studied the bill carefully before he decided to sponsor it. It is a fair bill and it will definitely solve some of the problems that the legislative auditor uncovered. He urged the committee to support HB 381.

CHAIRMAN DICK KNOX took the Chair.

HEARING ON HB 218

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. ROGER DEBRUYCKER, House District 89, Floweree, said HB 218 calls for the sale of school trust lands. The schools should be receiving more money than they are getting and the taxpayers in the counties with large amounts of trust lands are also being shorted. At present the school equalization account receives about one to one and one-half percent in returns if the trust lands are sold at the appraised value. The state has the responsibility to obtain fair market value for the disposition of any interest in the trust lands. REP. DEBRUYCKER distributed tables that list the surface acreage of original and remaining trust lands by grantee and the location of the trust lands.

EXHIBIT 2

Tape 1, Side B

Proponents' Testimony:

REP. BILL WISEMAN, House District 41, Great Falls, said HB 218 proposes to sell only the state trust lands that have not appreciated. This land was given to the state of Montana for the schools when that was the only asset the state had. The Constitution states that the trust fund can only be invested in fixed income investments such as mortgages, loans, etc. REP. WISEMAN urged the committee to vote favorably for HB 218.

Karl Ratzburg, Ledger. Written testimony. EXHIBIT 3

Bill Donald, Rancher, School Trustee, Melville, leases four sections of state land for grazing. Mr. Donald said three of the sections are surrounded by deeded land. He said it would help the schools in his district if the trust lands were sold and put on the tax roles. There would be an increase in the general

fund, and the taxable value would thereby increase the bonding value of the district. The sale of the lands would also increase the value of the trust. The current ownership pattern of the trust lands makes it very difficult to manage or utilize these lands for all concerned. The role of government is not to amass huge amounts of land to provide a cheap playground for its citizens. Its role is to adequately fund the education of its citizens. Most of the trust lands are not accessible without crossing private property. The land that is accessible has little recreational value to the majority of Montanans. The land of Montana belongs in the hands of its citizens. Let them profit from it and let them pay taxes on it. That is free enterprise and that is what has made this country great.

K. L. Bliss, Land Lessee, Garfield County Taxpayers and Stockgrowers Association, supported selling inaccessible state lands only.

Tape 2, Side A

Steve Roth, Big Sandy, supported the sale of state lands but asked the committee to consider the "captive lessees" who need the state lands for their operations. **Mr. Roth** said four families would be out of jobs if he lost the state lands that he leases.

Lorna Frank, Montana Farm Bureau, supported HB 218.

Suni Lou Thompson, Rancher, Liberty County, supported HB 218 but suggested an amendment that would give the lessee the option to buy the state land.

Cheryl Bliss, Rancher, Garfield County, favored the concept of the sale of all state lands with a lessee preference right.

John Bloomquist, Montana Stockgrowers Association, supported the sale of isolated parcels of state land. **Mr. Bloomquist** suggested an amendment that would allow the lessee the option to purchase the tract of land he leases.

Opponents' Testimony:

Jim Richards, Montana Wildlife Federation, said the sportsmen of Montana generally have no problem with increasing their fees from \$5 to \$10 even though that wouldn't be a major increase in revenue. **Mr. Richard** noted that no one from the schools were in attendance at the hearing to support the bill except **Mr. Donald** and said it was ingenious that the supporters were mostly in agriculture. Range lands probably sell for approximately \$100 an acre. A section of state school trust land would cost about \$64,000. Ranchers probably do not have the money to buy a section of state school trust land. Farmers and ranchers depend on state lands in many cases, to make their operations viable. In 1994 the Department of State Lands generated slightly less

than \$29 million. A seven to ten percent return on \$.5 billion would generate about \$50 million if the land were sold and the money put in trust. The increase in revenue is not sufficient enough to go through the agony of disposing of public lands and disposing of public resources that so many hold dear.

Madalyn Quinlan, for Nancy Keenan, Department of Public Instruction. Written testimony. EXHIBIT 4

Joe Gutkoski, President, Madison-Gallatin Alliance, opposed HB 218.

Debbie Smith, Sierra Club, said there is no need for HB 218. The Board of State Lands has the authority to sell state lands that it determines are in the best interest of Montana. HB 218 would usurp the board's authority because it states that all state lands must be sold except in certain circumstances. If all the state lands were sold in order to achieve a higher rate of return there is no guarantee that the corpus won't be poorly invested and it could decrease in value. State lands will continue to appreciate in value and will be there for future generations.

Sam Babich, Public Lands Access Association, Montana Action for Access, and Skyline Sportsman's Association, said there are a lot of hidden costs the state will have to bear if the state lands are sold. There will be a loss of 350 full time employees, land access will have to be granted, and there will have to be surveys.

L. F. Thomas, Anaconda Sportsman's Club, opposed HB 218.

Bob Evans, Rancher. Written testimony. EXHIBIT 5

Dianne McDermid, Self. Written testimony. EXHIBIT 6

John Vollertsen, Self, said he is an enrolled member of the Assinibone Tribe in Fort Peck and reminded the committee that there are Native American cultural and archeological amenities that exist on state lands that need to be considered. HB 218 has not considered these amenities. He quoted article 4, section 4, of the Montana Constitution as follows: "The legislature shall provide for the identification, acquisition, restoration, enhancement, preservation and administration of scenic, historic, archaeologic, scientific, cultural, recreational areas, sites, records, and objects, and for their use and enjoyment by the people." He said the constitutional context appears to be threatened by HB 218. Tribal council involvement is extremely important and very consistent with the support of the public education system because there is a tremendous amount of archaeologic and cultural information that has not been touched on state lands. To bargain these properties off without full consideration of the youth in Montana would be a grave error.

Tony Schoonen, Montana Coalition for Appropriate Management of State Lands. Written testimony. EXHIBIT 7

Greg Alzheimer, Rancher, opposed HB 218.

Roger Jergeson, Rancher. Written testimony. EXHIBIT 8

Louise Bruce, Montana Wilderness Association. Written testimony. EXHIBIT 9

Chuck Kendall, Rancher/Outfitter, opposed HB 218.

Steve Kelly, Friends of the Wild Swan, said there is never going to be enough money for the schools in Montana. Even if HB 218 passes there is still going to be a hunger for dollars for schools. The solution is to put the leases on a competitive bid basis, not the sale of the land.

Stuart Lewin, Attorney, Great Falls, opposed HB 218.

Maureen Cleary-Schwinden, Women Involved In Farm Economics, said she was neither a proponent or an opponent, but a "no-ponent." If the committee can guarantee a bill that would not cause one farmer to lose his land it would be a good bill.

Larry Brown, Agricultural Preservation Association, opposed HB 218 because of his concern over grazing leases and the fair market value in regard to agricultural land and the ability to pay.

The following opponents expressed their opposition to HB 218:

Janet Ellis, Montana Audubon Legislative Fund. Written testimony. EXHIBIT 10

Stan Frazier, Self

Dyrck Van Hyning, Montana Wilderness Association. Written testimony. EXHIBIT 11

Noel Rosetta, Self. Written testimony. EXHIBIT 12

Mike Vashro, Self. Written testimony. EXHIBIT 13

Kathy Hadley, Self

Ed Johns, Russell Country Sportsman's Association

Dennis House, Self

Jim McDermid, Medicine River Canoe Club

Bill Fairhurst, Self

Jim Emerson, Self

Robert Benson, Self

John Tarnowski, Self

Lisa Fairman, Self

Jim Jensen, Montana Environmental Information Center

Hunter Coleman, Self. Written testimony. EXHIBIT 14

Lisa Schassberger Roe. Written testimony. EXHIBIT 15

Informational Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

REP. EMILY SWANSON asked Bud Clinch, Commissioner, Department of State Lands (DSL) what criteria was used to designate the acreage of state lands that would not be for sale. Mr. Clinch said section 1 of the bill lists the state lands that are excepted from sale.

REP. SWANSON asked Jeff Hagener, Administrator, DSL, what percentage of the acreage that would be subject to sale are isolated tracts. Mr. Hagener said there hasn't been an assessment, but DSL has made assumptions in the past and it assumes that approximately 1/3 of the total land base would be considered to be isolated.

REP. BOB RANEY asked REP. DEBRUYCKER what would be a better investment over generations than state lands as opposed to money which is subject to inflation or the great depression Montana went through. REP. DEBRUYCKER said the revenue goes into an irrevocable trust and the only way it can ever be touched is by legislative vote and the public by referendum vote. The revenue will accumulate interest faster than the appreciation of the land would have increased.

REP. BILL TASH asked Debbie Smith to explain her concerns about the corpus being invested in the event state lands are sold. Ms. Smith said sometimes bad investments are made and schools would not only lose the money but would also be without the land by which to earn any more money. Safe investments are not always safe investments. REP. TASH asked Ms. Smith if she knew of specific instances where the Board of Investments have made bad investments. Ms. Smith replied no.

REP. AUBYN CURTISS asked Mr. Hagener who would buy land to which there is no legal access. Mr. Hagener said he assumed the purchaser would most likely be the lessee or the person whose land surrounds it. There have been cases where people have purchased land with no legal access and have gone through the

process to try and condemn legal access in order to get to the land.

Tape 3, Side A

REP. CLIFF TREXLER asked REP. DEBRUYCKER what the appreciation rate of the land has been over the last 20 years. REP. DEBRUYCKER said west of the continental divide the land has probably appreciated considerably; eastern Montana has probably depreciated.

REP. RANEY asked REP. WISEMAN if the revenue presently going into the school trust was going in constitutionally or statutorily, REP. WISEMAN replied constitutionally.

REP. HAL HARPER asked REP. DEBRUYCKER if he believed there should be more money for education than is contained in the Governor's proposed budget. REP. DEBRUYCKER said he has always supported education but the Department of Public Instruction has said it doesn't need any more money than what is in the budget. REP. HARPER asked REP. DEBRUYCKER if he was saying that even if HB 218 were to pass and the land were to be sold, schools couldn't expect one more dollar to go into education this year than what has been budgeted. REP. DEBRUYCKER said if he had his way there would be more money going into education. REP. HARPER asked REP. DEBRUYCKER if more money was put into education this year, wouldn't more money need to be found to fund that elevated base next year and wouldn't that compound year after year. REP. DEBRUYCKER said it would and the school equalization account would compound every year if state lands are sold.

REP. JON ELLINGSON asked REP. DEBRUYCKER if any analysis had been done to determine what the impact of the land sale would be upon the surrounding economic agricultural units. REP. DEBRUYCKER replied no. REP. ELLINGSON asked REP. DEBRUYCKER if he was correct in his assumption that if the bill passed it would have a significant impact upon 8,000 agreements without knowing what the economic impact would be on the agricultural units. REP. DEBRUYCKER said if he wanted to run a survey he would be right but only 10% of the land would be sold annually.

Tape 3, Side B

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. DEBRUYCKER said the mineral rights would not be sold with the land. The Board of State Lands unconstitutionally exchanged 14 sections of school trust land with Ted Turner in return for a buffalo kill. That is not good management. Proposed amendments to HB 218 were distributed to the committee. EXHIBIT 16 REP. DEBRUYCKER asked the committee to give favorable consideration to HB 218.

REP. KNOX said it was his intent to put HB 218 and HB 341 into a subcommittee. He appointed REP. OHS, CHAIRMAN, REP. STOVALL, REP. TREXLER, REP. SWANSON and REP. ELLINGSON to the subcommittee. Executive action will be taken on both bills February 13, 1995.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SB 192

Motion: REP. BILL TASH MOVED HB 192 DO PASS.

Discussion:

REP. ROBERT STORY reported the results of the subcommittee on HB 192. Discussion Draft No. 3 was distributed. REP. STORY explained the draft that included amendments to the committee. EXHIBIT 17

Motion: REP. HARPER MOVED THE AMENDMENTS TO HB 192.

Tape 4, Side A

Discussion:

REP. KARL OHS asked REP. HARPER what was being done about the license exception. REP. HARPER said it will be the same as the veterans' license plate. The same amount of money goes to the counties and the same amount goes to the fund, but in addition to water education, the committee added the watershed work groups to the funding.

REP. TASH said the Board of Natural Resource and Conservation would be removed from the approval of the state water plan and a consensus group would be set up for this.

REP. AUBYN CURTISS said she appreciated all the effort put into HB 192, but still opposed it because there is a statutorily created entity to oversee this kind of thing. If the bill is passed there will be more competition for the renewable resource development money which is in scarce supply and it may inhibit the ability of the conservation districts to carry out their responsibilities.

Tape 4, Side B

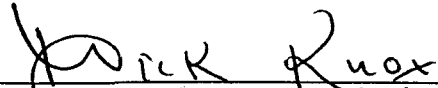
Vote: Voice vote was taken. Motion to Do Pass amendments to HB 192 carried unanimously.

Motion/Vote: REP. PAUL SLITER MOVED AN AMENDMENT TO REMOVE ANYTHING DEALING WITH LICENSE PLATES FROM THE BILL. Voice vote was taken. Motion failed 16 to 2.

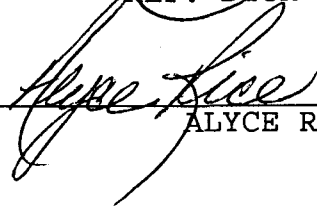
Motion/Vote: REP. HARPER MOVED HB 192 DO PASS AS AMENDED. Voice vote was taken. Motion carried 15 to 3. REP. CURTISS, REP. WAGNER AND REP. SLITER voted no.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 6:45 pm



REP. DICK KNOX, Chairman



ALYCE RICE, Secretary

DK/ar

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Natural Resources

ROLL CALL

DATE 2-6-95

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Rep. Dick Knox, Chairman	✓		
Rep. Bill Tash, Vice Chairman, Majority	✓		
Rep. Bob Raney, Vice Chairman, Minority	✓		
Rep. Aubyn Curtiss	✓		
Rep. Jon Ellingson	✓		
Rep. David Ewer	✓		
Rep. Daniel Fuchs	✓		
Rep. Hal Harper	✓		
Rep. Karl Ohs	✓		
Rep. Scott Orr	✓		
Rep. Paul Sliter	✓		
Rep. Robert Story	✓		
Rep. Jay Stovall	✓		
Rep. Emily Swanson	✓		
Rep. Lila Taylor	✓		
Rep. Cliff Trexler	✓		
Rep. Carley Tuss	✓		
Rep. Doug Wagner	✓		



HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 7, 1995

Page 1 of 6

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Natural Resources report that House Bill 192 (first reading copy -- white) do pass as amended.

Signed: _____

Dick Knox

Dick Knox, Chair

And, that such amendments read:

1. Title, lines 6, 9, and 12.

Strike: " COUNCILS"

Insert: "WORK GROUPS".

2. Title, lines 6 through 8.

Strike: " AUTHORIZING" on line 6 through "COUNCILS;" on line 8

3. Title, line 13.

Strike: "AN"

Strike: "DATE"

Insert: "DATES"

4. Page 1, lines 18 through 21.

Following: "(a)" on line 18

Strike: "the" through "(b)" on line 21

5. Page 1, line 22.

Following: "programs;"

Insert: "and"

6. Page 1, line 23.

Strike: "(c)"

Insert: "(b)"

Strike: "the management of watersheds"

Insert: "watershed planning"

Committee Vote:

Yes 15, No 3.

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7. Page 1, line 24.

Strike: "; and"

Insert: "."

8. Page 1, lines 25 through 27.

Strike: subsection (1)(d) in its entirety

9. Page 1, line 29, through page 2, line 2.

Following: "(a)" on page 1, line 29

Strike: "the" through "encouraged" on page 2, line 2

Insert: "affected local interests are encouraged to organize watershed work groups when resource concerns are identified within a watershed;

(b) federal, state, and local government agencies may not provide assistance to or serve on local work groups unless requested by the local watershed work group; and

(c) any watershed planning conducted by local work groups must respect private property rights, must respect the prior appropriation doctrine, and must be consensus-based"

10. Page 2, lines 4 and 5.

Strike: "councils" on line 4

Insert: "work groups"

Strike: "individuals" on line 4 through "citizens" on line 5

Insert: "persons"

Following: "and" on line 5

Insert: "local"

Strike: "councils"

Insert: "work groups"

11. Page 2, line 6.

Strike: "Membership on"

Insert: "When resource concerns are identified in a watershed,"

Strike: "council"

Insert: "work group"

Following: "affected"

Insert: "local"

12. Page 2, lines 7 and 8.

Strike: "Each" on line 7 through "session" on line 8

Insert: "Local watershed work groups are encouraged to use a consensus-based process"

13. Page 2, line 9.

Strike: "councils"

Insert: "work groups"

14. Page 2, lines 10 through 13.

Strike: "providing" on line 10 through "(c)" on line 13

Following: "identifying" on line 13

Insert: "local"

Strike: "and problems" on line 13

15. Page 2, line 15.

Strike: "(d)"

Insert: "(b)"

Following: "watershed;"

Insert: "(c) providing education on local water-related issues;"

16. Page 2, line 16.

Strike: "(e)"

Insert: "(d)"

Following: "agencies"

Insert: "and local conservation districts"

Re-number: subsequent subsection

17. Page 2, lines 19 and 20.

Strike: "A" on line 19 through "drainages" on line 20

Insert: "Upon request of local watershed work groups, state and local agencies and conservation districts are authorized and encouraged to provide assistance to and cooperate with a local watershed work group"

18. Page 2, lines 22 through 27.

Strike: lines 22 through 27 in their entirety

Re-number: subsequent sections

19. Page 2, line 28.

Following: "(4)"

Strike: "To" through "state"

Insert: "State"

Following: "agencies"

Strike: "are encouraged to"

Insert: "and conservation districts shall"

20. Page 2, line 29.

Strike: "state and federal"

21. Page 2, line 30.

Strike: "State"

Insert: "Federal and state"

Following: "agencies"

Insert: "and conservation districts"

Strike: "council"

Insert: "work group"

22. Page 3, line 3.

Strike: "councils"

Insert: "work groups"

Strike: "The department is"

Insert: "State agencies and conservation districts are"

23. Page 3, lines 4 and 5.

Strike: "that" on line 4 through "strategies" on line 5

Insert: "for disbursement to local watershed work groups"

Strike: "The department" on line 5

Insert: "State agencies"

24. Page 3, line 6.

Strike: first "department"

Insert: "agency"

Strike: "councils"

Insert: "work groups"

Strike: "The department"

Insert: "State agencies"

25. Page 3, twice on line 7.

Strike: "councils"

Insert: "work groups"

26. Page 4, line 19.

Strike: "7 through 9"

Insert: "6 through 8"

27. Page 5, line 2.

Strike: "8"

Insert: "7"

28. Page 5, line 13.

Strike: "councils"

Insert: "work groups"

29. Page 5, line 14.

Strike: "Once"

Insert: "Upon an original application for a license under this section, the county treasurer shall deposit \$3 of the \$20 donation in the county general fund. Upon subsequent annual renewal of registration, the county treasurer shall deposit all of the donation as provided in subsection (3)."

(3) Except as provided in subsection (2), once"

30. Page 5, line 21.

Strike: "(3)"

Insert: "(4)"

31. Page 5, line 22.

Strike: "council"

Insert: "work group"

Strike: "12"

Insert: "11"

32. Page 6, line 2.

Strike: "6"

Insert: "5"

33. Page 6, lines 5 and 6.

Strike: "8"

Insert: "7"

34. Page 8, line 21.

Strike: "6"

Insert: "5"

35. Page 11, lines 13 and 14.

Strike: "council"

Insert: "work group"

36. Page 11, line 15.

Strike: "10(2)"

Insert: "9(2)"

37. Page 11, line 17.

Strike: "councils"

Insert: "work groups"

38. Page 11, lines 19 and 21.

Strike: "4 and 12"

Insert: "3 and 11"

39. Page 11, lines 22 and 23.

Strike: "6 through 10"

Insert: "5 through 9"

40. Page 11, line 25.

Strike: "date" through "is"

Insert: "dates. (1) [Sections 1 through 4, 11, 12, and this section] are"

41. Page 11.

Following: line 25

Insert: "(2) [Sections 5 through 10] are effective January 1, 1996."

February 7, 1995
Page 6 of 6

-END-

Northern Plains Resource Council

EXHIBIT 1

DATE 2-6-95

HB 381

Testimony of the Northern Plains Resource Council on HB381 Before the House Natural Resources Committee Monday, February 6, 1995

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Jeff Barber. I am testifying today on behalf of the Northern Plains Resource Council in support of HB381. We would like to raise specific concerns about some of the sections, however.

It is our understanding that Section 1 is amending current law to specifically address the situation that has arisen at a custom ore processing mill in Pony. The Pony mill, which was grandfathered from current law was not required to receive any permits from the Department of State Lands nor was it required to post any bond for its activities. Because of this, a situation has developed in Pony in which the operator has abandoned and sold the mill, the tailings at the mill are leaking cyanide into the ground water, and some nearby residents have been told not to drink their well water because of cyanide contamination.

The new language in Section 1 will not help the situation at Pony. Section 1 is removing from protection of the current law's grandfather clause custom mills using cyanide as an ore processing reagent. If a reagent other than cyanide is being used to process ore, as is currently being proposed by the Pony mill's new owners, this change in the law will not apply. It would be worth this committee's consideration to amend this language to broaden the scope of activities that are removed from the grandfather clause's protection.

Section 3 of this bill is addressing a recommendation of the Legislative Auditor's review of the Hard Rock Bureau. The Audit revealed that the Hard Rock Bureau is not always able to comply with the statutory time frames for reviewing permit applications. The audit noted that when the department was not able to comply with these time frames it negotiated with the applicant for more time to do the required review. The audit recommended that the department seek statutory authority to do what it was, in practice, already doing.

Section 3 does just that. It would allow permit applicants to wave the statutory time frames for permit reviews. It does not however address what we believe to be the real problem.

Because the Hard Rock Bureau is given unrealistic time frames to review permit applications, it must devote a disproportionate amount of its scarce resources to permitting. This has the consequence of causing the Bureau to fall short in other important areas such as enforcement. Inspections and monitoring of already permitted mines have particularly suffered as a result, according to the legislative auditor. Although it is an improvement, NPRC does not believe simply codifying current practices is the answer to this problem. The solution in our opinion is one of three things.

EXHIBIT 2DATE 2-6-95HB 218

Table 1
Surface Acreage of Original and Remaining Trust Lands by Grantee

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Original Grant Acres</u>	<u>Remaining Acres</u>
Public School	5,188,000	4,597,691
University of Montana	46,720	17,981
Montana State University - Morrill Grant	90,000	62,977
Montana State University - Second Grant	50,000	32,408
Montana College of Mineral Science & Tech.	100,000	59,606
Eastern and Western Montana Colleges	100,000	62,890
School for the Deaf and Blind	50,000	36,236
Pine Hills School	50,000	68,744
Public Buildings	182,000	186,227
Veteran's Home	1,276	1,276
Montana Agricultural Experiment Station	640	640
Agricultural and Manual Training School	5,000	5,000
State Penitentiary	10	10
 TOTAL ACRES	 <u><u>5,863,646</u></u>	 <u><u>5,131,686</u></u>

Department of State Lands

Equalization Payments

Fiscal Year	Computed Payments	Appropriated Payments	Shortage	Percent of Request Paid	Cummulative Unfunded
1995				4/7.	
1994	496,594	265,000	(231,594)	53.36%	(1,642,214)
1993	458,863	265,000	(193,863)	57.75%	(1,410,620)
1992	445,635 —	265,000	(180,635)	59.47%	(1,216,757)
1991	389,668	265,000	(124,668)	68.01%	(1,036,122)
1990 *	365,420	265,000	(100,420)	72.52%	(911,454)
1989	356,479	265,000	(91,479)	74.34%	(811,034)
1988	329,036	265,000	(64,036)	80.54%	(719,555)
1987 *	332,320 —	265,000	(67,320)	79.74%	(655,519)
1986	326,235	265,000	(61,235)	81.23%	(588,199)
1985	299,160	255,000	(44,160)	85.24%	(526,964)
1984	290,071	255,000	(35,071)	87.91%	(482,804)
1983 est.	280,000	235,000	(45,000)	83.93%	(447,733)
1982	266,045	235,000	(31,045)	88.33%	(402,733)
1981	245,916	215,000	(30,916)	87.43%	(371,688)
1980	235,814	215,000	(20,814)	91.17%	(340,772)
1979	209,116	190,000	(19,116)	90.86%	(319,958)
1978	213,562	190,000	(23,562)	88.97%	(300,842)
1977	214,498	175,000	(39,498)	81.59%	(277,280)
1976	207,257	175,000	(32,257)	84.44%	(237,782)
1975	190,596	160,000	(30,596)	83.95%	(205,525)
1974	202,220	160,000	(42,220)	79.12%	(174,929)
1973	192,332	145,000	(47,332)	75.39%	(132,709)
1972	182,792	145,000	(37,792)	79.33%	(85,377)
1971	176,225	133,000	(43,225)	75.47%	(47,585)
1970	137,583	133,000	(4,583)	96.67%	(4,360)
1969	132,777	133,000	223	100.17%	223
	7,176,214	5,534,000	(1,642,214)		

* Difference with information DSL provided previously

10/24/94

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1994 State Land's Equalization Payments (94EQLPMT.WK1)

07-NOV-94

COUNTY	STATE LANDS	EQUALIZATION PAYMENT	TOTAL ACRES IN COUNTY	PERCENT STATE LAND
BEAVERHEAD	332,647	\$23,565.00	3,549,870	9.37%
BIG HORN	87,794		3,235,200	2.71%
BLAINE	180,728	\$3,562.00	2,730,880	6.62%
BROADWATER	23,805		796,800	2.99%
CARBON	41,220		1,327,360	3.11%
CARTER	143,035	\$2,618.00	2,120,320	6.75%
CASCADE	76,934		1,710,720	4.50%
CHOUTEAU	267,177	\$70,626.00	2,508,800	10.65%
CUSTER	140,822		2,416,000	5.83%
DANIELS	220,596	\$87,341.00	923,520	23.89%
DAWSON	87,499		1,523,200	5.74%
DEER LODGE	7,561		474,240	1.59%
FALLON	67,416	\$685.00	1,045,120	6.45%
FERGUS	155,421		2,721,920	5.71%
FLATHEAD	129,984		3,379,200	3.85%
GALLATIN	51,516		1,709,440	3.01%
GARFIELD	167,112		3,079,680	5.43%
GLACIER	8,339		1,923,840	0.43%
GOLDEN VALLEY	48,602	\$603.00	753,920	6.45%
GRANITE	20,423		1,111,680	1.84%
HILL	155,864	\$22,525.00	1,872,640	8.32%
JEFFERSON	32,150		1,058,560	3.04%
JUDITH BASIN	98,605	\$12,928.00	1,203,200	8.20%
LAKE	55,154		1,059,200	5.21%
LEWIS & CLARK	133,798	\$141.00	2,218,240	6.03%
LIBERTY	86,578	\$9,986.00	920,960	9.40%
LINCOLN	65,316		2,385,920	2.74%
MADISON	126,645		2,266,240	5.59%
McCONE	94,559		1,697,280	5.57%
MEAGHER	90,077		1,507,840	5.97%
MINERAL	21,960		782,720	2.81%
MISSOULA	74,122		1,679,360	4.41%
MUSSELSHELL	76,324	\$692.00	1,207,040	6.32%
PARK	33,388		1,772,160	1.88%
PETROLEUM	63,470	\$13.00	1,056,000	6.01%
PHILLIPS	189,426		3,383,680	5.60%
PONDERA	57,346		1,058,560	5.42%
POWDER RIVER	140,793	\$3,029.00	2,102,400	6.70%
POWELL	56,792		1,497,600	3.79%
PRAIRIE	76,699	\$2,361.00	1,105,280	6.94%
RAVALLI	29,464		1,528,320	1.93%
RICHLAND	81,400	\$594.00	1,321,600	6.16%
ROOSEVELT	20,233		1,535,360	1.32%
ROSEBUD	178,062		3,226,880	5.52%
SANDERS	62,985		1,804,160	3.49%
SHERIDAN	45,147		1,100,800	4.10%
SILVER BOW	13,234		458,240	2.89%
STILLWATER	46,522		1,152,640	4.04%
SWEET GRASS	47,091		1,183,360	3.98%
TETON	103,863	\$5,727.00	1,468,160	7.07%
TOOLE	100,028	\$9,029.00	1,248,000	8.02%
TREASURE	37,394		638,080	5.86%
VALLEY	214,830	\$5,639.00	3,175,040	6.77%
WHEATLAND	73,434	\$3,336.00	918,080	8.00%
WIBAUX	32,839		570,240	5.76%
YELLOWSTONE	79,038		1,621,000	4.88%
TOTALS	5,153,261	\$265,000.00	93,826,550	

STATE EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS Comparison

1995

1994

1993

County	1993 Requested	1993 Paid	1994 Requested	1994 Paid	1995 Requested	1995 Paid
Beaverhead	43,228	23,067	47,396	23,565		
Blaine	6,184	3,301	7,164	3,562		
Carter	4,664	2,490	5,266	2,618		
Chouteau	143,751	76,706	142,048	70,626		
Daniels	150,917	80,529	175,665	87,341		
Fallon	1,302	696	1,378	685		
Golden Valley	1,099	587	1,212	603		
Hill	43,953	23,454	45,304	22,525		
Judith Basin	26,778	14,289	26,002	12,928		
Lewis & Clark*	597	320	284	141		
Liberty	18,200	9,713	20,084	9,986		
Musselshell	1,205	644	1,391	692		
Petroleum*	28	16	24	13		
Powder River	5,566	2,971	6,093	3,029		
Prairie	3,384	1,807	4,749	2,361		
Richland	885	473	1,195	594		
Teton	11,708	6,248	11,519	5,727		
Toole	16,154	8,621	18,159	9,029		
Valley	10,601	5,658	11,341	5,639		
Wheatland	6,390	3,410	6,709	3,336		
TOTALS	496,594	265,000	532,983	265,000		
Percentage of Requested paid.		53.35%		49.7%		

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 2-6-95
HB 218

February 6, 1995

Chairman Dick Knox
Natural Resources Committee
Montana State House of Representatives
Helena, MT

Dear Sir:

The following testimony deals with HB218; the sale of certain state lands. My name is Karl Ratzburg. I farm and ranch in Toole and Pondera counties with my two sons. Our operation includes state farm and grazing leases.

The State of Montana holds these lands in trust for the maximum benefit of the state schools. In my opinion the schools are being short changed. I have some ideas which parallel HB218.

I would recommend the State of Montana sell all the State Lands except the critical wildlife, recreational, and irrigation project lands. They could then transfer these to be administered by the Department of Natural Resources and eliminate the Department of State Lands.

The lands should be sold to present leaseholders at appraised values. If such leaseholders are not interested then the land may be sold to the highest bidder. Financial arrangements should be made that are compatible with operations that have a high percentage of their operating units in state lands.

The income from the sale of the state lands should be set up in an irrevocable trust for the schools. Provisions must be made to add interest income to the trust principal to provide for increases in inflation. The remainder of the interest would provide more dollars to the schools. The land in the ownership of private enterprise will provide more tax money to the schools.

Everybody will be winners. The schools will have more money for education. The farmers, ranchers, timber interests, etc. will own the land so it can be managed more efficiently. The state government will be more efficient. The recreationalists will have lands set aside for their benefit. This is a win-win situation; let's bite the bullet and do it.

Sincerely,

Karl Ratzburg
Box 21
Ledger, MT 59456
(406)627-2452

February 6, 1995

EXHIBIT 4

DATE 2-6-95

HB 218

My name is Madalyn Quinlan, representing State Superintendent Nancy Keenan, in opposition to House Bill 218 (Rep. Roger Debruycker). While Superintendent Keenan agrees that there are some state land sales that would be mutually beneficial to the lessee and the State of Montana, she is generally opposed the idea of selling our state land asset.

The superintendent's reluctance to promote the sale of state land is both philosophical and pragmatic. Philosophically, Superintendent Keenan believes that the State of Montana should retain its school trust land as a means of generating income for our schools over the long-term. While the value of the land may shift from decade to decade, over time the land asset offers a diversified revenue source for funding our public schools. As a result of the boom in oil, gas and coal price and production in the early 1980's, the 1981 legislature was able to approve an 18% increase in state payments to schools and fiscal 1981 and another 15% increase for fiscal 1982. If previous legislatures had seen fit to sell state lands, Montana's public schools and taxpayers would not have shared in the economic benefits of the natural resource boom in the early 1980's.

Pragmatically, the sale of school trust land is not an easy task because of federally and constitutionally-imposed restrictions on the sale of the land. Article X, Section 11 (2) of the Montana Constitution states that "No such [trust] land or any estate or interest therein shall ever be disposed of except in pursuance of general laws providing for such disposition, or until the full market value of the estate or interest disposed of, to be ascertained in such a manner as may be provided by law, has been paid or safely secured to the state." In addition, the federal Enabling Act, which created the State of Montana, requires that all school trust lands be disposed of at a public sale after advertising. House Bill 218 provides a preference to the lessee by allowing the lessee to match the highest bid, presumably at the public auction.

There are costs involved in the sale of school trust lands that would have to be assigned to either the State as the seller or the purchaser of the land. Prior to the sale of state land, appraisals would need to be completed, land sales would have to be advertised, and a public auction would have to be arranged. Would the lessee be willing to pay for the cost of the appraisal when there is no guarantee that he or she would be the high bidder at a public sale? Should the State bear the costs associated with preparing a land sale when there is no guarantee of a buyer? Because of the existing demands on Department of State Lands staff, a financially-tight state budget, and the uncertainty of the demand to buy state land, Superintendent Keenan opposes the suggestion that the Department of State Lands begin a program of preparing

land sales.

As a member of the state land board, Nancy Keenan is willing to consider land sales on a case-by-case basis, especially the sale of inaccessible state land for which there has been no competitive bidding. Realistically, these sales are best initiated by the lessee, in which case, all or a portion of the appraisal costs could be borne by the lessee. The good news is that the lessee who requests the sale of an inaccessible state tract would be less hesitant about sharing the cost of the appraisal when there is a strong chance that he or she would be the only bidder.

While land exchanges are more cumbersome than land sales, it might be that exchanges would be more appealing to the current lessee because the lessee would not have to compete for the land through the public auction process. The land board has recently adopted a set of criteria for land exchanges in an attempt to clarify the exchange process, the criteria upon which a proposed exchange will be judged, and assigns the cost of the exchange to the requester. The packaging of land exchanges so that the state receives a large block of accessible land while lessees receive an equivalent amount of land in isolated sections is also an option. There are presently two such proposals pending before the Department of State Lands and the State Land Board.

Last week, this committee heard House Bill 341, a proposal by Representative Don Larson to facilitate land exchanges through an escrow account. Superintendent Keenan supports this approach as a more pragmatic way of exchanging isolated state sections and checkerboard ownership for larger blocks of state land, while retaining the land asset as a means of generating revenue for our public schools over the long-haul.

DATE 2-6-93
HB 218

My name is Bob Evans and I ranch in the Geyser area. I lease State land and it is an integral part of my operation. There is a large amount of state land in the Geyser area, as well as in many other areas of the state. The reason for this is that the homesteaders were unable to make a living on the land due to a lack of water. The homesteaders failed and the land reverted back to the state of Montana.

If state land were to be sold as HB 218 proposes, there would be a number of undesirable side effects.

1. Some operations would be unable to purchase the lease or leases and would probably be forced to sell out the balance of their deeded land.
2. Leases might be bought by outside speculators. Although Section 77-2-306.2 prohibits selling to investors for speculative purposes, the provision would be very hard to enforce. The land could be used for agricultural purposes for a short time and then resold.
3. If a person had recently bought land that included a state lease, a tremendous hardship could result if that person had to attempt to buy the lease that was included with the deeded land. When that person bought the deeded land he had envisioned renting the state land to make his purchase financially feasible. Many operators both own and rent land to have a large enough operation to sustain them. Any loss of ground is a real hardship to an agricultural operator.
4. If leases were not bought by the present lessee, in some cases extensive arbitration could result due to the nonremovable improvements: roads, wells, dams, developed springs, water lines, etc. Arbitration would probably result in few if any winners.

I have a few ideas to generate additional monies.

1. Cash rent all farm ground at local rates.
2. Sell isolated parcels.
3. Offer for sale small agricultural parcels under 100 acres.
4. Simplify the sale of small existing home site parcels.

Remember, there are always ways to come up with money, but once land is sold and gone, it's gone.

Thank you,

Bob Evans
Bob Evans

February 6, 1995

X
EXHIBIT 6

DATE 2-6-95

HB 218

House Natural Resources Committee
The Capitol
Helena, MT 59601

Chairman Knox and Members of the Committee:

SUBJECT: HB218 (The Sale of State-Owned Public Lands)

When I was a child I lived on my dad's ranch. Often it was difficult to derive a living from the land. My dad ended up having to sell--so I didn't inherit the family ranch. My husband was raised on a farm and there the same story was repeated. It was tough; at one time his dad even tried to hold down a job in town and also work the farm. Eventually he too sold--so my husband didn't inherit the family farm.

Most of us are forced into the cities because of job opportunities. Our best hope for owning land is simply a small city lot with a home on it. Some may never even achieve that and will rent housing throughout their lives. Because most will never have the kind of money it takes to buy a reasonable parcel of land, the only real land that we will ever have is the public land we hold in common. As more of us gather in cities this public land provides an opportunity to escape the stress, tension and confinement created by concentrated habitation. Here we find some peace and solitude, are able to walk amongst the wildlife and to recharge our spirits. As we invite more tourists to our state to drop their dollars here and experience the *last, best place* then public lands become even more significant. Instead of reducing public land acreage we should be increasing it.

For decades much of this land has been under the exclusive control of agricultural lessees. Provisions have recently been made for the citizens of Montana to share use of these lands. It seems fair and reasonable that an occasional bird hunter or simply a birdwatcher may now pass upon these lands but only if his activities do not interfere with the agricultural uses. However, I detect a note of vengefulness in this legislation. It seems that agricultural interests are saying that if they can no longer have exclusive control of these lands, they will not share the use of them. They will try to take them away and put them into private ownership. Although the alleged intent is to enhance the school trust, this can be done by simply managing the state lands for a fair return. We need not sell them to gain greater compensation for the trust.

I believe some agriculturists delude themselves in thinking these lands will go into the hands of the current lessees. I think much of it will not. Many Montanan's, including a fair number in this legislative body, have decried the *Turnerization* of Montana. Yet before you is a bill that will actually accelerate this process.

The interests of present and of future generations of Montanans are best served by defeating HB218.

Sincerely,



Dianne L. McDermand
3805 4th Ave. South
Great Falls, MT 59405
Ph. 761-0303

**THE MONTANA COALITION FOR APPROPRIATE
MANAGEMENT OF STATE LAND
3210 OTTAWA
BUTTE MONTANA 59701**

EXHIBIT 7

DATE 2-6-95

HB 218

Testimony against H.B. 218

6 Feb. 1995

The Coalition opposes H.B. 218 because it is a slap in the face to the school children of Montana and deprives them of their security blanket of long term revenues which provides them the education they need to compete in today's modern society. If you check the price of land in Mont., you will find that \$75 an acre land is a thing of the distant past, a more realistic figure on the fiscal note of this bill should be \$1000 to 1500 dollars per acre. This is the price that bench ground near Dillon --Twin Bridges is bringing. If there is water and a tree or two on the land, or it is near a river, the price jumps to \$3000 plus per acre. The fiscal note on this bill isn't even realistic.

Small ranching operations, which have a section or two, could not stay in the bidding on the vast majority of state lands. They couldn't compete with large out of state corporations and wealthy individuals, so they would be forced to sell.

Land that sold for 25 cents an acre during the homestead days is worth \$1000 plus today and the price is still rising. Why should we sell any state land when prices continue to soar. We need the revenue to give our Montana children a good education. If these trust lands are managed properly, they will accomplish this purpose.

This bill is a ripoff and a dead give away in every sense of the word. Every Montan taxpayer will be the loser because they will be forced to pay higher property taxes and mill levies to make up the difference in lost revenues as the sale of these trust lands diminishes trust funds.

The recreational opportunities on these trust lands also adds to their overall value, which the \$75 an acre price doesn't consider. The constitution mandates that if trust lands are sold, the sale value must reflect all of their various resources. This fiscal note doesn't follow this constitutional mandate.

The rental rate of trust lands is so reasonable, why would you want to change the system. Four million acres of grazing land brings in \$1 per acre, where else can you find that type of a bargain. You will not find it when leasing private land.

We urge you to vote no on H.B. 218.

Thanks.

Tony Schoonen

Secretary--Treasurer

*mention closing county roads
to block access to state lands*

MULTIPLE USE OF PUBLIC STATE LAND

Block mgmt zones also include state & federal lands.

we help ranchers & farmers with these subsidies,
why do they want to do away with our public
lands.

Jerry Schaefer

924 A2

Montana Standard, Butte, Monday Dec 12 1994

BUTTE / AREA

Farm payments reach \$338 million

BOZEMAN (AP) — New figures show the federal government paid Montana crop and livestock producers \$338 million in 1993, an average of \$14,630 for each of the state's 23,100 farms and ranches.

During 1993, crops sales rose 4 percent, livestock sales were up 5 percent and government payment jumped 13 percent, the report says.

Over half of all farms had gross sales of at least \$25,000 and 20 percent showed sales between \$100,000 and \$500,000, including government payments.

The report says the average Montana farm or ranch is a 2,584-acre operation worth \$786,000 in 1992, the latest year for which statistics are available.

The information is contained in the 31st edition of Montana Agricul-

tural Statistics, published annually by the Montana Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

It says a Montana farm population of 45,000 people sold livestock and crops worth \$1.78 billion in 1993, accepted the \$338 million worth of government checks — two thirds of that in wheat subsidy and Conservation Reserve Program payments — and owned nearly 60 million acres.

Livestock production in 1993 totaled \$938 million in sales, 52.7 percent of total ag sales. Crop production amounted to \$842 million.

Those figures are up significantly from 1992, but they didn't climb nearly as fast as government payments did in 1993.

At \$338 million, government payments in 1993 were up from \$299

million in 1992 but well below 1988, the high point of the past decade and a year of extreme drought. Payments in 1988 totaled \$387 million.

The government payments represented 16 percent of agricultural cash receipts in 1993.

The report shows agriculture is as big as the mining and timber-paper industries combined and 50 percent bigger than the travel industry, the state's second biggest business.

Montana ranks No. 2 among all states in the amount of farm and ranch land, and is listed in the top five in a handful of other categories. It is second in barley production, third in wheat production and fourth in wool production.

The state ranks in the top 10 in

production of sheep and lambs, alfalfa hay and sugar beets. With 2.5 million cattle and calves, it is 13th in the nation in beef production. That also means Montana has three head of cattle for every person in the state.

The state ranked No. 10 in the amount of government checks received in 1992, the last year for which nationwide totals could be obtained.

The totals for government subsidies include only cash payments and not such things as low grazing rates on federal land. Ranchers who graze cattle on federal land pay about \$1.90 per animal unit month, generally a cow-calf pair. The statewide average on private land is \$11.80 per AUM.

EXHIBIT 8DATE 2-6-95HB 218Rte 70 Box 60
Chinook, MT 59523

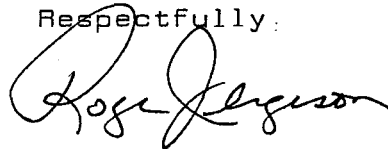
February 6, 1995

Testimony regarding HTS. 218 DeBryker

As a farm/ranch owner operator - state lands lessee, I am opposed to the wholesale sale of state lands at this time. A mandatory "highest bidder" situation would be economically disastrous to many Montana farmers and ranchers. If the "option" were available it should be based on an independent third party appraisal and offered to the existing lessee before a bidding situation is offered. Granted, elimination of some scattered 40 and 80 acre leases would lessen Department administration workload, therefore the option to buy would be a good idea.

There are several other avenues of revenue enhancement regarding State Lands. One would be a mandatory cash lease on all farm ground. An equitable cash fee could be derived from ASCS yields X target price X payment acres X 25%. The information is already established and available from USDA so no great amount of research would be required. Another area should be reconsideration of recreational use fees. The \$5.00 was a joke and the proposed \$10.00 fee is not much better. I would urge more public hearings and serious thought before this revenue possibility is lost.

Respectfully,



Montana Wilderness Association

P.O. Box 635 - Helena, MT 59624
(406) 443-7350

EXHIBIT 9

DATE 2-6-95

HB 218

Statement of opposition to HB 218 of

Louise Bruce, President
Montana Wilderness Association

presented to
Natural Resources Committee, Montana House of Representatives
February 6, 1995

By proposing to sell state-owned land, HB 218 threatens to end access to millions of acres of land to Montanans who currently use those lands for recreational and commercial purposes. HB 218 is being promoted as a way to increase funding for schools, but it apparently ignores the sensible alternative of revising lease rates to reflect market forces.

As proposed, HB 218 would give schools a one-time financial boost and simultaneously lead to more fences, locked gates, orange paint, and no trespassing signs for the general public. But if, instead, land managers adjusted lease rates to reflect the market, the state government could retain a valuable asset that returned benefits to both schools and the Montana public who uses state land.

Studies done in Oklahoma, where the state has sold large amounts of its school trust land, indicate that the sales produced less financial benefit than continual leasing.

Montana's children won't be served either in the school room or the great outdoors of Montana if their land trust is sold.





EXHIBIT 10
DATE 2-6-95
HB 218

Montana Audubon Council

State Office: P.O. Box 595 • Helena, MT 59624 • (406) 443-3949

My name is Janet Ellis and I am here today representing

Montana Audubon, with nine Audubon Chapters from the Flathead Valley to Miles City. We are opposed to (Senate Bill 145 and) House Bill 218.

The public lands in this state are what make Montana Montana. Taking away those public lands, which is what these two bills do, is akin to declaring war on Montana's citizens. These bills would benefit big land barons, rich land developers, and wealthy corporations - and hurt the average citizen.

Our state's public lands provide us with a recreational and cultural heritage well beyond any monetary benefits we could obtain from selling off those lands. The wide open space that they provide allows us to call Montana "Big Sky Country." These lands also contribute substantially to our tourism industry.

Any economic benefit the state would gain in the short term through this great land sale, would surely be offset by the losses to the citizens of this state - for this generation and future generations.

Chapters:

Bitterroot Audubon
Bitterroot Valley

Flathead Audubon
Flathead Valley

Five Valleys Audubon
Missoula

Last Chance Audubon
Helena

Pintlar Audubon
Southwest Montana

Rosebud Audubon
Miles City

Sacajawea Audubon
Bozeman

Upper Missouri
Breaks Audubon
Great Falls

Yellowstone Valley
Audubon
Billings



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VAN HYNING

EXHIBIT 11
DATE 2-6-95
HB 218

TAKE IT SLOW

HR 218- Requiring the Sale of State-Owned Public Lands

February 6, 1995

Dick Knox
Natural Resources
House of Representatives
Montana State Legislature
Helena, Montana

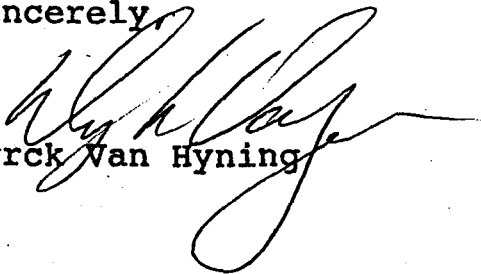
HR 218 on which you are holding hearings today affects almost every citizen of Montana. Whether he or she uses public state land to hunt, fish, back pack or many other forms of recreation or whether a leasee, this bill will drastically change traditional use.

Under present state law, state trust land is held in trust to generate market value returns for the school. Under political pressures from special interests, Montana School trust land has never returned market value.

I am against selling Montana Public School trust land to private interests. Nothing is to be gained, certainly not a increase in revenue. What Montana cherishes most is our freedom. A great expanse of undeveloped land to get away from the hectic fast pace of today business world is foremost.

If you vote for the bill, it will not be for the people of Montana, but for some other self-serving reason.

Sincerely,


Dyrck Van Hyning

VAN HYNING & ASSOC., INC.

P.O. Box 2931 (59403)

6835 43rd St. S.W.

Great Falls, MT 59404

(406) 453-6039 FAX (406) 452-8565

Feb 6, 1995

EXHIBIT

DATE

HB

My name is Noel Posetta. I live in Helena.

The intent of House Bill 218 is the forced sale of our state lands. It is rife with special interest legislation which would ^{eventually} benefit a few hundred people and large corporations at the expense of most Montanans. House Bill 218 must be killed outright for the following reasons:

1. This land is public land--we all own it.
2. It will force some lessees to bid on these leased state lands with a good possibility they would lose out in a bidding war.
3. It favors wealth and power over the rights of the public.

And most important it would permanently deprive the public of its right to use these lands for recreation such as hunting, fishing, or bird watching.

Ticely meshed with this bill 218 is Senate Bill 145 which would transfer most federal land to the state--and then force its sale to private ownership by way of House Bill 218.

In closing, it should be noted that poll after poll indicate that Montanans strongly support public ownership of these lands. We would indeed be foolish to give them away when hunting, fishing, and other benefits provide such enjoyment for all of us and bring in millions of dollars to Montana's economy every year.

Noel Posetta
1100 Missoula
Helena, MT 59601

EXHIBIT 13
DATE 2-6-95
HB 218

TESTIMONY ON HOUSE BILL 218
HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE
FEBRUARY 6, 1995
MIKE VASHRO , HELENA, MT.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

I'M OPPOSING HOUSE BILL 218 WHICH WOULD SELL MONTANA SCHOOL TRUST LANDS. I HAVE BEEN LUCKY ENOUGH TO HUNT ON SCHOOL TRUST LANDS AND SCARES ME THAT NOT ONLY I WON'T BE ABLE TO RECREATE ON TRUST LANDS BUT WHAT ABOUT MY CHILDREN AND YOURS? WILL THEY HAVE THE SAME OPPORTUNITY THAT WE HAVE TODAY? IF THESE PUBLIC LANDS ARE SOLD THEY WILL GO TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER WHO EVER THAT MIGHT BE. IT COULD BE THE CURRENT LEASEE OR ARE WE WILLING TO TAKE A CHANCE ON LOOSING THESE STATE LANDS FOREVER TO DEVELOPERS OR OUT OF STATE INTERESTS WHO MIGHT LOCK US OUT? I DON'T BELIEVE THE GENERAL PUBLIC OF MONTANA WOULD ENTERTAIN THE THOUGHT OF SELLING OF MONTANA'S PUBLIC LANDS. PLEASE KEEP THE PUBLIC IN MONTANA'S PUBLIC LANDS BY OPPOSING HOUSE BILL 218. THANKYOU.

EXHIBIT 14
DATE 2-6-95
HB 218

February 3, 1995

Dear Representative Knox:

I write to you today in regards to HB 218, introduced by Representative Roger DeBruycker. I strongly oppose passage of this bill and urge you to do whatever possible to kill it.

HB 218 will remove a tremendous amount of land that is currently used and enjoyed by Montanans from the public domain. It is critical to consider this bill with SB145, introduced by Senator Tom Keating. By shifting control from the federal government to the state of federal lands (SB 145), and then forcing the state to sell its land to private interests (HB 218), these bills will wipe out recreation opportunities all over the state. Clearly the big business, such as mining, timber, and agriculture interests, would love to see these bills pass. But what about the average citizen? Where will we hunt, camp, fish, or cut firewood? Maybe Ted Turner and the other out of state landowners who buy up Montana will let us on their private property, but I doubt it. Instead, I see "No Trespassing" signs sprouting up all over the state if these bills pass.

I know I cannot afford to buy property so that I can be assured access to recreation opportunities. My guess is that the vast majority of citizens are in the same situation. So, if these bills pass, we lose. I think it is an insult and flies in the face of responsible leadership to allow a few wealthy corporations and individuals to purchase and benefit from what has been until now a public resource. Please do not let this happen.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Hunter Coleman
909 Broadway
Helena

HOUSE BILL 218

EXHIBIT 15
DATE 2-6-95
HB 218

Lisa Schassberger Roe
531 Spencer
Helena, MT 59601

Dear Sirs:

It is unbelievable to me that with all of the important things that could be done for Montanan's I have to waste my time on bills such as this. We live in Montana because we appreciate the agricultural uses, open space, and recreation provided by state lands. If the state charged a competitive rate for these pieces of ground it might bring in more income. Since agricultural interests already complain that they can't afford higher prices for grazing, how is it that they will be able to find the money to buy these pieces. This will be a wholesale sell off to outside interests, the highest bidders. It would be the second greatest land grab since the railroads. As stated by numerous investment books, "the biggest drawback of stock investing is that there are no guaranteed returns." Just ask bond holders after this past year. Don't put all of your eggs in one basket. Montana is fortunate to have diversified investments, including land. Do not risk our children's future, VOTE NO ON HOUSE BILL 218.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely



Lisa Schassberger Roe

EXHIBIT 16

DATE 2-6-95

HB 218

Amendments to House Bill No. 218
First Reading Copy

Requested by Representative DeBruycker
For the House Committee on Natural Resources

Prepared by Eddye McClure
February 4, 1995

1. Title, lines 16 and 17.
Following: "77-2-351,"
Strike: remainder of line 16 through "77-3-402," on line 17
2. Title, lines 20 and 21.
Following: "77-2-332," on line 20
Insert: "AND"
Following: "77-2-333," on line 21
Strike: "AND 77-3-302,"
3. Page 2, line 30.
Following: "rivers"
Insert: "or lakes"
4. Page 3, line 11.
Following: "(2)"
Strike: "After"
Insert: "Except as provided in [section 1], when a minimum bid is
not received or if the board disapproves a sale after"
5. Page 12, line 26.
Following: "Approval"
Strike: "or disapproval"
6. Page 12, lines 29 and 30.
Following: "board." on line 29
Strike: remainder of line 29 and line 30 in its entirety
7. Page 15, line 4 through page 17, line 13.
Strike: sections 34 through 40 in their entirety
Renumber: subsequent sections
8. Page 22, line 12.
Strike: "(1)"
9. Page 22, line 21.
Strike: subsection (2) in its entirety
10. Page 29, line 30.
Following: "77-2-332,"
Insert: "and,"
Following: "77-2-333,"
Strike: "and 77-3-302,"

DISCUSSION DRAFT -- 3

HOUSE BILL NO. 192
INTRODUCED BY

BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND
CONSERVATION

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT AUTHORIZING STATE AGENCIES TO ASSIST AND TO COOPERATE WITH LOCAL WATERSHED COUNCILS WORK GROUPS; ~~AUTHORIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION TO COORDINATE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL WATERSHED COUNCILS~~; ENCOURAGING LOCAL CITIZENS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND GOVERNMENTS TO FORM WATERSHED COUNCILS WORK GROUPS; REMOVING BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION APPROVAL FOR THE STATE WATER PLAN; CREATING A SPECIAL LICENSE PLATE AND STATE SPECIAL REVENUE ACCOUNT TO FUND STATEWIDE AND LOCAL WATER RESOURCES EDUCATION AND ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL WATERSHED COUNCILS WORK GROUPS; AMENDING SECTIONS 61-3-332 AND 85-1-203, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE DATES."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. Legislative findings and declarations. (1) The legislature finds that:

(a) ~~the long term use and protection of the water resources of the state, including watersheds, are essential components of Montana's economic stability and growth, high quality environment, and cultural heritage;~~

(b) ~~each watershed in Montana is unique, requiring different management approaches and programs; and~~

(c) ~~(b) the management of watersheds watershed planning can be most effective and efficient when initiated and conducted at the local watershed level; and~~

(d) ~~building cooperative partnerships between affected private individuals, interested citizens, local organizations, and representatives of local, state, federal, and tribal agencies will improve management of the state's watersheds.~~

(2) The legislature declares that:

(a) ~~the formation of local watershed councils by affected private individuals, interested citizens, local organizations, and representatives of local, state, federal, and tribal agencies is encouraged; and~~

(b) ~~the initiation and implementation of watershed management programs and strategies by local watershed councils are a high priority of the state and should be encouraged~~ affected local interests are encouraged to organize watershed work groups when resource concerns are identified within a watershed;

(b) federal, state, and local government agencies may not provide assistance to or serve on local work groups unless

districts are encouraged to work with a local watershed council work group before initiating an action affecting that watershed.

NEW SECTION. Section 4- 3. Funding for local watershed councils work groups. ~~The department is~~ State agencies and conservation districts are authorized to apply for grants from state or federal programs ~~that may be available for appropriation to the department for developing and implementing watershed council strategies for disbursement to local watershed work groups.~~ The department State agencies may disburse money available from an appropriation made to the department agency to local watershed councils work groups. ~~The department~~ A state agency may, on behalf of local watershed councils work groups, include funding for local watershed councils work groups in its budget requests to the legislature.

Section 5- 4. Section 85-1-203, MCA, is amended to read:

"85-1-203. State water plan. (1) The department shall gather from any source reliable information relating to Montana's water resources and prepare from the information a continuing comprehensive inventory of the water resources of the state. In preparing this inventory, the department may conduct studies; adopt studies made by other competent water resource groups, including federal, regional, state, or private agencies; perform research or employ other competent agencies to perform research on a contract basis; and hold public hearings in affected areas at which all interested parties must be given an opportunity to appear.

(2) The department shall formulate, ~~and, with the approval of the board, adopt, and amend, extend, or add to a comprehensive, coordinated multiple-use water resources plan known as the "state water plan".~~ The state water plan may be formulated and adopted in sections, ~~these sections corresponding with that deal with statewide water resource policy issues or hydrologic divisions of the state or watersheds.~~ The state water plan must set out a progressive program for the conservation, development, ~~and utilization use, and management~~ of the state's water resources and propose the most effective means by which these water resources may be applied for the benefit of the people, ~~with due consideration of after considering~~ alternative uses and combinations of uses. Before adopting the state water plan or ~~any a~~ section of the plan, the department shall hold public hearings in the state or in an area of the state encompassed by a section of the plan if adoption of a section is proposed. Notice of the hearing or hearings must be published for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general county circulation in each county encompassed by the proposed plan or section of the plan at least 30 days prior to the hearing.

(3) The department shall submit to the board, to the water policy committee established in 85-2-105, and to the legislature at the beginning of each regular session the state water plan or ~~any a~~ section of the plan or amendments, additions, or revisions to the plan that the department has formulated and adopted.

(4) The legislature, by joint resolution, may revise the

department of natural resources and conservation to support statewide and local water resources education and activities of local watershed ~~councils~~ work groups.

(2) ~~Once~~ Upon an original application for a license under this section, the county treasurer shall deposit \$3 of the \$20 donation in the county general fund. Upon subsequent annual renewal of registration, the county treasurer shall deposit all of the donation as provided in subsection (3).

(3) Except as provided in subsection (2), once each month, the county treasurer shall transfer to the state treasurer the total of the amounts collected for:

(a) the initial application and manufacturing fee for deposit in the Montana state prison industries account in the proprietary fund for appropriation by the legislature to pay the cost of manufacturing "MONTANA - THE LAST BEST PLACE" license plates; and

(b) donations provided for in subsection (1)(b)(ii), along with a schedule showing the number of "MONTANA - THE LAST BEST PLACE" license plates issued and the total donations received.

~~(3)~~(4) Once each month, the state treasurer shall distribute to the water education and watershed ~~council~~ work group account provided for in [section ~~12~~ 11] an amount equal to the total donations credited to the department of natural resources and conservation and transferred to the state treasurer by the county treasurers during the preceding month.

NEW SECTION. Section ~~9~~ 8. Personalized "MONTANA - THE LAST BEST PLACE" license plates. (1) Subject to the provisions of 61-3-405 and 61-3-406, an application for "MONTANA - THE LAST BEST PLACE" license plates may be combined with an application for personalized plates.

(2) An application for personalized "MONTANA - THE LAST BEST PLACE" license plates must be made on a form supplied by the department.

(3) Personalized "MONTANA - THE LAST BEST PLACE" license plates must bear the distinctive color and insignia as provided in [section ~~6~~ 5].

NEW SECTION. Section ~~10~~ 9. Authorization to receive and transmit donations. As provided in [section ~~8~~ 7] and notwithstanding any other provisions of Title 7, Title 17, or this title:

(1) the county treasurer shall receive the annual donations provided for in [section ~~8~~ 7] and once each month transmit those donations to the state treasurer; and

(2) the state treasurer shall accept the annual donations and once each month distribute the accumulated proceeds to the department of natural resources and conservation according to the totals contained in the county treasurers' reports.

Section ~~11~~ 10. Section 61-3-332, MCA, is amended to read:
"61-3-332. Number plates. (1) A motor vehicle that is driven upon the streets or highways of Montana must display both

numbered plates issued to state departments must bear the words "State Owned", and a year number may not be indicated on the plates because these numbered plates are of a permanent nature and will be replaced by the department only when the physical condition of numbered plates requires it.

(b) For vehicles that are owned by the counties, municipalities, irrigation districts organized under the laws of Montana and not operating for profit, and school districts and that are used and operated by officials and employees in the line of duty and for vehicles on loan from the United States government or the state of Montana to, or owned by, the civil air patrol and used and operated by officials and employees in the line of duty, there must be placed on the number plates assigned, in a position that the department may designate, the letter "X" or the word "EXEMPT". Distinctive registration numbers for plates assigned to motor vehicles of each of the counties in the state and those of the municipalities and school districts situated within each of the counties and those of the irrigation districts that obtain plates within each county must begin with number one and be numbered consecutively. Because these number plates are of a permanent nature, they are subject to replacement by the department only when the physical condition of the number plates requires it and a year number may not be displayed on the number plates.

(7) On all number plates assigned to motor vehicles of the truck and trailer type, other than tax-exempt trucks and tax-exempt trailers, there must appear the letter "T" or the word "TRUCK" on plates assigned to trucks and the letters "TR" or the word "TRAILER" on plates assigned to trailers and house trailers. The letters "MC" or the word "CYCLE" must appear on plates assigned to vehicles of the motorcycle or quadricycle type.

(8) Number plates issued to a passenger car, truck, trailer, or vehicle of the motorcycle or quadricycle type may be transferred only to a replacement passenger car, truck, trailer, or motorcycle- or quadricycle-type vehicle. A registration or license fee may not be assessed upon a transfer of a number plate under 61-3-317 and 61-3-335.

(9) For the purpose of this chapter, the several counties of the state are assigned numbers as follows: Silver Bow, 1; Cascade, 2; Yellowstone, 3; Missoula, 4; Lewis and Clark, 5; Gallatin, 6; Flathead, 7; Fergus, 8; Powder River, 9; Carbon, 10; Phillips, 11; Hill, 12; Ravalli, 13; Custer, 14; Lake, 15; Dawson, 16; Roosevelt, 17; Beaverhead, 18; Chouteau, 19; Valley, 20; Toole, 21; Big Horn, 22; Musselshell, 23; Blaine, 24; Madison, 25; Pondera, 26; Richland, 27; Powell, 28; Rosebud, 29; Deer Lodge, 30; Teton, 31; Stillwater, 32; Treasure, 33; Sheridan, 34; Sanders, 35; Judith Basin, 36; Daniels, 37; Glacier, 38; Fallon, 39; Sweet Grass, 40; McCone, 41; Carter, 42; Broadwater, 43; Wheatland, 44; Prairie, 45; Granite, 46; Meagher, 47; Liberty, 48; Park, 49; Garfield, 50; Jefferson, 51; Wibaux, 52; Golden Valley, 53; Mineral, 54; Petroleum, 55; Lincoln, 56. Any new counties must be assigned numbers by the department as they may be formed, beginning with the number 57.

veteran's license plate for more than one vehicle.

(v) A vehicle lawfully displaying a disabled veteran's plate and that is conveying a 100% disabled veteran is entitled to the parking privileges allowed a handicapped person's vehicle under this title.

(d) A Montana resident who is a veteran of the armed forces of the United States and was captured and held prisoner by a military force of a foreign nation, documented by the veteran's service record, may upon application and presentation of proof be issued special license plates, numbered in sets of two with a different number on each set, with a design or decal displaying the words "ex-prisoner of war" or an abbreviation that the department considers appropriate.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (10)(c), upon payment of all taxes and fees required by parts 3 and 5 of this chapter and upon furnishing proof satisfactory to the department that the applicant meets the requirements of this subsection (e), the department shall issue to a Montana resident who is a veteran of the armed services of the United States special license plates, numbered in sets of two with a different number on each set, designed to indicate that the applicant is a survivor of the Pearl Harbor attack if the applicant was a member of the United States armed forces on December 7, 1941, was on station on December 7, 1941, during the hours of 7:55 a.m. to 9:45 a.m. (Hawaii time) at Pearl Harbor, the island of Oahu, or offshore at a distance of not more than 3 miles, and received an honorable discharge from the United States armed forces. If special license plates issued under this subsection are lost, stolen, or mutilated, the recipient of the plates is entitled to replacement plates upon request and without charge.

(f) A motor vehicle owner and resident of this state who is a veteran or the surviving spouse of a veteran of the armed services of the United States may be issued license plates inscribed as provided in subsection (10)(f)(i) if the veteran was separated from the armed services under other than dishonorable circumstances or was awarded the purple heart medal:

(i) Upon submission of a department of defense form 214(DD-214) or its successor or documents showing an other-than-dishonorable discharge or a ~~reinlistment~~ reenlistment, proper identification, and other relevant documents to show an applicant's qualification under this subsection, there must be issued to the applicant, in lieu of the regular license plates prescribed by law, special license plates numbered in sets of two with a different number on each set. The plates must display:

(A) the word "VETERAN" and a symbol signifying the United States army, United States navy, United States air force, United States marine corps, or United States coast guard, according to the record of service verified in the application; or

(B) a symbol representing the purple heart medal.

(ii) Plates must be furnished by the department to the county treasurer, who shall issue them to a qualified veteran or to the veteran's surviving spouse. The plates must be placed or mounted

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Natural Resources COMMITTEE BILL NO. *H/B 381*
 DATE *2-6-95* SPONSOR(S) *Rep. Jones*

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
<i>John Fitzpatrick</i>	<i>Pegasus Gold</i>	<i>381</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Ward Manahan</i>	<i>Stillwater Mining</i>	<i>381</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Jeff Barber</i>	<i>Northern Plains Resource Council</i>	<i>381</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Ed Johns</i>	<i>Russell County Sportsmans Assoc. GFWL</i>			
<i>Tony Schroner</i>	<i>myself</i>	<i>381</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Lisa Schassberger Roe</i>	<i>myself</i>	<i>381</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Jim Jensen</i>	<i>MECC</i>	<i>381</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Debra Smith</i>	<i>Sierra Club</i>	<i>381</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Bill Allen</i>	<i>MT. Audubon</i>	<i>381</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Bill Donald</i>	<i>self</i>			
<i>Larry Brown</i>	<i>JBD Env. Ser.</i>	<i>381</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>HUME DAVENPORT</i>	<i>myself</i>			<i>✓</i>

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITORS REGISTER

Natural Resources COMMITTEE DATE 2/6/95
BILL NO. 218 SPONSOR(S) Rep. Roger DeBruyncker

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	Support	Oppose
Madalyn Quinlan	OPE		✓
Louise Bruce	Montana Wilderness Assoc.		✓
Brad Martin	MT Democratic Party		✓
Steve Kelly	Friends of the Wild Swan		X
Peter Jennings	Self		X
Dyrck Van Hunning	Montana Wilderness		VB218 X
Larry Brown	Ag. Pres. Assoc		X
Bill Donald	Self	✓	
Steve Roth	Self	✓	
George Ochowski	TROUT Unlimited		✓
Paul F. Berg	Southeastern Montana Sportsmen Association		✓
Leslie O'Neil	self		✓

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HR:1993

wp:vissbcom.man

CS-14

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Natural Resources COMMITTEE BILL NO. HB 218
 DATE 2-6-95 SPONSOR(S) Rep. De Bruin, Ker

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PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
CHUCK KENDRA	SELF	218 HB	✓	
Maureen Cleary-Schwinden	Women In Farm Economics	218 HB	✓	
John Blomquist	Mt. Stockgrowers Assoc.	218		
Joe Gutkoski Pres.	Madison Gallatin Alliance	218	✓	
Noel Rosetta	self		✓	
Beth Wheatley	MWF	218	✓	
Lorna Frank	Mt. Farm Bureau	218		✓

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 ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITORS REGISTER

Natural Resources COMMITTEE DATE 2-6-95
BILL NO. HB 218 SPONSOR(S) Rep. De Bruijcker

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	Support	Oppose
L.F. THOMAS	ANACONDA SPORTSMEN		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gary Maxwell	Russell Country sportman		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jim Jensen	ME 12		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tom BENNETT	Russell Ct. Sportsman		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dianne McDermand	Myself		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jim McDermand	Medicine River Cam Club		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
John TARNAWSKI	Self		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Deborah Smith	Sawra Club		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Janet Ellis	MT Audubon		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MARK SHAPLEY			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
William R. Wiseman	HD 41	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Douglas J Powell	518		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kathy Heddy	Self- Den Lodge		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITORS REGISTER

Natural Resources

COMMITTEE

DATE *2-6-95*

BILL NO. *#B 218*

SPONSOR(S)

Rep. De Brumpton

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	Support	Oppose
<i>John Vollenksen Helen</i>	<i>Self</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Cheryle Bliss</i>	<i>Garfield Cnty TAXpt Stockg</i>	<i>X</i>	
<i>KL Bliss</i>	<i>self-rancher</i>	<i>X</i>	
<i>Greg P. Alzheimer Dutton</i>	<i>Self - Farmer</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Earl & Sunie Lou Thompson</i>	<i>Rancher</i>	<i>X</i>	
<i>34 Cattle Co</i>	<i>Rancher</i>	<i>X</i>	
<i>Ruth Merrill</i>	<i>Self-Farmer</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Angus Merrill</i>	<i>" " "</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Robert Evans Jr</i>	<i>Self-Rancher</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Karl Kichburg</i>	<i>Farmer Rancher</i>	<i>X</i>	
<i>ZALES ECTON III</i>	<i>AGRICULTURAL PRESEVATION ASSO.</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Billy Carhurst</i>	<i>Self-Retired</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Rae Higson</i>	<i>Self</i>		<i>X</i>

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HR:1993

wp:vissbcom.man

CS-14

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Natural Resources COMMITTEE BILL NO. *HB 218*
 DATE *2-6-75* SPONSOR(S) *Rep. DeBenedictis*

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
Noel Rosetta	Self	218	X	
RALPH A. JACKSON	SELF	218	X	
SAM BABICH	PLAAI SKYLINE MAFA SPORTSMAN ASS SELF		X	
Bill Elliott	Self	218	X	
Don Beaudette	my self	413 218	X	
Mary Beaudette	Self	53 145	X	
Don Beaudette	Self	145	X	
Mary Beaudette	Self	218	X	
Ed Johns	Russell Country Sportsman Assoc G.F.M.T	218	X	
Mike Vashro	Self	218	X	
Christine Kullips	Self	218	X	
Tom Schoonen	Stefen and Co Ltd	218	✓	
Lisa Schassberger Rose	my self	218	X	

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 ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITORS REGISTER

Natural Resources COMMITTEE DATE 2-6-95
HB 218 SPONSOR(S) Rep. R. Bragerton

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[illegible]

CS-14