

IN THE HOUSE

March 30, 1985

Received from Senate.

Sent to enrolling.

Reported correctly enrolled.

1 (2) That the 49th Montana Legislature proposes that
2 the wilderness legislation be introduced and passed in 1985.

3 (3) That the Secretary of State send copies of this
4 resolution to the President of the United States and to each
5 member of the United States Congress.

6 (4) That the Secretary of State send copies of this
7 resolution to the presiding officers of the legislatures of
8 the states of Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota,
9 Washington, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, and California.

-End-

APPROVED BY COMM. ON
NATURAL RESOURCES

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 25

INTRODUCED BY SWIFT, SEVERSON, MARKS, JACK MOORE,
GOODOVER, BRANDEWIE, THOMAS, CAMPBELL, NATHE, PHILLIPS,
COBB, THOFT, GRADY, DEVLIN, CRIPPEN, B. WILLIAMS, HARP,
HAND, ABRAMS, C. SMITH, JONES, ANDERSON, HIRSCH, SHAW,
KEYSER, FARRELL, B. BROWN, STEPHENS, LANE, BOYLAN,
E. SMITH, HANNAH, KOEHNKE, REAM

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA REQUESTING THAT THE
MONTANA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION SUBMIT TO THE 99TH UNITED
STATES CONGRESS LEGISLATION FOR ALLOCATING WILDERNESS AREAS
ON FEDERAL LANDS IN MONTANA.

WHEREAS, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of
1976 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976 state
that public lands will be utilized in accordance with the
Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960; and

WHEREAS, the State of Montana contains 16.7 million
acres of national forest lands that are an important part of
our heritage and economic base; and

WHEREAS, federal lands managed under multiple use offer
many and varied resources of fossil fuels, rangeland,
forests, wilderness, water, wildlife, fish, and many other
valuable amenities and commodities; and

WHEREAS, these federal lands provide millions of
hunters, fishermen, campers, picnickers, hikers,
backpackers, snowmobilers, and boaters the opportunity to
pursue recreational activities, including wilderness
experiences; and

WHEREAS, these federal lands contain 12.9 million acres
classified as commercial forests ~~that supply upwards of 40%~~
~~of the economic base of western Montana;~~ and

WHEREAS, these national forest lands have been reviewed
and studied for the past 14 years or more in accordance with
the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) process that
started in 1970 to determine wilderness suitability and
culminated in the RARE II report in 1979; and

WHEREAS, the 1979 RARE II report was contested in the
9th District Circuit Court in California v. Block in October
1982, and the Forest Service's RARE II procedure was
declared deficient, resulting in the Forest Service having
to repeat the RARE procedure; and

WHEREAS, this has affected and delayed, and continues
to affect and delay, ~~all~~ SOME recreational and resource
development activities within the 5.2 million acres of
roadless areas on federal lands in the Forest Service's
Northern Region, including Montana.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE

1 OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

2 (1) That omnibus wilderness legislation be developed
3 and submitted to the 99th Congress by the Montana
4 Congressional Delegation ~~that--would--free-national-forest~~
5 ~~roadless-areas-for-all~~ AND THAT AREAS THAT DO NOT RECEIVE
6 WILDERNESS DESIGNATION BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR multiple-use
7 management activities.

8 (2) That the 49th Montana Legislature proposes that
9 the wilderness legislation be introduced and passed ~~in-1985~~
10 BY THE 99TH CONGRESS.

11 (3) That the Secretary of State send copies of this
12 resolution to the President of the United States and to each
13 member of the United States Congress.

14 (4) That the Secretary of State send copies of this
15 resolution to the presiding officers of the legislatures of
16 the states of Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota,
17 Washington, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, and California.

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 15 WHEREAS, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of
 16 1976 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976 state
 17 that public lands will be utilized in accordance with the
 18 Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960; and

19 WHEREAS, the State of Montana contains 16.7 million
 20 acres of national forest lands that are an important part of
 21 our heritage and economic base; and

22 WHEREAS, federal lands managed under multiple use offer
 23 many and varied resources of fossil fuels, rangeland,
 24 forests, wilderness, water, wildlife, fish, and many other
 25 valuable amenities and commodities; and

1 WHEREAS, these federal lands provide millions of
 2 hunters, fishermen, campers, picnickers, hikers,
 3 backpackers, snowmobilers, and boaters the opportunity to
 4 pursue recreational activities, including wilderness
 5 experiences; and

6 WHEREAS, these federal lands contain 12.9 million acres
 7 classified as commercial forests that supply upwards of 40%
 8 of the economic base of western Montana; and

9 WHEREAS, these national forest lands have been reviewed
 10 and studied for the past 14 years or more in accordance with
 11 the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) process that
 12 started in 1970 to determine wilderness suitability and
 13 culminated in the RARE II report in 1979; and

14 WHEREAS, the 1979 RARE II report was contested in the
 15 9th District Circuit Court in California v. Block in October
 16 1982, and the Forest Service's RARE II procedure was
 17 declared deficient, resulting in the Forest Service having
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