SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6

INTRODUCED BY BLAYLOCK, VINCENT, HIRSCH,
LYBECK, MANNING, YELLOWTAIL, LANE,
B. WILLIAMS, HALLIGAN, MOHAR, CONOVER,
REGAN, ECK, CHRISTIAENS, TOWE, LYNCH,
VAN VALKENBURG, JACOBSON, STIMATZ
DANIELS, HAFFEY, MAZUREK, FULLER

IN THE SENATE

January 14, 1985	Introduced and referred to Committee on State Administration.
January 22, 1985	Committee recommend bill do pass. Report adopted.
January 23, 1985	Bill printed and placed on members' desks.
January 24, 1985	Second reading, do pass.
January 25, 1985	Considered correctly engrossed.
	On motion, taken from engrossing and placed on second reading at the discretion of the President. Motion adopted.
January 26, 1985	On motion, rules suspended to allow additional sponsors to be obtained.
January 30, 1985	On motion by Chief Sponsor, Senators Hirsch, Lybeck, Manning, Yellowtail, Lane, B. Williams, Halligan, Mohar, Conover, Regan, Eck, Christiaens, Towe, Van Valkenburg, Lynch, Jacobson, Stimatz, Daniels, Haffey, Mazurek, and Fuller added as sponsors.

January 31, 1985	Bill printed and placed on members' desks.
February 18, 1985	Second reading, do pass.
February 19, 1985	Considered correctly engrossed.
February 20, 1985	Third reading, passed. Ayes, 27; Noes, 22.
	Transmitted to House.
IN THE H	OUSE
February 27, 1985	Introduced and referred to Committee on Natural Resources.

March 11, 1985

March 20, 1985

March 22, 1985

IN THE SENATE

Committee recommend bill be concurred in. Report adopted.

Second reading, concurred in.

Third reading, concurred in.

Returned to Senate.

March 22, 1985	Received from House.
March 23, 1985	Sent to enrolling.
	Reported correctly enrolled.

S		RESOLUTION NO.	6
INTRODUCED BY	Blaylock	Vincint	

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA TO NAME THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION BUILDING THE "LEE METCALF BUILDING" IN RECOGNITION OF THE MANY CONTRIBUTIONS LEE METCALF MADE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA THROUGH HIS WORK AND CONCERN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, CONSERVATION, AND PRESERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE.

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WHEREAS, with enactment of HB 900, the 48th Montana Legislature authorized the construction of a new building to house the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, which building is scheduled for completion on November 11, 1985; and

WHEREAS, the new building for the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation should be appropriately named and should remind us of human dedication to the preservation of lands, waters, and natural resources; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was a native of Montana, born on a farm near Stevensville and a descendent of pioneers; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf served the people of Montana with great distinction; was elected a State Representative from

Ravalli County and served in the 25th Montana Legislature; 1 was an Assistant Attorney General of Montana from 1937-41; was elected to a 6-year term as an Associate Justice of the Montana Supreme Court in 1946; was elected from Montana's First Congressional District to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1952, and was reelected to the three 6 succeeding Congresses from January 3, 1953, to January 3, 1961: was elected in 1960 to the U.S. Senate and served there until his death in Helena, Montana, on January 12, 10 1978; and WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf possessed a deep concern for the 11 issues of conservation, natural resources, and environmental 12 quality well before such issues became fashionable; and 13 early in his service in the U.S. House of Representatives, 14 15 led opposition to a bill that would have given vested rights in the national forests to commodity interests; and 16 WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf took a strong stand to protect the

and Insular Affairs Committee, its

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21 Lands; and 22 WHEREAS, in the U.S. Senate, Lee Metcalf held a continuing concern for the proper development and management 23 of the public lands and forests; and, for over two decades, 24 participated in virtually every piece of legislation 25

environment and wilderness as a member of the House Interior

Reclamation, and the Subcommittee on Mining and Public

Subcommittee on

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1 relating to the environment and conservation; and

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WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was a tireless advocate of legislation to encourage conservation and wise use of the nation's public lands and natural resources, especially as a member of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Resources: and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf sponsored legislation to inventory the nation's outdoor recreational resources and needs; to accelerate the federal drive for clean water; and to grant aid to the states for comprehensive water resource planning; and, similarly, was a sponsor of laws to combat air and water pollution, including: the Clean Air Act (1963) and Amendments (1965 and 1966); Air Quality Improvement Act (1970, incorporating provisions of three bills by Senator Metcalf); Water Quality Act (1965); Clean Water Restoration Act (1966); Water Quality Improvement Act (1970); Solid Waste Disposal Act (1965); and Resource Recovery Act (1970); and

WHEREAS, Senator Lee Metcalf worked for significant additions to the National Park System and to the nation's wildernesses; and was a staunch supporter of the National Wild and Scenic River System, and was instrumental in including in the system over 200 miles of the Three Forks of the Flathead River in Western Montana and approximately 150

miles of the Missouri River in Central Montana: and

2 WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was active in designation of the Lincoln-Scapegoat Wilderness Area, passage of the Montana Wilderness Study Act in 1976, and enactment of legislation creating the Welcome Creek Wilderness Area near Missoula; and, at the time of his death, was working on bills to give wilderness protection to nearly 1 million acres in the Absaroka-Beartooth region adjacent to Yellowstone National Park, and to nearly 400,000 acres of the Great Bear Area south of Glacier National Park; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf led the long fight to protect the environment from degradation through surface mining; and as Senate Floor Leader, led the debate for strip mining control legislation in both 1974 and 1975, when congressionally approved legislation was vetoed by the President; and, later in 1977, served again as Floor Leader for Senate passage of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, which was signed into law; and

WHEREAS, from 1961 to 1975, Lee Metcalf served on the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission and attended every Commission meeting, in which the Commission decided to purchase a total of \$25,000 acres of land and create 43 new refuges for waterfowl and other birds; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf dedicated his life to the real interests of the people of Montana by working to preserve the greatness and beauty of the nation's lands, waters, and natural resources for the benefit of future generations; and WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf emphasized the importance of continued public and government interest in the conservation and protection of public lands, water, and other basic natural resources.

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- 8 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE
 9 OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
- 10 That the Department of Administration name the new 11 Department of Natural Resources and Conservation building 12 the "Lee Metcalf Building".
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State
 send copies of this resolution to the Department of
 Administration and to the building contractors for the
 preparation of appropriate plaques or signs designating the
 building as the "Lee Metcalf Building".
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State
 send copies of this resolution to the Governor, the Director
 of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation,
 Mrs. Donna Metcalf, and the publisher of each newspaper in
 the state.

APPROVED BY COMMITTEE ON STATE ADMINISTRATION

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA TO NAME THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION BUILDING THE "LEE METCALF BUILDING" IN RECOGNITION OF THE MANY CONTRIBUTIONS LEE METCALF MADE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA THROUGH HIS WORK AND CONCERN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND PRESERVATION OF NATURAL PROTECTION. CONSERVATION, RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE.

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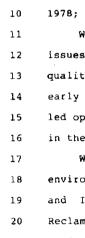
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WHEREAS, with enactment of HB 900, the 48th Montana Legislature authorized the construction of a new building to house the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, which building is scheduled for completion on November 11, 1985; and

WHEREAS, the new building for the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation should be appropriately named and should remind us of human dedication to the preservation of lands, waters, and natural resources; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was a native of Montana, born on a farm near Stevensville and a descendent of pioneers; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf served the people of Montana with great distinction; was elected a State Representative from



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Ravalli County and served in the 25th Montana Legislature: was an Assistant Attorney General of Montana from 1937-41; was elected to a 6-year term as an Associate Justice of the Montana Supreme Court in 1946; was elected from Montana's First Congressional District to the U.S. Representatives in 1952, and was reelected to the three succeeding Congresses from January 3, 1953, to January 3. 7 1961; was elected in 1960 to the U.S. Senate and served there until his death in Helena, Montana, on January 12, 1978: and WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf possessed a deep concern for the issues of conservation, natural resources, and environmental quality well before such issues became fashionable; and early in his service in the U.S. House of Representatives. led opposition to a bill that would have given vested rights in the national forests to commodity interests; and WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf took a strong stand to protect the environment and wilderness as a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, its Subcommittee Reclamation, and the Subcommittee on Mining and Public 21 Lands: and WHEREAS, in the U.S. Senate, Lee Metcalf held a 22 23 continuing concern for the proper development and management

of the public lands and forests; and, for over two decades.

participated in virtually every piece of legislation

1 relating to the environment and conservation; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was a tireless advocate of legislation to encourage conservation and wise use of the nation's public lands and natural resources, especially as a member of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Resources; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf sponsored legislation to inventory the nation's outdoor recreational resources and needs; to accelerate the federal drive for clean water; and to grant aid to the states for comprehensive water resource planning; and, similarly, was a sponsor of laws to combat air and water pollution, including: the Clean Air Act (1963) and Amendments (1965 and 1966); Air Quality Improvement Act (1970, incorporating provisions of three bills by Senator Metcalf); Water Quality Act (1965); Clean Water Restoration Act (1966); Water Quality Improvement Act (1970); Solid Waste Disposal Act (1965); and Resource Recovery Act (1970); and

WHEREAS, Senator Lee Metcalf worked for significant additions to the National Park System and to the nation's wildernesses; and was a staunch supporter of the National Wild and Scenic River System, and was instrumental in including in the system over 200 miles of the Three Forks of the Flathead River in Western Montana and approximately 150

1 miles of the Missouri River in Central Montana; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was active in designation of the Lincoln-Scapegoat Wilderness Area, passage of the Montana Wilderness Study Act in 1976, and enactment of legislation creating the Welcome Creek Wilderness Area near Missoula; and, at the time of his death, was working on bills to give wilderness protection to nearly 1 million acres in the Absaroka-Beartooth region adjacent to Yellowstone National Park, and to nearly 400,000 acres of the Great Bear Area south of Glacier National Park; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf led the long fight to protect the environment from degradation through surface mining; and as Senate Floor Leader, led the debate for strip mining control legislation in both 1974 and 1975, when congressionally approved legislation was vetoed by the President; and, later in 1977, served again as Floor Leader for Senate passage of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, which was signed into law; and

WHEREAS, from 1961 to 1975, Lee Metcalf served on the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission and attended every Commission meeting, in which the Commission decided to purchase a total of 525,000 acres of land and create 43 new refuges for waterfowl and other birds; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf dedicated his life to the real interests of the people of Montana by working to preserve

LC 0496/01

the greatness and beauty of the nation's lands, waters, and
natural resources for the benefit of future generations; and
WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf emphasized the importance of
continued public and government interest in the conservation
and protection of public lands, water, and other basic
natural resources.

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21 2·2 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

10 That the Department of Administration name the new 11 Department of Natural Resources and Conservation building 12 the "Lee Metcalf Building".

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State send copies of this resolution to the Department of Administration and to the building contractors for the preparation of appropriate plaques or signs designating the building as the "Lee Metcalf Building".

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State send copies of this resolution to the Governor, the Director of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Mrs. Donna Metcalf, and the publisher of each newspaper in the state.

SJR 0006/02 49th Legislature

APPROVED BY COMMITTEE ON STATE ADMINISTRATION

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6 1 INTRODUCED BY BLAYLOCK, VINCENT, HIRSCH, 2 LYBECK, R. MANNING, YELLOWTAIL, LANE, 3 B. WILLIAMS, HALLIGAN, MOHAR, CONOVER, 4 5 REGAN, ECK, CHRISTIAENS, TOWE, LYNCH, 6 VAN VALKENBURG, JACOBSON, STIMATZ, DANIELS, HAFFEY, MAZUREK, FULLER 7 8 A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE 9 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA TO NAME THE NEW 10

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION BUILDING THE "LEE METCALF BUILDING" IN RECOGNITION OF THE MANY CONTRIBUTIONS LEE METCALF MADE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA THROUGH HIS WORK AND CONCERN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL

PROTECTION, CONSERVATION, AND PRESERVATION OF NATURAL 15

RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE. 16

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WHEREAS, with enactment of HB 900, the 48th Montana Legislature authorized the construction of a new building to house the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, which building is scheduled for completion on November 11, 1985; and

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WHEREAS, the new building for the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation should be appropriately named and should remind us of human dedication to the preservation of

great distinction; was elected a State Representative from 5 Ravalli County and served in the 25th Montana Legislature: 7 was an Assistant Attorney General of Montana from 1937-41; was elected to a 6-year term as an Associate Justice of the Montana Supreme Court in 1946; was elected from Montana's 10 First Congressional District to the U.S. House Representatives in 1952, and was reelected to the three 11 12 succeeding Congresses from January 3, 1953, to January 3, 1961: was elected in 1960 to the U.S. Senate and served 13 14 there until his death in Helena, Montana, on January 12. 1978; and 15 WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf possessed a deep concern for the 16 17 issues of conservation, natural resources, and environmental

lands, waters, and natural resources; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was a native of Montana, born on a

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf served the people of Montana with

farm near Stevensville and a descendent of pioneers: and

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Montana Legislative Council

quality well before such issues became fashionable; and

early in his service in the U.S. House of Representatives,

led opposition to a bill that would have given vested rights

environment and wilderness as a member of the House Interior

and Insular Affairs Committee, its Subcommittee on

Reclamation, and the Subcommittee on Mining and Public

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf took a strong stand to protect the

in the national forests to commodity interests; and

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SJR 0006/02 SJR 0006/02

ı Lands; and

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2 WHEREAS, in the U.S. Senate, Lee Metcalf held a

3 continuing concern for the proper development and management

4 of the public lands and forests; and, for over two decades,

participated in virtually every piece of legislation

relating to the environment and conservation; and 6

7 WHEREAS. Lee Metcalf was a tireless advocate of

8 legislation to encourage conservation and wise use of the

nation's public lands and natural resources, especially as a

10 member of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural

Resources and as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public 11

Lands and Resources: and

13 WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf sponsored legislation to inventory

the nation's outdoor recreational resources and needs; to

15 accelerate the federal drive for clean water; and to grant

aid to the states for comprehensive water resource planning; 16

and, similarly, was a sponsor of laws to combat air and

water pollution, including: the Clean Air Act (1963) and 18

Amendments (1965 and 1966); Air Quality Improvement Act 19

(1970, incorporating provisions of three bills by Senator

Metcalf): Water Quality Act (1965); Clean Water Restoration

Act (1966); Water Quality Improvement Act (1970); Solid 22

Waste Disposal Act (1965); and Resource Recovery Act (1970); 23

24 and

WHEREAS. Senator Lee Metcalf worked for significant 25

additions to the National Park System and to the nation's

wildernesses; and was a staunch supporter of the National

3 Wild and Scenic River System, and was instrumental in

including in the system over 200 miles of the Three Forks of

the Flathead River in Western Montana and approximately 150 5

miles of the Missouri River in Central Montana; and

7 WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was active in designation of the

Lincoln-Scapegoat Wilderness Area, passage of the Montana

Wilderness Study Act in 1976, and enactment of legislation

10 creating the Welcome Creek Wilderness Area near Missoula:

11 and, at the time of his death, was working on bills to give

12 wilderness protection to nearly 1 million acres in the

13 Absaroka-Beartooth region adjacent to Yellowstone National

14 Park, and to nearly 400,000 acres of the Great Bear Area

15 south of Glacier National Park; and

16 WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf led the long fight to protect the

17 environment from degradation through surface mining; and as

18 Senate Floor Leader, led the debate for strip mining control

19 legislation in both 1974 and 1975, when congressionally

approved legislation was vetoed by the President; and, later

21 in 1977, served again as Floor Leader for Senate passage of

22 the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977,

23 which was signed into law; and

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24 WHEREAS, from 1961 to 1975, Lee Metcalf served on the

25 Migratory Bird Conservation Commission and attended every

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SJR 0006/02

1 Commission meeting, in which the Commission decided to 2 purchase a total of 525,000 acres of land and create 43 new

refuges for waterfowl and other birds; and

4 WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf dedicated his life to the real interests of the people of Montana by working to preserve 5 the greatness and beauty of the nation's lands, waters, and 6 7 natural resources for the benefit of future generations; and 8 WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf emphasized the importance of 9 continued public and government interest in the conservation 10 and protection of public lands, water, and other basic natural resources. 11

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NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

That the Department of Administration name the new
Department of Natural Resources and Conservation building
the "Lee Metcalf Building".

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State send copies of this resolution to the Department of Administration and to the building contractors for the preparation of appropriate plaques or signs designating the building as the "Lee Metcalf Building".

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State send copies of this resolution to the Governor, the Director of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, 1 Mrs. Donna Metcalf, and the publisher of each newspaper in

2 the state.

1978; and

Smale JOINT RESOLUTION NO.	,
INTRODUCED BY Black Vincent	
2007	

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA TO NAME THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION BUILDING THE "LEE METCALF BUILDING" IN RECOGNITION OF THE MANY CONTRIBUTIONS LEE METCALF MADE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA THROUGH HIS WORK AND CONCERN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, CONSERVATION, AND PRESERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE.

WHEREAS, with enactment of HB 900, the 48th Montana Legislature authorized the construction of a new building to house the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, which building is scheduled for completion on November 11, 1985; and

WHEREAS, the new building for the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation should be appropriately named and should remind us of human dedication to the preservation of lands, waters, and natural resources; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was a native of Montana, born on a farm near Stevensville and a descendent of pioneers; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf served the people of Montana with qreat distinction; was elected a State Representative from Ravalli County and served in the 25th Montana Legislature;

was an Assistant Attorney General of Montana from 1937-41;

was elected to a 6-year term as an Associate Justice of the

Montana Supreme Court in 1946; was elected from Montana's

First Congressional District to the U.S. House of

Representatives in 1952, and was reelected to the three

succeeding Congresses from January 3, 1953, to January 3,

1961; was elected in 1960 to the U.S. Senate and served

there until his death in Helena, Montana, on January 12,

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf possessed a deep concern for the issues of conservation, natural resources, and environmental quality well before such issues became fashionable; and early in his service in the U.S. House of Representatives, led opposition to a bill that would have given vested rights in the national forests to commodity interests; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf took a strong stand to protect the environment and wilderness as a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, its Subcommittee on Reclamation, and the Subcommittee on Mining and Public Lands; and

22 WHEREAS, in the U.S. Senate, Lee Metcalf held a 23 continuing concern for the proper development and management 24 of the public lands and forests; and, for over two decades, 25 participated in virtually every piece of legislation

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relating to the environment and conservation; and Lee Metcalf was a tireless advocate of 2 3 legislation to encourage conservation and wise use of the nation's public lands and natural resources, especially as a member of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Resources; and WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf sponsored legislation to inventory 9 the nation's outdoor recreational resources and needs; to accelerate the federal drive for clean water; and to grant 10 aid to the states for comprehensive water resource planning; 11 and, similarly, was a sponsor of laws to combat air and 12 water pollution, including: the Clean Air Act (1963) and 13 14 Amendments (1965 and 1966); Air Quality Improvement Act (1970, incorporating provisions of three bills by Senator 15 Metcalf); Water Quality Act (1965); Clean Water Restoration 16 17 Act (1966); Water Quality Improvement Act (1970): Solid Waste Disposal Act (1965); and Resource Recovery Act (1970); 18 19 and 20 WHEREAS, Senator Lee Metcalf worked for significant additions to the National Park System and to the nation's 21

miles of the Missouri River in Central Montana; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was active in designation of the
Lincoln-Scapegoat Wilderness Area, passage of the Montana
Wilderness Study Act in 1976, and enactment of legislation
creating the Welcome Creek Wilderness Area near Missoula;
and, at the time of his death, was working on bills to give
wilderness protection to nearly 1 million acres in the
Absaroka-Beartooth region adjacent to Yellowstone National
Park, and to nearly 400,000 acres of the Great Bear Area
south of Glacier National Park; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf led the long fight to protect the environment from degradation through surface mining; and as Senate Floor Leader, led the debate for strip mining control legislation in both 1974 and 1975, when congressionally approved legislation was vetoed by the President; and, later in 1977, served again as Floor Leader for Senate passage of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, which was signed into law; and

WHEREAS, from 1961 to 1975, Lee Metcalf served on the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission and attended every Commission meeting, in which the Commission decided to purchase a total of 525,000 acres of land and create 43 new refuges for waterfowl and other birds; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf dedicated his life to the real interests of the people of Montana by working to preserve

wildernesses; and was a staunch supporter of the National

Wild and Scenic River System, and was instrumental in

including in the system over 200 miles of the Three Forks of

the Plathead River in Western Montana and approximately 150

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the greatness and beauty of the nation's lands, waters, and 1 2 natural resources for the benefit of future generations; and 3 WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf emphasized the importance of 4 continued public and government interest in the conservation 5 and protection of public lands, water, and other basic 6 natural resources. 7 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE 8 9 OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA: 10 That the Department of Administration name the new Department of Natural Resources and Conservation building 11 12 the "Lee Metcalf Building". BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State 13 send copies of this resolution to the Department of 14 15 Administration and to the building contractors for the preparation of appropriate plaques or signs designating the 16 17 building as the "Lee Metcalf Building". 18 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State send copies of this resolution to the Governor, the Director 19 20 of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation,

-End-

Mrs. Donna Metcalf, and the publisher of each newspaper in

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the state.

49th Legislature

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SJR 0006/02

2	INTRODUCED BY BLAYLOCK, VINCENT, HIRSCH,
3	LYBECK, R. MANNING, YELLOWTAIL, LANE,
4	B. WILLIAMS, HALLIGAN, MOHAR, CONOVER,
5	REGAN, ECK, CHRISTIAENS, TOWE, LYNCH,
6	VAN VALKENBURG, JACOBSON, STIMATZ,
7	DANIELS, HAFFEY, MAZUREK, FULLER
8	
9	A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF
10	REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA TO NAME THE NEW
11	DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION BUILDING
12	THE "LEE METCALF BUILDING" IN RECOGNITION OF THE MANY
13	CONTRIBUTIONS LEE METCALF MADE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF
14	MONTANA THROUGH HIS WORK AND CONCERN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
15	PROTECTION, CONSERVATION, AND PRESERVATION OF NATURAL
16	RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE.
17	
18	WHEREAS, with enactment of HB 900, the 48th Montana
19	Legislature authorized the construction of a new building to
20	house the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation,
21	which building is scheduled for completion on November 11,
22	1985; and
23	WHEREAS, the new building for the Department of Natural
24	Resources and Conservation should be appropriately named and
25	should remind us of human dedication to the preservation of

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6

1	lands, waters, and natural resources; and
2	WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was a native of Montana, born on a
3	farm near Stevensville and a descendent of pioneers; and
4	WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf served the people of Montana with
5	great distinction; was elected a State Representative from
6	Ravalli County and served in the 25th Montana Legislature;
7	was an Assistant Attorney General of Montana from 1937-41;
8	was elected to a 6-year term as an Associate Justice of the
9	Montana Supreme Court in 1946; was elected from Montana's
10	First Congressional District to the U.S. House of
11	Representatives in 1952, and was reelected to the three
12	succeeding Congresses from January 3, 1953, to January 3,
13	1961; was elected in 1960 to the U.S. Senate and served
14	there until his death in Helena, Montana, on January 12,
15	1978; and
16	WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf possessed a deep concern for the
17	issues of conservation, natural resources, and environmental
18	quality well before such issues became fashionable; and
19	early in his service in the U.S. House of Representatives,
20	led opposition to a bill that would have given vested rights
21	in the national forests to commodity interests; and

and Insular Affairs Committee,

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its Subcommittee on

Reclamation, and the Subcommittee on Mining and Public

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf took a strong stand to protect the environment and wilderness as a member of the House Interior

Lands; and

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- 2 WHEREAS, in the U.S. Senate, Lee Metcalf held a
- continuing concern for the proper development and management 3
 - of the public lands and forests; and, for over two decades,
- 5 participated in virtually every piece of legislation
- 6 relating to the environment and conservation; and
- 7 WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was a tireless advocate of
- 8 legislation to encourage conservation and wise use of the
- 9 nation's public lands and natural resources, especially as a
- member of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural 10
- Resources and as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public 11
- 12 Lands and Resources; and
- WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf sponsored legislation to inventory 13
- the nation's outdoor recreational resources and needs; to 14
- 15 accelerate the federal drive for clean water; and to grant
- aid to the states for comprehensive water resource planning; 16
- and, similarly, was a sponsor of laws to combat air and 17
- 18 water pollution, including: the Clean Air Act (1963) and
- Amendments (1965 and 1966); Air Quality Improvement Act 19
- (1970, incorporating provisions of three bills by Senator
- Metcalf); Water Quality Act (1965); Clean Water Restoration 21
- 22 Act (1966); Water Quality Improvement Act (1970); Solid
- Waste Disposal Act (1965); and Resource Recovery Act (1970); 23
- 24 and

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WHEREAS. Senator Lee Metcalf worked for significant

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- 1 additions to the National Park System and to the nation's
- 2 wildernesses; and was a staunch supporter of the National
- 3 Wild and Scenic River System, and was instrumental in
- including in the system over 200 miles of the Three Forks of
- the Flathead River in Western Montana and approximately 150
- miles of the Missouri River in Central Montana; and
- 7 WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was active in designation of the
 - Lincoln-Scapegoat Wilderness Area, passage of the Montana
- 9 Wilderness Study Act in 1976, and enactment of legislation
- 10 creating the Welcome Creek Wilderness Area near Missoula;
- 11 and, at the time of his death, was working on bills to give
- wilderness protection to nearly 1 million acres in the 12
- 13 Absaroka-Beartooth region adjacent to Yellowstone National
- 14 Park, and to nearly 400,000 acres of the Great Bear Area
- 15 south of Glacier National Park; and
- 16 . WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf led the long fight to protect the
- 17 environment from degradation through surface mining; and as
- 18 Senate Floor Leader, led the debate for strip mining control
- 19 legislation in both 1974 and 1975, when congressionally
- 20 approved legislation was vetoed by the President; and, later.
- 21 in 1977, served again as Floor Leader for Senate passage of
- 22 the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.
- 23 which was signed into law; and
- 24 WHEREAS, from 1961 to 1975, Lee Metcalf served on the
- 25 Migratory Bird Conservation Commission and attended every

SJR 6

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- 1 Commission meeting, in which the Commission decided to
 2 purchase a total of 525,000 acres of land and create 43 new
 3 refuges for waterfowl and other birds; and
 - WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf dedicated his life to the real interests of the people of Montana by working to preserve the greatness and beauty of the nation's lands, waters, and natural resources for the benefit of future generations; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf emphasized the importance of continued public and government interest in the conservation and protection of public lands, water, and other basic natural resources.

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- NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
- That the Department of Administration name the new Department of Natural Resources and Conservation building the "Lee Metcalf Building".
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State send copies of this resolution to the Department of Administration and to the building contractors for the preparation of appropriate plaques or signs designating the building as the "Lee Metcalf Building".
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State send copies of this resolution to the Governor, the Director of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation,

- 1 Mrs. Donna Metcalf, and the publisher of each newspaper in
- 2 the state.

1	SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6
2	INTRODUCED BY BLAYLOCK, VINCENT, HIRSCH,
3	LYBECK, R. MANNING, YELLOWTAIL, LANE,
4	B. WILLIAMS, HALLIGAN, MOHAR, CONOVER,
5	REGAN, ECK, CHRISTIAENS, TOWE, LYNCH,
6	VAN VALKENBURG, JACOBSON, STIMATZ,
7	DANIELS, HAFFEY, MAZUREK, FULLER
8	
9	A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF
10	REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA TO NAME THE NEW
11	DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION BUILDING
12	THE "LEE METCALF BUILDING" IN RECOGNITION OF THE MANY
13	CONTRIBUTIONS LEE METCALF MADE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF
14	MONTANA THROUGH HIS WORK AND CONCERN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
15	PROTECTION, CONSERVATION, AND PRESERVATION OF NATURAL
16	RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE.
17	
18	WHEREAS, with enactment of HB 900, the 48th Montana
19	Legislature authorized the construction of a new building to
20	house the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation,
21	which building is scheduled for completion on November 11,
22	1985; and
23	WHEREAS, the new building for the Department of Natural
24	Resources and Conservation should be appropriately named and
25	should remind us of human dedication to the preservation of

1	lands, waters, and natural resources; and
2	WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was a native of Montana, born on a
3	farm near Stevensville and a descendent of pioneers; and
4	WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf served the people of Montana with
5	great distinction; was elected a State Representative from
6	Ravalli County and served in the 25th Montana Legislature;
7	was an Assistant Attorney General of Montana from 1937-41;
8	was elected to a 6-year term as an Associate Justice of the
9	Montana Supreme Court in 1946; was elected from Montana's
10	First Congressional District to the U.S. House of
11	Representatives in 1952, and was reelected to the three
12	succeeding Congresses from January 3, 1953, to January 3,
13	1961; was elected in 1960 to the U.S. Senate and served
14	there until his death in Helena, Montana, on January 12,
15	1978; and
16	WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf possessed a deep concern for the
17	issues of conservation, natural resources, and environmental
18	quality well before such issues became fashionable; and
19	early in his service in the U.S. House of Representatives,
20	led opposition to a bill that would have given vested rights
21	in the national forests to commodity interests; and
22	WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf took a strong stand to protect the
23	environment and wilderness as a member of the House Interior
24	and Insular Affairs Committee, its Subcommittee on
25	Reclamation, and the Subcommittee on Mining and Public

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1 Lands; and

WHEREAS, in the U.S. Senate, Lee Metcalf held a continuing concern for the proper development and management of the public lands and forests; and, for over two decades, participated in virtually every piece of legislation relating to the environment and conservation; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was a tireless advocate of legislation to encourage conservation and wise use of the nation's public lands and natural resources, especially as a member of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Resources; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf sponsored legislation to inventory the nation's outdoor recreational resources and needs; to accelerate the federal drive for clean water; and to grant aid to the states for comprehensive water resource planning; and, similarly, was a sponsor of laws to combat air and water pollution, including: the Clean Air Act (1963) and Amendments (1965 and 1966); Air Quality Improvement Act (1970, incorporating provisions of three bills by Senator Metcalf); Water Quality Act (1965); Clean Water Restoration Act (1966); Water Quality Improvement Act (1970); Solid Waste Disposal Act (1965); and Resource Recovery Act (1970); and

WHEREAS, Senator Lee Metcalf worked for significant

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additions to the National Park System and to the nation's wildernesses; and was a staunch supporter of the National Wild and Scenic River System, and was instrumental in including in the system over 200 miles of the Three Forks of the Plathead River in Western Montana and approximately 150 miles of the Missouri River in Central Montana: and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf was active in designation of the Lincoln-Scapegoat Wilderness Area, passage of the Montana Wilderness Study Act in 1976, and enactment of legislation creating the Welcome Creek Wilderness Area near Missoula; and, at the time of his death, was working on bills to give wilderness protection to nearly 1 million acres in the Absaroka-Beartooth region adjacent to Yellowstone National Park, and to nearly 400,000 acres of the Great Bear Area south of Glacier National Park; and

WHEREAS, Lee Metcalf led the long fight to protect the environment from degradation through surface mining; and as Senate Floor Leader, led the debate for strip mining control legislation in both 1974 and 1975, when congressionally approved legislation was vetoed by the President; and, later in 1977, served again as Floor Leader for Senate passage of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, which was signed into law; and

WHEREAS, from 1961 to 1975, Lee Metcalf served on the
 Migratory Bird Conservation Commission and attended every

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