



TREASURE STATE RESOURCES ASSOCIATION OF MONTANA

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TREASURE STATE RESOURCES ASSOCIATION NEWS

July, 2020

Montana Climate Solutions Council Readies Report to Governor Bullock

Following a marathon series of committee and full council meetings, recommendations and strategies developed in accordance with last July's Executive Order creating the Montana Climate Solutions Council are in the final editing process before being submitted to Governor Bullock.

As a reminder, the Council was charged with considering recommendations to:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Montana;
- Strengthen greenhouse gas inventories and accountability to track progress;
- Prepare the state for climate impacts, and
- Identify needs and gaps in climate science and the development of new technologies.

To accomplish the work, three subcommittees were created: a greenhouse gas mitigation strategies committee, a technology, innovations and transitions committee, and climate adaptations subcommittee. All offered recommendations that were in turn reviewed by the full Council. Not all were "consensus" recommendations and dissenting views will be captured in the report.

The entity selected to do the modeling work necessary to demonstrate the effectiveness of potential scenarios for reducing GHG emissions could not carry out its work until later this summer so that information won't be included in the initial report. Some members expressed concern that the effort did not address the potential fiscal impacts of various recommendations,

but were advised that was not the Council's charge. Others noted the impact of proposals on low income Montanans was also not considered.

Some of the recommendations would require legislative or regulatory action to implement. Many would also require substantial financial resources. The report does include more practical ideas to improve energy efficiency.

The greenhouse gas mitigation strategies committee wrestled with a host of thorny issues, including consideration of a carbon pricing mechanism, as well as a requirements to evaluate the social cost of carbon in various planning or regulatory processes. The final report will include a recommendation to consider approaches for pricing carbon, but unless revisited again by the full Council, the recommendation on evaluating the social cost of carbon failed to get the required number of votes to advance.

While the final report is not yet available, preliminary recommendations and other white papers can be found on the Council's website at: <https://deq.mt.gov/DEQAdmin/dir/Climate>

EPA to End COVID-19 Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program No Later than August 31, 2020

On Monday, June 29, 2020 the EPA announced it was amending the policy put in place earlier this year to allow flexibility for meeting certain environmental compliance requirements due to COVID-19 challenges to include a termination date. The program will end on August 31, 2020 at the latest. It could terminate earlier if state or national conditions regarding COVID-19 indicate it would be appropriate.

In a Memorandum to the agency's governmental and private sector partners, EPA Assistant Administrator Susan Bodine wrote:

On March 26, 2020, I issued a memorandum entitled COVID-19 Implications for EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program, a temporary policy regarding EPA's exercise of enforcement of environmental legal obligations during the COVID-19 public health emergency. Since that time, new federal guidelines and directives have been issued to support both the public health response and economic recovery efforts and many parts of the country have already taken steps to relax social distancing restrictions in parts or all of the individual states, with the goal of returning to normal operations. As state and local restrictions are relaxed or lifted, so too may the restrictions that potentially impede regulatory compliance, reducing the circumstances in which the temporary policy may apply.

Some states are seeing an increase in COVID-19 cases following efforts to reopen, and as a result some states may pause reopening, or modify their reopening protocols. Similarly, some businesses are temporarily closing, after initially re-opening, to address COVID-19 infections. As states and businesses begin to re-open, there will be a period of adjustment as regulated entities plan how to effectively comply

both with environmental legal obligations and with public health guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or other agencies regarding actions suggested to stem the transmission and spread of COVID-19.

In light of these developments, it is now appropriate to expressly include a provision in the temporary policy that covers termination of the temporary policy, and to make such changes to the policy as are needed to reflect the impact of the changing circumstances on facility operations, worker shortages, and other constraints caused by the public health emergency. Accordingly, I am today revising the temporary policy to add the following new section. I have selected August 31, 2020, as the termination date for the temporary policy because it reflects the appropriate balancing of the relevant factors; it recognizes that the circumstances surrounding the temporary policy are changing, but also ensures that there is adequate time to adjust to the changing circumstances. As stated in the temporary policy, entities should make every effort to comply with their environmental compliance obligations and the policy applies only to situations where compliance is not reasonably practicable as a result of COVID-19. These situations should become fewer and fewer.

VI. Termination

This temporary policy terminates in its entirety at 11:59 PM Eastern Daylight Savings Time, August 31, 2020. This means that the EPA will not base any exercise of enforcement discretion on this temporary policy for any noncompliance that occurs after August 31, 2020.

In addition, the EPA may terminate this temporary policy (i.e., indicate it does not apply to future noncompliance) on a state or national basis, in whole or in part, at any earlier time, taking into account changing conditions in a state or region of the country, including as appropriate the expiration or lifting of “state at home” orders in a state, the status of federal and/or state COVID-19 public health emergency guidelines, and/or other relevant factors or considerations.

In order to provide fair and sufficient notice to the public, the EPA will provide notification at least seven days prior, if it terminates this temporary policy prior to August 31, 2020, either nationally or at a more local level, in whole or in part.

Nothing herein limits the ability of EPA to exercise enforcement discretion on a case-by-case basis regarding any noncompliance, including noncompliance caused by the COVID-19 public health emergency, before or after the temporary policy is terminated. This includes the situation in which a person or entity makes a reasonable attempt to comply with guidance from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention or other agencies regarding actions suggested to stem the transmission and spread of COVID-19, which the person or entity reasonably deems applicable to its circumstances.

Montana Department of Transportation Bridge Load Postings to Change

Strategies 360 has provided the following information regarding opportunities to learn more about upcoming changes:

The Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) would like to invite you to a video conference meeting to learn about the new bridge load posting signs that will begin cropping up across Montana this summer.

Truck manufacturers are building specialized hauling vehicles (SHVs) capable of legally carrying heavier loads than typical vehicles have in the past. These vehicles may increase stress on bridges, so current weight restrictions may not be sufficient to ensure safe operations. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has determined that all States must include these new, short, heavy vehicles when evaluating the safe limits of bridge capacity. Accordingly, MDT is in the process of updating load ratings for 4,500 public bridges across the state, including approximately 2,500 owned by MDT.

MDT needs your help in getting the word out to interested parties about these new load posting signs and their impacts on roadways across Montana. We have set up several meetings with the MDT Bridge Bureau for you to learn the details of these new load posting signs.

Please RSVP as soon as possible to Aly Russell at alr@strategies360.com to one of the below times and you will be sent a calendar invite for the virtual meeting. If none of these times work for you, just let Aly know and we will find another time in the future. Thanks so much!

Monday, July 13, 11:00 a.m.

Monday, July 13, 1:00 p.m.

Tuesday, July 14, 10:00 a.m.

Tuesday, July 14, 3:00 p.m.

Wednesday, July 15, 9:00 a.m.

Legislative Committee Updates:

Legislative Council Laying Groundwork for a potential “Remote 2021 Legislative Session”

With the uncertainty as to whether or when a second wave of COVID-19 will impact Montana, legislative leaders are working on contingency plans for the upcoming 2021 Legislative Session. A special committee has been appointed to consider the numerous challenges of a “socially distanced”, hybrid, or even remote session should that become necessary. That includes taking a

deep dive into the legislative rules that govern the conduct of business in both the House and Senate, as well as considering technology and staffing needs.

Suggestions have included limiting floor sessions in the early weeks and allowing members of the appropriations and policy committees to meet jointly to hear agency budget requests. Some legislators have offered the idea of having all legislators focus on development of the state budget in January and February, followed by a recess for some period of time during the late winter/early spring months and return in May to hear policy proposals.

At the minimum, those involved in the upcoming session can likely expect some changes in the Capitol. Events held in the Rotunda where food is served will see new limitations – buffet style service is not likely to pass muster. Gathering places in the hallways or other public areas may be restricted. Those testifying on bills may need to do so from locations outside the committee rooms. The “work day” could be altered to extend hours in order to limit the number of people in the building. Floor sessions could be held in locations other than the respective chambers to allow for more social distancing. The full Legislative Council is expected to hear more formal recommendations when they meet in August.

Finance Committee Hears Budget Updates

All eyes are on the Legislative Finance Division and the Governor’s Budget Office as staff try to anticipate the revenue situation for the next biennium. At their June 12th meeting, Finance Committee members heard new revenue estimates that project a 13% decrease in revenues in FY 2021. However, staff also indicated that FY 2022 may experience a rebound with projected revenues increasing 15% in FY 2022.

Transportation Committee Hears Update on Gas Tax Revenue

Montana Transportation Department officials advised Transportation Interim Committee members that despite travel reductions associated with COVID-19, gas tax collections were more positive than anticipated, assuring that the required federal funding match isn’t in jeopardy. Current projects will continue as planned. A second wave of COVID-19 is factored in to their projection. However, the current losses, coupled with the effects of inflation, will likely require MDOT to revisit long-term revenue collections earlier than anticipated.

Citizens for Balanced Use Encourages Supporters to File an Objection on Helena Lewis and Clark National Forest Plan FEIS

Citizens for Balanced Use, based in Bozeman, Montana advocates for increased access for Multiple Use Recreation, Improved Forest Management and Responsible Resource Development. CBU is a member of TSRA and provided the following notice to share with other members:

The Helena Lewis and Clark National Forest released the new Forest Plan FEIS on May 21st. The 60 day objection period is currently open and will close on July 20, 2020.

Citizens for Balanced Use is encouraging members and supporters to file an objection!

Filing an Objection

The new proposed Forest Plan FEIS released by the HLCNF will close thousands of acres to snowmobiles and hundreds of miles of trails to motorized and mechanized use. CBU has prepared 3 sample objections for our members and supporters to use in filing an objection on the flawed plan.

Click on

<https://balanceduse.org/hlcnf>

to access the HLCNF page on the CBU website for sample objections and a 4 part video explaining the process and how the plan is flawed.

You can simply download an objection. Insert your contact information in the green highlighted areas. Print the objection and either send it to the Forest Service address at the top of the objection, or fax the objection to (406) 329-3411.

If you mail your objection to the Forest Service, CBU suggests you send it return receipt to assure the Forest Service received your objection.

[Be sure to sign your objection!](#)

If you did not comment on the plan during the scoping or DEIS, you can still object by using sample objection #3. This objection pertains to issues that arose after all comment periods were closed.

You will be contacted by the Forest Service at a later date to set up a hearing with the objection review officer.

Montana Petroleum Association (MPA) and TSRA Submit Joint Comments on New Arsenic Standards

On June 19th, 2020 MPA and TSRA submitted the following joint comments regarding the Proposed Rule for Natural and non-anthropogenic water quality standards as published in MAR Notice No. 17-412:

The Montana Petroleum Association (MPA) and Treasure State Resources Association (TSRA) respectfully submit the following comments on the Board of Environmental Review's (BER) proposed rule titled "Natural and non-anthropogenic water quality standards." As a general matter, the associations support the Board and Montana Department of Environmental Quality's (MTDEQ) efforts to develop water quality standards and rulemaking that addresses nonanthropogenic arsenic concentration and set "attainable/realistic" limits for each segment of the Yellowstone River as the water quality standards. We appreciate the work undertaken by MTDEQ to work with stakeholders over several years to develop a process to determine the nonanthropogenic condition. While these comments are addressed to this particular rulemaking, they are offered with an eye to considering the application of this process to other parameters.

INTRODUCTION

The MPA represents over 150-member companies involved in all aspects of the oil and natural gas industry. MPA's members include producers, refiners, suppliers, pipeline operators, and transporters, as well as service and supply companies that support all segments of the industry and employ a great number of people in our great state. MPA works with elected officials, business groups, regulatory boards and agencies to promote policies which incentivize revenue generating resource production and opposes rules and regulations which hamper opportunities for future oil and gas opportunities in Montana.

TSRA represents a broad coalition of business and industry, members of organized labor, as well as over twenty other membership organizations who support the responsible use and development of our natural resources.

COMMENTS

The proposed rule has been issued by BER to address background concentrations of nonanthropogenic arsenic that are higher than the applicable human health standards in certain segments of the Yellowstone River. The standards that MTDEQ developed are based upon a median concentration for each segment. This standard results in un-impacted river water from each segment exceeding the standard during portions of the year due to seasonal variations. Any user that diverts water from the river during these "high concentrations" periods and returns it without adding any additional arsenic, may not be able to comply with the proposed regulation. For example, simple water evaporation due to ambient temperatures would increase the non-impacted arsenic load to an arsenic concentration higher than that which was diverted from the river. The user would then be forced to treat the water to remove non-anthropogenic arsenic before discharge. Treatment in this situation could require the installation of large capital funded projects while having no measurable impact on the quality of the receiving water. State law requires the agency may not "apply a water standard to a water body that is more stringent than the non-anthropogenic condition of the waterbody" which dictates that the agency take into consideration seasonal variations in arsenic concentration that are higher than the annual median

concentration. Under those conditions when concentrations are higher than the median, the annual median standard would be more stringent than the current nonanthropogenic condition of the waterbody under consideration. In order to comply with the state law at all times, the agency cannot set the annual median average to be the water quality standard as proposed without also providing implementation tools that ensure compliance with state law. For compliance purposes, MPA and TSRA believe that the agency should allow an option to implement procedures/criteria utilizing a 12-month rolling average (calculated monthly) in order to comply with the non-anthropogenic condition present in the waterbody at all times of the year.

We believe MDEQ should maintain as many options as possible in their permitting "toolkit" and should not restrict itself in being able to apply them to implement these or other nonanthropogenic standards that may be set in the future. That includes other options detailed in the EPA's permit writers manual such as implementation in terms of either load or concentration and intake credits that can be utilized to satisfy the conditions of the state law at all times. For that reason, we also request the Board delete the last paragraph of the "Reason" section as well as subparagraph (3) of the proposed new rule as has been suggested by other commenters. Both of those sections arbitrarily deny the use of assimilative capacity and mixing zones, which are already addressed in other existing rules that give the MTDEQ clear direction as to how and when they should be allowed.

The associations would also like the Board to take into consideration the explicit statement in MCA 75-5-306, which states that "It is not necessary to treat wastes to a condition purer than the natural condition" Point source dischargers who discharge water that was drawn from the same segment of the water body under consideration for non-contact cooling purposes do not alter the natural condition of the contaminant of concern in any form or fashion. Closed-loop systems do not come in physical contact with any industrial processes, and it is well documented that they neither contribute to baseline concentrations nor transform any wastes that maybe present in the incoming water. Given that fact, the agency in this proposed rule should provide a categorical exemption that states "point source dischargers who discharge water utilized for non-contact cooling purposes only into the same segment of the river from where the water was withdrawn are exempt from the proposed water quality standard limitations".

In addition, we request that the Board also consider the removal or modification of footnote 16 in DEQ-7. "(16) Surface or groundwater concentrations may not exceed these values." The footnote indicates that no sample should exceed the human health standard; as discussed in the above letter this is infeasible. The guidance document should be updated to reflect the changes.

The associations thank the Board and the MTDEQ for their kind consideration of our above comments. Please feel free to contact Alan Olson of MPA at 406-442-7582 or Peggy Trenk of TRSA at 406-461-9945 if you have any further questions or need more information.

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Calls for More Active Management of the National Forests and Grasslands

Source: USDA

On June 12, 2020 USDA Secretary Sonny Perdue issued a wide-ranging memorandum that directs the Forest Service to “expedite environmental reviews to support active management” and “increase the productivity of national forests and grasslands”.

To increase the productivity of National Forests and Grasslands the Forest Service will:

- Streamline processes and identify new opportunities to increase America’s energy dominance and reduce reliance on foreign countries for critical minerals
- Modernize management practices and reduce regulatory burdens to promote active management on Forest Service lands to support and protect rural communities, critical watersheds, and species habitat, and
- Expedite broadband development on Forest Service lands to increase internet connectivity in rural America.

To reinforce the value of our Nation’s grazing heritage and the National Grasslands the Forest Service will:

- Establish in forest plans that grazing and support for grazing on the National Grasslands is essential for their management within the framework of their governing statutes;
- Streamline renewal of range permits and range improvements on the National Forests and Grasslands; and
- Enhance flexibility for Forest Service employees to work with ranching families and communities.

To increase access to National Forest System Lands the Forest Service will:

- Increase access to Forest Service lands by streamlining the permit process for recreational activities and embracing new technologies and recreation opportunities;
- Open public access to National Forest System lands with currently limited access where feasible in cooperation with States, counties and partners; and
- Improve customer service by modernizing and simplifying forest products permitting and the Forest Service land exchange process.

To expedite environmental reviews to support active management the Forest Service will:

- Set time and page limits on the completion of environmental documents, including categorical exclusions, environmental assessments, and environmental impact statements;
- Streamline policy to ensure environmental reviews focus on analysis that is required by law and regulation;
- Work across the government to initiate the development of policies for alternative procedures to streamline consultation processes and environmental reviews; and expedite compliance with State Historic Preservation Offices for vegetation management and facility and infrastructure improvements.

New Waters of the U.S. Rule Now In Effect

Source: USEPA

The new WOTUS rule promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of the Army (Army or Corps) took effect June 22, 2020.

In the final rule, the agencies interpret the term “waters of the United States” to encompass: The territorial seas and traditional navigable waters; perennial and intermittent tributaries that contribute surface water flow to such waters, certain lakes, ponds and impoundments of jurisdictional waters; and wetlands adjacent to other jurisdiction waters. Paragraph (a) of the final rule identifies four categories of waters that are “waters of the United States.” These waters are referred to as “jurisdictional” in this notice and in the regulatory text. Paragraph (b) of the final rule identifies those waters and features that are excluded from the definition of “waters of the United States.” These waters are referred to as “non-jurisdictional” or “excluded” in this notice and as “non-jurisdictional” in the regulatory text. Paragraph (c) of the final rule defines applicable terms.

As a baseline concept, this final rule recognizes that waters of the United States are waters within the ordinary meaning of the term, such as oceans, rivers, streams, lakes, ponds and wetlands, and that not all waters are waters of the United States. The final rule includes the agencies’ longstanding category of the territorial seas and traditional navigable waters. A “tributary” is defined in the final rule, as a river, stream, or similar naturally occurring surface water channel that contributes surface water flow to a territorial sea or traditional navigable water in a typical year either directly or indirectly through other tributaries, jurisdictional lakes, ponds, or impoundments, or adjacent wetlands. A tributary must be perennial or intermittent in a typical year. The alteration or relocation of a tributary does not modify its jurisdictional status as long as it continues to be perennial or intermittent and contributes surface water flow to a traditional navigable water or territorial sea in a typical year. A tributary does not lose its jurisdictional status if it contributes surface water flow to a downstream jurisdictional water in a typical year through a channelized non-jurisdictional surface water feature, through a subterranean river, through a culvert, dam, tunnel, or other similar artificial feature, or through a debris pile, boulder field, or similar natural feature. The term “tributary” includes a ditch that either relocates a tributary, is constructed in a tributary, or is constructed in an adjacent wetland as long as the ditch is perennial or intermittent and contributes surface water flow to a traditional navigable water or territorial sea in a typical year.

The final rule defines “lakes and ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters” as standing bodies of open water that contribute surface water flow in a typical year to a territorial sea or traditional navigable water either directly or through a tributary, another jurisdictional lake, pond, or impoundment or an adjacent wetland. The agencies note that to be jurisdictional, an “impoundment of a jurisdictional water” must be an impoundment of a territorial sea or traditional navigable water, tributary, jurisdictional lake or pond, or an adjacent wetland, and

must meet the conditions in paragraph (c)(6) of the final rule. A lake, pond or impoundment of a jurisdictional water does not lose its jurisdictional status if it contributes surface water flow to a downstream jurisdictional water in a typical year through a channelized non-jurisdictional surface water feature, through a culvert, dike, spillway, or similar artificial feature, or through a debris pile, boulder field, or similar natural feature. A lake, pond, or impoundment of a jurisdictional water is also jurisdictional if, in a typical year, it is inundated by flooding from a territorial sea or traditional navigable water, or tributary, or from another jurisdictional lake, pond, or impoundment.

The final rule defines “adjacent wetlands” as wetlands that abut a territorial sea or traditional navigable water, a tributary, or a lake, pond, or impoundment of a jurisdictional water; are inundated by flooding from a territorial sea or traditional navigable water, a tributary, or a lake, pond, or impoundment of a jurisdictional water only by a natural berm, bank, dune, or similar natural feature; or are physically separated from a territorial sea or traditional navigable water, a tributary, or a lake, pond, or impoundment of a jurisdictional water only by an artificial dike, barrier, or similar artificial structure so long as that structure allows for a direct hydrological surface connection to the territorial sea or traditional navigable water, tributary, or lake, pond or impoundment of a jurisdictional water in a typical year, such as through a culvert, flood, or tide gate, pump, or similar artificial feature. “Abut” means when a wetland touches a territorial sea, traditional navigable water, tributary, or lake, pond or impoundment of a jurisdictional water at least at one point or side. An adjacent wetland is jurisdictional in its entirety when a road or similar artificial structure divides the wetland, as long as the structure allows for hydrologic surface connection through or over that structure in a typical year.

The final rule excludes from the definition of “waters of the United States” all waters or features not mentioned above. In addition to this general exclusion, the final rule specifically clarifies that waters of the United States do not include the following:

- Groundwater, including groundwater drained through subsurface drainage systems;
- Ephemeral features that flow only in direct response to precipitation, including ephemeral streams, swales, gullies, rills and pools;
- Ditches that are not traditional navigable waters, tributaries, or that are not constructed in adjacent wetlands, subject to certain limitations;
- Prior converted cropland;
- Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to upland if artificial irrigation ceases;
- Artificial lakes and ponds that are not jurisdictional impoundments and that are constructed or excavated in upland or non-jurisdictional waters;
- Water-filled depressions constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters incidental to mining or construction activity, and pits excavated in upland or non-jurisdictional waters for the purposes of obtaining fill, sand or gravel;
- Stormwater control features constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters to convey, treat, infiltrate, or store stormwater run-off;

- Groundwater recharge, water reuse, and wastewater recycling structures constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters, and
- Waste treatment systems.

In addition, the agencies have defined the terms “upland”, “prior converted cropland,” and waste treatment systems” to improve regulatory predictability and clarity.

The new rule is largely supported by agriculture and other industries, but has been challenged by a number of state attorneys general and several environmental groups. As these legal matters shake out, the result will likely be a patchwork of compliance requirements around the country.

Be Sure This Date Is on Your Calendar: TSRA Annual Meeting at the DoubleTree Hotel in Billings on September 2-3, 2020

TSRA’s 2020 Annual Meeting was moved from June 17-18 to **September 2-3, 2020** at the DoubleTree Hotel in Billings, Montana. This will immediately follow the Montana Petroleum Association Annual Meeting. Events kick off with the TSRA Golf Scramble on Wednesday. The “official” annual meeting will take place Thursday morning, September 3rd followed by a program featuring timely topics of interest to our membership. Watch for registration information later this month.

We would like to thank our growing list of Early Bird Sponsors for the Annual Meeting who make it possible to plan ahead for these events. To date, they are:

Trailblazer: BNSF, MDU Resources and NorthWestern Energy

Champion: Browning, Kaleczyc, Berry and Hoven, Crowley Fleck, Hecla Montana, and The Washington Companies

Advocate: Ash Grove Cement, Enbridge Energy, Energy Laboratories, Great Northern Properties, Montana Independent Bankers’ Association, Phillips66, Sandfire Black Butte, and Solvay, Inc.

Groundbreaker Golf: IBEW Local 44, and Solvay, Inc.

Upcoming Events/Dates:

July 13-14, 2020 Water Policy Interim Committee
State Capitol, Helena, MT

July 14, 2020 Local Government Interim Committee
State Capitol, Helena, MT

July 15, 2020	Energy and Telecommunications Committee State Capitol, Helena, MT
July 20-21, 2020	Revenue Interim Committee State Capitol, Helena, MT
July 29-30, 2020	Environmental Quality Council State Capitol, Helena, MT
August 13-14, 2020	Montana Contractors Association Summer Outing Butte Country Club, Butte, MT
August 25, 2020	State Administration Interim Committee State Capitol, Helena, MT
August 31-September 2, 2020	Montana Petroleum Association Annual Meeting DoubleTree Hotel, Billings, MT
September 2-3, 2020	TSRA Annual Meeting DoubleTree Hotel, Billings, MT (New Date)
September 8, 2020	Energy and Telecommunications Committee State Capitol, Helena, MT
September 9, 2020	Local Government Interim Committee State Capitol, Helena, MT
September 9-10, 2020	Environmental Quality Council State Capitol, Helena, MT
September 10-11, 2020	Montana Wood Products Association Annual Meeting
September 11, 2020	Revenue Interim Committee State Capitol, Helena, MT
September 14-15, 2020	Water Policy Interim Committee State Capitol, Helena, MT
October 29, 2020	State Administration Interim Committee State Capitol, Helena, MT

November 18-20, 2020	Legislator Caucus & Orientation State Capitol, Helena, MT
November 19, 2020	Revenue Interim Committee State Capitol, Helena, MT
January 4, 2021	Start of 67 th Legislative Session (12 Noon) State Capitol, Helena
January 5, 2021	TSRA Natural Resources Showcase Helena, MT
January 27-28, 2021	Montana Contractors Association Winter Convention Best Western Great Northern Hotel, Helena, MT

If you don't want to receive the TSRA Newsletter, please let me know. If you want to share with others in your company or organization, please do so. The mission of the Treasure State Resources Association is to promote and enhance the Montana Way of Life through responsible resource development.