

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LONG RANGE PLANNING

Call to Order: By Chairperson Connelly, on March 1, 1989, at  
7:05 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: All

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Claudia Montagne, Secretary; Carroll South,  
Staff Researcher, Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Office.

Announcements/Discussion: None

RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT GRANT PROGRAMS

Tape 46:A:000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES (DHES), RANKING  
29, Pesticide Contamination Cleanup Project, (46:A:008).

REP. CONNELLY suggested that the committee review the project since its original ranking had been 4. REP. BARDANOUVE asked about the money, and where the committee was with expenditures. CARROLL SOUTH said that the committee had spent \$1,300,000, with approximately \$1,000,000 remaining. EXHIBIT 1, an explanation from DHES, was distributed, and a discussion followed regarding the total cost and the number of sites (\$300,000 for 5 sites). CARALEE CHENEY referred to the exhibit, which gave a breakdown of removal costs, as well as the site investigation costs (\$20,000 - \$30,000 per site). REP. THOFT said he had been hearing about the Miles City problem, and asked which site had the most toxicity. MS CHENEY said that it was the Carbon County site, Joliet.

Motion: REP. BARDANOUVE (46:A:072) moved \$150,000 for the project with the suggestion that the department put the rest of the money up itself.

Discussion: REP. THOFT asked if the money were to be spread over the five sites. REP. BARDANOUVE said yes, and if one site refused, then that money would be distributed to the other four. He said that it would give more encouragement to the local effort. SEN. HIMSL said that the exhibit indicated they were making an effort for a greater contribution from the counties, and if the problem was so bad, they could get it done with in kind match. REP. THOFT asked for the contingency language, and REP. BARDANOUVE said he meant to offer proportionate amounts to

the sites as set forth in the exhibit, and if one site turned it down, the money would be given to the other four in proportion. REP. THOFT asked about the match, and REP. BARDANOUVE said that it wouldn't be an exact match, but an incentive for them to do it.

Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

MR. SOUTH (46:A:135) said that the last action taken the day previous was placing Salinity Control as priority 6. REP. CONNELLY clarified that the Pesticide Control project just acted upon would be ranked 7.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE LAND, RANKING 6, Warm Springs Creek  
(46:A:152).

REP. THOFT asked Ms Cheney about their concern about the impact of the project on improvement of water quality as mentioned on page 22 of the Reclamation and Development Grant Program book. MS CHENEY said there was some concern about the proposal's lack of addressing adit discharge. REP. BARDANOUVE asked if the department did the investigations on its own, and MS CHENEY said they would have the applicant make some water quality measurements as part of the grant. They would have them do this up front to determine whether or not the adit discharge would have to be taken care of. REP. BARDANOUVE said that DNRC wouldn't know until after the work was done, and the money was gone. MS CHENEY said that there hadn't been adequate documentation of that discharge, so the water quality samplings would have to be done up front, and then the adit discharge control would be designed into the project if needed. REP. BARDANOUVE asked what the cause of concern was then, since the department's remarks indicated the costs of reclamation seemed too high. MS CHENEY said that the costs seemed too high in that they hadn't specifically identified whether it was just the tailings in the creek, or the tailings and the adit discharge that needed to be addressed. With the contingencies about the adit discharge added, she felt that the problem would be documented, and an appropriate solution applied. The technical assessment related to the application as it was, and not as it would be after the contingencies were added. REP. BARDANOUVE (46:A:200) asked if anyone had put up any money outside the department, and MS CHENEY said yes, there was just the federal Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) money.

REP. THOFT suggested that the committee come back to this project after going through the list. He felt that this area in this project did not expose as many people to the problem as other areas did.

BUTTE-SILVER BOW, RANKING 7, Public Lands Reclamation Project,  
(46:A:220).

Motion: REP. THOFT moved the project with the condition that they use the money on those projects, and any surplus money revert back to the fund. SEN. MANNING seconded.

Discussion: REP. BARDANOUE asked if this were a potential EPA site, and MS CHENEY said that it was a potential site at least 5 years down the road.

REP. THOFT asked which was the most important project, this or the Clark Fork Coordinator. JOHN PEOPLES said that although both projects were important, this project posed the most immediate cause for concern. He also noted that there was nothing free with EPA. He said that even though this was a potential Superfund Site, they had received notice as a potentially responsible party and had been ordered to clean this up. He said that if they did not do it, EPA would, and would charge them as a potentially responsible party. He said that this was the most important project, in that people were being exposed to contaminants (heavy metals) on school grounds and ball field areas, an immediate risk to health and safety. He said that there were literally scores of areas in Butte with the heavy metal contamination, and that these were the most serious ones identified.

Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION, RANKING 8, Nonpoint Source Pollution Control in Montana (46:A:222).

REP. CONNELLY suggested that the committee move past this project temporarily.

TOOLE COUNTY, RANKING 9, North Toole County Reclamation Project (46:A:295).

REP. BARDANOUE asked if the project had been funded before, and what had been done with the money. MS CHENEY said yes, it had been funded twice before and for \$150,000 last biennium, and the same type of work had been done before as was proposed in this application. This project was a continuation of clean up of surface contamination, old buildings and oil equipment. REP. THOFT noted that the money came from the oil industry.

Motion: SEN. MCLANE moved the project.

Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY, RANKING 10, Montana Natural Heritage Program, (46:A:329).

MR. SOUTH said that at this point, there was about \$400,000 left.

Motion: SEN. MANNING moved the project, and REP. BARDANOUE seconded.

Discussion: REP. THOFT asked if the amendments adopted the day previous applied to this project. REP. BROWN said that the intent of those amendments was that they would apply to this project as well, and that there had been a separate sheet for this project.

Substitute motion: SEN. MANNING moved the project as amended.

Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

REP. THOFT asked if a contingency could be put in that they do not come back any more for full funding. He said that he knew they couldn't. MS CHENEY said that the State Library had asked her to mention as a contingency that if they should receive all of the other funding that they are applying for, they may be able to reduce this grant money. REP. THOFT said that he would like read into the record the question of whether or not they are going to complete the gathering of this information in the next biennium. RICHARD MILLER, Montana State Librarian, responded that the gathering of information never stopped, but that he hoped to be able to respond to the criticisms that had been raised during the hearing process, and to get into the situation where they were adding to the data base, arriving at some plateau. REP. THOFT clarified, suggesting they arrive at a maintenance level. A vote was taken on the contingencies, and the committee was unanimously in favor.

MR. SOUTH announced that there was about \$200,000 left, and REP. BARDANOUVE said it was meltin' like a snow bank in a chinook wind. MR. SOUTH suggested that the committee approve at least one project more than they think they have funding for, because if the project was not in the bill, it could not be done.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS (DSL), RANKING 6, Middle Fork Warm Springs Creek Reclamation Project, (46:A:399).

Motion: REP. THOFT moved the project.

Discussion: REP. BARDANOUVE asked if it could be done in part, and MS CHENEY said that it could. REP. BARDANOUVE suggested that they give them part, and see the results. REP. THOFT asked if this would spend more money in the long run, moving equipment in and out. SEN. HIMSL asked if there was any accountability on these projects, and if anyone knew if they were being done at all. MS CHENEY said that they monitor the projects through completion.

Substitute motion: REP. BARDANOUVE moved the project at \$150,000, with DNRC encouraging DSL to work on the most severe problems. DSL could request more funds in 1991 if they felt it is necessary.

Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

MONTANA BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, RANKING 12, The Use of Natural Zeolites in Reducing Heavy Metal Concentrations at Mining Operations (46:A:470).

REP. BARDANOUVE asked if they were given money last time, and MS CHENEY said no, due to questions in their application. She said that those questions had been corrected in this application. The main question was whether or not the use of zeolites would be economically feasible. She added that this method of removing heavy metals was not reversible over time, as current methods were.

Motion: REP. BARDANOUVE moved the project, stating that he would like to "plow a new furrow".

Discussion: SEN. HIMSL expressed concern that this project, a lab experiment might not fall within the province of the grants, and MS CHENEY said that research was a criterion for eligibility. She added that while Phase I was the laboratory research effort, Phase II and Phase III would provide for on site testing. SEN. MANNING asked if this grant covered all three phases, and MS CHENEY said yes. REP. BARDANOUVE asked about the indirect costs, and MS CHENEY said that Tech in particular had concerns about taking these funds without indirect costs. However, she said that all the department's recommendations excluded indirect costs. REP. BARDANOUVE said that his motion did not include indirect costs. REP. THOFT suggested putting in boiler plate language that the indirect costs were not allowed for any university projects.

Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

MR. SOUTH suggested that the University system representatives be consulted about whether or not they would accept these grants without the indirect costs.

CITY OF KALISPELL, RANKING 17, Lawrence Park Slope Stabilization and Reclamation, (46:A:604).

Motion: SEN. HIMSL moved the project.

Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

MONTANA BOARD OF OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION, RANKING 13, Broadview Well (46:A:624).

Motion: REP. BARDANOUVE moved the project, stating that it had flowed for many years, contaminating the land, and eventually the reservoir. SEN. HIMSL seconded.

Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

Motion: REP. THOFT (46:A:651) moved that there be boiler plate language in the bill that there be no indirect costs allowed on any project for the university system, and REP. BARDANOUVE seconded.

Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

There followed discussion regarding the bill, clarifying that the amendments made today would be included in the bill.

Motion: REP. THOFT moved that the bill for Reclamation and Development Grants be adopted as amended.

Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

MR. SOUTH (46:B:005) introduced EXHIBIT 2, handout on the Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks Department Capital Program. A portion of the exhibit dealt with the Parks Program and its revenues. Basically, he said that the money was derived in two ways. Some was subtracted out of the initial FWP proposal, and some came from additional funding sources. The new funding sources were comprised of the new park fees, the gas tax, and the Parks Coal Tax. He said that on page 2 of the handout, the monies the committee would be moving would be the amounts less the amount in parens. These parenthetical amounts were the monies for the Parks Program. He said that the committee would return to this material after the presentation of the bond counsel.

Mae Nan Ellingson (46:A:047), of the Dorsey and Whitney Law Firm, the bond counsel for the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation on its Coal Severance Tax Bonds and for the state on other bonding programs, spoke about the DNRC Loan Program as well as the state's bonding program. She also addressed the specific problems relating to the Sun Prairie project and its attendant risks.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS

Tape 46:B:374

MR. SOUTH completed reviewing the Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks overview, EXHIBIT 2, stating that the committee would work from page 2, the Governor's proposal as submitted to the legislature. The handwritten amounts were the amounts removed from these line item requests and placed in the Parks Program. Motions would be made on the balance left, so that money would not be appropriated twice.

Motion: REP. THOFT (46:B:409) moved that the \$1,000,000 in the Model Parks Project (see EXHIBIT 2) be reduced to \$500,000, and that the department (FWP) be given the discretion to apply the monies to either site, Makoshika or Flathead.

Discussion: SEN. MCLANE asked where the other \$500,000 would go, and REP. THOFT said that it would go into the Park Fund. DON HYYPPA, Administrator of the Parks Division, said that they would have no objection to this reallocation. He said that it was a matter of strategy to either focus on two parks, or to spread the money around. For accounting purposes only, he suggested that the entire amount of money (\$1,000,000) be moved into the parks maintenance account so that the department would have flexibility in utilizing matching funds in the most effective way. The legislature could then instruct the department that \$500,000 would be used for a Model Parks Program.

Substitute Motion: (46:B:477) REP. THOFT amended his motion to reflect this suggestion.

Discussion: SEN. HIMSL asked if they were destroying their Model Parks program, and MR. HYYPPA said that this allocation of money was for accounting purposes only. REP. BARDANOUEVE said that he could support the motion only if there would be \$500,000 for Model Parks, since he supported that concept. REP. THOFT said that his intent was not to dismantle the Model Parks program, and asked that the appropriate language be developed to ensure its integrity. MR. HYYPPA said that the department would focus on Makoshika as the site of most visible benefits of a Model Parks Program for \$500,000.

Substitute Motion: REP. THOFT amended his motion further to include the mention of Makoshika State Park as the recipient of the Model Parks money.

Discussion: SEN. HIMSL asked what would happen at Flathead Lake, and MR. HYYPPA said that they would use boat facilities monies to work at Somers and Finley Point. He also said that they would hold public hearings to determine how to best allocate the further park maintenance monies. He said that significant improvements would be made, but not to the level of a Model Parks Program. SEN. HIMSL expressed disappointment about moving away from the Model Parks concept in an area of such heavy use. SEN. HIMSL asked if the Fish and Game Commission had approved the fees, and MR. HYYPPA said that they would finalize the fee issue on Friday, March 3, 1989. REP. THOFT said that he felt the same way as Sen. Himsl, but that hopefully the \$500,000 would bear out some return statewide.

REP. BARDANOUEVE (46:B:620) asked if the new director of the department would have a significant impact on policy decisions in the Parks Division. MR. MARCOUX said that he would not become deeply involved until he arrives in April, and has a chance to review the programs. He said that it would take Fish and Game Commission action to reverse any decision they had made. He said that the Director could review and have authority to direct where projects may take place around the state. With the motion before the committee, they would definitely proceed with a \$500,000 Model Parks Program at Makoshika.

Vote: The substitute motion CARRIED, with SEN. HIMSL voting no.

REP. BARDANOUE stated that he felt that the department should treat Flathead Lake as a priority area even though it was not the Model Parks Site. MR. MARCOUX said that they realized that it was an area of heavy visitation and that they did treat it as a priority. REP. THOFT asked if there was money available for all of these projects (page 2, EXHIBIT 2). MR. MARCOUX answered yes. REP. THOFT asked about the Kokanee Salmon Facility, and MR. MARCOUX said that this was a continuation of a previous appropriation. He anticipated that future efforts would be in engineering review due to the newer need for additional Kokanee production.

Motion: (47:A:007) REP. THOFT moved all of the projects on page 2, EXHIBIT 2 (ranking 20 - 35).

Discussion: REP. BARDANOUE commented that the cost to repair the Bearpaw Dam seemed high. MR. MARCOUX said that the engineering review had been completed by the Corps of Engineers. This project was the second level engineering evaluation before the repair stage. REP. BARDANOUE asked what the project would ultimately cost, and MR. MARCOUX said that the cost would be dependent upon the engineering review.

MR. SOUTH said that the department had talked to him about a minor change, and that they would like to take \$83,000 out of the state amount for Boat Facilities Statewide and put it into Fishing Access Improvements.

Motion: REP. THOFT (47:A:046) so moved the transfer of monies, as an amendment.

Vote: The motion CARRIED.

Motion: (47:A:060) REP. THOFT moved the projects ranked, 20 - 35 as amended, be approved.

Discussion: SEN. HIMSL commented on the high cost of the dam study, and a discussion followed on the cost of dam repairs.

Vote: The motion CARRIED, with Sen. Himsl voting no.

MR. SOUTH reviewed the bonded program (47:A:100) as set forth on page 4, EXHIBIT 2.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 9:50 a.m.

*M. E. Connelly*

REP. CONNELLY, Chairperson

MEC/cm

4825.min



DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

EXHIBIT 1  
DATE 3-1-89  
HB (Reclamation) +

*Development Area*



STAN STEPHENS, GOVERNOR

COGSWELL BUILDING

STATE OF MONTANA

FAX # (406) 444-2806

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

February 14, 1989

Caralee Cheney, Chief  
Water Development Bureau  
Dept. of Natural Resources & Conservation  
1520 East Sixth Avenue  
Helena, MT 59620-2301

Dear Caralee,

Following is the information you requested on behalf of the Long Range Planning Subcommittee on the pesticide investigation and cleanup RDG grant application. I regret I am unable to provide all the information the Subcommittee wanted; however, some of the information they wanted was to be gathered as part of the grant project. Please let me know as soon as possible what information you want me to give to the Subcommittee.

Estimates of Contaminated Areas:

Note: The following are my best guesses based on the available information. Phase I of the project involved conducting the necessary sampling to determine the nature of extent of contamination both horizontally and vertically for remedial action purposes.

Lake County Weed Control District:

Contamination appears to be limited to the areas previously sampled, primarily the pesticide loading, mixing, and washdown<sub>2</sub> areas. EPA estimated this area to cover generally  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre (21,780 ft<sup>2</sup>); however, a Lake County official familiar with the site believes the area of contamination to be closer to 10,000 ft<sup>2</sup>. The depth of contamination is unknown, since only surface soils were sampled.

Carbon County Weed Control District:

The extent of contamination is better known at the Joliet site than at any of the other sites<sub>2</sub>. The general area of contamination is approximately  $\frac{1}{5}$  acre (8,712 ft<sup>2</sup>). However, the area of extremely high contamination is restricted to soils in and around the<sub>2</sub> herbicide storage building and garage, which is approximately 1,500 ft<sup>2</sup>. Soil contamination in this area is at least two feet in depth.

Miles City Airport:

The general area of contamination is around a hanger and estimated to be approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre (10,900 ft<sup>2</sup>). The worst contamination is near the storage platform adjacent to the hanger, which covers approximately 130 ft<sup>2</sup>. Since only surface soils were sampled, the depth of contamination is unknown.

Geraldine Airport:

The contamination at Geraldine is more spread out than at the other sites. The areas of highest contamination appears to be near hangars on the west end of the airport and near a former dieldrin manufacturing plant. Soils sampled in other locations are also contaminated, but at lower concentrations. The two highly contaminated areas cover about 15,000 ft<sup>2</sup> (a very rough estimate). Since only surface soils were sampled, the depth of contamination is unknown.

Richey Airport:

The area of highest contamination is restricted to in and around a hangar and loading area where pesticide barrels leaked. This area is approximately 3000 ft<sup>2</sup>. Since only surface soils were sampled, the depth of contamination is unknown. There are also barrels of pesticide products that may have to be disposed of with grant funds.

Prioritize sites:

As I stated to the committee, the project involved assessing the health and environmental impacts (Phase II of the project) once the sites have been sampled. With the available data, we definitely know that Joliet is the worst site. I cannot prioritize among the other sites without conducting additional sampling and a health assessment.

Disposal Options:

It was suggested at the hearing that some of the contaminated soils be "landfarmed". While we plan to look at this alternative, many of the compounds found at the sites are listed hazardous wastes, including dieldrin, endrin, lindane, toxaphene, methoxychlor, toxaphene, 2,4,5-T, 2,4-D, DDT, and dioxin. It will be difficult to separate the soils contaminated with listed hazardous wastes from the soils contaminated with other compounds since the sites are contaminated with a mixture of many compounds. Soils contaminated with dioxin (Joliet) are currently banned from land disposal and will have to be stored until EPA approves a disposal method. Landfarming hazardous wastes requires a Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) treatment, storage, and disposal permit, which is a very complicated and time consuming process.

If the contaminated soils can be put to beneficial use, then the RCRA permit would not be required. However, only registered chemicals can be put to beneficial use, and some of the contaminants found at the project sites are not registered chemicals, including dieldrin, endrin, toxaphene, and 2,4,5-T. Also, registered chemicals can only be land applied according to label instructions. Some registered chemicals are

prohibited from land application. So while we will evaluate the option of land treatment, we believe at this point that most of the contaminated soils will have to be disposed at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility. Steve Baril of the Department of Agriculture (444-2944) can provide more details on regulations governing land treating pesticide wastes.

Disposal Costs

Following are cost estimates for disposal and transportation of hazardous waste to disposal facilities. I used the cheapest price I was quoted of the three facilities serving Montana, that of the Enviro-Safe Facility in Boise, which charges \$130 per ton and \$3.60 per loaded mile. Their trucks can carry approximately 22 tons, or approximately 18cy<sup>3</sup>.

Since we only know the general area of contamination, I believe these estimates present a worst-case scenario. Also, these estimates all assume that the sites are cleaned up independently. For the project, cleanup for all five sites would be bid as one project, so the total costs are likely to be cheaper.

	<u>Disposal</u>	<u>Transport</u>	<u>Total</u>
Lake County - 10,000 ft <sup>2</sup>			
6" removal - 5,000 ft <sup>3</sup> or 185 cy <sup>3</sup>	\$ 31,300	\$ 19,800	\$51,100
1' removal - 10,000 ft <sup>3</sup> or 370 cy <sup>3</sup>	62,500	37,800	100,300
2' removal - 20,000 ft <sup>3</sup> or 740 cy <sup>3</sup>	125,100	73,800	198,900
Carbon County - 1500 ft <sup>2</sup> (This assumes the majority of contaminated soils do not contain dioxin and can be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal facility.)			
2' removal - 3,000 ft <sup>3</sup> or 111 cy <sup>3</sup>	\$ 18,800	\$ 10,800	\$ 29,600
3' removal - 4,500 ft <sup>3</sup> or 166 cy <sup>3</sup>	28,000	16,200	44,200
Miles City - 10,000 ft <sup>2</sup>			
6" removal - 5,000 ft <sup>3</sup> or 185 cy <sup>3</sup>	\$ 31,300	\$ 19,800	\$51,100
1' removal - 10,000 ft <sup>3</sup> or 370 cy <sup>3</sup>	62,500	37,800	100,300
2' removal - 20,000 ft <sup>3</sup> or 740 cy <sup>3</sup>	125,100	73,800	198,900
Geraldine Airport - 15,000 ft <sup>2</sup>			
6" removal - 7,500 ft <sup>3</sup> or 280 cy <sup>3</sup>	47,300	27,000	74,300
1' removal - 15,000 ft <sup>3</sup> or 555 cy <sup>3</sup>	93,800	54,000	147,800
2' removal - 30,000 ft <sup>3</sup> or 1000 cy <sup>3</sup>	170,000	99,000	269,000
Richey Airport - 3,000 ft <sup>2</sup>			
6" removal - 1,500 ft <sup>3</sup> or 55 cy <sup>3</sup>	9,300	5,400	14,700
1' removal - 3,000 ft <sup>3</sup> or 111 cy <sup>3</sup>	18,800	10,800	29,600
2' removal - 6,000 ft <sup>3</sup> or 222 cy <sup>3</sup>	37,500	21,600	59,100

EXHIBIT 1  
DATE 3-1-89  
HB R+D

Site Investigation Costs

Typically, site investigation costs (phase I of the project) average between \$30,000 and \$50,000 per site. Since we do know the general area of contamination, I expect the costs to be between \$20,000 and \$30,000. Assuming \$20,000 per site, \$100,000 of this project would be spent on site investigation and the rest would be spent of bid specifications and cleanup.

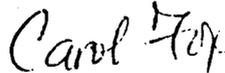
In-Kind Services

I cannot give an exact or even estimated dollar figure for in-kind services. The counties will contribute whatever labor and equipment they can, but as pointed out by the Lake County Commissioner at the hearing, county employees do not have the training and expertise needed in hazardous waste site investigation and cleanup. With proper training and supervision, county personnel and equipment will most likely be used for excavation.

Increased Matching Funds by Counties

I asked the five county sanitarians about increasing county matching funds. Chouteau County will increase their contribution from \$2,000 to \$5,000. Lake County Commissioners have committed \$20,000 for in-kind services and/or matching funds. The Dawson County Sanitarian was unable to reach all three Commissioners but believes after talking to two of them that the county would be likely to commit up to \$5,000 in matching funds. Neither Carbon or Custer County can commit anymore than the \$5000 already committed.

Sincerely,



Carol Fox  
Solid & Hazardous Waste Bureau  
Telephone (406) 444-2821

CF/ba

LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE ACTION  
2-14-89  
(Revised 2-27-89)

MONTANA STATE PARKS  
FY 90-91 CAPITAL PROGRAM

PROJECT	PARKS ERA	REAL(1) PROPERTY TRUST	DJ(2) WALLOP BREAUX	PARKS COAL TAX	FEDERAL LWCF	HIGHWAY GAS TAX	FG LICENSE	TOTAL
<u>Maj. Maint./Improvements</u> Statewide		100,000		106,000				494,000
Hell Cr Water	15,000							15,000
<u>L&amp;C Caverns</u>				80,000				80,000
<u>Model Parks</u> Flathead Lake Makoshika	100,000		250,000	162,000	320,000	168,000		1,000,000
<u>Parks Boat Facil.</u> Finley, Silos, etc.			487,500				162,500	650,000
<u>TOTALS</u>	403,000	100,000	737,500	348,000	320,000	168,000	162,500	2,239,000

- (1) Included in Department "Property Maintenance" capital project totals
- (2) Included in Department boat facilities capital project totals
- (3) Committee moved 112,000 MCC materials and 75,000 Canyon Ferry plan to operations budgets

leg+MSPcap.pro

EXHIBIT 2  
DATE 3-1-89  
HEB Ang Page  
Butler, Day

Long Range Planning Committee  
 Fish, Wildlife and Parks  
 Executive Action

<u>Page</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Acctg. Entity</u>	<u>St. Special Rev. Funds</u>	<u>Fed. Special Rev. Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>	<u>Commit. Action</u>
86	20	Kokanee Salmon Facility	02409 53197	\$225,000		\$291,560	\$516,560	
91	22	Fishing Access Improvements	02409 03097	100,000	\$300,000		400,000	
93	23	Bearpaw Dam Study	02409 03097	25,000	75,000		100,000	
95	24	Clearwater Fish Barrier Seely Lk	02409 03097	25,000	75,000		100,000	
97	25	Dam Inspection Statewide	02409	30,000			30,000	
99	26	Region 2 Const. Storage, Missoula	02409	25,920			25,920	
101	27	Wildlife Habitat Acquisition	02114	5,226,400			5,226,400	
103	28	Waterfowl Habitat Enhancement	02085	424,500			424,500	
105	29	Bighorn Sheep Habitat Acquis.	02086	211,600			211,600	
107	30	Boat Facilities Statewide	02409 03097	300,423 (162,500)	901,270 (487,500) (250,000)		1,201,693	
109	31	State Parks Maintenance	02408 03098	160,000 (160,000)	160,000 (160,000)		320,000	
111	32	State Property Improvements	02410	265,037 (100,000)			265,037	
113	33	Fishing Access Acquisition	02415	525,755			525,755	
115	34	Gallatin Park Bozeman	03098			100,000	100,000	
117	35	Lewis & Clark Caverns	03098	80,000* (80,000)			80,000	
<b>Total Recommendations</b>				<b>\$7,624,635</b>	<b>\$1,511,270</b>	<b>\$391,560</b>	<b>\$9,527,465</b>	

EXHIBIT 2  
DATE 3-1-89  
HB LRBP

RECONCILIATION, PARKS PROGRAM TO EXECUTIVE PROPOSAL

Subtracted from Executive Proposal:	STATE	FEDERAL	TOTAL
Boat Facilities Statewide	\$162,500	\$737,500	\$900,000
State Parks Maintenance	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$320,000
State Property Improvements	\$100,000		\$100,000
Lewis and Clark Caverns	\$80,000		\$80,000
<b>TOTAL SUBTRACTED</b>	<b>\$502,500</b>	<b>\$897,500</b>	<b>\$1,400,000</b>
<b>Additional Funding:</b>			
New Park Fees	\$403,000		\$403,000
Gas Tax	\$168,000		\$168,000
Parks Coal Tax	\$268,000		\$268,000
<b>TOTAL PARKS CAPITAL BUDGET</b>	<b>\$1,341,500</b>	<b>\$897,500</b>	<b>\$2,239,000</b>

EXHIBIT 2  
DATE 3-1-89  
*Long Range Bldg Program*

BONDED PROGRAM

<u>Page</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Bond Proceeds</u>	<u>Total</u>
184	63	Region 7 Headquarters Miles City	\$ 950,000	\$ 950,000
186	64	Hatchery Const. Renovate Anaconda, Arlee, Lewistown	2,592,800	2,592,800
190	65	South Sandstone Dam Plevna	1,600,000	1,600,000
Total Recommended			<u>\$5,142,800</u>	<u>\$5,142,800</u>

