

**MINUTES**

**MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
52nd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**

**COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES**

**Call to Order:** By VICE-CHAIR MARK O'KEEFE, on January 28, 1991,  
at 3:00 pm.

**ROLL CALL**

**Members Present:**

Bob Raney, Chairman (D)  
Mark O'Keefe, Vice-Chairman (D)  
Beverly Barnhart (D)  
Vivian Brooke (D)  
Ben Cohen (D)  
Ed Dolezal (D)  
Orval Ellison (R)  
Russell Fagg (R)  
Mike Foster (R)  
Bob Gilbert (R)  
Dick Knox (R)  
Bruce Measure (D)  
Tom Nelson (R)  
Bob Ream (D)  
Jim Southworth (D)  
Howard Toole (D)  
Dave Wanzenried (D)

**Members Excused:** David Hoffman (R)

**Staff Present:** Gail Kuntz, Environmental Quality Council  
Paul Sihler, Environmental Quality Council  
Lisa Fairman, Committee Secretary

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

**HEARING ON HB 239**

**Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:**

**REP. BOB RANEY, House District 82 - Livingston, said in 1989 a  
bill similar to HB 239 passed the House but failed in the Senate.  
The bill presented today is a substantially better bill. He**

provided an overview of the issues involved and summarized the bill. **EXHIBIT 1.** **REP. RANEY** said infectious waste is a special waste needing special management. The Environmental Quality Council (EQC) served as the public forum in developing HB 239. Infectious waste, defined on page 2, sec. 3, sub 3 and 4, is waste that can cause infection or disease in humans. The bill addresses the separation of infectious waste at the source, proper storage, collection and transportation of the waste. It is not intended to add any significant costs to the health and safety inspections already occurring. The original fiscal note incorrectly reflects the costs. A new fiscal note has been requested. To avoid confusion an amendment clarifying the low fiscal impact is proposed. **EXHIBIT 2.**

Proponents' Testimony:

**Chris Kaufmann, Montana Environmental Information Center (MEIC),** supported HB 239. There is a need to regulate infectious wastes and to address importation of infectious wastes. Montana is one of four states that has no regulation for infectious wastes. Storage and transportation of wastes is important.

**Nadine Oberg, Montana Solid Waste Contractors, Inc.** supported HB 239. **EXHIBIT 3.**

**Bonnie Tippy, Montana Funeral Directors Association, Montana Dental Association, and Montana Veterinary Medicine Association,** supported HB 239. She presented an amendment to permit septic systems in compliance with state and local sanitation regulations be considered as functioning in same manner as sewer systems defined in the bill. **EXHIBIT 4.**

Opponents' Testimony: none

Questions From Committee Members:

**REP. ORVAL ELLISON** asked how the importation of infectious wastes will be handled. **REP. RANEY** stated the existing moratorium will prevent infectious wastes from coming in. The moratorium will provide time to continue to investigate the issue. **REP. BOB GILBERT'S** solid waste management bill will address some aspects of this issue. **REP. ELLISON** asked what is happening to the imported waste now. **REP. RANEY** replied there should be an insignificant amount of imported infectious wastes to deal with now. This probably would significantly increase without a moratorium on waste import. **REP. HOWARD TOOLE** inquired if the regulations could be implemented sooner than 1993. **REP. RANEY** responded that time is needed to implement the regulations and to allow businesses to convert over to acceptable methods. The date was a compromise. **REP. BOB REAM,** referring to Sec. 3, asked if the bill addresses other kinds of nonhuman infectious wastes such as those in biological research wastes. **REP. RANEY** stated the bill applies to infections that can be transmitted to humans. If biological research or other activities produce organisms that can infect humans, as defined in the bill, the processes must comply with regulations in the bill.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. RANEY stated the bill is intended to keep regulation costs to a minimum. The result of HB 239 is a safer and healthier environment. Current and proposed waste management bills will make it difficult to import solid wastes without compliance with the laws.

HEARING ON HB 247Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. WILBUR SPRING, House District 77, stated HB 247 will increase the amount of coal severance tax allocated to Conservation Districts from 0.5 % to 2.0 %. This increase will result in approximately a 300% increase in money for the Conservation Districts.

Proponents' Testimony:

Peggy Parmelee, Montana Association of Conservation Districts (MACD), supported HB 247. EXHIBIT 5. She provided informational handouts on the Montana Conservation Districts. EXHIBITS 6 and 7.

Bob Schroeder, MACD, stated Missoula Conservation District is well funded due to the adequate tax base. The level of funding allows the Conservation District to do projects, such as educational programs, that other counties can not afford to do. The funds generated through HB 247 will allow other counties to do these types of programs and will allow the Districts to perform duties required by state laws. Current funding for most Conservation Districts does not allow for this to occur. He supported HB 247.

John Anderson, MACD, supported HB 247 for reasons previously stated. He provided a list of projects funded under RRD funds (funds resulting from previous legislation - HB 223). EXHIBIT 8.

Kara Rickets, Greater Yellowstone Area Conservation District, stated a primary need of Conservation Districts is to provide a local entity where the public can obtain information and conduct public meetings. There is a need for a local level contact to tie into the state network. Conservation Districts can fulfill that need. She supported HB 247.

Stan Bradshaw, Trout Unlimited, supported HB 247. Conservation Districts are beneficial because they bring people together to discuss problems. Conservation Districts enforce the Stream Bed Preservation Act. These type of actions are beneficial to fisheries.

Opponents' Testimony: none

Questions From Committee Members:

REP. RANEY stated by increasing the amount of coal tax money to the Conservation Districts, the amount dedicated to the General Fund will decrease. In effect, this bill is a General Fund reduction and reappropriation. As a result many other programs would not be funded. He asked REP. SPRING if he would support the actions necessary to obtain the funding for Conservation Districts. REP. SPRING said he could not answer that at this time. REP. RANEY directed the question to Ms. Parmelee. She responded it was a difficult question. There are many mixed responses from within the Conservation Districts. She stated they haven't asked for much money in the past and they provide valuable services to the State. REP. ORVAL ELLISON asked Ms. Parmelee how many of the Counties aren't getting the full Mill and one-half. Ms. Parmelee replied she was only aware of Yellowstone County and that was due to the freeze. Ray Beck, Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC), added that under I-105 levies were frozen at what ever level they were at during the time I-105 went into effect. As a result quite a few counties are maxed out at less than one and one-half mill. REP. ELLISON asked if any exemptions from the I-105 were considered. Mr. Schroeder replied it was considered for some special projects. Counties that were not using the mill and one-half generally had an adequate budget.

REP. BOB REAM asked if the Conservation Districts, during previous sessions, supported the decrease in coal tax. Ms. Parmelee was not sure but Mr. Beck indicated no. REP. BOB GILBERT stated the Conservation Districts' stance on coal tax issues is not relevant to this bill's discussion. This area may be more appropriate for the Taxation committee. VICE-CHAIR O'KEEFE stated he is supportive of Conservation Districts but does not like to see the loss of funding to other projects. He asked what percentage of coal tax is currently going to, for example, the RRD. He added he interpreted the bill to allocate 1.25 % to the RRD Bond Fund. Mr. Beck agreed and added some goes into the Water Fund. VICE-CHAIR O'KEEFE asked for clarification that if money is not needed in the bond fund, then it goes to the Water Development Program Fund. The Conservation Districts then are able to get money through the Water Development Fund. Mr. Beck replied yes. VICE-CHAIR O'KEEFE asked why should the Conservation Districts have direct allocation of money when they have access through other methods. Ms. Parmelee responded other government entities also have access to money through these methods. The monies from HB 233 can only be used for Conservation Districts and provides the only source of funding for some programs. VICE-CHAIR O'KEEFE stated that looking at the list presented to the committee EXHIBIT 8, over 50% of the projects are currently funded by RRD (233) monies and could be funded through other sources such as the Water Development Fund. Mr. Anderson replied RRD funds were used to finance large projects. Many of the projects were applied for awhile ago and RDD was the only source for funding. VICE-CHAIR O'KEEFE asked

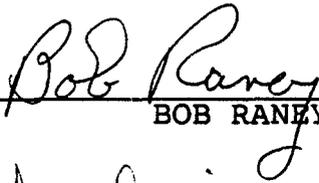
REP. SPRING if he will support the bill being sent to appropriations regardless of what is done for a funding mechanism. REP. SPRING replied yes. REP. RANEY asked, concerning streamside management at logging operations, if Conservation Districts are involved in just stream crossings or the whole process. Mr. Schroeder responded they are very active in stream crossings as directed under the 310 law. Districts enforce the 310 laws, provide seeding recommendations, consult with road engineers, and look at Better Management Practices.

Closing by Sponsor:

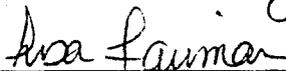
REP. SPRING stated HB 247 is an interesting bill posing some difficult funding questions. Diverse groups have pulled together to support the bill. He recommended passage of HB 247.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 4:00 pm



BOB RANEY, Chair



LISA FAIRMAN, Secretary

BR/lf

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
**NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE**

ROLL CALL

DATE Jan 28, 19 1

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REP. MARK O'KEEFE, VICE-CHAIRMAN	✓		
REP. BOB GILBERT	✓		
REP. BEN COHEN	✓		
REP. ORVAL ELLISON	✓		
REP. BOB REAM	✓		
REP. TOM NELSON	✓		
REP. VIVIAN BROOKE	✓		
REP. BEVERLY BARNHART	✓		
REP. ED DOLEZAL	✓		
REP. RUSSELL FAGG	✓		
REP. MIKE FOSTER	✓		
REP. DAVID HOFFMAN			✓
REP. DICK KNOX	✓		
REP. BRUCE MEASURE	✓		
REP. JIM SOUTHWORTH	✓		
REP. HOWARD TOOLE	✓		
REP. DAVE WANZENRIED	✓		
REP. BOB RANEY, CHAIRMAN	✓		

HB 239  
Infectious Waste Management Act  
January 29, 1991

The nation has recognized numerous special wastes, such as used oil, batteries, and tires. Infectious waste is another one of those special wastes that need special management above the regular solid waste management system. The environmental Quality Council was again the public forum used for establishing the standards rolled into this bill, standards designed to protect public health, safety, welfare, and the environment.

What is infectious waste? Refer to Page 2, Section 3, sub 4 for definition. As you can see, it is not medical waste in the broad sense, but is restricted to those items for disposal that can cause infection or disease in humans as defined on Page 3, Section 3, sub 3.

The policy is implemented by requiring generators of infectious waste to separate the infectious waste from other waste at its source of origin, and then stored in proper containers, in a secure area, until rendered non infectious by methods such as incineration, chemical application, or autoclaving. Liquid waste may be disposed of in sewage and septic systems when proper criteria are met - (See Sec 5, sub 4 para (b) )

Infectious waste must be transported in special manners (same sec, sub 6)

Facilities generating waste will have to be licensed to do so by the various boards that they presently operate under and are presently licensed by.

Please ignore the fiscal impact on the fiscal note. The drafter of the note did so assuming that every facility would have to be inspected specifically on its infectious waste management. That is not the intention of the act, and I have prepared an amendment to clear up any confusion. We will wait for an adjusted fiscal impact statement before we let the bill out of this committee.

Thank you.

EXHIBIT 2

DATE 1-28-91

HB 239

Amendments to House Bill No. 239  
First Reading Copy

Requested by Rep. Raney  
For the Committee on Natural Resources

Prepared by Paul Sihler  
January 28, 1991

1. Page 1, line 22.

Following: line 21

Insert: "It is also the intent of the legislature that [sections 1 through 6] be implemented with minimum fiscal impact. The department and professional licensing boards shall ensure compliance with [sections 1 through 6] through the course of normal inspections, the existing licensing process, and the investigation of complaints. The department and professional licensing boards may impose and adjust annual fees commensurate with the costs of regulation and inspection."



For the record, I am Nadine Oberg, and I represent the Montana Solid Waste Contractors, Inc., a trade association representing private industry engaged in solid waste collection and disposal in the State of Montana.

The Montana Solid Waste Contractors, Inc. supports House Bill 239. Medical ~~and~~ infectious waste disposal has been an issue of particular concern since the summer of 1988, when medical debris washed ashore at beaches across the country and flooded the national media. This bill is especially important to us because it specifies the treatment and packaging of infectious material for disposal, which in turn protects the environment, handlers of infectious waste, and above all, the public.

In June of 1991, the Medical Waste Tracking Act program expires, and significant information will be available for states to evaluate in forming public policy with respect to the ultimate disposal and tracking of infectious material. For now, we are pleased to see this reasoned and substantive approach toward medical waste disposal.

*and infectious*

**MONTANA SOLID WASTE CONTRACTORS, INC.**

*Tippy & McCue*

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1215 Eleventh Avenue  
P.O. Box 543  
Helena, Montana 59624  
406-442-4448 FAX 406-442-8018

*Roger Tippy*  
*Mary Kelly McCue*

DATE: January 28, 1991  
TO: House Committee on Natural Resources  
FROM: Roger Tippy for Montana Dental Association,  
Montana Veterinary Medicine Association  
RE: HB239--Infectious Waste Management Act

Amendment  
(First Reading Bill)

Section 5, page 5, line 21

Following: "treatment."

Insert: "A subsurface disposal system installed and operated in accordance with state or local sanitary regulations is, for the purposes of this subparagraph, a sewer system providing secondary treatment."

Rationale: Many providers who would be potentially affected by this act are located in outlying areas or smaller communities not served by sewers. A septic system with a properly operating drainfield is, according to the Water Quality Bureau, providing the functional equivalent of secondary treatment. This amendment would enable dental offices and other facilities, such as funeral homes, to discharge liquid or semisolid wastes on the same terms as their counterparts in the cities can do.



**MONTANA**

**Association of Conservation Districts**

501 North Sanders  
Helena, MT 59601

(406) 443-5711

January 28, 1991  
HB 247

The Montana Association of Conservation Districts represents Montana's conservation districts, and we are here today to support HB 247.

I have given each of you a brochure which describes Montana's conservation districts. Conservation districts have been a local form of government for over 50 years. Following the enactment of the Soil Conservation Act of 1935, President Roosevelt saw a need for local participation so he recommended to all state governors that they enact legislation establishing A Standard State Soil Conservation Districts Law. Today there are approximately 3,000 conservation districts throughout the 50 state, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, District of Columbia, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands and cover 98 percent of the privately owned land.

Montana's first conservation district was established in 1939 in Wibaux, Montana. At this time almost the entire state of Montana is in a conservation district. Custer County continues to add to its district.

During the 1950s and 1960s there were modifications to the state laws and conservation district powers and scope of work was expanded to meet emerging resource needs. This increase in responsibility and authority has caused district officials to assume a greater leadership role in resource use and development in their communities.

Conservation districts in Montana are governed by a board of five elected supervisors. These supervisors are elected on the general ballot. They serve with no pay. Districts from the beginning have adopted a cooperative approach, drawing on many sources for technical knowledge, financial resources, and broad-based educational programs for natural resource conservation and management.

They are a bridge between federal, state, and local resource management agencies, and local land managers, and perform a variety of functions and activities in coordinating and implementing national and state resource programs.

Montana conservation districts first used the money allowed them from the Coal Severance Tax in 1981. The Legislature saw the need for conservation districts to have a source of funds that would enable them to get on-the-ground projects accomplished. Conservation districts refer to this fund as the 223 Grant Fund.

Ex. 5  
1-28-91  
HB 247

In 1981 the 1/2 of 1 percent brought in approximately \$200,000 to the 223 Grant Fund. In 1985, \$229,373 was in the fund. At that time the districts had project requests for \$597,922. By 1990, the fund received \$117,121 with requests for \$263,503.

Conservation district funding, from every source, has decreased during the last several years.

The 1.5 mill levy that district collect on a local basis was frozen as a result of I 105. We have maintained our dollar amount fairly close, but with rising costs of equipment and goods, wages and fringe benefits, and so on, we have not maintained our status quo.

The conservation districts are responsible for many natural resource issues, both rural and urban. The natural resource issues have increased and changed during the past several years. We are not only looking at surface water quality, we are looking at ground water quality.

We are not only looking at the affects of farming practices on our soils and surface water, we are looking at how they affect the ground water.

Many sections of our state have not been dealing with flooding conditions, but are once again or continually dealing with drought conditions. These conditions affect both our rural and urban populations.

Other parts of the state, like the northwestern area, are looking at the possibility of flooding this spring and have experienced some difficulties this winter with ice flows and flooding.

The money from the Coal Severance Tax enables conservation districts to work with local people on local issues.

Alternative energy solar stock waters have been funded. This is a way to save energy while managing our rangeland resources better. Range management is an important part of riparian area management.

Neutron probes have been used as a method of advising farmers what amount of moisture is in the fields and with this information they are able to make a better determination on which crops to plant and irrigation needs.

The soil survey on farmland in Montana is almost completed. This information was necessary to enable the accurate conservation planning for the Food Security Act to be properly administered.

Soil survey information is needed now on all of our rangeland and forestland. If we are going to have well managed riparian areas, we need well managed upland areas. In order to do this we need to know the soils and plants. To have properly managed forestlands, we need to

EX. 3  
1-28-91  
HB 247

know the soils they are situated on.

With more of the soils information being available, we are now moving into the era of "Geographic Information Systems" (soil digitizing). The system is used to capture, store, update, manipulate, and analyze geographic information. This information will show landuse potentials (cropland and rangeland) soil interpretations and limitations (sanitary landfills, oil and gas activities, reclamation and revegetation), urban and industrial facilities (drain fields, builds and foundations), and additional information (transmission lines, road systems, land ownership, well location--oil, gas, water), and so on.

Conservation districts have entered a Memo of Understanding with federal and state agencies to take the lead in Coordinated Resource Management.

Conservation districts historically have felt the cooperative effort in resource management was a positive way to address issues. Districts have seen that when you show an individual why a certain method of management is not only a benefit to the natural resource, but to him, we have a better chance of succeeding.

Youth and adult education is important. We are seeing that all of Montana's youth need to know how man and nature impact our natural resources. The "stream table" that many districts are using is an example of this. It shows the students about stream hydrology, which is something that many adults also find new and interesting. Students are also learning about soils and groundwater impacts through displays made available to them.

This bill will raise the fund to \$219,991 in FY 1992 and \$211,521 in FY 1993. As we put more restrictions on the use of our natural resources and as issues become more complex, we need to educate our landusers and determine just what is the most effective way to deal with the issues.

We encourage you to support HB 247.

Thank you,

  
Peggy L. Parmelee  
Executive Vice President

DATE 1-28-81  
3 21

# MONTANA CONSERVATION DISTRICTS WORKING FOR YOU

Day activities; and develop outdoor classrooms. Many districts participate in the Agriculture in Montana Schools Program.

CDs award **scholarships** for young people to attend Montana Youth Range Camp, Montana Range Days, 4-H Conservation Camps, and other conservation events.

CDs assist **Vo-Ag, FFA, 4-H, and other students** in soil and range judging, career days, science fairs, and other activities.

CDs distribute **Soil Stewardship materials** to churches during May each year, and offer conservation information at county fairs and civic organization meetings.

CDs publish **newsletters and newspaper articles** on conservation issues and programs, and sponsor public service announcements on radio and television.

## In Our Cities and Towns . . .

CDs provide **soil surveys** needed for sound land use planning. Soils information is essential for building localities, septic tank design, road construction and design, erosion control measures, gardening, property purchases, and many other activities.

CD supervisors serve on city-county planning boards to **represent conservation interests**. For example, the Missoula CD works with the planning board on weed control in subdivisions, and the Lewis and Clark CD gives recommendations on subdivision design to the planning board.

CDs have the authority to enact, with public approval, **land use ordinances** that specify measures for erosion control and water quality protection

CDs participate in programs to **improve water quality** for household, industrial, and recreational use. The Muddy Creek Water Quality Project, for example, will improve the municipal water supply for Great Falls and result in higher recreation values for the Missouri and Sun rivers. Flathead CD officials served on the 201 Wastewater Committee for the Kalispell-Evergreen area, and the Yellowstone CD is addressing storm water runoff in Billings.

CDs give **technical assistance to municipalities** for flood control and streambank stabilization. The administration of the "310 Law" allows CDs to offer valuable information to landowners for streambank protection. Several CDs, including Flathead and Missoula County CDs, are investigating acceptable methods of agricultural land preservation around expanding urban areas.

## In the Field of Environmental Education . . .

CDs supply **conservation education materials** and give presentations to schools; sponsor teacher environmental education workshops, student speech contests, "conservation teacher-of-the-year" programs, and Arbor

## LEGISLATION. . .

Conservation districts are represented by the Montana Association of Conservation Districts (MACD) and the National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD). These organizations keep the CDs informed of legislation affecting them and lobby to further the conservation and development of our soil, water, and related resources. These organizations also distribute educational materials to CDs.

## CONSERVATION DISTRICTS ARE . . .

Conservation districts (CDs) are a part of your local government. They work the same way your school district or your county commission does, with and for the people through locally elected officials.

Montana's CDs have been working since the Dust Bowl days of the 1930s to promote the wise use, conservation, and development of our soil, water, and related natural resources. CDs give expert assistance in natural resource use and planning, and they initiate and carry out community-wide, resource-based programs with private landowners.

5,000 copies of this public document were published at an estimated cost of 8 1/2¢ per copy, for a total cost of \$420.00, which includes \$400.00 for printing and \$20.00 for distribution.

Your conservation districts are hard at work to protect your soil, water, and other natural resources. To find out how you can benefit—contact your local conservation district.

To conserve our natural resources, CDs work to prevent soil erosion; promote the conservation, development, use, and disposal of water; help control flooding; relieve sedimentation of dams and reservoirs; preserve wildlife habitat; improve rangeland; and conduct public conservation education programs.

Conservation districts are the local organizations through which state and federal agencies provide services to private landowners. CDs receive assistance from numerous state and federal agencies, notably the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

At the state level, the Conservation Districts Division, Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, coordinates CD activities, provides financial and legal assistance, and keeps the public informed of current programs offered through the conservation districts.

## WHAT ARE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS DOING FOR ME?

### On the Farm and Ranch . . .

CDs help landowners develop **conservation plans** which include grazing and cropping systems, irrigation management, weed control, range improvements, and stockwater developments.

CDs supply **soil surveys** for sound resource management planning.

CDs provide **specialized equipment** such as no-till drills, tree planters, and hand seeders to landowners.

CDs assist local landowners in obtaining **low interest loans** for rangeland improvements through the Montana Rangeland Resource Program administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. Eligible projects include reseeding or rangeland, fencing,

stockwater development, establishment of grazing systems, wildlife habitat improvements, weed control, and mechanical rangeland renovation. Rosebud CD has a no-interest loan program for conservation practices within the district.

Fourteen CDs in the Yellowstone River Basin have **re-served water** for future beneficial use, and several Missouri River Basin CDs are preparing applications to reserve irrigation water.

The Cascade and Teton County CDs are working together to **reduce erosion and siltation** in Muddy Creek, a major tributary of the Sun River. This project will improve irrigation efficiency on the Fairfield Bench near Great Falls.

The Montana Salinity Control Association, composed of 33 CDs, continues to assist farmers in establishing crop management systems for **control of saline seep**.

Petroleum CD supervisors have instituted a **land use ordinance** designed to limit the plowing of marginal lands in their district.

CDs assist farmers to establish **shelterbelts and windbreaks** to reduce wind erosion and cut down on wind and drifting snow around farmsteads.

Montana's CDs have worked to develop a statewide **weed control** program in cooperation with county weed boards and state and federal agencies.

CD personnel review local, state, and federal **land use plans** on behalf of district residents.

CDs own and help operate the Bridger Plant Materials Center, which develops and tests **improved plant varieties** for rangeland, pasture, and conservation uses.

CDs receive grants through Montana's HB 223 program to carry out **conservation projects** for the public benefit.

CDs sponsor **streambank rehabilitation demonstration projects** through the Riparian Management and Streambank Reclamation programs.

CDs sponsor **educational tours** to share information on range management, irrigation and cropping methods, weed control, and many other issues affecting local landowners.

CDs help protect landowners from **streambank erosion** and **flooding** by administering the Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act (SB 310), which requires that a permit be secured for any project that will affect a perennial stream. A number of CDs are involved in riparian management projects.

CDs have helped **reduce nonpoint pollution** from agricultural lands by participating in the Federal Nonpoint Pollution and Water Quality Control Act (Section 208) with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, and the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation.

CDs work with the SCS to **administer the Great Plains Conservation Program**, designed to facilitate the application of long-term conservation practices within the semi-arid Great Plains.

CDs took part in a nationwide **assessment of soil, water, and related resources** mandated by the 1977 Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act. This effort resulted in a national program for soil and water conservation that emphasizes the targeting of technical and financial assistance to critical resource problem areas.

### In Our Forests . . .

CDs work with private, state, and federal foresters to coordinate planning and provide for soil and water conservation. The Lewis and Clark CD, for example, has passed a **sediment control ordinance** which requires conservation planning for logging operations and subdivisions. Proper planning limits the degradation of important watersheds as well as the spread of noxious weeds.

CDs provide **soil surveys** to facilitate the planning of road construction and revegetation of disturbed areas.

CD-sponsored **forestry projects** include the reforestation of eroding hillsides near Anaconda, technical assistance for urban tree plantings, and forest management planning assistance for landowners.

EXHIBIT 1

DATE 1-28-91

HB 247

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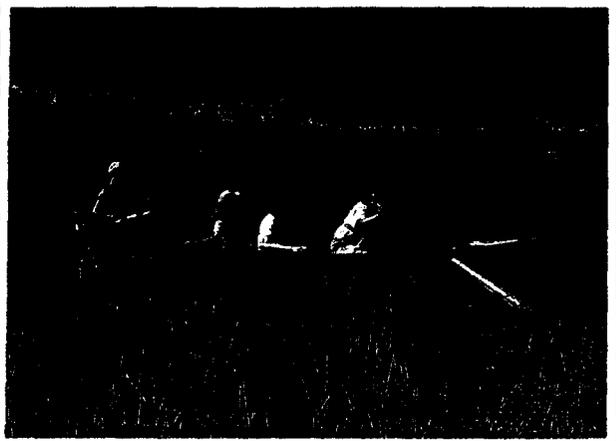
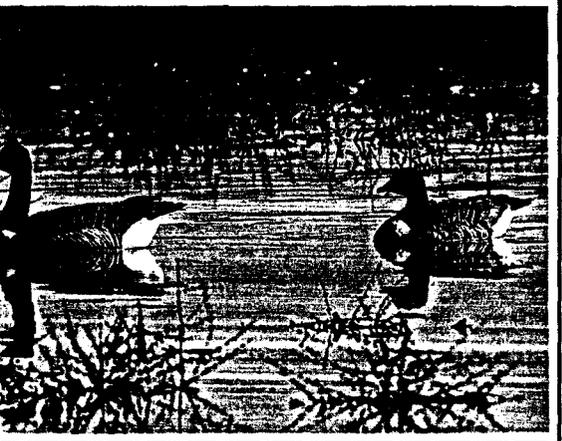
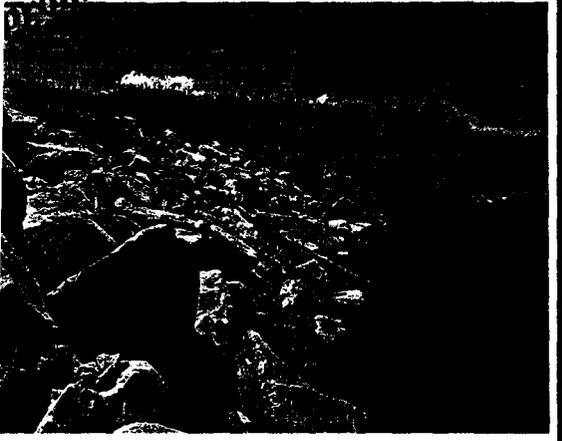
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*Working for you  
Promoting the wise use of our natural resources"*



NOV 28 1991

EXHIBIT 8  
DATE 1-28-91  
HB 277

NOVEMBER 1990

HB 223 ACTIVITY LISTED BY PROJECT

CD NAME	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
001 - <u>Conservation Tillage, No-till drills, drills, seeders, promotion programs, etc.</u>			
254 Beaverhead	29,800	0	Haybuster
254a Beaverhead	15,000	15,000	Accel. NT Pgm (Haybuster 1000)
152 Broadwater	150	150	Cyclone seeder/seed
255 Carter County	17,500	17,000	Lilliston 9680
167 Cascade County	3,500	3,500	J.D. 8000
257 Cascade County	2,500	2,500	Brillion grass seeder
372 Cascade County	3,000	3,000	Grass Drill
259 Custer County	17,369	17,000	Lilliston 9680
183 Daniels County	12,000	5,000	Haybuster 8000
191 Daniels County	7,000	7,000	Haybuster 8000
263 Daniels County	10,000	0	J.D. 251 Power Till Grass Sdr
263a Daniels County	10,000	0	J.D. 251 Power Till Grass Sdr
263b Daniels County	10,000	0	J.D. 251 Power Till Grass Sdr
229 Dawson County	11,352	11,352	Lilliston 9680
181 Deer Lodge Valley	13,100	12,000	Lilliston 9680
285 Eastern Sanders	13,450	13,450	Lilliston 9680
270 Garfield County	25,315	0	Haybuster 8000
270a Garfield County	19,265	10,000	Haybuster 8000
290 Green Mountain	13,500	10,000	Lilliston 9670 & Trailer
251 Hill County	11,500	11,500	Haybuster 8000
301 Hill County	16,000	0	Grass & Legume Seed Drill
301a Hill County	8,000	0	Grass & Legume Seed Drill
240 Jefferson Valley	16,300	16,300	Lilliston 9680
286 Judith Basin	9,000	9,000	J.D. 8000 End Wheel Grass Sdr
220 Lewis & Clark County	18,750	14,750	Amozone
173 Liberty County	16,390	9,000	J.D. 9350
243 Little Beaver	18,300	18,300	Haybuster 8000
268 Little Beaver	8,911	0	J.D. Grass Drill
268a Little Beaver	8,911	0	J.D. Grass Drill
326 Little Beaver	2,210	0	Conservation Tillage Bulletin
175 Lower Musselshell	11,350	11,350	Haybuster 2408
138 McCone County	10,000	9,000	Haybuster 2408
203 McCone County	4,500	0	Tech for drill
250 McCone County	6,900	0	Cons. Till. Demo.
250a McCone County	6,900	0	Cons. Till. Demo
250b McCone County	6,900	0	Cons. Till. Demo
250c McCone County	6,900	0	Cons. Till. Demo
272 McCone County	22,000	0	J.D. 8300 Grass Drills
409 McCone County	3,263	1,600	Grass Drill Payment
271 Meagher County	15,500	0	Lilliston 9680
271a Meagher County	15,500	15,500	Lilliston 9680
119 Prairie County	12,000	9,000	J.D. Power Till Seeder
275 Prairie County	18,500	0	Haybuster 107

CD NAME	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	
288	Prairie County	1,050	1,000	Conservation Tillage Bulletin
276	Richland County	8,000	0	Grass Seeder
276a	Richland County	8,000	0	Morris M-10 Grass Seeder
276b	Richland County	8,000	6,378	J.D. 8300 Grass Drill
186	Rosebud	21,000	0	Drills
235	Rosebud	1,000	1,000	Cons Till Publ
163	Ruby Valley	10,900	10,900	Metal Masters Rangeland Drill
179	Ruby Valley	2,000	2,000	Trailer
238	Sheridan Co.	28,815	14,407	Versatile 2200
293	Sheridan Co.	18,000	0	J.D. 8000 Grass Drill
345	Sweet Grass	18,000	0	No-till Purchase & Demo
125	Wibaux	<u>13,500</u>	<u>9,000</u>	J.D. 8000
		\$636,551	\$296,937	
002 - <u>Saline Seep</u>				
187	Big Sandy	2,500	2,500	For Triangle
170	Daniels/McCone/Rich./Valley	22,400	22,400	NE MT saline seep assn
295	Dawson County	7,500	3,500	Sewage Lagoon Saline Seep Stdy
299	Liberty Co.	4,500	4,500	EM 38 Purchase
208	Stillwater	4,545	4,545	EM 38 Purchase
223	Stillwater	17,927	17,927	Saline Seep Demo Proj
151	Triangle	<u>40,000</u>	<u>29,500</u>	Triangle Saline Seep Prog
		\$99,372	\$84,872	
003 - <u>Weed Control, Weed Fairs, etc.</u>				
420	Big Sandy	6,500	0	Tree Weeder
136	Bitterroot	2,800	1,000	Weed Fair
294	Carbon County	3,600	0	Bluewater Leafy Spurge Ctrl
294a	Carbon County	3,600	3,600	Bluewater Leafy Spurge Ctrl
121	Carter County CD	16,000	10,000	Leafy Spurge Control
265	Fergus County	3,000	3,000	Weed Fair
317	Fergus County	2,000	1,500	Rope Wick Applicator
341	Fergus County	10,000	0	Weed Shredder
341a	Fergus County	10,000	2,500	Weed Shredder
384	Fergus County	3,500	0	Tree Weeder
384a	Fergus County	3,500	3,500	Tree Weeder
106	Garfield County	30,000	0	Weed control/Chem & equip
146	Garfield County	8,000	0	Weed control/chem & equip
197	Jefferson Valley	8,165	8,165	Coord. weed control demo
143	Lewis & Clark County	2,290	1,500	Knapweed control - educ.
174	Lewis & Clark County	4,000	0	Knapweed control research
219	Lewis & Clark County	900	900	Knapweed awareness
226	Lewis & Clark County	3,500	3,500	War of Weeds project
247	Lewis & Clark County	7,520	0	Sheep vs knapweed
298	Lewis & Clark County	1,726	0	Spray Calibration Program
298a	Lewis & Clark County	1,726	0	Spray Calibration Program
198	Liberty County	16,775	15,800	Swift dam/Birch cr weed cntl
142	Lincoln	2,290	1,500	Knapweed control - educ
327	Lower Musselshell	1,496	1,496	Rope Wick Applicator
237	Madison County	2,500	0	Sprayer for weed control

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HB 223 ACTIVITY LISTED BY PROJECT

CD NAME	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
236 Meagher County	12,750	0	Co. weed inventory
256 Meagher County	400	0	Weed calendar
324 Park	1,175	1,175	Weed Sprayer
423 Park	2,639	0	Weed Brochure/Weed Awareness
132 Petroleum	2,750	2,750	Weed control & fire equip
244 Petroleum	5,000	0	Herbicides
321 Petroleum	5,000	5,000	Weed Chopper
213 Roosevelt County	3,500	2,000	Weed fair 85
137 Ruby Valley	5,000	0	Alder Glch weed cntl/chem&sal
212 Ruby Valley	1,224	1,224	SW MT weed control proj
325 Ruby Valley	9,450	0	Weed Seed Free Hay Program
166 Stillwater	2,290	1,500	Weed fair
282 Sweet Grass County	1,127	0	Weed map development
225 Teton County	7,214	7,214	Up. Teton knapweed pilot prg
280 Teton County	2,000	0	Landowner weed control coop
185 Toole County	4,055	1,500	Weed fair
367a Valley County	2,095	1,050	Weed Sprayer
367 Valley County	2,095	0	Weed Sprayers
	<u>\$225,152</u>	<u>\$81,374</u>	

004 - Streambank Stabilization and Management

224 Beaverhead	2,000	2,000	310 inspections
416 Beaverhead	5,000	4,000	Big Hole River Stabilization
110 Bitterroot	147,445	0	Sweeny Cr. riprap
207 Carbon County	20,000	10,000	Willow Cr corridor mgt
207a Carbon County	5,000	0	Willow Cr corridor mgt
269 Cascade/Teton/L&C	2,500	2,000	Sun River Inventory
140 Fergus County	25,606	0	Lwr Spring Cr stabilization
309 Fergus County	15,134	4,000	E. Frk. Big Spring Creek Recla
329 Gallatin	6,135	0	E.Gallatin State Park
329a Gallatin	6,135	6,135	E.Gallatin State Park
349 Gallatin	20,000	0	Lwr Creamery Ditch Protection
193 Flathead	3,250	2,000	Trumbull Cr. vegetation remvl
194 Flathead	630	630	Earth berm
210 Flathead	3,500	3,500	Flathead R bank stabilization
188 Lewis & Clark County	5,540	0	Ten Mile Cr demo
195 Lewis & Clark County	4,378	4,377	Streambank stabilization demo
107 Lincoln	2,830	2,500	Kootenai R delta removal
111 Lincoln County	13,000	13,000	Riverside Park riprap
133 Lincoln	500	500	Willow sprouts
154 Lincoln	600	600	Willow sprouts
296 Lincoln	10,000	10,000	Riprap Installation Project
303 Little Beaver	16,500	3,815	South Sandstone Riprap Project
303a Little Beaver	8,000	8,000	South Sandstone Riprap Project
241 Lower Musselshell	800	800	Streambank inventory
162 Meagher/Cascade	1,000	1,000	Smith River inventory
387 North Powell	1,500	1,500	Nevada Creek Stream Inventory
222 Petroleum County	41,250	15,000	Woodford Streambank Protec
112 Rosebud	7,470	0	Hathaway Rch str corridor mg
139 Stillwater	12,000	12,000	Itch-Kep-Pe Park riprap
228 Sweet Grass County	1,500	1,500	Otter Cr streambank inventory

CD NAME	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
201 Upper Musselshell	3,000	1,500	Musselshell air photo invent
305 Valley County	2,845	0	Milk River Bank Study
305a Valley County	2,845	2,845	Milk River Bank Study
350 Park County	7,500	7,500	Sediment diversion project
352 Sweet Grass County	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	Otter Creek NPS project
	\$420,393	\$135,702	
<u>005 - Erosion Control</u>			
284 Big Sandy	11,200	0	Windbreak Mgt Publication
320 Carbon County	3,200	0	Tree Planter
320a Carbon County	3,200	3,000	Tree Planter
386 Carbon County	2,981	2,981	Living Snow Fences
199 Carter County	3,500	3,500	Tree planter
312 Carter County	1,540	1,300	Gopher control
221 Deer Lodge Valley	18,371	16,000	Anaconda soil stabilization
231 Fergus County	2,375	2,375	Tree planter
336 Flathead	5,000	5,000	Fire Rehabilitation
307 Glacier County	3,000	3,000	Tree Planter
334 Jefferson Valley	5,000	5,000	Warm Sprs. Cr. Burn Rehab.
218 Lewis & Clark County	7,500	7,500	Reseeding N. Hills burn
335 Lewis & Clark County	5,000	5,000	Fire Rehabilitation
338 Madison	12,500	0	Sun Ranch Fire Rehab
338a Madison	8,000	0	Sun Ranch Fire Rehab
359 McCone	3,410	3,410	Tree Planter
176 Petroleum County	3,000	3,500	Land use ordinance
322 Petroleum County	3,000	0	Land Roller
249 Phillips County	2,986	2,986	Tree Planter
299 Stillwater	7,000	7,000	Land Roller/Compactor
374 Sweet Grass	4,100	4,100	Tree Planter
398 Upper Musselshell	3,745	3,600	Tree Planter
410 Valley County	3,545	0	Tree Planter
392 Wibaux	15,500	0	Range Renovator
243 Wibaux	2,875	2,875	Tree planter
401 Yellowstone	3,600	0	Grass Seeding - ZooMontana
401a Yellowstone	<u>3,600</u>	<u>2,000</u>	Grass Seeding - ZooMontana
	\$148,728	\$84,127	
<u>006 - Water Districts, Water Management, Water Reservations, Irrigation Projects, etc.</u>			
168 Bitterroot	25,000	0	Daly ditch repair
214 Blaine County	13,120	0	Groundwater well network impr
214a Blaine County	12,814	12,814	Groundwater well network impr.
116 Broad./Jeff./L&C/Meagh	29,500	0	Irrigation water management
230 Carbon County	8,500	0	Bridger cablegation
267 Carbon County	5,000	0	Ag Irrigation Grndwtr Invest
267a Carbon County	5,000	0	Ag Irrigation Grndwtr Invest
276b Carbon County	5,000	0	Ag Irrigation Grndwtr Invest
276c Carbon County	5,000	0	Ag Irrigation & Urban Develop.
267d Carbon County	5,000	0	Ag Irrigation & Urban Develop.
332 Carter County	50,000	27,000	Test well for Ekalaka

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CD NAME	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
182 Chouteau County	22,827	13,820	Fresh water for Geraldine
385 Deer Lodge Valley	1,100	0	Gated Pipe Demonstration
411 Garfield County	8,800	0	Water Spreading Inventory
369 Glacier County	5,000	5,000	Red Creek Drainage WQ Assessment
206 Granite	7,329	7,329	Water reservation
316 Granite	15,985	10,000	Portable Irrig. Diversion Demo
160 Jefferson/Ruby/Park/Meagher/	29,500	0	SW MT irrig water mgt proj
291 Lewis & Clark County	3,750	0	Irrigation Pocket Handbook
291a Lewis & Clark County	3,750	0	Irrigation Pocket Handbook
393 Lewis & Clark County	10,350	6,000	Groundwater-Agrichem MGT
200 Lincoln County	75,000	0	Therriault Cr siphon
351 Lincoln County	18,500	0	Costich Dam Repair
382 Lower Musselshell	6,000	6,000	Deadman's Basin Water Mgt Plan
177 Lwr Yellowstone CDs Develop.	5,000	5,000	LYCDDC
202 Meagher County	10,000	7,000	Irrigation demo project
337 Mile High	14,935	0	Regional Water Plan
339 Missoula	8,000	0	Alternate Irrigation Diversion
339a Missoula	8,000	4,000	Alternate Irrigation Diversion
264 Phillips/Valley/Blaine	15,868	15,868	Water Sply Stdy in Milk R Bas
115 Pondera County	15,000	0	Vandenacre ditch concrete lng
141 Pondera County	556	556	Demo equip to irrigation ofc
158 Powder River	9,000	9,000	Legal fees-water reservation
209 Powder River	7,500	7,500	Water quality effects on irrg
120 Roosevelt County	5,400	5,400	Rural water district
412 Roosevelt County	12,000	0	Missouri River Development
104 Rosebud	28,950	0	Irrigation water management
315 Ruby Valley	15,275	10,000	Snotel - Short Creek
348 Ruby Valley	11,610	5,800	Alternate Irrigation Diversion
135 Sheridan County	35,000	35,000	NE MT groundwater study
102 Teton County	2,000	0	Teton coop Gambie Coulee
118 Teton County	24,874	0	Irrigation demo project
100 Teton/Cascade/Chouteau	150,000	50,000	Tri county water district
171 Treasure	\$50,000	0	Low interest water mgt loans
283 Treasure	2,500	2,500	Surge irrigation demo & study
333 Treasure	20,500	0	Water Supply imprmt.-Hysham
333a Treasure	55,000	0	Water Supply Imprmt.-Hysham
333b Treasure	55,000	0	Water Supply Imprmt.-Hysham
190 Treasure	48,000	0	Irrigation water management
105 Treasure	<u>12,401</u>	<u>12,401</u>	Increase irrig efficiency
	\$994,194	\$257,988	

007 - Technical Assistance

108 Blaine County	24,532	12,266	Range tech assist
153 Blaine County	13,815	6,500	Range tech assist
159 Blaine County	7,315	2,000	Range tech assist
184 Blaine County	6,000	0	Gamma Attenuation probe
148 Carbon County	15,862	12,000	Engineer
180 Carbon County	4,500	4,500	Engineer
232 Carbon County	1,000	1,000	Engineer
246 Carbon County	9,200	3,500	Engineer
246a Carbon County	5,000	0	Engineer

CD NAME	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
266 Carbon County	5,875	2,500	Engineering Tech.
266a Carbon County	3,375	0	Engineering Tech
123 Meagher County	2,000	0	Leveling instrument
277 Petroleum County	1,000	0	Surveying instrument
308 Prairie County	925	925	Surveying Equipment
237 Roosevelt County	5,313	0	Soils Probe
258 Ruby Valley/Beaverhead	11,770	0	Cost share soil con
273 Ruby Valley/Beaverhead	16,033	0	Resource Conservation Program
273a Ruby Valley/Beaverhead	16,033	10,000	Resource Conservation Program
101 Teton County	18,000	18,000	Muddy Cr Tech
155 Teton County	18,000	4,500	Muddy Cr Tech
172 Teton County	6,000	0	Muddy Cr admin funds
192 Teton County	7,464	4,964	Muddy Cr Tech & genrl tech
242 Teton County	12,215	3,500	Techn salary
165 Treasure	5,080	0	Tech assist-cons practices
124 Treasure County	5,800	5,800	Techn salary
274b Valley County	14,182	14,182	Geodimeter electron survy inst
274a Valley	18,070	0	Geodimeter electron survy inst
274 Valley	<u>18,500</u>	<u>0</u>	Geodimeter electron survy inst
	\$272,859	\$106,137	

008 - Administrative, Publications, Office Equipment

131 Bitterroot	16,275	0	Computer
205 Bitterroot	1,650	0	Computer printer & software
245 Bitterroot	8,129	0	Computer equip & pocket gopher
147 Broadwater County	3,000	1,500	General operations
161 Deer Lodge Valley/North Powell	3,500	0	Computer
364 Deer Lodge Valley	3,500	3,500	Bulletin-Grass & Legume seed
145 Eastern Sanders	1,000	1,000	General operations
378 Gallatin County	8,000	8,000	Range Plants Bulletin
149 Garfield County	1,000	0	General operations
377 Granite	600	600	Water Storage Demonstration
419 Granite	2,900	2,900	Administrative
150 Green Mountain	5,480	0	Administrative for 310
134 Judith Basin	1,500	1,000	General operations
331 Judith Basin	3,254	1,754	Computer purchase
114 Lewis & Clark County	5,500	5,500	Photocopier purchase
380 Lewis & Clark County	500	0	Custom Rate Bulletin
109 Liberty County	3,405	0	Ownership maps
122 Meagher County	1,200	0	Newsletter
233 Meagher County	2,000	2,000	Tech info bulletin
422 Park	1,950	500	Newsletter/Public Awareness
278 Phillips County	6,304	0	Computer equipment & software
278a Phillips County	6,304	0	Computer equipment & software
278b Phillips County	2,857	0	Computer equipment & software
281 Prairie County	2,000	1,743	Operating expenses
127 Ruby Valley/Jefferson Valley	3,500	0	Newsletter
128 Sweet Grass	7,700	7,700	Resource coordinator
157 Sweet Grass	11,300	0	Resource coordinator
169 Sweet Grass	7,000	2,000	General operations
103 Teton County	4,000	0	Administrative for 310

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CD NAME	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
129 Toole County	5,500	0	General operations
130 Upper Musselshell	2,000	2,000	Field office maintenance
117 Valley County	<u>3,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>	General operations
	\$136,708	\$43,197	
<u>009 - Education, Range Camps, etc.</u>			
319 Beaverhead	1,500	1,500	Range Days 1988
358 Big Sandy	1,300	1,500	Soil Education project
414 Carbon	2,000	1,000	Info and Education Project
403 Cascade County	1,175	1,175	Stream Tables
353 Carter County	1,071	1,071	Environmental education project
395 Carter County	640	640	Environmental education
302 Custer County	2,500	2,500	Rangeland Research Symposium
404 Custer County	3,000	0	Eastern MT Lecture Series
387 CDB	3,000	3,000	CD Education in Schools
387a CDB	1,500	1,500	CD Education in Schools
178 Dawson County	3,500	3,500	Range camp
415 Dawson County	3,000	1,500	Range Days 91
211 Deer Lodge Valley	3,500	3,550	Range camp 85
289 Deer Lodge Valley	2,000	1,500	Rodent Control Video
417 Deer Lodge Valley	3,000	3,000	Range Camp 91
311 Eastern Sanders	3,500	3,500	Range Camp '88
363 Fergus County	4,000	2,500	Winter grazing seminar
400 Fergus County	840	840	Stream Table
390 Gallatin County	1,000	800	Video Camera Equipment
368 Garfield County	1,000	750	Ag Science Fair
239 Jefferson Valley	22,500	0	Computer software for schools
239a Jefferson Valley	22,500	0	Computer software for schools
239b Jefferson Valley	22,500	0	Computer software for schools
144 Judith Basin	3,000	3,000	Range camp
397 Judith Basin	2,400	2,400	Stream Tables
399 Lake	6,540	2,040	Water Quality Education
252 Liberty County	1,700	0	Oral history of conservation
354 Little Beaver	750	750	Old West Reg. range judging
381 Little Beaver	4,000	4,000	Range Camp 90
371 McCone	14,769	1,000	Cons. Planning (Educ. funded)
328 Mile High	10,005	0	Grantswriting Course
328a Mile High	10,000	9,758	Grantswriting Course
356 Missoula	29,810	0	Clark Fork river basin curriculum
360 Missoula	3,000	3,000	Workshops for small landowners
371 Phillips	1,500	1,500	Range Days
260 Stillwater	10,000	10,000	Grazing simulators
365 Sweetgrass	1,000	1,000	Director Training
346 Toole County	4,000	4,000	Range Camp 89
413 Toole County	1,383	1,300	Stream Tables
262 Upper Musselshell	3,500	3,500	Range Camp 86
344 Valley County	1,500	1,500	Range Days 89
297 Valley County	3,500	3,500	Range Camp 87
408 Yellowstone	<u>8,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>	Gov's Conf. on Range-Rfndbl Grnt
	\$230,883	\$95,574	

CD NAME	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
<u>010- Soil Survey/Inventory</u>			
279 Carter County	25,000	12,500	Soil survey
279a Carter County	12,500	12,500	Soil survey
253 Deer Lodge Valley	12,500	12,500	Soil survey
253a Deer Lodge Valley	12,500	12,500	Soil survey
323 Eastern Sanders	25,000	12,500	Soil survey
323a Eastern Sanders	12,500	12,500	Soil Survey
407 Gallatin County	12,000	6,000	Soil Survey
407a Gallatin County	6,000	6,000	Soil Survey
383 Hill County	12,500	6,000	Soil Survey
383a Hill County	6,000	6,000	Soil Survey
357 Lower Musselshell	12,000	12,000	Soil Survey
373 Meagher	6,000	0	Soil Survey
189 Petroleum County	30,000	30,000	Soil survey
234 Petroleum County	30,000	10,000	Soil survey
234a Petroleum County	12,500	12,500	Soil survey
306 Phillips	25,000	12,500	Soil Survey
306a Phillips	12,500	12,500	Soil Survey
154 Sheridan County	19,750	0	Potentials of MT soils
292a Teton County	12,500	12,500	Soil Survey
292 Teton County	25,000	12,500	Soil Survey
310 Toole County	25,000	12,500	Soil Survey
310a Toole County	12,500	12,500	Soil Survey
405 Toole County	18,467	0	GIS
405a Toole County	18,467	0	GIS
340a North Powell	12,500	0	Soil Survey
340 North Powell	25,000	12,500	Soil Survey
340b North Powell	12,500	12,500	Soil Survey
388 Yellowstone	8,454	2,500	Ortho Photo Quads
388a Yellowstone	<u>5,954</u>	<u>3,000</u>	Ortho Photo Quads
	\$460,592	\$269,000	
<u>011 - Pasture Reclamation &amp; Management</u>			
196 Deer Lodge Valley	19,073	18,216	Rclmn of hvy metl cntm pastr
126 Ruby Valley	<u>1,128</u>	<u>1,128</u>	Dick Todd field trial
	\$20,201	\$19,344	
<u>012 - Forestry</u>			
156 Madison	\$2,500	\$2,500	Private land forestry mgt
391 Deer Lodge Valley	<u>7,519</u>	<u>0</u>	Wood Waste Composting
	10,019	2,500	
<u>013 - Farmlands Protection</u>			
227 Lewis & Clark County	15,000	0	Farmlands protection
227a Lewis & Clark County	15,000	0	Farmlands protection
227b Lewis & Clark County	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	Farmlands protection
	\$45,000	\$15,000	

CD NAME	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION
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SUMMARY OF PROJECTS STATEWIDE, 1981 - PRESENT

<u>Project Type</u>	<u>Grants Awarded</u>	<u>Amount Granted</u>
-So-Till Drills, Promotions, etc.	32	\$296,937
-Saline Seep	7	84,872
-Weed Control, Weed Fairs, etc.	21	81,374
-Streambank Stabilization & Mgt.	26	135,702
-Erosion Control	18	84,127
-Water Districts, Water Mgt., Water Reservations, Irrigation, etc.	21	257,988
-Technical Assistance	16	106,137
-Administrative, Publications, etc.	16	43,197
-Education, Range Camps	33	95,574
-Soil Survey	22	269,000
-Pasture Reclamation & Mgt.	2	19,344
-Forestry	1	2,500
-Farmland Protection	1	15,000
-Miscellaneous	17	88,223
	233	\$1,579,975

CD NAME	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT GRANTED	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	
<u>014 - Miscellaneous</u>				
313	Cascade County	3,000	1,200	Grasshopper Control
366	Dawson County	2,500	2,500	Rural Development
362	Chouteau County	17,100	0	Solar Livestock Watering
362a	Chouteau County	14,300	0	Solar Livestock Watering
396	Dawson County	5,000	5,000	Eastern MT RC&D
329	Gallatin County	50,000	3,629	E. Gallatin State Park
113	Green Mountain	2,778	0	Water quality study
204	Green Mountain	25,000	0	Game management-Electric fence
304	Granite	10,000	10,000	Grants library
318	Jefferson Valley	7,500	7,500	Economic Development Plan
318a	Jefferson Valley	7,500	7,500	Economic Development Plan
394	Jefferson Valley	2,735	2,500	Cereal/Legume Rotations
342	Meagher	2,500	0	Ownership Maps
406	Meagher	3,700	3,700	Smith River - CRM
370	Mile High	2,000	1,000	Big Game Survey
421	Park	6,385	5,000	Tie Cr. CRM/Dome Mtn. Inventory
347	Petroleum	3,500	3,500	Crooked Creek Recreation Area
314	Phillips	12,605	10,000	Neutron Probe - Irrig. Sched.
314a	Phillips	1,719	1,719	Irrigation Scheduling
314b	Phillips	4,134	0	Irrigation Scheduling
379	Richland County	48,500	0	Lone Tree Creek Pond
361	Roosevelt	16,000	16,000	NE MT Research Farm
402	Roosevelt	10,000	0	Irrigation Scheduling
318	Valley County	1,605	1,605	Irrigation Scheduling
375	Valley County	2,455	2,455	Irrigation Scheduling
355	Custer County	<u>3,415</u>	<u>3,415</u>	Plant stress monitor & tensiometer
		\$265,931	\$88,223	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
VISITOR'S REGISTER

NATURAL RESOURCES

COMMITTEE

BILL NO.

239

DATE 28 JANUARY 1991 SPONSOR(S)

REP RANNEY

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Tony Grover	DHES	X	
Anne Weber	DHES	X	
DENZEL C DAVIS	DHES		
Joanne Clarence	MT Tech. Council	-	-
Nadine Oberg	MT. Solid Waste Contractors	X	
Rose Hughes	MT Health Care Assn	X	
Oliver Kungaike	MT Solid Waste Cent	X	
Lance Tippy	MT Funeral Directors	X	
Margaret Richards	MT " "	X	
Chris Kaufman	MEIC	X	
Mary McCue	MT Dental Association MT Vets Ass'n	X	
Cordas Bronsau	MONTANA Society Hospital Eng	X	
Bill Zipp	MT DENTAL ASSOCIATION	X	
Steve Browning	MT Hospital Assn	X	

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
VISITOR'S REGISTER

Natural Resources COMMITTEE BILL NO. 247  
 DATE 1-28-90 SPONSOR(S) Spring  
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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
<del>KAREN REIER</del>	MACD	X	
Bob Schroeder	MACD	X	
JOHN C ANDERSON	MACD	X	
<del>Peggy Parmelee</del>	MACD	X	
Stan Bradshaw	Montana Trout Unlimited	✓	
<del>Bonnie Fippert</del>	Montana		
Kara Ricketts	BYACD	✓	

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