

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
FINANCE AND CLAIMS
MONTANA STATE SENATE

March 24, 1977

The fifteenth meeting of the Senate Finance and Claims committee met on the above date as a full committee with the full House Appropriations Committee to hear the reports of the Joint Subcommittee on Agency II, Natural Resources and Business Regulations. Roll call was given, and a quorum being present, the Chairman Representative Bardanouye called the meeting to order. Senator Thiessen acted as co-Chairman, the time was 8:08.

Representative Rex Manuel, chairman of the sub-committee introduced his committee and the analysts Bob Robinson and Curt Nichols; he also thanked Ron Wise, Jim Williams, Mike C. and Dave Lewis.

He went through the justification for the budgets prepared by the subcommittees, and gave the reasons for each Department or agency as he went through them.

Department of Agriculture received some questions from the committee. Representative Lund asked what kind of an increase was given to the grain lab. ans. It was kept pretty much at the same level. The Federal Government used to handle this and if we want to export any grain we now have to pick it up.

Senator Smith said a lot of the problems in the grain lab were developed because of the problems in regard to protein in wheat. The Federal Government said we had to do something about it and left it to us. Representative Aageson said there is a bill in Washington D. C. which could do away with some of this, and change it. Representative Moore asked if there was only about \$70,000 in general fund money, and the answer was, yes. Representative Bardanouye said he did not understand where they only lay off one, put on several, and come out with only 2 more FTE's. Where did you lay them off to come up with this figure? Ans. The grain lab was in that figure. They went in by budget amendment. He also explained that the \$70,000 general fund money was check off fees.

Under Fish and Game, Representative Bardanouye asked about the 39 extra FTE's for hunting accidents, enforcement education, hunting accidents, etc. Representative Manuel said it was to handle the above, be public relation people to see farmers for hunting on their lands, etc., but mostly wildlife and fishing.

Representative Moore asked for a break down on the FTE's and a break down between them and the game wardens. Rep. Manuel said there was not too much increase in game wardens, but 17 increase in the fish program.

Discussion was held on the number of FTE's needed on the hunting accidents, and whether these same people working with the people on hunting access would also be wardens. The answer was not necessarily.

Department of State Lands was gone through, and the term CEDA was explained as a person funded by the concentrated employment training act, on a 50-50 funding matched by the general fund.

Representative Moore asked if there was an overlap on paragraph 4 and the bureau of Mines and was told that the bureau of Mines does it, they contract to do it, and it is general fund money. Representative Marks asked if the two positions if they had requested more, and was told, yes, 4, and said they also took it out of the ear marked funds. Representative Bardanouve said it comes out of the 2½% set for conservation. He said the law says it can be used for operations. Marks asked where it does come from, and Bob Roberts answered that it comes from assessments from boards and individuals who have some sort of open cut mine. He said it is set aside to operate the Department or do anything the Department wants and this year it amounts to about \$39,000. In answer to another question from Marks, Representative Bardanouve said he felt it was a good use for the funds, and was told the open cut mines were coal, gravel, bentonite, etc.

Representative Moore asked a question as to how the veterinarian bureau chief was funded and was told 50-50 with general funds or earmarked funds. Senator Roberts asked what testimony the committee had received that the general fund increase was based on a more acceptable proportion of their work load toward the general public. Representative Manuel explained that this handles all animals, pets as well as protecting the people from brucellosis, rabies, etc. Senator Smith said the Livestock Department had done a good job, had assessed 3 additional mills to help, and the committee felt with the price of cattle down now they needed the help.

Representative Maunel said when they move into the new building in '79 they will be paying rent, they are not paying for their maintenance now since they own the building.

Department of Natural Resources and Conservation was discussed. There was a question from Representative Lynch on the one FTE at the Swan River Youth Camp. He wondered if it would be possible to put this under the institution budget so they would know exactly how many were employed there. Mr. Bardanouve asked if this person would work with Mr. Gareth Moon, administrator of the Forestry Division in Missoula and was told yes, he would work with Mr. Moon, and also work with the people at Swan.

Representative Bardanouve said it seemed strange, we will sue Washington for modifying the weather, and still will affect the weather in South and North Dakota ourselves.

Representative Kvaalen asked how much money was in the appropriation for the soil conservation districts, and was told \$200,000.

Representative Kvaalen asked about the financing of the Soil Conservation on water rights for irrigation. Representative Maunel said two years ago the SCS took over the stream bed act. We forced them to do it, and they need the money. They do receive technical help from the Federal. Senator Smith said we are not getting technical assistance now, and we should definately give them some assistance.

Representative Bradley asked for an explanation of item 5, and Representative Manuel said 1.74 FTE's for Avon and 1.54 for Helena. There was no general fund money in the fire district, about \$11,000 in Avon. He said the fire department will fight the fire and then then not be able to collect. They said the reason Helena did not need it is because in other districts they could be absorbed as in Helena, by the existing office, but Avon did not have one.

Questions on the weather modification were asked and it was explained that the Western States had sort of agreed to go together on the program. The Governor had promised for Montana to help. Montana had put in no money as yet, and the other states did not, either. It was felt that if Montana had the go ahead to do so if the Governor decided it should be done, then the other states would do it, also, but the Governor should have the authority to use his discretion, not just appropriate it to be spent.

Representative Marks asked if the FTE's in regard to the Forestry Service has a matching program or is it entirely supported by the Federal Government? Bob Roberts, fiscian analyst said the United States Forest Service has a matching program available. The state of Montana can hire 15 new FTE's to speed up the inventory so that when they do start marketing timber on state lands for schools we will know what it is about.

Representative Moore asked about the #6, the clerical position, and was told general fund. Senator Regan asked if the 16 FTE in # 4 was a contract service and if there is a sunset or do we have an ongoing program for the next 10 years. Representative Manuel said they would have to check for the sunset clause. Representative Bardanoue asked how much income we have under these lands, and Representative Manuel said they did not have the figures there, but could get them. Mr. Moon said it is about 1.6 million dollars per year. This \$1.6 million includes christmas tree sales, logging, cabin sights, etc. There was also discussion on the professional status, and Mr. Moon said they were often forestry students who could read arial maps, etc.

Representative Wood asked if the 113 CETA employees were not a large part of the work force, and Mr. Moon explained they were summer time employment paid by the Federal Government working in the cuts, etc. He said they use them in everything they can so long as they can go out in the morning and return in the evening.

Professional and Occupational Licensing was discussed. Representative Lynch asked if they had any idea how much money they will be spending in legal fees in the next biennium. Representative Manuel said the department has one attorney of their own and the committee had discussed whether the attorney general was to do this, but had not reached a decision.

The SRS Department was reviewed by Representative Manuel and he said Title 19 and 20 funds are at their limit. Curt Nichols analyst for this Department said # 2 is all Federal money. There was a question from Senator Regan on the Human Services which she said they had in the Governor's budget under Elected Officials and they had promised the committee it was all gone, and here it popped up again. Pat Melby, director of the Social and Rehabilitative Services said this was not the same thing, this was needed to get title 20 funds. When they cut down the budget from the Governor's office their department had received the FTE's to take care of the Title 20 provisions. Dave Lewis said the positions Senator Regan asked about are really not in the Governor's budget--they are gone.

Developmental Disabilities was discussed, Representative Manuel gave out an information sheet with the 3 projections--the Department itself, the governor's and the fiscal analysts. He said the Governor's program was a modified program here.

In answer to a question from Representative Bardanouye in regard to the 3 FTE's he was told they were transferred from the Governor's office.

Representative Manuel reviewed the budget for the Aging Services. Representative Lynch asked if this was the area where they had cut 56 part time employees from the various agencies, and was told no. They asked for 56, they had 46 previously and asked for an additional 16. We wanted the current level.

The Department of Veterans Affairs was discussed.

Representative Marks said on the SRS budget, it is indicated to raise the percent on the funding of the food stamp program. What is the poverty level? Curt Nichols answered that the Federal Government sets the poverty level.

Representative Marks said in the area of child abuse they had 10 FTE. Apparently for a study and asked if they were going to sunset the study. Representative Manuel said it was only a 3 year study and they did not fund them in 1979. They were already out.

Representative Moore asked if when they recommended the changes on the food stamp program if it would reduce any staff people. Representative Manuel said the county people were swamped with too much to do they had too much work. They would have had to increase the county staff if they did not hire these people.

Senator Himsl asked a question in regard to the integrity bureau. These figures suggest 3 people in this bureau, is that correct. Ans. This was a program Mr. Melby asked the committee to consider. It was to investigate on the food stamp program who were defrauding the government. On the insurance companies--he felt the insurance payments should be paying for some of the things the SRS had to pay for. Sometimes a medical policy, sometimes an auto insurance policy, but they did not have the staff to check these out. Senator Himsl asked if we did not have an investigative arm in the Department of Revenue. Mr. Melby said they had to find out if they had a case to investigate, and if it appeared they did have, they then turned it over to the Department of Revenue to investigate.

Representative Kvaalen asked what they hoped to accomplish with \$1.4 million in attorney fees, and Rep. Manuel said this was for the poor people who could not afford to hire any one to represent them. No criminal action, but they would be represented in court on small matters. Representative Estenson added that they do various things, divorce cases, etc. for the poor.

Representative Gerke asked a question on the Montana Advisory Council for Children and Youth. Did you leave the \$48,000 in or take it out? Ans. It was re-inserted

Visually Handicapped was reviewed and they said they did not want to jeopardize the service to the blind.

Representative Gould said he had spent a great deal of time on the telephone on this. He said the Montana Visual Service Division is a model for the other states. He said he had prepared a short statement for Jack to read, which was read before the committee.

Phyllis Honka spoke as a representative of MAB. Her statement is attached.

Jim Sievert, President of the Montana Association for the blind spoke briefly on the dangers of less service to the blind.

The SRS budget was reviewed by Mr. Melby who issued a prepared a statement he gave to the committee, attached. On the section on DD Representative Estenson interrupted him to tell the committee that there was a cloud of confusion over the committee on this since the sub-committee could not get actual numbers from the Department in the beginning. It was not until the 11th hour that they could get a handle on it. Mr. Melby explained the reason for the 11th hour was they were not sure what the basis of the projection was. He said he was told he had to get some management in that bureau. You have to keep people from buying food stamps and driving off in a cadillac. We have to be able to give the legislature who we are serving and what we are doing. Yet here is a recommendation to cut from 10 to 4-- my committee. I have to disagree with the subcommittee. I cannot keep up with the Federal regulations. I cannot perform an accountability to you legislators without your increasing the manageable capacity of this Department.

Mr. Melby said they asked for a new service officer in Billings because of the increased work load there. The subcommittee put one in for Havre.

Representative Marks said they have a different number as to how many people are being taken from Boulder and put into D.D. This was again discussed. They again discussed the integrity bureau, and Representative Gerke said they were getting a lot of complaints that SRS did not pay all the fees for medicaid and the hospitals and nursing homes were complaining.

Mr. Melby said the reimbursement fees are based on actual and necessary costs. It does not include their bad debt, state and Federal Taxes etc. There is about a 7% difference in what we will reimburse and what an actual patient will pay. In nursing homes it is much the same. We disallow such requests (an actual expense for nursing homes) of condimoniums, radial tires for ambulances, etc. Mr. Melby further stated there had been a bill that would have provided for what you say. Actual costs instead of reasonable costs. It was reported do not pass by the Senate Finance and Claims Committee. We only pay for what is concerned directly with patient care.

The lateness of payments was brought up and Mr. Melby said their payment is an average of 20 days which is better than private insurance. Training funds were briefly discussed as well as the 4 C's program, big brothers and sisters, and the possibility of not having money allocated for the latter by legislative authorization. Representative Marks asked the fiscal analyst to get with the Chairmen and get the right figures on the transferred people from Boulder. Representative Bardanouve said he has told both committees to get these figures reconciled. He said he wanted the fiscal analyst, the budget office and Mr. Melby's office to get these figures accurate.

Representative Manuel said in the D.D.--we went through the projections and put into the minutes what we thought the projection would be. If it runs over this certain amount they could come in for a supplemental.

Representative Bardanouve told Mr. Melby he would like to have a list showing what facilities you have these people in, how many are being served, where they are, and what costs are associated with each foster home or whatever it may be.

Mr. Melby said in regard to Representative Manuels request that you provide the services and then come in for a supplemental. He did not feel this was right to obligate his budget over and above the appropriation, and he did not feel they could bind a future legislature.

Representative Marks said at the time of the strike in Boulder 150 people were put into nursing homes. About 150 are still forgotten. Will you get the material on these people for Rep. Bardanouve? Are they in nursing homes or what? How are you going to find out where they are. Mr. Melby said he knew where they were.

In regard to Visual Services, Representative Lynch asked why separate Divisions. The reason for leaving it the way it is is the cost benefits and it would be disadvantageous to discontinue. Representative Estenson said they are not asking to combine any services. They have the umbrella of Division with several bureaus attached to it. We simply asked that it be one of 4 attached to the rehabilitative services.

A man from the Montana Legal Services said they are trying to maintain an existing fund level. They have been under the same level since 1969. He said the sub committee asked some questions that needed to be asked. Were we effective, and are we needed, do we give many benefits. Anytime we help people out with a problem we give them some elbow room. We are trying to come up with some better benefits.

Mr. Ward Shannahan also spoke for the Montana Legal Service. He said it was supported by the Montana Bar Association, and felt it was a very necessary thing.

The Department of Agriculture was opened, and Mr. Eldron Fastrip spoke. He gave testimony, attached.

Mr. Lewis said they could not approve additional spending since it is not in the budget. The subcommittee would have to take action. They cannot go over the budget.

Fletcher Newby, Fish and Game said in the area of the Parks program was affected by House Bill 635. It would set aside some fuel tax and Senate Bill 44 for Parks to include management operations and maintenance.

Mike Koehnke, Fish and Game said their office was in favor of House Bill 635 and Senate Bill 44. It is an alternative to using General fund money.

Department of Lands was opened. Mr. Leo Berry, Jr. said it was ironic to talk about the money. Their budget was insignificant, but the Department was not. He said the department is going to replace one CETA with general fund money. He said in the Hard Rock Mining area the obligation is there, but the funds weren't. He talked of the Mepha Fee money. If the impact statement is going to cost over \$25 they can collect the fees, and they could be used. When they did away with the treasurers office they do not keep track of the Department of Lands funds. The Legislative Analyst recommended we hire someone to keep track of the funds and keep track of the school funds. They still think there is a need for the technician that got side-tracked into an accountant. The responsibilities have expanded a lot in the past years.

Representative Moore asked about the Environmental Planner. He said this was previously authorized by a budget amendment. It was Federally funded. Now we have the man, do we have to fund him, and the answer was yes.

In answer from a question from Representative Marks, Mr. Berry said they contract out the actual impact statements. In answer to a question from Representative Aageson he said now that the coal companies are aware of the law and know they mean business they do not violate the laws so much now. Representative Bradley asked if it would be legal to spend these moneys for funding a position. Mr. Berry said in 1973 and 4 the commission used some of the fund for administration positions and travel and the last year it was allowed to accumulate for research and possibly for some reclamation in some older areas to do some work left from before. He said we should not anticipate those fines. If they don't get the fees he would be placed in a position where he could be accused of fining to meet the budget. He said the AUM rating on the land is used to determine the carrying capacity of the land.

Senator Smith said there concern about the hiring of college students to go out and appraise the potential of the land. Do they have some knowledge of what they are doing, or is it an employment scheme?

Representative Bradley asked what was the justification for disturbing the natural areas program. Mr. Berry said there was an attorney general's decision that no state land could be transferred from the natural area to other potentialities until the law was changed.

Representative Bardanouye said this Department has suffered somewhat recently because of the former head was tight fisted and the salaries were low. He did not classify them as high as some of the other departments, and some had left to another department to get more money.

Gene Donaldson spoke for the Livestock Department. He said the committee had put them through the wringer and as a taxpayer he appreciated it. He told of the public programs that were done by the State Vet--brucellosis, rabies, etc., and said he felt these should be funded by public money.

Ted Doney spoke on Natural Resources for the Forestry inventory money. He said it was important to make the inventory, and introduced Mr. Long, Mr. Moon, and Mr. Helding, testimony attached. Other speakers were Neil Cummings, Art Cranes of Idaho, Don Nettleton, Bob LaFrouse, and John Ulrich who all spoke much in the same vein in regard to forestry management, the importance of the lumber industry, the need for planning, etc.

Questions were asked in regard to the inventory, what areas of the country it benefited, how continuing a program it would be, the modified budget, etc., most of the questions had been answered previously or were covered in the written material attached.

The Department of Professional Licensing was opened for witnesses, and Mr. Carney presented the committee with a letter, and a sheet showing the concerns of the committee in the various areas. Attached.

The Board on plumbing was discussed briefly, and Mr. Carney went through the Boards trying to take into account the bills that had been passed or were in the process of being passed since the budget had been made up. He said there was a limit to the amount of control they had over the different boards.

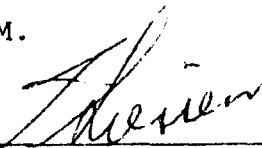
Donna Small, Billings talked on the request for the Board of Nursing.

Bob McTaggert spoke on the request for the Board of Real Estates.

Representative Bardanouye asked how many of these boards have at least one public member on. Mr. Carney said 11. Bardanouye then asked if he felt public members have a function on these boards.

Mr. Carney said it depended upon the force of personality of the member--in some cases with a strong personality the public member could nearly dominate the board, and in the opposite case, be completely dominated himself.

The meeting adjourned at 1:10 P.M.


SENATOR THIESSEN, Chairman

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	(check one)
			SUPPORT OPPOSE
Fletcher Nealy	Fish & Game	Ag 14-371	
Tom Egeland	State of Idaho	Ag 14-371	
Don Nettleton	Burlington Northern	Ag 14-371	
CEARETH C Moore	Forestry Div DNR & S	MISSOURI	
Robert Evans	DRIVE	Helena	
Donna DeLoach	Land	Helena	
Bob	DRIVE	1/2 Mayo	
Bob McDonald	2247 Park	DRIVE	
Beatrice Edmundson	Rt 4, W. Riverside	"	
Tom Snyder	Dept. of state lands		
Leslie Jennings	Individual	MISSOURI	
Bob Johnson	Decafine Tablets		
John A. Ulrich	Felt Stoltzlandclass Divers		
John Lee	MAB - montana assoc of the land		
John Wanka	MAB		
Jim Sibert	MAB -	Gt Falls,	
Les Carlson	Dept of Livestock	Helena	
Cecil Greenfield	"	"	
Dale Donaldson	"	"	
Elice Mathews	Silver Bow Bluff	Butte	
Hop Begichuk	" " "	"	
Joe Bumick	" " "	Butte	
Jack Derry	" " "	"	
Mile Teary	" " "	"	

SENATE

COMMITTEE

BILL

VISITORS' REGISTER

DATE

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY

ROLL CALL

Joint

FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE

45th LEGISLATIVE SESSION 1977

Date 3/24/77

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
THIESSEN, CH	✓		
HIMSL, V.C.	✓		
STORY	✓		
ETCHART	✓		
KOLSTAD	✓		
LOCKREM			
NEILSON	✓		
SMITH	✓		
STEPHENS			
FASBENDER	✓		
BOYLAN	✓		
FLYNN	✓		
MEHRENS	✓		
REGAN	✓		
ROBERTS	✓		
THOMAS	✓		

We have examined in some depth the functioning of four state Human Resource agencies that have been set up since 1970. In each instance serious problems have not been resolved and these problems have led to less effective client service. In each of the four instances the administrative cost is higher per unit of output than it was before the agencies were consolidated. The creation of the Human Resource umbrella agency did not lead to efficiency, economy and improved services, yet these were the key issues upon which the concept was "sold" in each of these four states. Some of the more critical problems uncovered are as follows:

- Communication at both the central office and field levels had not improved. Due to lack of careful study and planning the first two years resulted in such a deadly confusion that qualified staff, to a large degree, took other positions--many out of state. These key personnel have not been replaced by highly skilled persons. Employee morale is low with competent personnel that remain.
- Lines of authority and responsibility tend to be more confused than they were before the creation of the super-agency. The size of the agency precludes getting problems from the field to those who make policy. In one of these super agencies there are 15 levels of bureaucracy between the field worker in contact with the client and the Commissioner who sets the operational policy.
- There is a constant demand to handle more clients, more superficially and to produce "paper results." Emphasis is not on quality of rehabilitation and returning clients to employment for long periods of time, but in getting cases closed as quickly as possible. Intensity of case service is constantly downgraded for numbers of "case closures."
- Budgets are developed without input from those who must bear responsibility for administration. Even when they are asked to participate in the process their needs, wishes and considerations usually have no impact. The budget request is usually predetermined and only minor details can be worked out by those who really understand the program.
- Small programs, such as Services to the Blind, are considered "problem functions." No one really takes the time to comprehend the differences in the program. The constant criticism is, "Why can't it operate like the other programs?" In terms of size, budget, numbers of employees and numbers of clientele served, such a small department is not considered important. Only when outside groups provide political leverage are those who direct small

M*

MSHR HEL

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PMS REPRESENTATIVE D J LYNCH

STATE CAPITOL

HELENA MT 59601

THE SILVER BOW BLIND OF BUTTE FEEL VERY STRONGLY THAT THE MONTANA
VISUAL SERVICES MUST BE KEPT SEPARATE FROM THE REHABILITATION

SERVICES.

"WE DO NOT WANT" THIS MERGER AND BELIEVE IT WOULD HINDER PROGRESS OF
THE BLIND AND VISUALLY HANDICAPPED THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

SINCERELY

DEDE DUNN PRESIDENT OF SILVER BOW CHAPTER OF THE MONTANA ASSOCIATION
FOR THE BLIND

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MSHR HEL

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PMS REPRESENTATIVE J D LYNCH

MONTANA CAPITOL STATION

HELENA MT 59601

THE BLIND OF MONTANA ARE PLEASED AND HAPPY WITH THE WORK OF THE OFFICE OF VISUAL SERVICES. THE BLIND OF MONTANA ARE THE ENVY OF THE BLIND OF ALL THE OTHER STATES, BECAUSE OF THE FINE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE OFFICE OF VISUAL SERVICES AND THE MONTANA ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND. WE URGE THAT THE OFFICE OF VISUAL SERVICES BE RETAINED AS A SEPARATE DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL REHABILITATION SERVICES. THE BLIND ARE IN THE MINORITY OF HANDICAPS AND THIS MERGE WOULD EVENTUALLY MEAN DEPRIVING THE BLIND OF THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN SO HARD WON. PLEASE DON'T JEOPARDIZE THE SERVICES TO THE BLIND. VOTE TO RETAIN THE OFFICE OF VISUAL SERVICES AS A SEPARATE DIVISION

OF THE SOCIAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

MARY MOLLISH SILVER BOW CHAPTER MONTANA ASSN FOR THE BLIND

1340 WEST GRANITE BUTTE MT 59701

NNNN

ROLL CALL

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

45th LEGISLATIVE SESSION 1977

Date 3/13/77

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
BARDANOUVE	✓		
GERKE	✓		
BRADLEY	✓		
ESTENSON	✓		
GUNDERSON			
HALVORSON	✓		
HANSEN	✓		
LYNCH	✓		
MANUEL	✓		
SOUTH	✓		
AAGESON	✓		
ELLIS	✓		
KVAALEN	✓		
LUND	✓		
MARKS	✓		
MOORE	✓		
WOOD	✓		

MAP

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES & CONSERVATION
ACCELERATED FOREST INVENTORY PROPOSAL

Montana has an estimated seven million acres of State and privately owned forest land which in 1974 contributed approximately 507 million board feet of timber valued at \$154.8 million when processed by our forest products industry. How much timber is available from these lands next year or ten years from now to provide jobs for Montanans, or to meet the needs of the nation? The answer to this important question is a short one--we just don't know. Because of this lack of knowledge, Montanans are severely handicapped in the management and wise use of their forested lands. If we don't know the size, condition, growth, and problems in terms of those forest values, we cannot make the right decisions to provide long-term economic stability to our forest industry and the local communities which depend on this industry.

For those of you not familiar with a forest inventory--a forest inventory is like a physical checkup. A person who is concerned about his personal welfare has annual checkups which are designed to detect problems so corrective action can be taken. Likewise, a forest inventory gives vital information about the health, vigor, productivity, condition, and problems that our forests are experiencing.

The accelerated forest inventory proposal provides a long overdue and needed management assessment of our State and private forest lands. Its major thrust is to provide an improved, updated management inventory on both State and private lands. We have several old light intensity inventories that have served their purpose, but these are far out-of-date. These inventories were completed in 1958 in Western Montana, and in 1966 in Eastern Montana. They are about as much value as a ten year old blood pressure reading would be today.

Of particular concern to us is the outdated condition of inventories on the 491,000 acres of State-owned school trust lands. On these lands, the State, through the Board of State Land Commissioners, is responsible for setting management direction. These lands were inventoried about 1958, and the information that these inventories gave us is of little value in setting allowable harvest levels today. We are forced to use our best professional judgement which, of necessity, requires a conservative approach. As a result, we are unable to increase the intensity of our land management activities on State Forest Lands.

The Federal Government, through the U. S. Forest Service, has set a high priority on completing an inventory, principally, because of the poor quality of the existing forest data on State and private forest lands. Because of this fact, they have strongly supported this accelerated program which has a total cost of \$592,450.

During Fiscal Year 1978, \$312,525 will be required, with 165,285 Federal dollars available, and 147,240 State dollars needed.

During Fiscal Year 1979, \$279,925 will be required, with 156,965 Federal dollars available, and 122,960 State dollars needed.

The total State appropriation needed to complete the accelerated inventory program is \$270,200. Nearly all of this money will be used on the State lands portion of the inventory.

Presented by
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Presented to
the
JOINT
APPROPRIATIONS
and
FINANCE AND CLAIMS
COMMITTEES

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members:

The Department of Agriculture respectfully requests consideration of the following appropriation modifications. These modifications result from a series of conditions or actions which have occurred, subsequent to the subcommittee hearings, and therefore are not reflected in the current appropriation recommendations developed by the Agencies II Appropriations Sub-Committee.

I. Horticulture Program

Request:

The Department requests that the recommended appropriation of fiscal year 1978, \$243,943 and fiscal year 1979, \$248,246 be increased by \$9,910 in fiscal year 1978 and \$10,138 in fiscal year 1979. This increase is to be from general fund revenues and shall be allocated to personal services expenditure category.

Also, the Department requests the Feed and Fertilizer Program appropriation be increased by \$2,045 in fiscal year 1978, and \$2,092 in fiscal year 1979. This increase is to be funded from the Feed and Fertilizer earmarked revenue accounts and shall be allocated to the personal service expenditure category.

Justification:

An employee's classification appeal was granted February 18, 1977 with an effective date of June 11, 1976. This action resulted in upgrading nine full-time positions and 4.05 full-time employees of seasonal positions.

This, in effect, modifies the fiscal year 1977 salary base upon which fiscal year 1978 and fiscal year 1979 salary appropriations were developed. The requested adjustments are necessary to insure funding for current program levels for the next biennium.

(please refer to Appendix I)

II. Pesticide Program

Request:

The Department requests that the recommended appropriation of fiscal year 1978, \$167,918 and fiscal year 1979, \$171,782 be increased by \$90,000 in fiscal year 1978 and \$90,000 in fiscal year 1979.

This increase represents a direct grant to the Pesticide Program from the Environmental Protection Agency and shall be

allocated to expenditure categories as set forth in Appendix II.

Justification:

This grant will enable accomplishment of three major functions.

(1) Continued funding of the state private applicator certification program. Private applicators need to be certified to purchase and use EPA restricted pesticides for crop and non-crop pest problems. Federal funding of this program is required by both the governor and legislature;

(2) Establishment of pesticide enforcement agreement between this Department and EPA. This agreement will reduce or eliminate dual inspections of producer establishments and investigations of misuse cases. Federal funds are provided to assist the state to accomplish these inspections and investigations required by the Montana Pesticides Act; and

(3) The State of Montana will retain the primary responsibility of regulating and assisting commercial and government applicators and dealers and certifying private applicators. This responsibility will insure that pesticide use and sale problems will be resolved with reasonableness and fairness and that every effort will be made to resolve real and potential problems instead of prosecuting violators for their first minor offense. Major violation cases will be handled swiftly but tactfully; minor violations will be resolved through explanatory warning letters, in-field training or through similar techniques to allow individuals to correct improper pesticide usage or sale situations.

(please refer to Appendix II)

III. Wheat Research and Marketing Committee

Request:

The Wheat Research and Marketing Committee requests that the recommended appropriations of \$399,793 in fiscal year 1978 and \$401,226 in fiscal year 1979 be increased by \$80,654 and \$94,981 respectively. The amended appropriations to be \$480,447 in fiscal year 1978 and \$496,207 in fiscal year 1979.

This increase is to be funded from the Wheat Research and Marketing earmarked revenue account and shall be allocated to operating costs - grants expenditure category.

Justification:

The Wheat Research and Marketing Committee was created by

legislative action to provide a self-financing, self-help program for the state's grain producers. Its primary purpose is to use revenues derived to finance specialized research and market development projects in the best possible way for the good of all Montana grain producers.

As a result of Montana's increased wheat and barley production, both marketings and grain put under loan have increased projected revenues for the program. The increased appropriation will enable the funding of additional worthwhile and usable projects.

(please refer to Appendix III)

APPENDIX I
HORTICULTURE PROGRAM

- Attachment 1. Department of Administration Memo
Appeals Findings
- 2. Evaluation of Budget Impact

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

PICKETT, ROSE
02-1977

Memorandum

Feb 18 '77

TO: Mr. Eldon Fastrup, Program and Operations Director
Department of Agriculture MONT STATE DEPT
AGRICULTURE 6201FROM: M.P. Estenson, Chief
Classification Bureau *M.P. Estenson*

DATE: February 17, 1977

SUBJECT: Reclassification - Horticulture Inspectors

Enclosed are copies of the new class specifications for the Agricultural Inspector class series for your information.

Please submit PDF's for the proper allocation of Mr. Adsit, Mr. Dahlin and Mr. Anderson to the new series. Mr. Adsit's position would be allocated to Agricultural Inspector I, class code 168004, grade 12, effective June 11, 1976. Mr. Dahlin's and Mr. Anderson's positions would be allocated to Agricultural Inspector II, class code 168005, grade 13, effective June 11, 1976. Please submit the payroll status change forms to the appropriate agency to effect the changes indicated for the three individuals above.

Also, please submit Position Descriptions and PDF's to change all positions properly allocated to the Agricultural Inspector series to this office for review and allocation to the new series. These documents should also be effective June 11, 1976, the effective date of the new series. Payroll status forms should also be processed to change the incumbents of the positions above.

SS/va

Enclosures

cc: George Lackman
Roy Bjornson

APPENDIX I - attachment 2

<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Current Grade</u>	<u>Current Salary</u>	<u>New Assigned Grade</u>	<u>New Assigned Salary</u>	<u>Difference In Base</u>
Inspector, Horticulture III Ag Inspector II	1.0	12-3	12,647	13-1	13,257	610
Inspector, Horticulture II Ag Inspector II	1.0	11-3	11,413	13-1	13,130	1,717
2Compliance Officer II Ag Inspector II	1.0	11-3	11,369	13-1	13,130	1,761
Inspector Horticulture Sup. Ag Inspector III	1.0	13-3	13,998	14-1	14,675	677
Inspector Horticulture III Ag Inspector II	1.0	12-3	12,769	13-1	13,385	616
Inspector Horticulture III Ag Inspector II	1.0	11-3	11,892	12-1	12,457	565
Inspector Horticulture II Ag Inspector I	1.0	12-3	13,011	13-1	13,639	628
Inspector Horticulture III Ag Inspector II	1.0	12-3	12,895	13-1	13,512	617
Compliance Officer III Ag Inspector II	1.0	12-3	12,485	13-1	13,257	772
Inspector Horticulture I Ag Inspector Technician	.5	6-7	3,896	7-4	4,101	205
<u>Part-Time Positions</u>						
Inspector Horticulture I Ag Inspector Technician 2.73 step 1) .50 step 3)	3.23	6	22,672	7	24,586	1,914
New authorized E.F.A. FY 78-79	.32	6	2,188	7-1	2,402	214
Total salary base adjustment FY 77						10,296

Salary Base Adjustment:	General Fund	Earmarked Revenue
Revenue Source		
General Fund	8,535	<u>1,761</u>
Feed & Fertilizer, ERA	-----	
FY 78 Salary Base Adjustment (2.3%)	8,731	1,802
Fringe Benefit Adjustment (13.5%)	<u>1,179</u>	<u>243</u>
FY 78 Total Adjustment Increase	<u>9,910</u>	<u>2,045</u>
FY 79 Salary Base Adjustment (2.3%) (8,731 x 1.023) (1,802 x 1.023)	8,932	1,843
Fringe Benefit Adjustment (13.5%)	<u>1,206</u>	<u>249</u>
FY 79 Total Adjustment Increase	<u>10,138</u>	<u>2,092</u>

¹Note letter from Personnel Division annual salaries are adjusted to reflect 6-11 step changes.

²This position is funded from Feed and Fertilizer Program E.R.A. as its cost share of multiple inspection program.

APPENDIX II
PESTICIDE PROGRAM

Attachment 1. Allocation of ~~Grant~~ to Categories

2. Grant Utilization Details

Montana Department of Agriculture

Helena, Montana

Environmental Protection Agency Grant

for the

Biennium 1978-79

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
<u>Personal Services</u>		
Salary	\$41,500.00	\$48,000.00
Overtime	1,000.00	1,000.00
Employee Benefits	<u>8,693.00</u>	<u>10,584.00</u>
Total Personal Services	\$51,193.00	\$59,584.00
<u>Operations</u>		
Supplies and Materials	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 500.00
Contracted Services	14,447.00	7,416.00
Communication	3,800.00	4,000.00
Travel	15,000.00	15,000.00
Rent	2,160.00	2,400.00
Repair and Maintenance	200.00	300.00
Other Expenses	<u>200.00</u>	<u>300.00</u>
Total Operations	\$37,307.00	\$29,916.00
<u>Equipment</u>		
TOTAL	<u>\$90,000.00</u>	<u>\$90,000.00</u>

Personnel

3 - Pesticide Specialist, Grade 12
1 - Clerk Typist, Grade 5

These personnel are currently employed under an existing EPA grant.

Operations

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Contracted Services		
Normal Operation	\$ 2,000	\$1,000
Data Processing & Laboratory	12,447	6,416
	<u>\$14,477</u>	<u>\$7,416</u>

Equipment

<u>1978</u>	
Private Applicator File	\$ 600
2 - Legal Files	220
2 - Exam Tables	200
Visual Aid Equipment	480
	<u>\$ 1,500</u>

<u>1979</u>	
2 - Legal Files	\$ 200
Replacement Safety Equipment	300
	<u>\$ 500</u>

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PESTICIDE CERTIFICATION AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

BASIC PURPOSE
functions:

--This grant will allow for accomplishing three major

- (1) continued funding of the state private applicator certification program. Private applicators need to be certified to purchase and use EPA restricted pesticides for crop and noncrop pest problems. Federal funding of this program is required by both the Governor and Legislature;
- (2) establishment of pesticide enforcement agreement between this department and EPA. This agreement will reduce or eliminate dual inspections of producer establishments and investigations of misuse cases. Federal funds are provided to assist the state to accomplish these inspections and investigations required by the Montana Pesticides Act; and
- (3) the state of Montana will retain the primary responsibility of regulating and assisting commercial and government applicators and dealers and certifying private applicators. This responsibility will insure that pesticide use and sale problems will be resolved with reasonableness and fairness and that every effort will be made to resolve real and potential problems instead of prosecuting violators for their first minor offense. Major violation cases will be handled swiftly but tactfully; minor violations will be resolved through explanatory warning letters, in field training or through similar techniques to allow individuals to correct improper pesticide usage or sale situations.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION--The state certification plan, approved by the Governor, establishes specific procedures and methods of certifying commercial, government, and private applicators to use restricted pesticides. The department has assumed complete responsibility for certifying commercial and government applicators because this certification process is nearly identical to the current licensing program.

Certification of private applicators, required by state and federal laws, allows farmers and ranchers to purchase and use pesticides restricted by EPA. Currently 288 private applicators are certified to use the already restricted pesticide, sodium cyanide, for predator control. Already, 1,500 private applicators are certified to use restricted pesticides after October 21, 1977. It is expected that 8,000 to 12,000 of the state's farmers and ranchers will desire to become certified to use 1 or more of the 54 pesticides anticipated to be restricted for all or some uses. The department's approach to certification is: (1) to provide training (primarily an extension function) to upgrade producer knowledge of the safe and proper use of pesticides; (2) to implement a program that insures Montana farmers and ranchers will continue to have access to restricted use pesticides; and (3) to insure that the certification program is reasonable and convenient.

The establishment of an enforcement agreement under the grant between the department and the Environmental Protection Agency will provide:

- (1) advanced training to state pesticide personnel in all aspects of pesticide field enforcement;

- (2) continued employment of three pesticide specialists and a clerk steno to primarily accomplish and maintain applicator certification and to assist in the inspection of commercial and government pesticide applicators and dealers;
- (3) the means to eliminate duplication of producer establishment inspections and misuse investigations. Materials and information collected by either agency in these inspections and investigations will serve both agencies; and;
- (4) insure that the state of Montana retains primary responsibility for regulating and providing technical assistance to state applicators and dealers and for resolving improper sales and use of pesticides by these individuals.

This grant will allow the department: (1) to begin converting its program of issuance of licenses and certificates to data processing which will allow for improved utilization of personnel to accomplish other necessary projects; and (2) to contract for laboratory services for analysis of pesticide products and tank and residue samples, thus eliminating the need for increasing F.T.E.'s or purchasing laboratory equipment and supplies.

This program description is commensurate with the program description set forth in EPP-1 - Department of Agriculture - Pesticide program - page 81.

3. PROGRAM GOAL(S)--The Montana Department of Agriculture will improve its existing pesticide program by insuring that licensed and/or certified applicators and dealers are trained and knowledgeable on the proper and safe use of pesticides, that compliance with the state law and rules is adhered to and that an effective and reasonable enforcement-management program is administered under the Montana Pesticides Act.

This goal relates directly to the goals set forth in Multi-Plan EPP-2 - Department of Agriculture - Pesticide program - Goals 1, 2, and 3 - pages 84 and 85.

4. PROGRAM OBJECTIVE(S)--

- (1) Continue to implement a private applicator certification program that is convenient (locally based) and meaningful in terms of improving farmer and rancher knowledge of pesticides.
- (2) Insure that the farmers and ranchers in Montana can obtain the use of EPA restricted pesticides for normal operations and emergency situations.
- (3) Assist private applicators in preventing or resolving minor violations of the act through field training and technical assistance instead of only through strict enforcement actions.
- (4) Implement a cooperative enforcement agreement with EPA to reduce duplication of activities and to develop, improve, and evaluate pesticide enforcement of commercial and government pesticide operators in Montana.

- (5) Improve the investigation and resolution of pesticide misuse cases and accidents in the state.
- (6) Improve utilization of personnel by implementing a data processing system for the issuance of licenses and credentials.
- (7) Contract for laboratory analysis of pesticide products, tank and residue samples, instead of developing internal laboratory capabilities (personnel, equipment, and supplies).

These objectives interrelate with objectives set forth in Multi-Year Plan EPP-2 - Department of Agriculture - Pesticide Division (objectives 1.1, 2.1, 3.1 through 4.1 - pages 84 and 85).

5. PROGRAM TARGET GROUP--Service will be provided to the 22,000 producers in the state; however, only 8,000 to 12,000 of Montana's farmers and ranchers need to be certified in any given year to allow them to use restricted use pesticides.

License and/or certification and inspection of 1,600 commercial and government applicators and 800 pesticide dealers.

Inspection of producer establishments (25) and approximately 60 misuse or accident investigations which could involve individuals regulated by the act or any citizen.

6. COMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING PROGRAMS--There are no overlaps in jurisdiction with other state departments or agencies. A working agreement with the extension service eliminates any duplication of pesticide training and education activities between the two agencies. The department utilizes existing personnel from such departments as Livestock, Fish and Game, and Health and Environmental Sciences when their expertise is requested to satisfy requirements of Montana Pesticides Act. Thus, duplication of equivalent personnel or program elements is restricted or eliminated.

The only overlap with any federal agency occurs with EPA primarily in two areas--producer establishments and misuse-accident situations. This duplication is limited through a cooperative enforcement agreement which minimizes joint agency expenditures for common inspections or investigations and prevents over regulation of the individuals regulated by both acts. This agreement allows Montana to retain its original jurisdiction over Montana citizens and establishments, which is more acceptable than having the state's citizens regulated directly by a federal agency.

7. SHORT-TERM BENEFITS--

- (1) State pesticide applicators (commercial, government, and private) desiring to use restricted pesticides after October 21, 1977, or prior to the 1978 production season will already have been certified.
- (2) Department employees will receive advance training on proper and reasonable enforcement functions and actions prior to October 21, 1977.

- (3) The three pesticide specialists currently supported with federal funds will be retained.
- (4) The clerk-typist position supported with federal funds will be retained to handle the issuance of 8,000 to 12,000 private applicator certificates.
- (5) All necessary supplies and related materials for certification will be paid for by federal funds.
- (6) State funds in support of the private applicator program will be minimized to administrative, fiscal, and personnel management costs.
- (7) State and federal dual inspections and investigations will be minimized if not, in fact, eliminated.

LONG-TERM BENEFITS--

- (1) Montana's private applicator certification program will be convenient and reasonable to producers because virtually all activities are performed at the local level. Thus farmers and ranchers do not have to travel long distances or spend considerable time in attending training sessions and/or taking examinations.
- (2) The use of both restricted and general use pesticides should be improved resulting in fewer misuse situations, and a reduction in the number of accidents affecting public health or the environment will be reduced.
- (3) The state pesticide program will become more effective to insure compliance with the act and rules is maintained. Through the initiation of a reasonable but firm enforcement program of all commercial operations, individuals properly licensed and/or certified will not be competing with individuals using or selling pesticides improperly.
- (4) With additional personnel and proper division of duties and responsibilities, department employees will be able to improve pesticide usage through informative warning letters and individual field training.
- (5) Individuals regulated by federal and state pesticide laws will only be subject to inspections by one agency instead of two agencies.

PRIOR LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATION--The 44th legislative assembly considered state funding of the private applicator program. The request was denied. Their decision was based upon the premise that the program must be funded by EPA. This request conforms with both the Legislature's and Governor's policies that the state desires to certify applicators, but that it must be federally funded. This grant will continue the federally funded certification program as carried out under an existing grant.

ECONOMIC IMPACT--There is a definite impact on agricultural producers to be certified because of their time and travel required to become certified. This project will minimize this impact because the state certification program will be conducted locally. Training, examination, emergency certificates, and renewal of certificates all occur within a county. Several of these functions may be accomplished in communities throughout the county. Federal certification will be more expensive for farmers and ranchers.

The certification of commercial and governmental applicators impacts them minimally because certification and licensing are nearly identical.

The impact on producer establishments will be limited because through the cooperative enforcement agreement dual inspections are eliminated. Communication with one agency will satisfy both agencies requirements, and agency travel expenses will be reduced.

Improved compliance with the act will eliminate or at least reduce the number of "fly by night" applicators and dealers whose methods of operation and charges for services are in many cases improper. This reduction will save citizens from improper applications and charges.

ANTICIPATED DURATION--It is assumed that this program of certification and the cooperative enforcement will be a continuing process as long as federal funds are made available. Renewal grants will be requested yearly subject to both state and federal executive and legislative mandates. This continuing program conforms with the desires of both the Governor and Legislature--insuring that private applicator certification conducted by the state is federally funded.

OTHER COMMENTS--Nearly all the states have established a private applicator certification program for the same reasons set forth in this document. There are a number of states still in process of establishing a certification program. It is assumed that all states will conduct their own programs.

A survey of the members of the Governor's Agricultural Ad Hoc Committee determined their desire that the state conduct the certification program, if it is federally funded, and that the department enter into a cooperative enforcement agreement with EPA.

ANALYSIS OF ADDITIONAL ESTIMATED RECEIPTS--No additional receipts are involved.

STAFFING PATTERN SUMMARY--No new F.T.E.'s or changes in positions are involved in this project request. Under an existing EPA grant, three pesticide specialists, grade 12, 168073, and one clerk-typist, grade 5, 209002, will continue to be employed.

APPENDIX III

WHEAT RESEARCH AND MARKETING COMMITTEE

Attachment 1. General Statement

2. Income Projections FY 78 & FY 79
3. Proposed Projects for FY 78
4. Budget and Project data FY 77

APPROPRIATION ENLARGEMENT REQUEST

MONTANA WHEAT RESEARCH AND MARKETING COMMITTEE

Please examine the attached information showing the requests for funding received for the past several years, the monies we budgeted, and the actual expenditures for these years.

As you can see, the Montana Wheat Research and Marketing Committee always has more requests, for worthwhile and usable projects, than we are able to fund. In the past, we have not had sufficient funds to do so. As Montana's production increased and grain prices rose, more and more grain was marketed. As prices fell, a greater amount of grain was placed under loan. As a result, we will have a large carry over of funds at the end of this fiscal period. Granted, the Wheat Research and Marketing Committee needs a reserve fund of at least one year's budget, in case of crop failure, but we are not in the business to make or hoard money. We were created for the purpose of using the producers' monies in the best possible way for the good of all Montana grain producers.

This year, we have requests for well over a half a million dollars with more coming in. We cannot, of course, fund every project, but, with a larger appropriation, we will be able to fund many of them. A larger appropriation is needed in order to spend the producers' monies in the most fruitful manner. With a larger appropriation, we can better serve the producer whose monies we administer.

WILFRED WALTER RUSSELL, AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE
PROJECTED PRODUCTION AND INCOME

Fiscal Year 1977-1978

PRODUCTION IN BUSHELS

WHEAT

Hard Red Winter	74,300,000
Dark Hardheat, Spring	46,000,000
Durum	5,000,000
 TOTAL PROJECTED PRODUCTION	 130,300,000
Carryover, June 1, 1977	70,000,000
 TOTAL GRAIN AVAILABLE FOR MARKETING	 200,300,000

BARLEY

All barley	60,000,000
Carryover, June 1, 1977	18,000,000
 TOTAL BARLEY AVAILABLE FOR MARKETING	 78,000,000

INCOME

	<u>BUSHELS</u>	<u>MONIES</u>
Estimated Wheat Marketing	130,000,000	\$375,000.00
Estimated Barley Marketing	50,000,000	120,000.00
Sub-total	180,000,000	545,000.00
 Funds from wheat marketed March 1 to June 30, 1977	42,000,000	105,000.00
 Funds from barley marketed March 1 to June 30, 1977	10,600,000	25,440.00
 Cash on hand February 28, 1977 Sub-total	232,600,000	143,394.00
 Less funds transferred to Reserve		49,587.00
 Less expenses March 1, 1977 through June 30, 1977		182,000.00
 ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE 1977-1978		\$480,147.00

ONTARIO WHEAT MARKETING BOARD FUND
PROJECTIONS FOR 1979-1980

Visual Expt. 978-1-79

WHEAT

Hard Red Winter	51,700,000
Dark Northern Spring	41,200,000
Durum	8,100,000
TOTAL PROJECTED PRODUCTION	101,000,000
Carryover, June 1, 1978	23,100,000
TOTAL GRAIN AVAILABLE FOR MARKETING	124,100,000

BARLEY

All barley	51,000,000
Carryover, June 1, 1978	25,000,000
TOTAL BARLEY AVAILABLE FOR MARKETING	76,000,000

INCOME

	<u>BUSHELS</u>	<u>MONIES</u>
Estimated Wheat Marketing	148,716,000	\$421,791.76
Estimated Barley Marketing	51,640,000	124,416.10
Sub-total	220,356,500	\$546,207.86
Less funds transferred to Reserve		- 20,000.00
ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE 1979-1980		\$496,207.86

1/ These are estimates. It is impossible to know how much grain will be produced, carried over, or marketed in any one year. An average of the past nine years was used to get these estimates.

MONTANA WHEAT RESEARCH AND MARKETING COMMITTEE

PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR 1977-1978 BUDGET

PERSONNEL SERVICES:

Salaries

Administrator	\$ 22,517.00
Marketing Specialist	14,023.00
Secretary	10,616.00
Clerk Typist (vacation replacement)	732.00
Employee Benefits	7,183.00
Other Compensation	<u>8,600.00</u>
Sub-total	\$ 61,671.00

OPERATING EXPENSES:

Contracted Services

Wheat Scoop	\$ 24,000.00
Agricultural Newspaper Column	12,000.00
Grain Market Newsletter	16,356.00
Quality Survey	2,000.00
Montana Portion, Quality Survey	2,600.00
Home Ec Film on Wheat	10,000.00
Freight Rate Consultation	16,000.00
Western Wheat Associates Trade Teams	5,000.00

Communications

Code-a-phones	20,000.00
Telephone	1,500.00
Postage	1,500.00
Watts	500.00

Supplies and Materials	2,000.00
Travel	25,000.00
Rent	4,000.00
Repairs and Maintenance	500.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	<u>5,000.00</u>

Sub-total	\$147,956.00
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EQUIPMENT:

Office Equipment and Furnishings	\$ 1,000.00
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Montana Wheat Council
and Montana Barley
Producers Marketing
Project
Fiscal Year 1972-73

GRANTS:

Montana Wheat Council \$ 5,000.00

GRANTS:

Western Wheat Associates

Regular Contribution	\$ 56,250.00
Woolie Flour Study	5,000.00
Additional Market Expansion, Singapore	5,000.00
Barley Marketing Promotion	10,000.00
	(76,250.00)

Transportation Projects (Gene Cattell)

Grain Movement Report	\$ 12,100.00
Sail Form-A Study	2,000.00
Grain Rate Book	2,000.00
Hawkins Digest	500.00
Commerce Law Service	500.00
	(17,100.00)

Agriculture Statistics

Wheat Stocks by Class	\$ 6,600.00
Delineation of Farm Stocks by Grain	
Sold and Grain Available for Sale	3,300.00
Wheat Varieties by County	2,800.00
Montana Barley for Malt	1,300.00
Grain Production Forecasts by Crop	
Reporting District	1,100.00
Wheat and Barley by Cropping Practices	1,000.00
Utilization of Montana Wheat	900.00
Barley Varieties	1,800.00
Montana Protein Quality Survey	12,000.00
	(30,800.00)

Montana State University

Research Centers	\$ 6,600.00
Crop Response to Fertilizer	11,700.00
Winter Wheat Improvement	15,500.00

Montana Wheat Research
and Marketing Committee
Proposed Funding;
Page 3
Fiscal Year 1977-1978

Montana State University, Coordinated

Soil-Borne Diseases of Wheat	\$ 15,301.00
Wheat Leaf-Spot Diseases	8,300.00
Rust Diseases of Wheat	15,559.00
Management and Marketing Considerations for Grain Producers Under Risk and Uncertainty	13,725.00
AutoAnalyzer Equipment for the Soil Testing Lab	30,167.00
Establishment of a Montana Milling and Baking Characteristic Crop Survey	7,475.00
Barley Breeding	10,000.00
Updating Cereal Quality Laboratory Buhler Mill and Seed Counter	2,400.00
Barley Food Products for Human Consumption	6,830.00
	(159,378.00)

National Association of Wheat Growers Inter-
National Trade Affairs Committee and Trans-
portation committee.

\$ 10,000.00

4-H Scholarship	400.00
Ag Econ Marketing Scholarship	500.00
FFA Scholarship	400.00
	(11,300.00)

400.00

500.00

400.00

(11,300.00)

Sub-total	\$325,328.00
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TOTAL REQUESTS FOR FUNDING	<u>\$541,955.00</u>
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- 1977 BUDGET -

GENERAL EXPENSES

Salaries

Administrator	\$ 22,000.00
Marketing Specialist	13,700.00
Secretary	9,500.00
Clark Typist (vacation replacement)	1,200.00
Employee Benefits	6,000.00
Other Compensation	<u>7,000.00</u>
Sub-total	\$ 60,300.00

OPERATING EXPENSES

Contracted Services

Wheat Scoop	\$ 24,000.00
Quality Survey	2,000.00
Montana Portion Quality Survey	2,500.00
Montana Grain Growers Liaison Project	6,000.00
MGGA Publicity Project	5,000.00
MGGA Ag Column	12,000.00
Wheat Film	7,500.00
Philippine Technicians Team	2,500.00
KSEN Broadcast Proposals	
1,296 Programs @ 60 Seconds Each	7,640.00
1,296 Programs @ 30 Seconds Each	5,980.00
216 Programs @ 5 Minutes Each	2,738.00

Communications

Code-a-phones	26,234.00
Telephone	1,300.00
Postage	1,200.00
Watts Line	1,170.00

Supplies and Materials	2,000.00
Travel	22,000.00
Pens	4,000.00
Repairs and Maintenance	500.00
Miscellaneous	<u>3,300.00</u>
Sub-total	\$ 41,700.00

Proposed Budget
Page 2

EQUIPMENT

Office Equipment and Furnishings \$ 4,000.00

REFUNDS

Estimated Refunds \$ 10,000.00

GRANTS

Western Wheat Associates

Regular Contribution	\$ 45,000.00
Barley Promotion	10,000.00
Hard Red Wheat Promotion	<u>5,000.00</u>
	(160,000.00)

Transportation Projects (Gene Carroll)

Grain Movement Report	\$ 15,900.00
Rail Form-A Study	2,000.00
Grain Rate Book	5,000.00
Commerce Law Service	500.00
Hawkins Digest	<u>500.00</u>
	(23,900.00)

Agriculture Statistics

Wheat Stocks by Class	\$ 7,400.00
Delineation of Farm Stocks by Grain	
Sold and Grain Available for Sale	4,000.00
Wheat Varieties	2,800.00
Wheat Utilization	1,400.00
Grain Production Forecasts by Crop	
Reporting District	1,500.00
Wheat and Barley by Cropping Practices	700.00
Barley for Malting	<u>1,000.00</u>
	(18,800.00)

Montana State University

Research Centers	\$ 25,196.00
Crop Response to Fertilizer	22,160.00
Winter Wheat Improvement	27,990.00
Soil-Borne Diseases of Wheat	14,947.00
Wheat Leaf-Spot Diseases	8,800.00
Rust Diseases of Wheat	14,747.00
Target Price and Cost of Production	<u>8,900.00</u>

Proposed Budget
Page 3

Montana State University, Continued

Special Requests and Requests

14 foot deep furrow drill with fertilizer attachment for Havre Station	\$ 3,000.00
Plot Harvester for Roseman	3,150.00
Tractor Repairs for Roseman	3,500.00
Plot Combine for Kalispell	4,000.00

New Projects

Winter Wheat Response to Interaction of Soil Fertility, Climate and Fertilizer	9,021.00
Economic Impact of Port of Lewiston on Montana's Grain Industry	5,000.00
Evaluation of Barley Processing Plant	6,400.00
Weather Modification Study	9,920.00
	<u>(168,731.00)</u>

Montana International Trade Commission

Supporting Contribution	\$ 15,000.00
Travel Expense Support	1,500.00
	<u>(16,500.00)</u>

Montana Department of Agriculture Southeast Asian Barley Marketing Study	\$ 5,350.00
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NAWG International Trade Committee and Transportation Committee	\$ 10,000.00
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Weather Modification	\$ 21,630.00
4-H Scholarship	400.00
Ag Econ Scholarship	500.00
Future Farmers Conference Funding	250.00
State Grain Lab Protein Study	1,600.00

Sub-total	\$327,670.00
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TOTAL FUNDING REQUESTS	\$543,401.00
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MONTANA WHEAT RESEARCH AND MARKETING COMMITTEE

BUDGET FISCAL YEAR 1976 - 1977

PERSONAL SERVICES:

Salaries

Administrator	\$ 22,000.00
Marketing Specialist	13,700.00
Barley Marketing Specialist	15,000.00
Secretary	9,500.00
Clerk Typist (vacation replacement)	600.00
Employee Benefits	6,960.00
Other Compensation	6,000.00

OPERATING EXPENSES:

Contracted Services

Wheat Scoop	24,000.00
Quality Survey	2,000.00
Montana Portion of Quality Survey	2,500.00
Montana Grain Growers Liaison Project	6,000.00
MGGA Publicity Project	5,000.00
MGGA Ag Column	12,000.00
Philippine Technicians Team	2,000.00

Communications

Code-a-phones	26,234.00
Telephone	1,300.00
Postage	1,200.00
Watts Line	1,170.00
Supplies and Materiels	2,000.00
Travel	20,000.00
Rent	4,000.00
Repairs and Maintenance	500.00
Miscellaneous	4,000.00

EQUIPMENT:

Office Equipment and Furnishings	2,000.00
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REFUNDS:

Estimated Refunds	5,000.00
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GRANTS

Western Wheat Association

Research Fund Projects
Wheat Production
Wheat and Wheat Promotion

1,100.00
1,000.00
5,000.00

Grain Corporation Projects (Cost Control)

Grain Movement Report
GRIT Four-Part Study
Grain Rate Book
Commerce Law Service
Cawkins Digest

14,911.00
1,500.00
500.00
500.00
500.00

Agriculture Statistics

Wheat Stocks by Class
Definition of Farm Stocks by Grain
Sold and Grain Available for Sale
Wheat Varieties
Wheat Utilization
Grain Production Forecasts by Crop
Reporting District
Wheat and Barley by Cropping Practices
Barley for Malting

8,945.00
4,000.00
2,600.00
1,200.00
1,200.00
500.00
500.00

Montana State University

Research Centers
Crop Response to Fertilizer
Winter Wheat Improvement
Soil-Borne Diseases
Wheat Leaf-Spot Diseases
Rust Diseases of Wheat
Target Price and Cost of Production

24,125.00
23,650.00
23,900.00
14,947.00
3,800.00
14,747.00
1,000.00

Montana International Trade Commission

5,000.00

National Association of Wheat Growers

Transportation Committee
International Trade Committee

5,000.00
5,000.00

4-H Scholarship
Ag Econ Scholarship
Future Farmers Conference

100.00
500.00
250.00

TOTAL BUDGET, 1976-1977

\$ 414,054.00