

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
LONG RANGE BUILDING SUBCOMMITTEE

April 4, 1979
7:00 p.m.
Room 104
State Capitol Building

Subject: HB 824, HB 504
HB 417 - Institutions

Tape 2: Side 1, Track 1 (070)

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Dan Yardley. All members were present with the exception of Rep. Kvaalen who was excused. Also present was Judy Rippingale, Fiscal Analyst.

HOUSE BILL 824. Rep. Day, District 54, Dawson County presented HB 824 which he introduced at the request of the Department of Natural Resources. He hoped the committee would pass the bill cut somewhat like it was introduced and that the committee would help him on the floor.

Ted Doney, Department of Natural Resources, said this program began in 1975. The purpose of the Renewable Resource Development Program (RRD) is to use funds provided by the coal severance tax to promote the development of Montana's renewable resources. Applications for RRD loans and grants are submitted to DNR which screens and evaluates the applications, and then makes recommendations to the governor. The governor makes formal recommendations to the legislature which finally decides to award the grants and/or loans. Mr. Doney stressed that the department only makes recommendations, the legislature makes the final decision.

In 1977 five projects were approved for this program. A \$500,000 grant to the North Boulder Drainage District has never been used, DNR recommends that the appropriation be extended two years. A \$2 million loan was authorized but was never given to the Department of Health because of the coal tax litigation. DNR recommends that the \$2 million bond authorization for solid waste management programs be reappropriated for the 80-81 biennium.

The third project was a grant to the West Bench Irrigation District for \$90,000. This was spent and subsequently triggered \$3,400,000 in federal funds. The fourth project, the water rights study, has resulted in proposed legislation which will be introduced this session. The fifth project was a \$50,000 grant to the Nevada Creek Water Project which was not spent for engineering reasons and has reverted to the RRD account.

This session the department publicized the program widely through-

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out the state, informing the people they could apply for funding. The department received 16 applications for projects and recommend that 10 of those applications be funded. The department has adopted criteria based on the availability of other funds and the benefit to the public.

The 10 projects recommended by DNR are as follows:

Department of Agriculture for a biological weed control program, with an amendment cutting back the funding of that project, agreed to by the applicant.

\$100,000 to the Department of Fish and Game for streambank preservation. This will be a program of grants, administered by the Fish and Game, directly to the farmers and ranchers. No funds would be used by the department.

\$40,000 to the Cove Irrigation for irrigation system repairs.

\$327,680 to the City of Kalispell for Lawrence Park.

\$5,250 to the City of Deer Lodge for a beautification project.

\$241,000 to the Triangle Area Conservation District for saline seep reclamation. DNR has recommended full funding of this project. It will involve actual work on the ground.

\$300,000 to the Department of Natural Resources to set up a pilot program for range land resource loans. The loans will be approved by the department for farmers and ranchers.

\$114,700 to the city of Livingston for Sacajawea Park.

\$33,750 to the Glenn Lake Irrigation District for delivery system improvements.

\$70,900 to the Flathead Conservation District has been eliminated from the bill because the people have voted down the creation of an irrigation district.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Gary Gingrey, Department of Agriculture, said this section of the bill is amended with their approval. Mr. Gingrey's testimony is attached (Addendum 1).

Rep. Toft, District 92, Ravalli County, spoke in support of this program because it will get biological weed control under way with financial support. This will also enable them to work with the federal government to get their support. He hoped the committee would support this appropriation.

Rep. Gene Ernst, District 47, Judith Basin County, rose in support

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of this portion of the bill. He felt this approach would help the farmers in eastern Montana to correct this problem.

Ted Doney said the amendments should also amend the bill to provide that funds will go to the Agriculture Experiment Station at Corvallis and not the Department of Agriculture.

Rep. Lund asked about the money in HB 41. It was explained that the original figure, \$133,500, was amended to take \$75,000 out of the renewable resource funds.

Rep. South asked if the \$68,500 for operations included the two FTE. It was explained that the figure includes two part-time assistants to be used for about 15 weeks. The duties of the assistants were explained to the committee.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME. Norm Peterson, Department of Fish and Game, has been working for several years with streambank preservation. The program involves asking landowners to do something for the public's benefit at their own cost. The department has come up with some cost sharing to study drainage problems. Mr. Peterson said he would be available for questions.

These can be either studies or grants for the work itself.

COVE IRRIGATION. Robert Fox, Chairman of the Board of the Cove Irrigation District gave a brief history of the district which started in 1906. He said their problem is unique because when the Cove Irrigation Co. added to the Yellowstone Ditch Co. they were given free water forever. Therefore, they are furnishing free water to the upper 28,000 acres and the lower 38,000 acres are paying the bill for everyone. There are 120 stockholders in the district. They have done work on the system in the past several years but with the increased costs they can no longer afford to keep up the ditch. In 1977 the assessed cost was \$6 an acre, they are presently paying \$12 an acre. They have applied to the renewable resource fund for \$800,000 and were granted 5% which is \$40,000 and not enough to even start the project. The district's gross income is about \$50,000, they cannot afford to do the projects.

Rep. Yardley asked how much they would need. They felt 50% would be what they would need to fix up the worst places. The \$40,000 would not be enough to even get the loan. The anticipate they can get a loan for \$400,000 and pay it back. They can only levy 10% of capital stock and they are at the maximum now. \$4 an acre would be applied to the loan over the years. Their outstanding debt now is about \$20,000. They cannot apply for money from ASC because they have to wait until the ditch goes out before the ASC will ever share in these projects.

Rep. Yardley asked if they got less than a 50% match, would they

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be able to do the more important parts of the project. They thought they would be able to do the three most important projects.

Rep. South asked DNR why they even bothered with a 5% recommendation. Mr. Doney said with most irrigation projects there are at least 50% funds available from the federal government. The rest of the cost can be absorbed by the company or the district by assessing their own members. He did not think it was necessary for the state to come up with this much money to get these projects underway. If the district will explore the possibilities thoroughly the federal government will come up with the money. Mr. Doney felt the 5% recommended funding would be enough to trigger these federal funds. DNR would be available to assist the district in pursuing these funds if this appropriation is made.

Rep. South asked if the \$40,000 would do them any good. Mr. Fox said no, the \$40,000 would not help them at all.

Sen. Fasbender asked Mr. Doney if the department has made any attempt to see if this amount will generate federal dollars. DNR does talk to the federal agencies to get a feeling for the status of the contacts the applicant has made. Very often the applicant has not made any contacts at all.

Norman Barner, Department of Natural Resources works in the division that reviews all the applications. The Cove Irrigation District is unique because the ditch is spread between two different areas. Therefore, they cannot get funding from the counties because it is divided between two counties. They suggested they contact RCD for funding and the Bureau of Reclamation to see what funds were available. The district has an application in with the Bureau of Reclamation but have not heard from them. This will depend on what they can pay back in a loan.

Rep. Yardley asked that the department reconsider their recommendation to this project and make more information available to the committee.

CITY OF KALISPELL. John Kan, Kalispell, presented plans and a layout for the Lawrence Park in Kalispell. The park needs revamping and additions to redevelopment under the new conservation measures. The existing area is 60 acres and plans would add another 15 acres along the Stillwater River. The park includes 25 acres of wilderness area.

The total request was for \$1,310,700, DNR has recommended 25%. He had letters of support from Columbia Falls, County Commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce. The plan fits their comprehensive plan for the area even though it will be administered by the City of Kalispell.

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If this amount is granted they will be making application to the Fish and Game for additional dollars and will be looking for additional means to complete the total program. The \$327,000 would be seed money for the project. The program will also be looking at local funds.

Sen. Fasbender asked how a park came under the renewable resource program. It was explained that land is a renewable resource as is recreation which is also specified in the law. There will be an amphitheatre included for cultural enjoyment. This will not be a sports complex. They will basically be reclaiming a resource that is sitting idle at this time. They will also be reclaiming water and plan on using the wilderness area possibly to include wildlife.

Sen. Fasbender asked how this project would conserve energy and resources which is listed as a criteria. This would be a developed area within the City of Kalispell, therefore, people will not have to travel to recreate. It would also utilize the Stillwater River and develop the land resources in the area.

Sen. Himsel asked what would happen if they do not get more than the 25% in this bill. It was explained that this funding is contingent on other sources of funding being approved.

Rep. South had a problem with the whole concept, saying there seems to be a conflict with other money set aside for parks. DNR felt this program is complimenting the other program. Making the other source of funding contingent is an effort to avoid duplication. DNR had the same problem with this funding, but the law does state that land is a renewable resource and is eligible.

CITY OF DEER LODGE. Kenneth Calbo, Deer Lodge, said the city has been interested in an area directly south of Deer Lodge and have a 15 year lease with the Land Board. They are trying to protect the area from being used as a garbage dump with a committee that has been working on this for the past several years. They have Job Corp. youth from Anaconda who have been working in the area, the CETA program has also furnished labor and the city furnished material and equipment to fence the area.

They are asking for a small amount, \$5,250, to landscape, put in a walking area from the parking lot, and dredge out a pond for fishing. They also propose to cut a dike and put in a culvert to get some drainage and need some more top soil. Primarily, this project is reclamation of the land. They are expecting an influx of tourists due to the new highway and do not want a garbage dump on the south end of town to discourage people from stopping. They do have other sources to make up the difference. If this bill is approved, DNR will work with them to pursue federal funds.

TRI-COUNTY AREA CONSERVATION DISTRICT. Bob Biggerstaff, Montana

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Association of Conservation Districts said the association is also supporting the biological weed control program, the stream bank preservation program and the range land program. Mr. Biggerstaff spoke in support of the saline seep reclamation program as is explained in detail in the attached testimony (Addendum 2).

Paul Brown, U.S. Department of Agriculture in Research, was present to address the research that has been done in this area. (See attached Addendum 3 for details on this research.) Mr. Brown was in support of this program and said the information of such studies has to get out to the people who can use it. They do know a lot about the causes and the controls but the results are not getting out to the land.

Ron Long, speaking as a farmer and chairman of the Highwood Alkaline Control Association, said some of the farmers in this area have been in a favored position because the instigators of the program have used their farms for experimentation and implementation. On these farms they have reduced the number of saline seeps from 20 or 30 to 3 persistent ones. They have made tremendous strides in controlling saline seep on the farms because of the expert advice they have received. These farmers believe in the concept of having these specialists analyzing the situation and making recommendations. Mr. Long concluded saying they could get a great deal of cooperation in the state with this program.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES. This is a request for \$300,000 for a Rangeland Resource Loan Program. Parham Hacker, representing the Conservation Districts Division of DNR, said the Range Land Act as passed by the legislature calls for a management system for our range lands that would address the importance of livestock, forage, wildlife habitat, high quality water protection, pollution and erosion control, recreation and natural beauty. Mr. Hacker presented written testimony (Addendum 4). There was also a summary of questions and answers about the program.

CITY OF LIVINGSTON. Harold Guthre, Mayor of Livingston, said this project began in 1976. The city has requested a grant of \$458,778 to rehabilitate Sacajawea Park Lagoon and Fleshman Creek to improve water quality conditions and to provide blue-ribbon trout waters for recreational use. City support is strong for this project and the Save Our Lagoon Committee has sent questionnaires to all the landowners bordering the project. All have indicated their support for the project. They have also had strong support from the Historical Society, Fish and Game, and the Corp. of Engineers. In addition to the funding from RRD they have contracted with the Interior Department's YCC program at Mammoth, they have stores with ACC funds committed and local support.

Warren McNeel, Livingston, explained that funds would be used to rehabilitate the lagoon by removing sediment, stopping sources of

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pollution, landscaping banks, dredging a meandering stream through town, improving water quality conditions and providing blue-ribbon trout waters for recreational use. He has been a member of the 14 member panel working on the project for the past three years.

GLEN LAKE IRRIGATION DISTRICT. Rep. Curtiss, District 20, Lincoln County recommended that the committee fund water projects at the same level of funding given to park projects. HB 743 contains the amount needed for the emergency replacement of the siphon. DNR has recommended that the project be funded at \$33,750 which is 5% of the application.

Mr. Doney said this is just a recommendation, and if the committee wants to increase the funding he recommended they do it in this bill and not pass a separate bill on the same subject.

Rep. South said lines 22 and 23 should be stricken from the bill due to a typing error. If you want to reappropriate money from the previous session you have to say that. This would reappropriate the amount already granted.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH. This grant was not recommended for funding by DNR. Duane Robinson presented testimony as is explained in attached Addendum 5. He also presented a list of the counties currently participating in solid waste management planning.

Rep. Lund asked if they were asking for \$2,000,000. Mr. Robinson said they were looking to carry over funds that were not spent in planning. This amounts to \$65,000 which would be available to the counties as low interest loans.

Sen. Thiessen asked about specific projects. The money would go to the counties who would then contract with private contractors. Ultimately, the counties will have to come up with money to implement the program. If after the feasibility and planning is done and it is not feasible, they would have to pay the loans back as a general obligation. They felt they would get a high degree of implementation from this.

HOUSE BILL 504. Rep. Hand presented this bill at the last meeting and was available for questions.

Chris Tootel, DNR, said the request is \$86,500, general fund to study 7 off-stream reservoir sites in the Big Hole River Basin. They will be studying specific questions in specific areas. These are the 7 most promising sites in terms of off-stream storage sites. It gives Montana the opportunity to attack the problem in a unique manner. And, it is a step in solving water storage problems. This project has substantial support from many different groups.

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Rep. Hardley asked if general fund was the only source available. It was stated that renewable resource funds are a possibility because it does meet the criteria. This was not an application to the RRD program.

Sen. Fasender asked who will pay for the dams once they reach this point. The private land owners would carry these projects. However, there are alternative federal funds available. Three to four of the sites have a very good possibility of being developed for dams. It will depend on how much the irrigators are willing to pay. They are getting free water at this time.

In response to a concern about building more dams in the state it was explained that the project is talking about small dams on the up stream tributary. There is wide support for small dams in these tributaries. Mr. Doney thought this was the way to go.

In closing on HB 824, Rep. Day said the committee is more aware of the needs and benefits than he. He hoped they would address the problem of the irrigation projects in the state that are not paying their way. It disturbed him to see people coming in and begging the state to pay the way for poor business management.

As a point of information, Mr. Doney said that if SB 300 passes it does away with this program. He did not know what would happen to that bill but suggested that the members keep this in mind. If this happened, the funds in the program would revert to general fund.

If all projects recommended by DNR are approved there will be \$1,000,000 left in the fund at the end of the biennium. This gives the committee some money to work with.

Rep. Lund asked if they knew how many irrigation projects are in trouble. DNR did not know but they had notified them all that these funds were available and only got 16 applications. The 5% recommendation is a symbolic gesture that the state is supporting the project. This proposal will not duplicate existing programs.

HOUSE BILL 417: DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS. Curt Chisholm introduced Karen Barkley who is involved in the geothermal energy resource development program at Warm Springs. This proposal is not included in HB 417.

Karen Barkley, Montana Energy and MHD Research and Development Institute, said they are very interested in the development of renewable resources in Montana. Presently they are working on geothermal potential in the state. The Department of Energy is also very interested in this development. This program began with feasibility studies funded by DNR. After this study, Montana Tech was funded to do some geophysical exploration throughout Montana. One of the sites chosen was the Warm Springs Hospital whose resource appears to be very good.

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The project involves 8 tasks: 1) environmental report, 2) legal support, 3) geophysical survey supplement, 4) wells, 5) hot water system retrofit, 6) space heating systems retrofit, 7) publicity and, 8) project management.

Once the project is completed it will be turned over to the Department of Institutions. They are very excited about this project.

A major portion of the funding, roughly \$625,000, is coming from the Department of Energy. The state's share is \$9,000 and \$13,000 funded from the Department of Natural Resources which has already been funded. The rest of the state's share would be man hours.

Mr. Chisholm then brought a problem to the committee's attention. In order that the program go any further they need the authorization of the legislature. This is a technical problem that hopefully can be resolved. There could be some legal problems because this project was never really authorized by the legislature.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME. Ron Holliday said a portion of every fishing license is earmarked for acquisition of fishing sites and can only be used for this. Based on estimates they have determined that there is \$1,200,000 in this account. They have ample federal money coming in to equal this amount. Originally they requested this amount in their budget request and it was reduced to \$300,000 state and \$300,000 federal from the \$2,400,000 request. He asked that the committee reinstate the original amount requested.

Hugh Zackheim, Montana Wildlife Federation, testified in support of this request. His testimony is attached (Addendum 6).

Tom Rippingale gave a presentation of revenue available in the fund.

John Wilson, Trout Unlimited, said his group had supported the addition to the fishing license fees with the understanding that 15% would go to the development and maintenance of these fishing access sites. Mr. Wilson estimated there should be close to \$993,756 available per year and this is a conservative estimate. Trout Unlimited supports the recommendation of the department and wonders what will happen to the earmarked money if it sits in this account and is not used. He felt they would loose alot of it to inflation because land prices are escalating. He concluded, saying the sportsmans groups are very concerned about this.

There was no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Dan Yardley
REP. DAN YARDLEY, Chairman

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TESTIMONY ON H.B. 811

by

Gary Gingery

Montana Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture supports the project on Biological Weed Control as set in H.B. 824. We concur with the amendment to this bill, as requested by the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, reducing the costs of their project to \$58,200 and assigning the Agricultural Experiment Station at Corvallis as the project agency.

Biological Weed Control is and will become more important to the citizens of this state now and in the future. The problems of continued invasion of agricultural lands by perennial and annual weeds cannot be over emphasized in term of:

- 1) the loss of or reduction in the use of agricultural lands for crop and livestock production;
- 2) the ever increasing costs of controlling these weeds by cultural and mechanical techniques and with toxic chemicals;
- 3) the potential and actual restrictions and cancellations of chemicals by the federal government to protect the public health and environment impacts agricultural producers by reducing their use of herbicides to control weeds.
- 4) the use of valuable energy resources now required by agricultural producers in controlling weeds by cultural, mechanical or chemical techniques; and
- 5) the real and potential adverse effects of chemical toxicants on prime agricultural production lands and on the ground or surface waters used in agriculture.

Biological control of weeds will provide another tool for agricultural producers in reducing weed infestations and will in time reduce the dependency of producers on chemicals, reduce the cost of production, reduce the energy resources now expended and provide for an improved agricultural and state environment.

This bill as amended will allow for the following:

- 1) The granting of \$3,000 per year to the U.S.D.A., Science and Education Administration, Biological Control of Weeds Laboratory in Albany, California.

These monies to be transferred under a Cooperative Agreement will assist this U.S.D.A. laboratory in continuing to research for additional insects to be used for biological weed control for ultimate release in the United States. Montana would receive a top priority in the release of these insects as one of parties of this agreement. Montana would also be placed on a high priority for the release of insects presently ready for release by this laboratory. The primary insects for release from this laboratory this year include those for the control of musk thistle and leafy spurge. It is my understanding that the state of Kansas, Colorado, and South Dakota, and possibly others will be participating in this program this year. The amount of money transferred would be \$3,000 per year for a total of \$6,000 for the biennium. These monies would not be transferred until specific agreements or contracts were signed between the Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S.D.A. laboratory.

- 2) The employment of two aides, by contract, to assist the Agricultural Experiment Station in the release of biological agents for weed control into central and eastern Montana.

These two aides would be employed for 15 days each fiscal year. Their duties would include determining the best sites for release of the insects in central and eastern Montana, monitoring of the sites to determine the success of such releases, determining the impact of the insects on the particular species of weed, determining the economic impact of the weeds infesting the land and the economic impact of controlling these weeds by various methods including biological.

- 3) The necessity of sending a delegation of legislators and technical personnel to D.C. to negotiate for additional research and implementation funds for the state for biological controls. This negotiation would also include attempting to get federal agencies to participate in this program directly or indirectly because of the amount of land in Montana under federal jurisdiction.

An attempt of negotiating an acceptable agreement between the Canada and U.S.D.A. biological authorities needs to be made to allow the introduction of Canadian approved biological agents into Montana.

Following is the proposed budget for the \$38,200 in H.B. 824:

BUDGET

	F.Y. 80	F.Y. 81	Biennium
Personal Services	-0-	-0-	
Operations			
Contracted Services*	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,500	\$17,000
Supplies and materials	1,000	1,000	2,000
Communications	500	500	1,000
Travel*	8,400	8,850	17,250
Other Expenses	100	100	200
Equipment			
Field Equipment	600	150	750
TOTAL	\$19,100	\$19,100	\$38,200
Contracted Services			
U.S.D.A. lab		\$ 3,000	
2 aides for 15 weeks @ \$2,500		5,000	
Reports		<u>500</u>	
		\$ 8,500	
Travel*			
2 aides @ \$3,145		6,286	
AES Travel		<u>4,000</u>	
		\$10,286	

Montana Association of Conservation Districts
7 Edwards
Helena, Montana 59601
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HB 703 - SALINE SEEP

This bill is to appropriate \$241,000 to the Triangle Area Conservation Districts through the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, as the sponsor, for a team to delineate saline seep recharge areas. The recharge area is the area that accumulates more moisture than it can hold. The excess water moves through the soil profile, accumulating salt and metals, and appears as a saline seep. It is estimated that there are 200,000 acres out of production because of saline seep and that amount grows at approximately 10% a year.

The basis of this proposal was developed at a meeting in Lewistown in September 1976. That meeting was to find a way to deal with the land ownership problem of saline seep. In many instances the recharge area is on a different person's land than the seep (damage) itself. This team will be using a drilling rig to find the recharge areas and casing some of the wells so that the water table can be monitored. The team will record the recharge area delineations and determine some suitable practices for control measures developed from the soil, hydrologic, and geologic conditions in that particular area.

From this information the Soil Conservation Service, Soil Conservation District and the landowners in a particular watershed can develop a cooperative management plan that might alleviate the land ownership problems as well as to start reclaiming the saline seep areas.

The SCS, Conservation District and the team will work closely with the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of State Lands, Agricultural Research Service, and the Plant Material Center at Bridger in order to provide to the landowners the most up-to-date recommendations on saline seep control measures such as cropping practices.

As you can see this project is definitely a renewing of our most important resource, productive land. In fact, using a figure of \$250/acre shows a \$50,000,000 loss in land base to Montana. Since the last legislative session the State has lost \$17,325,000 in crop production. This estimate was figured using 30 bushels/acre and \$3.00/bushel with the crop fallow cropping system.

The Montana Association of Conservation Districts is completely in support of this proposal.

SALINE SEEP - CRUSTS AND SEEPAGES

Saline seeps are recently developed (since summer fallowing became a widely adopted practice) wet, salty areas in non-irrigated soils on which crop (vegetation) production is reduced or eliminated. The soil surface is intermittently or continuously wet and white salt crusts are often present.

The water source is precipitation which moves beyond the root zone during fallow or high precipitation periods. Ponded surface water contributes significantly to the problem. The water moves through a salty substrata and resurfaces downslope to form a saline seep.

Saline seeps cause severe economic losses for farmers and landowners. They are non-productive, often too wet to farm across and are inconvenient and time consuming to farm around. Once formed, they often grow in size at the rate of 5 to 10% per year. Associated ground water is so polluted that it cannot be used for domestic, livestock or irrigation purposes.

Causes

1. Fallow. Most soils can store only 4 to 8 inches of water during a fallow period because that amount was used by the previous crop. When this amount of water has been recharged by rain and snow, any additional water moves to the water table and may resurface as a saline seep.
2. High Precipitation Periods. Greater than 4" in 30-day period.
3. Poor Surface Drainage. Fresh water collects in shallow land depressions (Podras). This water infiltrates into the soil in a few hours, days or weeks, raises the water table, may resurface downslope as a saline seep. Podras are poorly drained areas that are periodically covered by fresh water. The areas rarely stay ponded long enough to serve as a nesting spot for water fowl. These are Class I and II wetlands as described by the Soil Conservation Service.
4. Snow drifts - caused by windbreaks, roadways, railroads and wind protected areas on the landscape.

Combinations of above.

Controls

1. Recropping. Use the flexible cropping system. Recrop when there is more than 3" of available water at seeding on fine and medium textured soils, this means 18"+ and 24"+ of moist soil, respectively. Fallow with less than this amount. Because of limited water storage capacity and erosion hazards, sandy, gravelly and shallow soils should be recropped in most years.
2. In deep soils. Use legumes and grasses on deep soils to dry out deep subsoil to create a water storage reservoir.
3. Surface and subsurface drainage into natural drainage channels. Unless there is a suitable disposal area such as an evaporation pond, do not attempt to drain saline seeps on the land.
4. Use snow management practices. These practices are standing stubble, tall wheat barriers, shelter belts and windbreaks. Plant windbreaks in strategic areas. Remove windbreaks and tree plantings that trap snow in saline seep susceptible areas.
5. Use salt tolerant crops during reclamation and in salty soil areas with high water tables and where other control measures are not practical.
6. Combination of above.

RECLAMATION: Because there are 3 basic types of saline seep and 3 possible control methods, there are several control scenarios for saline seep areas. These

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Parham Hacker. I represent the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation in the capacity of Coordinator of the Montana Rangeland Resource Program. As legislators you will recall that the Montana Rangeland Resource Act was passed by the 1977 session to establish a program of rangeland management to address the importance of Montana's rangeland with respect to livestock, forage, wildlife habitat, high quality water production, pollution and erosion control, recreation and natural beauty.

The administration of the Act is a responsibility of the Conservation Districts Division of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. To more effectively implement the Act we are proposing a program similar to a plan which has successfully accomplished the established goals in the State of Utah. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation is requesting a sufficient amount of money to establish a pilot program to determine the demand, need, and feasibility of a permanent Renewable Resource Loan Development Program. The state funds used in the program will be well secured, and no funding is being requested for additional administrative expense.

This program if administered as we propose will definitely serve to renew and upgrade the rangelands not only for the rancher but for other benefits as well, such as a broader tax base, wildlife enhancement, soil and water conservation, and clean water.

We have prepared the pertinent information which has been given you and will be pleased to attempt to answer any questions you may have.

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Attachment 5

SOLID WASTE PLANNING GRANT PORTION OF HOUSE BILL 824

House Bill 708, an appropriation bill enacted by the 1977 Montana Legislature, allocated monies from the Renewable Resource Development Clearance Fund for projects granted under the Renewable Resource Development Program. Under this appropriation, a grant was funded for a solid waste management planning project. The grant totaled \$200,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1978 and \$100,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979.

This project, under the guidance of the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, has been issuing planning grants to local government entities for the purpose of developing site-specific, detailed solid waste management plans. To date, 18 counties and 195 communities have been formally participating in this planning program. It is estimated that the planning effort now under way will directly benefit approximately 220,000 Montana citizens.

In FY 1978 only \$134,739 of the appropriated \$200,000 was released as planning grants. During this year, before any local grants could be released, the Department had to develop administrative rules for enabling legislation and a comprehensive state plan. By the time that the Department had completed these necessary tasks, it had less than six months to seek out and approve planning grant applications. Therefore, because of this time constraint, the Department was required to carry over \$65,260 from the FY 1978 appropriation.

Currently, 11 counties and 65 communities are in various stages of developing planning grant applications. It is estimated that this continual planning effort will directly benefit an additional 68,000 Montana citizens. It is the Department's intent to utilize the carry-over monies to assist in funding these proposed planning efforts.

The willingness of counties and municipalities to jointly find common solutions to their solid waste management problems is in large part due to the availability of these planning funds. Therefore, the Department considers the availability of the carry-over funds as stipulated in House Bill 824 as being critical to the development of viable waste management systems in Montana.

April, 1979

GOVERNMENT ENTITIES CURRENTLY PARTICIPATING IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING*

DISTRICT 1

Northeast Montana Solid Waste Planning Committee
(Daniels, Sheridan and Roosevelt Counties)

Phillips County Solid Waste Planning Committee
(Phillips County)

Valley County Solid Waste Planning Committee
(Valley County)

DISTRICT 2

Richland County Solid Waste Planning Committee
(Richland County)

DISTRICT 4

Hill County Solid Waste Planning Committee
(Hill County)

DISTRICT 5

Lower Triangle Solid Waste Steering Committee
(Chouteau, Teton and Cascade Counties)

Toole County Solid Waste Planning Committee
(Toole County)

DISTRICT 8

Southwest Montana Solid Waste Planning Committee
(Broadwater, Jefferson and Lewis & Clark Counties)

DISTRICT 10

Lincoln County Refuse Disposal District
(Lincoln County)

Sanders County Solid Waste Planning Committee
(Sanders County)

DISTRICT 12

Madison County Solid Waste Planning Committee
(Madison County)

*Includes all communities within each district.

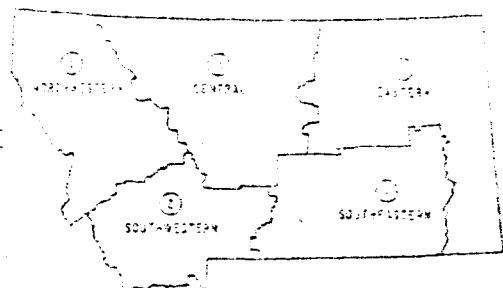
The following counties are currently in the process of developing planning grant applications: POWELL, GRANITE, BEAR LODGE, BEAVERHEAD, JUDITH BASIN, FERGUS, PITTMEADOW, MISSISSAUGA, GOLDEN VALLEY, WHEATLAND, and PARK.

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Geological Map of Oregon

¹ See also the discussion of the relationship between the two in the section on "Theoretical Implications."

TESTIMONY OF HUGH JACKHEIM, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
ON HOUSE BILL 417. PRESENTED TO THE LONG-BANGAI
BUILDING COMMITTEE ON APRIL 3, 1979.



The Montana Wildlife Federation, a statewide organization representing more than 1,000 sportsmen and 14 affiliated clubs, strongly supports the Department of Fish and Game's request for authorization to spend \$2.4 million for fishing access acquisition during the next biennium. I'd like to take a brief opportunity to explain our position.

Funds used for fishing access acquisition are derived from two sources--earmarked fishing license fees and matching federal funds. The license portion of these moneys is collected as one dollar of each resident fishing license, one dollar from each nonresident one-day license, and five dollars from nonresident six-day and season licenses. Using projected license sales over the next two years, Montana will generate about \$990,000. The expected federal matching money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund would double this amount to \$1.987 million which, when added to the current account balance of \$340,000, will result in a total of about \$2.4 million for fishing access acquisition in this biennium. What we are asking, then, is that Fish and Game be given the authority to spend this money to meet sportsmen's needs for access.

On the other hand, what happens if this money is not appropriated? First, it's clear that the state's earmarked funds cannot legally be spent for any other purpose. Federal matching funds would only be available to match that amount of state funds appropriated, so a great potential for purchasing recreational access would be squandered.

Second, the sportsmen of Montana will be losing the buying power of their money in the face of land value appreciation running on the order of 12-24% annually. In other words, the longer the money remains in the earmarked account, the less it will ultimately buy.

Finally, I'd like to emphasize that the sportsmen of Montana, including our organization, other groups, and many individuals, supported the 1974 increase in fishing license fees because we were assured these fees would be earmarked and used for fishing access acquisition. I believe it would be breaking a trust with the sportsmen of Montana to let their money go unused while there still exists a pressing need for access to Montana lakes and rivers.

Thank you.