

THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE JOINT APPROPRIATION  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES  
January 27, 1981

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m. in Room 431 of the Capitol Building in Helena, Montana on January 27, 1981. Roll call was taken and all members were present.

FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS DEPARTMENT HEARING continued:

WILDLIFE DIVISION:

GENE ALLEN, ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. Allen gave an overview of this Division and explained their recommendations (EXHIBIT A). He explained their position with their FTE and various items of the budget. Also the comparison of the LFA Budget to the OBPP Budget was presented.

Game ranges, Biologists, fixed costs, leases, equipment and projects were all topics of discussion. Mr. Allen stated that the Division has reduced its budget.

RECREATION AND PARKS DIVISION:

RON HOLLIDAY

Mr. Holliday gave some history and said that there were about 3.3 million people in the parks last year and most of these people stayed overnight. That there are three bureaus in the Division;

1. Operation of parks.
2. Land.
3. Snowmobile facility program.

That there are 40 permanent and 116 seasonal people.

General fund money is used for maintenance of State Parks. All other money is earmarked. He spoke of projects and the means of funding these projects as written into (EXHIBIT B.)

This Division recommended to support the OBPP BUDGET.

CONSERVATION EDUCATION DIVISION

STEVE BAYLESS, ADMINISTRATOR

Steve Bayless introduced the Division responsibilities to the Subcommittee in their various categories. Also, Special Projects,

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Division Accomplishments, Consequences, and a run down of the budget  
and the Departments recommendation. (See EXHIBIT C)

The meeting adjourned at 11:15 a.m.

  
CHRIS STOBIE, Chairman

lmw

1-27-81

NAME Gene Allen Administration Wildlife BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS Helena DATE 1-26-81  
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT Dept: fish, wildlife, Parks  
SUPPORT \_\_\_\_\_ OPPOSE \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

Testimony of Gene Allen, Administrator of the Wildlife Division  
of the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, before the  
Appropriations Subcommittee, January 27, 1981

The goal of the Wildlife Division is to protect and enhance Montana's wildlife resource and its habitat and to regulate the wise use of this renewable resource for public benefit now and in the future. The major product of the Wildlife Division is information - information necessary to manage wildlife populations. This information is necessary as supporting data leading to the formulation of hunting and trapping seasons. The more and better the information, the closer we can manage to an areas's potential. The less or poorer the information, the more restrictive will be the hunting opportunities.

The 1979-81 legislature authorized the division 87.41 FTE's each year. About 71 of these are permanent positions and the other 16 plus represent about 40 seasonal positions, mostly check station operators and summer assistants on game ranges. A breakdown of these FTE 's is found in Chart 1. The division is field oriented with 94 percent of our personnel located away from the Helena office. We have had five people (2 clerical, 3 administrative) in Helena since 1970.

The division is comprised of three bureaus - Survey and Inventory, Lands and Development, and Research. The first two are administered out of Helena, while the Research Section is housed in the Wildlife Lab on the MSU campus in Bozeman.

The Survey and Inventory Bureau is responsible for monitoring wildlife populations and assembling the data into recommendations for hunting and trapping seasons. It is necessary to travel to gather this information, and mileage costs and aircraft rental are the largest expenditure items. Approximately 50 percent of the division budget and 45-50 FTE's are included in the Survey and Inventory Bureau budget. This total includes about 37 biologists. Most biologists are ex-officio wardens and also assist on game ranges.

The Lands Bureau manages and maintains the Department-owned lands purchased for wildlife. Chart 2 is a summary of wildlife lands owned or leased by the Department and managed by the Wildlife Division. About three-fourths of the total acreage is in Western Montana and used primarily by elk. Montana's elk management program has been very successful - much of its success is directly attributable to our Department-owned elk winter ranges. The Department owns only a small fraction of one percent of the states land area, yet these lands winter approximately 10 percent of the state's elk. These elk provide more than 1,000 elk to the hunters bag each fall. The contribution these elk make to local economies is significant. The Lands Bureau accounts for about 20 FTE's and 30 percent of the division budget.

The Research Bureau has 13 FTE's and uses about 20 percent of the division budget. This bureau includes the Wildlife Lab and the Nongame Program. Intensive studies on individual herds and specific areas have provided much valuable information in use by land and wildlife managing agencies throughout the state.

Division funding is primarily "Federal Aid" and a lesser amount of license money. The source of the Federal Aid money is the Pittman-Robertson Act, a federal manufacturer's excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition. Montana's share of this money is slightly more than two million dollars annually. It is available for qualifying projects on a three part federal, one part state matching basis. Examples of activities that qualify are wildlife management, wildlife research, habitat enhancement and acquisition and hunter safety. Activities that do not qualify are administration, law enforcement and information and education.

To understand the division budget, it is important to recognize that it is comprised of two distinct parts - budget amendments or contracts, and the "real" part. Budget amendments are usually contracts to do specific work in a specific area with outside money. These people (like the BLM or Anaconda Co.) usually contact us to do wildlife inventories or research. This money cannot be used for anything else and should not be confused with the division's base or operational budget. These jobs are filled by temporary personnel and are terminated when the contract is over. During the first one and one-half years of the current biennium, \$235,000 of budget amendments were added to the division budget - none of this money was license money!

In order to make year to year budget comparisons budget amendments and inter-divisional transfers must be omitted so that the "real" part of the budget is clear.

The Department's financial problem was evident as FY 80 began - this affected all divisions and the Wildlife Division's "real" budget declined during both FY 80 and 81 compared to FY 79. During this time the Department took several measures to maximize its funding sources and to economize its state license dollars. One of these measures was the Wildlife Division's conversion of as many state funded projects to federal aid as possible. This action "saved" several hundred thousand dollars of 02131 money and resulted in the reduction of 02131 funds in the division from 48 percent of the budget in FY 79 to only 30 percent in FY 81 (see Chart 3). Starting in FY 80 the Department started charging overhead, or administrative fees, on all of its federal projects. This measure also released several hundred thousand dollars of 02131 money. As a result of these two actions, all surplus Pittman-Robertson monies have been used and we are currently using it at a rate that equals or exceeds its availability. The overhead rate was 6.6% for FY 80, 11.8% for FY 81 and is expected to be 15% in FY 82.

Another indication of the division's reduced budgets was the ratio of personal services to operations (see Chart 4). In FY 79, 57% of the division budget was personal services compared to 65% in FY 81. We believe this is about the limit and have "vacated" more than 5 FTE 's to maintain this ratio (see Chart 1).

The Wildlife Division has a number of fixed costs which must be paid "off the top" (see Chart 5). These include in lieu-of-taxes, leases, postage, insurance, etc. In FY 79 fixed costs accounted for 28% of the division's "real" operation budget while it had risen to 43% in FY 81. Less money was available each year to accomplish the division's responsibilities at a time when we were experiencing double-digit inflation.

In September of 1979 the Governor proclaimed that all Department's (and division's) would cut their mileage by 10 percent from the number of miles driven the previous year (FY 79). The Wildlife Division was only able to use 78% of the miles it used the previous year because of budgetary constraints. This fiscal year, our Region 7 (Miles City) game management personnel can only afford to drive an average of 1,000 miles per man per month.

The consequences of two years of reduced budgets are reduced capabilities to fulfill our obligations and serve the public. This has resulted in reduced hunter opportunity, reduced capability to care for state game ranges, and reduced contacts with private landowners. As more conservative seasons are recommended because of a lack of information, we can expect problems for private landowners to increase.

I would like to make a few comments about the proposed LFA and executive budgets. The correct 1980 actual FTE level should be 88.41 (including 1 temporary contract person) instead of 90.28. This is because the position control computer program cannot handle "split" FTE's - those positions shared between divisions.

The FY 81 division base budget should be \$2,686,904 instead of \$2,826,215. The 1982 and 83 executive budgets include transfers amounting to \$100,000 each year from other divisions (harvest survey computer responsibility, from centralized services, .50 FTE from enforcement, etc.). These transfers added no new capability to our division budget.

Chart 6 shows comparable "operations" budgets for five fiscal years. The slight increases in FY82 and 83 of the executive budget will about cover the annual increase in fixed costs.

I agree with the LFA recommendation to phase out the bird farm. It is a hold-over of the past and cannot be justified economically or biologically. It seems appropriate to phase it out during a time of budgetary tightening.

Most of the LFA figures in the various accounting entities are greater than those in the executive budget. One exception is the Grants (6000) category. These are not typical grants - most are the contracts I mentioned earlier. Only \$2,600 of license money is included in the FY 82 executive figure of \$45,398 and no license money is included in the FY 83 figure. I recommend you consider reinstating the executive level in the grants category.

Because of the increasing number of requests to do contract work, I suggest you also consider some "soft money" authority to accommodate these situations in the Wildlife Division. This would preclude the paperwork necessary for budget amendments.

On the surface, the LFA budget looks good for the Wildlife Division. However, the reduced levels of the Conservation Education, Centralized Services and Ecological Services budgets necessary for increased levels in the Fisheries, Parks and Wildlife Divisions, requires a second look. Some of the reductions mentioned - property officer, print shop assistant, regional secretaries - would have an adverse impact on the Wildlife Division and would require that

we pick up some of those activities. Slower payment of bills and less control of the computer drawing system, resulting from reduced staffing in those sections, would adversely affect Department credibility. In short, each of those divisions conduct activities important to the Wildlife Division. I believe some of the cuts recommended by the LFA would put the Department in a bind that would seriously impair its ability to adequately serve the public.

The Department can only successfully serve the public as a Department. It must be balanced with each segment able to carry its share of the load. One or two divisions cannot do their job without adequate support services.

The executive budget is only a survival budget, but it is balanced and one that would let the Department continue to function. I think it deserves serious consideration by this committee.

## FY 81 WILDLIFE DIVISION

FTE's

71	permanent	
<u>16.41</u>	temporary	
87.41	Total authorized	FY 81
<u>4.44</u>	"vacated"	FY 80 and 81
82.97		
<u>1.50</u>	funded but unfilled	FY 81
81.47	current level	

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Clerical	-	5	
Administrators	-	4	(3 in Helena office)
Planner	-	1	
Regional Game Managers	-	7	
Wildlife Lab	-	2	
Biologists	-	38	
Trapper	-	1	
Game Range personnel	-	13	
		<u>71</u>	



WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS  
Wildlife Division

December 1, 1980

NAME	COUNTY	BIG GAME RANGE		SMALL GAME AREAS		GRAND TOTAL ACRES
		OWNED	ACREAGE LEASED	TOTAL	OWNED	
Alberton WMA	Mineral		666	666		666
Beartooth WMA	Lewis & Clark - Cascade	27,000	5,318	32,318		32,318
Bitterroot WMA	Ravalli	2,055	160	2,215		2,215
Black Bluff	Yellowstone				52	52
Blackfoot-Clearwater WMA	Missoula - Powell	11,518	37,991	49,509		49,509
Blackleaf WMA	Teton	8,116	600	8,716		8,716
Blacktail WMA	Beaverhead	11,261	6,161	17,422		17,422
Bridger Mtn.	Gallatin		320	320		320
Bowdoin	Phillips				156	156
Bull Mountain WMA	Jefferson	1,993	1,559	3,552		3,552
Canyon Ferry WMA	Broadwater				5,000	5,000
Clark Canyon WMA	Beaverhead				1,200	1,200
Cooney Res. WMA	Carbon				1,000	1,000
Ear Mountain WMA	Teton	3,047		3,047		3,047
Elk Island WMA	Richland				656	1,046
Flathead Lake	Lake				136	136
Fleecer Mtn. WMA	Silver Bow	6,432	877	7,309		7,309
Fresno WMA	Hill					2,640
Fox Lake WMA	Richland				1,202	1,362
Freezout Lake WMA	Teton	7,313	3,200	10,513	4,813	11,290
Gallatin WMA	Gallatin		1,760	1,760		1,760
Garrity Mtn. WMA	Deerlodge					141
Grant Marsh WMA	Bighorn				141	141
Haymaker	Wheatland	1,359		1,359		1,359
Hinsdale WMA	Valley				280	280
Helena Valley Res.	Lewis & Clark				450	450
Isaac Homestead WMA	Treasure					1,117
Judith River WMA	Judith Basin	4,639	234	4,873		4,873
Ray Kuhns WMA	Flathead	1,513	79	1,592		1,592

(over)

NAME	COUNTY	BIG GAME RANGE			SMALL GAME AREAS			GRAND TOTAL ACRES
		ACREAGE		TOTAL	ACREAGE		TOTAL	
		OWNED	LEASED		OWNED	LEASED		
Madison-Bear WMA	Madison	3,456		3,456			3,456	
Madison-Wall WMA	Madison	5,828	918	6,746			6,746	
Milk River WMA	Phillips				379	1,668	2,047	
Mt. Haggin WMA	Deerlodge - Silver Bow	54,257		54,257	80		54,257	
Moiese Bird Farm	Lake						80	
Nevada Lake WMA	Powell	636		636			636	
Ninepipe WMA	Lake				2,984		2,984	
Pablo	Lake				393		393	
Pompeys Tower	Yellowstone					94	94	
Red Rock Lake	Beaverhead				27		27	
Rookery	Hill				2,236		2,236	
Seven Sisters WMA	Richland				365		365	
Sun River WMA	Lewis & Clark	12,220	7,555	19,775			19,775	
Threemile WMA	Ravalli	6,059	40	6,099			6,099	
Wm. Spr. WMA	Deerlodge				110	4,335	4,445	
TOTAL		168,702	67,438	236,140	15,075	23,466	274,681	

PERCENT OF ANNUAL BUDGETS COMPRISED OF 02131 FUNDS

	<u>FY 79</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>FY 80</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>FY 81</u> <sup>2/</sup>
Total budget	\$2,692,580	\$2,749,277	\$2,844,346
02131	1,296,143	918,514	849,674
% 02131	48	33	30

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1/ Final budget

2/ From Dec. SBAS Report

PERCENT OF BUDGET SPENT

	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Budget	\$2,692,580	\$2,749,277
% Spent	98	99

WILDLIFE DIVISION FUNDING BY BUREAU<sup>1/</sup>

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81
Survey & Investigations	49	54	54
Game Ranges	31	29	27
Research	20	17	19

<sup>1/</sup> /Does not include contracts, planning, O & M, 5851, 5861 or stipends.

RATIO OF PERSONAL SERVICES VS. OPERATIONS

Personal Services	57	61	65
Operations	43	39	35

January 23, 1981

FIXED COSTS

	<u>FY 79<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>FY 80<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>FY 81<sup>2/</sup></u>
2104 - Insurance	\$ 6,817	\$ 7,508	\$ 7,500
2108 - Legal	449	2,961	2,961
2157 - Legal	1,522	260	260
2110 - Printing	46,822	72,202	72,000
Communications - Telephone	23,941	28,708	28,708
Postage	42,735	70,030	-
Rent - Land (leases)	19,827	37,909	38,000
Buildings	10,723	13,852	19,000
Utilities	25,994	23,755	21,935
2804 - Taxes	68,094	69,119	70,000
Harvest survey project <sup>4/</sup>	72,519	48,575	130,531 <sup>5/</sup>
Total	<u>\$ 319,443</u>	<u>\$ 374,879</u>	<u>\$ 390,895</u>
Comparable operations budget <sup>3/</sup>	\$1,152,025	\$ 969,636	\$ 899,574
Percent Fixed Costs	28	39	43
Balance for Operations	\$ 832,582	\$ 594,757	\$ 508,679

<sup>1/</sup> Actual expenditures<sup>2/</sup> Budget Dec. SBAS report<sup>3/</sup> Adjusted - budget amendments, etc.<sup>4/</sup> Postage excluded - included above - includes only operations portion<sup>5/</sup> Includes postage

Chart 6

"COMPARABLE" OPERATIONS BUDGETS

FY 79 <sub>1</sub> /	FY 80 <sub>1</sub> /	FY 81 <sub>2</sub> /	FY 82	FY 83
\$1,152,025	\$969,636	\$899,574	\$950,075 <sub>3</sub> /	\$997,586 <sub>3</sub> /
			\$875,859 <sub>4</sub> /	\$857,862 <sub>4</sub> /

- 
- 1/ Actual expenditures.
  - 2/ Budget - from Dec. 80, SBAS report.
  - 3/ Estimated - from OBPP proposed budget (fee increase).
  - 4/ Estimated - from Department "base" budget.
-

NAME Row Holliday, Admin. Res. Parks Div BILL No. FWP Approv  
 ADDRESS Helena DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT Fish Wildlife & Parks  
 SUPPORT \_\_\_\_\_ OPPOSE \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

copy of elimination prog - 1981-1982 -

REMARKS BY RON HOLLIDAY, ADMINISTRATOR, PARKS DIVISION,  
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS, BEFORE  
THE FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE  
January 27, 1981

Montana's present State Park System began to develop in 1929 when the Kiwanis Clubs of the state supported a bill which passed the legislature, designating the State Forester as State Park Director. In 1935 Lewis and Clark Caverns (then called Morrison Cave) became Montana's first state park. Sale of admission tickets to the cavern was the principle source of revenue for the park system from 1939 until 1947 when the first legislative appropriation was made for park purposes. Up to 1947, five parks had been donated to the system. The number grew to 13 by 1953 when all park functions were transferred to the State Highway Commission. In 1965 the Parks Division was transferred to our department although the department's name was not changed until 1979. We have truly been a Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks for 16 years although some people do not realize it even today.

I admit I have a biased view but I believe Montana has a very sound state parks organic law. This law has remained pretty much intact since its passage in 1939. It mandates our department to, among other duties, conserve Montana's scenic, historic, archeological, scientific and recreational resources for the use, enjoyment and economic benefit of our citizens and guests. We accomplish these objectives in part by administration of the State Park System, consisting of about 300 sites. These sites are administratively classified as state parks, state recreation areas, state monuments, and fishing access sites. About 200 of the areas are fishing



access sites. There were about 3.3 million visits to the State Park System areas last fiscal year and about 18% of those visitors stayed overnight.

The Parks Division is separated into three bureaus -- Operations, Planning and Grants and Design and Construction Bureaus. The Operations Bureau is responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of areas within the State Park System. The Planning and Grants Bureau is responsible for maintaining Montana's Comprehensive Recreation Plan required by state law as well as the administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and a snowmobile program. The Land and Water Conservation Fund is a federal program which makes money available to any unit of local government for outdoor recreation projects. The snowmobile program is administered in such a way to make snowmobiling opportunities available by such activities as trail grooming and parking area development. The Design and Construction Bureau contains our design and engineering expertise for development of areas in the park system.

Our division is staffed by 80.29 FTE's for fiscal year 1980. This FTE level was authorized by the 1979 Legislature -- no FTE's were added by budget amendment during the interim. We have 40 permanent people on our staff with a mix of professionally trained park managers and maintenance people. The remaining 40.29 FTE's result in 116 temporary positions. Of the total, we have 17 people stationed in Helena and 139 stationed throughout the state.

From time to time, people misunderstand some of our functions as they relate to the remainder of the department. For instance, we still receive an occasional complaint when an announcement is made that Land and Water Conservation Fund grants were given to communities for such facilities as swimming pools and tennis courts.

Some people assume this is license money which, of course, it is not.

During fiscal year 1980, the Parks Division was funded by 11 accounting entities -- 9 of these were used for the operation of the division. Of the nine operations appropriations, eight are earmarked for some purpose and the ninth is our general fund appropriation, which has been clearly appropriated for maintenance of state parks and recreation areas. The general fund makes up about one-fourth of our annual appropriation and license money to be used for fishing access maintenance makes up about 20% of our budget.

Due to our present funding levels, the high inflation rate and the 5% holdback over the past two years, our division has undertaken several economy measures. They include a cutback on capital equipment purchases, shortening some of the recreation seasons on high use areas, cutting back maintenance schedules and cutting back on heavy maintenance of roads, cattleguards, culverts, sign replacements, etc. We have also converted about half of the fishing access sites to a "pack in -- pack out" system. We simply removed the garbage cans and put up signs asking people to take their garbage home with them. We are contracting for garbage removal and road maintenance more and more; we have cut back on travel of our caretakers, maintenance crews and administrative personnel and we have installed much less maintenance intensive facilities in many of the areas over the past two bienniums.

We have undertaken several revenue initiatives over the past few years, attempting to "help ourselves" and trying to shift more of the operations costs to direct beneficiaries.

One of our initiatives was raising camping fees. In 1979 on areas where fees are charged, the cost of overnight permits rose from \$1.00 to \$2.00 for primitive camp sites and from \$2.00 to \$3.00 on more developed camp sites. Seasonal camping permits increased from \$10.00 to \$20.00 and were sold only to Montana residents. We experienced a 24% increase in income in 1979 as a result.

Another initiative we took was raising the price of Lewis and Clark Caverns guided tours, also undertaken in 1979. During that year, adult ticket prices increased from \$1.00 to \$2.00 and children's tickets and group tickets increased from \$.50 to \$1.00. In 1978, 64,074 tour tickets were sold. This figure dropped to 50,111 tickets being sold in 1979 but the income rose \$30,776 -- a 35% increase.

We had one concession contract which was renegotiated between 1978 and 1980. Although the amount of revenue is slight, we did increase our percentage of gross sales from 10% to 15%.

In response to a 1976 legislative audit of our department, we finally consummated an intense negotiation with Canyon Ferry cabin site lessees for increasing the lease fees for the sites. The negotiation resulted in a lease program closer to fair market value which has an automatic escalating clause through 1994. The fee schedule will be renegotiated every five years for years past 1994. Although this program will be phased in over the next 10 years, we saw a 9% increase in revenues from this source during the first year of implementing this policy.

Along with my colleagues from Fisheries and Wildlife, I find myself in the peculiar position of supporting the OBPP proposal as opposed to the LFA proposal for allocating funds to our division. The OBPP proposal is the smaller appropriation of the two.

Our philosophy in doing so, revolves around three basis points:

1. We have cut back about as far as we can in our operations to keep a viable maintenance program going for all the sites we presently manage.
2. We need a well-rounded program of park management which includes enforcement, accounting support and information services.
3. Rather than trim back all the projects to an unacceptable operations level, we believe a better decision will be to trim some areas and activities. In other words, we have approached this situation as though owning a car. Instead of wanting to drive an old beat-up 1959 Buick that was once in fairly good shape, we would rather have a dependable 1978 Chevrolet Sedan -- not flashy, but more dependable.

We believe that the ratio of two-thirds personal services to one-third operations is about as far as we can go in reducing our operations level. We feel if we go much below that ratio, we will have people unable to do their jobs.

In your study of the LFA and OBPP proposals, please make sure to note the amounts proposed from accounting entity 05024. This is pass through money -- the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It is not used in our operations but must apparently show up as "authorization" in our budgets. I wish it was not necessary for

this item to be reflected in our budget since it can distort the overall budget level and can be easily misunderstood.

We also have some major concerns with the Legislative Fiscal Analyst revenue estimates concerning several of the "parks" accounting entities. I do not believe there is sufficient funding in these entities to afford a pay plan and the difference between the revenue estimates is over \$200,000. Although we discussed this with the Legislative Fiscal Analyst Office, neither of us have had time to discuss this in detail to see if we can work out the differences. I hope this can be done.

Again, I support the Office of Budget and Program Planning budget proposal for the Parks Division for the upcoming biennium.

NOTE:

Senator Smith asked for information dealing with the Link litigation during the January 26 appropriations hearing. Information on the disposition of the litigation is attached.

In reply to a question from Chairman Stobie, Mr. Holliday gave the following impacts of implementing the OBPP budget request. Mr. Holliday stated, however, that these impacts would be subject to intense review by the department director and perhaps the Fish and Game Commission prior to implementation.

FY 1982

FTE Loss = 4.53

REDUCTIONS ATTRIBUTED TO "OTHER" PARKS FUNDING

- ELIMINATE SERVICE AND CLOSE IF NECESSARY MADISON BUFFALO JUMP, ULM PISHKUN, FORT MCGINNIS, LONE PINE
- REDUCE SERVICE AT MOUNT HAGGIN AND WILD HORSE ISLAND
- ELIMINATE FLATHEAD WINTER RECREATION COOPERATIVE PROJECT
- RETURN TO FEDS (CORPS OF ENGINEERS) JAMES KIPP, ROCK CREEK, AND HELL CREEK
- REDUCE SIGN SHOP SERVICE 33%

Attached to remarks by Ron Holliday to Fish and Game Appropriations Subcommittee January 27, 1981.

FY 1983

FTE Loss = 1.55

REDUCTIONS ATTRIBUTED TO LICENSE FEES

- \* CUT FISHING ACCESS "SITE PROTECTION" CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS 80%
- \* ELIMINATE BLACKFOOT CORRIDOR COOP MANAGEMENT PROJECT
- \* CUT SMITH RIVER COOP MANAGEMENT PROJECT 50%

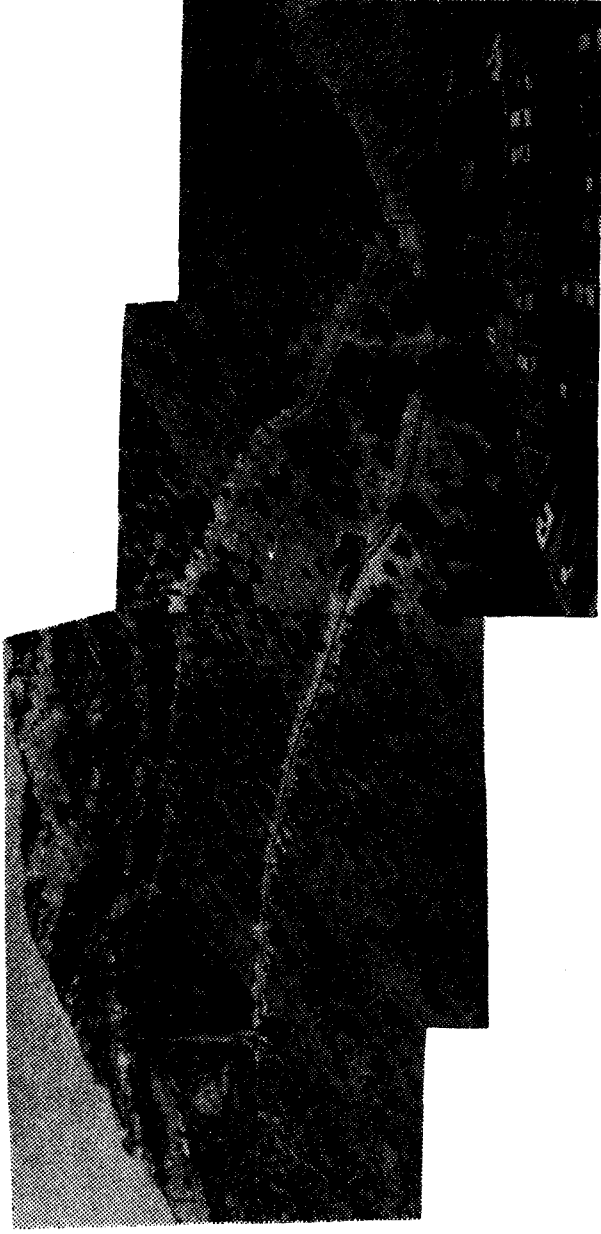
REDUCTIONS ATTRIBUTED TO "OTHER" PARKS FUNDING

- ELIMINATE SERVICE AND CLOSE IF NECESSARY FORT OWEN, ULM PISHKUN, FORT MCGINNIS, LONE PINE
- REDUCE SERVICE AT WILD HORSE ISLAND
- ELIMINATE FLATHEAD WINTER RECREATION COOP PROJECT
- RETURN TO FEDS (CORPS OF ENGINEERS) JAMES KIPP, HELL CREEK, ROCK CREEK, NELSON RESERVOIR (WATER AND POWER RESOURCES SERVICE)

## LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS LITIGATION

The mini railroad and passenger tram at Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park was a subject of debate during the 46th (1979) Legislative Session.

In 1946, when the Caverns were under the jurisdiction of the State Park Commission, a 25-year renewable agreement was signed granting the Link Brothers exclusive commercial privileges at the Park. Under the terms of the agreement, the Link Brothers constructed a Cafe-Curio shop and a train/tram system to transport visitors to and from the cave. The agreement was automatically renewed in 1971 and will not expire until 1996.



In 1950, through a supplemental agreement signed by the State Park Commission, the state assumed responsibility for the operation of the train and tram. The State agreed to reimburse the cost of the Link's original investment in the train and tram (\$15,915.87) and to pay the Links a percentage of the railroad fares it collected. The state assumed operation in 1950 and found it necessary to replace the lift equipment and the train in 1953.

In 1973, the tramway had to be shut down because the iron gears of the lift equipment were breaking and the lift had been declared unfit by the Montana Passenger Tramway Safety Board. Since that time, cave visitors have used a foottrail to walk from the Park Headquarters to the upper cavern entrance. When the mini railroad was in need of extensive repairs in 1975, it was also taken out of service and the cave visitors walked back to the Headquarters when returning from the cave.

After the train service was discontinued, the Fish and Game Commission voted to cease paying royalties to the Link Brothers. In 1976, the Links filed suit in State District Court, demanding that the Department restore the tram and train service and their payments in accord with the contract. The Links contended that the state had no choice but to pay the royalties, whether or not the equipment operated. They also contended that the absence of a train/tram cut down visitation and, therefore, hurt their business. The 1950 supplemental agreement required operation of the equipment in a way that encouraged public use of the other concession facilities.

The Department was at an obvious decision point. Would it invest in repairs, new equipment, or some other alternative? User surveys taken each year since 1974 indicated that most visitors enjoyed walking to the cave. Therefore, the Department chose to develop the trail system rather than restore the train/tram service, feeling that the trails were more appropriate to the park setting. Trail surfacing, resting areas, and interpretive signs were installed and plans were made to provide special transportation services for the handicapped.

There has been litigation over the contract in the past. In 1971, the Fish and Game Commission (which inherited the problem when it received the parks system in 1965) challenged the original contract's renewal after expiration of its first 25-year term. The Supreme Court ruled the contract valid and binding until 1996.

The latest ruling (1979) requires that the state return the tram and train to service by February, 1981. This is to be performed at state cost. Once the work is completed, the equipment must be turned over to the Links to operate. The Links are to receive it at no cost, but will assume operations responsibility and costs, and will receive the fares.

Compliance with the Supreme Court order required a legislative appropriation. After a cost estimate for the work required, the Department asked that a \$275,000.00 appropriation be amended into an existing construction bill. The legislators agreed and included it in HB 824.

Mr. Link and his attorney were present during the committee hearings and indicated they would rather negotiate a cash settlement than operate a tram and train. Four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000.00) was included in another construction bill (HB 417) for the purpose of a buy out for the Link Brothers. This amount was later amended to \$265,000.00. Much debate in both houses culminated in the Department receiving two separate appropriations. HB 417 appropriated \$265,000.00 from the Long Range Building Fund to buy out the Links' interest in the tram and train. HB 824 appropriated \$275,000.00 from the Renewable Resource Development Act Clearing Fund Account to rebuild and return the equipment to the Links as required by the court order. Each bill was written so that it would become void if the other one was selected.

Subsequently, the Links rejected the \$265,000.00 settlement offer and the Department is now proceeding to have the equipment restored to service.

The economic of the train/tram conflict are significant. The Links' original investment was \$15,915.87. Since 1950, the Links have had no costs or responsibility for the equipment. In that time, the state paid them \$310,197.34. In addition to assuming operating costs since 1950, the state will provide \$275,000.00 to restore the equipment. The Links may operate it for profit until 1996.

They will also continue to operate the Cafe-Curio Shop, a facility which they built but the Department bought and maintains. The Link Brothers have exclusive concession rights to private commercial activities at the Caverns. The Department receives 10% of their gross proceeds in return.



# Lewis and Clark Caverns Litigation



The court case which resulted from the Link Brothers Concessionaires bringing suit against the Department in 1976 was finally settled in June of 1980 when the Link Brothers accepted a cash settlement for their interest in the tram and train operation. See Parks Perspective, February 29, 1980, pages 18 and 19 for the earlier history of this litigation.

The Link Brothers accepted the legislatively appropriated cash settlement of \$265,000.00 together with a Department negotiated settlement for royalty fees through the end of the 1980 season.

This portion of the settlement amounted to an additional \$9,265.47 for the prior 1979 season and an additional \$9,193.92 for the 1980 season. Therefore the total settlement payment to the Link Brothers equaled \$283,459.39.

Initially, the Link Brothers had turned down the settlement forcing the Department to proceed with engineering plans for rebuilding the system. It wasn't until bids had actually been solicited and opened that the Link Brothers had a change of heart. After the bids were opened, it became apparent that the Department would be able to award the contract for less than the engineers' estimate and well within the construction appropriation (the low bid was \$227,264.50). A speedy resolution by settlement was made necessary due to the state's legal obligation to bidders to accept or reject bids within 30 days of bid opening. As a result of the settlement, the state saved all but \$18,800.15 of the \$275,000.00 construction appropriation. This money was paid to the design engineer with an incidental amount going for a building code fee and for bid advertising.

Through the court ordered settlement, the Link Brothers relinquish all interest in the tram and train operation. They retain their other concession privileges at the Caverns. The Department has no plan to reconstruct or operate these transportation facilities in the future. Instead, the equipment will be removed for salvage and in its place a suitable walking trail will be constructed. Provisions will also be made for transporting handicapped persons to the lower entrance of the Caverns where an abbreviated tour will be possible.

NAME Steve Bayless { Administrator - Conservation Education Div - BILL No. FWP Approp.  
 ADDRESS Helena DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT Dept. of Fish, Wildl. & Parks  
 SUPPORT \_\_\_\_\_ OPPOSE \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

PRESENTED BY: STEVE BAYLESS, DIVISION ADMINISTRATOR  
CONSERVATION EDUCATION DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS

DIVISION RESPONSIBILITIES:

Our division is a service division for the entire department with primary areas of responsibility related to public information, audio visual materials, publications, news releases, youth education, duplicating, lithography, mail services, Helena office reception services, license sales information and special projects coordination consisting of landowner/sportsmen programs and activities of the Landowner Relations Sportsmen Access Advisory Council.

The primary goal of the division is to conduct public relations activities for the department with clear lines of authority for management of all publicity, education and information activities. A secondary goal includes enhancing internal communications within the department.

Specific functions of the division include the following:

**PUBLICATIONS:** The division is responsible for department season regulations and special brochures prepared for distribution to sportsmen and the public.

**MONTANA OUTDOORS:** This is our official department magazine which was started in its present format in November, 1970. The objectives of the magazine are to inform Montanans about wildlife management and conservation, to explain department policies and programs and to contribute to people's enjoyment of Montana. An Advisory Board, consisting of members from each department division, determines magazine content and helps insure an overall editorial balance.

**PRINT SHOP:** This unit provides printing, duplicating, layout and design work for the entire department.

**MAIL SERVICES:** This division also takes care of all the department's mail services, both incoming and outgoing, and office supply needs.

**HELENA RECEPTION DESK:** Reception services in the Helena Office which also includes the main switchboard. Also, this unit is responsible for all the grizzly license sales and the first 500 sportsmen license sales. A travel book is maintained at the reception desk for coordination of travel by Helena Office employees in an effort to pool travel and cut costs.

**INFORMATION SERVICES:** This is one of our more important activities related to production and distribution of public information materials for the entire department. This bureau prepares and issues all of our news releases, weekly newspaper columns and radio and television materials. Also, internal communications is a responsibility of this bureau.

**AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICES:** Department photographs and photo reproduction services are provided by this unit. Also, this unit maintains slide and negative files for use by the department, newspapers, magazines and free lance writers throughout the state and region. In addition, the unit maintains a film library of nearly 100 different film titles for free use by schools throughout the state, sportsmen clubs, civic groups and other organizations.

**FILM PRODUCTIONS:** This unit is responsible for production and direction of 16 mm documentary film efforts and television public service announcements. The unit recently received a silver award from the New York Film and Television Festival and a special award from the World Wildlife Fund for its latest production, "Who Will Answer," a 28-minute documentary which addresses the issue of hunting and the role of the hunter in wildlife conservation.

**YOUTH EDUCATION:** This part of our division consists of personal appearances at youth gatherings, school classes and summer camps throughout the state with emphasis on wildlife conservation and management.

**REGIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAM:** A regional information officer is included as a staff member in each of the department's seven regional offices around the state. These information officers conduct education and information activities of a local nature in each of the regions and actually form the backbone of the division's operations as they relate to individual and group contacts and presentations on department operations, programs and wildlife conservation and management.

**LANDOWNER SPORTSMEN PROGRAM:** The division also coordinates organized landowner/sportsmen programs of the department and, until their recent termination at the end of December, activities of a special citizen's group appointed to advise and assist the department in resolving landowner/sportsmen conflicts and private land access restrictions. The landowner/sportsmen issue is a department priority and all components of the division reflect the important nature of this work.

Many of the news releases, feature articles, television and radio programs and personal appearances I've mentioned relate directly to landowner/sportsmen relations. In addition, the division produces and distributes a variety of "hunting by permission" signs and permission booklets as a free service to landowners.

SPECIAL PROJECTS:

The division coordinated development of a statewide outdoor recreation attitude survey done for the department by the University of Montana School of Business and Economic Research. The survey was completed late last summer, the first such survey ever conducted in Montana and its major purpose was to identify the desires of the public and provide future direction for the department.

An additional priority project for the division was the design and development of a special 260 slide, two projector, narrated slide series entitled, "Montana's Wildlife Wealth - What's It Worth?" This series was designed for use by division information officers and other department personnel in describing the economic importance of Montana's wildlife and outdoor recreation resources. The series was completed in late summer and has since seen considerable use throughout the state at meetings of various groups.

One last point I want to make concerns the ex officio enforcement program which was given added emphasis in the department as a result of a recommendation from the Landowner/Sportsmen Advisory Council. About half the employees in our Division have received this training and are able to enforce fish and game laws, and three of us help take calls after hours and on weekends over the toll free "violation report line."

If you would like specific information on actual numbers of news releases, television and radio programs, etc. conducted by the Division, I also have that information.

DIVISION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

OCT. 1, 1979 through Nov. 21, 1980

Weekly Staff Newsletter

Newsletter - Bear Facts and Fish Tales (bi-monthly)

Meetings and Travel Schedule (bi-weekly)

News Releases - 160 (bi-weekly or more often as needed to a mailing list of 590)

Weekly Newspaper Column - 56 (mailing list of 190)

Radio Public Service Announcements (30 or 60 sec.) - 99 (all 50 stations)

Television Public Service Announcements- 16 (to all 13 TV stations)

Films distributed - 2,084 (some for multiple showings)

Film - "Who Will Answer"

Intermountain Outdoor Symposium (Butte) - outdoor writers on resource issues

Public Meetings Arranged for Director - 6

License Structure Committee - Division Administrator

Financial Status Committee - Division Administrator

Western Assn. of Fish and Game Agencies - Division Administrator on Finance Committee

"Montana's Wildlife Wealth - What's It Worth?"

Public Attitude Survey - design and initiation

Regional Information Program:

• Personal Appearances - 520

Radio Programs - 360

TV Programs - 166

Written Articles and/or News Releases - 304

Landowner Sportsmen Relations:

Council Meetings - 4

Signs, booklets

Youth Education:

Personal Appearances - 152

Radio Programs - 29

Television Programs - 326

Written Articles and/or Releases - 11

Going now to the actual budget sheet you have before you, I would like to address first the Full Time Equivalent Employee Levels (FTE's) at the top of the chart.

Currently authorized - 29.12 FTE's  
Currently working - 23 FTE's (already cut substantially - 21%)

The LFA budget imposes further reductions (20 FTE's each year) which amounts to three secretaries, one print shop employee and all of our temporary positions (this would be a 31% cut from the currently authorized level). We are operating right now at a reduced level (the 23 FTE's I mentioned) with four permanent positions already cut. With the additional cuts recommended by the LFA, we will be drastically reduced. The four positions currently cut include a Regional Information Officer for northeast Montana at Glasgow, a writer, an audio-visual technician, and a Film Production Supervisor--also some temporary positions.

In contrast, the OBPP budget is a "survival budget" - the Division will continue to function, but at a reduced level from where we were last year and where we are now (24.89 FTE's in 1982; 25.23 in 1983).

#### CONSEQUENCES:

One of the secretarial positions cut in the LFA budget is the MONTANA OUTDOORS person who not only handles clerical functions, but also circulation. Taking this position will affect MO quality because the other three employees will have to assume these duties. As a result, they will have less time to devote to editing, layout and design and other things they do which lead to a top quality magazine (MONTANA OUTDOORS placed fifth among all such state publications in the U. S. last year, but there was only one point of difference between third, fourth and fifth; since its start in Nov. 1970, MO has placed five times in the top five such magazines in the country; MO also received the U. S. Forest Service 75th Anniversary Award this month for forestry and conservation). My point here is that MO is one of the top magazines in the country and we are able to maintain that quality with only four employees when other states have three to four times as many people on their magazine staff.

The other two secretarial positions which are cut in the LFA budget include one in our main office and one at our Helena office reception desk. These could be combined into one position, and in fact we propose to do that in March, because one will be leaving and the opportunity will present itself.

The LFA budget also takes one position in the Print Shop which will cause difficulties because we only have two people now, and in the event of sickness or vacations, the facility would be shut down.

The LFA budget also removes all the division temporary FTE's - 2.12. This will mean near curtailment of our summer youth camp program, closure of our orphan animal facilities, loss of any temporary help in our Mail Room during the summer (when we handle all the incoming applications for permits), and loss of help at our reception desk during the busy summer season when these people help with license sales and aid sportsmen. The summer youth camp program is very important to us and also to the people who sponsor these camps (Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H, religious groups, etc.), and we need temporary help in our mail room and at our reception desk. However, we could get by with one Temp. FTE rather than the 2.12 we currently have.

I mentioned the Region Six Information Officer position at Glasgow. I don't believe the LFA or OBPP budgets propose to take this position. In any event, the position is currently vacant, but funded, and since the Regional Information program forms the backbone of our operations at the local level, I consider it a priority to be able to fill this position.

The Film Production Supervisor position is removed in both the LFA and OBPP budgets. Again, from the standpoint of our past ability to produce feature-type films, this position is absolutely necessary. Without it, we will no longer be able to produce feature films at the rate of about one per year, and we have a considerable investment in equipment also.

One last point I want to make concerns a position I had proposed if it could be funded (depending on the license fee increase proposal). The position is left out of both the LFA and OBPP budgets, but this would be a permanent position in our division which would be concerned with landowner/sportsmen relations on a full time basis. We have attempted to give this important aspect of our department's operations added emphasis in the last few years (i.e. Advisory Council, more TV and radio spots, articles, etc.), but a person who could devote full time to this, attend meetings of the various agriculture groups and in general keep the emphasis on in the department would be very beneficial. I view this as a priority because Montana sportsmen depend heavily on private land for their hunting and fishing.

In summary, then, the LFA budget proposes 20 FTE's for both years of the biennium, the OBPP budget proposes 24.89 in 1982 and 25.23 in 1983. What we need to adequately do the work I've outlined is 26 FTE's in 1982, and 27 in 1983. This would allow us to retain the MO secretarial position, one secretary in the main office where we now have two and 1.00 temporary FTE rather than 2.12. This would also allow us to fill the position at Glasgow, the Film Production Supervisor here in Helena, and the landowner/sportsmen position in 1983.



In our budgeting last fall, each Division actually completed two budgets; i.e. a "base" budget for use if we did not get a fee increase, and a "fee increase" budget. I honestly and sincerely identified cuts like everyone else which would be made in our Division if the license increase proposal was not approved and the department had to curtail operations and services. However, the LFA recommendations impose additional cuts over and above those in the "base" budget--cuts which will drastically reduce our Division's operations. Most of the other Divisions ended up with actual increases proposed by LFA.

I would like to now go down through each category beginning with 2100, Contracted Services, and explain what these expenditures consist of, and the differences:

### 2100 Contracted Services

Currently \$196,052--\$167,222 of this is in MONTANA OUTDOORS printing and circulation--the remaining \$30,000 approx. is primarily for printing news releases, columns, etc. and for our radio programs which we contract out rather than hiring a permanent employee

LFA proposes \$208,525 in 1982

OBPP proposes \$222,847 in 1982

- We must figure a 10% increase in magazine costs right now, mainly due to inflation, so the LFA figure is low by about \$8000.
- We can compromise at \$215,657 for 1982.
- And again using the 10% increase in cost figure (a guess) - \$237,223 in 1983.

### 2200 Supplies and Materials

Note the large difference between 1980 and 1981 (\$98,948 vs. \$30,205). This is due to a change in the accounting procedures for office supplies. I mentioned that we handle all the office supplies for the entire department through our mail room. In the past, we had to budget for these materials, even though we were reimbursed at the end of the year by the Divisions for the paper, pens, envelopes, etc. they used. Anyway, the total expenditures for the entire department showed up in our budget, and this is the reason the \$98,948 is such an inflated figure. We are now going to a revolving account for these materials, and this is the reason for the \$30,205 figure in 1981, and the fact that we will show a -0- balance this year due to the revolving account. But beginning in the 1982 year, we must again show the budgeted amount for the entire department even though the money is paid back as the Divisions use the materials. This is the reason for the increases in 1982 and 1983 as compared to 1981.

We can get by with the LFA figure of \$55,152 for 1982, but figuring cost increases for 1983, I would request the OBPP figure of \$62,327.

### 2300 Communications

Again, a very similar situation to the supplies and materials I just mentioned and the reason for the difference between 80, 81 and 82. However, this time, most of these costs are for mail services which we provide for the entire department. As an example, I had our mail room person total the mail handled for the entire department in 1980---744,923 individual pieces of mail (harvest questionnaires, applications for permits, letters, etc.)

Again, we can get by with the \$137,441 proposed by the LFA in 1982 if there is no substantial postage fee increase. However, I would recommend the OBPP figure of \$147,116 in 1983.

#### 2400 Travel

We are under the same travel restrictions as everyone else in the department, and last year this did in fact curtail our activities: i.e. travel by Information Officers and others to give programs to various groups throughout the state (sportsmen, garden clubs, etc.). In fact, we normally hire two high school biology teachers who help us through the summer at youth camps around the state. This year, we hired only one, and I mentioned earlier that LFA cuts all of our temporary FTE's in the next two years. Another way we are combating increased travel costs is fewer division meetings, and we have actually asked groups who want programs to help us with the costs, which many of them have done and more are offering to do now.

Here again, we can live within the LFA proposed figure of \$57,764 for 1982, but I recommend the OBPP figure of \$81,484 for 1983 because the future does not look good for cheaper travel costs.

#### 2500 Rent

Expenditures in this category are primarily related to rental of photographic equipment either for use in films and television spot productions, or for equipment like overhead projectors used in giving programs.

There is very little difference in the LFA and OBPP proposals, and we can get by with the LFA proposed figures.

#### 2600 Utilities

Gas and lights for our film, magazine and orphan animal facilities on Custer Ave. With costs increasing substantially, I recommend the OBPP figure for both years of the biennium.

#### 2700 Repairs and Maintenance

You will again note quite a discrepancy between 1980 and 1981 which is due to the revolving account in our Print Shop and maintenance work we must do on the printing equipment. Again, there is little difference between the LFA and OBPP proposals for 1982 and 1983, and I would recommend the LFA figure for both years.

2800 Other Expenses

These are expenses related to such things as subscriptions (several state newspapers in the office, various magazines, etc.), but our big expenditures in this category are for freight and express charges (sending copy for MO to the printer, etc.).

These costs are increasing also, and I would recommend the OBPP figure for both 1982 and 1983.

3100 Equipment

I would recommend the OBPP figure for both years of the biennium (\$4500 and \$7500) because we need to replace film projectors for some information officers as soon as possible.

Funding (bottom of first page and on the second page)

For the first time, our Centralized Services Division has proposed some funding from sources such as the snowmobile fuel tax, state parks earned revenue, and motorboat fees. In the past, our Division has been totally funded by 02131, fishing and hunting license fees. These other sources are proposed to free license dollars so they can be used elsewhere, and since we accomplish work related to these other funding sources, I believe it is justified to use a small amount of the funding.

CONSERVATION EDUCATION DIVISION

CURRENT FTE LEVELS

Administration	--	3	
Information Officers	-	6	(Region Six is Vacant)
Education Specialist	-	1	
Information Services	-	1	
Publications	-	1	
Mail Room	-	1	
Print Shop	-	2	
Film Center	-	1	
Film Productions	-	1	
MONTANA OUTDOORS	-	4	
Reception Desk	-	<u>2</u>	
TOTAL		23	

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION

January 27, 1981

	FTE's		
	<u>Filled</u>	<u>Unfilled</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>			
Administrator	1		
Assistant Administrator	1		
Bureau Chief	1		
Secretaries	<u>2</u>		5
<u>SUPERVISORY</u>			
Grades 15 & 16	<u>5</u>		5
<u>FIELD BIOLOGISTS</u>	<u>8.67</u>	<u>.68</u>	9.35
<u>TEMPORARIES</u>			
Funded	2.19	2.36	
Unfunded	<u>          </u>	<u>.03</u>	4.58
<u>CONTRACT FTE's *</u>	<u>7.34</u>	<u>7.58</u>	<u>14.92</u>
TOTAL	28.20	10.65	38.85**

\*11.25 FTE's were granted by the last legislative assembly for contract work - the remaining 3.67 FTE's were already working on contract projects at the time the 11.25 were obtained.

\*\*For FY 82 the OBPP budget reduced this figure to 29.75 FTE's;  
 " FY 83 " " " " " " " 31.95 FTE's; these  
 figures more clearly represent our anticipated needs.

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS

Number of Biologists

January 1981

	<u>Fisheries Division</u>	<u>Wildlife Division</u>	<u>Ecological Services Division</u>	<u>Total for Department</u>
Field Biologists	15	38	9	
Supervisory Biologists	8	8	5	
Administrative Biologists	2	4	3	
Special Cases	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	
Subtotal	28	52	17	97
Biologists on Contract Studies	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	37	53	21	111

Note: 75 out of these 111 biologists have successfully completed the ex-officio warden program.

VISITORS' REGISTER

HOUSE JOINT APPROP SUB - COMMITTEE

BILL FISH, WILDLIFE & NATURAL RESOURCES Date 1-27-81

SPONSOR PARKS

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPO
- Jim Flynn	Helena, MT	FWP		
Susan Sivere	Butte, Mt.	MTN-news		
- Sharon Haring	Great Falls MT.	SSJ		

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.  
PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.