

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON
NATURAL RESOURCES AND BUSINESS REGULATION
January 25, 1983

The meeting was called to order by CHAIRMAN REX MANUEL, at 8:24 a.m. in Room 132 of the Capitol building on January 25, 1983.

CHAIRMAN MANUEL introduced ALICE OMANG, who was acting as secretary for the committee for the next two days.

Roll call was taken and all members were present. Visitors attending the meeting included DENNIS HEMMER, Commissioner of State Lands; GARY G. BROWN, State Forester; RICHARD SANDMAN, State Forestry Division; DON UNDERWOOD, State Forestry Division; JIM WILLIAMS, KELLY BLAKE and GARY AMESTOY, all of State Lands. Also in attendance was REPRESENTATIVE GARY SPAETH from District 71, and SENATOR JOHN MOHAR, District 11.

STATE LANDS (Tape #23 Side A-001)

DENNIS HEMMER, Commissioner of Department of State Lands, offered testimony. (EXHIBIT A)

DICK SANDMAN offered testimony in connection with providing fire protection to the forested lands and other lands of the state of Montana. (EXHIBIT B) He described the two programs the Division of Forestry has - one in which they use fire to preserve forests and the other a fire protection program.

SENATOR SMITH questioned if this was included in the Governor's request. MR. SANDMAN replied that it is not in there because, at that time, they had not received anything from the Forest Service saying that they were going to do this.

MR. SANDMAN explained the Battel Report, which is a study of benefits people obtain from fire protection. He stated that this report shows a 60% benefit to State Lands and a 40% benefit to private land. (Tape #23 Side A-316)

SENATOR SMITH questioned what amount did they actually need. MR. SANDMAN explained that it would start at \$290,000 in fiscal 1984 and FY85 and up to \$705,000 the last year. He also stated that they are trying to adjust boundaries to become more efficient. He stated that in the area around Libby, they are receptive to the State providing protection rather than the Forest Service. The Forest Service is interested in us providing this protection also. (Tape 373)

REPRESENTATIVE STOBIE asked if the state has the obligation to protect all federal lands.

MR. SANDMAN replied that the Forest Service has the responsibility to protect all federal lands, but the BLM is a little different; and the state of Montana is to protect the forested lands of the state especially where a district is already formed.

REPRESENTATIVE MANUEL questioned if this land is of commercial type. MR. SANDMAN stated that a railroad runs right through the middle and there is high recreation, logging, subdividing going on out of Libby and the land is generally of pretty high value.

REPRESENTATIVE MANUEL questioned if they planned on using helicopters and big equipment. MR. SANDMAN stated that this reduces manpower by using big equipment and helicopters.

MR. SANDMAN stated that if you can catch a fire when it is under ten acres, it isn't going to cost much--once it gets above ten acres, the price goes right up. (Tape 23 Side A-541)

SENATOR LANE questioned if they had talked to the Forest Service. MR. SANDMAN replied that they have to change the fire laws. The master agreement says it will accept 16 cents an acre. The fiscal people say that is illegal and they must have full reimbursement for the costs, which runs over \$1.00 an acre. He further stated that they either have to lose the agreement or change it, in which case they have to be reimbursed.

GARY BROWN, representing the State Forest Service, gave a statement explaining the Forest Service fire districts. (Tape 23 Side B-001)

There were numerous other questions asked by REPRESENTATIVE STOBIE and GARY BROWN answered them.

SENATOR SMITH questioned what effect this would have on the general fund if they increased the 16 cents to 20 cents, and the answer was that every cent will bring in about \$38,000. SENATOR SMITH declared that they are not going to be able to get it out of the general fund because it just isn't there to do those things they are talking about.

DICK GILBERT, Legislative Fiscal Analyst, made reference to the Battel report and questioned at what year do they reach the 60/40 split. The reply was that because of a two-year lag and the money coming in a year-and-a-half after assessing it, it will actually hit us in about 1993. MR. GILBERT then questioned why increase it in this manner when it is going to take ten years to get to that 60/40 split.

MR. HEMMER replied that if the Legislature wants to go to that immediately, it was okay--he just submitted a proposal.

There were further questions and answers.

REPRESENTATIVE GARY SPAETH, House District 71, gave a statement in behalf of the Carbon County Commissioners, the Volunteer Fire Department and Carbon County and he said that he felt they were doing a marvelous job and that it would save money overall.

(Tape 23 Side B-385) DENNIS HEMMER answered questions that were brought up yesterday concerning coal holes, uranium aquafiers, abandoned mines, field men, fixed costs on aircraft, (Tape 24 Side A-000) attorneys and gravel pits.

A recess was called at 10:05 a.m. The committee reconvened at 10:25 a.m.

WORK SESSION

SENATOR BOYLAN was excused for this portion of the meeting.

CENTRAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

PERSONAL SERVICES

REPRESENTATIVE HEMSTAD MOVED TO ACCEPT THE 18 FTE'S AND APPROVE THE OBPP BUDGET OF \$458,464 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984, AND \$457,461 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985. THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

OPERATING BUDGET

SENATOR SMITH MOVED THAT THE COMMITTEE APPROVE THE OBPP BUDGET, ITEMS 21 THROUGH 28, for \$310,971 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984, AND \$290,585 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985. THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY. (Tape 24 Side B-001)

EQUIPMENT

SENATOR SMITH MOVED THAT THE LFA BUDGET ON EQUIPMENT BE APPROVED. THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

TOTAL PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

SENATOR SMITH MOVED THE FIGURE OF \$255,000 FOR THE TWO YEARS BE APPROVED. THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

MODIFICATIONS

There was a great deal of discussion on the funding for the aircraft, pages 328 and 329.

REPRESENTATIVE STOBIE MOVED THAT THE GENERAL FUND BE USED WITH OBPP FIGURES, BUT WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IF THERE IS ANY NON-GENERAL FUND USING THIS FUND, AN ADJUSTMENT WILL BE MADE. THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY. (Tape 24, Side B-268)

TRAINING REQUEST (CENTRAL MANAGEMENT)

There was extensive discussion about additional training money. (Tape 24 Side B-476)

REPRESENTATIVE HEMSTAD MADE A MOTION THAT THEY DO NOT ACCEPT THE TRAINING REQUEST AND APPROVE OPTION C. THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

VACANCY SAVINGS (Tape 24 Side B-624)

REPRESENTATIVE STOBIE MADE A MOTION THAT THE COMMITTEE APPROVE A THREE PERCENT ON VACANCY SAVINGS. THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

MODIFICATION

DEVELOPMENT OF DATA PROCESSING SYSTEMS

There was considerable discussion concerning this issue.

REPRESENTATIVE HEMSTAD MOVED THAT THE COMMITTEE ACCEPT THIS AS A RECOMMENDATION TO THE FULL COMMITTEE. SENATOR SMITH SUGGESTED THAT LANGUAGE BE WRITTEN INTO THE BILL TO SEE HOW THE SYSTEM IS WORKING AND HAVE IT REVIEWED NEXT SESSION AND THIS WAS INCLUDED IN THE MOTION. THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

REPRESENTATIVE HEMSTAD moved that the meeting be adjourned. The time was 11:35 a.m.



REX MANUEL, Chairman

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VISITORS' REGISTER

HOUSE Appropriations Sub COMMITTEE
on National Resources

BILL _____

Date Jan. 25, 1983

SPONSOR _____

[illegible]

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Exhibit A
1-25-83

STATE LANDS TESTIMONY
APPROPRIATIONS HEARING

Opening Remarks

My testimony today will be directed toward the Executive budget proposal on the comparison sheet before you. I will not attempt to reconcile the differences between the LFA and Executive columns of the sheet as we did not have the final reconciliation sheets but will only address the items discussed by the LFA in the budget analysis book. If the Committee desires more detailed information about the various expenditure categories, we will be happy to furnish you that information.

The Department of State Lands is responsible for:

- a) managing 5.2 million surface acres and 6.1 million subsurface acres of School Trust Land
- b) mine permitting and reclamation on all land in the state
- c) fire protection on state, private and portions of federal lands in the state
- d) other Forestry related programs such as technical assistance to private landowners and the production of seedlings for conservation and state Forestry by the nursery

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During FY 82 approximately 61 million in distributable and non-distributable trust income was earned from school Trust Lands.

The budget before you represents the implementation of S.B. 258 which reorganized the Department of State Lands. The philosophy behind this legislation was to place in one department the total responsibility for the management of State Trust Lands. S.B. 258 mandated that the Division of Forestry, which was formerly part of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, be moved to the Department of State Lands. The majority of the reorganization was accomplished within the current level budgets of the Division of Forestry and the old Department of State Lands. No additional funds were appropriated by the last legislature to implement S.B. 258.

When the reorganization process began it became obvious that the basic structures of the Department of State Lands and the Forestry Division had to be changed. The basic theme of the reorganization was to decentralize the services offered by the Department. This was accomplished by using the five existing Forestry Division field offices located around the state and establishing a new office in Miles City to cover the eastern area. Included is a chart showing the new organization.

The primary reason for the decentralization was to make it easier for lessors to conduct business with the Department and to decentralize the management of Trust Lands and other Department activities in the field.

One budget item common to the Department I would like to discuss is vacancy savings. While vacancy savings may be an acceptable budget tool for agencies

with large numbers of similarly classified employees with regular turnover, in an agency like ours, with small units of highly specialized employees, enforced vacancy savings is actually a cut. Often times our vacancy savings result from the inability to fill a difficult recruitment such as a mining engineer or a groundwater hydrologist. With the present state of the economy we are not experiencing much turnover, and expect less vacancy savings. Also we are sometimes forced to create vacancy savings. For example, when an employee quits or retires we must pay his accrued annual leave and one-fourth of the accrued sick leave. Often in order to afford this "payout" we must leave his position vacant. In the last year we have had two employees retire each of whose payouts were in excess of \$10,000.

To take vacancy savings from our programs would most likely result in our being required to reduce services to make it up.

Again the purpose of my testimony is not to give a detailed reconciliation between the Fiscal Analysts' proposal and the Executive proposal, but rather to explain our budget, concentrating on the major exceptions and modifications. If at any time in the process you have questions we would welcome the opportunity to come back and explain our requests in detail.

The function of the Centralized Management Division is to perform those support services common to all units of the Department such as payroll, claims, receipts, air operations, and training.

PROGRAM 01 - CENTRAL MANAGEMENT

	FY 84	FY 85
Personal Services	\$458,464	\$457,461
(FTEs)	18.00	18.00

Explanation: The net effect of reorganization on this program was a reduction in FTEs. The 7.50 FTEs that make up the Environmental Impact team were transferred to the Reclamation programs. Five FTEs involved with surface and sub-surface leasing were transferred to the Lands program and two FTEs were transferred from the Forestry program to the Central Management program. These transfers were made to more appropriately reflect duties and responsibilities of each program.

Changes to Current Level:

Vacancy Savings

The Fiscal Analyst's writeup recommended that a four percent vacancy savings factor be taken. It is true that one accounting clerk position was vacant for part of last fiscal year, however we need the position now and a four percent cut in a small program like this is difficult to absorb.

We ask the Committee not to take vacancy savings.

Training

The training function, that was a part of the Forestry program, was moved into Central Management and made into a Department wide training function. The Fiscal Analyst's Report stated that an additional \$11,553 and \$12,565 was requested in FY 84 and FY 85 for Departmental training. This was an accurate statement, however, \$5,525 was reduced from the Forestry Program current level request because of this transfer.

We need training funds for every Program in the Department, not just the Forestry Program. We ask the Committee to leave these funds in the budget.

Air Operations

The aircraft and aviation manager moved from the Forestry program to Central Management to provide a Department wide aviation function. The primary reason for the Department's existence is the management of the approximate six million acres of school Trust Lands. Transferring the aviation program to Central Management was the most efficient way to provide aviation services to the other programs in the Department. In order to finance the direct costs (oil and gas, engine repair, etc.) of operating the aircraft, an hourly rate is charged to users. The fixed costs, such as insurance, hangar rent, salary and office expenses are not included in the hourly charge and are paid out of operating appropriations. These costs remain constant whether or not the aircraft

are operated. Included in the request is \$87,940 and \$90,050 in spending authority for FY 84 and FY 85 for the direct costs of operating the Department's aircraft. The requested authority is for the Air Operation Internal Service Account and income will be transferred to this account from user budgets within the Department.

The advantage of operating the Aviation program in this manner is that costs for aircraft expenses are recorded in one budget which makes for more efficient management of the program and will allow both the Department and the Legislature to more accurately monitor Department aviation costs.

The Fiscal Analyst has suggested that the Department include all expenses in the Revolving Account. While this seems an equitable approach on its face it has several drawbacks.

In previous sessions we have shown you the cost effectiveness of using aircraft in fire fighting and other Department uses. Even if the Department didn't own aircraft we would be leasing from someone to perform Department activities. Because of the complexities of using aircraft in our activities we would still require the services of an aviation manager.

In addition the bulk of the uses of the Department's aircraft are for fire detection and suppression purposes, which is general funded, so the savings included in these fixed costs in the hourly rate are negligible.

Therefore we feel it is more appropriate to exclude the aviation manager's salary and other fixed costs (hangar rent, insurance, etc.) from the hourly

rate.

We ask that the Committee set the appropriation for the Air Operation Internal Service Account at the level recommended by OBPP.

PROGRAM 01001

CENTRAL MANAGEMENT MODIFICATION

	FY 84	FY 85
Data Processing	\$127,361	\$132,829
Personal Services (1.00 FTE)	\$ 35,190	\$ 34,110
Operations	<u>92,171</u>	<u>97,719</u>
Total	\$127,361	\$132,829

Explanation: The Department of State Lands is responsible for administering 6.1 million acres of Trust Land for the purpose of maximizing revenues from these lands which help support education and other public institutions in the State of Montana. These lands represent approximately 20,000 separate tracts ranging in size from 40 to 640 acres. If the sub-surface estate is counted separately, the total number of tracts that the Department is responsible for is 40,000. The present manual system does not provide any management information. We are frequently asked questions by Legislators, state and federal agencies, and lessors that relate to managing Trust Lands that we cannot respond to. The Department does not have the capability of summarizing information by grant or resource type without manually going through each tract record. Developing revenue estimates for the various Income and Interest Accounts is difficult because of the manual system.

The Office of the Legislative Auditor is in the process of issuing a program audit of the management of the state Trust Lands. Since the report has not been formally issued, we do not know what will be recommended relative to upgrading the land record system. However, through the process of responding to their questioning, it has become obvious that they have concerns for our inability to give them information in an accurate and timely manner.

Additional Revenues May Result From Developing An Automated System. Several land people that represent oil companies and other mineral development operations have expressed an interest in subscribing to a service that provides them with information on School Trust Lands. It would not be feasible to offer this service with the present manual system. However, with an automated system we could furnish subscribers with School Trust Land information very inexpensively. The amount of money that could be raised by selling this service will depend on how much the subscriber would be willing to pay for it.

The Department feels that Data Processing will be cost effective in managing the Trust Lands. We will be able to offer current services in a more timely fashion and offer additional services some of which may result in a new source of revenue and all of which will yield better management and should realize increased revenue.

PROGRAM 03

RECLAMATION DIVISION

The functions of the Reclamation Division revolve around the three mine reclamation acts. The Reclamation Division is funded with Resource Indemnity Trust Funds, federal funds and industry EIS fees. No General Fund monies were appropriated to this program for the current biennium and none are requested for FY 84 and FY 85. The majority of the changes represent the addition of the EIS team, with industry funding. The EIS spending authority is requested to be increased to reduce the need for budget ammendments.

	FY 84	FY 85
Personal Services	\$953,504	\$951,143

Explanation: Personal Services for this division include salaries for Reclamation Division personnel. Responsibilities include reviewing mine applications, and issueing permits and licenses for exploration and mining of all minerals, including sand and gravel, copper, silver, coal and uranium among others and writing the necessary Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements. In addition all mining operations are field inspected regularly for permit compliance. These activities implement the mining related Acts the Division operates under. Expenses include the normal benefits. Current staffing levels are filled and no vacancy savings are anticipated for the biennium.

Changes to Current Level:

The only change from the 1983 biennium is the transfer of 7.50 FTEs from Centralized Services Division to Reclamation Division which are responsible for impact evaluation.

LFA Differences:

The Fiscal Analyst points out a vacancy savings of 10 percent. This was due in part to difficulty in filling positions with demanding qualifications. As I pointed out in the opening, implementing any vacancy savings will result in a detriment to the program. Therefore the Department requests no vacancy savings be deducted.

	FY 84	FY 85
Contracted Services	\$6,750,233	\$6,792,245

Explanation: Contracted Services expenditures for the Reclamation Division generally include printing expenses for impact assessments, consultation and professional services for both permit review and baseline EIS information, data processing, and the largest portion for contractor payments for abandoned mine reclamation. Most of these expenses are paid through grant monies and assessed fees.

Changes to Current Level:

The major change occurring since the beginning of the 1983 biennium is the completion of the Abandoned Mines Inventory and the resulting increase in the

number of active Abandoned Mine Reclamation projects. By the end of the 1985 biennium the number of approved, active projects will have nearly doubled resulting in an increase in contractor payments. All of these contractor payment monies come from federal funds.

I also request a change not shown in the Executive proposal. No money was requested from the Hard Rock Reclamation Fund. This fund is made up of fines collected and statutorily can only be spent for reclamation or research. The reason that no funds were requested was that the Department at that time wanted to allow the fund to build up to facilitate larger projects. Since my appointment we have reevaluated this position. I feel that given the state of the economy, and certain immediate concerns, the money would be well spent this biennium. The types of projects I have in mind are labor intensive reclamation projects and a research project to solve concerns related to cyanide leach pads. In regard to the reclamation projects, if we can put people to work now it would be money well spent. I therefore request that \$45,000 be added to contracted services from the Hard Rock Reclamation Fund.

	FY 84	FY 85
Supplies & Materials	\$29,835	\$31,990

Explanation: Reclamation Division expenses for supplies and materials cover everyday expenses for our Division including small drilling supplies, and photo and reproduction. In order to assure that prospecting plugging procedures are followed and contamination of aquifers is prevented, the Department spot checks drill holes.

Changes to Current Level:

No changes are included.

	FY 84	FY 85
Communications	\$35,595	\$41,011

Explanation: This pays for phones, mailings and related expenses.

Changes to Current Level:

None are included.

	FY 84	FY 85
Travel	\$125,848	\$131,118

Explanation: Most of the Division's travel expenses are incurred during travel for mine inspections and discussions with operators and other agencies. About 1,200 sites are inspected annually and another 100 sites are inspected on a more frequent basis (quarterly and bimonthly).

Changes to Current Level:

The changes to travel represent the addition of the EIS team.

	FY 84	FY 85
Rent and Utilities	\$43,508	\$46,119
	\$ 2,339	\$ 2,934

Explanation: The Division pays a fixed share of the Department's utilities and rent.

Changes to Current Level:

There has been a one-third increase in the Division's share, due to the transfer of the 7.50 FTEs from the Centralized Services Division. There are no other changes.

	FY 84	FY 85
Repair and Maintenance	\$6,662	\$7,062

Explanation: The expenses are primarily for the repair and maintenance of vehicles and office equipment.

	FY 84	FY 85
Other:	\$73,454	\$77,861

Explanation:

Most of the expenses incurred under "other" are the indirect costs of administering federal funds. These expenses are paid to Centralized Management Division and are included in the \$95,000 shown in the Centralized Management funding.

Changes to Current Level:

As the number of federal funds expended on Abandoned Mine Reclamation projects increases the amount needed by the Department for administrative costs will continue to rise and is reflected in our budget.

	FY 84	FY 85
Equipment	\$24,312	\$9,405

Explanation: The Division has located vehicles in its field office in order to expedite and decrease the cost of inspections.

Changes to Current Level:

In the 1984-85 biennium we plan to replace two vehicles in the field office due to their age and maintenance costs. These vehicles are reaching the point that they are unreliable. The one to be replaced in FY 84 presently has over 100,000 miles on it. These vehicles would be paid for 80 percent with federal funds and 20 percent with RIT funds. Additionally the Department proposes to purchase a new 4X4 personnel carrier due to the increase in the number of projects requiring inspection and monitoring. Federal Abandoned Mine Reclamation monies would pay for this vehicle.

Modifications:

The Department requests an additional attorney. With the addition of Forestry Division to the Department and the development of Montana's permanent program for compliance with the federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation

Act the legal workload has increased significantly. No attorneys have been added to Department staff as a result of any of these changes. Both lawyers are presently General Fund and the General Fund functions, Land Administration, Forestry, and non-coal reclamation require two attorneys. Funding for the additional attorney would come primarily from the Coal and Uranium Bureau's federal grant, and would reflect a payment by the Federal Government for the increased workload. The two attorneys are critically overloaded and we need this additional help.

One FTE is requested for the EIS staff Wildlife Biologist. This position is needed to assure impact assessment in this area is adequate. The position was funded by contract. Pursuant to both the state's restrictions on FTEs and the Fair Labor Standards Act, this contract could no longer continue although the work is still required. Monies for this position are from fees assessed to industry for impact assessment.

The Department originally requested four new FTEs for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Bureau. However since my appointment as Commissioner I have re-evaluated our priorities. The Division is still requesting four new FTEs, however only two would go to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Bureau. One, at grade 14, would be Office Manager and one FTE, grade 7, Administrative Aid.

The remaining two FTEs are more urgently needed in the Coal and Uranium Bureau. The processing of mine applications by the Bureau is too slow and my evaluation indicates the lack of staff is the limiting factor. By adding these two grade 13 positions the Bureau intends to decrease the backlog of applications and increase its responsiveness to industry and the public.

As I mentioned in opening the Department is requesting a mechanical change that would transfer the EIS staff from the Centralized Services Division to the Reclamation Division. No change in funding (which is from industry) is requested. This interdivisional transfer would facilitate interbureau cooperation and long-term planning.

The other modification requested is the purchase of a Bell Jet Ranger III helicopter. The Executive proposal asks \$300,000, the Fiscal Analyst suggests that only \$275,000 is needed, as \$25,000 is in the base budget. The \$25,000 in the base budget would be paid to Air Operations and go into the Revolving Account for fuel, repair and maintenance, therefore \$300,000 is the amount needed. The Department is presently leasing the helicopter. We did not buy it originally, because we felt a step of this magnitude should have Legislative approval. Before entering into a lease, the Department did a thorough analysis of its cost effectiveness. I have asked Dick Juntunen, Chief of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Bureau to explain our analysis. The funds for purchase would be totally federal.

PROGRAM 03

RECLAMATION DIVISION - HELICOPTER

The Department of State Lands is now leasing a Jet Ranger helicopter for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Bureau. We are now requesting approval for purchase of this helicopter under our lease/purchase option utilizing federal funds for purchase and maintenance.

The following are discussed:

Historical State Land helicopter use by state agencies.

Cost savings using a helicopter.

Cost of lease versus purchase.

Why we do need another helicopter?

Historical Use

The Reclamation Division has used helicopters for three years for:

1. abandoned Mine Inventory, site survey and aerial photography.
2. construction design and project inspection.
3. prospecting drill hole inspection and bond release.

Forestry Division Use

1. Fire suppression.
2. Fire lookout maintenance.

Land Administration Division Use

1. Oil and gas lease inspections.
2. Construction project inspections.

DNR Use

1. Dam inspections.
2. Powerline surveys.

Fish and Game Use

1. Animal trapping.
2. Aerial feeding.

The Highway Department and Department of Justice use helicopters to maintain mountain radio stations.

Cost Savings

The Department has conducted cost/benefit analysis on the use of helicopters for several years. They do save money for many applications. One recent evaluation on actual use in 1981 showed the following savings:

1. a cost savings of 20 percent.
2. a manpower savings of 83 percent.
3. a time savings of 40 percent.

Cost of Lease versus Purchase

A year ago we investigated the various helicopter procurement options; straight lease, lease/purchase, and purchase option.

1. Straight Lease:

<u>Cost</u>	<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Disadvantages</u>
\$9,500-\$12,000/month (1 year lease)	1. Slightly cheaper than lease/purchase on a	1. No equity. 2. Special equip-

monthly basis.

ment not in-
stalled.
3. Higher cost
than purchase.

10 years - \$1,320,000

2. Lease/Purchase:

Cost

\$12,691/month
(3 year lease)

Benefits

1. May retain equity.
2. Special equipment installed.

Disadvantages

1. Higher cost than purchase.
2. Higher cost than straight lease.

10 years - \$1,522,920

3. Convert Purchase Option:

Cost

\$10,740/month
(3 years)

Benefits

1. Retain \$200,000 equity.
2. Save \$57,000 interest.
3. Special equipment installed.

Disadvantages

None

10 years - \$1,031,800

Why We Need Another Helicopter

The two helicopters which we now own are surplus property that is assigned to fire suppression purposes. One of the helicopters is too large and expensive to operate for our purposes. The other helicopter, similar to the one we would like to purchase, has over 6,000 hours of flight time, has a high maintenance schedule, and is stationed in Missoula during the summer.

Summary

The Department and other state agencies have a long history of helicopter use.

Helicopters do save money for numerous jobs and many tasks that cannot be accomplished without them.

The converting of our lease to the purchase option will save taxpayers money. In 10 years the purchase would save \$491,120 over lease/purchase, and \$289,000 over straight lease.

Having another helicopter allows more flexibility for all state helicopter needs and can assist fire suppression functions. Before the lease of the new Jet Ranger, uses other than fire suppression were limited to 10 percent of total time. With the new helicopter other uses greater than 10 percent is allowed on the surplus helicopters since the new helicopter will be able to assist in fire suppression.

PROGRAM 04

LAND ADMINISTRATION

	FY 84	FY 85
Personal Services	\$306,811	\$306,106

Explanation: The Land Administration personnel are responsible for the wise management of 4 1/2 million acres of surface and 6.1 million acres of sub-surface School Trust Land owned by the state. They are responsible for conducting the activities required for leases, easements, rights of way, permits, inspections and other uses of the land to insure that the Trust Lands are being efficiently managed.

Changes to Current Level:

The differences between the FY 82 FTE total and the FY 84 total is due to the transfer of five FTEs from Central Management Services to the Land Administration program for the better alignment of responsibilities within the Department.

Vacancy Savings

The vacancy savings that was referenced in the LFA writeup occurred when the previous Administrator retired. This position was not immediately filled because the payout on the accrued annual and sick leave would not permit it. We ask the Committee not to consider vacancy savings for this program.

Request for Additional Funding

Since the preparation of the budget for FY 84 and FY 85 the duties and responsibilities of five field people have been expanded and their positions reclassified. This was necessitated by the need to provide for more effective management and administration of all the Division's activities. Reclassification has amounted to a \$13,856 increase in Lands Division personal services. We have been faced with a similar situation in Forestry, in the amount of \$30,000. Since Forestry is a larger Division, I have not requested additional funding, they will have to absorb the upgrades. The Department requests that the Committee increase the personal services category by \$13,856.

	FY 84	FY 85
Operating Expenses	\$89,175	\$87,970

Explanation: The operating expenses incurred by the Land Administration program are for all activities related to the management of state owned Trust Lands. This covers expenses incurred in managing state Trust Lands for grazing, oil and gas, mining, agriculture, and special use purposes.

Changes to Current Level:

The Land Administration program has requested an increase of \$25,798 in operating costs to provide needed management services on state owned Trust Lands. Prior to reorganization the Lands Division only had five field people to perform the responsibilities in 4 1/2 million acres of Trust Lands. With the

merging of the Forestry Division and its field offices into the Department, the Lands Division is now able to provide increased services to lessees and affected public through the field offices. This eliminates lessees having to travel to Helena and enables us to provide better service and more responsiveness to requests for gravel pit inspections, mineral and oil and gas leasing, easements and right of way reviews, temporary permit requests and resolution of land use problems lessees are having.

The increase in operating costs are largely to cover increased travel and communications expenses of Lands Division and other Department employees in the field offices when used on Lands Division activities and to acquire aerial photos for better management of state land. We feel this increase is justified and a wise investment considering the over 50 million dollars this Division brings in annually on the usage of state Trust Lands.

Crop Checking Techniques

In FY 83 the Lands Division started a pilot project for determining crop yields on leased agricultural lands. The Department feels this method will potentially be more accurate for land management techniques, correct acreage determinations, and revenue predictions on crop yields on state lands. While the results of this project are not yet complete, the Department feels that this project shows sufficient merit to be continued.

	FY 84	FY 85
Equipment	\$8,312	\$13,750

Explanation: The equipment needed by the Land Administration program is vehicle replacement for people in the field offices. These vehicles are used to conduct the various land management activities required.

Changes to Current Level:

The request for FY 84 and FY 85 will be used for replacement of existing equipment that is wearing out. The request includes a two-wheel drive pickup for FY 84 and a four-wheel drive pickup for FY 85. Each vehicle is for a different area office. The FY 84 vehicle already has over 100,000 miles on it. If we are to require our personnel to travel to remote areas, we must equip them with reliable vehicles.

PROGRAM 05

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

	FY 84	FY 85
Personal Services	\$156,902	\$156,560

Explanation: The Resource Development program is a state land investment program which is responsible for deriving the highest and best use of state lands for the support of the School Trust. The seven FTEs are responsible for developing projects on state lands. Funding for these personnel is derived from a percentage of the Interest and Income Fund not to exceed 2 1/2 percent. The percentage is decided by the Board of Land Commissioners.

Changes to Current Level:

No changes in FTEs are being requested in FY 84 and FY 85 budget request, consequently no funding increases are needed in Personal Services.

	FY 84	FY 85
Operating Expenses	\$92,350	\$98,191

Explanation: The operating expenses for the Resource Development program are used for personnel to evaluate specific projects that will develop or conserve state lands resources including water, grazing land renovations, agricultural land developments and timber stand improvements.

Changes to Current Level:

The Resource Development program has requested an increase of \$5,601 in FY 84 and \$5,842 in FY 85 for travel. The additional travel is requested from the Committee so that old Resource Development projects can be reviewed and inspected to see that they have been properly maintained. A comprehensive evaluation of all resource developments has not been attempted since inception of the program in 1967. These inspections should be completed so as to assure that the trust is receiving the highest return on its investment.

The Resource Development program would request an additional \$3,000 in both FY 84 and FY 85 to automate water inventories into the Land Base Computer System being developed. All water rights have been filed in accordance to the Senate Bill 76 concerning water adjudication, however an efficient means of storing the information is not available at this time. The additional funding would insure a comprehensive listing of our water rights by tract within the computer.

	FY 84	FY 85
Capital Construction	\$458,750	\$458,750

Explanation: The Resource Development program invests monies from the percentage authorized by the Board from the Interest and Income Fund. These developments include stock water projects, rangeland renovations, timber stand improvements and saline seep projects. The program is also looking into commercial projects that could potentially bring in large revenues to the Trust. In this use more funding is necessary to develop the project. Projects are amortized over a period of 20 years or less with the Trust being completely paid back on its initial investment. This program has large possibilities for increased income to the Trust and all projects require approval by the Board before implementation.

Changes to Current Level:

The Resource Development program is requesting an increase of \$369,352 for FY 84 and \$363,991 for FY 85 to begin an expansion of the program. These funds would be used for Resource Development projects. This request would increase spending authority for capital construction to \$458,750 for both FY 84 and FY 85. A large portion of the increase would be in projects involving alternative uses of state lands. This is not to say that we are moving away from the traditional agricultural and rangeland projects, but rather the addition of projects particularly in areas where the state lands, due to urban sprawl, are no longer useable for agriculture. Alternative uses are being approached slowly and cautiously to ensure that all projects produce an adequate return to the trust. The increased funding would also give the Department the ability to pay for any fees associated with the 8,000 water claims filed under Senate Bill 76. Since at this time the exact cost of these claims is unknown, no funding was included. Rather, any expenses will be deducted from funds allocated for alternative projects. The Department considers these funds as investment opportunities which can be used to increase revenue on state lands.

The Division of Forestry is charged with managing the State School Trust land that is classified as forest, fire suppression, providing technical assistance to private forest landowners, and for growing seedlings for reforestation on state forest lands and conservation plantings.

FORESTRY 25 PROGRAM

CURRENT LEVEL REQUEST

	FY 84	FY 85
Personal Services	\$3,827,248	\$3,828,179
(FTE)	174.09	174.09

Explanation: The Forestry Personal Services budget includes; salaries for the permanent employees in both the Forestry and Field Operations Division working with Forest Resource programs, and for temporary employees to do seasonal labor type work primarily in fire fighting, hazard reduction, timber stand improvement, nursery operation and normal employee fringe benefits.

Changes to Current Level:

The Executive proposal includes some changes in Personal Services as compared to their 82/83 biennium. Historically, Forestry has had \$60,000 appropriated each year in their current level budget for Fire Suppression. Thirty thousand dollars of this was in personal services and the balance was spread throughout the operating categories. Expenditures incurred above that level in Fire Suppression are covered through supplemental appropriations. The entire \$60,000 has been deleted from the current level in this request because of the

complicating nature of accounting for those expenditures when determining the fire supplemental and the fact that the amount is a minor portion of the Fire Suppression costs.

Another change to Forestry Personal Services is the transfer of one full time pilot position and one management analyst to the Centralized Management Division Budget.

The last change in Personal Services that I would like to discuss deals with the Council on Management Recommendation #235. This recommendation suggests that there is duplication of Centralized Services in the Department. Because of this recommendation two positions were deleted from the Executive proposal and three FTE positions from the LFA's budget. The Department does not agree with the elimination of any of the positions and requests that all three of the positions be reinstated.

A plan is being developed by the Department to streamline some of the Centralized Services' activities mentioned in the Management Council Report, however I have found by personally reviewing the work being done by the accounting staff in Missoula that actual duplication of work does not exist. On the surface it appears that way, however they are duplication of procedures; not workload. If you moved all of the accounting staff to Helena the workload would not be reduced. You still have the same number of bills to pay, the same amount of payroll to process, and the same need for FTEs. The accounting employees in Missoula are not only doing the accounting work typical of Centralized Service operation but handle a great deal of internal program accounting. Up until

yesterday I was concerned that Don Underwood's position was cut in the LFA Budget, however, Mr. Gilbert has assured me that it was not.

State Forestry in Montana has always been recognized as a very progressive, efficient organization in state government. I ask that the committee give this issue a great deal of your attention and concern as I feel that these three FTEs contribute to that efficiency and feel strongly that these three positions are needed.

	FY 84	FY 85
Contracted Services	\$812,273	\$851,010

Explanation: The Contracted Services budget in Forestry includes such things as appraiser fees, janitorial services, printing, audit fees, security protection, vehicle and building insurance, contracting of crews for tree planting and other project type work. This category of the budget also includes over \$450,000 of federal and private pass through money that goes to other government agencies.

Changes to Current Level:

Forest Fire Assessment fees collected from private landowners has increased and additional budget authority is needed to pass through the money to the other protection agencies. Forestry buildings in Missoula have been cleaned over the years by utilizing college work-study students. Federal funds for this program have dried up and therefore it is necessary to contract a commercial cleaning company. Another adjustment that we have made is in additional appraisal fees.

Specialized Services are required to appraise forest land values for purpose of setting commercial lease rates and land exchange purposes. We have also made downward adjustments in Contracted Services to include transferring the budget for aircraft insurance to Central Management Division.

	FY 84	FY 85
Supplies & Materials	\$525,786	\$564,771

Explanation: The Supplies and Materials budget in Forestry represents current level expenditures for agricultural supplies for the nursery to include seed and fertilizer, specialized fire equipment and clothing for state fire crews, gasoline and diesel fuel for the vehicle fleet, Forestry engineering supplies and shop supplies necessary to develop fire tankers and equipment for the County Fire Program.

Changes to Current Level:

A biennial appropriation was given by the last Legislature to provide money for the development of equipment and other supplies & materials costs in support of the nine counties entering the Cooperative County Fire Program. The majority of the ongoing expenditures to support these counties did not show up until FY 83. Since FY 82 is our base year these needed expenses do not show up, therefore an upward adjustment for gasoline and shop supplies is required. Also included in this category is an increase for nursery supplies. Now that we have both greenhouses operating at our state Forest tree nursery, it is anticipated that more tree containers and fertilizer will be required (earmarked revenue).

Communication

FY 84
\$94,504

FY 85
\$106,592

Explanation: The Communications caterogy includes such items as telephone and teletype services, postage and mailing, box rental and radio services.

Changes to Current Level:

The increase to this category is due to further decentralization of Department of State Lands programs. This category has also been hit hard by increased rate charges.

Travel

FY 84
\$83,885

FY 85
\$85,379

Explanation: This category is made up of such items as commercial transportation, state aircraft rental, in- and out-of-state meals and lodging and vehicle mileage needed to carry out the fire, forest management and private Forestry assistance programs.

Changes to Current Level:

The increase to this category is partly due to the need to deliver fire equipment to the nine new counties added to the Coop County Fire Program in the current biennium. These funds were not expended in the 1982 base year. They will be needed in the coming biennium to continue training of volunteer fire fighters in the nine counties as well as the delivery of the remaining equipment.

	FY 84	FY 85
Rent	\$442,116	\$469,245

Explanation: The rent category in the Forestry budget includes building and office equipment leases, some small equipment rental, but primarily earmarked revenue used to contract heavy equipment in the Fire Hazard Reduction and Timber Stand Improvement programs.

Changes to Current Level:

The changes to the Forestry Rent budget include an increase in office rent due to establishing a Miles City office and leasing computer program software for the Division's mini-computer. We have also made a shift from repair and maintenance category to the rent category to accommodate aircraft pool procedures. Another major increase needed in this category is in earmarked revenue used to contract heavy equipment. Earmarked revenue in FY 82 base was not expended because of poor lumber market conditions. The timber market is expected to return to normal in 84 and 85 requiring authorization to spend Fire Hazard Reduction monies and Timber Stand Improvement monies. This could be handled by budget amendment but in view of the fact that the Legislature does not like budget amendments and due to the emergency change restricting budget amendments using earmarked revenue we are asking for the spending authority to do this work should the funds come in.

	FY 84	FY 85
Utilities	\$75,202	\$91,553

Explanation: This category includes electricity, heating fuel and propane as well as garbage and trash removal.

Changes to Current Level:

The increase to this category is due to the increased energy needs of the Forestry tree nursery greenhouse operation (earmarked revenue) as well as the fact that utility rates have gone up and will go up considerably.

LFA Differenes:

	FY 84	FY 85
Repair and Maintenance	\$296,296	\$312,485

Explanation: This major category includes repair and maintenance for buildings and grounds, office equipment, vehicles, radios, instruments and engineering and data processing equipment, aircraft, chain saws and materials for repair and maintenance such as spark plugs, oil and grease and antifreeze.

Changes to Current Level:

The Repair and Maintenance category reflects a transfer of spending authority from this category to the rent category to better account for aircraft costs. However, there is an increase in some sublevel categories due to the unavailability of federal excess tires, tubes, antifreeze and some repair parts. These last items will now have to be purchased.

	FY 84	FY 85
Other Expenses	\$28,170	\$29,861

Explanation: This category includes the relocating of Division personnel, subscriptions for technical magazines and registration fees for training purposes.

Changes to Current Level:

No significant change.

	FY 84	FY 85
Equipment	\$561,269	\$624,343

Explanation: Forestry programs utilize and maintain equipment valued in excess of 4 million dollars. This includes a fleet of 405 vehicles used in the Forest Management, Fire Protection and County Cooperative Fire programs. The Forestry capital equipment requested is primarily replacement items of equipment and vehicles. Some items are for new technology such as specialized fire equipment and automatic data processing which are designed to bolster the Forestry programs.

During the last session of the Legislature this Committee was in agreement that a high level replacement program was necessary for Forestry firefighting equipment and fleet equipment because of the nature of use endangers life, limb or property. Fire fighting is proven to be the most dangerous occupation in the United States. With all the sub-dividing going on causing increased population in forested areas a fire fighter is forced to take more chances to save not only the timber stand but lives and homes. It is imparitive that he is supplied with the most up to date, safest equipment possible. We are requesting that the base

amount that you recommended last session plus inflation be allowed to continue in the 84/85 budget.

Changes to Current Level:

No change other than inflation.

	FY 84	FY 85
Buildings and Other Improvements	\$43,000	\$40,000

Explanation: The Department of State Lands own, operate and maintain buildings located throughout the state. Many of these buildings are old, outdated in regard to safety codes and in need of repair. Roof projects, siding, flooring, remodelling, plumbing and rewiring projects, to name a few, are required to keep these buildings in operating condition. The initial request in this category included some projects that were later placed on the long range building program and therefore are not shown in the Executive proposal. The LFA shows as an issue

the projects we had requested under both the long range building and our regular budget request. Those projects which we had transferred to the long range building program however, were dropped. Projects included in the Executive proposal consist of:

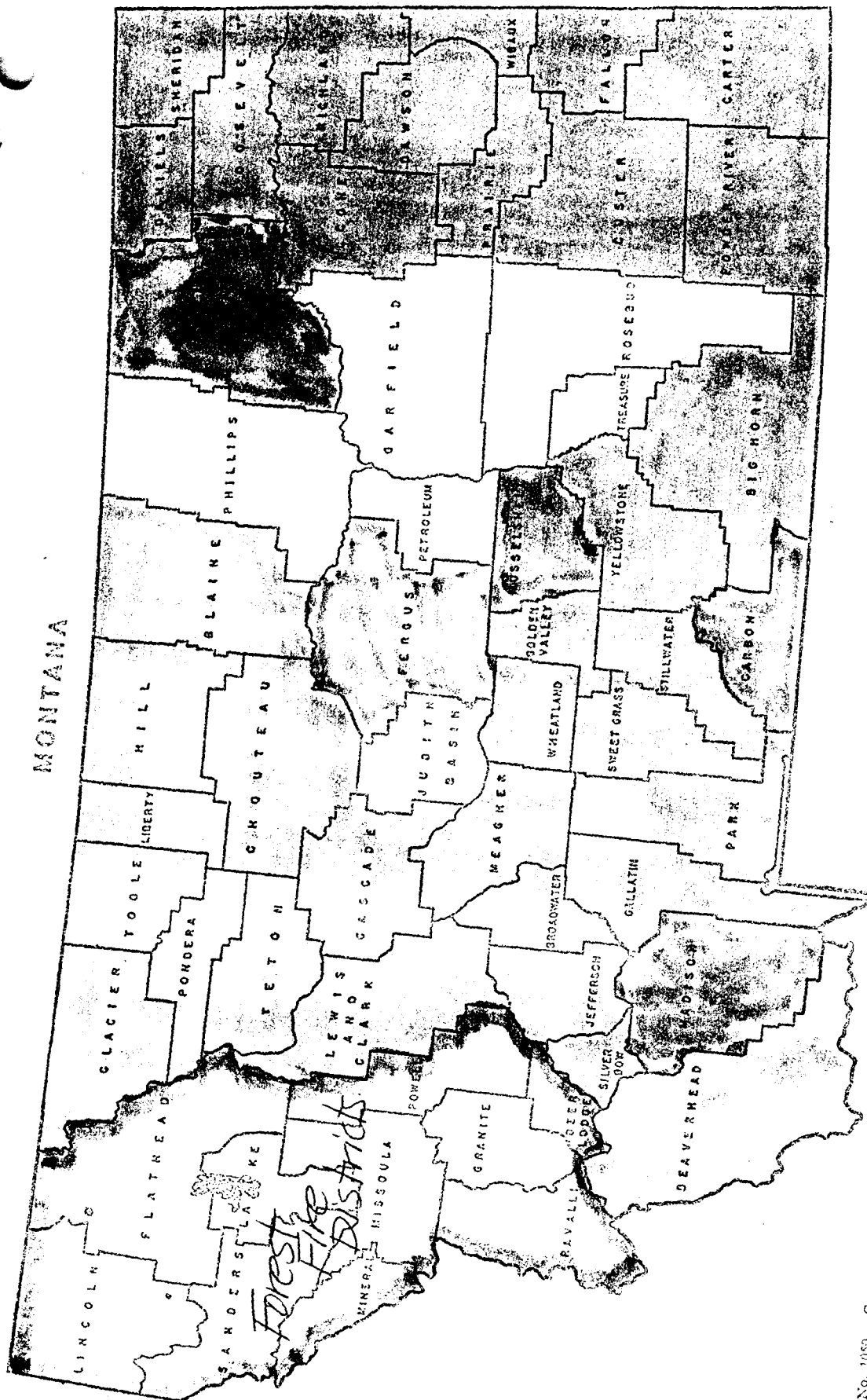
- 1) Expanding the carpenter shop used for work program for inmates at the Swan River Yough Camp.

- 2) Install waterline at our Central Land Office to upgrade the present three gallons/minute flow to 70 gallons/minute flow.
- 3) Completion of log building constructed by inmates at Swan River Youth Camp which will replace unsafe trailer presently used as an office and bunkhouse.
- 4) Remodeling of Fire Dispatch Center at Helena Unit Office to alleviate cramped conditions.
- 5) Replacement of heating system at Southwestern Land Office in Missoula.
- 6) Construction of log building by inmates at Swan River Yough Camp to replace worn out trailer house used as a residence at Clearwater State Forest Headquarters.
- 7) Remodeling of office at Stillwater State Forest to alleviate cramped conditions.

Changes to Current Level:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS FIRE PROGRAMS

MONTANA



No. 1050 — County Outline Map
STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY
Helena
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-  Forest Fire Districts (4,800,000 acres)
-  35 Coop Fire Counties (40,000,000 acres)
-  5 Counties Requesting Entry (7,000,000 acres)

Exhibit D-1
1-25-83

Exhibit B-1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS, DIVISION OF FORESTRY
FIRE PROTECTION - FOREST FIRE DISTRICTS

Background:

The state is charged with providing fire protection to the forested lands of the state. The Division of Forestry protects about 5 million acres of forest land in Central and Western Montana. A portion of this protection (2.2 million acres) is contracted to the U.S. Forest Service. In turn, the state protects a portion of USFS lands (280,000 acres) inside state districts. This creates an imbalance of 1.9 million acres between the two agencies.

Problem:

The Forest Service has requested full reimbursement of their fire protection costs for the 2.2 million acres at \$657 per acre. This amounts to nearly a 50¢ per acre increase, totalling 1.1 million dollars more than is currently being paid to them.

This request is not new, in fact it was first presented as an issue to the state in the early 1960's. The Forest Service withdrew protection from 1½ million acres of state and private land at that time, but was willing to forestall any further action on recovering their full protection costs as long as the state made an "honest effort" to reduce the acreage imbalance. This issue was included in the Governor's budget as a possible problem area.

With tighter federal budgets, the Forest Service is now demanding full reimbursement unless a definite timetable is established by the state to zero out the protection acreage balance.

Proposal:

Enter into a program to reduce, over a ten year period, the current 1.9 million acre imbalance with the Forest Service. Approximately 400,000 acres per biennium would be removed from the Forest Service contract, and protection begun by the state. If the Forest Service agrees to withhold any increase in fees, the state could save a total of 4½ million dollars over the ten year period versus payment of \$657 per acre to the federal agency. In addition, some 150,000 dollars would be saved every year thereafter due to state protection versus federal. The same level of protection would be maintained. An increase in the assessment limit (76-13-201 MCA) would be needed at the next legislative session if assessment funds are to be used to carry a share of the increased cost.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

2B
P. O. Box 7669
Missoula, MT 59807

Reply to: 5170

Date: SEP 8 1982

Gary G. Brown, Administrator
Division of Forestry
Department of State Lands
2705 Spurgin Road
Missoula, Montana 59801

Dear Gary:

Al Troutt's letters to you dated January 22 and June 18, 1982, discuss the need to revise our cooperative fire protection agreement and established July 1, 1983, as the effective date.

We will charge the full cost of protection beginning July 1, 1983, or I could enter into an agreement for offset protection. It would not be practical to go to full offset protection in a short period of time due to impact on our organizations, lead time required for budgeting, planning, etc. We could mutually agree on an implementation plan, working toward full offset protection over a specific planning period.

The Forest Service protects over 2,200,000 acres of State and private land in Montana. The cost of protecting these lands is \$.657 per acre (based on an average of the most recent 5-year costs) or a total of \$1,445,000.

It is important that we continue a cooperative approach to fire protection in order to provide the most cost effective protection program. If you have any questions, please let me know. I would be glad to discuss this with you in more detail at your convenience.

Sincerely,

for TOM COSTON
Regional Forester

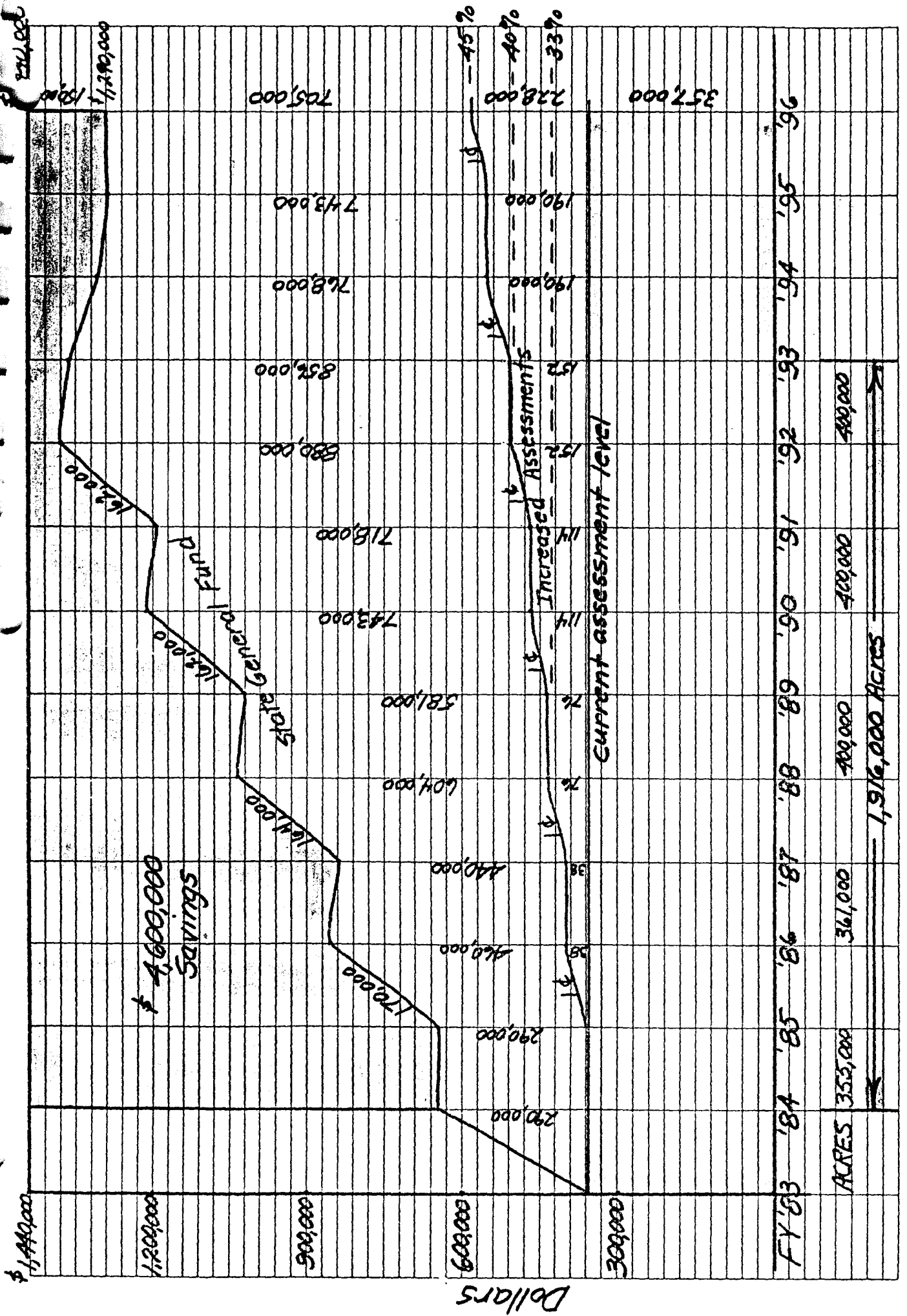


Estimated Increased Costs for State Reduction of USFS Contract

<u>FY</u>	<u>Acres of Reduction</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Private Landowner Funds</u>	(Currently \$357,000)
84	355,000	292,000	0	
85		292,000		
86	360,000	170,000	38,000	
87		150,000	38,000	
88	400,000	164,000	38,000	(76,000 total)
89		141,000	38,000	
90	400,000	162,000	38,000	(114,000 total)
91		137,000	38,000	
92	400,000	162,000	38,000	(152,000 total)
93			38,000	
94			38,000	(190,000 total)
95			38,000	
96			38,000	(228,000 total)
97				228,000
				+357,000 currently
				in budget

Total: \$1,292,000

Proposed Reduction in USFS Protection Commitment



TIMBER RESOURCES -- PROVISION OF FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES

76-13-201. Duty of owner to protect against fire. (1) An owner of forest land classified as such by the department shall protect against the starting or existence and suppress the spread of fire on that land. This protection and suppression shall be in conformity with reasonable rules and standards for adequate fire protection adopted by the board.

(2) If the owner does not provide for the protection and suppression, the department may provide it at a cost to the landowner of ~~not more than 16 cents per acre per year and not less than \$6 per owner per year~~ in each protection district. The owner of the land shall pay to the county treasurer of the county in which the land is situated the charge for the same approved by the department in accordance with this part and part 1.

(3) No other charges may be assessed those landowners participating except in cases of proven negligence on the part of the landowner or his agent.

76-13-202. Means by which department may provide protection. The department may provide for forest fire protection of any forest lands through the department or by contract or any other feasible means, in cooperation with any federal, state, or other recognized agency.

76-13-203. Extension of the forest fire season. In the event of excessive or great fire danger, the period defined in 76-13-102(6) may be expanded when in the judgment of the department dangerous fire conditions exist. When expanded, the department shall give public notice.

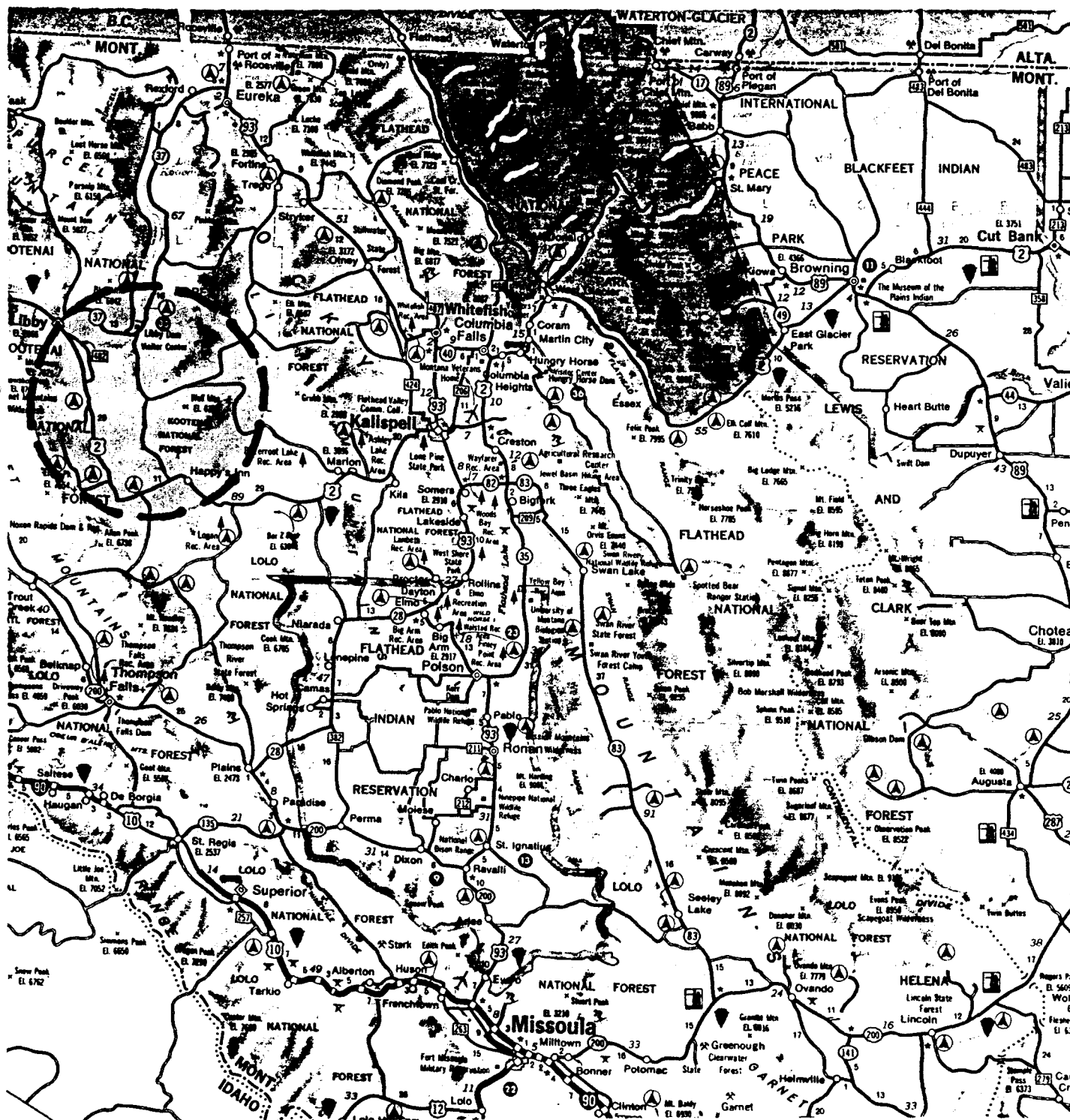
76-13-204. Creation of forest fire protection districts. (1) The board may create forest fire protection districts. Before a district is created, the board shall hold a hearing in any county in which the proposed district or a part thereof is included and the department shall give notice of the hearing at least 20 days in advance thereof to all owners to be affected by the proposed district. Service of the notice may be made by registered or certified mail or by publication in a newspaper published in the county in which the hearing is to be held or, if no newspaper is published in the county, then in a newspaper having a general circulation therein.

(2) A forest fire protection district may not be created unless approved in writing by vote of not less than 51% of the owners representing at least 51% of the acreage to be involved in the proposed forest fire protection district.

76-13-205. Determination of boundaries of district. In establishing boundaries of organized forest fire protection districts covering forest lands, the board may for the purpose of administrative convenience designate recognizable landmarks as boundaries.

76-13-206. What constitutes compliance with duty to protect against fire for landowners within district. An owner of forest lands within an organized forest fire protection district while a member of or while participating in a recognized agency for forest protection or within areas protected by a county shall be considered to have fully complied with the requirements of 76-13-201.

FIGURE 1



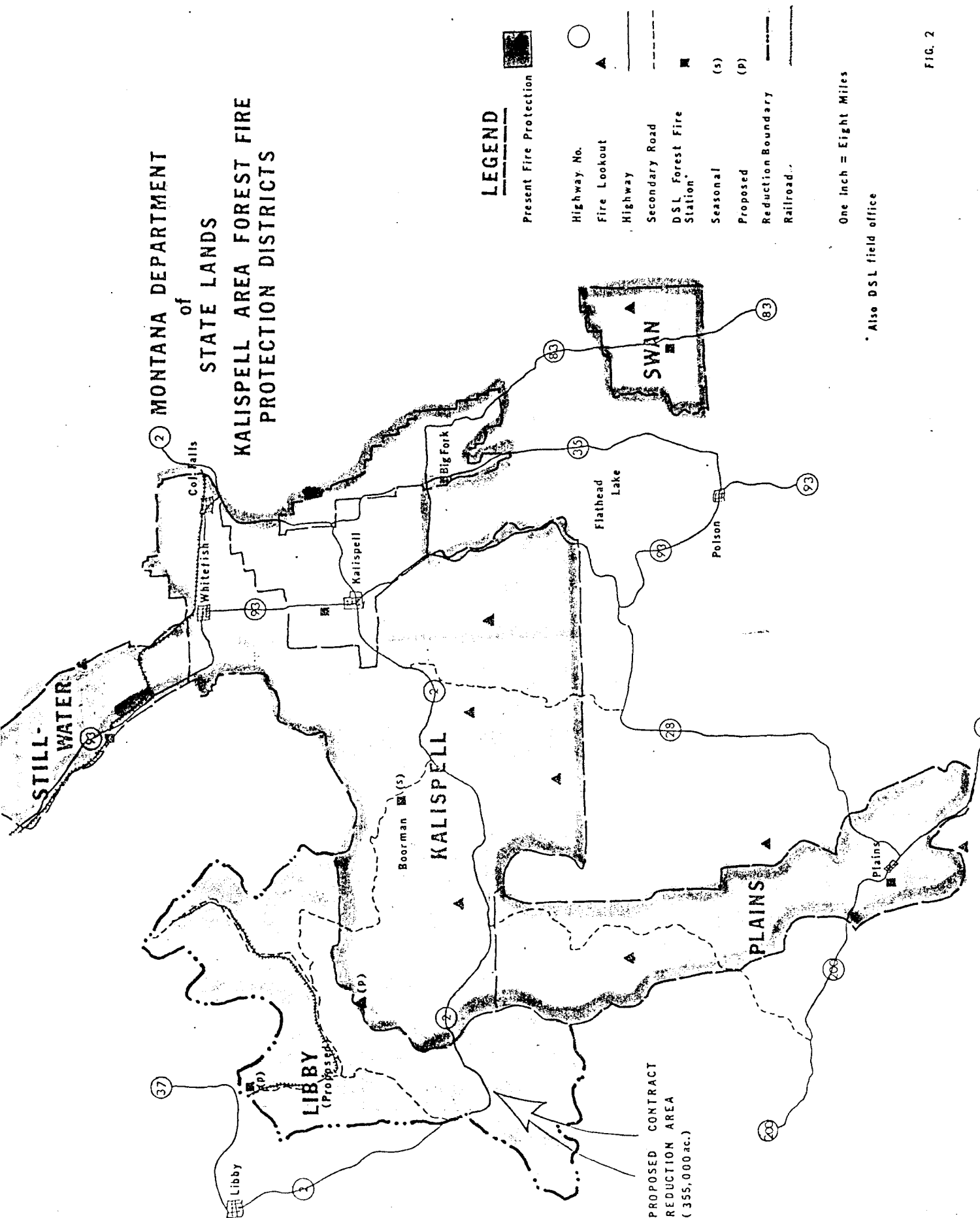
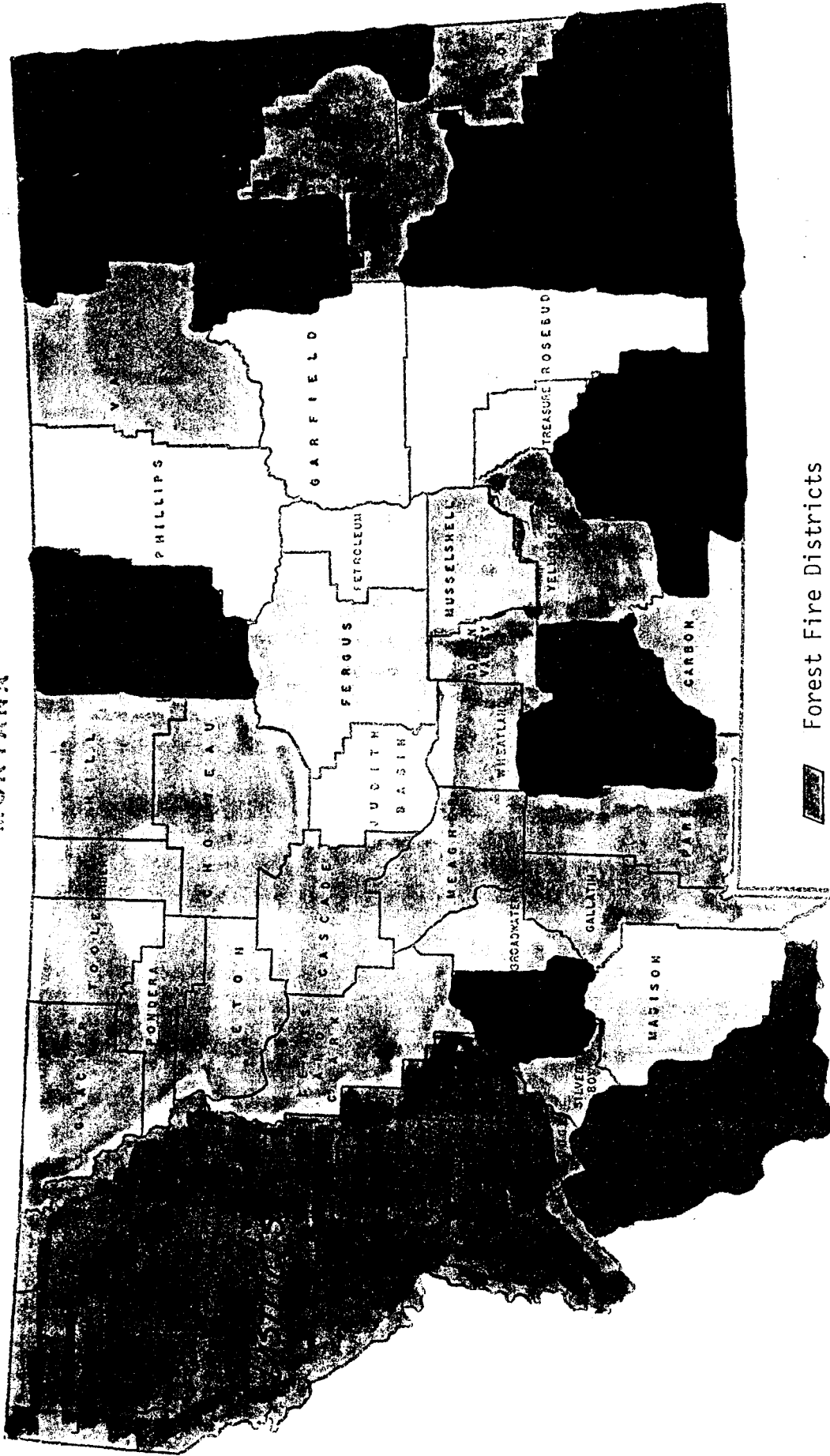


FIG. 2

MONTANA



Forest Fire Districts



- Original 20 Counties FY '68 - FY '79/Base Budget
- 6 Counties - Added in Total - FY '80/Base Budget
- 9 Counties - \$90,000 per year - FY '82/Biennial Approp.
- 5 Counties Requesting Entry - FY '84
- Non Coop Counties

No. 1650 — County Outline Map
 STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Helena
 80 Pads - E-WY

		'84	'85	FTE's	Total	Items
Personal Services:		2.14	9.72			
11 Salaries		30,170	136,626	9.72	9.72	Foresters, Firefighters
12 Wages					166,796	
Overtime						
Longevity						
Unallocated Salaries						
14 Benefits	6,034	22,775			28,809	
TOTAL PERS. SERVICES	36,204	159,401			195,605	
Operations:						
21 Contracted Services	0	50,300			50,300	Helicopter, Equipment maintenance contracts
22 Supplies & Materials	22,750	11,000			33,750	Tools, equipment, supplies for fire crews, Lookout
23 Comm. & Transp.	250	700			950	Phone
24 Travel	650	1,150			1,800	Training of firefighters
25 Rent	150	100			150	Building repairs
26 Utilities	150	2,200			2,350	Fire Station
27 Repair & Maintenance	2,100	4,300			6,400	Tankers, saws, radios, station
28 Other Expense	100	200			300	Advertising notices
TOTAL OPERATIONS	26,050	69,950			96,000	
31 Capital Equipment	185,650	52,850			238,500	Fire trucks, slipon units, radios, pumps, saws
43 Capital Improvements	44,500	10,000			54,500	Lookout base, move station buildings, security fence
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	292,404	292,201			584,605	

DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS, DIVISION OF FORESTRY
COUNTY COOPERATIVE FIRE PROGRAM

Background:

The state is charged with providing fire protection for the natural resources on state-owned lands, and to cooperate with local fire forces in providing wildfire protection to the privately-owned range and crop lands of the state. Any county that does not have a cooperative fire agreement with the state must reimburse the state's expenses for assistance during a fire emergency in that county. The state and 35 counties are now participating in the cooperative fire program. The state provides assistance in organizing, training, preventive maintenance, support on fires beyond the counties' capabilities, and also obtains excess military equipment which is converted to firefighting tankers. The counties fight the fires on both state and privately-owned lands.

Problem:

Nine counties entered the program in FY '82 and '83 (Beaverhead, Blaine, Carter, McCone, Powder River, Richland, Sheridan, Stillwater, Wibaux). Funding needs to be continued to work with these counties. Funds have been requested as exceptions to the '82 Base for this purpose.

Five counties are requesting entry into the program (Carbon, Fergus, Madison, Musselshell, Valley). Funding is needed to begin work with these five counties. The Equipment Development Shop is at maximum production partially due to the long travel distances and preventive maintenance work in Eastern Montana. Mechanic assistance is needed prior to adding the five counties. Organizing of rural volunteer crews in 22 eastern counties requires training of volunteers in these counties to safely use state equipment.

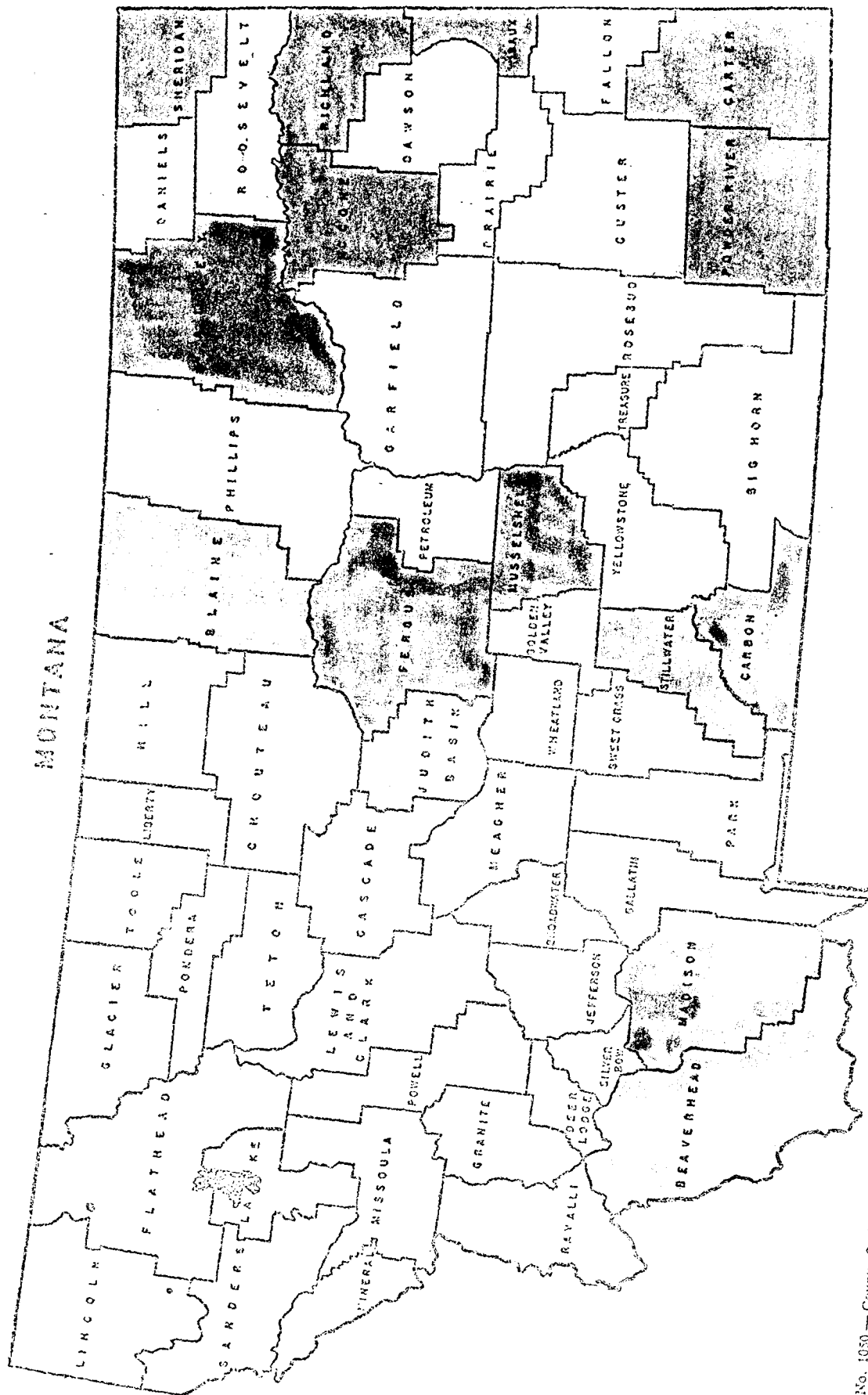
Proposal:

Continue funding to allow work with the nine counties. Add two FTEs and funding for the state to enter into a cooperative program with the five new counties.

Funding Needed (General Fund):

Nine counties:	\$ 97,554	'84	(Included as exceptions to '82 base)
	\$ 97,554	'85	
Five counties:	\$141,290	'84	(New Funding)
(Two FTEs)	\$141,290	'85	

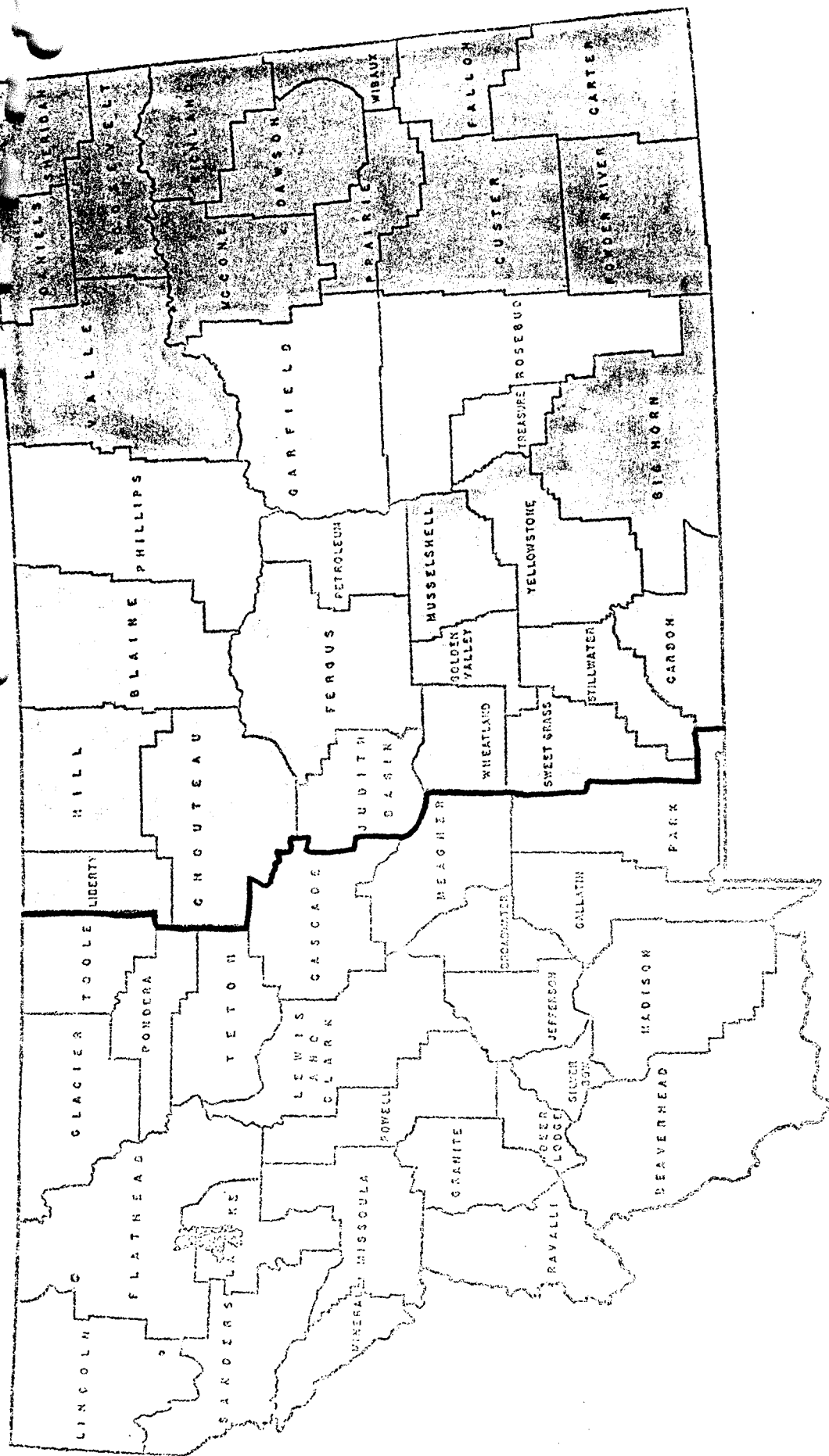
MONTANA



- 9 Counties Added - '82-'83
- 5 Counties Requesting Entry

No. 1050 — County Outline Map
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MONTANA



26 Counties
131 Pumping units (end of FY '85)

	'84	'85	Total	Items
	2.00 FTE's	2.00 FTE's	2.00 FTE's	
Personal Services:				
Salaries	39,297	39,297	78,594	Firewarden, mechanic
Wages				
Overtime				
Longevity				
Unallocated Salaries				
Benefits	8,253	8,253	16,506	
TOTAL PERS. SERVICES	47,550	47,550	95,100	
Operations:				
Contracted Services	1,200	2,400	3,600	Insurance
Supplies & Materials	27,750	28,970	56,720	Fire tools, hose, reels
Commun. & Transp.	1,700	1,700	3,400	Phone
Travel	7,310	7,890	15,200	Procure-deliver equip., training, preventive maint.
Rent	18,000	18,000	36,000	Rent shop
Utilities	0	0	0	
Repair & Maintenance	12,780	14,780	27,560	Refurbish military vehicles
Other Expense	0	0	0	
TOTAL OPERATIONS	68,740	73,740	142,480	
Capital Equipment	25,000	20,000	45,000	Pumps & tanks
Capital Improvements				
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	141,290	141,290	282,580	
FUNDING				
General Fund	141,290	141,290	282,580	
TSI				
Slash & Brush				
Nursery				
CM-2				
CFM				
Other				
TOTAL FUNDING	141,290	141,290	282,580	

Organize 5 Rural Fire Councils

Draft Annual Fire Plan

Procure 15 fire vehicles - excess

Purchase pumps, tanks, tools

Build fire tankers

Train - 2 sessions/County/year -advanced, Approximately 100 firefighters/County - basics

Preventive Maintenance on 120 - 130 tankers

DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS

LXND11 C

1-25-83

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

CAPITOL STATION

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 449-2074
(406) 449-4560 RECLAMATION DIVISION

1625 ELEVENTH AVENUE
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

(406) 449-2711 EIS TEAM

1539 ELEVENTH AVENUE
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

January 26, 1983

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dennis Hemmer
FROM: Dick Juntunen
RE: Montana Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program

The attached summary sheet describes our reclamation program and is the standard summary sheet we hand out at public hearings. We anticipate letting bids for all remaining construction projects in our budget this spring.

For future expenditures the AMR program anticipates spending approximately \$5 million per year for construction activities and approximately \$1 million per year for administrative services (Annual Work Plan) which includes all tasks up to actual earth moving. The break down for all our grants to date is as follows:

<u>Administrative</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Closing Date</u>
Abandoned Mine Inventory	\$ 220,047.75	5/31/81
National Inventory	\$ 67,780.00	9/17/81
Sand Coulee/Belt		
Master Plan	\$ 150,259.00	9/30/82
Annual Work Plan FY81	\$ 273,926.00	6/30/82
Annual Work Plan FY82	\$1,117,820.00	6/30/83
TOTAL	\$1,829,833.75	

In the FY82 Annual Work Plan administrative grant, line items are as follows:

Personnel	= \$ 118,000	
Benefits	= \$ 23,600	
Travel	= \$ 38,400	
Equipment	= \$ 41,451	
Supplies	= \$ 4,150	
Contracted Services	= \$ 875,000	(engineering, mapping drilling, and environ- mental studies)
Other	= \$ 6,000	
Indirect Costs	= \$ 11,219	
	\$1,117,820	

MEMO to Dennis
Page Two
January 26, 1983

<u>Construction</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Closing Date</u>
Ilgrim Creek, Cascade County	\$ 16,891.00	9/30/81
Armington, Cascade County	\$ 25,120.00	9/30/81
Heal Mine #1, Cascade County	\$ 64,206.00	9/30/82
Heil Mine #1 & 2, Cascade County	\$ 190,240.30	7/30/85
Grand Coulee Dump, Cascade County	\$ 320,928.20	7/30/85
Black Diamond, Wibaux County	\$ 477,301.00	7/30/85
Brown, Cascade County	\$ 287,412.00	7/30/85
Centerville D, Cascade County	\$ 193,242.00	7/30/85
East Belt, Cascade County	\$ 321,516.00	7/30/85
Lekvold/Shaw, Daniels County	\$ 433,266.00	7/30/85
Lewis Coulee, Cascade County	\$ 668,737.00	7/30/85
North Belt, Cascade County	\$ 271,858.00	7/30/85
North Culbertson, Roosevelt County	\$ 585,251.00	7/30/85
Royan, Roosevelt County	\$ 412,310.00	7/30/85
North Star, Powder River County	\$ 458,266.00	7/30/85
N.W. Centerville, Cascade County	\$ 330,727.00	7/30/85
45 Coulee Mouth, Cascade County	\$ 167,057.00	7/30/85
Storm King, Custer County	\$ 692,287.00	7/30/85
TOTAL	\$5,916,615.50	

During a recent oversight inspection by the Office of Surface Mining it was stated by OSM personnel that the Montana Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program accomplishes much more work with fewer people than any other state and we have one of the best programs nationwide. Many states with similar reclamation funds are asking for many more people; for instance, Indiana, with the same size reclamation fund, anticipates having 27 personnel in their AMR program this year.

ca

EXHIBIT U
1-25-83

January 26, 1983

TO: Natural Resources Subcommittee
FROM: Dick Gilbert, Assistant Analyst
SUBJECT: Summary of Major Differences in Forestry Division
OBPP/LFA

State Lands

1. The department is requesting an increase of \$17,984 plus inflation for specialized services to appraise land values for purposes of:
 - a. Setting commercial lease rates on state forest land-
 - b. Gaining access to state lands through right of way acquisition-
 - c. Land exchange with other agencies-

This is a general fund request.

2. The 1981 Legislature failed to include 1/2 of pass through monies to pay the USFS and the BIA their share of landowner assessments for fire protection, resulting in budget amendments in both fiscal 1982 and fiscal 1983. These payments are necessary each year. The department is requesting \$70,000 for this purpose. This is from federal earmarked funds.

3. The department is requesting \$104,000 be added to their 1982 base. According to the department this was earmarked revenue not expended in fiscal 1982 because of poor timber sale market conditions. The department expects the timber market to return to normal in fiscal 1984 and fiscal 1985 requiring authorization to spend hazard reduction (Brush) and timber stand improvement monies. The money is from earmarked funds.

LEG:NR:cm:c

TABLE 5

VERIFIED MONTANA AML SITES

January 1, 1983

County	Quad (1:250,000)	Site# & Name	Legal Description
Beaverhead	Dubois	1-1 Ames 1-2 Peterson 1-3 Argenta Mill Site 1-5 Ermont 1-6 Gold Leaf & Hendrich 1-7 Goldsmith 1-8 Smith-Dillon 1-9 Elkhorn	S35, 36, T11S, R12W S11, 13, 14, T12S, R12W S30, T6S, R10W S35, T6S, R11W S8, T8S, R11W S30, T6S, R10W S23, T8S, R10W S11, 14, T4S, R12W
Big Horn	Hardin	2-2 Dick 2-5 Romine	NE1/4, S5, T1N, R37E NE1/4, S20, T1N, R37E
Blaine	Havre	3-1 Dehl, Radar, Redkop* 3-2 Fox 3-3 Mashke 3-4 Milk River 3-5 Perkins* 3-6 Vandeven* 3-7 Warburton	SW1/4, NW1/4, S5, T31N, R19E NE1/4, S10, T32N, R18E NW1/4, S11, T32N, R18E SW1/4, S7, T33N, R19E NE1/4, S18, T33N, R19E SE1/4, S23, T34N, R19E S6, T31N, R20E
Broadwater	White Sulphur Springs	4-1 Lombard* 4-2 Sixmile 4-3 Big Deal 4-4 Black Friday 4-5 Confederate Gulch 4-6 Custer-Hyantha 4-7 Hard Cash 4-8 January	S12, T4N, R2E S14, 15, T5N, R5E S13, T5N, R1W NW1/4, S24, T5N, R1W S13, 24, 25, T10N, R2E NE1/4, S24, T8N, R1W S10, T5N, R1W S26, T8N, R1W

Exhibit 5
1-25-83
State Lands

County	Quad (1:250,000)	Site # & Name	Legal Description
Broadwater (cont.)		4-9 Keating, Ohio	S18, T5N, R1E
		4-10 Kleinschmidt	SE1/4, S3, T8N, R1W
		4-11 R&S Iron	SE1/4, S12, T5N, R1W
		4-12 Park	S10, 11, 14, 15, T1N, R1W
		4-13 St. Louis	S23, 26, T7N, R1W
		4-14 Vosburg	NW1/4, S3, T8N R1W
Carbon	Billings	5-1 Bear Creek Strip Mine*	NE1/4, S7, T8S, R21E
		5-2 Black	NW1/4, S30, T5S, R2 E
		5-3 Foster Gulch*	SW1/4, SW1/4, S8, T8S, R21E
		5-4 Foster Gulch Strip Mine*	SE1/4, S8, T8S, R21E
		5-5 Kohler	NW1/4, S18, T5S, R2 E
		5-6 Lindsay	SW1/4, S7, T5S, R23E
		5-7 New Bridger	S17, 20, 32, 33, T6S, R23E
		5-8 Pasquale, Schmidt	NW1/4, NE1/4, S28, T8S, R21E
		5-9 Red Lodge NE*	NW1/4, S26, T7S, R20E
		5-10 Red Lodge SE*	SW1/4, S26, T7S, R20E
		5-11 Saysell	NE1/4, S13, T8S, R23E
		5-12 Smith*	NW1/4, SE1/4, S6, T8S, R21E
		5-13 Washoe Dump*	SE1/4, NE1/4, S1, T8S, R20E
		5-14 Elbow Creek	S25, 26, T4S, R22E
		5-15 Burns	SW1/4, S6, T8S, R21E
		5-16 Coulee	SW1/4, S6, T8S, R21E
		5-17 Highway	SE1/4, S6, T8S, R21E
		5-18 Virtue Gulch	S31, T7S, R21E
		5-19 Pasquale	NW1/4, S28, T8S, R21E
		5-20 Washoe Strip Mine	NW1/4, S6, T8S, R21E
		5-21 Bear Creek Dump	NE1/4, S1, T8S, R20E
		5-22 Red Lodge W. Bench	S27, T7S, R20E
Carter	Ekalaka	6-1 Carter, Tartar-Turbivilla	SE1/4, SW1/4, S6, T1 R62E
		6-2 Collins	NW1/4, S11, T2N, R5
		6-3 Dague	NW1/4, S19, T2N, R5
		6-4 Hoag	SE1/4, S10, T3S, R6
		6-5 Latham-Jennings	NE1/4, S22, T2S, R6
		6-6 Nims	SE1/4, S2, T2N, R58E
		6-8 Stitser	S14, T2N, R58E

County	Quad (1:250,000)	Site # & Name	Legal Description
Cascade	Great Falls, Stockett (1:62,500)	7-1 Antelope Creek*	NE1/4, S5, T19N, R5W
		7-2 Antelope Creek Subsidence*	NW1/4, S5, T19N, R5W
		7-3 Armington	NE1/4, SE1/4, S36, T19N, R6E
		7-4 Armington Coulee*	NW1/4, SW1/4, S31, T19N, R7E
		7-5 Belt A*	W1/2, S26, T19N, R6E
		7-6 B&M Coulee*	NE1/4, SE1/4, S23, T19N, R6E
		7-7 Centerville A*	S20, T19N, R5E
		7-8 Brown*	SE1/4, NW1/4, S18, T19N, R5E
		7-9 Centerville B*	S19, T19N, R5E
		7-10 Centerville C*	S18, T19N, R5E
		7-11 Centerville D*	S18, T19N, R5E
		7-12 Centerville E*	SE1/4, NE1/4, S18, T19N, R5E
		7-13 Centerville F*	SE1/4, SW1/4, S18, T19N, R5E
		7-14 Centerville G*	NE1/4, NW1/4, S19, T19N, R5E
		7-15 Centerville SW*	S19, T19N, R4E
		7-16 Centerville Mobile Homes*	S19, T19N, R5E
		7-17 Cottonwood Seeps*	S31, T19N, R5E
		7-18 Cozzens, et. al.	NE1/4, S18, T17N, R3E
		7-19 East Belt Mine*	NE1/4, NE1/4, S23, T19N, R6E
		7-20 Giffen*	SW1/4, NE1/4, S14, T18N, R4E
		7-21 Houndcreek A	SW1/4, NE1/4, S25, T17N, R2E
		7-22 Houndcreek B	NW1/4, NE1/4, S25, T17N, R2E
		7-23 Houndcreek C	NE1/4, NE1/4, S25, T17N, R2E
		7-24 Lewis Coulee*	NE1/4, S26, T19N, R6E
		+7-25 Molton*	SW1/4, SE1/4, S29, T14N, R8E
		7-26 North Belt Mine*	SE1/4, SE1/4, S14, T19N, R6E
		7-27 North End, NW Slope, Sand Coulee*	S13, T19N, R4E
		7-28 Number Five Coulee*	NW1/4, S36, T19N, R4E
		7-29 Number Five Coulee Mouth*	SW1/4, NE1/4, S25, T19N, R4E
		7-30 O'Neil	SW1/4, NW1/4, S20, T19N, R3W
		+7-31 Queen of the Hills*	SE1/4, SW1/4, S29, T14N, R8E
		7-32 Sand Coulee Midtown*	SE1/4, NW1/4, S13, T19N, R4E
		7-33 Sand Coulee North*	NW1/4, S13, T19N, R4E
		7-34 SE Belt*	SW1/4, NE1/4, S26, T19N, R6E
		7-36 Stockett NE*	SE1/4, NE1/4, S36, T19N, R4E

ty	Quad (1:250,000)	Site # & Name	Legal Description
ade (cont.)	Great Falls, Stockett (1:62,500)	7-37 Stockett SE*	NW1/4, SE1/4, S36, T19N, R4E
		7-38 Stockett West Ridge*	NE1/4, SW1/4, S36, T19N, R4E
		7-39 Subsidence NW Centerville*	NE1/4, NW1/4, S19, T19N, R5E
		7-40 Tracy*	NE1/4, SW1/4, S7, T19N, R5E
		7-41 Tracy NE, A*	NE1/4, NE1/4, S7, T19N, R5E
		7-42 Tracy NE, B*	NW1/4, NE1/4, S7, T19N, R5E
		7-43 Tracy South*	NW1/4, NW1/4, S18, T19N, R5E
		7-44 Tracy SW	NW1/4, NW1/4, S13, T19N, R5E
		7-45 Upper Cottonwood A*	S7, T18N, R5E
		7-46 Upper Cottonwood B*	S7, T18N, R5E
		7-47 Upper Cottonwood C*	S6, T18N, R5E
		7-48 Upper Sand Coulee A*	SW1/4, SW1/4, S13, T19N, R4E
		7-49 Upper Sand Coulee B*	NE1/4, S23, T19N, R4E
		7-50 Western	S3, T18N, R4E
Choteau	Cascade	7-51 Eagle Rock	NW1/4, S19, T19N, R2W
		7-52 Belt W. Bench	NE1/4, S26, T19N, R6E
		7-53 Tracy Triangle	S12, T19N, R4E
		7-54 French Coulee	S26, T19N, R6E
		7-55 Neihart District	S22, 27-33, T14N, R8E
		8-1 Nygard	SE1/4, NE1/4, S18, T28N, R14E
			NE1/4, NE1/4, S19, T28N, R14E
		9-3 Hay Creek 30	S30, T13N, R45E
		9-4 Hay Creek 35	S35, T5N, R45E
		9-5 Storm King	S4, T7N, R49E
Custer	Miles City, Forsyth	9-6 Winkle	NE1/4, S14, T7N, R49E
		9-7 Kucher	S20, T8N, R48E
		10-1 BNS	S34, T37N, R47E
		10-5 Lekvold, Shaw	S12, T33N, R47E
		10-10 Nay-Butler	SE1/4, S20, T36N, R47E
Daniels	Wolf Point	10-11 Nelson	S28, T37N, R47E
		10-16 White	NW1/4, S36, T37N, R48E

County	Quad (1:250,000)	Site # & Name	Legal Description
Dawson	Glendive Miles City	11-2 Clear Creek 11-3 Johnson Hill 11-4 Peuse 11-5 Medike	SW1/4, NW1/4, S15, T14N, R54E SW1/4, NW1/4, S32, T20N, R54E NE1/4, S14, T16N, R33E SW1/4, S28, T17N, R55E
Deer Lodge	Butte	12-1 Blue Eyed Nellie 12-2 Cable 12-3 Champion 12-4 Gold Coin 12-5 Alturas 12-6 Douglas Creek 12-7 Gospel Hill 12-8 Iron Mine 12-9 Minnehaha 12-10 Red Rump 12-11 Silver Lake 12-12 Silver Reef 12-13 Southern Cross 12-14 Cottonwood	S14, T5N, R12W SW1/4, S10, T5N, R13W S28, 30, T6N, R8W NE1/4, S20, T5N, R13W S19, T5N, R13W S27, T8N, R12W SE1/4, S28, T6N, R8W S9, 10, T5N, R13W S9, T5N, R13W S4, T5N, R13W S21, 22, T5N, R13W S22, T5N, R13W NW1/4, S9, T5N, R13W S7, 8, T5N, R8W
Fergus	Lewistown	14-2 Brown* 14-3 C. McDonald* 14-4 Divide* 14-5 F. McDonald 14-6 Forestgrove 14-7 Giltedge* 14-8 Linn, Tuss 14-9 Phillips, Flanigan* 14-10 Skaggs* 14-11 Small Prospects* 14-12 Swanson* 14-13 Barnes 14-14 Kendall 14-15 McEvaney 14-16 North Moccasin 14-17 Whiskey Gulch	S24, T15N, R19E SW1/4, S35, T15N, R19E S13, 14, T15N, R19E NW1/4, S35, T15N, R19E SE1/4, S5, T14N, R21E SE1/4, SE1/4, S18, T16N, R20E NW1/4, S34, T15N, R20E NE1/4, S4, T14N, R21E S13, T15N, R19E S13, T15N, R19E SE1/4, S10, T15N, R20E S32, T18N, R18E S31, T18N, R18E S25, 26, T16N, R19E S29, T18N, R18E S30, T16N, R20E

County	Quad (1:250,000)	Site # & Name	Legal Description
Gallatin	Bozeman	16-1 Anaconda Copper	SE1/4, SE1/4, S27, T2S, R7E
		16-2 Miller	SW1/4, NW1/4, S27, T2S, R7E
		16-3 Mountainside Mine	SW1/4, S17, T2S, R7E
		16-4 Timberline	S23, T2S, R7E
Granite	Butte	20-1 Bi-Metallic	NE1/4, SE1/4, S32, T7N, R13W
		20-2 Camp Creek	S30, T7N, R13W
		20-3 Douglas Creek	S25, 36, T9N, R13W
		20-4 Forest Rose	S22, T9N, R12W
		20-5 Frost Creek	S31, T7N, R13W
		20-6 Hidden Lake	S35, T6N, R13W
		20-7 Lower Princeton Placer	NE1/4, S25, T8N, R13W
		20-8 Master Mine	S14, T8N, R12W
		20-9 Mill	Boulder Creek
		20-10 Moonlight	SW1/4, S18, T8N, R12W
		20-11 New Seattle	S9, T8N, R13W
		20-12 Non Pariel	SW1/4, S32, T8N, R12W
		20-13 North Fork Dump	NW1/4, S33, T76N, R13W
		20-14 Old Red Mill	S36, T7N, R14W
		20-15 Pineau Placer	S14, T8N, R12W
		20-16 Port Royal	S27, 34, T8N, R12W
		20-17 Red Lion	SW1/4, SE1/4, S14, T6N, R13W
		20-18 Rumsey	NE1/4, NW1/4, S8, T6N, R12W
		20-19 Scratch Awl	SE1/4, NW1/4, S29, T7N, R13W
		20-20 Thursday-Friday	NW1/4, SW1/4, S20, T8N, R12W
		20-21 UI Mine	S10, T8N, R12W
		20-22 Unidentified Mine	S20, T10N, R16W
		20-23 Wasa	S27, T9N, R12W
		20-24 Archegan	S5, T8N, R13W
		20-25 Brooklyn	S4, 5, T7N, R12W
		20-26 Boulder Creek	S25, T8N, R13W
		20-27 Jackson Park	S9, T7N, R13W
		20-28 Lycoming	S17, T7N, R13W
		20-29 Moose Lake	S25, T4N, R16W
		20-30 Mt. Powell	S17, T8N, R13W

inty	Quad (1:250,000)	Site # & Name	Legal Description
inite (cont.)	Butte	20-31 Parnell Group 20-32 Pineau Placer 20-33 San Francisco 20-34 Welcome Hill	S7, 8, T7N, R13W S10, 11, T8N, R12W S30, T7N, R13W S31, T6N, R12W
11	Havre Shelby	21-1 Hubbs, Gertson 21-2 Larson* 21-3 Morton 21-4 Ness 21-5 Reyda 21-6 Roberts* 21-7 SCS 29, 30* 21-8 SCS 31*	SW1/4, S24, T33N, R15E NW1/4, S25, T33N, R15E NW1/4, S32, T32N, R16E NE1/4, S29, T37N, R9E SW1/4, S19, T31N, R16E SW1/4, S5, T31N, R17E S29, 30, T33N, R16E S31, T33N, R16E
efferson	Butte, White Sulphur Springs	+22-1 Alta* +22-2 Bertha* +22-3 Bluebird* +22-4 Corbin Flats* +22-5 Gregory* +22-6 Liverpool* +22-7 Washington* 22-8 Bullion 22-9 Comet/Rumley 22-10 Crescent 22-11 Edelweiss 22-12 Lucky Hit 22-13 Lump Gulch 22-14 Old Mine Dump 22-15 Pilot 22-16 Salvador 22-17 Skookum 22-18 Tourmaline Queen 22-19 Wood Chute Creek 22-20 Alport 22-21 Aquarius 22-22 Australia	S9, 10, T7N, R4W SE1/4, S3, T7N, R4W SW1/4, NE1/4, S13, T7N, R5W S1, T7N, R4W S4, T7N, R4W S33, T9N, R3W SE1/4, NW1/4, S17, T7N, R4W S13, T7N, R6W S6, T6N, R4W S28, T8N, R5W S1, 2, T7N, R5W S19, T2N, R4W NE1/4, NW1/4, S6, T8N, R3W S17, T7N, R3W S4, T6N, R4W SW1/4, S18, T7N, R4W S1, 12, T6N, R5W S22, 26, 36, T6N, R3W N1/2, S20, T7N, R4W S31, T6N, R5W S13, T6N, R6W S31, 32, T7N, R4W

County	Quad (1:250,000)	Site # & Name	Legal Description
Jefferson (cont.)	Butte, White Sulphur Springs	22-23 Australian	S31, T7N, R4W
		22-24 Big Major	S4, T4N, R5W
		22-25 Black Patch	S1, 2, T6N, R5W
		22-26 Boyles, Finn, Alta Gulches	S13, 14, 15, T6N, R7W
		22-27 Elkhorn Queen	S26, T6N, R3W
		22-28 Crawley	SW1/4, S12, T7N, R5W
		22-29 Grey Eagle	S35, T7N, R5W
		22-30 Hattie Ferguson	S28, T7N, R5W
		22-31 Josephine	S26, T8N, R6W
		22-32 Mantle	S8, 9, T6N, R5W
		22-33 Marsh	S35, T2N, R6W
		22-34 May & Little Sally	S1, T7N, R5W
		22-35 Mina	S8, 17, T7N, R4W
		22-36 Basin Mill Tailings	S17, 18, T6N, R5W
		22-37 Morning Glory	S33, T7N, R5W
		22-38 New Stake	S9, T8N, R3W
		22-39 Perry Parks	S36, T8N, R6W
		22-40 Placer Parriot	S1, T2N, R6W
		22-41 Relief	S11, T6N, R3W
		22-42 Salvador	S18, T7N, R4W
		22-43 Saturday Night	S5, T6N, R5W
		22-44 State	S16, T4N, R5W
		22-45 Summit	S16, T4N, R5W
		22-46 Warm Springs	S30, T8N, R2W
Judith Basin	Great Falls, Roundup	+23-1 Block P	SW1/4, S6, T15N, R9E
		23-2 Dover	SW1/4, S29, T12N, R14E
		23-3A Hughes Site A	SE1/4, S13, T15N, R11E
		23-3B Hughes Site B	SE1/4, S18, T15N, R12E
			SW1/4, S17, T15N, R12E
		23-3C Hughes Site C	SE1/4, SE1/4, S19, T15N, R12E
		23-3D Hughes Site D	S21, T15N, R12E, E1/4, S16, T15N,
		23-3E Hughes Site E	NE1/4, S29, T15N, R12E
		23-3F Hughes Site F	SW1/4, S28, T15N, R12E
		+23-4 Hughsville Tailings	SE1/4, S13, T15N, R8E
		23-5 Raynesford Mine A	NW1/4, S21, T17N, R8E

County	Quad (1:250,000)	Site # & Name	Legal Description
Judith Basin (cont.)	Great Falls, Roundup	23-6 Raynesford Mine B	NE 1/4, S32, T17N, R9E
		23-7 Raynesford Mine C	SW 1/4, S33, T17N, R9E
		23-8 Raynesford Mine D	SE 1/4, S33, T17N, R9E
		23-9 Miner	SE 1/4, S31, T16N, R12E
		23-10 Olson	SW 1/4, S16, T12N, R14E
		23-11 Ridgeway, Higgins	S2, T15N, R11E
		23-12 Noller	S29, T17N, R9E
		23-13 Coal Mine Coulee	S2, T15N, R11E
		23-14 Keating	S21, T12N, R14E
		23-15 Utica	S18, T14N, R13E
		23-16 Gold Bug	S29, T14N, R10E
		23-17 Dr. Kalloch	S6, T15N, R9E
Lewis & Clark	Butte, Choteau	+25-1 Anaconda*	SE 1/4, SE 1/4, S21, T15N, R6W
		+25-2 Glory Hole*	NW 1/4, NW 1/4, S10, T9N, R4W
		+25-3 Justice Mine*	NE 1/4, SW 1/4, S6, T8N, R5W
		+25-4 Mike Horse*	SE 1/4, S28, T15N, R6W
		+25-5 Mine Above Rimini*	NW 1/4, SW 1/4, S4, T8N, R5W
		+25-6 Peerless*	SE 1/4, NW 1/4, S21, T8N, R5W
		+25-7 Red Water Mine*	SW 1/4, NW 1/4, S4, T8N, R5W
		+25-8 Valley Forge Mine*	NW 1/4, SW 1/4, S33, T9N, R5W
		25-9 Adele	S28, 29, T16N, R7W
		25-10 Armstrong	S6, T8N, R5W
		25-11 Beatrice	S1, T8N, R5W
		25-12 Blackfoot Belle	S21, T15N, R6W
		25-13 Crystal	S10, T13N, R7W
		25-14 Golden Messenger	S4, T11N, R1W
		25-15 Empire	S33, 34, T12N, R6W
		25-16 Heddelston	S22, T15N, R6W
		25-17 Pearl	S30, T10N, R5W
		25-18 May Lilly	S20, T8N, R5W
		25-19 Red Mountain	S4, 10, T8N, R5W
		25-20 7 Up Pete	S29, T14N, R2W
		25-21 Silver Crescent	S29, 30, T8N, R5W
		25-22 Whitlatch	S10, T9N, R4W
		25-23 Scratch Gravels	S26, 27, 34, 35, T11N, R4W

County	Quad (1:250,000)	Site # & Name	Legal Description
Lincoln County	Kalispell	27-1 Big Eight	S19, T31N, R34W
		27-2 Branigan	S1, T26N, R31W
		27-3 Linstead	S17, 20, T29N, R27W
		27-4 Midas	S19, T27N, R30W
		27-5 Snowshoe	S7, T28N, R31W
		27-6 Cherry Creek	S26, 27, T29N, R31W
		27-7 Keystone	S17, T34N, R33W
		27-8 Morning Glory	S16, 17, T34N, R33W
		27-9 Mt. Vernon	S5, 6, T28N, R34W
		27-10 Silver Butte	S7, T25N, R30W
		27-11 Sylvinitite	S17, T34N, R33W
McCone	Jordan, Glendive	28-1 Adrian	SW1/4, S5, T21N, R49E
		28-2 Berry, Creel	SE1/4, NE1/4, S24, T18N, R47E
		28-3 Carlson, Stalheim	SW1/4, S22, T25N, R47E
		28-4 Enquist, Dunlap	NW1/4, SW1/4, S30, T18N, R47E
		28-7 Redwater	SE1/4, NE1/4, S1, T20N, R49E
		28-8 Verstegan	NW1/4, S21, T24N, R48E
Madison	Ashton	29-1 B&H Group	S10, T34S, R4W
		29-2 Curley Bill	S10, T34S, R4W
		29-3 Booth	S21, T11S, R3W
		29-4 Browns Gulch	S16, 21, T6S, R3W
		29-5 Gold Bar	S33, T6S, R3W
		29-6 Liberty	S29, T2S, R3W
		29-7 Mayflower	S32, T1N, R3W
		29-8 Rochester District	S31, 32, T2S, R7W
		29-9 Silver Star	S18, T2S, R6W
		29-10 Smuggler	S13, T4S, R4W
Meagher	White Sulpher Springs	30-1 Benton Gulch	S5, 6, 7, T10N, R3E
		30-2 Black Hawk	S36, T9N, R8E
		30-3 Camas Creek	S18, T9N, R4E
		30-4 Cumberland	S14, T8N, R8E
		30-5 Copperopolis	S29, T10N, R9E

County	Quad (1:250,000)	Site # & Name	Legal Description
Mineral County	Wallace	31-1 Nancy Lee 31-2 Silver Cable 31-3 Tarbox	S31, 32, T18N, R26W S24, T20N, R32W S36, T20N, R31W
Missoula County	Hamilton, Butte	32-1 Copper Cliff 32-2 Old Mill 32-3 San Martina 32-4 Hellgate	S11, T12N, R15W S24, T12N, R17W S21, 22, T17N, R24W S4, T13N, R19W
Musselshell	Roundup, Forsyth	33-1 Berten 33-2 Carlson 33-3 Johnson 33-4 Keene 33-5 Knez 33-6 Nelson 33-7 Perry 33-8 Roundup Coal 33-9 Wade 33-10 Charter* 33-11 Fragacich 33-12 Gustafson (also see Republic) 33-13 Jeffries 33-14 Jonnie's Mine 33-15 Klein 33-16 Kopper 33-17 Mine C 33-18 Mine E 33-19 Nies 33-20 Number Three 33-21 Republic (also see Gustafson)	SW1/4, S2, T5N, R25E SW1/4, S28, T8N, R27E NE1/4, S2, T5N, R26E SE1/4, NE1/4, S27, T9N, R30E NW1/4, S12, R25E NE1/4, S18, T8N, R30E NE1/4, S10, T8N, R31E NW1/4, S24, T8N, R25E NW1/4, S10, T5N, R28E S3, T6N, R27E SE1/4, S26, T6N, R26E NW1/4, S4, T7N, R26E S1/2, S18, T8N, R26E S15, T7N, R26E SW1/4, S36, T8N, R25E NE1/4, S20, T8N, R25E NE1/4, S33, T8N, R26E SW1/4, S14, T8N, R25E NE1/4, S20, T7N, R26E SE1/4, SW1/4, S14, T8N, R25E S32, T8N, R26E W1/2, S4, 8, T7N, R26E S1/2, S16, T8N, R25E N1/2, S16, T8N, R25E NE1/4, S17, T6N, R28E S25, T6N, R26E S3, 4, T7N, R26E
		33-22 Section 16, A 33-23 Section 16B 33-24 Shepherd No. 2* 33-25 South of Divide 33-26 UK Mine	

County	Quad (1:250,000)	Site # & Name	Legal Description
Musselshell (cont.)		33-27 Nelson	S18, T9N, R30E
		33-28 Cooper	S20, T7N, R26E
		33-29 Western	S4, T7N, R26E
		33-30 Antelope	S12, T5N, R25E
		33-31 Square Deal	S16, T8N, R25E
		33-32 Number Four	S16, T8N, R25E
		33-33 Janich	S1, T7N, R25E
		33-34 Oxbow	S17, T8N, R26E
Park	Billings	34-1 Aldridge Creek	NW1/4, S1, T9S, R7E
		34-2 Beattie Gulch	SE1/4, S6, T9S, R8E
		+34-4 Cooke City*	S25, T9S, R14E
		34-5 Eldridge Creek	SW1/4, S22, T2S, R8E
		+34-6 Glengarry*	SW1/4, S2, T9S, R14E
		+34-7 Gold Dust*	NE1/4, S11, T9S, R14E
		34-8 Kountz	SE1/4, S11, T9S, R14E
		+34-9 Little Daisy*	SW1/4, NE1/4, S20, T3S, R8E
		+34-10 McLaren	S12, T9S, R14E
		34-11 Miner Creek	S10, 11, T9S, R14E
		34-12 Morrison	NW1/4, S26, T2S, R8E
		34-13 Trail Creek 28	SW1/4, S17, T3S, R8E
		34-14 Trail Creek 34	SE1/4, S18, T3S, R8E
		34-15 Peter Pear	SW1/4, NE1/4, S28, T3S, R8E
Phillips	Wolf Point	36-1 King Creek	NW1/4, S34, T3S, R8E
		36-2 Linda Kay	S31, T7S, R9E
		36-3 Montana	S17, 21, T25N, R24E
			S12, T25N, R24E
			S10, 11, 12, T25N, R24E
Powder River	Ekalaka, Hardin	38-1 Boicourt	SW1/4, S14, T5S, R50E
		38-2 Carney	S18, T5S, R48E
		38-3 Flanigan (North Star)	S21, T2S, R50E
		38-4 Gentry	NE1/4, S18, T3S, R46E
		38-5 Kucher 11	S11, T5S, R50E
		38-6 Kucher 18	S18, T5S, R48E
		38-7 Manker	SW1/4, S9, T4S, R51E
		38-8 Peerless	S23, T4S, R50E

County	Quad (1:250,000)	Site # & Name	Legal Description
Powell	Butte	39-1 Nancy Helen	S25, T11N, R8W
		39-2 Anderson	SE1/4, SW1/4, S3, T10N, R10W
		39-3 Charter Oak	S36, T8N, R7W
		39-4 Emery	S3, T7N, R8W
		39-5 Gimlet et. al.	S14, 15, T10N, R9W
		39-6 Lily Orphan	S15, T8N, R6W
		39-7 Limestone Quarry	S5, 6, T10N, R9W
		39-8 Monarch	S30, 31, T8N, R6W
		39-9 Negroes Mine	S36, T9N, R7W
		39-10 Ontario	NW1/4, NE1/4, S22, T8N, R6W
		39-11 Phosphate Mill	S23, T9N, R10W
		39-12 Golden Anchor	S1, T8N, R7W
		39-13 Gravely	S2, T10N, R9W
		39-14 Hard Luck	S21, T8N, R6W
		39-15 Jefferson	S14, 15, T12N, R9W
		39-16 John McKay	S23, T11N, R7W
		39-17 Leadville	S36, T7N, R8W
		39-18 Kimball	S12, T8N, R7W
		39-19 Monarch	S30, 31, T8N, R6W
		39-20 Sure Thing	S15, T8N, R6W
Prairie	Miles City	40-1 Hurley	SW1/4, S28, T12N, R51E
		40-2 Spring Creek	NW1/4, S27, T12N, R51E
Prairie	Miles City	40-1 Spring Creek	S27, T12N, R51E
Ravalli	Hamilton	41-1 Red Rock	S2, T10N, R19W
		41-2 White Cloud	S2, T10N, R19W
Richland	Glendive, Wolf Point	42-1 Ahern	NE1/4, NW1/4, S26, T23N, R53E
		42-2 Flom	SW1/4, NE1/4, S31, T24N, R59E
		42-3 Fritchie	NW1/4, S26, T24N, R59E
		42-4 Gaffield	SE1/4, S20, T21N, R58E
		42-5 Gorsage	NE1/4, S18, T21N, R59E
		42-6 Buxbaum	SE1/4, S18, T27E, R56E
		42-7 Johnson	SW1/4, S17, T27N, R56E
			NE1/4, S7, T24N, R60E

County	Quad (1:250,000)	Site # & Name	Legal Description
Richland (cont.)	Glendive, Wolf Point	42-8 Lemieux, Park 42-9 Mine A 42-10 Mine B 42-11 Mine C 42-12 Motzko 42-13 Panasuk 42-14 Sorenson 42-15 Vaira 42-16 Lambert	SE 1/4, S7, T27N, R56E SE 1/4, S31, T21N, R56E NW 1/4, S4, T20N, R56E SE 1/4, NE 1/4, S27, T27N, R57E SE 1/4, S6, T23N, R56E NE 1/4, NW 1/4, S1, T27N, R56E NW 1/4, S26, T21N, R56E SW 1/4, S12, T24N, R56E S33, T22N, R55E
Roosevelt	Wolf Point	43-2 Dawson 43-3 Fralick 43-6 Larson 43-7 McCann 43-9 North Culbertson 43-11 Richards et. al. 43-12 Royan	NW 1/4, S31, T27N, R56E SW 1/4, S29, T27N, R56E NE 1/4, SW 1/4, S7, T28N, R57E S7, T27N, R57E W 1/4, S17, T28N, R56E NW 1/4, S28, T30N, R58E SE 1/4, S2, T29N, R55E
Rosebud	Hardin	44-4 NW Improvement 44-5 Rockwell	S26, S35, S36, T2N, R4E S29, T2N, R44E
Sanders	Wallace	45-1 Eddy Creek 45-2 Jack White 45-3 Looters 45-4 State Group 45-5 Broken Hill 45-6 Frederick 45-7 Golden Rod 45-8 Gopher Hole 45-9 Holliday 45-10 Montro Gold 45-11 Raven 45-12 Amazon	S16, S21, T20N, R28W S17, T22N, R32W SE 1/4, S11, T21N, R31E S14, S23, T20N, R28W S10, T27N, R34W S13, S24, T27N, R34W S8, T23N, R32W S10, T27N, R34W S25, S26, T26N, R34W S3, T19N, R26W S4, T21N, R28W S25, T27N, R34W

County	Quad (1:250,000)	Site # & Name	Legal Description
Sheridan	Wolf Point	46-1 Acme Coal	SE1/4, S13, T34N, R57E
		46-3 Bergh	SE1/4, S22, T35N, R52E
		46-4 Carpenter	NW1/4, S20, T33N, R56E
		46-5 Community Coal	SW1/4, S27, T36N, R51E
		46-9 Lipska	NW1/4, S27, T34N, R51E
		46-11 Meyer	NE1/4, S5, T35N, R51E
		46-13 Olsen	SE1/4, S31, T35N, R51E
		46-15 Raymond	W1/4, S6, T36N, R55E
		46-16 Seaberg	NW1/4, S1, T36N, R51E
		46-17 Storaaschi	NW1/4, S6, T34N, R51E
		46-18 Strip Mine A	SW1/4, SE1/4, S4, T3 N, R58E
		46-19 Strip Mine B	S8, T34N, R58E
		46-20 Tobin	S10, T37N, R52E
		46-22 Wheeler, Lagerquist	SE1/4, SW1/4, S10, T35N, R58E
		46-23 Redstone	S5, T35N, R52E
		46-24 Coalridge	S8, T34N, R58E
Silver Bow	Butte	47-1 Buzton	S3, T2N, R9W
		47-2 Climax	S10, T3N, R8W
		47-3 Colorado Tails	S23, T3N, R8W
		47-4 Fish Creek	S31, 32, T1N, R7W
		47-5 German Gulch	S6, T2N, R10W
		47-6 Mountain Consol	S29, T4N, R7W
		47-7 Overlook	S15, T1N, R7W
		47-8 Peabody	S6, T1S, R8W
Stillwater	Billings	48-1 Hillcrest	S1/2, S20, T4S, R16E
		48-2 Mine 28, 29	S28, 29, T4S, R17E
Wilbaux	Glendive	55-1 Stair	SE1/4, S2, T15N, R59E
		55-2 U.G. Coal, Black Diamond	S10, T13N, R60E