

MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
TAXATION COMMITTEE  
MONTANA STATE SENATE

February 18, 1985

The thirty-third meeting of the Senate Taxation Committee was called to order by Chairman Thomas E. Towe at 8:09 am in Room 413-415 of the State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: ALL members of the committee were present.

CONSIDERATION OF HB 2: Representative Jack Sands, House District 2, was recognized as chief sponsor of the bill. He explained that coal tax money had been authorized for acquisition of parks, but that originally maintenance and development had been forbidden with coal tax money. He said the burden on the system was becoming increasingly great and that even though some operation and development funding was appropriated it had not kept pace with the demand. This bill would remedy that problem.

PROPOSERS

Mr. James W. Flynn, director of the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, appeared in support of the bill and submitted his testimony in writing (Exhibit 1).

Senator Del Gage, Senate District 5, said the Coal Tax Oversight Committee had also addressed these concerns. He said the committee might look at taking acquisition authority out of the bill to take the pressure off the need for maintenance.

OPPOSERS

None were heard.

Questions from the committee were called for.

Senator Brown asked Mr. Flynn to respond to respond to Senator Gage's suggestion. Mr. Flynn said they would abide with and did not want to limit legislative prerogative.

Senator Hager asked if acquisitions were cut off, how that would affect an option the Department already has on land near Lake Elmo. Mr. Flynn said the 1983 Legislature had directed that option to be exercised and flexibility should be left open for that to happen.

Senator Eck asked how many dollars were available and how much Lake Elmo would take. Mr. Flynn said about \$2.4 million was available and the Lake Elmo purchase would involve \$600,000 in the biennium following this one. Senator Eck also asked if the additional development and maintenance funding would involve an increase in FTEs. Mr. Flynn said they would hope to contract for additional services.

Senator McCallum inquired about vandalism problems. Mr. Flynn said the two problem areas were Lone Pine and Giant Springs. The first had been handled with a caretaker, and the second he hoped would be the site of a new headquarters building.

Representative Sands closed saying that HB 2 had received broad bipartisan support in the House both in committee and on the floor.

CONSIDERATION OF SB 379: Senator Cecil Weeding, Senate District 14, was recognized as chief sponsor of the bill. He noted that the Senate had waived the rules to allow Senator Dave Manning's name to go on the bill because it had been so important to him. He said the bill basically would allow the Coal Board to consider maintenance and reconstruction of highways waiving the 10 percent population increase requirement. He presented and discussed two exhibits with his testimony (Exhibit 2 and Exhibit 3).

#### PROPOSERS

Senator Tom Towe relinquished the chair to testify in favor of SB 379. He said that Senator Manning had been very concerned that roads be recognized as the major impact of coal development from the beginning. The Legislature's original decision had been to allow road impact for a period of four years, but Senator Towe said that was not enough. He referred to Exhibit 3 and used the maps there to discuss the needs for road maintenance. He said the road problems have never been adequately addressed. He said that roads are by far the biggest single cost of coal-related impacts.

Mr. Gordon Morris of the Montana Association of Counties rose in support of SB 379 without further comment.

Questions from the committee were called for.

Senator Neuman asked if the \$57 million price tag included matching funds. Mr. Gary Wicks, director of the Department of Highways, said that number represents the estimated cost of completion and is not a funding plan.

Senator McCallum asked if there are currently no dollars available for roads impacted by coal development. Senator Towe said that is true; all available dollars have been spent.

Senator Severson noted other testimony has indicated other impacts have been substantially addressed.

Senator Halligan asked if an upper limit on road spending should be included or if broad discretion would be best. Mr. Murdo Campbell, administrative officer for the Coal Board, said that was a matter of legislative direction.

In response to a question by Senator McCallum, Mr. Wicks said that the Coal Board would give the Department of Highways an amount of money and it would depend on which road system they were directed to maintain as to whether matching funds would be available.

Senator Eck asked if increased authority of the counties to levy road funds might help in combination with this bill.

Senator Weeding closed saying that the bill would address serious needs where the brunt of impact occurred without a commensurate increase in the tax base. Treasure County needs this very badly, he said.

CONSIDERATION OF SB 338: Senator Del Gage, Senate District 5, was recognized as chief sponsor of the bill. He said the bill would allocate money to the Department of Justice for law enforcement related to drugs and stolen property. The program involved had come before an appropriations subcommittee, and the subcommittee had looked into alternatives to general funding because they felt the urgency of the request. The proposed program was repeatedly compared to a program operating now in the five coal counties very successfully. Senator Gage said that cleaning up one area forces the dealers into a different area, and doing a good job in one part of the state created problems for the rest of the counties.

#### PROPOSERS

Attorney General Mike Greely appeared to support SB 338. He emphasized that the need exists and a funding source must be found. He said that last year alone his office received 100 requests from local law enforcement entities in this area, and that now there is no help to give. He said the county attorneys, the US attorney, and all but three of the Montana sheriffs endorse this program. He said other surrounding states are doing a better job, and that is driving more of this traffic into Montana.

Mr. Gary Carrell, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the Department of Justice, presented the committee with charted information and with Exhibits 4 and 5. He said currently Montana law enforcement cannot address the need. He said drug crime is related to all other crimes. The program he said, has three components: 1) undercover investigation, 2) experienced overt investigation, 3) coordination of the flow of information between law enforcement entities. He said such a program is long overdue here.

Ms. Judy Griffith of the Shodair Drug and Alcohol Treatment Center said, "Substance abuse by teens and preteens in Montana is increasing dramatically. Availability and use of amphetamines,

cocaine and marijauna is epidemic. Montana youth are being drawn into child pornography and prostitution and are being taken out of state for these purposes. These are the acts of organized networks--not street dealers. The children affected and their families believe local law enforcement incapable of helping them. When these children attempt to extricate themselves from such activities, they suffer physical and sexual abuse; their families are threatened. Some children are ordered to murder others who attempt to pull out. At times these children must relocate to other states for their own safety. These problems will not go away. More effective law enforcement efforts are critical."

Mr. Larry C. Barnes of the Drug Enforcement Division of the US Department of Justice said Montana is increasingly becoming a haven for organized drug traffice because of the lack of adequate enforcement here. Montana, he said, is a conduit to Canada and other states because of this.

Mr. Fritz Behr, Administrator of the Law Enforcement Services Division of the Department of Justice, said they strongly urge support for this program.

#### OPPONENTS

None were heard.

Questions from the committee were called for:

Senator Lybeck asked how Idaho funded a large number of agents. Mr. Carrell said through their general fund. Senator Lybeck asked about drug factories in Montana and how the additional FTEs would be allocated to address these problems. Mr. Carrell said the Attorney General proposed an advisory council to recommend the division of resources and to establish priorities for their use.

Senator Eck was told there were no matching funds available. In response to questions about convictions, Attorney General Greely said the fiscal note was wrong and that arrests and convictions were being made. He said this program was not enough to do what needs to be done, but it was a start.

The program, according to Mr. Behr, addresses the midlevel dealers, not the street dealer/user. The Attorney General's staff informed the committee of other bills related to this problem that are also being considered.

Senator Goodover asked if two-year funding was enough. Attorney General Greely said it was a start and the next Legislature could judge the results on merit.

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Senator Brown asked Mr. Barnes about the relationship between this and gambling. Mr. Barnes said that allowing expanded gambling would also leave the state "open for more prostitution, more dope and more money." He said how the money was used would determine whether it would help or hurt this area.

Senator McCallum asked if the aggressive enforcement in Idaho pushed problems over the border into Western Montana. Mr. Carrell responded that Thompson Falls is no different than Sidney except that the climate is better for growing.

Senator Towe asked Mr. Murdo Campbell of the Coal Board to comment on reversions. He said since the beginning, something over \$6 million had reverted to the educational trust fund. He said there is about \$750,000 available now that will revert.

Senator Towe asked if there is any hope for general funding. Senator Gage thought not.

Senator Halligan asked what had been requested in the past. Attorney General Greely said this bill was not comparable to other requests.

Senator Gage closed explaining that the five county area currently covered is not included in this bill. He said to remember that drugs are involved with all crimes and that the bill is necessary.

Senator Towe adjourned the meeting at 10 am.

  
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CHAIRMAN

# ROLL CALL

## SENATE TAXATION COMMITTEE

49th Legislative Session -- 1985

Date February 18 8:08am

Location -- Room 413-415

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Name	Present	Absent	Excused
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Senator Brown	✓		
Senator Eck	✓		
Senator Goodover	✓		
Senator Hager	✓		
Senator Halligan	✓		
Senator Hirsch	✓		
Senator Lybeck	✓		
Senator Mazurek	✓		
Senator McCallum	✓		
Senator Neuman	✓		
Senator Severson	✓		
Senator Towe	✓		

COMMITTEE ON

Taxation

DATE

February 18, 1985

## VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME

REPRESENTING

BILL #

Check One

Support

Oppose

Bill Anderson

OPI

SB 161

✓

Judy H. Guffith

Sharon H. Guffith

SB 338

✓

Therrell Delaney

L W V

HB 745  
SB 338

D. Morris

M A Co

HB 745  
SB 379

✓

FRITZ O. BEHR

NT. ATTY GEN. OFF. - LAW ENF SVCS

SB 338

✓

LARRY C. BARNES

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SB 338

✓

Martin Kinson

Flathead 4-H

HB 2  
SB 379

John Rios

Flathead 4-H

HB 2  
SB 379

A/C. K.

PSC

(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

NAME: Judy Guffitt DATE: 2-18-85

ADDRESS: 816 Harrison Ave

PHONE: 442-1856

REPRESENTING WHOM? Shodan Adolescent Trt Ctr - 449-7682

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 330

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENT: Substance abuse by teens + pre teens in Montana is increasing dramatically. Availability <sup>+ use</sup> of amphetamines, cocaine + marijuana is epidemic. Montana youth are being drawn into child pornography + prostitution + are being taken out of state for these purposes. There are the acts of organized networks - not street dealers. The children affected + their families believe local law enforcement incapable of helping them. When these children attempt to extricate themselves from such activities they suffer physical/sexual abuse, their families are threatened. Some children are ordered to murder others who attempt to pull out. At times these children must relocate to other states for their own safety. These problems will not go away. More effective law enforcement efforts are crucial.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.



(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

NAME: BARNES LARRY C DATE: 2-18-85

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 2887 Gat Fls Mt 59403

PHONE: 453-7282

REPRESENTING WHOM? U.S. Dept. of Justice Drug Enforcement Admin

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 338

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENT:

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

NAME: Jerry J. Carroll DATE: 2-18-84

ADDRESS: 303 Roberts

PHONE: 444-3824

REPRESENTING WHOM? mt. Attorney General's office

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 338

DO YOU: SUPPORT? X AMEND?        OPPOSE?       

COMMENT:

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

HB 2

Testimony presented by Jim Flynn, Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

February 18, 1985

The Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks supports the passage of HB 2.

The Montana Parks System is at a stage in its history which might be considered a crossroads of some importance. Revenues from Montana's Coal Severance Tax play an important role in the parks system. The passage of HB 2 will allow us to improve the system in ways which will provide improved economic, as well as cultural and recreational, values for Montanans.

Let me share with you my perception of the current situation.

It can be said that Montana's Park System is, in reality, two sub-systems - each with its own set of conditions which require attention.

On one hand we have a category of sites which are funded by a variety of earned revenue sources such as Fish and Game license funds, the Motorboat Fuel Tax, Parks earned revenues, the Coal Tax, and miscellaneous others.

On the other hand, we have a category of sites which must be funded primarily using General Fund expenditures because they are not eligible for support from the other earmarked sources.

On the General Fund side of the ledger appear many of our oldest, most important and popular sites such as Bannack, Lewis and Clark Caverns, Lone Pine at Kalispell, Lost Creek near Anaconda, Medicine Rocks near Baker, and Chief Joseph Battleground near Chinook, and a number of others throughout the state. These are mostly land-based parks and historic monuments.

The State General Fund, upon which these sites largely rely for operations and maintenance, is receiving intense pressure from all agencies, and the recent past shows the following track record for Parks operations:

Since 1972, General Fund has gone from 38% of the total Parks operations budget to 25% in 1984. If the Executive Budget is adopted for the upcoming biennium, that share will shrink to 17%. The budget proposal anticipates the passage of HB 2.

The appropriation was about \$277,000 in 1972; rose to a high of \$713,500 in 1983; and was reduced to \$628,500 in 1984. It will be further cut to \$624,730 in fiscal 86-87 under the present executive proposal. In real buying power, since 1972 the General Fund has increased only 48% while the Parks System has grown 85% to 319 sites (FTEs have grown only 37%).

Since 1977 (when we began to record visitor information), Parks visitation has grown from 2.2 million visits to 4.5 million visits in 1983.

It is evident when considering system growth, visitor and inflationary pressures that reliance on the State General Fund for operations and maintenance is not going to produce the necessary resources for Parks System operations. Again, it has been the land-based parks and state historic monuments which do not benefit from other revenue sources which suffer the most.

Additionally, the Parks System relies heavily on Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund for new acquisitions as well as for development. This dependence has its own shortcomings as evidenced by the federal actions in 1981 when appropriations were rescinded and in 1982 where no appropriations were made. The future of this funding source is very much in jeopardy because of the federal deficit problem.

In reviewing the other category of sites - those supported by earned revenue sources - we have the Coal Tax Parks areas. This category is funded in part by the Coal Tax which has the potential to be more reliable than either the General Fund or the Land and Water Conservation Fund. However, the Coal Tax Parks program has its own set of complications.

At the outset, the Coal Tax Parks program was only for acquisition. As a result, a number of new sites came into the Parks System. While these acquisitions were noteworthy and of value, a problem soon arose in that money was not being appropriated from the General Fund for maintenance and development.

As a result, the law was amended to allow the use of Coal Tax funds for maintenance and development of only those sites acquired with Coal Tax funds. Even with the law changed the reality is that the Coal Tax revenues are heavily used for acquisition and lightly used for maintenance and development.

As an example, the following shows the Coal Tax expenditure over the past four bienniums (FY 78-FY 85).

Acquisition	\$3,931,239
Development	519,575
Maintenance	<u>1,292,409</u>
	<u>\$5,743,223</u>

From these examples, it can be shown that our State Parks System is at a crossroads. It is becoming apparent that we are acquiring sites at a rate that exceeds our financial ability to properly develop and maintain them. This is evidenced by the recent legislative audit report. We have a program which is presently limited in two major ways.

1. A dependence upon the General Fund which is shrinking in comparison to the rest of the budget, and
2. A bottom line which is held at roughly current level while the System continues to expand.

The resulting squeeze is felt most severely in those areas which must rely on General Fund appropriations.

The fiscal 86-87 Executive Budget proposal, which depends upon passage of HB 2 addresses both problems. Without it, the problem can be expected to grow. The Parks System is experiencing increased usage, and with the strong public support for the visionary acquisition programs (Coal Tax and fishing access sites), the number of areas, and the acreage to be maintained will also grow. At the same time, less and less money will be available for the operation of the system on a per-visitor, per-site, or per-acre basis. It is apparent it is time to consider ways to mitigate these circumstances using the resources we have at hand.

Making all sites in the Parks System eligible for funding from the Coal Tax would immediately relieve the pressure on those sites presently suffering from the lack of General Fund support. It would also give the Department the flexibility to augment the sites in the other earmarked programs (such as motorboat sites), giving the agency the flexibility it needs to address public and facility needs based upon real need rather than inflexible funding criteria.

The funding sources for the operation of the Parks System should center on the Coal Tax rather than the General Fund and on a combination of Coal Tax and Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds for development.

In addition, a concentrated effort should be made to fully develop our present system before major new sites are added. Our capital expenditure requests in the long-range building program do just that.

We are recommending that the 1985 legislative session consider acquiring no new sites with the Coal Tax revenues but authorize those revenues to be spent for development of present park sites.

A number of attractive sites are available and it will be difficult to turn them down, but I believe to do so at least for the time being is in the best interest of the program.

When present sites are developed, the State could then embark upon an acquisition and development program which is balanced and reliably funded.

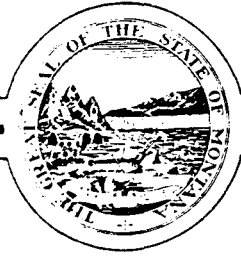
We would have a Parks System which is adequately developed, operated, and maintained.

The present course of action is prone to growth without adequate development, operation and maintenance, and a funding base which is not growing in relation to the need and which is too inflexible to address our high-priority problems. Its result is a fairly comprehensive land mass and a variety of recreational opportunities; but in many key places, the quality is lacking.

Expenditures to improve the Parks System are investments which will provide substantial returns in the form of tourism revenue for the State. To maximize the values parks resources represent, we must provide facilities and opportunities which will encourage tourism, one of the mainstays of our economy.

As I mentioned at the outset, we are at a crossroads, and it is our recommendation that a change in direction is in order. Passage of HB 2 will give us the tools to do the job. It does include a sunset provision which will allow the legislature to use the four years it provides to demonstrate the wisdom of this course of action. We can review the accomplishments after four years and make a judgment about the future at that time.

# DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

2701 PROSPECT

STATE OF MONTANA

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

November 7, 1984

Honorable Glenn Roush, Chairman  
Coal Tax Oversight Subcommittee  
Capitol Building  
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Glenn:

The following provides a brief history of coal-severance tax funding of several road projects within the Colstrip area. Further, a brief summary of the funding received from the Federal Economic Growth Center (EGC) program is also provided for subcommittee review and information.

## Coal Severance Tax Funding:

Senate Bill 87 of the 1975 Session, a companion bill to SB 13 which established the 30% coal severance tax, directed that 10% of the tax proceeds for four years be provided to the Department of Highways for use on highways which serve the area affected by large-scale development. At that time, estimated income for highway purposes from the coal funds were:

Fiscal 1976	-	\$2.7 million
Fiscal 1977	-	3.9 million
Fiscal 1978	-	4.0 million
Fiscal 1979	-	4.9 million
Total		\$17.3 million

However, only approximately \$15 million actually became available for highway purposes, evidently because coal production or the price of coal was lower than initially anticipated.

Four separate highway projects were undertaken using the above and other fund sources. The four projects and funding sources are:

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Project	Total Cost	Coal Tax	BIA	Primary	RR Safety	Other*
Busby - Kirby	\$ 3.9	\$ 3.2	\$ .7	--	--	--
Colstrip-Forsyth (South Section)	5.0	4.6	--	--	--	\$ .4
Colstrip-Forsyth (Center Section)	7.8	1.5	--	\$6.3	--	--
Colstrip-Forsyth (Armells Cr. Sec.)	7.5	5.4	--	.6	1.3	.2
Totals	<u>\$24.2</u>	<u>\$14.8</u>	<u>\$ .7</u>	<u>\$6.9</u>	<u>\$1.3</u>	<u>\$ .6</u>

\* Railroad, Western Energy and MPC funds.

All of the above were awarded to contract and the projects have now been completed.

Most of the available coal tax funding was spent on Montana 39 between I-94 and Colstrip. This road was originally constructed using secondary standards after WWII. Because of the dual impacts of strip mining and the generating plant construction at Colstrip, traffic increased greatly. At that time, sufficiency ratings ranged from the high 30's to the low 50's, with most of that road in the 40's. As you may be aware, sufficiency ratings of 40 and below are considered critically deficient. The coal tax funding on MT 39 was augmented substantially by federal-aid primary, EGC, and railroad-separation funding. Montana 39 was selected for coal tax funding because it was more inadequate in relation to the coal related impacts than the other primary highways in the area.

In addition, and largely as the result of efforts by Senator Dave Manning, the Federal Highway Administration designated Colstrip and the surrounding area as an Economic Growth Center, eligible for funding under that program. This occurred in March, 1975. This federal program obligated a total of \$5.2 million for the Colstrip EGC, of which \$1.4 million was state highway earmarked funds under the matching requirement. Under this program, the following projects were undertaken:

Project	Purpose	Total	Federal	State
Crow Agency-Busby	PE	\$ 415,021	\$ 306,950	\$ 108,071
Crow Agency-Busby	RW	86,300	67,615	18,685
Decker-Busby	PE	400,700	296,439	104,261
Sarpy Creek Rd	PE	210,000	155,358	56,642
Sarpy Creek Rd (Center Section)	RW	61,672	48,320	13,352
Dripping Vat Creek	Const.	205,804	158,367	47,437
Lame Deer-Ashland	PE	7,604	5,629	1,975



Project	Purpose	Total	Federal	State
Lame Deer-Colstrip	PE	46,272	33,928	12,344
Colstrip-Forsyth	PE	808,700	597,347	211,353
Colstrip-Forsyth-N	Const.	364,332	261,341	102,991
Wyoming Line - N	Const.	673,269	490,401	182,868
Hardin - E	Const.	894,693	659,988	234,695
Sarpy Creek Rd (South Section)	Const.	659,061	486,311	172,750
Rosebud - S (South Section)	PE	78,335	57,941	20,394
Ashland - Birney	PE	65,260	48,096	17,164
Tongue River Br	RW	6,203	4,369	1,834
Tongue River Br	Const.	185,528	142,207	43,321
Hardin - E	PE	8,623	6,379	2,244
Totals		\$5,177,377	\$3,826,996	\$1,350,381

All of the above projects are complete.

The two programs noted above provided a total of \$29.4 million towards highway projects in the Colstrip area. This total is made up of \$14.8 million from coal funds, \$6.9 million from the federal-aid primary system funding (federal and state), \$3.8 from federal EGC funds, \$1.4 million from highway earmarked, and \$2.6 million "other" made up of BIA, Railroad and other private funds.

Both of these programs, the coal tax funded state program and the federal EGC program, are now defunct and provide no funding for road construction or other improvements in the Colstrip area.

Other projects undertaken in the area from 1980 to present include two projects South of Rosebud totalling \$1.8 million and covering 11.8 miles. A Crow Agency to Busby project totalled \$6.4 million, made up of \$4.5 Federal Public Lands funds and \$1.9 million of primary funds. There were numerous other smaller projects involving slide corrections and approaches, seal and cover, and widening and overlays on various other roads in the area such as Lodge Grass South totalling approximately \$1 million. Other interstate and small safety projects were also undertaken during this period in this area.

#### Sarpy Creek Road - Current Status:

The Sarpy Creek Road, designated FAS 384, runs north-south from east of Hysham at the I-94 Sarpy Creek Interchange south and southwesterly to Hardin.

The estimated construction cost to complete the center and north sections of Sarpy Creek Road in Treasure County is \$6.0 million. The center section, 8 miles, would cost \$2.3 million and would begin 17.2 miles south of I-94 and extend north. The remaining northerly section of approximately 9.2 miles is estimated at \$3.7 million.

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As noted above, some preliminary engineering, right-of-way acquisition and utility clearances have been done from the EGC funds previously provided.

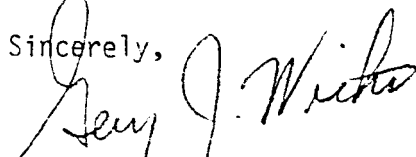
The Treasure County Secondary Road Fund is presently in a negative balance of \$368,000. It is estimated that the present \$75,000 per year allocation of state and federal dollars to the County will take five-plus years to come out of the negative balance, and another 31 years to accumulate enough funds to build the center section only, without allowing for inflation.

It was the intention to build the Sarpy Creek projects from EGC funding, but this funding is no longer available because the program was eliminated at the federal level.

At present, there are no programs other than the ones already discussed available to deal with the problem. The current federal-aid secondary funding clearly does not provide enough funds to correct problems of this magnitude. Therefore, any improvements to Sarpy Creek Road are a long time in the future.

I hope the above provides the background information you need to review the highway situation in that area of Montana.

Sincerely,



Gary J. Wicks  
Director of Highways

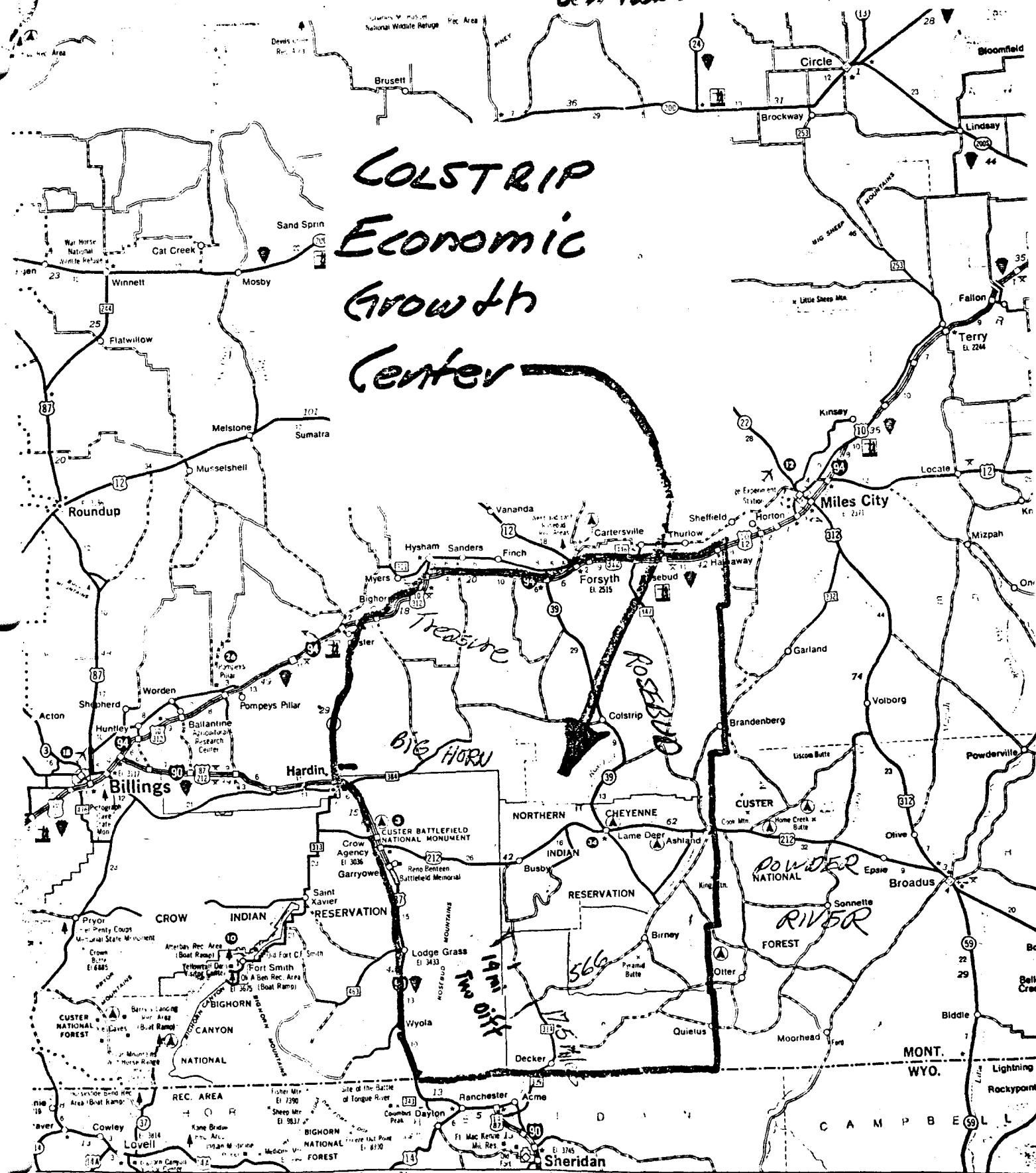
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<u>Mileage Est. in 1978 Study.</u>		<u>Work Done</u>	<u>Work to be Done</u>	<u>Scope of Work Est.</u>	<u>1985 Costs</u>
1.	Sarpy Creek Road -	27 miles	8.7 miles	18.3 PMS	\$ 2,745,000
2.	Hardin-Sarpy Creek -	12 miles	12 miles	0 Reconst.	-----
3.	Hardin East -	20 miles	20 miles	0 Overlay	-----
4.	Colstrip-Forsyth	30 miles	30 miles	0 Reconst.	-----
5.	Lame Deer-Colstrip	22 miles	22 miles	0 Overlay	-----
6.	Rosebud-South	36 miles	16 miles	20 miles Reconst.	\$12,000,000
7.	Ashland-Northwest	20 miles	0 miles	20 miles PMS	\$ 3,000,000
8.	Decker-Busby	40 miles	12 miles	28 miles Reconst.	\$16,800,000
9.	Birney-Southwest	24 miles	0 Let Bridge Contract only	24 miles PMS	\$ 3,600,000
10.	Birney-Ashland	23 miles	0	23 miles PMS	\$ 3,450,000
11.	Crow Agency-Busby	27 miles	8 miles	19 miles Reconst.	\$11,400,000
12.	Lame Deer-Ashland	20 miles	0	20 miles widening lay	\$ 5,000,000
TOTALS		301 miles	129 miles	172 miles	\$57,995,000
1985 - Overlay Cost's per mile - \$150,000					
1985 - Minor widening & overlay cost per mile - \$250,000					
1985 - Reconstruction Cost's per mile - \$600,000					

EXHIBIT 3 - SB 379  
February 18, 1985

File copy  
 Copies to 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 for  
 Jan Tawbe 2/17/83.

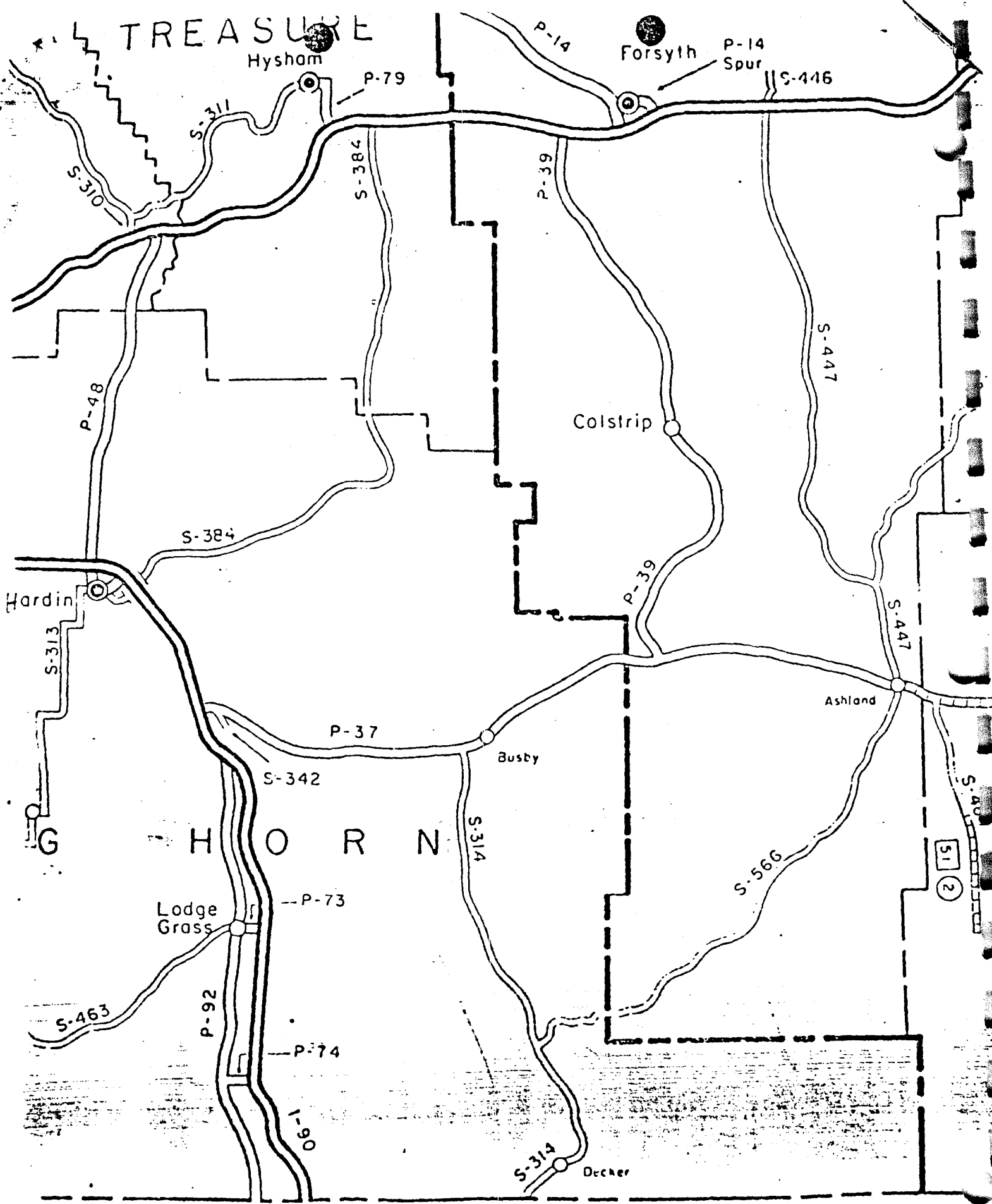
# COLSTRIP Economic Growth Center



6.3  
 7.7  
 Oct 87 North  
 Nov 87 South

TABLE NO. 1 Showing the 12 reaches of roads within the Colstrip Economic Development Growth Center area (Designated by the U. S. Secretary of Transportation) and current cost estimates by the Montana Highway Department.

<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>TABLE 1 LENGTH</u>	<u>EST. COST TO CONSTRUCT</u>
1. Sarpy Creek Road	27 Mi.	\$ 5.4 million
2. Hardin - Sarpy Creek	12 Mi.	2.4 million
3. Hardin - East	20 Mi.	1.8 million
4. Colstrip - Forsyth	30 Mi.	11.4 million
5. Lame Deer - Colstrip	22 Mi.	2.9 million
6. Rosebud - South	36 Mi.	4.1 million
7. Ashland - Northwest	20 Mi.	2.7 million
8. Decker - Busby	40 Mi.	8.0 million
9. Birney - Southwest	24 Mi.	4.8 million
10. Birney - Ashland	23 Mi.	4.7 million
11. Crow Agency - Busby	27 Mi.	8.8 million
12. Lame Deer - Ashland	<u>20 Mi.</u>	<u>6.5 million</u>
	301 Mi.	\$63.5 million
Rosebud County	168 Mi.	
Big Horn County	106 Mi.	
Treasure County	<u>27 Mi.</u>	
	301 Mi.	



F.A. SYSTEMS IN THE COLSTRIP AREA

Department of Justice  
1986-87 Biennium

Program: Criminal Investigators

TITLE: PROPOSED EXPENDITURES FOR SB 338

REQUEST: The Department requests funds to support three general criminal investigator positions, four undercover criminal investigator positions, one attorney position, two secretarial positions and two intelligence clerks.

FTE DETAIL: This bill would fund an additional supervisor investigator, two general criminal investigators and ~~one~~ secretary to the General Investigation Section (GIS). The GIS currently has three agents, and a bureau chief.

This bill would fund a Special Investigation Section (SIS) to provide undercover criminal investigations at the request of local authorities. The SIS would consist of one supervisor investigator, three agents, one attorney, and one secretary.

This bill would also provide funds for two intelligence clerks to handle the increased flow of information and to analyze the data collected.

<u>FISCAL DATA:</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>	<u>FY 1987</u>
<u>F. T. E.'s</u>	12.0	12.0
<u>Personal Services</u>	306,929	328,765
<u>Operating Expenses:</u>		
Contracted Services	17,163	18,163
Supplies & Materials	19,102	20,102
Communications	24,317	24,179
Travel	36,527	38,180
Rent	22,047	22,047
Utilities		
Repair & Maintenance	6,241	8,836
Other Expenses	101,750	1,750
Subtotal	227,147	133,257
<u>Equipment</u>	203,016	-0-
<u>Total Request</u>	<u>737,092</u>	<u>462,022</u>
<u>Funding:</u>		
General Fund		
Other Funds	737,092	462,022
Total Funds	<u>737,092</u>	<u>462,022</u>

Biennium Total

1,199,114

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

