

MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION  
49TH LEGISLATURE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
SPECIAL SESSION III

June 11, 1986

The meeting of the joint subcommittee on Education was called to order by Chairman Donaldson at 8:30 a.m. on Wednesday, June 11, 1986, in room 312-2 of the Capitol.

ROLL CALL: The roll call was called by the secretary with all members being present. Tape 2-1-A

The purpose of the meeting was to hear testimony from the Board of Regents, Community Colleges, and the Bureau of Mines concerning the proposed reductions of their budgets.

Chairman Donaldson announced that the committee would meet at 8:00 a.m. tomorrow. He then asked Sib Clack from the Budget Office to present the governor's proposed cuts to the Board of Regents. At this point Miss Clack inquired whether the chairman would want to address the governor's perspective on what the educational trust fund interest foregone would be? She said she had a response to the LFA's estimate of what kind of revenue would be foregone as a result of putting coal tax collections in the general fund, rather than the educational trust. The chairman said they would wait on that. Miss Clack stated that the recommendation from the governor's office is an across the board cut of 5% for the Board of Regents in the amount of \$1,173. Since there is no salary for the Board of Regents, there is no impact on the pay plan freeze recommendation.

Jane Hamman from the LFA Office then gave her report. She referred to page F-4 of the LFA book. Miss Hamman stated that the LFA recognized the 8.5% reduction from fiscal 1985 to fiscal 1987 and, therefore, there are no issues presented for your consideration. The issue is the Governor's proposed 5% cut of \$1,173.

Carroll Krause, Commissioner of Higher Education stated that the Board of Regents budget was decreased \$1,800 last session and the proposed 5% cut would be in addition to the 8.5% cut. He referred to a hand out (EXHIBIT # 1) and stated that the members of the Board had been foregoing their per diem of \$50.00 per day because there was not any money in the budget.

EXECUTIVE ACTION:

Rep. Moore moved that the governor's 5% proposal to reduce the budget by \$1,173 of the Board of Regents be accepted. Rep. Hand stated that, since they were already behind in paying their per diem and since the cut was only about \$1,200, perhaps they shouldn't make that reduction. The question was called for, the motion PASSED with Rep. Hand voting "No".

Chairman Donaldson then called upon Sib Clack to give the governor's presentation relative to the Community Colleges. Miss Clack stated that the 5% appropriation of authority in general fund for the community colleges would reduce the general fund support from 52% to 49%. The total amount that would be cut from the 5% from Dawson Community College would be \$37,554; from Flathead Valley Community College, \$79,803 and from Miles Community College, \$43,563, for a total cut of \$160,920. She then stated that the governor's recommended pay plan freeze would result in additional cuts totaling \$92,000. Adding the cuts together, they would total \$252,920 for FY 87.

Jane Hamman of the LFA office then presented the options from that office. She commented that Miss Clack had reviewed well the formula which was established by the 1981 legislature. She said the three major variables in that formula which are determined by the legislature are: the projected student FTE, the cost factor per student, and the percent of state support for the unrestricted budgets for the community colleges. She then reviewed for the committee page F-17 of the LFA Book through page F-22. Miss Hamman then reviewed the four options that the LFA office had proposed on page F-22 of the book.

The next one to testify was Bill Lannon, Community College (26:40) Coordinator. Mr. Lannon stated he would like to respond briefly to the issues that were raised by the LFA. (See EXHIBIT # 2.) He then referred to the option proposed by the LFA relating to raising tuition at the community colleges. See EXHIBIT #3 regarding the 1981 funding study. Mr. Lannon stated that it was his feeling that the three options presented by the LFA were in effect a policy change from the 1981 study that had been accepted by the legislature. He added that the tuition data includes fees that are restricted, that the data included in the WICHE study is other data that all students have to pay and that translating head count data into FTE data is misleading. He also stated that there is no consideration in the data for the fee waivers and the scholarships that the trustees elect to award to students attending the community colleges. For the above reasons Mr. Lannon implored the committee to give consideration to the recommendation that was given to the legislature by the governor. Mr. Lannon handed out EXHIBIT # 4, R.C.M. 20-15-312, relating to the calculation and approval of the operating budget. There followed a lengthy question and answer period of Mr. Lannon concerning the appropriateness of relating tuition as a percentage of total funding for the community colleges to the average of the western states and to the university system.

Chairman Donaldson stated that if they do not raise the tuition and the state's portion is reduced, it will be almost an automatic property tax increase.

Dawson Community College

Don Kellner, President of Dawson Community College (2-1-B 4:00) was the next person to testify. Mr. Kellner stated that during these critical times we find our agricultural people looking for help to the colleges, in terms of workshops, classes, special sessions for stress and frustration due to the lack of rains and the recession of resources. He stated the state share of support has dwindled from 65% to 55 to 53 to 52 and now with the recent cuts it will be only around 50 or less than 50%. He said with regard to the governor's recommendation, the total impact is \$97,200 which is a very serious impact on an institution that has a 1.6 million dollar budget. Mr. Kellner said the impact of the budget cut would include cutting programs, cutting people, cutting staff. They have ceased all instruction at Baker, curtailed instruction at Sidney, and the cut will seriously erode the evening programs. He then stated that 65% of the financial aid award letters have gone out and that they feel their catalog is a contract with those students. Mr. Kellner said the proposed cuts will place his institution back to the 1981-82 budget levels. As a point of information he then told the committee that Dickinson state College recently passed a reduction for out-of-state students, and they can attend Dickinson for less money than they can attend Eastern Montana College; that's including tuition, board, and room. He felt that was going to have a serious impact on students not only going to Eastern but also to Miles and to Dawson. He then stated they were prepared to go along with the governor's recommendation at this time.

Chairman Donaldson then questioned Mr. Kellner about the \$97,000 reduction saying according to his figures the total cut would be \$37,000 and there was a \$20,000 error in the Dawson pay plan reduction. There followed a question and answer period regarding the proposed reductions including the pay plan freeze.

Flathead Valley Community College

The next person to testify was Howard Fryett, President, Flathead Valley Community College (21:17) Mr. Fryett handed out EXHIBIT #5. He reviewed the memo briefly and stated he would let the memo speak for itself and, he would be glad to answer any questions.

Sib Clack clarified the state column on Dr. Fryett's handout needs some alterations. She stated the legislated funding that he included of \$1,666,062 includes House Bill 500 and the pay plan. The governor's proposed funding would be \$1,538, 259. she said he did not include the FY 86 allocation for the pay plan for the total cut in funding on the state side of the column would be \$127,803. Mr. Fryett stated that he recognized the financial situation that the state is in and the college is pleased to take their share of the burden.

Miles Community College

The next witness was Bob Hokum (2-1-B 29:30) who was representing Miles Community College for President Judson Flower who could not be here today. Mr. Hokum stated that, although the residents of Custer County and supporters of Miles Community College have been very generous in their support and accepted mandatory mill levies over the last several years from 35 to 40 mills per year, the college is prepared to accept the governor's recommendation concerning the 5% cut and the reduced pay plan. He then outlined what they would be reducing, starting with nearly closing the Colstrip Center operation, eliminate equipment purchases and a portion of custodial staff, reduce library books and acquisitions, and said they will reduce the number of evening offerings. He stated that the college went through a budget reduction last year, made hurtful cuts, and that it has impacted their projected FTE.

EXECUTIVE ACTION:

Sen. Jacobson (34:54) moved to reduce the state share to 49% that's a 5% decrease and does not have anything to do with the pay plan.

Chairman Donaldson than asked Sib Clack from the governor's budget office to address what would be the effect of this action then relative to the pay plan if we adopt a 49% across-the-board cut.

Sib Clack stated that what the committee is addressing on the 49% is only that proportion of the colleges total approved current unrestricted budget that would be supported by general fund appropriation and you decide that amount based on what percent you are willing to support. She stated that they will have to amend that line in HB 500 that says 54% to 49% in FY 87. Miss Clack said that Sen. Jacobson's motion is to amend the proportion of support of the general fund of their total current unrestricted approved budget from 52% to 49%, and that it is separate from the pay plan.

Sen. Jacobson amended the motion to read from 52% to 49%.

Chairman Donaldson said the question had been called for. Motion CARRIED. He then called for a break before continuing with the School of Mines presentation.

Bureau of Mines

Henry McClernan, Acting Director of the Bureau of Mines and Geology (42:40) was the next one to testify. Mr. McClernan said before he reported on the impact of the \$74,000 cut he would like to report on the earthquake study program that the committee dealt with in the last session. He said they had made considerable progress and will be publishing a report on their preliminary findings this fall. He then moved into his report concerning the \$74,000 cut at the Bureau of Mines. He stated the impact of this will mean terminating one clerical position, one-half of a professional position, cutting the student employment by about one-half, and cutting the travel and equipment budget. He said the bureau's time in dealing with the general public, providing them with data, will take longer; and two research projects will have to be put on hold, one is the mineral resource area dealing with gold deposits in the Belt Mountains and the other to study the shallow petroleum targets in the Great Falls area and near Cut Bank.

EXECUTIVE ACTION:

Rep. Moore moved that the committee accept the recommendation from the governor and the LFA to reduce the Bureau of Mines budget by \$74,302 or 5%. The question was called for: the motion CARRIED unanimously.

Forest Experiment Station (Tape 2-2-A) (2:50)

Sib Clack presented the governor's recommendation regarding the Forest Experiment Station. She stated the recommendation is to cut the appropriation authority and the general fund for the Forestry Conservation Experiment Service by \$33,489 for FY 87 and that the pay plan reduction would amount to \$17,000.

Jane Hamman reported that the LFA office concurs with the governor's recommendation.

Dr. Don Habbe, Acting President of the University of Montana introduced Dr. Sid Frissell, Dean of the School of Forestry and Director of the Forest Experiment Station to make the presentation. He stated that the Montana Forest Conservation Experiment Station was formed by the legislature in 1937 to be a research arm of the School of Forestry with the dean acting as the director. He then gave a review of the state forestry program since it's inception. Dr. Frissell reported on the Mission-Oriented Research Program, (MORP) refer to EXHIBIT #6. he stated that in the last three to four years, the school of Forestry had lost about \$52,000; and they have that much less flexibility to hire summer people.

There followed a question and answer period of Dr. Frissell regarding the reduction affecting the support of graduate students that are carrying out field research, reducing operating expenses and equipment and land managers.

Jim Runion (22:00) Planning Manager for Champion International Western Operations testified next. Mr. Runion read his prepared statement. (See EXHIBIT # 7.) He completed his testimony by saying that research results are available to all landowners, not just to major companies like Champion International; and that the type of research that is currently being done will allow Montana's forests to be managed, making them better able to serve the people of the state.

Chairman Donaldson questioned Dr. Frissell if he had reviewed the potential cuts and asked what the impact would be on the ongoing research to the 5% cuts that had been addressed. Dr. Frissell replied that he felt that the 5% reduction is going to have some effect but not of the nature that will cause the system to collapse.

The next witness to testify on behalf of the students of Montana was Glenn Campbell, student, University of Montana. Mr. Campbell read his prepared statement. (Refer to EXHIBIT #8.) He asked the committee to take into consideration the viewpoint of the students.

Howard McDowell, Executive Secretary of the Montana Tree Farm Committee was the next witness. Mr. McDowell read his prepared statement. (See EXHIBIT #9.) He stated he was testifying on behalf of the state's tree farmers to request that funding be maintained to continue the important work on the management of second growth forests being done in the MORP.

The next witness to testify was Dr. Robert Pfister, Director of the MORP. Dr. Pfister stated that when you look at what happens with cuts to an ongoing program, the 2% budget cut meant that they had to shut down their computers in April; they had built a data base, and had the data there, but don't have the money to get their data back out. He responded to the question of what the \$17,000 meant in graduate students, by saying in terms of administering the program, the 5% cut along with the other cuts is starting to tie his other hand behind his back.

Chairman Donaldson assured Dr. Pfister that the committee was interested in his projects and the cuts were not based on a lack of interest.

EXECUTIVE ACTION:

Rep. Moore moved to accept the governor's proposal and the LFA's recommendation for a 5% cut in the amount of \$33,479 for the Forest Experiment Station. The question was called, the motion CARRIED unanimously.

Agricultural Experiment Station

Sib Clack from the Governor's Budget Office gave the recommendation from the governor's office that the budget of the Agricultural Experiment Station general fund be cut by 5% in the amount of \$297,112. In addition to the 5% cut of the general fund appropriation in HB 500, she stated the budget office was recommending that the pay plan be frozen at the 86 level in HB 375; this would amount to the total of \$254,000 foregone of the pay plan in FY 87 which includes \$26,000 of federal authority.

Jane Hamman of the LFA Office presented the LFA options beginning on page F-23. She stated the purpose of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station (MAES) is to conduct and promote studies and research relating to agricultural natural resources and to diffuse information thereby acquired among the people of Montana. She said one issue presented by the LFA is research priorities, there are about 139 state research projects presently approved for federal Hatch formula funding, and 23 regional multi-state research projects which are approved for federal regional research funds. Miss Hamman referred in detail to Table 1, page F-25 of the LFA report, which is a list of the research projects categorized by goals from 1 through 9 according to priority. Table I shows the fiscal 1985 research expenditures totaling \$8,327,000. Tables 2 through 6 list the projects in five goal areas. She then reviewed each project as follows: Table 2 Community Improvement, page F0-27; Table 3 Rural Life, page F-28; Table 4 Consumer Health and Nutrition, page F-29; Table 5 Marketing Systems, page F-30, and Table 6 Expanded Product Demand, page F-31. Miss Hamman then presented the options that the LFA office was recommending on page F-32.

Dr. Jim Welch, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station (2-2-B 11:00) and Dean of the College of Agriculture at Montana State University made his presentation. He stated that it seems there is one key issue, money: fiscal return, economic base of the state, economic health and well being of the state government and on down the line. He then handed out EXHIBIT #10. Dr. Welch then reviewed in detail EXHIBIT #10. He said the points he would like to emphasize are the input that is associated with the determination of the programs and what you are getting for your money.

There followed a question and answer period regarding the possibility of losing matching federal money. Sen. Jacobson inquired if the committee does reduce the Agricultural Experiment Station by 5% whether they would be losing federal funds also. Dr. Welch replied the station would not be losing federal funds with the 5% reduction. Rep. Moore asked if out of the 6.3 million in general funds appropriated to the experiment station this year in addition to the 1.9 federal monies and the \$520,000 or so of the special state revenue, is the pay plan money over and above that or is it included in the 6.3 million. Jane Hamman replied that the pay plan is included in that figure.

Rep. Bardanouve asked if the committee was going to consider the possible consolidation of administration of the Agricultural Experiment Station with the Co-op Extension Service. Chairman Donaldson replied that the presentation would be coming from the LFA this afternoon and he would like to reserve comments on that until the committee has been brought up-to-date.

Chairman Donaldson inquired of Dr. Welch, relative to the nine goals, if the committee were to make further reductions if the Agricultural Experiment Station would prefer that the committee make a dollar amount and let the station decide where the cuts would come rather than eliminate, for instance, Community Improvement, to which Dr. Welch replied yes.

Rep. Bardanouve asked Dr. Welch about the possible loss of federal dollars, what it would do to his programs. Dr. Welch stated they had tried to operate on the philosophy that as the resources shrink, that they continue to maintain those programs that are the most important and they think they will have the opportunity for the most payoff as far as the state is concerned and either eliminate or reduce some programs that are on the marginal edge. Rep. Bardanouve inquired if they had guidelines where they may use federal money that they are allocated or did they have control. Dr. Welch replied there are guidelines on the use of federal dollars, some are very general and some are very specific.

Rep. Moore asked Dr. Welch to briefly remind the committee what the sources of earmarked funds were and why he expected it to go down. To which Dr. Welch responded saying the earmarked funds are specifically from sales and product and some services, primarily livestock sales, and our dollars are down because we are into a depressed pricing situation.



Dr. Welch also handed out EXHIBIT #10-A, a Biennial Report 1983-84. There followed a brief question and answer period concerning the responsibility of public research vs. private research. He then commented he would leave a series of newspaper articles on the end of the table for anyone who might be interested in agricultural studies done at MSU. (See EXHIBIT #10-B.)

Chairman Donaldson then called for a lunch break. The meeting was reconvened at 1:30 p.m. by opening the floor for testimony from the public.

The first witness to give public testimony was Larry Johnson, a farmer from Kremlin, State President of the Montana Agricultural Research Advisory Council. Mr. Johnson said the council has had in the past and will continue to have in the future an active part in the formulation of the programs and in making them responsive to agriculture in the state of Montana. He said the council realizes the problems the state is under with the budget problems and hopes that, if it becomes necessary to make cuts in the programs, they are done through the use of the advisory councils to the administrators, rather than being handed down by the legislature.

Dean Switzer, Representative from District #23 (2-3-A 12:27) was the second witness to testify. He said that when the recommendations come from the committee, Dr. Welch should be allowed to select the areas that will make the adjustments. He said his concern is that the experiment station at Sidney be recognized for the amount of contribution they have been able to make over the last 20 years or so to Montana agriculture.

Mons Tiegen, Montana Stockgrowers Association stated, in the interest of time, he would like to testify regarding the extension as well as the experiment station. He reported that the MSA had held their annual convention and passed a resolution asking that, should cuts be necessitated within the experiment station and the extension service, these be made after full consultation with the advisory councils.

The next witness was Randy Johnson, Executive Vice President of the Montana Grain Growers Association. He stated that it becomes more and more obvious to the industry that it is going to mean relying more on the marketplace, rather than on government programs and commodity subsidies. He said we have some tough competitors out in the world and, if we are going to maintain American agriculture as a leader in the world, we are going to have to remain on the cutting edge of technology and productivity; and the only way to do that is through research. He urged the committee to support the experiment station as much as they could, but, if cuts had to be made, to allow agriculture and the advisory council and the system to make the cuts.

Gordon McGowan, former state Senator was the next witness to appear. Mr. McGowan read a letter from Mr. Clarence Durban, President of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, (Refer to EXHIBIT #12), spoke in support of the services that the county agent had rendered to the area concerning aborting cows and knapweed control.

The next witness was Bill Jones, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Teton County. Mr. Jones stated that county government has taken a real share in funding and promoting and using extension service programs. He said that, although counties don't fund experiment stations, they do use the results, and that agriculture survives or fails on the basis of the quality of production and the quality of work that happens in the agricultural areas.

Chairman Donaldson asked for any questions or further testimony on the agriculture experiment station. Being none, he then moved into the presentations by the offices on the extension service. He requested Sib Clack to review the governor's proposal relative to the Cooperative Extension Services.

#### Montana Cooperative Extension Service

Sib Clack from the budget office stated that the governor recommended a 5% cut in the general fund appropriation authority in FY 87 in the amount of \$109,433. In addition to a 5% across the board cut, the governor recommends freezing the pay plan at FY 86 levels which would mean that the extension service would not receive \$125,000 of their pay plan allocation in FY 87.

Jane Hamman from the LFA office then made her presentation. Miss Hamman referred to page F-35 of the LFA book. She stated the Montana Cooperative Extension Service is responsible for diffusing useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, including management of the 4-H programs. She gave six reasons for consolidating the Cooperative Extension Service administration with the Agriculture Experiment Station administration. They are as follows: 1. State legislation, 2. other states, 3. on-site reviews, 4. work priorities, 5. survey of producer, and 6. cost savings. Miss Hamman reviewed each reason on page F-36 through page F-40 of the LFA book. She then reviewed the organizational chart on page F-42 and also Table 3 on page F-43, Possible Consolidated Structure. She then reviewed Issue #2, Extension Specialist, page F-46 through page F-54. The next issue to be considered is Issue #3, Classified Personnel, on page F-55 of the LFA book. Miss Hamman then presented four options that are listed in Table 6 on page F-56. The next issue to be addressed was issue #4. Equipment, on page F-57. Miss Hamman then presented the options by the LFA.

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There followed a discussion within the committee regarding whether they wanted to eliminate discussion on any of the issues. Chairman Donaldson said as long as even one member expressed a desire to review any issue they would not eliminate them. At which point, Rep. Peck stated he would like to express his interest in all of the issues. chairman Donaldson called upon Dr. Hoffman to address all of the issues. He then stated that, if at some further point the committee would desire, before they call for public testimony, they could discuss it further and eliminate an area if they felt it would not be addressed during the special session, if that was agreeable.

Dr. Carl J. Hoffman, Vice President and Director of the Cooperative Extension Service made a presentation. He handed out EXHIBIT #13 which he then read to the committee. He then stated that every county extension office has advisory committees, just as he has at the state level, who have a hand in determining priority need, evaluating programs, and making recommendations. He asked the committee to turn to Page F-1 in the LFA report, see EXHIBIT #14 which states in part that the governor's recommended cut amounts to \$109,433, and this along with the 12.3% or \$249,986 federal cut will amount to \$359,419. The impact of that would be to cut a combination of at least 16 positions made up of specialists, field staff, and classified personnel at a time when the demands for the services of the extension service are greater than ever before. He said that Montana ranks 50th among the states with regard to total staff resources. He then addressed and recommendations of the LFA, summarized on EXHIBIT #15 are the dollars and percentage cuts the service has received in the current fiscal year, the dollars and percentage cuts they are expected to receive federally, plus the dollar and percentage cuts contained in the LFA report. He mentioned that the federal cut plus the LFA cut totals \$1,275,524, and said that would require cutting a combination of approximately 58 positions made up of specialists, field staff and classified personnel.

Chairman Donaldson inquired if Dr. Hoffman would please address the 5% cuts first, the impact it would have on programs in the agency, and then consider the other LFA proposals.

There was a lengthy question and answer period of Dr. Hoffman regarding cutting 16 positions, the federal shortfall and the Gramm Rudman reductions. Chairman Donaldson then inquired of Dr. Hoffman what the effect of the pay plan freeze would do to the agency. Dr. Hoffman replied that the problem of tenure comes in and also legal notification; he stated they could avoid that and be in court or else abide by it.

Dr. Hoffman continued with his prepared statement. (See EXHIBIT #14, page 4.) He handed out EXHIBIT #16. Rep. Hand requested Dr. Hoffman to summarize EXHIBIT #16 in a few brief sentences. Dr. Hoffman replied that page 1 of the LFA report shows staff salaries. He attached a copy of the present salaries of those individuals. He stated that the LFA report shows a total of \$571,343, and the present salary on the second page shows a total of \$556,986. A member of the committee inquired if Dr. Hoffman could explain the difference, and Dr. Hoffman replied "no", he just took the actual figures. Jane Hamman said that the difference is that these cost figures distributed by the agency are for fiscal 86 and the computations presented in table #1 of the LFA report are for fiscal 87.

Dr. Hoffman completed his testimony by saying that the responsibilities that have to be carried out by these individuals must be assumed by other bodies if the positions are eliminated. He then called upon Dr. LeRoy Luft, the Associate Director to briefly comment on the recommendations contained in the on-site agricultural experiment station review reports, work priorities and the results of producer surveys.

Dr. LeRoy Luft, Associate Director, extension Service (2-4-A 11:00) read his prepared statement. (See EXHIBIT #17.) Dr. Luft stated that the guiding principle in determining programs for the extension service is that local people should be involved and be given the opportunity to participate. He stated that much of the work that is done on a task force basis combining several specialists who team up to work on the problems in Montana. He then handed out EXHIBIT #18. he pointed out that on the chart the program areas that the LFA was dealing with total 29.67 FTE's and in our method of calculating, and questioned our being at 7.63 FTE's as compared to 9.31. He then review Table 4 in detail. Dr. Luft then read EXHIBIT #19 and made note of a problem that had occurred in Wyoming regarding joint appointments. He said they had an audit by federal authorities and it indicated that 14 of the extension specialists in Wyoming did not fulfill the time and activity requirements for the dollars they were receiving from the extension service, so they are arguing whether or not they are going to have to pay those funds back. Dr. Luft then spoke on on-site reviews. he said extension had an outside on-site review which was conducted in 1982 and the basic recommendation was that the present administrative structure be retained with the vice president for extension reporting to the president of MSU.

At this point in the meeting, Chairman Donaldson called for a 15 minute break. Upon reconvening, he questioned Dr. Hoffman about the reason for forming the vice president for extension being that the administration wanted to try and expand the role of extension beyond

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just agriculture and have it an extension of the total University campus. he inquired if that had happened. Dr. Hoffman replied that it did to a very limited degree, and one of the reasons was that the resources that would have been needed to carry that out were not available from the university because of the tremendous increase in FTE's.

Chairman Donaldson then stated that he was not prepared to consider the consolidation of administration because he needed more data and there is not time during the special session. He did say he was intrigued with it and would like to pursue it within the next six months with additional information from both agencies concerning which positions could be consolidated and which could not. Rep. Peck said he thinks the proposal is meritorious and we should pursue it, however it is not appropriate for a special session to try and take on such a large issue.

There followed an exchange between Dr. Hoffman and Rep. Peck regarding the proposed consolidation of administration. Rep. Peck then inquired if Dr. Welch was still at the hearing. He said that Chairman Donaldson had asked Dr. Hoffman if he would cooperate on this administrative examination and asked Dr. Welch if he would also be willing to do so. Dr. Welch stated he would not have any problem taking a look at it.

There followed a brief question and answer period about the 4-H program. Chairman Donaldson then asked for further questions, there being none, he said they would move into public testimony.

EXECUTIVE ACTION:

Rep. Moore (2-4-B 6:20) moved that they eliminate Issue #1 from consideration during this hearing in light of Chairman Donaldson's and Rep. Peck's conversation with Dr. Hoffman and Dr. Welch. Chairman Donaldson stated a motion has been made that we not consider administrative consolidation as an issue, however, they may give some directive relative to further discussion of it between now and January. Rep. Peck said he would like to amend the motion to read that the committee send a letter to Dr. Welch and to Dr. Hoffman asking them to examine the issue further and report to the 50th session of the Montana legislature, in conjunction with working with the LFA staff, of course. Senator Jacobson said she would like to suggest they send the same letter to the commissioner of higher education. Chairman Donaldson said that could be included in the motion. Rep. Moore said he would like to make one comment, that being how he appreciates the effort of the fiscal analyst, their research and work, and it won't be discarded. The question was called, motion CARRIED unanimously.

At this point in the hearing, Chairman Donaldson called for public testimony and urged the witnesses to be as brief as possible.

The first witness to appear was Jim Squires, a dryland farmer from Glendive. He said there are several issues that relate to both research and extension, but his primary emphasis is toward extension. He stated that the assistance he had received through the computer programs that were available have helped him make quality decisions that doubled his potential income. He asked that the committee be very careful when they consider cuts in the area of community development.

Walt Filmore, cowboy, Florence, Montana (92-4-B 18:20) testified in support of research and extension. Mr. Filmore read his prepared statement. (See EXHIBIT #20.) He concluded his statement by saying that, if Montana is going to survive in the agricultural business, we're going to have to do a lot more research and extension.

The next witness was Donna Dugess, past vice president of the Cascade County extension homemakers. She said she was one of eleven women from Cascade county to offer her support of the cooperative extension service. She said she represented a group of over 1000 rural and urban homemakers. Mrs. Dugess stated the education they receive through the extension program is profound and the leadership is fantastic, and she would like the committee to consider the educational opportunities made available to the children and the adults through the Co-op ext. service.

Gean Lindblom who is the Health Food and Nutrition Chairman of the Cascade County Extension Homemakers was the next speaker to appear. She stated it was only through the assistance of the extension service they were able to hold their health fairs and past four years.

Gladys Baquet, farm and ranch owner from Teton County, was the next witness. Mrs. Baquet read her prepared statement. (See EXHIBIT #21.) She spoke in favor of the extension service.

Susan Butler, representing the Montana Home Economics Association, read a resolution from the MHEA supporting the cooperative extension service. (See EXHIBIT #22.)

Marcia Hollinsworth, president of the State 4-H council, member of the state Extension Advisory Committee and the Montana 4-H Foundation Board, spoke in support of the 4-H program. She stated that she felt, in order for the 4-H program to maintain the first rate program, that they have they need the state specialists. There are 3500 leaders across the state depending upon the materials and the programs that these specialist provide.

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Mary Sekim, Butte, member of the Montana Extension Council, Supervisor of the Mile High Conservation District, Chairman of the Headwaters Resource Conservation Development Area, President of the R & C Association, which is in 15 western states, stated that having worked with the extension service for over 20 years, she would like to support overall the extension program.

Mary Adkins, past president of the Montana Extension Homemakers, representing 5000 members in Montana, read her prepared statement. (See EXHIBIT #23.) She stated that the Extension Homemakers is the largest adult educational organization in the U.S. and asked the committee to be fair and consider all of the benefits that the cooperative extension service gives to Montana.

The next witness is Forrest Ferris, Master of the Montana State grange, representing 1400 plus members. Mr. Ferris read his prepared statement. (See EXHIBIT #24.) He completed his statement by asking for committee support of the financial needs of the extension service.

Joy Wicks, Lewistown, member of the Montana Extension Advisory Council and in agricultural production. She read her prepared statement. (See EXHIBIT #25.) She commented that it would seem the one unbiased source of information, the extension service, should be bolstered and encouraged in the area of marketing and production.

The next witness was Beth Thompson, 4-H junior leader, (2-5-A 2:15) stated she thinks youth is America's greatest resource and hopes that the committee doesn't cut out too much of the extension service, because it promotes 4-H all the way and it helps teach the youth to have pride, leadership and responsibility.

Terry Anderson, Melville, past president of Montana 4-H, spoke in support of the extension service. He stated that extension is the disseminate arm of the university and without it you will seriously affect that institution.

Frank Thompson, member of the state committee of rural area development, urged the committee to keep the extension service and the experiment station on the same level it is.

Joyce Janacaro, County Commissioner from Jefferson County and a member of the Montana Extension Advisory Council, testified in support of the extension service. (See EXHIBIT #26.)

Chairman Donaldson then called for further witness; there being none, he inquired if the committee wished to take any action at that time.


EXECUTIVE ACTION:

Sen. Jacobson asked that the committee go back to the Agricultural Extension Station and made a motion to take the governor's 5% recommended cut. There followed a brief discussion on the issue. Rep. Moore stated he would rather not vote on it at this time because there is a lot of detail in the books and a lot of testimony to consider on the Agricultural Extension Station and the Coop Extension Service and he would like to think about them a while longer. Sen. Jacobson withdrew her motion until morning.

Chairman Donaldson stated they would be hearing the Block Grant Impact in the morning and also the universities would be coming back to bring more data, but if the committee wished they could take executive action on either the agricultural extension station or the co-op extension service. He then announced the meeting would convene at 8:00 a.m. in order to have time to deal with the issues that have been added to the agenda.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business before the subcommittee, the hearing was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
GENE DONALDSON, Chairman



VISITORS' REGISTER

Education Sub COMMITTEE

BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE June 11, 1986

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

NAME (please print)	<del>RESIDENCE</del> Representing	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Sen Pat M. Gossett	Great Falls		
Bill Layman	Comm. of H.F.		
Don Kettner	Lawson Com Coll		
Bob Holm	Miles Community College		
Ken Heikes	Eastern Mt College		
Henry McClarna	Bureau of Mines, Mt. Tech		
P. L. Myers	FVCC		
Howard L. Foyatt	FVCC		
Jimmie Adams	FVCC		
George Simpson	FVCC		
Bill Foyatt	MAC		
Mary Lou Peterson	HD # 1		
Carol Burre	MT. U. SYSTEM		
Jack Noble	" " "		
John D. Montague	HD 96		
Ted Salye	HD 18		
Bruce H. Carpenter	EMC		
Sydney R. Cady	HD 20		
Donald H. Hibel	Univ. of Montana		

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Commission  
of Higher Ed.

Bill Lamm - 2/10

~~Bob Hester~~

Don Kiltner - Dawson Comm. Coll.

Howard Fryatt - Flathead

Bob Holson - Pulaski Comm. Coll.

Bureau of Mines

1. Henry McClure - Clenna Bureau of Mines - MT Tech

Forest Exp Station

Don Habel - Univ. of MT

Sid Fogell

Jim Russell

Agriculture Exp Station

Dr. Welch

Lunch

Larry Johnson

Dean Switzer

Mon. Pitzer - Witness H.

VISITORS' REGISTER

Education Sub COMMITTEE

BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE June 11, 1986

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

NAME (please print)	<del>RESIDENCE</del> REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
<del>Howard Crawford</del>	UM Missoula		
Henry McClema	MT. Tech Butte		
Rep. Dorothy A. Cody	House Dist # 20		
Bill Tilly	MS & U.		
Jim Putt	MSU		
Gene Shuck	MSU		
Michael Matheson	UM Missoula		
Patricia Carrel	MSU nursing		
J.F.D.			
Rich Bent	MT. Tech Butte	✓	
LINDSAY NORMAN	" " "		
Dwain Dayton	" " "	✓	
Jacki Wrigg	C.H.F		
Bill Lanna	CHF		
Steve Beninghoff	CHF		
Ken Stolz	UM Missoula		
Dean Willison	UM		
Don Habel	UM		
Bruce H Carpenter	SMC		

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITORS' REGISTER

Education Sub - COMMITTEE

BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 6/11/86

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

NAME (please print)	<del>RESIDENCE</del> REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
JERRY NISBET	HD #35 Great Falls		
Terry MINOW	MT Ad of Teachers		
Dave Galtier	MPEA		
Ralph S. Cudde	H.D. 60 - Missoula		
2. Walter J. Fillmore	NW 151 Chief Hooking Florence, mt	Glass Rd	
Ergi Jew	MEA		
Wally Eck	Senate Dist 40		
HENRY BAHN	VISITOR		
ALAN BAQUET	VISITOR		

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

# EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE

## VISITORS' REGISTER

*Research & Extension*  
~~Extension~~

COMMITTEE

BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 6/11/86

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Henry W. Hodgskiss			
JOE BRAND	Helena		
W <sup>th</sup> R. Jones	Fla. Council	✓	
① Jim SQUIRES	Extension	✓	
Narcia Hellander	Extension	✓	
Clare Horin	Mont Ag Exp Sta	✓	
15. Joyce Janicaro	Ill. Co. Council Montana Extension Council	✓	
13. Terry Anderson	Extension	✓	
Evelyn Rukavina	Extension	✓	
Jerry Rukavina	Extension	✓	
Bayless Pitt	Extension	✓	
Art Pitt	Extension	✓	
Phyllis Carpenter	Extension	✓	
Vivienne Zook	Extension	✓	
Jean Harrison	Extension	✓	
Pat Hansen	Extension	✓	
B-B Mullin	District 15		
12. Beth Thompson	4-H	✓	
Auta Wilson	4-H	✓	

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

# EDUCATION SUB COMMITTEE

## VISITORS' REGISTER

### Research + Extension COMMITTEE

BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

 DATE 2/11/86

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
GORDON McHOWAN	Highwood	✓	
Jack A Perkins	Deer Lodge	✓	
14. Frank Thompson	Wolf Creek	✓	
Herald J. J. J.	Kilisnoe	✓	
Marie Rauskain	Great Falls	✓	<del>✓</del>
Ruth Ravens	Great Falls	✓	<del>✓</del>
Inez E. Rothwell	Great Falls	✓	<del>✓</del>
④ Sam C. Luskblom	Great Falls	✓	✓
Helvia H. Ladd	Great Falls	✓	✓
5. Gladys Baggett	Chatman	✓	
Grace Chapin	Helena	✓	
Oliver Shewey	Great Falls	✓	
Bessie Doherty	Great Falls	✓	
Bonnie Schlotter	Ulm	✓	
Dora Fleming	Gr Falls	✓	
③ Anna L. Dugas	Ulm, MT	✓	
Tommy Murphy	Great Falls	✓	
Marys Teigen	Helena	✓	
Gay Wickel	Lewistown	✓	

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITORS' REGISTER

EDUCATION Sub COMMITTEE

BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 6/11/86

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
10 Forest Farris	Kalispell	X	
Randy Johnson	GREAT FALLS		
Dean Switzer	Richey Dist 28	X	
Stan Klumpp Jr.	Cameron	X	
Jack E. Hanson	Bozeman MAES	X	
Larry W. Hodgkins	Choteau		
B. R. Jones	Choteau	X	
9. Mary Aikens	Kalispell	X	
Lawrence Hoffman	Helena	X	
Stella Jean Hansen	Legislature		

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

VISITORS' REGISTER

Education Sub COMMITTEE

BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 6/11/86

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE <i>Representing</i>	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Susan Butler	Helena - Mt. Home Co. Assoc.		X
Jeanita Boynton	Helena		X
Ann Rauer			
Gordon Morris	MACo HELENA		
Betty LaSalle	Helena	X	<del>X</del>
<i>[unclear]</i>	Helena MSU	X	
Niame Stanbich	Amaconda	X	
Carrie Duda	Amaconda	X	
Bill McKay	St Falls		
Tom McDev	Mt Bell		
Jaime York	Associated Students MSU		
Joy Wickes	MEAC - Ag PRODUCER	X	
Harvey Hollandsworth	Brady - Ext Service 4-H		
Jay Thompson	St of Crnk Mt.		

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.



DAILY ROLL CALL

EDUCATION

SUB-COMMITTEE

49th LEGISLATURE SPECIAL SESSION III

Date JUNE 11, 1986

	NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REP	DONALDSON, GENE, Chm.	✓		
SEN	HAFFEY, JACK	✓		
SEN	HAMMOND, SWEDE	✓		
SEN	JACOBSON, JUDITH	✓		
REP	HAND, BILL	✓		
REP?	MOORE, JACK K.	✓		
REP	PECK, RAY	✓		

MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM - FY87

UNIT	GF	SSR
Montana State University	\$27,643,535	\$5,794,255
-5%	\$1,382,177	\$289,713
Remaining authority	\$26,261,358	\$5,504,542
University of Montana	\$22,317,420	\$4,459,375
-5%	\$1,115,871	\$222,969
Remaining authority	\$21,201,549	\$4,236,406
Eastern Montana College	\$8,813,679	\$1,906,970
-5%	\$440,684	\$95,349
Remaining authority	\$8,372,995	\$1,811,621
Northern Montana College	\$5,349,997	\$880,140
-5%	\$267,500	\$44,007
Remaining authority	\$5,082,497	\$836,133
Western Montana College	\$2,757,020	\$469,410
-5%	\$137,851	\$23,471
Remaining authority	\$2,619,169	\$445,939
MCMS&T (excluding BM&G)	\$5,388,803	\$1,158,850
-5%	\$269,440	\$57,943
Remaining authority	\$5,119,363	\$1,100,907
TOTAL SIX UNITS	\$72,270,454	\$14,669,000
-5%	\$3,613,523	\$733,452
Remaining authority	\$68,656,931	\$13,935,548
TOTAL MT UNIVERSITY SYS	\$88,418,529	\$17,350,373
-5%	\$4,420,928	\$867,521
Remaining authority	\$83,997,601	\$16,482,852

UNIT	GF	SSR
Bd of Regents	\$23,465	\$0
-5%	\$1,173	\$0
Remaining authority	\$22,292	\$0
Ofc of CHE	\$5,838,110	\$2,681,373
-5%	\$291,906	\$134,069
Remaining authority	\$5,546,204	\$2,547,304
TOTAL BoRCHE	\$5,861,575	\$2,681,373
-5%	\$293,079	\$134,069
Remaining authority	\$5,568,496	\$2,547,304
AES	\$5,942,232	
-5%	\$297,112	
Remaining authority	\$5,645,120	
CES	\$2,188,660	
-5%	\$109,433	
Remaining authority	\$2,079,227	
FCES	\$669,578	
-5%	\$33,479	
Remaining authority	\$636,099	
BM&G	\$1,486,030	
-5%	\$74,302	
Remaining authority	\$1,411,728	
TOTAL	\$10,286,500	
-5%	\$514,326	
Remaining authority	\$9,772,174	

Includes:

- DCC 37,554
- FVCC 79,803
- MC 43,563
- 160,920 CC!
- 130,986 CH!
- 291,906

= 6.0 FTE

= 3.0 FTE (Dr. Hoffman 5.23.86)

= 807,405

733,452 6 mill  
134,069 Coal

NOTE: SSR funds exempted by Governor.  
 ‡ \$266,241 subtracted from total because of policy cut.



THE MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

33 SOUTH LAST CHANCE GULCH  
HELENA, MONTANA 59620-2602

(406) 444-6570

Exp. bill 1  
6/11/86  
Carroll Krause

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHER EDUCATION

TO: Carrol Krause  
Commissioner of Higher Education

FROM: Jack Noble *JN*  
Deputy Commissioner for  
Management and Fiscal Affairs

DATE: June 5, 1986

SUBJECT: Board of Regent's Budget

The 5% cutback reduces the Board of Regent's budget of \$23,465 by \$1,173. The amount hardly seems worth mentioning relative to the size of the state deficit, but the board members have already had to waive their right to collect the per diem due them under state law. The board members have foregone \$3,200 of per diem to date. The law was changed last session changing the per diem rates from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a day but there was no corresponding increase in the board's budget. The regents had to stop claiming per diem after six months of the year had elapsed. They will have the same problem next fiscal year. Here is a summary of the shortage.

David Paoli	\$ 500.00
Bea McCarthy	\$ 650.00
Dennis Lind	\$ 350.00
Burt Hurwitz	\$ 450.00
Elsie Redlin	\$ 450.00
John Scully	\$ 350.00
Jeff Morrison	\$ 450.00
	<u>\$3,200.00</u>

JHN/llt

599T

Mr Chairman. members of the committee, with me today is Don Kettner, Pres DCC, Howard Fryett Pres FVCC & Bob Hoken, Dean of Instruction M.C.C. Jack Flawa, Pres of MCC ~~could~~ not be present today because he is attending the Northwest sec Assoc in Seattle.

The representatives of the colleges will speak to the recommendations of that the executive branch has made relative to the 5% cut in the General Fund approp. Neither Pres Kettner nor Fryett have had the ~~material~~ that was presented ~~by you~~ Monday by the L.F.A. Both have arrived today and are ~~unable~~ not acquainted with the ~~actual~~ issues as they were presented.

I would like to respond briefly to the three issues that were raised by the L.F.A. The issues indicated on page F-17 involve tuition at the three community colleges. Specifically the options indicate that the tuition at the community colleges could be raised, ~~to~~ <sup>add</sup> and the revenue would be used to reduce the general fund approp. ~~It~~ We have Frankly Mr. Ch., ~~the options are unworkable~~ is ~~accurate~~ and ~~misleading~~ <sup>is</sup> a serious problem with the options outlined in the report.

I signed  
 the original  
 of the  
 memo  
 dated  
 1/23/70  
 which  
 was  
 signed  
 by  
 Don  
 Kettner  
 and  
 Howard  
 Fryett  
 and  
 I  
 have  
 it  
 with  
 me  
 in  
 my  
 file

6/11/86

Bill Cannon

1- Funding Study 1981

Page 21

2. Dates: 20-15-311 \$ 312

3. The Trustees & Taxpayers of a CC. list  
 my state fees that would provide low cost  
 tuition for their citizens. They may elect to have  
 a lower tuition - and ~~also~~ provide ~~make~~  
 up the local share with the mandatory leg.

4. Therefore, the three options are ~~the~~ policy change  
 established by the leg. in 1981.

Tuition data in the LFA report includes fees  
 that are restricted. That is, fees student pay for  
 activities and building fees. Each comm. and assoc.  
 Each community college has charges all student

1. activity fees

2. building fees

3. computer fees.

These fees do not support the ~~income~~ <sup>restricted</sup> budget  
 of the college. The data included in the  
 Wiske study from other states include such fees.

Translating headcount data into FTE data  
 is misleading. The demographic data give  
 the <sup>origin</sup> ~~age~~ of the student i.e. where the student grad. from h.s.  
 it is not comparable with the student's status for fee  
 purposes. Example - student grad. from ~~Ill.~~ <sup>Ill.</sup> h.s. <sup>miles to</sup>  
 attends M.C.C. would be identified as that origin from Yellowknife

This is a first class  
student coming in  
the average 16 cr. per year  
and this student average 12-14 credits

county even though they are a resident of Custer County  
and pay in dist fees.

There is no consideration in the data for the  
fee waiver and scholarships that the Trustee see to  
award to student attending the Com College.

For their reason Mr. Ch. - I explain the  
Com m to ~~reject~~ consider the reason prop  
by the gov, &

6/11/86  
Bill Lannon

Table 13  
Number of Mills Levied for Community Colleges  
Fiscal 1981-1982\*

<u>County</u>	<u>FY '81</u>	<u>FY '82</u>
Dawson	19.44	25.55
Flathead	5.64	9.66
Custer	21.00	26.03

\*Does not include bonded indebtedness or the one mill adult education levy.

The amounts of local taxes necessary to fund the unrestricted budgets are calculated by subtracting the general fund appropriation and estimates of other unrestricted revenues, primarily student tuition and fees, from the amount of the unrestricted budget. Increases in tuition and fee collection serve to offset local tax levies on a dollar for dollar basis. As table 14 indicates the colleges project tuition and fee collections to remain fairly constant between fiscal 1981 and fiscal 1982. As a consequence, the majority of increased local spending is absorbed by the mandatory levy.

Table 14  
Actual and Projected Tuition and Fees Collection  
Fiscal 1981 and 1982

	<u>1981 Actual</u>	<u>1982 Projected</u>
Dawson	\$ 64,297	\$ 73,297
Flathead Valley	165,000	175,000
Miles	115,022	131,883

If tuition and fee collection exceed projections the excess shall be used to reduce the mandatory levy in fiscal 1983.

3

**20-15-312. Calculation and approval of operating budget.** (1) Annually by June 15, the board of trustees of a community college shall submit an operating budget to the board of regents for their review. The operating budget of the community college shall be financed in the following manner:

(a) General fund appropriation. The general fund appropriation shall represent a specific percentage of the total unrestricted budget authorized by the legislature and approved by the regents. This percentage shall be specified in the appropriations act appropriating funds to the community colleges for each biennium.

(b) An estimate of revenues to be generated by student tuition and fees, and all other unrestricted income, revenues, or balances shall be added to the state general fund appropriation and the total subtracted from the total unrestricted budget. The difference shall be obtained by a mandatory levy.

(c) The funding obtained in subsection (b) of subsection (1) is the amount of the unrestricted budget. A detailed expenditure schedule for the unrestricted budget shall be submitted to the board of regents for their review and approval.

(d) The amount estimated to be raised by the voted levy shall be detailed separately in an expenditure schedule.

(e) The spending of each restricted funding source shall be detailed separately in an expenditure schedule.

(f) The expenditure schedules provided in subsections (c), (d), and (e) of subsection (1) shall represent the total operating budget of the community college.

(g) If revenues to the unrestricted budget exceed estimates, the excess shall be used to reduce the mandatory levy in the subsequent year.

(2) The board of regents shall review the proposed total operating budget and all its components and make any changes it determines necessary. A board of trustees of a community college district shall operate within the limits of the operating budget approved by the board of regents.

History: Ea. Sec. 4, Ch. 495, L. 1981.

**Cross-References**

School budgeting procedure applicable to community colleges, 20-9-101.

Emergency budget petitions, 20-9-161, 20-9-163.

Emergency budgets, 20-9-165.

Completion, filing, and delivery of final budgets, 20-9-134.

**20-15-313. Tax levy.** On the second Monday in August, the board of county commissioners of any county where a community college district is located shall fix and levy a tax on all the real and personal property within the community college district at the rate required to finance the mandatory mill levy prescribed by subsection (1)(b) of 20-15-312 and the voted levy prescribed by subsection (5) of 20-15-311 if one has been approved by the voters. When a community college district has territory in more than one county, the board of county commissioners in each county shall fix and levy the community college district tax on all the real and personal property of the community college district situated in its county.

History: Ea. Sec. 5, Ch. 495, L. 1981.

**Cross-References**

Property tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10.



~~Fryett~~  
HOWARD FRYETT

Flathead Valley Community College

Howard L. Fryett

752-5222 ext. 208

1985 Tuition\*

Budgeted 249,000.00

Collected 253,253.00

1986 Tuition\*

Budgeted 249,000.00

Collected 265,691.34

\* Does not include fees of  
4.50 per credit and scholarships

EXHIBIT #5  
HOWARD FRYETT  
1



**Flathead Valley  
Community College**  
Number One First Street East  
Kalispell, Montana 59901 (406) 755-5222

To: Representative Gene Donaldson, Chairman  
Education Sub-Committee

From: Howard L. Fryett, President *Howard Fryett*

Date: June 9, 1986

Subject: 1986/87 College Budget

I. The 1986-87 Budget Authorized by the 1985 Legislature

State (52%)	\$1,596,062
Local (48%)	<u>1,473,288</u>
850 FTE x \$3,611	3,069,350
Pay Plan	<u>134,615</u>
Total budget	\$3,203,965

II. The Governor's Proposed Budget Cuts

We recognize the fiscal crisis in Montana and therefore support the Governor's proposal for reducing Flathead Valley Community College funding as follows:

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legislated funding	\$1,666,062	\$1,537,903	= \$3,203,965
Governor's proposed funding	<u>1,516,259</u>	<u>1,553,091</u>	= <u>3,069,350</u>
Cut in funding	\$ ( 149,803)	\$ 15,138	= \$ (134,615)

This 9% state funding cut will:

- eliminate 60 classes,
- eliminate one counselor position,
- result in early retirement for two faculty,

- eliminate intercollegiate athletics,
- reduce summer school to one six-week session from two five-week sessions,
- drastically reduce supplies, equipment, travel and laboratory assistants across the board.

### III. Legislative Analyst Proposal for Cuts

We recognize that the student and student tuition must bear part of the cost of education. The mission of the community college focuses on transfer education, vocational training and community service. The principle of access is paramount to our efforts to meet the needs of the district and the State of Montana. The reported proposals of the legislative analyst would place a disproportionate share of the costs directly on the student and drastically reduce student access to education!

### IV. Public Support for Flathead Valley Community College

The people of Lincoln and Flathead Counties have demonstrated their financial support for the College. To date they have willingly paid 48% of the operating budget, voted overwhelmingly to establish a center in Lincoln County, and voted to purchase land for a new College site in Flathead County. In 1984, some 25,406 people voted as to whether they should tax themselves for that new campus. That vote was narrowly defeated by approximately 200 votes. Trustees have voted to place the measure on the November 1986 ballot.

Student enrollments have increased over the last two years as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total FTE</u>	<u>Unrestricted FTE</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>	<u>Credit Headcount</u>
1983-84	802	783	---	2,019
1984-85	860	849	8.43	2,062
1985-86	946	927	9.19	2,204

The majority of people in the two counties see local higher education not as a luxury but as an absolute necessity. Industry, government, large business, small business, and the local citizen of Northwest Montana increasingly rely upon Flathead Valley Community College services. W.R. Grace & Co., ASARCO, and Champion International among other corporate and government leaders have gone on written record strongly supporting the continued development of Flathead Valley Community College. They, as taxpayers, are looking to you as legislators to support the College.

V. Revenue Enhancement

We ask that you limit budget cuts to the extent possible. Revenue sources should also be considered. The MEA Guide to Revenue Enhancement Spring - 1986 may be of some value to legislators:

Modify capital gains	\$12,000,000
Add back accelerated depreciation	12,000,000
Tax stocks and bonds	16,000,000
Limit federal tax deduction	12,000,000
Surcharge individual and corporate income taxes	22,500,000
Require monthly income tax deposits	18,000,000
Monthly deposit of severance taxes	7,000,000
Increase cigarette taxes	3,000,000
Increase wine and beer taxes	3,300,000
Modify the video poker fee	4,000,000
Increase the gas tax	24,000,000
Enact a hotel or lodging tax	7,000,000

HLF:sw

cc: Sub-Committee Members

FOREST EX ST.  
DR. SID FRIZZELL  
JUNE 11, 1986  
8:30 AM

"Reprinted from the January 1986 *Western Journal of Applied Forestry*, Vol. 1 No. 1."

# Montana's Mission-Oriented Research Program

Robert D. Pfister and Carl E. Fiedler, *School of Forestry, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812.*

**ABSTRACT.** *The Mission-Oriented Research Program (MORP) was established at the University of Montana in 1981 to work on current second-growth management problems in northern Rocky Mountain forests. Research is focused on the five traditional resources—timber, range, water, wildlife, and recreation—in relation to major program goals of inventory, productivity, and management. The program emphasizes studies of the multiple effects of alternative silvicultural treatments; close liaison with researchers, forest industry, and private landowners; and prompt distribution of information to users.*

*West. J. Appl. For. 1:11-12, Jan. 1986*

In 1981 the Montana Legislature appropriated funds to establish the Mission-Oriented Research Program (MORP) within the Montana Forest and Conservation Experiment Station. The Experiment Station is the research branch of the School of Forestry at the University of Montana. This funding provided support for an applied research program aimed at problems facing owners and managers of second-growth forests in Montana. The need for such an interdisciplinary and sustained state forestry research program was first documented in a 1970 School of Forestry report. This goal became a reality with the establishment of MORP.

## GOALS OF THE PROGRAM

The three major goals of MORP deal with (1) inventory, (2) productivity, and (3) management.

*Inventory* efforts focus on collecting existing data on all forest resources in

the state. These data are being assembled to provide general information for broad levels of planning.

*Productivity* efforts are aimed at defining potential resource production on all forest types in the state. Potential productivity is being compared to current productivity as measured by inventories. The difference represents the opportunity for improving production through good management.

*Management* activities are centered on testing the most promising known treatments and developing new ones to improve productivity. Where practical, MORP studies are designed to determine the levels of production of several resources over a range of management treatments.

## Program Philosophy

The first priority of our research program is to meet users' needs. We are looking at fundamental resource management questions from the users' standpoint as they relate to MORP goals:

What is the resource base? (inventory)

Where is it? (inventory and geographic information system)

How much is it producing? (inventory and existing productivity)

How much could it produce? (potential productivity)

How can productivity be increased? (management treatments)

What happens to other resources if production of one resource is increased? (multiresource productivity, integration, and evaluation)

How can multiresource production be balanced? (integration, evaluation and planning)

Because Montana is not unique in terms of land management problems, we are also relying on the research and experience of others. For example, Davis and Henderson (1976) worked on a computerized multiresource information system coupled with a management decision-making philosophy that views management problems in terms of *actions, outcomes, and place*. Actions are specified in terms of the kinds of management treatments and the stands or sites being treated. Outcomes are predicted on the basis of knowledge of typical stand and site responses to specified management treatments. Place requires both a geographic information system and an inventory of the data pertinent to each geographic unit. These concepts are applicable at both the stand- and area-planning levels.

We are also looking at breakthroughs in other fields of science that have potential application to forestry. One such example is the "expert system," a computer-based information storage and analysis system. This concept was originally developed to improve medical diagnoses. MORP is cooperating in a project that applies this technology to forestry. Parts of the system can be adopted immediately, especially the concept of "programming the logic of experts" (Webster and Miner 1982). This conceptual approach can be used for: (1) developing a knowledge storage and retrieval system; (2) applying stored knowledge to diagnose the condition of existing stands; (3) selecting alternative silvicultural prescriptions; and (4) predicting multiresource outcomes of different prescriptions.

FOR CHAIRMAN INT WESTERN OPERATIONS. INTERIOR AND OUTSIDE  
FORESTAL RESEARCH IS PART OF MY JOB RESPONSIBILITY.

I read somewhere that managed second-growth forests are like good wines. Both require a long production period and the producers of both need to know what the effect of any action has on the finished product. Where a mistake in wine making can translate in to vinegar, <sup>MISTAKES IN FORESTRY</sup> it can mean a plantation failure, poor stocking of trees, <sup>OF TIME</sup> longer periods from planting to harvest, bad predictions on available fiber for studies on whether you should or should not build or modify a manufacturing facility, and many more.

Forestry is still both an art and science. As we move into second-growth management of our stands, and I am referring to both public and private stands, we have the opportunity of having the pendulum swing more on the side of science.

This <sup>CROSS HAS A CLUE BECAUSE OF FROM</sup> is ~~done~~ by support <sup>RESEARCH</sup> research such as ~~that~~ <sup>THAT</sup> performed by the Montana Forest and Conservation Experiment Station and its mission-oriented research programs. Foresters in industry and the public sector, including the State Lands Department of Forestry, are involved with some of this research and are starting to receive answers from the work that has been done to date.

Examples of some of this work are as follows:

1. Growth and yield data giving information on how <sup>PARTIAL</sup> ~~particle~~ cut stands respond and how new established stands will <sup>grow.</sup> ~~grow.~~ <sup>WHEN WE CAN ENTER STANDS TO HARVEST THEM</sup>
2. Tree improvement data taken from progeny sites to determine which parent trees transfer desired genetic traits on to their offspring.

(7)  
(8)

3. Small <sup>TIMBER</sup> log harvesting <sup>TECHNIQUES & EQUIPMENT</sup> providing cost information <sup>TIME STUDY</sup> on ~~new~~ equipment and seeing if ~~it~~ <sup>they</sup> will perform on Montana's

~~THEY~~ varied slope and terrain.

~~THEY~~ <sup>ARE</sup> DEVELOPING NEW PRODUCTS ~~FROM~~ <sup>FROM</sup> SMALLER DIA. SPEC. GRADE WOOD.

Agri-Forestry STUDIES <sup>PROVIDING GUIDELINES TO BOTH RANCHERS AND FORESTERS</sup> SHOWING THAT <sup>NEEDS</sup> GRAZING AND TIMBER MANAGE ~~MENT~~ TO OCCURE ~~TOGETHER~~ ON THE ~~SAME~~ <sup>SAME</sup> LAND ~~WITH~~ ~~THE~~ ~~SAME~~ ~~MANAGEMENT~~ ~~TECHNIQUES~~

Some of you may be more familiar with the ranching business. If so, you know one pasture or field produces different yields than another. The same thing <sup>OCCURES</sup> is seen in stands of timber. For this reason, plots put in to study effects of management often need to be replicated on different sites, ~~to examine the effects.~~ To get the needed answers, a thorough job needs to be done. The work done to this point is not only a credit <sup>TO</sup> the Experiment Station, but also to the state.

THIS RESEARCH IS BEING DONE ~~IN~~ ~~WITH~~ ~~NO~~ ~~OPERATIONAL~~ ~~CONSIDERATION~~ ~~OF~~ ~~BEING~~ ~~OPERATIONAL~~. ~~IF~~ ~~IT~~ ~~IS~~ ~~NOT~~ "PIKE IN THE SKY" <sup>TYPE</sup> WORK, BUT GOOD SOLID ON THE GROUND RESEARCH. WHEN RESULTS ARE <sup>AVAILABLE</sup> ~~AVAILABLE~~ ~~IN~~ ~~FORM~~ ~~THAT~~ ~~IS~~ ~~USEFUL~~ ~~TO~~ ~~THE~~ ~~INDIVIDUAL~~ WHO NEEDS THEM TO MAKE ~~THE~~ ~~NECESSARY~~ ~~MANAGEMENT~~ ~~DECISIONS~~. ~~ONE~~ ~~THING~~ ~~THAT~~ ~~WE~~ ~~ARE~~ ~~VERY~~ ~~HAPPY~~ ~~ABOUT~~ ANOTHER POINT THAT SEPARATES THIS SYSTEM FROM MOST IS THE RESEARCH'S INVOLVE DOES NOT TRY TO "BE INVENT"

THE WHEEL." EVERY ~~IDEA~~ EFFECT IS MADE TO  
USE EXISTING INFORMATION WHICH HELPS MAKE  
THE STATION MORE EFFICIENT AND COST EFFECTIVE.  
~~NOT ALL THE PROJECTS ARE THERE ALSO SEEMS TO BE~~  
A GOOD MIX OF BOTH SHORT AND LONG TERM  
PROJECTS.

The important thing to remember in forest research is there  
are <sup>FEW</sup> ~~NO~~ fast, complete answers. Yes, information is available, <sup>DATA</sup>  
but in most cases this is preliminary in nature. The projects  
that have been started need to be continued. <sup>MONEY PROVIDED BY THE STATE</sup> Permanent plots  
~~have been established~~ for the taking of scheduled periodic  
measurements. <sup>THESE RE-MEASUREMENTS PROVIDE DATA WHICH</sup> This ~~data~~ further refines the preliminary results.  
The better the information, the better chance we have of  
providing <sup>MORE AND BETTER</sup> fiber for the future. <sup>WHICH WILL ALSO GUARANTEE JOBS.</sup> These results are of value only  
if they are not interrupted. Money to support research cannot be  
turned off and on like a faucet. If the measurement and work  
needed are put off for a year when money is more available, the  
research in many cases is of little value. (This is particularly  
true with growth and yield and genetic work.)

As mentioned earlier, research results from the Experimental  
Station are available to all landowners, not just to major  
companies like Champion International. This research effort



needs your continued support. Research is one area where if you maintain the station and not support the projects, you have a well planned  
BUT LITTLE IF ANY RESULTS ~~SEEN~~ <sup>FROM</sup> RESEARCH. ~~AND~~ <sup>WORK</sup> ~~BEING~~ <sup>BEING</sup> DONE. ~~AND~~ <sup>BEING</sup> DONE.  
~~gained very little.~~ The type of research will allow Montana's forests to be managed making them better <sup>ABLE TO</sup> serve the people of the state.

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME GLEN CAMPBELL BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS 725 1/2 E. Beckwith DATE June 11  
 WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? The Students of the University of Montana  
 SUPPORT \_\_\_\_\_ OPPOSE \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

To the Committee:

Express the students concern at the possible impact of reductions at VM Faculty Exp. Station. Research activities play an important role in the overall activities of a students education. The anticipated cuts in the Foresty Experiment Station takes a large portion of money out of research assistantships which help a student meet his university financial 'needs' and involve the student ~~whiche~~ in activities helpful for further employment. Please take in consideration the viewpoint of the students.

Thank you  
 Glen Campbell

EXHIBIT # 4  
Howard McDowell  
June 11, 1986  
8:30 am.

June 11, 1986

MONTANA TREE FARM COMMITTEE  
PRESENTATION TO THE  
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE - SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
HIGHER EDUCATION

I am Howard McDowell, executive secretary of the Montana Tree Farm Committee, an organization dedicated to encouraging improved forest management on privately owned forest lands in the state.

We are an autonomous part of the national American Tree Farm System which gives public recognition to those practicing good forest management by certifying them as Tree Farmers.

The national system is sponsored by the American Forest Council, and in Montana we are sponsored jointly by the Blackfoot Forest Protective Association, Inland Forest Resource Council and the Northern Montana Forestry Association.

I am here on behalf of the state's Tree Farmers to request that funding be maintained to continue the important work on the management of second growth forests being done in the Mission Oriented Research Program (MORP) of the University of Montana's Forest and Range Conservation Station (MONFRCS).

Montana's Tree Farmers are a very diverse group; in the size of their properties, their vocations, their lifestyles, and their management objectives. But they have a common bond - a need for more knowledge about their forest and its multiple resources, so that they can improve their already good stewardship, and reap more benefits from those resources. The research and outreach performed is the vital key to that needed knowledge. These long and short term studies are helping and will continue to help our

Tree Farmers produce and utilize more and better tree growth; increase forage for livestock; and create improved habitat for wildlife.

Tree Farmers who do their own logging are benefitting from innovative harvest systems being studied and tested and all will gain from the current research into new forest products that can be manufactured from Montana's forests.

A most important phase of mission-oriented research is to insure that the results are made available to potential users.

In October, 1984, our annual Tree Farm field day tour and awards banquet was held at Lubrecht Forest. For two days Tree Farmers had an opportunity to see some of the MORP research projects and to visit with the researchers. The Tree Farmers were very impressed by the work being done, and the implications for future management of their own lands. They requested that we plan field tours of Lubrecht periodically, so that they can follow the progress of the research work.

Other means of communication to Tree Farmers of MORP findings are through the Extension Forestry Digest; and the inspecting foresters who certify the Tree Farms and reinspect them every five years.

Forest management is a long term operation and consequently most forest research is long term. To be most effective, the funding should be stable so that project activities can be carried out on a regular basis to their conclusion.

We're convinced that the continuation of MORP will provide answers to improved forest land stewardship that will increase economic and environmental returns not only to the individual Tree Farmers, but to the state of Montana and all its citizens.

We do realize that it's belt-tightening time for state funded activities; and that the higher education system is not, and should not, be exempt. And that includes the Mission Oriented Research Program. All we ask is that the sub-committee recognize the current and future value of the important work being done by MORP when the appropriation decisions are made.

EXHIBIT "A"  
JUNE 11, 1986  
8:30 AM

MONTANA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION Jim Welch  
INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

1. MAES Research Builds the Economic Base of the State:

Examples:

New Products  
New Businesses  
Better Competitive Position

2. MAES Research Produces High Returns on Investment:

Examples:

Weed Biocontrol 30:1  
Wheat Protein 40:1  
Transplant Technology 300:1

3. MAES Research Finds New Valuable Products:

Examples:

Hard White Wheat  
Biocontrol Agents  
"Healthy" Barley Products  
Healthier Meat  
Safflower Uses  
Natural Wheat Sweeteners  
Computer Programs  
Vaccines

4. MAES Research Cuts Production Costs:

Examples:

Genetic Resistance to Pests  
Cross Bred Cattle  
Reduced Tillage  
Biocontrol

5. MAES Research Finds Alternate Crops:

Examples:

Safflower  
Horticulture Crops  
Transplant Technology

6. MAES Research Saves Natural Resources:

Examples:

Fragile Land Revegetation  
Saline Seep Reclamation  
Sustainable Agriculture

7. MAES Research Promotes New Business:

Examples:

Yellowstone International  
Rocky Mountain Grains  
Fuel Alcohol  
Nosema Production  
Montana Wheat and Flour

8. MAES Research is Guided by Users:

Examples:

Research Center Advisory Committees  
State Advisory Council  
Commodity Groups  
Farm Organizations  
Legislature

9. MAES Research Teams are Fragile and Expensive to Rebuild:

Examples:

Weeds  
Nutrition  
Range  
Biotechnology  
Economics

10. MAES Research Generates an Additional Research Dollar for Each General Fund Dollar Invested:

Examples:

Federal Funds  
Earmarked Revenue  
Grants and Contracts

11. MAES Cooperates with Other States:

Examples:

North Dakota - Williston  
Utah - Dairy

12. MAES Research was Differentially Reduced in the 1985 Legislative Session:

Dairy - \$107,000  
Faculty Vacancy Rate - \$72,000

13. MAES Research will Build the Economic Base of the State.

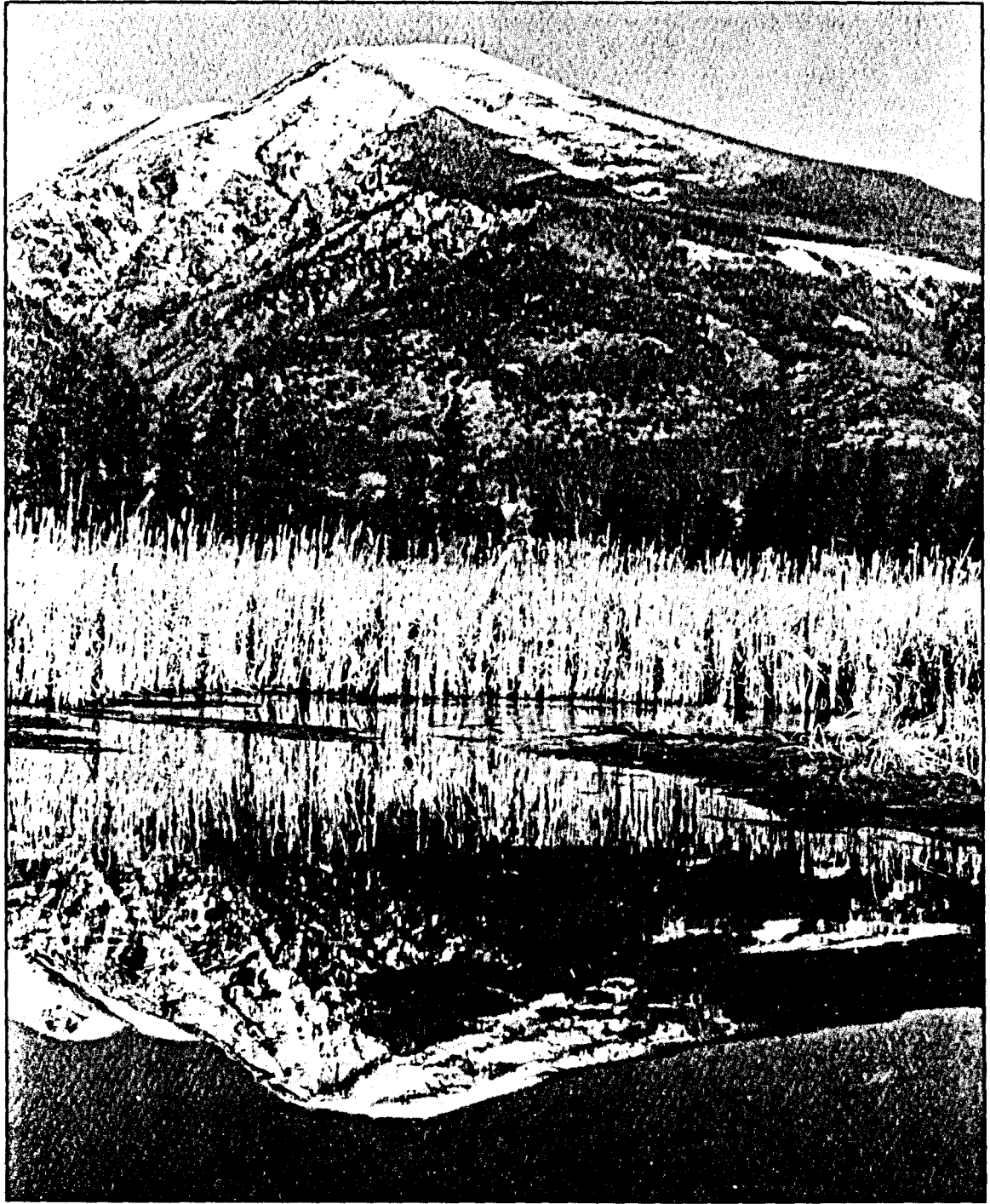
JIM DILLON  
Ex # 10A

# Montana Forest and Conservation Experiment Station

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Biennial Report 1983-84

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School of Forestry, University of Montana



Gazette opinion

Wed 4/17/85

# Good news

## MSU scores again

Montanans have every right to be proud.

Montana State University researchers have developed a bacterium which may provide nutrition for the world's hungry, and we can all feel good about that.

Study and research have been under way for nearly a decade, beginning with a study of the bacterium used to ferment Egyptian baladi bread.

Through those years, a team of MSU scientists searched for a bacterium capable of increasing the nutritional quality of protein by making it more amenable for human use.

They found it. The bacterium, introduced into bread dough as a fermenting agent, increases nutritional value 10-fold. The bacterium does that by increasing the amount of lysine, an amino acid like that found in red meat, which offers better utilization of all the protein in the grain.

The discovery is a real bright spot for the Big Sky state for several reasons.

• It proves beyond a doubt that MSU is a first-class research university. It's nice to have one of those in your backyard, particularly in light of some of today's problems.

• Hunger casts a long shadow across the world. Increasing the nutritional content of bread, a staple in many third-world countries, will help.

• That same bacterium put into feed for stock is likely to mean faster and better sustained growth in market-bound animals. James Welch, dean of MSU's College of Agriculture, calls Montana a "protein-poor state." Ranchers have been forced to import soy beans to feed their cattle. The bacterium may end that.

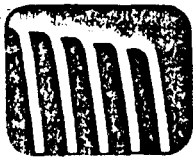
• Yellowstone Valley Corporation, a Billings subsidiary of Con Agra, has agreed to support the final stages of research in return for a first right of refusal for the bacterium being produced. MSU scientists, meanwhile, have applied for patents on the bacterium and the developmental process. Half the royalties from the sale of the bacterium will be used to fund new research at MSU. So this research will fund more research, and that leads us to the last point.

• Collegiate research and corporate development may be something Montana can hang its hat on for the future. John Jutila, MSU's vice president for research, writes:

"... The spin-off work from the new bacterium will substantially affect animal health and growth through improved nutrition. There are implications for the health food market and that means expanded grain markets.

"Montana also gains recognition for carving out an area of biotechnology that few others have explored. That makes us a more attractive state for high tech investments. Finally, although it sounds vague, we do not even know all the implications because discovery is only a part of research. The inquiry goes on."

Montana State University, the *Lactobacillus fermentum*, and scientists David Sands, Rosemary Newman, Walt Newman, and Mohamed Eid: That's another national championship team.



Sunday, January 26, 1986

## Alternative crop boom predicted

By T.J. GILLES  
Tribune Agriculture Editor

Montana motorists bored with the sameness of Montana's cereal landscape during summer drives may find the scenery a little more varied in the Golden Triangle next summer.

A few may even pull over to the side of the road to get out, scratch their heads, and wonder just what it is growing in some of those fields, if they can't tell safflower from canola.

Federal farm-program restrictions, a desire for non-grain crops to insert in continuous-cropping rotations and other factors all seem to add up to a boom in alternative, specialty crops in the state, sources say.

And a non-crop of grasses planted in the new, 10-year Conservation Reserve program also could replace grains on a large scale.

"This year, anybody who's raised safflower in the past is going to raise a lot more of it," says Gary Iverson of Sunburst Seeds.

The new federal program that apparently no longer allows farmers to cut back on their wheat acreage by planting that land to barley (another federal "program crop") encourages such non-grain plantings this year, Iverson said.

Such crops as safflower, mustard, canary seed, sunflowers and canola (rapeseed) do not fall under federal programs and thus may be planted in so-called "idled" acres taken out of grain to comply with federal restrictions (a cutback of 25 percent in farmers' wheat base, for example).

Farmers coming off at least two bad years in grain also may be trying to use every resource at their disposal to turn cash flow, he said.

"We've got moisture reserves we haven't had since the late 1970s and everybody wants to plant wall to wall," Iverson said. "It's possible — if we could find enough seed — there could be a million acres of safflower planted in Montana this year."

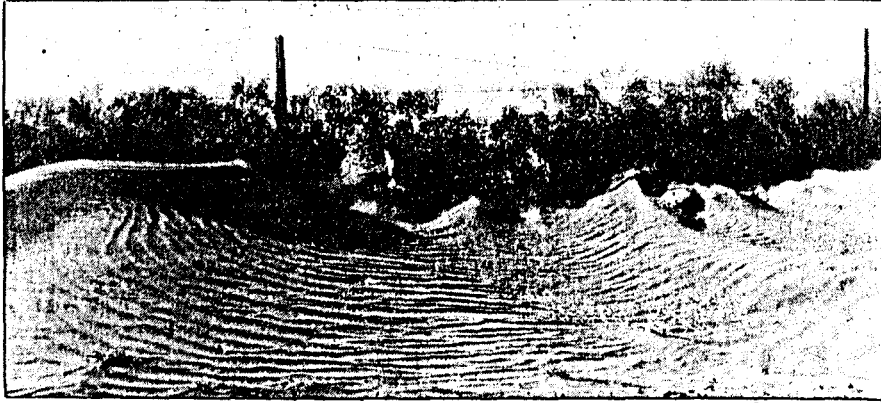
That's up from about 150,000 acres in recent years, he said.

Iverson said Montana safflower production eventually could go as high as 2 million or 3 million acres — as much or more as now is planted to either spring or winter wheat.

While Montana State University Extension Agronomist Don Baldrige doubts the state will experience a nearly 10-fold increase in safflower acreage, he did say: "I think we'll see a real boom in safflower this year."

He also said grass-seed sales should mushroom because of a federal conservation program. A new, perhaps revolutionary federal Conservation Reserve program will pay farmers annual "rent" for taking highly erodible cropland into permanent vegetation for a 10-year period.

Peter C. Meyers, a U.S. Department of Agriculture official who oversees both the Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service, has



Dean Hellinger photo

On the Hi-Line and throughout the Golden Triangle, dust storms and drifting dirt scenes such as this one in western Toole County have become commonplace in January. A federal Conservation Reserve program may help combat such environmental problems.

we don't know what (kinds of seed) we need to have on hand" to meet the changing demands brought about by the new farm program, he said.

Since Conservation Reserve lands may not be grazed or hayed during the 10-year period, he said, that land essentially becomes "a sportsmen's paradise" and serves only as bid and game habitat, so it might not be necessary to require high-quality, palatable grasses on that acreage, he said.

"Land which remains in crops and goes out of grains most likely will be planted to safflower, Baldrige said. "The best option (to grains), in my opinion, is safflower."

The plant — new, shorter-season varieties have been bred at the Eastern Montana Agricultural research Center at Sidney — can survive spring frosts and be grown with existing grain-farming equipment, he said, giving it an advantage over sunflowers and other non-program crops.

The thistle-family oilseed crop should become more competitive with wheat as the wheat loan price drops down to as low as \$2.30 per bushel, he said. Farmers who grow a 30-bushel (per acre) wheat crop can expect to average around 1,200 pounds of safflower (which sells for about 10 cents per pound), Iverson said, although crop-insurance, deficiency payments and other benefits aren't there for safflower.

Unlike wheat, he said, safflower can't be grown virtually anywhere. California, Montana and parts of North Dakota are among the specific areas where the plant thrives.

"Montana is really an ideal climate for it, because it's so arid," he said. The deep-rooted plant requires some moisture reserve for success and thrives in hot, dry summers instead of relying on timely summer rains.

"Usually, it'll do well in poor wheat years," he said, although the last two years (lacking moisture reserves) were exceptions.

"I think we definitely have to look at an oil crop of some kind," Iverson said. "With more continuous cropping, we're just going to see that idle (summer fallow) ground disappear . . . Safflower is about the best for a rotation in a continuous crop or flexi-crop program."

"Wheat and barley just isn't a rotation. Both are cereals, both are grasses. Without a rotation, you get (weed and disease) problems, you about have to have a broadleaf. . . . You can't go into wheat and barley year after year. It just doesn't work."

The crop also is resistant to Glean herbicide, which is used in continuous cropping schemes and thus has an advantage over canary seed or mustard, which can't be planted in fields that have had Glean applied within the last few years.

See ALTERNATIVES, page 8.

## Conservation package will be hard to refuse

By DON KENDALL

WASHINGTON (AP) — The conservation package in the Food Security Act of 1985 is turning into one of those offers that thousands of farmers won't be able to refuse, once they have studied all the angles.

For openers, under so-called "sodbuster" provisions, those who plow up fragile land that has not been in crops since 1980 will lose federal farm program benefits for each year they persist in using that land for crops. Lost benefits will include price support payments, crop insurance, and Farmers Home Administration loans.

Producers who used fragile land for crops during 1981-85 will have to have an approved conservation plan by 1990, or two years after a soil survey of their land, whichever is later. If they do not, program benefits will be canceled.

Similar restrictions will be in force under "swampbuster" regulations aimed at keeping wetlands from being converted to crops.

But the centerpiece of the package is the voluntary Conservation Reserve Program, which will offer farmers the opportunity to take up to 45 million acres of

highly erodible land from production under 10-year contracts with the federal government.

The program will provide farmers with annual rental payments for taking land from crop production, with the amounts determined by a bidding system. In addition, farmers will get federal cost-sharing to cover up to half of the one-time cost of establishing permanent vegetative cover to protect the soil.

Federal costs are expected to be around \$5 billion during the first five years of the program, mostly for the annual rental payments.

Among the safeguards is a provision that limits the conservation reserve to no more than 25 percent of the cropland in a county, unless the USDA determines that a higher level will not hurt the county's economy.

Department officials are confident that farmers will generally accept the idea of a long-term conservation reserve. Signup in the program will begin in March, when the department's 1986 commodity programs also will be ready.

Although the details have not all been worked out,

See CONSERVATION, page 8.

said that as many as 3 million acres of Montana cropland may go into the Conservation Reserve program, out of a U.S. total of about 40 million acres.

"We could be talking about a million acres in the state this year with this Conservation Reserve," says Don Becker of Treasure State Seeds of Fairfield. "I think it is a good program. There are a lot of acres in Montana that never should have been broken up and planted to grain."

The grass-seed industry is waiting anxiously for announcements of what

will be allowable on those Conservation Reserve lands — and how many acres are allowed and successfully bid upon by Montana farmers, Becker said.

Prices of different kinds of grass seed could boom or bust. "It depends on what they approve as far as wheatgrasses," he said. "we're going to be awfully short of crested wheatgrass no matter what happens."

Crested wheatgrass, which made millionaires out of a few grass-seed farmers in the 1930s when a similar conservation program was enacted,

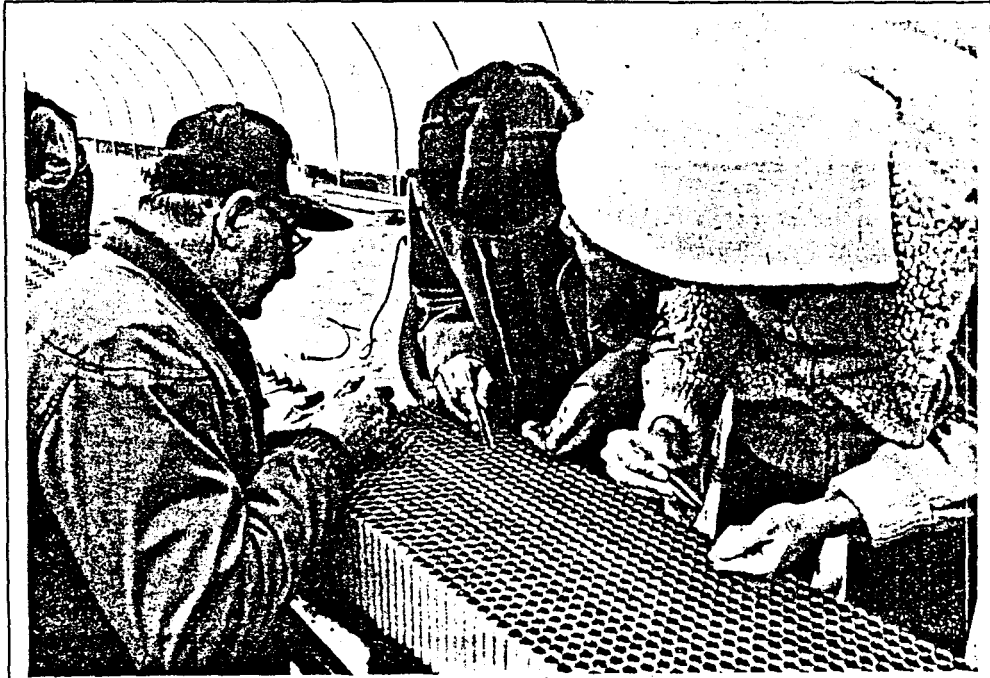
already is in short supply because of government buys for range programs.

"It retailed at \$1.10 (per pound) last spring and . . . will probably be on an 'ask' basis this spring," Becker said. "It'll probably be around \$3 this year — if it's available."

He said seedsmen are in the dark as to what varieties they should stock and how much they should pay for wholesale seed. In grains, alternative crops and grasses, he said, "it will be an interesting season."

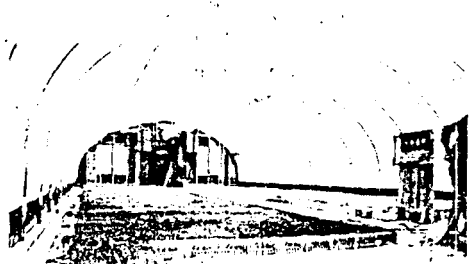
"The problem we've got is that

# BUSINESS/AGRICULTURE



## *Beet plantings start*

Employees from the Eastern Montana Agricultural Research Center and Experiment Station spent Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday planting sugar beet seeds as part of a transplant project. Pictured at top, Buck Murray (bottom), Patricia Syth and Kim Eiseler painstakingly pick through each pod, removing excess seeds. At left, Ron Ramsfield drops pelleted seeds into pods. At right, a good portion of the 20-acres worth of sugar beet starts are ready to start growing. In its second year, the project attempts to give sugar beets a head start in the greenhouse, in hopes it will increase their survival rate and reduce beet loss. The seeds will spend their first five weeks in the greenhouse before being transplanted in early May to the farms of Glen Asbeck and Don Steinbeisser and at a field at the station, station scientist Jerry Bergman said.



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# BOZEMAN Daily Chronicle

Thursday

June 5, 1986

Volume 75 — Number 134

Bozeman, Montana

25c Daily

## Researchers working to develop sweet wheat

By JOAN HAINES  
Chronicle Staff Writer

Tony the Tiger's Frosted Flakes and C&H Sugar better watch out.

Americans will be able to bake their cookies and eat their cereal without adding sugar if a Montana State University plant pathology professor is successful in an experiment with wheat.

Dr. David Sands, who helped develop a special protein-enriched baladi bread for Egypt, is working on developing a sweeter-tasting wheat, which he calls "sweet."

That would be good news for Montana wheat farmers, who watched prices last week plummet by \$1 or more per bushel.

"Wheat is a commodity that anyone can grow and is therefore worthless," Sands said this week. "We need to tie the Montana farmer into an exclusive commodity. Then he can sell it."

"If we can breed a natural sweetener into wheat and market it with today's merchandising, that's a pretty sexy concept," said Jim Christianson, executive vice president of the Montana Wheat Research Marketing Committee.

**'If we're capable of producing the wheat, the payoffs will be enormous. If not, we just blew \$6,000.'**  
—MSU plant pathology professor

Sands learned last week that he had received \$6,000 from the wheat committee to develop sweet wheat. The committee, with headquarters in Great Falls, is funded by a voluntary tax collected from the state's 18,000 wheat farmers. The committee is

attached to the Montana Department of Agriculture. Sands said the state is trying to get in on a new product, "a high-risk, high-reward project."  
"If we're capable of producing the wheat, the payoffs will be enormous. If not, we just blew

\$6,000," he said. "This is a routine gamble," Sands said. "It's the goal of the MSU agricultural station to create one new product a year." He said he and his associates will try to create a wheat that will grow best in Montana.

Sands said food processors now control the prices. "In Montana, we grow hard red wheat because it's worth a little bit more, but it costs us \$1 a bushel to ship it to Portland," he said.

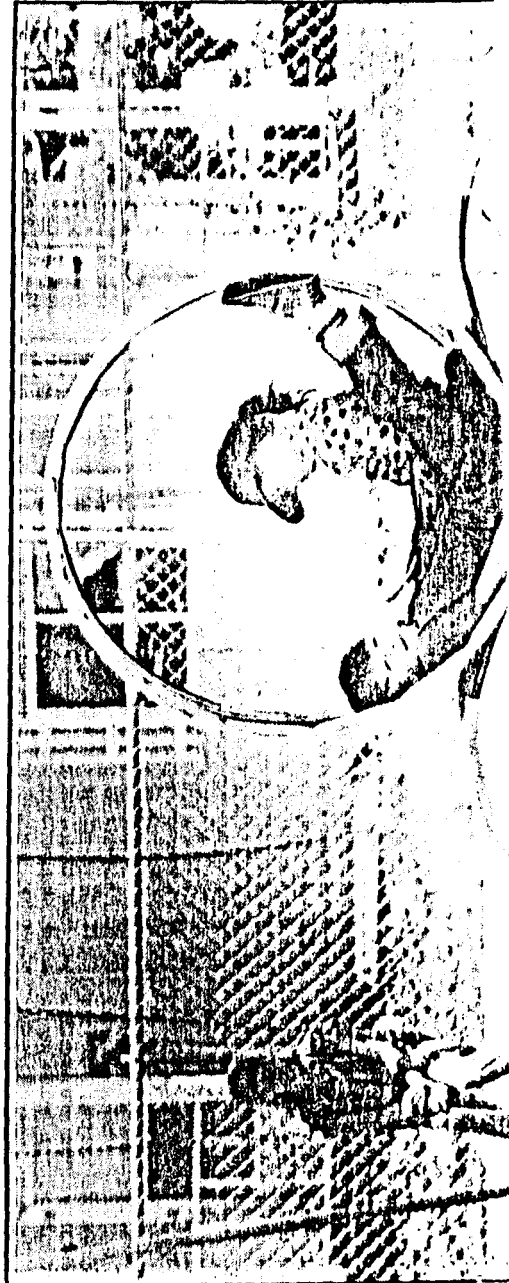
Sands and his fellow researchers should know within a year

whether it will be feasible to breed sweet wheat. They will be trying to grow it in MSU's new \$5 million greenhouse.

Sands is working on the project with laboratory technician Alice Pufferham, a microbiologist, an MSU graduate, Charles McGuire, an MSU agronomy professor, and Myles Watts and Jeffrey LaFrance. MSU professors in agricultural economics.

Watts and LaFrance will evaluate the potential for marketing the wheat.

"If you're going to create a monopoly, you'd better know how to do it," Sands said.



## Senators clear way for missile sale to Saudis

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate today cleared the way for President Reagan's sale of missiles to Saudi Arabia.

The 66-34 vote sustained Reagan's veto of a resolution which would have prevented the sale from taking place. It would have taken 67 votes to override the veto. Because the Senate sustained Reagan's veto, the House will not have an opportunity

although this president is not as good as Lyndon Johnson was at twisting arms, he's very good."

Majority Leader Bob Dole, R-Kan., when asked whether the president's supporters had the necessary votes, said, "I believe we have, but I don't know."

The senators were interviewed at the White House after a meeting with

# Wheat group looks to mending its budget

**T.J. GILLES**  
Tribune Agriculture Editor

The cupboard nearly bare, the Montana Wheat Research and Marketing Committee will be looking for ways of rebuilding its financial reserves — and paying past-due obligations — when its seven farmer-members set the coming fiscal year's budget in Great Falls Thursday and Friday.

The extreme drought that kept lowering yield expectations caused the committee to slash its budget to about half of the 1984-85 level in last summer — while raising the assessment from half a cent per bushel to one cent — and still the farmer-financed agency could not meet its obligations to U.S. Wheat Associates. It had to cut funding for research in other areas.

When the governor-appointed committee convenes Thursday morning, members will be faced with trying to guess the coming year's income — based on guessing the potential 1986 wheat crop.

Jim Christianson, executive vice president of the Wheat Committee, said two big priorities are reinstating full membership in U.S. Wheat and attempting to start rebuilding reserves.

Last year's twice-slashed \$750,000 budget included the spending of about \$300,000 in reserve funds that had been built up throughout the 1980s, Christianson said.

The committee put together enough money to keep paying monthly dues to U.S. Wheat Associates until after the January annual meetings where Montana delegates could have input on national budget and policy decisions. U.S. Wheat is a grower-funded marketing agency of American wheat farmers financed by wheat check-offs from Montana and other major wheat states.

Christianson said Montana paid about half its nearly quarter-million dollars in U.S. Wheat dues and will have to try to make that up. Since representation and dues in the organization are based on average wheat

production over the past five years, Montana's short crop of 1984 and disaster of 1985 will reduce dues by about \$60,000, he said.

"We're technically not really members at all," Christianson said, "but they didn't really throw us out of the club." However, Montana is expected to make up the \$123,000 in past-due dues it couldn't pay last year.

Christianson said the committee may be looking at increasing its involvement in the U.S. Feed Grains Council, a grower, agribusiness- and government-financed agency that has the same marketing goals as U.S. Wheat — except it promotes exports of barley, corn and other feed grains. Eventually, Montana should be putting more than its current \$20,000 into the feed grains agency, he said.

"We've also fallen back on our commitment to the Northern Crops Institute," he said. Located in Fargo, N.D., NCI seeks to develop varieties and end-uses and train foreigners to

use hard red spring wheats, durum and barley unique to Montana, the Dakotas and Minnesota. Montana helped with initial funding of NCI but contributed nothing last year.

"Research didn't take the bite that market development did in last year's budget," Christianson said, but may be cut more this year. Most of the research money into crops studies, variety development and end-use processes is channeled through Montana State University.

The research budget went from \$451,000 in 1984-85 to about \$252,000 last year, he said.

"It's still going to be a maintenance year coming up," he said. "It's a rebuilding year."

Ideally, reserves would be built up to cover half a year's budget, he said, but committee members must decide how long they should take to rebuild that budget. The committee has authority to assess up to a penny per bushel at wheat's first point of sale.

Deciding where to spend that

money will be made somewhat easier by the fact that "we just don't have the proposals this year," Christianson said. Only 51 proposals were submitted for spending committee funds this year, compared to 76 last year and 85-95 in other recent years.

The committee headed by Broadview farmer Bill Brinkel also has a big load off its shoulders with the advent of good wheat-growing weather since last fall.

"All year long, our primary concern was whether we were going to make this budget," Christianson said. "Now, we're sure we're going to make it."

The committee virtually is assured of an increase in money coming from much-improved prospects for the 1986 wheat crop. "When it rains, it rains assessments," Christianson said.

# New research facility to aid MSU ag studies

**T.J. GILLES**  
Tribune Agriculture Editor

**BOZEMAN** — The new Controlled Environment Center at Montana State University will help increase research capabilities and allow Extension Service scientists to move into new directions of bio-technology and sustainable agriculture, according to MSU Dean of Agriculture, James Welsh.

In a telephone interview, Welsh said the new greenhouse structure, which will be used beginning the first of July, will "increase our capacity tremendously in plant and insect research," especially in such areas as biological control of insects and diseases. The second (and final) phase of opening the facility is slated for December, he said, and "we'll be doing that to its maximum."

In recent research priority meetings, it was affirmed that the relatively new field of sustainable agriculture will be among the priorities of MSU agricultural research. There are various components of it, Welsh said, "resistance to disease, genetic manipulation... range weed and research using biological, chemical and cultural methods."

Sustainable agriculture research will be concentrated at the main station near Bozeman, the new greenhouse on the MSU campus, and at the Northwest Montana Agricultural Research Center at Corvallis in the Kootenai Valley. The center will be cooperating with several area farms in setting up experiment and demonstration plots using potential sustain-

able agriculture tools and systems, he said.

Thus far, MSU is rated as one of the nation's top three research facilities in the areas of biological pest control and Welsh said researchers will continue to use genetic engineering and bio-technology to develop "new products and components, and move more into that area all the time."

Welsh said that in the past, much research had centered around increasing yields but the current emphasis is on "cutting production costs while ensuring quality" and finding "market niches" for Montana crops and livestock.

"We're looking at alternate crops — maybe I should say 'alternate uses of conventional crops'" as a method of income enhancement.

Welsh said research is being concentrated at specific stations to keep within budget requirements.

As an example, cropping systems research and development of minimum-till dryland farming systems will be concentrated among a "coalition" involving stations at Havre, Moccasin and Conrad.

In addition, cooperation crosses state lines as many of the Sidney station's projects are coordinated with an experiment station in Williston, N.D., while soft white wheat trials and research into diseases (including TCK smut) at the Creston station near Kalispell are "tied more closely

to the Pacific Northwest than to dryland farming."

So far, most budget cuts have dealt with by not filling staff vacancies, he said.

"If we go to cutting much more, we'll be cutting some areas" or eliminating some programs "temporarily" at a few of the experiment station locations.

"We're making every effort to hold our bright young scientists," he said.

Welsh listed the top-priority research projects at MSU's seven outlying experiment stations:

**Moccasin** — Minimum-till cropping systems, weed control, forages and ryeland forages.

**Havre** — Soil fertility, variety testing and evaluation, livestock and range research involving crossbreeding, range management practices.

**Conrad** — Cropping systems, no-till, alternative crops.

**Sidney** — Irrigated and dryland variety trials and seed production, "a major safflower breeding program" geared to developing safflower quality and quantity and screening several lines for production, nutritional and potential fuel value.

**Huntley** — Irrigated variety trails, no-till corn, alternative crops, soil and soil fertility, fertility management and inter-action with disease. Welsh said Huntley also will be MSU's "center for beef feedlot nutri-

tion research" and feedlot trials, including byproducts and alternative crops.

**Corvallis** — Biological weed control, horticulture (especially cherries), high-intensity agriculture, sustainable agriculture.

**Creston** (near Kalispell) — Small grains, diseases (including TCK smut) in wheat, forage production, high-elevation range management, alternate nitrogen sources such as legumes.

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# MSU ag research enhances state farming

The phrase, "Made in Montana," has always had a special meaning to researchers with Montana State University. Since 1983, the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station has had one goal — to develop ideas to make Montana's agricultural industry more efficient and more profitable.

But that doesn't mean that the work of these scientists hasn't changed over the years.

At one time, for example, they measured success in terms of "bushels per acre" or "pounds of meat marketed." Now they use

such profit factors as "pounds of fertilizer per bushel of yield," "cost of gain per pound of feed" or even "share of market" as yardsticks of their productivity.

Why the change? Economics, says Jim Welsh, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Today many of Montana's farmers and ranchers face very sluggish demand for their products," he explains. "Often, prices they receive for their crops and livestock are less than their cost of

production. Our research is being redirected to help agricultural producers improve profitability by improving efficiency and quality of their production."

This research is conducted by some 95 scientists based on the MSU campus and at seven research centers throughout the state. For many it's a team effort. For example, one project that's seeking to develop a more cost-effective cropping system involves a plant breeder, soil scientist, ag engineer, biologist, plant pathologist and entomologist.

Much of the cost-reducing research is designed to minimize impacts of farming and ranching on natural resources — from growing crops with less water and less loss of soil to increased use of biological pest control agents.

Other research is designed to give Montana's agricultural producers a competitive edge in the marketplace — both nationally and internationally.

"We're looking at ways to develop unique uses and properties for the state's agricultural production," Welsh says. "Success in this

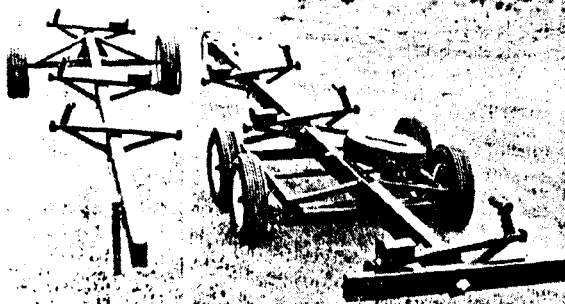
area will have some interesting economic impacts."

For example, Montana-grown safflower might be used to replace more expensive and imported sources of protein in livestock rations; Montana-developed microorganisms could reduce the need for high-priced protein in cattle feeds; perhaps Montana-grown barley could be used to produce more nutritious feeds for livestock and new, more nutritious foods for people.



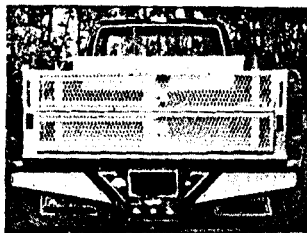
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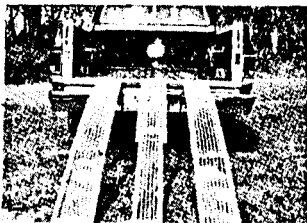


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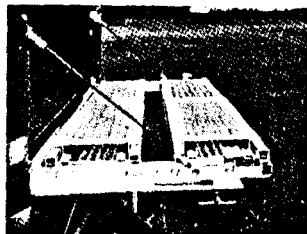
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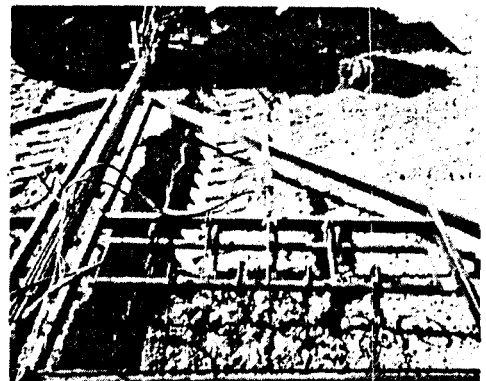


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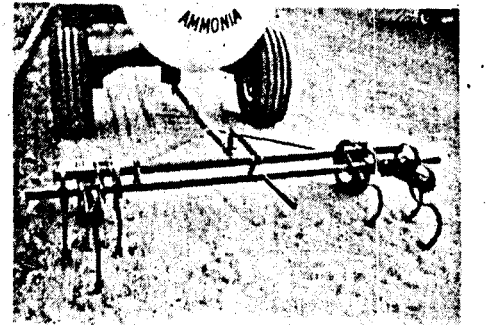


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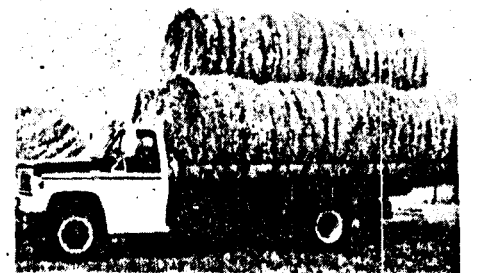


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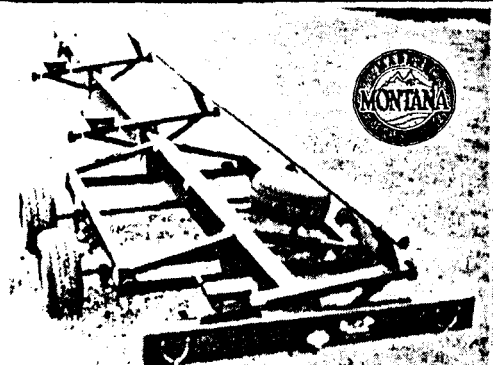
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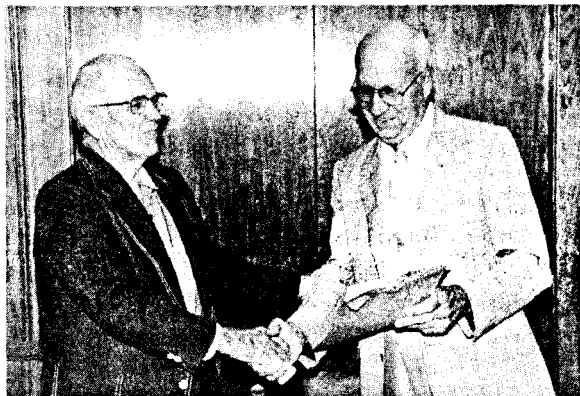
PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

Our organization recently passed a resolution requesting that, before any budget reductions be put in effect on either the Experiment station or the Extension Service, the recommendations of the various advisory councils should be considered and incorporated in the decision. In other words - determine the size of the reduction needed and then let Dr. Hoffman + Dr. Welch along with the advisory councils determine the allocation.

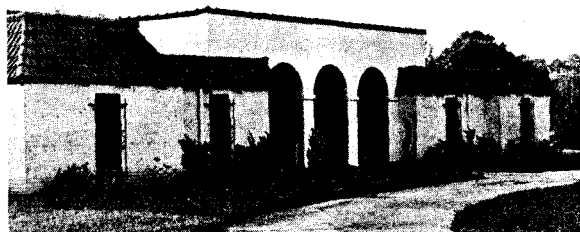
## LEAGUE CITY BANKER DONATES PROPERTY TO NACD

One of the most generous gifts yet, an executive home appraised at \$306,408, was given to NACD May 17 by **Walter G. Hall**, a prominent League City Banker and long-time friend of NACD. **Clarence Durban**, NACD President, along with other officers and staff gathered at the NACD office in League City where Hall presented the deed, with no strings attached, to NACD. Durban acknowledged the significance of the contribution and said NACD would use the revenue from the sale of the home in a way that would be a lasting tribute to the generosity of Hall and his three sons.



Walter Hall (left), presents deed to House (below) to NACD Pres. Clarence Durban.

The property is a 12-room, Spanish style masonry home located near League City on a 1.4 acre lot with a swimming pool. It is the largest single gift to NACD since Waters Davis gave NACD its League City building and adjacent property in 1956.



Hall, who expressed delight at giving the gift at this stage of his life, said he was pleased to make such a contribution to an organization that has done such a good job of looking after the topsoil of our nation. "Next to the education of our children, conserving the soil is the most important responsibility we have," said Hall. Drawing from his banking experience, Hall said, "What I've done is nothing more than payment on account."

NACD Executive Vice President **David Stewart**, a long-time friend of Hall, said he has taken an active interest in area soil and water conservation programs since Waters Davis became president of NACD in 1950. Hall often points out that production of food is essential to the solution of all other problems, said Stewart.

Durban said such gifts go a long way in assuring greater effectiveness of NACD in future years. He noted that NACD would welcome matching funds or other contributions of real property. Durban said, "Giving, as Mr. Hall has demonstrated, should be a big part of our lives."

### SECOND SIGN-UP INCREASES RESERVE 3 MILLION ACRES

Of the 4.6 million acres bid in the latest conservation reserve sign-up, USDA accepted over 3 million acres on 22,863 farms. The acceptance bids ranged up to \$90, with an average of \$44.23 per acre. Acceptance this round was 70-75% compared to less than 20% on the first sign-up. USDA expressed satisfaction that they were well on the road to their goal of taking 40-45 million acres of highly erodible land out of production within the next 5 years. It's estimated rental payments on the new land accepted will pump \$132 million into the farm economy over the next 5 years. The top four sign-up states in the latest round were: Texas, 636,881 acres; Colorado, 611,528 acres; Minnesota, 369,684; and New Mexico, 259,705 acres. Combined sign-up acreage now totals 3.8 million acres. USDA will announce a third Conservation Reserve Program sign-up later this year.



## **SOD/SWAMPBUSTER REGULATIONS TO BE RELEASED JUNE 23**

Farm Bill on June 23. The rules will take effect immediately upon their release and will be Department-wide rather than separate rules for the agencies involved — SCS, ASCS, FmHA, and the Federal Crop Insurance Corp.

USDA plans to release the interim final rules for the Sodbuster, Swampbuster and Conservation Compliance sections of the 1985

The Sodbuster/Swampbuster provisions specify that a farmer producing a commodity crop on highly erodible land or drained wetlands brought into production after December 23, 1985 will be denied USDA farm program benefits during that crop year and any subsequent year in which commodity crops are produced on that land. Since the rules will contain the definitions of highly erodible land and wetlands as well as details on compliance, land broken out after December 23, 1985 and prior to the release date will not have to be in compliance in the 1986 crop year. Compliance will be required for the 1986 crop year for lands broken out after the release of the rules. For the 1987 crop year, all lands broken out after December 23, 1985 must be in compliance. The rules also allow for mitigating circumstances in certain cases to be determined by the Secretary.

The Conservation Compliance section of the Farm Bill specifies that after January 1, 1990 a conservation plan, approved by the local conservation district, will be required on all highly erodible lands on which commodity crops are produced and benefits received. The producer will then have five years to implement the district-approved plan in order to retain program benefits.

## **NACD TO REFUND BULK MAIL FEES TO DISTRICTS**

totaling \$11,500. The refunds are a result of changes in postal regulations that allow NACD to function as mailing agent for member districts. Under the new rules, NACD now pays only one master permit fee rather than requiring individual districts to pay annual fees.

Conservation districts currently mailing newsletters through the NACD Service Department will soon be getting their share of refunds

The NACD Service Department, headquartered in League City, Texas now publishes and mails a good number of district newsletters. Recent production and mailing procedures are increasing the speed that district newsletters are reaching their ultimate destination. Districts who do not now use the NACD service might consider the savings in time and money, suggests **David Schovajsa**, Assistant Manager, NACD Service Department.

## **"CONSERVATION CARNIVAL" CAPTURES ATTENTION OF 3000 CHILDREN**

valent in central Mississippi during a four-day conservation carnival in May sponsored by the Hinds County Conservation District. Approximately 3,000 students from Kindergarten through eighth grade visited the 140-acre environmental site in Hinds County. Clowns (played by district, SCS employees, and volunteers) led the students and their teachers to eight different study stops where resource specialists from several cooperating agencies demonstrated soil and water conservation principles.

Balloons, clowns, streamers, magicians and the happy faces of youngsters make a carnival. All of these elements were pre-

"This is the second year for the carnival and already we are being asked for the dates of next year's events," said District Conservationist **Larry Golden**. "This is one of the most effective ways we can reach the future leaders and future citizens of Mississippi with the conservation story," he added.

Persons involved in the event are, left to right in accompanying photo: **Larry Golden**, District Conservationist; **A.E. "Gene" Sullivan**, State Conservationist; **David Firor**, NACD Southern Regional Representative; **Gale Martin**, Secy.-Treas., Miss. Assn. of Conservation Districts; **William Lipe**, Area Conservationist; **Jack Lilley**, Chairman, Hinds County Soil and Water Conservation District; and **Bowmar Virden**, Vice Chairman of the District. **Suzanne Rimes**, SCS employee, is the clown.



## CONSOLIDATION OF NTCs SUSPENDED

On May 21 Agriculture Secretary **Richard Lyng** suspended a proposed consolidation of the National Technical Centers of USDA's Soil Conservation Service. The proposed reorganization would consolidate four NTCs into one at Ft. Worth, with an estimated savings of \$3 million per year. After a preliminary review, the Secretary determined that additional public comment would be sought with a final decision reached no later than February 1, 1987.

## OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR WRITES TO PRESIDENT ON CONSERVATION ISSUES

"I respectfully bring to your attention primary issues that face soil and water conservation in Oklahoma as well as the nation," so wrote Oklahoma Governor **George Nigh** to President Reagan. The letter, coordinated by the Oklahoma Association of Conservation Districts, was also sent to other state governors.

The major issues outlined were:

1. Implementation of the conservation reserve.
2. Ensuring federal technical presence in every Conservation District.
3. Involving absentee landowners in conservation programs.
4. Strengthening state conservation agencies.
5. Increasing recognition of local district officials.
6. Increasing interaction with other national interest groups.
7. Maintaining water quality through conservation efforts.
8. Encouraging the business community to take a more active role in soil conservation issues.

## GOODYEAR ANNOUNCES CONSERVATION AWARDS PROGRAM

For the 40th consecutive year, the Goodyear Conservation Awards Program will offer recognition and incentives to conservation districts and their cooperators. According to **Ray Oviatt**, Director, Goodyear Awards Program, they hope to emphasize the concepts of planning for service, organizing to give that service, and evaluation of district services through the Conservation Awards Program Evaluation Guide. Participation may lead to state honors and the grand awards — vacation-study trips for representatives of winning districts. Details have been sent to each district.

### MEET THE NACD STAFF ...



**Bill Horvath**, NACD North Central Regional Representative, was born and reared in Wisconsin, where he now heads an NACD office to serve conservation districts and state agencies and associations in Wisc., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ill., Ind., Mich., and Ohio. Horvath, who joined NACD in 1972, is staff advisor to three NACD committees — District Operations, Resource Planning Policy & Development, and Cropland Conservation. He is also staff liaison for the Goodyear Awards Program and Conservation Reserve. He has taken a lead role in strengthening state associations by helping develop executive director positions in state associations, helping in the formulation of district employee associations, working on leadership development seminars for district officials, and training of district employees.

Horvath has B.S. and B.A. degrees from the University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, and an M.S. degree in conservation from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. His previous work experience includes service as executive secretary for the Wisconsin State Soil Conservation Board and the Maryland State Soil Conservation Committee, and field representative for the Pennsylvania Soil and Water Conservation Commission. Horvath has been elected to and served in local and state government where he has led several successful efforts to improve conservation work. For example, he co-authored trespass and liability legislation for Wisconsin that has been used as a model for other states.

### The Spirit of Giving

At a board meeting November, 1955, when it was announced that Waters Davis would donate to the Association a new office building in League City, Marion Monk said: "You've given away a helluva lot of money here tonight." Davis replied: "After giving 12 years of my life to this outfit, what difference does a building make?"

... from *For Love of the Land: the History of NACD*, page 101.

*Experiment  
+ Extension*

## The President's Page



**CLARENCE DURBAN**  
15558 Robinson Road, Plain City, Ohio 43064  
(614) 873-3209

In recent months much has been said about the 1985 Farm Bill and its effect on agriculture and the nation.

We are well aware that American agriculture is a modern day miracle. That miracle is largely a result of research and education. Effective research and education has played a big part in the conservation programs now in place, as well as the key to the ability of man to feed an ever increasing population.

The trend, however, is to place little or no emphasis on research needs for the future. The lack of new research programs has resulted in a decline in jobs for the work force in the area of food production.

Many government regulations effectively slow down progress in agricultural research work. Colleges have been getting fewer research funds from the federal government as well as some parts of the business sector.

The fact that the ground rules change so often most certainly is a deterrent for any company or college to invest time and money in a project that a new rule may render useless.

There is more foreign competition for the products we grow, and those same nations are expanding their research efforts. We have been able to compete because of years of good, sound ag research in this nation. In these times of economic belt tightening we must not allow this research effort to continue to decline. To do so is to not only see our soil erode, but also the wise investment already made in research.

*Clarence Durban*

**CLARENCE DURBAN**

*Exhibit #12  
Gordon McGowan  
6/11/86*



**NACD Service Department**  
**P.O. Box 855**  
**League City, Texas 77573-0855**

*Address Correction Requested*  
IN THIS ISSUE . . . 6/3/86

. . . League City Banker Donates  
Property to NACD

. . . Conservation Reserve Sign-up  
Increases 3 Million Acres

. . . The President's Page

*HP*

EXHIBIT # 10

Dr. Hoffman

6/11/86

## MONTANA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

The Montana Cooperative Extension Service is charged by federal law with disseminating and encouraging the application of research-generated knowledge and technology to individuals, families, and communities.

Responsible for carrying out this mission are university-trained professionals called county Extension agents. Fifty-three of the 56 counties in Montana are served by local agents who are full-fledged faculty members of Montana State University.

Backstopping the agents are subject-matter specialists located on the MSU campus. Each specialist is responsible for: (1) continually evaluating the research data published in his or her subject-matter field; (2) preparing the data for practical application in Montana; (3) training agents and clientele groups, as necessary, how to use the data; and (4) answering technical questions raised by agents and others seeking specialist help.

Extension operates on the principle that local people should be afforded the opportunity to participate in decisions that affect their communities and personal lives. In keeping with this principle, large numbers of state and local leaders are involved in priority-setting, planning, and carrying out Extension programs.

Dr. Carl G. Hoffman

Ex # 14

6-11, 1986

① Montana Cooperative Extension Service

② Keeping in mind the way Extension is organized and how it functions, let me first address the impact of the 5% cut recommended by the Governor.

If you will turn to page F-1 of the LFA report, you will note that a 5% cut amounts to \$109,433. This, along with the 12.3% or \$249,986 federal cut we will apparently ~~to~~ receive, totals \$359,419. This would require cutting a combination of at least 16 positions made up of specialists, field staff, and classified personnel. (5 spec., 8 agents, 3 classified),

At a time when the demand for the services of Extension are greater than ever before. The fact is that the lack of resources to do what is being demanded of it is the most serious problem currently facing the Extension Service.

Few people realize that Montana already ranks 50<sup>th</sup> among the states with regard to total staff resources. This is clearly pointed out when the total number of professional

(a)

① Montana Cooperative Extension Service

② Keeping in mind the way Extension is organized and how it functions, let me first address the impact of the 5% cut recommended by the Governor.

If you will turn to page F-1 of the LFA report you will note that a 5% cut amounts to \$109,433. This, along with the 12.3% or \$249,986 federal cut we will apparently ~~to~~ receive, totals \$359,419. This would require cutting a combination of at least 16 positions made up of specialists, field staff, and classified personnel. (5 spec., 8 agents, 3 classified),

At a time when the demand for the services of Extension are greater than ever before. The fact is that the lack of resources to do what is being demanded of it is the most serious problem currently facing the Extension Service.

Few people realize that Montana already ranks 50<sup>th</sup> among the states with regard to total staff resources. This is clearly pointed out when the total number of professional

(b) Extension workers is divided by the number of counties served by the Extension Service.

Equally disturbing is the fact that only four states provide a smaller percentage of state funding to their Extension Service than does Montana. Yet Montana is a very large state that depends heavily on the Extension Service to provide educational and technical assistance to farmers, ranchers, families, agribusinesses, and local communities.

(c) Certainly, the counties are doing their part. On a percentage basis, they rank fourth among the states in supporting Extension work.

State support is another matter. The state of Montana ranks 46<sup>th</sup> among other states on a percentage basis in supporting Extension work.

(d) Handout  
(3) Let me now address the recommendations of the LFA. Summarized on the sheet that has just been given to you are the dollar and percentage cuts Extension has received in the current fiscal, and the dollar and percentage cuts we are expected to receive federally, plus the dollar and percentage cuts contained in the LFA report. Note at the bottom of the page that

the federal cut plus the LFA cuts total \$1,275,524. This would require cutting a combination of approximately 58 positions (made up of specialists, field staff, and classified personnel) (18 specialists, 29 agents, 11 classified).

The LFA report proposes that the cuts be achieved through: (1) administration consolidation (\$568,923), (2) the elimination of 7.63 specialist FTE's (\$318,896), (3) the elimination of a number of classified personnel (\$133,787), and (4) through reducing equipment purchases (\$3,932).

Keep in mind <sup>that</sup> the LFA report does not take into account the federal fund deficit of \$250,000 (\$249,986 to be exact).

Regarding administrative consolidation, the LFA lists six reasons for consolidating the Cooperative Extension Administration with the Agricultural Experiment Station Administration. They are:

- (1) State legislation
- (2) Other states have combined the administration of the Experiment Station and the Extension Service.
- (3) Recommendations contained in On-Site Agricultural Experiment Station Review Reports.
- (4) Work Priorities



- (5) Results of a Producers Survey conducted by the Ag Experiment Station
- (6) Cost savings of consolidating administration.

Concerning State Legislation, the Hatch Act which established the Ag Experiment Station was passed by Congress in 1897. The Montana Legislature accepted the provisions of the act in the early 1890's after Montana State University was established in 1893.

Because the Land Grant Universities in the states did not have an effective mechanism for getting research findings and new technology into the hands of local people and getting them to adopt same, Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 which established the Cooperative Extension Service. The Montana Legislature accepted to and accepted the provisions of the act in 1915. The federal <sup>regulations</sup> ~~revenue~~ that funds allocated for Extension work must indeed be used for the purposes intended.

With regard to having the Cooperative Extension Service located within the College of Agriculture, it is true that such an arrangement exists within a number of states.

A survey conducted in 1985 of the Western Region revealed that <sup>Extension</sup> organizational structures were considerably in the region. Extension administrators in 8 states report to Deans of Agricultural Colleges in the University.

system. Of these, 5 administrators carry Associate Dean as well as Director titles and 3 carry Associate Director titles. One system, California, carries the Director title and Assistant Vice President.

In some systems, Alaska, Colorado, Montana and Utah; Extension programs are organized outside the School of Agriculture. Two states report directly to the President or Vice President, one to a Provost (Colorado) and one to a Chancellor (Alaska). All four Extension Administrators carry Director titles and link in various ways to resources of the University significantly beyond the College of Agriculture. They also, as part of top University administration teams, are parallel in appointment to Administrators of Research and Resident Instruction.

Regardless of the title of the individual responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Extension Service — whether the person is a vice president, dean, director, <sup>or</sup> associate dean or director — all state Extension Services have state program leaders and with the exception of several states like Rhode Island, <sup>they</sup> have district or area program supervisors.

For example, the LFA report cites the administrative structure of four states: Wyoming, Oregon, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania.

Wyoming, with specialists integrated in the subject-matter departments, has <sup>over 1000</sup> an Assistant Director, three Statewide

Program Leaders, and two District Directors, equivalent to two Area Supervisors, for their 23 counties. We have four supervisors for 53 counties.

Oregon's Extension Administrative staff totals 14. I do not have a breakdown of their specific assignment.

Oklahoma has an Associate Director, four Assistant Directors or Program Leaders, four District Directors or Supervisors, and 12 Program Leaders for a total of 21 administrative types.

Pennsylvania has an Associate Extension Director, an Assistant Director, four Regional Assistant Directors, four State Program Leaders, and 12 Regional Program Leaders for a total of 22.

Montana has a director, an associate director, three State Program Leaders, and four Area Supervisors for a total of 9.

None of the above figures include fiscal administrative types we have here.

The handbook that is being distributed identifies the administrative positions discussed in the LFA report. I have already commented on them. I would only add that the responsibilities they carry out must be assumed by other bodies if the positions are eliminated.

an out

Dr. LeRoy Luft, our Associate Director, is deeply involved in the planning, organization, and evaluation of programs. I am going to ask that he briefly comment on the Recommendations contained in On-site Agricultural Experiment Station Review Reports, needs priorities, and Results of Productive Surveys.

Exhibit # 15

Dr. Hoffman

6/11/86

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE - CUTS

FY '86:

Federal	(7.4%)	(146,954)	
State	(2.0%)	<u>(45,772)</u>	
			<u>(192,726)</u>

FY '87:

Federal	(12.3%)	(249,986)	
State	(43.2%)	<u>(1,025,538)</u>	
			<u>(1,275,524)</u>

FY '86:

State Appropriation for		
Federal Funds	1,976,222	
7.4% Federal Cut	<u>(146,954)</u>	
Total Available	<u>1,829,268</u>	

State Appropriation for		
State Funds	2,288,609	
2.0% State Cut	<u>(45,772)</u>	
Total Available	<u>2,242,837</u>	

Total Appropriations		4,264,831
Total Cuts		<u>(192,726)</u>
Total Available		<u>4,072,105</u>

FY '87:

State Appropriation for		
Federal Funds	2,033,522	
2.5% Federal Cut	<u>(249,986)</u>	
Total Available	<u>1,783,536</u>	

State Appropriation for		
State Funds	2,371,660	
43.2% Cut	<u>(1,025,538)</u>	
Total Available	<u>1,346,122</u>	

Total Appropriations		4,405,182
Total Cuts		<u>(1,275,524)</u>
Total Available		<u>3,129,658</u>

11

DR. CARL HOFFMAN  
 June 11, 1986  
 1:30 p.m.

Table 1  
 Comparison of Current Level Cooperative Extension Service and  
 Agricultural Experiment Station Administration Staff

<u>Extension Service Administration</u>			<u>Agricultural Experiment Station Admin.-</u>			<u>FY 1987</u>
<u>Title</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Director	.90	\$ 53,043	Director	.65	\$ 20,175	\$ 73,218
Associate Director	1.00	53,043	Associate Director	1.00	31,038	84,081
Admin./Fiscal Officer	1.00	53,043	Fiscal Officer	1.00	31,038	84,081
Ag & Nat. Res. Program Coord.	1.00	52,562	Program Officer	1.00	31,038	83,600
Human Res. Program Coord.	1.00	52,562	---			52,562
4-H Program Coordinator	1.00	52,562	---			52,562
Area Supervisor	1.00	47,049	---			47,049
Area Supervisor	1.00	47,049	---			47,049
Area Supervisor	1.00	47,049	---			47,049
Area Supervisor	1.00	47,049	---			47,049
Editor (shared with AES)	.50	16,583	Editor (shared with CES)	.50	15,519	32,102
Commun. Spec. (shared with AES)	.50	16,583	Asst. Edtr. (shared with CES)	.50	15,519	32,102
Information Specialist	1.00	33,166	News Specialist	.50	15,519	48,685
Professional Subtotal	<u>11.9</u>	<u>\$571,343</u>	Professional Subtotal	<u>5.15</u>	<u>\$159,846</u>	<u>\$ 731,189</u>
Average Professional FTE Cost		<u>\$ 48,012</u>	Average Professional FTE Cost		<u>\$ 31,038</u>	
Secretary III	2.00	\$ 36,154	---			\$ 36,154
Programmer/Analyst	1.00	18,077	Word Processing Operator	.75	\$ 14,720	32,797
Administrative Secretary I	1.00	18,077	Administrative Secretary	.75	14,719	32,796
Secretary II	3.50	63,270	Receptionist	1.00	19,626	82,896
Secretary I	.50	9,038	Secretary I	.25	4,906	13,944
Personnel Technician II	1.00	18,077	---			18,077
Accounting Technician I	1.00	18,077	Accounting Technician II	1.00	19,626	37,703
Mail Clerk Supervisor	1.00	18,077	---			18,077
Clerk Typist III	.50	9,039	---			9,039
Stock Clerk I (shared with AES)	.50	9,038	Mail Clerk (shared with CES)	.50	9,812	18,850
Classified Subtotal	<u>12.00</u>	<u>\$216,924</u>	Classified Subtotal	<u>4.25</u>	<u>\$ 83,409</u>	<u>\$ 300,333</u>
Average Classified FTE Cost		<u>\$ 18,077</u>	Average Classified FTE Cost		<u>\$ 19,626</u>	
Total FTE and Cost	<u>23.90</u>	<u>\$788,267</u>	Total FTE and Cost	<u>9.40</u>	<u>\$243,255</u>	<u>\$1,031,522</u>

Table 1 shows there are 11.9 professional administrative FTE at the extension service and 5.15 professional administrative FTE at the agricultural experiment

EXTENSION SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Title	FTE	FY '86 Salary	FY '86 Benefits (16%)	Total Salary/ Benefits
Director	.90	\$ 50,427	\$ 8,068	\$ 58,495
Associate Director	1.00	50,000	8,000	58,000
Administrative Officer (Personnel & <sup>1)</sup> Fiscal)	1.00	33,630	5,381	39,011
Agricultural & Natural Resources Coordinator	1.00	46,520	7,443	53,963
Human Resources Coordinator	1.00	42,000	6,720	48,720
4-H Coordinator	1.00	41,880	6,701	48,581
Area Supervisor	1.00	36,230	5,797	42,027
Area Supervisor	1.00	42,110	6,738	48,848
Area Supervisor	1.00	45,130	7,221	52,351
Area Supervisor	1.00	34,080	5,453	39,533
Editor	.50	15,985	3,437 <sup>2)</sup>	19,422
Communication Specialist	.50	13,575	2,919 <sup>2)</sup>	16,494
Information Specialist	1.00	25,960	5,581	31,541
Professional Subtotal	11.90	\$477,527	\$79,459	\$556,986
Average Professional FTE Cost				<u>\$ 46,806</u>

1) Required for Personnel on Federal Appointments

2) Not Federal Appointments - Benefits are 21.5% and not 16.0%

EXTENSION SERVICE ADMINISTRATION - CLASSIFIED

Title	FTE	FY '86 Salary	FY '86 Benefits (21.5%)	Total Salary/ Benefits
Secretary III	2.00	\$ 29,895	\$ 6,427	\$ 36,322
Programmer/Analyst	1.00	25,749	5,536	31,285
Administrative Secretary	1.00	17,785	3,824	21,609
Secretary II	1.50	23,044	4,954	27,998
Secretary I	.50	6,369	1,369	7,738
Personnel Technician	1.00	18,974	4,079	23,053
Accounting Technician	1.00	16,794	3,611	20,405
Mail Supervisor	1.00	14,977	3,220	18,197
Mail Clerk	.50	5,817	1,251	7,068
<hr/>				
Subtotal	9.50	\$159,404	\$34,271	\$193,675
Average FTE Cost				<u>\$ 20,387</u>



- Chas. Dondoson & members of the Committee

- name

AD

Dr. DeRoy  
Left

Ext # 17

Our guiding principle in determining programs for the Extension Service is that local people should be involved and be given the opportunity to participate in our planning process. This is done through county level advisory groups. Some 300 montanas are included in county advisory committees.

We also have a state advisory committee of some 50+ people, representing local groups and major agricultural organizations in montana as well as the state 4-H and homemaker councils.

The local committees provide input to our county agent staff. They prepare their annual work plan and submit it to the state office. Those reports are then segmented into our state level program areas. Our state level specialists then take the county programs and incorporate the needs of the people into their program. These state level programs are then assembled into our state plan of work which is submitted to Extension

Service, USDA for approval and subsequent funding. The 84-87 plan was prepared in 1983-84. Changes

In many cases, county level programs and activities are included in the state program for a subject matter area, even though the specialist may not participate in the program. This is our means

of programming <sup>and compiling</sup> state-wide activities.

I should also point out that our staff is asked to program about 60-65 percent of their time. This allows 35-40 percent of the time to meet needs that cannot be planned for a year in advance. As an example, the drought situation was responded to by our livestock group with information on alternative feeds, drought range practices etc. Grasshopper outbreaks would be another example.

In the economics area, our farm management specialist had to make a program adjustment in order to assume Extension responsibility

Sign PC  
Exec in  
C.D.

for educational work as part of the Federal Farm program, specifically the Conservation Reserve program. The Federal law said Extension would provide the educational leadership. An analysis procedure was prepared to assist producers in making the decision regarding participation in the program and at what level they would be able to buy in.

In May, an marketing Specialist, realizing that no educational work had been done on the PTK certificate portion of the 1985 Farm bill, organized in the U.S., got several people together to prepare educational materials, and now Montana farmers are selling their PTK certificates at a premium.

Bea in notes that the purpose of Extension is to disseminate unbiased research information to the people of the state. The delivery mechanism, with staff serving 53, Montana 56

countries is very efficient and effective.  
 For that reason, other agencies also  
 utilize this delivery system. For  
 example, the <sup>EXT</sup> energy program mentioned  
 by the fiscal analyst, has a small  
 activity relating to delivery of DNR  
 publications to some 60 locations in  
 Montana. Many of these are extension  
 offices and DNR has simply said  
 that Extension can do it more efficiently  
 with a small grant. Very little time

= HAD DOV

36.2  
 = 29.67

much of our work is on a task-force basis. Several  
 specialists team up to work on a problem. (I am in report -  
 and also report +  
 Family Econ.)

I would very briefly like to discuss  
 a few of the programs that are in the  
 column of table 4, page F47, of the "Quoted"  
 CFA report. (I would add, as

Dr Hoffman has, that we are in the  
 process of reviewing all of our programs.  
 (In almost all program areas there is) one special...  
 I take them like no no particular

case - These relate to work priorities -

Nutrition -

A significant portion of this program  
 has been an emphasis on red meat in  
 the diet. This was not in the 1954-57

tribution for low income.

We consider that a success because the program is designed to graduate them out -  
Program costs -

4-H

Some question as to whether Extension should be involved in this informal youth educational activity. The Smith-Lever Act provides for the education of the people of the state. In writing the act, Mr. Lever acknowledges that: "One of the main features of this bill is that it is so flexible as to provide for the inauguration of a system of teaching for boys and girls."

He also wrote "I hope sincerely that a large share of this money will be devoted to an expansion of the work with young folks". This was later established by the Secretary of Agriculture that a "large share" would be at least 25%.

4-H is an audience for extension educational information. In Montana, the 3,500+ adult leaders also learn one <sup>hour</sup> in <sup>week</sup> with young folks about agriculture, home skills, leadership, citizenship etc. These are activities that facilitate

10th  
Montana

plan of work. Our specialist is recognized nationally for the work she has done to dispell the erroneous claims of the harmful effects of red meat. Her search of the research literature has found that cholesterol alone is a high in fish and fowl, so in this case that for most people, it really is not a problem.

The weight control program has been mentioned. This program has resulted in a 22 percent success rate as compared to a 7 percent rate for the commercial diet programs. In addition, she is now doing research as to why the program is more successful. There is alot of incorrect, not properly research based information now published in magazines. Badish type of information. Research Based Data -

- Food presentation - many people look to the boxes.
- Nutrition in the schools
  - 131 Teachers have received training - Integrity
  - 3275 students -
  - Phone for FY 86-87 is 300 Teachers -
  - support 4170 students

In Montana, there are  
members. In addition  
3200 youth served  
test groups and 11,000 +  
enrichment programs.  
Total of about 24,000 youth.  
The cost over to 53/  
provide the materials - write much of it  
activities are sponsored by  
local leaders. Robson  
is in the report. There  
are Robson but they do  
my specialist time.  
Robson should be on  
subject, public speaking etc.  
- Robson larger hole - Grant

I ~~have~~ mentioned some  
things earlier in my statement.  
Secretary of educational  
very important to the  
process in Montana. The  
state work was mentioned.  
Furniture and options

must always be part of the  
producer overall management schemes.

The marketing program is responsible  
for making USDA information available to  
the media. The Great Falls Farm Trial  
each Sunday has a price section that  
is printed by Extension.

The Western Farm Stockman, once a  
month, has the Western Forester Review,  
a cooperative effort that involves our  
marketing specialist.

Policy Education is designed to  
help maintain awareness the ~~state~~<sup>state</sup>  
surrounding public issues such  
as water policy, tax policy and other  
public issues. An informed public  
is better able to provide input and  
participate in decision making.

George Leslie Drew being on EXT for  
information.

Water Research met here by EXT. we  
Delina.



Dist. of Lgo.

## Development

communities are facing  
plans, people are asking,  
we deal with these issues?

provides leadership education

to this phase is now moving

some 8,200 mountain home  
in housing training these

years.

500 citizens <sup>one public funds</sup> have reserved

such areas as governmental  
strategies for economic community

communities are important to

structure because over 43%

from family income comes

from homes.

not mention others have become

like, however, to mention a

Survey that we conducted in the Triangle area. Crop producers were asked when they get crossing system information - 130 - 118-EXT meetings - Prairie Star -

Prairie Star, some 20+ articles in January issue - from EXTENSION

Programs that know of EXT or Res -

Work priorities - page F-39  
4-H and

State appropriating 4.5 million

Point out that over 2 million of that figure (on page F-35) is federal revenue.

A <sup>similar</sup> portion of the 1.3 million for 4-H is also federal dollars with a federal emphasis on 4-H youth programs.

## On-site Reviews

pointed out good working relationships between EXT + Research staff. Even though they have separate extension + research functions. Some examples -

(1) Parent Agent Training in New Livestock production and Management Techniques - Organized by Extension yet called upon 5 research/training staff to present their research data to agents.

(2) In plant + soils - on July 23, the plant & soil science Dept is holding its Conf. Section full day and Don Belongie, the extension specialist is responsible for organizing it. It is an outreach function and extension is doing it.

(3) In the financial - Ag assistance + Counseling program - Extension was given responsibility to train financial counselors but alot of assistance was provided by the Ag Econ Training research staff.

12

Cooperation has been very good. An excellent relationship exists between our field staff and the research center - they help each other out and cooperate and coordinate activities.  
Many in addition have joint appointments.

The point is, and I quote Dean Walsh, "joint appointments do not create additional dollars."

The LFA Comments, on the bottom of F-44 - and on F-45, discuss joint appointments. We must keep in mind that if an employee has, for example, a 50-50 split between Extension and, let's say research, he/she may only ~~receive~~ be paid 50% out of Extension. The balance must come from research funds. No federal funds, which must also be matched \$ for \$ with state funds, can be used for the research portion of that split appt. Therefore, any split with research must be funded from Experimentation <sup>Extension</sup> dollars.

large  
problems

I wanted to clarify that point.

F45 →

~~clear comment~~  
Confusion - know where to go - Don't care if it's or research.  
Regarding the on-site Review - Comments related to the above joint appts.

Extension had on out side on-site review in 1982, the recommendation

was that the present administrative structure be retained with the U.F. for ENT. reporting to the President of MSU.  
There are several perspectives on this issue

---

Admin costs -

Data available -

---

Reconstruction of classified paper agencies -

- Proj of material - manuscripts - television inquiries
- cover agents/clients -
- In files acct - some dup - response to requests - In fact most of the dist of material is via clients

Word processors - ~~the~~ <sup>major</sup> State funds for these.

→ State investment in off-campus Education -

→ ~~Program Review~~ - ~~Still working on it.~~

~~Don't know Jerry Montano is~~  
~~owner of it~~

<del>Concise Development</del>	<del>Housekeeping Idea</del>
<del>Ag</del>	<del>Yaff</del>
<del>NR</del>	<del>Security</del>
<del>CD</del>	<del>etc</del>
<del>Concern about the state</del>	

+ Extension



**CLARENCE DURBAN**  
15558 Robinson Road, Plain City, Ohio 43064  
(614) 873-3209

In recent months much has been said about the 1985 Farm Bill and its effect on agriculture and the nation.

We are well aware that American agriculture is a modern day miracle. That miracle is largely a result of research and education. Effective research and education has played a big part in the conservation programs now in place, as well as the key to the ability of man to feed an ever increasing population.

The trend, however, is to place little or no emphasis on research needs for the future. The lack of new research programs has resulted in a decline in jobs for the work force in the area of food production.

Many government regulations effectively slow down progress in agricultural research work. Colleges have been getting fewer research funds from the federal government as well as some parts of the business sector.

The fact that the ground rules change so often most certainly is a deterrent for any company or college to invest time and money in a project that a new rule may render useless.

There is more foreign competition for the products we grow, and those same nations are expanding their research efforts. We have been able to compete because of years of good, sound ag research in this nation. In these times of economic belt tightening we must not allow this research effort to continue to decline. To do so is to not only see our soil erode, but also the wise investment already made in research.

*Clarence Durban*  
**CLARENCE DURBAN**

*Exhibit 1 -  
Gordon McEwan  
6/1/86*



**NACD Service Department**  
P.O. Box 855  
League City, Texas 77573-0855

*Address Correction Requested*  
IN THIS ISSUE ... 6/3/86

- ... League City Banker Donates Property to NACD
- ... Conservation Reserve Sign-up Increases 3 Million Acres
- ... The President's Page

*6*

FAX 10  
 DR. LEROY LUF  
 Ex SERV.  
 JUNE 11, 1986  
 9:30 p.m.

Table 4  
 Total Specialist FTE Citing  
 Those Which May Be Duplicative Or Low Priority

Program Specialists	FTE*		Questioned		Remaining	
	AY	FY	FTE AY	FTE FY	FTE AY	FTE FY
Community Development	1.22	1.00	1.22	1.00	---	---
Economics	4.88	4.00	2.44	2.00	2.44	2.00
Energy	1.22	1.00	1.22	1.00	---	---
Foods & Nutrition ✓	1.22	1.00	1.22	1.00	---	---
4-H	2.44	2.00	1.22	1.00	1.22	1.00
Health	0.61	0.50	0.61	0.50	---	---
Interior Design	1.22	1.00	1.22	1.00	---	---
Safety	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.13	---	---
Agronomist	1.68	1.38	---	---	1.68	1.38
Tillage	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Beef	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Dairy	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Swine	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Farm Management	2.44	2.00	---	---	2.44	2.00
Pesticide Education	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Entomologist	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Sheep	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Range	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Horticulturist	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Weeds	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Plant Pathologist	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Soils Scientist	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Ag. Engineering & Technology	2.64	2.16	---	---	2.64	2.16
Human Development	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Clothing & Textiles	0.61	0.50	---	---	0.61	0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.20</b>	<b>29.67</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>26.89</b>	<b>22.04</b>

\*Each 1.22 academic year FTE is equal to 1 person presented on this table.



W. H. L. 11  
LEROY LOFT  
JUNE 11, 1986  
1:30 p.m.

MONTANA EXTENSION SERVICE CROPPING SYSTEMS  
PROGRAMS - 1985

County Agents in the Traingle Counties of Area II have been placing major efforts on cropping systems during the past seven years. This has included the use of a variety of Extension methods.

This survey was made during the winter of 1985 following the annual cropping systems series of meetings held in six counties.

All or a random portion of producers who were in attendance at this year's meeting were asked to fill out the survey. As we were aware that not all people are meeting goers, agents were asked to compile a list of producers who do not frequently attend Extension meetings and from this randomly selected list survey 20 to 40 of these producers using the same survey. In some cases local advisory committee members collected the results by telephone or personal contact. In others they were mailed out with about a 30 percent return. Four counties participated in the infrequent meeting attender survey with the following number returned: Chouteau (C) 13, Teton (T) 15, Pondera (P) 17, and Toole (To) 17 for a total of 62 producers.

It is evident that Extension is reaching both meeting and nonmeeting goers. It is also evident that the Cropping Systems program has had some major impact on producers in the Triangle area.

In comparing the two groups as expected, those people who are not regular meeting attenders say they get much of their information from visiting with other farmers and reading publications such as the Prairie Star and County Agent newsletters. They also, like the other group, rate Extension meetings as very valuable. Even though they don't attend a lot of meetings, they still rate the value of the cropping systems program and how it has benefited their farm operation well above the average rating of four but not as high as those who attend meetings. They are very similar as to what areas of crop production education has been of most value and where major emphasis should be placed in the future.

Producers Who Frequently Attend Extension Meetings  
in Pondera, Cascade, Teton, Chouteau, Glacier, Toole  
Total Returns = 130

During the past seven years the Montana Extension Service and your County Agent have placed special emphasis on the cropping systems approach to farming. We are trying to determine what affect these various programs have had on your farming operation. Would you take a few minutes to fill out the following questionnaire. It will help us determine the results of this program and plan future programs.

1. In recent years I have learned about new cropping systems or cropping practices from the following: (check the various places)

- 118 Extension meetings
- 76 Industry sponsored meetings
- 44 Extension sponsored tours
- 64 Extension demonstration plots
- 23 Industry sponsored tours
- 86 Montana Farmer Stockman articles
- 117 Prairie Star articles
- 62 County Agent local news articles
- 91 County Agent newsletters
- 30 County Agent radio programs
- 67 Visiting with my County Agent
- 112 Visiting with other farmers

Please list some of the methods checked above that you feel have been of most value to you.

- 1. Extension Meetings
- 2. Prairie Star
- 3. Visiting With Other Farmers
- 4. Industry Meetings  
Extension Demo Plots  
Co. Agent Newsletters

2. As you look back seven years ago how much have you changed cropping practices in these areas? (please check amount of change)

	<u>Very Little</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Changed Greatly</u>
Weed Control	<u>13</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>37</u>
Tillage Methods	<u>21</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>30</u>
Fertilizer Use	<u>16</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>67</u>
Crop Varieties	<u>12</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>32</u>
Ag Chemicals	<u>8</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>50</u>
Farm Machinery	<u>39</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>19</u>
Crop Rotations	<u>37</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>19</u>
Amount of Continuous Cropping	<u>32</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>40</u>

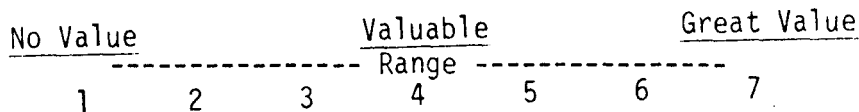
3. Over the past seven years Extension has emphasized practices related to the following areas of farming. Please check the areas where you have gained some new information.

<u>108</u> Weed Control	<u>77</u> Crop Disease
<u>69</u> Tillage Methods	<u>58</u> Saline Seep Control
<u>112</u> Fertilizer & Fertility	<u>26</u> Farm Economics
<u>111</u> Crop Varieties	<u>40</u> Crop Rotations
<u>88</u> Agricultural Chemicals	<u>71</u> Continuous Cropping
<u>20</u> Farm Equipment	<u>49</u> Flexible Cropping

List three of the above in order of importance that you feel have been of most value to you.

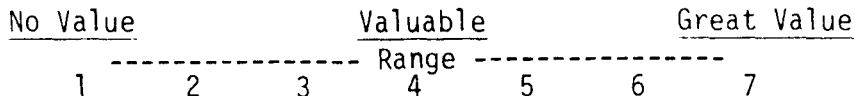
1. Fertilizer and Fertility
2. Weed Control
3. Crop Varieties
4. Ag Chemicals

4. As far as overall education in cropping systems is concerned, how would you rate the value of past year's educational programs carried on by your County Agent or the State Extension Specialist? (circle one number, 1 is low, 7 is high)



5.1 Avg.

5. How helpful has the overall Extension educational program been through the past seven years (include all methods from meetings, media, tours, to personal Assistance) in increasing the efficiency of your farm operation? (circle one number, 1 is low, 7 is high)



5.2 Avg.

6. Agriculture and farming practices will continue to change. As an educational agency the Extension Service will be striving to help farmers keep up with knowledge produced by Research and Industry. What areas of farming do you feel Extension needs to emphasize and to what degree?

(Check One)	<u>Major Emphasis</u>	<u>Some Emphasis</u>	<u>Little Emphasis</u>
Soils and Fertilizer	<u>83</u>	<u>38</u>	---
Weed Control	<u>92</u>	<u>25</u>	---
Tillage Methods	<u>47</u>	<u>61</u>	---
Crop Varieties	<u>68</u>	<u>49</u>	---
Alternate Crops	<u>42</u>	<u>59</u>	---
Agricultural Chemicals	<u>71</u>	<u>46</u>	---
Farm Equipment	<u>6</u>	<u>67</u>	---
Crop Diseases	<u>74</u>	<u>40</u>	---
Saline Seep Control	<u>51</u>	<u>58</u>	---
Crops Marketing	<u>53</u>	<u>47</u>	---
Farm Management	<u>51</u>	<u>52</u>	---
Agricultural Policy	<u>29</u>	<u>61</u>	---
Crop Rotations	<u>25</u>	<u>82</u>	---
Continuous Cropping	<u>48</u>	<u>61</u>	---

1. Weed Control
2. Soils & Fertilizer
3. Crop Diseases
4. Ag Chemicals
5. Crop Varieties
6. Crop Marketing
7. Farm Management
8. Continuous Cropping
9. Saline Seep

Producers Who Do Not Frequently Attend Extension Meetings in Chouteau, Teton, Pondera and Toole Counties

Total Returns: 62

During the past seven years the Montana Extension Service and your County Agent have placed special emphasis on the cropping systems approach to farming. We are trying to determine what affect these various programs have had on your farming operation. Would you take a few minutes to fill out the following questionnaire. It will help us determine the results of this program and plan future programs.

1. In recent years I have learned about new cropping systems or cropping practices from the following: (check the various places)

TOTAL

- 37 Extension meetings
- 24 Industry sponsored meetings
- 14 Extension sponsored tours
- 16 Extension demonstration plots
- 12 Industry sponsored tours
- 31 Montana Farmer Stockman articles
- 45 Prairie Star articles
- 14 County Agent local news articles
- 34 County Agent newsletters
- 5 County Agent radio programs
- 21 Visiting with my County Agent
- 48 Visiting with other farmers

Please list some of the methods checked above that you feel have been of most value to you.

- 1. Visiting with Farmers
- 2. Prairie Star
- 3. Extension Meetings
- 4. County Agent Newsletter

2. As you look back seven years ago how much have you changed cropping practices in these areas? (please check amount of change)

	<u>Very Little</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Changed Greatly</u>
Weed Control	<u>15</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>24</u>
Tillage Methods	<u>22</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>7</u>
Fertilizer Use	<u>12</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>34</u>
Crop Varieties	<u>13</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>13</u>
Ag Chemicals	<u>10</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>17</u>
Farm Machinery	<u>23</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>6</u>
Crop Rotations	<u>37</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>6</u>
Amount of Continuous Cropping	<u>35</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>

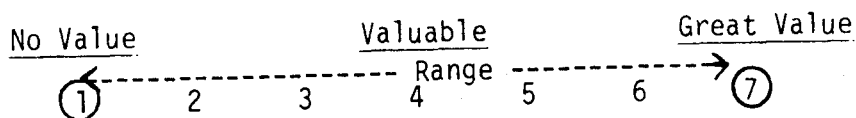
3. Over the past seven years Extension has emphasized practices related to the following areas of farming. Please check the areas where you have gained some new information.

<u>48</u> Weed Control	<u>24</u> Crop Disease
<u>17</u> Tillage Methods	<u>29</u> Saline Seep Control
<u>39</u> Fertilizer & Fertility	<u>9</u> Farm Economics
<u>38</u> Crop Varieties	<u>10</u> Crop Rotations
<u>33</u> Agricultural Chemicals	<u>20</u> Continuous Cropping
<u>9</u> Farm Equipment	<u>22</u> Flexible Cropping

List three of the above in order of importance that you feel have been of most value to you.

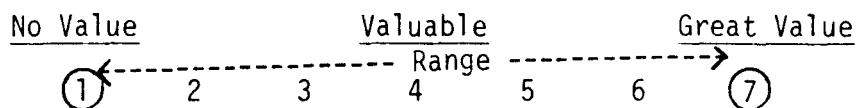
- Fertilizer & Fertility
- Weed Control
- Crop Varieties
- Ag Chemicals

4. As far as overall education in cropping systems is concerned, how would you rate the value of past year's educational programs carried on by your County Agent or the State Extension Specialist? (circle one number, 1 is low, 7 is high)



4.7 Avg.

5. How helpful has the overall Extension educational program been through the past seven years (include all methods from meetings, media, tours, to personal Assistance) in increasing the efficiency of your farm operation? (circle one number, 1 is low, 7 is high)



5.1 Avg.

6. Agriculture and farming practices will continue to change. As an educational agency the Extension Service will be striving to help farmers keep up with knowledge produced by Research and Industry. What areas of farming do you feel Extension needs to emphasize and to what degree?

(Check One)	<u>Major Emphasis</u>	<u>Some Emphasis</u>	<u>Little Emphasis</u>
Soils and Fertilizer	<u>42</u>	<u>15</u>	---
Weed Control	<u>44</u>	<u>19</u>	---
Tillage Methods	<u>17</u>	<u>35</u>	---
Crop Varieties	<u>38</u>	<u>23</u>	---
Alternate Crops	<u>27</u>	<u>23</u>	---
Agricultural Chemicals	<u>31</u>	<u>28</u>	---
Farm Equipment	<u>5</u>	<u>27</u>	---
Crop Diseases	<u>40</u>	<u>17</u>	---
Saline Seep Control	<u>34</u>	<u>23</u>	---
Crops Marketing	<u>29</u>	<u>22</u>	---
Farm Management	<u>29</u>	<u>24</u>	---
Agricultural Policy	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>	---
Crop Rotations	<u>11</u>	<u>40</u>	---
Continuous Cropping	<u>15</u>	<u>30</u>	---

Comments:

1. Weed Control (All Counties)
2. Soils & Fertilizer (All Counties)
3. Crop Diseases (All Counties)
4. Crop varieties (All Counties)
5. Saline Seep
6. Ag Chemicals (All Counties)
7. Farm Management
8. Crops Marketing
9. Alternate Crops

6-11-86

Walt P. ...  
Flavoured ...

I am ... from ... my son  
and I run a ... operation and  
we since ... have ...  
report that our business ...  
now profit for some ...  
and we ... just ...  
... have ...  
... and ...

I don't have to ...  
but she ...  
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... to the ...  
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Handwritten text on lined paper, mostly illegible due to blurriness and bleed-through.

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

The first part of the paper is a  
description of the work done in the  
~~laboratory~~ laboratory. It is  
a report on the work done in the  
laboratory of the University of  
California, Berkeley, during the  
summer of 1954. The work was  
done in the laboratory of the  
University of California, Berkeley,  
during the summer of 1954.

The work was done in the  
laboratory of the University of  
California, Berkeley, during the  
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Ex 111

I am Gladys Baquet, farm and ranch owner from Teton County, and Teton County Women Involved in Farm Economics president.

I'd like to tell you what the Extension Service means to me.

~~I am a farm and ranch woman and I am not here to have my job in the Extension Service... As a 4-H leader for 20 years, serving at the local, county, district and state level, and 40 years as an extension homemaker at local and county levels, I have experienced first hand the need for this service.~~

Good, active 4-H members in Mont. have never, to my knowledge, become juvenile delinquents or hardened criminals. It is cheaper to have county agents to help volunteer 4-H leaders than it is to arrest, conduct a trial and pay for the ultimate incarceration of a criminal. 4-H members become active, supportive members of their community, state, and nation wherever they live. We need this program.

Homemakers do not just learn to hang pictures on a wall in a cluster. They have programs on home management, childrens problems and needs, wills and estates, health care, money management, and on practically any subject that will be of benefit for a better life.

The Extension Service holds "open to everyone" programs on many topics. They assist the community in holding health fairs which attracts people who feel they cannot afford a Dr's tests; they hold work shops to teach people a variety of things. Shortly after my husband died, I was fortunate that a class was conducted by our county agent on record keeping for farm and ranch tax purposes. It certainly helped me as I was too busy to go far from home to learn this much needed material. About this same time a program was also conducted on the "stages of grief and how to cope", another one on "stress." I grant you--many people suffer losses and get thru them without these programs. But what lasting effect does it have and what is their quality of life? How much better to have help available. Approximately four years ago, the state extension specialists had a farm and ranch seminar in Conrad. My young son, who was helping me operate the farm and I want. It was of great benefit to us as we used our own records and work sheets to analyze our operation with their help. Many times in the past years of struggle with both our inexperience we have called the county agents, and they've always been there and been of inestimable help.

In a mostly rural state such as Montana, I can't emphasize enough the need to the low and middle income families, for the Extension Service as a means of continuing education, of keeping up with problems, and building better lives in complex times.

I have received replies from our two senators, Baucus and Melcher, and Rep. Marlenee to letters of protest I wrote at the Administration's arbitrarily setting a 5% budget cut in Extension. Rep. Marlenee's letter was a full page, single spaced, listing all the reasons Extension should not have such an unfair budget cut due to it's extreme usefulness and need. Both the Senators were adamant in their support of Extension work.

Yes, I know we have a huge deficit, and have to cut the budget. Everyone should take a cut, but not unusually high cuts in any one area. Wage freezes, building freezes, and a tax increase would be more acceptable. I realize with wage freezes, some of the people will leave the state, if they can, and quite often this will be the better qualified people as they can find employment elsewhere. Need I remind them and you, that farmers and ranchers have had a serious "wage freeze" these past few years. ~~and~~ and certainly no cost or living raise. A little loyalty to our state on everyone's part would be helpful.

Admission have stopped the sense to help & it is not in areas... received an extensive marketing specialist... in depth - purchases the marketing specialist... 4-H members - some of the members of the program...

(Cont on back page)

Exhibit  
Gladys Baquet  
6/15/60  
(2)

I strongly urge you to consider the influence throughout the State, of our county agents and state extension staff on the lives of Montana people. We in Teton County feel the Extension ~~staff~~ services touch and enhance the lives of all ages from babies, teenagers, middle age and senior citizens, men, women, farmers, ranchers, homemakers, and our small town residents.

Please confine your cuts to a fair percentage of the overall necessary cuts

Gladys Baquet  
Box 329  
Choteau, Mt.  
59422

Exhibit 22  
Susan Butler  
6/11/86

## RESOLUTION

### ON THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act of the Federal Congress has initiated a process that will require cuts in Federal spending.

The President's executive budget proposes 50-60% cuts in federal support for the Cooperative Extension Service.

Funding support at the local, state, and federal levels is being jeopardized at this time.

Home Economics Extension programs focus on issues dealing with family stability and youth development, family health and nutrition, and family economic stability.

The Cooperative Extension Service has played a critical role for more than 70 years in the development of volunteer leadership to serve communities and the state.

There is a great need in Montana to assist individuals, families and communities to deal with social issues causing family stress.

The Cooperative Extension Service provides programming for meeting adult education needs within communities and the state.

Be it resolved that the Montana Home Economics Association support current levels of funding for the Cooperative Extension Service.

6-11-86

## WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Mary Adkins BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS 395 Summit P. Dr. Lowell DATE June 11  
 WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Flairhead Extension Homemakers  
 SUPPORT  OPPOSE \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments: I am Mary Adkins, past President of Mt. Extension Homemakers. Currently the Nat' Chairman for Extension Homemakers representing Family Life. Extension Homemakers is the largest adult educational organization in the US. We receive our programs from the Coop Extension Service.

I ask you to be fair when you make your proposal, keeping in mind the benefits that the Extension Service gives to Mt.

Mary Adkins

K x F DA  
Forest FARRIS  
6/11/86

My name is Forest Farris, Master of Montana State Grange, representing 1400 plus members.

The Grange is a farm, family organization founded on the premise of agriculture in 1867. The Grange fostered the creation of the Extension Service and has consistently supported appropriations necessary to meet expanded needs of the Service.

I am here today to ask you to support the financial needs of the Extension Service.

Montana's #1 industry is agriculture and agriculture relies to a great extent on the Extension Service for disseminating the information from research and other sources for new data as it applies to the industry.

We must look upon the budget for Research and Extension, not as a non-recoverable expense, but, as an investment in Montana's future for agriculture and education.

The Grange organization of Montana hope that you see fit to fund Research and Extension at Montana State University in a manner all Montanas can be proud of.

I want to thank you for allowing me time for this presentation.



Forest Farris, Master  
Montana State Grange

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Forest Farris, Master  
Montana State Grange



WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Jay Wicks  
ADDRESS Mt. Pleasant, MEAC

Extension Bill  
BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE 6/11/56

JOY WICKS, MEAC, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER FROM LEWISTOWN  
AMEND \_\_\_\_\_  
JUNE 11, 1956

Considering the dire economic straits of the agricultural economy which impacts the state economy so heavily, it would seem to us that the one unbiased source of information, the Extension Service, should be bolstered and encouraged in the areas of marketing and production. Due to changing times, the grain elevators can no longer provide total marketing help. Fertilizer and herbicide companies are not the optimum place to supply application specifications. We desperately need an unbiased third party source of information that meets the specific needs of our specific areas. In these times we in agriculture need all the help we can get to maintain a viable cash flow.

The Extension Service has the delivery system and the expertise in place to serve the needs of agriculture. The vast majority of the really valuable articles in farm publications are from the Extension Service. We would ask your consideration for the agricultural community in your decisions on funding of the Extension Service.

\* NEVER IN ALL THE 35 YEARS OF FARMING & BELONGING TO FARM GROUPS  
\* I HEARD THE COMPLAINT OF CONFUSION SEEKING INFORMATION  
\* FROM EXTENSION SERVICE OR EXPERIMENT STATION,  
\* AS TO USING OTHER SOURCES - STATE AGENCIES - SELF HELP BOOKS -  
\* COMMERCIAL MATERIAL MERCHANTS - BROKERS - BANKERS - THAT'S  
\* WHEN CONFUSION & FRUSTRATION & LACK OF TRUST SET IN.  
\* EVERYONE DOESN'T LIVE NEAR INFORMATION CENTERS.

222001 26  
6/11/86  
Joyce Janacaro

June 11, 1986

Representative Gene Donaldson, Chairman  
Education Subcommittee on Budgets  
Montana State Legislature  
Capitol Station  
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Representative Donaldson:

My name is Joyce Janacaro. I am testifying as a member of the Montana Extension Advisory Council on behalf of the Montana Extension Service. I firmly believe that the functions of the Extension Service are vital to Montana: They are the educational arm of the University system that reaches the grassroots. Farmers and ranchers depend on the research done through Extension to improve management, learn new farming practices, try out new seed, and new ways to produce more marketable livestock. In these critical times for agriculture, cutting extension services that the rancher knows and trusts would be devastating. I believe that we have a responsibility here that far exceeds dollars -- it makes sense.

A plea without a solution is not too viable so I would suggest two of your committee members meet with Carl Hoffman and one other administrator of the State Extension Office and hammer out a financial solution. I know that Extension has made in-house adjustments and are making every effort to respond to the budget crisis Montanans face. I feel sure that the outcome would be fully acceptable.

Sincerely,

Joyce Janacaro

JUNE 11, 1986

8:30 AM

MONTANA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION *Jim Welch*  
INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

1. MAES Research Builds the Economic Base of the State:

Examples:

New Products  
New Businesses  
Better Competitive Position

2. MAES Research Produces High Returns on Investment:

Examples:

Weed Biocontrol 30:1  
Wheat Protein 40:1  
Transplant Technology 300:1

3. MAES Research Finds New Valuable Products:

Examples:

Hard White Wheat  
Biocontrol Agents  
"Healthy" Barley Products  
Healthier Meat  
Safflower Uses  
Natural Wheat Sweeteners  
Computer Programs  
Vaccines

4. MAES Research Cuts Production Costs:

Examples:

Genetic Resistance to Pests  
Cross Bred Cattle  
Reduced Tillage  
Biocontrol

5. MAES Research Finds Alternate Crops:

Examples:

Safflower  
Horticulture Crops  
Transplant Technology

6. MAES Research Saves Natural Resources:

Examples:

Fragile Land Revegetation  
Saline Seep Reclamation  
Sustainable Agriculture

EX-112  
Dr. Hoffmann  
6/11/56

## MONTANA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

The Montana Cooperative Extension Service is charged by federal law with disseminating and encouraging the application of research-generated knowledge and technology to individuals, families, and communities.

Responsible for carrying out this mission are university-trained professionals called county Extension agents. Fifty-three of the 56 counties in Montana are served by local agents who are full-fledged faculty members of Montana State University.

Backstopping the agents are subject-matter specialists located on the MSU campus. Each specialist is responsible for: (1) continually evaluating the research data published in his or her subject-matter field; (2) preparing the data for practical application in Montana; (3) training agents and clientele groups, as necessary, how to use the data; and (4) answering technical questions raised by agents and others seeking specialist help.

Extension operates on the principle that local people should be afforded the opportunity to participate in decisions that affect their communities and personal lives. In keeping with this principle, large numbers of state and local leaders are involved in priority-setting, planning, and carrying out Extension programs.

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATION REQUIRING SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION  
JUNE 15, 1986

1. The subcommittee approved a 2 percent reduction to the Office of Public Instruction's state administration budget for fiscal 1987. The amount voted upon, \$45,240, was the fiscal 1986 2 percent reduction. The correct amount for fiscal 1987 is \$50,130.

ACTION REQUIRED: Determine if the subcommittee's intent was to reduce the agency's fiscal 1987 general fund appropriation by 2 percent or the specific dollar amount.

2. The subcommittee approved a 5 percent general fund reduction for the postsecondary vocational technical centers for fiscal 1987. The amount voted upon, \$241,564, was the fiscal 1987 general fund appropriation including the pay plan. This is inconsistent with the subcommittee's action for all other agencies. The correct amount of the reduction is \$224,464.

ACTION REQUIRED: Enter subcommittee's approval for the correct amount into the record.

3. The allocation of the general fund reduction to the vo-tech centers needs clarification. Following the subcommittee hearing on Friday, the chairman requested that the reduction allocation be calculated in two ways and brought to the committee for clarification today. The options for subcommittee consideration are attached.

5% -

**A**

CALCULATION OF GF REDUCTION AT VOTECH CENTERS TAKING 5% GENERAL FUND REDUCTION  
AT EACH VOTECH CENTER

Center	General Fund Approp FY 87	5%	Total Budget	% of Budget
Billings	\$796,177	\$39,809	\$1,756,335	2.3%
Butte	\$756,474	\$38,324	\$1,368,915	2.8%
Gt Falls	\$776,957	\$39,843	\$1,464,817	2.7%
Helena	\$1,299,489	\$64,424	\$2,130,895	3.0%
Missoula	\$351,292	\$43,064	\$1,988,869	2.2%
System	\$4,489,278	\$224,464	\$8,709,931	2.6%

**B**

CALCULATION OF 5% GF REDUCTION AT VOTECH CENTERS PRORATED TO EACH CENTER BASED ON  
PERCENT OF CENTER BUDGET TO TOTAL SYSTEM BUDGET

Center	Total Budget	General Fund Reduction	% of Budget	% GF Reduction
Billings	\$1,756,335	\$45,263	2.6%	-5.7%
Butte	\$1,368,915	\$35,279	2.6%	-4.6%
Gt Falls	\$1,464,817	\$37,750	2.6%	-4.9%
Helena	\$2,130,895	\$54,916	2.6%	-4.3%
Missoula	\$1,988,869	\$51,256	2.6%	-6.0%
System	\$8,709,931	\$224,464	2.6%	-5.0%

3814 Poker Flats Road  
Great Falls, Mt 59401

Lon Miller,  
House of Representatives  
Helena, Mt.  
Dear Ron -

Just a quick note about the possibility of greater than average cuts being made in the Extension Service area. Being a 4-H leader who volunteers my time (after a full time teaching job) I am concerned that urban people may not be aware of how much 4-H means to our "city kids." My club is 7 years old, has 15 members, I went to Chicago's National 4-H Congress last fall and won a \$1000 scholarship and was Montana's nominee to be interviewed as one of the best 6 4-Hers in the nation. 2 more are returning to Bozeman for Meats Identification (city kids can't easily raise the animals but they can identify it as wholesale + retail cuts) and their goal is Denver's Western Regional <sup>4-H</sup> Congress. My younger members plant flowers, donate to local charities, plus work on their own projects. During last summer's

drought we emphasized with our members how they could conserve also. Thus urban 4H has enabled our "city kids" to be more aware of our agriculturally based economy in Montana.

After an incident in a local junior high a year ago involving alcohol, I was intrigued by <sup>the number of</sup> junior high age students wanting to be in 4-H as a "safe" alternative to partying. They joined & had a good healthy time. I am positive that my volunteer time was a lot cheaper than probation or juvenile officer time.

Thus, in making necessary budget restraints - do NOT just use the Extension Service as a handy scape goat. I need the support to keep helping the kids. PLUS Extension has given me the know-how to refinish my kitchen floor, fix my carnivals that flopped, and even raise my kids and pumpkins.

Look at revenue increases - but don't cut so deeply that the kids are really hurt in developing their own potential leadership. You will need a replacement, someday! 😊



Sincerely,  
Kathy Du

P.S. The reason I'm not testifying  
is that I'm chaperoning a 7 County  
leadership camp for Heis this in  
practice what I preach!

## WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Anita Wilson BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS Wolf Creek, MT 59648 DATE 6-11-86  
 WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Jackpine Savage 4-H Club + District 6 4-H  
 SUPPORT Extension Office OPPOSE \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments: The extension office is important to our rural community. Several years ago our homemakers club celebrated its 50 year anniversary, During those years we have recieved help & support from the extension office. Being an agricultural community we have used the services of the extension office. Weed control <sup>(Also pesticide licenses)</sup> (Knopweed in '85) and checking straw for nitrogen content are two recent examples.

4-H is also very important. When our local school was closed the 4-H club took over the Christmas program. The Christmas program is an annual event that brings our community together. I have watched many 4-Her's grow and mature while in 4-H. From shy youngsters who can barely say "Merry Christmas" in front of friends to young adults representing their schools in sports, Hugh O'Brien youth foundation, and girls and boys state and representing Montana on state judging team and National 4-H Congress. IFYE exchange students bring other parts of the world to us. The Community Center, church &

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Jerry Rukgving BILL NO. HB 500  
ADDRESS RR 4459 G-F, MT 59401 DATE June 11, 1988  
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Cascade County YH  
SUPPORT \_\_\_\_\_ OPPOSE \_\_\_\_\_  AMEND \_\_\_\_\_  
PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

As president of Cascade County YH Leaders' Council, I would like to remind the committee that kids are not budget line items. Our youth need fairness, which means that if cuts are necessary, they must be done fairly - across the board. Youth who benefit from YH activities are givers - not takers. They return to the community far more in terms of skill, participation, and leadership than can be measured. They do not tax our already overburdened social agencies; they help others.

Consolidation, as proposed by the fiscal analyst, is only a possible cure and does not promise a permanent solution.

Please, cut with a scalpel, not a chain saw.

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Phyllis Carpenter BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS Box 66, Vaughn, Mt. DATE 6-11-86  
 WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Cooperative Extension Service - 4-H  
 SUPPORT X OPPOSE \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

As Taxpayers we know there needs to be cuts but why do we always have to have cuts where the middle class people feel it the most? Why do we have to cut the future of our state. You know as well as I do that the future of our state lies in the hands of our young people. Cooperative Extension and the 4-H Program has played an important part in our youths lives. Of those who really care. The Citizenship, leadership and care of others that many of our youth have learned will remain forever. These kids are not the delinquents and drug addicts of the streets. They have set goals and strive to attain those goals in their lives. This week many of our junior Leaders are not in attendance of this committee meeting because many of them are outstanding and are attending Girls State or Boy State. they are the leaders of our State in the years to come. Are your cuts going to jeopardize those who must follow in your footsteps?

I have been a 4-H leader for 8 years and have been in contact with many other 4-Hers around the county and state, being a chaperone many times. I can attest that 4-H kids that stick with it are a fine bunch of kids - I raised 7 myself and continue

to give many hours of my time. \$30 a youth sounds like a lot of money but think of the thousands of dollars that go down the drain in our welfare programs for kids of parents who don't care. -- It's a small price to pay for a good youth program.

Please don't cut more than you absolutely have to.

There are other areas that don't affect our youth, our future. - Thank you for reading my opposition.

EXHIBIT 11  
DR HOFFMAN  
JUNE 11, 1986  
1:30pm

MONTANA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

The Montana Cooperative Extension Service is charged by federal law with disseminating and encouraging the application of research-generated knowledge and technology to individuals, families, and communities.

Responsible for carrying out this mission are university-trained professionals called county Extension agents. Fifty-three of the 56 counties in Montana are served by local agents who are full-fledged faculty members of Montana State University.

Backstopping the agents are subject-matter specialists located on the MSU campus. Each specialist is responsible for: (1) continually evaluating the research data published in his or her subject-matter field; (2) preparing the data for practical application in Montana; (3) training agents and clientele groups, as necessary, how to use the data; and (4) answering technical questions raised by agents and others seeking specialist help.

Extension operates on the principle that local people should be afforded the opportunity to participate in decisions that affect their communities and personal lives. In keeping with this principle, large numbers of state and local leaders are involved in priority-setting, planning, and carrying out Extension programs.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE - CUTS

FY '86:

Federal	(7.4%)	(146,954)	
State	(2.0%)	<u>(45,772)</u>	
			<u>(192,726)</u>

FY '87:

Federal	(12.3%)	(249,986)	
State	(43.2%)	<u>(1,025,538)</u>	
			<u>(1,275,524)</u>

FY '86:

State Appropriation for	
Federal Funds	1,976,222
7.4% Federal Cut	<u>(146,954)</u>
Total Available	<u>1,829,268</u>

State Appropriation for	
State Funds	2,288,609
2.0% State Cut	<u>(45,772)</u>
Total Available	<u>2,242,837</u>

Total Appropriations	4,264,831
Total Cuts	<u>(192,726)</u>
Total Available	<u>4,072,105</u>

FY '87:

State Appropriation for	
Federal Funds	2,033,522
2.5% Federal Cut	<u>(249,986)</u>
Total Available	<u>1,783,536</u>

State Appropriation for	
State Funds	2,371,660
43.2% Cut	<u>(1,025,538)</u>
Total Available	<u>1,346,122</u>

Total Appropriations	4,405,182
Total Cuts	<u>(1,275,524)</u>
Total Available	<u>3,129,658</u>

# Montana's Mission-Oriented Research Program

Robert D. Pfister and Carl E. Fiedler, *School of Forestry, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812.*

**ABSTRACT.** *The Mission-Oriented Research Program (MORP) was established at the University of Montana in 1981 to work on current second-growth management problems in northern Rocky Mountain forests. Research is focused on the five traditional resources—timber, range, water, wildlife, and recreation—in relation to major program goals of inventory, productivity, and management. The program emphasizes studies of the multiple effects of alternative silvicultural treatments; close liaison with researchers, forest industry, and private landowners; and prompt distribution of information to users.*

*West. J. Appl. For. 1:11–12, Jan. 1986*

In 1981 the Montana Legislature appropriated funds to establish the Mission-Oriented Research Program (MORP) within the Montana Forest and Conservation Experiment Station. The Experiment Station is the research branch of the School of Forestry at the University of Montana. This funding provided support for an applied research program aimed at problems facing owners and managers of second-growth forests in Montana. The need for such an interdisciplinary and sustained state forestry research program was first documented in a 1970 School of Forestry report. This goal became a reality with the establishment of MORP.

## GOALS OF THE PROGRAM

The three major goals of MORP deal with (1) inventory, (2) productivity, and (3) management.

*Inventory* efforts focus on collecting existing data on all forest resources in

the state. These data are being assembled to provide general information for broad levels of planning.

*Productivity* efforts are aimed at defining potential resource production on all forest types in the state. Potential productivity is being compared to current productivity as measured by inventories. The difference represents the opportunity for improving production through good management.

*Management* activities are centered on testing the most promising known treatments and developing new ones to improve productivity. Where practical, MORP studies are designed to determine the levels of production of several resources over a range of management treatments.

## Program Philosophy

The first priority of our research program is to meet users' needs. We are looking at fundamental resource management questions from the users' standpoint as they relate to MORP goals:

- What is the resource base? (inventory)
- Where is it? (inventory and geographic information system)
- How much is it producing? (inventory and existing productivity)
- How much could it produce? (potential productivity)
- How can productivity be increased? (management treatments)
- What happens to other resources if production of one resource is increased? (multiresource productivity, integration, and evaluation)
- How can multiresource production be balanced? (integration, evaluation and planning)

Because Montana is not unique in terms of land management problems, we are also relying on the research and experience of others. For example, Davis and Henderson (1976) worked on a computerized multiresource information system coupled with a management decision-making philosophy that views management problems in terms of *actions, outcomes, and place*. Actions are specified in terms of the kinds of management treatments and the stands or sites being treated. Outcomes are predicted on the basis of knowledge of typical stand and site responses to specified management treatments. Place requires both a geographic information system and an inventory of the data pertinent to each geographic unit. These concepts are applicable at both the stand- and area-planning levels.

We are also looking at breakthroughs in other fields of science that have potential application to forestry. One such example is the "expert system," a computer-based information storage and analysis system. This concept was originally developed to improve medical diagnoses. MORP is cooperating in a project that applies this technology to forestry. Parts of the system can be adopted immediately, especially the concept of "programming the logic of experts" (Webster and Miner 1982). This conceptual approach can be used for: (1) developing a knowledge storage and retrieval system; (2) applying stored knowledge to diagnose the condition of existing stands; (3) selecting alternative silvicultural prescriptions; and (4) predicting multiresource outcomes of different prescriptions.



## Identifying Research Needs

Research needs were identified from several angles during the first year of the program. School of Forestry faculty members prepared state-of-knowledge papers on such varied topics as forest soils, watershed management, forested range, tree improvement, recreation inventories, growth and yield prediction, cable logging, and integrated resource management. These papers were presented at an organizational symposium in 1982 (O'Loughlin and Pfister 1983). Each paper provides a list of specific research needs. A list of more general research needs was developed concurrently by the program director through discussions with faculty, outside scientists, and the MORP Steering Committee. Participants in the 1982 symposium had an opportunity to review these lists and influence program direction to better meet their perceived needs.

## DISSEMINATING RESEARCH INFORMATION

Information developed in an applied research program must be transferred promptly and in a form that is understandable to potential users. Meeting this requirement for a wide range of users requires a variety of outlets. With this in mind, MORP distributes information in the following ways:

*Publications* Research results are published in extension forestry documents, symposium proceedings, theses, experiment station or federal agency publications, and professional journals.

*Symposia* Distribution of information to users started with the organizational symposium in 1982 and continues with annual participation in a similar event.

*Field Tours* Tours of research installations and demonstration activities were given to more than 25 organizations in the past 2 years, including such diverse groups as Montana Tree Farmers, Northwest Scientific Association members, and the Governor's Task Force on Forestry.

*Extension* Close cooperation with the extension forester stationed at the University of Montana provides a direct link to current landowner problems and a ready means for

transferring research information from MORP to users.

*Workshops* MORP conducts workshops ranging from a few participants focusing on narrow, technical subjects to large groups considering general topics.

## RESEARCH STAFF, FACILITIES, AND ACTIVITIES

MORP activities are carried out through a coalition of experiment station staff, forestry school faculty, and graduate students. Three full-time positions in MORP provide direction, coordination, and long-term continuity of records and programs. Sixteen faculty members are actively involved on part-time assignments. Partial support is also provided for five to ten graduate students and seven experiment station positions.

The University of Montana's Lubrecht Experimental Forest provides the setting for field research activities. A new research facility, the Lubrecht Forestry Center, houses laboratories, classrooms, meeting rooms, and offices. The Center serves as field headquarters for MORP and operates on a year-round basis under the control of a resident manager.

Because MORP represents only a part of current forestry research activity in Montana, cooperation with other research programs is essential. These include (1) the McIntire-Stennis federal program; (2) USDA Forest Service research programs; (3) grant and contract programs at the University of Montana and Montana State University; and (4) other special study programs in government and industry.

Research underway regarding thinning of second-growth stands illustrates the applied nature of MORP activities. Mechanical whole-tree thinning and chipping is a recent development for treating dense second-growth stands in western Montana. Stands are thinned to concentrate growth on crop trees, improve access, and reduce insect and fire hazards. Existence of a large pulp mill in the area provides a market for chips and hog fuel resulting from such operations. While thinning these stands is of primary interest to forest managers, it also has potential for landowners who use forested range or lease grazing rights.

Several related studies have been installed to evaluate multiresource

productivity in relation to whole-tree thinning treatments. One such study was designed to determine the effects of various intensities of thinning on forage production, with and without prescribed underburning and grass seeding. Forage quantity is determined by field biomass sampling and converted to weight gain (red meat production) through crude protein and digestibility analyses. Expected value of red meat production, revenue from chips and hog fuel, and the costs of thinning, burning, and seeding are then incorporated into a financial analysis. When completed, this research will provide owners of forested range with a way of ranking alternative treatments in second-growth forests based on present values.

## PROGRAM EVALUATION AND MODIFICATION

The usefulness of proposed research in MORP is assessed by using direct evaluation methods (Nowak 1984). Members of the Program Advisory Committee, which consists of private landowners, and managers from industry, state, and federal agencies, numerically rate our research proposals on how closely they relate to real-world management problems. The ratings are averaged, and proposals are ranked from highest to lowest on the basis of utility to users.

Results of the research that is now underway in MORP will be directly evaluated by our users when presented at workshops or symposia in the future. These evaluations will answer the question of how well program activities are meeting users' needs and which elements should be modified or replaced. With this prompt feedback, the MORP program can focus on the mission it was organized to undertake.

## LITERATURE CITED

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- NOWAK, P. F. 1984. Direct evaluation: a management tool for program justification, evolution and modification. J. Environ. Educ. 15(4):27-31.
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EXHIBIT  
Dr. Hoffman  
6/11/88

Table 1  
Comparison of Current Level Cooperative Extension Service and  
Agricultural Experiment Station Administration Staff

<u>Extension Service Administration</u>			<u>Agricultural Experiment Station Admin.-</u>			FY 1987	
Title	FTE	Average	Title	FTE	Average	Total	Cost
		FY 1987			FY 1987		
Director	.90	\$ 53,043	Director	.65	\$ 20,175	\$	73,218
Associate Director	1.00	53,043	Associate Director	1.00	31,038		84,081
Admin./Fiscal Officer	1.00	53,043	Fiscal Officer	1.00	31,038		84,081
Ag & Nat. Res. Program Coord.	1.00	52,562	Program Officer	1.00	31,038		83,600
Human Res. Program Coord.	1.00	52,562	---				52,562
4-H Program Coordinator	1.00	52,562	---				52,562
Area Supervisor	1.00	47,049	---				47,049
Area Supervisor	1.00	47,049	---				47,049
Area Supervisor	1.00	47,049	---				47,049
Area Supervisor	1.00	47,049	---				47,049
Editor (shared with AES)	.50	16,583	Editor (shared with CES)	.50	15,519		32,102
Commun. Spec. (shared with AES)	.50	16,583	Asst. Edtr. (shared with CES)	.50	15,519		32,102
Information Specialist	1.00	33,166	News Specialist	.50	15,519		48,685
Professional Subtotal	<u>11.9</u>	<u>\$571,343</u>	Professional Subtotal	<u>5.15</u>	<u>\$159,846</u>	\$	<u>731,189</u>
Average Professional FTE Cost		<u>\$ 48,012</u>	Average Professional FTE Cost		<u>\$ 31,038</u>		
Secretary III	2.00	\$ 36,154	---			\$	36,154
Programmer/Analyst	1.00	18,077	Word Processing Operator	.75	\$ 14,720		32,797
Administrative Secreatry I	1.00	18,077	Administrative Secretary	.75	14,719		32,796
Secretary II	3.50	63,270	Receptionist	1.00	19,626		82,896
Secretary I	.50	9,038	Secretary I	.25	4,906		13,944
Personnel Technician II	1.00	18,077	---				18,077
Accounting Technician I	1.00	18,077	Accounting Technician II	1.00	19,626		37,703
Mail Clerk Supervisor	1.00	18,077	---				18,077
Clerk Typist III	.50	9,039	---				9,039
Stock Clerk I (shared with AES)	.50	9,038	Mail Clerk (shared with CES)	.50	9,812		18,850
Classified Subtotal	<u>12.00</u>	<u>\$216,924</u>	Classified Subtotal	<u>4.25</u>	<u>\$ 83,409</u>	\$	<u>300,333</u>
Average Classified FTE Cost		<u>\$ 18,077</u>	Average Classified FTE Cost		<u>\$ 19,626</u>		
Total FTE and Cost	<u>23.90</u>	<u>\$788,267</u>	Total FTE and Cost	<u>9.40</u>	<u>\$243,255</u>	\$	<u>1,031,522</u>

Table 1 shows there are 11.9 professional administrative FTE at the extension service and 5.15 professional administrative FTE at the agricultural experiment

EXTENSION SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Title	FTE	FY '86 Salary	FY '86 Benefits (16%)	Total Salary/ Benefits
Director	.90	\$ 50,427	\$ 8,068	\$ 58,495
Associate Director	1.00	50,000	8,000	58,000
Administrative Officer (Personnel & <sup>1)</sup> Fiscal)	1.00	33,630	5,381	39,011
Agricultural & Natural Resources Coordinator	1.00	46,520	7,443	53,963
Human Resources Coordinator	1.00	42,000	6,720	48,720
4-H Coordinator	1.00	41,880	6,701	48,581
Area Supervisor	1.00	36,230	5,797	42,027
Area Supervisor	1.00	42,110	6,738	48,848
Area Supervisor	1.00	45,130	7,221	52,351
Area Supervisor	1.00	34,080	5,453	39,533
Editor	.50	15,985	3,437 <sup>2)</sup>	19,422
Communication Specialist	.50	13,575	2,919 <sup>2)</sup>	16,494
Information Specialist	1.00	25,960	5,581	31,541
Professional Subtotal	11.90	\$477,527	\$79,459	\$556,986
Average Professional FTE Cost				<u>\$ 46,806</u>

1) Required for Personnel on Federal Appointments

2) Not Federal Appointments - Benefits are 21.5% and not 16.0%

EXTENSION SERVICE ADMINISTRATION - CLASSIFIED

Title	FTE	FY '86 Salary	FY '86 Benefits (21.5%)	Total Salary/ Benefits
Secretary III	2.00	\$ 29,895	\$ 6,427	\$ 36,322
Programmer/Analyst	1.00	25,749	5,536	31,285
Administrative Secretary	1.00	17,785	3,824	21,609
Secretary II	1.50	23,044	4,954	27,998
Secretary I	.50	6,369	1,369	7,738
Personnel Technician	1.00	18,974	4,079	23,053
Accounting Technician	1.00	16,794	3,611	20,405
Mail Supervisor	1.00	14,977	3,220	18,197
Mail Clerk	.50	5,817	1,251	7,068
<hr/>				
Subtotal	9.50	\$159,404	\$34,271	\$193,675
Average FTE Cost				<u>\$ 20,387</u>

LX10011

Dr. Luft

6/11/86

Table 4  
Total Specialist FTE Citing  
Those Which May Be Duplicative Or Low Priority

Program Specialists	FTE*	FTE	Questioned	Questioned	Remaining	Remaining
	AY	FY	FTE AY	FTE FY	FTE AY	FTE FY
Community Development	1.22	1.00	1.22	1.00	---	---
Economics	4.88	4.00	2.44	2.00	2.44	2.00
Energy	1.22	1.00	1.22	1.00	---	---
Foods & Nutrition	1.22	1.00	1.22	1.00	---	---
4-H	2.44	2.00	1.22	1.00	1.22	1.00
Health	0.61	0.50	0.61	0.50	---	---
Interior Design	1.22	1.00	1.22	1.00	---	---
Safety	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.13	---	---
Agronomist	1.68	1.38	---	---	1.68	1.38
Tillage	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Beef	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Dairy	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Swine	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Farm Management	2.44	2.00	---	---	2.44	2.00
Pesticide Education	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Entomologist	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Sheep	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Range	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Horticulturist	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Weeds	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Plant Pathologist	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Soils Scientist	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Ag. Engineering & Technology	2.64	2.16	---	---	2.64	2.16
Human Development	1.22	1.00	---	---	1.22	1.00
Clothing & Textiles	0.61	0.50	---	---	0.61	0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.20</b>	<b>29.67</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>26.89</b>	<b>22.04</b>

\*Each 1.22 academic year FTE is equal to 1 person presented on this table.

1-3  
12500  
112

Dh. Luft  
6/11/86

MONTANA EXTENSION SERVICE CROPPING SYSTEMS  
PROGRAMS - 1985

County Agents in the Traingle Counties of Area II have been placing major efforts on cropping systems during the past seven years. This has included the use of a variety of Extension methods.

This survey was made during the winter of 1985 following the annual cropping systems series of meetings held in six counties.

All or a random portion of producers who were in attendance at this year's meeting were asked to fill out the survey. As we were aware that not all people are meeting goers, agents were asked to compile a list of producers who do not frequently attend Extension meetings and from this randomly selected list survey 20 to 40 of these producers using the same survey. In some cases local advisory committee members collected the results by telephone or personal contact. In others they were mailed out with about a 30 percent return. Four counties participated in the infrequent meeting attender survey with the following number returned: Chouteau (C) 13, Teton (T) 15, Pondera (P) 17, and Toole (To) 17 for a total of 62 producers.

It is evident that Extension is reaching both meeting and nonmeeting goers. It is also evident that the Cropping Systems program has had some major impact on producers in the Triangle area.

In comparing the two groups as expected, those people who are not regular meeting attenders say they get much of their information from visiting with other farmers and reading publications such as the Prairie Star and County Agent newsletters. They also, like the other group, rate Extension meetings as very valuable. Even though they don't attend a lot of meetings, they still rate the value of the cropping systems program and how it has benefited their farm operation well above the average rating of four but not as high as those who attend meetings. They are very similar as to what areas of crop production education has been of most value and where major emphasis should be placed in the future.

Producers Who Frequently Attend Extension Meetings  
in Pondera, Cascade, Teton, Chouteau, Glacier, Toole  
Total Returns = 130

During the past seven years the Montana Extension Service and your County Agent have placed special emphasis on the cropping systems approach to farming. We are trying to determine what affect these various programs have had on your farming operation. Would you take a few minutes to fill out the following questionnaire. It will help us determine the results of this program and plan future programs.

1. In recent years I have learned about new cropping systems or cropping practices from the following: (check the various places)

- 118 Extension meetings
- 76 Industry sponsored meetings
- 44 Extension sponsored tours
- 64 Extension demonstration plots
- 23 Industry sponsored tours
- 86 Montana Farmer Stockman articles
- 117 Prairie Star articles
- 62 County Agent local news articles
- 91 County Agent newsletters
- 30 County Agent radio programs
- 67 Visiting with my County Agent
- 112 Visiting with other farmers

Please list some of the methods checked above that you feel have been of most value to you.

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>Extension Meetings</u>          | 2. <u>Prairie Star</u>   |
| 3. <u>Visiting With Other Farmers</u> | 4. <u>Industry Meetings</u><br><u>Extension Demo Plots</u><br><u>Co. Agent Newsletters</u> |

2. As you look back seven years ago how much have you changed cropping practices in these areas? (please check amount of change)

	<u>Very Little</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Changed Greatly</u>
Weed Control	<u>13</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>37</u>
Tillage Methods	<u>21</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>30</u>
Fertilizer Use	<u>16</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>67</u>
Crop Varieties	<u>12</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>32</u>
Ag Chemicals	<u>8</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>50</u>
Farm Machinery	<u>39</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>19</u>
Crop Rotations	<u>37</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>19</u>
Amount of Continuous Cropping	<u>32</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>40</u>

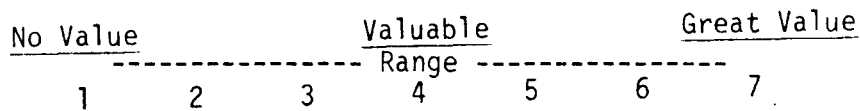
3. Over the past seven years Extension has emphasized practices related to the following areas of farming. Please check the areas where you have gained some new information.

<u>108</u> Weed Control	<u>77</u> Crop Disease
<u>69</u> Tillage Methods	<u>58</u> Saline Seep Control
<u>112</u> Fertilizer & Fertility	<u>26</u> Farm Economics
<u>111</u> Crop Varieties	<u>40</u> Crop Rotations
<u>88</u> Agricultural Chemicals	<u>71</u> Continuous Cropping
<u>20</u> Farm Equipment	<u>49</u> Flexible Cropping

List three of the above in order of importance that you feel have been of most value to you.

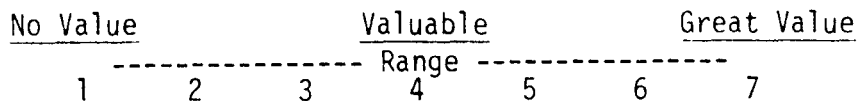
1. Fertilizer and Fertility
2. Weed Control
3. Crop Varieties
4. Ag Chemicals

4. As far as overall education in cropping systems is concerned, how would you rate the value of past year's educational programs carried on by your County Agent or the State Extension Specialist? (circle one number, 1 is low, 7 is high)



5.1 Avg.

5. How helpful has the overall Extension educational program been through the past seven years (include all methods from meetings, media, tours, to personal Assistance) in increasing the efficiency of your farm operation? (circle one number, 1 is low, 7 is high)



5.2 Avg.



6. Agriculture and farming practices will continue to change. As an educational agency the Extension Service will be striving to help farmers keep up with knowledge produced by Research and Industry. What areas of farming do you feel Extension needs to emphasize and to what degree?

(Check One)	<u>Major Emphasis</u>	<u>Some Emphasis</u>	<u>Little Emphasis</u>
Soils and Fertilizer	<u>83</u>	<u>38</u>	—
Weed Control	<u>92</u>	<u>25</u>	—
Tillage Methods	<u>47</u>	<u>61</u>	—
Crop Varieties	<u>68</u>	<u>49</u>	—
Alternate Crops	<u>42</u>	<u>59</u>	—
Agricultural Chemicals	<u>71</u>	<u>46</u>	—
Farm Equipment	<u>6</u>	<u>67</u>	—
Crop Diseases	<u>74</u>	<u>40</u>	—
Saline Seep Control	<u>51</u>	<u>58</u>	—
Crops Marketing	<u>53</u>	<u>47</u>	—
Farm Management	<u>51</u>	<u>52</u>	—
Agricultural Policy	<u>29</u>	<u>61</u>	—
Crop Rotations	<u>25</u>	<u>82</u>	—
Continuous Cropping	<u>48</u>	<u>61</u>	—

1. Weed Control
2. Soils & Fertilizer
3. Crop Diseases
4. Ag Chemicals
5. Crop Varieties
6. Crop Marketing
7. Farm Management
8. Continuous Cropping
9. Saline Seep

Producers Who Do Not Frequently Attend Extension Meetings in Chouteau, Teton, Pondera and Toole Counties

Total Returns: 62

During the past seven years the Montana Extension Service and your County Agent have placed special emphasis on the cropping systems approach to farming. We are trying to determine what affect these various programs have had on your farming operation. Would you take a few minutes to fill out the following questionnaire. It will help us determine the results of this program and plan future programs.

1. In recent years I have learned about new cropping systems or cropping practices from the following: (check the various places)

TOTAL

- 37 Extension meetings
- 24 Industry sponsored meetings
- 14 Extension sponsored tours
- 16 Extension demonstration plots
- 12 Industry sponsored tours
- 31 Montana Farmer Stockman articles
- 45 Prairie Star articles
- 14 County Agent local news articles
- 34 County Agent newsletters
- 5 County Agent radio programs
- 21 Visiting with my County Agent
- 48 Visiting with other farmers

Please list some of the methods checked above that you feel have been of most value to you.

- 1. Visiting with Farmers
- 2. Prairie Star
- 3. Extension Meetings
- 4. County Agent Newsletter

2. As you look back seven years ago how much have you changed cropping practices in these areas? (please check amount of change)

	<u>Very Little</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Changed Greatly</u>
Weed Control	<u>15</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>24</u>
Tillage Methods	<u>22</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>7</u>
Fertilizer Use	<u>12</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>34</u>
Crop Varieties	<u>13</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>13</u>
Ag Chemicals	<u>10</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>17</u>
Farm Machinery	<u>23</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>6</u>
Crop Rotations	<u>37</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>6</u>
Amount of Continuous Cropping	<u>35</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>

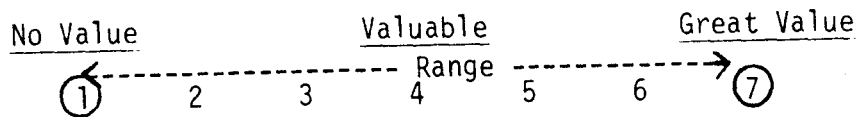
3. Over the past seven years Extension has emphasized practices related to the following areas of farming. Please check the areas where you have gained some new information.

<u>48</u> Weed Control	<u>24</u> Crop Disease
<u>17</u> Tillage Methods	<u>29</u> Saline Seep Control
<u>39</u> Fertilizer & Fertility	<u>9</u> Farm Economics
<u>38</u> Crop Varieties	<u>10</u> Crop Rotations
<u>33</u> Agricultural Chemicals	<u>20</u> Continuous Cropping
<u>9</u> Farm Equipment	<u>22</u> Flexible Cropping

List three of the above in order of importance that you feel have been of most value to you.

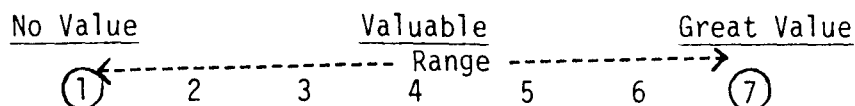
1. Fertilizer & Fertility
2. Weed Control
3. Crop Varieties
4. Ag Chemicals

4. As far as overall education in cropping systems is concerned, how would you rate the value of past year's educational programs carried on by your County Agent or the State Extension Specialist? (circle one number, 1 is low, 7 is high)



4.7 Avg.

5. How helpful has the overall Extension educational program been through the past seven years (include all methods from meetings, media, tours, to personal Assistance) in increasing the efficiency of your farm operation? (circle one number, 1 is low, 7 is high)



5.1 Avg.

6. Agriculture and farming practices will continue to change. As an educational agency the Extension Service will be striving to help farmers keep up with knowledge produced by Research and Industry. What areas of farming do you feel Extension needs to emphasize and to what degree?

(Check One)	<u>Major Emphasis</u>	<u>Some Emphasis</u>	<u>Little Emphasis</u>
Soils and Fertilizer	<u>42</u>	<u>15</u>	___
Weed Control	<u>44</u>	<u>19</u>	___
Tillage Methods	<u>17</u>	<u>35</u>	___
Crop Varieties	<u>38</u>	<u>23</u>	___
Alternate Crops	<u>27</u>	<u>23</u>	___
Agricultural Chemicals	<u>31</u>	<u>28</u>	___
Farm Equipment	<u>5</u>	<u>27</u>	___
Crop Diseases	<u>40</u>	<u>17</u>	___
Saline Seep Control	<u>34</u>	<u>23</u>	___
Crops Marketing	<u>29</u>	<u>22</u>	___
Farm Management	<u>29</u>	<u>24</u>	___
Agricultural Policy	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>	___
Crop Rotations	<u>11</u>	<u>40</u>	___
Continuous Cropping	<u>15</u>	<u>30</u>	___

Comments:

1. Weed Control (All Counties)
2. Soils & Fertilizer (All Counties)
3. Crop Diseases (All Counties)
4. Crop varieties (All Counties)
5. Saline Seep
6. Ag Chemicals (All Counties)
7. Farm Management
8. Crops Marketing
9. Alternate Crops