

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Call to Order: By Chairman Gary Spaeth , on January 9,  
1989, at 8:00 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: All members present

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Carl Schweitzer, LFA  
Jane Hamman, OBPP  
Donna Grace, Committee Secretary

HEARING ON DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS

Tape No. 4:A(002)

Presentation and Opening Statement: John North, Acting  
Director, Department of State Lands, stated that the  
Department was responsible for managing 5.2 million  
acres of surface lands and 6.1 million subsurface acres  
of school trust land. There are responsible for mine  
permitting and reclamation on all lands in the state,  
direct wildfire protection on state and private lands  
and fire districts in the state and assisting county  
fire programs. These responsibilities, as well as  
other forestry-related programs are outlined in Exhibit  
1.

List of Testifying Proponents and What Group They Represent:

Jim Williams, Department of State Lands  
Kathleen Harrington, Board of Public Education  
Greg Groepper, Board of Public Education  
Tony Campeau, Board of Public Education  
Gary Amestoy, Department of State Lands

List of Testifying Opponents and What Group They Represent:

None.

Centralized Services Department. (085)

Mr. Williams, Administrator of this department, stated that  
the function of his department is to perform those

support services common to all units within the Department. He reviewed three segments, which were Administration, Aviation Operation and Maintenance and the Trust Land Management System. Mr. Williams' comments in their entirety are attached as Exhibit 2.

Discussion followed. In answer to a question from Senator Jergeson, Mr. Williams stated that as directed by the last session of the Legislature, all records on state school trust land had been removed from the Secretary of State's office and were now in the office of the Department of State Lands.

Mr. Williams discussed at length the Trust Land Management System budget. The department has requested \$218,482 more in resource development funds for further development of the system over the LFA's current level. Mr. Williams explained that prior to the implementation of the system it was estimated that there were 12,000 parcels of trust land. When all were entered into the system, it was found that there were actually 16,000.

Mr. Greg Groepper, representing the Office of Public Instruction stated that he was present at the meeting to support the portion of the budget that would provide for an auditor and related travel for auditing oil leases owned by out of state corporations. He stated that this would insure that people who had responsibilities to the state of Montana paid their fair share.

Mr. Tony Campeau, also representing the Board of Public Education, stated that as a state agency constitutionally responsible for the supervision of the school system and as an agency responsible for developing policy regarding equalization payments to schools, he said that he is well aware of how critical and important the income from state lands is to the public school system. His department, therefore, supports the modifications proposed by the Department of State Lands, and supported by the Governor, to insure that the trust receipts and royalties paid are correct. (Exhibit 3)

5:A:001 Mr. Schweitzer, LFA, presented members of the committee with a document entitled "Legislative Action", Exhibit 4, which compares the executive budget with the LFA current level and outlines the issues to come before the committee.

EXECUTIVE ACTION:

Issue No. 1. Vacancy Savings. (Department Summary) Mr. Schweitzer stated that this matter will be considered at a later date.

Centralized Services Division

Issue No. 1. Trust Lands Management System. Mr. Schweitzer explained that the executive budget recommends \$218,482 more resource development funds for the trust lands management system than does LFA current level. The executive budget proposes that four new components of the system be developed in the 1991 biennium at a cost of \$373,590. LFA current level provides \$155,108, which is a continuation of the amount expended in fiscal 1988 and would provide for development of one or possibly two new components.

Motion: Representative Swift made a motion that funding be approved for two components of the Trust Management System, approximately \$105,000 for the biennium, over and above actual operating costs.

Vote: MOTION PASSED. All present voted yes.

At this point in the meeting Senators Devlin and Jenkins were excused. Mr. Spaeth stated that no further executive action would be taken.

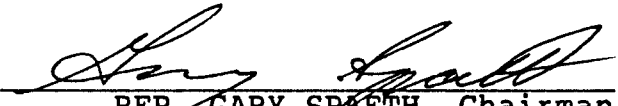
Reclamation Division(307)

Gary Amestoy, Administrator of the Reclamation Division, stated that the Reclamation Division is responsible for administering all of Montana's mined land reclamation statutes and administrative rules. Mr. Amestoy's testimony is attached as Exhibit 5. Bureaus covered in this division are Coal and Uranium Bureau, Hard Rock Bureau, Opencut Bureau and the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Bureau. At this meeting he presented testimony on Administration, Opencut Bureau and Abandoned Mine. His testimony will be continued on January 10.

Announcements/Discussion: Chairman Spaeth announced that the committee would meet at 8:00 a.m. on January 10 to take executive action relative to the Central Service Division of the Department of State Lands.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 11:00 a.m.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
REP, GARY SPAETH, Chairman

GS/dg

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## NATURAL RESOURCES

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

January 9, 1989

[illegible]

STATE LANDS TESTIMONY

Natural Resource Subcommittee Appropriations Hearing

Opening Remarks

The Department of State Lands is responsible for:

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

As a result of funding shortfalls, the Department's personnel decreased by 14.75 FTE's over the '86-'87 biennium. Over the last biennium, were it not for the assumption of Block 3 firefighting responsibilities, the size of the Department's workforce would have remained virtually the same. The overall workload of the Department has not decreased, however. The Department has been able to carry out its functions through reorganization and the dedication of many employees.

The proposed executive budget asks the Department to tighten its belt another couple of notches by accepting 2% vacancy savings in each program and by funding an employee pay increase within its current level appropriation. While the Department can probably continue to function with the 2% vacancy savings, we believe that funding the pay increase from current level could

reduce the effectiveness of the Department and restrict its ability to accomplish its mandated goals.

As you probably know, the Commissioner of State Lands normally presents all initial testimony for each of the Department's programs. Because I have only recently become Interim Commissioner, I have asked the department's division administrators to present their budgets. They will present them on a control variable basis, referencing the LFA worksheets and the LFA/OBPP sheets comparing the LFA and Executive Budget by control variable. They will concentrate their testimony on the major differences with which we have concern.

As you probably know, the Commissioner of State Lands normally presents all initial testimony for each of the Department's programs. Because I have only recently become Interim Commissioner, I have asked the department's division administrators to present their budgets. They will present them on a control variable basis, referencing the LFA worksheets and the LFA/OBPP sheets comparing the LFA and Executive Budget by control variable. They will concentrate their testimony on the major differences with which we have concern.

*Jim Sullivan*

Program 01- Central Management Division

General Statement - The function of the Central Management Division is to perform those support services common to all units within the Department such as payroll, claims, revenue collections, air operation, personnel, legal services and data processing. This session you will be reviewing the Central Management Division in three segments or Control Variables. They are: Administration, Aviation Operation and Maintenance, and Trust Land Management Systems.

Administration Budget

The first segment is the Administration budget (Control Variable).

Current Level Request	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
Personal Services	771,146	773,368
(FTE)	28.00	28.00

Explanation: Included in the Administration personal services budget are the salaries for the Commissioner, secretarial and reception, legal services, data processing, accounting and personnel. In addition to performing Department-wide administrative duties, this staff is responsible for receiving and disbursing in excess of \$40 million annually in income earned from trust




lands. The staff processes more than 25,000 checks and 9,500 expenditure claims which include the bills for fire suppression and handles approximately 10,000 Commodity Certificates annually.

Changes to Current Level:

This budget reflects the transfer of 10.50 FTE's from the Forestry Division. House Bill 2, passed by the 1987 Legislature, required the Department to consolidate support functions in one program. Two FTE's and the funding for these positions were eliminated from the Forestry Division. The General Services Bureau in Forestry has been eliminated and 10.50 FTE's have been added to the Central Management Division. Duties and responsibilities have been shifted to accommodate the consolidation of functions and workloads. Under this reorganization all employees involved in support activities are in one program.

Vacancy Savings -

LFA ISSUE 2. The Executive Budget reduced the personal service request by 2% in FY 90 and 91. This amounts to \$15,016 in 90 and \$15,059 in 91. The Executive Budget also recommends a 2% pay increase which is to be absorbed by current level agency budgets. This means that funding for salaries and wages in the Administration budget will be 4 percent and 6 percent short respectively in each year of the next biennium. Vacancy savings and the pay increase would cost this budget \$31,446 in FY 90 and \$47,169 in FY 91. These amounts cannot be absorbed without laying off more employees. The LFA recommends a 4 percent vacancy savings which makes the funding situation for salaries even worse.

 I request that the Committee adopt the Executive budget recommendation for personal services in the Administration budget.

In the Operations and Equipment portions of the Administration budget I will only discuss those categories or issues where there is a significant difference between the Executive and LFA recommendations.

<u>Contracted Services:</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
	\$121,478	\$88,442

153 Explanation: Included in contracted services are legal and consulting fees, vehicle insurance, printing, Legislative audit fees, janitorial costs for the offices in Helena, and payroll service fees paid to the State Auditor.

Differences between the Executive Budget and the LFA

LFA ISSUE 3.

Included in the Executive Budget but not in the LFA budget is \$4,500 per year to contract with surveyors and abstractors to perfect titles on lands that state agencies are requesting the Department to sell. House Bill 29, as passed by the last Legislature, requires the Department to be the repository for all deeds to real property owned by the State of Montana. Section 77-1-205, MCA, states: "To the extent feasible within available funding and personnel, the Department shall: (a) verify the accuracy of information contained in the ownership records,..." During FY 88 the Department became involved with selling two parcels of non-trust state-owned land. In order to perfect the titles before the land could be sold, the services of a certified land surveyor and abstractor were needed. The probability that DSL will be required to sell non-trust land again is high and the HB 29 responsibilities exist independent of any sales.

174 I therefore request that the Committee adopt the Executive budget recommendation for contracted services in the Administration budget.

<u>Travel:</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
	24,511	24,511

Explanation: This category is made up of commercial transportation, Department aircraft rental, lodging, and vehicle mileage to meet the travel needs of the Commissioner, legal staff, personnel officer, and royalty auditor.

Differences between the Executive and LFA budgets:

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LFA ISSUE 5.

The LFA removed the travel budget for the Department's royalty auditor because it was an increase above current level of the base year. During FY 88 the auditor was being trained and was not ready for any audit assignments. Currently, he has been involved with both in-state and out-of-state audits. During each year of the next biennium he will make five out-of-state trips of two weeks in duration per year, at an average cost of \$1,680 per trip or \$8,400 per year. The auditor will travel in-state approximately five weeks per year at a cost of \$405 per week or \$2,012 per year. This is a very effective program. Recently a royalty payer agreed to reimburse the trust for under-paid royalties of \$305,000. That translates to a \$19 return for every \$1 expended for salary and travel costs of the auditor. If the auditor cannot travel, his effectiveness is eliminated.

I request that the Committee adopt the Executive recommendation for travel in the Administration budget.

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<u>Rent:</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY91</u>
	\$64,338	\$80,178

Explanation: Included in this category are the amounts needed for storage and office space for the Department's main office in Helena.

Differences between the Executive and LFA budgets:

LFA ISSUE 4.

\_\_\_\_ The LFA removed the amount requested in FY 91 for additional office space in the building currently occupied by the Department. A request has been sub-

mitted to the Long Range Building Program for planning funds to construct an office building in Helena to alleviate overcrowding and to provide a facility that will accommodate the current organizational structure. The request was denied and the need still exists for more office space.

I request that the Committee adopt the Executive recommendation for office rent for the next biennium in the Administration budget.

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<u>Equipment:</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
	\$23,640	\$21,000

Explanation: Included in this category are the funds necessary to purchase professional work stations for the Administration Program and to replace obsolete microprocessors throughout the Department.

Differences between the Executive and LFA budgets:

LFA ISSUE 6.

Professional Work Stations The Department's Information Processing plan provides for six more computerized work stations - one for each of the four attorneys to speed up brief preparation and one each for the Personnel and Accounting sections. The LFA removed three stations from the budget. This equipment is necessary in order to maintain an efficient office operation and to speed the process of handling Department litigation.

Department Computer Replacement The Department's Data Processing Management Committee, which is the group that oversees the use and development of data processing applications, has adopted a policy of replacing Department microprocessors on a five-year cycle. A budget for ongoing replacement of these computers is necessary to prevent costly downtime and provide for technological currency. The Department requested that funding be included in the Executive Budget to replace 17 microprocessors per year in the next biennium. The Budget Office denied the request and recommended 21,000 in FY 91 for repairs on

existing equipment. The LFA reduced the repair funding by 11,000. The Department has approximately 80 units and has become increasingly dependent on microprocessors to more efficiently accomplish its mission. Although the Department needs \$69,000 to replace all obsolete and worn or defective units, the Executive Budget would allow the Department to replace those units most in need of replacement.

I request that the Committee adopt the Executive recommendation for equipment in the Executive Budget. This recommendation will provide for the purchase of new equipment and a minimal amount of funding for replacement of existing computers.

This concludes the testimony for the Administration budget or Control Variable. I will move to the Aviation Operation and Maintenance budget.

#### Aviation Budget

253 General Statement- The Aviation Operation and Maintenance Bureau is responsible for managing the aircraft, pilots, and funding for all Department aviation, including maintenance, insurance, pilot training, and hanger facilities.

Current Level Request	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
Personal Services	131,271	132,276

Explanation: Included in this category is the funding for Personal Services for the pilots and the maintenance supervisor.

#### Changes to Current Level:

This budget reflects the increase of 1.50 FTE's because of an IRS ruling that requires certain positions to be employed rather than contracted positions. The actual number of pilots have not increased, only their status has changed.

Vacancy Savings - As with the Administration budget, the Executive recommendation contains a 2 percent vacancy savings factor that will have to be absorbed in this budget. The LFA vacancy savings factor could not be absorbed without cutting back the scope of the Program.

I request that the Committee adopt the Executive recommendation for personal services in the Aviation Program.

In the operations portion of the Aviation Program budget I will discuss the three expenditure categories where differences exist between the Executive and LFA budgets.

<u>Supplies and Materials:</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
	42,122	42,122

Explanation: Aviation fuel for the aircraft is purchased, with the amounts budgeted in this category. Fuel is purchase with funds appropriated from the revolving account.

Differences between the Executive and LFA budgets.

LFA ISSUE 6.

The LFA reduced the request by approximately \$11,000 in the next biennium. It has been the experience of the program that fuel costs annually are higher than what the LFA has proposed for this category.

I request that the Committee adopt the Executive recommendation for aviation fuel.

<u>Travel:</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
	2,887	2,887

Explanation: The travel category includes meals, lodging, and travel for pilots to attend training.

Differences between the Executive and LFA budgets.

The LFA has reduced this category by approximately \$3,000 in the next biennium. It is a Department policy to provide comprehensive training for Department pilots to assure the safe operation of aircraft.

I request that the Committee adopt the Executive recommendation for travel in the Aviation Program budget.

<u>Rent:</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
	11,130	11,430

Explanation: This category contains rent for hanger space in locations for aircraft assigned to locations outside Helena.

Differences between the Executive and LFA budgets

The LFA has reduced the rent category by approximately 2,800 in the next biennium and this will not allow the aviation program to acquire enough hanger space for Department aircraft. Not having hanger space to house aircraft increases maintenance costs.

I request that the Committee adopt the Executive recommendation for rent in the Aviation budget.

This concludes the testimony on the Aviation Program budget. I will move next to the Trust Land Management Systems budget.

Trust Land Management Systems Budget

Explanation: The Trust Land Management System is a mainframe computer application that contains information about ownership, leases, and revenue earned from trust lands. This budget contains funding for operations, maintenance and development in the next biennium.

Differences between the Executive and LFA budgets.

LFA ISSUE 1.

The LFA disagrees only with the amount of funding that is available in the Resource Development account. Both the Executive and LFA budgets are in

agreement on what is needed for operations and development provided adequate funding is available. A few days ago the revenue estimator for the LFA and the Chief of the Department's Fiscal Bureau met and discussed the differences. There will be sufficient funding to support the Executive recommendation for the Trust Land Management Systems budget.

I request that the Committee the Executive recommendation for this budget.



REPORT EBSR99  
DATE : 01/03/89  
TIME : 10/53/01

OFFICE OF BUDGET & PROGRAM PLANNING  
EXECUTIVE BUDGET SYSTEM  
AGENCY/PROGRAM/CONTROL -- BUDGET DETAIL COMPARISONS

PAGE 399

AGENCY : 5501 DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS  
PROGRAM : 01 CENTRAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM  
CONTROL : 01002 ADMINISTRATION

AE/OE	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL FY 88	BUDGET FY 89	EXEC FY 90	LFA FY 90	DIFF FY 90	EXEC FY 91	LFA FY 91	DIFF FY 91
0000	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			28.00	28.00		28.00	28.00	
1100	SALARIES	395,399.21		636,683	636,683		636,683	636,683	
1113	LONGEVITY	6,228.19		9,612	6,228	3,384	10,908	6,228	4,680
1400	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	80,773.97		99,847	98,847	1,000	100,816	100,816	
1500	HEALTH INSURANCE			40,020	40,020		40,020	40,020	
1600	VACANCY SAVINGS			-15,016	-31,271	16,255	-15,059	-31,350	16,291
	TOTAL LEVEL	482,401.37		771,146	750,507	20,639	773,368	752,397	20,971
2021	CONTRACTED SERVICES-INFLATI			-565	-565		-780	-780	
2022	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS-INFLAT			-43	-38	-5	-88	-81	-7
2023	COMMUNICATIONS-INFLATION			-816	-816		-901	-901	
2024	TRAVEL-INFLATION			275	205	70	668	498	170
2026	UTILITIES-INFLATION			1,799	1,799		2,488	2,488	
2100	CONTRACTED SERVICES	104,391.58		121,478	116,978	4,500	88,442	82,022	6,420
2200	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	12,606.19		12,546	12,606	-60	12,546	12,606	-60
2300	COMMUNICATIONS	14,872.12		14,660	14,891	-231	14,660	14,902	-242
2400	TRAVEL	13,821.27		24,511	13,384	11,127	24,511	13,384	11,127
2500	RENT	62,657.50		64,338	64,338		80,178	64,338	15,840
2600	UTILITIES	9,604.65		9,605	9,605		9,605	9,605	
2700	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	1,464.04		1,465	1,465		1,465	1,465	
2800	OTHER EXPENSES	4,014.36		3,537	4,014	-477	3,537	4,014	-477
	TOTAL LEVEL	223,431.71		252,790	237,866	14,924	236,331	203,560	32,771
3100	EQUIPMENT	30,439.44		23,640	12,640	11,000	21,000	10,000	11,000
	TOTAL LEVEL	30,439.44		23,640	12,640	11,000	21,000	10,000	11,000
6000	GRANTS	265,000.00		265,000	265,000		265,000	265,000	
	TOTAL LEVEL	265,000.00		265,000	265,000		265,000	265,000	
	TOTAL PROGRAM	1,001,272.52		1,312,576	1,266,013	46,563	1,295,699	1,230,957	64,742
01100	GENERAL FUND	913,054.94		1,191,050	1,156,027	35,023	1,174,173	1,120,677	53,496
03070	CENTRALIZED SER-GRANT REIMB	88,217.58		121,526	109,986	11,540	121,526	110,280	11,246
	TOTAL PROGRAM	1,001,272.52		1,312,576	1,266,013	46,563	1,295,699	1,230,957	64,742

REPORT EBSR99  
DATE : 01/03/89  
TIME : 10/53/01

OFFICE OF BUDGET & PROGRAM PLANNING  
EXECUTIVE BUDGET SYSTEM  
AGENCY/PROGRAM/CONTROL -- BUDGET DETAIL COMPARISONS

AGENCY : 5501 DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS  
PROGRAM : 01 CENTRAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM  
CONTROL : 01010 AVIATION OPERATION & MAINTEN

AE/OE	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL FY 88	BUDGET FY 89	EXEC FY 90	LFA FY 90	DIFF FY 90	EXEC FY 91	LFA FY 91	DIFF FY 91
0000	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTI)			4.50	4.50		4.50	4.50	
1100	SALARIES	81,735.06		107,298	107,298		107,298	107,298	
1102	OVERTIME	1,746.10		500	500		500	500	
1113	LONGEVITY	842.59		836	836		1,074	1,074	
1400	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	19,758.57		21,043	21,043		21,830	21,830	
1500	HEALTH INSURANCE			4,140	4,140		4,140	4,140	
1600	VACANCY SAVINGS			-2,546	-5,353	2,807	-2,566	-5,394	2,828
	TOTAL LEVEL	104,082.32		131,271	128,464	2,807	132,276	129,448	2,828
2021	CONTRACTED SERVICES-INFLATI			2	2		4	4	
2022	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS-INFLAT			3,618	3,139	479	5,179	4,493	686
2023	COMMUNICATIONS-INFLAT			-170	-128	-42	-164	-122	-42
2100	CONTRACTED SERVICES	45,990.59		31,204	31,204		33,059	33,059	
2200	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	29,503.23		42,122	36,677	5,445	42,122	36,677	5,445
2300	COMMUNICATIONS	2,486.05		2,966	2,966		2,966	2,966	
2400	TRAVEL	1,120.55		2,887	1,121	1,766	2,887	1,121	1,766
2500	RENT	5,955.00		11,130	9,685	1,445	11,430	9,985	1,445
2700	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	78,683.71		115,155	115,155		115,155	115,155	
2800	OTHER EXPENSES	2,904.44		2,905	2,905		2,905	2,905	
	TOTAL LEVEL	166,643.57		211,819	202,726	9,093	215,543	206,243	9,300
3100	EQUIPMENT			3,500	3,500				
	TOTAL LEVEL			3,500	3,500				
	TOTAL PROGRAM	270,725.89		346,590	334,690	11,900	347,819	335,691	12,128
01100	GENERAL FUND	134,034.77		163,066	154,056	9,010	164,115	154,894	9,221
06538	AIR OPERATIONS INTERNAL SVC	136,691.12		183,524	180,634	2,890	183,704	180,797	2,907
	TOTAL PROGRAM	270,725.89		346,590	334,690	11,900	347,819	335,691	12,128

## Common School Income

06-Dec-88

	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
Agricultural Leases	\$4,217,358	\$5,500,000	\$8,547,326	\$4,200,000	\$7,250,000	\$7,250,000
Grazing Leases	\$2,968,679	\$3,000,000	\$3,231,169	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Oil&Gas Leases	\$3,701,535	\$2,605,000	\$2,139,790	\$1,580,000	\$1,580,000	\$1,580,000
Non-Drilling Penalties	\$2,729,571	\$2,400,000	\$1,333,276	\$925,000	\$800,000	\$700,000
Oil&Gas Bonus	\$736,849	\$333,400	\$179,449	\$150,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
Other Rentals	\$208,695	\$180,600	\$188,135	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$14,562,687</b>	<b>\$14,019,000</b>	<b>\$15,619,145</b>	<b>\$10,105,000</b>	<b>\$13,005,000</b>	<b>\$12,905,000</b>

## Income from Resource Development on State Lands

Est.

	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
Agricultural Leases	\$4,393,681	\$7,229,903	\$8,892,079	\$4,375,456	\$7,552,870	\$7,552,870
Grazing Leases	\$3,262,417	\$3,234,765	\$3,557,287	\$3,296,703	\$3,296,703	\$3,296,703
Oil&Gas Leases	\$4,179,649	\$2,853,173	\$2,315,607	\$1,784,101	\$1,784,101	\$1,784,101
Non-Drilling Penalties	\$3,238,254	\$2,025,767	\$1,504,349	\$1,097,402	\$949,104	\$830,466
Oil&Gas Bonus	\$771,130	\$225,750	\$179,449	\$396,000	\$396,000	\$396,000
Other Rentals	\$284,169	\$210,331	\$281,483	\$340,414	\$340,414	\$340,414
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$16,129,300</b>	<b>\$15,779,689</b>	<b>\$16,730,254</b>	<b>\$11,290,076</b>	<b>\$14,319,193</b>	<b>\$14,200,555</b>

02450 Resource Development (.025)  
STIP Earnings

	\$403,233	\$394,492	\$418,256	\$282,252	\$357,980	\$355,014
	\$50,119	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$453,352</b>	<b>\$419,492</b>	<b>\$418,256</b>	<b>\$282,252</b>	<b>\$357,980</b>	<b>\$355,014</b>

Fiscal 1987 STIP earnings are based on an average balance of \$422,800 at 6 percent.

1) CRP.

2) Grazing

3) O &amp; G is within 2,000 ft of last year.

4) Since FY 86 we have collected over 400,000 per year.

EXHIBIT 3  
DATE 1-9-89  
HB 100

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME ANTONI CAMPEAU BUDGET \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS 210 SWING #3  
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Board of Pub. Ed.  
SUPPORT X OPPOSE \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND \_\_\_\_\_  
COMMENTS: SEE STATEMENT

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.



# Board of Public Education

## BOARD MEMBERS

### EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Ted Schwinden, Governor

Ed Argenbright, Superintendent  
of Public Instruction

Carrol Krause, Commissioner  
of Higher Education

### APPOINTED MEMBERS:

Alan Nicholson, Chairman  
Helena

Arthur "Rocky" Schauer, Vice-Chairman  
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Dillon

Sarah "Sally" Listerud  
Wolf Point

Bill Thomas  
Great Falls

Thomas A. Thompson  
Heart Butte

January 9, 1989

Claudette Monte  
Executive Secretary

## Testimony in Support of Modifications in the State Lands Budget

Members of the Natural Resources Joint Subcommittee  
of House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Claims:

As the state agency constitutionally responsible for supervising the public school system and as the agency responsible for developing policy with regard to the equalization payments to schools, the Board of Public Education is well aware of how critically important the income from state lands is to the public school system of Montana. It is our understanding that modifications have been proposed by the Department of State Lands and supported by the Governor for additional accountants to improve the auditing of reports to ensure that the trust receive its correct royalties. Believing that this is a cost saving measure, because these auditors will save the state money by improving collection of money due the state, the Board of Public Education would like to go on record supporting this modification.

Thank you for your consideration of this issue.

DATE 1-9-89  
HB

AGENCY: Department of State Lands      LEGISLATIVE ACTION      PROGRAM: Department Summary

BUDGET ITEM	Fiscal 1990				Fiscal 1991			
	Executive	LFA Curr Lvl	Difference		Executive	LFA Curr Lvl	Difference	
FTE	304.38	304.38	0.00		304.38	304.38	0.00	
Personal Services	\$7,597,956	\$7,434,873	\$163,083		\$7,618,905	\$7,454,861	\$164,044	
Operating Expenses	7,332,017	6,716,847	615,170		7,137,297	6,496,702	640,595	
Equipment	513,378	622,342	(108,964)		474,957	606,182	(131,225)	
Non-Operating	5,310,000	2,955,038	2,354,962		5,310,000	2,957,545	2,352,455	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$20,753,351	\$17,729,100	\$3,024,251		\$20,541,159	\$17,515,290	\$3,025,869	
	=====	=====	=====		=====	=====	=====	
FUNDING								
General Fund	\$7,125,819	\$7,787,202	(\$661,383)		\$7,020,841	\$7,770,055	(\$749,214)	
State Special Rev	3,381,066	2,277,421	1,103,645		3,277,576	2,070,580	1,206,996	
Federal Revenue	10,062,942	7,483,843	2,579,099		10,059,038	7,493,858	2,565,180	
Other Revenue	183,524	180,634	2,890		183,704	180,797	2,907	
TOTAL FUNDING	\$20,753,351	\$17,729,100	\$3,024,251		\$20,541,159	\$17,515,290	\$3,025,869	
	=====	=====	=====		=====	=====	=====	

ISSUE 1: Vacancy Savings		General Fund	Gross
The executive budget proposes that a 2 percent vacancy savings factor be applied to the department's personal services. LFA current level contains a 4 percent factor. The difference in vacancy saving factors results in the executive budget being \$311,699 greater than LFA current level. The general fund portion of the difference is \$227,950.		\$227,950	\$311,699

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

PROGRAM: Centralized Services

BUDGET ITEM	Fiscal 1990		Fiscal 1991		Difference	
	Executive	LFA Curr Lvl	Executive	LFA Curr Lvl	Difference	
FTE	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	
Personal Services	\$902,417	\$878,971	\$905,644	\$881,845	\$23,799	
Operating Expenses	652,842	521,121	637,231	484,382	152,849	
Equipment	27,140	16,140	21,000	10,000	11,000	
Non-Operating	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	0	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$1,847,399	\$1,681,232	\$1,828,875	\$1,641,227	\$187,648	
FUNDING						
General Fund	\$1,354,116	\$1,310,083	\$1,338,288	\$1,275,571	\$62,717	
State Special Rev	188,233	80,529	185,357	74,579	110,778	
Federal Revenue	121,526	109,986	121,526	110,280	11,246	
Other Revenue	183,524	180,634	183,704	180,797	2,907	
TOTAL FUNDING	\$1,847,399	\$1,681,232	\$1,828,875	\$1,641,227	\$187,648	

General Fund		Gross	
ISSUE 1: Trust Lands Management System		\$ -0-	\$218,482

The executive budget recommends \$218,482 more resource development funds for the trust lands management system than does LFA current level. The executive budget proposes that four new components of the system be developed in the 1991 biennium at a cost of \$373,590. LFA current level provides \$155,108, which is a continuation of the amount expended in fiscal 1988 and would provide for development of one or possibly two new components.

Revenue projections of the resource development fund which receives 2.5 percent of trust land income indicate that there will not be sufficient revenues to finance the executive proposal. As Table A indicates, the executive recommended expenditures of resource development funds would result in over-expending the available funds at the end of fiscal 1991 by \$169,988.

Table A  
Resource Development Fund - Department of State Lands  
Fiscal Years 1989 - 1991

	<u>Fiscal 1989</u>	<u>Fiscal 1990</u>	<u>Fiscal 1991</u>
Beginning Fund Balance	\$203,771	\$101,391	\$ (35,171)
Interest	15,398	10,000	10,000
0.025 of Trust Income	<u>282,252</u>	<u>357,980</u>	<u>355,014</u>
Total Funds Available	\$501,421	\$469,371	\$ 329,843
Disbursements - Executive Budget			
Trust Management System	\$ 73,559	\$188,233	\$ 185,357
Resource Development Division	293,433	280,477	278,652
Department of Revenue	<u>33,038</u>	<u>35,832</u>	<u>35,832</u>
Total Disbursements	\$400,030	\$504,542	\$ 499,841
Ending Fund Balance	<u>\$101,391</u>	<u>\$ (35,171)</u>	<u>\$ (169,998)</u>

There are two sub-issues contained in the issue. First, what is the correct revenue estimate; and second, what level of funding does the legislature wish to provide the trust management system.

The following two worksheets provide a format for the committee to make decisions on the 1991 biennial budget.



# Resource Development Account

## 1991 Biennium Income Projections

	LFA Revenue Est.	OBPP Revenue Est.
Projected Fund Balance at the end of Fiscal 1989	\$ 101,391	\$ 179,741
Fiscal 1990 Income		
STIP Interest	10,000	10,000
2.5% of Trust Income	<u>357,980</u>	<u>400,500</u>
Total FY 90 Income	367,980	410,500
Fiscal 1991 Income		
STIP Interest	10,000	10,000
2.5% of Trust Income	<u>355,014</u>	<u>400,500</u>
Total FY 91 Income	<u>365,014</u>	<u>410,500</u>
Total Available Income	<u>\$ 834,385</u>	<u>\$ 1,000,741</u>

Jan. 6, 1989

# Resource Development Account

## 1991 Biennium Expenditures

	<u>LFA</u>	<u>O B P P</u>	<u>Subcommittee</u>
Projected Revenues	\$834,385	\$1,000,741	
Expenditures			
1. Dept of Revenue	71,664	67,833	
2. Resource Devel. Prog.	476,552	559,129	
3. Trust Mgmt. Syst.	<u>155,108</u>	<u>373,590</u>	
Total Expenditures	\$ 703,324	\$1,000,552	
Projected Fund Balance	\$ 131,061	\$ 189	

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Gross</u>
<u>ISSUE 2: Employee Benefits</u>	\$ 7,164	\$ 9,064
<u>ISSUE 3: Surveyors and Abstractors Consultant Services Costs to Perfect Title on Non-Trust Lands</u>	7,103	9,000
<u>ISSUE 4: Increased Rental Space - Fiscal 1991 Only</u>	13,089	15,840
<u>ISSUE 5: Operating Expenses Difference - Primarily Travel for Oil and Gas Auditor</u>	18,113	22,855
<u>ISSUE 6: Equipment</u>	17,363	22,000
<u>ISSUE 7: Aeronautic Operating Expenses - Primarily Gasoline Costs</u>	13,956	18,393

CSS:kj:dslw

PROGRAM 03 - RECLAMATION DIVISION

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Reclamation Division is responsible for administering all of Montana's mined land reclamation statutes and administrative rules. This involves regulating mining activities on all lands in the state, regardless of ownership. Specifically, the statutes administered by the Reclamation Division are: (1) the Montana Strip and Underground Mine Reclamation Act and its Federal counterpart, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977); (2) the Montana Metal Mine Reclamation Act; (3) the Montana Opencut Mining Act; (4) the Montana Strip and Underground Mine Siting Act; (5) the Montana Environmental Policy Act, as it relates to mine permitting; and (6) the Montana Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program.

The responsibilities of the Reclamation Division include:

- (1) reviewing applications for exploration, prospecting and mining activities.
- (2) determining reclamation bond amounts;
- (3) making permitting decisions for the issuance of permits and licenses for exploration and mining of all minerals including sand, gravel, copper, gold, silver, coal and uranium;
- (4) field inspections and enforcement activities;
- (5) evaluation and approval of reclamation bond releases;
- (6) coordination with other state and federal agencies;
- (7) preparation of the necessary environmental assessments documents in the form of a Preliminary Environmental Review or Environmental Impact Statement to insure compliance with the Montana Environmental Policy Act; and
- (8) reclamation of abandoned mines.

For administrative purposes the Reclamation Division is divided into four bureaus. They are as follows:

1. Coal and Uranium Bureau (Montana Strip and Underground Mine Reclamation Act and Montana Mine Siting Act)
2. Hard Rock Bureau (Montana Metal Mine Reclamation Act)
3. Opencut Bureau (Montana Opencut Mining Act)
4. Abandoned Mine Reclamation Bureau (Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program)

These Bureaus are funded from the following sources:

1. Coal and Uranium Bureau: 30% state and 70% federal
2. Hard Rock Bureau: 100% state
3. Opencut Bureau: 100% state
4. Abandoned Mine Reclamation Bureau: 100% federal

For the purposes of this budget testimony, I will be describing the Reclamation Division's budget request on a program by program (Control Variable) basis. I will justify the budget recommendations outlined in the Executive Budget, compare it to the Legislative Fiscal Analyst Budget as outlined in Attachment A, and discuss the differences between the two budget proposals. I will relate my testimony to the Issues described in the handout that Mr. Schweitzer distributed to you this morning and I will include cross-references to the issues described in Volume II of the Budget Analysis 1991 Biennium prepared by the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst. For the sake of brevity, I will only be addressing those line item categories where there is a significant difference between the Executive Budget and the LFA Budget.

### RECLAMATION BUDGET

The Reclamation Division's budget request is made up of the following Programs and Modifications to the existing program:

(1) Administration	Control Variable	03003
(2) Opencut	Control Variable	03113
(3) Abandoned Mine	Control Variable	03116
(4) Coal and Uranium	Control Variable	03182
(5) Hard Rock	Control Variable	03185
(6) Environmental Analysis	Control Variable	03333
(7) Superfund/Hazardous Waste Liaison	Control Variable	92002
(8) Cost-Effective Reorganization	Control Variable	92006
(9) USGS/OSMRE Data Base	Control Variable	92013

Please note that all of the above are described in specific detail in Attachment A.

(03003) ADMINISTRATION

100% State Funds

The Reclamation Administration portion of the Reclamation Division budget consists of the State Fund portion of the administrative/support function of the Reclamation Division. This program has 1.60 FTE's. These positions are made up of 0.5 FTE Administrator's position (the other 0.5 FTE is in control variable 93182); 0.6 FTE Environmental Coordinator position (the other 0.4 FTE is in control variable 03182); and a 0.5 FTE secretarial position. The expenditures for Reclamation Administration will basically remain the same as in previous years with the exception that there will be additional out-of-state travel expenses. The reason that there will be additional out-of-state travel is discussed below in the Travel section of the Operating Expenses justification.

PERSONAL SERVICES:

FY 90

FY 91

\$45,768

\$45,794

Current Level

1.60 FTE

1.60 FTE

Explanation: Personal Services for the Division includes salaries, employee benefits and health insurance.

Differences Between Executive and LFA Budget: ISSUE 1: VACANCY SAVINGS ( LFA Budget Book, Page C-36) The most significant difference between the Executive and LFA Budgets is the additional 2% of Vacancy Savings that is recommended in the LFA Budget. If the 2% vacancy savings, as recommended by the LFA budget, is added to the 2% vacancy savings and 2% salary increase as recommended in the Executive Budget, the budget for Personal Services are actually reduced by 6% and 8% or by \$2802 and \$3737 for the respective years of the biennium. Considering that there are only 1.6 FTE's in this program, it is very difficult,

if not impossible to makeup these funds from within the program. Therefore, I request that the Committee adopt the Executive Budget recommendations.

<u>OPERATING EXPENSES:</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
	\$11,488	\$11,491

Explanation: Operating Expenses for the Reclamation Administration include contracted services, supplies and materials, communications, travel, rent, repair and maintenance and other expenses.

Travel:

Explanation: Most of the travel expenses for Reclamation Administration are incurred during travel for mine inspections and meetings with operators and other state and federal agencies.

Differences Between Executive and LFA Budget: As was discussed briefly above, the main reason for the increased travel budget request is due to additional out-of-state travel. This travel is a result of the Environmental Protection Agency's decision to promulgate rules for the regulation of non-coal mining wastes under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). This will result in trips to Denver and Washington, DC. The promulgation of these federal rules will have a most significant impact on the functions of the Hard Rock Bureau. It is important that Montana monitor and participate in this rule making effort because these additional regulations may impact Montana's hard rock mining industry and the Department's mined land reclamation program by increasing the level of Federal regulations and oversight of mining activities.

<u>Equipment:</u>	<u>FY90</u>	<u>FY91</u>
	\$4,000	\$300

Explanation: The amount budgeted for the purchase of equipment reflects the normal yearly cost of equipment plus the purchase of a personal computer work station.



Differences Between Executive and LFA Budget:

The most significant difference between the Executive Budget and the LFA Budget is not in the total expenditure over the biennium, but when the expenditures are made. The Executive Budget recommends \$4,000 in FY90 and \$300 in FY91. The LFA Budget recommends \$1,400 in FY90 and \$2,258 in FY91. The Division prefers the Executive Budget recommendations because it will more adequately meet the needs of the Division Information Processing Plan.

I request that the Committee approve the Executive Budget recommendations.

<u>TOTAL PROGRAM</u>	<u>FY90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
	\$61,256	\$57,585

I request that the committee approve the executive budget.

(03113) OPENCUT

100% State Funds

The function of the Opencut Bureau is to administer and enforce the Montana Opencut Mining Act and the Montana Environmental Policy Act with respect to opencut mining (sand, gravel, scoria, bentonite and phosphate rock). The Bureau has mine permitting and regulatory authority over all lands in the state. This includes some 2500 individual mining sites in all 56 counties in Montana. This program has 3.0 FTE's. These positions are made up of a Bureau Chief and two Reclamation Specialists.

The most significant difference between the Executive Budget and the LFA Budget for the biennium is that the State Fund portion of the LFA Budget for FY90 is \$13,747 lower than the amount actually spent by the Bureau in the base year of FY88, which was \$138,657, and \$18,509 lower than the base year in FY91. The Bureau cannot continue to perform its required functions at the level of State Funding that is recommended in the LFA Budget.

Below, I have attempted to explain this very complicated budget.

<u>PERSONAL SERVICES:</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
	\$95,627	\$95,917
Current Level	3.00 FTE	3.00 FTE

Explanation: Personal Services for the Opencut Bureau includes salaries, employee benefits and health insurance.

Differences Between Executive and LFA Budget: ISSUE 1: VACANCY SAVINGS ( LFA Budget Book, Page C-36) The most significant difference between the Executive and LFA Budgets is the additional 2% of Vacancy Savings that is recommended in the LFA Budget as has been discussed previously in this presentation. Considering the fact that there are only 3.0 FTE's in this program and traditionally

there have been no vacancies, it is very difficult, if not impossible to make-up these funds from within the program. Therefore, I request that the Committee adopt the Executive Budget recommendations.

<u>OPERATING EXPENSES:</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
	\$30,373	\$39,764 .

Explanation: Operating Expenses for the Opencut Bureau contracted services, supplies and materials, communications, travel, rent, repair and maintenance and other expenses.

A. Contracted Services:

Explanation: Contracted Services for the Opencut Bureau include laboratory testing, photographic and film services, information systems development and consultation and professional services for certain aspects of permit review that are beyond the expertise or capability of the Bureau.

Differences Between Executive and LFA Budget: The most significant differences in the Executive and LFA Budgets are in budget categories of Contracted Services and Systems Development. These differences are explained below.

1. Summer Intern: The Executive Budget provides for normal yearly expenses plus the cost of contracting with the University system to hire one summer intern for approximately three months in the summer to assist the program in reducing the backlog of opencut mine site evaluations, bond releases and follow-up reports (\$8,683). This contracting authority is necessary because with only 3.0 FTE's in the Opencut Program, it is not possible to inspect the sites that need attention. Additional costs related to the hiring of this proposed intern position are included in the Travel category under In-state Motor Pool, In-state Lodging and In-state meals.

2. Bond Forfeiture Appropriation: ISSUE 2: Bond Forfeiture Appropriation (LFA Handout, Page 2) and ISSUE 4: BOND FORFEITURE APPROPRIATION ( LFA Budget Book, Page C-37). The LFA Budget, although significantly larger (\$51,427), actually only allows for the normal yearly expenses of approximately \$1,427. This is because the LFA Budget includes a \$50,000 continuing appropriation that the Bureau may spend under contracted services to hire independent contractors to reclaim mine sites where the permits have been revoked and the reclamation bonds forfeited by the Department. These funds are actually Earmarked Revenues because they can only be spent for reclaiming the mine where the reclamation bond was forfeited. In the past, the spending authority for forfeited reclamation bonds has been obtained through the budget amendment process. The only reason the Bureau requested a \$50,000 continuing appropriation was because there are always a certain number of bond forfeitures on an annual basis and the budget amendment process is often quite time-consuming and unnecessary when we know in advance that there will always be a number of these types of projects. These funds can only be spent for reclamation. They cannot be spent as part of the Operating costs.

3. Opencut Bureau Informational Processing: ISSUE 5: Informational System Upgrade (LFA Handout, Page 2). The Executive Budget provided funding for a portion (\$9,200) of the Opencut Bureaus request for the development of information system. This system is necessary for records management of the thousands of files that are associated with the Opencut Program. If this information was more accessible and retrievable, the Opencut records would be more manageable. The LFA budget only includes normal yearly expenses plus the Continuing Appropriation of \$50,000 as explained previously.

B. Supplies and Materials:

Explanation: Supplies and Materials for the Opencut Bureau include gasoline, film, and office supplies.

Differences Between Executive and LFA Budget: The most significant difference in the Executive and LFA Budgets (\$1,750) is due to additional gasoline costs attributable to the purchase of a vehicle for the Opencut Bureau. At the present time, Bureau personnel are utilizing their own vehicles to perform their duties. The cost differential between purchasing a reliable vehicle and allowing the staff to drive their own vehicles is negligible. However, the staff no longer desire members to drive their personal vehicles because of the additional depreciation to their vehicles. Using Motor Pool vehicles is not a very good alternative because, in most situations, the type of vehicle needed by the Bureau is not available on a short-notice basis.

C. Communications:

Explanation: Communications expenditures for the Opencut Bureau include the normal yearly communication expenses plus an additional expense in FY90 for the mailing and distribution of the revised administrative rules for the Opencut Program.

Differences Between Executive and LFA Budget: The most significant difference in the Executive and LFA Budgets (\$500) for FY90 is due to the additional costs associated with the mailing and distribution of the revised administrative rules. The rules need to be revised to reflect recent changes in the Opencut Mining Act and changes that have been recommended by the industry and the public. The Executive Budget and the LFA Budget are comparable for FY91.

D. Travel:

Explanation: Travel expenditures for the Opencut Bureau include in-state personal car mileage, in-state aircraft rental, in-state motor pool, and in-state and out-of-state meals and lodging.

Differences Between Executive and LFA Budget: The most significant difference in the Executive Budget (\$12,925 for each year of the biennium) and LFA Budgets (\$16,657 for each year of the biennium) is attributable to mainly two things - they are the Summer Intern position and the purchase of a new vehicle as compared to having the staff continue to drive their own vehicles. The specific differences are described below.

1. Summer Intern: As explained previously in the Contracted Services section, the Bureau proposes to hire a Summer Intern to work for approximately three months in the summer to help the Bureau catch up on the backlog of work. The additional costs in travel for in-state meals, lodging and transportation is reflected in this amount.

2. Purchase of a New Vehicle: If the Bureau is allowed to purchase a new vehicle, the costs associated with in-state personal car mileage would decrease, thus reducing the cost of travel. However, it must be noted that these savings are only shifted to Supplies and Materials and Repair and Maintenance because of the additional cost of gasoline and repairs for a Bureau owned vehicle.

E. Repairs and Maintenance:

Explanation: Repair and Maintenance expenditures for the Opencut Bureau include repair and maintenance of office equipment and vehicles and the purchase of grease and lube, tires and tubes and general vehicle maintenance.

Differences Between Executive and LFA Budget: The most significant difference in the Executive Budget and LFA Budgets is attributable to the costs associated with repairs and maintenance on one vehicle as compared to two vehicles. The Executive Budget is providing for repairs and maintenance on two vehicles while the LFA Budget is allowing for normal yearly expenses as spent in FY88.

EQUIPMENT:

FY90

FY91

\$13,000

\$3,319

Explanation: The Opencut Bureau equipment needs are basically limited to vehicles and computer hardware. Vehicles are needed so the staff can travel to the various mine sites to meet with the mine operators, complete inspection and enforcement activities and perform bond release inspections. Computer hardware is needed so the Bureau can more efficiently manage the information contained in the several thousand permit files.

Difference Between Executive and LFA Budgets: The most significant difference in the Executive Budget and the LFA Budget is in FY90. The Executive Budget recommends \$13,000, which would allow for the purchase of a vehicle, and the LFA Budget recommends \$7,208, which in our experience would not allow for the purchase of a vehicle. In FY91, the Executive Budget recommends \$3,319 and the LFA Budget recommends \$2,092. Both budget recommendations allow for the purchase of some computer hardware.

I recommend that the Committee approve the Executive Budget recommendations.

TOTAL PROGRAM:

FY90

FY91

\$139,000

\$139,000

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS BUDGET IS ONLY \$343 INCREASE OVER THE FY88 BASE YEAR BUDGET EVEN THOUGH IT INCLUDES THE 2% VACANCY SAVINGS AS OUTLINED IN THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET, THE HIRING OF AN INTERN AND THE PURCHASE OF A VEHICLE.

(03116) ABANDONED MINE

100% Federal Funds

The function of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program is to administer Title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-87) and the abandoned mine land portions of the Montana Strip and Underground Mine Reclamation Act, Montana Metal Mine Reclamation Act and the Montana Opencut Mining Act. The program is 100% federally funded through a federal tax on Montana's coal production. The AML Program receives 50% of the federally collected funds to reclaim abandoned mine sites through annual Administrative and Construction Grant Applications. These federal funds have been set aside specifically by federal law for three years to be used for abandoned mine reclamation in Montana. After three years, the Secretary of Interior may allocate them to other states. The Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program, under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, is scheduled to terminate in 1992 unless it is reauthorized by the Congress.

<u>PERSONAL SERVICES:</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
	\$159,169	\$159,618
Current Level	5.50 FTE	5.50 FTE

Explanation: Personal Services for the Bureau includes salaries, employee benefits and health insurance.

Differences Between Executive and LFA Budget: ISSUE 1: VACANCY SAVINGS (LFA Budget Book, Page C-36). The issue of vacancy savings or the proposed 2% salary increase is not an issue in this Bureau. There will be adequate funds to cover any of these issues.

<u>OPERATING EXPENSES:</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
	\$2,655,687	\$2,656,492



Explanation: Operating Expenses for the Abandoned Mines Bureau includes contracted services, supplies and materials, communications, travel, rent, repair and maintenance and other expenses.

A. Contracted Services:

Explanation: Contracted Services for the Abandoned Mines Bureau basically consists of contracting with independent Consulting Engineers to provide engineering services for the evaluation, design, administration and inspection of reclamation projects for abandoned mine sites. At the present time, the Bureau has seven firms under contract to provide these services.

Differences between Executive and LFA Budget: The basic difference between the Executive Budget and the LFA Budget is that the Executive Budget recommends the expenditure of an additional \$200,000 over the base year of FY 88. This additional expenditure was requested because an increase is planned in the program's activity in order to assure the identification and the development of engineering plans for all abandoned mine sites which are a threat to public health and safety prior to the possible termination of this program in 1992. Therefore, I request that the Committee adopt the Executive Budget recommendations.

<u>EQUIPMENT:</u>	<u>FY90</u>	<u>FY91</u>
	\$31,950	\$21,950

Explanation: The Abandoned Mine Bureau's equipment needs are basically limited to vehicles and computer hardware. Vehicles are needed so the staff can travel to the various mine sites to inventory mine sites, to meet with the engineering contractors and construction contractors and for inspection of project activity. Computer hardware is needed so the Bureau can more efficiently manage the information pertaining to abandoned mine sites.

Differences Between Executive and LFA Budget: The most significant differences between the Executive Budget (\$31,950 in FY90 and \$21,950 in FY91) and the LFA Budget (\$17,617 in FY90 and \$13,866 in FY91) is that the Executive Budget allows for the purchase of a replacement vehicle to replace existing vehicles in each year of the biennium, the purchase of an All Terrain Vehicle and trailer to be used for transportation into extremely remote and limited access abandoned mine sites in the first year of the biennium, computer hardware for use by the entire Division/Department in the first year of the biennium and multi-user computer in each year of the biennium. The LFA Budget basically allows for the purchase of replacement vehicles in both years of the biennium and the purchase of some computer hardware in FY91.

Therefore, I request that the Committee adopt the Executive Budget recommendations.

<u>CAPITAL OUTLAY:</u>	<u>FY90</u>	<u>FY91</u>
	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000

Explanation: This expenditure by the AML Bureau is for actual reclamation of abandoned mines. Reclamation is accomplished by contracting the actual earth moving with construction contractors.

Differences Between Executive and LFA Budget: Issue 1: Abandoned Mine Program (LFA Handout, Page 1) and ISSUE 3: ABANDONED MINE PROGRAM (LFA Budget Book, Page C-37). The difference between the Executive Budget and the LFA Budget is approximately \$2,300,000. This difference is mainly due to the fact that the Abandoned Mine program is planning to increase the amount of actual on-the-ground reclamation that will be accomplished before the scheduled program termination date of 1992. The additional funding is being requested for the actual construction activity required at these mine sites. The construction grants received by the AML program are three-year grants, beginning in May and

running for three years. Each grant is for \$4,000,000 - \$5,000,000. The projects can be let for bid any time during the 3-year period which makes it very possible that \$5,000,000 could be spent from a combination of 3 grants during any one year. This increase in reclamation construction projects is consistent with the budget increase described in the contracted services portion of this presentation. Since the Abandoned Mine program is scheduled to terminate in 1992, I believe that it is wise to complete as much reclamation as possible before that date.

BUDGET MODIFICATION FOR ABANDONED MINES PROGRAM

(92006) COST-EFFECTIVE REORGANIZATION

100% Federal Funds

ISSUE 9: Budget Modification (LFA Budget Book, Page C-38). The Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program could save an estimated \$100,00 annually in administrative expenses by hiring 2 engineers, 1 abandoned mine reclamation specialist and 2 seasonal positions. These funds could then be spent on actual on-the-ground reclamation work. These positions would be responsible for working on hazardous mine opening reclamation projects that present a hazard to public health, safety and the environment. Experience has shown that hazardous mine opening projects cannot be completed economically by contracted services because often the cost of project administration is nearly equal to the cost of reclamation.

Presently, these projects are inventoried, designed and administered by independent engineering consultants. However, based on the high administrative costs associated with these types of projects as compared to the actual cost of reclamation completed on-the-ground, hiring state personnel would be more cost-effective.

The estimated cost for this Modification is as follows:

	<u>FY90</u>	<u>FY91</u>
Personal Services:	\$104,864	\$105,087
Operating Expenses:	\$42,016	\$42,016
Equipment:	\$54,385	
TOTAL PROGRAM:	\$201,265	\$147,103
	4.0 FTE	4.0 FTE

<u>TOTAL PROGRAM:</u>	<u>FY90</u>	<u>FY91</u>
Existing Program:	\$7,856,406	\$7,842,660
Modification:	\$ 201,265	\$ 147,103
TOTAL:	\$8,057,671	\$7,989,763
	9.5 FTE	9.5 FTE

I request that the Committee adopt the Executive Budget recommendations.

# ATTACHMENT A

REPORT BY: 009  
DATE : 01/03/89  
TIME : 10/53/01

## OFFICE OF BUDGET & PROGRAM PLANNING EXECUTIVE BUDGET SYSTEM AGENCY/PROGRAM/CONTROL -- BUDGET DETAIL COMPARISONS

PAGE 404

AGENCY : 5601 DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS				CURRENT LEVEL SERVICES ONLY					
PROGRAM : 03 RECLAMATION PROGRAM									
CONTROL : 03003 ADMINISTRATION									
AI/OE	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL FY 88	BUDGET FY 89	EXEC FY 90	LFA FY 90	DIFF FY 90	EXEC FY 91	LFA FY 91	DIFF FY 91
00000	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			1.60	1.60		1.60	1.60	
11000	SALARIES	25,952.66		38,566	38,566		38,566	38,566	
1113	LONGEVITY	558.64		569	569		569	569	
1400	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	5,803.45		5,911	5,911		5,938	5,938	
1500	HEALTH INSURANCE			1,656	1,656		1,656	1,656	
1600	VACANCY SAVINGS			-934	-1,868	934	-935	-1,869	934
	TOTAL LEVEL	32,314.75		45,768	44,834	934	45,794	44,860	934
2022	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS-INITIAL			14	14		19	19	
2023	COMMUNICATIONS-INFLATION			-111	-111		-111	-111	
2024	TRAVEL-INFLATION			5	5		12	12	
2100	CONTRACTED SERVICES	122.01		122	122		122	122	
2200	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	2,347.60		2,347	2,347		2,347	2,347	
2300	COMMUNICATIONS	1,328.63		1,328	1,329	-1	1,328	1,329	-1
2400	TRAVEL	3,578.54		6,108	3,578	2,530	6,099	3,578	2,521
2500	RENT	1,905.00		1,600	1,905	-305	1,600	1,905	-305
2800	OTHER EXPENSES	35.00		75	35	40	75	35	40
	TOTAL LEVEL	9,316.78		11,488	9,224	2,264	11,491	9,236	2,255
3100	EQUIPMENT	2,685.67		4,000	2,600	1,400	300	2,258	-1,958
	TOTAL LEVEL	2,685.67		4,000	2,600	1,400	300	2,258	-1,958
	TOTAL PROGRAM	44,317.20		61,256	56,658	4,598	57,585	56,354	1,231
01100	GENERAL FUND					-56,658			-56,354
02027	RESOURCE IND TR FD INTEREST	44,317.20		61,256	56,658	61,256	57,585	56,354	57,585
	TOTAL PROGRAM	44,317.20		61,256	56,658	4,598	57,585	56,354	1,231

REPORT: FBSR99  
DATE: 01/03/89  
TIME: 10/53/01

OFFICE OF BUDGET & PROGRAM PLANNING  
EXECUTIVE BUDGET SYSTEM  
AGENCY/PROGRAM/CONTROL -- BUDGET DETAIL COMPARISONS

AGENCY: 5501 DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS  
PROGRAM: 03 RECLAMATION PROGRAM  
CONTROL: 03113 OPEN CUT

CURRENT LEVEL SERVICES ONLY

AL/OE	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL FY 88	BUDGET FY 89	EXEC FY 90	LFA FY 90	DIFF FY 90	EXEC FY 91	LFA FY 91	DIFF FY 91
0000	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			3.00	3.00		3.00	3.00	
1100	SALARIES	80,358.55		79,745	79,745		79,745	79,745	
1113	LONGEVITY	934.81		1,419	1,419		1,631	1,631	
1400	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	16,253.70		12,275	12,359		12,359	12,359	
1500	HEALTH INSURANCE			4,140	4,140		4,140	4,140	
1600	VACANCY SAVINGS			-1,952	-3,903	1,951	-1,958	-3,915	1,957
	TOTAL LEVEL	97,547.06		95,627	93,616	1,951	95,917	93,960	1,957
2021	CONTRACTED SERVICES-INITIAL			50	8	42	16	16	
2022	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS-INITIAL			254	100	154	353	132	221
2023	COMMUNICATIONS-INFLATION			-33	-55	22	-61	-67	6
2024	TRAVEL-INFLATION			99	23	76	240	57	183
2200	CONTRACTED SERVICES	1,470.90		8,683	51,427	-42,744	17,892	1,435	16,457
2300	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	2,564.76		4,314	2,564	1,750	4,314	2,564	1,750
2400	COMMUNICATIONS	2,857.78		3,398	2,858	540	2,898	2,858	40
2700	TRAVEL	16,089.94		12,925	16,657	-3,732	12,925	16,657	-3,732
2800	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	87.18		326	87	239	830	87	743
	OTHER EXPENSES	357.00		357	357		357	357	
	TOTAL LEVEL	23,427.56		30,373	74,026	-43,653	39,764	24,096	15,668
3100	EQUIPMENT	17,682.17		13,000	7,208	5,792	3,319	2,092	1,227
	TOTAL LEVEL	17,682.17		13,000	7,208	5,792	3,319	2,092	1,227
	TOTAL PROGRAM	138,656.79		139,000	174,910	-35,910	139,000	120,148	18,852
01100	GENERAL FUND								
02027	RESOURCE INTR FD INTEREST	138,656.79		69,500	124,910	-55,410	69,500	120,148	-50,648
02096	RECLAMATION - BOND FORFEIT			69,500	50,000	-50,000	69,500		69,500
	TOTAL PROGRAM	138,656.79		139,000	174,910	-35,910	139,000	120,148	18,852

REPORT: 8/30/99  
DATE: 01/03/89  
TIME: 10/53/01

OFFICE OF BUDGET & PROGRAM PLANNING  
EXECUTIVE BUDGET SYSTEM  
AGENCY/PROGRAM/CONTROL -- BUDGET DETAIL COMPARISONS

AGENCY : 0501 DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS									
PROGRAM : 03 RECLAMATION PROGRAM									
CONTROL : 03116 ABANDONED MIN									
AL OE	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL FY 88	BUDGET FY 89	EXC FY 90	LFA FY 90	DIFF FY 90	EXC FY 91	LFA FY 91	DIFF FY 91
0000	TOTAL TIME EQUIVALENT (111)		0,50	0,50			0,50	0,50	
1100	SALARIES	133,714.34	132,693	132,693	132,693	132,693	132,693	132,693	
1113	LONGEVITY	1,433.66	1,801	1,801	1,801	2,123	2,123	2,123	
1400	EMPLOYE BENEFITS	27,643.73	20,333	20,333	20,333	20,470	20,470	20,470	
1500	HEALTH INSURANCE		7,590	7,590	7,590	7,590	7,590	7,590	
1600	VACANCY SAVINGS		-3,248	-3,248	-6,497	-3,258	-6,515	-6,515	3,257
	TOTAL LEVEL	162,791.73	159,169	159,169	155,920	3,249	159,618	156,361	3,257
2021	COMPACTED SERVICES-INITIAL		18	18	16	2	35	31	4
2022	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS-INITIAL		141	141	141		182	182	
2023	COMMUNICATIONS-INFLATION		-292	-292	-292		-314	-314	
2026	UTILITIES-INFLATION		265	265	265		367	367	
2100	COMPACTED SERVICES	2,311,802.70	2,508,594	2,508,594	2,304,732	203,862	2,509,261	2,305,399	203,862
2200	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	4,689.38	4,689	4,689	4,689	4,689	4,689	4,689	
2300	COMMUNICATIONS	8,744.12	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	
2400	TRAVEL	21,377.53	21,009	21,009	21,009	21,009	21,009	21,009	
2500	RENT	66,213.00	66,424	66,424	66,424	66,424	66,424	66,424	
2600	UTILITIES	1,417.10	1,417	1,417	1,417	1,417	1,417	1,417	
2700	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	5,132.69	5,133	5,133	5,133	5,133	5,133	5,133	
2800	OTHER EXPENSES	39,545.54	39,546	39,546	39,546	39,546	39,546	39,546	
	TOTAL LEVEL	2,458,922.06	2,655,687	2,655,687	2,451,823	203,864	2,656,492	2,452,626	203,866
3100	EQUIPMENT	17,208.71	31,950	31,950	17,617	14,333	21,950	13,866	8,084
3300	CAPITAL LEASES - EQUIPMENT		9,600	9,600		9,600	4,600		4,600
	TOTAL LEVEL	17,208.71	41,550	41,550	17,617	23,933	26,550	13,866	12,684
4000	CAPITAL OUTLAY	2,026,742.50	5,000,000	2,679,991	2,679,991	2,320,009	5,000,000	2,682,498	2,317,502
	TOTAL LEVEL	2,026,742.50	5,000,000	2,679,991	2,679,991	2,320,009	5,000,000	2,682,498	2,317,502
	TOTAL PROGRAM	4,665,665.00	7,856,406	5,305,351	2,551,055	7,842,660	5,305,351	2,537,309	
03067	DSL FEDERAL RECLAMATION GRA	4,665,665.00	7,856,406	5,305,351	2,551,055	7,842,660	5,305,351	2,537,309	
	TOTAL PROGRAM	4,665,665.00	7,856,406	5,305,351	2,551,055	7,842,660	5,305,351	2,537,309	

REPORT FRSR99  
DATE : 01/03/89  
TIME : 10/53/01

OFFICE OF BUDGET & PROGRAM PLANNING  
EXECUTIVE BUDGET SYSTEM  
AGENCY/PROGRAM/CONTROL -- BUDGET DETAIL COMPARISONS

AGENCY : 5501 DEPARTMENT OF STATE FARMS  
PROGRAM : 03 RECLAMATION PROGRAM  
CONTROL : 03182 COAL AND URANIUM

CURRENT LEVEL SERVICES ONLY

AL/04	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL FY 88	BUDGET FY 89	EXC FY 90	LFA FY 90	DIFF FY 90	EXC FY 91	LFA FY 91	DIFF FY 91
0000	TOTAL TIME EQUIVALENT (TIME)		14.90	14.90	14.90		14.90	14.90	
1100	SALARIES	282,237.81	362,247	362,247	362,247		362,247	362,247	
1102	OVERTIME	78.85							
1113	LONGEVITY	2,641.49	3,724	3,724	4,154		4,154	4,154	
1400	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	58,277.22	55,309	55,309	55,619		55,619	55,619	
1500	HEALTH INSURANCE		20,562	20,562	20,562		20,562	20,562	
1600	VACANCY SAVINGS		-8,837	-17,674	-17,703		-8,852	-17,703	
	TOTAL LEVEL	343,235.37	433,005	424,168	433,730	8,837	433,730	424,879	8,851
2021	COMPACTED SERVICES-INITIAL		1,588	1,377	2,371	211	2,371	2,162	209
2022	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS-INITIAL		445	160	555	255	555	150	405
2023	COMMUNICATIONS-INITIAL		-890	-906	-906	7	-906	-917	11
2024	TRAVEL-INITIAL		55	29	134	76	134	71	63
2100	UTILITIES-INITIAL		907	907	1,255	36	1,255	1,255	
2100	CONTRACTED SERVICES	116,253.88	130,865	114,576	127,865	16,289	127,865	114,576	13,289
2200	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	11,743.07	15,213	12,043	15,213	3,170	15,213	12,043	3,170
2300	COMMUNICATIONS	19,419.47	19,420	19,420	19,420		19,420	19,420	
2400	TRAVEL	20,475.83	25,733	20,459	25,733	5,274	25,733	20,459	5,274
2500	RENT	30,967.06	34,202	31,519	34,202	2,683	34,202	31,519	2,683
2600	UTILITIES	5,025.78	5,026	5,026	5,026		5,026	5,026	
2700	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	3,819.16	3,842	3,820	3,892	72	3,892	3,820	72
2800	OTHER EXPENSES	53,046.21	53,007	53,047	53,007	-40	53,007	53,047	-40
	TOTAL LEVEL	260,750.46	289,413	261,486	281,767	21,927	281,767	262,631	25,136
3100	EQUIPMENT	23,252.03	25,688	14,966	37,688	10,722	37,688	24,024	13,664
	TOTAL LEVEL	23,252.03	25,688	14,966	37,688	10,722	37,688	24,024	13,664
	TOTAL PROGRAM	627,237.86	748,106	700,620	759,185	47,496	759,185	711,534	47,651
01100	GENERAL FUND			190,656	-190,656			193,930	-193,930
02027	RESOURCE AND TR FD INTEREST	99,723.64	224,432	224,432	227,755	224,432	227,755	227,755	227,755
03067	DSL FEDERAL RECLAMATION GRA	527,514.22	523,674	509,964	531,430	13,710	531,430	517,604	13,826
	TOTAL PROGRAM	627,237.86	748,106	700,620	759,185	47,496	759,185	711,534	47,651



REPORT PERIOD  
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OFFICE OF BUDGET & PROGRAM PLANNING  
EXECUTIVE BUDGET SYSTEM  
AGENCY/PROGRAM/CONTROL -- BUDGET DETAIL COMPARISONS

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AGENCY : 5401 DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS  
PROGRAM : 03 RECLAMATION PROGRAM  
CONTROL : 03185 HARD ROCK

CURRENT LEVEL SERVICES ONLY

AF/OF	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL FY 88	BUDGET FY 89	EXEC FY 90	LTA FY 90	DIFF FY 90	EXEC FY 91	LTA FY 91	DIFF FY 91
0000	TOTAL TIME EQUIVALENT (TIME)		10.00	10.00			10.00	10.00	
1100	SALARIES	211,414.67	228,706	228,706	228,706		228,706	228,706	
1113	LONGEVITY	1,645.94	2,026	2,026	2,261		2,261	2,261	
1400	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	45,019.36	34,877	34,877	35,064		35,064	35,064	
1500	HEALTH INSURANCE		13,800	13,800	13,800		13,800	13,800	
1600	VACANCY SAVINGS		-5,588	-11,176	-11,193		-11,193	-11,193	
	TOTAL LEVEL	258,079.97	273,821	268,233	274,234	5,588	274,234	268,638	5,596
2021	CONTRACTED SERVICES-INITIAL		98	41	105	57	105	74	31
2022	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS-INITIAL		368	210	678	158	678	325	353
2023	COMMUNICATIONS-INITIAL		-571	-589	-618	18	-618	-618	
2024	TRAVEL-INITIAL		1,758	1,758	4,266		4,266	4,266	
2100	CONTRACTED SERVICES	75,968.20	168,804	175,883	67,604	-7,079	67,604	25,883	41,721
2200	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	6,604.33	12,823	9,022	14,123	3,801	14,123	9,422	4,701
2300	COMMUNICATIONS	13,821.71	14,321	13,821	13,821	500	13,821	13,821	
2400	TRAVEL	34,806.81	29,090	31,573	29,090	-2,483	29,090	923	-2,483
2500	RENT	923.00	902	923	902	-21	902	923	-21
2700	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	358.69	529	1,338	979	-809	979	1,338	-359
2800	OTHER EXPENSES	2,840.22	2,840	2,840	2,840		2,840	2,840	
	TOTAL LEVEL	85,322.96	230,962	236,820	133,790	-5,658	133,790	89,847	43,943
3100	EQUIPMENT								
3400	INTANGIBLE ASSETS	36,208.67	13,000	12,175	13,000	825	13,000	12,306	694
	TOTAL LEVEL	36,208.67	13,500	12,175	13,500	1,325	13,500	12,306	1,194
	TOTAL PROGRAM	379,611.60	518,283	517,228	421,524	1,055	421,524	370,791	50,733
01100	GRANT FUND	82,797.41	173,441	367,238	-193,757	176,441	370,791	-194,467	
02027	RE SOURCE FUND TR FD INTEREST	296,814.19	240,812	50,000	240,812	240,812	240,812	240,812	
02096	RECLAMATION - BOND FORTUITU		100,000	100,000	-50,000				
02451	RECLAMATION HARDROCK								
	TOTAL PROGRAM	379,611.60	518,283	517,228	421,524	1,055	421,524	370,791	50,733

REPORT REF: 99  
 DATE : 01/03/89  
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OFFICE OF BUDGET & PROGRAM PLANNING  
 EXECUTIVE BUDGET SUMMARY  
 AGRICULTURE/CONTROL -- BUDGET DETAIL COMPARISONS

AGENCY : 5501 DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS				CURRENT LEVEL SERVICES ONLY			
PROGRAM : 03 INFORMATION PROGRAM							
CONTROL : 0333 INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES							
ALLOT	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL FY 89	BUDGET FY 89	FY 90	FY 90	FY 91	FY 91
2100	CONTINGENT SERVICES	104,200.75		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
2100	COMMUNICATIONS	184,746.35					
2400	TRAVEL	66.35					
	TOTAL LEVEL	104,451.85		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	TOTAL PROGRAM	104,451.85		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
02838	DENY. IMPACT STATEMENTS	104,451.85		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	TOTAL PROGRAM	104,451.85		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000

REPORT EBSR99  
DATE : 01/03/89  
TIME : 10/55/50

OFFICE OF BUDGET & PROGRAM PLANNING  
EXECUTIVE BUDGET SYSTEM  
AGENCY/PROGRAM/CONTROL -- BUDGET DETAIL COMPARISONS

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AGENCY : 5501 DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS PROGRAM : 03 RECLAMATION PROGRAM CONTROL : 92002 SUPERUND/HAZ WASTE LIAISON						MODIFIED LEVEL SERVICES ONLY			
AE/OE	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL FY 88	BUDGET FY 89	EXEC FY 90	LFA FY 90	DIFF FY 90	EXEC FY 91	LFA FY 91	DIFF FY 91
00000	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
1100	SALARIES			19,549		19,549	19,549		19,549
1400	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS			3,680		3,733	3,733		3,733
1500	HEALTH INSURANCE			1,380		1,380	1,380		1,380
1600	VACANCY SAVINGS			-492		-492	-493		-493
	TOTAL LEVEL			24,117		24,117	24,169		24,169
2200	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS			943		943	948		948
2300	COMMUNICATIONS			1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000
2400	TRAVEL			4,594		4,594	4,594		4,594
	TOTAL LEVEL			6,537		6,537	6,542		6,542
3100	EQUIPMENT			795		795			
	TOTAL LEVEL			795		795			
	TOTAL PROGRAM			31,449		31,449	30,711		30,711
03067	DSL FEDERAL RECLAMATION GRA			31,449		31,449	30,711		30,711
	TOTAL PROGRAM			31,449		31,449	30,711		30,711

REPORT FBSR99  
DATE : 01/03/89  
TIME : 10/55/50

OFFICE OF BUDGET & PROGRAM PLANNING  
EXECUTIVE BUDGET SYSTEM  
AGENCY/PROGRAM/CONTROL -- BUDGET DETAIL COMPARISONS

AGENCY : 5501 DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS						MODIFIED LEVEL SERVICES ONLY			
PROGRAM : 03 RECLAMATION PROGRAM									
CONTROL : 92006 COST-EFFECTIVE REORGANIZATION									
AF/OE	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL FY 88	BUDGET FY 89	EXEC FY 90	LFA FY 90	DIFF FY 90	EXEC FY 91	LFA FY 91	DIFF FY 91
0000	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (ITE)			4,000		4,000	4,000		4,000
1100	SALARIES			85,404		85,404	85,404		85,404
1400	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS			16,080		16,308	16,308		16,308
1500	HEALTH INSURANCE			5,520		5,520	5,520		5,520
1600	VACANCY SAVINGS			-2,140		-2,140	-2,145		-2,145
	TOTAL LEVEL		104,864	104,864		104,864	105,087		105,087
2200	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS			9,000		9,000	9,000		9,000
2300	COMMUNICATIONS			4,144		4,144	4,144		4,144
2400	TRAVEL			15,640		15,640	15,640		15,640
2500	RENT			8,832		8,832	8,832		8,832
2600	UTILITIES			1,400		1,400	1,400		1,400
2700	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE			3,000		3,000	3,000		3,000
	TOTAL LEVEL		42,016	42,016		42,016	42,016		42,016
3100	EQUIPMENT			54,385		54,385			
	TOTAL LEVEL		54,385	54,385		54,385			
	TOTAL PROGRAM		201,265	201,265		201,265	147,103		147,103
03067	DSL FEDERAL RECLAMATION GRA		201,265	201,265		201,265	147,103		147,103
	TOTAL PROGRAM		201,265	201,265		201,265	147,103		147,103

REPORT EBSR99  
 DATE : 01/03/89  
 TIME : 10/55/50

OFFICE OF BUDGET & PROGRAM PLANNING  
 EXECUTIVE BUDGET SYSTEM  
 AGENCY/PROGRAM/CONTROL -- BUDGET DETAIL COMPARISONS

AGENCY : 5501 DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS						MODIFIED LEVEL SERVICES ONLY			
PROGRAM : 03 RECLAMATION PROGRAM									
CONTROL : 92013 USGS/OSMR DATA BASE									
AE/OE	DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL FY 88	BUDGET FY 89	EXEC FY 90	LFA FY 90	DIFF FY 90	EXEC FY 91	LFA FY 91	DIFF FY 91
2100	CONTRACTED SERVICES			90,000		90,000			
	TOTAL LEVEL			90,000		90,000			
	TOTAL PROGRAM			90,000		90,000			
03067	DSL FEDERAL RECLAMATION GRA			90,000		90,000			
	TOTAL PROGRAM			90,000		90,000			

## Natural Resources

AGENCY (S)

# State Lands

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

1-9-89

DEPARTMENT

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT.  
IF YOU HAVE WRITTEN COMMENTS, PLEASE GIVE A COPY TO THE SECRETARY.