

## **MINUTES**

### **MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**

#### **JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION & CULTURAL RESOURCES**

**Call to Order:** By Chairman Royal Johnson, on February 2, 1993,  
at 8:10 a.m.

#### **ROLL CALL**

**Members Present:**

Rep. Royal Johnson, Chair (R)  
Sen. Don Bianchi, Vice Chair (D)  
Rep. Mike Kadas (D)  
Sen. Dennis Nathe (R)  
Rep. Ray Peck (D)  
Sen. Chuck Swysgood (R)

**Members Excused:** none

**Members Absent:** none

**Staff Present:** Taryn Purdy, Legislative Fiscal Analyst  
Skip Culver, Legislative Fiscal Analyst  
Doug Schmitz, Office of Budget & Program Planning  
Amy Carlson, Office of Budget & Program Planning  
Curt Nichols, Office of Budget & Program Planning  
Jacqueline Brehe, Committee Secretary

**Please Note:** These are summary minutes. Testimony and  
discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

**Committee Business Summary:**

Hearing:	USE OF RIT FOR GROUND WATER ACTIVITIES IN THE BUREAU OF MINES
Executive Action:	BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY; COMMITTEE BILL DIRECTING USE OF RIT FUNDS; FOREST CONSERVATION EXPERIMENT STATION; AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION; U.S. RANGE STATION; COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE; AND FIRE SERVICES TRAINING SCHOOL

#### **HEARING ON USE OF RIT FOR GROUND WATER ACTIVITIES IN THE BUREAU OF MINES**

**Tape No. 1:A:000**

Ed Ruppel, Director, Bureau of Mines and Geology, opened the  
presentation by introducing the individuals who would be giving  
testimony.

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**Deborah Schmidt, Executive Director, Environmental Quality Council,** stated that the EQC presented a proposal for the ground water assessment program to the 1991 Legislature. The program was to be housed in the Bureau of Mines, but would be overseen and directed by a steering committee comprised of representatives from state agencies, federal agencies and local governments. It was believed this structure would avoid duplication of effort, overlap, and turf fights. She added that it was a long-term program that will span 20 years to systematically develop an understanding of Montana's ground water resources.

**Ms. Schmidt** explained that the funding for the program involved taking a certain percentage of the proceeds from the Resource Indemnity Tax (RIT) and placing it in the ground water assessment program. This structure will begin on July 1, 1993. She added that the legislature initiated the program with a series of temporary fees which will sunset on June 30, 1993. She noted that the issue before the committee is whether to give spending authority to the Bureau of Mines for the money which will begin being deposited to the account this year.

**REP. BOB RANEY, District 82, Livingston, member of EQC,** spoke to the need for the study citing the large influx of people into Montana who wish to live in rural areas. The ground water aquifer is impacted because of the increase in wells. He said the study is needed to determine whether an increase in population and growth in industry can be supported. He added that the chosen source of revenue was the most logical and appropriate one.

**Thomas Patton, Hydrogeologist with Bureau of Mines and Geology,** supplied the committee with a booklet on the general program policy and work-plan, **EXHIBIT 1**, and a booklet on the monitoring program work-plan. **Exhibit 2** He referred to **EXHIBIT 3** to describe the structure of the ground water assessment program which was dependent on both monitoring and characterization. Information about ground water was critical to both. Although the steering committee wanted \$2 million per biennium, the 1991 legislature allocated \$200,000 per biennium to initiate the program. As a result the steering committee chose to focus its efforts on monitoring and delay the characterization aspects of the plan.

**Mr. Patton** presented the goals, progress, results and limitations of the monitoring program. **EXHIBIT 3, page 2** He used three maps to show the present monitoring sites and future sites. In this biennium, the steering committee chose to establish sites in eastern, northwest and southwest Montana. In the next biennium other areas will be added. The network reflects where Montanans are using ground water.

**Dennis McKenna, Hydrogeologist, Bureau of Mines and Geology,** described the characterization component of the program. **EXHIBIT 4** The program will work extensively with local governments and

agencies to determine local needs. He referred to **EXHIBIT 4** showing 21 study areas across Montana. The intent was to study each area for three years. The reports from these studies will address such matters as quality, problems, availability and interactions with surface water. The most important products of the studies will be maps. He added that maps will be useful to local citizens and governments in making decisions on issues that impact ground water. The maps will be detailed in scale to facilitate the decision making.

**Jim Simpson, Chairman of the Ground Water Assessment Steering Committee**, stated that the Ground Water Assessment Act was the most significant piece of legislation on ground water in Montana, because for the first time a long-range program is being established for assessment and management of this resource. He mentioned that North Dakota started a similar program in 1955 and Idaho in 1990. He noted the composition of the steering committee to be five representatives from state agencies who have direct management responsibilities in the area, seven members from federal, state and local governments and three appointees. He added that all members have experience with issues surrounding ground water. He directed the committee to **EXHIBIT 5, page 724** to review the responsibilities of the committee. He said the committee composition is well suited to fulfill its obligation to oversee the long range operations of the program.

**George Algard, Montana Department of Agriculture**, spoke on behalf of the steering committee member from the department who could not attend. He noted that in 1989, the legislature enacted the Montana Agricultural Chemical Protection Act which directed the DoA and DHES examine and assess the probability of fertilizers and pesticides getting into ground water. Although some contamination has been found, interpretation of the data has been hindered because shallow aquifers have not been characterized. He stated that the Ground Water Assessment Act is the key to management of the Protection Act. He added that the DHES would work in concert with the monitoring program and take samples for organic contaminant examination when monitoring occurs for inorganic substances. In order to know the impact of the agricultural community on ground water resources, the assessment program is essential.

#### Questions from the Subcommittee and Responses:

**REP. MIKE KADAS** asked **Mr. Simpson** to supply a list of steering committee members to the committee. **Mr. Simpson** said he would.

**SEN. CHUCK SWYSGOOD** asked how the assessment program will be coordinated with other testing programs presently in progress. He cited as an example monitoring which was going on in his district to examine the interaction of surface and ground water. **Mr. Patton** answered that \$175,000 worth of drilling was being done in the project mentioned by **SEN. SWYSGOOD** and the assessment program is coordinating with the site and all data collected from

the wells will be entered into the assessment program database. He added that program efforts would be similar in other parts of the state, although the number of wells on each site would be smaller.

**SEN. DON NATHE** asked if there was any coordination with private industry, such as Pegasus Gold and their monitoring wells. **Mr. Patton** said that some data is collected, but it is not always as useful as it might be since the purpose of the assessment program is to monitor the entire aquifer. **SEN. SWYSGOOD** asked if any data is obtained from test wells at landfills. **Mr. Patton** explained that the program has access to logs filed with the DNRC by landfill operations and the data would be included in the database. **CHAIRMAN ROYAL JOHNSON** asked how much the steering committee was involved with the budget. **Mr. Simpson** answered that the steering committee worked closely with the Bureau of Mines staff to develop the budget. **CHAIRMAN JOHNSON** referred to **EXHIBIT 1, pages 38-39**, and asked if the two different programs run concurrently and if they ran for 12 months. **Mr. Simpson** said the two different programs, the ground water monitoring program and the aquifer assessment program, run concurrently for 12 months per year. **CHAIRMAN JOHNSON** asked if there was overlap of personnel between the two programs. **Mr. Simpson** said that there were some shared FTEs. **CHAIRMAN JOHNSON** asked for an explanation of the travel and per diem expenses in the operations line. **Mr. Patton** explained that the \$46.70 per day includes \$15.50 for meals and \$31.20 for room rental. When the vehicular motor pool at Montana Tech is used, the average cost per mile is \$.30.

**Fred Shuman, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences**, presented written testimony from Dan Fraser, Chief of the Water Quality Bureau at DHES, which supported the ground water assessment program. **EXHIBIT 6**

**CHAIRMAN JOHNSON** asked if there were any other bills being proposed which would impact the RIT funds. **Todd Everts, EQC**, answered that there was one bill to repeal the tax itself and a second bill to allocate some proceeds to the DNRC. He added that the second bill would not affect this program.

**CHAIRMAN JOHNSON** asked what programs would lose funding if the committee gave this spending authority to the Bureau of Mines. **Mr. McKenna** explained that the allocation would not delay the capping of the RIT and that the major impact would be on interest earnings over the next biennium. The interest loss would be about five percent of the total interest. Since the projected revenues for the next biennium in the RIT are \$17.5 million, this would amount to about \$82,000. He added that the interest earnings are distributed to various state programs with each getting a certain percentage. The allocation to the ground water assessment program would range in its impact on other programs from a low of \$3,300 to a high of \$37,000. **SEN. SWYSGOOD** asked if the fees would be maintained. **Mr. McKenna** said fees would sunset on June 30, 1993.

**CHAIRMAN JOHNSON** closed the hearing on the RIT funds and opened executive session on the agency budgets beginning with the Bureau of Mines and Geology.

**REP. NATHE** said he was considering presenting an amendment to add \$18,000 per year to the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology budget to continue the Poplar River ground water evaluation program. **EXHIBIT 7** He explained that monitoring of the area is part of a joint agreement between the U.S. and Canada that began in the 1970's. The DNRC cut the funding for this program as part of their five-percent recision.

**SEN. SWYSGOOD** asked if funding became available to the Bureau of Mines through the RIT funds, could some of that money be used for this project. **Marvin Miller, Bureau of Mines and Geology**, explained that the ground water assessment program involves 730 wells spread over the entire state, and although one or two wells might be located in the Poplar River region, it will be several years before the program is scheduled to reach northeastern Montana. He added that there are presently 15 wells on the Montana side of the border. **SEN. SWYSGOOD** noted that the wells would not have to be drilled and that the \$36,000 requested over the biennium would just be used for monitoring. He stated that he felt this monitoring would fit within the purpose of the ground water assessment act. **Mr. Miller** explained that the data obtained from the 15 wells would certainly be useful to the assessment program. The difficulty occurred in that the 230 wells on the Canadian side of the border also had to be monitored and data evaluated, and, in concert with the data from the U.S. side, a report had to be written addressing specific impact areas. This part of the joint project was outside the objectives of the ground water assessment program.

**REP. RAY PECK** noted that this money was originally under the jurisdiction of another subcommittee which is where the amendment should be heard. **SEN. NATHE** replied that he wanted the funding with the Bureau of Mines and not DNRC, since the DNRC subcontracted to the bureau and cut it out of the budget as part of the recision. **SEN. SWYSGOOD** asked **SEN. NATHE** if he would withdraw the amendment if RIT funding became available to the bureau and if monitoring in the Poplar River region could be covered. **SEN. NATHE** pointed out that only a portion of the Poplar River project could be covered since 230 wells were in Canada.

**Mr. Patton** explained that monitoring of the wells fits into the purpose of the ground water assessment program but the project is site specific and does not examine the entire aquifer while at the same time using 10 wells at one small site. **SEN. SWYSGOOD** pointed out that the wells did not have to be built. The monitoring of the wells on the U.S. side fits into the scope of the program. He suggested that **Mr. Miller** supply data on the cost of monitoring the Canadian wells and substitute that figure for the \$18,000. **Mr. Miller** informed the committee that about

75% of the data comes from Canada and with the meetings involved for evaluation of the data, about \$14,000 was utilized each year to deal with the Canadian data.

**EXECUTIVE ACTION ON BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY**

**Tape No. 1:B**

**POPLAR RIVER GROUND WATER EVALUATION AMENDMENT**

**Motion:** SEN. NATHE moved approval of an amendment to the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology budget of \$14,000 per year to continue the Poplar River Ground Water Evaluation Program, EXHIBIT 7, and \$4,000 per year of the \$18,000 cost of the program to be picked up by RIT money should it become available.

**Discussion:** CHAIRMAN JOHNSON asked what would occur if the \$14,000 wasn't allocated. Mr. Miller replied that if the U.S. pulled out of the agreement, monitoring on the Canadian side will likely cease with the result that there would be no transfer of data across the border. He added that Canada spent \$200,000 per year on the joint project. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON asked why the DNRC cut the funding for monitoring if the program was so important. Mr. Miller could not speak to the issue.

REP. PECK noted he would be voting no as would REP. KADAS through proxy. The reason was that when a program is cut by one subcommittee and put in another subcommittee, problems are created. SEN. SWYSGOOD noted that a subcommittee did not remove this program from the budget, rather the department cut it. If the Bureau of Mines will be responsible for ground water assessment then this program belonged to them. SEN. DON BIANCHI wanted some assurance that this program would not be added back into the DNRC budget this biennium. SEN. NATHE said that it was his intention to put it into the Bureau of Mines. SEN. SWYSGOOD noted that once the committee takes action, the action could be communicated to the subcommittee which is hearing the DNRC budget next week.

**Vote:** The motion FAILED 2 to 4 with SENS. NATHE and SWYSGOOD voting for the motion.

Taryn Purdy, LFA, presented the budget and current level differences for the Bureau of Mines and Geology. EXHIBIT 8 She noted that the differences between the LFA and executive budgets were minor and the issue before the committee, once current level is determined, is which personal services base to use. The choice will be whether to use the October RERS run or the adjusted December RERS run. There were some difficulties and errors in the October run. The December run is based on the FY 93 FTE and is more accurate, but was not used to develop the budget.

**Tape No. 2:A:000**

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. BIANCHI moved acceptance of the LFA current level base for this agency. The motion CARRIED unanimously.

Ms. Purdy presented an addendum to be used with the agency budget review. EXHIBIT 9

SEN. SWYSGOOD asked for an explanation of why there were difficulties in the personal services lines of the agency budgets while there were no difficulties with other state agency budgets in this area. Ms. Purdy explained that the other state agencies use the state position control system. Higher education is not on the system, but uses the RERS system. These agencies were put on the RERS system last year and, as with all new systems, its first few runs presented difficulties. SEN. SWYSGOOD inquired as to the monetary implications of the two runs. Ms. Purdy said that it varied somewhat from agency to agency. The October run was higher for MSU, but lower for AES for different reasons. The actual impact to the system as a whole is slightly higher in the December run. EXHIBIT 10 She indicated that she would explain the differences with each agency and also how that related to the initial reduction target.

#### PERSONAL SERVICES BASE

**Motion:** SEN. BIANCHI moved acceptance of the RERS December 1992 run for personal services for incremental programs only.

**Discussion:** In reply to a question from SEN. NATHE, Ms. Purdy answered that incremental programs would include AES, CES, FCES, FSTS, Bureau of Mines, and within the vo-tech centers it would be the plant and maintenance programs. Within the six units it would be the plant and maintenance programs as well as research and public service in some units.

**Vote:** The motion CARRIED unanimously.

Ms. Purdy referred to EXHIBIT 9, page 2, Table 3 in demonstrating the impact of the decision to accept the December RERS run. The first year \$12,762 was added to the Bureau of Mines budget, and \$13,423 the second year. Ms. Purdy noted that the next issue before the committee was the decision whether to give spending authority to the Bureau of Mines for money they will receive from RIT by statute. She added that the funds in FY94 would not be deposited until March or July of FY94. The agency would utilize interagency loans for the first portion of FY94. She emphasized that statute already specifies a certain amount of RIT money to enter the account.

#### SPENDING AUTHORITY FOR RIT FUNDS

**Motion:** SEN. NATHE moved the appropriation of \$666,000 of RIT funds to the Bureau of Mines and Geology for the Ground Water Assessment Study in Montana.

**Discussion:** REP. PECK stated his concern that if less than \$666,000 was deposited in the account, the difference would need to be made up out of general funds. Ms. Purdy suggested that language could be added to HB 2 indicating that the Bureau of Mines could not spend any more money for the assessment project than was in the account. Members of the committee agreed with the suggested approach. SEN. SWYSGOOD reminded the committee that the appropriation for the joint U.S.-Canada study of the Poplar River Region and areas of Saskatchewan has been ongoing for 20 years and needed to be continued. He said it was close enough in purpose that the bureau could be directed to take over the responsibilities.

**Vote:** The motion CARRIED unanimously.

USE OF RIT FUNDS FOR POPLAR RIVER PROJECT

**Motion:** SEN. SWYSGOOD moved that of the RIT funds deposited in the Bureau of Mines and Geology account for ground water assessment, a total of \$18,000 per year be directed to the ongoing ground water assessment in the Poplar River region.

**Discussion:** SEN. BIANCHI noted that 14.1% of the RIT revenue may exceed \$666,000 and asked what happened to the excess. Ms. Purdy answered that it was deposited in the RIT account. The Bureau of Mines is only entitled to up to \$666,000 per year.

**Substitute Motion:** SEN. BIANCHI moved that if more than \$666,000 is raised by the 14.1% of RIT revenue, up to \$18,000 of RIT money per year go to fund the Poplar River region ground water assessment study.

**Discussion:** Ms. Purdy noted that statute stipulates no more than \$666,000 be deposited in any year to the account. SEN. BIANCHI withdrew his motion. REP. PECK suggested a committee bill to accomplish the purpose of SEN. BIANCHI'S motion.

**Vote:** The motion FAILED 3 to 3 with REP. KADAS, REP. PECK and SEN. BIANCHI opposed.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON COMMITTEE BILL DIRECTING USE OF RIT FUNDS

Tape No. 2:A

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. NATHE moved for a committee bill to appropriate the excess of 14.1% of RIT revenue over \$666,000 and up to \$18,000 per year to the Bureau of Mines and Geology for the Poplar River region ground water assessment study. The motion CARRIED 5 to 1 with CHAIRMAN JOHNSON opposed.

Ms. Purdy referred to page E103 of the LFA Budget Analysis in presenting the budget for the Forest and Conservation Experiment Station (FCES) and the current level differences. The personal services line is different between the two budgets because the LFA used the October RERS run while the executive budget used the



agency request. With the earlier motion by the committee this issue has been addressed and the amount used in personal services will be the LFA base plus approximately \$40,000. **EXHIBIT 10, Table 2** The second issue was equipment. The LFA budget used the average of the actual expenditures for equipment for FY90, FY91 and FY92. The executive budget used the average of the appropriations for equipment for the same years. The difference is \$72,067 per year.

In answer to **SEN. BIANCHI**, Ms. Purdy confirmed that \$41,106 had been added to personal services the first year of the biennium and \$39,588 in the second year through an earlier committee action.

**EXECUTIVE ACTION ON FOREST CONSERVATION EXPERIMENT STATION**

**Tape No. 2:A**

**Motion/Vote:** **SEN. BIANCHI** moved acceptance of the LFA current level budget for the FCES. The motion **CARRIED** unanimously.

Ms. Purdy referred to **EXHIBIT 10** and noted **Table 1** compared the LFA current level for the 1995 biennium with the 1993 biennium for the state agencies listed. She explained that these were the figures used to calculate the target reduction of \$4.1 million which is in addition to the approximately \$20 million target. She noted that **Table 2** of the exhibit compared the same budgets using the December RERS run. The major difference is in the AES due to differences in the first and second RERS runs of approximately \$800,000. The second major adjustment was in the CES due to benefits not being calculated properly in the first RERS run. She added that this sheet gives the committee data on which to base its decisions as to how to implement the targeted reductions. She explained that the results of the committee's previous motion to use the December RERS run are seen in **Table 2** of **EXHIBIT 10**.

**SEN. SWYSGOOD** asked if **Table 2** in **EXHIBIT 10** indicated the level of reduction by agency which would be necessary to meet the goal, if the committee wanted to return to the 1993 biennium current level. Ms. Purdy agreed.

Ms. Purdy presented the budget for the AES. **EXHIBITS 11 and 12** She noted that the table in **EXHIBIT 11** did not reflect the RERS adjustment which will automatically be made. She began with the first current level difference for the cost of biological weed control. **EXHIBIT 11** No action was taken.

**EXECUTIVE ACTION ON AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION**

**Tape No. 2:A**

**Motion/Vote:** **SEN. BIANCHI** moved acceptance of the LFA current level budget for the AES. The motion **CARRIED** unanimously.

Ms. Purdy presented the current level difference for natural gas

consumption. **EXHIBIT 11** **SEN. NATHE** asked how the increase in gas costs related to the cheaper natural gas which was obtained from Canada through negotiations by the DoA. **Doug Schmitz, OBPP**, noted that the AES was charged on a square footage basis and would not figure into any savings. Any savings incurred at the end of the fiscal year is placed in the deferred maintenance account. He added that the executive budget is higher than the actual 1992 expenditures because the mildness of that winter resulted in lower than normal gas consumption.

**SEN. BIANCHI** asked for more information on the AES gas costs and if the approximately \$15,000 in this current level difference would go toward deferred maintenance. **Jim Isch, MSU**, explained that the AES paid for its gas in two ways. The first is through recharges for the facilities on the MSU campus. These would be involved with the negotiated cheaper gas. The stations purchase their natural gas directly from local utilities and would not be able to take advantage of the cheaper gas. No action was taken.

**Ms. Purdy** presented the current level difference for the Marsh Laboratory retrofit. **EXHIBIT 11** **REP. KADAS** asked how the savings from the retrofit are accounted for in the budget. **Ms. Purdy** replied that no adjustments were in the MSU budget because the savings were to be seen in a reduction in consumption in the year the retrofit occurred. No action was taken.

**Ms. Purdy** presented current level differences for relocation expenditures. **EXHIBIT 11** No action was taken.

**Ms. Purdy** presented the current level difference for equipment. **EXHIBIT 11** She added that this expenditure was approximately \$100,000 more than the 1991 expenditure. The 1991 Legislature increased the equipment budget of the AES each year of the 1992 biennium. **REP. KADAS** asked why the FY92 level for equipment was so much higher than the three-year average. **Gerry Sutton, Budget Officer of AES**, answered that the increase in federal funds for the 1993 biennium was added to equipment. **Ms. Purdy** added that the legislature raised the appropriation from \$129,000 in FY91 to \$250,000 in FY92. When the LFA current level was being composed, it was determined the intent of the legislature was to make the increase an ongoing appropriation.

**REP. KADAS** noted that the higher level was able to be attained only through the addition of federal funds. **Ms. Purdy** noted that in the 1995 biennium, federal funds have not decreased. **REP. KADAS** asked that if the executive budget is used for this item, would federal or state general funds be affected. **Ms. Purdy** explained that if the committee funded the AES on the assumption that all federal funds will be used and that the remainder of the budget would be funded with general funds, then any reduction in expenditures will be from the general fund. She added that an issue was whether, on certain federal funds, this amounted to supplantation of general funds with federal funds. She stated that the federal government has indicated that any reduction in

general funds with a replacement by federal funds is outside the purpose of federal funding programs.

**Barry Jacobsen, Dean and Director of AES**, stated the Hatch Act was amended in 1981 to prohibit the reduction of general funds and replacement with federal funds. He read the amendment which stated "If in any year the amount made available by a State from its own funds to a State Agricultural Experiment Station is reduced because of an increase in the allotment made available under this Act, the allotment to the State Agricultural Experiment Station from the appropriation in the next succeeding fiscal year shall be reduced in an equivalent amount...." **REP. KADAS** noted that when federal funds were increased in 1992, there was no reduction in state funding. **Dr. Jacobsen** agreed.

#### EQUIPMENT BUDGET

**Motion:** **REP. KADAS** moved adoption of the executive budget for the equipment current level difference.

**Discussion:** **SEN. SWYSGOOD** spoke against the motion because the AES took a 12% reduction in the special session, with no way to replace funds through tuition increases. Through committee action it also was the only agency to have a reduction from the 1993 biennium of about \$79,000. **Table 2, EXHIBIT 10** He added that this additional cut was not appropriate.

**REP. KADAS** spoke to the possibility of the federal government removing funding. He stated that any increase in federal funds cannot result in a like decrease in state funds. That criteria was met in the last session. He did not believe the requirement carried into the future, otherwise the state could never reduce its appropriation.

**Dr. Jacobsen** stated the interpretation of the Hatch Act was open to debate. Whether the criteria was a one-time requirement was a legal issue he could not address. He emphasized that the reason for the increase in federal funding was because the federal contribution had been static for a long time. It was assumed that the state would retain its commitment to the station. **SEN. BIANCHI** noted that the AES had a great deal of worn out equipment and asked about the progress in replacing it. **Dr. Jacobsen** answered that they had been on a 30 year replacement cycle, but with the current level funding, they are presently on a 20-25 year replacement cycle.

**Vote:** The motion **FAILED** 3 to 3 with **SENS. NATHE, SWYSGOOD** and **BIANCHI** opposed.

**Ms. Purdy** presented the funding issue regarding sales and service revenue. **EXHIBIT 11 and Table 4, EXHIBIT 12** She added that the issue is which level of sales and service revenue the committee wanted to assume. General fund would be used to back fill the amount chosen.

**SEN. SWYSGOOD** noted that the executive budget again reflected the wishes of the agency which included reorganization of the stations. He asked **Dr. Jacobsen** how the reallocation of personnel resulted in a higher LFA current level. **Dr. Jacobsen** explained that the LFA budget included the average of the sales figures over the last five years. The executive budget reflected what the agency anticipated in terms of revenue based on the reconfiguration of the research stations. The agency was requesting that income funds go from an appropriation basis to a designated fund basis which would allow the income to be used as it came in and give management greater flexibility.

**SEN. NATHE** asked if the sales figures were net. **Ms. Sutton** answered that the only net figures were feedlot sales which, in the LFA budget, had a five-year average of \$47,000. She added that the livestock range station in Miles City was not included in the budget. **SEN. BIANCHI** asked how much money the AES gets from the sale of commodities. **Ms. Sutton** explained that the five-year average from eight income centers was \$394,000. The agency request of \$336,000 took out centers at Moccasin, Huntley and Corvallis. The agency request was to place this money in a non-appropriated, designated account. **Ms. Purdy** explained that such an account and the corresponding expenditures would be off budget. The legislature would appropriate the funds through language.

#### SALES AND SERVICE REVENUE

**Motion:** **SEN. BIANCHI** moved the placement of \$336,000 in a special revenue fund and the removal of a like amount from the base budget.

**Discussion:** **SEN. BIANCHI** explained that this motion gives the AES flexibility which it especially needed because of reductions in its budget. **SEN. SWYSGOOD** spoke against the motion. Although the motion provided flexibility, it involved earmarking more revenues. He noted that the legislature only controlled 28% of the revenue which made it difficult to reduce budgets. **REP. KADAS** asked how the motion provided more flexibility when the LFA current level is higher. **Ms. Purdy** explained that within the present LFA current level, if the agency does not generate the \$394,000 in the budget, it is not back-filled by general funds. By having it off-budget, they are not required to generate a specific amount and can spend what they do generate. **REP. KADAS** noted that if the agency did not generate the sales and service revenue, it did not get an increase in general funding. **Ms. Purdy** noted that an issue that arises is what to do with additional funds if the agency generates more than they expect. **CHAIRMAN JOHNSON** asked where the revenue went at the present time. **Ms. Purdy** said the revenue presently went into a separate account from which the agency expends the funds. It had no impact on revenue or income to the general fund.

**Vote:** The motion **FAILED** 1 to 5 with **SEN. BIANCHI** voting for the motion.

**REP. KADAS** noted that if the committee were to abide by the directive of House Resolution 2, and if it were to apply those cuts across the board, then this agency should be receiving a \$1.6 million reduction as its 10% share of the total reduction to the higher education system of \$24 million.

**Tape 3:A:000**

**REP. KADAS** noted that this was the first agency budget the committee has examined since House Resolution 2 and argued that additional cuts needed to be made. He added that agencies whose budgets have already been heard would probably be revisited.

**SEN. BIANCHI** noted that the university system would be returning on February 17 after the Regents meet and at that time reductions in AES might be suggested as a means to meet the target reduction.

**Ms. Purdy** presented the budget and current level differences for the U.S. Range Station. **Exhibit 11, page 2** She referred to **EXHIBIT 12, Table 2** for the impact of the December RERS run on personal services.

**EXECUTIVE ACTION ON U.S. RANGE STATION**

**Tape No. 3:A**

**Motion/Vote:** **REP. KADAS** moved acceptance of the LFA current level budget for the U.S. Range Station. The motion **CARRIED** unanimously.

In response to a question from **SEN. BIANCHI**, **Ms. Sutton** explained that the U.S. Range Station has had, for the last three biennia, an appropriation of 16.67 FTEs. Due to vacancy savings and other reasons, some of the authority level has been lost. The agency is requesting authority to fully fund the 16.67 FTEs which would entail an additional \$33,000 plus benefits for the biennium and the current fiscal year. If the authority is denied, layoffs will occur because there is insufficient money in the research grants to back-fill. The state funding for the station is supported from livestock sale income. She added that these livestock sales were separate from those which the committee addressed earlier.

**CHAIRMAN JOHNSON** asked if there were sufficient funds to cover the cost if authority is given. **Ms. Sutton** replied that there were sufficient funds with \$670,000 in the fund balance. In response to **REP. KADAS**, **Ms. Sutton** noted that the \$411,453 in FY94 was only sufficient to fund 15.9 FTEs. An additional \$33,000 plus benefits would be needed to fully fund 16.67 FTEs. **REP. KADAS** asked why there was a 25% increase in personal services with no increase in FTE. **Ms. Sutton** stated that this request is to put 1.5 FTEs in state employees back in the state budget. These positions had been paid through federal funds

which were eliminated. SEN. BIANCHI noted that these were not general funds but income from cattle sales. Ms. Sutton added that although \$660,000 seemed like a large amount, the agency wanted to retain \$500,000 in the fund to cover years when income does not cover the budget.

#### FUNDING AUTHORITY

Motion: SEN. BIANCHI moved to increase funding authority to 16.67 FTEs for the U.S. Range Station.

Discussion: CHAIRMAN JOHNSON asked where the income of \$660,000 went. Ms. Sutton explained the income was placed in a special revenue account. The fund balance is carried in the account because in some years income is low. Any interest accrues in the account.

Vote: The motion FAILED 3 to 3 with SEN. SWYSGOOD, REP. PECK, and CHAIRMAN JOHNSON opposed.

Ms. Purdy presented the budget and the current level differences for the CES and the impact of the RERS adjustment. EXHIBITS 13 and 14

#### EXECUTIVE ACTION ON COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

Tape No. 3:A

Motion/Vote: REP. KADAS moved acceptance of the LFA current level base for the agency. The motion CARRIED unanimously.

There was no discussion and no action taken on any of the current level differences. EXHIBIT 13

REP. KADAS asked if there was potential for doing more doubling up of counties as had been described in the presentation. Andrea Pagenkopf, Executive Director of CES, answered that the county commissioners do not like the possibility but CES was willing to examine the idea. Currently there were six multi-county offices. If the policy were imposed, counties would have the right to withdraw their funding. REP. KADAS asked what other steps could be taken in the agency to generate savings. Ms. Pagenkopf explained that 80% of the budget was in personnel, so reductions would need to be made by eliminating positions starting with adjunct positions.

REP. KADAS asked what type of reductions could be made on the campus. Ms. Pagenkopf said there were four adjuncts on campus: a computer applications specialist, a farm safety specialist, a food and nutrition specialist and a forestry specialist. All of these positions were funded with general fund monies. There was an additional forestry specialist who was funded through federal funds. She added that there were approximately 25-30 specialists on the Bozeman campus, but all were faculty.

Mr. Culver presented the budget for FSTS and the current level

difference for FTE. **EXHIBIT 15** He added that most of the differences were minor except for equipment where the LFA budget included funding for a new vehicle in FY94 and the executive budget did not.

**EXECUTIVE ACTION ON FIRE SERVICES TRAINING SCHOOL**

**Tape No. 3:A**

**Motion/Vote:** **SEN. BIANCHI** moved acceptance of the LFA current level base for the FSTS. The motion **CARRIED** unanimously.

**Mr. Culver** asked if the committee wished to add language to the appropriations bill as it had done in the last biennium directing the Great Falls Vo-Tech Center to provide offices, storage space etc. **EXHIBIT 15**

**LANGUAGE ITEM**

**Motion/Vote:** **SEN. BIANCHI** moved to continue the addition of language in House Bill 2 that would direct the Great Falls Vo-Tech Center to give specific support to the FSTS. (For exact wording see **EXHIBIT 15**). The motion **CARRIED** unanimously.

**SEN. BIANCHI** asked for more information on the vehicle issue. **Butch Weedon, FSTS**, explained that two vehicles were needed to maintain the current service load and both needed to be replaced due to age and wear. **CHAIRMAN JOHNSON** asked for an explanation for the large increase in personal service costs. **Curt Nichols, OBPP**, said the change was due to updating RERS data. **Mr. Schmitz** added that there was also a portion of an FTE which had been funded by federal contract and had been dropped. The increase reflected picking that FTE up in state funds.

**SEN. SWYSGOOD** asked if an earlier motion which accepted the December RERS run had brought the LFA budget for FY94 any closer to the executive budget for FY94. **Mr. Culver** referred to the tables on the back of **EXHIBIT 15** in his explanation. He stated that the \$218,000 used by the executive was the agency request and was inflated due to an error.

**REP. KADAS** emphasized the need to begin cutting the budget and that this agency was an appropriate place because if it was a worthwhile service, then the communities which were served can begin to assume the full financial burden.

**Motion/Vote:** **REP. KADAS** moved removal of general fund support from the FSTS and replacement with proprietary funding. The motion **FAILED** 3 to 3 with **SEN. SWYSGOOD, SEN. NATHE** and **CHAIRMAN JOHNSON** opposed.

**VEHICLE APPROPRIATION**

**Motion:** SEN. BIANCHI moved to increase the agency budget by \$21,000 for the purchase of a new vehicle in the second year of the biennium.

**Discussion:** In reply to SEN. SWYSGOOD, Mr. Culver explained the LFA budget contained funding for one vehicle in the first year of the biennium and this would be funding for a second vehicle.

**Vote:** The motion FAILED 1 to 5 with SEN. BIANCHI voting yes.

Two letters in support of the continued funding of the ground water assessment program were entered in the record. EXHIBITS 16 and 17



**Adjournment:** 12 noon



REP. ROYAL JOHNSON, Chair



JACQUELINE BREHE, Secretary

jb/

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EDUCATION

SUB-COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE

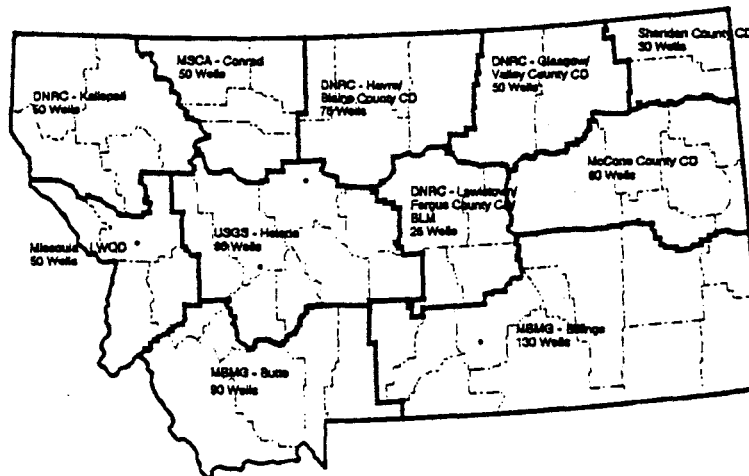
2-2-93

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REP. ROYAL JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN	✓		
SEN. DON BIANCHI, VICE CHAIRMAN	✓		
REP. MIKE KADAS	✓		
SEN. DENNIS NATHE	✓		
REP. RAY PECK	✓		
SEN. CHUCK SWYSGOOD	✓		

MBMG 251

## General Program Policy and Work Plan

## Montana Ground Water Assessment Act



by  
Thomas W. Patton  
Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology  
Montana Ground Water Steering Committee

June, 1992

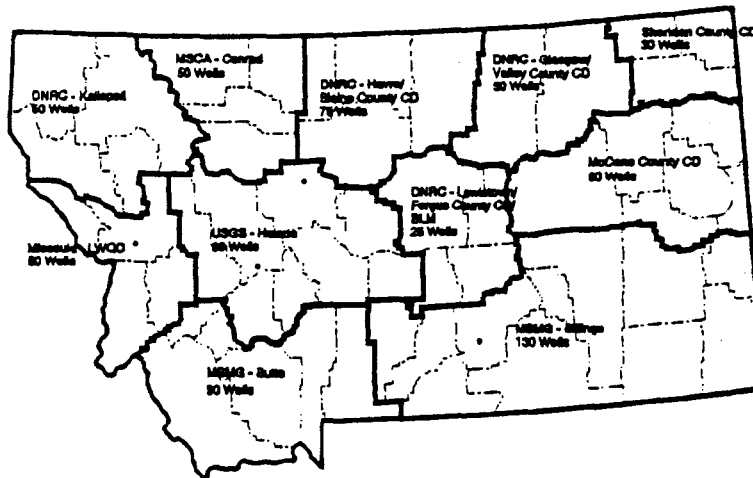
**February 2, 1993**

**Exhibit 1, "General Program Policy and Work Plan", is 41 pages long. The original is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.**

MBMG 257

# **Monitoring Program Work Plan**

## **Montana Ground Water Assessment Act**



by  
**Thomas W. Patton**  
**Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology**  
**Montana Ground Water Steering Committee**

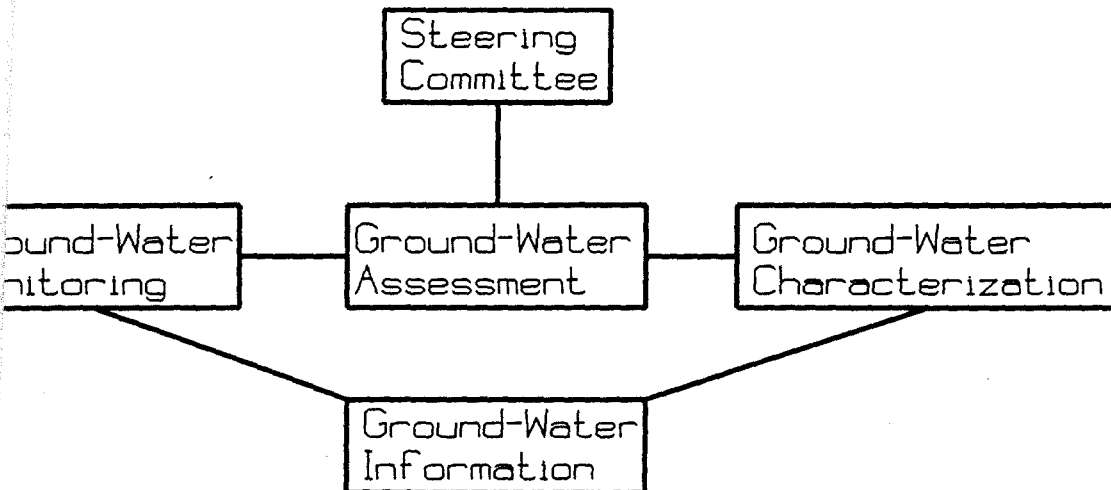
**June, 1992**

**February 2, 1993**

**Exhibit 2, "Monitoring Program Work Plan", is 21 pages long. The original is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.**

# Montana Ground-Water Assessment Act

- \*\* 1989 Legislature SJR-22
- \*\* Task Force - EQC Report to 1991 Legislature
- \*\* 1991 Legislature passed SB-94
- \*\* Signed by Governor and coded (85-2-901 et seq MCA)



- \*\* Start Monitoring Program in the 1993 biennium.
- \*\* Delay Characterization (except for planning functions) to 1995 biennium.

## Montana Ground-Water Characterization Program

The purpose of the Characterization Program is to provide information to **help the public and private sectors make decisions** on how to manage, protect, and develop Montana's ground-water resources.

The Characterization Program will:

- work with representatives of local government, agriculture, mining, conservation groups, planning departments, and economic development agencies to **identify important local issues related to ground water.**
- systematically map the distribution and document the water quality and physical properties of individual aquifers in 21 areas, one to five counties in size. Scientists from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology will compile information on the geology and ground water of each area; conduct additional drilling and testing to more accurately map the geology and determine the properties of the aquifers; and collect and analyze surface-water and ground-water samples.

The report for each area will discuss:

- overall ground-water quality
- potential problems related to ground water
- interactions between ground water and surface water
- the availability of ground water
- the potential for further development

The most important products will be maps showing:

- location, depth, and thickness of aquifers
- ground-water flow directions
- the principal recharge areas for the aquifers
- the relative vulnerability of the aquifers to contamination

Results of the Characterization Program will be useful in answering questions, such as:

Is the aquifer which supplies water to our town vulnerable to contamination?

How deep will I have to drill? Will the water be suitable for drinking?

Is there any chance of using ground water as a new public water supply?

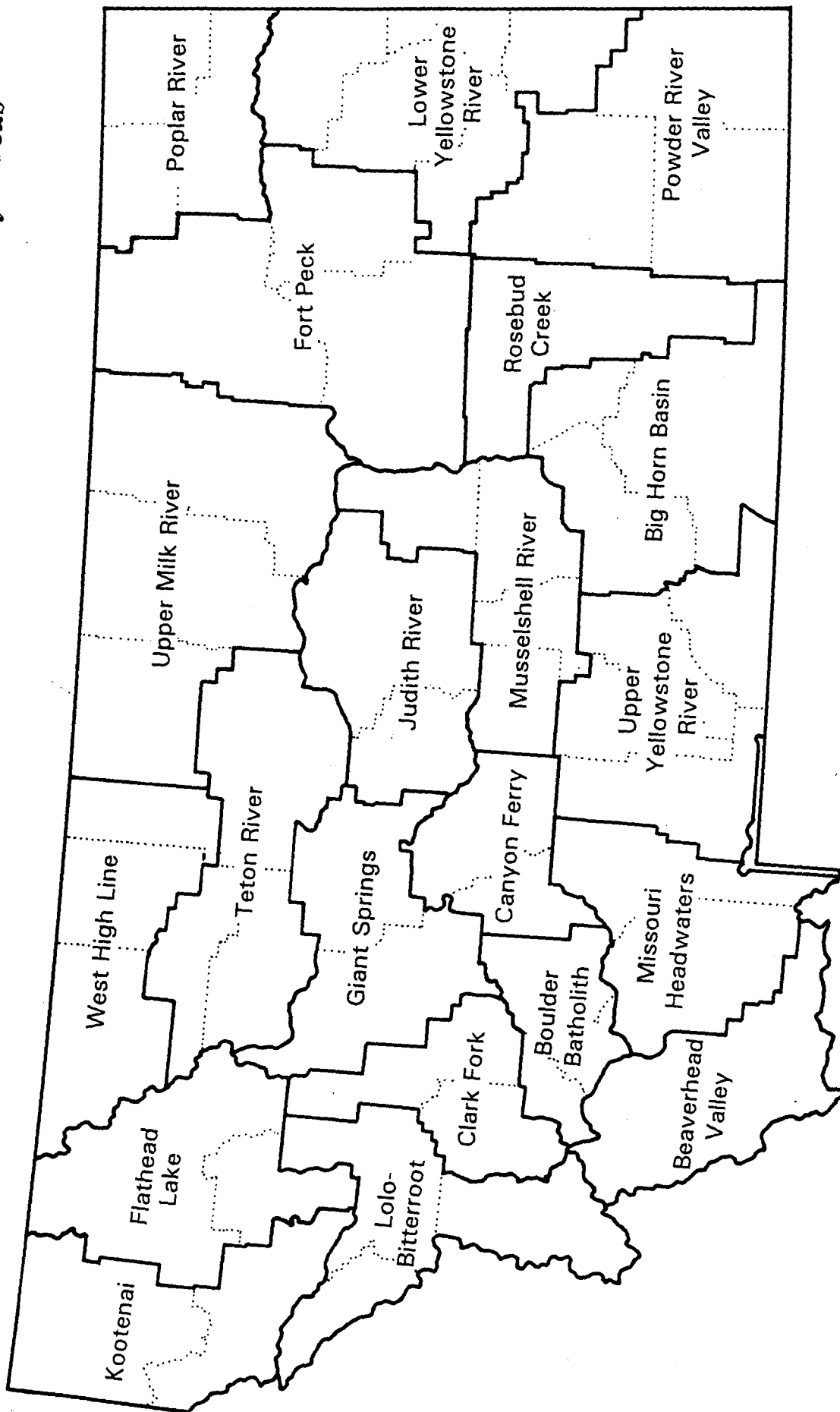
Where is the best place to look for a new landfill site?

What is the contribution of ground water to in-stream flows?

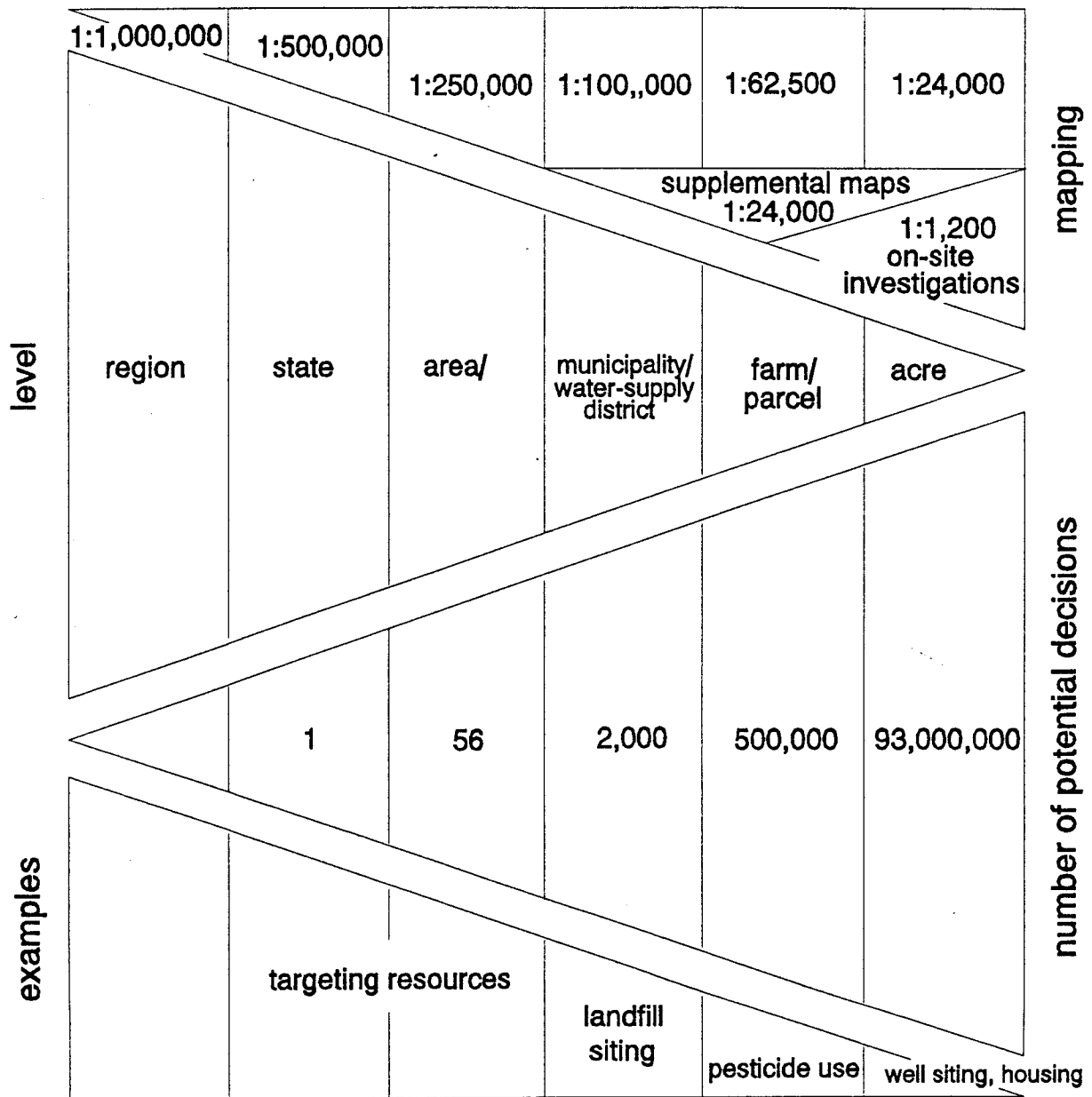
Are ground-water withdrawals in excess of recharge to the aquifer?



# Proposed Names for Ground-Water Characterization Program Study Areas



## ASSESSMENT SCALE



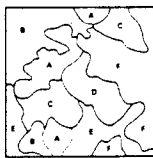
Ground Water Management, Protection and Development

## Effect of scale on the detail that can be shown on a map:

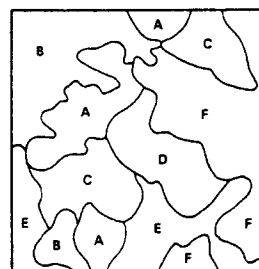
Township-sized area (36 square miles) at three map scales.



**1:100,000—actual size**  
(1 inch equals about 1.6 miles)



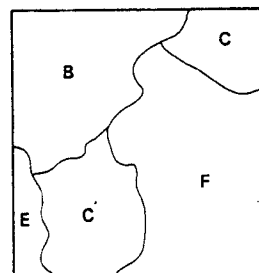
**1:500,000—actual size**  
(1 inch equals about 8 miles)



enlarged view



**1:1,000,000—actual size**  
(1 inch equals about 16 miles)



enlarged view

EXHIBIT 5  
DATE 2-2-93  
SB \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 9

### Ground Water Assessment

**85-2-901. Short title.** This part may be cited as the "Montana Ground Water Assessment Act".

**History:** En. Sec. 1, Ch. 769, L. 1991.

**Compiler's Comments**

**Effective Date:** Section 21(1), Ch. 769, L. 1991, provided that this section is effective July 1, 1991.

**85-2-902. Findings and purpose.** (1) The legislature finds that:

(a) Montana's citizens depend on ground water for a variety of uses, including domestic, agricultural, industrial, irrigation, mining, municipal, power, and recreation, and for maintenance of ecosystems and surface water supplies;

(b) ground water supplies and quality are threatened by a variety of contaminant sources;

(c) there is insufficient information characterizing the volume, quality, and flow patterns of the state's ground water;

(d) ground water information deficiencies are hampering the efforts of citizens and units of government to properly manage, protect, and develop ground water;

(e) government policies and programs should focus on preventing ground water contamination and supply depletion, but in order for preventive policies and programs to be effective, better ground water information is required; and

(f) there is a need for better coordination among those numerous units of state, federal, and local government with responsibility for ground water management, protection, and development.

(2) The purposes of this part are:

(a) to improve the quality of ground water management, protection, and development decisions within the public and private sectors by establishing a program to systematically assess and monitor the state's ground water and to disseminate the information to interested persons; and

(b) to improve coordination of ground water management, protection, development, and research functions among units of state, federal, and local government by establishing a ground water assessment steering committee.

**History:** En. Sec. 2, Ch. 769, L. 1991.

**Compiler's Comments**

**Effective Date:** Section 21(1), Ch. 769, L. 1991, provided that this section is effective July 1, 1991.

**85-2-903. Definitions.** As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Aquifer" means a water-bearing, subsurface formation capable of yielding sufficient quantities of water to a well for a beneficial use.

(2) "Ground water assessment steering committee" means the committee established by 2-15-1523.

(3) "Ground water characterization program" means a program to systematically assess and document the hydrogeology and quality of the state's major aquifers.

(4) "Ground water characterization study" means the assessment of individual aquifers in specific areas within the state.

(5) "Ground water monitoring program" means a program to produce and maintain a long-term record of ground water chemistry and water level changes, based on information collected from a statewide network of observation wells.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 769, L. 1991.

**Compiler's Comments**

*Effective Date:* Section 21(1), Ch. 769, L. 1991, provided that this section is effective July 1, 1991.

85-2-904 reserved.

**85-2-905. (Temporary) Ground water assessment account.** (1) There is a ground water assessment account within the state special revenue fund established in 17-2-102. The Montana bureau of mines and geology is authorized to expend amounts from the account necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

(2) The account may be used by the Montana bureau of mines and geology only to carry out the provisions of this part.

(3) Subject to the direction of the ground water assessment steering committee, the Montana bureau of mines and geology shall investigate opportunities for the participation and financial contribution of agencies of federal and local governments to accomplish the purposes of this part.

(4) There must be deposited in the account:

(a) the portion of the application filing fee for a permit to beneficially use ground water, allocated pursuant to 85-2-302(2);

(b) the portion of the filing fee for processing notices of completion of ground water development, allocated pursuant to 85-2-306(5);

(c) the portion of the water well contractor, driller, and monitoring well constructor license fees, allocated pursuant to 37-43-303(2), and the portion of the license renewal fee, allocated pursuant to 37-43-307(1);

(d) the portion of public water supply system fees, allocated pursuant to 75-6-108;

(e) funds provided by federal or state government agencies and by local governments to carry out the purposes of this part; and

(f) funds provided by any other public or private sector organization or person in the form of gifts, grants, or contracts specifically designated to carry out the purposes of this part. (*Terminates July 1, 1993—sec. 22, Ch. 769, L. 1991.*)

**85-2-905. (Effective July 1, 1993) Ground water assessment account.** (1) There is a ground water assessment account within the state special revenue fund established in 17-2-102. The Montana bureau of mines and

geology is authorized to expend amounts from the account necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

(2) The account may be used by the Montana bureau of mines and geology only to carry out the provisions of this part.

(3) Subject to the direction of the ground water assessment steering committee, the Montana bureau of mines and geology shall investigate opportunities for the participation and financial contribution of agencies of federal and local governments to accomplish the purposes of this part.

(4) There must be deposited in the account:

(a) on July 1, 1993, and at the beginning of each succeeding fiscal year, 14.1% of the proceeds from the resource indemnity and ground water assessment tax as authorized by 15-38-106, unless at the beginning of the fiscal year the unobligated cash balance in the ground water assessment account:

(i) equals or exceeds \$666,000, in which case no allocation will be made and the funds must be deposited in the resource indemnity trust fund established by 15-38-201; or

(ii) is less than \$666,000, in which case an amount equal to the difference between the unobligated cash balance and \$666,000 must be allocated to the ground water assessment account and any remaining amount must be deposited in the resource indemnity trust fund established by 15-38-201;

(b) funds provided by federal or state government agencies and by local governments to carry out the purposes of this part; and

(c) funds provided by any other public or private sector organization or person in the form of gifts, grants, or contracts specifically designated to carry out the purposes of this part.

History: En. Secs. 4, 5, Ch. 769, L. 1991.

#### Compiler's Comments

*Appropriation:* Section 18, Ch. 769, L. 1991, provided: "There is appropriated to the Montana bureau of mines and geology for the biennium ending June 30, 1993, all funds in the ground water assessment account, established in [section 4] [85-2-905], in the state special revenue fund, for purposes of establishing a ground water monitoring program and a ground water characterization program."

*Coordination Instruction:* Section 20, Ch. 769, L. 1991, provided: "If Senate Bill No. 407 is passed and approved and does not contain a provision that allocates a portion of public water supply system fees to the ground water assessment account, then [section 4(4)(d) of this act] [85-2-905(4)(d) (temporary version)]

is void." Senate Bill No. 407 was approved April 26, 1991, as Ch. 645, L. 1991, and included a provision allocating fees to the ground water assessment account. Therefore, 85-2-905(4)(d) (temporary version) is valid.

*Effective Date:* Section 21(1), Ch. 769, L. 1991, provided that the temporary version of this section is effective July 1, 1991.

*Termination:* Section 22, Ch. 769, L. 1991, provided that subsections (4)(a) through (4)(d) of this section terminate July 1, 1993. Chapter 769, L. 1991, enacted two versions of the ground water assessment account. The effect of the termination provided in sec. 22, Ch. 769, L. 1991, is the implementation of the 1993 version of 85-2-905.

**85-2-906. Ground water characterization program — ground water monitoring program.** (1) There is a ground water characterization program and a ground water monitoring program.

(2) Subject to the direction of the ground water assessment steering committee, the Montana bureau of mines and geology shall establish and administer the ground water characterization program and the ground water monitoring program.

(3) The Montana bureau of mines and geology shall work with units of local government, ground water users, and other affected organizations and individuals in areas of the state that are included in a ground water characterization study and, if warranted by the level of local interest in a ground water characterization study, shall establish a local ground water assessment advisory committee.

(4) The ground water assessment steering committee created by 2-15-1523 shall:

(a) oversee expenditures from the ground water assessment account and organization plans and work plans proposed by the Montana bureau of mines and geology to implement the ground water characterization and ground water monitoring programs, including plans for local involvement and participation in ground water characterization studies;

(b) approve ground water monitoring sites;

(c) prioritize and select ground water characterization study areas;

(d) develop plans for ground water information management and dissemination;

(e) develop plans for integrating existing ground water information with information collected under the programs created by subsection (1);

(f) coordinate ground water information collection projects sponsored by individual units of state, federal, or local government with the programs created by subsection (1); and

(g) evaluate reports and other information produced by the Montana bureau of mines and geology from ground water characterization studies.

(5) The ground water assessment steering committee shall invite representatives of local governments and Indian tribes with jurisdiction over areas of the state that are included in an active ground water characterization study or in a study scheduled to begin in the ensuing biennium, as well as affected citizens in these areas, to participate in steering committee meetings.

*History:* En. Sec. 6, Ch. 769, L. 1991.

**Compiler's Comments**

*Effective Date:* Section 21(1), Ch. 769, L. 1991, provided that this section is effective July 1, 1991.

**85-2-907. Ground water information collection by local governments.** Units of local government may conduct ground water information collection projects in advance of ground water characterization studies conducted under the program created by 85-2-906(1). Local governments shall consult with the Montana bureau of mines and geology in designing local ground water information collection projects and studies and, subject to local funding availability, shall conduct the local projects and studies to produce information that is compatible with the type of information produced by the ground water characterization program.

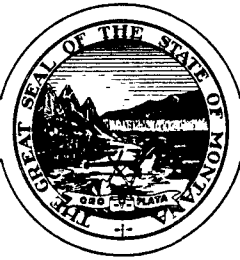
*History:* En. Sec. 7, Ch. 769, L. 1991.

**Compiler's Comments**

*Effective Date:* Section 21(1), Ch. 769, L. 1991, provided that this section is effective July 1, 1991.

DATE 2-2-93

**DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
WATER QUALITY BUREAU**



COGSWELL BUILDING  
1400 BROADWAY

STATE OF MONTANA

FAX (406) 444-1374

PO BOX 200901  
HELENA, MONTANA 59620-0901

Dan Fraser, Chief  
Water Quality Bureau  
Department of Health and Environmental Sciences

Joint Senate House Education Subcommittee  
February 2, 1993, 8:00 am. Rm. 312 Capitol

**Testimony to Support Long-Term RIT Funding for the Montana Ground Water Assessment and Monitoring Program**

Over half of Montana's population (or 54%) relies on ground water for its source of drinking water. Montana's vast reserves of high quality ground water are a resource that provides numerous opportunities for wise use and economic development. However, until Senate Bill 94 was passed by the Legislature in 1991, Montana did not have an organized program to evaluate its ground water resources. SB 94 was the culmination of nearly a decade of work directed toward protection of Montana's ground water.

This work began in 1982 with a conference sponsored by the Environmental Quality Council for "Planning a Ground Water Strategy." As a result of the strategy, the Governor's Ground Water Advisory Council was formed. The Council issued a set of recommendations in 1985, and many of the council's recommendations have been acted upon. Development of better water well construction standards, creation of a ground water information center, and support for new programs such as the leaking underground storage tanks regulatory program and Montana Salinity Control Association projects were the direct result of the Council's work. No action, however, was ever taken on the Council's recommendation to assess statewide ground water quality in the major aquifer systems.

Recognizing the need to further protect Montana's ground water resources, Senate Joint Resolution 22 was passed by the Legislature in 1989 to direct EQC to study the protection and management of Montana's ground water and report its findings to the 52nd Legislature. The primary recommendation of the SJR22 report was that Montana needed to implement an organized, long-term process to inventory and monitor the quality and quantity of ground water.



An accurate, long-term record of information on the quality and quantity of ground water is necessary for industry, the public, and state and local agencies to wisely develop, use, and manage ground water in Montana. Bills are being introduced this session to restrict the siting of hazardous material incinerators over unconfined aquifers with a total dissolved solids content of less than 500 parts per million or to restrict the construction of wastewater lagoons within 500 feet of a well. The majority of new subdivisions created in Montana tap ground water for their water supply. As surface water flows are over allocated, many water users such as irrigators and municipalities, will turn to ground water as a source of water. Some scattered ground water information is available for Montana, but without better information about Montana's ground water on a statewide basis, many of these important issues cannot be responsibly addressed.

The ground water assessment and monitoring program is being implemented by the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology because the Bureau is the state agency responsible for ground water research and because it can provide the information and experts who are knowledgeable about the state's ground water. The program is operated under the direction of a steering committee composed of agency personnel responsible for management of ground water and representatives of other organizations with a vested interest in ground water use and protection. It is the responsibility of the committee to guide the program and ensure coordination of ground water-related projects that other agencies may be conducting. For the program to be succeed and for Montana to make the most of its valuable ground water resources, a long-term source of funding is necessary. Therefore, your support for a statutory appropriation of long-term RIT funding for the ground water assessment and monitoring program is requested.

EXHIBIT 7  
DATE 9-2-93  
SB \_\_\_\_\_

AMENDMENT TO MONTANA BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY BUDGET

<sup>\$14,000</sup>  
Add ~~\$18,000~~ per year to the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology budget to continue the Poplar River ground-water evaluation program. Funds will be used to gather ground-water data on U.S. side of the border; review and evaluate all Canadian ground-water data in the vicinity of the Coronach Power Plant and adjacent coal mines; and in cooperation with International Joint Commission's subcommittee, prepare annual reports detailing potential changes and impacts to Montana Citizens.

Budget Item	Current Level Fiscal 1992	Current Level Fiscal 1993	Executive Fiscal 1994	LFA Fiscal 1994	Difference Fiscal 1994	Executive Fiscal 1995	LFA Fiscal 1995	Difference Fiscal 1995
FTE	26.17	26.17	26.19	26.19	0.00	26.19	26.19	0.00
Personal Services	1,001,940	954,708	1,022,409	1,022,409	0	1,022,592	1,022,592	0
Operating Expenses	329,885	359,115	349,085	345,959	3,126	337,042	332,856	4,186
Equipment	18,962	28,500	20,530	20,500	30	20,530	20,500	30
Debt Service	<u>10,200</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14,147</u>	<u>14,147</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14,147</u>	<u>14,147</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Costs	\$1,360,988	\$1,342,323	\$1,406,171	\$1,403,015	\$3,156	\$1,394,311	\$1,390,095	\$4,216
<u>Fund Sources</u>								
General Fund	0	0	1,406,171	1,359,015	47,156	1,394,311	1,346,095	48,216
Current Unrestricted	<u>1,360,988</u>	<u>1,342,323</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>44,000</u>	<u>(44,000)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>44,000</u>	<u>(44,000)</u>
Total Funds	\$1,360,988	\$1,342,323	\$1,406,171	\$1,403,015	\$3,156	\$1,394,311	\$1,390,095	\$4,216

Page References

LFA Current Level—Page E-107  
Executive Budget—Page E-100  
Racicot Executive Budget—No specific reference

Current Level Differences

The current level differences between the LFA current level and the executive budget are caused by minor differences in several operating expenses categories and total less than 0.3 percent of the total budget.

MINOR DIFFERENCES

3,156 4,216

FUNDING DIFFERENCES—The LFA current level offsets general fund within this programs with revenue from the sale of maps and publications totaling \$44,000 each year. The executive funds this program entirely with general fund.

Budget Modifications

The executive budget includes no budget modifications for this program.

Board of Regents Budget Modifications

The Board of Regents have requested no budget modifications for this program.

Language

Exec. Over(Under) LFA  
Fiscal 1994 Fiscal 1995

ADDENDUM

Bureau of Mines  
Forest and Conservation Experiment Station

I. Comparison of 1995 Biennium to 1993 Biennium

Table 1 compares total expenditures in the 1995 biennium to the Bureau of Mines in the LFA current level and the executive budget to actual fiscal 1992 and appropriated fiscal 1993 expenditures.

TABLE 1 Comparison of LFA Current Level and Executive to 1993 Biennium Bureau of Mines 1995 Biennium				
	Total Funds	1995 Biennium Over (Under) 1993 Biennium	General Fund	1995 Biennium Over (Under) 1993 Biennium
1993 Biennium*	\$2,703,315	---	\$2,613,410	---
1995 Biennium				
LFA Current Level	\$2,793,110	\$89,795	\$2,705,110	\$91,700
Executive Budget	\$2,800,482	\$97,167	\$2,800,482	\$187,072
*Fiscal 1992 actual expenditures. Appropriated fiscal 1993 after all special session action.				

Table 2 makes the same comparison for the Forest and Conservation Experiment Station (FCES).

TABLE 2 Comparison of LFA Current Level and Executive to 1993 Biennium Forest and Conservation Experiment Station 1995 Biennium		
	Total	1995 Biennium Over (Under) 1993 Biennium
1993 Biennium*	\$1,404,691	---
1995 Biennium		
LFA Current Level	\$1,398,825	(\$5,866)
Executive Budget	\$1,496,604	\$91,913
*Fiscal 1992 actual expenditures. Appropriated fiscal 1993 after all special session action.		

## II. RERS Data Update

As stated in the Budget Analysis, the Regents' Employee Reporting System (RERS) was used to calculate personal services and FTE totals in the 1995 biennium for both the Forest and Conservation Experiment Station and the Bureau of Mines. However, longevity increments and some benefits required adjustment. A new personal services calculation was made using RERS on December 22, 1992, the results of which are compared to the LFA current level in Table 3.

<b>TABLE 3</b> <b>Comparison of RERS Calculations of Personal Services</b> <b>Bureau of Mines and FCES</b> <b>1995 Biennium</b>		
	<b>Fiscal 1994</b>	<b>Fiscal 1995</b>
<b>Initial RERS Run</b>		
Bureau of Mines	\$1,022,592	\$1,022,592
FCES	<u>572,497</u>	<u>572,707</u>
Subtotal	\$1,595,089	\$1,595,299
<b>December 22 RERS Run</b>		
Bureau of Mines	\$1,035,354	\$1,036,015
FCES	<u>613,603</u>	<u>612,295</u>
Subtotal	\$1,648,957	\$1,648,310
<b>Over (Under) Initial Run</b>		
Bureau of Mines	\$12,762	\$13,423
FCES	<u>41,106</u>	<u>39,588</u>
Subtotal	\$53,868	\$53,011

The initial RERS run used actual fiscal 1992 FTE and salaries to derive the fiscal 1994 and 1995 personal services and FTE, updated to fully reflect the 1993 biennium pay plan. The latest RERS run incorporates fiscal 1993 FTE and salaries, adjusted for a full year of the fiscal 1993 pay plan.

In addition to the Bureau of Mines and the FCES, all incremental programs within the six university units (research, public service, and plant operation and maintenance), as well as the Agriculture Experiment Station, the Cooperative Extension Service, and the Fire Services Training School, incorporate the RERS run.

**ISSUE:** The issue for committee consideration is whether the updated RERS run will be used to calculate personal services.

## III. RIT Funds in Bureau of Mines

Senate Bill 94 passed by the 1991 legislature created the groundwater assessment account. In the 1993 biennium, this account is allocated a portion of various fees. In the

Education and Cultural Resources Subcommittee  
January 19, 1993

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1995 biennium, the account will be allocated 14.1 percent of the proceeds of the resource indemnity and groundwater assessment tax. When the account's cash balance reaches \$666,000, all income will be deposited to the RIT trust. Anticipated revenues to the account in fiscal 1994 total \$666,000.

The Bureau of Mines was authorized in SB 94 to "...expend amounts from the account necessary to carry out..." the provisions of the bill. This language does not constitute an appropriation, and the legislature did not specifically appropriate any funds for this purpose in House Bill 2. In the 1993 biennium, the bureau created and expended funds from a restricted account. (Restricted funds are appropriated by the legislature in language, only.)

**ISSUE:** The issue for committee consideration is whether to add an appropriation for the anticipated expenditures from the account in the 1995 biennium to the Bureau of Mines.

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Joint Education Subcommittee  
February 2, 1993

ADDENDUM - 2

AES, CES, FCES, Bureau of Mines, FSTS  
Initial Reduction Targets

The following table compares the LFA current level in the 1995 biennium to actual and appropriated expenditures in the 1993 biennium. This difference was used to calculate the entire Montana University System (MUS) 1995 biennium reduction target.

TABLE 1 Illustration of Target Reduction Calculation General Fund Initial RERS Run			
Agency	1993 Biennium	LFA 1995 Biennium	Initial Target
AES	\$15,170,666	\$15,869,754	\$699,088
CES	5,847,494	5,555,127	(292,367)
FCES	1,416,555	1,398,825	(17,730)
Mines	2,613,671	2,705,110	91,439
FSTS	<u>479,688</u>	<u>496,661</u>	<u>16,973</u>
Total	\$25,528,074	\$26,025,477	\$497,403

Table 2 makes the same comparison, adjusting the 1995 LFA current level budgets for each agency by the adjusted December RERS amount. The final column shows the amounts that would have to be reduced to meet the initial target if the adjusted RERS amounts were incorporated.

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Joint Education Subcommittee  
February 2, 1993

TABLE 2 Illustration of Target Reduction Calculation General Fund December RERS Run			
Agency	1993 Biennium	LFA 1995	Initial Target
		Biennium	
AES	\$15,170,666	\$15,091,472	(\$79,194)
CES	5,847,494	5,868,839	21,345
FCES	1,416,555	1,479,519	62,964
Mines	2,613,671	2,731,295	117,624
FSTS	<u>479,688</u>	<u>507,704</u>	<u>28,016</u>
Total	\$25,528,074	\$25,678,829	\$150,755



5109 02 00000			Organized Research.			SB_____		
AGRICULTURAL EXPER STATION								
Program Summary								
Budget Item	Current Level Fiscal 1992	Current Level Fiscal 1993	Executive Fiscal 1994	LFA Fiscal 1994	Difference Fiscal 1994	Executive Fiscal 1995	LFA Fiscal 1995	Difference Fiscal 1995
FTE	242.54	235.29	243.30	244.30	(1.00)	243.30	244.30	(1.00)
Personal Services	8,056,339	7,962,254	8,453,055	8,476,619	(23,564)	8,453,361	8,476,925	(23,564)
Operating Expenses	1,494,792	1,503,293	1,550,567	1,510,473	40,094	1,584,761	1,544,431	40,330
Equipment	228,105	206,633	171,134	228,000	(56,866)	171,134	228,000	(56,866)
Capital Outlay	785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debt Service	<u>2,803</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,528</u>	<u>2,528</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,804</u>	<u>2,804</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Costs	\$9,782,825	\$9,672,180	\$10,177,284	\$10,217,620	(\$40,336)	\$10,212,060	\$10,252,160	(\$40,100)
Fund Sources								
General Fund	0	0	7,935,807	7,917,607	18,200	7,970,583	7,952,147	18,436
Federal Revenue Fund	0	0	2,241,477	0	2,241,477	2,241,477	0	2,241,477
Current Unrestricted	<u>9,782,825</u>	<u>9,672,180</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,300,013</u>	<u>(2,300,013)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,300,013</u>	<u>(2,300,013)</u>
Total Funds	\$9,782,825	\$9,672,180	\$10,177,284	\$10,217,620	(\$40,336)	\$10,212,060	\$10,252,160	(\$40,100)

### Page References

LFA Budget Analysis E-94  
Executive Budget E112

### Current Level Differences

**BIOLOGICAL WEED CONTROL**—The LFA current level includes 1.0 FTE and \$23,564 of personal services each year authorized in fiscal 1993 by the 1991 legislature for biological weed control. This position is not included in the executive budget.

**NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION**—The executive budget includes an increase for a presumed increase in consumption of natural gas not included in the LFA current level.

**MARSH LABORATORY RETROFIT**—The executive budget includes funds to pay a portion of the costs to retrofit the Marsh laboratory on the MSU campus. MSU initially paid for this retrofit with grants from the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC), private contributions, and plant operations and maintenance funds. This addition is the MSU's calculation of AES's share of the costs borne from the MSU plant appropriation. This item is not included in the LFA current level, as expenditure of general fund for this project was not reviewed or approved by the legislature.

**RELOCATION EXPENDITURES**—LFA current level reduces relocation expenditures to the three year average. The executive budget maintains actual fiscal 1992 expenditures of \$15,947.

**EQUIPMENT**—The executive budget includes equipment at the average of the fiscal 199<sup>0</sup><sub>2</sub>, 199<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>, and 199<sup>2</sup><sub>4</sub> appropriated level for the entire AES, including the U.S. Range Station. LFA current level includes equipment at the actual fiscal 1992 expenditure level.

### MISCELLANEOUS DIFFERENCES

### INFLATION

### TOTAL CURRENT LEVEL DIFFERENCES

**SALES AND SERVICE REVENUE (FUNDING ISSUE)**—The LFA current level includes \$58,536 more sales and service revenue each year than the executive budget. Sales and service revenue is derived from the sale of various commodities at the various experiment stations around the state. The executive budget, which reflects the agency request, reflects the agency proposal to reorganize the configuration of stations and the allocation of personnel due to budget recisions in fiscal 1993. LFA current level includes this revenue at the average of the previous five years' actual collections. The addendum provides additional information on non-general fund funding sources in the 1995 biennium.

Exec. Over(Under) LFA Fiscal 1994	Fiscal 1995
(23,564)	(23,564)
15,784	15,784
14,261	14,261
7,677	7,677
(56,866)	(56,866)
67	67
2,305	2,541
(40,336)	(40,100)

5109 15 00000

## AGRICULTURAL EXPER STATION

Us Range Station

## Program Summary

Budget Item	Current Level Fiscal 1992	Current Level Fiscal 1993	Executive Fiscal 1994	LFA Fiscal 1994	Difference Fiscal 1994	Executive Fiscal 1995	LFA Fiscal 1995	Difference Fiscal 1995
FTE	16.67	16.67	15.10	15.09	0.01	15.10	15.09	0.01
Personal Services	360,629	360,753	411,453	411,453	0	411,453	411,453	0
Operating Expenses	10,159	10,542	11,094	10,884	210	11,369	11,159	210
Equipment	<u>13,725</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>5,642</u>	<u>9,358</u>	<u>28,000</u>	<u>5,642</u>	<u>22,358</u>
Total Costs	\$384,514	\$374,295	\$437,547	\$427,979	\$9,568	\$450,822	\$428,254	\$22,568
<u>Fund Sources</u>								
Federal Revenue Fund	0	0	437,547	0	437,547	450,822	0	450,822
Current Unrestricted	<u>384,514</u>	<u>374,295</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>427,979</u>	<u>(427,979)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>428,254</u>	<u>(428,254)</u>
Total Funds	\$384,514	\$374,295	\$437,547	\$427,979	\$9,568	\$450,822	\$428,254	\$22,568

Page References

LFA Budget Analysis E-98  
Executive Budget E113

Current Level Differences

EQUIPMENT—The LFA current level includes equipment at the average of fiscal 1990, 1991, and 1992 actual expenditures. The executive budget includes \$3,000 for the replacement of horses each year, plus \$12,000 in fiscal 1994 to convert a feed truck to a manure truck, and \$25,000 in fiscal 1995 to replace a tractor.

MISCELLANEOUS DIFFERENCES

TOTAL CURRENT LEVEL DIFFERENCES

Exec. Over(Under) LFA  
Fiscal 1994 Fiscal 1995

9,358 22,358

210 210

9,568 22,568

Education Subcommittee  
January 27, 1993

ADDENDUM

Comparison of LFA Current Level and Executive Budget

Agricultural Experiment Station

1. Comparison to 1993 Biennium

Table 1 compares the total general fund in the LFA current level and executive budget in the 1995 biennium to the actual fiscal 1992 and appropriated fiscal 1993 levels.

TABLE 1		
Comparison of Executive Budget and LFA Current Level 1993 Biennium to 1995 Biennium General Fund*		
	Total	Over (Under) 1993 Biennium
1993 Biennium	\$15,200,575	---
1995 Biennium		
LFA Current Level	\$15,869,754	\$669,179
Executive Budget	\$15,906,390	\$705,815
*Organized Research program, only.		

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EX 12

**Education Subcommittee**  
**January 27, 1993**

**2. Calculation of Personal Services**

Table 2 shows the initial RERS calculation used to derive personal services in the 1995 biennium in both the LFA current level and the executive budget to the subsequent RERS run incorporating fiscal 1993 FTE and salary levels. As shown, personal services are significantly reduced.

<b>TABLE 2</b>		
<b>Comparison of RERS Calculations of Personal Services Agriculture Experiment Station</b>		
<b>Organized Research</b>		
	<b>Fiscal 1994</b>	<b>Fiscal 1995</b>
<b>Initial RERS Run</b>	<b>\$8,453,055</b>	<b>\$8,453,361</b>
<b>December 22 RERS Run</b>	<b>8,061,798</b>	<b>8,066,336</b>
<b>December Over (Under)</b>	<b>(391,257)</b>	<b>(387,025)</b>
<b>Initial Run</b>		
<b>U.S. Range Station</b>		
	<b>Fiscal 1994</b>	<b>Fiscal 1995</b>
<b>Initial RERS Run</b>	<b>\$411,453</b>	<b>\$411,453</b>
<b>December 22 RERS Run</b>	<b>432,195</b>	<b>434,134</b>
<b>December Over (Under)</b>	<b>20,742</b>	<b>22,681</b>
<b>Initial Run</b>		

Education Subcommittee  
 January 27, 1993

TABLE 3		
Comparison of Executive Budget and LFA Current Level 1993 Biennium to 1995 Biennium General Fund - December RERS*		
	Total	Over (Under) 1993 Biennium
1993 Biennium	\$15,200,575	---
1995 Biennium		
LFA Current Level	15,091,472	(109,103)
Executive Budget	15,128,108	(72,467)
*Organized Research, only		

Table 3 compares the total general fund in the LFA current level and the executive budget in the 1995 biennium adjusted for the December RERS run to the 1993 biennium levels.

### 3. Other Funds

Table 4 compares non-general fund funding sources in the LFA current level and the executive budget in the 1995 biennium.

**Education Subcommittee**  
**January 27, 1993**

<b>TABLE 4</b> <b>Non-General Fund Funding Sources</b> <b>Organized Research</b> <b>1995 Biennium</b>			
	<b>Executive Budget Each Year</b>	<b>LFA Current Level Each Year</b>	<b>Exec Over (Under) LFA</b>
<b>Federal Hatch Act</b>	1,276,212	1,276,212	0
<b>Federal Regional Resource</b>	629,265	629,265	0
<b>Sales and Services</b>	336,000	394,536	(58,536)
<b>Total Organized Research</b>	<b>2,241,477</b>	<b>2,300,013</b>	<b>(58,536)</b>

5110 03 00000			Public Service			SB		
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE								
Program Summary								
Budget Item	Current Level Fiscal 1992	Current Level Fiscal 1993	Executive Fiscal 1994	LFA Fiscal 1994	Difference Fiscal 1994	Executive Fiscal 1995	LFA Fiscal 1995	Difference Fiscal 1995
FTE	117.83	117.52	117.83	117.83	0.00	117.83	117.83	0.00
Personal Services	4,310,301	4,317,188	4,394,291	4,394,291	0	4,394,692	4,394,692	0
Operating Expenses	508,961	493,615	529,550	501,953	27,597	535,357	507,354	28,003
Equipment	82,126	83,812	44,215	38,400	5,815	44,215	38,400	5,815
Debt Service	<u>5,185</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,341</u>	<u>3,341</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Costs	\$4,906,575	\$4,894,615	\$4,971,397	\$4,937,985	\$33,412	\$4,974,264	\$4,940,446	\$33,818
<u>Fund Sources</u>								
General Fund	0	0	2,809,745	2,776,333	33,412	2,812,612	2,778,794	33,818
Federal Revenue Fund	0	0	2,161,652	0	2,161,652	2,161,652	0	2,161,652
Current Unrestricted	<u>4,906,575</u>	<u>4,894,615</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,161,652</u>	<u>(2,161,652)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,161,652</u>	<u>(2,161,652)</u>
Total Funds	\$4,906,575	\$4,894,615	\$4,971,397	\$4,937,985	\$33,412	\$4,974,264	\$4,940,446	\$33,818

Page References

LFA Budget Analysis E-99  
Executive Budget E114

Current Level Differences

POSTAGE AND MAILING—The executive budget includes funds to pay for increased use of federal mail based upon expenditures in the base year, plus an additional bill for fiscal 1992 related mailings received in fiscal 1993.

RENT—The executive budget includes additional rent requested by the agency for which no justification was submitted.

DUES—In their budget request, the CES requested additional funds for payment of unanticipated dues received after the time limit for accruing funds in fiscal 1992. The executive budget includes this request. CES subsequently learned that the dues had been requested in error.

RECRUITING EXPENSES—LFA current level reduced recruiting expenses to the average of actual fiscal 1990, 1991, and 1992 expenditures. The executive budget maintains this expense at the actual fiscal 1992 level of \$10,727.

EQUIPMENT—The executive budget includes equipment at the average of fiscal 1990, 1991, and 1992 appropriations. The LFA current level includes equipment at the average of actual expenditures over the same time period.

MISCELLANEOUS DIFFERENCES

TOTAL CURRENT LEVEL DIFFERENCES

Exec. Over(Under) LFA	
Fiscal 1994	Fiscal 1995
8,746	8,746
3,457	3,654
10,375	10,375
3,708	3,708
5,815	5,815
1,311	1,520
33,412	33,818

Education Subcommittee  
January 27, 1993

# ADDENDUM

## Comparison of LFA Current Level and Executive Budget Cooperative Extension Service

### 1. Comparison to 1993 Biennium

Table 1 compares the total general fund in the LFA current level and executive budget in the 1995 biennium to the actual fiscal 1992 and appropriated fiscal 1993 levels.

TABLE 1 Comparison of Executive Budget and LFA Current Level 1993 Biennium to 1995 Biennium General Fund		
	Total	Over (Under) 1993 Biennium
1993 Biennium	\$5,846,666	---
1995 Biennium		
LFA Current Level	\$5,555,127	(\$291,539)
Executive Budget	\$5,622,357	(\$224,309)

### 2. Calculation of Personal Services

Table 2 shows the initial RERS calculation used to derive personal services in the 1995 biennium in both the LFA current level and the executive budget to the subsequent RERS run incorporating fiscal 1993 FTE and salary levels. As shown, personal services are significantly increased.



TABLE 2 Comparison of RERS Calculations of Personal Services Cooperative Extension Service		
	Fiscal 1994	Fiscal 1995
Initial RERS Run	\$4,394,291	\$4,394,291
December 22 RERS Run	4,550,715	4,551,579
December Over (Under) Initial Run	156,424	157,288

Table 3 compares the total general fund in the LFA current level and the executive budget in the 1995 biennium adjusted for the December RERS run to the 1993 biennium levels.

TABLE 3 Comparison of Executive Budget and LFA Current Level 1993 Biennium to 1995 Biennium General Fund - December RERS		
	Total	Over (Under) 1993 Biennium
1993 Biennium	\$5,846,666	---
1995 Biennium		
LFA Current Level	\$5,868,839	\$22,173
Executive Budget	\$5,936,069	\$89,403

5119 03 00000

## FIRE SERVICES TRAINING SCHOOL

Public Service

SB

## Program Summary

Budget Item	Current Level Fiscal 1992	Current Level Fiscal 1993	Executive Fiscal 1994	LFA Fiscal 1994	Difference Fiscal 1994	Executive Fiscal 1995	LFA Fiscal 1995	Difference Fiscal 1995
FTE	5.22	5.44	5.44	5.22	0.22	5.44	5.22	0.22
Personal Services	191,866	196,617	218,340	197,604	20,736	221,636	197,604	24,032
Operating Expenses	37,968	32,040	41,255	40,771	484	38,601	37,882	719
Equipment	18,854	0	246	21,000	(20,754)	9,646	1,800	7,846
Total Costs	\$248,689	\$228,657	\$259,841	\$259,375	\$466	\$269,883	\$237,286	\$32,597
<b>Fund Sources</b>								
General Fund	0	0	259,841	259,375	466	269,883	237,286	32,597
Current Unrestricted	248,689	228,657	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Funds	\$248,689	\$228,657	\$259,841	\$259,375	\$466	\$269,883	\$237,286	\$32,597

**Page References**

LFA Budget Analysis, Vol II, Page E-114  
Executive Budget, Page E-124

**Current Level Differences**

FTE— The LFA current level used initial RERS run (October) which reflected an FTE of 5.22. The Executive budget included 5.44 FTE as requested by the agency. The agency adjusted the FTE to reflect the change of one position from classified to academic contract professional. This difference reflects a different method of counting FTE in the university system. A 1.0 FTE was reclassified as an academic contract position for the full year. Because the University counts a 10 month contract as 1.0 FTE, the 12 month position in the FSTS was adjusted in the Executive Budget as 1.22 FTE. This change was not yet indicated in the initial RERS report.

PERSONAL SERVICES — The LFA used the October 92 RERS report. The Executive Budget included the Agency request.

REPAIR & MAINTENANCE — The LFA current level is based upon actual expenditures. The Executive Budget includes the agency request.

EQUIPMENT — The LFA includes \$21,000 (FY94) for a new vehicle and \$1800 (FY95) for computer equipment not included in the Executive Budget. The Executive Budget includes \$246 for books in FY94 and \$9,646 for video training equipment in FY95.

**MISCELLANEOUS DIFFERENCES****TOTAL CURRENT LEVEL DIFFERENCES****Budget Modifications****Language**

The following language was included in the appropriations bill for the 1993 biennium: "The Fire Services Training School must be provided office, classroom, and storage space in the Great Falls vocational— technical center at no charge."

Exec. Over(Under) LFA  
Fiscal 1994 Fiscal 1995

0.22 0.22

20,736 24,032

437 637

(20,754) 7,846

47 82

466 32,597

ADDENDUM TO THE OPBB - LFA COMPARISON  
Fire Service Training School

I. GENERAL FUND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN 93 BIENNIUM & 95 BIENNIUM

	Fiscal 1,992	Fiscal 1,993	Biennium	Fiscal 1,994	Fiscal 1,995	Biennium	Difference
General fund	248,689	228,657	477,346	259,375	237,286	496,661	19,315

II. RERS DATA DIFFERENCES

Corrected RERS data made available in December will increase the LFA personal services current level of the Fire Services Training school as shown in the table below.

Fiscal 1994	RERS Initial	RERS December	Diff	Fiscal 1995	RERS Initial	RERS December	Diff
Salaries	159,853	162,212	2,359	Salaries	159,853	162,550	2,697
Benefits	33,768	36,735	2,967	Benefits	33,768	36,788	3,020
Recharges	3,983	3,983	0	Recharges	3,983	3,983	0
Total	197,604	202,930	5,326	Total	197,604	203,321	5,717



# WATER POLICY COMMITTEE

Montana State Legislature

EXHIBIT 16  
DATE 2-2-93  
SB \_\_\_\_\_

## SENATE MEMBERS

Esther G. Bengtson, Vice Chairman  
Tom Beck  
Lorents Grosfield  
Lawrence G. Stimat

## HOUSE MEMBERS

Hal Harper, Chairman  
Vivian M. Brooke  
Russell Fagg  
Thomas N. Lee

## COMMITTEE STAFF

Environmental Quality Council  
Capitol Station  
Helena, Montana 59620  
(406) 444-3742

February 1, 1993

Representative Royal Johnson  
Chairman, Education and Cultural  
Resources Subcommittee  
State Capitol, Helena, MT

Dear Representative Johnson:

I am writing to you as Chairman of the Water Policy Committee supporting the continued funding of the Ground Water Assessment Program.

The Water Policy Committee, complying with its statutory mandate to "analyze, verify, and comment on ... the water resources data management system"<sup>1</sup> supported the program's creation in 1991 and received updates regarding program implementation during the 1991-93 interim. Committee members understand the importance of accurate and broad-based ground water data that the program will deliver. This information is crucial to understanding, managing, and protecting one of Montana's most valuable resources. The Water Policy Committee formally recommended continued program funding in its report to the 53rd Legislature<sup>2</sup> and will continue to review program implementation during the next interim.

The Ground Water Assessment Program will provide substantial long term benefits to public health and sustainable development in this state. Even in the difficult fiscal situation Montana now faces these benefits clearly outweigh the costs of this program. The Water Policy Committee appreciates your consideration of this endorsement.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Hal", written in dark ink.

Representative Hal Harper  
Chairman

---

<sup>1</sup> Section 85-2-105(3)(d), MCA.

<sup>2</sup> Water Policy Committee Final Report to the 53rd Legislature of the State of Montana, December, 1992. Section 9. Water Data Management, page 45.



STATE OF MONTANA  
**ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COUNCIL**

STATE CAPITOL  
HELENA, MONTANA 59620  
(406) 444-3742

EXHIBIT 17  
DATE 2-2-93

Deborah B. Schmidt, Executive Director

**GOV. STAN STEPHENS**  
Designated Representative  
Art Wittich

**HOUSE MEMBERS**  
Jerry Driscoll, Chairman  
Ed Grady  
David Hoffman  
Bob Raney

**SENATE MEMBERS**  
Jerry Noble, Vice Chairman  
Steve Doherty  
Dave Rye  
Bill Yellowtail

**PUBLIC MEMBERS**  
Doug Crandall  
John Fitzpatrick  
Mona Jamison  
Helen Waller

February 1, 1993

Representative Royal Johnson  
Chairman of the Education and  
Cultural Resources Subcommittee  
State Capitol, Helena, MT

Dear Chairman Johnson:

As Chairman of the Environmental Quality Council (EQC), I am writing to you in support of the long term funding of the Groundwater Assessment Program.

Over half of Montana's people rely on ground water for their drinking water, including virtually all rural residents. The public's perception of the importance and fragility of the state's ground water resource has increased dramatically in the last few years, due in part to the increased number of contamination incidents that have occurred in Montana. As surface water supplies are becoming fully appropriated in a number of basins, groundwater use has been increasing for a variety of beneficial purposes, including drinking water, irrigation, stock water, industrial processes, and commercial uses.

In recognition of the public's concern about ground water, the 51st Legislature approved Senate Joint Resolution 22 (SJR 22) directing the EQC to evaluate state policies and programs for the protection and management of ground water quality. After receiving extensive testimony from the general public and virtually all organizations, governmental agencies, and regulated industries involved with water quality issues, the Council concluded through the SJR 22 study<sup>1</sup> that Montana's ground water has not been systematically evaluated and that the lack of basic

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<sup>1</sup> Environmental Quality Council Final Report to the 52nd Montana State Legislature, December 1990.

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hydrogeologic and ground water quality information is seriously hampering the efforts of citizens and governmental agencies to protect, manage, and develop the ground water resource. Accordingly, the EQC sponsored and endorsed the 1991 legislation that resulted in the Groundwater Assessment Act.

Through out the 1991-92 Interim the EQC has monitored the progress of the Groundwater Assessment Act's implementation. The Council was favorably impressed with progress that the Ground Water Steering Committee and the Bureau of Mines and Geology have made to date.

The EQC formally endorsed the Groundwater Assessment Act's long term funding mechanism as embodied in 85-2-905, MCA at its January 11, 1993 Council meeting. The Council believes it is critical to establish a basis for understanding Montana's groundwater resources. Believe me when I say that I understand the difficult fiscal situation Montana now faces, but the cost savings and benefits of acting now to assess our ground water resource will be substantial. If we wait until after the fact, when Montana's groundwater resource must be cleaned up, the state will bear a significantly heavier fiscal responsibility.

The Environmental Quality Council appreciates your consideration of this endorsement.

Sincerely,



Representative Jerry Driscoll  
Chairman

by vbs

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John Norton	MBMG	
ET Papp	MBMG	
GARY WEISSMANN	GROUNDWATER ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE	
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Andrea Pagenkopf	MSU-Extension	
Clyde Carroll	✓	
Sheila Stearns	UM - FCS	
Barry J. Jacobson	MSU - AES	
Barry J. Lutton	MSU - AES	
Jim Hansen	EWAA-	
Mike Deumer	The U of M	
Sid Frissell	U of M.	
John W. Patten	SOUTHERN AL <sup>SELF</sup> RESEARCH	
Delmh Schmidt	EQC	
Chris Wake	MSU	
James E. Jode	U of M	

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.

Dawn Allen

MSU, MT Univ. Syst.