



## Rangeland Resources Committee

February 6, 2024

1:00 pm-5:00 pm

Billings Hotel & Convention Center  
1223 Mallowney Ln, Billings, MT 59101  
(406) 225-4339

Chair:

Diane Ahlgren

Vice-Chair:

John Hollenback

Members:

Sigurd Jensen

Jim Anderson

Leah Lewis

Ron Devlin

State Coordinator:

Stacey Barta

Program Specialist:

Shantell Frame-Martin

- Call meeting to order
  - Approve minutes from 10/17/2023
  - Welcome, Introductions
    - Updates
      - Program/Staff
      - Budget
      - RRC
        - RRC commitment to role and responsibilities
      - Advisory
        - Discuss advisory committee role & responsibilities, involvement, and replacements for open positions/inactive members
  - Old Business
    - MSGOT rep from RRC
      - MSGOT lease terms discussion
    - Strategic Plan (review & provide comments)
    - Bylaws (review & provide comments)
      - Term limits (who should serve 4 years moving forward, who should serve 2?)
      - Outline consequences for unexcused absences
      - How many unexcused absences are allowed and what are the consequences if that limit is reached?
      - Proxy voting
        - Should this be allowed? If so, should that verbiage be included in bylaws outlining that process?
  - New Business
    - Intern program update
      - Number of applicants
      - Interviews
      - WLIP full summer 1 host- part of a flexible grazing project in SW MT
    - 2024 meeting dates (4 total for the year)
      - 2 in-person & 2 virtual
        - February 6 – Billings (in person)
        - April/May – Virtual or in person?
          - Discuss RLIP interest rate
        - July/August? – Virtual or in person?
        - October – Tour/in person?
    - Other topics?
- Public Comment
- Meeting Adjourned

**RANGELAND RESOURCES COMMITTEE MINUTES**  
**Wednesday October 18, 2023**  
**8:00 AM-12:00 AM**  
**Boulder Hot Springs, Boulder, MT**

**PRESENT**

***Members:***

*Chair Diane Ahlgren*  
*Member Leah Lewis*  
*Member Sigurd Jensen*  
*Member, John Hollenback*  
*Member, Jim Anderson*  
*Advisory Member, Ellie Brighton*  
*Advisory Member, Reyer Rens*

***Staff:***

*Stacey Barta, DNRC State Rangeland Resources Program Coordinator*  
*Shantell Frame-Martin, DNRC Rangeland Resource Program Specialist*

***Public:***

*Skip Ahlgren, Rancher*

**Call to Order**

Chair Diane Ahlgren called the meeting to order at 8:05 am. Everyone in attendance introduced themselves.

Diane asked if there was a motion to approve the meeting minutes from the August 1, 2023, virtual meeting. Leah motioned to approve the minutes as submitted and John seconded. No discussion, motion carried.

**NEW BUISNESS:**

Stacey provided an update on events, projects, and meetings/conferences she attended in August and September. Stacey also mentioned the Rangeland Improvement Loan program (RLIP) press release and a discussion ensued. Stacey attended Partnerscapes and John asked her to elaborate on that event. Stacey provided an overview of speakers and discussed the field portion in the Blackfoot; she also discussed the sponsorship the RRP provided to help support that event. She mentioned that there were over 200 people that attended. Stacey mentioned projects that her and Shantell have been working on including updates to the Strategic Plan, RLIP application, updates to the Working Lands Internship Program (WLIP) flier and the RLIP flier, and creation of the save-the-dates for both the 406 Grazing Academy and the Montana Range Tour in 2024. Stacey provided the dates and locations of those events and copies of the save-the-dates were handed out. A quick discussion took place about the amount of RILP loans that are outstanding and that there was one pending new application for \$15,000.

Shantell also provided an update that included elaborating on what Stacey had reported on and included updating the committee about applying for a Western Sustainable Agriculture Resource and Education (SARE) grant. Shantell noted that the deadline was November 1, and asked the committee members for letters of support. Stacey also informed the committee that Shantell has been focused on getting the 406 Rangelands Newsletter out. Stacey noted that there are now 1,500 subscribers to the newsletter and that multiple people comment monthly on how great the newsletter is.

Stacey was asked about the budget, and she reported that there is not a budget set yet. Stacey told the RRC that the Rangelands Program will be getting its own budget code, but she was unsure of when that will happen. She will follow up with Mark (Bostrom) to see where this project is at and will check in with accounting (Bill Herbolich) to see when the code would be ready for use.

Diane asked for committee updates.

Sigurd noted that he has a new conservation district person, Lake County had problems with fire in August/September and he also mentioned that timber thinning projects were going on in his area. He also mentioned issues with jurisdiction between state agencies and the (CSKT) tribe. Jim Anderson asked about the water compact and Sigurd mentioned that Flathead Lake was significantly low—lower than anyone had ever experienced. A discussion ensued.

Jim noted that where he's at the Blackfoot tribe is buying land with monies they received from a settlement with the government. He noted that people are looking for ways to scale back in their farming/ranching operations and taking conservation easements with the government is one way for them to keep their land and not sell their ranches completely. Jim elaborated on easements as a tool instead of selling and a discussion ensued.

Leah has been busy adjudicating her water basin, she also mentioned being frustrated with government representatives over a potential government shutdown because that threat messes with payments and agreements that she/her family have with the government to keep their ranch operating.

Diane noted that in her area there were three producers that were awarded monies from MSGOT. Due to the amounts of the awards the conservation district was facing an audit which has been holding up lease ground and impacting the producers. She also mentioned that they had grasshoppers, calves were 40-90 pounds lighter on average and that calf prices have been good. She also mentioned that the American Prairie Reserve (APR) bought the Two Crow Ranch, and it is being leased by two young people as a year-to-year lease. APR also bought the 73 Ranch in Garfield County, which was rested last year and then the APR asked those managing the Two Crow to lease the 73 as well. A discussion ensued regarding this.

Diane asked Advisory Members to provide an update.

Reyer- BLM: Restoration Landscapes (Inflation Reduction Act) states prioritize funding areas. There are three allocated for Montana: Glasgow/Malta area, Dillon, and Missoula-each of these projects is receiving funding from the feds from this Act. Monies can be spent on weeds, fuels reduction, etc. and partners will know more as details are forthcoming. Reyer mentioned outcome-based restoration and holding funds back for grazing permits for AMP development/capacity is limited because of no one to work. As permits come up for renewal, it would be a good time to review. Grazing rule revision is paused and BLM is working on instructional memorandums on 4 items including drought, trespass, etc.. Staffing continues to be an issue and is hard to keep. There are 6-7 RMS that are closed and they're trying to hire those positions. Society of Range Management (SRM) is helping with position descriptions and professional development. SRM is also working on putting together a curriculum for an academy for Range Management Success. They're working to get people hired and integrated. Those that support this effort include NRCS, FS, BLM and this is the first year that the BLM is partnering with SRM on this. Reyer also mentioned that there's an internal drought tool that they've been using. A discussion ensued about "Ghost Herd" and how the case with Glenn Klammert has impacted the Billings State Office. Diane asked how the RRC can help disseminate information regarding programs he mentioned and to help get the word out about available funds. Reyer mentioned that SRM is trying to help build the range community and to fill a void with their grazing school that is in development.

Range Committee Member Roles and Responsibilities: Stacey brought this up for discussion so that the group could discuss the policy and procedures for members that are not present or who do not attend meetings regularly. Jim asked the question "are you appointed for that governor that appoints you?" Statute does not define terms. MGCC has language that defines even though they are an appointed board. It was suggested to have language in bylaws that defines attendance rules and responsibilities of those on the RRC. Diane suggested some language to address this—something that outlines attendance. Diane noted that if absences are "excused" there should be more leniency, and just communicating with the RRC what is going on and why you are not present... but radio silence and no communication is not acceptable. Diane also mentioned that her local conservation district has rules and verbiage that addresses this, maybe look into this verbiage as something that can be used to help the RRC. Jim suggested that we reach out to whomever makes the appointments through the Governor's Office to seek guidance from.

### **OLD BUISNESS:**

MSGOT- Diane inquired if there is someone who would be interested in taking over her role/responsibility of MSGOT. She mentioned that there are 4 meetings per year. Discussion ensued and committee members asked Diane about the duties of being on the committee. This item was tabled for another time however Leah and Jim were mentioned to be well versed for this responsibility. It was mentioned that an appointed member of the RRC is required to be on the MSGOT board.

Working Lands Internship Program- Stacey outlined the difficulties that have been experienced by the interns/hosts this summer. She also informed the RRC about the

survey that Shantell crafted and sent out to all hosts. There were 34 hosts emailed and 22 of those responded with answers regarding the WLIP. Stacey then asked the group if they would continue to respond with online survey methods including MS forms for the intern evaluation; the group responded with “yes” as they feel it is easier to complete. Leah asked if any new people are hosting or are interested in hosting and Stacey said she has two new potential hosts. Stacey mentioned that from the survey responses she thinks that it may be possible to have one intern for 3 weeks and one to two on a two-week schedule. Stacey outlined the intern’s experience over the three-week span. Jim added that he likes the three-week option, it works better for him. Leah said that two weeks works best for her and suggested that if the shift from two to three weeks happens, that a longer time off for the intern in the middle of the stay would be good for both the host and the intern. Diane said that if Stacey could find a way to make both (two and three week) stays possible, that would be ideal. Stacey then asked the group if applicants should be limited to Montana schools only as applications have come from across the country and that poses logistical challenges. Stacey noted that one of the main issues with students from other parts of the country is that their colleges have different start/end dates and that conflicts with the required safety training that Stacey does prior to interns starting the internship. Jim noted the experience of those from out-of-state to showcase the benefit of ranching and how those benefit everyone. Stacey also helps direct those that do not get hired to other programs that they might qualify for/benefit from in Montana. Leah suggested limiting it to degree type—to specify range/wildlife ecology/etc. Or include verbiage such as “priority will go to students seeking degrees in X, Y, Z programs.” Stacey then suggested just prioritizing applications through the review process instead. The group agreed that if a student cannot physically attend the required safety training that means you will not be hired. This needs to be put on the application in bold lettering.

Stacey posed the question to limit the internship opportunity to juniors/seniors and a discussion ensued. It was suggested to possibly have an in-person meeting with hosts at the Stockgrowers Conference in December to have more discussion on this or have a larger virtual meeting this winter to address. Another suggestion was at the Soil Health Symposium in Billings in the spring. This topic was tabled.

Strategic Plan- Is there funding through the RRP to do projects? Yes, there is. Sagebrush Collaborative/MSU asked if Stacey/Shantell could help write grant project proposals. If there is capacity within the RRP to do that, it could go in the Strategic Plan. Stacey recommended that this topic be revisited next year after Shantell has had a chance to be in the position and “get her feet under her.” RRP would be the fiscal agent on all of the grants as well and then a portion of the grant could be written to compensate the RRP for their services. Discussion ensued and it could be a 10-15% admin fee to help organize events, tours, etc. Stacey is seeing a need for this, and others have asked her about this capacity within the program. Stacey also mentioned that the RRP has the statutory capacity to perform this task. The group discussed and it was asked who oversees grants and agreements and a discussion with them would need to occur. The group tabled this topic for another date. It was asked what the Montana Rangeland Monitoring project mentioned in the Strategic Plan is and Stacey outlined. Leah also asked about the 406 Grazing Academy and why it is limited to 30 people. Stacey briefly outlined the 406 and

informed the group that the event moves around the state and is held in a different location each year. Diane mentioned performance indicators for the RRP, and everyone noted that it is so hard to define a widget to collect/measure the effectiveness of the program. Stacey highlighted the increase of the recipients of the newsletter as a measurable for overall success of the program. Subscribers when from 500 to 1,500 in a year which speaks volumes to interest and promotion of the program. Jim mentioned that Rangeland Appreciation Month needs to be added to the Strategic Plan. Shantell will perform this edit and include text to accompany. Leah also asked for clarification on the Leopold Conservation Award and Stacey defined the parameters of that award. John also commented on the quality of the nominees for that award.

2024 Meeting Dates: Four meetings seem to work for the group (2 virtual, 2 in-person). Leah mentioned that she likes for the RRC meetings to be tied in with something else so there's multi-purpose for attending. Stacey said logistically that is difficult to pull off. As for virtual, May or June work well for the group. It was decided to get the exact day/times for both virtual and in-person after the 1<sup>st</sup> of the year. John commented on how well the MRT and other events he's attended have gone and that he has been very impressed and enjoyed them. He gave kudos to Stacey and Shantell for great events. Diane mentioned she doesn't like that the RLIP feel like the RRP's program and that she does not feel like it is being promoted as a resource for ranchers. Stacey noted that she should talk to Mark regarding this, and a short discussion ensued regarding the history of the RLIP.

#### Public Comment

No public comment.

#### ADJOURN

Diane asked for a motion to adjourn the meeting. Jim made the motion and John seconded. No discussion and the motion carried. Meeting adjourned at 11:24pm.

#### Action Items:

- 1. Reach out to the Governor's Office for advice on attendance policy for the RRC.**
- 2. Find an RRC member to replace Diane Ahlgren on the MSGOT board**
- 3. Add "IF YOU CANNOT PHYSICALLY ATTEND THE REQUIRED SAFETY TRAINING FOR THE WLIP YOU WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED" to the application.**
- 4. Add Rangeland Appreciation Month to the Strategic Plan.**



# By-Laws of the Montana Rangeland Resource Committee

## I. Name, Purpose, Duties, & Authority

Section 1 – Name: The name of the committee shall be the Montana Rangeland Resource Committee (hereafter referred to as “RCC” or “Committee”).

Section 2 – Purpose: The purpose is to establish a program of rangeland management whereby:

- the importance of Montana's rangeland with respect to livestock, forage, wildlife habitat, high-quality water production, pollution control, erosion control, recreation, and the natural beauty of the state is recognized;
- cooperation and coordination of range management activities between persons and organizations charged with or having the management of rangeland, whether private or public, can be promoted and developed; and
- those who are doing exceptional work in range management can receive appropriate recognition.

Section 3 – Definitions:

- 1) “Rangeland” means land on which the native vegetation (climax or natural potential) is predominantly grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing use.
- 2) “Range management” means a distinct discipline founded on ecological principles and dealing with the husbandry of rangelands and range resources.
- 3) “Committee” means the Montana rangeland resources committee selected as provided in [2-15-3305 \(2\)](#).
- 4) “Users of rangeland” means all persons, including but not limited to ranchers, farmers, hunters, anglers, recreationists, and others appreciative of the functional, productive, aesthetic, and recreational uses of rangelands.
- 5) “Montana rangeland resource program” means the rangeland resource program administered by the conservation districts division of the department of natural resources and conservation in concert with the Montana conservation districts law and the Grass Conservation Act to maintain and enhance the rangeland resources of the state.
- 6) “State Coordinator” means the state coordinator for the Montana Rangeland Resources Act provided for in [2-15-3304](#).
- 7) **“OBJ” establishes (See MCA 76-14-101. For full description) For full description)**
  - (1) the importance of Montana's rangeland with respect to livestock, forage, wildlife habitat, high-quality water production, pollution control, erosion control, recreation, and the natural beauty of the state is recognized;
  - (2) cooperation and coordination of range management activities between persons and organizations charged with or having the management of rangeland, whether private or public, can be promoted and developed; and



- (3) those who are doing exceptional work in range management can receive appropriate recognition.

#### Section 4 – Duties & Roles:

##### Role of the Committee:

The Committee [76-14-106](#) shall:

- 1) Review and recommend annual and long-range work programs;
- 2) Suggest priorities of work;
- 3) Provide advice and counsel to the coordinator for carrying out the rangeland resource program
- 4) The committee may consult with state and federal agencies and units of the university system as it considers appropriate in performing its duties.
- 5) Provide, coordinate, and disseminate information about economic and ecological aspects of rangeland management practices.
- 6) Promote public support for livestock grazing on Montana’s rangelands.
- 7) Recognize those who are doing exceptional work in range management.
- 8) Advocate balanced use of rangeland resources and to promote responsible rangeland stewardship.

##### Role of the State Coordinator:

The state coordinator [76-14-105](#) shall:

- 1) Serve as an advisor, counselor, and coordinator for and between persons and agencies involved in range management;
- 2) Strive to create understanding and compatibility between the users of rangeland, including hunters, anglers, recreationists, ranchers, and others;
- 3) Promote and coordinate the implementation of sound range management plans to minimize conflicts between governmental agencies and private landowners;
- 4) Participate in zoning and planning studies to ensure that native ranges are adequately represented at sessions for development of zoning and planning regulations;
- 5) Coordinate range management research to help prevent duplication and overlap of effort in this area.

## II. Membership

Section 1 – Governor Appointed Members: The RRC shall include 6 voting members. The Governor shall appoint the voting members who represent each of the following categories within Montana:

- (a) a presiding officer who is a rancher;
- (b) a vice presiding officer who is a rancher;
- (c) a rancher from the eastern area of the state;
- (d) a rancher from the northern area of the state;
- (e) a rancher from the area of the state west of the continental divide;
- (f) a rancher from the southern area of the state.

(2) The governor shall select the members described in section (1). This process is defined in MCA 22-15-3302. The Lieutenant Governor and Board of \_\_\_\_\_ is tasked with all board appointments in





## Montana.

(3) The committee members shall serve without compensation.

(4) All persons appointed to the committee shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

allocated to the department for administrative purposes only as provided in 22-15-121.

**Section 2 – Nonvoting Advisory Members:** Nonvoting advisory members must possess sufficient knowledge and authority within the position to inform rangeland and natural resource decisions made within the Committee’s purpose and duties. Regional administrators, rangeland management specialists, or natural resource personnel of the following agencies or organizations may each designate a nonvoting representative to the RRC:

- 1) MT Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (MT FWP)
- 2) University of Montana (UM)
- 3) Montana State University (MSU)
- 4) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
- 5) U.S. Forest Service, appointed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA FS)
- 6) Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- 7) Montana Stockgrowers Association (MSGA)
- 8) Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
- 9) Montana Department of Agriculture (MDA)
- 10) United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)

**Section 4 – Terms:** Members of the RRC shall serve staggered 4-year terms.

**Section 5 – New Appointments:** At least two months before the expiration of appointed member terms, the Chair, State Coordinator, and Office of the Governor shall invite nominations for new members or renewal of appointees who are eligible for an open seat. There shall be no term limits for members willing to serve.

**Section 6 – Resignation:** Resignation from the RRC must be in writing and received by the Chair or State Coordinator. An appointed member may be removed for excess absences or other reasons by a majority of the voting members. **Unexcused absences**

**Section 7 – Incomplete Terms:** When an appointed member vacancy occurs through resignation or removal before the term expires, the **State Coordinator** shall provide public notice of vacancy, solicit potential new members, and refer interested parties to the Governor’s Office or the relevant designated appointing organization to begin the appointment process. RRC members may recommend a new member for the open seat; recommendations will be forwarded to the Governor for consideration of appointment.

## III. Administration

**Section 1 – Administration:** The RRC is attached to the DNRC for administrative purposes as prescribed by law.

**Section 2 – Officers:** The officers of the RRC shall include a presiding officer (hereafter “Chair”) and a secondary presiding officer (hereafter “Vice Chair”). The Chair and Vice Chair shall be voting members



elected by a majority vote of the committee. The Chair and Vice Chair shall serve 2-year terms. Both officers shall be eligible for additional 2-year terms, but an election shall take place every two years.

**Section 3 – Duties of the Officers:** The Chair shall work with the State Coordinator to plan RRC meetings. The Chair shall preside over meetings of the RRC. The Chair shall also sign on behalf of the RRC such documents and communications as the committee may authorize. The Vice Chair shall assist in the completion of the Chair’s duties and assume the duties of the Chair in their absence.

**Section 4 – Quorum:** A majority of the voting members of the RRC constitutes a quorum.

**Section 5 – State Coordinator and Staff Duties:** A State Coordinator and staff, provided by the DNRC, will administer the operation and functions of the RRC. The State Coordinator and staff shall oversee and facilitate meetings including notice and minutes, financials, travel reimbursements to eligible members, and preparation of a biennial report of the committee that aligns with Legislative years with the report completed the December before the Legislative year begins in January. Specific duties of the staff will be determined by the State Coordinator and activities pursued by the RRC.

**Section 6 – Reporting:** The RRC shall report on its activities to DNRC and the RRC through a biennial report. Information reported shall include: a summary of information gathered in fulfillment of its duties under this section; information on activities and events attended including trainings and tours administered by the RRC; recommendations the committee considers appropriate for fulfillment of its duties and for the continued preservation of rangeland resources in Montana; and an accounting of all loan monies received and disbursed for the period since the last report. The Chair and Director of the DNRC shall serve as the committee’s liaisons to the Governor’s office.

**Section 7 – Payment:** The RRC members shall serve without pay from the RRC. Unless otherwise provided by law, Committee members are entitled to be reimbursed for travel expenses (including mileage, lodging and per diem).

**Section 8 – Funding of Projects and Partner Efforts:** The RRC may endeavor to assist with funding or allocating other resources for partner projects or efforts related to the RRC’s mission and/or statutory duties. All new funding or other resource requests to RRC shall be reviewed and voted upon by the committee depending on the timing of the request.

## IV. Meetings

**Section 1 – Regular Meetings:** The RRC shall meet at least quarterly with two meetings being held virtually and two in-person; locations will be selected by the committee. In the event of an emergency, inclement weather, or other significant barrier to meeting attendance, members may participate and vote on action items via conference call or video conference.

**Section 2 – Special Meetings:** Special meetings may be called by the Chair or a majority of voting members. Two days prior notice shall be required before all special meetings or conferences.

**Section 3 – Public Notice:** Notice of each meeting shall be given to each member at least ten days before the meeting. Notice of regular meetings shall also be published on the RRC and DNRC websites. The RRC website will include information on how to contact staff to participate in the committee meetings.



Section 4 – Minutes: Minutes from each RRC meeting shall be provided by the staff to members within a reasonable timeframe after each meeting. Minutes shall include a list of members in attendance, a summary of topics discussed, and accurate statements of all actions taken by vote of the committee. Minutes must be approved, with any necessary changes, by the quorum at the next regular meeting. After the minutes are approved, they will be posted on the RRP website.

## V. Decision-Making

Section 1 – Majority Vote: A majority of the voting membership of the RRC constitutes a quorum to do business. A favorable vote of a majority of the quorum is required to adopt any resolution, approve a motion, or make any other decision unless otherwise provided by law. The committee shall seek consensus but will accept a majority vote for decision-making. Nonvoting members shall have no vote.

Section 2 – Proxy Voting: A voting member can assign a proxy to represent them at a meeting so long as the voting member receives prior approval from the Chair.

## VI. Amendments

These by-laws may be amended, when necessary, by a favorable majority of the quorum. Proposed amendments shall be submitted with written notice to the Chair who shall share the proposed amendments with members prior to the meeting at which the amendments are to be considered.

## VIII. Parliamentary Authority

The rules contained in Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised shall govern the committee in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these by-laws and any special rules of order the committee may adopt.

## Certification

The undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing is in accordance with the Governor’s Montana Appointee Handbook and is a true and correct copy of the by-laws adopted on the XX day of XX 2023.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Presiding Officer (Chair)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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# Montana Rangeland Resources Program

## 2024 Strategic Plan



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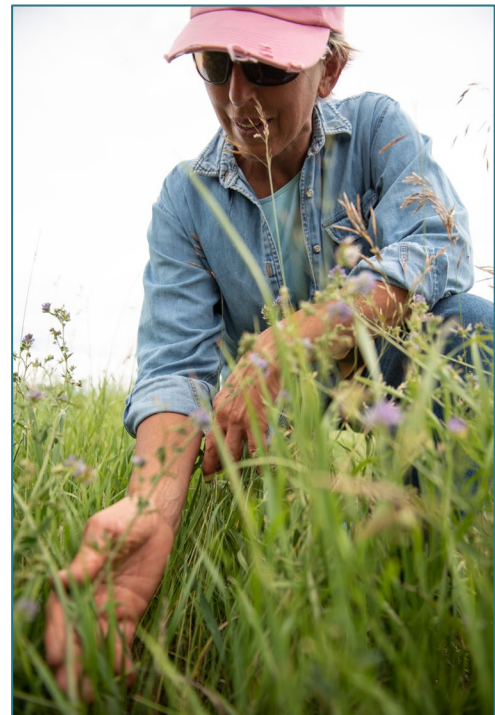
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## INTRODUCTION

Rangeland is Montana’s largest resource—over 65 million acres are classified as rangeland, grasslands and grazeable woodland. Too often the importance of this vast resource is underestimated, and in many ways, almost taken for granted. These lands rarely receive the attention or the credit they deserve as a vital part of our state’s economic and ecological complex. Likewise, the stewardship of the owners and managers of our rangelands also has gone largely unrecognized.

The Rangeland Resources Committee (RRC) is administratively attached to the Montana Department of Natural Resources Conservation Service (DNRC) per MCA 2-15-121. The RRC has been in existence since 1979 and is comprised of Governor appointed ranchers from select geographic areas in Montana. The Committee is statutorily mandated to make recommendations to and provide guidance for the Rangeland Resources Program (RRP) to DNRC. The RRC also has the responsibility of providing support and guidance to the State Coordinator for Rangeland Resources. The State Coordinator is also defined in MCA 76-14-105 and has specific roles within the program.

The following strategic plan is the roadmap to where the RRP wants to be in 10 years. The plan serves to guide the work of the State Coordinator, reaffirm priorities that determine which activities are appropriate to further the vision and values of the program, and prevent distraction from work that does not move the program toward its mission. The strategic plan constantly keeps the mission of the program at the forefront of all undertakings and provides guidelines for the State Coordinator to determine which activities are appropriate for the program. Although meant to guide actions for decades, the plan is flexible enough to change as the program develops with implementation.



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## MISSION, VISION, CORE VALUES



The strategic planning process reaffirms the mission and vision of the RRP, outlines the strategic priorities to accomplish the vision, and confirms the core values as the Program continues to develop.

### **Mission**

The work of the RRP will promote healthy sustainable rangelands that

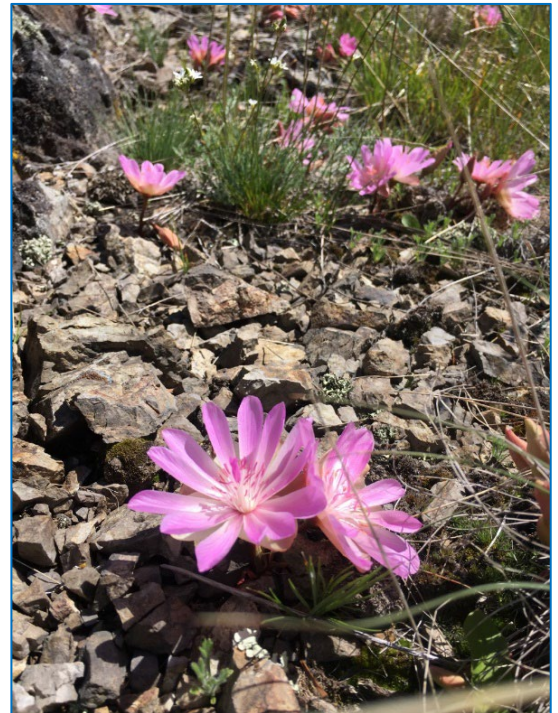
support people, wildlife, recreation, clean water, and the natural scenic beauty of Montana.

### **Vision Statement**

The RRP is committed to creating a program to ensure that rangeland resource is acknowledged as the largest and most important natural resource supporting people, wildlife, recreation, clean water, natural scenic beauty, and the economy of Montana.

### **Core Values**

RRP provides opportunities to bring together people who care to learn from one another and collaborate on common goals. The program focuses on building relationships with diverse groups, sharing perspectives and ideas while creating positive relationships proactively working together with other groups while advocating for healthy rangelands.



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## CURRENT PROGRAM ANALYSIS

**Strengths** – *existing programmatic efforts and resources that can build the RRP.*

- Montana Code Annotated 76.14.1
- Conduit to educational opportunities such as Ranching for Profit, grazing schools, etc. through NRCS and statewide non-profits
- Long standing program based on a local grassroots connection with Conservation Districts, Grazing Districts, Stakeholders and NGOs
- Range Improvement Loan Program – long history of providing a loan program for rangeland improvements

**Weaknesses** – *some items can be addressed through more funding, while others need to be addressed through the Program Coordinator and partners. Weaknesses can be changed – they are not fixed qualities.*

- Lack of public understanding of the importance of rangelands and the role they play in the economic and ecological health of Montana
- Decision and policymakers lack of knowledge of the importance and relevancy of rangelands to Montana's ecology and economy
- Inadequate funding to support program at an effective level
- 2 staff personnel for the whole state

**Opportunities** – *external trends, patterns and factors that provide opportunities for RRP.*

- Tours, speakers, and workshops hosted by other partners that staff and committee attend
- Professional development opportunities for State Coordinator & Program Specialist
- Development of new partnerships and projects to further increase awareness of the importance of rangelands
- Increased involvement in review process and issues with grazing on public lands
- Participate, and when appropriate, provide input and comments on State Water Plan, Forest Revisions, watershed plans, resource management plans, State and Federal land management agencies' rangeland program revisions
- Increased level of participation with Montana University Systems research on rangelands in Montana



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## CURRENT PROGRAM ANALYSIS CONTINUED

**Threats** - *those things that the RRP has little or no control over. Strategy is mitigation of risk / threat.*

- Economic changes that could affect budgets
- Montana is a vast state and considerable amount of travel is required for the State Coordinator & Program Specialist
- Competing interests from similar programs
- Changes in organizational structure and personnel



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## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

Based upon the Mission, Vision, and Core Values the RRC has defined three Strategic Priorities and supporting activities to chart a path for the future of the program. These priorities are also the programs purpose as defined in MCA 76-14-102 Montana Rangeland Resources Act.

**A. To Promote the importance of Montana's rangeland with respect to livestock, forage, wildlife habitat, high-quality water production, pollution control, erosion control, recreation, and the natural beauty of the state is recognized.**

**Activities** to achieve this priority:

- Workshops/ educational outreach
- Support to partners
- Working Lands Internship Program
- Rangeland Improvement Loan Program
- Rangelands in the Rotunda
- 406 Grazing Academy
- Rangeland Appreciation Month

**B. Create a program in which cooperation and coordination of range management activities between persons and organizations charged with or having the management of rangeland, whether private or public, can be promoted and developed.**

**Activities** to achieve this priority:

- Montana Rangelands Monitoring Program
- Section 8 MOU
- 406 Rangelands (RRP Programmatic Newsletter)
- Working Lands Internship Program
- 406 Grazing Academy
- Rangeland Appreciation Month

**C. To develop a program to recognize those who are doing exceptional work in range management.**

**Activities** to achieve this priority:

- Leopold Conservation Award
- Montana Range Tour
- 406 Rangelands (RRP Programmatic Newsletter)
- Rangeland Appreciation Month

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## PRIORITIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



Under direction of the RRC the activities set forth in this plan are evaluated for programmatic effectiveness to ensure that all activities of the RRP strive to meet or exceed programmatic goals set forth by the Committee while working to attain the mission and vision set forth for the RRP. The RRP prioritizes programmatic activities based on the promotion of the core values specific to the program.

### Priority 1

**Working Lands Internship Program (WLIP)** - The WLIP is an opportunity for college students not from a ranching or agriculture background to experience life as a producer utilizing natural resources to produce food and fiber for our country. Over the course of the internship period interns travel the state and stay two-to-three-week stints at five to six host ranches; interns stay with each ranch host, eat meals with them,

and assist with all aspect of ranch life during their stay. The list of exposure and experience for these students is long and varied. The purpose behind the WLIP is to give students pursuing a degree in natural resources the opportunity to learn how a production agriculture operation participates in conservation efforts. This opportunity also helps develop interns' communication skills and provides them with an on the ground perspective for working agriculture lands in Montana.

**Leopold Conservation Award (LCA)** - In partnership with the Sand County Foundation, the RRP honors those doing exceptional work on the landscape [MCA-76-14-102(3)]. This prestigious award is presented annually to deserving ranching operations in Montana and was the first recipient was awarded in in 2019. Named in honor of Aldo Leopold, the LCA makes an impact by publicly recognizing extraordinary achievement in voluntary conservation. It inspires other landowners representing millions of acres and helps to increase the general publics' understanding of the importance of private working lands.

**Rangeland Improvement Loan Program (RILP)** - The RILP was started in 1979 as part of the RRP (MCA 76-14-111). It makes low-interest loans available to Montana's farmers and ranchers for rangeland improvements and provides low-interest loans as an incentive for private

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landowners to undertake range improvement practices. The RRC evaluates and sets the interest rate every year. As of 2024 there have been 281 applications, 170 loans, and no defaults.

### **Rangeland Appreciation Month (RAP)**

The fourth largest state in the country, Montana is home to millions of acres of rangeland with unparalleled sunrises and sunsets. The diverse ecology of rangeland provides a unique way of life for thousands of Montanans; and rangeland provides recreational opportunities for Montanans and millions more, such as hunting and fishing, generating significant revenue for our economy and rangeland communities. Rangeland sequesters more than 20 percent of the world's terrestrial carbon and provides erosion control and nutrient cycling; and rangeland supports many different types of wildlife and provides forage to support Montana's \$1.5 billion livestock industry as it provides a relatively low-input option for raising livestock. Farmers and ranchers have been stewards of the land for generations, as the sustainability of rangeland is vital for the future of agriculture; and Montana's rangeland is the backbone of our rich history and a leader in the future of Montana. In 2023 the Montana Legislature declared that the month of June is Rangeland Appreciation Month.

**Outreach** - Rangelands cover 68 million acres of land, which equates to 70 percent of Montana's landscape. This important land base provides habitat for wildlife, forage for livestock and a host of ecosystem goods and services to the state. RRP works with partners to promote conservation of working lands and to celebrate Montana's excellent land stewards; project examples include: the creation of digital videos, photography, written articles, social media, and design of written promotional materials that capture conservation efforts and partnerships from across Montana. In 2024, the program will update historic program material, such as the 'Montana Rangeland Resource Program' 1986 publication.

## **Priority 2**

**Montana Range Tour (MRT)** - MRT works closely with Conservation Districts, agency personnel, non-governmental organizations and groups, and private landowners to showcase rangelands. MRT highlights and showcases many NRCS conservation funded projects including watering and grazing systems, stream restoration, conservation easements, cover crops, fencing, wildlife habitat and improvements. Montana Range Tour incorporates the winner of the Leopold Conservation Award operation as a highlight.



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**406 Grazing Academy-** The 406 Grazing Academy is a 3-day, hands-on workshop for ranchers wanting to hone their skills for solving grazing management challenges on their ranch. The Academy is offered cooperatively by the Rangeland Resources Program in the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Montana State University (MSU) Extension, and the Dan Scott Ranch Management Program in the MSU Department of Animal and Range Sciences. The Academy provides participants practical information to help make strategic decisions on their ranch by showcasing successful Montana Ranchers, range managers, and MSU educators.

**Rangelands in the Rotunda (RITR)** - This event is hosted by the RRC and joined by agricultural partners in rangeland from across the state. RITR is a celebration of Montana's largest natural resource through education and awareness. This is also an educational opportunity aimed at increasing lawmakers' knowledge and understanding of rangeland's economic, social, and environmental importance to our State.

**Collaboration-** The program will continue to support Conservation Districts (CD's) with education, outreach and support for rangeland workshops and activities. This also includes information transfer of important issues affecting CD's and their producers in a timely and efficient manner. The RRP will focus on working with state Grazing Districts, the Public Lands Council, Montana Grass Conservation Commission, Montana Grazing Lands Coalition, and other partners to promote collaboration on common goals.

**Newsletter-** *406 Rangelands* Newsletter was launched in January of 2020 using GovDelivery. Initially there were 250 subscribers and now there are over 1,500. This publication is a means to share information and important issues affecting rangelands in Montana as a monthly publication.

### **Priority 3**

**Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)** - The RRP has two MOUs the Section 8 Public Lands Grazing and Montana Rangelands Monitoring Program.

**Montana Rangelands Monitoring Program** - was created in partnership with Montana State University (MSU) to foster agreement and standardize monitoring methods for landowners and permittees to use on lands they own or manage. The MOU was updated in 2017 and signed by all land management agencies in Montana.

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## IMPLEMENTATION AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



### **Implementation**

The strategic planning exercise is beneficial for articulating a shared vision of the RRP's values, priorities, and activities. To gain the full benefit of the strategic plan it must be implemented in a way that helps to guide all actions of the RRC and administration. For the strategic plan to be effective, it must remain integrated in annual planning, decision making, and reporting. Finally, it must also remain at the forefront of the direction of the RRP.

For successful and continued implementation:

- a. New committee members review the strategic plan upon agreeing to serve on the RRC,
- b. State Coordinator and RRC to review the strategic plan annually,
- c. The strategic plan is used to set annual goals and allocate financial resources (budgeting),
- d. Use as the basis for State Coordinator's reports to the RRC,
- e. Align Department Administrator and State Coordinator expectations for RRP performance and progress,
- f. Post the strategic plan prominently on the RRP website,
- g. Use the strategic plan framework to formulate yearly outreach and awareness campaign for Rangeland Appreciation Month.

### **Performance Indicators**

The RRP has a definable purpose in Montana Statute, where the identified activities and priorities are intended to achieve several performance targets. Performance indicators for success can be difficult to measure or quantify due to the human element of varied interactions.

One way to gauge program success - a performance target, is the level of participation or increased inclusion of rangelands in non-tradition venues and groups. A great way to gauge increased awareness could be to provide pre and post evaluation surveys to participants at the varied educational events that the RRP provides across the state. Events such as the 406 Grazing

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Academy, Montana Range Tour and the Working Lands Internship Program would provide the perfect opportunity to gauge the increase in knowledge of those who participated.

A second performance target source could be increased public and decision maker awareness and support of the RRP. Rangelands in the Rotunda could serve as an event that may assist to increase decision/policy maker awareness regarding the importance of the rangeland resource in Montana. Again, a pre and post attendance evaluation survey or annual polling opportunity could provide some insight into the effectiveness of this outreach event.

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TITLE 76. LAND RESOURCES AND USE  
CHAPTER 14. RANGELAND RESOURCES  
Part 1. Rangeland Management

Short Title

**76-14-101. Short title.** This part shall be known as the "Montana Rangeland Resources Act".

**History:** En. 76-301 by Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 76-301.

Purpose

**76-14-102. Purpose.** The purpose of this part is to establish a program of rangeland management whereby:

- (1) the importance of Montana's rangeland with respect to livestock, forage, wildlife habitat, high-quality water production, pollution control, erosion control, recreation, and the natural beauty of the state is recognized;
- (2) cooperation and coordination of range management activities between persons and organizations charged with or having the management of rangeland, whether private or public, can be promoted and developed; and
- (3) those who are doing exceptional work in range management can receive appropriate recognition.

**History:** En. 76-302 by Sec. 2, Ch. 408, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 76-302.

Definitions

**76-14-103. Definitions.** As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Committee" means the Montana rangeland resources committee selected as provided in **2-15-3305(2)**.
- (2) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation.
- (3) "Montana rangeland resource program" means the rangeland resource program administered by the conservation districts division of the department of natural resources and conservation in concert with the Montana conservation districts law and the Grass Conservation Act to maintain and enhance the rangeland resources of the state.
- (4) "Person" means any individual or association, partnership, corporation, or other business entity.
- (5) "Range condition" means the current condition of the vegetation on a range site in relation to the natural potential plant community for that site.
- (6) "Range management" means a distinct discipline founded on ecological principles and dealing with the husbandry of rangelands and range resources.
- (7) "Rangeland" means land on which the native vegetation (climax or natural potential) is predominantly grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing use.
- (8) "State coordinator" means the state coordinator for the Montana Rangeland Resources Act provided for in **2-15-3304**.
- (9) "Tame pastureland" means land that has been modified by mechanical cultivation and that has current vegetation consisting of native or introduced species, or both.



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(10) "Users of rangeland" means all persons, including but not limited to ranchers, farmers, hunters, anglers, recreationists, and others appreciative of the functional, productive, aesthetic, and recreational uses of rangelands.

**History:** (1) thru (6), (8)En. 76-303 by Sec. 3, Ch. 408, L. 1977; Sec. 76-303, R.C.M. 1947; (7)En. by Code Commissioner, 1979; R.C.M. 1947, 76-303(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 171, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 66, Ch. 44, L. 2007.

## Types Of Land Included As Rangeland

**76-14-104. Types of land included as rangeland.** The term "rangeland" includes lands revegetated naturally or artificially to provide a forage cover that is managed like native vegetation. Rangelands include natural grasslands, savannahs, shrublands, most deserts, tundra, alpine communities, coastal marshes, and wet meadows.

**History:** En. 76-303 by Sec. 3, Ch. 408, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 76-303(part).

## Role Of State Coordinator

**76-14-105. Role of state coordinator.** The state coordinator shall:

- (1) serve as an advisor, counselor, and coordinator for and between persons and agencies involved in range management;
- (2) strive to create understanding and compatibility between the many users of rangeland, including hunters, anglers, recreationists, ranchers, and others;
- (3) promote and coordinate the adoption and implementation of sound range management plans to minimize conflicts between governmental agencies and private landowners;
- (4) participate in zoning and planning studies to ensure that native ranges are adequately represented at sessions for development of zoning and planning regulations;
- (5) coordinate range management research to help prevent duplication and overlap of effort in this area.

**History:** En. 76-304 by Sec. 4, Ch. 408, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 76-304(2); amd. Sec. 2524, Ch. 56, L. 2009.

## Duties of Rangeland Resources Committee

**76-14-106. Duties of rangeland resources committee.** (1) The committee shall:

- (a) review and recommend annual and long-range work programs;
  - (b) suggest priorities of work;
  - (c) provide advice and counsel to the coordinator for carrying out the rangeland resource program.
- (2) The committee may consult with state and federal agencies and units of the university system as it considers appropriate in performing its duties.

**History:** En. 76-307 by Sec. 7, Ch. 408, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 76-307; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 44, L. 1985.

## Through 76-14-110 Reserved

## Rangeland Improvement Loan Program

**76-14-111. Rangeland improvement loan program.** The department may make rangeland improvement loans for rangeland development and improvement, including but not limited to stock water development, cross fencing, establishment of grazing systems, reseeding, mechanical renovation, sagebrush management, and weed control.

**History:** En. Sec. 2, Ch. 171, L. 1983.

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6-14-107 through 76-14-110 reserved.

## Rangeland Improvement Loan Special Revenue Account

**76-14-112. Rangeland improvement loan special revenue account.** (1) There is created a rangeland improvement loan special revenue account within the state special revenue fund established in **17-2-102**.

(2) There must be allocated to the rangeland improvement loan earmarked account any principal and accrued interest received in repayment of a loan made under the rangeland improvement loan program and any fees or charges collected by the department pursuant to **76-14-116** for the servicing of loans, including arrangements for obtaining security interests.

**History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 171, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 418, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 16, L. 1991.**

## Eligibility For Loans

**76-14-113. Eligibility for loans.** (1) Any person may apply for a loan to finance rangeland improvements to be constructed, developed, and operated in Montana who:

- (a) is a resident of Montana;
  - (b) is engaged in farming or ranching; and
  - (c) possesses the necessary expertise to make a rangeland loan practical.
- (2) All loans must be for rangeland improvement or development exclusively.

(3) An application for a loan must be in the form prescribed by the department and accompanied by a resource conservation plan, which may be prepared in consultation with the United States natural resources conservation service.

**History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 171, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 280, Ch. 42, L. 1997.**

## Criteria For Evaluation Of Loan Applications

**76-14-114. Criteria for evaluation of loan applications.** The following criteria must be considered in selecting loan recipients:

- (1) Loan applications must be ranked according to the following priorities:
  - (a) Range improvement or development projects undertaken on native rangeland, resulting in the improvement of native range condition and of benefit to more than a single operator, have first priority.
  - (b) Range improvement or development projects undertaken on native rangeland, resulting in the improvement of native range condition but of benefit to only a single operator, have second priority.
  - (c) Range improvement or development projects undertaken on either native rangeland or tame pastureland used in conjunction with native rangeland, or both, resulting in the improvement of native range condition and the condition of the tame pastureland used in conjunction with native rangeland, have third priority.
  - (d) Range improvement or development projects undertaken on tame pastureland, resulting in the improvement of the tame pastureland exclusively, have fourth priority.
  - (e) Range improvement or development projects undertaken to return to rangeland status land that was once native rangeland and that has since been cultivated have fifth priority.
- (2) Consideration must be given to the number of related resources that will benefit, including but not limited to water quality, wildlife habitat, and soil conservation.
- (3) Consideration must be given to the amount of funding from other sources.
- (4) Consideration must be given to the feasibility and practicality of the project.

**History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 171, L. 1983.**

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## Selection Of Loan Recipients

**76-14-115. Selection of loan recipients.** (1) Conservation district supervisors shall initially review loan applications for feasibility and prioritize applications for referral to the department.

(2) The department shall organize and review applications for clarity and completeness prior to committee review.

(3) The committee shall consider applications and make recommendations to the department.

(4) The department shall finally approve or disapprove applications recommended by the committee and shall select loan recipients.

**History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 171, L. 1983.**

## Rules

**76-14-116. Rules.** The department shall adopt rules:

(1) prescribing the form and content of applications for loans and the required conservation plan;

(2) governing the application of the criteria for awarding loans and the procedure for the review of applications by conservation district supervisors, the committee, and the department;

(3) providing for the servicing of loans, including arrangements for obtaining security interests and the establishment of reasonable fees or charges;

(4) providing for the confidentiality of financial statements submitted; and

(5) prescribing the conditions for making loans.

**History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 171, L. 1983.**

## Montana Code Annotated 2017

TITLE 2. GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE AND ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 15. EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICERS AND AGENCIES

Part 33. Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

## State Coordinator For Rangeland Resources

**2-15-3304. State coordinator for rangeland resources.** The department shall maintain and staff the office of state coordinator for the Montana Rangeland Resources Act.

**History: En. 76-304 by Sec. 4, Ch. 408, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 76-304(1); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 2007.**

## Rangeland Resources Committee

**2-15-3305. Rangeland resources committee.** (1) The governor may select a committee of six members in accordance with subsection (2) that is composed of:

(a) a presiding officer who is a rancher;

(b) a vice presiding officer who is a rancher;

(c) a rancher from the eastern area of the state;

(d) a rancher from the northern area of the state;

(e) a rancher from the area of the state west of the continental divide;

(f) a rancher from the southern area of the state.

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(2) The governor shall select the members described in subsection (1) from a list submitted by the executive committee of the association of conservation districts and the board of directors of the Montana association of state grazing districts.

(3) The committee members shall serve without compensation.

(4) All persons appointed to the committee shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

(5) The committee is allocated to the department for administrative purposes only as provided in **2-15-121**.

**History:** En. 76-305, 76-306 by Secs. 5, 6, Ch. 408, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 76-305, 76-306; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 184, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 92, Ch. 61, L. 2007.

## Montana Code Annotated 2017

### TITLE 2. GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE AND ADMINISTRATION

#### CHAPTER 15. EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICERS AND AGENCIES

##### Part 1. General Provisions

### Allocation For Administrative Purposes Only

2-15-121. (*Temporary*) Allocation for administrative purposes only. (1) An agency allocated to a department for administrative purposes only in this chapter shall:

(a) (i) exercise its quasi-judicial, quasi-legislative, licensing, and policymaking functions independently of the department and without approval or control of the department except as provided in subsection (1)(a)(ii);

(ii) accede, if the agency is a licensing board regulated by the department of labor and industry under Title 37, to the active supervision required by 37-1-121(1)(d);

(b) submit its budgetary requests through the department; and

(c) submit reports required of it by law or by the governor through the department.

(2) The department to which an agency is allocated for administrative purposes only in this title shall:

(a) direct and supervise the budgeting, recordkeeping, reporting, and related administrative and clerical functions of the agency;

(b) include the agency's budgetary requests in the departmental budget;

(c) collect all revenues for the agency and deposit them in the proper fund or account. Except as provided in 37-1-101, the department may not use or divert the revenues from the fund or account for purposes other than provided by law.

(d) provide staff for the agency. Unless otherwise indicated in this chapter, the agency may not hire its own personnel.

(e) print and disseminate for the agency any required notices, rules, or orders adopted, amended, or repealed by the agency.

(3) The department head of a department to which any agency is allocated for administrative purposes only in this chapter shall:

(a) represent the agency in communications with the governor;

(b) allocate office space to the agency as necessary, subject to the approval of the department of administration. (*Terminates July 1, 2021--sec. 8, Ch. 322, L. 2017.*)

2-15-121. (*Effective July 2, 2021*) Allocation for administrative purposes only. (1) An agency allocated to a department for administrative purposes only in this chapter shall:

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- (a) exercise its quasi-judicial, quasi-legislative, licensing, and policymaking functions independently of the department and without approval or control of the department;
  - (b) submit its budgetary requests through the department;
  - (c) submit reports required of it by law or by the governor through the department.
- (2) The department to which an agency is allocated for administrative purposes only in this title shall:
- (a) direct and supervise the budgeting, recordkeeping, reporting, and related administrative and clerical functions of the agency;
  - (b) include the agency's budgetary requests in the departmental budget;
  - (c) collect all revenues for the agency and deposit them in the proper fund or account. Except as provided in 37-1-101, the department may not use or divert the revenues from the fund or account for purposes other than provided by law.
  - (d) provide staff for the agency. Unless otherwise indicated in this chapter, the agency may not hire its own personnel.
  - (e) print and disseminate for the agency any required notices, rules, or orders adopted, amended, or repealed by the agency.
- (3) The department head of a department to which any agency is allocated for administrative purposes only in this chapter shall:
- (a) represent the agency in communications with the governor;
  - (b) allocate office space to the agency as necessary, subject to the approval of the department of administration.



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APPENDIX B

68<sup>th</sup> MT Legislature 2023 SJ 13 A Joint Resolution to Declare June Montana Rangelands Appreciation Month

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