

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

April 5, 1977

The thirty-ninth meeting of the Senate Public Health, Welfare and Safety Committee was held in Room 405 of the State Capitol Building on the above date, called to order by Chairman Stan Stephens at approximately 5:15 P.M.

ROLL CALL: All members were present.

EXECUTIVE SESSION ON HOUSE BILL 627: Chairman Stephens called the meeting to order, upon adjournment of the Session, to work on HB627. It was brought to the Committee's attention that if this bill does not get out of Committee, it does not affect the current law and current program.

Tom Briggs, Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Office, explained his handouts to Committee, which covered current law tax of 5% liquor and \$3.25/barrel beer; 10% liquor tax and \$4.75/barrel beer, and 15% liquor tax and \$4.75/barrel beer tax. (See Exhibits "A", "B" and "C".)

Senator Olson asked if cities and towns were required to use these funds specifically for alcoholic programs - the answer, read from the current law, was that allocation of funds is 1/5 going to general fund and 4/5 to cities and towns; that revenue goes to the county treasurer - there is no audit trail between revenue and expenditures - it is thought, however, that the monies allocated under this funding are used for alcohol-related services at the city-town-county level. This bill doesn't address the problem of not knowing exactly where the money is spent at the local level.

Extensive, lengthy discussion, with many questions asked of Mr. Murray (see his Exhibits "D" and "E") regarding his budget needs, how much is actually wanted, and needed; and to Mr. Briggs in trying to ascertain the direct flow of the funds, what the additional tax would mean to the state, the local level, Galen, and the consumer's higher price.

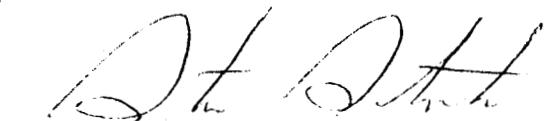
The Committee finally eliminated avenues the bill could follow, and narrowed it down to accepting the House's apportionment of 2/3 to cities-towns, and 1/3 to the state; plus the 10% increase on liquor and \$4.00/barrel on beer increase.

Mr. Murray suggested that possibly the Committee would be more comfortable in putting this bill into an interim committee for study of the figures - Chairman Stephens said this would not be possible at this time. Mr. Murray then said he would need at least 3 million dollars to keep the program going the way it should be.

The Committee then considered the amendments which would make it the 10% liquor tax, \$4/barrel beer and change "division" to "department". These amendments were moved for adoption by Senator Watt - on a voice vote, motion carried. (See Exhibit "F")

Senator Roberts moved that HB627, AS AMENDED, BE CONCURRED IN - motion carried, 6 to 2.

ADJOURNMENT: Chairman Stephens, before adjourning the Committee, asked members to come back to Committee at 11:00 A.M. Wednesday to examine the amendments in their entirety once Dennis Taylor had a chance to write them for Committee's approval. Meeting adjourned at 7:15 P.M.



STAN STEPHENS, Chairman

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

APRIL 6

19 77

MR. PRESIDENT

We, your committee on PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 627

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 627,

third reading bill, be amended as follows:

1. Amend page 1, title, line 14.

Following: "ACT"

Strike: ", ESTABLISHING A DIVISION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG DEPENDENCE"

2. Amend page 1, section 1, line 23.

Following: line 22

Strike: Sections 1 and 2 in their entirety

Renumber: subsequent sections

3. Amend page 4, section 3, line 18.

Following: line 14

Strike: subsection (5) in its entirety

Renumber: subsequent subsections

4. Amend page 6, section 4, line 5.

Following: "powers of"

Strike: "division"

Insert: "department"

5. Amend page 6, section 4, line 6.

Following: line 5

Strike: "division of alcohol and drug dependence"

Insert: "department"

6. Amend page 6, section 5, line 19.

Following: line 18

Strike: section 5 in its entirety

Renumber: subsequent sections

7. Amend page 9, section 6, line 20.

Following: line 19

Strike: "division"

Insert: "department"

8. Amend page 10, section 6, line 5.

Following: "the"

Strike: "division"

Insert: "department"

9. Amend page 10, section 6, line 12.

Following: "The"

Strike: "division"

Insert: "department"

10. Amend page 10, section 7, line 15.

Following: line 14

Strike: Section 7 in its entirety

Renumber: subsequent sections

11. Amend page 12, section 8, line 8.

Following: line 7

Strike: "division"

Insert: "department"

12. Amend page 12, section 8, line 13.

Following: line 12

Strike: "division"

Insert: "department"

13. Amend page 13, section 7, line 5.

Following: line 4

Strike: section 9 in its entirety

Renumber: subsequent sections

14. Amend page 18, section 11, line 17.

Following: "by the"

Strike: "division"

Insert: "department"

15. Amend page 18, section 12, line 19.

Following: line 18

Strike: sections 12 through 15 in their entirety

Renumber: subsequent sections

16. Amend page 29, section 17, line 8.

Following: "tax of"

Strike: "15"

Insert: "10"

17. Amend page 29, section 17, line 14.

Following: line 13

Strike: "15"

Insert: "10"

18. Amend page 29, section 17, line 17.

Following: "of such"

Strike: "15"

Insert: "10"

19. Amend page 30, section 17, line 25.

Following: "CREDIT OF the"

Strike: "division of alcohol and drug DEPENDENCE"

Insert: "department of institutions"

20. Amend page 31, section 18, line 18.

Following: line 17

Strike: "\$1.75"

Insert: "1.00"

21. Amend page 31, section 18, line 21.

Following: "tax of"

Strike: "\$1.75"

Insert: "\$1.00"

22. Amend page 31, section 18, line 24.

Following: "CREDIT OF the"

Strike: "division of alcohol and drug DEPENDENCE"

Insert: "department of institutions"

GL

AND, AS SO AMENDED, BE CONCURRED IN.

STAN STEPHENS, Chairman

ROLL CALL

PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

45th LEGISLATIVE SESSION - 1977

DATE: Dec. 5-57

E X H I B I T "A"

Current Law

Tax = 5% Liquor - \$3.25/bbl.

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Liquor	\$1,843,855	\$1,934,855	\$2,093,750	\$2,218,750
Beer ^a	<u>2,250,212</u>	<u>2,402,326</u>	<u>2,564,724</u>	<u>2,738,099</u>
Total	\$4,094,067	\$4,337,181	\$4,658,474	\$4,956,849

Tax Distribution: Liquor-G.F. 1/5
City/Cty 4/5

Beer G.F. \$1.75
City/Cty \$1.50

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Liquor	\$ 368,771	\$ 386,971	\$ 418,750	\$ 443,750
Beer	<u>1,215,115</u>	<u>1,293,560</u>	<u>1,381,005</u>	<u>1,474,361</u>
Total	\$1,583,886	\$1,680,531	\$1,799,755	\$1,918,111

City/Cty

Liquor	\$1,475,084	\$1,547,884	\$1,675,000	\$1,775,000
Beer	<u>1,035,097</u>	<u>1,108,766</u>	<u>1,183,719</u>	<u>1,263,738</u>
Total	\$2,510,181	\$2,656,650	\$2,858,719	\$3,038,738

a. Beer tax growth = 6.76 percent each year.

E X H I B I T "B"

10% Liquor Tax - \$4.75/bbl. Beer Tax

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Liquor	\$4,187,500	\$4,437,500
Beer	<u>3,748,443</u>	<u>4,001,837</u>
Total	\$7,935,943	\$8,439,337

Tax Distribution

<u>Liquor Tax = 10%</u>	Earmarked Account	1/3
	City/County	2/3
<u>Beer Tax = \$4.75</u>	General Fund	\$1.50
	Earmarked	1.75
	City/County	1.50

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
<u>General Fund</u> - Liquor	-0-	-0-
Beer	\$1,183,719	\$1,263,738
<u>Earmarked Acct.</u> Liquor	1,394,438	1,464,375
Beer	<u>1,381,005</u>	<u>1,474,361</u>
Total	\$2,775,443	\$2,938,736
<u>City/County</u> Liquor	\$2,805,625	\$2,973,125
Beer	<u>1,183,719</u>	<u>1,263,738</u>
Total	\$3,989,344	\$4,236,863

E X H I B I T "C"

11/16/77 Vice President

15% Liquor Tax - \$4.75/bbl. Beer Tax

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Liquor	\$6,281,250	\$6,656,250
Beer	<u>3,748,443</u>	<u>4,001,837</u>
Total	\$10,029,693	\$10,658,087

Tax Distribution

<u>Liquor Tax = 15%</u>	Earmarked Account	1/3
	City/County	2/3
<u>Beer Tax = \$4.75/bbl.</u>	General Fund	\$1.50
	Earmarked Account	1.75
	City/County	1.50

		<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
<u>General Fund</u>	- Liquor	-0-	-0-
	Beer	\$1,183,719	\$1,263,738
<u>Earmarked Account</u>	Liquor	\$2,072,813	\$2,196,563
	Beer	<u>1,381,005</u>	<u>1,474,361</u>
	Total	\$3,453,818	\$3,670,924
<u>City/County</u>	Liquor	\$4,208,437	\$4,459,687
	Beer	<u>1,183,719</u>	<u>1,263,738</u>
	Total	\$5,392,156	\$5,723,425

E X H I B I T "D"

BUDGET HB627 (15%)

STATE OPERATED PROGRAMS:

Alcohol Bureau	\$ 185,681
Galen:	
Alcohol Treatment &	
Rehabilitation Center	<u>993,324</u>
 TOTAL	 \$ 1,179,005

CONTRACTED PROGRAMS:

	<u>Current</u>	<u>Expanded</u>
Region I	\$ 129,248	\$ 1,099,808*
Region II	247,525	<u>1,021,087</u>
Region III	147,237	600,000
Region IV	85,980	675,197
Region V	<u>111,121</u>	<u>914,683</u>
 TOTAL	 \$ 721,110	 \$ 4,310,775

YOUTH TREATMENT PROGRAM \$ 244,772

PREVENTION PROGRAM 75,182

COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL &
HALFWAY HOUSES 160,947

TOTAL \$ 480,901

GRAND TOTAL \$ 5,970,671

Chesnow Residential - \$618,267.

E X H I B I T "E"

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

<u>Tax Percentage</u>	<u>FY '78</u>		<u>Accumulated Difference</u>
15	\$ 6,087,000 3,999,000 <u>10,086,000</u>	Liquor Beer Total Revenue	- 0 -
14	5,681,200 3,999,000 <u>9,680,200</u>	Liquor Beer Total Revenue	405,800 <u>405,800</u>
13	5,275,400 3,999,000 <u>9,274,400</u>	Liquor Beer Total Revenue	405,800 405,800 <u>811,600</u>
12	4,867,600 3,999,000 <u>8,866,600</u>	Liquor Beer Total Revenue	405,800 811,600 <u>1,217,400</u>
11	4,463,800 3,999,000 <u>8,462,800</u>	Liquor Beer Total Revenue	405,800 1,217,400 <u>1,623,200</u>
10	4,058,000 3,999,000 <u>8,057,000</u>	Liquor Beer Total Revenue	405,800 1,623,200 <u>2,029,000</u>

Local Government Share: 4% (4 x \$405,800) = \$1,623,200 on Liquor Tax.

6% Tax = \$2,434,800

April 6, 1977
Tom Briggs10% Liquor Tax - \$4.00/bbl. Beer Tax

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Liquor	\$4,187,500	\$4,437,500
Beer	<u>3,156,583</u>	<u>3,369,968</u>
Total	\$7,344,083	\$7,807,468

Tax DistributionLiquor Tax = 10%

Earmarked Account	1/3
City/County	2/3

Beer Tax = \$4.00

General Fund	\$.75
Earmarked	1.75
City/County	1.50

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
General Fund - Liquor	-0-	-0-
Beer	\$591,860	\$631,869
Earmarked Acct. Liquor	\$1,381,875	\$1,464,375
Beer	<u>1,381,005</u>	<u>1,474,361</u>
Total	\$2,762,880	\$2,938,736
City/County Liquor	\$2,805,625	\$2,973,125
Beer	<u>1,183,719</u>	<u>1,263,738</u>
Total	\$3,989,344	\$4,236,863

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

April 6, 1977

The fortieth meeting of the Public Health, Welfare and Safety Committee was called to order by Chairman Stan Stephens on the above-mentioned date in Room 405 in the State Capitol Building, at approximately 11:00 A.M.

ROLL CALL: Members not present were Senators Rasmussen (excused), Himsel (excused), and Roberts.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY: Chairman Stephens called the meeting to order and reiterated the Committee's action on HB627 - bringing the Committee members' attention to the business of the day, i.e., to go over the amendments needed to pass said bill out of Committee.

Dennis Taylor, the Committee's Researcher, explained the amendments, one by one, to the Committee (see standing Committee report).

Senator Norman then moved to adopt the amendments - motion carried on a voice vote.

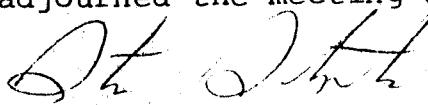
Mr. Murray added more testimony to the Committee's already voluminous information regarding this bill. Mr. Tom Briggs submitted additional written testimony (see Exhibit "A").

A new fiscal note was ordered, as well as a grey copy for Senators.

Since HB627 was voted on (AS AMENDED, BE CONCURRED IN) at the previous meeting, there was no further business at this time.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: Chairman Stephens reminded Committee of meeting Thursday to hear the House Joint Resolutions remaining in Senate Public Health.

ADJOURNMENT: The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 11:25 A.M.


STAN STEPHENS, Chairman

ROLL CALL

PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

45th LEGISLATIVE SESSION - 1977

DATE: 1/16/11

E X H I B I T "A"

10% Liquor Tax - \$4.00/bbl. Beer Tax

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Liquor	\$4,187,500	\$4,437,500
Beer	<u>3,156,583</u>	<u>3,369,968</u>
Total	\$7,344,083	\$7,807,468

Tax Distribution

<u>Liquor Tax = 10%</u>	Earmarked Account	1/3
	City/County	2/3
<u>Beer Tax = \$4.00</u>	General Fund	\$.75
	Earmarked	1.75
	City/County	1.50

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
<u>General Fund</u>	Liquor -0-	-0-
	Beer \$591,860	\$631,869
<u>Earmarked Acct.</u>	Liquor \$1,381,875	\$1,464,375
	Beer <u>1,381,005</u>	<u>1,474,361</u>
	Total \$2,762,880	\$2,938,736
<u>City/County</u>	Liquor \$2,805,625	\$2,973,125
	Beer <u>1,183,719</u>	<u>1,263,738</u>
	Total \$3,989,344	\$4,236,863

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

April 7, 1977

The forty-first meeting of the Public Health, Welfare and Safety Committee was called to order by Chairman Stephens on the above date in Room 405 of the State Capitol Building, Helena, Montana, at approximately 11:00 A.M.

ROLL CALL: Members present were: Senators Olson, Himsel, Watt, Norman, and Stephens; Senators Lee and Rasmussen were excused for other meetings this morning.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 92: Representative Gould, chief sponsor of this Resolution, spoke to the Committee concerning his reasons for the Resolution - first, he is a diabetic and knows the life of a diabetic without sweeteners of some sort; secondly, he disagrees with the report which precipitated the ban on saccharin on the grounds that the test results were the outcome of tremendous force feeding; another study over a six and one-half year period showed no problem with tumors; the vice president of the American Cancer Society was quoted as remarking that the ban is a bad thing.

Senator Tom Hager addressed the Committee with his remarks concerning the Resolution. Senator Hager said he wanted to sponsor similar legislation in the Senate until he realized Rep. Gould had the same idea. Because he is a diabetic also, Senator Hager is most concerned about the ban of saccharin - he said it is necessary that diabetics have saccharin. Members of Congress have been answering Senator Hager's letters to them on this subject in a positive vein - this Resolution should urge them to do something against the ban. (See Exhibit "A".)

There were no further witnesses.

Following a very short discussion of the issue, Senator Olson moved HJR92 BE CONCURRED IN - motion carried. (Sen. Hager will carry.)

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 88: Representative Lund introduced his Resolution as one addressing the confusion problem in the area of human services. The Representative said he has seen this problem firsthand when he served on the fiscal analysis committee. Responsibilities overlap or are duplicated among the agencies and boards. This Resolution would request a select legislative committee to study the delivery of human services in State government. An appropriation would be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$103,000 to \$160,000 - if Resolution passed, the appropriation would be put in Legislative Council Appropriation Act.

April 7, 1977

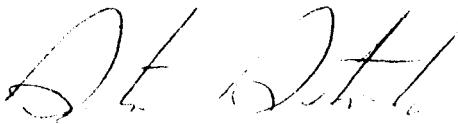
Representative Gould also testified for this Resolution - he said he thinks it is a very good idea to have this study. The better ideas to come out of it would more than offset cost.

Judith Carlson from the Governor's office testified in support of the Resolution, saying the Governor could not agree more with the "Whereas" and the "Therefore". Ms. Carlson said they would hope, however, that whatever the Legislative study does, the Chief Executive and/or his staff will be involved with it.

Questions concerned the differences between this Resolution and SJR46 - the sponsor said his bill is broader in scope. Representative Lund submitted a letter to record regarding "Cost estimate for HJR88" from Bob Person. (See Exhibit "B")

ACTION ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 88: Senator Watt moved Resolution BE CONCURRED IN, motion carried, 5 yes. (Senator Stephens will carry on floor.)

ADJOURNMENT: With no further business in Committee, the Chairman adjourned the meeting.



STAN STEPHENS, Chairman

ROLL CALL

PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

45th LEGISLATIVE SESSION - 1977

DATE: 4/6/11

ROLL CALL

VOTE

Senate Committee Public Health, Welfare and Safety

45TH LEGISLATIVE SESSION - 1977.

Date April 6 Bill No. HJR 88 Time 4/6/77

NAME: S:

YES

ND

LEE, Robert	excused	LEE
RASMUSSEN, Tom	excused	RASMUSSEN
OLSON, Stuart	✓	OLSON
HIMSL, Matt	✓	HIMSL
WATT, Robert	✓	WATT
ROBERTS, Joe	—	ROBERTS
NORMAN, Bill - V. Chm.	✓	NORMAN
STEPHENS, Stan - Chairman	✓	STEPHENS

Joyce (Kelly) Allen
Secretary

STAN STEPHENS
Chairman

Motion: Sen. Watt moved

HJR 88 Be concurred in

(include enough information on motion—put with yellow copy of committee report.)

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

APRIL 7

19 77

MR. PRESIDENT

We, your committee on PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY

having had under consideration HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION Bill No. 88

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION Bill No. 88

BE CONCURRED IN.

~~DOXASSK~~



STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

APRIL 7

19 77

MR. PRESIDENT

We, your committee on

PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY

having had under consideration

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

Bill No. 92

Respectfully report as follows: That

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

Bill No. 92

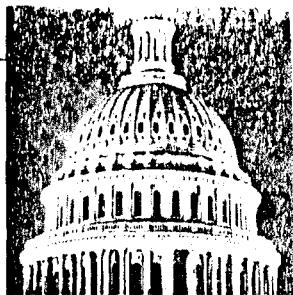
BE CONCURRED IN.

DON PASH

STATE PUB. CO.
Helena, Mont.

BM
STAN STEPHENS.

Chairman.



WHY BAN SACCHARIN?

BY MARVIN STONE

How capricious does our Government intend to be—and how far can it be allowed to go—in limiting freedom of choice by individual citizens?

That question is at the heart of the controversy over saccharin, which the Food and Drug Administration proposes to ban because of evidence that it is a cancer-causing agent in force-fed Canadian rats.

Saccharin is the only noncaloric sweetener still legal in this country and is used by virtually every American—in tooth paste, soft drinks, canned fruits and vegetables, gelatin mixes, candy, chewing gum, medicines.

Since its discovery in 1879, saccharin never has been known to produce cancer in humans, so it is not surprising that the FDA has fallen under attack as being arrogant, absurd, unscientific and irrational.

At the moment, whether any or all of that is true is beside the point, because of the Delaney Clause. This 1958 amendment to the Food and Drug Act directs removal from the market of any food additive shown to cause cancer in people or animals. The FDA has no choice, because of the results of the Canadian tests, but to follow the letter of the law.

Because of the public's uproar, hearings have started in Congress to weigh the pros and cons both of the Delaney Clause and of the dangers of saccharin itself.

Experts who testified in late March in favor of banning saccharin stand foursquare behind the Canadian tests in which 17 of 200 rats contracted bladder tumors after being fed saccharin equivalent to human consumption of 800 to 1,200 diet sodas a day. The FDA itself feels the tests are scientifically valid, but the real difficulty, it is admitted, is gauging the implications for humans.

It is the suspicion of some that the FDA, as one arm of the Government, is using its palpably unpopular saccharin decision to bludgeon another arm, the Congress, to do away with the

Delaney Clause once and for all. If this be so, it is cruel to use as a weapon the apprehensions of the country's 10 million diabetics who need and use saccharin medically, and of tens of millions of others who sincerely believe that heart disease and cardiovascular ailments are far more common threats to their health than saccharin-induced cancer.

From the start, the whole saccharin mess has been surrounded by a hypocrisy on the part of the Government. What is wrong with allowing Americans to make themselves aware of the arguments for and against the use of saccharin and then leaving them alone to make a free choice—much as they now are free to make a choice whether to smoke tobacco; or, for that matter, whether to take the risk of driving on highways that claim 45,000 lives a year?

Surely people in Washington have learned by now that, when common sense has fled from Congress and the bureaucracy, public outrage soon surfaces, and sometimes prevails. Prohibition of whisky, well intentioned as it may have seemed, failed as unenforceable. More recently, seat belts with ignition interlocks provoked a citizen revolt strong enough to force repeal.

The Delaney Clause, while meritorious on the whole, needs to be changed to provide more flexibility. It offers no alternative to an outright ban on saccharin and as such prohibits voluntary decision making.

Americans need not be treated like a mindless mass, with the most personal decisions stuffed down people's throats through restrictive legislation.

The proper approach with saccharin is to tell people in plain English what may be the risk of using it, and let the people decide for themselves whether the risk is worth taking.

As matters stand, the "state" is interfering in decisions that individuals should be making. At best this is capricious and condescending. At worst it is a growing danger and has gone far enough.

E X H I B I T "B"

HOUSE MEMBERS

ROBERT L. MARKS
CHAIRMAN

FRANCIS BARDANOUVE
OSCAR KVAALEN
PAT MC KITTRICK

ROSE WEBER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ELEANOR ECK
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

ROBERTA MOODY
DIRECTOR, LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

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CARROLL GRAHAM
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GLEN DRAKE

FRANK HAZELBAKER

DIANA DOWLING
DIRECTOR, LEGAL SERVICES,
CODE COMMISSIONER

ROBERT PERSON
DIRECTOR, RESEARCH



Montana Legislative Council

State Capitol

Helena, 59601

(406) 449-3064

March 18, 1977

TO: Representative Art Lund
FROM: Bob Person, Director of Research *Re: HJR 88*
RE: Cost estimate for HJR 88

I have made a rough estimate of the costs that could be incurred in pursuing the study envisioned by HJR 88. As we discussed, it is difficult to be precise without developing the scope of the study and actual study design more thoroughly. I believe that the estimate below is reasonable and slightly liberal. I assume that it would be better for the committee to have slightly excess resources available if needed rather than not being able to complete work due to fiscal limitations.

Estimates are based on the following assumptions:

1. The select committee would have 8 members.
2. The committee would hold up to 9 meetings.
3. Up to 4 professional staff would be required for 1 year, 10 months maximum (July 1, 1977 to April 30, 1979).
4. Half-time secretarial assistance would be required for the same time period.
5. Consulting services may be required.

Personal Services

Professional Staff	\$116,407.20
Clerical Staff	9,356.40
Legislator Compensation	3,414.96

Representative Art Lund
March 18, 1977
Page 2

Operating Expenses

Support Costs (Printing, postage, telephone, materials)	\$ 4,500.00
Consulting Services (Contingency)	20,000.00
Legislator Allowance	4,320.00
Legislator Mileage	<u>3,240.00</u>
TOTAL	\$161,238.56

If the study can use only two professional staff, costs may be reduced by \$58,203.60 to \$103,085.36. The full staff authorized might not be needed for the full time authorized which could also reduce costs. With only two staff and no consulting, the cost could be as low as \$83,085.36.

I hope these estimates are helpful to you.