

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
FINANCE AND CLAIMS
MONTANA STATE SENATE

April 11, 1977

The thirty second meeting of the Finance and Claims Committee met on the above date in room 331 of the State Capitol. Roll call was taken and the meeting was called to order at 5:02 P.M. by Senator Thiessen, Chairman.

HOUSE BILL 833 was explained by Representative Holmes. She said this bill has no longer any relationship to the addition to the new prison. At first it was felt there would be enough potential to keep a lot of people out of prison. This bill has been reduced to the programs that deal with people that would probably get reduced sentences and be on the street anyway. The prison contains criminals but doesn't do much to improve them. We have to find methods of turning their lives around the first time--not after they have been in prison several times.

Ray Stewart said the usual matching revenue is about 9:1; 90% federal and 10% state. The Chief Justice has asked me to tell you he would like to encourage this bill. It is a situation where, without much money perhaps help to control the situation of repeated crimes and continuing sentences by the same people.

Nancy Raue, volunteer bureau with Community Affairs said they would like to work with this program.

Questions and answers as follows: Answers by Representative Holmes unless otherwise indicated.

Senator Kolstad: If Federal funds are available (LEAA), how many FTE's are needed. Ans. One, with 1/2 secretary. What qualification would be required by this person? Ans. I think we should leave it to the Supreme Court to draw up the qualifications on this.

Senator Lockrem: The LEAA FUNDS---are they continuing funds, or what. Ans. The LEAA funds do contribute to restitution programs. I think the point of this would be to present Montana with a pilot program so that Montana could save money by continuing it.

Senator Smith: Where does the Community Affairs fit in? Ans. by Nancy Raue, because we are working with volunteers and help them set up programs that would work with this. Representative Holmes added that in cases where people are put to work to pay for their crimes, such as in Billings, the County Attorney's office works with them.

HOUSE BILL 140 was explained by Representative Lynch. He said this silicosis bill, after being amended down in the House it would now cost \$175,000 for the biennium for the increase. He said the audit brought out that for 28% this was all the money they have, and in no case is it in actual excess of earned wages.

Ernie Post, staff representative for the Montana AFL-CIO said there are 277 now. The age group had been passed around before and as shown there is no one younger than 50, about 95% that are 60 years or older, and 70% that are 70 years or older. In addition there are very few new people in the program.

Questions as follows:

Senator Regan: When was the last time we raised this? Ans, Lynch: According to the records we see it was in 1973, although I am sure we did so in 1975. Regan: You said how many receive less than how much? Ans. When assuming that with the audit report they said 72% of the people would be ineligible if you count social security as earned income and using the \$150 level, If you turn this around then it would make 28% where this would be the only source of income. Regan: Would you support an amendment with language that anyone having an income from any source for \$325 or \$350 a month would be excluded from this program? \$320 would be comparable to what \$150 was in 1955 when this was passed. Representative Lynch said yes, he would consider it, but it would depend on the amount. Senator Regan said when we went to the program it was in lieu of social security. The courts construed it as gainful employment.

Senator Regan said she had another amendment in regard to new applications for the program--that no applications for this program can be made after July 1977. She said there should really be no reason to consult program. We have workman's compensation, we have social security, and I have always felt it was not the duty of the state to pay for the diseases caused by an industry. Industry should pay for it.

HOUSE BILL 532 was explained by Representative Dussault. She said this is a bill without any state dollars in it at the present time. It proposes a study for the Judicial branch of the Government to see if it is feasible for the state to take over the costs rather than have the counties be responsible for the cost of the courts. The bill as originally introduced had a fiscal note of about \$11,000.

Ray Stewart said he was speaking for the Chief Justice in saying he supported this bill.

Information was reported that there would be -0- in general funds and \$90,000 in LEAA funds. In the LEAA funds there is \$50,000 each year that has to go to any state where the Supreme Court requests it for planning.

Representative Dussault said if the committee should look favorably on the bill they should put a sunset clause in it.

HOUSE BILL 160 was explained by Representative Dussault. This is an appropriation bill to implement Senate Bill 11 which has been concurred in by both the Senate and the House. It would appropriate \$136,000 to the Legislative Council for editing and publishing the 1972 Constitutional Convention proceedings. The copy of these proceedings are to be sold to the public and

sold at approximately the preparation and publishing costs. While it is a cost of \$136 now, a lot of this will come back to the state.

Senator Warden spoke about Senate Bill 11. She said the Legislative Council has a number of people working on the codes, and there are slack times between activity and they would be able to use this slack time without hiring more people. She said the cost will be approximately \$130 per set of six volumes would come to about \$122,200 if you charged \$136 it would come to \$127,840. She said she thought there would be plenty of sales, lawyers, libraries, etc., have already put in requests of interest, as well as law schools from other states. They use them in their curriculum --also some of the constitutional delegates have expressed a desire to buy them.

Senator Lockrem asked if there was anyone in private industry who could take this on since it is so lucrative. Senator Warden answered no, but no one has talked to her about it for that price, either.

HOUSE BILL 282 was explained by Representative Manuel. He said approximately 46% of the general fund money comes from agriculture and 3½% goes back out of the general fund to help agriculture. This is the last bill that has anything to do with the grain growers. He said he had two people here who could help to answer questions, Joe DeStaffney and Tony Destraney.

Mr. DeStaffney brought a map and showed the circles on it which designated the area of coverage by the agriculture experiment stations. He told how the triangle area produced the best wheat, barley and other grain crops so far as quantity was concerned of any area of the state. He said the conditions in the area were unique, they needed study for instance on the production of malt barley, for instance that could raise the income of the farmers in the area without raising the production.

Mr. Destraney said they would like about 40 acres with maybe two plots in each county. Testimony attached.

Vern Keil, Conrad farmer and rancher said when a new variety shows a lot of promise from an area such as North Dakota, for instance, they do not know how they will grow in their area--some need high protein and some low, or a particular type of fertilizer is needed in their area that is not needed in the other.

Jim Stevens, President of the Montana Farmers Union and a farmer from Dutton spoke for the bill, testimony attached.

Senator Flynn asked if this could be carried out on a satellite basis where they contract with the farmer? They are doing this in some areas, and I wonder if it might work here. This way the tests and results could be worked out of Bozeman with test plots on farmers land.

HOUSE BILL 502 was explained by Tony Cummin, state adjutant for the American Legion. He told about the award of the Medal of Honor is a very high honor and there are very few in the state of Montana. They showed the plat of ground which gives each state an acre and it has the

Bob Durkee, representing the Veterans of Foreign Wars also gave testimony for the bill. He told the names of the six Montanans and this is the highest award of honor the United States Government can give to anyone.

Senator Flynn asked if anything had been done in the state for our Medal of Honor winners, and was answered, no.

Some discussion was held on this bill which resulted in the following information. The states who have participated at the present time are Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Delaware and others, and that they were trying to get the bill through so that they can get some organizations interested and started to collect money for this project.

The meeting was adjourned.



SENATOR THIESSEN, Chairman

ROLL CALL

FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE

45th LEGISLATIVE SESSION 1977

Date 4-11-77

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
THIESSEN, CH	✓		
HIMSL, V.C.	✓		
STORY	✓		
ETCHART	✓		
KOLSTAD	✓		
LOCKREM	✓		
NELSON	✓		
SMITH	✓		
STEPHENS	✓		
FASBENDER	✓		
BOYLAN	✓		
FLYNN	✓		
MEHRENS	✓		
REGAN	✓		
ROBERTS	✓		
THOMAS	✓		

IN SUPPORT OF HB 272

THERE IS A VERY DEFINITE NEED OF STATE FUNDS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS BOTH FOR HELP WITH SERVICE PROGRAMS AS WELL AS DIRECT AID TO SENIOR CENTERS.

NEEDED SUPPORT FOR SERVICES IS WELL ILLUSTRATED IN THE RULES OF OPERATION WITH TITLE XX FUNDS. THE MAJOR USE OF TITLE XX FUNDS IN OUR AREA IS FOR HOME CHORES TO LOW INCOME SENIORS. THE PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM IS TO HELP KEEP THE ELDERLY IN THEIR OWN HOMES AND TO POSTPONE THE TIME WHEN IT IS NECESSARY TO MOVE INTO REST HOMES.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH TITLE XX GRANTS IS THE REQUIREMENT OF A 25% CASH MATCH IN ADVANCE. OBVIOUSLY THIS LIMITS ITS USE AND IN MANY SMALL COMMUNITIES PROHIBITS ITS USE ENTIRELY.

AT THE MISSOULA SENIOR CENTER WE ARE LIMITED DUE TO LACK OF CASH MATCH AND WE COULD USE TWICE THE PRESENT GRANT. THE LAST NINE MONTHS WE HAVE ADVANCED \$1,338.70 FOR TITLE XX. DOUBLING THE GRANT WOULD REQUIRE \$7,200.00 MATCH FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS AND THIS WOULD PROVIDE A MUCH NEEDED PROGRAM OF \$28,800.00.

STATE FUNDS WOULD BE A GREAT HELP HERE.

WE ASK FOR A DO-PASS RECOMMENDATION FOR HB 272

Mrs Willard Thompson
919 - So 5th W.
Missoula
Mont.

SENIOR CITIZEN CENTERS ARE THE BEST BASES FOR ALL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGED. THE MISSOULA SENIOR CENTER IS A GOOD EXAMPLE SINCE IT IS A MULTI-PURPOSE CENTER. AMONG OTHER THINGS IT PERMITS EFFECTIVE EFFICIENT CO-ORDINATION OF SEVERAL FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS.

AT PRESENT OPERATION COSTS FOR SENIOR CENTERS ARE MOSTLY ASSUMED BY CITIES AND COUNTIES WITH VARIED AMOUNTS OF HELP FROM THE CENTERS THEMSELVES. SERVICE PROGRAMS ARE MOSTLY FUNDED WITH FEDERAL GRANTS. HOWEVER, THERE LITTLE OR NO FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR BUYING, BUILDING OR REMODELING SENIOR CENTERS. THE MISSOULA SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER IS A GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION OF THIS NEED.

OUR CENTER HAS GROWN TO 1400 MEMBERS IN A FEW SHORT YEARS. WE OUTGREW OUR BUILDING AND HAVE NOW PURCHASED A LARGER ONE WITH A GOOD PARKING LOT. AND ~~AND~~ WITH REMODELING NOW COMPLETED BY OUR OWN MEMBERS, WE THINK WE HAVE THE FINEST SENIOR CENTER IN MONTANA.

THE COST OF THE PROPERTY WAS \$185,000 AND WE HAVE EXPENDED ABOUT \$15,000.00 ON SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR ALTERATIONS. THE CENTER ASSOCIATION AND ITS MEMBERS HAVE GENERATED \$94,000.00. THEY HAVE ALSO ASSUMED A CONTRACT FOR DEED FOR \$28,000.00 BUT THEY NOW HAVE TO RAISE AN ADDITIONAL \$78,000.00 BY DECEMBER 31, 1972.

WE ARE DEPENDING UPON HB272 TO HELP US WITH THIS.

WE URGE YOU TO VOTE FAVORABLY ON HB 272.

NOTE: WE HAD HOPED TO GET SOME REVENUE SHARING MONIES FROM THE CITY AND

COUNTY BUT THE CITY HAS TURNED US DOWN AND THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS SEEM TO BE DEDICATED TO USING REVENUE SHARING FUNDS FOR COUNTY OPERATING EXPENSES.

Walter J Taylor
705 South Higgins
Missoula, MT. 59801
Executive Director - Missoula
Senior Citizens Center

ROLL CALL

5 P.M.

FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE

45th LEGISLATIVE SESSION 1977

Date 4-11-77

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
THIESSEN, CH	✓		
HIMSL, V.C.	✓ 6:05		✓
STORY	✓		
ETCHART	✓		
KOLSTAD	✓		
LOCKREM	✓		
NELSON	✓		
SMITH	✓		
STEPHENS			
FASBENDER	✓ 6:05		✓
BOYLAN	✓		
FLYNN	✓		
MEHRENS			
REGAN	✓		
ROBERTS	✓ 6:20		✓
THOMAS	✓		

Committee
Mr Chairman and ~~Members~~.

My Name is Willard Thompson Past Pres of K.W.S.C. *Member County on 24th*

WE CAME OVER FROM MISSOURI TO MENTION THAT WE HOPE

~~4272~~ ²⁷² WILL BE VOTED FAVORABLE.

^{are} WE REALIZE THERE MANY OTHERS THAT WILL BE LOOKING
FOR SOME ASSISTANCE, WHEN THE BILL IS PASSED,

TO EXPLAIN MY INTEREST, I HAVE GROWN UP WITH
OUR CENTER, HAVE SEEN THE MEMBERSHIP GROW ^{THE} TO ~~THE~~ ¹⁷⁰⁰ PRESENT 1300 PERSONS, AND WITH MANY ACTIVITIES,

WE REALIZED OUR QUARTERS WERE BECOMING TOO SMALL
FOR ALL THE ACTIVITIES WE WERE DOING, SO RECENTLY
OBTAINED A LARGE BR BUILDING, WHICH WITH MANY HOURS
OF DONATED LABOR, WE HAVE REMODELED INTO A VERY
NICE CENTER.

OUR OLD CENTER WAS SOLD, AND WITH THE MONEY WE
HAD LAID UP FOR A BUILDING FUND HAVE A CONSIDERABLE
FINANCIAL INTEREST, BUT DO HAVE A LARGE DEBT,
WHICH WE HOPE WE CAN REDUCE IF 272 RECEIVES FAVOR
AND PASSES

SO WE WISH TO ASK THAT YOU LOOK WITH FAVOR ON 272

THANKS *(Consider and)*

W.L.T.

Willard Thompson
Past President K.W. Senior Center
Awarded Bicentennial 76 Senior of Year
Sept 24-76

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE, MONTANA STATE SENATE,
HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 282, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1977.

I am Jim Stephens, president of Montana Farmers Union, a statewide farm and ranch organization of approximately 7,500 family members, with headquarters in Great Falls.

I'm also an active grain producer with a family operation near Dutton in Teton county, an area covered by the purposes of this legislation.

House Bill 282 is going to need \$206,000 to accomplish its objectives over the next two years.

The intention is to establish a satellite agricultural experiment station to serve the general area of Glacier, Toole, Pondera and Teton counties.

As a long-time crop producer, I know this western part of Montana's famed Triangle Area has moisture, growing season and soil characteristics unlike those in existing experiment station locations.

Also, if the main station is in the Conrad area, as contemplated, depending upon availability of land, it will be at least a hundred miles from the closest existing experiment stations at Moccasin and Havre.

In addition to the counties mentioned in the bill, the area which would benefit includes Liberty, Chouteau and Cascade counties.

The soil conservation districts included in those geographic boundaries are giving support to this legislation.

There is no conflict with the present network of agricultural experiment stations, and, in fact, the home station at Montana State University in Bozeman would be the base of operations for the new satellite setup.

Most of the research involved would be done at off-station sites, primarily in Pondera, Glacier and Toole counties and the Fairfield Bench in Teton.

The satellite operation will have a wide variety of activities, encompassing irrigated land on the bench, sprinkler irrigation on dryland, crop variety research, fertilizer response on test plots, experimentation with barley protein and other barley characteristics, saline seep controls, diseases of wheat and barley, and malting barley improvements.

The relatively modest appropriations request of just over \$200,000, envisions expenses of about one-third each for land, equipment and personnel.

It's a small investment in the welfare of agriculture for one of the major producing areas of the state, a portion of the Golden Triangle, often referred to as Montana's breadbasket.

These counties produced more than one-third of the state's wheat last season and about ten per cent of the cattle. Perhaps more importantly, the crop and livestock income was more than \$200,000,000, which is better than twenty per cent of the agricultural receipts for the entire state.

In other words, if House Bill 282 is approved, the state will be agreeing to spend only one-tenth of one per cent of the agricultural wealth developed in that region annually!

Because of its particular soil and climatic conditions, this region needs on-going agricultural research, reliable in application to the area's farms and ranches.

And, there's strong at-home support for this legislation, as evidenced by the fact most of the land needed has been pledged as a donation and several thousand dollars additional has been promised from agricultural sources.

I hope, for all these reasons, that this committee will give a "do concur" recommendation on House Bill 282.

I thank you for hearing me out and for your continuing concern with the welfare of agriculture.

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STATE OF MONTANA

Office of the Governor

Budget and Program Planning

Capitol Building - Helena, Montana 59601

Thomas L. Judge
Governor

Keith L. Colbo
Director

November 25, 1974

Mr. Dave Kirsch, Mayor
City of Boulder
Boulder, Montana 59632

Dear Mayor Kirsch:

Earlier this year the State of Montana proposed its intention to develop housing for employees of the Boulder River School and Hospital. At that time, many members of your community expressed a concern that they should be given the opportunity to provide housing prior to the involvement of the state. At a meeting with community leaders on July 25 of this year, the State expressed its willingness to give the community an opportunity to provide for Boulder's housing needs prior to any involvement of the State.

As you are well aware, the Legislature will be meeting in a few weeks and the State's budget planning is nearly complete. I would therefore like to meet again with you and members of your community to review your progress in the area of housing development, in order to determine what, if anything, must be done at the State level to encourage the development of adequate housing facilities for employees at Boulder River School and Hospital.

I understand Gerry Butcher has already contacted you about this meeting and it is scheduled for December 4, at 10:00 a.m., in the City Hall. If you have any questions on this matter, please contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michael G. Billings".

MICHAEL G. BILLINGS
Director

MGB:mmc

cc: Gerry Butcher

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52
52



TOWN OF BOULDER

Boulder, Montana

59632

October 20, 1976

The Honorable Thomas L. Judge
Governor
State of Montana
Capitol Building
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Governor Judge:

In July of 1974, at a meeting with community leaders, Michael Billings and Keith Colbo from your office informed us that lack of services and housing in the community were one of the problems that the Boulder River School and Hospital had in attracting and keeping employees. The employee turnover at that time was approximately 113%. We were given two alternatives at that time:

(1) The State of Montana proposed its intention to develop housing for employees of the institution on State land at a cost of approximately \$250,000, which was in the State preliminary budget at that time. We were very definitely opposed to that idea because of the effect it would have on our community and its relationship to the institution.

(2) The Town officials were given the choice of trying to interest developers in building houses, apartments, and housing with help from the state. We look back on the proposals and feel that we were at fault in not obtaining exact figures and how the State was going to help. Obviously we thought that the State would help with the financial aspect. To this date the Town of Boulder has not received any financial assistance from the State of Montana.

Because of the nature of the low cost housing, the margin of profit the developers could realize did not leave room for special Improvement District bonds, and because the only land that lent itself to development did not have water and sewer extended to it, the Town of Boulder is left with an indebtedness of \$49,000. This sum is substantially less than the State would have had to invest in their property.

TOWN OF BOULDER
Boulder, Montana
59632

The Honorable Thomas L. Judge
October 20, 1976
Page 2

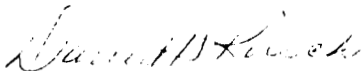
We are happy to report at this time that the Town of Boulder has eased the problem at the State Institution. There are approximately 50 new homes where people are presently residing. There is also an intent to build 80 more new homes within the next two years. The employee turnover at the institution has gone from 113% in 1974 to 75% in 1975, 55% in 1976, and for the first half of this year to 26%. To sum up all that has been done, the Town of Boulder has truly made a positive contribution to the State's goal of sustaining a more permanent and stable staff for the institution.

We have met with John Lefever and he suggested that we present the problem to the legislature when it reconvenes and we would like a letter from you explaining the above described problem so that we might ease our financial burden that is pressing the small tax-base economy of our Town.

I am sure you are very aware of the problems a small community faces on an everyday basis without trying to face such a big impact.

Thankyou for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



David H. Kirsch,
Mayor

cc: Representative Max Baucus
Representative John Melcher
Pat Melby
Judy Carlson
Keith Colbo
Charlie McCarthy
Michael Billing
Bob Marks✓



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Page 2

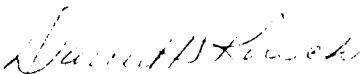
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Mayor

cc: Representative Max Baucus
Representative John Melcher
Pat Melby
Judy Carlson
Keith Colbo
Charlie McCarthy
Michael Billing
Bob Marks✓

Members of the Senate Finance & Claims Committee, ladies and gentlemen my name is William Tomlinson and I am employed as Director of the Environmental Library in Missoula. I am pleased to appear this morning in favor of House Bill 250.

Numerous studies of health response to air pollution have been undertaken in the Missoula valley since 1970. A detailed summary of the findings reached in the studies appears in the written portion of this text (See Appendix A). In very brief terms, each of these studies found at least some degree of correlation between various measures of air quality and respiratory illness in the valley. Aspects of this work have been criticized because inadequate control was maintained over certain variables. Such problems are unavoidable when investigations are performed on a piecemeal bases because of the extreme limitations imposed by financial resource availability. Most financial backing for these studies has been received from the National Science Foundation Student Originated Studies. A more holistic approach exercising greater control over interacting variables can only be achieved with sufficient financial support. In addition, the studies have all been plagued with inadequate air quality and meteorological data requiring certain extrapolations and inferences to be made. In addition, most of the work performed to date has involved the use of hospital admissions as the measure of respiratory illness. This measure although very important may not be the most sensitive measure and may be selective of certain socioeconomic elements in the Missoula community. In addition, these measures are not designed to provide the data on the precise effects certain pollutants and levels have on the respiratory system. In summary, we have made a beginning in the Missoula valley, research performed to date indicates a real association between respiratory illness and air quality, however,

these studies need the refinement and further development which this bill provides for.

This recommendation of support is made with full realization of the ~~financial~~ pressures being exerted on state finances. A great portion of the budget in House Bill 250 is however allocated for the acquisition of capital equipment (meteorological and air quality monitoring) and that equipment has a life span far exceeding the duration of this project. This equipment can be reassigned upon completion of the health studies program and will be sorely required by the state as pressures increase for the siting of energy conversion facilities such as the Circle West Project already proposed. In addition, it is important to recognize that the burden of respiratory illness does not fall equally on all segments of the Missoula community. Elevated levels of respiratory illness are correlated with variables defining low income. Thus the burden of elevated respiratory illness is imposed on the very segments least able to afford the required remedial care. Knowledge of the health relationships when implemented into policy could eliminate much of this social inequity.

APPENDIX A

Summary of Preceeding Work in the Missoula Community

Initial work in the Missoula Valley commenced in the fall of 1970 with data being gathered on hospital admissions associated with respiratory illness. The first published manuscript of this project, authored by McBride and Anderson 1/ found that:

The per capita admission rates for chronic respiratory illnesses, particularly emphysema and chronic bronchitis, are increasing while the admission rates for acute respiratory diseases are constant or decreasing.

Through statistical analysis it was determined that the mean annual temperature is negatively correlated with the annual hospital admission rate for various respiratory infection and pneumonia. This inverse correlation indicates that a low (cold) mean annual temperature is associated with a high respiratory disease admission rate...reduced visibility at the Missoula County Airport is also directly correlated with hospital admissions for respiratory illness, especially acute upper respiratory infection. This direct correlation implies that a high number of hours per year with visibility six miles or less at the Missoula County Airport due to smoke, fog or haze is associated with a high annual admission rate for acute upper respiratory infection...[T]he strongest correlation found in the study was between the annual number of hospital admissions for acute upper respiratory infection and the annual number of hours per year with visibility six miles or less due to smoke, fog, or haze at the Missoula County Airport.

In an attempt to further study the factors affecting the hospital admission rate for acute upper respiratory infection, the statistical correlations between the monthly admission rate for acute respiratory infection and a number of environmental parameters were determined. The highest correlation found was with the average monthly particulate level at the Missoula County Courthouse. The negative correlation with the mean monthly temperature ranked second.

In the second segment of this study the mortality rates for various respiratory diseases in Missoula County were determined. The annual mortality rates for emphysema and pneumonia in Missoula County are increasing. The emphysema rate essentially parallels the national average; the pneumonia rate does not...the pneumonia death rate has increased dramatically since 1950. The mean Missoula County death rate for pneumonia for the period 1950 through 1960 is 41 deaths per 100,000 population per year. The 1961-1971 mean pneumonia death rate is 78 deaths per 100,000