

STATE ADMINISTRATION
JANUARY 27, 1981
RM 436

The meeting of the State Administration Committee was called to order at 8:00 a.m. on January 27, 1981 by Chairman Jerry Feda. All members were present except Representative Azzara who was absent and Representative Ryan who was excused.

Chairman Feda opened the hearing on House Bill 311.

HOUSE BILL 311-SPONSOR, Representative Joe Brand, introduced this bill to the committee. This bill prohibits counties and municipalities from contributing money to an organization if any portion of this money is used for the organization's lobbying activities unless the voters of the local governing entity approve a special property tax levy for this purpose. Representative Brand said that he does not feel the people of Montana are aware of how their tax dollars are spent in connection with lobbying activities.

PROPOSERS

REPRESENTATIVE PISTORIA, member of the committee, arose and stated his support of this bill. He said that the people should vote on where they want their tax money spent.

OPPOSERS

DAN MIEZNER, representing the League of Cities and Towns, stated that he did not want to fight with the sponsors of the bill, but wanted to point out the league operations to the committee. He said the league was made up of corporations of non-profit organizations. Mr. Meizner passed out pamphlets to the committee entitled "Montana League of Cities and Towns, What Does Your League Do For You". A copy is attached and is EXHIBIT 1 of the minutes. He said that the League acts as a clearing house through which the cities and towns cooperate for their mutual benefit. Major policies are determined by vote of the delegates at the annual convention, implemented by a 17 man governing body elected and appointed from among the city and town delegates. Mr. Miezner said that they never say anything that cannot be backed up with facts. He said his job is to represent the wishes of the majority of the people and that is what he does.

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MIKE STEPHEN, representing Montana Assoc. of Counties, arose in opposition to HB 311. His testimony concurred with Mr. Miezners'.

DALE SKAOLURE, County Commissioner Big Sandy, Mt., appeared in opposition to HB 311. He asked the committee if they knew of any abuses to the system. He said that government is a form of democracy and we should not be locked out of this form of democracy. He said that every year the budget hearing is posted and is open to the public. He said, "I think this is discriminatory legislation".

BILL ROMINE, Montana Clerks and Records Assoc., stated that he was not appearing as a proponent or opponent to House Bill 311 but wanted to be available to answer any questions the committee might have concerning the departments connection with this bill.

Chairman Feda opened the hearing to questions from the committee.

Representative Dussault asked Mr. Romine if county funds were used for lobbying.

Mr. Romine said that they were not. They get their funds from outside sources. He referred to these sources as "machinemen".

Representative Hanson asked Representative Brand what kind of situation we would have if we did not have the lobbyists here.

Representative Brand said that this bill is not intended to keep lobbyist from coming but to get more local input into legislation.

Representative Brand closed the hearing on House Bill 311. He said that the main purpose of this bill is to allow the public to have more input in government. He said, why do we have to have national legislation to tell us what is good for Montana? This should be up to the citizens of Montana.

HOUSE BILL 245-SPONSOR, Representative Brand, introduced HB 245 to the committee. This bill transfers the powers and duties relating to the supervision of parolees and probationers from the Department of Institutions to the Board of Pardons. These duties and powers include appointing probation and parole officers, adopting rules of conduct for parolees and probationers, approving qualifications of probation and parole officers, investigating and supervising parolees and probationers, providing services to parolees, and issuing warrants for the arrest of a parole violator. A copy of Representative Brand's testimony is attached and is EXHIBIT 2 of the minutes.

PROPOSERS

FRANK FLEMMING, Parole Officer, Missoula, arose in support of HB 245. Mr. Flemming said that there is a morale problem between the Parole Officers and the Department of Institutions. Mr. Flemming's testimony is also EXHIBIT 2 of the minutes.

JACK McCORMICK, representing himself, stated that he was in support of this bill for three reasons. First, he said, I feel the philosophical differences between the Department of Institutions and the field staff do exist. Also, he stated, I disagree with the fiscal note on this bill. I think there will be a savings to the Department of Institutions. Third, he said, I feel there will be better service for courts, public clients, legislature and Board of Pardons.

SENATOR PAT RYAN, Parole Officer, Great Falls, MT., arose in support of HB 245. He said that a parole officer needs this control in his line of work. Counseling is an important part of the job, he stated, but there is much more to it. His testimony concurred with the others.

JACK LYNCH, B.O.P., stated he would be available to answer questions concerning the impact on the Parole Board and staff and also questions concerning rules.

OPPOSERS

CURT CHISHOLM, Department of Institutions, appeared in opposition to HB 245. A copy of his testimony is attached and is EXHIBIT 3 of the minutes.

There were no other opposers to House Bill 245.

Representative Spilker asked Senator Ryan if the parole officers have had their job discription changed many times.

Senator Ryan said it has been changed at least 4 times in the past four or five years.

Representative Hanson asked if the board was qualified to supervise the staff at this time. The answer was that one additional administrative position would be needed.

Representative Brand closed the hearing on HB 245.

HOUSE BILL 274-SPONSOR, Representative Brand, introduced this bill to the committee. This bill requires officers commissioned by the governor and state senators and representatives to resign in writing to the secretary of state rather than the governor. A resignation is effective 24 hours after its submission unless it is withdrawn during the 24-hour period by the resigner. Representative Brand said that in the past people have been submitting resignations to the secretary of state, which is actually in violation of the law. This would clear up the confusion.

PROPOSERS

There were no proposers to House Bill 274.

OPPOSERS

There were no opposers to House Bill 274.

Chairman Feda opened the hearing to questions from the committee.

Representative Kropp said that 24 hours did not seem like enough time and he thought it should be changed.

Representative Brand closed the hearing on House Bill 274.

HOUSE BILL 134-SPONSOR, Representative Shontz, introduced HB 134 to the committee. Under current law, bingo prizes must be in tangible personal property only and not in money.

HB 134 (cont.)

The prize value for each individual bingo award may not exceed \$100 and the price for an individual bingo card may not exceed 50 cents. This bill exempts bingo games conducted by nonprofit corporations, religious corporations sole, and nonprofit organizations from these restrictions if the proceeds are used for charitable purposes or to pay for prizes. Representative Shontz submitted proposed amendments to HB 134, to the committee. These amendments are attached and are EXHIBIT 4 of the minutes. He said that these amendments should clear up any objections to the bill. He also said that in many towns (especially small communities) these nonprofit organizations support schools or churches and do many good things for the community. He said that many of these organizations are in violation to the law now because they pay money instead of prizes. As long as they are doing it anyway, he said, why not make it legal.

PROPOSONENTS

JERRY DRISCOLL, Little Flower Parish, Billings, stated that the school is supported by the nonprofit bingo games and if they could not pay money the school would probably close down.

TONY CUMMINGS, American Legion of Montana, arose and stated their support of House Bill 134.

REPRESENTATIVE KENNERLY, stated that he was in support of the bill and thought it should be passed since many of the organizations are already paying cash prizes.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES, arose and stated his support of the bill in representation of Manhattan Christian School.

REPRESENTATIVE O'CONNELL, stated she had no objections to the bill.

OPPONENTS

REV. GEORGE HARPER, Yellowstone Conference, testified in opposition to HB 134. A copy of his testimony is attached and is EXHIBIT 5 of the minutes.

There were no other opponents to HB 134 testifying.

Chairman Feda opened the hearing on HB 134 to questions from the committee.

Representative Dussault asked if there isn't some type of fine or penalty for groups that are in violation of the law by paying cash prizes.

Representative Shontz said that he did not think this law was enforced good except in Yellowstone County.

Representative Dussault also questioned the definition of nonprofit organization. She said anyone could say they were a nonprofit organization.

There was further discussion held by the committee.

Representative Shontz closed the hearing on HB 134.

HOUSE BILL 270-SPONSOR, Representative Sales, introduced this bill to the committee. Currently counties must pay from their general funds travel expenses of elected delegates and alternates attending state conventions to nominate presidential electors at a rate of 8 cents per mile for travel to and from the convention. This bill requires the political parties to assume these traveling expenses. Representative Sales said he is opposed to public financing of any political costs.

PROPOSERS

REPRESENTATIVE O'CONNELL, stated that she was in agreement with Representative Sales.

OPPOSERS

PHIL TAWNEY, Representing the Democratic party, stated that there has been no abuses of the current system and he has heard of no complaints by the counties. He said this bill would have a negative effect on participation of delegates. The amount the counties pays, he stated, is not that great but it can be very significant to a person who is traveling a long distance to a convention.

There were no other opponents to House Bill.

Chairman Feda opened the hearing to questions by the committee.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

HOUSE BILL 245

DO NOT PASS

Representative Mueller made a motion that HB 245 DO NOT PASS. He explained his reason for the motion. He said that a politically appointed board that meets once a month does not have time to manage the whole department. There would be no accountability, no responsibility and also additional cost.

Representative O'Connell made a substitute motion that HB 245 DO PASS. She said that the Dept. of Institutions is not needed to supervise the parole officers since they have been accountable to the Board of Pardons in the past.

Following discussion, question being called a vote was taken on the DO PASS motion. Motion failed 4 YES and 13 NO with 2 absent. Representatives O'Connell, Smith, Pistoria and McBride voted yes.

HOUSE BILL 270

DO PASS AS AMENDED

Representative Dussault moved the amendments, which are attached and are EXHIBIT 6 of the minutes.

A vote was taken and carried 15 YES and 2 NO. Representatives McBride and Pistoria voted NO.

Representative Kropp made a motion that HB 270 DO PASS AS AMENDED. Representative Mueller seconded the motion. A vote was taken and carried 14 YES and 3 NO. Representatives Dussault, Pistoria and McBride voted no.

HOUSE BILL 274

DO PASS AS AMENDED

Representative Kropp made a motion to amend HB 274. A copy of the proposed amendments is attached and is EXHIBIT 7 of the minutes. A vote was taken and carried unanimously.

Representative O'Connell moved a DO PASS AS AMENDED on HB 274. Question being called, a vote was taken and carried unanimously with those present.

EXECUTIVE SESSION (cont.)

HOUSE BILL 311

DO NOT PASS

Representative Kropp made a motion that HB 311 DO NOT PASS. Discussion followed.

Representative O'Connell made a substitute motion that HB 311 DO PASS. Following discussion, question being called, a vote was taken and failed 2 YES and 15 NO. Representatives Pistoria and O'Connell voted Yes.

HOUSE BILL 211

DO NOT PASS

Representative Briggs made a motion that HB 211 DO NOT PASS. The motion was seconded by Representative Sales. A vote was taken and carried unanimously with those present.

Chairman Feda addressed the committee concerning two committee bills.

Representative Mueller moved that the committee allow the introduction of the committee bill requested by the Montana Salary Commission. A vote was taken and carried unanimously.

Representative Feda set up a sub-committee to study the committee bill requested by the Department of Community Affairs. The members will be Representatives Sales, Smith and McBride.

A motion was made to adjourn at 11:00 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,



G. C. "JERRY" FEDA, Chairman

Cathy Martin-Secretary



INQUIRY SERVICE

One of the most widely used features of League membership is the privilege of calling on the League staff for assistance with a particular problem. When you have a question about city affairs or want information about a special problem, a letter or call to the League office will usually bring you the information you need. A library of municipal information and extensive files covering years of city experience in Montana are at your disposal. The League staff is ready and willing to help you with whatever matters may arise. Your League office maintains contact with Federal and State agencies in order to respond to and give up-to-date information



CONFERENCES AND CONSULTATION

Officials of member cities and towns meet regularly at the annual League convention and at district meetings. These serve as short courses in city government, providing an opportunity to exchange ideas and to hear outstanding speakers on municipal affairs. The League cosponsors or assists with a number of training schools and programs and special meetings as well. Field visits by members of the League staff and visits by city officials at the League office provide a further opportunity for personal discussion of city matters.



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

The League staff is continually studying various phases of municipal government. On the basis of this research, manuals, handbooks and special reports are prepared to keep city officials informed as to new methods and ideas. Methods and practices of cities are compiled and published so that you may compare your city's operations with those of other similar cities. Cooperation from institutions of higher learning is used extensively on research projects. Studies have been made on SID and Bond Issuance; Personnel programs; Wage and Salary Surveys; Management Training; and Labor Relations and the League requests citizen participation on any subject.



LEGISLATION

The League's state legislative program is one of the major activities of your League. During and between legislative sessions the staff of the League works closely with legislators and committees to develop and promote desirable city laws. City officials serve on various League committees to develop and promote municipal legislation. The League is recognized by leading state legislators as the responsible spokesman for Montana cities and towns. League legislative activities have met with considerable success through the years. During each session city officials are kept informed of the status of important bills through regular legislative bulletins.



ORDINANCE SERVICE

You may borrow copies of ordinances on nearly every conceivable subject from the League's extensive files. Package libraries and loan files of ordinances on a particular subject will be made up for you at your request. Model ordinances on administration as well as those for self-government powers cities and towns are available. Personnel and civil service program guidelines can be tailor made for your city or town. Your League office can codify your ordinances and contract with your city or town to keep these up-to-date.



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The League cooperates with other state leagues on matters of national interest through membership in the National League of Cities. This membership makes available to Montana cities and towns the publications and library of NLC and brings valuable assistance and information on federal regulations and assistance programs, as well as congressional representation. One or more officials of all League member cities receive a monthly subscription to *Nation's Cities*, the national publication of NLC. The League cooperates also with other national organizations of cities and city officials. Cities and towns may be direct members of the National League of Cities for a small fee and will receive all information direct. Through your League office information on federal programs is available to member cities and towns.



STATE-LOCAL RELATIONS

An intangible but important function of the League is to serve as a liaison between cities and towns, counties, schools and the state government. The League serves as an advisory body in contacts between city officials and the state government. A major objective is to promote cooperation and coordination among all units of Montana government—cities, towns, state, counties, school districts and special districts.



GROUP INSURANCE

The Montana League of Cities and Towns provides a group hospitalization and medical program which includes \$5,000 Life Insurance, hospital and Doctor coverage as well as dental expenses and a major medical expense benefit. The program is processed through your League office. This program is offered to all elected officials and employees of the cities and towns of Montana.



WHAT IS THE LEAGUE?

The League is an incorporated, non-partisan, non-profit association of cities and towns. The state statutes declare it to be an instrumentality of its member cities. Organized under a constitution originally adopted in 1931, the League has as its sole purpose the cooperative improvement of city government in Montana. It acts as a clearing house through which the cities and towns cooperate for their mutual benefit. Major policies are determined by vote of the delegates at the annual convention, implemented by a 17 man governing body elected and appointed from among the city and town delegates. A full-time executive director and staff carry out these policies and are at your service whenever needed. By cooperating through the League the cities provide for themselves a research program and a legislative voice which would be impossible for any of them singly.



LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP

Over 120 cities and towns are members of the League. These cities range in population from 50 to 70,000. These member cities represent 97 percent of the population of Montana cities and towns and approximately 60 percent of the state's total population. In addition, membership is offered to individuals, businesses and industries as Associate Members.

Montana League of Cities and Towns

The United Voice of Municipal Government



WHAT DOES YOUR LEAGUE DO FOR YOU?

**MONTANA LEAGUE
of
CITIES AND TOWNS**
Helena, Montana 59601

P. O. Box 1704
Helena, Montana 59601
Phone 442-8768

DISCUSSION ON HOUSE BILL # 245

The effect this bill will have is two-fold:

1. The best illustration of this point can be made by examination of authority of the supervision of the clientele.
 - A. Parolees and furloughs are granted by the Board of Pardons (BOP). All decisions relative to the supervision of these clients are subject to review by the BOP. The BOP has delegated some authority in regard to these clients to the Dept. of Institutions (Dept.), i.e. Revocation of furloughs or paroles; however, the the decisions made by the Dept. are subject to final review by the BOP. Central Office is not involved in the revocation procedure as a hearing is held by a regional supervisor (there are four in the state). This bill would not affect the regional supervisor positions.
 - B. Probations are granted by the District Courts. All decisions relative to the supervision of these clients are subject to review by the District Courts. Nowhere do the Courts delegate any authority to the Dept. as to disposition of these cases.

As can be seen by these facts, the Dept. has no authority in the decision making process involved in the supervision of probationers, parolees or furloughs.

2. The following is a list of positions in the Division of Corrections Central Office in Helena for the Adult Probation and Parole Bureau.

NAME	GRADE	STEP	SALARY
Robell	19		\$24,718
Hoy	15	2	19,064
Kennison	14	4	17,867
Pomeroy	16	6	22,103

Secretarial Positions:

GRADE	STEP.	SALARY
9	4	11,618
7	1	9,000
4	2	7,597
5	1	7,669
4	1	7,115

The BOP consists of the following members and staff:

Three Board Members and one alternative
Executive Secretary
Hearing Officer
Two Secretarial Positions

The Board Members attending monthly board meetings receive expenses and \$50.00 per day.

If this legislation passes, the result would be a BOP consisting of three Board Members and the following staff:

Executive Secretary (pre-existing position of BOP)
Hearing Officer (pre-existing position of BOP)
Administrative Aide (Dept. staff - grade 16)
Furlough Coordinator & Job Placement Officer (Dept. staff - grade 14)
✓ Secretarial Staff (two pre-existing BOP positions and Dept. positions:
one-grade 9-step 4; one-grade 7-step 1; and three grade 5 positions)

This bill would eliminate one grade 19 position, one grade 15 position and one grade 4 position. The end result of this legislation, considering salaries alone, nothing else i.e. benefits, postage, office costs, is a savings to the taxpayers of more than \$100,000 per biennium.

Therefore, by the elimination of the bureaucracy, the citizens, BOP, Courts and clients would receive better directed services and at a considerable savings.

1. HB 245 (Menahan) An act to transfer the powers and duties relating to the supervision of parolees and probationers from the Department of Institutions to the Board of Pardons.
2. Intent: To move supervision of Probation/Parole officers (and Aftercare) back to the Board of Pardons.
3. Legal Problems: When the field services were transferred to the Department under HB 646 (1975) part of the rationale for change was to eliminate the conflict of interest in having the paroling authority also responsible for the field service which is responsible for supervision and revocations. In addition 80% of the caseload is probationers who are in fact under the authority of the District Courts. Since the Board of Pardons has no authority over 80% of the cases (1839) it is not appropriate to have them administering a service not controlled by them. Finally, such a switch is opposed to the extensive Executive Reorganization the state has undergone in recent years and begins to again proliferate a multitude of boards and agencies.
4. Population Impact: There would be no direct population impact. The field services currently supervises 1839 probationers in state, 453 parolees, and 294 youth to total 2,586 (12-80).
5. Program Impact: The program impact is significant. Supervision of probationers and parolees has been a state function since 1955 when the Board of Pardons was created along with a field service. From 1955 to 1972 the field service was administered by the Board. In 1972 the Board was administratively attached to the Department. HB 646 in 1975 transferred the functions of the field services from the Board to the Department as the Board was quasi-judicial in nature and charged with determining parole and furlough release without the burdensome responsibility of managing the field service.

The transfer in 1975 was made in the attempt to comply with national and state correctional standards and to avoid a conflict of interest. The standards which apply are determined by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards, Corrections. Standard 16.4 states clearly that "each state should enact legislation by 1978 to unify all correctional facilities and programs. The Board of Pardons may be administratively a part of an overall state-wide correctional service agency, but it should be autonomous in its decision making authority and separate from field services!" Furthermore, Standard 12.5, which discusses the organization of field services, is clear that field services must be separate from parole boards. It states, "lack of coordination among correctional programs and functions has for years been a grave impediment to the development of effective correctional programs. The separation of field services from the rest of corrections has been no exception." The discussion

of Standard 12.5 also notes that "in a number of states, some parole field staff report to independent parole boards. These staff should be transferred to the Department of Corrections to enhance correctional program integration and free parole boards for their proper task of parole policy formulation and decision making."

State standards also apply. The Montana Justice Project Corrections Report also indicates that field services should be a part of the Corrections Division. Standard 9.1 indicates that "organizationally, adult probation services in Montana should be a function of the Executive Branch of government."

In addition, the American Correctional Association Standards and Goals state that "Parole Boards should not have responsibility for parole and probation services."

In the last session HB 343 was introduced which attempted to transfer the field services back to the Board. Again in this session HB 245 attempts to move the field services contrary to sound correctional standards and planning.

There are many additional negative program impacts. The field services is not purely composed of probation and parole officers. It also includes supervision of youth, work with Life Skills programs and group homes. The correct job classification in the State Personnel is Community Corrections Specialist. Some officers still work solely with parolees or probationers and go by the working title of "probation and parole officers," but others have shared caseloads of adults and juveniles (Polson, Miles City, Billings).

Currently there are 43 Community Corrections Specialists. About 29 work with Parole and Probation and 14 with youth. A return to the Board would mean a splitting of these officers and unnecessary duplication of services and work. The duplication would require hiring additional staff, especially in the secretarial area. There are, in addition to the 43 Community Corrections Specialists, 10 field office secretaries, 4 central office secretaries and clerks, 4 regional supervisors, and 1 field services supervisor to total 62 FTE. The budget for FY 81 (including Robel's position) is \$1,304,237.

The Board of Pardons is part time. It meets two days a month during which time it hears 60-80 cases. This leaves virtually no time to administer a program of 62 FTE costing 1.3 million dollars. It is inconceivable that a program could be managed in this fashion without adding management capability.

Transfer to the Board has other program impacts which would be problematic. They would need the capability to have support services such as data processing, research. Training services would have to be developed whereas

they are currently in place. Accounting services must be provided in some fashion.

6. Fiscal Impact: There are substantial costs to the transfer. Relocation costs were estimated last session to be \$3,500. This does not account for lack of office space in Deer Lodge or the need to rent or lease such space. For the last session such rents/leases were estimated at \$27,000 to \$35,000 biannually. The separation of adult and juvenile caseloads may result in additional FTE needs as well as void the consolidation of office space in some areas.
7. Department Comment: The enactment of HB 245 would be retrogressive. It is a step backwards and only serves to fragment what HB 646 in 1975 remedied. It is a move contrary to recognized standards in corrections.

FTE

Bureau Chief	1.0
Field Services Supervisor	1.0
File Clerk (C.O.)	2.0
Clerk Typist/Secretary (C.O.)	2.0
Field Office Typist	10.0
Community Corrections Spec. I	4.0
Community Corrections Spec. II	21.0
Community Corrections Spec. III	18.0
Regional Supervisor	<u>4.0</u>
	63.0 FTE*

FY 81 Budgeted Amounts

Field Services - \$1,304,237*

*Job Placement (Kennison) = 64

*Total = \$1,326,055

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SPECIALISTS

43.0 Total

4.0 Regional Supervisors

47.0

29 Parole-Probation

14 Aftercare

43

4 Regional Supervisors

47

10 Field Secretary

57

4 Central Office Clerical

61

1 Job Placement

62

2 Administration (Robel/Pomroy)

64 Total

Proposed Amendment to HB 134

1. Title, line 4.

Following: "TO"

Strike: "MAKE"

Insert: "REVISE"

2. Title, line 5.

Following: "RESTRICTIONS"

Strike: "NONAPPLICABLE"

Insert: "APPLICABLE"

3. Page 1, line 20.

Following: line 19

Insert: "Section 2. Bingo prizes -- nonprofit organizations. (1)

Bingo prizes awarded by nonprofit organizations conducting games pursuant to [section 1] may award prizes in cash, but must not exceed the value of \$100 for each award. The total amount of awards may not exceed \$500. The prize for an individual bingo card shall not exceed \$1.

(2) Only bona fide members of the nonprofit organization shall operate the game."

Renumber all subsequent sections.

4. Page 1, line 20.

Following: "instruction."

Strike: "Section"

Insert: "Sections"

Following: "1"

Strike: "is"

Insert: "and 2 are"

5. Page 1, line 23.

Following: "to"

Strike: "section"

Insert: "sections"

Following: "1"

Insert: "and 2"

Jan. 27, 1981

Testimony OPPOSING H.B. 134

by: Rev. George Harper
St. Paul's United Methodist Church, Helena
on behalf of the Yellowstone Annual Conference of the
United Methodist Church

- We oppose H.B. 134.

In practical effect, H.B. 134 nullifies the present law concerning Bingo. If no card prices are applicable, and if no restrictions on prizes, in kind or amount, are stated, then all the Law would say is that Bingo is allowed.

We say this because anyone who knows anything about the nature of gambling operations in Montana's history knows that the wording concerning "non profit" and "religious" organizations can be made to include any group of persons or any organization that decides to use the nomenclature.

We simply ask the Committee to ask itself two questions:

(1) What is a "~~religious~~ religious corporation"?

If the members of this Committee decided to call yourselves a church, organized for the worship of the Great House Speaker in the Sky, and would like to so incorporate yourselves, what state agency could deny you that privilege?

(2) What is a "charitable purpose?"

A "Society For The Preservation of Gambling in Butte" with all earnings earmarked for "enhancing the financial well-being of emotionally distraught gamblers" would certainly have to be given a license.

No sensible law maker or law enforcer would want to touch this kind of law with a pole of any length.

Legislators who want open gambling should vote for gambling bills that say what they mean, but please don't stamp a "Do Pass" on a masquerade bill like H.B. 134.

George Harper

George Harper

AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL 270

1. Title, line 4.

Following: "TO"

Strike: "REQUIRE"

Insert: "REMOVE THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE COUNTIES AND"

2. Title, line 5.

Following: "PAY"

Strike: "TRAVEL"

Following: "EXPENSES"

Strike: "FOR DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES"

3. Title, line 6.

Following: line 5

Strike: "ATTENDING"

Insert: "COUNTY AND"

Following: "CONVENTIONS"

Strike: "TO NOMINATE PRESIDENTIAL"

4. Title, line 7.

Following: line 6

Strike: "ELECTORS"

Following: ";

Insert: "REPEALING"

5. Page 1, lines 10 through 17.

Following: "IS" on line 10

Strike: remainder of line 10 through line 17

Insert: "REPEALED."



7

STATE ADMINISTRATION

ROOM 436

CATHY MARTIN

AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL 274

1. Title, line 7.

Following: "WITHIN"

Strike: "24"

Insert: "72"

2. Page 1, line 17.

Following: "governor"

Strike: "secretary of state"

Insert: "governor"

3. Page 2, line 7.

Following: "effective"

Strike: "24"

Insert: "72"

4. Page 2, line 9.

Following: "that"

Strike: "24"

Insert: "72"

AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL 270

1. Title, lines ⁴1 and ⁵2.

Following: "TO"

Strike: "REQUIRE" POLITICAL PARTIES"

Insert: "REMOVE THE OBLIGATION OF COUNTIES AND"

2. Page 1, line 10.

Following: "MCA"

Strike: Remainder of line 10 through line 17

Insert: "is repealed."

VISITORS' REGISTER

HOUSE

COMMITTEE

UTLL

Date _____

SPONSOR

[illegible]

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITORS' REGISTER

HOUSE

St. Adm.

COMMITTEE

ULL

245

Date

SPONSOR

[illegible]

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

HOUSE Sta. Adm. COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

311

27 Jan

OPPOS.

4

X

X

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

NAME Rep. Glenn A. Rush BILL No. HB 134
ADDRESS 607 Bork, N.Y. DATE _____
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT My District Residents
SUPPORT X OPPOSE _____ AMEND _____

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

VISITORS' REGISTER

HOUSE

COMMITTEE

270

Date _____

SPONSOR

NAME

RESIDENCE

REPRESENTING

SUPPORT

OPPOSE

Phil Tawney

Helena

17th Demo Party

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

NAME Tony Cumming BILL No. 134
ADDRESS P.O. Box 5075 DATE 1/27/81
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT AMERICAN LEGION OF MONTANA
SUPPORT ✓ OPPOSE _____ AMEND ~~NO~~ YES

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

NAME

Jerry Driscoll

BILL No.

HB 134

ADDRESS

4344 Stone St Billings

DATE

1-27-81

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT

Little Flower Parish Billings

SUPPORT

☒

OPPOSE

AMEND

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

NAME Phil Tawney BILL No. H13270
ADDRESS 220 Adams DATE 1-27-81
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT Ht. Demo Party
SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE ☒ AMEND _____

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments: