MINUTES OF THE MEETING STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE MONTANA STATE SENATE

January 20, 1981

The ninth meeting of the Senate State Administration Committee was called to order by Senator Pete Story, Chairman, on the above date, in Room 442 of the State Capitol Building at 10:00 a.m.

ROLL CALL: All Members of the Committee were present.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL 142:

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF REIMBURSEMENT AUTHORIZED THE GOVERNOR FOR OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL:"

Senator Chet Blaylock, Laurel, District 35, sponsor of the bill, wants to raise the amount for daily reimbursement to the governor for out-of-state travel. This amount would not exceed \$95.00 a day.

PROPONENTS:

Morris Brusett, Department of Administration, showed a guide called Runzheimer Meal-Lodging Cost Index which lists the approximate current rates in major cities for lodging and meals. He enclosed a sheet that summarized this.

OPPONENTS: None.

Questions from the Committee; none.

The hearing was closed on Senate Bill 142.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL 114:

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: " AN ACT TO CREATE A PERMANENT OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE ON STATE ADMINISTRATION."

Senator Steve Brown, Helena, District 19, sponsor, said this is an attempt to answer a basic question: "Who is in charge of the legislative branch when it is in interim?" He gave a short history of the legislative branch comparing the staff and the finances with the 1930's. He stated there is the issue of salaries. Every committee has a way to establish their own. There is some duplication; for instance, the fiscal and audit committees. He claims this is a waste and we need savings.

A lack of coordination shows up in the way bills come out of the legislature. We see in the audit committee some rules that are not in compliance with statutory codes of law. His proposal is to establish a framework creating a coordinating committee. He pointed out in Section 1 there should be a 16-member oversight committee, composed of one member from each party in the committees listed on the bill, who would serve two years. This committee should oversee government organization. He feels government ought to continually examine itself. This way it could be done more efficiently and better. He wants a continual question and answer. Senator Brown suggests that the word "shall" be changed to "may" in line 24 referring to the duties of the committee. He realizes the most controversial part of the bill is Part 7, line 16, referring to the committee reviewing and approving budgets and budget amendments for all legislative programs. He thinks there needs to be a federal committee to make recommendations. A fiscal note is being prepared for this bill.

PROPONENTS:

Speaker of the House Bob Marks supported the concept, recognizing a real need for it and said that the mechanics may have to be worked out.

OPPONENTS: None.

Questions from the Committee: Senator Towe asked if there may be more than one committee that can handle it. Senator Brown suggested that one should know what the other committee is doing. He realizes that they cannot start at Title 1, etc., and go through it all. The original idea was that the Council was going to be the staff, made a more equal status.

Senator Hafferman asked if it would have access to computers. Senator Brown said he was sure it would. It should take advantage of the work that is already being done by some other committees.

Senator Ryan asked why the committees are not feeding each other information now. Senator Brown said the committees and staff devote all their attention to the things in which they are involved now. There is so much time and money wasted to do that. Coordination is needed to keep up with the work load.

Senator Story stated that standing committees and special committees have fairly low success rates. The reasons are: 1) They get a different point of view, and 2) They have a low rate of returns. He is not sure that this bill addresses either of those two elements. He asked, "What should be the role of the Legislative Council itself?"

Representative Marks stated this would be housekeeping, bill drafting, and certification.

Senator Story asked what he would see in the absence of the bill.

Representative Marks said it would be the same as it is. He said they would try to create an oversight committee. He thinks there needs to be coordination.

Senator Towe said the Legislative Council does fulfill the role right now. Why can't they use authority over these committees? Why is it necessary if the Legislative Council is set up to do it already?

Representative Marks answered that the base must be broadened.

Senator Ryan asked if the Legislative Council is unable to do these functions right now.

Representative Marks said that they do not have the authority.

PROPONENT: (who arrived late)

Representative Spilker states she is aware of the necessity for someone to effect some sort of coordination. The state is not using full portion of what we have because no one effectuates coordination. She does not understand why the Legislative Council does not do it. There seems to be a suspicion of what the Legislative Council is doing. What Senator Brown has in mind becomes a necessity.

Senator asked her to give us an example.

Representative Spilker answered by asking a question, "What is the difference between a program auditor and the kind of work a fiscal analyst does?"

Senator Story defined the difference. Then he and Senator Brown discussed this difference. Senator Story said they do whatever government has directed them to do. The

January 20, 1981

budget goes to the budget office and they and the fiscal analyst are going over this to see if figures are correct. The audit department does have authority in the interim.

Senator Ryan called "Point of Order."

Senator Story overruled this.

Representative Spilker was involved in the state mandate the same time finance committee was working on earmarking. The two committees did not work well together and were totally unaware of what the other was doing.

Senator Brown closed by saying, "Now you know why I want to eliminate third reading." He urged them to pass this bill.

ADJOURNMENT: 10:50.

Senator Pete Story, Chairman

7

9" meeting

ROLL CALL

STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

47th LEGISLATIVE SESSION - - 1981 Date /- 20

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Senator Pete Story, Chairman	v		
Senator Allen Kolstad, V. C.			
Senator William Hafferman	V		
Senator H. W. Hammond			
Senator Jan Johnson			
Senator Patrick Ryan	L.		
Senator Thomas Towe	V S		

Each day attach to minutes.

STATE OF MONTANA

REQUEST NO. 97-81

FISCAL NOTE

Form BD-15

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In compliance with a writ	en request received		, 19	, there is here	by submitted a	Fiscal Note
for SB 114	Dursua	nt to Title 5, Cha	pter 4. Part 2 of	the Montana Code	Annotated (MC	Δ)
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DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Senate Bill 114 would create a permanent oversight committee on state administration. The committee would have the power to investigate and recommend changes in a wide variety of state government activities in the legislative and executive branches of government.

ASSUMPTIONS

- 1. All staff assistance would be provided by existing staff from existing appropriations
- 2. The committee would meet 8 times for 1 day meetings. Committee costs would be borne by an appropriation to and managed by the Legislative Council for the support of the committee.

FISCAL IMPACT

The cost of committee meetings would be \$19,086 in FY 82 and \$7024 in FY 83 from general fund appropriations.

David M Leur

BUDGET DIRECTOR

Office of Budget and Program Planning

Date:

STATE OF MONTANA

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST NO. 113-81

Form BD-15

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	Sanate Bill 142			CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	AT SURVEY OF THE	## # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	
for		pursuant to 1	litle 5, Chapter	4, Part 2 of the	Montana Code i	Annotated (MC/	9). (*)
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of	the Legislature upon request						10.5

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

Senate Bill 142 is an act increasing the amount of reimbursement authorized the Governor for out-of-state travel from \$70 to \$95 per day.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- Out of state travel by the Governor will not substantially increase over the next biennium.
- 2. An inflation factor of 15% per year is allowed.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The fiscal impact of this bill is minimal: a review of preceding years' travel claims projected out with a 15%/year increase shows additional expenditures of \$170 in FY 82 and \$195 in FY 83.

BUDGET DIRECTOR

Office of Budget and Program Planning

Date: 1-21-81

DATE	<u> </u>	1-20

COMMITTEE ON BILL NO. 5014Z

VISITOR'S REGISTER						
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Subj: Senate Bill 142 - "An act to increase the amount of reimbursement authorized the Governor for out-of-state travel."

History of Governor's out-of-state per diem rates:

Years	Daily rate	percentage increase
prior to 1969	\$20	
1969 to 1975	\$60 }	7
1975 to present	\$70 \ \	58%-12 years
proposed rate	\$95	s years

Approximate current rates in major cities *:

	When rate	Lodging		Meals		Total	
City	When rate compiled	Average	High	Average	<u>High</u>	Average	<u>High</u>
Boston	Oct. 1980	\$ 55	\$78	\$25	\$40	\$80	\$118
Chicago	Oct. 1980	63	89	29	53	92	142
Denver	Jan. 1980	33	48	20	32	53	80
New York	April 1980	64	93	41	62	105	155
San Francisco	July 1980	69	99	30	39	99	138
Washington,D.C.	July 1980	62	97	33	50	95	147

Source: "Runzheimer Meal - Lodging Cost Index", Runzheimer and Company, Rochester, Wisconsin. Prices quoted are for "first class" establishments, and therefore excludes "luxury" and "second-class" establishments.

NAME: Steve Brown DATE: 1/20/81

ADDRESS: 917 Cannon PHONE: REPRESENTING WHOM? Self APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: S.B. 114 DO YOU: SUPPORT? _____ OPPOSE?____ COMMENTS:

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