

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE
MONTANA STATE SENATE

April 13, 1981

The forty-third meeting of the Senate Finance and Claims Committee met on the above date in room 108 of the State Capitol Building with Senator Himsel, Chairman calling the meeting to order at 8:12 a.m. Roll Call was taken and all were present except Senator Stimatcz.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 620: Representative Burnett, District 71 presented the bill as the cheif sponsor and said this was a bill to give an incentive program to the National Guard. I carried the bill last time and it carried \$50,000. This year it is an incentive program for the guardsmen to re-inlist.

General Duffy: This helps those in the unit who get no other type of bonus contribution.

John Walsh, National Guard officer and member of the enlisted association, said this was H. B. 896 and the oversite committee in the Legislative Council somehow did not codify it. In section 5, if anyone qualified for the federal bonus, they will not qualify for this one. In section 4, second sentence the bonus is due 60 days after the enlistment year is completed. The reason for the 60 days is that we do not want this, that we don't want to violate the law in case we have trouble getting the checks out. Training in a National Guard is also like a vo-tech.

Tech Sgt. Rodger A. Hogan, National Guard, Great Falls, and is also a technician. I am excluded in this bill, but I speak favorably in this so that we can keep up the guard spirit. He said in FY '79 in Great Falls, the appropriation was \$602,689, the DOD share \$24,820,000. \$16 million of that being wages for the guardsmen both part time and full time. With the 4% tax liability, \$661,797 goes back into the state treasury. It is a plus of that much more than spent to maintain. This is probably one of the few bills that will make money for the state. The National Guard is funded by the state and the federal; 3% state, 97% federal was funded for the guards in 1979.

Dan Mortag, Rancher in Cascade and member of the National Guard. The first year in the guards is the most expensive. After the first year of training in active duty it costs 1/10 as much per year. After that there is only the 2 day and the 10 day training. Guardsmen pay their own way and this 50% bonus would help on gasoline to go to the camps.

Gary Scott, Heavy Equipment and Maintenance, National Guard, said there are some good people in charge. They were selected to go to Germany for camp.

Major Westfield said it behooves the Montana citizens to show their appreciation to the guard by granting this bill.

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page two

There were no further proponents, no opponents and the Chairman asked if there questions from the committee.

Senator Story: If something untoward happens, with the army guard and the air guard, if there were severe trouble, who gets to participate? Major Westfield: That depends on the type of emergency and where it is. Perhaps both the air guard and the army.

Senator Hims1: On the amount of funding. This bill was for \$7,000 and \$14,000 and you have been referring to \$50 per person. On the other hand it provides the chance to determine the amount. Do I read this it may not be \$50 and may be \$30? How do you determine?

Walsh: There is a statement of intent with the bill. We have taken the total amount of personnel and computed it at 70%.

Senator Hims1: It is not in there. Walsh: Rules and regulations will have to see what it is.

Senator Regan: If it is on the statute and it becomes law then next time you will be in for more. What you need is the bill.

Representative Burnett: It was not codified last time. I would ask you to restore it back up to the \$100.

Senator Aklestad: What was the percentage? Westfield: It was about a 19% increase.

Representative Burnett said he would not take more time to close but would hope the committee gave consideration to moving it back to the \$100.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 855: This bill is on behalf of the subcommittee to appropriate funds for district court emergency funds. We chose not to put it in H.B.500. It is \$750,000. It was the feeling of the House it was a new program and it should be looked at with more scrutiny than normal in 500. The amount is 3/4 of \$1 million.

Mike Steven, Association of Counties said we discussed the problems of the district courts in this committee before. We do need a hand to help with this. It is a state system in a county system. All too often through different kinds of situations different counties get stuck with paying the bill and it shouldn't happen. There is some question of the open-endedness on this but it is on the part of the county.

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and the chairman asked if there were any questions from the committee.

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page three

Senator Smith: How does this differ from Senate Bill 300 that is funded in 500. Shontz: This is the appropriation measure that goes along with 500.

Senator Dover: We have already funded this for \$1 million. Shontz This bill does 2 things. It is a separate issue outside of the appropriation measure. It sets a level of 3/4 million dollars instead of \$1 million. The concern I have and a number of people have is why it should be the state. It is set up like a zerox. We are concerned with the amount of the funding.

Senator Aklestad: How do the district courts draw off this in this bill? Shontz: It will draw by the system set up in Senate Bill 300.

Representative Shontz closed by saying he felt it had been a thorough and good hearing and he wished to thank the committee.

Senator Himsel declared the hearing closed.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 855: Motion by Senator Dover to table this bill.

Senator Van Valkenburg: I would support Dover's motion. The money is in 500. If eliminated in conference committee, this money would still be in.

Motion was voted, passed, unanimous of those present.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 620: Motion by Senator Etchart that House Bill 620 be concurred in.

Senator Regan: The bill you have before you--without the appropriation in section 7 is a bill you can codify and year after year they will come in for X number of dollars to fund it. They want to put this in the law. The only question is at what level you want to grant it. I would propose an alternative that we sunset it. Uncle Sam provides a very good incentive. There is also benefits for going to school.

Senator Himsel: The tuition grant did not pass.

Senator Regan: I have no objection to the \$50 by codifying it you can see what will happen to it.

Senator Himsel: I can see no reason why it can not be sunsetted. Only it will go back to the House and probably to a Conference Committee.

Question was called, and Senator Etchart said he would include the statement of intent in the motion. Voted, unanimous except for Senators Thomas and Stimatzi being absent.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 290: Senator Himsel said this is the silicotic bill and the Fiscal Analyst was to get some information

Minutes, Finance and Claims

April 13, 1981

Page four

Jan Dee: If the bonuses paid to the silicotics and spouses were paid at \$200 and those prior to '74 would continue to receive 1/2 the benefits the increase would be a total impact of \$99,750 and \$93,000 in addition to what is being given now. You would have to add this. You would add \$22,000 and \$19,800 next to make everybody even. You would be increasing by about \$121,000 and \$113,000.

Senator Johnson: What is the total amount paid now? If everyone is equal. Jan Dee: That is the amount, I would have to check that.

Senator Regan: Why don't the figures jibe? Because of the eligibility benefits? Jan Dee: When you look at the fiscal note the figures would appear to be much higher.

Senator Dover: MOTION by Senator Dover that the bill, as amended, be concurred in.

Senator Himsel: The bill as is provides for \$200 a month and there is a discrepancy of when they qualify to a certain day.

Senator Keating: The bill as is deletes the section as to date of qualification? Regan: It remains as law since it is not repealed.

Senator Himsel: The current law is at the top. It would change it to cost about \$100,000 the first year and the difference the second year. It would mean an increased cost of general fund.

Senator Story: If we don't make an amendment that is what this bill does.

Curt Nichols: Jan Dee covered it, the \$99,000 and the \$93,000 is the same. It is the increase to the general fund. We tied right with these same figures. If you wanted to have everybody receive the same, the spouse will be up.

Senator Van Valkenburg: That is quite a bit different than Anne B. came up with (attached exhibit). The last line is not clear. I am trying to find out if the widows prior to 1974 were brought up.

Nichols: The fiscal note says 201 widows prior to March of '74. By pulling them up to this it would be \$100 a month for the widows. That would be \$1200 a year times 201 widows.

Senator Haffey: Having just calculated this, is the next to last line on page 7, the increased cost, if all that is done is changing from \$175 to \$200 leaving the widows the same. If increased, the spouses on the yellow sheet, increases to \$200. This is 101 times 100 times 12. This would give \$240,000 the first year. 176 x 100 x 12. Then if you add those two numbers to it you will get the last line of that, the total impact is \$340,950 and \$304,200.

Minutes; Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page five

Senator Regan: I would move that amendment. Base the widows of the surviving spouses the same as the ones that qualified in '74 or after and raise them to the full amount of \$200. I WOULD SO MOVE.

Senator Haffey: Just to get it started, I missed something. There is a lady out there whose husband died a couple weeks earlier. One will continue to get 1/2 of the other lady if we vote this down. 23 widows after that date. The total impact is the increased cost and is \$556 and we would add \$340,000.

QUESTION was called on Regan's amendment. Voted, failed.

ORIGINAL motion by Senator Dover that House Bill 290 as amended be concurred in.

Senator Haffey: Did you have a note there was something to remember in section 4?

Senator Van Valkenburg: Line 3, section 4 that should be amended because section 4 was deleted from the bill. We needed to change it only if something restored it.

Senator Himsel: The bill you have before you was amended, and it was the intent to amend section 34-73-109 and go back to the original state.

Senator Van Valkenburg: I would move we strike section 4 from the bill. Senator Himsel: If we strike section 4, then we are back to the original bill. QUESTION was called on the amendment to strike section 4. Voted, passed.

Senator Dover: MOVE THE BILL AS AMENDED. Voted, passed, unanimous Senator Healy to carry the bill.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 861: Representative Hurwitz, being absent, the bill was carried by Senator Manning. In the closing hours we discussed some high water states. This would be a new concept on saving water. We have made progress in capturing a small portion of the energy of our rolling resources, but have not captured a part of what we have. We have enormous Hydro capabilities which cannot be measured by what we have done in the past but what may be our only remaining energy resources. Inflation has brought up the cost of fuel so much. Gas in 1973 was 20¢. It is up to \$4.92, Opecized. Measured in 8 years a \$1 million purchased of this figure would cost \$21 million. Water is white oil and is disbursed to us inflation free. We will not get orders from above that it is going to decrease. I was particularly interested in what happened in Arizona. The water table is subsiding 8 to 10 feet a year. \$2 billion, 400 million is taking water up hill in Arizona and the requirement for that project alone is 547 megawatts that is equivalent of Hungry Horse and Fort Peck together. The potential on the Yellowstone is far greater than that. With the fall on the Yellowstone of \$,092 feet

we can intersperse 10 or 11 generator plants with the radius we have. Congress appropriated quite a bit of money for the study of low head development of water. This is not for more studies. It is to apply it.

Representative Hurwitz showed some charts on the comparison of the 40 year flow of the Yellowstone. He told about his trip to Arizona and the Hydro-Electric System there where they lift the water 1865 feet and then drop it in steps. He said on an average 40 year period we export 9,400,000 acre feet of water a year. He also have the gifures of 7,100,000 acre ft per year exported on the Missouri, about 10 million on the Kooteni and 15 1/2 million on the Clarks Fork.

There were no further proponents, no opponents and the Chairman asked if there were questions from the committee.

Senator Dover: Is this the bill that gives some money to 409?
Senator Manning: 409 is the vehicle that would be used for this. Mr. Berry asked if I would go on the governor's bill. That became 409. Senator Galt and I got together and we said we must have a vehicle we can use. I don't look for 409 to get going fast it should go forward carefully. This is one of the big things we can do. It will enhance our chances to win the suit.

Senator Aklestad: If the demonstration and the sites are found, who is going to build them? Manning: I am sure we will work within the frame work of the system. By contract, I would imagine It will be marketed. We took about \$250 million; at 4¢ a kilo-watt, you have more than that every year. The REA's and the Utilities. I lean toward the private sector.

Senator Regan: Where is Senate Bill 409 now? Manning: It passed the House by 92-0.

Senator Aklestad: I thing the idea of hydro-power is great. Why the free enterprise isn't going into this. If they don't go into it would the state be in the generating power business then? Manning: No. They won't be in the business. They will profit from it.

Senator Aklestad: Why didn't the Bureau of Reclamation come up with this? Senator Manning: They have 3 sites on the Yellowstone river that they pump into. We almost have to force feasibility at this time if we are going to get it. If the utilities were to develop it they are responsible to their stockholders and cannot get the show on the road. One bureau man said it was just that they didn't think of it. I talked to a man in Washington. This is what I am putting together, I told him. I had two hours with him and he brought his staff in, too. He said I can't think of a thing wrong with it. You can do more to do something now. If I go before Congress I am called a bureaucrat. He wrote a letter to me and told the office in Billings to co-operate with me. They made the arrangements to go to Arizona.

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page seven

The project manager met me and the chief engineer. We flew around it for 4 1/2 hours on this low-head project. I flew back to get the details. I asked them where they would get the energy and they said from the coal fired plants in the Hopi Indian Reservation. An overdraft of over 2 million acre feet are now being watered in it at a high energy demand.

Senator Smith: In section 3, the Department may not increase their number of employees unless, etc. Does that mean it is open ended? Manning: That is a standard safeguard. Leo Berry: My idea is you contract this out to the best Montana talent we can find. They have enough to do without trying to put this together too.

Senator Smith: If we appropriate \$350,000 is that what we will appropriate and in section 3, does this effect it? Berry: It is not that open-ended. I think if adequate contract service can not be hired in the state they can do it in the house.

Senator Story: For \$200 bucks worth of plastic you could store a lot of it at the mouth of the Yellowstone. The trick would be to get the Northern Plains Council to go along with it.

Senator Haffey: On the preconstruction engineering, they would have to make a survey of the sites. The elevation they might be, conduits that take the water out when the level is flooding and runs out to an effluent. Then generate electricity as it goes down. Is that the idea? Manning: Yes.

Senator Haffey: This \$350,000 would all be in engineering? No pilot construction on this? Manning: If all the contours of the whole river, some matching federal funds. We have done the field work. We can intersperse anywhere in a grand total of 10 or 11 increments. One increment could be a total unit. Next session we can tell the legislature just in power it can demonstrate, etc. We will have all the ramifications. I talked about the one in Story's area and compared it to the state Big Lake. He said so many natural areas. A natural swell and the deterrent will be the cost.

Senator Thomas: There is a gentleman from the Northern Plains Resource Council here, could he answer the question of whether they will be protesting these ideas?

Mr. Pat Osborne, NRPC said they do not have a position on this project. It is just the money here and we have not taken any position on it.

Senator Thomas: If the project is proposed, would you oppose it? Osborne: It is really impossible to answer. It would depend on a site specific analysis of the area to be used...

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page eight

Senator Thomas: The project you agree with. You might have some disagreement with the site? Osborne: The idea is good. I am not able to say if a certain specific project would be, what kind of ground it was, could a flood occur with it, and some of these things would have to be considered.

Senator Manning: By what stretch of imagination could you try to block the storage of water in our poorest land. There are a lot of safeguard. 3 districts are willing to have the pipe line go through, they are willing to have water stored and I don't know how you are going to protest. Osborne: I don't think we can possibly oppose anything at this stage.

Senator Boylan: I think this is the greatest idea conceived in Montana.

The hearing on House Bill 861 was closed.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 846: Representative Asay, chief sponsor of the bill said this is a bill to rehabilitate the Tongue River Dam. He said there is an additional factor--we are talking about the venture going into a joint venture with the state, federal government and the Indian tribes. The state of Montana and the Cheyenne tribe are presently in negotiation. Paramount is the additional storage in the Tongue River Dam. This bill is the result of the people involved from Birney to ~~Birney~~ Miles City, the Indian tribes and the Department of Natural Resources. There have been three meetings in the Miles City, Ashland areas, 2 meetings during the break, 2 in Helena, where they came up to work with us.

Representative Asay mentioned the recreation values of the dam, the safety not meeting the federal criteria, and said upon reconstruction it will meet that too.

Leo Berry, DNR: Spoke as a proponent of the bill. He said in regard to the two questions earlier on 409, this bill will use the administrative functions and procedure established in 409. The House did not put it in with the 3/4 fund. This bill will require a 3/4 vote of the legislature. It passed the House unanimous. The problem before us is with the Tongue River Dam. Because of problems with the spillway which was close to going out in 1978. We received \$1 million to fix it. It is in a stable condition now but if there is another flood like 1978 there is no question that the dam will fail and there will be a considerable loss of life and property. The proposal goes for securing federal funds by using state funds for matching money. The tribe has testified they will take the flood waters and put it in storage and that would take care of their grants. It is presently being negotiated. We looked at some alternative, safe sites down stream, looked at draining the dam and mining the coal, and these alternative proved to be technically and economically unfeasable. The Gheyennes are willing to try to get the money from the Federal Government and think there is a real

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page eight-b

good chance of doing so. It will cost about \$80 million. 12% from Montana to repair the Tongue River Dam. We feel the state could be in an extremely libelous position because of the warning by the federal government and because of our studies we know there is a good chance of it failing. The damages would be in excess of \$10 million if the dam should fail.

Mr. Herb Mobely, President of the Tongue River Project, and speaking for the Tongue River Water Users Association spoke as a proponent of the bill. At a meeting of neighbors there were 17 for and 1 against for increased storage. One reason is the flood control. We appreciate the presence of Tongue River Project and we would appreciate it more because the flood protection would be greater. We are pretty much in unanimity with this project.

Art Hayes, Rancher in the Birney area said they support the bill. There are a lot of ranchers watching their water rights and the Indian situation there. The case is now being heard in San Francisco. If we negotiate and come through on this it will be good all around. I think the ranchers and Indians would like to get this settled and it will benefit everybody in the valley.

Bill McKinney, lives right below the dam, said he felt his main concern is the flood situation. He told of the '78 flood and with his place 100 yards from the river they were flooded. They moved equipment and cattle and spent the night with a neighbor since they and 3 feet of water around the house. He said this would eliminate a lot of confusion during high water for those living on the river bottom.

Jack Noblock, rancher and member of the soil conservation, told of the need for the water there, and the demand for more and said with the increase in size they should be able to service and receive fees for 11,000 additional acres of irrigated land, and the only way to do it is through additional storage.

Mr. Kennell Wilson, Attorney for the Northern Cheyenne said that at the present time they are in negotiation with the water compact commission.

Mr. Scott Brown, Program Manager for the Reserve Water Commission said the commission has been in negotiations for about a year. There has been many meetings held. Representatives from both sides have been encouraged that an agreement can be reached. The tribe has reserve water right. They have senior rights also to the use of the water, since they were established in 1900. They have a very senior standing in that respect. The quantity is enough to give trouble, if the tribe would be willing to put a little on in stored water, it would help. The tribe realizes that stored rights are better for them than the natural flow rights, and it looks as though we may reach an agreement.

Mr. C. L. Gilbertson, Administrator for Safety, etc. said we have had severe damage from flooding. This could happen at anytime again

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page nine

and our concern is with down-stream. Political subdivisions are having litigation where there is high risk areas, where it was brought to the attention that it was a problem and nothing was done. It will take several years to complete this and get the work done. The warning, evacuation planning, etc is necessary now.

Senator Manning spoke as a proponent of the bill. He said, I am from that district. I was a member of the 1950 compact commission when they decided about the water between Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota. I am for this bill. It is part of the package put is different in this respect. I was not asked how the Federal Government would come in to the project. If the Federal government would get into the act like in the 30's and provide low interest money we on our own are making this more. It will help our case. It has a potential, the pre-engineering is done, we have already looked at the tributaries of the Yellowstone. In the compact we went into this deeply. The Tongue River flows 320,000 acre feet of water. It has an elevation providing potential of about 33 megawatts of power. The hypothetical would be about 20. It has a potential, as has the river right below there. The Powder River flows 480 feet a year. With about 2,900,000 acre feet. It already has development for 250 megawatts. The Federal Government has to come into it because of the Indians. It is part of the water package and I hope you will look favorably upon it.

Jo Brunner, Women Involved in Farm Economics said it is necessary to have water but also safe water projects. She urged passage of the bill.

Mr. Charlie Crane, Water Development Association spoke in support of the bill.

Ron Holliday, Administrator of the Parks Division, Fish and Wild Life said he appeared today in behalf of the director, Mr. Flynn. They support the bill. Our department has been working on it, it has some substantial benefits. The recreation benefits will continue to increase to the amount of mining in the Decker and Sheridan area. People from Billings, Harden, etc., with the Department giving \$100,000 toward this and the company will provide maintenance for 20 years. Our department supports this.

Senator Aklestad: This bill will not jeopardize anything in 76 so far as the Indians are concerned? Asay: There is presently a suit going on. It will not jeopardize it.

Senator Aklestad: How many acre feet of free board on the Dam now? Rick Bondy, DNR: The amount on the present dam is 18 feet above the spillway crest. It provides 7,000 acre feet of storage behind it before it goes over the dam,

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page ten

Senator Aklestad: How many acre feet? Fritz: More like 100,000 acre foot storage above the spillway.

Senator Aklestad: There was a bill on this last year. What would be the ramification? Would you sink it and then build it up? Asay: The spillway was repaired with federal money. It is already corrected.

Senator Aklestad: That work will be wasted if this project goes in? Berry: The bill you have before you is a budget amount to spend the federal dollars. It has been battered down and secured as best it can be. It is not sufficient to take care of a flood on a permanent basis. That was a bandage method.

Senator Aklestad: How much was that bandaid? Berry: Close to \$1 million.

Senator Dover: You built a new spillway? Berry: Yes.

Senator Dover: How much higher? Berry: It would raise the elevation of the existing one. We would spend the next couple of years deciding that. The original proposal was 15 feet.

Senator Dover: Will this cover up more of the coal or can you mine it out before you cover it up? Berry: It would depend on how high. The Northern extension of the Decker Mine. Two raises would be flooded. They have not been able to get the raises. It would not be done for 10 years if it was passed today. It would be possible to mine it out if the federal raises cannot be done.

Senator Thomas: Testimony when we heard the supplementa. There is a coal seam under it. Wasn't there some talk about relocating it? Berry" One of the proposals was to mine the coal under it. One problem was to drain the reservoir, there would be no water for the water users for about 10 years. Since the coal company also said it was unfeasable, we abandoned that proposal.

Senator Thomas: Is there enough revenue to pay off the \$40 million --then why on page 4 it would require 3/4 and in the other section 2/3 vote. Berry: Projected revenues are being negotiated with the Indians and private water users to see if it will pay. One is an appropriation being a 3/4 vote because we are using coal tax money to back these bonds, it requires a 3/4 vote. Another, in order to indebt the state for the bonds you need a 2/3 vote.

Senator Boylan: It seems this is going on for infinity. I would like to see the dam all done. How much money are we going to keep pouring in? Why can't anybody get anything done here? Berry: We will try to build the dam. This is complex. The negotiation with the property owners has to be done & negotiation with the Indians. There will have to be a law suit to test the

the bonding issue. They will not put out the bonds until there is a suit to see if it is all legal.

Senator Boylan: In my little short span of life I have seen a lot of big dams come about. Berry: In the past there was more unanimity of what should be done. We are moving now to see it done.

Senator Himsel: The composition strikes me as strange. Page 3 at the top. The \$40,732 taken from renewable resource development bond account. What is it? Berry: It is an emergency warning and downstream evacuation system for those living below the river, line 14.

Senator Himsel: On line 9, the \$395,331? Berry: Basically for the other things in subsection 2. We will have to work with the compact commission. Negotiation with the land owners as to the amount that can be paid for water. Evaluation of what lands will have to be acquired.

Senator Himsel: We have heard this thing every 2 years. 2 years ago I thought we appropriated the money to make it safe, including the spillway. Fritz: No. Senator Story: We studied it.

Senator Himsel: Is this more money to make the spillway safe? Fritz: The money that was appropriated last time was not to be used to enlarge the spillway. The money to study it would not be used for reconstruction of the dam. This is a very large project. You are not going to build it for that kind of money. The vote to repair it was for \$1 million. We were analyzing alternative and trying to determine what to do. Now is the time to take steps to build the project. Now unanimous as far as the project sponsors go. Indian and water users and those down the line.

Senator Haffey: The size is 70,000 acre feet? How big is the pond of water? Fritz: 3,500 acres.

Senator Haffey: The tribal relationship sort of hinges on this, and can be a hard thing to settle. Fritz: That is a catch 22 position. We cannot build it unless they agree. We have to settle the Indian and the non-Indian situation first.

Senator Van Valkenburg: I would refer to the House amendments on page 5. The future legislative approval. Berry: This came into the bill because Senator Graham had concerns before about the project proceedings. The Legislature would have to place its blessing on the agreement between the compact and the tribe. The money is not spent until the Legislature had condoned the compact agreement.

Senator Van Valkenburg: As to whether some future Legislature

may not approve whatever was negotiated. The cases could complicate the negotiation. We are authorizing \$10 million by virtue of the Bill, but we may be taking it back. Berry: Once a compact is negotiated, in order to be finalized, it must be ratified by Legislature and Congress. It does not inhibit the plan, it would have to be done anyway.

Senator Himsl: I have one further question on the warning system. \$397,000 to work with the Cheyene tribe and the federal government. The next section proposes you borrow money from the coal fund to initiate some matching money or other fund to sell the bonds. Berry: The coal fund will back the bonds. What 409 does is to divert the flow of money and sets up a separate fund. You are appropriating \$10 million to do what? Berry: It is used to guarantee the bonds. If the project only produces \$7 million, then \$3 million would be picked up by that account. Then 15% is plowed back into that account. It uses the flow of proceeds into the preliminary account to guarantee the bonds. The state is willing to put up \$10 million, is what we are telling the feds, as a guarantee and with it to get the rest of the money.

Senator Himsl: I thought it was to be used temporarily. Berry: The project will pay back part of it. It may pay back all of it. We are using it as a guarantee. We are pledging it as security.

Senator Smith: If you go ahead with the construction and make the dam higher, will you have the right of eminent domain? Berry: Most of it is there from the old rights.

Senator Boylan: Don't you think you could have built the old whole dam for just the amount of the studies?

Senator Johnson: Mr. Berry, my question is, has this bill gone too far. The warning system and the other thing and the \$10 million authorized to work on the building. We say it is the water rights and an agreement with the Cheyennes. I see this bill as the cart before the horse. Berry: Before we can proceed at all there has to be a court challenge. You lose so much time. We would have nothing to go to Congress with and say the state will do. We would have nothing to show them. We need more support for the project, and without this we don't have the state support. There would also be 2 or 3 years in courts lost. This money will not actually be spent until it comes back to the Legislature and you set your final approval.

Senator Smith: The other money for negotiation with the Indian tribes. Berry: This is different money. The compact negotiations with the tribes. This money will be to work with the compact commission. This will be used for a variety of things.

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page thirteen

Senator Himsel: On the funding. This \$40,000 comes out of the renewable resources. Does the #390,000 come out of bonding authority? Berry: No. The earmarked Water Development money set up in 409. We have about 40 water projects generated, about \$300,000 a year. That money goes into this account. We will take 30% of the resource trust money. The last \$650,000. It is more like \$500,000 a year. That money will be put into this account and that is the one being referred to in this bill.

Senator Keating: Will the revenue from the project be sufficient to retire the bonds? Berry: It depends on the negotiation between the water users and the tribes. It may be enough to pay it all but it will depend on what the water will be sold at.

In closing, Representative Assay said that no matter what, any project will have to be tested by the law. That is why the right time to go with it is now. We are turning a corner in this thing. We can't over stress the Indians and negotiation with them. Through negotiation we can get to an agreement. Litigation never ceases. This is not just using the resources but developing resources that future generations can be using down the years. It is contingent on the agreements between all.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 854: Motion by Senator Regan that House Bill 854 be concurred in.

Question was called, vote was taken by roll call, passed, 10-4. Senator Smith to carry the bill.

RECONSIDERATION AND DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 865: Motion by Senator Dover we reconsider our action on this bill. We don't want to vote for this bill for about \$2 million. The recommendation was for only the people in the -- we would have to go on and figure all of them.

The vote to reconsider was called, passed.

MOTION by Senator Dover that we do not accept that amendment.

Senator Regan: My understanding is because of court cases, the state is obligated to fund this amount of money. By obligation. If you take this stuff off it is over \$200,000. It is not the Department of Institutions budget. The director of Institutions would have to pull out of his budget from April 1 to July 1. He would have to pull that amount of money out of his budget in order to pay the salaries. They have given him warning by court action. My other understanding is that the pay bill or the big bill has language in it that says these classifications are no longer negotiable. If we don't vote for this the Department of Institutions will have to come up with \$1/4 million to satisfy it. You are letting the executive get into the perogative of the thing by appropriating money.

Senator Dover: It is my understanding that they are ordered to pay by the court in this. They then reviewed the other areas in

there and took the others that did apply. My contention is if they should know how we feel about it. If we don't vote for it they may be more realistic next time. There may be some people in the wrong place but do you realize how many? These kind keep pushing us around. \$200,000 in this Department alone. There is only one way to stop them. It will be over a million dollars.

Senator Van Valkenburg: You talk about \$1 million involved. The law suit relates to the situation where back pay is ordered and the state has said they cannot pay because they are in a supplementary budget situation. That does not apply to any other departments except agriculture. You are not looking at spending it in this session. Secondly, it is appropriate for the Department to examine other cases with identical fact situations that will result in an exact situation. Why, when we are going to lose, spend the money in the court? We should try to limit the cost. In terms of your concerns, in terms of having to stand up to the executive, stop the judicial from appropriating money--what you are saving is, I think an emotional concern. To some degree it is true, but you don't try to take a stand on quick sand, however. What you really want to do if you mean this, is to change the law.

Senator Himsel: The only place they made an appeal was to the personnel appeal board. They won there. The Department said more money to fund it. The Union representative took it to the court and they said pay it. The other cases have come to the personnel appeals board and have been awarded a classifications change. There are a number in the revenue department that have filed \$1.2 million. You have 3 things, what the court decreed, what is anticipated and what is in the wings.

Senator Smith: Quick sand is what we are in as legislators. If this continues they can continually do this to us.

Senator Van Valkenburg: I do not think we can stop it by taking this type of action.

Senator Smith: You are stimulating it by appropriating money. The idea is that money will always be appropriated. We will more or less say we agree with that and will continue to appropriate money.

Senator Himsel: If we don't do this. The court has said pay it. Appeal it? They said there was no reason. They lost the case in the appeals court and in district court. Would not these people file action and get a judgment against the state and we pay like these others.

Senator Van Valkenburg: The court will make sure they get paid. You are asking for a confrontation with the Justices.

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page fifteen

Senator Smith: There is no use in coming up with a wage plan or pay plan or anything else if they can force us to do this.

Senator Dover: We have increased over the biennium \$26 million. This is over \$1 million to add by classification. This is no good.

Regan: A question to Huntington: It is my understanding that the court has ruled that this money be paid.

Huntington: Those are salaries the state must pay to the people. It was the prison lieutenants. We used a defense that says there are two statutes in conflict. The court says the Legislature does not make two statutes in conflict, and that they must pay it out of their budget. These are the cases that were in that defense.

In answer to some questions C. South said the court has ruled on that. They ruled on the prison guards. That is part of the \$97,000. The rest the court has not ruled on but you used the same defense and therefore will expect the same ruling.

Senator Smith: I am not an attorney. Supplements are a violation of the state law. Are you telling me the court says no?

Huntington: It is a violation of the law to pay someone in the improper classification. The Judge said the Legislature did not pass laws in conflict. The law says that Mr. South will arrange the situation so that he can pay it. It means in this case that Mr. South will have to lay off people in order to pay it.

Senator Boylan: If the guy doesn't like his job or his classification he can quit. Smith: The court says if I vote for this I am admitting they are right.

Senator Haffey: I would like to ask Mr. South--maybe you can get it done, I don't know, but how are you going to handle this thing in the next couple of months.

Mr. South: At this point in time with the court decision, I cannot use funds from the next biennium. The only thing is to reduce expenditure by laying off people. I would not do it at the prison and it would be treating our employees in a discriminatory manner. If there is no money, it will be a real tough decision.

Senator Haffey: If you were back in time in the legislature, how would you look at this question of putting your foot down on this as a legislator? South: You need to look at the whole appeals process. This doesn't change it. You may refuse to pay this but for the next 2 years if there is no change in the appeals process you will have some of the same types of appeals. The court took us out. They said it is not between you and the employee, you just pay the bill. Mr. South read the court decision to the committee.

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page sixteen

Senator Haffey: I think the remedy is to take a look at the law. I don't think we should put our dukes up with this. We will not be slapping his hands, but cutting his fingers off.

QUESTION WAS CALLED: The bill was voted on to take the amendment for the Institution out and also the Department of Agriculture Voted and passed, 10-5.

MOTION by Senator Etchart that H.B. 865 as amended, be concurred in.

Senator Smith: Representative Lund said this was an end run. It was brought to our committee.

Senator Johnson: I would like this whole thing out.

Senator Keating: I realize the Department of Revenue has a big problem on its hands. It bothers me that we will spend this much to fight a \$6 million settlement. That is a pretty sizable amount of money to go after that amount.

Senator Van Valkenburg: That is \$6 million of recurring money -- per year.

Senator Keating: The fight over the \$6 million is a one time evaluation. As long as it is the same land, it is no problem.

Senator Van Valkenburg: It is \$6 million in taxes.

Senator Keating: Based on a one time evaluation.

Senator Dover: We, as a state, we in Montana have been chosen as a scape goat. We have them a break last time. We made an evaluation of the property they have so that they can properly assess it.

Senator Smith: If they were able to reapportion the railroad like commercial and private property there is no question of it.

Senator Johnson: We are spending \$20 million to get \$6 million.

Senator Van Valkenburg: It is 6 times as many years as the B. N. continues to operate in Montana.

Senator Smith: Could you get any idea there was a case we might win?

Senator Dover: When they came to our committee we said get the best people you can. They had a sick force before.

QUESTION WAS CALLED, The Bill was voted and PASSED AS AMENDED, 11-4

The committee recessed at 12:02 P.M. and said they would reconvene at 1:15.

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page seventeen

They reconvened at 1:32 P.M. and continued by hearing H.B. 863.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 863: Representative Lund said this is an appropriation which is a committee bill that represents claims against the state in the case of Geraldine Strong to settle a case out of court. She was given a court award in the case we had the other day and in addition she took the class action case into the federal court. We decided to pay it off. She came to an agreement that she would stop the class action case in the federal court. We hope this will take care of the problem with Miss Strong. It has been around for several sessions.

Curt Chisholm, Department of Institutions testified in favor of supporting this bill. He said it was necessary for them to testify in favor of the bill since that is part of their 'in good faith' agreement.

Senator Dover: Is this in addition to what we did the other day?
Senator Himsel: What we did the other day was a judgment, and this is a settlement to stop another judgment.

Senator Keating: This was to preclude action in Federal Court and the other was in District Court. Was this double jeopardy or was it two different cases? Lund: This is two different ones.
Chisholm: Ronald Waterman is her attorney.

Senator Van Valkenburg: Has your department changed any employment policies as a result of these class actions? Chisholm: We have changed quite a bit. This discrimination hiring suit was out of 1974 when Ed Kellner was in. It goes back quite a way. The second action in district court was a job harrassment against the action of vindictive firing.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 863: Motion by Senator Dover that House Bill 863 be concurred in. Voted, passed, unanimous of those present, Senators Haffey, Stimatz and Thomas were absent. Senator Regan to carry the bill.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 864: Representative Lund, Chief Sponsor of the bill said this is not a special interest bill on my part. It is closer to Senator Etchart. I was approached with this bill by Senator Hammond and in the haste of drawing it up my name got put on the bill. This is \$10,000 and \$10,000 matched by local jundsl They test several types of materials. Bacteria is placed in the soil, the bacteria kills the larva of the mosquito. The Department of Health will be supervising it. The company that has the material is contributing the bacteria material. The Board of Helath will have the control of the experiment. The mosquito's are so bad there that the cattle will run during the mosquito season and they will be almost completely covered by mosquitoes. Their experiment with the gambuzia--there are only certain places they can be used. They do a certain job.

Senator Himsel: Didn't they do anything?

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page eighteen

Senator Story: It is a good deal, but you need more than one approach.

Senator Aklestad: Didn't they put on something extra for this? Story: It isn't mine. I expect to slap mosquitoes. It is important to all of Montana. There are new diseases coming up. Mosquitoes will import encephalitis which can kill anyone's child. It is a little amount of money. The bacteria can be spread where the gambozia can't be.

Senator Jacobson: The money will go to the Health Department? Lund: Yes. Jacobson: It has to be closely supervised and what group does it, the extension service? Lund: In Phillips County they have put up \$10,000 match.

Senator Keating: I don't think you could find many better places to put it than this.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 864: Motion by Senator Dover that House Bill 864 be concurred in.

Representative Lund: The Saco area has one of the highest instances of multiple sclerosis in the state. They think there could be some tie in there.

Question was called, the motion was voted, carried, unanimous of all members present. Senator Hammond will carry the bill.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 810: Representative Lund said this is a bill that authorizes the government to enter into an agreement to preserve railroad from Minnesota to Montana. This bill is at the request of the Governor to enter into an agreement to preserve the rail service from Jonathan, Minnesota. Most of it is in South Dakota and comes into Miles City. It is part of the Milwaukee Road. They have declared they will terminate unless \$49 million is made available to rehabilitate the lines. We want assurances they be repaid. Montana is very concerned about the impact if terminated. Mr. Lund read the terms of the agreement \$250,000 is Montana's effort to this four state agreement.

There would be a total common fund of about \$7 million. It would be preserved intact for a period of 10 years. The line is very important. The amount of coal going to the east is important and the B. N. cannot possibly haul all that coal. Jamestown is being forced to build a viaduct since there are coal trains going through there every 10 minutes. No one can get across the railroad track. The \$49 million is in hand and the railroad will be rehabilitated eventually. In 11 years we will get our \$250,000 back. The 4 state governments each need to try to preserve this railroad. South Dakota has a bigger problem than Montana. That is the only one that is not a branch line in South Dakota.

Keith Kelly, Deputy Director, Department of Agriculture, said the \$49 million is a request to the Federal Rail Administration. Today or tomorrow a delegation from U. S. Congress will do an onsite

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page nineteen

inspection in regard to this program. The \$49 million is a proposal before the FTEA.

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and the Chairman asked if there were questions from the committee.

Senator Dover: The \$258,000 should be appropriated to get some money? Should we appropriate this making it contingent on the \$49 million? Lund: They can't use it unless the \$49 million is up front.

Senator Johnson: Is this just freight or passenger service as well? Lund: No passenger service.

Senator Etchart: The taxes on the coal would probably more than apply for this.

Senator Smith: There are 100 tons per car and there is a \$3 tax on a ton.

Senator Smith: I would like to make one statement. You said a train every 10 or 12 minutes through Jamestown. That would be 100 cars or 5 per hour. I have been in the area. There are other freight trains on the Southern Line.

Senator Aklestad: Maintenance? Lund: Rehabilitate the line.

Senator Aklestad: That is where the trains are going through? Lund: No. Glasgow and then into the Dakotas.

Senator Aklestad: Nay on the railroad in Jamestown? Lund: No, that is B.N.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 810: Motion by Senator Van Valkenburg urging that House Bill 810 be concurred in.

Senator Aklestad: Is there anything in the works to eliminate the line now? Van Valkenburg: This is to prevent that. Lund: The trustees will eliminate the line unless the \$49 million is forthcoming.

Senator Aklestad: When the money is allocated do we get our name on the deed? Van Valkenburg: In 10 years you get your money back.

Senator Aklestad: This is still to keep it running. It could still go into receivership and abandon the line? Lund: It is the receivership that runs it now.

Senator Himsel: If the receivership is dependant on the \$49 million --I would worry about \$250,000, to just plan and visit about it.

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page twenty

Senator Smith: I was one of these. Turnage and Stevens, also this appropriation will not be used unless a proportionment. This would not obligate us beyond this.

Senator Himsel: On line 13 and 14. They can spend this money in just devising an agreement.

Senator Smith: We are told they can do everything they can to get it.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 810: Motion by Senator Dover to amend the bill so that the money will not be spent until the other states have agreed to give their portion and if not spent, it will revert back.

Keith Kelly: It is already in it.

Senator Himsel: We will hold this until tomorrow and get the amendment drawn.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 828: Representative Fagg, chief sponsor of the bill said that early in the session they had been called down to the Governor's office to discuss the matter of the state's opposition to the federal legislation that would prohibit or diminish the state's right to levy a 30% coal tax. Two years ago we voted some money to take care of the court action. There is an all out effort in Washington leveled at getting it reduced in Congress. All guesses exceed \$1 million spent to have us defeated. They said it could cost very little if stopped in the energy Division in Washington and be a great deal of money if it goes to Congress. This bill appropriates \$300,000 and that amount should be increased to \$1/2 million. We talked to many of them and there are a number of states that feel the tax should be reduced. The premise is, does the state have the ability to set its own tax. This would allow a committee to be formed of the Legislature and the Minority of both to work with the consultant and with the Governor.

Keith Colbo, Executive Assistant to Governor Schwinden spoke as a proponent of the bill. He said he was among the delegation to Washington D.C. and speaking to the consulting firm. They are equally concerned about Montana efforts to keep our severance tax. I am convinced that in order to adequately represent our case before Congress in excess of 2 years with the kinds of fundamental assaults that if it does draw out we could well use that amount of money. We could head it off in one committee and that would be the end of it, but I do not expect that. When the Supreme Court has ruled on this issue it will not expect that. When the Supreme Court has ruled on this issue it will signal the opponents of the severance tax which way it will go. It will tax. Last week there was an amendment in the committee out of the blue, to say if a severance tax, then no revenue sharing. It was approved by a voice vote but later over-turned. This is what we see.

Minutes, Finance and Claims
April 13, 1981
Page twenty-one

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and Senator Himsl asked if there were questions from the committee.

Senator Dover: Didn't we appropriate something like this before?
Jan Dee, LFA: For the defense. Not for lobbying.

Senator Aklestad: When is the Supreme Court Decision coming down? Answer. June, we think but don't know for sure.

Senator Etchart: There was some left over? Fagg: They have reimbursed some to be used, but the Governor has the discretion.

Senator Etchart: There was some left over? Fagg: That is in the defense fund. We tried \$300,000 in the House, we interviewed some in the House.

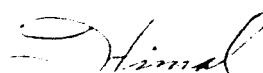
Senator Aklestad: How many other states are participating in the lobbying? Fagg: I have heard some are interested in doing so, but at the present time none. Even though an effort is made on their part, they may be willing to compromise down to a state's right issue.

Senator Johnson: Why was it deleted on the first page? Fagg: The coal trust money has become general fund. If you go ahead with the bill, the last page on line 9, "to compensation and expenses in the same manner as members of other interim legislative committees from this appropriation." The expenses should come from this fund rather than the Legislative Council. They are not budgeted for this committee. The other amendment of changing it from \$300,000 to \$500,000, I would strongly recommend.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 828: Motion by Senator Johnson to amend the amount from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Senator Himsl said with the permission of the committee he would leave the action on this bill and let the committee think on it until tomorrow.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:17 p.m.



SENATOR HIMSL, CHAIRMAN

SENATE COMMITTEE

FINANCE AND CLAIMSDate 4/12Bill No. 12Time 1:30

NAME	YES	NO	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Senator Etchart	✓			
Senator Story	✓			
Senator Aklestad	✓			
Senator Nelson	✓			
Senator Smith	✓			
Senator Dover	✓			
Senator Johnson	✓			
Senator Keating	✓			
Senator Boylan	✓		✓	
Senator Regan	✓			
Senator Thomas	✓			
Senator Stimat	✓			
Senator Van Valkenburg	✓			
Senator Haffey	✓			
Senator Jacobson	✓			
Senator Himsel	✓			

Sylvia Kinsey
SecretarySenator Himsel
Chairman

Motion:

SENATE COMMITTEE

FINANCE AND CLAIMS

Date

7/13

Bill No.

565

Time

NAME	YES	NO	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Senator Etchart	✓			
Senator Story	✓			
Senator Aklestad	✓			
Senator Nelson	✓			
Senator Smith	✓			
Senator Dover	✓			
Senator Johnson	✓			
Senator Keating	✓			
Senator Boylan	✓			
Senator Regan				
Senator Thomas	✓			
Senator Stimat				
Senator Van Valkenburg				
Senator Haffey				
Senator Jacobson				
Senator Himsel				

Sylvia Kinsey
SecretarySenator Himsel
Chairman

Motion:

Adjourned

SENATE COMMITTEE

FINANCE AND CLAIMS

Date 1/15/75Bill No. 154 Time 1:00 P.M.

NAME	YES	NO	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Senator Etchart				
Senator Story				
Senator Aklestad				
Senator Nelson				
Senator Smith				
Senator Dover				
Senator Johnson				
Senator Keating				
Senator Boylan				
Senator Regan				
Senator Thomas			✓	
Senator Stimatzi				
Senator Van Valkenburg				
Senator Haffey				
Senator Jacobson				
Senator Himsel				

Sylvia Kinsey
Secretary

Senator Himsel
Chairman

Motion:

SENATE COMMITTEE

FINANCE AND CLAIMS

Date 4/13Bill No. 10Time 7:00

NAME	YES	NO	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Senator Etchart				
Senator Story				
Senator Aklestad				
Senator Nelson				
Senator Smith				
Senator Dover				
Senator Johnson				
Senator Keating				
Senator Boylan				
Senator Regan				
Senator Thomas				
Senator Stimatzy				
Senator Van Valkenburg				
Senator Haffey				
Senator Jacobson				
Senator Himsel				

Sylvia Kinsey
SecretarySenator Himsel
Chairman

Motion:

ROLL CALL

FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE

47th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1981 Date 7/15

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Senator Etchart	✓		
Senator Story	✓		
Senator Aklestad	✓		
Senator Nelson	✓		
Senator Smith	✓		
Senator Dover	✓		
Senator Johnson	✓		
Senator Keating	✓		
Senator Boylan	✓		
Senator Regan	✓		
Senator Thomas	✓		
Senator Stimatz			✓
Senator Van Valkenburg	✓		
Senator Haffey	✓		
Senator Jacobson	✓		
Senator Himsl	✓		

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 13

19 81

President

MR.

We, your committee on

Finance and Claims

having had under consideration

House

Bill No. 620

(Senator Etchart)

Respectfully report as follows: That

House

620

Bill No.

XXXXXX
DO PASS
BE CONCURRED IN

11.

And the Statement of Intent BE ADOPTED

STATE PUB. CO.
Helena, Mont.

Senator Himsel

Chairman

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 13

19 81

PRESIDENT

MR.

Finance and Claims

We, your committee on

Statement of Intent, House

having had under consideration

Bill No. 620

Respectfully report as follows: That..... **Statement of Intent, House** Bill No. 620
be adopted.

STATEMENT OF INTENT RE: HB 620

A statement of intent is required for this bill because it grants rulemaking authority to the department of military affairs relating to the administration of the reenlistment or extension incentive bonus.

The person designated by the director of the department of military affairs shall adopt rules that determine the amount of the bonus that will be paid upon completion of a year of service. The amount shall be based on the appropriation. The rules shall provide a method of meshing the need to have an incentive in advance of the reenlistment or extension and the fact that such incentive is dependent on an amount of money which is dependent on a future appropriation. Thus, a person who reenlists in 1982 may be guaranteed by rule a fixed amount based on the 1982-83 appropriation which amount would be paid at the end of a successfully completed year in 1982 and 1983, but the amount that such a member would be paid at the end of 1984 or 1985 would be contingent upon an appropriation for 1984-85 by the 48th Legislature. The rules shall provide a means of identifying ~~Domestic~~ unit vacancies that are eligible.

10
N.C. *[Signature]*
Senator Himsi

Chairman.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 13,

19 81

MR. **President**

We, your committee on **Finance and Claims**

having had under consideration **House** **864**
Bill No.

(Hammond)

Respectfully report as follows: That **House** **864**
Bill No.

HC

BE CONCURRED IN

~~EXEMPT~~

~~DISAPPROVED~~

Senator Himsl

Chairman.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 13, 1981

President
MR.

We, your committee on
Finance and Claims

having had under consideration
House Bill No. **863**

(Regan)

Respectfully report as follows: That
House Bill No. **863**

PL
BE CONCURRED IN

XXXXXX
DO PASS

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 13,

81

19

President
MR.

We, your committee on
Finance and Claims

having had under consideration House Bill No. 290

KEEDY (Etchart)

Respectfully report as follows: That House Bill No. 290,
3rd reading copy, be amended as follows:

1. Page 4, lines 1 through 3.
Strike: Section 4 in its entirety

p/c

And, as so amended,
BE CONCURRED IN

~~DOES~~

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 13

81

19

President

MR.

Finance and Claims

We, your committee on

House

865

having had under consideration Bill No.

LUND (ETCHART)

Respectfully report as follows: That..... House Bill No.

third reading bill, be amended as follows:

1. Title, line 6.

Following: "1981"

Insert: "PERMITTING CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE TO CONTINUE TO THE NEXT BIENNIUM"

2. Page 1, line 10.

Following: "limit."

Strike: "The"

Insert: "(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the"

3. Page 1, line 16.

Following: line 15

Insert: "(2) The appropriation to the department of revenue by this act (\$150,000) and the appropriation to the department of revenue by House Bill 94 for property valuation purposes, Phase I, (\$110,000) may continue for the biennium ending June 30, 1983. These appropriations may be spent for the stated purposes only."

REMARK

And, as so amended,

BE CONCURRED IN.

J.C.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 13, 1981

MR. President

We, your committee on Finance and Claims

having had under consideration House Bill No. 854

ERNST (Smith)

Respectfully report as follows: That House Bill No. 854

10
~~DO PASS~~
BE CONCURRED IN

..... Senator Himsel

..... Chairman

COMMITTEE ON

DATE

4-13-81

HB 861, 620, 846, 855, 863, 864, 810
VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check On Support	Op
Mike Stephen	MVCO	855	+	
Jim Burnett	720+119. & myself	620	✓	
Ch. Gellman	St. Citizen	620	✓	
John J. Walsh	NATIONAL GUARD	620	✓	
Dave Manning		HB 861	✓	
Bill McFomney	Water Board + Water user.		..	
Art Hayes		846	✓	
Verly Mobley	Tongue River Water Board	846	✓	
Jack Kuehne	Rosebud Conservation Board	846	✓	
Charlie Cone	Mont. Water Develop. Board	846	✓	
Jo Brunner	W. I. F. E.	846	✓	
"	"	861	✓	
Bob Lane	DNRC	846		
Rick Bowdry	DNRC	846	✓	
Ron Holiday	Dept. of Fish, Wildlife : PARKS	846	✓	
Patricia Osborne	NPBC	HB 846	✓	

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 12062 WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A.

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

NATIONAL GUARD OPPORTUNITIES
P.O. BOX 6000
Clifton, New Jersey 07015

**ACT NOW!
GET A BONUS
UP TO
\$4000!**

ARNG-81-101, NOVEMBER 1980, U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1980 331-959



The new National Guard Bonus Program.

It's either \$1500 cash.

Here's how it works. Qualified* high school students or graduates who join selected units of the Army National Guard or who fill certain vacancies can claim a \$1500 cash bonus. You get half of it - \$750 - right after you complete our training and are graduated from high school, and the other half in three annual payments during your period of service. This cash bonus is yours to spend or save in any way you choose.



Or \$4000 for college.

Basically, the college educational assistance program works for college or vocational training. Qualified* high school graduates, or seniors about to graduate, who join selected units of the Army National Guard or who fill certain vacancies can claim educational assistance of \$1000 a year for expenses during four years at any accredited institution, up to a total of \$4000. This bonus may be in addition to any educational or other assistance being offered by your State.



*Offer does not apply to people with prior military service.

ACT TODAY!

Fill out and mail back the attached card.

CONTACT ME! I'D LIKE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE ARMY GUARD'S BONUS PROGRAM.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER (INCLUDING AREA CODE) _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____

HIGH SCHOOL YOU ATTEND (ED) _____

DATE (OR EXPECTED DATE) OF GRADUATION _____

Statement of Intent

House Bill No. 620

A statement of intent is required for this bill because it grants rulemaking authority to the department of military affairs relating to the administration of the reenlistment or extension incentive bonus.

The person designated by the director of the department of military affairs shall adopt rules that determine the amount of the bonus that will be paid upon completion of a year of service. The amount shall be based on the appropriation. The rules shall provide a method of meshing the need to have an incentive in advance of the reenlistment or extension and the fact that such incentive is dependent on an amount of money which is dependent on a future appropriation. Thus, a person who reenlists in 1982 may be guaranteed by rule a fixed amount based on the 1982-83 appropriation which amount would be paid at the end of a successfully completed year in 1982 and 1983, but the amount that such a member would be paid at the end of 1984 or 1985 would be contingent upon an appropriation for 1984-85 by the 48th Legislature. The rules shall provide a means of identifying unit vacancies that are eligible.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

PO BOX 4789

STATE OF MONTANA

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

HELENA, MONTANA 59604

HOUSE BILL 620 EXTENSION/RE-ENLISTMENT INCENTIVE BONUS

Fact Sheet

- 1: Background: The Bonus was created with the passage of House Bill 896 by the 46th Legislature. That Law called for the payment of \$50 to each active member of the Montana National Guard who extended or re-enlisted after 1 July 1979 and completed a year of the extension/re-enlistment.
2. Eligibility criteria: Restrictions to receiving the Bonus are that the individual cannot have over 20 years verified service and is not in any full time capacity with the National Guard. Also the individual must attend 90% of the scheduled drills and attend Annual Training. The Law states that the bonus will be paid in January following the completion of the year of the extension/re-enlistment.
3. Historical data on the effect of the Bonus program.

YEAR	AUTH. STRENGTH	ACTUAL STRENGTH	TOTAL ENL.	TOTAL EXT./RE-EN	%EXT/ENL
1979	3488	2855	933	355	38%
1980	3610	3099	879	680	77%

Of the 680 individuals that re-enlisted/extended 358 were eligible for the Bonus. Of that 358, 167 Qualified and were paid the \$50 in January 1981.

Increased Retention since beginning the Bonus

1979 Retention (Based upon 9 months ending 30 June)

a. Persons who had an ETS date during the period	493
b. Losses for the period	<u>187</u>
Actual Retention 62.7%	306

1980 Retention (Based upon 9 months ending 30 June)

a. Persons who had an ETS date during the period	528
b. Losses for the period	<u>99</u>
Actual Retention 81.3%	429

The above figures were provided by the Recruiting Office MT ARNG.

Not all of the increases for 1980 over 1979 can be directly attributed to the Bonus program; however, we do feel that it does have a profound effect.

4. Because the U.S. Government has greatly expanded their bonus program since 1979 the Department of Military Affairs has taken the position in the proposed legislation that only people who meet the criteria and do not receive some other kind of bonus would be eligible for the State of Montana Bonus.

The estimated participation and costs are

FY 82 140 @ \$100 = \$14,000

FY 83 280 @ \$100 = \$28,000
\$42,000

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

P. O. BOX 4769

STATE OF MONTANA

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

HELENA, MONTANA 59604

Dear Montana Guardsman:

1. Congratulations on the completion of the qualifying year of your extension/reenlistment in the Montana National Guard. The people of Montana and the rest of the United States are very appreciative of your continuing commitment to the security of this state and nation.
2. The 46th Legislative Assembly passed into law an Extension/Reenlistment Bonus in the amount of \$50.00 payable to members of the Montana National Guard who extend/reenlist and meet certain eligibility requirements. By your effort this past year, you have met the minimum requirement and will receive the \$50.00 payment if you are a member of the Guard this coming January.
3. Thank you for your continuing service to the Montana National Guard.

JAMES W. DUFFY
MG, MT NG
The Adjutant General

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS



TED SCHWINDEIN, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 4789

STATE OF MONTANA

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

HELENA, MONTANA 59604

ADM

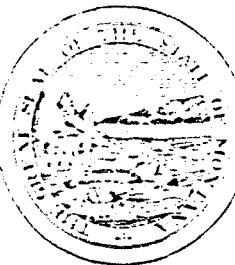
SUBJECT: Payment of State of Montana Reenlistment/Extension Bonus

Dear

1. Congratulations! You have met all the eligibility requirements for the State of Montana Reenlistment/Extension Bonus as established by the 46th Legislative Assembly. The attached check for \$50 is only a token of the appreciation that the people of Montana offer you for continuing your membership in the Montana National Guard.
2. I appreciate the sacrifices you make to continue your membership in the National Guard. That commitment to service is what makes Montana and the United States strong and unique in the world community.
3. I urge you to continue your career in the Montana National Guard. I am proud to be associated with an organization which is made up of people such as yourself. You are our strength.

JAMES W. DUFFY
MG, MT NG
The Adjutant General

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 4769

STATE OF MONTANA

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

HELENA, MONTANA 59604

ADM

SUBJECT: Procedures for Distribution of State of Montana Bonus Checks

Commander

1. Find enclosed the 1st group of State of Montana Bonus checks as authorized by the 46th Legislative Assembly. The people listed below have met the eligibility requirements and completed the first year of their extension/reenlistment between 1 July 1980 and 31 December 1980.

2. Those eligible from your unit are:

3. Recognize these people individually at your next unit formation and present them with the \$50 check and letter of appreciation in my behalf.

4. Inform your unit that his office in cooperation with the Enlisted and Officers associations is attempting to get this bonus legislation reinstated by the 47th Legislative Assembly at a rate of \$100 per year.

5. I cannot emphasize enough the importance of this program to the retention effort of the Montana National Guard. Your recognition of these individuals is extremely important and a vital part of the overall recruiting and retention program.

JAMES W. DUFFY
MG, MT NG
The Adjutant General

6 March 1961

To: M.G. Conner & Duffy
A.G. of Montana

Forward to Jim Brown
at Capital

J. Duff

sent 3/9/61

Sir:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Montana Legislators for the fifty dollar reenlistment bonus recently received. The amount of money is not a lot, however I feel that someone knows that I am a guardsman and serving Montana during state emergencies such as the institution strike some two years ago.

The amount of money probably would not make a man stay in the Montana National Guard, however it is nice to know that we are recognized in some way. In these times it may help to keep people in the Montana National Guard.

Again, I would like to thank the legislators for this bonus and urge them again to support strongly the \$100.00 bonus that is up before them this year.

Respectfully Yours

S. S. G. Donald L. Henry
Top C (C) 1/16-38 A.C



The Big Sky Country

MONTANA STATE SENATE

Senator Dave Manning
District No. 25; Garfield, McCone,
Petroleum, Rosebud, Treasure and the
Roy-Grass Range Area of Fergus County.
Hysham, Montana 59038

Helena, Montana
April 13, 1981
To the members of the
Senate Finance & Claims
Committee
Re: House Bill No. 861

Committees:
Oversight Committee
on Coal Taxation,
Chairman
Natural Resources
Highways

Some of you may recall that in the closing hours of the last legislative session and again in this session, I recommended that here within the tier of high altitude headwater states our typical state, now so seriously involved in the depletion of its fossil fuels, should initiate a new concept in the use of water's enormous recurring potential.

To save time, I will quickly summarize just a few of the points.

I said, "We have made progress in capturing a small portion of the energy in our great rolling water resource but have not demonstrated, so far, an objective approach toward mastering its real potential. With the finiteness of fossil fuel, the dependence upon foreign sources of oil, the world's unrest, the atomic set back, "we have a new ball game". The time has arrived when we dare not judge our future energy capabilities by standards we have built to in the past. Our enormous untapped hydro possibilities in Montana and high altitude states of the nation cannot be measured by inventories of what we may, at this time, consider to be only in our remaining natural river dam sites.

The major economic deterrents to development of hydro power in the past have been fast disappearing this last decade, if not already gone, when currently compared with the lesser capital costs of thermal development with much higher energy escalating operating cost in use of finite fuel."

In 1973 Montana's cost per unit of Canadian gas was 23 ¢. Thirteen days ago it was opechized to a total of \$4.92. Measured within this span of eight years: a 1 million dollar purchase of this finite fuel would now cost 21 million dollars.

The unsolved problems and the enormous debt we pass to the next generation, surely will not be solved alone by any extended stashing away of todays precarious paper assets.

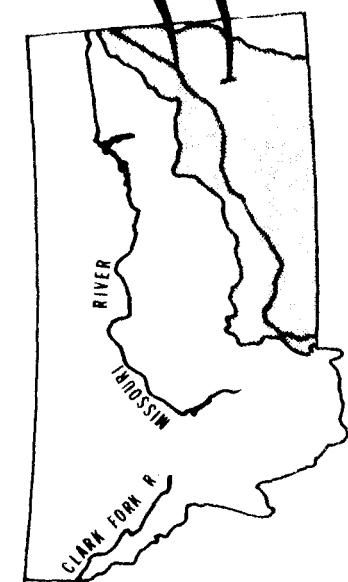
Let us begin now with the great opportunity we hold for restructuring nature's greatest of all recurring resources (water), second only to the air we breathe.

I need not remind you that white oil is dispursed to us inflation free.

BY SENATOR DAVE MANNING

Dave Manning

YELLOWSTONE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES



KEY MAP

YELLOWSTONE RIVER
MISSOURI RIVER
CLARK FORK R.

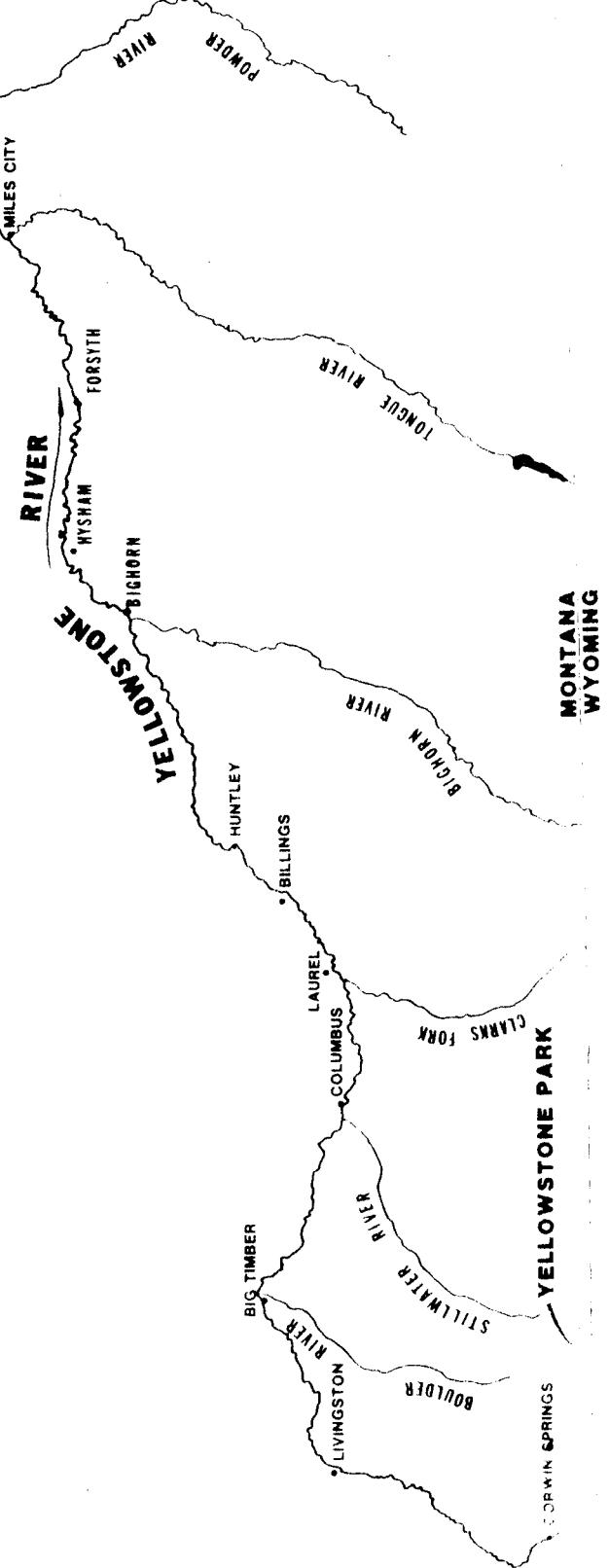


EXHIBIT 2
HB 861
SEN. MANNING

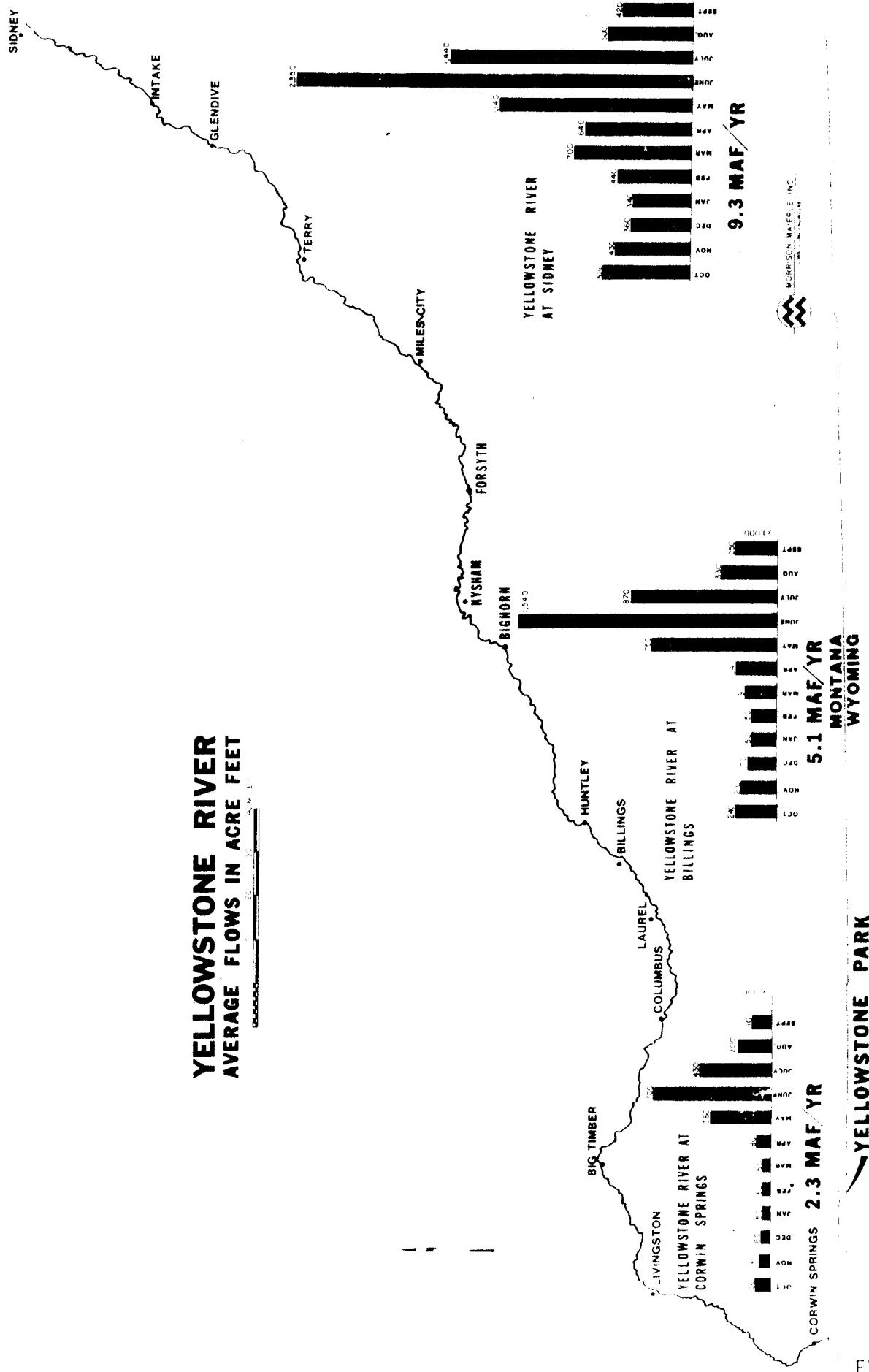
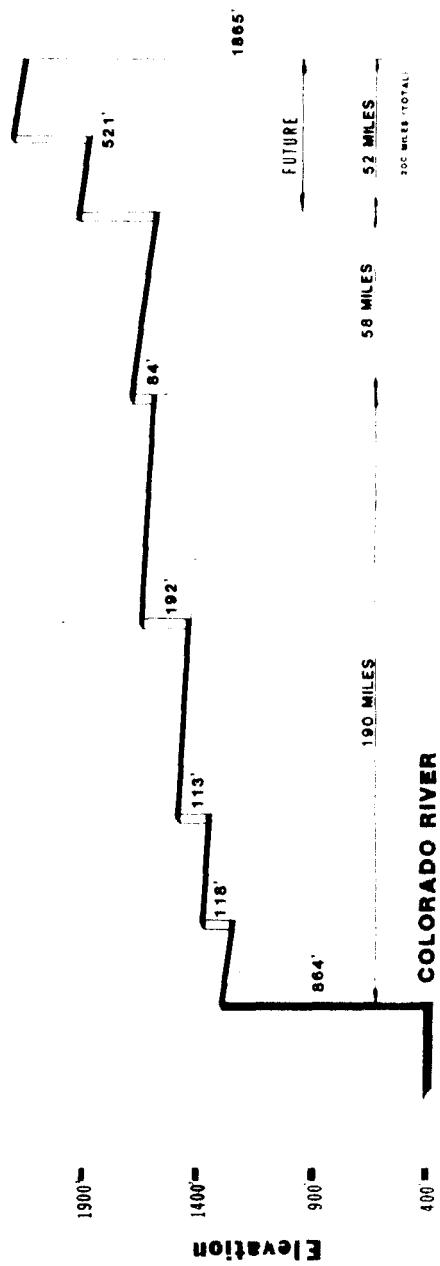
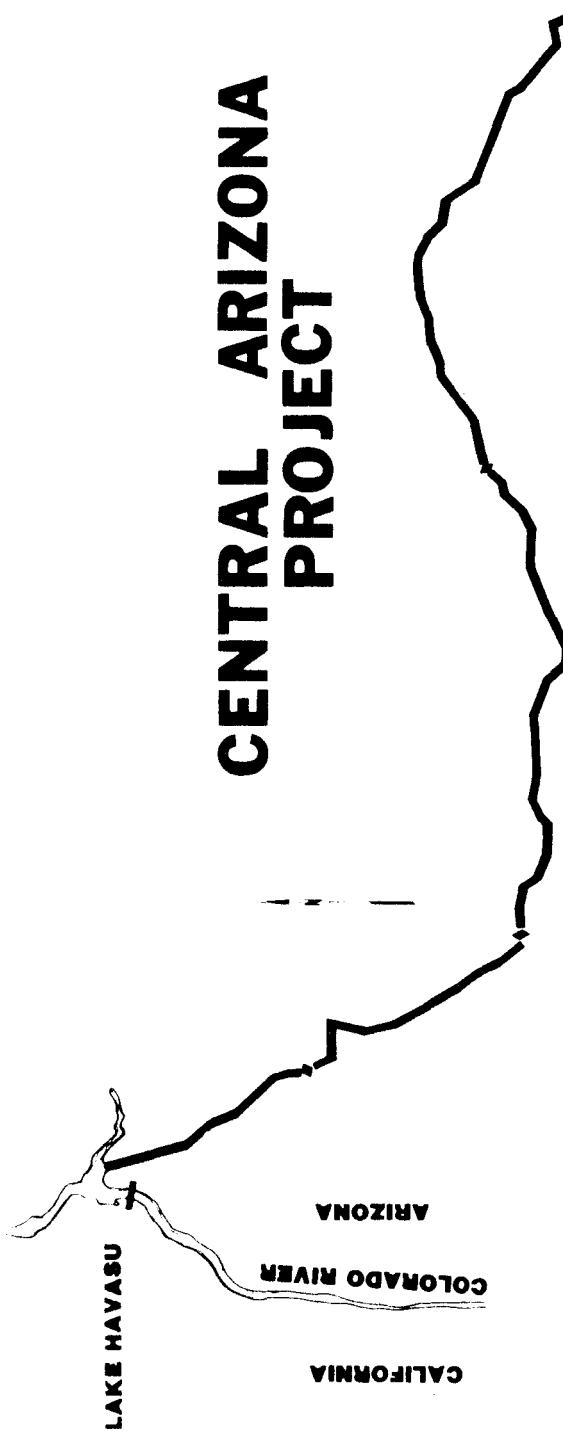


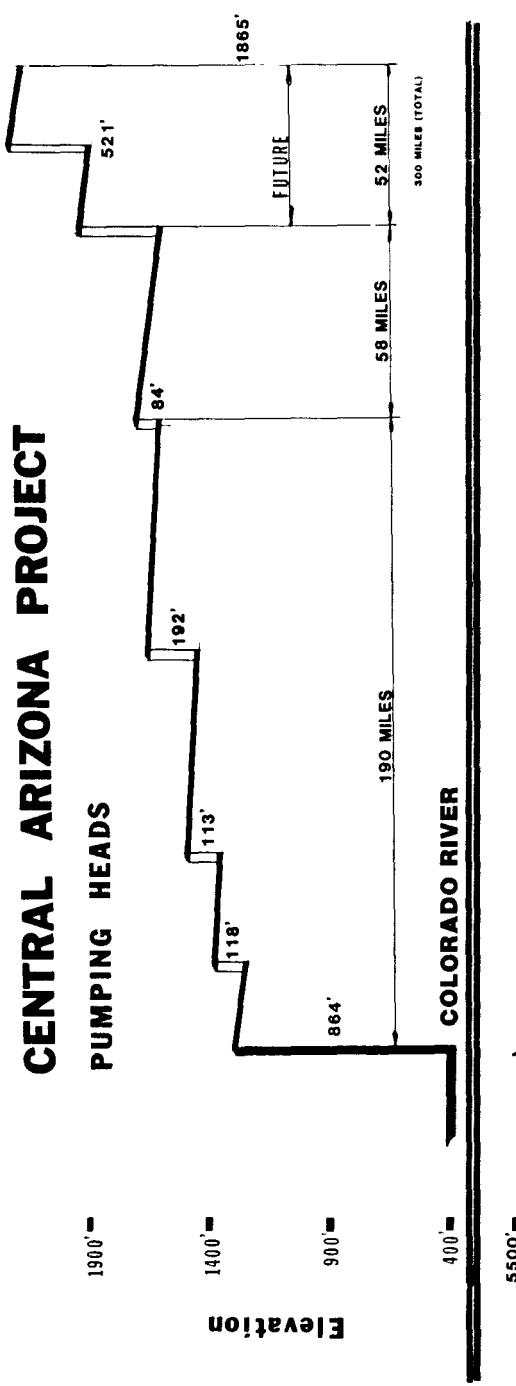
EXHIBIT 3
HB 861
SEN. MANNING

CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT



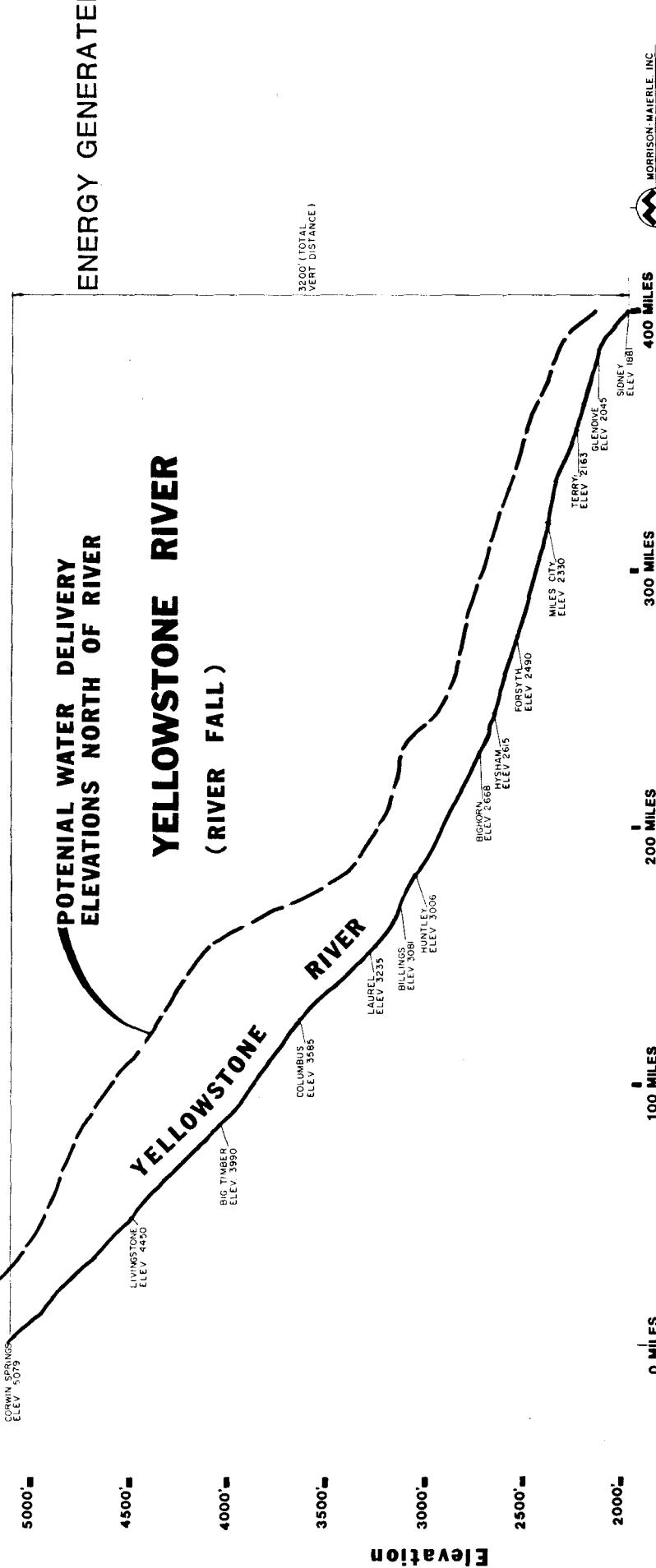
CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT

PUMPING HEADS



A PROJECT COMPARISON

POTENTIAL WATER DELIVERY ELEVATIONS NORTH OF RIVER





The Big Sky Country

MONTANA STATE SENATE

SENATOR DAVE MANNING
DISTRICT NO. 25: GARFIELD, MCCONE,
PETROLEUM, ROSEBUD, TREASURE AND THE
ROY-GRASS RANGE AREA OF FERGUS COUNTY
HYSHAM, MONTANA 59038

Helena, Montana January 5th, 1981

To The Members of the 1981 Legislative Assembly,
Convening Today

In the closing hours of the last legislative assembly, I spoke to my colleagues, emphasizing that the widespread anxiety over need for new energy source was drawing our nation ever increasingly to the single burn of fossil fuel.

I called for Montana's coal tax and resource indemnity trust funds to be heavily drawn upon for use in demonstrating that here within the tier of high altitude, headwater states, our typical state, now so intimately involved in resource depletion should initiate a new concept in the use of white oil's enormous recurring potential and by the doing well serve the end that surely must be ultimately reached by backing out along the way, today's expediency grant to flame.

Whether you are a new legislator or have been taking your lumps here in the Field Laboratory of our State's coal problems, I am sure you are aware it is well known that since the enactment of Montana's coal mining law three sessions ago, other states have been constantly reminded that we have the highest coal tax in the nation. This, with little mention of our costs in the negative impacts of the coal's taking; of our dedication toward a future beyond the dead end road we are traveling on the ash of finite fuel; of our commitment to find a way of using recurring resource in place of the expendable we see diminishing here in our time on the rim of the pit.

In looking back on the coal tax publicity created in the last session, an outsider could well ask, what about Montana and its coal tax? Is there a developing plan? He had heard much of the request for its funds.

I said then, speaking only for myself, as a legislator and the prejudice I carry in life's work as a reclamation contractor, I offer a plan.

I recommended that we hold fast in the future, as we had in that session, to the original purpose of the act "to respond to current social impacts attributable to coal development and to invest in the future".

Now as we enter the critical energy decade of the 80's let us narrow the use of our limited funds for optimum results where, with plan and demonstration, we can pioneer in bringing our state's allotted part of the enormous energy resource of water into focus for the most realistic use of nature's great sustained hydrological cycle.

God's great phenomena of sun, evaporation and gravity create an eternal water flow on our planet. The energy potential of this enormous, nonpolluting, continually renewable resource gift is far from harnessed by man. The song of a slave in his simple analysis paid homage to its muscle with the words: Old Man River, he must know sumpin'; He don't say nothin'; He don't plant taters'; He don't plant cotton; He just keeps rollin'; He keeps on rollin' along.

Over

We have made progress in capturing a small portion of the energy in our great rolling water resource but have not demonstrated, so far, an objective approach toward mastering its real potential. With the finiteness of fossil fuel, the dependence upon foreign sources of oil, the world's unrest, the atomic set back, "we have a new ball game". The time has arrived when we dare not judge our future energy capabilities by standards we have built to in the past.

Our enormous untapped hydro possibilities in Montana and high altitude states of the nation cannot be measured by inventories of what we may, at this time, consider to be our remaining natural river dam sites. Within the boundaries of our state alone there are some 1500 miles of great year 'round flowing water in the four mainstems of our river drainages falling an average of six feet to the mile.

With our proven state-of-the-art technology in hydraulic engineering and construction there is much we can do and undo to create a great net in non-polluting energy.

We need not place dams across live river channels for impounding flood water that to any degree at all inundated fertile soils. We can design, within our broad expanse of selection, stations at which we cut into our river banks, draw off excessive flood waters; confine it in buried conduit; deliver it by gravity with a portion of the ample slope in our terraine and fountain it with the silt it carries into high head man-made storage on our poorest ground; release it from there in controlled year around channeling through turbines back to the streams.

This special use of our inherited hydraulic gradient lies well within our reach when combined with the given material and knowledge we have at hand. The capture of wasted flood water can well integrate energy supply with existing use, prevent flooding and stabilize stream flow.

Not this use of our falling water alone. We have the capability to build and place the plumbing facilities to substitute for our enormous energy wasteful practice of allowing water to flow to our feet, only to pump it to higher elevations to satisfy the great multitude of service demands for water under pressure we have grown to depend upon.

The major economic deterrents to development of hydro power in the past have been fast disappearing this last decade, if not already gone, when currently compared with the lesser capital costs of thermal development with much higher energy escalating operating cost in use of finite fuel.

The course of our nation's critical energy development plan, of necessity weighted heavily toward coal, cannot be transformed rapidly, but Montana can well be a state to show the way in use of wasted hydro energy potential that would warrant policy support and funding by state, nation, and private sector.

A lifetime tenant of the High Country, I point out that here on the broad, elevated terrain we occupy, there has been allotted to us a substantial portion of bad land. May the west and God forgive me for classifying it as such, when I hasten to add, within it lies a dispersed sufficiency in surfaces and elevations for the work of man to remodel in storage to capture the energy giant of flood water here lost to the sea.

Pipe has long been invented and little used.

My colleagues, I look forward to your cooperation and your help with the specific procedures I will soon present in this session of the legislature.

Dave Manning
Senator Dave Manning

1 INTRODUCED BY House Member Senator Conroy

HOUSE BILL NO. 861

3 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR ANALYSIS
4 OF THE FEASIBILITY OF GENERATING HYDROELECTRIC POWER AT
5 OFF-STREAM SITES IN THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER BASIN; AND
6 APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR SUCH PURPOSE."*

1 (1) formulate an overall project concept of one or
2 more demonstrations involving the diversion, storage, and
3 gravity-flow routing of annual peak period streamflows
4 within the Yellowstone River Basin, with such routings
5 culminating in hydroelectric installations and return of the
6 waters to the streams;

7 (2) conduct preliminary environmental reviews of one
8 or more sites for potential demonstration projects, to serve
9 as baseline material for full-scale environmental impact
10 analysis of such demonstration projects as may be selected
11 for further funding or construction by future sessions of
12 the legislature;

13 (3) conduct preliminary economic reviews of one or
14 more such sites, evaluating alternate routes, capacities,
15 and facilities with cost estimates suitable for formulating
16 final design and construction budgets and analyzing
17 cost-benefit ratios;

18 (4) analyze any licensing requirements that may be
19 imposed by federal law; and
20 (5) consider, without recommendation and after
21 consultation with public utilities and cooperatives that
22 distribute electricity within the basin, various means by
23 which hydroelectric power generated at such demonstration
24 projects could be sold.

25 Section 3. Administration of act. The department may

1 not increase its number of full-time equivalent employees
2 for the purpose of carrying out this act unless the governor
3 finds that adequate contracted services from the private
4 sector are unavailable within the amounts appropriated by
5 this act. The department is authorized to contract for such
6 professional services as are needed to carry out this act.
7 Section 4. Appropriation. There is appropriated from
8 the interest income of the resource indemnity trust fund to
9 the department of natural resources and conservation the sum
10 of \$350,000 for the purpose of implementing sections 1
11 through 3.

-End-

HOUSE BILL 846
TESTIMONY OF RON HOLLIDAY
ADMINISTRATOR, PARKS DIVISION
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS

SENATE FINANCE & CLAIMS COMMITTEE
April 13, 1981

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Ron Holliday, Administrator of the Parks Division, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. I appear today on behalf of our Director, Jim Flynn and I appear in support of House Bill 846.

For several years our department has been working with the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, studying the situation on the Tongue River, particularly as it relates to the Tongue River Dam. Although it was not originally constructed for fish, wildlife and recreation purposes, the reality of its operation has yielded substantial fish, wildlife and recreational benefits to the people of Montana.

The Tongue River Reservoir is a major body of water and is a very scenic area. It has received more and more recreational use in the past few years. This use will continue to increase in direct proportion to mining activity in the Decker/Sheridan area. The catch of record and near record fish of various species at the reservoir as well as the improved access which has been constructed in the past few years has also increased the reservoir's use. People from Billings, Miles City, Hardin, Forsyth and other communities in the vicinity use the reservoir regularly.

In conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and the Department of State Lands, we have worked with a major coal company in the area and have a commitment for a \$100,000 gift to make recreational improvements at the reservoir.

The company has also pledged to fund maintenance of these facilities for 20 years. These gifts are contingent on the future of mining in the vicinity and, of course, the future of the dam.

Should the Tongue River Dam be lost or breached, there would be a definite loss to the resources we are responsible for as well as to others who now depend on the Tongue River Reservoir for other uses.

As part of the Yellowstone River allocation, our department was awarded a minimum flow in the Tongue River. Meeting that minimum flow now requires, and in the future will require, an effective water development project such as the one now in place. Granted there could be improvements in the river's flow and, hopefully, such improvements could be achieved through the reconstruction and perhaps enlargement of the Tongue River Reservoir. Therefore, our department supports House Bill 846 and also supports the amendment that identifies fish, wildlife and recreation as a project purpose.

Name---Jo Brunner

Bill No. HB 846

Address, Helena

April 13, 1981

Support X

Women Involved in Farm Economics

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Jo Brunner and I represent Women Involved in Farm Economics. We wish to go on record as in support of House Bill 846.

W.I.F.E. policy states that it is the obligation of the entire state of Montana to ensure not only water for our population, but safe water projects, and that as far as it is possible, to provide the funding for such programs.

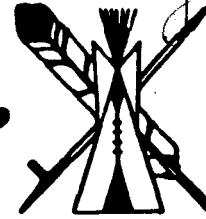
We are encouraged also by the willingness of our state and the Northern Cheyenne tribe to join together in this project for the betterment of the water situation in our state.

Thank you.

Pass On & Return to Lesen

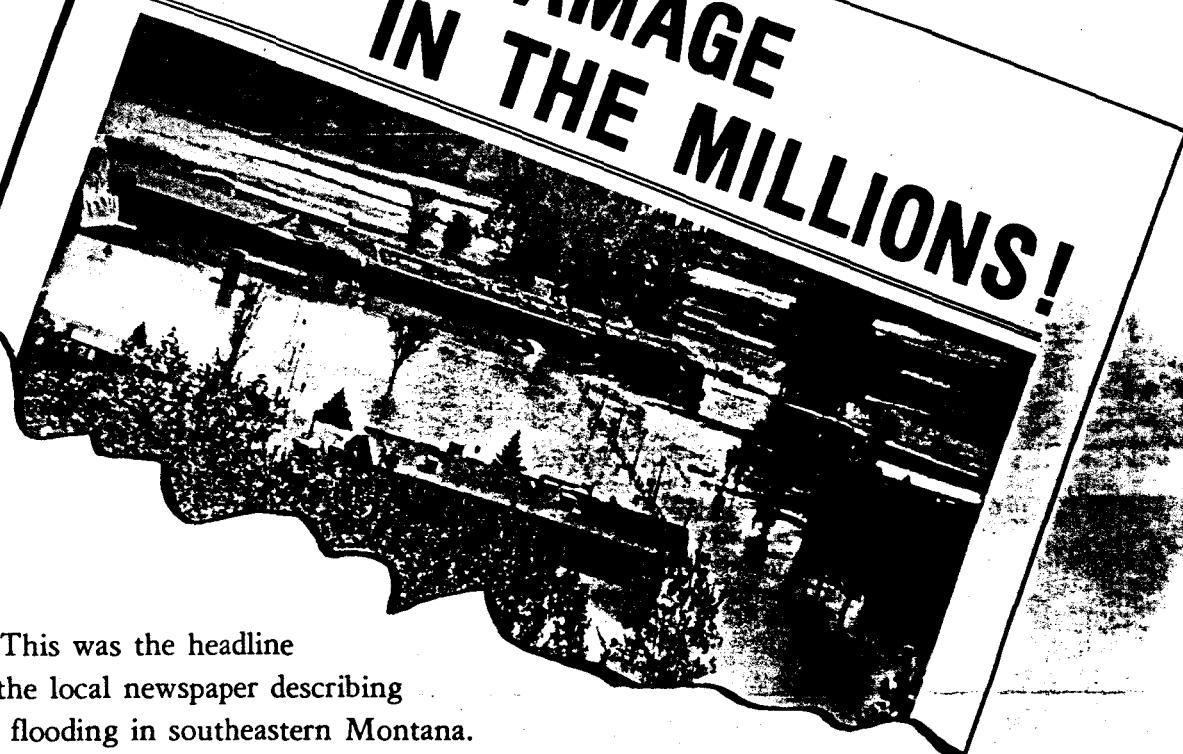
St. Labre

Indian
SCHOOL



ASHLAND, MONTANA 59004

**FLOOD DAMAGE
IN THE MILLIONS!**



This was the headline
in the local newspaper describing
the flooding in southeastern Montana.

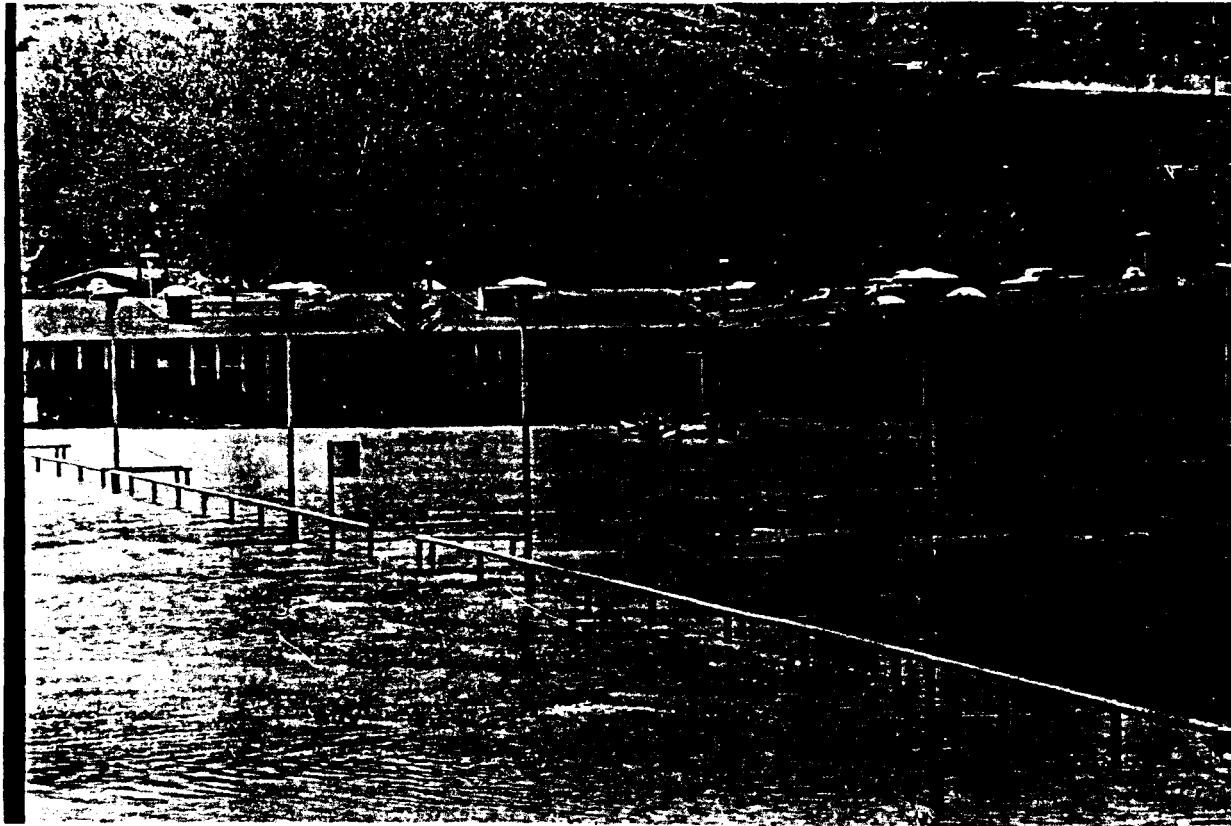
Our schools on both reservations suffered greatly. It began Thursday, May 18th, when Pretty Eagle School at St. Xavier was closed because of water covering the compound. Several inches of muddy water inched its way into the school buildings there.

Then came the worst! Early Sunday morning, May 21st, the Tongue River ravaged St. Labre. We tried building dikes, we put out sandbags, we closed off culverts and storm sewers, but still the water rose.

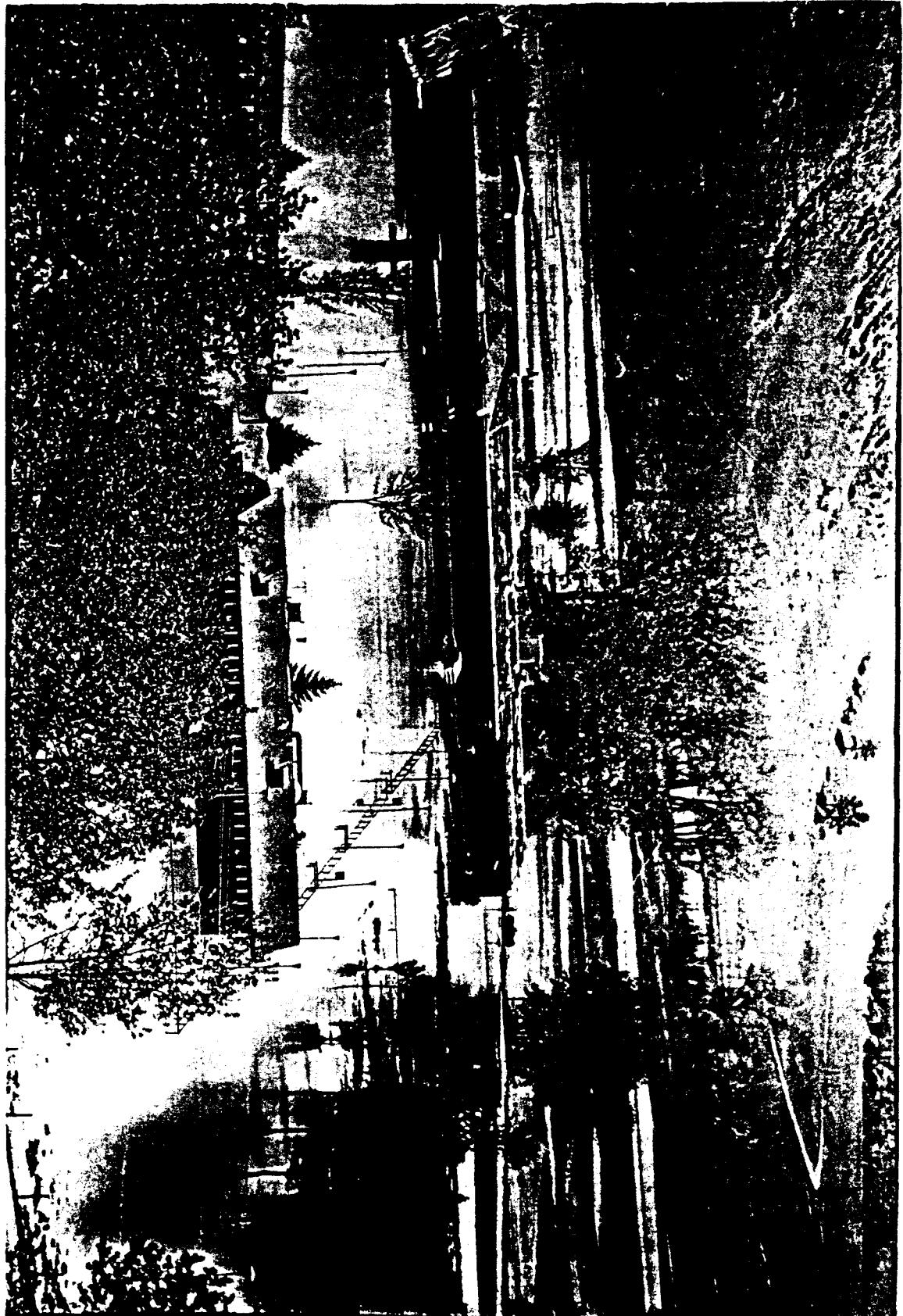
The greatest damage occurred in the cafeteria, primary center, gymnasium, girls' dormitory, research center and factory building. All basements were completely filled with water; and inside the buildings 14 to 16 inches of water covered the ground floors. Floors buckled, carpeting came loose, furniture and books were ruined. What we fear most is the weakening of the structures of these buildings. The ground is still settling;



St. Joseph Village
Housing at St. Joseph



Dorm
Research Center
Kindergarten



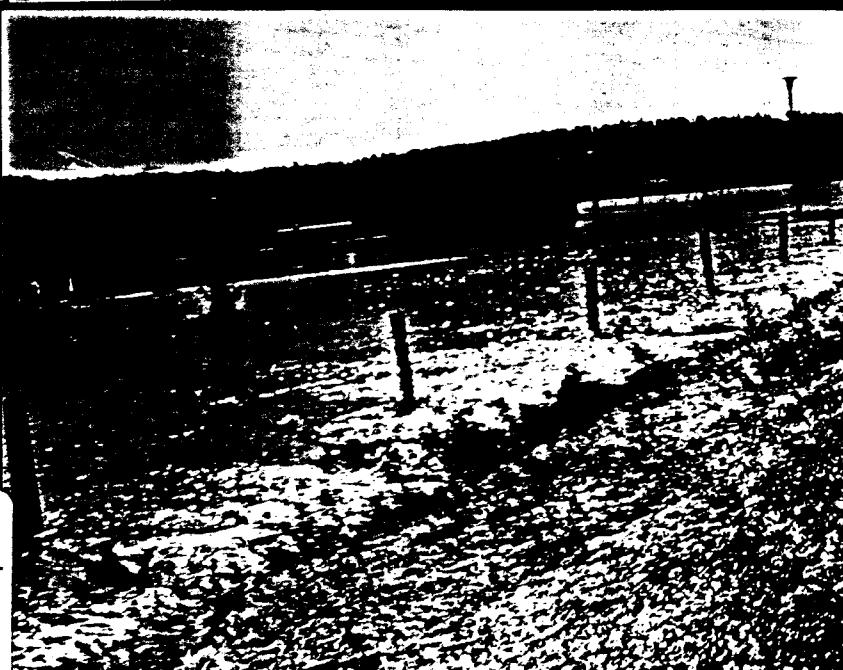
Teacher Housing at St. Labre
Roadway under water
*Note speed limit sign



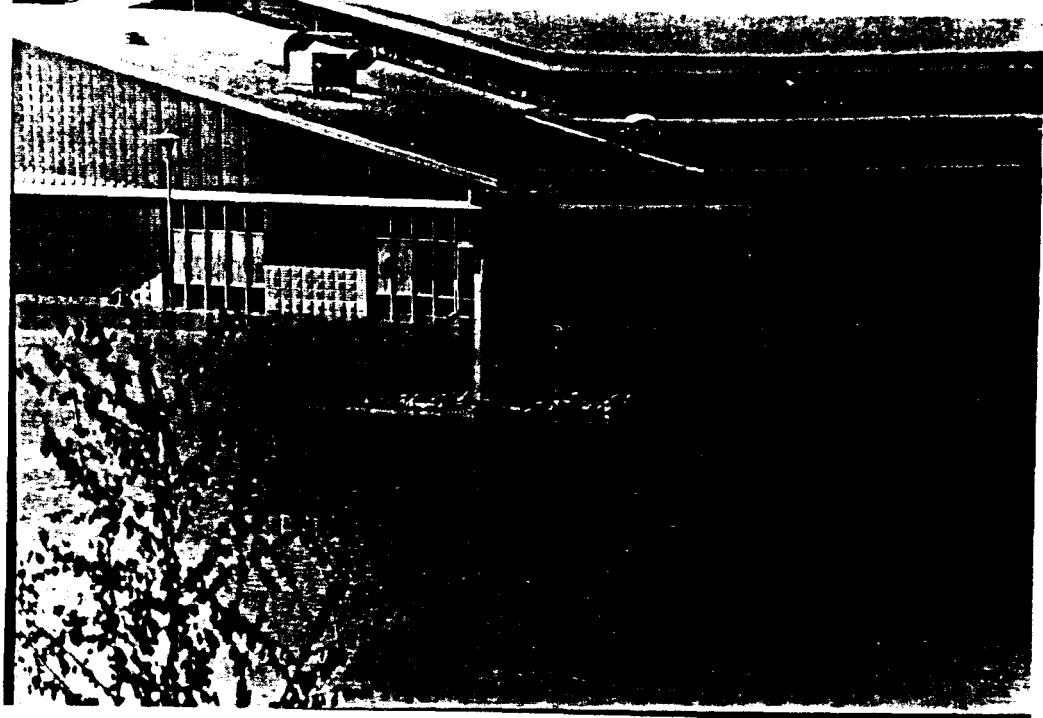
St. Joseph Village housing
project



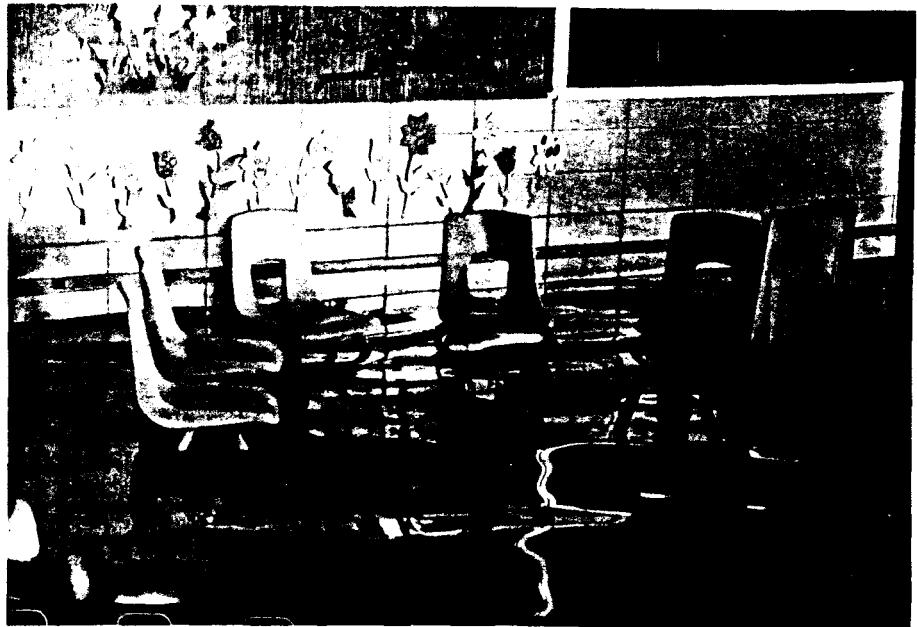
Rear entrance to high school
building--early Sunday morning--
river had not reached crest

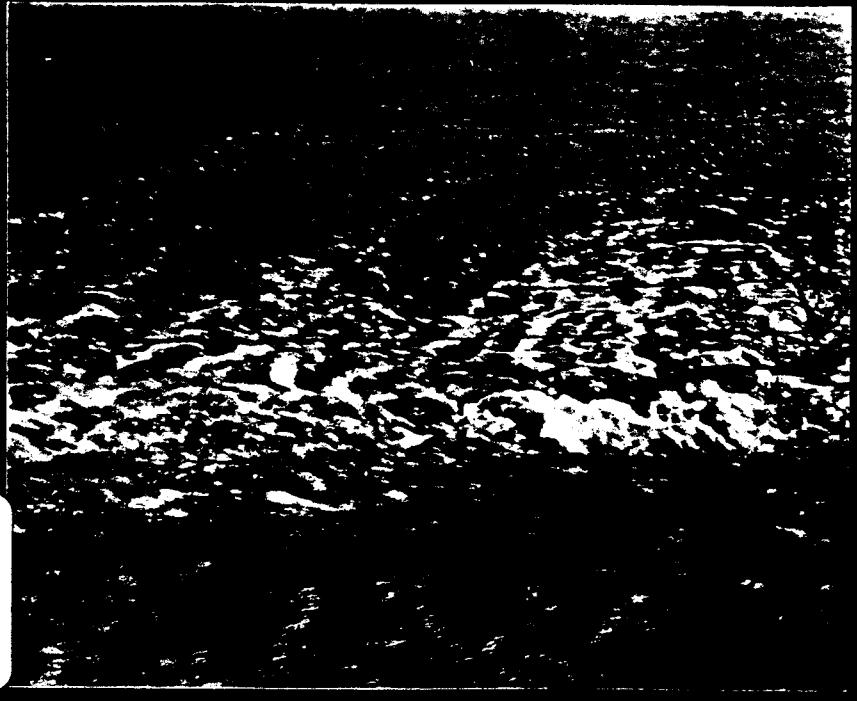


Primary Center
To greatest damage & contacts
to structure

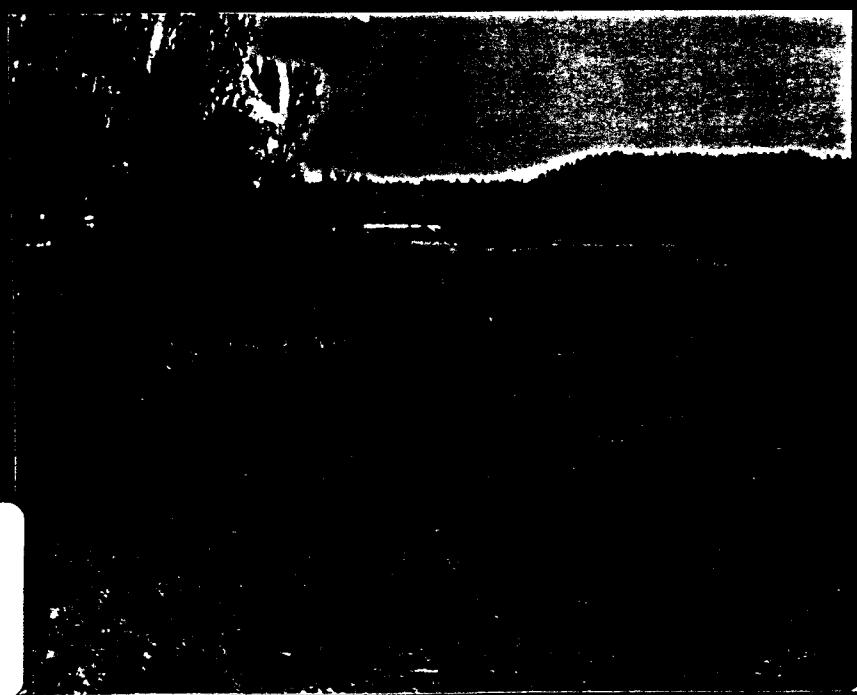


Inside
Primary Cen





Water rushes over highway
between reservation and campus



Tongue River overflows its
banks between Ashland and
St. Labre May 1978



... another wing of high school

AMENDMENTS TO HB 865

1. Title, line 6
Following: "1981;"
Insert: "PERMITTING CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE TO CONTINUE TO THE
NEXT BIENNIUM"
2. Page 1, line 10
Following: "limit."
Strike: "The"
Insert: " (1) Except as provided in subsection (2),
the"
3. Page 1, line 16
Following: line 15
Insert: " (2) The appropriation to the department
of revenue by this act (\$150,000) and the
appropriation to the department of revenue by
House Bill 94 for property valuation purposes,
Phase I, (\$110,000) may continue for the
biennium ending June 30, 1983. These
appropriations may be spent for the stated
purposes only."

House Bill 865, third reading bill, be amended as follows:

1. Title, line 6.

Following: "1981"

Insert: "PERMITTING CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE TO CONTINUE TO THE NEXT BIENNIUM"

2. Page 1, line 10.

Following: "limit."

Strike: "The"

Insert: "(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the"

3. Page 1, line 16.

Following: Line 15

Insert: "(2) The appropriation to the department of revenue by this act (\$150,000) and the appropriation to the department of revenue by House Bill 94 for property valuation purposes, Phase I, (\$110,000) may continue for the biennium ending June 30, 1983. These appropriations may be spent for the stated purposes only."

4. Page 2, line 13.

Following: Line 12

Insert: "Section 5. Appropriation of back pay. Subject to the terms and conditions of this act, the following money is appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1981; for payment of back pay to state employees, who were awarded classification upgrades by the Board of Personnel Appeals but were denied a pay increase under Section 2-18-302, MCA."

General Fund Other Funds

Department of Institutions

Corrections Division	\$ 29,319	\$
Mountain View School	27,538	
Prison	97,383	
Board of Pardons	5,292	
Boulder River School and Hospital	5,699	
Galen State Hospital	10,880	
Center for the Aged	16,485	
Warm Springs State Hospital	14,593	
Alcohol and Drug Division		2,108
Management Services Division	4,746	

Department of Agriculture

Centralized Services	12,500
----------------------	--------

Renumber: Section 5.



STATE OF MONTANA
Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst

STATE CAPITOL
HELENA, MONTANA 59601
406/449-2986

JOHN D. LEAVITT
April 13, 1981

TO: Representative Chuck Cozzens
House of Representatives

FROM: Bob Robinson
Senior Fiscal Analyst

SUBJECT: One-Time Expenditures in Rail Planning and Transportation
Units in 1981 Biennium

Rail Planning Unit

In fiscal 1980 the rail planning unit received \$148,779 to implement phase III of the state rail plan. These funds were provided by the federal railway administration to complete the state rail plan. The work was completed by a private consultant and has been accepted. This was a one-time expenditure of the 1981 biennium and continued expenditures for this purpose are unnecessary in the 1983 biennium.

Transportation Unit - Department of Agriculture

To provide a backup plan in case of the Milwaukee Railroad abandonment, the transportation unit was authorized \$25,000 additional spending authority in fiscal 1980. The 1981 legislature has approved a supplemental appropriation for this amount. This one-time expenditure is not continued in the 1983 biennium.

As my earlier letter indicates the 1981 biennium total expenditure/appropriations for the transportation units totals \$1,170,516. If these one-time expenditures are taken from the above figure the net expenditure/appropriation would be \$996,737. The table below shows appropriation changes without the one-time appropriations.

	<u>1980-81 Biennium</u>	<u>1982-83 Biennium</u>	<u>% Increase (Decrease)</u>
Total Expenditures Without One-time Authorizations	\$996,737	\$1,032,928	3.6
Total With Pay Plan for 1983 Biennium		1,079,928	8.3

The white-haired messiah of white oil is once more in Helena striving to lead the Montana legislators to realize that one day the flame will go out, that this state had better be ready to better use its No. 1 renewable resource to create needed energy.

The man with the message is State Sen. Dave Manning of Hysham. He is dedicating the latter years of his nearly six decades of legislative service to a job of convincing those in power that the flowing waters of Montana will do the job if properly harnessed.

Manning is not a dreamer. He dwells in the marble halls of the Legislature, not

Duane W.
Bowler



undo to create a great net of unpolluting energy.

"We need not place dams across lives river channel for impounding flood water that to any degree at all inundate fertile soils. We can design stations at which we cut into our river banks, draw off excessive flood waters, confine it in a buried conduit, deliver it by gravity with a portion of the ample slope in our terrain and fountain it with the silt it carries into high-head man-made storage on our poorest ground; release it from there in controlled year around channeling through turbines back to the streams...The capture of wasted flood water can well integrate energy supply with existing use, prevent flooding and stabilize stream flow."

MANNING IS NOT advocating more high dams that flood thousands of acres of fertile bottomland. He wants to use the energy to be trapped in flowing water. He notes, significantly, that the Yellowstone River drops 3,192 feet between Corwin Springs and Sidney. That's twice the drop between Sidney and the Gulf of Mexico.

His plan would save as well as be a source of additional electrical energy. Farmers would not need to pump from the river as they now do. They could irrigate from gravity.

Life in the river would not suffer because the system he proposes would use flood waters and return practically all of it to the river to be used again for both life and energy generation. Existing uses would not suffer and more would be available through impounding of flood waters on less desirable lands.

His proposal to use pipelines to carry excess Yellowstone and other Montana river water is not a pipedream. Neither is his contention that the plan will save energy as well as generate it.

Manning has checked with engineers and found that but one small stretch of Yellowstone can produce as much energy in a year as 49 million barrels of oil.

WILL HIS PLAN cost a lot of money? Oh, yes. It isn't cheap but then neither are the proposed synfuel plants and the Colstrip-size coal-fired electricity generating plants being built or on the drawing boards. And their source of fuel is finite.

But heed Manning words when he says, "The course of our nation's critical energy development plan, of necessity weight heavily toward coal, cannot be transformed rapidly, but Montana can well be a state to show the way in use of wasted hydro energy potential that would warrant policy support and funding by state, nation and private sector."

The messiah of white oil isn't looking for a boondoggle. In his time as a reclamation contractor he has built power lines, dug irrigation ditches and laid pipe in almost every county in Montana. He wants his chosen state to start on the rewarding path "toward a future beyond the dead end road we are traveling on the ash of finite fuel."

Publisher
George D. Remington

Editor
Richard J. Wesnick

Opinion Editor
Duane W. Bowler

Opinion

White oil for time
4/13

fantasy. His arguments, backed with statistics, are so practical they create wonder.

The canny engineer-farmer-builder-legislator knows he is not immortal. He knows he has an uphill battle to convince his fellow man that water flows downhill. He knows it unlikely he will see completion of his plan to harness Montana's flowing waters and still use them for farmer, fisherman and city dweller.

THAT DOES NOT cause him to slow his pace or dampen his ardor. Manning fired the first public salvo in his campaign to better use white oil, as he calls water, at the close of the 1979 Legislative session. He asked thought be given to using Montana's coal tax and resource indemnity trust funds to provide for the future when "the flame goes out."

It was not a farewell message. It was advice for now and then. In the intervening time, Manning has inspected, consulted and conferred from the irrigation ditches of Montana to the halls of power in Washington, D.C.

Now he is back in Helena with more ammunition to convince his fellow legislators to look ahead and accomplish the groundwork needed to put this state's 1,500 miles of mainstream water to work.

HERE IS PART of his message to his fellow legislators:

"Our enormous hydro possibilities in Montana and high altitude states of the nation cannot be measured by inventories of what we may, at this time, consider to be our remaining natural river damsites.

"With our proven state-of-the-art technology in hydraulic engineering and construction there is much we can do and

4/3
MONTWYO

Vol. 13 No. 17

Billings, Montana, April 3, 1981

10 cents

Agri-NEWS

15 giant elevators may ship *all* Montana grain

by T.J. GILLES
Agri-News Reporter

Shelby, Mont.—Within a few years, a mere 15 giant elevators will be loading every kernel of Montana grain that is exported, each of the terminals shipping three 52-car trains per month. That's the admitted scenario produced and directed by Burlington Northern, the nation's hugest railroad and owner of a textbook monopoly-over Montana grain shippers, according to GTA Transportation Manager Vickie Voorhees.

So far, about 50 Montana elevators have applied to build subterminals on BN lines, she said, but the railroad isn't encouraging anyone to apply—at least until after the railroad prints up its full-color map of Montana in June to illustrate which branch lines it intends to close and which others may be doomed later on.

Elevators—and hence grain growers—will be at the beck and call of BN, which will dictate what and how much to ship. The premium payments for higher-protein wheats (initiated by the cooperative Grain Terminal Assn. 60 years ago) may be endangered or eroded.

If a terminal is shipping out only nine trains over a three-month period, that means a producer has only nine opportunities to market during that span. Rather than receiving a premium for higher-quality wheat, he may be told that his wheat must meet a certain protein standard—or it won't make the train.

If it seems a little too brutal, a little too much like "The Octopus" Gov. Ted Schwinden has spoken of, be it known that BN already is calling the shots—not only to the region's farmers but to the major worldwide grain exporters which control the trade.

"In Portland, the exporters are not equipped to handle unit trains efficiently," said Voorhees, who works out of that port. "They can't unload in 24 hours (as required by BN and have to pay demurrage.) Those BN fines for holding up cars are, like other transportation expenses, taken from farmers' pockets, Voorhees added.

But the big boys are in the same bind as the little elevator in Montana, Shelby GTA patrons were told at their annual meeting Thursday.

"If we can't take advantage of the unit train rate and somebody else does, we're not going to be competitive," said Conrad farmer Gordon Matheson, chairman of the GTA board. "A lot of our local elevators, I suspect, can't survive.

"We're going from the horse and buggy days, when we had an elevator every 8-10 miles on the Montana High Line. Those days are gone."

BN isn't saying which 15 giant elevators will survive, with other, once-mighty shippers relegated to the role of little branch storage houses. Everyone will be allowed to fight it out for the right to serve the monopoly, in the tradition of free enterprise.

"The 15-cent (shipping discount) rate we've got on unit trains was not made to make farmers rich," the GTA board chairman said. "We're going to have to pay more."

Longer hauls to market and passed on demurrage costs are only the beginning.

Many grain farmers will go by the wayside if they get strapped by the high cost of truck-hauling their product to the few shipping points remaining. Smaller outfits which can't fill up a semi or two and lose out on their limited marketing options may go back to grass or sell to the bigger fish.

Those without considerable on farm storage may find their rigs turned back at the elevator, may not even be allowed to dump it in town on cash basis during harvest and receive the lowest possible price.

Voorhees said elevators and farmers will be paying higher interest costs as grain must be stored longer in wait of the occasional unit train.

Things are likely to get worse, with the downgrading of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Staggers Rail Act (which is appropriately named, since it's certainly "staggering" to Montana grain men). The ICC's investigative powers have been eliminated, and protests are discouraged because if shippers lose appeals, they must pay court costs. President Reagan has promised to cut funding for the power-gutted ICC as part of the economy balancing.

Since the Staggers Act became law in October, intra-state rates on wheat have gone

up 30.9 percent in Montana, and as part of railroad deregulation new cost indexes for shipping are being written up—by the American Association of Railroads. The right to abandon branches it doesn't want is a new one, written into railroad deregulation.

Asked if the 15-terminal concept were part of a long-range plan to streamline BN within the next 20 years, Voorhees replied, "No, I didn't



THE CAREER PLANNING WORKSHOP

Produced by:

The Educational Staff

The EDN Corporation

Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

© 1980 The EDN Corporation, Jenkintown, PA 19046

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced without written permission from EDN Corporation.

STATE ARSENAL
P. O. BOX 1157

AREA CODE 406
449-3692

**DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
STATE OF MONTANA
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL**

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

Dear Student:

Shortly, you will be leaving school to enter new ways of life and to encounter new challenges.

No matter what you will be doing, college, technical school, community college, night school, on-the-job training, or directly entering the labor force, you will be preparing to acquire a career of your choosing.

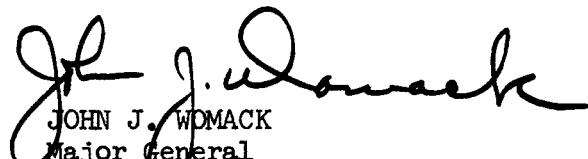
This Career Planning Workshop is provided by the Montana National Guard to help you prepare for the selection of your career and to assist in the complicated process of finding employment in your career.

Keep this workshop pamphlet at home, so that you can refer to it whenever you need to review or update your employment skills.

If, in your planning, you discover that the Montana National Guard can be of assistance to you, write to me personally, and I will ensure that you receive all the information you need.

Best wishes for a successful future.

Sincerely yours,


JOHN J. WOMACK
Major General
The Adjutant General

NOTE: Teachers and Guidance Counselors can obtain information concerning THE CAREER PLANNING WORKSHOP for their classes by writing or calling EDN Corporation, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046.

CAREER PLANNING WORKSHOP

What's It All About:

- To help you plan your career.

What You Can Do:

- This book can be a great help to you, if you are truly honest about the information that you write down.
You will be the only one to see what is in this book.
- Therefore, you can be yourself. This book will remain your property.
- Take this book home with you and from time to time look at it to see if you are achieving your career goals.
- For a successful career, you must first –
“KNOW WHO YOU ARE.”

DID YOU KNOW . . .

50% of all jobs require training beyond High School, but less than 4 years of college.

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BE?

- On the lines below, write down three careers you are interested in.

* _____

* _____

* _____

DID YOU KNOW . . .

There are over 20,000 different careers
that exist in this country.

FIFTEEN OCCUPATIONAL CLUSTERS

The U.S. Office of Education has grouped all jobs into 15 different groups called clusters. Below are the 15 clusters and some careers in each cluster.

Are your careers listed below? If not, in which clusters do you think they belong?

AGRICULTURE (AGRI-BUSINESS)

Farmer
Wildlife & Conservation Technician
Agronomist
Horse Breeder
Agricultural Engineer
Entomologist



BUSINESS & OFFICE

Accountant
Computer Programmer
Bank Teller
Receptionist
Bookkeeper
Insurance Underwriter



HEALTH

Medical Technician
Practical Nurse
Audiologist
Veterinarian
Physical Therapist
Dental Hygienist



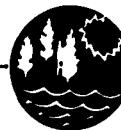
PUBLIC SERVICE

Teacher
Lawyer
Armed Forces
Fire Fighter
F.B.I. Agent
Census Clerk



NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT

Urban Planner
Forest Ranger
Geodesist
Sociologist
Soil Conservationist
Environmental Engineer



COMMUNICATION & MEDIA

Television Producer
Technical Writer
Graphic Artist
Cameraperson
Stage Hand
Disc Jockey



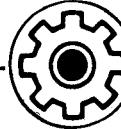
HOSPITALITY & RECREATION

Stunt Man
Recreation Specialist
Hotel Manager
Ski Instructor
Professional Athlete
Chef



MANUFACTURING

Tool Designer
Millwright
Electrical Engineer
Machinist
Foreman
Sheet Metal Worker



MARKETING & DISTRIBUTION

Market Researcher
Mail/Stockroom Clerk
Salesperson
Retail Store Manager
Statistical Typist
Newspaper Circulation Manager



MARINE SCIENCE

Fish Culturist
Oceanographer
Aquanaut
Hydrologist
Marine Biologist
Research Technician



PERSONAL SERVICES

Tailor
Waiter/Waitress
Travel Guide
Cosmetologist
Marriage Counselor
Masseur/Masseuse



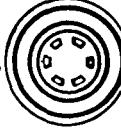
CONSTRUCTION

Carpenter
Surveyor
Pipefitter
Stonemason
Draftsman
Architectural Engineer



TRANSPORTATION

Airplane Pilot
Cab Driver
Air Traffic Controller
Merchant Marine
Truck Driver
Steward/Stewardess



CONSUMER EDUCATION & HOME ECONOMICS

Homemaker
Dietician
Credit Manager
Home Economist
Nutritionist
Consumer Affairs Manager



FINE ARTS & HUMANITIES

Clothing Designer
Historian
Astronomer
Cartoonist
Playright
Opera Singer



THE EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION

What's It All About:

- To have you see yourself, as you appear to an employer.

What You Can Do:

- Fill in the application, answering all blanks to the best of your ability.
- Fill it out as if you were applying for a position.
- Under "EMPLOYMENT DESIRED" write what position you would like to have, or the position for which you believe you are qualified.

DID YOU KNOW . . .

That all Post Offices
have forms for obtaining
a Social Security number.

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT
 (PRE-EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONNAIRE) (AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER)

PERSONAL INFORMATION

DATE

SOCIAL SECURITY
NUMBER

LAST

NAME LAST FIRST MIDDLE

PRESENT ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE

PERMANENT ADDRESS STREET CITY STATE

PHONE NO. ARE YOU 18 YEARS OR OLDER Yes No

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

DO NOT ANSWER **ANY** OF THE QUESTIONS IN THIS FRAMED AREA UNLESS THE EMPLOYER HAS **CHECKED** A **BOX PRECEDING** A QUESTION, THEREBY INDICATING THAT THE INFORMATION IS REQUIRED FOR A BONA FIDE OCCUPATIONAL QUALIFICATION, OR DICTATED BY NATIONAL SECURITY LAWS, OR IS NEEDED FOR OTHER LEGALLY PERMISSIBLE REASONS.

<input type="checkbox"/> Height _____ feet _____ inches	<input type="checkbox"/> Citizen of U.S. _____ Yes _____ No
<input type="checkbox"/> Weight _____ lbs.	<input type="checkbox"/> Date of Birth* _____
<input type="checkbox"/> What Foreign Languages do you speak fluently? _____	Read _____ Write _____
<input type="checkbox"/> _____	

*The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 prohibits discrimination on the basis of age with respect to individuals who are at least 40 but less than 70 years of age.

EMPLOYMENT DESIRED

POSITION	DATE YOU CAN START	SALARY DESIRED
----------	--------------------	----------------

ARE YOU EMPLOYED NOW?	IF SO MAY WE INQUIRE OF YOUR PRESENT EMPLOYER?
-----------------------	------------------------------------------------

EVER APPLIED TO THIS COMPANY BEFORE?	WHERE?	WHEN?
--------------------------------------	--------	-------

FIRST

MIDDLE

EDUCATION	NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	*NO. OF YEARS ATTENDED	*DID YOU GRADUATE?	SUBJECTS STUDIED
GRAMMAR SCHOOL				
HIGH SCHOOL				
COLLEGE				
TRADE, BUSINESS OR CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL				

*The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 prohibits discrimination on the basis of age with respect to individuals who are at least 40 but less than 70 years of age.

GENERAL

SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL STUDY OR RESEARCH WORK

U.S. MILITARY OR
NAVAL SERVICE

RANK

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP IN
NATIONAL GUARD OR RESERVES

(CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE)

FORMER EMPLOYERS [LIST BELOW LAST FOUR EMPLOYERS, STARTING WITH LAST ONE FIRST].

DATE MONTH AND YEAR	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	SALARY	POSITION	REASON FOR LEAVING
FROM				
TO				
FROM				
TO				
FROM				
TO				
FROM				
TO				

REFERENCES: GIVE THE NAMES OF THREE PERSONS NOT RELATED TO YOU, WHOM YOU HAVE KNOWN AT LEAST ONE YEAR.

NAME	ADDRESS	BUSINESS	YEARS ACQUAINTED
1			
2			
3			

PHYSICAL RECORD:

DO YOU HAVE ANY PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS THAT PRECLUDE YOU FROM PERFORMING ANY WORK FOR WHICH YOU ARE BEING CONSIDERED? Yes No

PLEASE DESCRIBE:

IN CASE OF
EMERGENCY NOTIFY

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE NO.

"I CERTIFY THAT THE FACTS CONTAINED IN THIS APPLICATION ARE TRUE AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTAND THAT, IF EMPLOYED, FALSIFIED STATEMENTS ON THIS APPLICATION SHALL BE GROUNDS FOR DISMISSAL."

I AUTHORIZE INVESTIGATION OF ALL STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN AND THE REFERENCES LISTED ABOVE TO GIVE YOU ANY AND ALL INFORMATION CONCERNING MY PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT AND ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION THEY MAY HAVE, PERSONAL OR OTHERWISE, AND RELEASE ALL PARTIES FROM ALL LIABILITY FOR ANY DAMAGE THAT MAY RESULT FROM FURNISHING SAME TO YOU.

I UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT, IF HIRED, MY EMPLOYMENT IS FOR NO DEFINITE PERIOD AND MAY, REGARDLESS OF THE DATE OF PAYMENT OF MY WAGES AND SALARY, BE TERMINATED AT ANY TIME WITHOUT ANY PRIOR NOTICE."

DATE

SIGNATURE

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

INTERVIEWED BY

DATE

HIRED: Yes No

POSITION

DEPT.

SALARY/WAGE

DATE REPORTING TO WORK

APPROVED: 1.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER

2.

DEPT. HEAD

3.

GENERAL MANAGER

THE COMPLETED APPLICATION

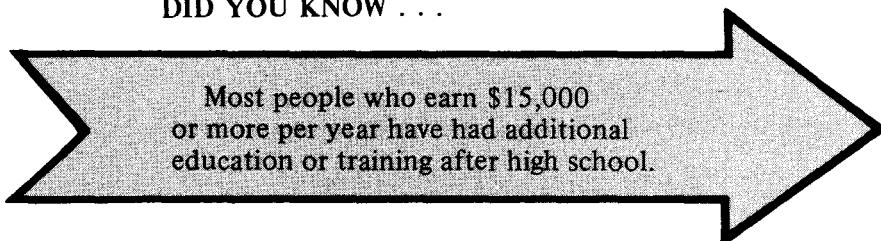
What's It All About:

- To look at yourself honestly. To make certain that you have read and filled out the application correctly.

What You Can Do:

- Where it says on the application "DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE" did you know that you were being judged on neatness, personality and character, as well as ability?
- Did you read, in the application, that the job you just applied for may be cancelled without notice in the future? Go back over and read the fine print on the employment application.

DID YOU KNOW . . .



Most people who earn \$15,000 or more per year have had additional education or training after high school.

HOW DO OTHER PEOPLE LOOK ON PAPER?

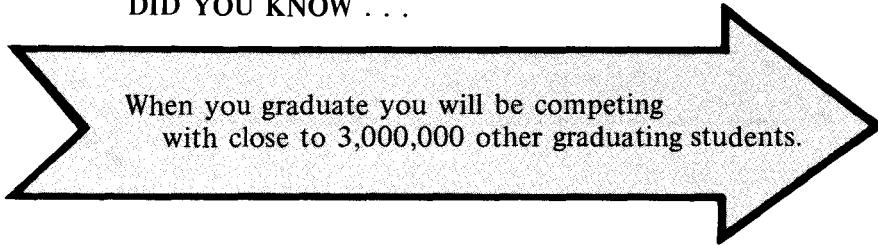
What's It All About:

- To see what other people's applications look like.
- To imagine yourself an interviewer or employer.

What You Can Do:

- Read the employment applications of two students seeking part-time jobs.
- Is there anything you would advise him/her to change?
Should he/she add more information?
- Based on these applications, would you hire these people for the jobs they are applying for? Why?
- Now go back to your application; would you hire yourself for the position you want?

DID YOU KNOW . . .



When you graduate you will be competing with close to 3,000,000 other graduating students.

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT
 (PRE-EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONNAIRE) (AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER)

PERSONAL INFORMATION

DATE 2-15-81

NAME BARTON SUSAN MARIE LAST FIRST MIDDLE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 317-44-6584

PRESENT ADDRESS 2307 PLACER ST. WINSTON, MONTANA STREET CITY STATE

PERMANENT ADDRESS SAME AS ABOVE STREET CITY STATE

PHONE NO. 227-9674 ARE YOU 18 YEARS OR OLDER Yes No

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

DO NOT ANSWER ANY OF THE QUESTIONS IN THIS FRAMED AREA UNLESS THE EMPLOYER HAS **CHECKED A BOX PRECEDING** A QUESTION, THEREBY INDICATING THAT THE INFORMATION IS REQUIRED FOR A BONA FIDE OCCUPATIONAL QUALIFICATION, OR DICTATED BY NATIONAL SECURITY LAWS, OR IS NEEDED FOR OTHER LEGALLY PERMISSIBLE REASONS.

Height _____ feet _____ inches Citizen of U.S. Yes _____ No

Weight _____ lbs. Date of Birth* _____

What Foreign Languages do you speak fluently? _____ Read FRENCH Write _____

*The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 prohibits discrimination on the basis of age with respect to individuals who are at least 40 but less than 70 years of age.

EMPLOYMENT DESIRED

POSITION PART-TIME / SUMMER JOB DATE YOU CAN START NOW SALARY DESIRED \$3.10/HR

ARE YOU EMPLOYED NOW? NO IF SO MAY WE INQUIRE OF YOUR PRESENT EMPLOYER?

EVER APPLIED TO THIS COMPANY BEFORE? NO WHERE? WHEN?

LAST
FIRST
MIDDLE

EDUCATION	NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	*NO. OF YEARS ATTENDED	*DID YOU GRADUATE?	SUBJECTS STUDIED
GRAMMAR SCHOOL	<u>HILLTOP ELEMENTARY</u> <u>WINSTON, MT</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1977</u>	
HIGH SCHOOL	<u>WINSTON SENIOR HIGH</u> <u>39 UPRIVER DR., WINSTON</u>	<u>3 1/2</u>	<u>WILL GRADUATE THIS JUNE - SCIENCE</u>	
COLLEGE				
TRADE, BUSINESS OR CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL				

*The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 prohibits discrimination on the basis of age with respect to individuals who are at least 40 but less than 70 years of age.

GENERAL

SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL STUDY OR RESEARCH WORK

SCIENCE ENRICHMENT COURSES (I WAS PRESIDENT OF MANION SCIENCE CLUB); TYPING.

U.S. MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE

RANK

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP IN NATIONAL GUARD OR RESERVES

(CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE)

FORMER EMPLOYERS (LIST BELOW LAST FOUR EMPLOYERS, STARTING WITH LAST ONE FIRST).

DATE MONTH AND YEAR	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	SALARY	POSITION	REASON FOR LEAVING
FROM 11/25/80 TO 1/6/81	HENNESSEY'S WINSTON PLAZA	\$2.90/HR	SALES CLERK	TEMPORARY CHRISTMAS JOB
FROM 6/30/80 TO 8/28/80	PLACER ANIMAL CLINIC WINSTON, MT	\$2.85/HR	TOOK CARE OF ANIMALS	RETURNED TO SCHOOL
FROM TO				
FROM TO				

REFERENCES: GIVE THE NAMES OF THREE PERSONS NOT RELATED TO YOU, WHOM YOU HAVE KNOWN AT LEAST ONE YEAR.

NAME	ADDRESS	BUSINESS	YEARS ACQUAINTED
1 ELMER KARLSTROM	W. OF WINSTON, MT	FARMER	10
2 ANTON MEYER	433 PARK WINSTON, MT	BUTCHER	4
3 HENRY STAUBACH	214 3RD AVE. E. WINSTON, MT	LAWYER	8

PHYSICAL RECORD:

DO YOU HAVE ANY PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS THAT PRECLUDE YOU FROM PERFORMING ANY WORK FOR WHICH YOU ARE BEING CONSIDERED? Yes No

PLEASE DESCRIBE:

IN CASE OF
EMERGENCY NOTIFY JOHN BARTON 2307 PLACER 227-9674
NAME ADDRESS PHONE NO.

"I CERTIFY THAT THE FACTS CONTAINED IN THIS APPLICATION ARE TRUE AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTAND THAT, IF EMPLOYED, FALSIFIED STATEMENTS ON THIS APPLICATION SHALL BE GROUNDS FOR DISMISSAL.

I AUTHORIZE INVESTIGATION OF ALL STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN AND THE REFERENCES LISTED ABOVE TO GIVE YOU ANY AND ALL INFORMATION CONCERNING MY PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT AND ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION THEY MAY HAVE, PERSONAL OR OTHERWISE, AND RELEASE ALL PARTIES FROM ALL LIABILITY FOR ANY DAMAGE THAT MAY RESULT FROM FURNISHING SAME TO YOU.

I UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT, IF HIRED, MY EMPLOYMENT IS FOR NO DEFINITE PERIOD AND MAY, REGARDLESS OF THE DATE OF PAYMENT OF MY WAGES AND SALARY, BE TERMINATED AT ANY TIME WITHOUT ANY PRIOR NOTICE."

DATE 2/15/81 SIGNATURE Susan Marie Barton

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

INTERVIEWED BY

DATE

HIRED: Yes No

POSITION

DEPT.

SALARY/WAGE

DATE REPORTING TO WORK

APPROVED: 1.

2.

3.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER

DEPT. HEAD

GENERAL MANAGER

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

PERSONAL INFORMATION

DATE 2-20-81 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 516-43-9916

NAME WILLIAMS LAST Clarence FIRST James MIDDLE

PRESENT ADDRESS 2527 COTTONWOOD STREET CHARLO, MT CITY STATE

PERMANENT ADDRESS SAME AS ABOVE STREET CITY STATE

PHONE NO. 266-6618

IF RELATED TO ANYONE IN OUR EMPLOY,
STATE NAME AND DEPARTMENT

REFERRED BY

EMPLOYMENT DESIRED

POSITION AUTO MECHANIC /Part-time DATE YOU CAN START Now SALARY DESIRED \$3.10/Hr

ARE YOU EMPLOYED NOW? NO IF SO MAY WE INQUIRE OF YOUR PRESENT EMPLOYER

EVER APPLIED TO THIS COMPANY BEFORE? No WHERE WHEN

EDUCATION	NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	YEARS ATTENDED	DATE GRADUATED	SUBJECTS STUDIED
GRAMMAR SCHOOL	<u>P.S. #10</u> <u>918 Granite, Charlo, MT</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1977</u>	
HIGH SCHOOL	<u>East Charlo High School</u> <u>24 E. Cooke, Charlo, MT</u>	<u>3 1/2</u>	<u>Will Graduate June, 1981 - Automotive</u>	
COLLEGE				
TRADE, BUSINESS OR CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL				

SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL STUDY OR RESEARCH WORK

Engine Repair and Maintenance

WHAT FOREIGN LANGUAGES DO YOU SPEAK FLUENTLY?

READ

WRITE

ACTIVITIES: CIVIC, ATHLETIC, ETC.

(EXCLUDE ORGANIZATIONS, THE NAME OR CHARACTER OF WHICH INDICATES THE RACE, CREED, SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AGE, COLOR OR NATIONAL ORIGIN OF ITS MEMBERS.)

(CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE)

Here's What You've Done:

- You have organized your background and seen the organized backgrounds of others.

Next:

- You'll have the chance to present yourself in your own words by making a resume. You'll draw a word picture of yourself; a picture of you for others to see.

This picture will say:

“THIS IS WHO I AM TODAY”

DID YOU KNOW . . .

The word resume comes from a French word which means a brief history of one's life.

YOUR RESUME

What's It All About:

- To write in your own words, how you see yourself, and want others to see you.
- How you design your resume is completely up to you. It is to be a reflection of you, your personality, creativity and ability to express yourself.

What You Can Do:

- Your resume should contain at least some of the following information:

a) Full Name	g) Employment Experience
b) Address	h) Special Skills
c) Telephone	i) Offer to provide references
d) Marital Status	upon request.
e) Educational Background	j) Job Objective
f) Foreign Languages Spoken Fluently	k) Hobbies or Special Interests
- Take a look at the resume on the following page before you start your own. Think about the picture of the graduating student outlined — Can you visualize this person? Now write your own.

DID YOU KNOW . . .

That the expression curriculum vitae is sometimes used instead of resume.

NAME: Luis A. Blanco

ADDRESS: 561 Bridge Street
Helena, Montana 59601

TELEPHONE: (406) 442-9766

DATE OF BIRTH: 10/29/63

MARITAL STATUS: Single

PARTICULARS: Height - 5'10", Weight - 153 lbs., Blue Eyes, Brown Hair

EDUCATION: Helena Central High School, Helena, Montana 59601
Will graduate in June, 1981 - General Studies

OBJECTIVE: Seeking permanent employment beginning June, 1981.

EXPERIENCE: 1978 - Present. Acme Maintenance and Supply Co., Helena, MT.
Part-time Summers and Saturdays. Duties: loading and
unloading of trucks.

EXTRACURRICULAR: Member of High School Band.
Played Trumpet.
Assistant Editor of The Panther, Helena Central
Yearbook.
Active in neighborhood athletic club.

REFERENCES: Mr. Edward Davis, Counselor
Helena Central High School
Helena, Montana 59601

Mr. Ken Ryan
Acme Maintenance and Supply Co.
Helena, Montana 59601

NOTE: I realize I have no specific experience; however,
I'm willing to begin at the bottom and learn.

USE THIS PAGE TO WRITE YOUR RESUME

WHAT CAREER IS FOR YOU?

What's It All About:

- To have you see what your selected careers can offer you.
- To have you see what you need to know to enter the careers you have chosen. The following pages will allow you to record all the information you must gather in order to find out if your selected careers are for you. (Refer back to careers you selected on page 4.)

There are related occupations inside of each career cluster that should be looked into. For example:

Career Cluster

COMMUNICATIONS

Career Choice

Radio & Television

Related Occupations: * Sportscaster
(These jobs require skills * Disc Jockey
that are common to each * Commercial Announcer
other) * Copy Editor
* Newscaster

DID YOU KNOW . . .

That the intense demand for college
graduates has come to an end.

What You Can Do:

- Refer to careers you have selected on page 4.
- List careers on career choice line.*
- Under career choice list other occupations that you think may be related.

Career Choice

*

Related Occupations:

Career Choice

*

Related Occupations:

Career Choice

*

Related Occupations:

Refer to page 5 and see in what cluster your job falls. If you can't find it, refer to the Dictionary of Occupational Titles in your school or Public Library.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND SOME IMPORTANT INFORMATION

What's It All About:

- To show you where to find information about the career choices you've made on page 20.

What You Can Do:

- Go to the school or public library. (If you've never been there, ask directions.)

- Ask where you can find:

THE OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK –

gives information on requirements, salary, future growth and employment outlook.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES –

gives definitions of over 20,000 occupations (grouped in the 15 career clusters listed on page 5.)

- Put information on Career Planning Worksheets, page 24 & 25.
- Also, stop in the State Employment Office for information on careers.

DID YOU KNOW . . .

Books on careers are listed in the library under "Vocational Guidance."

THE CAREER PLANNING
WORK SHEETS

What's It All About:

- To help you organize all of the information you have put together.

CAREER CHOICE	Example: <i>Actor/Actress</i>	Career #1
Define what the career is: <u>RESOURCE:</u> Occupational Outlook Handbook Dictionary of Occupational Titles	<i>Portrays role in dramatic production to interpret character or present characterization to audience. Rehearses part, lines. Comic - serious</i>	
What does the career require? Education? Experience? <u>RESOURCE:</u> Occupational Outlook Handbook Yellow Pages Want Ads Trade Magazines	<i>Suggest: Acting School Talent Endurance Taking part in high school, college plays</i>	
Where are the places that hire people in this career? <u>RESOURCE:</u> Yellow Pages Want Ads Occupational Outlook Handbook	<i>New York Stage Hollywood Local drama guilds Traveling shows Chicago, Miami</i>	
What salary can I expect? What future do I have in this field? <u>RESOURCE:</u> Occupational Outlook Handbook Want Ads Yellow Pages	<i>Begin at around \$200.00 per week. Join Union Field is overcrowded now.</i>	
What additional experience or education do I need to enter this career? How long will it take me to get it?	<i>Should look into acting school or specialized college. Get some local acting parts. It could take a long time.</i>	

What You Can Do:

1. Use these pages to record data.
2. Look at the example.
3. After you've filled in the pages, compare the careers.

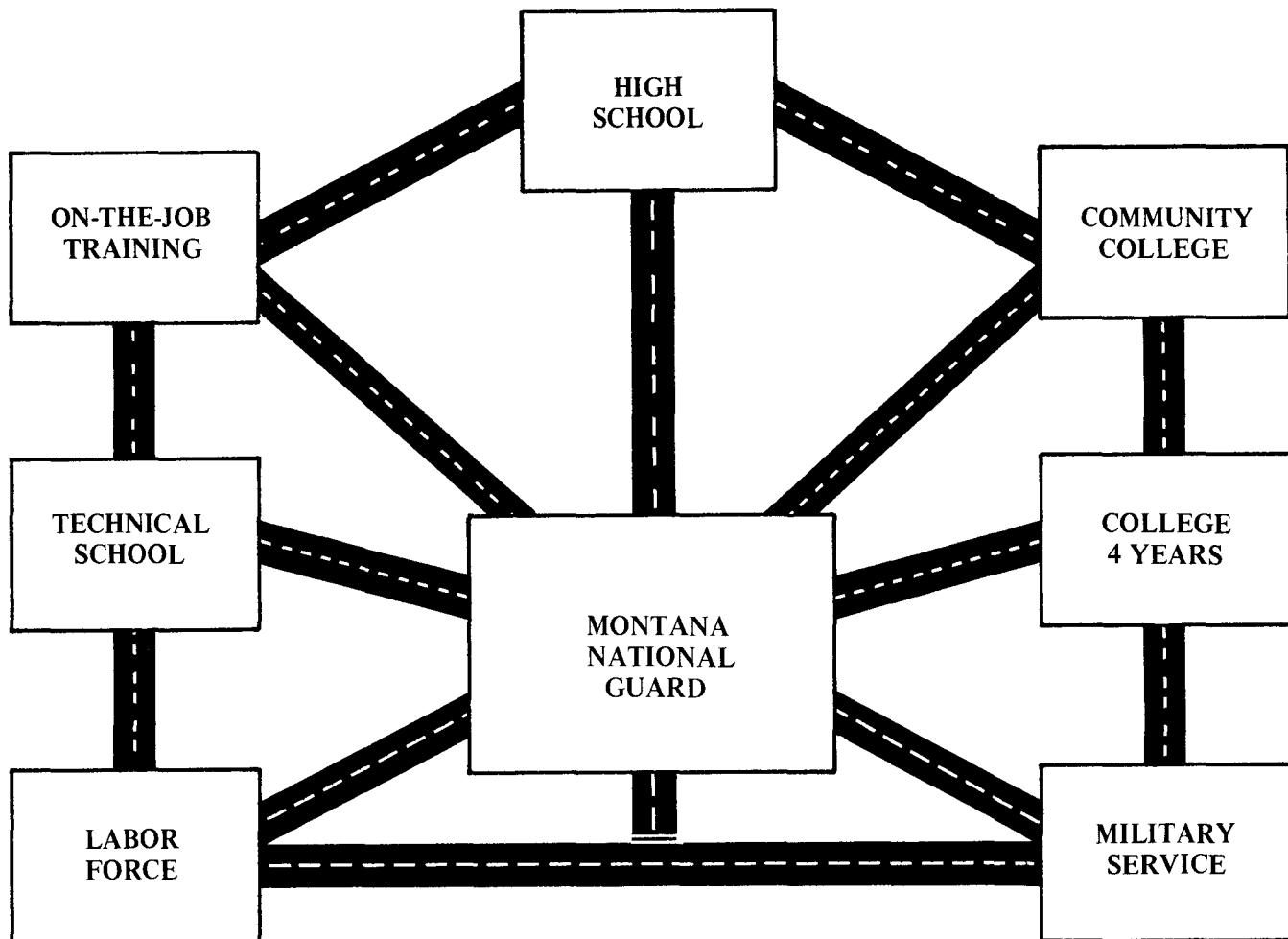
Career #2	Career #3	CAREER EVALUATION
		<p>Do you feel your selected careers are still for you?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>
		<p>Do you need more experience?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>How long will it take?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> less than 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> more than 1 year</p>
		<p>Do you need more education?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>How long will it take?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> less than 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> 4 years or more</p>
		<p>How much will more education cost?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> less than \$1,000.00 <input type="checkbox"/> more than \$1,000.00</p>
		<p>Where will you get more education?</p> <p>Where will you get the money?</p>

THERE ARE MANY ROADS FOR CAREER TRAINING

THE CHOICE IS UP TO YOU!

Did You Know . . .

- *You can take several roads at the same time?*
 - Such as joining the National Guard now while still in high school, if you are 17 years of age or older, without interfering with your present education (Basic and Advanced Individual Training are scheduled during the summer recess). You can receive full guard pay for part-time training on weekends and full-time pay for summer training, too.
 - Or going to Community College while being part of the Labor Force.
 - Or attending College while in the Montana National Guard.
 - Or receiving career training in the Montana National Guard, while attending Technical School.
 - You can be in the Labor Force and supplement your income by being in the Montana National Guard.



Today You Know:

- Who you are and what you look like to others.
- You have selected careers that appear interesting to you.
- You know the education and training skills you'll need to enter these careers.

Now:

- You have to ask yourself where you want to be tomorrow?
- How will you get there?

DID YOU KNOW . . .

The Montana National Guard, Community Colleges, and many postsecondary schools train students for many technical jobs in 2 years or less.

Remember Susan Barton from pages 11 and 12? Here's how her resume looks 4 years later (since graduating from High School).

What additional training and education has the student received?

R E S U M E

NAME: Susan Marie Barton

ADDRESS: 1897 W. 93rd Street
Apt. 6
Bozeman, MT 59715

TELEPHONE: (406) 586-2922

MARITAL STATUS: Single

PARTICULARS: Height -- 5'4"
Weight -- 120 lbs.

CAREER OBJECTIVE: To become involved in chemical
research with major pharmaceutical
laboratory.

EDUCATION:

Montana State University, 1985 (expected graduation date)
Major: Chemistry
Minor: Business Administration

Winston Senior High School
39 Upriver Drive
Winston, MT 59647 -- 1981

Montana National Guard Summer/Fall, 1981

EMPLOYMENT:

Summer Employment -- Worked as Laboratory Technician at United
States Plywood, Missoula, MT, in production research section.
Summer, 1981 -- Learned skills in Laboratory and Technical
work as member of Montana National Guard. Used these skills
to work my way through college. Still serve one weekend per
month, where I receive additional training.

Summer, 1980 -- Worked as assistant to veterinarian, performing
various functions in the care of animals.

REFERENCES: Upon request.

Compare Clarence Williams' resume with the job application on pages 13 & 14.

What additional training and education has the student received?

RESUME

Clarence J. Williams

426 E. Spring Street

Missoula, Montana 59801

(406) 549-8662

EDUCATION

1984 to Present - Currently attending Missoula Vocational-Technical Institute
studying automotive design.

1981 - Montana National Guard - Summer/Fall - Basic Training and Automotive
Electrical School, Ft. Lewis, Washington. Returned to Montana National
Guard. Assigned to unit motor and maintenance section.

1981 - East Charlo High School - Four years - Graduated with technical diploma
in Auto Maintenance and Repair.

EXPERIENCE

1982 to Present - Arnold's Chevrolet, Missoula, MT. Have gone from tune-up man
to assistant service manager. \$8.50 per hr.

1981 - 1982 ----- Eli's 93 Husky Station, Missoula, MT. Night manager. Auto
service and repair. \$6.75 per hr.

PERSONAL

Height: 6'1" Date of Birth: May 18, 1963

Weight: 205 lbs. Marital Status: Married, 1 child

OTHER INFORMATION

One weekend per month I serve as a member of the Montana National Guard.

I am paid for this, and am using this money to pay my tuition at the Vo-Tech.

WHO WILL YOU BE FOUR YEARS FROM NOW?

What's It All About:

- To plan your future.
- To see yourself 4 years from now through a crystal ball of your own design.

What You Can Do:

- Fill in your new application as you want it to appear four years from now.
- Think about:
 - Where will you be living?
 - Will you be married?
 - How much do you want to earn?
 - Will you be in school?
- Imagine how you will get to where you want to be.

DID YOU KNOW . . .

Statistics show that in your lifetime you will change occupations 5 times.

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

PERSONAL INFORMATION

DATE

SOCIAL SECURITY
NUMBER

LAST

FIRST

MIDDLE

LAST

PRESENT ADDRESS

STREET

CITY

STATE

FIRST

PERMANENT ADDRESS

STREET

CITY

STATE

PHONE NO.

IF RELATED TO ANYONE IN OUR EMPLOY,
STATE NAME AND DEPARTMENT

REFERRED
BY

FIRST

EMPLOYMENT DESIRED

POSITION

DATE YOU
CAN START

SALARY
DESIRED

ARE YOU EMPLOYED NOW?

IF SO MAY WE INQUIRE
OF YOUR PRESENT EMPLOYER

MIDDLE

EVER APPLIED TO THIS COMPANY BEFORE?

WHERE

WHEN

MIDDLE

EDUCATION	NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	YEARS ATTENDED	DATE GRADUATED	SUBJECTS STUDIED
GRAMMAR SCHOOL				
HIGH SCHOOL				
COLLEGE				
TRADE, BUSINESS OR CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL				

SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL STUDY OR RESEARCH WORK

WHAT FOREIGN LANGUAGES DO YOU SPEAK FLUENTLY?

READ

WRITE

ACTIVITIES: CIVIC, ATHLETIC, ETC.

(EXCLUDE ORGANIZATIONS, THE NAME OR CHARACTER OF WHICH INDICATES THE RACE, CREED, SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AGE, COLOR OR NATIONAL ORIGIN OF ITS MEMBERS.)

(CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE)

FORMER EMPLOYERS (LIST BELOW LAST FOUR EMPLOYERS, STARTING WITH LAST ONE FIRST.)

DATE MONTH AND YEAR	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	SALARY	POSITION	REASON FOR LEAVING
FROM				
TO				
FROM				
TO				
FROM				
TO				
FROM				
TO				

REFERENCES: GIVE BELOW THE NAMES OF THREE PERSONS NOT RELATED TO YOU, WHOM YOU HAVE KNOWN AT LEAST ONE YEAR.

NAME	ADDRESS	BUSINESS	YEARS ACQUAINTED
1			
2			
3			

(IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT ONLY JOB-RELATED DEFECTS MAY BE USED TO DENY EMPLOYMENT TO AN APPLICANT.)

PHYSICAL RECORD:
LIST ANY PHYSICAL DEFECTS

WERE YOU EVER INJURED? GIVE DETAILS

HAVE YOU ANY DEFECTS IN HEARING? IN VISION? IN SPEECH?

IN CASE OF
EMERGENCY NOTIFY

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE NO.

I AUTHORIZE INVESTIGATION OF ALL STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS APPLICATION. I UNDERSTAND THAT MISREPRESENTATION OR OMISSION OF FACTS CALLED FOR IS CAUSE FOR DISMISSAL. FURTHER, I UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT MY EMPLOYMENT IS FOR NO DEFINITE PERIOD AND MAY, REGARDLESS OF THE DATE OF PAYMENT OF MY WAGES AND SALARY, BE TERMINATED AT ANY TIME WITHOUT ANY PREVIOUS NOTICE.

DATE SIGNATURE
DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

INTERVIEWED BY DATE

REMARKS:

NEATNESS		CHARACTER	
PERSONALITY		ABILITY	

Hired For Dept. Position Will Report Salary Wages

Approved: 1. 2. 3.
Employment Manager Dept. Head General Manager

Whatever your future plans are . . . The Montana National Guard has some great news for you.

Regardless of what your career plans are, the Montana National Guard can provide the assistance, training and money you may need to fulfill those career plans.

We can provide excellent, up-to-date training which will qualify you for many highly skilled occupations. You'll find that the experience you gain with the Montana National Guard will solve many of the vocational training problems which will confront you each time you apply for that special job.



Select units of the Montana National Guard will pay you a BONUS!

... Your Choice of:
\$1,500 Enlistment Bonus

or
up to \$4,000.00 in Educational Assistance.

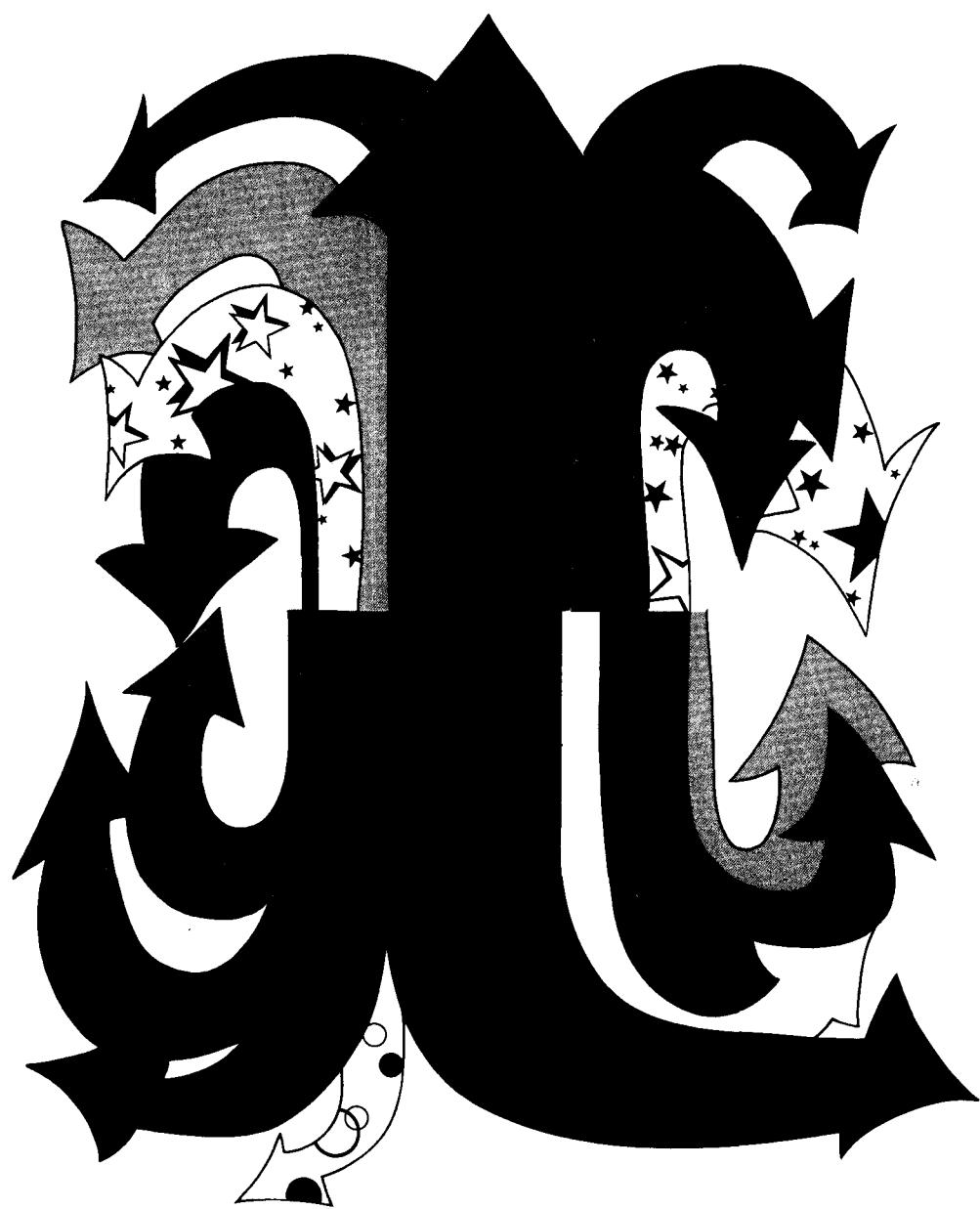
And as if that weren't enough, the Montana National Guard is now offering the all-new Split Training Program. The Guard is making it easy for you to become a paid member (if you're 17 years of age or older). You can fulfill your Guard duties and enjoy all the benefits of being a Guardsman WITHOUT INTERRUPTING YOUR HIGH SCHOOL, POST HIGH SCHOOL (COLLEGE), OR SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT. Split Training means that your Basic Training and Advanced Individual Training in the National Guard (which must be completed within a 12-month time frame) can be staggered to fit your own personal schedule.

For example, you can take Basic Training the summer of your junior year. Consider it a paid full-time summer job! Then you can take your Advanced Individual Training the next summer, be paid for that too, and be home in time to attend college, business or vocational school in September. That's two summers of full-time employment and two years of part-time employment. It's regular income you can count on to help make ends meet.



So, no matter what your plans are, the Montana National Guard has a key to unlock the door to those important careers. After all, what better way is there for us to serve our community than helping you do what you want to do.

For further information, see your guidance counselor, your nearest Montana National Guard office, mail the attached card, or call toll free (800) 638-7600 and ask for the Career Information Office.



The EDN Corporation, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania