

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE
SPECIAL SESSION II OF THE 47th MONTANA LEGISLATURE
June 24, 1982

The meeting was called to order by REP. JAY FABREGA, CHAIRMAN, at 1:30 p.m. on Thursday, June 24, 1982 in Room 405 of the Capitol Building, Helena, Montana.

ROLL CALL was taken and all members were present except for REP. AARON ANDREASON who was excused.

GREG PETESCH distributed a BILL SUMMARY on HB 17. (EXHIBIT A)

REP. CALVIN WINSLOW introduced HB 17 (EXHIBIT B) with some amendments. (EXHIBIT C)

PROPOSERS

None

OPPOSERS

JIM MURRY, Executive Secretary for the AFL-CIO stated that he disagreed with Section 3. It looks as though the authority is being expanded. He felt this bill could adversely affect jobs of Montana workers. There needs to be an amendment that would protect collective bargaining agreements.

HOWARD ROSLING gave his testimony.

JIM MCGARVEY from the Montana Federation of Teachers and for the AFL-CIO stated that money would be better spent providing meaningful activities rather than using people to build things that they would resent.

NADINE JENSEN for the AFSCME and AFL-CIO gave her testimony.

JOE GERAGHTY for the AFSCME gave his testimony.

BOB MURPHY gave his testimony.

REP. JERRY METCLF asked how many jobs could be in jeopardy.

MR. MURRY stated that if one Montana worker was replaced then they feel that would be wrong.

REP. BOB PAVLOVICH asked about line 12 and what would happen when an agreement expires.

REP. WINSLOW stated that under the present agreement they have not had to deal with that.

REP. JOHN VINCENT stated that he was worried about the definition of maintenance and repair since it could be quite broad.

REP. FABREGA stated that anything above a certain level of expenditure would have to go to bid.

REP. VINCENT asked if a person gets hurt while working, what protection do they have.

REP. WINSLOW stated that he was not aware of what insurance they would have.

REP. HAL HARPER asked if he anticipated that the inmates would be paid.

REP. WINSLOW stated that it would be only what they get now.

REP. HARPER stated that he did not see where this bill would add anything new in affecting contract bargaining agreements. He went on to ask why they could not have the inmates do the work now and what this bill adds to the law.

REP. WINSLOW stated that at its best it would be a statement from the Legislature telling people that "idleness" is a recognized problem. This would also get more of them working.

CURT CHISHOLM stated that the Department of Institutions does not cover any activities. They are concerned about that because of current and pending cases where inmates get injured and the state is responsible.

REP. FABREGA asked if this would be placing the inmates in a great risk.

CURT CHISHOLM stated that there is a risk in anything they do.

REP. O'HARA asked if coverage would require legislation.

CURT CHISHOLM stated that in order to set up coverage there would have to be legislative action. It could not be done administratively.

REP. VINCENT asked if they would need this bill to accomplish that objective to put prisoners to work more often.

CURT CHISHOLM stated that to extend beyond there are enough with Senator Turnage's bill. This would be one more option to use inmates for labor.

REP. FABREGA asked who is doing most of the work such as household duties.

CURT CHISHOLM stated that there are inmate workers to do the housekeeping. This bill would not deal with those workers, but with laborers such as in construction.

REP. FABREGA asked if they can command them to work now or if it is voluntary.

CURT CHISHOLM stated that they do require the inmates to work. They are ordered. They are written up if they refuse and lose their good time.

REP. JERRY KESSLER asked who did the upkeep of the lawn.

CURT CHISHOLM stated that the prisoners assist in the lawn upkeep.

HEARING ended on HB 17.

JIM MICHAELSON, Director of the Industries Program at the Montana State Prison distributed handouts. (EXHIBIT D and E)

REP. FABREGA asked what the participation level is.

MR. MICHAELSON stated that it varies. There are days when the inmate maybe required to be in self-help groups.

REP. FABREGA asked if there is any way of knowing who will and who won't be there on any given day.

MR. MICHAELSON stated that there is no way to accurately assess who will be there on any given day.

REP. DICK MANNING asked of the total inmate operation of what percentage are they able to dare use around the prison.

MR. MICHAELSON stated that he would say approximately 75% of the inmates who are incarcerated are able to perform.

REP. KEN ROBBINS asked if they couldn't force the inmate workers to be there four or five days per week.

MR. MICHAELSON stated that they are required to be there five days per week.

REP. ROBBINS asked if the worker does not want to work if he could just sit in his room and not work.

MR. MICHAELSON stated that if they do, they would be fired. There is a move sheet kept each day. If the guy does not work, they find someone else who will.

REP. FABREGA asked what the projections for this year are for the industries.

SANDY HARRIS, Coordinator of the Industries Programs for the Department of Institutions stated that it is approximately \$20,000. of the \$136,000. in sales.

REP. FABREGA asked whether the Department of Institutions has had a chance to come up with a recommendation.

CURT CHISHOLM stated that their plan is simply this: the implementation of an industry program. There are already four or five now. We want to stabilize, capitalize, and improve on the ones we already have.

The meeting adjourned at 3 p.m.

Fabrega by P.D.
REP. JAY FABREGA, CHAIRMAN

Pat Bennett
Pat Bennett, Secretary

BILL SUMMARY

HB 17 provides that inmates may be required to maintain their own living quarters and to perform general maintenance and repair work on the grounds of the prison and other state institutions. Inmates are not considered to be employees. Collective bargaining agreements entered after passage and approval of HB 17 may not contain provisions prohibiting or restricting the use of inmate labor as provided in this act.

Special Session #3

1 INTRODUCED BY SEN. RICHARD HARRIS BILL NO. 112
 2 SEN. RICHARD HARRIS
 3 SEN. RICHARD HARRIS
 4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE USE OF
 5 OF INMATE LABOR IN THE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF STATE
 6 INSTITUTIONS; PROVIDING THAT SUCH INMATES ARE NOT EMPLOYEES
 7 FOR PURPOSES OF EMPLOYEE RIGHTS; PREVENTING FUTURE PUBLIC
 8 EMPLOYEE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS FROM PROHIBITING
 9 SUCH USE OF INMATE LABOR; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE
 10 EFFECTIVE DATE."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

13 Section 1. Institution maintenance by inmates. An
 14 inmate of the Montana state prison may be required to:

- 15 (1) keep his own living quarters clean and orderly;
- 16 (2) perform general maintenance and repair work on
 17 prison grounds and facilities and assist in providing
 18 services essential to the administration of the prison,
 19 including but not limited to food and laundry services; and
 20 (3) perform general maintenance and repair work on the
 21 grounds and facilities at any state institution.

22 Section 2. Inmates not to be employees. An inmate
 23 working pursuant to [section 1] is not an employee, either
 24 public or private, and employment rights accorded other
 25 classes of workers do not apply to such inmates.

1 Section 3. Nonnegotiable items for state institutions.
 2 Collective bargaining agreements entered after [the
 3 effective date of this act] may not contain provisions
 4 prohibiting or restricting the use of inmate labor as
 5 provided for in [section 1].

6 Section 4. Applicability. Section 3 of this act is not
 7 intended to impair any existing collective bargaining
 8 agreement and is applicable only to those collective
 9 bargaining agreements entered after the effective date of
 10 this act. Inmate labor restricted by a collective bargaining
 11 agreement subject to 53-1-301(7), MCA, shall continue until
 12 such agreement expires.

13 Section 5. Codification instruction. Section 3 is
 14 intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 39,
 15 chapter 31, part 3, and the provisions of Title 39, chapter
 16 31, part 3, apply to section 3.

17 Section 6. Severability. If a part of this act is
 18 invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid
 19 part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in
 20 one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect
 21 in all valid applications that are severable from the
 22 invalid applications.

23 Section 7. Effective date. This act is effective on
 24 passage and approval.

-End-

House Bill 17

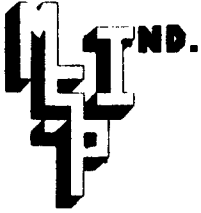
Title, line 5
Following: "REPAIR OF"
Insert: "THE"

Title, line 6
Following: Line 5
Strike: "INSTITUTIONS"
Insert: "PRISON"

Page 1, line 21
Following: "at"
Strike: "any state institution."
Insert: "the prison."

Page 2, line 1
Following: "for"
Strike: "state institutions."
Insert: "the prison."

Rep. Cal Winslow



Montana State Prison

PRISON INDUSTRIES DIVISION

P. O. BOX 7

DEER LODGE, MONTANA

59722

JIM MICKELSON, PRISON INDUSTRIES MANAGER
846-1320 Extension 2270

M.S.P. INDUSTRIES

M.S.P. Industries offers goods and services in the areas of printing, upholstery, furniture manufacturing and reconditioning, signs, and a post, pole and rough lumber operation. The various shops employ approximately 50 inmates in custody classifications ranging from Close II to Minimum Security.

The workers are available for approximately 6 hours a day, 5 days per week. They are paid a base rate of \$1.10 per day, with an additional incentive based upon a profit sharing plan. The inmates are hired by M.S.P. Industries after going through a screening process, personal interview, and a probationary employment period.

One of the goals of the program is to provide a realistic work environment for all inmates employed by M.S.P. Industries. To accomplish this, each work function has a job description and a person is hired to fill the specific position. This insures that there is a realistic work load for each individual hired and also helps to set parameters of skill learning that is expected of the worker.

Inmates are used to perform some of the clerical functions necessary to keep all shops running smoothly. There currently are three inmates performing these functions at M.S.P. Industries. Their duties include helping prepare financial information, preparing cost analysis, typing, filing, inventory monitoring, assigning job order numbers, etc.

Sales for the current fiscal year to May 31, 1982, are \$116,000 and projected fiscal year total sales are \$136,000. Additional income was generated from a C.E.T.A. contract administered by the Private Industry Council. This generated approximately \$17,000 in the form of salaries for supervisory personnel.

Our marketing efforts so far have been directed toward the state agencies located in Helena and the small state colleges. Larger markets, such as the universities have not been explored fully, as their volume might overtax our, as yet, limited production capabilities.

Civilian personnel hired as Shop Supervisors, are all trained, skilled craftsmen in their respective fields. This has done much to increase production speed and insure that the finished products are of the highest quality.

M.S.P. Industries

An unusual aspect of our current production efforts, is the refinishing and reupholstery work done for Surplus Property. M.S.P. Industries refurbishes office chairs, desks, tables and other related office equipment under this agreement. When most of the furniture is received, it is in very poor condition. It is stripped, parts replaced or rebuilt, sanded, painted and recovered in a variety of colors and fabrics. These products are then sold by Surplus Property to various state agencies and non-profit groups within Montana.

Sandy Harris, Industries Co-ordinator, Department of Institutions or Jim Mickelson, Industries Manager, Montana State Prison may be contacted if you have any additional questions, and/or for more information. Please feel free to contact either one of us.

JM/blm

MONTANA STATE PRISON
RANCH AND INDUSTRIES
STATUS REPORT

1. Summary of Operations
2. Industries Financial Statement - FY 82
3. Ranch Financial Statement - FY 81
4. Inmate Pay Policy (DRAFT)
5. Industries Development

Montana State Prison
Ranch/Industries Operations

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Number of Inmates Employed (June 15, 1982)</u>	<u>FY 82 Annual Sales (Estimated)</u>
Printing	Duplicating Newsletters	7	\$37,000
Upholstery	Reupholstery Mattress Manufacturing Upholstery New Furniture Drapery Misc. (laundry bags, etc.)	8	48,000
Furniture Renovation & Mfg.	Refinish wood & metal furniture New Furniture construction (wood & metal)	9	22,000
Timber Mgn./Wood Products	Posts/Poles Rough Lumber	9	27,000
Tag Plant/Sign Shop	License Plates ² Street & Road Signs	18	1,000
Clerical	Accounting, Inventory, Clerical	5	-0-
Dairy	Dairy products for institutions, bulk milk sales	20	460,000
Beef-Range & Feed/Lot	Slaughter beef	15	462,840 ³
Slaughterhouse/Packing Plant	Beef, Pork, Manufactured Meat	20	687,010
Ranch-Equipment Maintenance Section		<u>10</u> 121	

¹ Funded by Dept. of Justice - not recorded as income.

² Estimated annual sale of 840 head.

MSP - INDUSTRIES

Income Statement

July 1, 1981 through March 30, 1982

	Print	Upholstery	Furniture	Timber	Sign	Admin.	Gen. Supplies	TOTAL
Income:								
Sales (March SBAS)	\$21,857	\$26,127	\$ 8,086	\$ 1,694	\$280	\$ 75		\$ 58,119
March Sales	4,346	4,316	3,729					12,391
CETA	14,987	14,315				6,671		35,973
Add'l Income ¹			3,000	20,951				23,951
TOTAL	\$41,190	\$44,758	\$14,815	\$22,645	\$280	\$ 6,746		\$130,434
Cost of Sales:								
Direct Labor ²	\$14,033	\$14,792	\$ 7,980	\$ 9,191		\$19,074		\$ 65,070
Inmate Labor - RA	785	1,256	2,005	1,837		1,459		7,342
Inmate Labor - CETA	2,667	3,792				1,154		7,613
Direct Materials	2,779	6,834	3,356	49	47	273		13,065
Direct Materials CETA	2,394	3,148						5,815
Misc. Operating Exp.	2,267	965	1,600	4,298		18,280	\$293	27,703
TOTAL	\$24,925	\$30,787	\$14,941	\$15,375	\$ 47	\$40,240	\$293	\$126,608
Gross Margin	\$16,265	\$13,971	(\$ 126)	\$ 7,270	\$233	(\$33,494)	(\$293)	\$ 3,826
Less Depreciation	\$ 2,090	\$ 472	\$ 739	\$ 4,103		\$ 898		\$ 8,302
Admin. Allocation						\$ 3,750		\$ 3,750
NET INCOME	\$14,175	\$13,499	(\$ 865)	\$ 3,167	\$233	(\$38,142)	(\$293)	(\$ 8,226)

¹ Contracts Completed - not on SBAS² Pay Periods not on SBAS are added

MSP - RANCH

FY 81 OPERATIONS STATEMENT

	BEEF	PORK	DAIRY	TOTAL
Income	\$464,877.55	\$172,821.83	\$384,015.22	\$1,021,714.60
Less Cost of Production	405,495.09	156,335.85	334,472.13	896,303.07
Gross Margin	59,382.46	16,485.98	49,543.09	125,411.53
Less Delivery Expense	16,298.24	6,243.28	10,317.84	32,859.36
Less Administrative Expense	37,020.30	13,750.40	30,592.60	81,363.30
Net Operating Income	6,063.92	(3,507.70)	8,632.65	11,188.87
Inventory Inc. (Decrease)	(422.00)	(10,900.00)	5,989.00	(5,333.00)
Net Income	\$ 5,641.92	\$ (14,407.70)	\$ 14,621.65	\$ 5,855.87

FY 81 SAVINGS TO INSTITUTIONS

Ranch Prices Below Market	\$ 66,681.31	\$ 10,727.36	\$ 40,516.80	\$ 117,925.47
Total Potential Income	\$ 72,323.23	\$ (3,680.34)	\$ 55,138.45	\$ 123,781.34

INMATE PAY POLICY

Pay Schedule

Following are the approved hourly wage rates to be used by Montana State Prison Industries. All correctional industries inmate positions are to be assigned to one of these levels.

<u>Skill Level</u>	<u>Step I</u>	<u>Step II</u>	<u>Step III</u>
Special Skills			
Technicians			
Semi-skill			
Labor			

Special Skills.

Set up and layout men who are responsible for guiding products through production lines or are responsible for the operation of complex machines.

Mechanics and craftsmen who are responsible for difficult and technical work and have only limited or intermittent supervision.

Technicians

Journeyman mechanics, craftsmen, machinists and heavy equipment operators who have intermittent supervision.

Semi Skills

Apprentice mechanics, equipment operators, and machine operators.

Labor

Entry level positions requiring no skills as a prerequisite for employment.

Workers at each skill level may be advanced to the next step only after three months at satisfactory performance and the recommendation of the shop supervisor. Less than satisfactory performance may result in a reduction in the hourly wage rate.

Movement Between Pay Rates and Skill Levels

Changes from one pay rate to a higher rate of pay will be based upon the recommendation of the supervisor and the inmates accumulated work history as reflected in the performance reports.

An inmates pay rate will not be reduced except for cause.

Inmates approved for advancement to a higher skill classification will enter the new position at a pay grade equal to or higher than the present pay grade.

Inmates moving from one industry to another may enter any available position, providing that person is qualified, as agreed to by the Industries Manager.

A quarterly evaluation shall be prepared, by the immediate supervisor, on each inmate working within MSP Industries. This evaluation will be submitted to the Industries Manager within 10 working days following the end of a fiscal quarter. Evaluations will be based on the following criteria:

1. Demonstrated skill and knowledge.
2. Observed work habits.
3. Attitude towards fellow inmates and staff while on the job.
4. Quality of work.
5. Quantity of work.
6. Care and use of tools and equipment.
7. Learning ability, adaptability to new procedures and methods.
8. General comments as desired by the immediate supervisor.

One hundred percent attendance is expected of all inmate workers. There will be no compensation for absences. Absences in excess of 15% of available work hours for two consecutive pay periods shall be cause for removal from the Industries Program.

Submission of an unsatisfactory work report by an immediate supervisor shall be grounds for immediate removal pursuant to institutional grievance policy.

Timekeeping Procedures

All correctional industries workers time will be recorded upon the appropriate form by the worker's immediate supervisor. The supervisor will be responsible for verifying the accuracy of the time card before it is submitted.

If an inmate leaves a position or is reassigned during a pay period, the supervisor shall complete the time sheet and submit it to the time keeping function.

Time records will be consolidated on a summary form which will be checked and signed by the Industries Manager.

The consolidated summary will be forwarded to the institutional Accounting Office upon close of the pay period.

A copy of the individual pay record will be made available to each employee by the Industries Accounting function.

Activities for which Industries Inmate Pay is Authorized.

Productive work.

Specified related trade training activities which have the prior approval of the Industries Manager.

Time lost due to job related illness or injury up to a maximum of 30 working days per occasion.

State holidays. Inmate workers will be paid their regular rate of pay on all officially declared state holidays, only if the inmate works the day before and the day after the holiday. If requested to work on an official holiday, the inmate will be paid holiday pay, plus pay for the hours worked, at the regular rate of pay.

Inmates requested to work additional hours after the regular work day has ended or requested to work on weekends in addition to their regular work week will be compensated at a rate equal to their regular rate of pay.

Employee Hiring Procedures

In order to maintain production goals and develop a productive work force, only those employees that are needed for actual shop production will be hired by the Industries Program. Inmates will be assigned to the Industries shops after completing the following process.

- A. The Industries Manager will announce a position vacancy within the shop.
- B. Applications from inmates meeting the job requirements will be submitted to the Industries Manager.
- C. Applications will be reviewed and selected inmates will be tested and interviewed.
- D. The employee will be selected and notified of his selection by the supervisor of the area he is to work in.
- E. New employees will serve a 60 day probationary period during which their work habits and attitudes will be observed. If work habits and attitudes are deemed acceptable at the end of the probationary period, the employee will be considered a permanent employee.

Source of Pay

Inmate workers assigned to Correctional Industries will be paid from the Industries Revolving Fund or other authorized funding sources. It shall be the responsibility of the Industries Manager to administer the Industries inmate pay program consistent with the law and details of this plan.

The Industries pay plan and any proposed changes shall be submitted to the Director of the Department of Institutions for review and approval.

Industries will follow federal directives in regard to equal opportunity employment.

An inmate wishing to resign from Industries will be expected to provide two weeks notice. Resignation must be in writing and will be submitted to employees immediate Supervisor.

A. Expansion possibilities with Existing Industries

INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT

Industries	Inmates Employed	Needed for Expanded Operation	Cost	Advantages	Inmates Employed
Printing/Graphic	7	1. Equipment Repair 805 \$ 2,000 Camera 4,000 Press 12,500 PMT attachment 400 Collator/Binder 12,000 Waxer 150 \$31,050	\$31,050	1. Increased inmate employment 2. Quicker and better service 3. Improve inmate training with better equipment 4. Capacity of production would increase from \$3,500 to \$8,700 monthly 5. Annual Capacity \$104,400 65,175 Potential Profit \$ 38,325	10
Furniture Renovation & Manufacturing	9	2. Approval from D. of A. to expand market 1. Equipment Stripping Vat \$ 2,495.00 Surfacer (used - reconditioned) 4,020.00 Shaper 2,600.00 Large Band Saw 1,500.00 Pneumatic System 50% 950.00 SN4 Nailer 496.20 SN1 - Finish Nailer 254.20 SSN2B - Finish Nailer 387.60 Hose & Couplings 180.00	\$12,893	1. Increase inmate employment 2. Increase production capabilities 3. New product development is possible 4. Can use rough lumber off the mill with surfacer. Also allow us to buy rough cut hardwoods and surface 5. Annual Capacity \$120,000 Breakeven Point 60,000 Potential Profit \$ 60,000	19
Upholstery	8	2. Increase product line 3. Increase market research and marketing efforts 1. Equipment Sewing Machine \$ 4,440.00 Hand Tools 200.00 Shop Vac 300.00 Shop Tables/Benches 300.00 50% Pneumatic System 950.00 Staplers 465.50 Pintacker 243.00 Hose & Coupling 123.00 \$ 6,982.00	\$ 6,982	1. Increase inmate employment 2. Increase production capabilities and efficiency 3. Annual Capacity \$ 91,200 Breakeven Point 57,750 Potential Profit \$ 33,450	12
		2. Increase marketing efforts			

INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT

Industries	Inmates Employed	Needed for Expanded Operation	Cost	Advantages	Inmates Employed
Timber Management/Wood Products	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Used Equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> '69 Rubber Tired Skidder \$10,500 '72 Self Loading Log Truck 38,750 '76 4 x 4 Vehicle 3,600 	\$52,350	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase inmate employees Allow operation to handle TSI and slash for timber sale Annual Capacity \$78,000 Slash & TSI Income 15,000 Breakeven 60,927 Profit \$32,073 	10 - 25

B. Potential Industries Development with Existing Facilities

Industries	Needed for Expanded Operation	Cost	Advantages	Inmates Employed
Ring Binder Manufacture, miscellaneous plastic products	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 kw heat sealer (6,500 used - 10,500 new) Die Heater - \$1,550 Cornering Machine - 29 River Machine - 300 Dies 	\$20,000 - Used \$27,025 - New	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Market available through Central Stores for ring binders University system would be good market for shower curtains, plastic place mats, portfolio 	6
Signs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> State market Equipment Additions 	N/A	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> More efficient use of tag plant facilities Provide additional work for inmate employees Increase Sign Shop profits Decrease cost of license plate operation 	
	TOTAL	\$123,275 - \$130,275		

INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT

C. Potential Industry Development requiring new facilities, major expenditure and extensive research

The following industries appear to have a reasonable potential of meeting the following criteria for development:

- The industry is adaptable to a prison setting and can be operated primarily with inmate labor.
- Production volume of the industry will be adequate to sustain a self-sufficient operation.
- The industry will produce a product or service that is needed and used by state agencies, institutions, political subdivisions or other authorized markets.
- The industry can produce a product or service at or below commercial prices.
- The new industry will not present undue competition to private enterprise.
- The training program associated with the new industry will have relevance either directly or through transferable skills to work skills in the private sector.

The selections were made after reviewing a list of potential industries based on prison industries in other states and the federal system, previous research of the Montana market, and product recommendations by the Purchasing Division, Surplus Property Division, Private Industry Council, Administrator for Lewis & Clark County and Western Montana College: (The complete list is attached.)

1. Fish Farm

A spring on the Prison Ranch maintains a temperature of close to 100°. It would require cooling but would appear to support year round fish production. Fish could be produced for the institutional market with a processing operation employing additional inmates.

2. Key punch and Data Processing

We could provide training and key punch services to agencies like the Department of Health to generate income for the program. Computerizing the accounting services for Ranch & Industries would also be a possibility.

3. School Bus Repair

Several states operate this type of industry. With competent staff and facilities this may be a viable industry. I would see us operating the Equipment Maintenance Section as a separate industry to maintain institutional vehicle and equipment for all institutions in the Deer Lodge Valley including the Ranch, Industries and Prison.

4. Cardboard Boxes

There are box manufacturing industries in Montana but apparently they do not produce specialized containers or sell in small quantities that are needed by smaller Montana industries. There may be a possibility of producing products at the Prison that are more labor intensive.

5. Paper Recycling and Manufacturing

Research needed to determine technology, equipment, facilities, markets, potential products, costs.

6. Wood Chips/Resin Building Material

Very little information available right now but has potential of fitting in with Timber Management and Wood Products Industries.

7. Football Helmet Repair

Research Needed - Recommended by Purchasing Division.

VISITORS' REGISTER

HOUSE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

LL SB1, HJR1, HB17

Date June 24, 1982

SPONSOR

[illegible]