

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

Chairman, Rep. Kathleen McBride, called the Local Government Committee to order on January 22, 1983, at 12:30 p.m. in Room 224A of the Capitol Building, Helena, Montana. All members were present.

HOUSE BILL 212

REP. JAY FABREGA, District 44, sponsor, opened by saying the purpose of HB 212 is to raise the mill levies for local public libraries. The city mill levy would increase from 3 to 5 mills, and the county levy would increase from 4 1/2 mills to 7 mills. The new effective date will be July 1, 1983. He stated a number of libraries have had to curtail their operations. He said the present maximum levy often doesn't bring in enough money to carry out the function of the public libraries. This would simply allow local governments the opportunity to levy the entire millage if necessary to operate properly.

PROPOSERS:

MILLIE SULLIVAN, Montana Library Association, said this bill would give the decision making policy to the local governments to decide what they want to levy. She said the library community plans to take a closer look at local government policies during the next two years and hopefully will come up with some better solutions to their financial problems.

BILL SNYDER, Missoula Public Library, stated the City-County Library in Missoula is in very serious financial trouble. They are reducing their services to the community. Higher mill levies will permit libraries to ask for more funding from both governments.

RICHARD GERCKEN, Great Falls Public Library, said they have been at the top of the mill levy since 1978. They have had to curtail their services during these hard times when the public needs it the most.

DENNIS FREDRICKSEN, Lewis & Clark County Library, Helena, stated they have been at the top of their mill levy also for some time. They have had to reduce many operations by 20 percent and their book budget is only half of what would be adequate. If costs continue to increase as they have they will be faced with a \$30,000 short-fall in order to maintain what services they have now.

REP. GLENN MUELLER, District 21, Chairman, Lincoln County Library Board, said they have been at the top of their mill levy for a number of years. Their county leaders are in full agreement with HB 212.

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J. D. HOLMES, Montana Arts Advocacy, stated that often when a bill asks for raising the mill levy the opposition states the maximum will become the minimum. This is not true as you can see by the chart you have (Exhibit #1) which indicates there are 9 counties in the state which are at maximum and 47 counties that are not. People won't take advantage of this maximum.

MARTHA HESSELL, Helena, said she would not object to paying 2 more mills in Helena for the library.

REP. KITSELMAN stated he would like to go on record in support of HB 212 for the people of Billings.

OPPONENTS:

ED McCAFFREE, Montana Association of Counties, Forsyth, said his members decided not to support this bill. He said when times are tough you shouldn't put another burden on the tax payer.

CLOSING:

REP. FABREGA: This is a realistic method of funding libraries for the next two years. Elected officials sometimes have to take the heat of raising taxes and this bill will give the local governments an opportunity to do it.

QUESTIONS:

REP. PISTORIA: The City of Great Falls would be raised \$150,000 if they used up the new mill levy, is that right? Rep. Fabrega: Yes. Rep. Pistoria: And the county would be raised \$60,000? Rep. Fabrega: If they allow that much to be levied.

Rep. Pistoria: Mr. Gercken, how much was the Great Falls Library running short this past year? Mr. Gercken: \$60,000.

REP. SALES: How has the coal tax money been used for libraries? Mr. Gercken: We expect to receive \$48,000 from the coal tax. We have an advisory committee to spend this money for the purchase of books to be shared among all libraries. Rep. Sales: Does it go to the Great Falls Library and then provide services to outside libraries? Mr. Gercken: In some areas there are cash payments to libraries. We do have to prove it on paper that we spent it to the benefit of other libraries.

REP. SALES: Has your general revenue sharing in Great Falls been depleted and how much of that money is put into libraries? Mr. Gercken: \$150,000 in revenue sharing this year.

REP. WALLIN: Do people in the city pay both the county and city tax on this? Rep. Fabrega: If it's a city library the residents have a higher millage. Great Falls is not a city-county library.

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REP. HAND: Mr. McCaffree, you said the maximum becomes the minimum. Do you have any response to that? Mr. McCaffree: We see other property taxes coming. We need to find some way of holding back if we possibly can.

REP. KADAS: Mr. McCaffree, do you think it's the county's responsibility to fund libraries? Mr. McCaffree: To participate. Rep. Kadas: Do you think it's the Legislature's or the county's responsibility to set that level? Mr. McCaffree: I think it's the county's, talking personally. Rep. Kadas: You don't trust the County Commissioners to set the county's mill levy? Mr. McCaffree: What we're trying to avoid is an increase in taxes without being pressured. Rep. Kadas: We get pressure from special interest groups too, and we'd like to put it back on the county commissioners. Mr. McCaffree: I hope you do.

REP. SANDS: What kinds of efforts do you make to raise funds through private sources and does it help to any sizeable degree? Ms. Sullivan: This amount covers a few extras but donations don't provide the large funds we need to provide the services we offer.

HOUSE BILL 248

REP. FABREGA, District 44, sponsor, opened by saying this bill allows a city or county governing body to establish general exceptions to the rule that a retail liquor business may not be established within 600 feet of a church. He said the Supreme Court is now ruling on the constitutionality of this as a violation of the first amendment. This bill provides some flexibility for cities to set their own rules. When someone is granted this exception, then everyone should be granted it.

PROPOSERS: none

OPPOSERS: none

QUESTIONS:

REP. SALES: What happens if the local governing body decides it should be allowed but the state who has the primary licensing ability decides it probably wasn't a good idea? Rep. Fabrega: The 600 feet couldn't be increased but they can bring it down to zero if they want. We are taking this away from the state and giving it to the county.

REP. SWITZER: Wouldn't it be clearer to just have a repealer on the statute? Rep. Fabrega: The 600 foot requirement will stay in place unless the local government undoes it. It could go in either direction.

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REP. PISTORIA: This has been an issue every time I've been in this Legislature. Why isn't anyone here to put up a fuss?
HOWARD HEFFELFINGER, Dept. of Revenue: This has been an extremely difficult law to administer. The Department's position on this is neutral but if you wanted to give this back to local governments, we wouldn't have a problem with that.

REP. MCBRIDE: Concerning the jurisdiction between a county and an appropriated city or town, in reading this it would appear that a county could decide that within a city the distance could be less than 600 feet because you have the overlap or jurisdiction between county and city. I want to know if this is your intent or if this should be clarified. Rep. Fabrega: We are not trying to tell the city or county to do anything. If it needs clearing up we can amend it.

HOUSE BILL 237

REP. GERRY DEVLIN, District 52, sponsor, opened by explaining this bill is to change the manner of distribution of federal oil and gas royalties, establishing 20% to go to the counties where the royalties are generated and 40% to all cities, counties and towns in the state on a percapita basis. The amount to the state highway account is reduced from 37 1/2% to 15% and the amount for school equalization decreases from 62 1/2% to 25%. He said the state is not following the guidelines handed down by the federal government and they may stop giving us the money. This federal fund amounts to \$17 million now and will be \$20 million in 1984 and \$24.5 million in 1985. He said if we don't do something on this, we are jeopardizing ourselves and could lose the funding. The fiscal note states "In order to maintain public school financing at the FY 1983 level, an additional \$17,254,208 of general fund money would have to be added."

PROPOSERS:

ED McCAFFREE, Montana Association of Counties, said the county this money is generated from should receive that money back.

MIKE YOUNG, Missoula Finance Director, said he was concerned about the negative impact this bill would have on highways and schools but if the committee should decide that this was the appropriate vehicle to help cities and counties he would support it. He hoped the committee would discuss the distribution of these funds - city funds versus county funds for a fair distribution.

BONNIE TIPPY, Montana Coal Council, said she believes Congress' intent on coal tax monies was that it go back to the areas where it was generated and her council supports that concept.

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REP. ORREN VINGER, District 3, stated we should comply with all the procedures set down by the federal government and we should do the same with coal tax money.

REP. DEAN SWITZER, District 54, said he thought we would be remiss if we overlook the risk that the distribution of money from the federal government brings, and we should comply with their guidelines.

ANN MULRONEY, League of Women Voters, Helena, stated the League would encourage the Legislature to adopt a more standard approach to addressing impact. Their decision to oppose HB 237 was based against the proliferation of earmarked accounts. They feel it is time for a more uniform approach to the impact issue.

OPPONENTS:

GARY STEUERWALD, Office of Public Instruction, said they do not support the removal of the 5 million dollars. Someone is going to have to make that amount up - either an appropriation from the Legislature from the general fund or as an added burden to the tax payers. He said a very strong case could be made that this money does find its way back to the areas designated and the legal aspects of this bill need to be clarified.

NANCY WALTER, Montana Education Association, said she sees this legislation as another example of a highly well organized raid on earmarked funds, and will add to the growing disparity present in this session against education.

GARY WICKS, Montana Department of Highways, said if this legislation goes through, the Highway Department is going to have to make up the deficit from somewhere, possibly by increasing the gasoline tax and diesel fuel tax. Under this proposal, we would lose \$4 million in 1984 and \$4.5 million in 1985. The Highway earmarked account is going broke. Cities, town and counties get \$6.5 million a year for road activities. In addition, all federal aid highways in the area have to have matching state dollars. The ratio is 21% state dollars and 82% federal dollars. Where does that money come from? Mostly, from more populated urban areas where the most gasoline tax comes from. This brings us to a problem of equity. The federal guidelines on this money says it should be used as the Legislature sees fit giving priority to those areas impacted by mineral development. That's a very board requirement. The method of how that priority is given is left up to the state. We are in compliance. We don't have any flexibility in distributing this money to the impacted counties because of a statute on the books that gives us a specific formula for distributing money. We are in the process of introducing a bill to rectify this situation. We don't think HB 237 is a good step forward in compliance with the law or as far as the Highway Department is concerned.

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B. HAVDAHL, Montana Motor Carriers Association, said they are not opposing cities and counties from increasing their revenue but they want to protect the highway fund. They don't see this bill helping with the problems the Highway Department has.

REP. GERRY DEVLIN, in closing, said unless we do something about complying with the federal government on impacted areas, we are going to lose some funding. Please keep in mind when this was first established to give 62.5% to education and 37.5% to highways they were getting a windfall. If they had kept in mind where that money should go - to impacted areas - they wouldn't be in danger of having it taken away.

QUESTIONS:

REP. KEENAN: Rep. Devlin, your county is receiving no impacted aid from the coal tax money? Rep. Devlin: No.

REP. KADAS: Has the federal government actually said they are going to cut these funds off? Rep. Devlin: No, but nobody knows when it could happen.

REP. PISTORIA: Don't you think the Office of Public Instruction losing \$5 million and the highways losing \$4.5 is a valid point?

Rep. Devlin: What they'd lose is the difference between 15% and 37.5% and the schools would lose the difference between 25% and 62.5%.

REP. KADAS: Don't you feel the counties where this money is being generated are capable of dealing with the impact of this development? Rep. Devlin: They would if they raise the taxes to pay for the services they are supposed to provide.

REP. SANDS: Mr. Steuerwald, have you attempted to allocate this money administratively to the impacted counties? Mr.

Steuerwald: If there are emergencies such as an influx of students to a certain area, we can allocate.

REP. MCBRIDE: Often where you have mineral development in an area, the full impact of it may be in another county. You are giving 20% to counties where the royalties were generated. You may be giving it back to the county where there are no social impacts and depriving another county who feels the effects. Rep. Devlin: I felt the one way to address the impact was with the 20%. I thought that would satisfy the federal requirements

REP. KADAS: Mr. Wicks, if you get your other legislation through how specifically are you going to deal with this piece of legislation? Mr. Wicks: When we go through every year and decide where to put our money, we will give priority to impacted areas and it will be a lot more effective than having to deal with it on a 20% - 40% ratio. We will be able to decide immediately where there is the most need.

REP. WALDRON: Do you agree that this will have a tremendous impact on the general fund? Rep. Devlin: The impact would be the difference between 15% and 37.5% for highways and between 25% and 62.5% for schools. My concern is to appease the federal guidelines.

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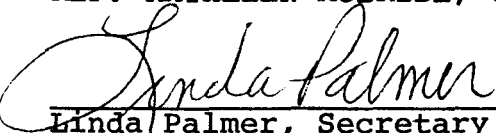
Local Government Committee

CHAIRMAN McBRIDE announced the Committee would meet at noon on Tuesday to take executive action.

The hearing adjourned at 2:15 p.m.



REP. KATHLEEN McBRIDE, CHAIRMAN



Linda Palmer, Secretary

MONTANA PUBLIC LIBRARIES AT MAXIMUM MILL LEVY

Cities

Three Forks Community Library, Three Forks
Dillon City Library, Dillon
Great Falls Public Library, Great Falls
Havre Public Library, Havre
Parmly Billings Library, Billings
Lewis and Clark Library, Helena

Counties

John Gregory Memorial Library, Whitehall - Jefferson County
Boulder Community Library, Boulder, Jefferson County
Great Falls Public Library - Cascade County
City-County Library of Missoula - Missoula County
Flathead County Library, Kalispell - Flathead County
Glasgow City-County Library - Valley County
Parmly Billings Library - Yellowstone County
Daniels County Library, Scobey - Daniels County
Lewis and Clark Library, Helena - Lewis and Clark County
Lincoln County Library, Libby - Lincoln County

Montana State Library

AC/sp

01-22-83

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Suzy Holt Committee On Local Gov't
 Address 516 3rd St Date 1/22/82
 Representing Self Support ☒
 Bill No. will levy for library support Oppose ☐
 Amend ☐

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. In response to the question re. private fundraising efforts by public libraries:
2. One example Lewis & Clark Library a year^{ago} conducted an extensive PR campaign to ask the public
3. to pick up subscription costs for the magazines (a very heavily used [witness the dogears] part of the collection.
- 4.

Budget requirements for maintaining the current subscriptions (ignoring requests for new titles) came to around \$5900 — individuals came forth with \$300. Those contributions were greatly appreciated, but cannot be depended upon to maintain adequate library service. I respond only because the

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

question comes up so frequently, and efforts made by the library community have been so marginally effective.

STATE OF MONTANA

128-83

REQUEST NO.

FISCAL NOTE

Form BD-15

In compliance with a written request received January 17, , 19 83 , there is hereby submitted a Fiscal Note for House Bill 237 pursuant to Title 5, Chapter 4, Part 2 of the Montana Code Annotated (MCA).

Background information used in developing this Fiscal Note is available from the Office of Budget and Program Planning, to members of the Legislature upon request.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

House Bill 237 is an act to change the distribution of money received by the state from the Federal Minerals Lands Leasing Act.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1) Total receipts from the federal mineral leasing act will be \$17,655,709 in FY 84 and \$20,113,565 in FY 85.
- 2) Second payment in FY 1983 will be received after March 1, 1983 and will total \$8,241,947.
- 3) Public school financing schedules will remain at the FY 1983 level.

FISCAL IMPACT:

	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>
State Highway Account			
Under Current Law	\$3,090,730	\$6,620,891	\$7,542,587
Under Proposed Law	<u>1,236,292</u>	<u>2,648,356</u>	<u>3,017,035</u>
Decrease in Revenue	<u>\$(1,854,438)</u>	<u>\$(3,972,535)</u>	<u>\$(4,525,552)</u>
Public School Equalization			
Under Current Law	\$5,151,217	\$11,034,818	\$12,570,978
Under Proposed Law	<u>2,060,487</u>	<u>4,413,927</u>	<u>5,028,391</u>
Decrease in Revenue	<u>\$(3,090,730)</u>	<u>\$(6,620,891)</u>	<u>\$(7,542,587)</u>
Total State Revenue			
Under Current Law	\$ 8,241,947	\$17,655,709	\$20,113,565
Under Proposed Law	<u>3,296,779</u>	<u>7,062,283</u>	<u>8,045,426</u>
Decrease in Revenue	<u>\$(4,945,168)</u>	<u>\$(10,593,426)</u>	<u>\$(12,068,139)</u>

In order to maintain public school financing at the FY 1983 level, an additional \$17,254,208 of general fund money would have to be added.

LOCAL IMPACT:

The proposed law would provide local governments additional revenue. Counties in which royalties are collected would receive \$9,202,244 over the next 3 years. Approximately \$18,404,488 would be distributed to all counties; cities and towns on a per capita basis.

David M. Lewis
BUDGET DIRECTOR

Office of Budget and Program Planning

Date: 1-20-83

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Gary Steuerwald Committee On Local Gov't
Address Helena Date 1-22-83
Representing OPI Support _____
Bill No. HB 237 Oppose ✓
Amend _____

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. HB 237. Remove 5.8 million dollars from the Earmarked Revenue account of State
2. School Equalization each year. OPI oppose the ~~removal~~ removal of this revenue
3. from State School Equalization.
- 4.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

An Act

To establish public land policy; to establish guidelines for its administration; to provide for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of the public lands; and for other purposes.

Oct. 21, 1976

[S. 507]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Federal Land
Policy and
Management
Act of 1976.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE; POLICIES; DEFINITIONS

- Sec. 101. Short title.
Sec. 102. Declaration of policy.
Sec. 103. Definitions.

TITLE II—LAND USE PLANNING; LAND ACQUISITION AND DISPOSITION

- Sec. 201. Inventory and identification.
Sec. 202. Land use planning.
Sec. 203. Sales.
Sec. 204. Withdrawals.
Sec. 205. Acquisitions.
Sec. 206. Exchanges.
Sec. 207. Qualified conveyees.
Sec. 208. Conveyances.
Sec. 209. Reservation and conveyance of mineral interest.
Sec. 210. Coordination with State and local governments.
Sec. 211. Omitted lands.
Sec. 212. Recreation and Public Purposes Act.
Sec. 213. National forest townships.
Sec. 214. Unintentional Trespass Act.

TITLE III—ADMINISTRATION

- Sec. 301. BLM directorate and functions.
Sec. 302. Management of use, occupancy, and development.
Sec. 303. Enforcement authority.
Sec. 304. Service charges and reimbursements.
Sec. 305. Deposits and forfeitures.
Sec. 306. Working capital fund.
Sec. 307. Studies, cooperative agreements, and contributions.
Sec. 308. Contracts for surveys and resource protection.
Sec. 309. Advisory councils and public participation.
Sec. 310. Rules and regulations.
Sec. 311. Program report.
Sec. 312. Search and rescue.
Sec. 313. Sunshine in government.
Sec. 314. Recordation of mining claims and abandonment.
Sec. 315. Recordable disclaimers of interest.
Sec. 316. Correction of conveyance documents.
Sec. 317. Mineral revenues.
Sec. 318. Appropriation authorization.

TITLE IV—RANGE MANAGEMENT

- Sec. 401. Grazing fees.
Sec. 402. Grazing leases and permits.
Sec. 403. Grazing advisory boards.
Sec. 404. Management of certain horses and burros.

MINERAL REVENUES

30 USC 191.

30 USC 1001
note.

Sec. 317. (a) Section 35 of the Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, 450; 30 U.S.C. 181, 191), as amended, is further amended to read as follows: "All money received from sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals of the public lands under the provisions of this Act and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, notwithstanding the provisions of section 20 thereof, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States; 50 per centum thereof shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury as soon as practicable after March 31 and September 30 of each year to the State other than Alaska within the boundaries of which the leased lands or deposits are or were located; said moneys paid to any of such States on or after January 1, 1976, to be used by such State and its subdivisions, as the legislature of the State may direct giving priority to those subdivisions of the State socially or economically impacted by development of minerals leased under this Act, for (i) planning, (ii) construction and maintenance of public facilities, and (iii) provision of public service;]

STATE
OF
MONTANA
ATTORNEY GENERAL
MIKE GREELY

3 March 1981

Robert J. Brooks
County Attorney
Powder River County
Box 345
Broadus, Montana 59317

Denzil Young
County Attorney
Fallon County Courthouse
Baker, Montana 59313

James Seykora
County Attorney
Big Horn County Courthouse
Hardin, Montana 59034

Gentlemen:

You have requested my opinion on the following question:

Does 30 U.S.C. § 191 require the state to spend the money distributed thereunder by giving priority to areas impacted by federal mineral development?

Fifty percent of all money received by the federal government from certain types of mineral leasing is returned to the states in which the mineral development takes place. 30 U.S.C. § 191. That section provides that the money distributed to the states is to be used

as the legislature of the State may direct giving priority to those subdivisions of the State socially or economically impacted by development of minerals leased under this chapter, for (i) planning, (ii) construction and maintenance of public facilities, and (iii) provision of public service [Emphasis added.]

The Montana legislature has allocated 62 1/2% of this money to the school foundation program (§ 20-9-343, MCA) and 37 1/2% to the state highway account (§ 17-3-201, MCA). Neither of these statutes makes any mention of giving priority to impacted areas. I do not know whether priority is actually given in the expenditure of funds from either category.

The federal statute is plain and unambiguous. It requires that these funds be spent giving "priority to those subdivisions of the State socially or economically impacted" by federal mineral leasing development. The State must comply with this federal mandate if it accepts the funds. Sammons Trucking v. Boedecker, 158 Mont. 397, 400, 492 P.2d 919 (1972). The statute, of course, does not direct that all of the money be spent in impacted areas, but only that priority be given to expenditures in those areas. The method for determining how priority is given is left up to the State. Since the legislature has not provided a method for determining priority, this must be done administratively by the agencies entrusted with the funds under sections 17-3-201 and 20-9-343, MCA.

Very truly yours,

MIKE GREELY

Atto. Gene

Federal Mineral Leasing Act Funds
Federal Fiscal Year 1982

County	100 Percent	State Total	62.5 Percent Schools	37.5 Percent Highways
Beaverhead	\$ 1,367,168	\$ 683,584	\$ 427,240	\$ 256,344
Bighorn	1,467,621	733,810	458,631	275,179
Blaine	712,715	356,358	222,724	133,634
Broadwater	161,353	80,676	50,422	30,254
Carbon	1,586,632	793,316	495,822	297,494
Carter	792,413	396,206	247,629	148,577
Cascade	52,389	26,194	16,371	9,823
Chouteau	187,814	93,907	58,692	35,215
Custer	329,789	164,894	103,059	61,835
Daniels	23,593	11,796	7,372	4,424
Dawson	719,842	359,921	224,951	134,970
Deer Lodge	122,573	61,286	38,304	22,982
Fallon	4,640,491	2,320,246	1,450,154	870,092
Fergus	170,133	85,066	53,166	31,900
Flathead	667,218	333,609	208,506	125,103
Gallatin	122,679	61,340	38,338	23,002
Garfield	589,100	294,550	184,094	110,456
Glacier	125,570	62,785	39,241	23,544
Golden Valley	22,412	11,206	7,004	4,202
Granite	330,415	165,208	103,255	61,953
Hill	234,075	117,038	73,149	43,889
Jefferson	151,834	75,917	47,448	28,469
Judith Basin	33,277	16,638	10,399	6,239
Lake	78,242	39,121	24,451	14,670
Lewis and Clark	561,079	280,540	175,338	105,202
Liberty	208,169	104,084	65,052	39,032
Lincoln	82,953	41,476	25,922	15,554
McCone	294,828	147,414	92,134	55,280
Madison	501,839	250,920	156,825	94,095
Meagher	262,316	131,158	81,974	49,184
Mineral	529	264	165	99
Missoula	24,072	12,036	7,522	4,514
Musselshell	212,548	106,274	66,421	39,853
Park	101,293	50,646	31,654	18,992
Petroleum	330,996	165,498	103,436	62,062
Phillips	2,000,993	1,000,496	625,310	375,186
Pondera	147,585	73,792	46,120	27,672
Powder River	3,135,125	1,567,562	979,726	587,836
Powell	306,736	153,368	95,855	57,513
Prairie	427,955	213,978	133,736	80,242
Richland	2,259,469	1,129,734	706,084	423,650
Roosevelt	33,520	16,760	10,475	6,285
Rosebud	6,814,999	3,407,500	2,129,688	1,277,812
Sheridan	69,605	34,802	21,751	13,051
Silverbow	131,270	65,635	41,022	24,613
Stillwater	109,418	54,709	34,193	20,516
Sweet Grass	95,607	47,804	29,878	17,926
Teton	150,537	75,268	47,042	28,226
Toole	629,960	314,980	196,862	118,118
Treasure	10,216	5,108	3,192	1,916
Valley	589,118	294,559	184,099	110,460
Wheatland	11,379	5,690	3,556	2,134
Wibaux	1,095,437	547,718	342,324	205,394
Yellowstone	16,467	8,234	5,146	3,088
	<u>\$35,305,358</u>	<u>\$17,652,679</u>	<u>\$11,032,924</u>	<u>\$6,619,755</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Bonnie L Lippay Committee On Local Government
Address 2301 Colonial Drive Date 1-22-83
Representing Montana Coal Council Support ✓
Bill No. 237 Oppose _____
Amend _____

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1.

2.

3.

4.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name MIKE YOUNG Committee On LOCAL GOV'T
Address 201 W. SPRUCE Missoula Date 1-22-83
Representing CITY OF MISSOULA Support 1
Bill No. ^{HB} 237 Oppose _____
Amend ✓

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. Support concept of bill
2. Question justification for 20% allocation to countries in which the royalties are generated OK per Federal Regulation
3. Desire more equitable distribution amongst cities + countries.
- 4.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

BILL HOUSE BILL 237

DATE 1-22-83

SPONSOR DEVLIN

[illegible]

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

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 25,

19 83

MR. **SPRAKER**

We, your committee on **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

having had under consideration **HOUSE** Bill No. **212**

first reading copy (**white**)
color

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT INCREASING THE MILL LEVY LIMIT FOR LIBRARIES IN COUNTIES FROM 3 MILLS TO 5 MILLS AND IN MUNICIPALITIES FROM 4 1/2 MILLS TO 7 MILLS; AMENDING SECTION 22-1-304, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

Respectfully report as follows: That **HOUSE** Bill No. **212**

DO PASS

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 26, 1983

MR. **SPEAKER**

We, your committee on **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

having had under consideration **HOUSE** Bill No. **237**

first reading copy (**white**)
color

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO CHANGE THE DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY RECEIVED BY THE STATE FROM THE FEDERAL MINERAL LANDS LEASING ACT BY INCLUDING DISTRIBUTION TO COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS; ESTABLISHING HOW A COUNTY, CITY, OR TOWN MAY USE SUCH MONEY; AMENDING SECTIONS 17-3-201 AND 20-9-343, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

Respectfully report as follows: That **HOUSE** Bill No. **237**

DO PASS

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 26,

83

19.....

MR. **SPEAKER**.....

We, your committee on..... **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**.....

having had under consideration..... **HOUSE**..... Bill No. **248**.....

first reading copy (white)
color

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO PROVIDE THAT A COUNTY OR AN INCORPORATED CITY OR TOWN MAY ESTABLISH BY RESOLUTION EXCEPTIONS THAT WOULD REDUCE OR ELIMINATE THE STATUTE REQUIRING 600 FEET TO SEPARATE THE PREMISES OF A BUSINESS THAT SERVES ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES FROM A PLACE OF WORSHIP OR SCHOOL; AMENDING SECTION 16-3-306, MCA."

Respectfully report as follows: That..... **HOUSE**..... Bill No. **248**.....

AMEND HOUSE BILL 248 AS FOLLOWS:

1. Page 2, line 13.

Following: "county"

Insert: ", for that area of the county not within the corporate limits of a city or town,"

AND AS AMENDED

DO PASS