

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE
MONTANA STATE SENATE

March 17, 1983

The meeting of the Business and Industry Committee was called to order by Chairman Allen Kolstad on March 17, 1983, at 10:03 a.m., in Room 405, State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: All members of the committee were present.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 19: A Joint Resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Montana requesting an interim study to review factors affecting the power rates paid by the various classes of utility users.

Senator Bill Thomas stated Senate Joint Resolution 19 is a resolution to study how the various different rate classifications effect industry. The rates in Montana are a serious economic problem and the most important sources are the company utility costs both electricity and gas.

PROPOSERS TO SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 19: Ann Scott, Great Falls Economic Growth Council, stated they have come to ask that the committee consider passing this to have an interim study of what we consider to be an important problem. Since the passage of the regulatory PURPA Act and N.W. Power Council Act, the Public Service Commission is taking increasing direction from federal and regional authorities. They feel it is proper that the Legislature should start to look at the goals and policies of the PSC's ratemaking policies in Montana. The Legislature should conduct an interim study. The problem that has been created that has led to this occurred last April when the PSC adopted a cost of service to be used by the Montana Power Company to establish their costs of services to the different classes of customers. Prior to that the PSC had adopted rates that were cost based; however, they never specified which costs were to be used. The PSC rejected the traditional accounting records and instead chose what was called an innovative price methodology. The resulting rates lowered the household rates by 3 1/2% and increased industrial rates by 37%. This created a hardship on the industrial users. This is under appeal and no decision has been made. The PSC says the industrial rates have always been low. One of the main costs is transmission costs. Industrial users take the electricity and allows for their own facilities. They take it at a higher voltage and very little loss. When you look at the residential and general service customers there is a lot of transmission expenses and there is a lot lost over the lines as it is being transmitted. Another large cost is involved with the generating facilities. Industrial users is a straight line user. Their use is virtually the same whereas the residential and general service users have a peak load on the system. It requires that the power company provide a plant large enough to meet that demand and that increases the cost for the power company so the industrial users are using it efficiently while the others are using it inefficiently. What the PSC did was pursue goals and one was conservation. By adopting this we are giving figures to people that costs are increasing and if they want to use more they have to pay the increased costs. The industrials are declining and residential are increasing. There are costing methods that assign most of the costs to either the residential or the industrial users. The PSC has the ability to choose

costing methodology for Montana Power Company to achieve any goal. They feel the Legislature needs to come in. They are saying they would like to see the Legislature outline the goals and policies that the PSC shall follow.

Ray Tilman, Stauffer Chemical Company, stated he supports this resolution. His written testimony is attached to the minutes. (Exhibit No. 1)

Jerry Anderson, Pierce Packing Company, stated he has been involved in the ratemaking process since 1974 when MDU was the utility that they bought their gas from and said they would put them on a forced conservation program. Gas prices have risen over the past years. Added to the high cost of energy is the cost of transportation. They have to keep their costs of energy in line, and there should be some study in the pricing of energy to keep industrials on stream. The utility has recognized this problem and tried to relieve it. They believe the PSC needs some assistance whether it would be from adequate funding to study the rate base study properly or establish something that has been in this resolution. If you continue to force industrials offstream the load on the residential is going to be such that everyone is going to be burning wood and coal.

Ron Ygnatowiz, Butte Teamsters Local #2, stated they have 190 employees; however, Tuesday they will cut back to approximately 90 people. He supports this resolution and hopes we can get these people back to work. He thinks by passing this resolution the public and the Legislature will have a better idea of what the cost of industry will be in Montana.

Joe Rossen stated he urged support of Senate Joint Resolution 19.

Daniel Potts, Champion International, stated he supports this resolution. His written testimony is attached to the minutes. (Exhibit No. 2)

John Lopach, Great Falls Economic Growth Council, stated he supports Senate Joint Resolution 19. His written testimony is attached to the minutes. (Exhibit No. 3)

Darryl A. Lee, Butte Chamber of Commerce and Butte Local Development Corporation, stated the Local Development Corporation in Butte, Great Falls, and many other locations is made up of individuals in the community. They have all people represented on the Board. Both the LDC and the COC support this resolution. Their goal is to go out and get new industry. A "Business and Industrial Location Guide" was printed about a year ago by the Department of Commerce. On the cover letter, Governor Schwinden states "if Montanans are to have jobs we must design and foster a healthy economic climate for business." We feel if we are going to be successful in creating jobs it is going to take a variety and combination of things to get them.

OPPONENTS TO SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 19: Tom Schneider, Public Service Commission, stated what has happened is Montana Power Company has undergone a major transition they have built Colstrips 1, 2, 3 & 4. They are building those coal plants to sell energy. They run continuously

to provide energy. An increasingly important component is energy conservation rather than the peak demand approach. The Public Service Commission has chosen one that is very much in line. He stated that Pacific Power and Light has urged an identical structure that has a utility investing in new plants as a basis for rate design. The rate design, based on marginal costs, has been used for 60 years. In Montana the marginal cost has been used since 1972. The existing schedule has a residential rate during 1982 of 3.4¢ per KW, the industrial rate is 1.58¢ per KW. In the industrial's testimony there was not any suggestions that the rates are too low. They are very low. The Bell Journal of Economics stated the Montana Power Company's rate design is the most tilted in the nation. Is the intent to re-examine whether the Commission's decision made sense? Economic or rational? I hope so. If it is the intent of the Legislature to examine, if they were playing straight, they will come out very well. That is what the District Court is looking at right now. That decision is coming out soon. Under either scenario to lower rates or examine, the Legislature could order that the commission pass the rates or study added costs. Which one of the 37 methods should they use? There are lots more methods. The Commission did not play games. They took the evidence and wrote their decision and they think it is a fair one.

Mike Zimmerman, Montana Power Company, stated he opposes this bill. His written testimony is attached to the minutes. (Exhibit No. 4)

Don Reed, Montana Environmental Informational Center, stated they support marginal costs for electricity. The idea is toward the marginal cost pricing method to bring in competition and charge costs to the marginal user. Marginal cost pricing is where the consumer faces his costs of consumption. The real key is to give those policy objectives to the PSC. They are not going to want added electricity. Costs are going to keep going up and we have to find a way to deal with the problems. His alternative appears in House Joint Resolution 18 which this committee has already heard.

Jim Paine, Consumer Counsel, stated his concern is the potential for legislative rulemaking. He has no qualms of looking into the consumer counsel.

Jim Smith, Region 8 Association, stated between 1978 and 1980 the Association received a series of federal grants. Those grants enabled my association to participate in certain ratemaking proceedings before the commission. The PSC never played games with them. They walked away from every rate case and hearing feeling their case had been heard fairly. Whether it was favorable or unfavorable the commission acted fairly with the evidence.

Sam Ryan stated he supports the Public Service Commission and asked for a do pass of Senate Joint Resolution 19.

There were no further proponents nor opponents.

QUESTIONS FROM THE COMMITTEE: Senator Lee asked what does this resolution have to do with the Environmental Information Center? Mr. Reed stated it

has significant effects on energy conservation and interests which swing into economics.

Senator Boylan stated we have quite a few people making a living and they are unemployed now, what do you have to offer? Mr. Reed stated the way we are going to get on a base for stable jobs is look for policy alternatives that fairly and equitably divide those costs between industrial and residential users.

In closing, Senator Thomas stated one of the most important issues is going to be jobs. I think a study shows that we have lost some 4,000 jobs within the last five years. One of our best selling points to bring industry into the state has been our lower power rates. He thinks this study is very important to come up with a solution. We have the basic responsibility to adopt a policy that is fair to both sides. It will be fairly organized. The House will have the same number of committee members as the Senate. He urged passage of the Resolution.

The hearing was closed on Senate Joint Resolution 19.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 480: An act to generally revise the law relating to the required retention of bank records and providing an effective date.

Representative Kelly Addy, stated previously banks were not required to keep their records for more than eleven years. Customer accounts needed to be kept eight years. One of the chief problems have been how long do we need to keep records? There isn't a specific time and there is no rulemaking authority set up. This bill would do that, and finally they may get rid of some old records.

PROPOSERS TO HOUSE BILL 480: Les Alke, Montana Department of Commerce, stated this is one of a series of four bills to modernize and update our laws and to be in line with other states. This will permit them by rule to do this. It protects the customers records for up to eight years. There are many records that do not deal with customers that just keep piling up. This will help banks eliminate that problem.

Gretchen Tea, Montana Bankers Association, stated most of the questions we get has to do with bank holidays and what do they do with all that stuff? This will just set a policy.

There were no further proponents and no opponents.

ACTION ON HOUSE BILL 480: Senator Dover made the motion that House Bill 480 Be Concurred In. Senator Lee seconded the motion.

The Committee voted unanimously, by voice vote, that HOUSE BILL 480 BE CONCURRED IN.

Senator Dover will carry this bill on the floor.

ACTION ON SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 19: Senator Lee made the motion that Senate Joint Resolution 19 Be Adopted. Senator Boylan seconded

the motion.

The Committee voted unanimously, by voice vote, that SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 19 BE ADOPTED.

ACTION ON HOUSE BILL 572: Senator Dover made the motion that we accept the Statement of Intent to House Bill 572. (Exhibit No. 5) Senator Lee seconded the motion.

The Committee voted unanimously, by voice vote, that the STATEMENT OF INTENT BE ADOPTED.

Senator Dover made the motion that House Bill 572 As Amended Be Concurred In. Senator Lee seconded the motion.

The Committee voted unanimously, by voice vote, that HOUSE BILL 572 AS AMENDED BE CONCURRED IN.

Senator Crippen will carry this bill on the floor.

ACTION ON HOUSE BILL 592: Senator Dover made the motion that the Statement of Intent to House Bill 592 Be Adopted. (Exhibit No. 6) Senator Lee seconded the motion.

The Committee voted unanimously, by voice vote, that the STATEMENT OF INTENT TO HOUSE BILL 592 BE ADOPTED.

Senator Dover made the motion that House Bill 592 As Amended Be Concurred In. Senator Lee seconded the motion.

The Committee voted unanimously, by voice vote, that HOUSE BILL 592 AS AMENDED BE CONCURRED IN.

Senator Crippen will carry this bill on the floor.

ACTION ON HOUSE BILL 571: Senator Regan made the motion that House Bill 571 Be Not Concurred In. Senator Goodover seconded the motion.

The Committee voted 6-4 with Senators Gage, Boylan, Dover and Severson voting no, that HOUSE BILL 571 BE NOT CONCURRED IN.

Senator Kolstad will carry this bill on the floor.

ADJOURN: There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 11:45 a.m.


ALLEN C. KOLSTAD, CHAIRMAN

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 17

19 83

MR. PRESIDENT

We, your committee on BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

having had under consideration SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION Bill No. 19

Respectfully report as follows: That SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION Bill No. 19

BE ADOPTED

~~XXXXXXXX~~

MC

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 17

19 83

MR. PRESIDENT

We, your committee on BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 480

ADDY (DOVER)

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 480

BE CONCURRED IN

XXXXXX
XXXXXX

J.C.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 17

19 83

MR. PRESIDENT

We, your committee on BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 571

KITSELMAN (KOLSTAD)

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 571

BE NOT CONCURRED IN

~~XXXXXX~~
~~DO NOT~~

GARY LEE, VICE Chairman.

110

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 17

19 83

PRESIDENT

MR.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

We, your committee on

HOUSE

Bill No. 572

having had under consideration

KITSELMAN (CRIPPEN)

HOUSE

Bill No. 572

Respectfully report as follows: That.....

XXXXXX

"STATEMENT OF INTENT ATTACHED"

... CONTINUED ...

4/6

STATEMENT OF INTENT

A statement of intent is required for this bill in that it delegates rulemaking authority to the commissioner of insurance in section 1, 2 and 6.

Although 33-1-313, MCA, delegates to the commissioner of insurance rulemaking authority to effectuate any provisions of the Code, as this bill substantially increases this power, a statement of intent is required.

Section 1 empowers the commissioner of insurance to approve new tables as the minimum standard for reserve calculations for life insurance policies and annuity contracts.

Section 2 empowers the commissioner of insurance to approve new tables as the minimum standard for reserve calculations for annuity and pure endowment contracts.

Section 6 allows the insurance commissioner to promulgate regulations pertaining to the calculation of reserves for insurance policies and annuity contracts not included in the original Valuation Law.

AND, AS SO AMENDED,

BE CONCURRED IN.

y/c.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 17

19 83

MR. PRESIDENT

We, your committee on BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 592

KITSELMAN (CRIPPEN)

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 592

"STATEMENT OF INTENT ATTACHED"

~~XXXXXX~~

. . . CONTINUED . . .

J.C.

STATEMENT OF INTENT

A Statement of Intent is required for this bill in that it delegates rulemaking authority to the Commissioner of Insurance in Section 6 and 7.

Although 33-1-313, MCA, delegates to the Commissioner of Insurance rulemaking authority to effectuate any provisions of the Code, as this bill substantially increases this power, a Statement of Intent is required.

Section 6 (8)(g) empowers the Commissioner of Insurance to approve by regulation new mortality tables.

Section 7 allows the Commissioner of Insurance to promulgate regulations pertaining to those plans of life insurance not included in the original Nonforfeiture Law. Such regulations would define minimum cash values and other nonforfeiture values.

AND, AS SO AMENDED,

BE CONCURRED IN

My name is Ray Tilman. I am the Plant Manager for Stauffer Chemical Company's Plant at Silver Bow. We employ about 250 people and provide about 18 million dollars for the Montana economy.

Our plant produces elemental phosphorus which goes into food grade, industrial grade and various agricultural chemicals. The largest single cost for our plant is electric power. In order to keep the plant economical we must have a power source based upon the true cost of service.

The decision by the Public Service Commission under the PURPA order will put Stauffer's Silver Bow Plant in an uneconomical situation and ultimately severely reduce our production level or require the plant to shut down. The following graph shows the relative cost of power in States that have competing phosphorus plants. Because of our freight disadvantages we have to have available power at 3-6 mils below our competitors to be economically competitive.

With the PURPA adjustment we become very quickly non competitive as do other Montana industries. Without the PURPA adjustment we can continue to be competitive.

I urge you to pass Senate Joint Resolution 19 to give us an opportunity to present the facts to a legislative committee on the impact of the PURPA decision on Montana industries. This decision will have a long reaching effect on existing and future industrial plants in Montana.

Rate (mills)

10 20 30 40 50

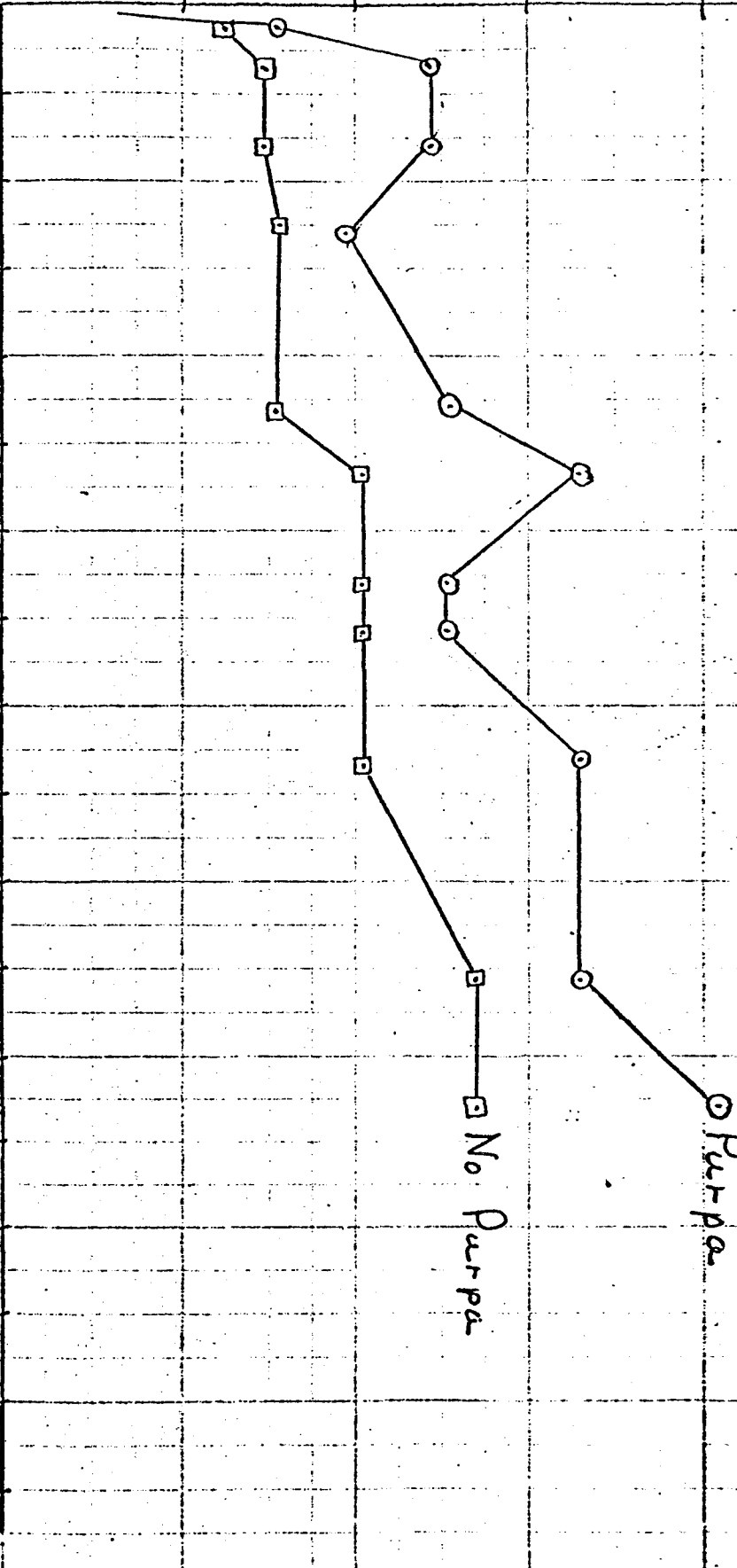
Date

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○ PURPA
□ NO PURPA

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No Purpa



Rate (mills)

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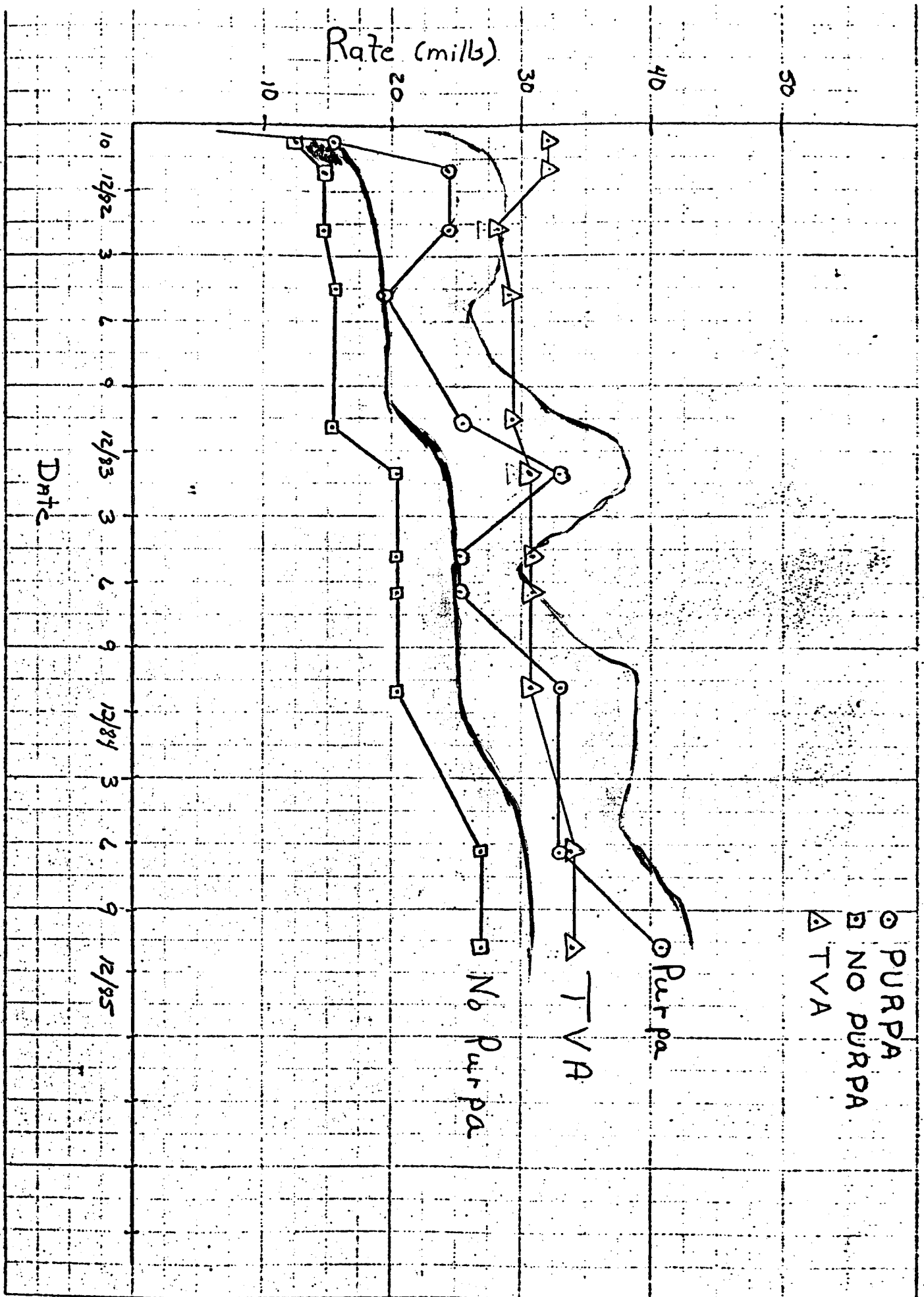
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○ PURPA
□ NO PURPA
△ BPA

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No Purpa



Rate (mills)

Date

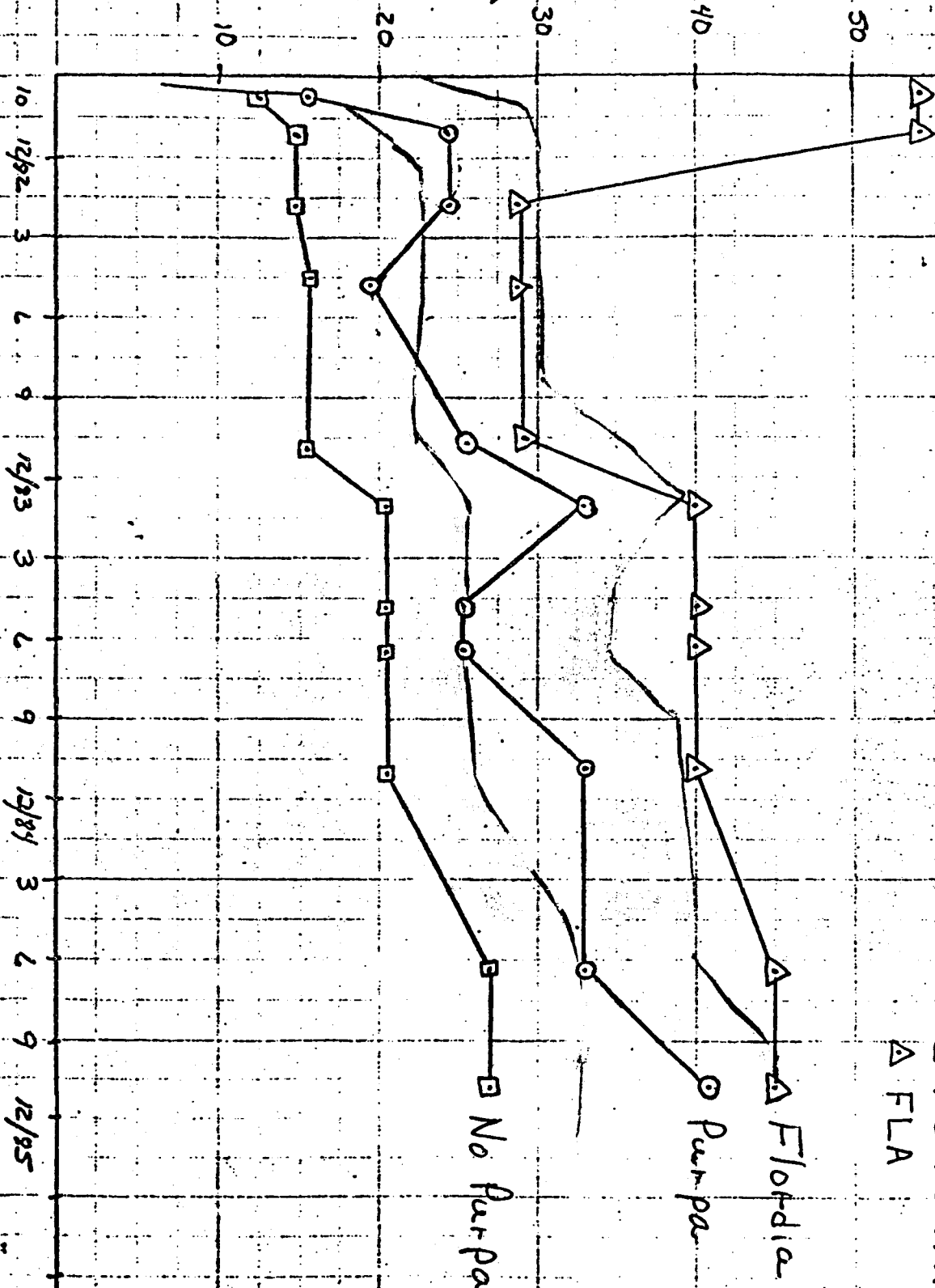
○ PURPA
 □ NO PURPA
 △ TVA

No Purpa

TVA

Purpa

Rate (mills)



○ PURPA
 □ NO PURPA
 △ FLA

No Purpa

Purpa

Florida

Date

10
 12/82
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 6
 9
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Rate (mills)

10 20 30 40 50

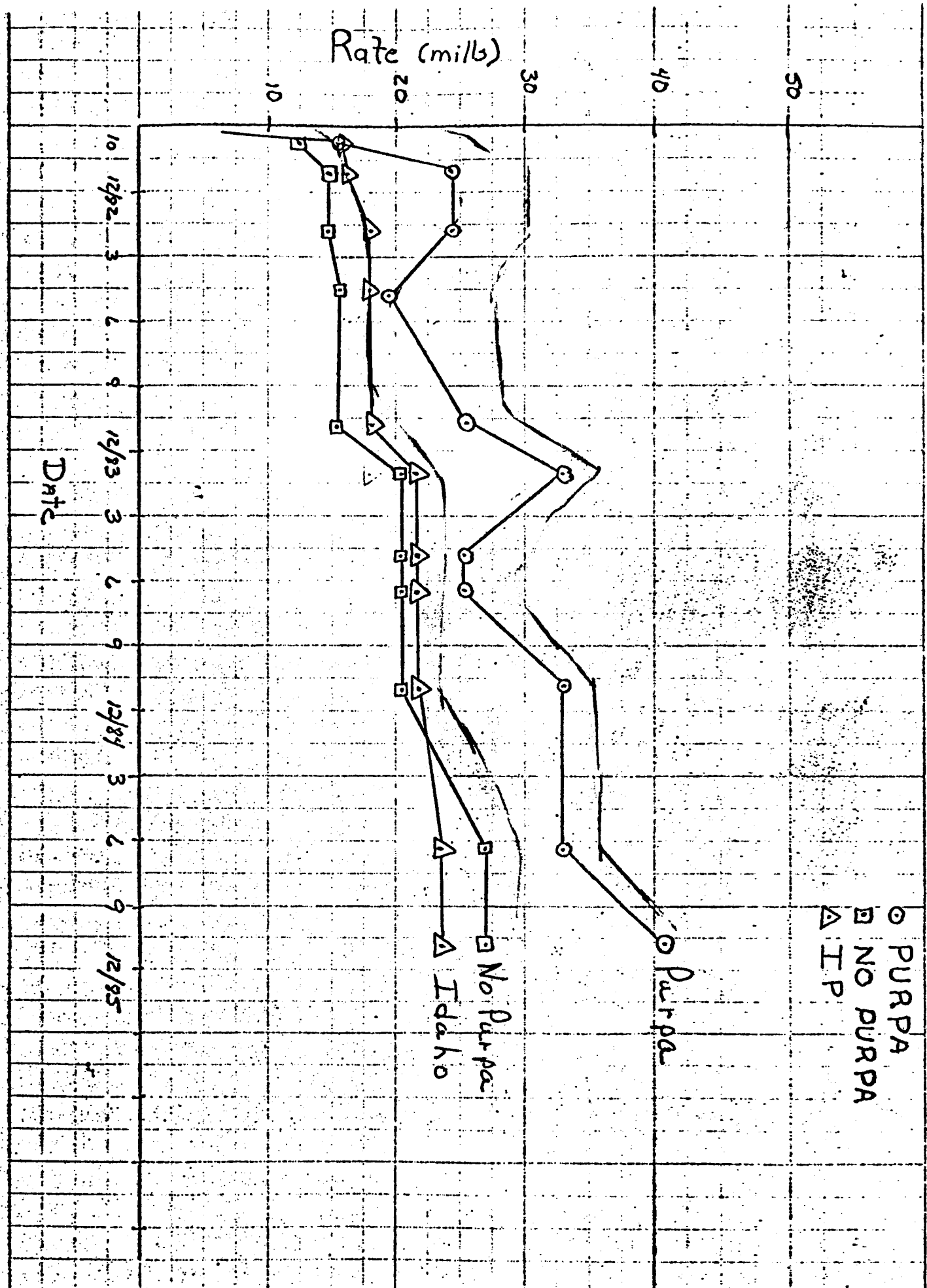
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○ PURPA
□ NO PURPA
△ I P

○ No Purpa
□ Idaho

Purpa

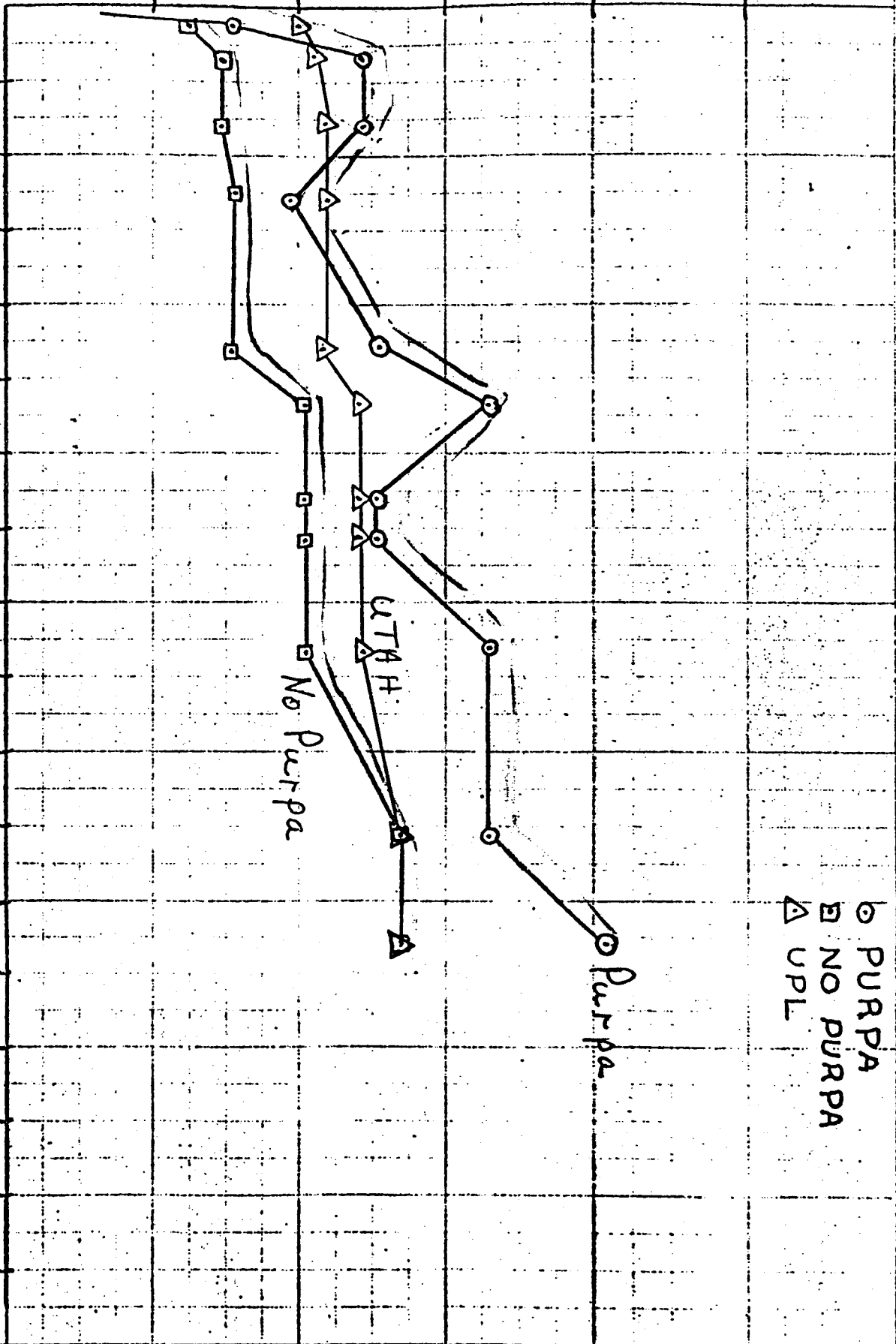


Rate (mills)

10 20 30 40 50

Date

10 12/82 3 6 9 12/83 3 6 9 12/84 3 6 9 12/85



○ PURPA
 □ NO PURPA
 △ UPL

UTAH
 No Purpa

Purpa

DATE	PURPA	NO PURPA	BPA	TVA	FLA	IP	UPS
10/82	15.6	12.5	29.0	32.0	54	16	20
11/82	23.5	14.9	29.0	32.0	54	17	21
2/83	23.5	14.9	29.0	28.0	29	18	22
5/83	19.8	16.0	23.0	29.0	29	18	22
11/83	25.1	16.0	36.0	29.0	29	18	22
1/84	32.7	20.5	36.0	31.0	40	21	24
5/84	25.1	20.5	29.0	31.0	40	21	24
7/84	25.1	20.5	29.0	31.0	40	21	24
11/84	32.7	20.5	36.0	31.0	40	21	24
7/85	32.1	27.0	36.0	33.0	45	24	27
11/85	40.8	27.0	44-45	33.0	45	24	27

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL T. POTTS, VICE PRESIDENT & OPERATIONS MANAGER

My name is Daniel T. Potts and I am Vice President and Operations Manager of the Champion International Pulp & Paperboard Mill near Frenchtown, 13 miles west of Missoula, Montana. The Frenchtown Mill is an integral part of the largest forest products operation in Montana, with a total employment of about 2,500 people in the western part of our state.

The mill near Frenchtown employs approximately 700 people and utilizes about 8,000 tons a day of chips, sawdust, hogged fuel, and other residuals produced as a by-product of forest management and forest products production. The utilization of these materials will provide a gross income of over \$30.0 million to Montana's forest industry.

Utilizing these sources of wood as its primary raw material, the Frenchtown Pulp and Paperboard Mill produces over 1800 tons per day of kraft linerboard, the brown paperboard used to manufacture corrugating shipping containers. Due to our location and the location of competitive mills, our primary market area is the midwest and southwest portions of the US, resulting in a very high freight cost, averaging over \$40 per ton. Freight, in fact, is not our third largest cost item, falling behind only wood and energy as a major cost.

As a supplier to national and international fibre markets, the costs of operation in Montana have significant impact on our competitive position vis-a-vis Southern and West Coast producers. During 1982 the Frenchtown Mill operated at curtailed levels for all but 6 weeks of the year. Champion's other linerboard mill located in North Carolina operated at full capacity during this period because their costs of production were lower. As a result of this situation, approximately 100 employees were laid off and production and wood consumption was reduced approximately 30 percent for almost all of 1982. Under these conditions, the mill operated at a pre-tax loss

exceeding \$1.0 million per month. While we have been able to resume full capacity operation since the first of 1983, we have continued to operate at a loss. So far this year, that loss approaches \$1.0 million per month. We hope that price increases will allow the mill to achieve breakeven soon and possibly allow a profitable operation before the end of the year.

The recent rate restructuring ordered by the Public Service Commission would increase Montana Power industrial customer electrical rates by 37 percent. This would immediately add \$2.5 million per year to the operating costs of the Frenchtown Mill. Using our estimates of projected utility rate increases this amount would likely exceed \$4.0 million by 1987.

These restructuring electrical rates will further weaken our competitive position. In short term, the restructuring will increase the likelihood of production curtailments and resulting lay-offs. In the long term, it will force Champion to consider additional electric power generation at the Frenchtown Mill.

The Frenchtown Mill currently cogenerates about 10 percent of its electrical requirements. At the rates we forecast under the rate restructuring, it will likely be feasible to further expand cogeneration and reduce the quantity of purchased power. The reduction of power purchased by the Frenchtown Mill will require that a larger portion of the fixed costs of already installed electric generation and distribution facilities be allocated to other users further increasing the cost of electricity to all Montana Power's customers.

Each of the nine issues specified for study by the resolution need to be examined in detail, and hopefully resolved. We respectfully urge your favorable consideration of SJR 19.

NAME: JOHN LOPACH DATE: 3/17/83

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 1273 GREAT FALLS

PHONE: 761-5036

REPRESENTING WHOM? ECONOMIC GROWTH COUNCIL, GREAT FALLS

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SJR 19

DO YOU: SUPPORT? AMEND? OPPOSE?

COMMENT: Support proposals embodied in SJR 19; that the Montana Legislature ~~to~~ institute a Joint Select Committee for the interim period to review the policies and goals followed by the Public Service Commission in accomplishing rate design and rate setting. The position of the Economic Growth Council of Great Falls is that electric rates for each class should be based on all costs of serving that class, that no class of customer should be asked to subsidize any other class, and that appropriate guidance should be given the PSC by the Montana Legislature to establish such policies.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 19: INTERIM REVIEW OF
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RATE DESIGN METHODOLOGY

Senate Joint Resolution 19 raises two broad questions:

- (1) What broad legislative policy issues should the MPSC follow?
- (2) In setting policy should the legislature study specific costing and rate design methodologies adopted by the MPSC?

The answer to the second question is no.

Senate Joint Resolution 19 is a result of disagreement between utility customers and the MPSC regarding the use of "embedded cost" or "marginal cost" methodologies when designing electric rates. In one recent ratemaking proceeding where these methodologies were debated, the Montana Power Company (MPC) proposed the continued use of an embedded cost methodology rather than the marginal cost methodology. We believed then and continue to believe now that the benefits claimed by proponents to flow from marginal price methodology are not readily attainable when pricing electric utility rates. However, the MPSC disagreed and changed the methodology. It is our opinion that the MPSC should not have dramatically departed from a tried and tested method to one that is relatively untested.

This is not to say, however, that MPC believes the legislature should conduct studies to be used as a basis for directing the MPSC to substitute one methodology for another. Rather than engaging in a study of a specific rate design methodology, or anything else of such specific nature, we believe the legislative role should be to study

and provide broad policy objectives to be implemented by the MPSC in its regulation of Montana utilities.

The recent "sunset" audit of the MPSC provides an excellent starting point for an interim committee to perform this "oversight" function. The interim committee could determine: (1) if the existing policy statements first made by the legislature in 1913 are still adequate, (2) whether the MPSC has been executing legislative policy adequately, and (3) whether additional or changed policy statements are required. An alternative to the formation of an interim committee would be for the legislature as a whole to provide policy guidance through a joint resolution. Either alternative would allow the legislature to set forth a clear restatement of policy to guide the MPSC in its regulation of utility rates in Montana.

In any event, the MPSC should be allowed to use its expertise and discretion when adopting specific ratemaking tools to achieve the legislature's objectives.

STATEMENT OF INTENT

A statement of intent is required for this bill in that it delegates rulemaking authority to the commissioner of insurance in Section 1, 2 and 6.

Although 33-1-313, MCA, delegates to the commissioner of insurance rulemaking authority to effectuate any provisions of the Code, as this bill substantially increases this power, a statement of intent is required.

Section 1 empowers the commissioner of insurance to approve new tables as the minimum standard for reserve calculations for life insurance policies and annuity contracts.

Section 2 empowers the commissioner of insurance to approve new tables as the minimum standard for reserve calculations for annuity and pure endowment contracts.

Section 6 allows the insurance commissioner to promulgate regulations pertaining to the calculation of reserves for insurance policies and annuity contracts not included in the original Valuation Law.

STATEMENT OF INTENT

HB 592

A Statement of Intent is required for this bill in that it delegates rulemaking authority to the Commissioner of Insurance in Section 6 and 7.

Although 33-1-313, MCA, delegates to the Commissioner of Insurance rulemaking authority to effectuate any provisions of the Code, as this bill substantially increases this power, a Statement of Intent is required.

Section 6 (8)(g) empowers the Commissioner of Insurance to approve by regulation new mortality tables.

Section 7 allows the Commissioner of Insurance to promulgate regulations pertaining to those plans of life insurance not included in the original Nonforfeiture Law. Such regulations would define minimum cash values and other nonforfeiture values.

(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

NAME: Ray Tilman DATE: 3/17/83

ADDRESS: PO Box 3146 Butte, MT

PHONE: 782-1215

REPRESENTING WHOM? Stauffer Chemical Co.

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SRJ-19

DO YOU: SUPPORT? AMEND? OPPOSE?

COMMENT: I would like to see SRJ 19 passed
to protect Montana's present industries
and the jobs they provide for Montana.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

NAME: Daniel T. Potts DATE: 3/17/83

ADDRESS: Drawer D Missoula MT 59806

PHONE: 406-626-4451

REPRESENTING WHOM? Champion International

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SJR 19

DO YOU: SUPPORT? AMEND? OPPOSE?

COMMENT: prepared statement

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

NAME: DARRYL A. LEE DATE: Mar 17, 1983

ADDRESS: 2926 Elij. Warren

PHONE: 494-3986 / 5595

REPRESENTING WHOM? Butte Chamber/Commerce - Butte Local Dev Corp.

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: Resolution 19

DO YOU: SUPPORT? X AMEND? _____ OPPOSE? _____

COMMENT:

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

NAME: Michael E. Zimmerman DATE: 3/17/83

ADDRESS: 40 E Broadway Butte MT

PHONE: 723-5401 x2404

REPRESENTING WHOM? WPC

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SJR-19

DO YOU: SUPPORT? _____ AMEND? _____ OPPOSE? X

COMMENT: _____

See attached statement

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

NAME: DON AIRD DATE: 3/14/83

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 1184, Helena

PHONE: 443-2520

REPRESENTING WHOM? MEIC

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SJR 19

DO YOU: SUPPORT? _____ AMEND? _____ OPPOSE?

COMMENT: Not opposing legislative review of PSC.

Support the April 21, 1982 of PSC.

This study will only drive a wedge between customer classes. It will not lead to resolution of the problem.

HJR 18 is a better study resolution.

PSC order is based on marginal cost pricing, which promotes conservation.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

NAME: L. W. Alke DATE: 3/17/83

ADDRESS: 1424 9th Ave

PHONE: 449-3163

REPRESENTING WHOM? Mond. Dep't of Commerce

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: H.B. 480

DO YOU: SUPPORT? AMEND? OPPOSE?

COMMENT: _____

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

NAME: Prentiss T. Lee DATE: March 17

ADDRESS: Arcade Bldg

PHONE: 443-4121

REPRESENTING WHOM? Montgomery Bankers

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HB 480

DO YOU: SUPPORT? AMEND? OPPOSE?

COMMENT:

Support of Dept of Commerce bill

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.