

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE
50TH LEGISLATIVE SESSION
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 11, 1987

The meeting of the State Administration Committee was called to order by Chairman Sales for executive action on February 11, 1987 at 8:00 a.m. in Room 437 of the State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: Rep. Pistoria was excused. All other committee members were present.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 418: A DO NOT PASS motion was made by Rep. Nelson; there was no second to the motion. A substitute DO PASS motion was made by Rep. O'Connell and seconded by Rep. Jenkins. Motion failed 6-12. The vote was reversed for a DO NOT PASS AS AMENDED, 12-6.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 504: Rep. Whalen moved the amendment submitted by Common Cause (Exhibit #1); there was no second to the motion. Rep. Phillips moved DO PASS, seconded by Rep. Holliday. The motion carried 16-1, Rep. Whalen voting no.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 22: Rep. Phillips moved DO NOT PASS, seconded by Rep. O'Connell. Motion carried 15-2, Reps. Fritz and Whalen voting no.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 538: Rep. Phillips moved DO PASS AS AMENDED, seconded by Rep. Jenkins. Motion carried unanimously.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 364: Rep. Fritz moved DO PASS AS AMENDED, seconded by Rep. Hayne. Rep. Whalen made a substitute motion to TABLE, seconded by Rep. O'Connell. Motion FAILED 8-10. Vote was reversed for a DO PASS AS AMENDED, 10-8.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 552: Rep. Phillips moved to TABLE, seconded by Rep. Cody. Motion carried unanimously.

The committee recessed at 8:45 a.m. and reconvened at 9:00 a.m. for its regularly scheduled meeting.

ROLL CALL: Rep. Pistoria was excused. All other committee members were present.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 582: Rep. Darko, House District #2 and sponsor of the bill, stated the bill was a simple one and she hoped the committee would support it.

The bill would change the structure of the Teachers' Retirement Board. There are 15,000 active members at the present time, and there is a need for more representation. The cost per year to fund this additional board member would be \$1,285.

There are currently six board members. The restructure would also give them an odd number of board members which helps eliminate tie situations.

PROPOSERS: Eric Feaver, representing Montana Education Association, spoke in support of the bill and stated it was very straightforward. Those who are active members of the system will have a slightly greater say in how the system works.

Dolores Colburg, private citizen and former teacher, supports HB 582 and stated it has excellent features. Making the board members an uneven number is good and helps with the conduct of business. Those most affected by the decisions of the board should comprise the board membership.

Mary Andridge, representing the Teachers' Retirement Division, spoke in support of HB 582 with a proposed amendment (Exhibit #2). The amendment provides the funding to add an additional member to the board. She urged the committee to approve this bill with the amendment.

Terry Minnow, representing the Montana Federation of Teachers, stated her support for the proposed legislation.

OPPOSERS: Bob Stockton, representing the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, stated that Superintendent Ed Argenbright is opposed to this bill. As a member of the Teachers' Retirement Board, Mr. Argenbright feels the board is workable as it is, and there is no need to increase the board membership at this time.

DISCUSSION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 582: Rep. Fritz asked Rep. Darko if there was any evidence that the present board has not acted in the best interests of the teachers. Eric Feaver responded that that was a matter of opinion but that the Board's actions has nothing to do with the reasons why this bill is being introduced. It has been in excess of 10 years since the Teachers' Retirement Board has had any additions to its membership board. Rep. Sales stated he could not understand why they were asking for another member if there have been no problems in the past. Rep. Darko stated she felt the bill was necessary from the standpoint of equity to assure proper management.

Discussion of HB 582 was closed by Rep. Darko who stated she feels the bill is a matter of fairness.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 609: Rep. Thomas, House District #62 and sponsor of the bill, stated this bill relates to the political action committees and the campaign laws of Montana. The bill will allow the public to know more of what goes in political campaigns and will eliminate the in-kind loopholes that presently exist. He then described the provisions of the bill to the committee members. He stated the bill does some very good things and allows for more disclosure.

PROPOSERS: Kim Wilson, representing Common Cause of Montana, supports the bill with some major reservations. In order for PAC limits to be meaningful, and for disclosure to be effective in Montana, the current loopholes must be closed. In 1986, 18% of all candidates used the in-kind loopholes and 16% of all candidates went over their PAC limits if in-kind contributions were included. He expressed concerns about some vague language in the bill as well. He submitted written testimony (Exhibit #3).

Don Judge, representing the Montana State AFL-CIO stated support for the concept of the bill but has some concerns with language. He submitted written testimony (Exhibit #4).

Margaret Davis, representing the League of Women Voters of Montana, stated the bill presents possible changes to the campaign finance laws, some of which the League can support and some of which the League must oppose. Her written testimony is included as Exhibit #5. She feels that closing the in-kind loopholes is essential and that the major drawback to the bill is the pushing back of pre-election report filings.

Steve Yeakel, Executive Director of the Republican party, stated support for the bill. The bill goes a long way in allowing the public to participate more fully in the entire election process. The campaign finance laws have become very complex over the last decade. This bill helps the public to truly understand how much a part of our election process financing has become and allows them more opportunity to interpret campaign finance information as a part of their decisionmaking process.

Dolores Colburg, Commissioner of Political Practices, stated the attempt to close the loophole on in-kind contributions is laudable. She also feels the requirement that an independent committee report a contribution of \$500 or more within 24 hours of receipt is a good provision. She also feels it is a good provision for candidates to file a

mid-year report on off-year elections if they have not closed their financial reports earlier. She has some concerns regarding language but suggested this can be worked out with amendments at a later date. She distributed a handout to committee members (Exhibit #6). Her written testimony is also included as Exhibit #7.

OPPONENTS: None

DISCUSSION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 609: Rep. Cody asked Rep. Thomas how he would address the personal services issue in the legislation and how would he propose to quantify amounts. He replied that the personal services debate only pertains to activities performed by an employee or a committee. He referred her to page 1, line 16 of the bill. The bill addresses PAC money going into a campaign unreported.

Discussion of HB 609 was closed by Rep. Thomas who stated that the intent of the bill is to bring all PAC activities into compliance with disclosure and aggregate money. He hopes that the bill will pass the committee in good form.

Chairman Sales suggested that HB 609 be further discussed in a subcommittee, the members of which he did not designate at this time.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 584: Rep. Bardanouve, House District #16 and sponsor of the bill, stated he is concerned about the initiative process and is a firm believer in the same. However, he stated people do not always understand the initiatives, and this can be a dangerous process. However, if citizens feel they have a cause, almost any issue can be put on the ballot in Montana with very little review. The initiative process very democratic. If the initiative process is corrupted or if the people are not properly informed or if the people do not fully understand the intent of the initiative, it can be serious and dangerous because people may vote for something they really do not want. This is not a radical bill. The intent is to require review by the attorney general, the secretary of state, and the legal director of the Legislative Council to assure that the purpose of the initiative conforms to the federal and state constitution. This will maintain the credibility of the initiative process.

PROPOSERS: Alec Hanson, representing the Montana League of Cities and Towns, spoke in support of the legislation. It would be an advantage for all people involved in the initiative process to have some of these questions answered. The bill is very reasonable and does not take away any of the rights of the people in the initiative process.

OPPONENTS: Judy Browning, representing the Attorney General's Office, stated the legislation is a serious restriction on the initiative process. The Attorney General's Office has some objections to some of the language. The legislation gives the authority to elected officials to do what the courts have always done. The right to legislate by a petition is guaranteed in the Montana Constitution. She referred the committee members to the bottom of page 3, starting on line 23 where it states that "the secretary of state and attorney general must each review the petition for conformance with the state and federal constitutions and this chapter and approve or reject the petition, stating the reasons for rejection, if any." Under the current existing laws, there is sufficient review and impartiality. She submitted a handout to committee members (Exhibit #8).

Kim Wilson, representing Common Cause of Montana, stated he recognized the concerns of Rep. Bardanouve in introducing this bill and appreciated that there are problems with the current initiative process, but he agrees with the thoughts outlined by Judy Browning.

Larry Akey, Chief Deputy to Secretary of State Jim Waltermire, feels the bill is a good one for the most part. His concerns are the same as those raised by Judy Browning and Kim Wilson which is the provision in the bill that places the secretary of state in the position of having to determine the constitutionality of an act. He suggested the committee look seriously at the separation of powers issue raised by Judy Browning.

Discussion of HB 584 was closed by Rep. Bardanouve who stated that if there is a constitutional question here as has been suggested by the Secretary of State's office, maybe the committee needs to take a hard look at this bill. There is something wrong with the present process if the people are not properly informed about what the initiative does.

The committee recessed at 10:45 and reconvened at 11:00 a.m. to hear HJR #25.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 25: Rep. Kadas, House District #55 and sponsor of the bill, stated the bill was a short one that would place the question of whether or not the Midgetman nuclear missiles should be placed on the ballot. At the present time in Montana, we have 200 nuclear missiles, 150 of those are Minuteman II and each carry a single warhead and 50 are Minuteman III and carry three warheads making a total of 300 warheads in Montana, mostly located in the vicinity of Malmstrom AFB in Great Falls. The Midgetman is a big enough issue that it should be on the ballot so that people can have a say in it. He distributed

a handout to committee members that outlines the configuration of the Midgetman in terms of width, length, etc. (Exhibit #9). He expressed concern regarding impacts on roads, farmlands, jobs and schools. At the present time, the U.S. has 14,000 missiles capable of strategic use in a major nuclear war. The Soviets have 10,000 such weapons. He is worried about going further with more nuclear weapons. With the greater accuracy of our weapons, we have more capability to destroy Soviet weapons before they are launched. As we increase this capability, the Soviets are forced into building more weapons and/or using the ones they have. By us building more accurate weapons, we are creating more tension and developing a greater likelihood of having a nuclear war. We should move away from accuracy and offensive weapons and concentrate on defensive nuclear weapons that are used for a second-strike response. We have to ask ourselves how much is enough; how much of this so-called military security can we afford. He feels a forum needs to be created where questions can be answered and articulated. He thinks Montanans should have the vehicle to make this decision for themselves.

PROPOSERS: Dave Shipman, a rancher from Lewistown, feels the issue of the Midgetman should come out so it can be intelligently discussed and decided on. Giving the people the vote gives them the incentive to go out and learn what can be done. The issue should go on the ballot and be voted on by the citizens of Montana.

Dwayne Ward, a Montana citizen, spoke extensively on the economic and social impacts of the Midgetman and submitted written testimony (Exhibit #10).

John McNamer, a rancher from Charlo, submitted written testimony (Exhibit #11) and stated the Midgetman is an issue with the potential to have more impact on the future of Montana than any other issue the legislature is dealing with. It will impact our environment, economy, social and moral values and our free western way of life. He urged passage of this legislation because Montanans want to be involved in decisions about their state's future. We have the right and the obligation to put this issue on the ballot and let the people of Montana have a say in this. We have a moral and political mandate to move this bill forward.

Dan Welch, a mechanical engineering technologist from Helena, submitted written testimony (Exhibit #12) but did not testify at the hearing.

Written testimony was received from Anne Moylan (Exhibit #13). She represents the Montana Catholic Conference and feels the people of Montana should share the responsibility

of whether or not the Midgetman missiles are placed in this state.

Carol Collins, a resident of Great Falls, also submitted written testimony (Exhibit #14) because time constraints did not afford her the opportunity to speak.

OPPONENTS: Roger Anderson, Mayor of Great Falls, told the committee that the Great Falls City Commission is pleased to support the deployment of the Midgetman missile program. Malmstrom AFB has been an initial economic development boom to our economy, not only for the defense of our country, but for the economic development of Great Falls and the state of Montana. Currently, Malmstrom AFB puts \$260 million into the central Montana economy. It employs 4,200 military and civilian people providing 11,000 people to the city of Great Falls. We are fortunate to be selected for the KC-135 tanker mission in Great Falls which will employ another 735 people, adding another 2,400 population to the economy and will provide another \$56 million to the economy. The Midgetman missile program will provide not only strategic defense for our country, but will also provide approximately 4,500-5,000 jobs. The city of Great Falls is prepared to accommodate the Midgetman missile program and all of its economic impacts. He opposed a ballot issue and stated that we elect our representatives in congress and legislature members to make those decisions.

Tim Ryan, an automobile dealer from Great Falls, said he is Chairman of the Committee of the Eighties, a division of the Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce, dedicated to insuring national security through a strong defense. In FY 1985, Malmstrom AFB had a total economic impact on the state of \$255,166,870, a contribution often overlooked by many citizens of Montana. The Midgetman offers great potential to our national security and for the Montana economy. His written testimony is submitted as Exhibit #15. He opposed the passage of HJR #25 because he feels it is entirely inappropriate for this question to be taken from the congress whose information is far more detailed and accurate than any which would be made available to the voters in an emotional ballot issue campaign. He also submitted two handouts to the committee members, those being articles published by the Great Falls Tribune in January of this year (Exhibit #16 and Exhibit #17).

Colonel Peter Walsh, USAF, Director of Environmental Planning at Malmstrom AFB, stated he was not appearing as an opponent or proponent in his capacity, but was here to answer questions with respect to the issue being placed before the committee. He acknowledged that Dwayne Ward is very correct in raising some of the economic and social

impact issues that will result from this particular deployment. In his position as Director of Environmental Planning, he is responsible for completing the environmental impact analysis which identifies what the impacts of this deployment will be upon the citizens of Montana and to devise mitigative actions by which the impacts can be reduced. The impact statement will be completed in November of this year.

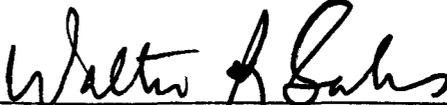
Ken Knudson, a retired military personnel and a farmer from Great Falls, stated he recalls Soviet Premier Nikita Krushchev saying, "I will bury you" referring to the U.S. We have compatible systems with our missile submarine forces but we do not have a system comparable to the mobile system that Russia has on its mainland. The Midgetman is not an offensive weapon. It is a deterrent. If Russia ever gets one inch ahead of us, we will be in trouble. We should allow congress to place the missiles in Montana. He strongly supports HJR 25.

Mike Bullock, representing the Executive Committee of the Military Affairs Committee of the Helena Chamber of Commerce, submitted written testimony in opposition to HJR #25 (Exhibit #18). He was not present at the hearing.

DISCUSSION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 25: Rep. Roth asked Rep. Kadas if he felt the fact that the Midgetman is in place would make any difference in the event of a nuclear holocaust. Rep. Kadas replied "yes". Rep. Cody asked Colonel Walsh if the counties and cities were going to have to be responsible for upgrading of roads to accommodate the Midgetman's transportation needs. He replied that the type of road upgrades needed will be identified and then design funds will be requested that will be provided to the State Highway Department or, if the work effort is beyond the state's capability, the design could be done by the Federal Highway Department.

Discussion on HJR #25 was closed by Rep. Kadas who suggested putting the issue to the people so they have an opportunity to respond.

ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business to come before the committee, the hearing adjourned at 12:00 noon.



Walter R. Sales, Chairman

DAILY ROLL CALL

State Administration COMMITTEE

50th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1987

Date 2/11/87

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Walt Sales	✓		
John Phillips	✓		
Bud Campbell	✓		
Dorothy Cody	✓		
Duane Compton	✓		
Gene DeMars	✓		
Harry Fritz	✓		
Harriet Hayne	✓		
Gay Holliday	✓		
Loren Jenkins	✓		
Janet Moore	✓		
Richard Nelson			
Helen O'Connell	✓		
Mary Lou Peterson	✓		
Paul Pistoria			
Rande Roth	✓		
Tonia Stratford	✓		
Timothy Whalen	✓		

*Ken
Hudson/
Common Cause*

EXHIBIT FF 1
DATE 2/11/87
HB 504

Proposed Amendments to HB 504, Introduced Copies

1. Title, line 7
Following: "Laws",
Insert: "or to those alleging that the initiative is unconstitutional on its face."
2. Page 2, line 9
Following: "alleging"
Insert: "the following:
 - a. procedural defects in complying with election laws, or
 - b. that the initiative is unconstitutional on its face."
3. Page 4, line 1
Following: "laws",
Insert: "that the initiative is unconstitutional on its face".

TESTIMONY

prepared by
David L. Senn, Administrator
Teachers' Retirement Division

The Teachers' Retirement Board would like to offer an amendment to House Bill 582. The purpose of this amendment is to appropriate sufficient funds to cover the expense of an additional Board Member. The amount of the appropriation is based on the assumption that a new Board Member will travel a minimum of 500 miles round trip per meeting to attend five Board Meetings per year. Estimated expenses each year are as follows:

Per diem	-	\$500.00
Lodging	-	\$120.00
Meals	-	\$ 90.00
Travel	-	\$525.00
Postage & Miscellaneous	-	\$ 50.00
TOTAL		<u>\$1,285.00</u>

The budget of the Teachers' Retirement Division for the 1988-89 biennium has been cut back to the bare necessities. Without this amendment, the Teachers' Retirement Board would be opposed to House Bill 582.

Thank you for your consideration, we urge adoption of this amendment.

DLS:dlh

Proposed Amendment to House Bill 582

(1) Page 2, after line 4 insert:

Section 2. Appropriation. The following money is appropriated for each year of the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, from the Teachers Pension Trust Fund to the Teachers' Retirement Division to be used for the purpose of this act.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>FY 1988</u>	<u>FY 1989</u>
Pension Trust	\$1,285.00	\$1,285.00



COMMON CAUSE/MONTANA

P.O. Box 623
Helena, Montana 59624

(406) 442-9251

EXHIBIT #3
DATE 9/11/87
HB 609

Kim Wilson with Common Cause

We support SB 609, with some major reservations. In order for the PAC limits to be meaningful and disclosure to be truly effective, loopholes must be closed. The public has expressed its desire to limit PACs. The 1986 figures illustrate what is occurring.

1. 18% of all candidates receive in-kind.
2. 16% of all candidates exceed their PAC limits with in-kind. 88% of those using loopholes to exceed PAC limits those in-kind contributions.

These in-kinds are almost exclusively in the form of postage stamps, printing costs, advertising costs, third past dates.

3. Demonstrate extremes:
 - a. House limit now \$800 - top House receiver of in-kind got \$1,170 in-kind, or total of \$1,970 in contributions - exceeded by 120% his PAC limits.
 - b. Senate limit now \$1,300 - top Senate receiver of in-kind received \$1,725 in-kind, or \$3,025 total - exceeded by 133% his PAC limits. Clearly there is a problem.

Having said that, we have concerns with some specific parts of the bill.

1. Vague language on p.2 lines 5-10: "anything of value," "contracted services," "personal services."

- How are these going to be quantified and who will quantify? Perhaps add to Commissioner's workload.
- While volunteer services are exempted under 13-1-101 in definitions of contributions, it is apparently not here.
- These terms need more scrutiny

2. Bottom of p.2, you are exempting county races from reporting. County clerks are not currently geared up to enforce the laws. We believe as we always have that central filing is crucial.

3. Bottom of p.4, 20th day preceding. While it will increase pre-election disclosure, there will be less to disclose.

- Add an additional reporting date in early October.

4. Middle of p.7

- Conformance with Spaeth's bill is needed.

The people of Montana do not want PACs running our elections. The time has come to look again the loopholes. Montana is lucky because PAC growth has been less dramatic here than elsewhere. In 1983, we passed the first bill limiting PAC contributions, and many other states have sought to follow our example.

I urge you to consider my concerns with some of the language, but please consider closing the loopholes and vote do pass on SB 609.



#4
DATE 2/11/87
HB 609

Box 1176, Helena, Montana

JAMES W. MURRY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ZIP CODE 59624
406/442-1708

TESTIMONY OF DON JUDGE ON HOUSE BILL 609 BEFORE THE HOUSE STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE, FEBRUARY 11, 1987

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Don Judge and I'm appearing here today on behalf of the Montana State AFL-CIO. I'm appearing here today as a proponent of House Bill 609, but with some reservations. In fact, my reservations may make you want to list me as an opponent, even though I agree with Representative Thomas' attempt to close certain PAC loopholes.

The Montana State AFL-CIO operates a PAC which openly files its reports with the Commissioner of Political Practices. In fact, we're a rather large PAC operating in the legislative arena. But, we have never used the PAC loopholes. We won't buy stamps, pay for advertisements or produce literature for a candidate. Our contributions are up-front, above-board and reported. So on the good side, we support efforts to close such loopholes.

However, we do find several areas of concern which I would like to address with the committee.

a. On page 2, lines 7 through 9 and on page 6, lines 17 through 21, we see a potential conflict with the provisions of 13-1-101 MCA and 13-1-101 (3)(b)(iii) MCA.

Our concern in this case is to how House Bill 609 would effect the volunteer activities of our members working on behalf of our PAC or endorsed candidates; and the effect this bill would have on our membership mailings, door-to-door efforts and other such membership-related activities.

13-1-101 DEFINITIONS. (states:) "As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply: (Emphasis added.) Subsequent language clearly excludes volunteer activities and membership communications from the definition of "contribution." See 13-1-101 (3)(b) (i) and (iii).

The language contained in House Bill 609 on page 2, lines 7 through 9, states that: "contributions means . . . distribution of money or anything of value to influence an election, . . . personal services . . ." (Emphasis added.) And the language contained on page 6, lines 17 through 21 requires that an independent or an incidental political committee ". . . specify all activities undertaken in support or opposition to those candidates." (Emphasis added.)

Our concern, obviously, is that the above language of House Bill 609 may, by meeting the challenge of 13-1-101 to ". . . clearly indicate(s) otherwise", revise the "contributions" definition of the law and thereby limit both our organization's right to communicate with its membership and an individual's right to "volunteer" for a candidate of their choosing.

Taking this scenario one step further, if we count such activities towards a candidate's total PAC limitations, how do we distinguish between the value of an ironworker's time going door-to-door at \$15.00 per hour and a food service worker at \$4.00 per hour doing exactly the same thing?

Additionally, this bill allows for mischief. What if we were to put five ironworkers on the door for a candidate we really opposed, but did so only to use up a candidate's aggregate PAC limitations? Even if we supported the candidate, this candidate would have little, or no, control over our activities.

b. On page 2, line 17, the language striking the word "all" would appear to relieve local candidates and committees from reporting requirements. This move hardly makes for greater public disclosure and, in fact, limits the public's access to campaigns often holding the greatest interest: County Commissioner, County Attorney, Sheriff, Clerk and Recorder, Treasurer and Assessor.

c. On page 3, lines 6 through 10, House Bill 609 requires PACs like the AFL-CIO's to file their reports in EVERY COUNTY IN WHICH WE PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS. That may sound laudable, but the bookkeeping required for both the PACs and County Clerks and Recorders is unnecessary. We don't object to filing reports, but we believe that the current law requiring us to do so with the Clerk and Recorder in the county where we are headquartered and also with the State Commissioner of Political Practices makes our activities fully public.

d. On page 7, lines 9 and 10, House Bill 609 removes the \$25.00 floor for campaign reporting of individual contributions. This would create an enormous bookkeeping problem for PACs and candidates alike. For instance, in the sale of fundraising tickets or buttons, each sale would have to be individually reported.

Last, but certainly not least, we believe that quantifying the activities of so-called political consultants would be difficult, at best, and almost impossible for a candidate to control, at worst. Without having a means for candidate control of such "in-kind" services, you leave a candidate's aggregate PAC limits at the mercy of a third, independent party. You set up a mechanism whereby such a third party could move a candidate into the position of violating the PAC limitation laws.

Mr. Chairman, requiring PACs to disclose and report independent expenditures and donations of such things as postage stamps, printing of campaign materials and advertising is a good idea. It's also a good idea to include such activities in the total aggregate PAC limitations of political candidates. We also believe that expenditures made on behalf of a candidate such as the \$38,000 spent on radio ads by the National Taxpayers Union on behalf of 17 targeted legislative candidates in the 1986 elections, should be counted among PAC limitations. These are good ideas and we support them.

However, we ask you to consider our reservations as you debate this measure. Thank you.

EXHIBIT #5
DATE 2/11/87
NO. 609

11 February 87

League of Women Voters of Montana
Margaret S. Davis, 816 Flowerree, Helena MT 59601 - 443-3487

HB 609 - An act revising campaign finance laws dealing with contribution limitations and reporting requirements. Sponsor: Fred Thomas

AMEND - PROPONENT

This bill presents possible changes to the campaign finance laws some of which the League of Women Voters can support and some of which the League must oppose. Rarely is a bill so neatly divided between pro's and cons.

On the plus side HB 609 addresses the need for accounting for in-kind contributions to a political candidate or ballot issue committee. The current law allows quite substantial gifts of goods and services to a campaign without the necessity of reporting such contributions.

Even more significantly this bill would authorize full disclosure of all campaign contributions without regard to amount or aggregated totals over the period of a campaign. In many ways this would greatly simplify the accounting responsibilities of political committee treasurers. While many argue that contributors to political campaigns often wish to remain anonymous, others say public disclosure does not significantly influence political giving. It can be reasonably assumed that the media would continue current practice and not publish the names of those who have contributed less than a pre-determined amount.

The major drawback to this bill is the pushing back of pre-election report filings. Political fund-raisers know that the early money is the difficult money to get, and that as the campaign season draws closer to election day, contributors are more interested in giving to the candidate or ballot issue committee of their choice. Too early a filing date and both the media and the public will not know the major sources of campaign contributions until after the election. The most serious change in HB 609 is on page 6, subsection (a) because, as written, there would be a five day gap in which an independent committee could accept gifts of \$500 or more without triggering the 24 hour reporting requirement. If this is not amended, PACs could control increasing amounts of campaign dollars during the last three weeks before the election.

The League's position on campaign finance legislation emphasizes full and timely disclosure of campaign contributions. HB 609 puts full disclosure in the spotlight, but it also sacrifices timely disclosure.

SECTION 13-37-226, MCA. TIME FOR FILING REPORTS

CANDIDATE/COMMITTEE	E L E C T I O N						Y E A R				NON-ELECTION YEAR		
	PRIMARY ELECTION PERIOD			GENERAL ELECTION PERIOD			September 10	March 10	September 10	March 10	September 10	March 10	
	15th day before primary election	5th day before primary election	24 hours for \$500 or more contribution between the 10th day & primary election day	20 days following primary election	15th day before general election	5th day before general election							24 hours for \$500 or more contribution between 10th day & general election day
(1) Statewide candidates Political committees for/ against statewide candidates or issues.													
(2) Candidates for state district office Political committees for/ against state district can- didates or issues		10th day before primary election	24 hours for \$100 or more contribution between 15th day & primary election day	20 days following primary election		10th day before general election	24 hours for \$100 or more contribution between 15th day & general election day	20 days following general election & whenever closing report is filed					
(3) Candidates for other public office Political committees for/ against local issues		10th day before primary election	24 hours for \$100 or more contribution between 15th day & primary election day	20 days following primary election		10th day before general election	24 hours for \$100 or more contribution between 15th day & general election day	20 days following general election & whenever closing report is filed					
4) Independent committees (those not specifically organized for/against particular candidate or issue)		10th day before primary election		20 days following primary election		10th day before general election		20 days following general election					

#6
2/11/87
609

To: Betty DeYoung

From: Dolores Colburg *Dolores Colburg*

Date: 11 February 1987

#7
2/11/87
609

These are the main points that I covered in my testimony before the House State Administration Committee this morning on HB 609. As I indicated to you in our phone call, I spoke from an outline rather than written commentary.

Spoke as a proponent of the bill in certain areas as follows:

1. Agreed with intent to close the loophole on in-kind contributions. Noted real problem with lack of definition in law now and what rules adopted by previous commissioner provide.
2. Agreed with inclusion of reporting dates of March 10 and September 10 in non-election years for state district candidates and political committees. This comports with requirement for statewide ones.
3. Good to have new provision for 24 hour reporting of \$500 or more for independent committees in the period just before elections.
4. Good to have new provision for mid-year report from independent committees in non-election (odd-numbered) year.
5. Very good to have independent and incidental committee disclosure of candidates being supported or opposed and the specific activities of such support or opposition.
6. Given that full disclosure is the aim of campaign finance laws, then removing the threshold entirely of \$25.00 provides the brightest of sunshine. If committee agrees, then technical correction required at line 7, page 8 to remove the \$25 found there too.

Spoke to the following as problems in the bill and/or areas with which I would disagree:

1. Like others, wonder what meaning ^{to give} "personal services" and how new language suggested in lines 5 through 10, page 2 can be reconciled with definitions in section 13-1-101, MCA.
2. Disagree with deletion of local and county candidates and committees having to file reports with commissioner of political practices. This step back from full disclosure since public and press look to this office as repository of such reports, where all reports may be found, and where statewide comparisons can be made. Moreover, many county races (sheriffs, county commissioners, for example) as costly or more so as legislative races.

3. Disagree also with deletion of reporting to commissioner of political practices by independent and incidental committees. These committees support both local, state district and statewide candidates and causes. With what county clerk and recorder would they file? Sometimes a number of independent committees support same candidates/issues. How would total influence be known if reports filed only with county clerks and recorders?
4. Another real problem with numbers 2 and 3 above in relation to filing reports only with clerks and recorders has to do with their authority or, more appropriately, lack of authority. They have no inspection, examination, enforcement or prosecutorial powers. As bill stands, reports would be dumped there, when and if filed, and would remain unreviewed as to completeness and compliance with law.
5. Time for filing of reports as envisioned in bill also is problematical. On one hand, new suggested dates shortens time between post-primary report and first pre-general report. On other (and worse) hand, new dates would lengthen time before election in which public would not know what had been contributed and expended during period when contributions and expenditures are at their height. Alternative suggestion would be to keep the reporting dates as they now are in law and provide for an additional reporting date, say sometime in September or October, for state district candidates and committees. and for independent and incidental committees.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE II, SECTION 11, SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.
(sections to be amended are underlined)

→ This initiative would amend the Montana Constitution to prohibit the seizure of an individual's property for nonpayment of state and local taxes and to prohibit the confinement of an individual for nonpayment of state and local taxes.

FISCAL NOTE

→ If the most currently recorded delinquent and protested taxes remained uncollected, public revenue would be reduced approximately \$23.8 million. The potential fiscal impacts of increased state and local tax resistance, changes in the number of prosecutions and the elimination of related jail costs for those confined, cannot be accurately determined.

→ FOR amending the Montana Constitution to prohibit the seizure of an individual's property for nonpayment of state and local taxes and to prohibit the confinement of an individual for nonpayment of state and local taxes.

→ AGAINST amending the Montana Constitution to prohibit the seizure of an individual's property for nonpayment of state and local taxes and to prohibit the confinement of an individual for nonpayment of state and local taxes.

Be it enacted by the State of Montana:

Article II, Section 11 of the Montana Constitution, is amended to read as follows:

The people shall be secure in their persons, papers, homes and effects from unreasonable searches and seizures. No warrant to search any place, or seize any person or thing shall issue without describing the place to be searched or the person or thing to be seized, or without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation reduced to writing. No individual shall have property seized for nonpayment of taxes and no individual shall be confined for nonpayment of taxes.

CERTIFICATION OF SIGNATURES ON PETITION

I, _____, who circulated this petition, affirm, or being first sworn, depose and say: that I circulated or assisted in circulating the petition to which this affidavit is attached and I believe the signatures thereon are genuine, are the signatures of the persons whose names they purport to be, are the signatures of Montana electors who are registered at the address following their signature, and that the signers knew the contents of the petition before signing the same.

SAMPLE
PAGE 2

(signature of petition circulator)

(address of petition circulator)

(address of petition circulator)

State of Montana

County of _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, before me, a Notary Public, in and for the above County and State, by the above person who is known to me.

(Official Seal)

My Commission expires _____

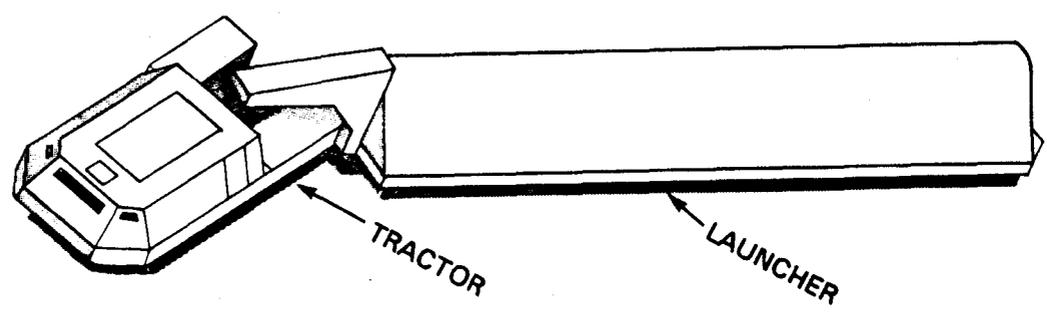
(signature of Notary Public)

EXHIBIT #9
DATE 2/11/87
HB 25

SEMI-CAB AND TRAILER

Width: 8 ft. 6 in.
Length: 75 feet
Weight: 80,000 pounds
Cost: approx. \$100,000.00
Velocity: highway speeds
Cargo: various

(1 inch = 20 feet)



MIDGETMAN MISSILE AND LAUNCHER

Width: 14 feet
Length: 100 feet
Weight: 200,000 pounds
Cost: \$ 88 million
Velocity: highway speeds
Cargo: 1 thermonuclear warhead

#10
DATE 2/10/87
25

TESTIMONY ON A PROPOSED JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA TO SUBMIT TO THE ELECTORS OF MONTANA THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THEY ARE FOR OR AGAINST PLACING MIDGETMAN NUCLEAR MISSILES IN MONTANA

BY

DWAYNE WARD, Ph.D.
PO BOX 1133
HELENA, MONTANA 59624

FEBRUARY 11, 1987

#11
DATE 2/11/84
25

Testimony by JOHN McNAMER, Route 1, Box 120B, Charlo, MT 59824
February 11, 1984

I'VE GOT A NEIGHBOR WATCHING MY RANCH FOR ME TODAY WHILE I'M HERE. WHEN I TOLD HIM I WAS COMING TO THE LEGISLATURE TO ASK THAT THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO SPEAK THEIR MINDS ABOUT MIDGETMAN DEPLOYMENT THROUGH THE BALLOT, HE JUST KIND OF LAUGHED AND TOLD ME I MIGHT AS WELL GO OUT AND TAKE A LEAK IN THE MIDDLE OF THE COUNTY ROAD FOR ALL THE GOOD IT WOULD DO.

WELL, I'M HERE TODAY BECAUSE I THINK HE'S WRONG -- AT LEAST I HOPE HE'S WRONG. THE MIDGETMAN IS AN ISSUE WITH THE POTENTIAL TO HAVE MORE IMPACT ON THE FUTURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA THAN ANY OTHER ISSUE YOU REPRESENTATIVES ARE CURRENTLY DEALING WITH -- BAR NONE. IT IS GOING TO IMPACT OUR ENVIRONMENT, OUR ECONOMY, OUR SOCIAL AND MORAL VALUES AND OUR FREE WESTERN WAY OF LIFE. AND IT MAY END UP GETTING A LOT OF US KILLED, ACCIDENTALLY OR OTHERWISE.

AND YET WE HAVE A FEW MIDGETBRAINS RUNNING AROUND TELLING US THAT MONTANANS HAVE NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT THE MIDGETMAN: THAT WE SHOULD NOT HAVE ANYTHING TO SAY -- THAT WE SHOULD SIMPLY SUSPEND OUR THOUGHT PROCESS AND BRACE OURSELVES FOR ALL THE BIG BUCKS THAT WILL SOON FLOW OUR WAY THROUGH THE GOOD GRACES OF THE PENTAGON. IT SOUNDS GOOD, OF COURSE, UNTIL ONE LEARNS THAT THE AMOUNT OF NEW LOCAL REVENUES GENERATED BY THE PROJECT ARE PROJECTED BY THE AIR FORCE TO BE LESS THAN THE AMOUNT OF MONEY THAT WILL HAVE TO BE SPENT BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SERVICES REQUIRED.

NEVERTHELESS, ANYONE WHO DEMONSTRATES AN OPEN AND SEARCHING MIND AND THE DESIRE TO HAVE THE ISSUE DEBATED IN THE PUBLIC REALM RUN THE RISK OF BEING RATHER VIGOROUSLY AND RIDICULOUSLY ATTACKED ON PATRIOTIC GROUNDS, ETC., BY THOSE WHO FEAR PUBLIC DEBATE. WHY IS IT THAT THOSE WHO ALWAYS SEEM TO GO AROUND MAKING THE BIGGEST NOISE ABOUT PROTECTING FREEDOM SEEM TO BE THOSE WHO LEAST UNDERSTAND FREEDOM'S FUNCTION?

WE ARE NOT HERE TO DEBATE MIDGETMAN -- WE ARE HERE TO ASSERT THE NECESSITY FOR SUCH A DEBATE IN A FREE SOCIETY.

I CAN THINK OF NO ONE IN RECENT HISTORY WITH A MORE PENETRATING INSIGHT INTO THE QUESTION BEFORE US TODAY THAN THE LATE MILITARY LEADER AND PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, A REPUBLICAN, WHO TOLD US IN 1961: "In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

"We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together."

I WISH TO SUGGEST THAT THE BEST WAY TO MAINTAIN SUCH AN "ALERT AND KNOWLEDGEABLE CITIZENRY " HERE IN MONTANA IS TO PUT THIS ISSUE ON THE BALLOT AS WAS DONE IN 1982 WITH THE MX ISSUE, THEREBY PRODUCING A HEALTHY AND HEARTY DEBATE FOR ALL MONTANANS.

TO REFRESH OUR MEMORIES: THE MONTANA ELECTORATE, THAT IS THE STATE OF MONTANA, IS ON THE RECORD IN OPPOSITION TO FURTHER MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN THE STATE AND TO "THE FURTHER TESTING, DEVELOPMENT OR DEPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS" BY ANY NATION. THIS IS VERY CLEARLY DECLARED IN MONTANA LAW AS A DECLARATION OF POLICY, Section 90-5-211, A COPY OF WHICH IS ATTACHED AS ADDENDUM "A".

WE HAVE SEEN RECENT MEDIA REPORTS THAT AT LEAST ONE ELECTED STATEWIDE OFFICIAL -- PRESUMABLY ONE WHO HAS A VERY SHORT MEMORY OR WHO CAN'T COUNT TOO WELL -- SAYS THAT MONTANANS CONCERNED WITH THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS ISSUE ARE SIMPLY A "VOCAL MINORITY."

FOR HIS BENEFIT, AND AGAIN TO REFRESH OUR OWN MEMORIES, I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT A FEW FACTS:

IN ORDER TO QUALIFY FOR THE BALLOT, I-91 HAD TO HAVE 18,024 SIGNATURES, WITH 34 LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS QUALIFYING. I-91 WAS PLACED ON THE BALLOT -- BY SECRETARY OF STATE JIM WALTERMIRE -- WITH 32,743 SIGNATURES, QUALIFYING IN 67 LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS, NEARLY TWICE THE NUMBER NEEDED.

INITIATIVE 91 WAS PASSED IN NOVEMBER 1982, A 57-43 % MARGIN OF VICTORY. THIS WAS 168,594 MONTANANS IN FAVOR OF I-91, WITH ONLY 125,092 OPPOSED.

OF THE 100 LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS, MISSILE DEPLOYMENT WAS OPPOSED IN 87 DISTRICTS, WITH THE MEASURE FAILING IN ONLY 13 DISTRICTS. OF THOSE 13 DISTRICTS WHERE I-91 FAILED, 12 WERE IN CASCADE COUNTY. IN THOSE TWELVE CASCADE DISTRICTS, WHICH WE ARE LED TO BELIEVE TO BE SOLIDLY IN FAVOR OF MORE NUCLEAR WEAPONS, THERE WERE 25,093 VOTES CAST, WITH 11,306 OR 45%, OPPOSED TO FURTHER MISSILE DEPLOYMENT.

IN ADDITION, THERE WERE 12 DISTRICTS WITH A VOTE OF MORE THAN 60% AGAINST FURTHER MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN MONTANA, IN THE COUNTIES OF BIG HORN, CARBON, DAWSON, FLATHEAD, GALLATIN, LAKE, LEWIS & CLARK, MINERAL, MISSOULA, ROOSEVELT, SHERIDAN, AND TREASURE, ABOUT A 50% SPLIT BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN, EAST AND WEST.

NOW YOU TELL ME WHO IS THE VOCAL MINORITY WHEN IT COMES TO THE DEPLOYMENT OF FURTHER MISSILES IN MONTANA.

MONTANANS WANT TO BE INVOLVED IN DECISIONS ABOUT THEIR STATE'S FUTURE. I SAY TO YOU AGAIN THAT THERE IS NOT AN ISSUE BEFORE THIS LEGISLATIVE BODY TODAY WITH THE POTENTIAL TO HAVE MORE OF AN IMPACT ON THE MONTANA OF TOMORROW. I URGE YOU TO MOVE THIS LEGISLATION FORWARD.

WITH ALL DUE RESPECT AND A LITTLE LIGHT-HEARTEDNESS FOR MY NEIGHBOR BACK HOME, I WOULD CLOSE BY SUGGESTING THAT IF YOU KILL THIS BILL, PERHAPS THIS IS THE MESSAGE YOU WILL BE SENDING OUT TO THE VOTERS OF MONTANA: ("ADDENDUM C")

#####

SR
#25

#12
2/11/87
25

TESTIMONY BY:
Mr. Dan Welch
428 Clark St., Box 785
Helena, Mt
Mechanical Engineering
Technologist

To Chairman Sales,
Members of the House State Administration:

I am writing this statement in reference to the proposed placement of the Midgetmen nuclear missile system within the state of Montana. I understand this missile is to be carried in a mobile launch system which will be travelling the highways of Montana.

From available information, I found this vehicle to be 100 feet long, 14 feet wide, and weighing in at around 100 tons or 200,000 pounds. Is this not a rather large vehicle to be travelling on an ordinary two lane highway? What effect will a vehicle of this size and weight have on the already deteriorating roads and bridges of rural Montana? What would be the cost of upgrading our roads and bridges to support such a massive vehicle?

How about the question of safety?

What type of problems might motorists encounter when approaching the missile convoy and trying to pass in either direction? Wouldn't a vehicle of this magnitude travelling at near highway speeds require a great distance for stopping? How about stopping in an emergency or a panic situation? How can such a massive vehicle travel on a two lane road with other vehicles such as fast moving semi-tractors or slow moving farm machinery? How about winter on Montana's highways? Winter, as we all know, brings ice, snow, wind and poor visibility. This tends to complicate all aspects of mobility. How will such a large vehicle travel with loss of traction and poor driver visibility?

My major concern with this system travelling the highways of Montana is for the safety of other motorists. Is the deployment of the Midgetman going to increase the risk of travelling the highways in Montana? I feel a lot of questions have got to be answered pertaining to the safety of motorists and the effects on the highways with this system. It seems unwise to rush into the deployment in Montana without further and exhaustive research.

I support calling for a referendum on the 1988 ballot to give people in Montana a chance to find out some answers to these concerns.

Thank you for your consideration.

GOVERNMENT

~~OF THE PEOPLE,~~

~~BY THE PEOPLE,~~

~~FOR THE PEOPLE,~~

SHALL NOT PERISH...

Addendum B

<u>District</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Vote FOR I-91</u>	<u>Vote AGAINST I-91</u>	<u>Passed?</u>
77	Nordtvedt	1664	676	*Yes
78	Vincent	1850	722	*Yes
79	Sales	2244	1881	Yes
80	Marks	2516	2059	Yes
81	Keyser	1804	1686	Yes
82	Hand	1354	1155	Yes
83	D. Brown	2123	1816	Yes
84	Quilici	1360	1078	Yes
85	McBride	1520	1191	Yes
86	Pavlovich	1230	811	*Yes
87	Daily	1320	1000	Yes
88	Harrington	1209	892	*Yes
89	Keenan	740	715	Yes
90	Menahan	1330	1045	Yes
91	Swift	2347	1774	*Yes
92	Thoft	2926	2352	*Yes
93	Ream	2332	1273	*Yes
94	Kemmis	1577	466	*Yes
95	Kadas	2090	1005	*Yes
96	S. Hansen	1824	547	*Yes
97	Waldron	1417	642	*Yes
98	Veleber	1585	1038	*Yes
99	Lory	2162	1093	*Yes
100	Eudaily	2069	1365	*Yes

Initiative 91 failed in 13 districts. Except for District 13, all of these were in Cascade County.

Addendum B

<u>District</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Vote FOR I-91</u>	<u>Vote AGAINST I-91</u>	<u>Passed?</u>
50	Asay	2479	1962	Yes
51	Zabrocki	1158	790	*Yes
52	Devlin	1522	1336	Yes
53	Schontz	1569	1098	*Yes
54	Switzer	2060	1332	*Yes
55	Hart	1535	929	*Yes
56	Abrams	1548	1145	*Yes
57	M. Hanson	1441	1037	*Yes
58	Howe	2029	1230	*Yes
59	Bengtson	2136	1684	Yes
60	Kitselman	2459	1896	*Yes
61	Dozier	728	539	Yes
62	Addy	966	558	*Yes
63	Fagg	1378	965	*Yes
64	Ramirez	2135	1810	Yes
65	Winslow	1402	894	*Yes
66	J. Jensen	1375	809	*Yes
67	Hannah	1303	934	*Yes
68	Sands	1364	1051	Yes
69	Driscoll	1045	828	Yes
70	Williams	2104	1487	*Yes
71	Spaeth	2597	1457	*Yes
72	Saunders	889	659	Yes
73	Ellison	2285	1814	Yes
74	Yardley	1806	1162	*Yes
75	Ellerd	2884	2173	*Yes
76	Wallin	2538	1357	*Yes

Addendum B

<u>District</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Vote FOR I-91</u>	<u>Vote AGAINST I-91</u>	<u>Passed?</u>
23	Stobie	2014	1463	*Yes
24	Hammond	2460	1511	*Yes
25	W. Jensen	2173	1265	*Yes
26	Seifert	2507	1733	*Yes
27	Bertelsen	1917	1671	Yes
28	Brand	1286	1068	Yes
29	Donaldson	3483	2194	*Yes
30	Harper	2273	1399	*Yes
31	Metcalf	1637	841	*Yes
32	J. Brown	2248	1411	*Yes
33	Neuman	1466	1836	No
34	O'Connell	945	1012	No
35	Nisbet	1066	1158	No
36	Bergene	1080	1377	No
37	Nilson	643	677	No
38	McCormick	902	1074	No
39	Pistoria	759	868	No
40	Hemstad	1154	1323	No
41	Farris	1186	1402	No
42	Miller	934	1215	No
43	Phillips	23	66	*No
44	Fabrega	1148	1779	*No
45	Koehnke	1471	1402	Yes
46	Holliday	2095	1652	Yes
47	Ernst	1792	1621	Yes
48	Schultz	1584	1563	Yes
49	Ryan	1526	1393	Yes

Addendum B

VOTE FOR I-91 BY LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

*-wide margin

House of Representatives

(Nov. 1982)*

<u>District</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Vote FOR I-91</u>	<u>Vote AGAINST I-91</u>	<u>Passed?</u>
1	Jacobsen	1856	973	*Yes
2	Solberg	1328	867	*Yes
3	Vinger	1416	1093	*Yes
4	Schye	1207	1196	Yes
5	Compton	1575	1291	Yes
6	Bardanoue	1534	1068	*Yes
7	Bachini	1347	967	*Yes
8	Peck	1157	753	*Yes
9	Iverson	1281	1027	Yes
10	Bliss	1646	1451	Yes
11	Manuel	1846	1595	Yes
12	Underdal	1608	1429	Yes
13	Roush	1379	1477	No
14	Kennerly	1057	769	Yes
15	Connelly	1852	1254	*Yes
16	Lybeck	2646	1875	*Yes
17	Jones	2199	1530	*Yes
18	Smith	2286	1397	*Yes
19	Harp	2206	1351	*Yes
20	Curtiss	1973	1307	*Yes
21	Mueller	1221	1026	*Yes
22	Darko	1314	1110	Yes

redistricted
since 1982

Addendum B

over 60%

COUNTIES	Initiative No. 91	OPPOSING PLACEMENT OF MIX MISSILES IN MONTANA	
		For	Against
*First Congressional District %			
Beaverhead	53	1783	1580
Big Horn	62	2615	1585
Blaine	62	1620	1055
Broadwater	62	431	436
Carbon	64	2597	1457
Carter	52	133	407
Cascade	52	1293	1092
Chouteau	53	605	1451
Custer	56	260	1719
Dawson	62	732	509
Deer Lodge	62	2780	1731
Golden	54	2114	2007
Grant	59	922	640
Greene	66	2270	2851
Highland	60	12415	8199
Hyatt	62	11022	6648
Jackson	52	433	404
Johnston	52	1797	1647
Liberty	56	266	221
Moose	52	622	586
Murray	59	1186	2240
Nevada	53	1558	1089
Phillips	54	757	616
Ponderosa	61	4642	2994
Roosevelt	61	11106	7321
Sandwich	61	509	517
Sheridan	61	3764	2651
Stillwater	61	1375	1361
Teton	61	725	566
Treasure	62	504	432
Wheat	62	894	557
Yellowstone	62	1755	8768
York	59	1265	961
Unlabeled	59	3236	2277
Unlabeled	59	17	571
Unlabeled	56	1336	975
Unlabeled	56	1260	971
Unlabeled	56	705	529
Unlabeled	56	1111	1160
Unlabeled	56	489	407
Unlabeled	56	573	4136
Unlabeled	56	264	1628
Unlabeled	56	1949	1574
Unlabeled	56	2113	1754
Unlabeled	56	2614	1151
Unlabeled	56	1300	718
Unlabeled	56	6762	6705
Unlabeled	56	1416	1132
Unlabeled	56	655	669
Unlabeled	56	1376	1394
Unlabeled	56	1270	1308
Unlabeled	56	311	368
Unlabeled	56	2079	1963
Unlabeled	56	515	663
Unlabeled	56	313	561
Unlabeled	56	1058	1304

- 62 Big Horn
- 64 Carbon
- 62 Dawson
- 60 Flathead
- 62 Gallatin
- 61 Lake
- 61 Lewis & Clark
- 62 Mineral
- 66 Musselshell
- 60 Roosevelt
- 67 Sheridan
- 61 Treasure

68594 125092

293,686 57.4%

Cross-References
Nuclear regulation, Title 75, ch. 3.

Montana Major Facility Siting and approval by popular vote of certain nuclear facility, 75-20-201.

90-5-202. Board member appointed by governor — compensation.
The governor shall appoint the board member. He shall report directly to the governor. The member, with the approval of the governor, may designate an alternate to represent the state when he is unable to do so. The member or his alternate may receive no compensation in addition to salary for his services as a member of the board but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, as amended, incurred in the performance of his duties.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 258, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 453, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-4403.

Cross-References
Powers and duties of Governor, 2-15-201.

90-5-203. Bylaws and amendments filed with secretary of state.
Pursuant to Article II, paragraph (10), of the compact, the western nuclear board shall file copies of the bylaws and amendments thereto with the secretary of state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 258, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 82-4403.

Cross-References
Public records management, Title 2, ch. 6, part 2.

90-5-204 through 90-5-210 reserved.

people
by

90-5-211. Declaration of policy. It is hereby declared that ^{the} ~~the~~ people of Montana are opposed to:

- (1) the placement of MX missiles in Montana; and
- (2) any further testing, development, or deployment of nuclear ^{weapons} ~~weapons~~ by any nation.

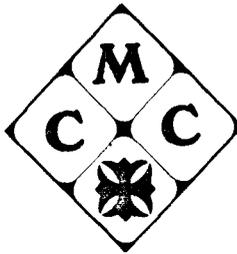
History: En. Sec. 1, I.M. No. 91, approved Nov. 2, 1982.

CHAPTER 6

COMMUNITY IMPACT — PLANNING AND ABATEMENT

Part 1 — Financing of Housing

- Section
- 90-6-101. Short title.
 - 90-6-102. Legislative declaration.
 - 90-6-103. Definitions.
 - 90-6-104. General powers of the board.
 - 90-6-105. Meetings and acts of the board.
 - 90-6-106. Adoption of rules.
 - 90-6-107. Deposit and expenditure of funds.
 - 90-6-108. Financing programs of the board.
 - 90-6-109. Procedure prior to financing of housing developments.
 - 90-6-110. Supervision of housing sponsors.
 - 90-6-111. Bonds and notes.



Montana Catholic Conference

February 11, 1987

CHAIRMAN SALES AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE:

I am Anne Moylan. I am an intern representing the Montana Catholic Conference which serves as the liaison between the two Roman Catholic Bishops of Montana in matters concerning public policy.

Public officials in a democracy must both lead and listen; ~~and~~ are ultimately dependent upon a popular consensus to sustain policy. Public opinion should play a vital role in the "conscious choices" concerning ^{peace} issues. As the Bishops' Pastoral letter of 1983 states: "All Americans share the responsibility for the current ^{nuclear} situation, and cannot evade responsibility for trying to resolve it."

The global threat of nuclear war is a central concern of the Universal Church. However, "the nuclear threat transcends religious, cultural and national boundaries."* Decisions about nuclear weapons are among the most pressing moral questions of our age, and therefore require all the resources reason and faith can offer.

Please support HJ25 and let the people of Montana share the responsibility of whether or not the Midgetman missiles are placed in this state.

*A Pastoral Letter on War and Peace, May 3, 1983.



EXHIBIT #14
DATE 3/1/87
HB me. I am 25

My name is Carol Collins, and I'm a lifelong resident of G.F. as were my parents & gr. parents. Self-employed as a legal typist for the Eighth Judicial Dist. Ct. My husband, an electrician, has in the past worked as a civilian on the Minuteman missile site, but in recent years has made the decision, based on moral implications, to no longer work on any job directly relating to nuclear missiles.

My main concern, in addition to the moral implications of nuclear weapons, is the impact on my community. Granted that a short-term economic boom will undoubtedly take place, I question the long-term effects & I am especially concerned with the impact on social services, schools, library facilities, sewer system, and possible escalated housing costs, food costs, and taxes.

I know that I do not speak for myself alone. Contrary to what has been publicized recently, all residents in G.F. do not welcome Midgetman to Montana. ~~Clearly~~ Clearly there needs to be a public debate and all pros & cons thoroughly brought to the public's attention.

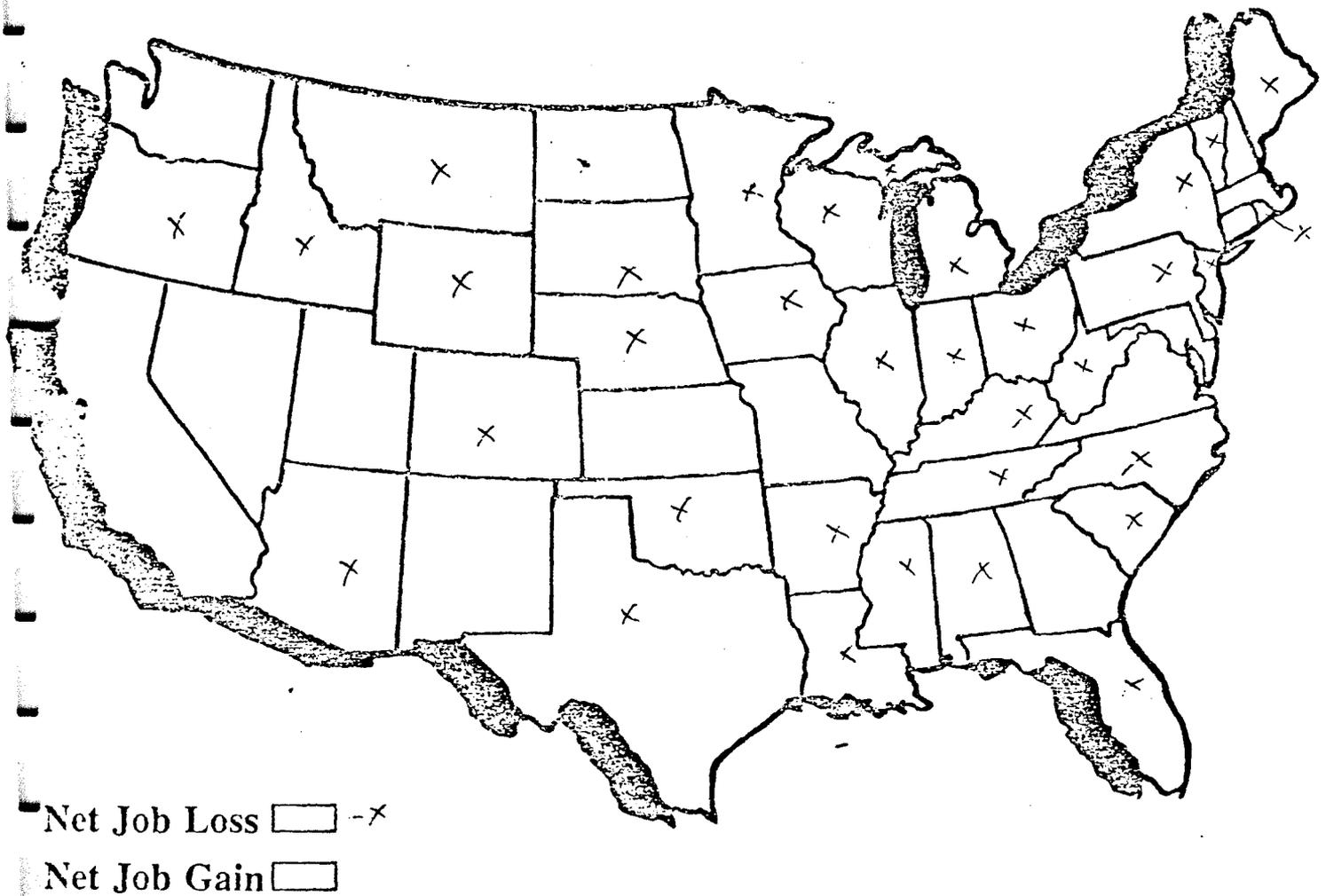
Those who are ~~so~~ confident that Midgetman is welcome in our State should not fear a vote on this issue ... a vote that, whichever way it goes, will send a clear message to Congress.

~~If citizens of our state & of our country have no voice in this & similar issues, we may as well live under totalitarian dictatorship.~~



THE EMPTY PORK BARREL

The Employment Cost of the
Military Build-up
1981 - 1985



By Marion Anderson Michael Frisch Michael Oden

(All job figures in job-years)	Jobs Foregone Due to Diminished Civilian Expenditures	Jobs Gained (or lost) Due to Military Build-up Expenditures	Net Job Gain or Loss
MAINE			
Military Oriented Durable Goods	-1,130	+9,040	+7,910
Rest of Durable Goods	-2,660	+3,400	+740
Non-durable Goods	-5,980	+4,270	-1,710
Construction	-2,410	+2,090	-320
Transp., Utilities & Mining	-3,440	+3,030	-410
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	-1,620	+1,050	-570
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-9,170	+5,030	-4,140
Services	-10,410	+5,900	-4,510
State, Local & (Civilian) Federal Gov't	-5,180	-180	+5,360
Military-related Personnel	0	+1,490	+1,490
Total			-6,880

MARYLAND			
Military Oriented Durable Goods	-3,330	+51,700	+48,370
Rest of Durable Goods	-6,690	+7,040	+350
Non-durable Goods	-8,070	+6,670	-1,400
Construction	-10,980	+15,950	+4,970
Transp., Utilities & Mining	-7,790	+8,120	+330
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	-8,770	+9,920	+1,150
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-39,920	+37,600	-2,320
Services	-44,200	+81,830	+37,630
State, Local & (Civilian) Federal Gov't	-22,120	+1,210	-20,910
Military-related Personnel	0	+20,710	+20,710
Total			+86,880

MASSACHUSETTS			
Military Oriented Durable Goods	-11,400	+78,030	+66,630
Rest of Durable Goods	-27,880	+35,070	+7,190
Non-durable Goods	-19,480	+13,850	-5,630
Construction	-10,860	+7,530	-3,330
Transp., Utilities & Mining	-10,580	+10,070	-510
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	-15,450	+14,970	-480
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-60,070	+49,230	-10,840
Services	-76,900	+123,360	+46,460
State, Local & (Civilian) Federal Gov't	-21,120	+2,570	-18,550
Military-related Personnel	0	+550	+550
Total			-81,490

MICHIGAN			
Military Oriented Durable Goods	-3,750	+10,740	+6,990
Rest of Durable Goods	-66,110	+61,490	-6,620
Non-durable Goods	-17,020	+11,240	-5,780
Construction	-12,030	+3,730	-8,300
Transp., Utilities & Mining	-13,680	+7,950	-5,720
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	-16,140	+6,100	-10,040
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-78,120	+25,610	-52,510
Services	-81,670	+28,500	-53,170
State, Local & (Civilian) Federal Gov't	-31,230	-2,730	-33,960
Military-related Personnel	0	+2,690	+2,690
Total			-166,420

MINNESOTA			
Military Oriented Durable Goods	-2,460	+8,060	+5,600
Rest of Durable Goods	-19,760	+43,980	+24,220
Non-durable Goods	-11,720	+6,580	-5,140
Construction	-8,440	+2,250	-6,190
Transp., Utilities & Mining	-8,730	+6,520	-2,210
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	-9,800	+5,410	-4,390
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-41,910	+20,300	-21,610
Services	-42,850	+20,700	-22,150
State, Local & (Civilian) Federal Gov't	-15,720	-690	-16,410
Military-related Personnel	0	-4,120	-4,120
Total			-52,400

(All job figures in job-years)	Jobs Foregone Due to Diminished Civilian Expenditures	Jobs Gained (or lost) Due to Military Build-up Expenditures	Net Job Gain or Loss
MISSISSIPPI			
Military Oriented Durable Goods	-2,760	+3,320	+560
Rest of Durable Goods	-8,380	+7,820	-560
Non-durable Goods	-9,360	+8,600	-760
Construction	-4,200	+1,930	-2,270
Transp., Utilities & Mining	-3,980	+4,250	+270
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	-2,970	+1,200	-1,770
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-15,960	+6,190	-9,770
Services	-15,830	+11,900	-3,930
State, Local & (Civilian) Federal Gov't	-12,950	-210	-13,160
Military-related Personnel	0	-3,250	-3,250
Total			-34,640

MISSOURI			
Military Oriented Durable Goods	-6,040	+92,350	+86,310
Rest of Durable Goods	-15,490	+21,520	+6,030
Non-durable Goods	-15,350	+10,660	-4,690
Construction	-9,800	+7,430	-2,370
Transp., Utilities & Mining	-11,580	+12,330	+750
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	-10,220	+12,210	+1,990
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-43,460	+42,030	-1,430
Services	-47,290	+46,650	-640
State, Local & (Civilian) Federal Gov't	-19,010	+1,460	-17,550
Military-related Personnel	0	-30	-30
Total			+68,370

MONTANA			
Military Oriented Durable Goods	-20	+80	+60
Rest of Durable Goods	-1,230	+1,680	+450
Non-durable Goods	-640	+430	-210
Construction	-1,650	+1,350	-300
Transp., Utilities & Mining	-2,190	+1,430	-710
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	-1,210	+360	-850
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-6,640	+1,470	-5,170
Services	-6,400	+1,480	-4,920
State, Local & (Civilian) Federal Gov't	-3,790	-420	-4,210
Military-related Personnel	0	-1,450	-1,450
Total			-17,310

NEBRASKA			
Military Oriented Durable Goods	-880	+1,610	+730
Rest of Durable Goods	-3,430	+3,210	-220
Non-durable Goods	-3,630	+2,290	-1,340
Construction	-3,070	+3,340	+270
Transp., Utilities & Mining	-3,840	+2,290	-1,580
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	-3,440	+710	-2,730
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-13,800	+2,770	-11,030
Services	-13,400	+3,210	-10,190
State, Local & (Civilian) Federal Gov't	-8,260	-930	-9,190
Military-related Personnel	0	+1,150	+1,150
Total			-34,130

NEVADA			
Military Oriented Durable Goods	-230	+1,250	+1,020
Rest of Durable Goods	-910	+4,000	+3,090
Non-durable Goods	-490	+470	-20
Construction	-2,220	+17,130	+14,910
Transp., Utilities & Mining	-2,380	+2,440	+60
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	-1,860	+2,340	+480
Wholesale & Retail Trade	-7,800	+8,540	+740
Services	-16,000	+15,430	-570
State, Local & (Civilian) Federal Gov't	-3,180	+600	-2,580
Military-related Personnel	0	+2,340	+2,340
Total			+19,470

P.S. I resent the Mayor speaking
for all of us. Great Falls
deserves to be heard via
the ballot.

Carol J. Collins - 3030 - 8th Ave. S. - Great Falls

Olive Robinson 8-15th St S. Gr. Falls

Leona Norstrom 800 2 Ave SW N

SUMMARY

Between 1981 and 1985, the largest peacetime military build-up in the history of the United States took place. The Pentagon's budget rose from \$147 billion in 1981 to \$239 billion in 1985.¹ The four-year total expenditures were \$823 billion.²

Some of this increase was for inflation. But far more was due to political decisions made at the White House and the Pentagon and ratified by Congress to make large real increases in the military budget.

These increases cost the American public over 1,146,000 jobs* during the period 1981-1985. This was a net loss of jobs. It took into consideration all of the additional jobs generated through military spending on contracts and salaries, as well as for increased numbers of military personnel. This was compared with the number of jobs which would have been generated if the money had gone for normal civilian economic activities: investment, consumption, state and local government and (civilian) federal government.

The total amount spent on the military build-up was \$190 billion between 1981-1985.³ This was the expenditure made in excess of the amount needed to cover inflation. If this sum had been spent on normal economic activities within the fifty states, it would have generated 8,370,000 jobs. Spent on military procurement and personnel, it generated 7,224,000 jobs. This is 1,146,000 fewer jobs than if the money had gone for normal economic activity. There was a net loss of over 6,000 jobs for every \$1 billion that went for the build-up.

The job gains and losses were not evenly divided between the states. Thirty-five states and D.C. suffered a net loss of jobs. This includes almost every major industrial state in the country but California. Over 70% of the U.S. public live in these states.

The Middle Atlantic states, the Southeastern states, the Southwestern states, the Plains states, the Great Lakes states and the Rocky Mountain

states all suffered a net loss of jobs when the military build-up and civilian spending impacts were compared.

The net gain states were predominantly in New England and the far West. Over one-third of all the military related jobs in the country generated by this build-up went to just five states: California, Virginia, Maryland, Missouri and Massachusetts.

The number of jobs foregone does not tell the whole story. Investment would have been over \$39 billion higher if the money which went to the military build-up had been spent on normal civilian economic activity.⁴ Therefore, over \$39 billion worth of investment in factories, machinery, commercial buildings, and home construction was foregone.

The military build-up also generated far lower outlays on state, local and (civilian) federal government than comparable expenditures on normal economic activities. This meant that we had fewer teachers, police and road repair crews working to help make our society better educated and safer.

Our nation suffers long term damage from shifting government and private research and development expenditures from civilian production to military production. Government spending for civilian research and development was reduced during this period while the costs of civilian R and D increased.

If the increase in military R and D had gone to civilian R and D, U.S. manufacturing firms could have improved their long run competitive position both at home and abroad.

INTRODUCTION

Our task in this report was to determine the effect on employment of the rise in military expenditures from \$147 billion in 1981 to \$239 billion in 1985. This rise was due to two factors. The first was inflation. The second factor was political decisions made in Washington to make massive increases in the Pentagon's budget over and above inflation. We studied only the portion of the increase due to the political decisions. Therefore, we had to determine the employment impact of the Pentagon budget increases which were in excess of the amount needed to cover inflation.

*Throughout this report, "jobs" will mean person/years of work. One job equals one person year of work.

REMARKS BY TIM RYAN, CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE OF THE EIGHTIES
HOUSE STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE
FEBRUARY 11, 1987

EXHIBIT #15
DATE 2/11/87
NO. 25

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Tim Ryan. I am an automobile dealer from Great Falls and I currently serve as the Chairman of the Committee of the Eighties, a division of the Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce dedicated to insuring our national security through a strong defense. We do what we can to attract new missions and investment to Malmstrom Air Force Base.

Malmstrom AFB is a major component of Montana's economic base. In Fiscal Year 1985 the base had a total economic impact on the state of 255,166,870 dollars. Unfortunately this economic contribution is often overlooked by many citizens of Montana. It is especially important to Great Falls and Central Montana and I am sure you can understand why we are so interested in insuring that Malmstrom's presence in our state be preserved.

We appreciate Malmstrom also because of the human impact too, not just the economic impact. The nearly 10,000 military personnel, their dependents, and related civilian employees are great citizens of our state. They're not takers, they are givers.

The proposed small mobile missile system known as Midgetman offers great potential to our national security and for the Montana economy. But it is the position of the Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce and the Committee of the Eighties that the decision to deploy the missile must be made on national security considerations, and not for economic development considerations, substantial as they may be. Then, it is our position, if Congress decides to build the weapon and strategically Montana makes sense

for its deployment, we should give the project the same welcome and peaceful co-existence that has been the hallmark of the Minuteman in Montana for the past 25 years.

We oppose the passage of Joint Resolution 25 because we feel it is entirely inappropriate for this question to be taken from the Congress. The information available to Congress is far more detailed and accurate than any which would be made available to the voters in any emotional ballot issue campaign.

It seems to our committee that some who are so vocal in their criticism of the proposed deployment of Midgetman to Malmstrom Air Force Base are avoiding some fundamental issues - or even resorting to scare tactics and rhetoric which at times borders on disinformation. Instead, we have been subjected to emotional appeals designed to arouse Montanans against a program designed to insure their, and other American's, security... and coincidentally, bring as much as one and a half billion dollars in economic impact to Montana.

References to Midgetman as a pork-barrel project, implying useless waste of the taxpayers money, can't be taken seriously. The concept of the small, mobile ICBM, originated with the Scowcroft commission, a group formed some years ago to bring an end to the national debate over the MX by pointing out a rational course our defense effort should take in order to preserve our long term security. The centerpiece of the Scowcroft commission's report was the small ICBM or Midgetman, a mobile, single warhead missile so difficult to destroy that an enemy would find it impractical to try.

Our national defense is built on the concept of deterrence and the

Midgetman, in our opinion adds to that element. As a single warhead, second strike vehicle, Midgetman is an answer to that argument that the MX Peacekeeper Missile may have been "destabilizing". That's why Midgetman is now enjoying strong support in the Democratically controlled Congress.

We all wish that we had no need for new weapons and could depend on arms control treaties to limit or reduce our reliance on missiles. But while we debate the proposal to develop and deploy our own small mobile missile in the early 1990s, the Soviet Union has already deployed its road-mobile SS-25 ICBM and begun testing of another, rail-mobile missile. Certainly in the context of any discussion of national self-preservation the Midgetman merits more thoughtful consideration ... and Congress is where that should be done.

As Montanans, we have a proud record of support for the national defense - both in foreign wars and in our own backyard. We see no reason to change that. We are proud of the community relationship we share with our neighbors and friends in blue on Malmstrom Air Force Base - a relationship that has become well known throughout the Air Force for its warmth.

It is the ultimate scare tactic to suggest that Midgetman would make Montana even more of a nuclear target than we are with the existing Minuteman system. The inference is of course that Montanans would suffer in a nuclear exchange while those wiser citizens of neighboring states watched in comparative safety. The thought is ridiculous and we believe the only solution is to prevent nuclear war - not to endure it! And therein lies the dilemma. We too favor negotiation toward a world free of nuclear weapons for our children and grandchildren. But we also believe such negotiations should proceed from a position of strength, for history shows little respect

for those who would remain complacent while their enemies prepare for war.

Let us all agree with the statement released by Governor Schwinden:

"If Congress decides that the future security of the U.S. requires funding and placement of the Midgetman, and Montana is chosen as the optimal site, the Department of Defense will have full cooperation of my office and our administration". The Montana Legislature should adopt the same position. We urge you to defeat this bill and give your backing instead to a more responsible resolution being proposed by Sen Gene Thayer and Rep John Phillips.

Midgetman debate should involve thoughtful process

IT SEEMS THAT SOME who are vocal in their criticism of the proposed deployment of Midgetman missiles in central Montana are avoiding some fundamental issues — or even resorting to scare tactics and rhetoric which at times borders on disinformation.

We believe Montanans are intelligent enough to decide what is in their best interest when presented with all the facts. Yet there have been precious few facts presented to date.

Instead, we have been subjected to emotional appeals designed to arouse Montanans against a program designed to insure national security and, coincidentally, bring as much as \$1.5 billion in economic impact to Montana.

To begin with, references to Midgetman as "the latest pork-barrel project," implying useless waste of tax money, can't be taken seriously.

The concept of the small, mobile ICBM, now popularly known as the Midgetman, originated with the Scowcroft commission, a group formed some years ago to bring an end to the national debate over the MX by pointing out a rational course our defense effort should take.

THE SCOWCROFT commission recommended deploying only 100 of the multiple warhead MX missiles on the basis that each provided a tempting target.

The centerpiece of the Scowcroft commission's report was the small ICBM or Midgetman — a mobile, single warhead missile so difficult to destroy that an enemy would find it impractical to try.

Underlying that idea was the precept that we must insure uncertainty in the minds of those who would plan to wage war against us, uncertainly that they could — with a surprise attack — eliminate our ability to retaliate.

For more than 25 years the cornerstone of our deterrence policy has been the land based Minuteman ICBM force, 200 of which are in Montana. But technology has advanced our enemy's ability, and our stationary Minuteman force alone may no longer provide the

necessary insurance.

We all wish that we had no need for new weapons and could depend on arms control treaties to limit or reduce our reliance on missiles.

But while Americans debate the proposal to develop and deploy our own small mobile missile in the early 1990s, the Soviet Union has already deployed its mobile SS-25 ICBM and begun testing of another.

CERTAINLY IN THE context of any discussion of national self-preservation the Midgetman merits more thoughtful consideration than mere labeling as a "pork-barrel" project.

But in the final analysis it will be neither this committee, nor those we debate with, who will decide the nation's military policy and the fate of Midgetman. The people, through their elected officials, will ultimately decide if Midgetman will be built, and how many. We simply say if so, then let it be here.

As Montanans, we have a proud record of support for national defense. We see no reason to change that. We are proud of the community relationship we share with our neighbors and friends in blue on Malmstrom Air Force Base — a relationship that has become well known throughout the Air Force for its warmth.

The contributions that Malmstrom personnel have made to this community over the last 25 years — from air search and rescue, through voluntary service, and charitable and cultural contributions, are too numerous to list completely.

YET THERE ARE THOSE who decry the Air Force presence here — and the proposed Midgetman — as a burden. If more than \$255 million in local economic impact, 1,327 units of donated blood, thousands of hours of volunteer community service time, and 14 air rescue and evacuation missions with 5 lives saved, is a burden, then we are ready to shoulder more of it.

Those are just some of the figures for fiscal year 1985 — based on a strength at Malmstrom AFB of 4,403 military and civilian person-

nel. The Midgetman proposal holds the potential to as much as double the personnel strength, and the number of paychecks, at Malmstrom, and bring in additional funds for construction and highway improvement.

Detractors also point to projected increases in school enrollments. Is this so bad when we have recently closed seven of our 27 local schools?

Those who criticize may not be aware of the federal Educational Impact Aid program — which contributes to our school system in proportion to the number of federally connected student — that brought \$828,627 in federal funds for the 1984-85 school year.

That is in addition to the property taxes paid by the base personnel who live in town, and the many more who would buy or rent homes if Midgetman is deployed here.

BUT THE ULTIMATE scare tactic is to suggest that Midgetman would make Montana even more a nuclear target than we are with the Minuteman system. The inference is that Montanans would suffer in a nuclear exchange while those wiser citizens of neighboring states watched in comparative safety.

The thought is ridiculous and we believe the only solution is to prevent nuclear war — not to endure it.

We too favor negotiation toward a world free of nuclear weapons for our children and grandchildren. But we also believe such negotiations should proceed from a position of strength, for history shows little respect for those who would remain complacent while their enemies prepare for war.

It our elected leadership decides that Midgetman provides the additional deterrence that we need to prevent nuclear war, then we say let it be here.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This guest column was written by the executive committee of the Great Falls Committee of the Eighties — State Sen. Gene Thayer, Bob Sletten and Tim Ryan.

G.F. TRIBUNE, SUNDAY JAN 4, 1987

Our attitude is changing

ALTHOUGH the demographic makeup of Central Montana has remained virtually unchanged, it is interesting to observe how attitudes appear to have changed in a quarter century.

I reflected on this last week as several political leaders lined up in opposition to possible location of Midgetman missiles in this area, if and/or when the new weaponry is approved.

It was 25 years ago when preparations were being made for construction of the Minuteman project, the largest intercontinental ballistic complex envisioned up until that time.

Great Falls then drew national attention — not for its opposition or protest but for its stoic acceptance of the missiles, which would likely increase the area's potential as a target in event of attack.

If there were political leaders opposed to locating the Minuteman in this area newspaper records indicate they were relatively silent.

Although today the big missiles with first strike capability seem to be generally envisioned as offensive weapons, many then saw them as a deterrent, as such, serving a major role in national defense. By contrast the Midgetman is not envisioned as a first-strike weapon but only one which could evade first strike by an enemy.

Great Falls had been envisioned as a site for a major missile complex before the more efficient solid-fuel Minuteman became an improved substitute for earlier, larger less effective types.

Perhaps the attitude of acceptance may have had something to do with the fact that still firm in memory were reflections of Dec. 7, 1941, when an unprepared United States was nearly brought to its knees by a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

Only those thrown suddenly into conflict without adequate equipment with which to fight could understand a need for preparedness.

That dastardly historic event was only 20 years earlier. To a major segment of the populace



Terry Dwyer
Dwyer is Tribune managing editor.

World War II was a relatively recent affair, ending only 15 years earlier and for many service in the Korean conflict was in the more immediate past.

Montanans historically volunteering in large numbers earned a reputation for patriotism.

Tribune files reflect only limited objection to scattering the ICBMs over the landscape from the time Great Falls was first mentioned as a site for Nike Hercules missiles in the 1950s.

In those years, area residents seemed more concerned about the impact of sonic booms from the high speed Voodoo aircraft then being used by the Strategic Air Command than they were about the introduction of the ICBMs into the area.

MONTANANS DID NOT accept the missiles without question but they seemed satisfied with the answers.

Most objection to the project came from a few landowners who objected to taking of their land for missiles.

Even then, newspaper files seem to suggest there may have been more complaint about the price offered for taking the land than outright objection to the missile basing concept.

According to Air Force spokesmen at the time, the wide open spaces and the acceptance by local residents at that time figured in selection of the area for the Minuteman base.

I failed to remember any significant protest and seeking to refresh my memory, I found news reports lack mention of any demonstra-

tions when such influential leaders as the secretary of the Air Force came to visit the project while work was in progress.

THE STOIC attitude of the area residents drew a fair amount of national attention. Media representatives from some of the major publications such as the New York Times and Wall Street Journal visiting the area seemed surprised at the ho hum attitude here.

A writer for the Wall Street Journal after a visit to Great Falls in September of 1961 wrote, "in spite of the target posed by nearby Malmstrom Air Force Base, the city's 55,000 inhabitants seem to be going about their daily lives in a manner detached from the ominous nuclear feinting of Moscow and Washington."

Possibly the comment of then mayor William Swanberg captured some of the local feeling. Swanberg told the writer that "it appears likely that both sides will find atomic bombs too horrible to use." He recalled the worry about poisonous gas in the period before World War II but "when it got down to fighting neither side dared use it."

Much later in the extended article the writer noted, "right now there are no signs Great Falls residents are going after their shovels (to dig bomb shelters). Instead they are quietly going about their lives taking their future one day at a time."

In the meantime Great Falls and nearby Montana cities enjoyed an era of prosperity extending beyond the fondest expectations. Later in the decade came the first upgrading of the missiles.

Central Montana roads had to be reconstructed at federal government expense in order to handle the missile silo traffic.

At any rate, this is a different era. Whether or not the Midgetman becomes a reality will depend on decisions beyond our control here but if the system is adopted, possibly the attitudes of local and state leaders could figure in final decision on siting.

Midgetman debate should involve thoughtful process

IT SEEMS THAT SOME who are vocal in their criticism of the proposed deployment of Midgetman missiles in central Montana are avoiding some fundamental issues — or even resorting to scare tactics and rhetoric which at times borders on disinformation.

We believe Montanans are intelligent enough to decide what is in their best interest when presented with all the facts. Yet there have been precious few facts presented to date.

Instead, we have been subjected to emotional appeals designed to arouse Montanans against a program designed to insure national security and, coincidentally, bring as much as \$1.5 billion in economic impact to Montana.

To begin with, references to Midgetman as "the latest pork-barrel project," implying useless waste of tax money, can't be taken seriously.

The concept of the small, mobile ICBM, now popularly known as the Midgetman, originated with the Scowcroft commission, a group formed some years ago to bring an end to the national debate over the MX by pointing out a rational course our defense effort should take.

THE SCOWCROFT commission recommended deploying only 100 of the multiple warhead MX missiles on the basis that each provided a tempting target.

The centerpiece of the Scowcroft commission's report was the small ICBM or Midgetman — a mobile, single warhead missile so difficult to destroy that an enemy would find it impractical to try.

Underlying that idea was the precept that we must insure uncertainty in the minds of those who would plan to wage war against us, uncertainly that they could — with a surprise attack — eliminate our ability to retaliate.

For more than 25 years the cornerstone of our deterrence policy has been the land based Minuteman ICBM force, 200 of which are in Montana. But technology has advanced our enemy's ability, and our stationary Minuteman force alone may no longer provide the

necessary insurance.

We all wish that we had no need for new weapons and could depend on arms control treaties to limit or reduce our reliance on missiles.

But while Americans debate the proposal to develop and deploy our own small mobile missile in the early 1990s, the Soviet Union has already deployed its mobile SS-25 ICBM and begun testing of another.

CERTAINLY IN THE context of any discussion of national self-preservation the Midgetman merits more thoughtful consideration than mere labeling as a "pork-barrel" project.

But in the final analysis it will be neither this committee, nor those we debate with, who will decide the nation's military policy and the fate of Midgetman. The people, through their elected officials, will ultimately decide if Midgetman will be built, and how many. We simply say if so, then let it be here.

As Montanans, we have a proud record of support for national defense. We see no reason to change that. We are proud of the community relationship we share with our neighbors and friends in blue on Malmstrom Air Force Base — a relationship that has become well known throughout the Air Force for its warmth.

The contributions that Malmstrom personnel have made to this community over the last 25 years — from air search and rescue, through voluntary service, and charitable and cultural contributions, are too numerous to list completely.

YET THERE ARE THOSE who decry the Air Force presence here — and the proposed Midgetman — as a burden. If more than \$255 million in local economic impact, 1,327 units of donated blood, thousands of hours of volunteer community service time, and 14 air rescue and evacuation missions with 5 lives saved, is a burden, then we are ready to shoulder more of it.

Those are just some of the figures for fiscal year 1985 — based on a strength at Malmstrom AFB of 4,403 military and civilian person-

nel. The Midgetman proposal holds the potential to as much as double the personnel strength, and the number of paychecks, at Malmstrom, and bring in additional funds for construction and highway improvement.

Detractors also point to projected increases in school enrollments. Is this so bad when we have recently closed seven of our 27 local schools?

Those who criticize may not be aware of the federal Educational Impact Aid program — which contributes to our school system in proportion to the number of federally connected student — that brought \$828,627 in federal funds for the 1984-85 school year.

That is in addition to the property taxes paid by the base personnel who live in town, and the many more who would buy or rent homes if Midgetman is deployed here.

BUT THE ULTIMATE scare tactic is to suggest that Midgetman would make Montana even more a nuclear target than we are with the Minuteman system. The inference is that Montanans would suffer in a nuclear exchange while those wiser citizens of neighboring states watched in comparative safety.

The thought is ridiculous and we believe the only solution is to prevent nuclear war — not to endure it.

We too favor negotiation toward a world free of nuclear weapons for our children and grandchildren. But we also believe such negotiations should proceed from a position of strength, for history shows little respect for those who would remain complacent while their enemies prepare for war.

If our elected leadership decides that Midgetman provides the additional deterrence that we need to prevent nuclear war, then we say let it be here.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This guest column was written by the executive committee of the Great Falls Committee of the Eighties — State Sen. Gene Thayer, Bob Sletten and Tim Ryan.

G.F. TRIBUNE, SUNDAY JAN 4, 1987

#16
DATE 2/11/87
25

Our attitude is changing

ALTHOUGH the demographic makeup of Central Montana has remained virtually unchanged, it is interesting to observe how attitudes appear to have changed in a quarter century.

I reflected on this last week as several political leaders lined up in opposition to possible location of Midgetman missiles in this area, if and/or when the new weaponry is approved.

It was 25 years ago when preparations were being made for construction of the Minuteman project, the largest intercontinental ballistic complex envisioned up until that time.

Great Falls then drew national attention — not for its opposition or protest but for its stoic acceptance of the missiles, which would likely increase the area's potential as a target in event of attack.

If there were political leaders opposed to locating the Minuteman in this area newspaper records indicate they were relatively silent.

Although today the big missiles with first strike capability seem to be generally envisioned as offensive weapons, many then saw them as a deterrent, as such, serving a major role in national defense. By contrast the Midgetman is not envisioned as a first-strike weapon but only one which could evade first strike by an enemy.

Great Falls had been envisioned as a site for a major missile complex before the more efficient solid-fuel Minuteman became an improved substitute for earlier, larger less effective types.

Perhaps the attitude of acceptance may have had something to do with the fact that still firm in memory were reflections of Dec. 7, 1941, when an unprepared United States was nearly brought to its knees by a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

Only those thrown suddenly into conflict without adequate equipment with which to fight could understand a need for preparedness.

That dastardly historic event was only 20 years earlier. To a major segment of the populace



Terry Dwyer
Dwyer is Tribune managing editor.

World War II was a relatively recent affair, ending only 15 years earlier and for many service in the Korean conflict was in the more immediate past.

Montanans historically volunteering in large numbers earned a reputation for patriotism.

Tribune files reflect only limited objection to scattering the ICBMs over the landscape from the time Great Falls was first mentioned as a site for Nike Hercules missiles in the 1950s.

In those years, area residents seemed more concerned about the impact of sonic booms from the high speed Voodoo aircraft then being used by the Strategic Air Command than they were about the introduction of the ICBMs into the area.

MONTANANS DID NOT accept the missiles without question but they seemed satisfied with the answers.

Most objection to the project came from a few landowners who objected to taking of their land for missiles.

Even then, newspaper files seem to suggest there may have been more complaint about the price offered for taking the land than outright objection to the missile basing concept.

According to Air Force spokesmen at the time, the wide open spaces and the acceptance by local residents at that time figured in selection of the area for the Minuteman base.

I failed to remember any significant protest and seeking to refresh my memory, I found news reports lack mention of any demonstra-

tions when such influential leaders as the secretary of the Air Force came to visit the project while work was in progress.

THE STOIC attitude of the area residents drew a fair amount of national attention. Media representatives from some of the major publications such as the New York Times and Wall Street Journal visiting the area seemed surprised at the ho hum attitude here.

A writer for the Wall Street Journal after a visit to Great Falls in September of 1961 wrote, "in spite of the target posed by nearby Malmstrom Air Force Base, the city's 55,000 inhabitants seem to be going about their daily lives in a manner detached from the ominous nuclear feinting of Moscow and Washington."

Possibly the comment of then mayor William Swanberg captured some of the local feeling. Swanberg told the writer that "it appears likely that both sides will find atomic bombs too horrible to use." He recalled the worry about poisonous gas in the period before World War II but "when it got down to fighting neither side dared use it."

Much later in the extended article the writer noted, "right now there are no signs Great Falls residents are going after their shovels (to dig bomb shelters). Instead they are quietly going about their lives taking their future one day at a time."

In the meantime Great Falls and nearby Montana cities enjoyed an era of prosperity extending beyond the fondest expectations. Later in the decade came the first upgrading of the missiles.

Central Montana roads had to be reconstructed at federal government expense in order to handle the missile silo traffic.

At any rate, this is a different era. Whether or not the Midgetman becomes a reality will depend on decisions beyond our control here but if the system is adopted, possibly the attitudes of local and state leaders could figure in final decision on siting.

DATE #18
2/11/87
25

Representative Walter R. Sales
Chairman, State Administrative Committee
Montana House of Representatives

Mr. Chairman:

As a representative of the Executive Committee of the Military Affairs Committee of the Helena Chamber of Commerce, I stand in opposition of House Joint Resolution #25. On behalf of the Committee, we would like to encourage you to vote "no" to this resolution.



MIKE BULLOCK
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Military Affairs Committee

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 11

19 87

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on STATE ADMINISTRATION

report EB 418

do pass
 do not pass

be concurred in
 be not concurred in

as amended
 statement of intent attached

Chairman

To deduct .5% of police officers' salaries for premium payments and other expenses

AMEND AS FOLLOWS:

1. Page 2, line 17.

Following: "(5)"

Insert: "(a)"

2. Page 2, line 22.

Strike: "member"

Insert: "Police officer except as provided in subsection (5) (b)"

3. Page 2, line 25.

Strike: "member"

Insert: "contributing officers"

~~Repeal~~

4. Page 3.

Following: line 2

Insert: "(b) An employer may not deduct the amount provided for in subsection (5) (a) from the monthly compensation of a chief or assistant chief of police or a captain unless such individual notifies his employer in writing to make the deduction. An individual who contributes under this subsection is a full member of the Montana Police Protective Association entitled to all membership rights and benefits, including those benefits provided for in subsection (5) (a)."


FIRST

WHITE

reading copy ()
color

INTRODUCTION

I appear here today as a concerned citizen, on my own time, in support of the proposed Joint Resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Montana to Submit to the Electors of Montana the Question of Whether They Are For or Against Placing Midgetman Nuclear Missiles in Montana. I would like to offer brief testimony, primarily on economic issues, but touching also on social issues, surrounding the proposed nuclear missile system.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

My qualifications are as follows: I was born in Deer Lodge, Montana in 1942. I often spent my early days on my grandparents' ranch near Garrison. I graduated from Helena High School in 1960, attended Eastern Montana College from 1961 to 1963, and graduated from the University of Montana, with a degree in Business Administration (Finance), "with honors," in 1964.

Immediately after graduating from the University of Montana, I worked in a major corporation, Del Monte, and completed a management training program and became a Credit Office of Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco, California before beginning graduate school in 1966. I received my M.A. in economics from San Jose State University in 1968. After a year doing economic forecasting for the Pacific Telephone Company in San Francisco, I returned to graduate school, this time at the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University in Syracuse, New York to continue studies in economics, urban and regional studies, and sociology, supported by Resources for the Future Fellowships and an Albert Schweitzer chair award to edit the Maxwell Review, a journal of social science. I was also a research associate at the Syracuse University Educational Policy Research Center for two years, and taught economics at three community colleges in California and New York, San Jose State University, at the State University of New York (SUNY) at Oswego, and Syracuse University between 1970 and 1975.

I finished my Ph.D. in Social Science at Syracuse University in 1975, taught economics for a year as a visiting assistant professor at California State University, Chico, and moved back to Montana in 1976, after a summer trip to visit my mother and grandparents suggested that the stagnant 1960s had given way to what I now think of as Montana's renaissance in the 1970s.

In the eleven years I have been back in Montana I have worked as an economist on staff or as a consultant for the Montana Governor's Office, for the Department of Natural

Resources and Conservation, for the Montana Department of Institutions, for the then University System's Montana Career Information System, and the Montana Department of Commerce. I have also been a visiting associate professor of economics at the University of Montana. In addition, I have been a consultant to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, to law firms, and public interest organizations. I have also worked for the state's labor movement.

THE EMERGING MIDGETMAN MISSILE CONTROVERSY AND THE MONTANA ECONOMY: WE SHOULD ASK THE RIGHT QUESTIONS

A theme in my work in the past eleven years has been economic development generally and Montana economic development in particular. I published a book on economic thought and the American economy, in an international context, entitled Toward a Critical Political Economics (Santa Monica: Goodyear Publishing Company, Inc.--then a subsidiary of Prentice-Hall) a year after my return to the state, in 1977. In some of my first studies on returning to the state I worked on coal issues as they relate to development, for the Northern Powder River Basin environmental impact statement. I examined energy issues and development in various studies for DNRC including the Kootenai River Hydroelectric Project Environmental Impact Statement and in determining the likely effects of placing the proposed Northern Tier Pipeline across the Flathead Reservation. In more recent times I have published The Montana Statistical Abstract, an article entitled "Mining in Montana," the Montana County Profiles, and have done studies of regions in Montana contained in the latest Economic Conditions in Montana report under the title "Economic and Demographic Conditions in Montana Regions."

As the late historians K. Ross Toole and Joseph Kinsey Howard have so eloquently pointed out, Montana has suffered a boom and bust history, and has more often than not been victimized by outside interests, who abandon us when it serves their purposes. The brilliant new state Constitution and strong environmental laws of the early 1970s were no doubt, at least in part, an effort to try to begin to control our own destiny. Part of that control is to be able to deal with federal agencies as well as corporations as equal partners, since the federal government owns 30 percent of the land in the Montana, and is the single largest employer.

We already have the experience of the opening and closing of the U.S. Air Force base near Glasgow in the 1950s and 1960s to show us the problems created by an erratic military policy in the U.S. We need to be far sighted enough to realize that the proposed Midgetman nuclear missile system continues to buy us into boom and bust, not to mention continued nuclear terror, which is the biggest contradiction to our state's beauty and

serenity that I can imagine, yet which is already so real with the existing Minuteman II system. We are still trying to figure out a use for the abandoned Air Force base near Glasgow. I have looked at employment data on the military in Montana, and have found it to be much more unsteady than federal civilian government employment.

In the very short time I have to speak here this morning I do not pretend to have all the answers surrounding the proposed Midgetman system. Rather, I would propose that the Resolution be adopted so that, as the people of Montana, we be allowed to begin to ask the right questions, and to engage in public dialogue about the meaning of this system not only to economic development but to the quality of life in Montana and the future of the state.

A few questions of an economic and social nature I have are:

- Is spending on a new nuclear missile system based in Montana the best use of scarce resources in a country where there are homeless people, continuing poverty, an agricultural depression, plant closures, astronomical unemployment on Indian reservations and in inner cities, to mention a few problems?

- Does this proposal fit within the state's goals on economic development? I would argue that authentic development is not just jobs, income, and profits in the short run but also contains aspects of sustainability, or reproducibility over time of production, the wherewithal to live, and an acceptable quality of life. Montana too long has been like a Third World country in power relationships, a satellite to the more powerful metropolises in the country as a whole, subject to abandonment for better profit alternatives, or major changes in federal policies.

- What are the likely costs and benefits of this proposed nuclear weapons system to Montanans? This seems especially important since, according to Lt. Col. Peter Walsh, USAF, "...no local contractor preferences will be given [Midgetman construction in Montana]." We should not confuse the potential influx of out-of-state companies and employees with economic development for Montana and Montanans. Nor should we take offers from the federal government or anybody else on a "take it or leave it" basis.

- What will be the effects on employment and unemployment of present and future Montanans? Will the boom construction phase be followed by more unemployed, first dependent on unemployment insurance, later on other social programs?

- What will be the effects on inflation adjusted income in the state? Will impacts be great enough to raise rents to low

income people, for example? Will many Montanans be a "servant class" dependent on low paying service sector jobs accompanied by the influx of out-of-state skilled workers?

- What will be the fiscal impacts--on taxes and government expenditures? The federal government pays no property tax (though there are often in-lieu-of tax payments). How will needed increased expenses by state and local government be funded? Will the increase of property and income taxes among the population be adequate to fund services? Will the economic impacts of the Midgetman system alleviate or make the state's fiscal crisis worse?

- What will the impacts on agriculture be? Will more road construction bisect farms and ranches making them more difficult to manage? Will wider roads made necessary by the Midgetman system take agricultural land out of production? Will farmers and ranchers encounter increased stress by having to deal with increased problems of dealing with outsiders?

- Will the presence of the Midgetman create what economists call "externalities," that is, costs not borne by those who cause the costs. For example, will farmers and ranchers face higher insurance rates as more risk on adjacent highways is encountered?

- Will there be a deteriorated natural environment, which is an economic resource? For example, will recreational uses of the area be diminished by the presence of more military facilities and personnel, and unsightly missile launch concrete pads. Will the tourism and travel economy be adversely affected?

- Will the road infrastructure be faced with competing uses, that will reduce access of local people?

- What will the effects on cultural resources be? Will adequate protection of native people's historic and archeological sites be assured?

- What social effects are likely? Will the continuity of rural life in the area be damaged? Will the existence of communities in their present forms be threatened? Will social conflict, including crime, between newcomers and current residents, increase?

- What will be the effect on the quality of life? Will increased "nuclear terror" cause Montanans increased psychological problems? (And corresponding expenses for counseling, etc.) Will increased "national security" result actually in less and less personal security in Montana? Will Montana being an increased nuclear target cause irreparable harm to the social, cultural, and economic well being of the state?

- Is Montana adequately involved in the process of determining the future? Of making our history? Or will the Midgetman experience be one more example of life in Montana being imposed by outsiders?

Thank you for considering my comments and questions.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 11

19 87

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on STATE ADMINISTRATION

report HB 364

do pass
 do not pass

be concurred in
 be not concurred in

as amended
 statement of intent attached

Chairman

Merging Board of Denturistry with Board of Dentistry

AMEND AS FOLLOWS:

1. Page 2, line 2.

Following: "(2)"

Insert: "(a)"

2. Page 2, line 10.

Following: "appointment"

Insert: ", except as provided in subsection (2) (b)"

3. Page 2.

Following: line 12

Insert: "(b) The provision in subsection (2) (a) requiring a licensed member to have actively practiced in this state for at least 5 continuous years immediately before his appointment does not apply to the first denturist appointed to the board."


FIRST

WHITE

reading copy (_____)
color

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 11

19 37

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on STATE ADMINISTRATION

report HJR 22

do pass

do not pass

be concurred in

be not concurred in

as amended

statement of intent attached

Chairman

To repeal the Montgomery Amendment

JAS
FIRST

WHITE

_____ reading copy (_____)
color

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 11 19 87

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on STATE ADMINISTRATION

report HB 504

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> do pass | <input type="checkbox"/> be concurred in | <input type="checkbox"/> as amended |
| <input type="checkbox"/> do not pass | <input type="checkbox"/> be not concurred in | <input type="checkbox"/> statement of intent attached |

Chairman

Limit challenges to initiatives prior to election



FIRST reading copy (WHITE)
color

*DePars
as wanted*

ROLL CALL VOTE

State Administration

COMMITTEE

DATE _____ BILL NO. 418 NUMBER _____

NAME	AYE	NAY
Walt Sales		✓
John Phillips	✓	
Bud Campbell		✓
Dorothy Cody		✓
Duane Compton		✓
Gene DeMars		✓
Harry Fritz	✓	
Harriet Hayne		✓
Gay Holliday		✓
Loren Jenkins	✓	
Janet Moore		
Richard Nelson		✓
Helen O'Connell	✓	
Mary Lou Peterson		✓
Paul Pistoria	✓	
Rande Roth		✓
Tonia Stratford		✓
Timothy Whalen	✓	

TALLY

6 11

Secretary _____

Chairman _____

MOTION: _____

*Do Pass
as marked*

ROLL CALL VOTE

State Administration

COMMITTEE

DATE 9/11 BILL NO. 364 NUMBER _____

NAME	AYE	NAY
Walt Sales	✓	
John Phillips	✓	
Bud Campbell	✓	
Dorothy Cody	✓	
Duane Compton	✓	
Gene DeMars		✓
Harry Fritz	✓	
Harriet Hayne	✓	
Gay Holliday		✓
Loren Jenkins		✓
Janet Moore		✓
Richard Nelson	✓	
Helen O'Connell		✓
Mary Lou Peterson	✓	
Paul Pistoria		✓
Rande Roth	✓	
Tonia Stratford		✓
Timothy Whalen		✓

TALLY

10 8

Secretary

Chairman

MOTION: _____

T. H. Bell

ROLL CALL VOTE

State Administration

COMMITTEE

DATE _____

BILL NO. 364

NUMBER _____

NAME	AYE	NAY
Walt Sales		✓
John Phillips		✓
Bud Campbell		✓
Dorothy Cody		✓
Duane Compton		✓
Gene DeMars		✓
Harry Fritz		✓
Harriet Hayne		✓
Gay Holliday	✓	
Loren Jenkins	✓	
Janet Moore	✓	
Richard Nelson		✓
Helen O'Connell	✓	
Mary Lou Peterson	✓	
Paul Pistoria	✓	
Rande Roth		✓
Tonia Stratford	✓	
Timothy Whalen	✓	

TALLY

8

10

Secretary

Chairman

MOTION: _____

Butch Turk

FLC

X

VISITORS' REGISTER

STATE ADMINISTRATION

COMMITTEE

HJR

BILL NO.

25

DATE

2/11/87

SPONSOR

Kalves

MON. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

X

NAME (please print)	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
F.H. Buck Boles	Always Ward	X	
Tom Ryan	S-MURS	X	
Sonny Lockman	Mont. Cont. Association		X
Robert L. Pennington	HELENA Military Affairs		X
Fred South	G. F. Military Affairs		
Ken Knudsen	GT. FALLS MAC		X
Ken Hoovestol	Great Falls		X
Anne Maylan	Mont. Cath Conf.	X	
BILL PARKER	GREAT FALLS		X
WARREN WENZ	" "		X
ROGER L. ANDERSON	GT. FALLS		X
John M'Namer	Charlo	X	
George Page	Great Falls		X
Debra Walker	G.F. Military Affairs		X
Chris Robinson	gt. Falls	X	
Elena Korsmo	Great Falls	X	
Carol J. Collins	Great Falls	X	
Lyzia Phillips	Great Falls	X	
TEAT RYAN	" "		X
David Brundage	Helena, Methodist pastor	X	

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

Eleanor Wend

Peace Leg. Coalition

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Kathy Howard
Brenan M. Enderle

UM College Republicans

CS-3 Jim Brown

Am. Const. Committee

X
X

