

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND HIGHWAYS

Call to Order: By Chairman Quilici, on February 10, 1989, at 8:07 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: All members were present.

Members Excused: None.

Members Absent: None.

Staff Present: Pam Joehler, LFA
Clayton Schenck, LFA
Flo Smith, OBPP
Mary Liedle, secretary

Announcements/Discussion: Rep. Quilici announced that the committee would take executive action on the Governor's supplemental request for termination pay, the Department of Justice issues not previously acted upon and then begin the hearing on the Department of Military Affairs.

DISPOSITION OF GOVERNOR'S SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST FOR TERMINATION PAY FOR ELECTED OFFICIALS AND STAFF Tape No. 54A

Motion: Sen. Regan moved to approve the requested supplemental for severance pay reducing the general fund amount by \$5000 to be taken from the Governor's contingency fund. (See exhibit 1)

Discussion: Rep. Swysgood asked how much was in the contingency fund altogether. Rep. Quilici said there was \$25,000. Flo Smith said of that \$25,000 there is a balance of \$18,000 currently remaining.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion PASSED with Rep. Swysgood and Sen. Tveit voting nay.

DISPOSITION OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: FORENSIC SCIENCE DIVISION

Tape No. 54A

Motion: Rep. Swysgood moved to approve the requested rent increase of \$2000 each year of the biennium.

Discussion: Rep. Swysgood asked if that increase is due to the increase in the contract with St. Patrick's Hospital. Marc Racicot said that is correct. The contract amount has increased from \$5.00 per square foot to \$5.25 per square foot.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion PASSED unanimously.

Motion: Sen. Tveit moved to approve the requested travel increase.

Discussion: Sen. Regan asked how much is currently budgeted for travel. Clayton Schenck said there is \$26,000 per year included in LFA current level for both in state and out of state travel.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion FAILED with Sen. Tveit and Sen. Stimatz voting aye.

Motion: Sen. Regan moved to approve \$15,000 each year for additional equipment replacement.

Discussion: Sen. Tveit asked why the increase in equipment was necessary. Marc Racicot said that most of the current equipment is at the end of its lifespan. The agency would like to put the equipment on a replacement schedule so it doesn't all have to be replaced at once.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion PASSED unanimously.

Motion: Sen. Regan moved to approve the West Wing expansion at \$62,400 in FY90 and \$8400 in FY91.

Discussion: Sen. Tveit asked what the money was for. Marc Racicot said \$8400 each year is for rent. The majority of the remaining money (about \$30,000) is for construction. There is also the expense of installing security doors. Sen. Tveit commented that it was obvious when touring the lab that additional space is needed so that evidence is not misplaced or damaged. Sen. Regan stated that the expansion will eventually have to take place. If it is done later it will be more expensive.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion PASSED with Rep. Swysgood voting nay.

Motion: Rep. Nisbet moved to approve 15 intoxilizers at \$60,000 in FY90 and \$48,000 in FY91.

Discussion: Sen. Tveit asked what the funding source would be. Marc Racicot said it would be all federal monies if the grant was approved. Rep. Swysgood asked if the motion would just give spending authority for federal money. Rep. Quilici said yes, that was correct. Rep. Quilici asked Marc Racicot to explain why the additional intoxicilizers are needed. Mr. Racicot said some of them are need for areas that currently do not have an intoxicilizer, such as Eureka. The majority would be used for replacements when those on the field were not working and needed repairs or to be replaced.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion PASSED unanimously.

Motion: Sen. Regan moved to approve the requested DUI specialist at \$32,424 each year of the biennium to be paid for using the alcohol account.

Discussion: Sen. Regan asked how much money goes into the alcohol account. Clayton Schenck said in FY88 and FY89 the estimated revenue for the program was approximately \$2.3 million per year.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion PASSED with Rep. Swysgood and Sen. Tveit voting nay.

DISPOSITION OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: HIGHWAY PATROL DIVISION
Tape No. 54B

Motion: Sen. Regan moved to remove \$24,500 in FY90 and place it in the Department of Highways budget for tank removal.

Discussion: Rep. Quilici commented that it would make more sense to have the Department of Highways remove all of the fuel tanks rather than split it up.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion PASSED unanimously.

DISPOSITION OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY
Tape No. 54B

Motion: Rep. Swysgood moved to approve the increases in food service costs at \$4,485 in FY90 and \$9,068 in FY91.

Discussion: Clayton Schenck said he talked with the director of the food services at MSU and they are raising the cost of

the food service 60 cents per day in FY90 and 75 cents per day in FY91.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion PASSED unanimously.

HEARING ON DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

Tape No. 54B

Presentation and Opening Statement: Pam Joehler gave an overview of the department. The Department of Military Affairs oversees all activities of the Army and Air National Guard, the Veterans' Affairs Division and the Disaster and Emergency Services Division. The Disaster and Emergency Services Division is responsible for the preparation, update, coordination and testing of all state emergency preparedness, response and recovery plans.

The 1991 biennium current level budget reflects a 12.6% overall increase from the 1989 biennium. This is due to a 56.4% increase in non-operating costs, which are pass-through federal disaster funds. The budget includes \$2,000,000 federal disaster fund authority annually. Only \$555,986 was spent for this purpose in FY88. The executive budget only allowed \$600,000 for this purpose.

The agency accrued about \$48,000 in operating expenses, primarily in the utility area, that were not needed. This had the effect of overstating the actual operating expenditures in the base year and the LFA took that out of the current level budget while the executive left it in. In the area of repair and maintenance the executive budget is lower than the LFA. The executive recommendation includes 7 budget modifications.

Testifying Proponents and Who They Represent:

Adjutant General Gary Blair, Department of Military Affairs
Colonel Ken Cottrill, Department of Military Affairs
George Christensen, Department of Military Affairs, Disaster and Emergency Services
Rich Brown, Department of Military Affairs, Veterans' Affairs
Doug Booker, Department of Military Affairs, Centralized Services
Ken Grieb, Department of Military Affairs, Disaster and Emergency Services
Jerry Collins, State Commander of VFW
Hal Manson, American Legion
John Denherder, Disabled American Veterans
Dale Pilosky, Veteran's Affairs Board

Proponent Testimony: (54B 15.35) Adjutant General Gary Blair said the Department of Military Affairs is a bargain, not only to the state but to the country. He is concerned with the budgets proposed by both the LFA and the executive. His concerns come from the Army's reorganization from a regiment to a brigade which has increased the military manning over 900 personnel and added new equipment and facility needs. The federal deficit is such that military spending will level off or decrease over the next few years. This in turn, will cause the active component to decline. The nation's security commitments will remain the same, however, and therefore the reserves and the guard will be asked to shoulder much more of the national defense simply because they cost less.

The Department of Military Affairs has three divisions; Disaster and Emergency Services, Veteran's Affairs, and the National Guard. The department employs over 900 full time people. 823 are federal employees and 100 are state employees. Of the 100 state employees, 60.55 are 100% federally funded. This department is the largest federal civilian employer in the State of Montana. The department maintains, cares for and operates over \$1.5 billion dollars of equipment and operate out of over 100 facilities and 28 Montana towns and cities. The military membership is over 4200 citizen soldiers and citizen airmen which will grow to over 5000 by the end of this year. The combined federal share of the budget for operating within the state is approximately \$80 million. The department stands ready to assist in any emergency or disaster and serves over 6000 Montana veterans.

DISASTER AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

(54B 19.53) George Christensen, Disaster and Emergency Services explained the four phases of a disaster; preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. Emergency preparedness begins by doing an inventory of the hazards facing the community or state and then analyze and rank order them. As a state, the most common threat to Montana is flood as far as a natural disaster and as far as magnitude of a disaster it would be earthquake. A growing field is hazardous material. Each local jurisdiction and the state has an emergency operations plan.

The division never takes over the scene of an accident, emergency or disaster. The division provides support to local governments. They support local governments with equipment, personnel and technical support from either private sources or the government.

The division is very good at disaster recovery. On the big disasters, the Presidential declarations, there are three programs that can give support to Montanans. Individual

assistance includes temporary housing, work with the red cross in coordination with their benefits and with the flood insurance administration. If there is no assistance available the division can grant up to \$10,000. The public government program is the second of the three programs. This is a 75% federal and 25% state or local community combination basis to match for recovery funds. The third program, mitigation includes things like a blow out approach on a bridge so the bridge will stay or make it a clear span so ice won't form. This is a 75-25 program with 75% federal and 25% state or local or a combination of the two.

(55A 15.50) Ken Grieb presented the committee with a fact sheet providing figures relating to the Disaster and Emergency Services Division. (See exhibit 2) The fact sheet indicates by state fiscal year the amount of general funding the division has received since 1980 and the federal funding received for operation of the state agency. It also includes the Presidentially declared disasters. Mr. Grieb said he would prefer the LFA budget because there is some computer equipment included.

With regard to program 24, Emergency Management Development, Mr. Grieb said the agency could live with the OBPP budget. Mr. Grieb presented a handout in the event there are any questions as to the variance between the LFA and OBPP budgets. (See exhibit 3) This program is 100% federally funded but the money received from the federal government is triggered by the amount of the state budget. This program needs the .5 FTE secretary III position deleted by the Cobb motion. This position was utilized during FY88 but it was vacant as of December 1988. It was authorized in the 1983 session but due to the vacancy savings requirement, the department could not afford to fill the position. It has been filled on and off throughout the years.

The Disaster and Emergency Services Division showed a video presentation on the Helena disaster concerning the train wreck on February 2, 1989. The long range building subcommittee also viewed the presentation. General Blair discussed the unknown that occurs in any accident and the role it played in this situation. Mr. Christensen discussed the Disaster and Emergency Services Division's role in the disaster.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS DIVISION

(54B 25.26) Rich Brown, Administrator Montana Veterans' Affairs Division said this division is assigned to the Department of Military Affairs for administrative purposes only. The division receives its policy and direction from the Montana Board of Veterans Affairs, a five member board appointed by the Governor. The veterans affairs division was organized in Montana in 1919. It currently employs 18 persons and there are 8 field officers. This is the lowest

level of funding the division has ever been at since its inception. The division is responsible for insuring that 106,000 veterans, their spouses and dependents (about 40% of the population of Montana) receive the maximum entitlement in state and federal veterans benefits. The 106,000 veterans comprise the third highest per capita number of veterans of any state in the United States. Currently there are about 10,000 people on active duty in the military services from Montana. The state budgets this division about \$450,000 annually. The division can identify about \$18 million annually going into the veterans pockets in Montana through the veterans' administration, which is about a 40-1 return on the dollars the state provides. In addition to the money received directly into the veterans pockets, the division ensures that the veterans receive their medical care from the Veterans' Administration as much as humanly possible as opposed to receiving that medical care from the state's medicaid system or welfare. There are currently about 8,500 disabled veterans in the state.

With regard to the budget, Mr. Brown said the agency has no problems with the budget as proposed by the executive except the LFA has included a \$1700 equipment request that is desperately needed and was left out of the executive budget. The department needs the \$1900 rent request maintained for the Great Falls office. Mr. Brown presented a modified request for a .75 FTE at the Montana Veterans Cemetery. This position would be completely federally funded. (See exhibit 4)

(55A 33.07) Jerry Collins, state commander of VFW told the committee the Veterans' Affairs Division is a very viable outreach agency in the areas where veterans are unable to get to the services, especially in the rural areas. There is a national VA crisis in the medical services. There is a \$700,000,000 to a billion dollar shortfall. This affects the medical services and that passes on to the state. The nation VFW is currently working to get a supplemental appropriation so that won't be brought to the state level. Mr. Collins said the VFW supports the continued funding of the Veterans' Affairs Division.

(55A 34.19) Hal Manson, American Legion, said he is quite well aware of the great need for the Veterans' Affairs Division in the State of Montana. Our veterans are growing older and they have old widows and people who need a great deal of help. Most people who go to the VA for help are in an adversarial relationship with the VA. The VA has a tendency to say you have to prove everything right down to the line to get what you have coming to you. These people are often not equipped either with education or ability to get to the VA and do the paperwork and they greatly need these 8 service officers throughout the state. The service officers work with veterans who do not have the money to travel, are not physically able to travel and people who

don't have the specialized knowledge needed to complete the VA forms. Without these people throughout the state there would be thousands of veterans who would have no service at all. There is nowhere else they can go for this help and the VA's policies being what they are, they need expert help. The service officers are well trained and willing to help. They don't do the job for the money but for the love of what they can do for the other veterans. The American Legion believes the budget requested by the Veterans' Affairs Division is necessary.

(55A 37.09) John Denherder, Disabled American Veterans, discussed the need for long term care facilities for WWII veterans whose average age is now 68 years and older. We sent them there, let's take care of them.

(55A 40.23) Dale Pilosky, Veterans' Affairs Board, said we are fortunate to have very active service people in Williston, North Dakota. The service officer in Williston serves only the county that Williston is in. This officer makes frequent trips to Miles City and picks up Montana veterans.

Questions From Subcommittee Members: (55A 37.43) Sen. Regan: Are we still paying for the American Legion representative at the post?

Rich Brown said at one time the state paid for the secretarial positions at Fort Harrison for both the Disabled American Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. That budget was dropped.

(55A 38.13) Sen. Regan: Who is the representative then, in the Helena area for the Veterans' Affairs?

Rich Brown said at one time there was a Helena service officer position. In 1983 that was taken out of the budget.

(55A 38.36) Sen. Regan: You have no service officer here so they use the Fort, is that correct?

Rich Brown said there was a claims representative at Fort Harrison and one in the Helena office. The one in the Helena office has been eliminated. There is a senior service officer who is stationed at Fort Harrison.

(55A 39.17) Sen. Regan: Does the DAV not have an outreach van?

John Denherder said there is one at Miles City, one at Fort Harrison and a third is coming. The vans are used to bring the veterans into Fort Harrison. These are volunteers for transportation, they are not service officers.

CENTRALIZED SERVICES

(54B 28.33) Doug Booker, Administrator Centralized Services, told the committee his function has a multitude of duties; accounting, budgeting, fiscal management of the department, personnel management and recruiting and providing support services to the department through communication and administration through all the armories throughout the state, purchasing, records management, armory and land use agreements, support to the adjutant general. This is all done through four people.

NATIONAL GUARD

(54B 29.46) Adjutant General Gary Blair spoke about the Air National Guard. The National Guard is 352 years old. It's the oldest military organization in the United States. It was started for three reasons that are still valid today. First, the people who lived in the communities had a need to defend themselves so they formed a militia. Second, they could not afford a large standing army. Third, a large standing army was a threat to the liberties that they had pursued by coming to this country. General Blair said the federal mission is to provide the Air Force and the Department of Defense with the trained and equipped combat ready air defense fighter group ready for mobilization in the event of a national emergency. This unit, even though it's a guard unit, can respond to any emergency throughout the entire world in 48 hours. From day to day the unit stands alert with aircraft at Great Falls ready to respond at very short notice. For every state dollar spent, there is about a \$40 federal return. The state mission is to provide disaster relief in the event of a natural calamity and maintain public peace and order and support civil defense and pre-attack planning.

(54B 44.16) Colonel Ken Cottrill, Facilities Management Operator for the National Guard, discussed the organization of the Army Guard. The Army Guard is presently going through a tremendous transitions phase because they reorganized the first of September. The Army National Guard was formed in 1636 for three reasons; for protection, because it was less expensive than a standing army and as a deterrent to a large, domineering national military. Today the National Guard exists for state and national protection. The guard is one of the few organizations that has that dual mission. They work at the call of the governor and at the call of the president. Today the guard is operating because they can provide the same level of security and force as the active forces do but they do so for about a third of the cost. We can keep a smaller active military force because the National Guard is out there. The mission of the Armored Brigade is to deter, fight and win over enemy forces and to control area and to train for rapid response. The National Guard goes to war as a "come as you are" unit. They take

what they have. It's important that they be well trained and have the best equipment possible because there is nothing waiting for them at the other end. They take what they are going to fight with and go to battle. The state mission is to respond and assist in natural disaster and calamities with manpower, equipment and resources. The primary source of assistance for disaster services in Montana is the National Guard. The guard also helps maintain peace and order and conducts pre-hostility planning. Colonel Cottrill explained the reorganization of the guard.

(55A 47.24) Doug Booker discussed the budget needs for the Army National Guard. The program is made up of 16 FTE. They are asking for an additional .5 FTE. They are also requesting operating expenses for utilities, supplies and materials and janitorial items for the expansion of the brigade.

(55B .47) Doug Booker discussed the budget for the Air National Guard. This budget will remain at current level with an additional request of 2 FTE. One has been approved by budget amendment earlier in the year. It's 100% federal. They are asking for a maintenance person to assist in the Great Falls Complex. There are over 40 buildings there and there are not enough people to maintain them adequately. This position would be funded 20% state and 80% federal. Rep. Cobb's amendment to remove positions that were vacant affects 3 positions in this program. They are fire fighters. Two of them are contract personnel through the Great Falls airport so they are on the books as FTE but the agency needs the authority to pay the contracts. So, in essence those two are filled. The third position is filled. He is at fire fighting school for the Air National Guard.

Questions From Subcommittee Members: (55B 2.09) Rep. Swysgood:
When was the third position filled?

Doug Booker responded that the position was filled the last part of December.

(55B 2.40) Rep. Quilici: Will you run those 2 fire fighters on contract by us one more time?

Doug Booker explained that there are 31 fire fighters. The airport authority has two of them but they are paid through the federal contract. So, they are counted as state employees because they need the authority to pay the contract. They are not actually on the state payroll but they need authority to pay them because they are paid from the federal contract. Ken Cottrill said these two employees are not members of the Air National Guard and they are on the Great Falls airport payroll even though the federal government, through the Department of Military Affairs, pays

their salaries. Adjutant General Gary Blair said from a historical standpoint they were employees of the city and then when the federal government said they'd pick it up, this was the only way the department could bring them over and continue their employment because they are not members of the Air National Guard. They were tenured employees with the Great Falls Airport Authority and now are on contract with the state.

(55B 5.38) Rep. Swysgood: Why weren't they on the budget as contracted services?

Pam Joehler said she didn't know about this. They got the money through personal services appropriation and spent it through contracted services.

ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

(55A 45.56) Doug Booker presented the program budget issues. The program needs .5 FTE to help with the duties of centralized services.

Testifying Opponents and Who They Represent:

None.

DISPOSITION OF DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS: SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST FOR TERMINATION PAY

Tape No. 55B


Discussion: Pam Joehler said she met with the Department and she stands by her statement that the department doesn't need the supplemental funding. It is Pam's belief that they can make it through the remainder of the year with their current budget. Pam looked at the personnel accounting records and there is sufficient funds remaining to pay the FTE in the other programs.

Doug Booker said he can't refute how Pam came to her conclusion. His concern is with utilities in the Army program. They have recently taken over two new armories and have no idea what the utilities will be. The department still has that concern. They will track their utilities and see if the concern is valid. They may come back and ask for the supplemental again at a later time.

Rep. Quilici asked the agency to track the expenses and if the supplemental is needed, to come before the full Appropriations Committee.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 11:20 a.m.



REP. JOE QUILICI, Chairman

JQ/ml

3522.min

DAILY ROLL CALL

GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND HIGHWAYS SUBCOMMITTEE

DATE 2/10/89

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Representative Joe Quilici, Chair	✓		
Representative Jerry Nisbet	✓		
Representative Chuck Swysgood	✓		
Senator Larry Tveit, Vice Chair	✓		
Senator Pat Regan	✓		
Senator Lawrence Stimatz	✓		

SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST FY89
SEVERANCE PAY
February 9, 1989

PERSONAL STAFF-ELECTED OFFICIALS:

	<u>GF</u>	<u>FF</u>	<u>TF</u>
Governor's Office			
Cohea	\$15,731	\$ -	\$15,731
Schleicher	1,589	-	1,589
Walker	1,762	-	1,762
Hayden	7,767	-	7,767
Drier	5,943	-	5,943
Pichette	5,787	-	5,787
Bisom	6,208	-	6,208
Johnson	-	-	-
OBPP			
Hunter	12,135	-	12,135
Northwest Power Planning Council			
Brusett	-	24,854	24,854
Turman	-	3,984	3,984
Lt. Gov.			
Yaeger	6,972	-	6,972
Citizen's Advocate			
McGowan	4,405	-	4,405
TOTAL	<u>\$68,299</u>	<u>\$28,838</u>	<u>\$97,137</u>

FACT SHEET

DISASTER AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

<u>State Fiscal Year</u>	<u>General Funds Expended For Operations</u>	<u>Federal Funds Expended For Operations</u>	<u>Federal Funding Received For EOC Construction</u>	<u>Federal Funding Received in Support of Local Government</u>
1980	140,850	238,900	- 0 -	196,200
1981	162,500	254,350	306,300	191,300
1982	183,300	316,150	149,900	184,100
1983	201,500	398,000	49,000	248,700
1984	216,000	447,800	859,400	442,000
1985	239,600	474,000	321,600	421,100
1986	221,350	491,250	- 0 -	378,400
1987	206,540	481,818	- 0 -	1,455,529 *
1988	212,960	466,226	30,000	555,984 *
TOTALS	1,784,600	3,568,494	1,716,200	4,073,313

* Amounts reflected for 1987 and 1988 as received in support of local government includes Disaster reimbursements and EOC construction reimbursements.

PRESIDENTIALLY DECLARED DISASTERS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Disaster Costs</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Local Funds</u>
1974	603,144	603,144	- 0 -	- 0 -
1975	2,583,914	2,455,573	128,341	- 0 -
1978	4,733,144	4,578,139	155,005	- 0 -
1981	6,667,973	5,415,619	939,148	313,206
1986 (FEB)	1,950,000 (Estimated)			
1986 (OCT)	1,007,788 (Estimated)			
TOTAL..	17,545,963			

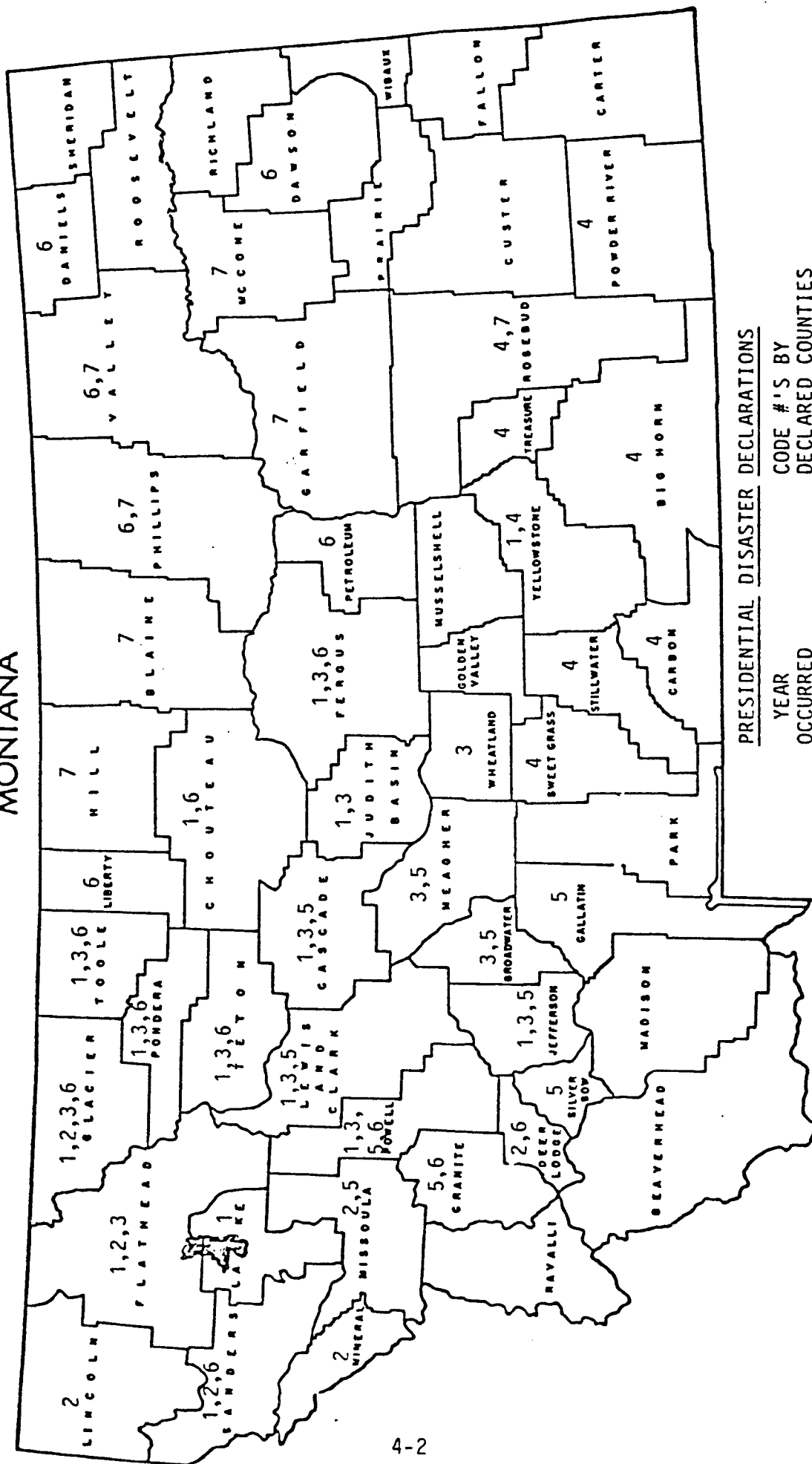
NOTE: All declared disasters referred to above involve flooding.

PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATIONS

While past Presidential disaster declarations may not be a good indicator of where flood problems will occur in the future, they do show a general trend and dramatize the need for almost all counties and cities to be concerned about the potential of flooding occurring or re-occurring. Figure 4.1 shows that of the fifty-six counties only fourteen have not received a Presidential disaster declaration. Of the seven (7) Presidential declarations, the state has received between 1964 and 1986, two counties (Glacier and Powell) have been declared four times, eight counties declared three times (Toole, Pondera, Teton, Cascade, Fergus, Lewis and Clark, Sanders, Flathead and Jefferson); and nine were declared twice (Missoula, Deer Lodge, Meagher, Rosebud, Chouteau, Granite, Broadwater, Yellowstone, Phillips and Valley).

Presidential declarations are only made when the ability of state and local governments are clearly exceeded and federal assistance is needed to recover from the damage to private and public property. Figure 4.1 shows a summary of past Presidential Disaster Declarations by county. Figures 4.2 through 4.8 show the counties declared by declaration and the dollar expenditures in three of the major assistance programs. In some cases programs were not available (Individual and Family Grants in 1964 and 1974) or were not triggered because of the nature of the damage (Individual Assistance Programs in 1986).

MONTANA



PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATIONS	
YEAR	CODE #'S BY DECLARED COUNTIES
1964	1
1974	2
1975	3
1978	4
1981	5
1986	6
1986	7

FIGURE 4.1

No. 1011 — County Outline Map
STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY
Helena

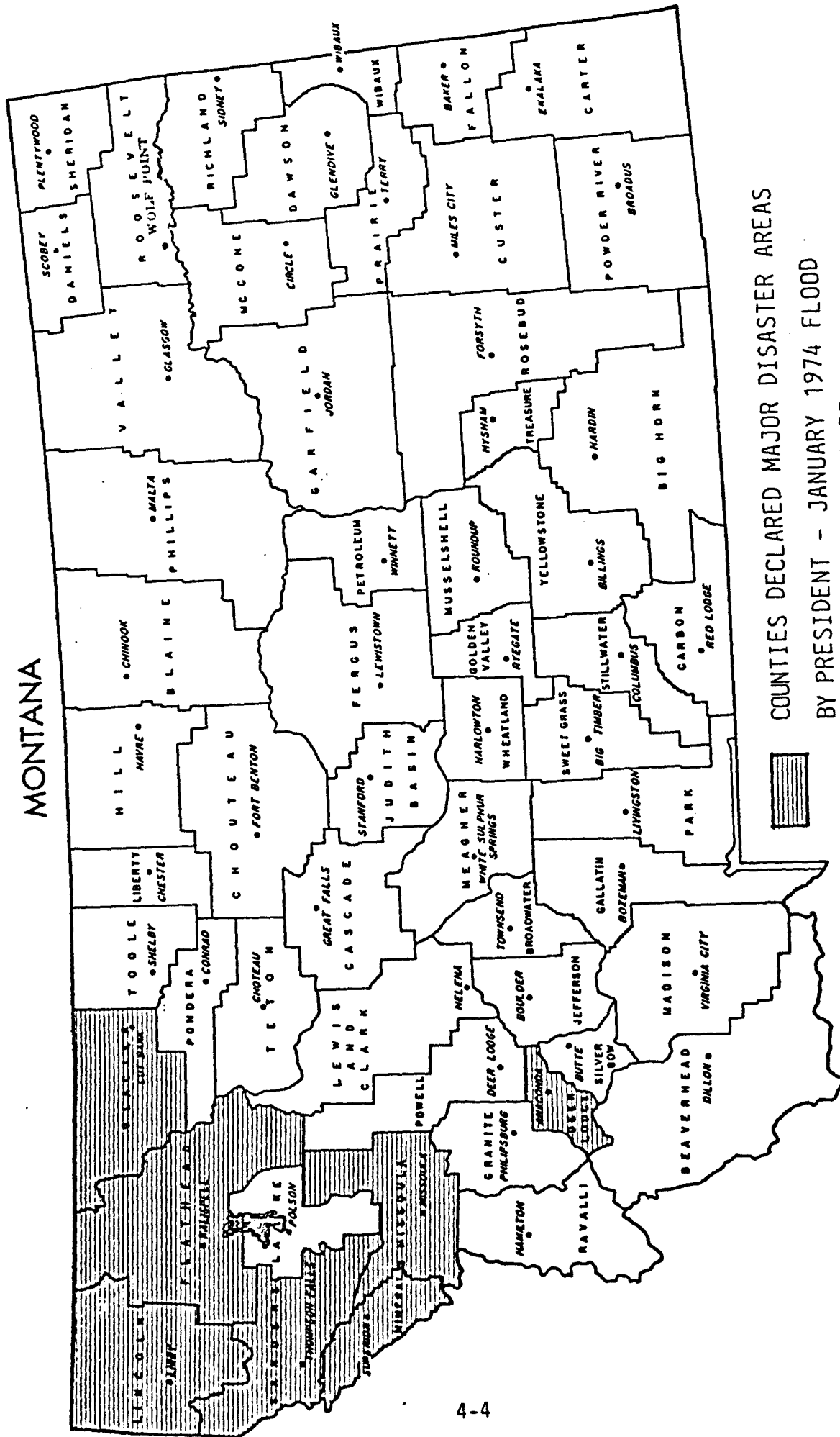
[illegible]

BY PRESIDENT - JUNE 1964 FLOOD

FIGURE 4.2

Estimated 55.2 million dollars of public and individual damage.

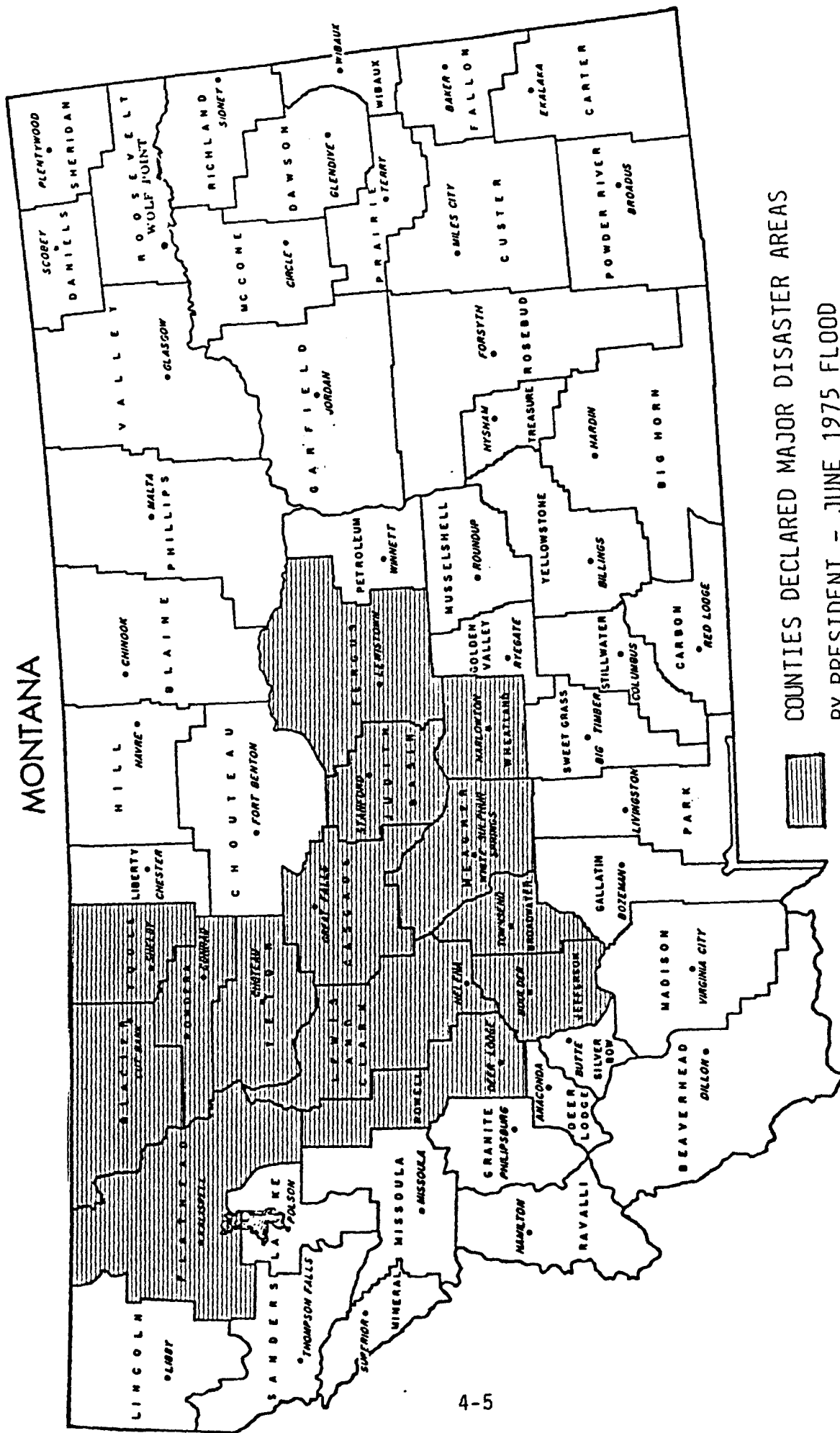
MONTANA



COUNTIES DECLARED MAJOR DISASTER AREAS
BY PRESIDENT - JANUARY 1974 FLOOD
FDAA-417-DR

FIGURE 4.3

Public Assistance Program
\$603,144.00 (100% Federal funds).



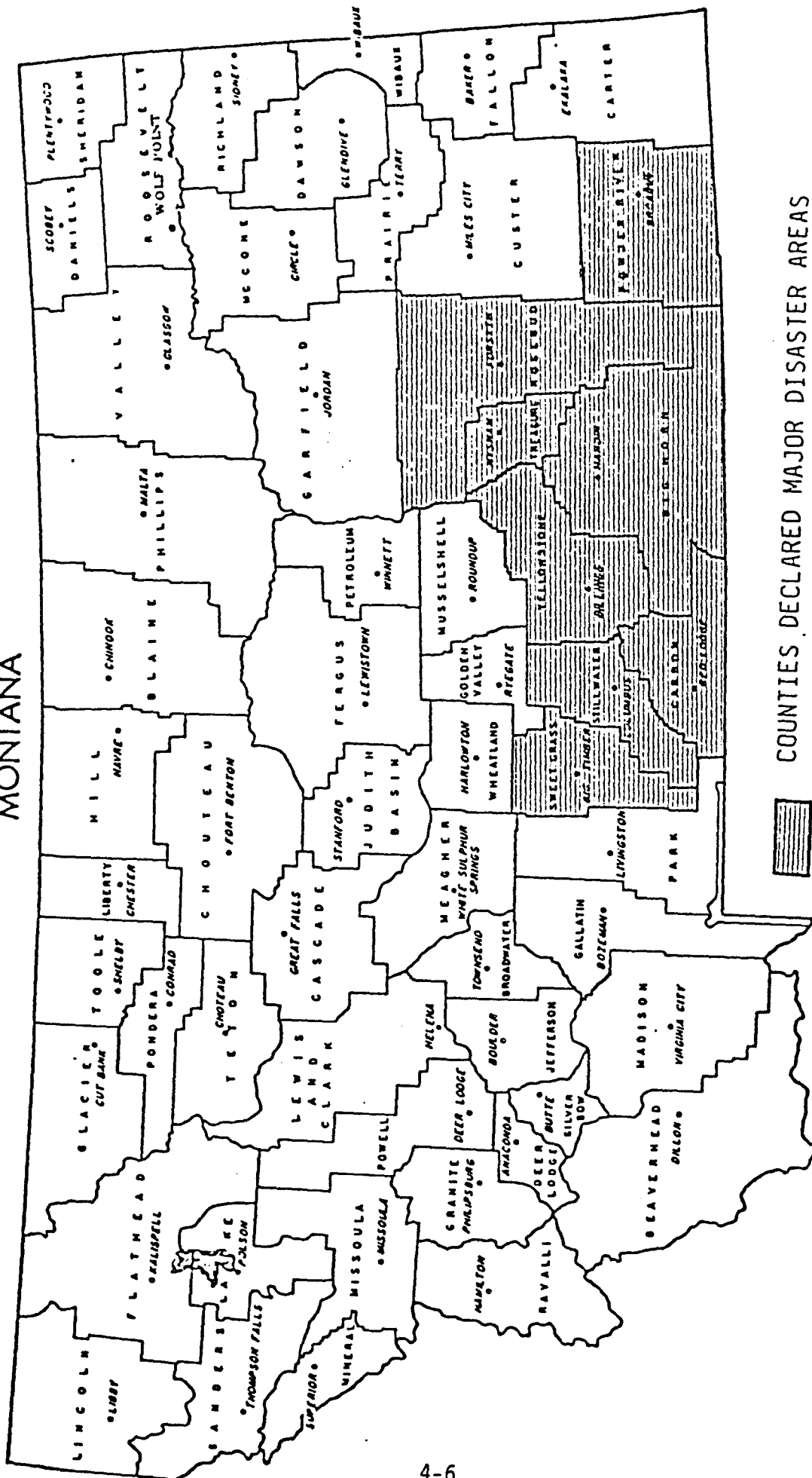
COUNTIES DECLARED MAJOR DISASTER AREAS
BY PRESIDENT - JUNE 1975 FLOOD

FDAA-472-DR

FIGURE 4.4

Public Assistance Program
\$2,070,550.00 (100% Federal funds).
Individual and Family Grant Program
\$513,364.00 (75% Federal, 25% State funds).
Temporary Housing Program

MONTANA



COUNTIES DECLARED MAJOR DISASTER AREAS
BY PRESIDENT - MAY 1978 FLOOD

EDAA-558-DR

FIGURE 4.5

Public Assistance Program
\$3,838,125.00 (100% Federal funds).
Individual and Family Grant Program
\$620,019.00 (75% Federal, 25% State funds).
Temporary Housing Program
\$275,000.00 (100% Federal funds).

4-7

COUNTIES DECLARED MAJOR DISASTER AREAS
BY PRESIDENT - MAY 1981 FLOOD

FEMA-640-DR

FIGURE 4.6

Public Assistance Program	
\$4,339,081.00 Federal Funds	
807,802.00 State Funds	
313,206.00 Local Funds	
Individual and Family Grant Program	
\$525,384.00 (75% Federal, 25% State funds).	
Temporary Housing Program	
\$682,500.00 (100% Federal funds).	

Map of Montana showing county boundaries and names. Counties are labeled with their names and major cities. A legend indicates that counties with a hatched pattern are 'COUNTIES DECLARED MAJOR DISASTER AREAS'.

Counties Declared Major Disaster Areas (Hatched):

- Lincoln
- Blaine
- Cascade
- Lewis and Clark
- Flathead
- Glacier
- Mineral
- Missoula
- Powell
- Sanders
- Yellowstone

Other Counties and Major Cities:

- Bozeman
- Butte
- Great Falls
- Helena
- Liberty
- Missoula
- Neenah
- Plains
- Shelby
- Spokane
- Teton
- Thompson Falls
- Virginia City
- Walla Walla
- White Sulphur Springs
- Yellowstone
- Bozeman
- Butte
- Great Falls
- Helena
- Liberty
- Missoula
- Neenah
- Plains
- Shelby
- Spokane
- Teton
- Thompson Falls
- Virginia City
- Walla Walla
- White Sulphur Springs
- Yellowstone

BY PRESIDENT - FEBRUARY 1986 FLOOD

FEMA-761-DR

FIGURE 4.7

**Public Assistance Program
estimate \$1,950,000.00**

Federal, State and Local Funds

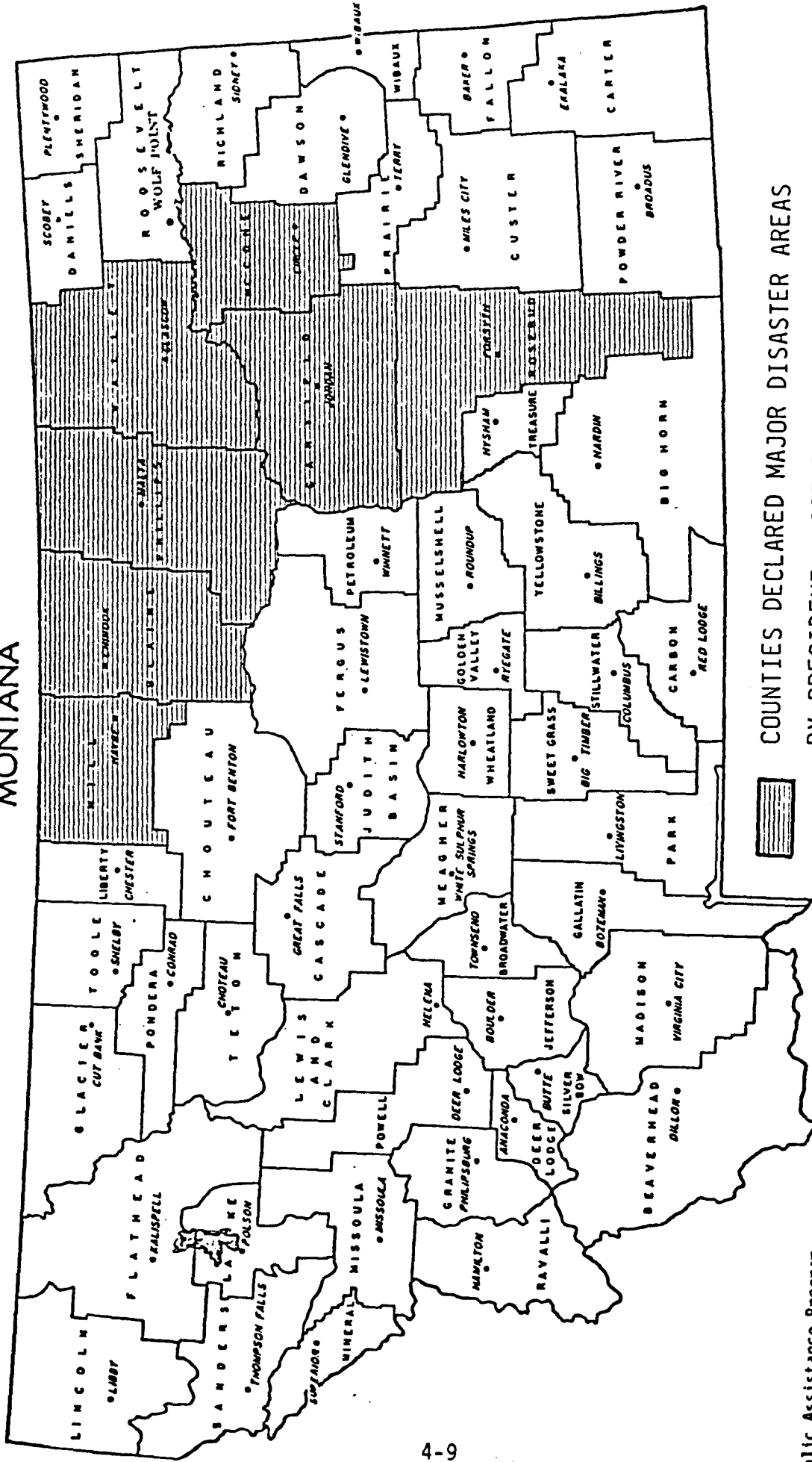
Individual and Family Grant Program

N/A

emporary Housing Program

N/A

MONTANA



COUNTIES DECLARED MAJOR DISASTER AREAS
BY PRESIDENT - OCTOBER 1986 FLOOD

FEMA-777-DR

FIGURE 4.8

Public Assistance Program
Estimated \$670,000.00 Federal,
State and Local Funds.
Individual and Family Grant Program
\$169,612.00 (75% Federal, 25% State
funds).
Temporary Housing Program
\$168,176.00 (100% Federal funds).

STATE DISASTER DECLARATIONS

State disaster declarations for floods occur when the damage is not great enough to justify a Presidential disaster declaration, but where damage exceeds local government's financial abilities. This assistance comes from the State General Fund with a local matching commitment. In past years, State declarations resulted in assistance for flooding to cities and counties of:

1976	Froid, Town of	\$31,268.07
1978	Winnett, Town of	16,441.90
1978	Petroleum County	102,837.00
1979	Denton, Town of	11,504.00
1979	Petroleum County	85,544.00
1980	Lake County	8,320.00

In 1981, the Public Assistance Program under Presidential Disaster Declarations was changed from 100 percent federal funding to 75 percent federal and 25 percent state/local funding. The following figures represent the State General Fund assistance under either a Presidential or State disaster declaration.

1981	Belt, Town of	\$ 32,835.17
	Broadwater county	125,060.80
	Cascade County	1,159.34
	Deer Lodge, City of	37,474.89
	Drummond, Town of	3,670.00
	East Helena, City of	99,894.82
	Jefferson County	49,423.82
	Lewis & Clark County	120,638.40
	Meagher County	26,635.21
	Neihart, Town of	18,808.15
	Powell County	148,979.50
	Helena Valley Irr.	43,140.95
	Ft. Shaw Irr. Dist.	4,256.88
	Clinton Irr. Dist.	3,543.76
	Dept. of Military Affairs (Nat'l Guard Activation)	49,990.00
	Dept. of Health (Test Water Samples)	1,006.00
	Dept. of Commerce (Audit of Disaster Claims)	46,258.00

1984	USP&FO - Sandbags	24,600.00
	Dept. of Military Affairs (Nat'l Guard Activation)	2,970.75
	Beaverhead County	388,784.48
	Madison County	191,244.67

In 1986, there were two Presidential disaster declarations. The amount of state financial commitment is yet to be determined. The following listing identifies eligible applicants:

March 1986	Pondera County
	Teton County
	Browning, City of
	Shelby, City of
	Nashua, City of
	Drummond, Town of
	Bynum Irr. Dist.
	Glasgow Irr. Dist.
	Pondera Co. Canal & Reservoir Co.
October 1986	Dept. of Military Affairs (Nat'l Guard Activation)
	Dodson, Town of
	Harlem, Town of
	Malta, City of
	Phillips County
	Saco, Town of
	Alfalfa Valley Irr. Dist.
	Carterville Irr. Dist.
	Ft. Belknap Irr. Dist.
	Glasgow Irr. Dist.
	Hammond Irr. Dist.
	Harlem Irr. Dist.
	Malta Irr. Dist.
	Paradise Valley Irr. Dist.
	Zurich Irr. Dist.

Since the first payment from the State's General Fund in 1976, the State has expended a total of \$1,676,290.56 for flooding. This does not include the two 1986 Presidential disaster declarations. This cost alone should be adequate reason to support hazard mitigation!

AUDIT COSTS NOT INCLUDED IN TOTAL FIGURES SHOWN BELOW - AUDIT COSTS ARE \$ 2,868

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY ASSISTANCE AWARD/AMENDMENT FOR COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT							
1. AGREEMENT NO. EMD-89-K-0120		12. RECIPIENT NO. 		13. TYPE OF ACTION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT		14. AMENDMENT NO. M002	
15. RECIPIENT AND ADDRESS: STATE OF MONTANA HEREINAFTER "STATE" Mr. George DeWolf, Administrator Montana State Office of Emergency Services P. O. Box 4789 Helena, Montana 59604				16. ISSUING FEMA OFFICE AND ADDRESS: U.S. GOVERNMENT Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region VIII Denver Federal Center P. O. Box 25267 Denver, Colorado 80225-0267 Roseann Carlton, Assistance Officer			
<p>This instrument, by and between the stated parties (blocks 5,6,13,14), will become effective (block 9) upon the execution by said parties. We the undersigned hereby agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the original CCA agreement and all executed amendments thereto.</p>							
17. NAME OF RECIPIENT PROJECT MANAGER Mr. George DeWolf				18. NAME OF FEMA PROJECT COORDINATOR Mr. James H. Kautzman		19. PHONE NO. 1303 235-4855	
9. EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ACTION 11/17/88				10. METHOD OF PAYMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LETTER OF CREDIT, LOC NO. 58-00-2588 <input type="checkbox"/> REIMBURSEMENT BY TREASURY CHECK <input type="checkbox"/> ADVANCE CHECK			
11. DESCRIPTION OF ACTION a. (Indicate funding data for awards or financial changes)							
PROGRAM NAME ABBREVIATION	ACCOUNTING DATA (FARS CODE) XX-X-XXXX-XXXX-X-XXXX	PLANNED ALLOCATION (Not the award)	PRIOR TOTAL AWARD	AMOUNT AWARDED THIS ACTION + OR (-)	CURRENT TOTAL AWARD	CUMULATIVE NON-FEDERAL COMMITMENT	
EMA	189-3-1110-4120-2-9081	\$498,715	\$498,715	\$0	\$498,715	\$498,715	
RPP&D	189-3-1210-4120-2-9081	\$39,500	\$39,500	\$0	\$39,500		
RIM&C	189-3-1220-4120-2-9081	\$65,500	\$65,500	\$0	\$65,500		
PPP	189-3-1310-4120-2-9081	\$78,375	\$78,375	\$0	\$78,375		
FS	189-3-1320-4120-2-9081	\$36,059	\$36,059	\$0	\$36,059		
EMT	189-3-1720-4120-2-9081	\$101,500	\$101,500	\$0	\$101,500		
DPI	189-6-9200-4174-2-9081	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000	
CAP-SSSE	189-3-6200-4120-2-9085	\$48,847	\$48,847	\$0	\$48,847	\$16,282	
EMI	189-3-5120-4120-2-9081	\$6,500	\$0	\$6,500	\$6,500		
TOTALS >		\$899,996	\$893,496	\$6,500	\$899,996	\$539,997	
b. To describe changes other than funding data or financial changes, use reverse and check here <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
12. RECIPIENT IS REQUIRED TO SIGN AND RETURN THE ORIGINAL OF THIS DOCUMENT TO THE FEMA REGIONAL OFFICE IN BLOCK 6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO							
13. RECIPIENT SIGNATORY OFFICIAL (Name and Title) George DeWolf, Administrator				DATE 11/17/88			
14. FEMA SIGNATORY OFFICIAL (Name and Title) Marian L. Olson, Regional Director				DATE 11/10/88			

GRAND TOTAL
\$267,813

BUDGET INFORMATION (Continued)

FY- 89 PROGRAM ENT

	ETO	SECTY
3. <u>DIRECT MATERIALS</u>		
a. Printing	\$ 115	\$ -0-
b. Telephone Service - No. of phones assigned <u>1.5</u>		
(1) Basic Equipment Charge	\$ 315	\$ 157
(2) Estimated off net & long distance charges	\$ 610	\$ 120
c. Postage	\$ 640	\$ -0-
d. Minor office equipment	\$ 250	\$ -0-
e. Repair & Maintenance Services	\$ 605	\$ -0-
f. Computer Processing Charges	\$ 144	\$ -0-
g. Information Systems Services (ADP) Charges	\$ 60	\$ 30
h. Janitorial Services	\$ 297	\$ 148
i. Insurance and Bonds	\$ 697	\$ -0-
j. Payroll Service Fees	\$ 74	\$ 37
k. Office Supplies (Includes Computer related)	\$ 1,075	\$ -0-
l. Messenger Service Fee (Pro-Rata Share)	\$ 44	\$ 22
m. Registration Fees	\$ 25	\$ 25
n. Books and Reference Materials	\$ 78	\$ -0-
o. Shipping/Storage Boxes	\$ 65	\$ -0-
p. Training Courses (State Dept. of Administration)	\$ 195	\$ 98
q. _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
r. _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
s. _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
t. _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
 TOTAL	 \$ 5,289	 \$ 637

RECAPITULATION:

A. Direct Labor, Longevity and Fringe Benefits	\$ 27,183	\$ 8,465
B. Travel Cost (In and Out of State)	\$ 3,937	\$ -0-
C. Direct Materials Chargeable	\$ 5,289	\$ 637

TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS

\$ 36,409 \$ 9,102

4. INDIRECT COST RATE

GRAND TOTAL - \$45,511

(Rate to be Negotiated)

\$ - TO BE NEGOTIATED
(TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS)

VETERANS AFFAIRS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

EXHIBIT 4
DATE 2-10-89
HB _____



STAN STEPHENS, GOVERNOR

STATE OF MONTANA

MONTANA VETERANS CEMETERY

CEMETERY OPERATIONS

AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1989, FIFTY-THREE INDIVIDUALS (48 VETERANS AND 5 SPOUSES OF VETERANS) ARE BURIED AT THE MONTANA VETERANS CEMETERY.

THE INCOME TAX CHECK-OFF FOR THE CEMETERY GENERATED \$3,374 CONTRIBUTED BY 577 VETERANS. VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHERS HAVE DONATED AN ADDITIONAL \$4,036.

THE MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD, THE TELEPHONE COMPANY PIONEERS, THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY EMPLOYEES AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS HAVE DONATED ITEMS TOWARD THE CEMETERY OPERATIONS.

THE CEMETERY HAS BEEN OPERATED SOLELY THROUGH VOLUNTEER LABOR, MOSTLY FROM EMPLOYEES WITHIN THE DIVISION. THIS INCLUDES PREPARING AND COVERING CREMATED HUMAN REMAIN GRAVESITES, WATERING, PLANTING GRASS, AND PULLING WEEDS.

CEMETERY SEXTON

IT HAS BEEN IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE DIVISION TO KEEP UP WITH THE OVERALL WORKLOAD INCURRED THROUGH THE CEMETERY OPERATIONS. WE ARE THEREFORE SEEKING A .75 F.T.E. (HALF-TIME DURING WINTER AND FULL TIME IN THE SUMMER).

THE CEMETERY SEXTON WILL WORK WITH THE FUNERAL DIRECTORS, VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS AND FAMILIES TO INSURE TIMELY AND DIGNIFIED FUNERAL SERVICES. THE INDIVIDUAL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE

FOR THE BILLING OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE PARTY FOR THE CEMETERY'S OPENING AND CLOSING FEES. ALL CEMETERY CLERICAL DUTIES INCLUDING TRACKING OF BURIAL PLOTS AND HEADSTONES, PAYING FOR CONTRACTED SERVICES AND PROVIDING DONATION RECEIPTS WILL BE THIS INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBILITY. HE/SHE WILL ALSO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL GROUNDS MAINTENANCE FOR THIS 65 ACRE PARCEL OF LAND.

ALL FUNDS, \$13,922.00 IN PERSONAL SERVICES FOR THIS THREE-QUARTER TIME GRADE 9 EMPLOYEE, AND \$2,000.00 IN EQUIPMENT FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATIONS, WILL BE GENERATED FROM FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT. IN THE EVENT FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT IS INSUFFICIENT, THE EMPLOYEE WILL WORK FEWER HOURS.

CONSTRUCTION

THE CEMETERY HAS AN INITIAL ROAD STRUCTURE, FLAG POLES AND WATERING SYSTEM OPERATIONAL AT THIS TIME. WE ANTICIPATE RECEIVING ADDITIONAL DONATIONS AND A TWO FOR ONE FEDERAL MATCH TOWARD OTHER CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. IT MAY BE NECESSARY THEREFORE TO SEEK A BUDGET AMENDMENT IN FY 1991 FOR CONSTRUCTION.

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Govt & Highways

SUBCOMMITTEE

AGENCY (S) _____

DATE 2/10/89

DEPARTMENT _____

NAME	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
Mak R. Bini	Justice		
JERRY COLLINS	VFW. (STATE)		
Gary Blair	Dept of M. Affairs		
Van C. H. H.	" " " "		
Rich Brown	MUAD		
HAL MANSON	AMERICAN LEGION	✓	
Frank L. Dunkellor	MUAD		
Mrs Christensen	MT DES		
Shirley Dreher	MT DES		
Ken Drier	MT DES		
Bob Durbin	MUAD	✓	

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT.
 IF YOU HAVE WRITTEN COMMENTS, PLEASE GIVE A COPY TO THE SECRETARY.