

## MINUTES

### MONTANA SENATE 51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

#### COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

Call to Order: By Senator Gary C. Aklestad, Chairman, at 1:00 P.M., on January 24, 1989, in Room 415 of the state Capitol building.

#### ROLL CALL

Members Present: All members were present: Senator Tom Keating, Vice-Chairman, Senator Sam Hofman, Senator J.D. Lynch, Senator Gerry Devlin, Senator Bob Pipinich, Senator Dennis Nathe, Senator Richard Manning, Senator Chet Blaylock, Senator Gary Aklestad, Chairman.

Members Excused: No members were excused.

Members Absent: No members were absent.

Staff Present: Tom Gomez, Legislative Council Analyst.

Announcements/Discussion: There were no announcements or discussion

#### HEARING ON SENATE BILL 128

#### Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Senator Manning, Senate District 18, primary sponsor, stated the bill is recommended unanimously by the Joint Interim Subcommittee on Welfare. The bill will revise the continue the current General Assistance work program (Project Work) in order to provide employment, training, and experience for employable recipients of General Relief Assistance.

Senate Bill 128 will provide for: (1) intensive job search activity and quick job placements for readily employable recipients; (2) skills training and education for recipients who are potentially employable but lack the skills and training necessary to get a job; (3) a combination of employment activities including job search, job readiness training, and county work force; (4) a 40-hour per week performance requirement; (5) an expectation of employment at the end of the program; (6) follow-up and monitoring of program performance, including a legislative audit; and (7) a prohibition of political activity under the program. Senate Bill 128 is the direct result of an audit, requested by the Joint Interim Subcommittee on Welfare. The audit, which was performed by the Office of the Legislative

Auditor, concluded the General Assistance Project Work Program does not reduce the welfare rolls and does not significantly increase the percentage of General Assistance recipients who leave welfare due to employment. The audit also showed the program does not enable recipients to obtain permanent employment. Senator Manning stated SB 128 will revitalize the program by making it a total, work-oriented program designed to help recipients obtain regular un subsidized employment. The program would be especially designed to provide recipients employment within 4-6 months of enrolling in the program, assuming that similar limits on eligibility for General Assistance are established as proposed in Senate Bill 101.

List of Testifying Proponents and What Group They Represent

John Ortwein, representing the Montana Catholic Conference.

John Ortwein, representing Mignon Waterman of the Montana Association of Churches.

Judith Carlsen, representing the Montana Associated Social Workers.

Jim Smith, representing the Human Resource Development Council.

Virginia Jellison, representing the Montana Low Income Coalition.

Maribelle Krebs, representing the Concerned Citizen Coalition.

Christine, Deveny, representing the League of Women Voters of Montana.

Lorna Frank, representing the Montana Farm Bureau Federation.

Testimony:

John Ortwein, Montana Catholic Conference, submitted written testimony in support of SB 128. (Exhibit 1)

John Ortwein, Montana Catholic Conference, submitted written testimony for the Montana Association of Churches. The written testimony, in support of SB 128, was prepared by Mignon Waterman. (Exhibit 2)

Judith Carlsen, Montana Associated Social Workers, stated SB 128 is part of the welfare reform package. The social workers are in full support of SB 128. The changes make the

program more positive, a way of providing assistance and training to those who are able to benefit.

Jim Smith, Human Resource Development Council, stated support of SB 128.

Virginia Jellison, Montana Low Income Coalition, offered written testimony in support of SB 128. (Exhibit 3)

Maribelle Krebs, Concerned Citizen Coalition, stated support of SB 128.

Christine Deveny, Montana League of Women Voters, offered written testimony in support of SB 128. (Exhibit 4)

Lorna Frank, Montana Farm Bureau Federation, offered written support of SB 128. (Exhibit 5)

List of Testifying Opponents and What Group They Represent:

There were no opponents.

Testimony:

There was no testimony.

Questions from the Committee:

Senator Chet Blaylock asked Ms Carlsen her opinion of the fiscal note, which states there will be an increased cost to operate the program. Down the road, would there be offsets that would reduce the funds to run the program. Ms. Carlsen stated she appreciated the question, and the answer is yes.

Senator Keating stated SB 128 is a continuation of the Budget Works Program Mr. Smith said yes. The Legislative Audit Review, during the interim, indicated the program was a failure, money was being wasted. How does SB 128 change the program to be an effective program. Mr. Smith stated the audit was a blanket indictment of the Project Work Program, and it criticized all programs equally. It would have been beneficial if the audit explored programs on individual basis. In that way, the audit could have found out what the differences were between the various programs. The 1986 Special Session called for task forces to run programs. Diversity was apparent. Each program was ran differently. The forty hour per week requirement has now been extended to all phases of the new program. From the moment the prospective client walks through the door, the client will understand the state expects a forty hour work week.

Senator Keating asked what department administrates the program. Ms Lamson replied the Department of Labor and Industry will administer the program. Senator Keating stated part of the problem was the worker only stayed on the job for four days. The average length of time on a job was four day, after two to three weeks of preparation and training. Ms Lamson stated the main difference is money per client. The client has not had an opportunity for previous training. SB 128 will provide skill training. The average training cost will be approximately \$1,000, \$700 more than the previous training program.

Senator Keating stated money is being spent on remedial education, and asked what percentage of the clients do not have a high school education. Ms Lamson replied one third are school drop outs. Others have completely high school, but are not able to get a job. Functional literacy is a major problem.

Senator Keating stated Montana spends a large amount of tax dollars to instill in youth the importance of an education. Montana provides a good high school opportunity for youth, but many students reject the opportunity. When the Montana work force is in need of employment, the state must provide work programs, general assistance, and additional help, a repeat performance.

Senator Nathe asked what is the current cost of the Project Work Program. The cost is \$1.4 million. Ms Lamson stated the state currently receives a 50-50 reimbursement for the Project Work Program. The program qualifies as a job search program aimed at Food Stamp recipients. Last year's reimbursement figure was \$650,000.

Ms Lamson stated the \$1.4 million will be subtracted from the annual cost. The increase would be about \$4 million, if all the fiscal note assumptions are accepted.

Senator Nathe compared fiscal note funding. Senator Aklestad stated an amendment will be presented to the committee giving the Governor the latitude to reduce duplication of costs.

Closing by Sponsor:

Senator Manning stated a thorough welfare study was completed during the interim. The welfare reform proposals will drastically change the system, and the clients will be trained and capable of entering the work force as productive individuals.

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Senator Manning, Senator District 18, Great Falls, sponsor of SB 129, stated the bill was requested by the Joint Interim Subcommittee on Welfare. Senate Bill 129 is an important bill intended to restore the financial responsibility for support of children to parents. Senate Bill 129 will reduce the need payments under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program.

Senate Bill 129 is based on findings of the Interim Subcommittee. Current state laws are inadequate to assure all women with children will receive a proper award of child support as part of a court order providing for divorce, separation, or dissolution of marriage. Montana has enacted laws in recent years to strengthen child support enforcement. However, these laws have proven to be inadequate because they do not require the courts to award child support, or to presume the obligation of support, in every case in which the father has the ability to pay child support. Although the Montana Supreme Court recently adopted guidelines for determining child support awards, the guidelines are expressly not binding on judges or any other powerful official in Montana. It is difficult to gauge the extent to which the current system is failing to provide appropriate child support to women and their children. If federal statistics hold true, there is reason for those in the state legislature to be concerned. According to a recent U.S. government survey, about one-half of all women, who should have child support, actually obtain a court order or agreement providing them child support. Of those who have a court order or agreement for support, one-half receive only partial payment or no payment at all. Presumably, the taxpayers, by way of AFDC, are shouldering the financial responsibility for those women and children who are receiving inadequate child support.

Former Secretary of Health and Human Services, Margaret Heckler, has described the problem as "a widespread and shameful situation in this country--the nonsupport of children by their own parents."

Senate Bill 120 would: 1) establish a presumptive child support obligation that would apply in all paternity actions and proceedings for divorce, separation, maintenance, and support; 2) require payment of an assured child support amount based on uniform guidelines for the determination of child support; and 3) require immediate income withholding of child support payments in order to avoid delinquencies in the payment of required child support.

Senate Bill 120 would require the courts to determine child support by following the standards and guide lines mandated in the bill. Otherwise, the court would have to state in writing its reasons for not doing so. The reasons for not applying these standards and guide lines is limited to a finding by the court that application of these standards and guidelines would be unjust to the child or a party, or is inappropriate in the particular case. Senate Bill 129 is consistent with current mandates contained in the new federal welfare reform act. The federal welfare reform act requires stricter child support enforcement and guideline to establish a "rebuttable presumption" of the obligation of parents to provide child support.

List of Testifying Proponents and What Group They Represent:

Brenda Nordlund, representing the Montana Women's Lobby Group.

Jim Smith, representing the Human Resource Development Council.

Mignon Waterman, representing the Montana Association of Churches.

Christine Deveny, representing the League of Women Voters of Montana.

Judith Carlsen, representing the Montana Social Workers.

Testimony:

Brenda Nordlund, Montana Women's Lobby Group, stated there is not a lot of room to argue what a child's needs should be met. The automatic income withholding provision recognizes society's obligation to pay child support, which is the noncustodial parents obligation. Many time women want their court order carried out, but the women cannot pay attorney fees. Women are told they cannot depend on the child support payment. Society expectations must be changed. The is tremendous difficulty at the district court level in dealing with transient noncustodial parents.

Jim Smith, the Human Resource Development Council stated support of SB 129. There are two issues: values and money. One message must be gotten across. If you parent a child, you will be responsible for that child's financial support until the child reaches the age of 18. The state of Wisconsin passed a similar bill in 1986. Since, there has been a 40% reduction of the AFDC program, due to child support collections. A lot of money is at stake. Mignon Waterman, Montana Association of Churches submitted

written testimony in support of SB 129. (Exhibit 6)

Christine Deveny, League of Women Voters of Montana, offered written testimony in support of SB 129. (Exhibit 7)

Judith Carlsen, Montana Social Workers, stated support of SB 129. Ms Carlsen stated SB 129 is a WIN-WIN situation. Senate Bill 129 will bring money into the state budget to replace the AFDC money, and it will increase the stability of the family.

List of Testifying Opponents and What Group They Represent:

Charles Brooks, representing the Montana Retail Association.

John McRae, representing the Child Support Enforcement Agency.

Jeff Graham, representing himself.

Testimony:

Charles Brooks, Montana Retail Association, offered written opposition against SB 129. (Exhibit 8)

John McRae, attorney, Department of Revenue, recognized Dennis Shober, Bureau Chief for the Child Support Division. Mr. McRae stated the Department of Revenue is neutral, but offered expertise and instruction concerning the program.

Jeff Graham, representing himself, asked the committee to consider the father, who is granted reasonable visitation rights. Yet, the mother of the child does not allow the child to contact the father. Mr. Graham stated he would like to have an amendment to address the visitation issue.

Questions From Committee Members:

Senator Blaylock asked Brenda Nordlund what are the "silver bullets" that are going to make the noncustodial parent pay. Senator Blaylock stated Ms Nordlund testified she accompanied her clients to district court in obtaining monthly child care payments, but the noncustodial parent quits their job or leaves the area. Something needs to be done in this situation. Nordlund stated the major silver bullet is the automatic income withholding. Every person, with the exception of the independent, self employed business person, will come under this ruling. Senate Bill 129 allows the custodial parent the option, the obligation, to file an application with child support enforcement agency, so withholding order enforcement can collect on the custodial parent's behalf. The agency's job is to find the

non-custodial parent. The agency has access to many types of confidential information used to find the non-custodial parent.

Senator Blaylock stated there are fathers who make the child support payments, but are not allowed to have access to the children, even though the court gave visitations privileges. Even though this bill may be enacted, perhaps, the fathers are not gaining a whole lot of ground. Ms Nordlund stated the overriding concern of SB 129 is: What are the needs of the children. It is documented that children are living in poverty, due to problems of child support payments. This link is very clear. Mr Graham, according to Ms Nordlund, has the ability to enforce the visitation provision of the divorce decree. The child's needs do not stop.

Senator Pipinich asked Ms Nordlund is she is looking out for the child's needs or the mother's needs. Ms Nordlund apologized for the gender use of the mother's need. There are exceptions. Clearly, there are fathers who are custodial parents.

Senator Lynch stated that people can very easily lie to the employer in order to get out of paying the automatic income withholding. If the employee has blatantly lied, certainly the obligator is going to be in contempt of the court order.

Senator Keating asked John McRae if SB 129 augments the child enforcement bureau's present procedures, or change the direction of what is being currently accomplished. Yes, currently the department does income withholding procedures. The triggering device now is e monthly payments must be delinquent. Who has the authority to impose the withholding requirement upon the employer. Is this done by court order or does the bureau have the authority to initiate the payment. McRae stated there already an existing court or administrative order requiring the individual to pay. Once the order is in place, the department will serve a notice on the individual, stating a delinquency has occurred, and the department intends to withhold income. The individual is given an opportunity to have a hearing to contest the delinquency. If the delinquency occurred, the department issues an order directly to the employer.

Senator Keating asked how many cases each year did the department document. Dennis Shober replied there are in excess of 19,000 cases. The department garnishes the wages of approximately 75% of the cases through the courts or other administrative procedures. Senator Keating asked if SB 129 will make the practice easier to garnish wages. Shober stated by eliminating the early day delinquency requirement, the department thinks the order could be given



to the employer must faster than the present policy.

Senator Keating stated he could understand the Child Support Bureau's concern to make it easier to collect funds, but Senator Keating stated he would have to weigh his decision in favor of the merchants. If the merchants fail in some little way to make an inquiry or initiate the question and set up the adversary situation, the merchant is liable for the payment of the delinquent father. The language is too harsh. Most merchants are subject to and probably involved in garnishing cases.

Closing by Sponsor:

Senator Manning stated he is open to amendments to make the bill more workable. Something should be done to people intentionally running away from their obligations.

HEARING ON SENATE BILL 130

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Senator Manning, Senate District 18, principal sponsor of Senate Bill 130, stated the bill was requested by the Joint Interim Subcommittee on Welfare, to require the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to seek an agreement with the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services for the purpose of establishing a demonstration program that would allow recipients of the AFDC-Unemployed Parent Program to work 100 hours or more in a month and still retain eligibility for public assistance, including Medicaid.

Under current federal regulations, a recipient of the AFDC-Unemployed Parent Program is prohibited from working 100 hours or more in any given month. This rule, which is known as the 100-hour rule, apparently exists to provide a definition of an "unemployed parent" for purposes of administering the AFDC Unemployed Parent Program. The problem is the rule poses an obvious disincentive for AFDC unemployed parent recipients to work. Senate Bill 130 is intended to eliminate the work disincentive inherent in the current 100-hour rule by either modifying or eliminating the 100-hour rule so that unemployed parent recipients can work 100 hours or more and still retain eligibility for AFDC.

Under the new federal welfare reform act, eight states will be permitted to establish demonstration programs to permit AFDC unemployed parent recipients to work 100 hours or more each month. And one state, perhaps, Montana, will be allowed to establish a program that will completely eliminate the 100-hour work restriction.

List of Testifying Proponents and What Group They Represent:

John Ortwein, representing the Montana Catholic Conference.

Virginia Jellison, representing the Montana Low Income Coalition.

Maribelle Krebs, representing the Concerned Citizens Coalition.

Wilbur Johnson, representing the Concerned Citizens Coalition.

Jim Smith, representing the HRDC.

Mignon Waterman, representing the Montana Association of Churches.

Testimony:

John Ortwein, Montana Catholic Conference, submitted written testimony in support of SB 130. (Exhibit 9)

Virginia Jellison, Lobbyist for the Montana Low Income Coalition, submitted written testimony in support of SB 130. (Exhibit 10)

Maribelle Krebs, Concerned Citizens Coalition, Great Falls, stated support of SB 130.

Wilbur Johnson, Concerned Citizens Coalition, stated support of SB 130. Mr. Johnson stated he is a General Assistance recipient and a low income advocate. It is hard to make ends meet with a family, but by giving incentives, it will increase the desires of the families to get off General Assistance. Once the families lose benefits, it is impossible, without some help, to maintain any standard level of living. Mr Johnson urged the committee to pass SB 130 and SB 128 and submitted written testimony for each bill. (Exhibit 11)

Jim Smith, HRDC, stood in support of SB 130.

Mignon Waterman, Montana Association of Churches, submitted written testimony in support of SB 130. (Exhibit 12)

Judith Carlsen, Montana Association of Social Workers, offer support of SB 130.

List of Testifying Opponents and What Group They Represent:

There were no opponents to SB 130.

Testimony:

There was no testimony.

Questions From Committee Members:

Senator Blaylock stated SB 130 is a good bill because it removes the disincentive. Senator Blaylock asked Ms Waterman if she believed, down the line, many Montanans would be critical of the legislation when they say someone is working 100-hour and is also getting welfare. Ms Waterman stated the long term goals of reducing the costs of welfare programs must be considered in order to get people employed or reemployed. One must look at what it takes to get from here to there, and SB 130 provides a long term hope for success.

Senator Pipinich asked if there was a time factor incorporated into HB 130. Lee Tickell stated there is an automatic cut off period at one hundred hour, per the 1981 Omnibus Reconciliation Act. The theory is someone who is working a hundred hours is attempting to go to work full time. Senate Bill 130 would allow people to earn wages for presumably 100-160 hours per month. This is considered 3/5ths employment, but the person could obtain a partial unemployment benefit and still be eligible for Medicaid.

Closing by Sponsor:

Senator Manning urged support of SB 130.

DISPOSITION OF SENATE BILL 93

Amendments and Votes:

Senator Keating moved the amendment requested by Senator Harry McLane.

Tom Gomez stated the amendment makes clear the intent to require the use of voucher, but only for persons who are employable recipients of General Assistance.

Lee Tickell explained the administrative problems. The essence of the bill is to avoid giving cash up front. There is a question whether or not the client would participate in Project Work. The original intent of the bill was making sure, upon initial application, the client would be given a voucher. When a person walks in to apply, the judgement decision concerning whether or not a person is employable or not has not been made. The intent of the SRS amendment is to maintain the status quo: The department of SRS can,

without any justification or desire to do so, pay the first 30 days, and subsequent payments by vouchers, if that is what is wanted. The SRS amendment would make the first 30 days worth of payments by vouchers.

Senator Blaylock asked Tickell if he thought the McLane amendment would complicate what the SRS is accomplishing. Tickell replied yes.

Tom Gomez stated SB 101 will establish employability as a classification of GA eligibility. In order to make any payments under GA, the employability determination must be made. If SB 101 is passed, providing standards of eligibility, the department's concern will be heedless because a payment would not be made until the SRS determined eligibility.

Gomez stated the McLane amendment limits the use of the voucher to the new category of individuals who are considered employable. This determination is the eligibility basis of SB 101.

Senator Aklestad stated SB 93 would have to be in conjunction with SB 101, once unemployable and unemployable definitions are established.

Senator Nathe asked how fast is eligibility determined. Gomez stated if SB 101 passes without additional changes, the eligibility determination could be established within 30 days of the time the individual attempts to apply for GA in the local welfare office.

Senator Nathe asked if he was passing through the state and needed money, could he stop in any county welfare office to ask for help. Senator Nathe asked if the determination is made immediately. Gomez stated Nathe's reference is to the Nonresident General Assistance Program. The county offices provide transportation so that the individual can return to their place of origin. Some counties are able to make eligibility determinations within ten to fifteen days. The GA puts the people into different categories and different program.

Tickell stated the moment a client comes into the welfare office, says they want to live in Helena, and wants to apply for GA the SRS must determine whether or not the person is employable and should be paid by a voucher, or if they are unemployable and eligible for cash. The determination is not possible for approximately 30 days, as the client must be examined by a doctor, along with other prerequisites.

Senator Devlin suggested Mr. Tickell and Mr. Gomez confer on

SB 93, and bring their findings to the next committee hearing. Senator Keating withdrew the motion.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: The meeting was adjourned at 2:42 P.M.

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Senator Gary C. Aklestad, Chairman

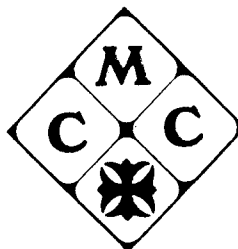
ROLL CALL

LABOR COMMITTEE

51st LEGISLATIVE SESSION

DATE: *January 24, 1989*

	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
SENATOR TOM KEATING	X		
SENATOR SAM HOFMAN	X		
SENATOR J.D. LYNCH	X		
SENATOR GERRY DEVLIN	X		
SENATOR BOB PIPINICH	X		
SENATOR DENNIS NATHE	X		
SENATOR RICHARD MANNING	X		
SENATOR CHET BLAYLOCK	X		
SENATOR GARY AKLESTAD	X		



# Montana Catholic Conference

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

EXHIBIT NO. 1 page 1 of 1

DATE 1-24-89

BILL NO. SB 128

January 24, 1989

## CHAIRMAN AKELSTAD AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE

I am John Ortwein, representing the Montana Catholic Conference.

The 1986 document of the United States Catholic Bishops entitled, Economic Justice for All, A Pastoral Letter on Catholic Social Teaching and the U.S. Economy, makes the following statement concerning job training programs. Paragraph 211 reads: To help recipients become self sufficient...public assistance programs should work in tandem with job creation programs that include provisions for training, counseling, placement and child care. Jobs for welfare recipients should be fully compensated so that workers receive the full benefits and status associated with gainful employment.

The Bishops further state: We believe that an effective way to fight poverty is through programs that are small in scale, locally based and oriented toward empowering the poor to be self-sufficient.

Senate Bill 128 provides the needed training and job placement suggested by the Bishops letter. We support SB 128.



Tel. (406) 442-5761

P.O. BOX 1708

530 N. EWING

HELENA, MONTANA 59624



Montana  
Association of  
Churches

MONTANA RELIGIOUS LEGISLATIVE COALITION • P.O. Box 745 • Helena, MT 59624

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

EXHIBIT NO. 2 page 1-6 1

DATE 1-24-89

BILL NO. SB 128

WORKING TOGETHER:

American Baptist Churches  
of the Northwest

Christian Churches  
of Montana  
(Disciples of Christ)

Episcopal Church  
Diocese of Montana

Evangelical Lutheran  
Church in America  
Montana Synod

Presbyterian Church (U. S. A.)  
Glacier Presbytery

Presbyterian Church (U. S. A.)  
Yellowstone Presbytery

Roman Catholic Diocese  
of Great Falls - Billings

Roman Catholic Diocese  
of Helena

United Church  
of Christ  
Mt.-N. Wyo. Cont.

United Methodist Church  
Yellowstone Conference

January 24, 1989

CHAIRMAN AKLESTAD AND MEMBERS OF THE LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT  
COMMITTEE:

I am Mignon Waterman of Helena and I represent the Montana  
Association of Churches.

We supported the concept of a job training program when  
Project Work was established and we continue to support  
job training for low income individuals. We believe  
most individuals want to be productive and to be employed,  
but some lack the skills, training and resources needed  
to get and hold a job.

Although the original Project Work program was a step  
in the right direction, all involved realize the program  
needs to be revamped.

The Montana Association of Churches applauds the interim  
committee's thoughtful consideration and thorough research  
into the job training needs of Montana's low income  
individuals and we urge your support of SB 128.



**MONTANA  
LOW-INCOME  
COALITION**



**P.O. BOX 1029  
HELENA, MONTANA 59624  
(406) 449-8801  
(406) 443-0012**

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

EXHIBIT NO. 3 page 1 of 1

DATE 1-24-89

BILL NO. SB 128

BUTTE  
COMMUNITY UNION  
113 HAMILTON  
BUTTE 59701 • 782-3991

BOZEMAN  
HOUSING COALITION  
519 1/2 E. LAMME  
BOZEMAN 59715 • 587-3791

CONCERNED CITIZENS  
COALITION  
825 THIRD AVENUE SOUTH  
GREAT FALLS 59402 • 727-9136

LAST CHANCE  
PEACEMAKERS COALITION  
107 WEST LAWRENCE  
HELENA 59601 • 449-6680

LOW INCOME GROUP FOR  
HUMAN TREATMENT  
147 WEST MAIN  
MISSOULA 59801 • 728-6854

LOW INCOME  
SENIOR CITIZENS ADVOCATES  
BOX 897  
HELENA 59624 • 443-1630

NATIVE AMERICAN  
SERVICES ASSOCIATION  
2228 SOUTH AVENUE WEST  
MISSOULA 59801 • 3229-3373

NORTHERN ROCKIES  
ACTION GROUP  
9 PLACER  
HELENA 59601 • 442-6615

MONTANA ALLIANCE FOR  
PROGRESSIVE POLICY  
324 FULLER  
HELENA 59601 • 443-7283

MONTANA LEGAL SERVICES  
EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION  
127 EAST MAIN  
MISSOULA 59802 • 543-8343

MONTANA  
SENIOR CITIZENS ASSOCIATION  
BOX 423  
HELENA 59624 • 443-5341

POWELL COUNTY  
NEIGHBORHOOD  
SUPPORT GROUP  
114 EAST SIDE ROAD  
DEER LODGE 59722 • 846-1665

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF S.B. 128

SENATE LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE

JANUARY 24, 1989

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

My name is Virginia Jellison and I'm the Lobbyist for the Montana Low Income Coalition. Our members are comprised of over 6,000 Montanans who are elderly, low income, unemployed and underemployed, single mothers, children in poverty, and people on public assistance.

We support good legislation that assists people in the transition from welfare to work for those, who are capable of working, and where work is available to them.

Therefore, the Montana Low Income Coalition supports and urges the Committee to recomend a do pass for S.B. 128. Thank you.



SENATE LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT  
EXHIBIT *page 1 of 1*  
DATE 1-24-89  
BILL NO. SB 128

Senate Bill 128  
Labor and Employment  
Relations Committee  
January 14, 1989  
LWVM Contact: Chris Deveny  
442-2617

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Christine Deveny, here today representing the League of Women Voters of Montana.

The League supports the establishment of a job search, education, training and work program for employable recipients of general relief assistance, and believes it is an important step toward promoting self-sufficiency for individuals and families. This is one of the first efforts needed to break the vicious cycle of poverty in our nation and in Montana. However, in order for this legislation to reduce the long-term need for public assistance, it must also be coupled with policies and programs that work to increase job opportunities. In some areas of Montana where unemployment figures are high, it is likely to be unrealistic to expect that recipients will be employed at the end of their job training program, as is stated in this bill.

The League of Women Voter urges a "do pass" recommendation for SB128. Thank you.



**MONTANA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION**

502 South 19th • Bozeman, Montana 59715  
Phone: (406) 587-3153

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

EXHIBIT NO. 5 pages 1-61

DATE 1-24-89

SB 128

BILL # SB 128 ; TESTIMONY BY: Lorna Frank

DATE 1/24/89 ; SUPPORT Yes ; OPPOSE \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, for the record my Name is Lorna Frank, and I represent Montana Farm Bureau.

We support the concept of programs that enable employable recipients of General Relief Assistance to receive training an experience conducive to their finding regular, sustainable employment.

SIGNED: Lorna Frank

== FARMERS AND RANCHERS UNITED ==

COMMENTS ON SB70 AND SB128

ISSUE

Is there a duplication of remedial education efforts in Montana?

CASCADE COUNTY EXAMPLE

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Operator</u>	<u>Funds Source</u>	<u>Amt FY88</u>
Adult Basic Education Center	Great Falls PS	State & Fed ABE	\$48,446
		Fed JTPA	\$51,299
Reach	Great Falls PS	Fed VISTA	NA
Project Challenge	AFL-CIO	Fed PVEA	\$37,367
Project Work Program	GF Job Service	State PWP	NA
Extended Day Vocational Training and Retraining	GF Vo-Tech	Fed PVEA	\$2,500
Remedial Lab	GF Vo-Tech	State & Student Fees	NA
Mercy Home GED	Mercy Home	NA	NA
City-County Jail	Sister Catherine	NA	NA
Workplace Literacy	GF Women In Transition	State Displaced Homemaker	NA
NA	Spectrum Learning	NA	NA

SUGGESTED STATEMENT FOR SB70 AND SB128

"Where Adult Basic Education programs exist, adult remedial education services shall be coordinated with state or local agencies having the responsibility under the Adult Education Act (P.L. 100-297) through contracts or cooperative agreements."

ndment  
 SB128



STATE OF MONTANA  
*Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst*

STATE CAPITOL  
 HELENA, MONTANA 59620  
 406/444-2986

JUDY RIPPINGALE  
 LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST

January 24, 1989

Senator Gary Aklestad  
 Seat #1  
 Montana State Senate  
 Helena, MT 59620

Dear Senator Aklestad:

As you requested, funding for the fiscal notes for the welfare bills have been summarized in Table 1. Table 2 shows a summary of the fiscal impact by major expenditure category. The fiscal notes on SB93 and SB129 are not available. Option A was used for SB128; if Option B were used it would increase the cost \$7.4 million.

Table 1  
 Summary of Fiscal Notes -- Welfare Reform Bill

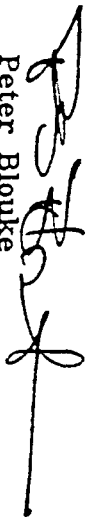
Bill	General Fund	1990 Other State Special	Federal	Total
----- Fiscal 1990 -----				
SB67	\$ 29,926	\$ -0-	\$ 73,874	\$ 103,800
SB70	597,133	270,040	3,272,911	4,140,084
SB99	(41,068)	-0-	-0-	(41,068)
SB100	(14,070)	-0-	-0-	(14,070)
SB101	(778,947)	-0-	-0-	(778,947)
SB128	177,744	-0-	152,244	329,988
SB130	3,176,148	85,854	8,052,609	11,314,611
SB134	44,352	-0-	-0-	44,352
Total	<u>\$3,191,196</u>	<u>\$355,894</u>	<u>\$11,551,638</u>	<u>\$15,098,730</u>
----- Fiscal 1991 -----				
SB67	\$ 427,296	\$ -0-	\$ 1,060,504	\$ 1,487,800
SB70	597,133	270,040	3,272,911	4,140,084
SB99	(43,656)	-0-	-0-	(43,656)
SB100	(14,070)	-0-	-0-	(14,070)
SB101	(1,076,585)	-0-	-0-	(1,076,585)
SB128	170,243	-0-	144,743	314,986
SB130	3,161,531	88,239	8,064,841	11,314,611
SB134	47,388	-0-	-0-	47,388
Total	<u>\$ 3,269,280</u>	<u>\$358,279</u>	<u>\$12,542,999</u>	<u>\$16,170,558</u>

Table 2  
Summary of Fiscal Note Expenditures by Major Expenditure Category

	SB67	SB70	SB99	SB100	SB101	SB128	SB130	SB134	Total
----- Fiscal 1990 -----									
Personal Svcs	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 85,295	\$ 8,488	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 93,783
Operating Exp	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	270,000	36,000	-0-	-0-	306,000
Equipment	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	6,000
Benefits	<u>103,800</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>(41,088)</u>	<u>(14,070)</u>	<u>(778,947)</u>	<u>285,500</u>	<u>11,314,611</u>	<u>44,352</u>	<u>10,914,158</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$103,800</b>	<b>\$ -0-</b>	<b>\$(41,088)</b>	<b>\$(14,070)</b>	<b>\$(417,652)</b>	<b>\$329,988</b>	<b>\$11,314,611</b>	<b>\$44,352</b>	<b>\$11,319,941</b>
----- Fiscal 1991 -----									
Personal Svcs	\$ -0-	\$ 274,395	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 82,245	\$ 8,487	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 365,127
Operating Exp	-0-	75,543	-0-	-0-	270,000	21,000	-0-	-0-	366,543
Equipment	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Benefits	<u>1,487,820</u>	<u>3,790,146</u>	<u>(43,656)</u>	<u>(28,140)</u>	<u>(1,076,585)</u>	<u>285,500</u>	<u>11,314,611</u>	<u>47,388</u>	<u>15,777,084</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,487,820</b>	<b>\$4,140,084</b>	<b>\$(43,656)</b>	<b>\$(28,140)</b>	<b>\$(724,340)</b>	<b>\$314,987</b>	<b>\$11,314,611</b>	<b>\$47,388</b>	<b>\$16,508,754</b>

If I can be of further assistance, please contact me again.

Sincerely,

  
Peter Blouke  
Senior Fiscal Analyst

Amendments to Senate Bill No. 128  
First Reading Copy

Requested by Senator Dennis Nathe  
For the Senate Committee on Labor and Employment Relations

Prepared by Tom Gomez, Staff Researcher  
February 9, 1989

1. Page 6, line 18.

Following: line 17

Insert: "NEW SECTION. Section 2. Coordination requirements.  
Where adult basic education programs exist, remedial education  
services provided for in 53-3-304(3) must be coordinated, through  
contracts or cooperative agreements, with state or local agencies  
having responsibility for programs administered under the Adult  
Education Act, Public Law 100-297."

Renumber: subsequent sections

Amendments to Senate Bill No. 128  
First Reading Copy

Requested by Senator Richard Manning  
For the Senate Committee on Labor and Employment Relations

Prepared by Tom Gomez, Staff Researcher  
February 14, 1989

1. Page 1, line 11.  
Following: line 10  
Insert: "

STATEMENT OF INTENT

It is the intent of the legislature, in enacting this bill, that the department of social and rehabilitation services revamp the current general relief work program provided for in 53-3-304 to make it a total, work-oriented program designed to help recipients of general relief obtain regular, sustainable employment.

The bill is intended to correct program deficiencies found in an audit requested by the Joint Interim Subcommittee on Welfare. The audit, which was conducted by the Office of the Legislative Auditor, revealed that the current program is not achieving the purpose for which it was intended. The audit showed that:

- (1) the current program does not enable general relief recipients to obtain permanent employment;
- (2) the program only moderately increases the percentage of recipients who find employment;
- (3) the program does not significantly reduce the general relief caseload; and
- (4) overall, the program does not result in net savings to the state when reductions in welfare costs are compared to the costs of administering the program.

Thus, the legislature intends to provide for a revitalized work program for recipients of general relief. As reconceived, the program must include:

- (1) intensive job search activity and prompt placements for recipients who are job ready, rather than remedial education, job training, or other activities that, although beneficial, are not necessary for recipients to find employment;
- (2) remedial education and job skills training, but only if it is necessary for the recipient to become employed. Whenever possible, it is intended that services be provided through existing, local adult basic education programs and programs administered under the Job Training Partnership Act;
- (3) active daily involvement of recipients in a combination of employment-related activities in order to enhance self-motivation and to increase job placement. Job search is an essential requirement that should be conducted as part of the food stamp employment and training program funded by the federal government. In addition, county workfare should be required but



only in combination with other employment assistance, such as job search, job readiness training, remedial education, job training, and job placement;

(4) a minimum 40-hour per week requirement for participation in program activities;

(5) a clear expectation that recipients must be employed at the end of the program. This expectation should be reinforced daily by program operators and should be communicated to each recipient upon enrollment in the program;

(6) participation in activities authorized under [ section 10, Senate Bill No. 101] in lieu of participation in job search, training, and work activities otherwise required in 53-3-304;

(7) follow-up and monitoring of program performance; and

(8) prohibition of political activities under the program.

In redesigning the program, the department of social and rehabilitation services shall examine the policies and experience of work programs in other states, including the Utah emergency work program, which is a program that has operated at less than 10% of the cost of the Utah work incentive (WIN) program."

Montana  
Association of  
Churches



MONTANA RELIGIOUS LEGISLATIVE COALITION • P.O. Box 745 • Helena, MT 59624

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

EXHIBIT NO. 6 page 1 of 1

DATE: 1-24-89

BILL NO. SB 129

WORKING TOGETHER:

American Baptist Churches  
of the Northwest

Christian Churches  
of Montana  
(Disciples of Christ)

Episcopal Church  
Diocese of Montana

Evangelical Lutheran  
Church in America  
Montana Synod

Methodian Church (U. S. A.)  
Gallatin Presbytery

Presbyterian Church (U. S. A.)  
Yellowstone Presbytery

Roman Catholic Diocese  
of Great Falls - Billings

Roman Catholic Diocese  
of Helena

United Church  
of Christ  
Mt.-N. Wyo. Cont.

United Methodist Church  
Yellowstone Conference

January 24, 1989

CHAIRMAN AKLESTAD AND MEMBERS OF THE LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT  
COMMITTEE:

I am Mignon Waterman of Helena and I represent the Montana  
Association of Churches.

We support the concept embodied in SB129 that parents,  
mother and father alike, should assume financial responsibility  
for their children. It is only through strict child  
support decrees and enforcement that adequate child  
support can be ensured.

Once again, we believe recommendations like this will  
help reduce public assistance costs in Montana while  
not adversely hurting Montana's low income individuals.

We support the concept of SB129.



Senate Bill 129  
Senate Labor and  
Employment Committee  
January 24, 1989  
LWVM Contact: Chris Deveny  
442-2617

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Christine Deveny, here today representing the League of Women Voters of Montana, and here to support Senate Bill 129.

In keeping with its historic involvement with the issue of child welfare, the National League of Women Voters recently completed an extensive study of the unmet needs of our nation. The study draws attention to the fact that only one-third of all single mothers receive the full amount of their court-awarded child support. In many cases that child support payment could be the major financial resource that keeps households headed by single parents from needing AFDC payments to meet basic living needs. Those households with limited financial resources are the ones who most need dependable, regular child support payments to enable them to be self-sufficient without relying on AFDC payments.

The provision of Senate Bill 129 requiring automatic withholding of child support payments is a positive step toward ensuring that non-custodial parents meet their financial responsibilities toward the support of their dependant children. Assurances that adequate child support payments will be made on a regular schedule should reduce the number of households that need AFDC assistance.

The League strongly supports the changes in Section 1 subsection 2 that call for the courts to consider the child's medical needs and day care costs when setting child support payment amounts. The cost of quality child care and medical expenses can be a significant porportion of the overall amount needed to provide for a child. These costs must be considered when setting child support payments.

The League of Women Voters recommends passage of Senate Bill 129. Thank you.

Executive Office  
318 N. Last Chance Gulch  
P.O. Box 440  
Helena, MT 59624  
Phone (406) 442-3388

8 page 1 of 1  
DATE 1-24-89  
BILL NO. SB 129

TESTIMONY  
January 24, 1989

SB 129

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

For the record, I am Charles Brooks, representing the Montana Retail Association. I am here today asking for SB-129 to be amended.

The Montana Retail Association represents approximately 1,000 retail stores throughout Montana.

The retail business enterprises of Montana continue to demonstrate their concern for the welfare of our children by supporting various projects and agencies dedicated to helping children with time, cash and merchandise.

We feel strongly that those who cannot be cared for should receive the necessary care of food, housing, clothing and education and commend those agencies dedicated to this effort. Also, we feel just as strongly that those who bring children into this world should, if capable, provide for their support without exception.

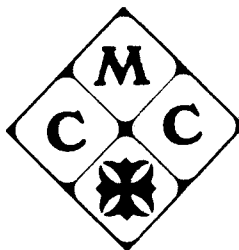
We want you to know that we support the Bill with one change:

Section 5 page 13, line 23: "If a payor fails to make this inquiry the payor is liable to the department for any amount up to the accumulated amount payor should have withheld and delivered if it is not paid by the obligor." We request this section be removed from the Bill.

We do not believe that we as employers should be the enforcer of the court decree; that should be the role of the court. We feel that this puts a very unfair economic burden on the employer should, under the pressure of day to day activities, he fails to ask the question of the person being hired.

It's our hope you will see fit to amend section 5 as stated above.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today.



# Montana Catholic Conference

SEN. HEALTH & EMPLOYMENT  
EXHIBIT 9 page 1 of 1  
DATE 1-24-89  
BILL NO. SB 130

January 24, 1989

## CHAIRMAN AKELSTAD AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE

I am John Ortwein, representing the Montana Catholic Conference.

We feel this legislation is a good step toward eliminating the disincentives for those on AFDC to become more independent. For this reason the Conference is supportive of Senate Bill 130.

It would be our hope that an advisory group would be appointed to help in the design of this program. We would make several suggestions as to the make-up of the group which will submit its recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the purpose of establishing the demonstration program. We would hope that advocates for the poor, social service agencies, and representatives of the poor would be included on this advisory group as well as membership from the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services.

It is our belief such an advisory committee would be most helpful in designing a workable program for those on AFDC.



# MONTANA LOW-INCOME COALITION



P.O. BOX 1029  
HELENA, MONTANA 59624  
(406) 449-8801  
(406) 443-0012

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

10 page 1 of 1  
1-24-89

FILE NO. SB 130

BUTTE  
COMMUNITY UNION  
113 HAMILTON  
BUTTE 59701 • 782-0670

## TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF S.B. 130

BOZEMAN  
HOUSING COALITION  
226 EAST KOCH  
BOZEMAN 59715 • 587-3736

## SENATE LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE

JANUARY 24, 1989

CONCERNED CITIZENS  
COALITION  
825 THIRD AVENUE SOUTH  
GREAT FALLS 59402 • 727-9136

For the record, my name is Virginia Jellison and I'm the Lobbyist for the Montana Low Income Coalition.

LAST CHANCE  
PEACEMAKERS COALITION  
107 WEST LAWRENCE  
HELENA 59601 • 449-8680

MLIC supports S.B. 130 which would put into place a positive demonstration project allowing for AFDC recipients to work more than 100 hours in a month and still retain some of the much needed benefits. This would be a positive incentive which would take away a barrier to employment for AFDC recipients. It would allow them to find work and retain work at minimum wage or at entry level and still have their family's needs met.

LOW INCOME  
SENIOR CITIZENS ADVOCATES  
BOX 897  
HELENA 59624 • 443-1630

MONTANA ALLIANCE FOR  
PROGRESSIVE POLICY  
324 FULLER  
HELENA 59601 • 443-7283

We urge the Committee to recommend a do pass to S.B. 130. Thank you.

MONTANA LEGAL SERVICES  
EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION  
801 N. MAIN  
HELENA 59601 • 442-9830

MONTANA  
SENIOR CITIZENS ASSOCIATION  
BOX 423  
HELENA 59624 • 443-5341

MONTANANS  
FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE  
436 NORTH JACKSON  
HELENA 59601 • 449-3140 • 227-8594

POWELL COUNTY  
NEIGHBORHOOD  
SUPPORT GROUP  
BOX 342  
DEER LODGE 59722 • 846-3437

My name is Willbur Johnson, I am with Concerned Citizens Coalition of Great Falls. I am a general assistance recipient, I am also a low-income advocate.

With a family it is hard to try to make ends meet. By giving incentives, it will increase the desire of the families to want to get off of the program. Once they lose the benefits it is no longer possible to live at any level below standards without some help.

Therefore I recommend that ~~the~~ the committee pass Senate bill 130

My name is Wilbur Johnson, I am with Concerned Citizens Coalition of Great Falls. I am also a low income advocate.

As a general ~~to~~ <sup>assistance</sup> recipient, I know that this will ~~allow~~ <sup>offer encouragement for</sup> us to struggle harder to find work.

If there were jobs available you would not see as big of a case load for G.A.

We know that jobs are not the total answer, but addressing the issue of an increase in the minimum wage will allow more people to be self-sufficient.

Therefore I support # S.B. 128



Montana  
Association of  
Churches



MONTANA RELIGIOUS LEGISLATIVE COALITION • P.O. Box 745 • Helena, MT 59624

SENATE LABOR & EMPLOYMENT

COMMITTEE NO. 12 page 1 of 1

DATE 1-24-89

BILL NO. SB130

WORKING TOGETHER:

American Baptist Churches  
of the Northwest

Christian Churches  
of Montana  
(Disciples of Christ)

Episcopal Church  
Diocese of Montana

Evangelical Lutheran  
Church in America  
Montana Synod

Presbyterian Church (U. S. A.)  
Glacier Presbytery

Presbyterian Church (U. S. A.)  
Yellowstone Presbytery

Roman Catholic Diocese  
of Great Falls - Billings

Roman Catholic Diocese  
of Helena

United Church  
of Christ  
Mt.-N. Wyo. Cont.

United Methodist Church  
Yellowstone Conference

January 24, 1989

CHAIRMAN AKLESTAD AND MEMBERS OF THE LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT  
COMMITTEE:

I am Mignon Waterman of Helena and I represent the Montana  
Association of Churches.

We support SB130 and we are pleased that Senator Manning  
and the other members of the interim committee have  
recommended numerous proposals like the one before you  
that encourage job training and provide incentives to  
move from public assistance programs to jobs that offer  
opportunities to become productive members of Montana's  
economy.

As I have said in other testimony, it is critical that  
low income individuals have program opportunities that  
allow them to break out of the cycle of poverty that  
has trapped them, often through no fault of their own.

LABOR COMMITTEE

WITNESS STATEMENT

51st LEGISLATIVE SESSION

DATE: 1-24-89

\*\*\*\*\*  
PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY !  
\*\*\*\*\*

NAME: JAMES E. Smith Date: 1-24-89

ADDRESS: 510 State Merena

PHONE: 443-0604

REPRESENTING WHOM: HRDC Assoc.

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 128, 129, 130

DO YOU: SUPPORT?  AMEND?  OPPOSE?

COMMENTS: Assoc. supports entire package  
introduced by Interim Welfare Committee,  
including SB 128, 129, 130.

Previous testimony supported SB 93, 99, 100, 101,  
SB <sup>134</sup>~~273~~, SB 67, 70

5093

1-24-87

Amendments to Senate Bill No. 93  
First Reading Copy

Requested by the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services  
For the Senate Committee on Labor and Employment Relations

Prepared by Tom Gomez, Staff Researcher  
January 26, 1989

1. Title, lines 8 and 9.  
Following: "ASSISTANCE" on line 8  
Strike: remainder of line 8 through "TIMES" on line 9
  
2. Page 1, line 25 through page 2, line 8.  
Strike: subsection (c) in its entirety

SB 93

1-24-89

Amendments to Senate Bill No. 93  
First Reading Copy

Requested by Senator Harry McLane  
For the Senate Committee on Labor and Employment Relations

Prepared by Tom Gomez, Staff Researcher  
January 24, 1989

1. Page 2, line 10.

Following: "relief"

Strike: "assistance disbursements for"

Insert: "paid to employable recipients during"

SB 93  
1-24-89

Amendments to Senate Bill No. 93  
First Reading Copy

Requested by Senator McLane  
For the Senate Committee on Labor and Employment Relations

Prepared by Tom Gomez, Staff Researcher  
January 26, 1989

1. Page 2, lines 9 through 12.  
Strike: subsection 2 in its entirety  
Insert: "(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), general relief must be paid by voucher or vendor payment during the initial 30 days that assistance is granted to new recipients in counties with state-assumed welfare services.  
(3) The provisions of subsection (2) do not apply to general relief payments to recipients who:  
(a) have an application pending for benefits under the social security disability program or the program of supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled; and  
(b) have presented evidence indicating a substantial likelihood that they are eligible to receive benefits under one of the programs described in subsection (3)(a)."  
Renumber: subsequent subsections

AMENDMENT TO SB 93

(RE: Voucher payments for general assistance)

1. Page 1, line 25 through page 2, line 8  
Strike: line 25 through page 2, line 8  
Rationale: This would allow voucher payments to be used on a continuous basis without restrictions as set forth in subsection (1)(c). Some counties currently use vouchers in all instances for the full length of time of eligibility. An alternative, in order to maintain the status quo for non state assumed counties would be to delete the word "county" from page 1, line 25, and the words "county welfare department" from page 2, lines 1 and 2.

Submitted by:  
Department of Social and  
Rehabilitation Services







ROLL CALL VOTE

LABOR COMMITTEE

51st LEGISLATIVE SESSION

DATE: 1-24-89 BILL NO: SB 128 TIME:           

*Roll Call Governor's Amendment*

VOTE:	YES	NO
SENATOR TOM KEATING	X	
SENATOR SAM HOFMAN	X	
SENATOR J.D. LYNCH		X
SENATOR GERRY DEVLIN	X	
SENATOR BOB PIPINICH		X
SENATOR DENNIS NATHE	X	
SENATOR RICHARD MANNING		X
SENATOR CHET BLAYLOCK		X
SENATOR GARY AKLESTAD	X	

*Motion Passed*

ROLL CALL VOTE

LABOR COMMITTEE

51st LEGISLATIVE SESSION

#2

DATE: 1-24-89 BILL NO: S13128 TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

As Amend Do Pass by Manning

VOTE:	YES	NO
SENATOR TOM KEATING		X
SENATOR SAM HOFMAN		X
SENATOR J.D. LYNCH	X	
SENATOR GERRY DEVLIN		X
SENATOR BOB PIPINICH	X	
SENATOR DENNIS NATHE		X
SENATOR RICHARD MANNING	X	
SENATOR CHET BLAYLOCK	X	
SENATOR GARY AKLESTAD		X

*Motion Failed*

ROLL CALL VOTE

LABOR COMMITTEE

51st LEGISLATIVE SESSION

#3

DATE: 1-24-89 BILL NO: SB 128 TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

Do Not Pass

VOTE:	YES	NO
SENATOR TOM KEATING	X	
SENATOR SAM HOFMAN	X	
SENATOR J.D. LYNCH		X
SENATOR GERRY DEVLIN	X	
SENATOR BOB PIPINICH		X
SENATOR DENNIS NATHE	X	
SENATOR RICHARD MANNING		X
SENATOR CHET BLAYLOCK		X
SENATOR GARY AKLESTAD	X	