

MINUTES

MONTANA SENATE
51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND CLAIMS

Call to Order: By CHAIRMAN PETE STORY, on MARCH 30, 1989,
at 8:00 A.M.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: Senator Gary Aklestad, Senator Loren
Jenkins, Senator Esther Bengtson, Senator Matt Himsl,
Senator Paul Boylan, Senator Tom Keating, Senator Judy
Jacobson, Senator H.W. "Swede" Hammond, Senator Pat
Regan, Senator Larry Tveit, Senator Fred Van
Valkenburg, Senator Dennis Nathe, Senator Greg
Jergeson, Senator Gerry Devlin, Senator Richard
Manning, Senator Sam Hofman, Senator Lawrence Stimatz,
Senator Ethel Harding, Senator Pete Story

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Judy Rippingale, LFA

Announcements/Discussion: None

EXECUTIVE SESSION HB 100
Human Services Section B HB 100

Senator Tveit distributed an amendment that would transfer
the Bad Debt Collection program from the Department of
Revenue to the State Auditor's Office as a result of
passage of HB 605 (See Exhibit 1). He moved the
amendment.

Jack Hillary from the department explained that the
amendment would transfer 3 FTE to the State Auditor's
Office.

The question was called. The motion passed unanimously.

Senator Tveit distributed an amendment to reinstate 4 FTE
current level employees back to the Classification
Bureau at the State Personnel Division (Exhibit 2).
The State Personnel Division Classification Program is
described on Exhibit 2a. He moved the amendment.

Lori Echaner, Administrator of the State Personnel

Division, explained the program. She said the House cut crippled the classification system. She said the people in the department assign grades to positions and the workload was high. She pointed out that people should not be punished when they were carrying out the law. She urged support for the amendment.

The question was called. The motion passed with two no votes by Senators Bengtson and Boylan.

Senator Tveit offered an amendment concerning HB 402 that would continue funding of the statewide Genetics Program and increase the fee on health insurers. This would give the spending authority in HB 100 to the State Personnel Division (Exhibit 3). He moved the amendment.

Lori Echaner said the amendment was in response to HB 402 that had been signed by the Governor. This amendment would give spending authority under the state health plan to pay the fee. The funds help fund the Shodair Hospital Genetics Center.

The question was called. The motion passed unanimously.

Senator Tveit presented an amendment that would increase the budget of the Information Services Division by \$680,000 each year of the FY 90-91 biennium in order to upgrade the capacity of the central system to handle increased workload of the TEAMS Project (Exhibit 4). He moved the amendment. (245)

Mike Trevor, Administrator of Management Services Division, said the amendment brings a modified request to the surface as it had not been acted on by the subcommittee or Appropriations. The reason for this is that the request is dependent on how SRS decides to handle the TEAMS project. The new director just made the decision as to how SRS would process this very large welfare system. This would increase the workload of the central computer by 70%. This is absolutely necessary to upgrade this system if the SRS TEAMS project is developed, he stated.

Senator Keating asked if this was proprietary funding. Mike Trevor replied that SRS would pay it to ISD for doing the service. Senator Regan clarified that the money had already been appropriated out of general fund for the TEAMS project. Mike Trevor pointed out that the project was heavily federally funded.

Senator Jenkins asked if all counties would receive

computers. Mike Trevor replied that it would be approximately 350 economic assistance social workers attached to the central computer system. Senator Jenkins asked what the chances of instead of 12 assumed counties there would be 56 counties.

Julia Robinson explained (400) that the statewide computer system affects both assumed and non-assumed county systems. The counties would be asked to participate because of federal kickin. Public assistance would be different after the computer. Paperwork would be transferred electronically. She pointed out that eligibility technicians workload is very high and this will improve the quality of their work.

The motion was called. The amendment passed with three no votes by Senators Bengtson, Boylan and Aklestad.

Senator Tveit distributed an amendment concerning upgrading Highway Patrol weapons. He moved the amendment. (Exhibit 5)

Marc Racicot (607) explained that the weapons could not be traded in because they go to surplus property so there is not enough funds to purchase weapons for all the patrol officers. Senator Jenkins asked about the change of caliber. Marc Racicot pointed out the people that they deal with use semi-automatic weapons.

The question was called. The motion passed with two no votes by Senators Jenkins and Bengtson.

Senator Tveit distributed an amendment that would add an FTE to the Governors Office (Exhibit 6). He moved the amendment.

Steve Yaekel (019) said this position would add more flexibility in setting policy at the Governors Office. He distributed a handout showing the decline of FTE (Exhibit 6a). He said the clerical assistance was needed to handle the expanded workload.

The question was called. The motion passed on a roll call vote of 12-6.

Senator Nathe distributed an amendment that would strike out the line item restrictions placed in the boilerplate. He pointed out that this was the first time there had ever been a blanket boilerplate restriction on personal services. This amendment would strike that language restriction allowing the Governor some flexibility. (Exhibit 7)

Senator Bengtson asked for an explanation. Judy Rippingale replied that this was put in boilerplate because they were told that the Senate was going to remove it and it is much easier to remove from boilerplate. She explained that the legislators did not want to take any vacancy savings in the budget because they think it has been abused and used for things it was never intended. The majority of the committee felt it would be better to line item personal services and not have that money spent on other categories. By not giving vacancy savings to agencies in their budget the problems would not occur. The line iteming of personal services would require the agencies to revert money not used that was appropriated to personal services. By putting more money in buy by line iteming it they hope to get a reversion back, she said.

Senator Nathe offered his second amendment on vacancy savings (Exhibit 8). He said this amendment would impose vacancy savings at 4% on all agencies except those having less than 20 FTE and they would have a 2% vacancy savings. (129) It exempts vacancy savings being imposed on any agency or department that has peace officers, institutional food service, direct care and professional also treatment staff and corrections officers, instructional contract facility and research station contract facility. He pointed out that by doing this a savings of 10.2 million could be achieved.

Senator Regan pointed out there would be less playing of games with positions.

Senator Nathe pointed out that it is assumed that agencies would set priorities and make tough decisions within their departments but that won't happen unless the vacancy savings would impose one them to set priorities.

Senator Keating pointed out that money was being appropriated for empty slots not real people and for this reason the payroll was not a true picture. He said there are people that are saying they haven't had a raise in three years and some are saying they haven't had a job in four years and yet empty job slots are being appropriated for. A truer picture of what is being spent for personal services is needed and money should not be shifted out of this category for operating expenses. It would be nice to have reversions when looking at supplementals, he said.

Senator Van Valkenburg said he was concerned about amendment #7 requiring the assessment of vacancy savings. He

pointed out that the judiciary or elected officials should be exempt since these were not areas where vacancies occur. He said consideration of an experiment for one biennium of line iteming personal services would tell a real base. Vacancy savings occur naturally and should be taken into account. Also forced vacancy savings occur only because the agencies are required to come within a certain budgetary limit and a true picture is not gained about what the requirements are.

Senator Aklestad (410) said the reason vacancy savings has been used over the years is because the Legislature has never had enough courage to prioritize budgets and really evaluate the personnel and expenditures. Vacancy savings has been used as a cushion. The increases have been prioritized not the existing budget.

Senator Nathe said the amendment would tie it down to the Governor so he can approve it and not the department head. This will help the department to seek efficient expenditures of money.

Senator Nathe moved the amendment.

Senator Van Valkenburg moved a substitute amendment to add judicial branch as one of the exceptions. (558)

Senator Regan pointed out the problem with the process was that the Governor was going to control the legislative branch and order vacancy savings or not. The Governor would also control other elected officials who may feel that is an intrusion because after all they are elected and are responsible to the public not the Governor.

The question was called on the substitute motion. The motion passed 10-9 on a roll call vote.

Senator Van Valkenburg moved to further amend Senator Nathe's amendment to include elected officials. Senator Jenkins asked since all salary was set by statute why didn't he amend it that way. Senator Van Valkenburg pointed out that there may be other salaries that are set by statute that were not elected officials. He said this was just the individual and not staff.

The question was called. The motion passed unanimously.

Senator Nathe moved the first amendment #7. Senator Van Valkenburg asked for comments from the staff as to the

affect of the amendment. Judy Rippingale (816) commented that the language was not well written and could be interpreted to be just the opposite. Alternative language that would express Senator Nathe's intent might read "The Governor must establish stringent procedures for those agencies under the Governor's direct supervision to limit when found appropriated where personal services are re-allocated to other expenditure categories".

Judy Rippingale said if the amendment was to be broadened the appropriate language might be the "approving authority" because approving authority is defined in the book for each and every agency.

Senator Nathe withdrew amendment #7. Senator Nathe moved the substitute motion which would draft the language in the appropriate form.

The question was called. The motion passed with one no vote by Senator Regan.

Senator Tveit distributed a memo from the Governor's Chief of Staff, acquisition options, and a letter from the pilot explaining mechanical breakdowns (Exhibit 9a). He offered an amendment that would authorize the Governor's Office to purchase a Turbine-powered aircraft (Exhibit 9). He said that concerns for safety and more power were the reasons for asking for an upgrade. (960)

Jeff Morrison commented that the airplane had served 17 years. He said a turbo prop airplane is recommended and is suitable for the Montana terrain. If the old plane is fixed this would mean down time.

Randy Link, the Governor's pilot, discussed the engines in the plane. He said that the engines needed to be replaced. He pointed out that it would cost \$75 thousand to fix the engine, \$100 thousand for the core charge and to top it off, all the parts were back ordered. The Kalispell Convention Center has the worst ice problems and more power is needed to get through. He pointed out that with the planes present condition it could only be flown one-way to its place of repair.

Senator Van Valkenburg asked if there was sufficient money in the budget to repair the engines or to buy a different plane though not as powerful as the King Air. Randy Link replied that there was though that was not the recommendation. Senator Van Valkenburg said it

appeared from the testimony that the reason the more powerful aircraft was needed was because of the Kalispell requirements and some other places that were difficult to get in to.

Senator Van Valkenburg asked Steve Yaekel how the Governor's Office could be asking for 5 million dollars in budget cuts and claim the state is spending too much money and how could the Governor's Office set the example saying everyone else had to cut but the Governor's Office needs a town car and a King Air.

Steve Yaekel replied (233) that given the timing of the plane problem he was hesitant. However the concerns were for safety for reliable transportation for the Governor that is cost effective. Also the broader use of the plane is another issue. The use of the plane to broaden the development of the motion picture industry would offer 2-3 million dollars in the local economy.

Senator Van Valkenburg said that this was no different that the legitimate spending needs of other agencies. He pointed out that all of them could justify cost effectiveness.

Senator Tveit commented that the plane had been in service a long time and it was difficult to get parts. As far as the business venture of the motion pictures it was good for economic development.

Senator Tveit pointed out that number 3 of the amendment an appropriation could not override a statutory so he moved to strike all language after "may not exceed \$1.536 million" because it was not appropriated in the bill.

Chairman Story asked Senator Tveit to withdraw the amendment until a later date since many committee members were not comfortable voting either direction.

Senator Tveit withdrew the amendment.

Senator Jacobson (626) offered an amendment that would add 3 EDP auditors over the next biennium (Exhibit 10). These auditors are overseeing the computerized activities within the various agencies. Presently there is one person doing that work. This amendment, instead of using general fund money, would appropriate it partly to the Commissioner of Higher Education. They feel it is important enough to do this that they are willing to charge those units of the university system and the money would be generated by user fees on

the computers. The rest of the money would come from the Information Services Division transferring into a proprietary fund and then a surcharge on billings to state agencies. This money would then be used for these auditors.

Senator Regan (715) responded because the subcommittee was asked for two not three auditors. The subcommittee turned the request down. She pointed out the survey of audit functions (Exhibit 10A). She said there was real concerns about the legislative audit grant. Montana has 60 auditors compared with other states with comparable population had far less. The request had been turned down because it was felt that the agency had better prioritize.

Senator Aklestad asked about the electronic data processing. Senator Keating replied that since the state was going to computers auditors trained in computer auditing may be needed.

Dave Lewis (930) pointed out that an article of the Great Falls Tribune was about the Treasurer of West Virginia being impeached for losing \$279 million from an ill-fated investment scheme. He said that would never happen in Montana because there is an annual legislative audit of investment portfolios. The legislative auditors are justified by just looking at the investment program alone.

Senator Aklestad said the auditors do a good job but they needed to prioritize and drop off something else and not just add and add where everything is a priority.

Senator Jacobson commented that if the committee was unwilling to put in 3 new auditors then she offered an amendment to add one auditor in order to address the problem (Exhibit 10B). She pointed out that the financial audits that are done are required by law.

Senator Jacobson moved as a substitute motion to add one new auditor.

(Tape 2-B)

Senator Hims1 commented that it may be necessary to have more surveillance in the area of electronic data processing and someone may need to track that.

The question was called. The substitute motion passed 10-9 on a roll call vote.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND COMMERCE PART C HB 100

Representative Gary Spaeth, subcommittee chairman, presented section C of HB 100. He distributed green summary sheets that would be used in explanation of the various sections (Exhibit 11). He commented that the subcommittee did not deal with a great deal of general fund.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:

The subcommittee made adjustment in out of state travel primarily for attending the National Association of Regulatory Petroleum Commissioners and other regulatory meetings and also including out of state audits. He pointed out that consultants was another area of adjustment. The consultant area include witness development and to assist Montana rate payers before regulatory bodies where the Montana Consumer Council has gotten involved. The theory behind that is that it is more spending authority than actual appropriation, he said.

FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS:

Representative Spaeth pointed out the major adjustments in FWP such as the replacement helicopter and the increase in insurance to reflect the snowmobile lawsuit. He read through the section and discussed the program expansions (See page C-16).

Questions from the Committee:

Senator Keating asked about page C-21 HB 165 whether these were new fees (690). Senator Devlin mentioned there would be amendments along with the passage of HB 165 later that would incorporate spending authority in this bill.

Senator Keating asked how much new tax would this be laying on the people. He asked if the money appropriated for the pheasant enhancement program also included buying property. Representative Spaeth replied that is for developing pheasant cover.

Senator Jenkins asked Mr. Pete Cool, the new director of the department about his plans for the habitat cover. Mr. Cool referred the question to Mr. Don Hyppa (776).

Mr. Don Hyppa replied that the department works with landowners in protecting key habitat areas.

Senator Hammond questioned Mr. Hyppa about the CRP land that was available. Mr. Hyppa said this did not necessarily interact with CRP land but that various landowners would have some interaction. Senator Hammond asked if this dealt with the fox population. Mr. Hyppa said this concentrated on pheasant habitat and did not deal with predator control.

Senator Hoffman mentioned the complaints in his area about the abuses of hunting privileges where there were no game wardens in the area at all and finding out later that they had already worked their 40 hours and there was no one on duty on weekends which was a crucial time.

Mr. Cool said the department would be working with the bargaining unit. He said the problem is recognized by the employees and the department.(925)

Representative Spaeth pointed out the redirection in the parks area with the establishment of fee sites. He said the Fish and Game Commission enacted fees for 37 parks and 66 sites. He said there was lengthy discussion in the subcommittee concerning the Montana Conservation Corps expansion to provide work experience for unemployed and economically disadvantaged. (055) If the funds are not available they just don't get spent. Fishing access sites will have scheduled maintenance performed. The Canyon Ferry Consultant will have the cost of developing a comprehensive recreation plan for the recreation area. He also discussed the hunter safety, public shooting ranges, range development and saline seep control program.

(Tape 3-A)

Senator Van Valkenburg asked Mr. Hyppa for provide a list of access sites and parks.

Senator Aklestad (103) commented that the department was allowed to expand and expand. He noted on page C-3 the budget increased 8 million dollars one year and 4 million dollars the next. This was fees and fines and special revenues. He said he always questioned how the subcommittee and the department can continue to justify expansion and pass the fees on the same people.

Representative Spaeth (140) pointed out that in a lot of instances the people that were paying fees are from public input. Mr. Cool stated that 66% of fees come from non-residents. He said the users of the system want the system maintained and improved. Montana is fortunate to have many high interest rate species that

provide a great deal of the funding base. Out of state hunters spend a lot of money here that supports other businesses and the economy, he said.

Senator Aklestad said he questioned whether they really represent the majority of the people that actually utilize the parks and do the hunting and fishing in the state. He pointed out that the users were part of his constituents and that they want Fish and Game and the state of Montana to quite buying the ranches and land around them and increasing the fees.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS:

Representative Spaeth (251) explained the budget of the department. He said the Department of State Lands is entrusted with the state land management system composed of several components. Each biennium they keep adding additional parts to the components. The department came in to the subcommittee and requested additional funds to build four additional parts to that system and 3 were funded at the discretion of the department and that is where the increase is seen, he said. The reclamation division is all federal funds in that division. He pointed out the increase in the superfund-hazardous waste liaison that would coordinate functions among state and federal agencies. He noted that the abandoned mine program was reorganized in order to save money by creating state positions instead of relying on consulting positions.

Questions from Committee Members:

Senator Aklestad asked (446) about the past legislative concern about the department expanding the sale of timbers and was the plan now to sell into a glut market. Representative Spaeth replied that it was important to continue the program because some of the availability of timber is found in the state land areas and in order to keep some of the mills open and operating this program should be continued. The program is not designed to overcut, he said.

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK:

Representative Spaeth described the Department of Livestock, budget and program expansions (See Page C-67). He pointed out the substantial expansion in the Meat Inspection Program on page C-77. A state program would be provided with federal standards in order to make their way into Montana-based processing plants. He

pointed out that next session the program would be up to full speed which would cost about \$550,000 for the biennium.

Questions from Committee Members:

Senator Manning (683) pointed out that the meat packing plants were happier with the Montana standards rather than the federal.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION:

Representative Spaeth discussed the department programs, budget, and expansions. He discussed the Reserved Water Rights Compact Commission and the negotiations for water rights agreements with federal agencies and Indian tribes. He pointed out that the commission is scheduled to expire in 1993 so there are additional funds that would allow for more negotiations to continue with one federal agency and one Indian reservation. He noted that the Water Resources Division was to monitor the reclamation and development grants that were authorized by the Legislature. He said that in C-96 the expansion of the water rights adjudication program from last session, the budget had been reduced by 1.2 million dollars and it was concluded that the cuts were a little deep so the addition of one FTE and a half for administration activities was allowed so the program could continue. Also on C-95 an expansion using RIT money programs to allow \$300,000 to increase the number of water right people to examine an additional 2,000-2,500 claims per year. This was not in the original budget but was recommended in order to keep the program going.

Questions from Committee Members:

Senator Hammond asked about the temporary preliminary adjudication of the Milk River and if this was part of the Missouri River or where were the costs shown. Representative Spaeth replied that was part of the Water Courts budget. (855)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:

Representative Spaeth read the department budget on page C-102. He referred to the green sheet on Exhibit 11.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE:

Representative Spaeth gave an overview and the major

highlights of the budget. He said there were many divisions within the department. He said the Lottery budget did increase, as well as the Professional and Occupational Licensing Bureau and Business Assistance Division. One of the major changes on Page C-133 was the Pacific Rim office.

(Tape 3-B) Representative Spaeth continued discussing the Pacific Rim office that is maintained in Tokyo and Taiwan. In order to keep the offices the funding had to be increased with general fund accordingly.

Questions from the Committee:

Senator Regan asked for justification for the addition of FTE in the DNRC Water Resource Division since the water adjudication program decreased. Representative Spaeth (060) replied that claims in water court needed to be reviewed. Since there were cuts in this area there were few bodies to do the work and there were still 118,000 claims to be examined.

Chairman Story introduced Everett Snortland, Director of Department of Agriculture; Karen Barclay, Director of Department of Natural Resources and Conservation; Mike Letson, Director of Department of Commerce; and Charles Brook, Director of Montana Lottery.

Senator Aklestad asked for a brief overview of the expansion of general fund in the Commerce. Representative Spaeth replied that the general fund increase was \$460,014 in Science and Technology Alliance which occurred because of the alternative energy funds, which was used to support this program, were de-earmarked. He said the alternative energy fund was not put in the general fund. There was a \$313,000 increase in the District Court reimbursement program that was run by formula. There is \$80,000 in the Business Assistance Program and it relates to the Pacific Rim office where the state had to pick up one third of the operation. Also the small business development center was another increase in that area, he said.

Senator Keating asked about how the state go involved in the Broadwater Dam expansion of the electrical generator. Representative Spaeth replied that the Legislature passed a bond program to allow construction of the hydro plant at Toston Dam and as a result, the state owned the facility (410).

Senator Van Valkenburg asked Mr. Letson (497) about economic development and the Governors plans with Business Assistance and the Tourism Promotion Division. Mr. Letson pointed out that the Governors plans for economic development also included other agencies. He said goals and objectives to improve the economic status of the state would be to reduce personal property tax in order to improve the business climates (564). Another area is to have the bed tax continue to help support tourism.

Senator Van Valkenburg said he was concerned about the Department of Commerce investment in the McCarty Farms case. Mr. Letson replied that the state won't get reparations but the citizen shippers would benefit on rate base calculations. He said the settlement conference was scheduled for June.

Senator Van Valkenburg wanted to know the plans for reorganization of the department during the interim. Mr. Letson replied that this was an inevitable on-going process and he had no plans.


Senator Nathe discussed the McCarty Farms case. He said distributions of reparations would be a monumental task. Mr. Letson said if a class action does generate money the state would not be involved in payment of money.

Announcements:

Executive Action will be on adjournment of the Senate at 3:45 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 11:50 a.m.



PETE STORY, Chairman

dt/PS

FCS330

DAILY ROLL CALL

FINANCE AND CLAIMS

COMMITTEE - 1989

DATE 3-30-89 HB 100

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Senator Gary Aklestad	✓		
Senator Loren Jenkins	✓		
Senator Esther Bengtson	✓		
Senator Matt Himsl	✓		
Senator Paul Boylan	✓		
Senator Tom Keating	✓		
Senator Judy Jacobson	✓		
Senator H.W. "Swede" Hammond	✓		
Senator Pat Regan	✓		
Senator Larry Tveit	✓		
Senator Fred Van Valkenburg	✓		
Senator Dennis Nathe	✓		
Senator Greg Jergeson	✓		
Senator Gerry Devlin	✓		
Senator Richard Manning	✓		
Senator Sam Hofman	✓		
Senator Lawrence Stimatz	✓		
Senator Ethel Harding	✓		
Senator Pete Story	✓		

passed 1
u

SENATE FINANCE AND CLA
EXHIBIT NO. 1
DATE 3-30-89
BILL NO. HB100

Amendment to HB100

Third Reading Copy

For Committee on Finance and Claims

March 28, 1989

1. Page A-8, line 23

Strike:	"582,691	958,880	528,169	921,324"
Insert:	"625,257	1,001,446	604,640	997,795"

2. Page A-15, line 18

Strike:	"835,793	842,363	831,470	838,041"
Insert:	"797,557	804,127	754,999	761,570"

This amendment transfers the Bad Debt Collection program (funding and FTE) from the Department of Revenue to the State Auditor's Office. This is a result of passage of HB605.

As reflected in the fiscal note accompanying this legislation, 1.50 FTE and operating expenses are transferred (effective January 1, 1990) from the Department of Revenue to the State Auditor's Office.

The general fund also increases \$4,330 in FY90 for minor one time equipment purchases and miscellaneous moving expenses.

In FY91, 3.00 FTE and operating expenses are also transferred from the Department of Revenue to the State Auditor's Office.

This transfer will result in an estimated increase in state revenues of \$350,000 in FY90 and \$700,000 in FY91. The enhanced revenues are a direct result of implementing and expanding the capabilities of the State Auditor's Warrant Writing System.

AMENDMENT TO HB100 (THIRD READING COPY - BLUE COPY)

STATE PERSONNEL DIVISION

- 1) Page A-21, line 6. Strike "747,122 and 748,823"
 Insert "867,647 and 869,735."

This amendment reinstates 4 FTE.

Purpose:

To increase Personnel Program budget by \$120,525 in FY90 and \$120,912 in FY91 - General Fund.

To reinstate 4 FTE current level employees back to the Classification Bureau. The Classification Bureau is responsible for operating and maintaining the Statewide Classification plan for over 13,500 positions in the executive branch and university system. The current staff is eight professional staff, a clerk and the bureau chief. The cut made in the House floor action is half of the professional staff.

This cut would have a dramatic effect on the ability of the Bureau to operate the system in a fair, consistent, and efficient manner. Major impacts would be in turnaround time to process classification requests from agencies and employee appeals. There would be serious degradation in our ability to maintain the standards and specifications used to determine proper classification of positions. The bureau must continually update and change these specifications to reflect changes in how work is performed, technology, and in the organizations and programs in the various state agencies.

STATE PERSONNEL DIVISION
CLASSIFICATION PROGRAM

SECRET FOR NAME AND CLASSIFICATION NO. 2a
DATE 3-30-81 3/89
BILL NO. HB 100

Amendment to reinstate 4 FTE at a cost of \$120,525 in FY90, \$120,912 in FY91 to the Classification Bureau, State Personnel Division.

BACKGROUND: Funds for 4 FTE were removed from the State Personnel Division budget by amendment on the floor of the House. No discussion of this program took place in Appropriations committee or subcommittee. Representative Driscoll sponsored this amendment and stated that it would cut the classification staff by half.

WHAT IS JOB CLASSIFICATION: All state jobs, except those specifically exempt, are required to be classified by law (Title 2, Chapter 18, Part 2, M.C.A.). This means that, like other large employers, state jobs are measured and compared to one another for skill level needed, for complexity, and for other factors. Based on these measures each job is assigned a title and to a grade 1 through 25. Grade 25 is the most skilled and difficult level of state job. Each grade is assigned a salary by the Legislature, with grade 1 assigned the lowest and grade 25 the highest salary.

The Classification Bureau carries out this law for 13,500 state jobs (including 2,000 in the University System). This is technical work that requires 6 months to 1 year on-the-job training.

CLASSIFICATION WORKLOAD: During the FY88 and FY89 pay freeze, the workload in the Classification Bureau has increased dramatically. In FY88 the Bureau:

- classified approximately 2,200 positions (up 51% from FY87);
- investigated more than 50 classification appeals (up 82%); and
- conducted occupational reviews and job specification writing projects for about 120 classes of jobs. There are 1,550 classes of jobs in state government.

Even with current staffing levels, turnaround time on requested classification actions has been a problem in the last year. Cutting the staff in two will devastate this program.

EFFECTS OF STAFF CUT:

1. Failure to maintain the Classification Plan as described in 2-18-203, M.C.A.

- If positions are not classified appropriately or timely, employees are not paid according to the duties assigned and responsibilities assumed as required by statute.
- If employees believe they are not properly classified, they can appeal their classifications. When their appeals are upheld, management loses some control over its personal services budget. (Appeal decisions are seldom planned for in projecting budgets but they can have tremendous impact.)
- Poorly written or inaccurate class specifications result in impaired ability to make or defend classification decisions. This effects management of personal services budgets and employee morale.

2. Loss of service to other agencies. Agencies can not perform the following duties. The Classification Bureau has had backlogs of over 3 months this last year which has been unacceptable.

- An agency cannot recruit for or hire anyone into a new position until the position has been classified.
- An agency requests a classification review of any position when there have been substantial changes in the assigned duties and responsibilities, such as when new programs are created or work is reorganized.
- An agency requests a classification review of any position or organizational unit as often as once a year in order to ensure the proper classification of positions, such as when workloads change or work units are reorganized.

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS
EXHIBIT NO. 3
DATE 3-30-89
BILL NO. HB100

AMENDMENT to HB100 (THIRD READING COPY - BLUE COPY)

STATE PERSONNEL DIVISION

- 1) Page A-21, line 9. Strike "307,640 and 276,385"
Insert "319,405 and 288,150"

Purpose:

HB402 has passed the legislature. This bill continues funding of the statewide Genetics Program and increases the fee on health insurers. The Genetics Program fee is 45 cents, paid by the insurer, for each Montana resident insured under any disability or health insurance policy. This fee must be paid by the state group health plan.

There are 26,144 insured by the state group health plan, which is administered by the State Personnel Division Group Benefits Program. The annual cost to the Group Benefits Plan Program is $26,144 \times \$0.45 = \$11,765$.

The funding for the Genetics Program would have expired June 30, 1989; for this reason, the program costs were not included in the Group Benefits Program FY90-91 budget.

(passed)

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION
NO. 4
3-30-89
BILL NO. HB 100

**IMPACT OF SRS/TEAMS PROJECT
on Information Services Division**

The Department of Social Rehabilitation Services has been funded for the \$12-million dollar TEAMS (The Economic Assistance Management System) Project which will increase the central mainframe computer workload by approximately 70% when fully implemented. SRS estimates there will be approximately 200,000 transactions per day requiring a 5-second or better response time.

This unprecedented increase in processing workload will require additional mainframe processing power, additional data storage capacity and additional equipment for expanding the data network into every Economic Assistance office across the state.

ISD has requested a modified budget of \$680,000 each year of the FY'90-91 biennium in order to upgrade the capacity of the central system to handle this increased workload.

Processing of TEAMS on ISD's central mainframe will provide benefits to all agencies using the central system.

- o Rates will decrease substantially due to increased processing workload. Rates in FY'92 and FY'93 may be reduced as much as 28% below the FY'90 level.
- o A much faster (i.e., more powerful) computer will be installed to be shared by all agencies. Therefore, agency computer applications will be processed faster and more efficiently.

Closing

The new SRS Director, Julia Robinson has carefully considered the various alternatives for developing and running TEAMS. Her decision to utilize the capabilities of the central data center for both the development and operations of the system, means she is depending on the department of Administration to have the capacity to efficiently handle TEAMS. Without this budget modification the central system will not be able to process TEAMS.

Passed 5

u

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO. 5

DATE 3-30-89

BILL NO. HB 100

1 of 4

AMENDMENT TO HB 100

Department of Justice - Highway Patrol: Weapons

1. Page A-11, line 6

Strike: "9,439,818"

Insert: "9,489,818"

LFA will amend totals

SENATE AND CLERKS
BILL NO. 5
DATE 3-30-89
BILL NO. HB 100

3 of 4

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO HB 100

Department of Justice - Forensic Science Division:
Administrative Modification

1. Page A-12, line 24

Strike: "913,324" "862,049"

Insert: "965,924" "915,949"

Ex. 5
3/30/89
4064

HOUSE BILL - 782
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FISCAL NOTE

	FY90	FY91
1 FTE exempt position	44578	45692
Payroll Benefits @ 18%	<u>8022</u>	<u>8208</u>
	52600	53900

Payroll Benefits include:

FICA	7.51%
PERS	6.417%
Unemployment, Work Comp & Health	<u>4.073%</u>

18.000%

NO. 5a

DATE 3-30-89

BILL NO. HB100

10/3

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO HB 100

Department of Justice - Highway Patrol: Communications Technicians

1. Page A-11, line 6

Strike: "9,381,360"

Insert: "9,464,124"

Page A-11, line 7

Strike: "9,439,818"

Insert: "9,542,582"

LFA will amend totals

Ex. #5a
3/30/87
2 of 3

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HIGHWAY PATROL DIVISION

	<u>FY90</u>	<u>FY91</u>
COMMUNICATION TECHNICIANS (2 FTE)		
Personal Services:		
Salaries - Grade 13	39936	
Taxes & Benefits	<u>15782</u>	
	55718	55718
Operating Expenses:		
Gasoline	2426	
Radio Supplies	1000	
Telephone Equipment Charge	2100	
Telephone Hook-up	200	
In-State Meals	1740	
In-State Lodging	2400	
Rent (Missoula & Billings)	15600	
Vehicle Maintenance	<u>1580</u>	
	27046	27046
Equipment:		
Electronic test equipment	<u>20000</u>	<u>-----</u>
Total	102764	82764

Ex. #5a

3/36/89

3 of 3

HIGHWAY PATROL - COMMUNICATIONS TECHNICIANS

The Highway Patrol maintains a statewide communications system consisting of over 50 mountain-top, two-way radio sites with an additional 10-15 sites needed; equips and maintains 220 vehicles with radios, radars, sirens and top-lights. The communications system requires continuous maintenance; and installing and maintaining the communications and electronic equipment on the vehicles is a time consuming job. Currently, the Patrol dedicates two sergeants to these duties, the Engineering Bureau Chief and an engineering services supervisor. The addition of two communications technicians would enable the Engineering Chief to devote his time to engineering and planning concerns and allow the engineering and services supervisor to resume his duties as a road officer. One technician would be assigned to eastern Montana and the other assigned to Helena. This would enable the Patrol to service the communications system and the vehicles more efficiently.

Passed 12/7 6

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 100
(THIRD READING COPY)

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS
EXHIBIT NO. 6
DATE 3-36-89
BILL NO. HB 100

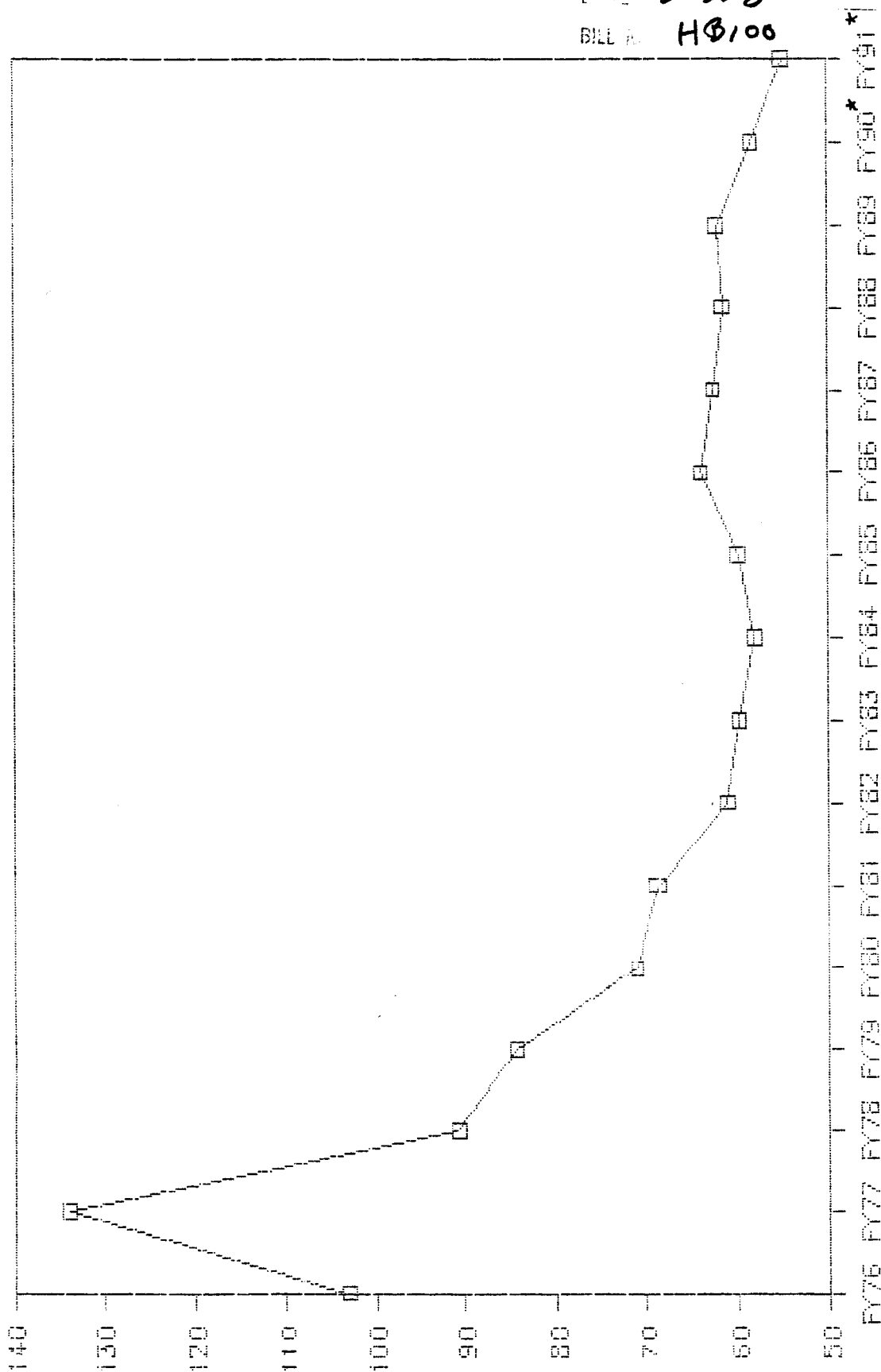
1. Page A-5, Line 18
Strike "954,732 943,420 973,420"
Insert: "1,010,623 999,580 1,029,580"

- 2, Page A-5, Line 19
Strike "984,732"
Insert "1,040,623"

This General Fund amendment adds \$55,891 and 1.00 FTE to the Governor's Office in Fiscal Year 1990, and \$56,160 and 1.00 FTE to the Governor's Office in Fiscal Year 1991.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

FTE COMPARISON BY FISCAL YEAR



□ NUMBER OF F.T.E.

*-Proposed, Schwenden Budget

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS
COMMITTEE
DATE 3-30-89
BILL NO. HB100

6a

Ex. #69
3/30/89

FTE LEVEL - GOVERNOR'S OFFICE																	
FISCAL YEAR	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
TOTAL FTE	103.00	133.93	90.77	84.55	71.02	68.79	61.12	59.78	58.02	59.88	64.08	62.56	61.54	62.26	58.40	54.90	
Air Transportation	---	---	---	---	---	0.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Citizens Advocate	---	2.62	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.07	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Executive Office	14.00	21.35	18.08	18.92	18.00	16.50	19.62	20.65	22.70	24.68	24.18	22.70	22.70	22.00	19.00	18.00	
Fed-St Coordinator	4.00	4.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Mansion	2.25	2.50	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	3.25	2.75	2.25	2.25	2.15	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.70	1.70	
Board of Visitors	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.08	4.06	4.20	4.20	4.20	
Budget Office	28.25	35.64	30.25	29.48	28.27	28.25	22.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	17.25	16.80	18.00	17.50	18.00	
Centennial Office	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.00	1.15	4.00	4.00	4.00	1.00
Lt. Governor	---	9.75	24.44	17.90	8.50	7.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
NW Power Council	---	---	---	---	---	0.46	7.00	7.00	7.37	7.18	7.00	7.00	7.00	5.08	5.16	5.00	5.00
SUBTOTAL	49.50	74.86	81.02	74.55	62.02	59.79	61.12	59.78	58.02	59.88	64.08	62.56	61.54	62.26	58.40	54.90	
PROGRAMS DELETED/TRANSFERRED																	
Fuel Allocation	7.50	10.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indian Jurisdiction	---	---	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Manpower Planning	12.50	16.04	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mental Health Cncl	0.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ofc Commerce	---	---	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Comm Local Govt	33.00	33.03	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUBTOTAL	53.50	59.07	9.75	10.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	103.00	133.93	90.77	84.55	71.02	68.79	61.12	59.78	58.02	59.88	64.08	62.56	61.54	62.26	58.40	54.90	

Ex. 6a
3/30/89

Professional Staff

In Fiscal Year 1984, Governor Schwinden had 13 professional staff members on the payroll, at an average salary of \$31,118. By Fiscal Year 1988, he had 12.5 professional staffers on the payroll, at an average salary of \$31,583. His recommended FY 90 budget included only 12 professional staff with an average salary of \$31,600.

	FTE	AVERAGE SALARY
FY 84	13.00	31,118
FY 85	13.00	31,241
FY 86	13.33	31,052
FY 87	12.83	30,572
FY 88	12.53	31,583
FY 89	12.50	31,883
FY 90 Recommended	12.00	31,603

Clerical Staff

In Fiscal Year 1984, Governor Schwinden had 6.50 clerical staff, including secretaries, word processing operators, and a receptionist. In Fiscal Year 1988, he had 5.2 clerical staff with an average salary of \$15,538. His recommended FY 90 budget included only 4 clerical level staff, with an average salary of \$15,786.

	FTE	AVERAGE SALARY
FY 84	6.50	14,233
FY 85	6.50	15,698
FY 86	6.17	16,101
FY 87	5.17	16,242
FY 88	5.17	15,538
FY 89	4.50	15,388
FY 90 Recommended	4.00	15,786

Amendments to House Bill No. 100
Third Reading Copy

For the Committee on Senate Finance and Claims
Requested by Senator Nathe

March 29, 1989

1. Page 3, lines 2 through 4.
Following: "5%" on line 2
Strike: ", " on line 2 through "category." on line 4

2. Page 3, lines 6 through 9.
Strike: "The" on line 6 through "plan." on line 9

3. Page 3, lines 13 through 16.
Strike: "In" on line 13 through "plan." on line 16
Insert: "The Governor must establish procedures for those agencies under the Governor's direct supervision, to allow agencies to reallocate personal services budgets to other expenditure categories."

Amendments to House Bill No. 100
Third Reading Copy

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO. 8

For the Committee on Senate Finance and Claims
Requested by Senator Nathe

DATE 3-30-89

BILL NO. HB 100

March 30, 1989

1. Page 3, following line 19.

Insert: "NEW SECTION. Section 8. Instruction to legislative fiscal analyst's office. All appropriations are to be adjusted by 4% vacancy savings except for agencies which have less than 20 FTE whose appropriation will be adjusted by 2% vacancy savings. Vacancy savings will not be assessed for the following employee groups:

Peace Officers

Institutional Food Service, Direct Care, and Professional Treatment Staff

Corrections' Officers

Instructional Contract Faculty

Research Station Contract Faculty"

Renumber subsequent sections.

9

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO. 9

DATE 3-30-89

BILL NO. HB 100

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 100
(THIRD READING COPY)

- 1. Page A-5, Line 25
Strike "95.015"
Insert "269,241"

- 2. Page A-6, Line 5
Strike "493,879"
Insert "269,241"

- 3. Page A-7, Line 7
Strike Line 7 in its entirety.
Insert "The Governor's Office is hereby authorized to purchase a turbine-powered aircraft. The cost of the aircraft, including all interest and finance charges, may not exceed \$1,536,600, and shall be financed over a ten-year period. The authorization to extend the purchase over ten years constitutes an exception to 18-4-513 MCA, which provides a three-year limitation on contracts, leases, or rental agreements. The aircraft currently owned by the Governor's Office shall be traded in or sold to reduce the state's financial obligation of acquiring a new aircraft."



STAN STEPHENS
GOVERNOR

State of Montana
Office of the Governor
Helena, Montana 59620
406-444-3111

March 28, 1989

9a
SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS
FILE NO. 9a
DATE 3-30-89
BILL NO. HB 100

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Pete Story
Senator Larry Tveit
Members, Senate Finance and Claims Committee

FROM: Steve Yeakel, Governor's Chief of Staff
Randy Link, Governor's Pilot
Mary Jo Murray, Centralized Services, Governor's Office

RE: Options for Acquiring Air Transportation for the Governor

In conducting a thorough search for safe, reliable, and cost effective air transportation for the governor, we looked at three options:

1. Outright purchase of an aircraft,
2. Purchasing an aircraft through a financing arrangement,
3. Lease-purchase of an aircraft.

Although charter arrangements or a "straight lease" deal are obvious alternatives, their feasibility cannot be determined solely by cost. Safety must be a co-equal concern. Please see the attached memo from Randy Link re: maintenance problems (Attachment "A").

Repairing the Duke might also be considered, but spending in excess of \$100,000 to bring its net worth to only \$70,000 seems unreasonable. And safety on an aircraft of the Duke's years would remain a serious concern.

Aircraft Cost

The airplane we centered on after thorough research is the Beechcraft King-Air. Our research into available, suitable aircraft eliminated alot of the competition, as there are not many small twin-engine planes being manufactured right now. A copy of the report is attached, as Attachment "B."

Randy Link contacted an aircraft broker, who sent him the specifications on several used King-Airs currently on the market. The price range for these aircraft is roughly \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000. We assumed a trade-in value for the Duke at \$40,000. This is low "blue book," chosen for the condition of the engines.

Ex. #9a
3/30/89

Acquisition Options

Outright purchase of aircraft

This would require a direct appropriation of \$1,100,000. The state would literally pay cash for the airplane, and have title, with an accompanying residual value after ten years. There are two objections to this approach:

- a. The obvious political objection to a large appropriation.
- b. The state is projecting long-term investment earnings for the next two years at 10% annually. If we could obtain 8%, 10-year financing, the state would earn more in interest than we would pay out in finance charges over a ten-year period:

State would earn in interest	\$701,165
State would pay out in finance charges @ 7.9%	<u>476,600</u>
Net savings to state by financing	\$224,565

Purchasing Aircraft Through Financing Arrangement

Norwest Bank gave me a telephone quote of 7.9% financing for a ten-year period. I assumed we would finance a total of \$1,060,000:

Estimated Cost of Used (1986) Aircraft	1,100,000
Less Trade-In on Duke	<u>(40,000)</u>
Total Amount to Be Financed	1,060,000

At 7.9%, this would work out to monthly payments of \$12,805, or an annual cost of \$153,660.

Lease Purchase of Aircraft

Per Norwest Bank, a lease-purchase with a guaranteed buy-out price at the end of the lease would have payments of \$15,000/month, or an effective annual rate of 10.75%. The guaranteed buy-out price would be 10% of the original purchase price, or in this case, about \$110,000.

Straight Lease

Norwest Bank said that a straight lease would run 9%.

Other Considerations

Operating Expenses:

We worked out the approximate operating costs of a King-Air vs current operating costs of the Duke. A comparison sheet is attached. We would require an additional \$11,000 in operations per year for the larger plane.

Ex. 9a
3/30/89

Fuel - Increase about \$1,500/year.

1. The King-Air flies 20% faster than the Duke, thereby using less air time.
2. The fuel for the King-Air costs less than Duke fuel (\$1.71/gallon vs \$1.86/gallon current prices)
3. The King-Air uses more fuel per hour than the Duke does (75 gallons per hour vs 55 gallons per hour).

Insurance - costs would go up by \$5,000/year, to \$8,400.

Maintenance - would be more costly than Duke, but not substantially. Manufacturer's estimate of maintenance costs at our yearly use would be about \$28,650, or an increase of \$8,000.

Safety/Training - insurance coverage would depend on the pilot and co-pilot attending a training school on the aircraft. This would be a one-time cost of about \$8,000, and may be negotiable in closing deliberations on the sale.

Major Maintenance Considerations

All aircraft are scheduled for such things as engine and propeller overhauls. These overhauls are usually due after a certain period of use, or after a certain number of years. New engines for the Duke cost about \$85,000 every 1600 hours (7 years at our present use). New engines for the King-Air cost about \$170,000 (due in 18 years at our present use).

Charter services or aircraft pools can build these recurring costs into their hourly rates. We cannot build such a reserve; we must go to the legislature each time one of these costs is "due". Annualized, the King Air will cost about \$1,000 more per year than the Duke for these major items.

Summary:

Purchase with financing would be the most cost-effective way to purchase an aircraft. Cost would be \$1,060,000, financed for 10 years at 7.9%. Interest costs would be \$476,000.

Annual payments:	\$153,660
Annual operating costs:	<u>115,581</u>
Total annual costs	\$269,241

Current Duke budget:	<u>99,224</u>
Increase	\$170,017

Operating costs would increase by about \$11,000/year.

Anticipated costs for propeller and engine overhaul would be greater on the King-Air - annualized, about \$1,000.

Ex. 9a
3/30/89

First, we can be very proud of the fact that we have gotten our money's worth, and more, out of the Duke. It should not be surprising that we retire her.

Second, we must keep in mind the importance of air travel for the state's leaders in a state the size of Montana. We are the third largest of the lower 48 states. Of the eleven closest states, eight of them own turbo-prop aircraft for their executive transportation. If a governor, Republican or Democrat, is to meet the demands of his job and remain "in touch" with Montanans, then safe, reliable transportation is a must.

Finally, we should not overlook the importance of the governor's air transportation as an economic development tool. In several cases, the availability of the governor's plane and the hospitality of the people involved have made a difference in drawing major motion pictures to the state of Montana (See Attachment "C").

Ex. 99
3/30/89

OPERATING COSTS AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE RESERVES

	DUKE	KING-AIR	DIFFER
CREW			
Pilot	26,570	26,570	0
Co-Pilot *	15,422	12,539	(2,883)
Benefits	<u>7,403</u>	<u>7,403</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL CREW	49,395	46,512	(2,883)
INSURANCE	3,500	8,410	4,910
FUEL			
Fuel @ 240 Hours @ 1.86/Gallon @ 55 gallons per hour	23,660		
Fuel @ 195 Hours @ 1.71/Gallon @ 75 gallons per hour		25,009	1,349
MAINTENANCE			
Average	21,000		
Per Al Conklin Associates, checked with Turbo- West Aviation in Denver		28,650	7,650
MISCELLANEDUS			
Travel, Charts	<u>7,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	104,555	115,581	11,026
RESERVES FOR MAJOR MAINTENANCE **	<u>14,543</u>	<u>15,484</u>	<u>941</u>
TOTAL ANNUAL COSTS	119,098	131,065	11,967

* Assuming a full-time co-pilot for 240 hours for the Duke and 195 hours for the King-Air, with 5 hours ground time for each hour of flying.

** These costs are annualized as if building a reserve for the costs and are itemized as a yearly cost only for purposes of comparison. The actual practice for the Governor's aircraft, since it is 100% General Fund funded, would be to request additional appropriation when these items are due. Some are required after a certain number of hours of flying time; some are required after a certain period of time.

	TOTAL	ANNUALIZE
Duke Major Maintenance Estimates		
Propellers every 17 years	17,000	1,000
Engines every 7 years	85,000	12,143
Propeller Overhaul every 5 years	7,000	<u>1,400</u>
Total Major Maintenance Duke		14,543
King Air Major Maintenance Estimates		
Propellers every 17 years	17,000	1,000
Engine "Hot Section" every 5 years	18,000	3,600
Engine Overhaul every 18 years	170,000	9,444
Propeller Overhaul every 5 years	7,200	<u>1,440</u>
Total Major Maintenance King Air		15,484

Ex. 9 a
3/30/89

COST OF ACQUIRING KING-AIR

Estimated Cost of Used (1986) Aircraft	1,100,000
Less Trade-In on Duke	<u>(40,000)</u>
Total Amount to Be Financed	1,060,000

Interest Rate @ 7.9%

Monthly Payments	12,805
x 12	
Annual Budget Required for Plane Payments	153,660
Additional One-Time Cost for Pilot Training	\$ 8,000

Note: as the state is currently projected 10% for long-term investment earnings, it would evidently be more cost-effective to finance the aircraft over 10 years if an interest rate of 7.9% could be obtained.

March 6, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Steve Yeakel
FROM: Randy Link
SUBJECT: Objections to Lease of Aircraft

Maintenance

Maintenance on an aircraft is everything, and it must be handled expeditiously to insure safety. In our case, the person/people that operate the plane must have control over maintenance on a daily basis, and you must have continuity in this maintenance.

Jeff Morrison (Morrison Flying Service) and Dick Broadaway (Safety advisor with the FAA) concur with me on the issue of leasing an aircraft. Neither one of them would lease an aircraft; Morrison Flying Service does not lease. Their reason: maintenance is never satisfactory to either party.

We want our aircraft to be maintained according to air taxi standards: these are very tough standards applied by the FAA to Fixed Base Operators who are flying for hire. This insures safety. Any lease we entered into could not compel the lessor to maintain an aircraft to air taxi standards because we are considered by the FAA as a Part 91 operation (corporate flying) and not an air taxi operation (Part 135 operation).

There is also a problem of enforcement of maintenance standards. The FAA does not enforce maintenance beyond a required annual safety inspection.

An aircraft needs maintenance almost on a daily basis, and on a leased plane, there would be a predictable, continual tug-of-war between lessee and lessor on what maintenance is necessary. Any disputes would probably call for third-party arbitration, which would be extremely time consuming.

Criteria for Selection of Aircraft

- ① Usual Destinations. The Governor's Aircraft usually flies within the borders of the State of Montana, to airstrips ranging from Great Falls to Kalispell City Airport to Plentywood. Minimum airstrip length for takeoff and landing must be 3500 feet for the Governor's aircraft.
- ② Weather. Montana experiences weather extremes in temperature and visibility, and this aircraft must be an all-weather plane. The aircraft must be able to land at Instrument-Landing System equipped airports, landing with a 200-foot ceiling and 1/2 mile visibility.
- ③ Power. This must be a twin-engine aircraft, with enough power on one engine to maintain an altitude of 14,000 feet at gross weight.
- ④ Pressurized. Because of the high-altitude flying required in Montana, the aircraft must be pressurized.
- ⑤ Turbo-Prop. There are three types of power available for general aviation business aircraft: piston, turbo-jet, and turbo-prop. Piston engines represent an older technology and do not furnish enough power for our required loads. Turbo-jet engines are too expensive, with an average \$3,000,000+ price tag. Turbo-props represent current technology, furnishes adequate power, and is a less-expensive alternative to the jet.
- ⑥ Safety. The aircraft selected must have a minimum number of Airworthiness Directives, Notes from the FAA for Emergency Maintenance. A significant number of these directives and bulletins may denote poor engineering.
- ⑦ Currently in Production. The aircraft should currently be in production. This aircraft will be in use for approximately 15-20 years, and parts availability decreases and costs increase with the age of the plane.
- ⑧ Size. The current Beechcraft Duke is a six-seater. The new aircraft must have at least the same seating capacity.

Aircraft Considered

These aircraft were selected based on reports in the 1988 Business and Commercial Aviation Handbook. This book describes available aircraft and lists the operating capabilities of each airplane. Also consulted was Will Cutter, owner of Cutter Aviation in Phoenix, one of the largest aircraft dealers in the western United States. The aircraft listed below represent a broad range of manufacturers and capabilities.

1. Cessna 300, and 400 Series.
2. Cessna Citation Series
3. Piper Navajo Series
4. Piper Cheyenne Series
5. Grumman Aerocommander Series
6. Beechcraft King-Air Series
7. Cessna Conquest I and Conquest II
8. Beechcraft Baron

3/30/89

Analysis of Aircraft Selected

1. Cessna 300 and 414 and 421 Series are piston-powered and are not currently in production.
2. Cessna Citation Series. This is the general aviation jet series and initial costs and operating costs are too high.
3. Piper Navajo Series are piston-powered and are not currently in production.
4. Piper Cheyenne Series. The Cheyenne I, the Cheyenne II, and the Cheyenne IIXL are no longer in production.

The Cheyenne III and IV are in production, but have a T-Tail configuration. This configuration produces a wintertime safety problem, as most small Montana communities do not have equipment to remove ice and snow from the top of the tail.

5. Grumman Aerocommander Series. The Aerocommander has not been in production since 1985.
6. Beechcraft King-Air Series.

The King-Air B-100 has not been in production since 1983.

The King-Air C-90-1 and E models are no longer in production.

The King-Air F-90 model has a T-Tail configuration and is no longer in production.

The King-Air C-90-A meets the criteria as outlined above.

7. Cessna Conquest I and Conquest II. These aircraft are not currently in production. These may resume production in the near future.
8. Beechcraft Baron is currently in production, but the single-engine service ceiling is 7200 feet, too low for the mountainous terrain of Montana.

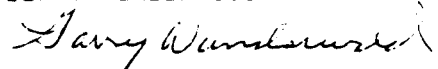
Ex. 9a
3/30/89

TO: Steven Yeakei. Governor's Office
RE: Use of Governor's Aircraft for Promotion of Motion Picture Filming
DATE: March 16, 1989

The use of the Governor's aircraft for motion picture filming has been limited, but has been instrumental in attracting projects to Montana.

PROJECT	HOURS USED	REVENUE
1986 "Stacking"- Nepenthe Productions feature film Martin Rosen. Usage of aircraft to find location of ranch.	1.5 hrs	\$750,000
1987 "War Party" - Hemdale feature film Amy Ness Prod Manager	2.0 hrs	\$3 million
1989 "White Fang" - Buena Vista feature film, Richard Briggs Producer. Project to film Feb-March 1990.	2.5 hrs	\$4 to \$5 million

Barry Wunderwald



Motion Picture & TV Coordinator
Department of Commerce

Ex. 9a
3/30/89

MOTION PICTURE FILMING IN MONTANA - SPRING, 1989

Motion Picture Production Coordinator, Garry Wunderwald: Shooting still photographs and video tapes in various parts of Montana, sending movie-location film packets and postage Federal Express, has paid off during the last few months as 1 major studios (Universal, Warner Brothers, and Disney plus 2 independent companies, have scouted Montana in January & February. The results have been extremely successful with 2 feature films committing to film in Montana in 1989 and 1 opting for the winter in 1990. The projects are as follows:

"Always"- Universal Studios. A major feature to be filmed in Libby and Kalispell area. The Libby airport will be used for a major set. Construction and preproduction will begin March 21, 1989, and principle photography will start May 22, 1989, and continue until June 30. Over 1.5 million will be spent in Libby alone on construction. Crew members will occupy 150 hotel rooms in Libby. Total budget will be \$15,000,000.

The film is a remake of a WWII movie entitled, "A Guy Named Joe", with the story line changed to focus on aerial firefighting pilots instead of bomber pilots. Footage was taken last summer during the fires in Yellowstone National Park and will be put into the film. Steven Spielberg will direct and Richard Dreyfuss and Holly Hunter will star.

"Gold Mountain"- An independent feature film, produced by Mother Load Productions from San Francisco, will be entirely filmed in the Nevada City, Ennis and Butte area. About 50 crew members will be housed in Ennis motels. Total budget is 10,000,000. Pre-production will start approximately April 1, 1989, and principle photography will start April 24 through June 5, 1989.

"Gold Mountain", which refers to the name used by Chinese pioneers for America, is based on a true story of Laila Kathy, a young Chinese woman who comes to America as a slave during the western gold rush. The film is an 1890 period piece. Casting of major roles will be announced soon. Producers are Nancy Kelly and Kenji Yamamoto, with Kelly directing.

"White Fang"- Buena Vista production, has opted to film in Montana in February - March, 1990. The script is adapted from Jack London's book of the same name. It is a wildlife story during the gold rush days of the 1880's in Alaska and Canada. Proposed film location would be in the East Glacier and Kalispell area. The entire film will be done in Montana. Approximate budget is \$15,000,000 plus.

Four other feature projects are reviewing Montana along with several other western states for filming in summer and fall of 1989.

Projects filmed in Montana during the last 2 months were:

Ford Car Commercial - Butte and Helena area

"Unsolved Mysteries" - Glendive

Numerous commercials are considering filming in Montana from April through June, 1989



"SGT. ROCK"

Joel B. Marx
Location Manager

c/o Warner Bros. Inc.
4000 Warner Boulevard
Burbank, California 91522
(818) 954-6000



Attachment c *EX. 99*
3/30/



WARNER BROS.

Warner Bros. Inc.
4000 Warner Boulevard
Burbank, California 91522
818 954-6000
Cable Address: Warbros

*Copy to
CBS
J*



Governor Ted Schwinden
State of Montana
Capitol Station
Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Governor Schwinden:

For over the past one month, we have been scouting locations in the 13 western states for potential film sites regarding our feature film entitled, "Sgt. Rock". I am writing this letter to commend your state film office and to thank you for your personal support.

Throughout our quest to find suitable locations for our filming purposes, Garry Wunderwald, Motion Picture & TV Location Director, has proved to be an extremely dedicated, knowledgeable and resourceful representative of your state. I have been working with over 35 state and city film commissions, and without a doubt Garry is one of the best.

While we have yet to choose our specific locations, I just thought you should know about the exceptional job Garry has done for us. Whether it has been early morning, late at night or on the weekend, Garry has been there for us with his wealth of resources. His commitment to the job is exemplary and if all city/state film commissions were as good as he is, my job would be so much easier.

Additionally, I want to thank you ever so much for providing your state airplane and pilot for the purpose of conducting an aerial scout of the state. It was an extremely generous gesture as well as most useful for us. Randy Link, your pilot, was not only a pleasure to spend the entire day with, but also proved to be another great Montana resource.

On behalf of Warner Bros. and the entire film industry, I want to thank you for all of your support. Many states recognize the economic importance of filming, yet so few truly support it in the fashion of Montana. Each and every trip to your state has been a true joy, both professionally and personally.

I look forward to meeting you in the near future and hopefully spending some time working on this project in Montana. Thank you once again for all of your help and support.

Kindest Regards,

Joel B. Marx
Joel B. Marx
Location Manager
"Sgt. Rock"

Amendment to House Bill 100
(Third Reading Copy)

1. Page A-1, line 8.
Strike: "1,035,008", "2,066,685", "1,051,636", and "2,061,217"
Insert: "1,099,271", "2,130,948", "1,120,726" and "2,130,307"
2. Page F-2, line 7.
Strike: "804,601", "804,601", "801,403" and "801,403"
Insert: "826,022", "826,022", "824,430" and "824,430"
3. Page F-4, following line 18.
Insert: "CHE shall transfer from its General Fund appropriation \$21,421 in fiscal year 1990 and \$23,030 in fiscal year 1991 to the Office of the Legislative Auditor to pay for audits of EDP programs. CHE shall charge the respective units an amount sufficient to collect the amount of money to be transferred."
4. Page A-19, line 15.
Strike: "5,548,691", "5,548,691", "5,635,806" and "5,635,806"
Insert: "5,591,533", "5,591,533", "5,681,866" and "5,681,866"
5. Page A-24, following line 13.
Insert: "Information Services Division shall transfer from its proprietary fund appropriation \$42,842 in fiscal year 1990 and \$46,060 in fiscal year 1991 to the Office of the Legislative Auditor to pay for audits of EDP programs. ISD shall charge a surcharge on billings for services to state agencies sufficient to collect the amount of money to be transferred."

10A

SURVEY OF AUDIT FUNCTION*
SELECTED WESTERN STATES

29-Mar-89

State	FTE	Annual Budget	Perf. Audit Function?	Administering Agency	Comment	Annual State Budget (Millions)**	1986 Population
MONTANA	60.0	\$2,083,000	Yes	Legislative	Biennial Audits, Most State Agencies. Some contract audits, most in-house.	\$1,396	819,000
South Dakota	42.0	\$1,541,000	No	Legislative	Biennial Audits, Most State Agencies. Some contract audits, most in-house.	\$1,029	708,000
Idaho	30.0	\$1,255,000	No	Legislative	Biennial Audits, all state agencies, except elected officials/institutions, who get private CPA audits.	\$1,323	1,002,000
Wyoming	6.5	\$250,000	No	State Examiner	Annual audits of only those agencies with federal assistance, necessary to comply with OMB Circ A-128. Others "short-form" audit, & agencies have option of private CPA audit, as most large agencies do.	\$1,476	507,000
North Dakota	27.0	\$1,850,000	No	State Auditor	Annual/biennial audits, all state agencies, Contract audits for colleges, most others done in-house.	\$1,427	679,000
Utah	45.0	\$1,712,000	--	State Auditor	Biennial Audits, Most State Agencies. Some contract audits, most in-house. Also do local govt. audits.	\$2,793	1,665,000
- dual role	20.0	\$1,052,000	Yes	Legislative	Primarily performance audits, some financial audits (at req. of Legisl.)		

* Based on telephone survey. No in-depth comparative analysis conducted.

** From the Book of the States, 1988-89 edition, Council of State Governments

DATE 3-30-89
FILE NO AB 106
10a

Ex. 10a
3/30/89

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR
EDP AUDITORS
FACT SHEET - MARCH 27, 1989

COMPUTER EXPANSION

State government continues to computerize activities within various agencies. The 1991 budget includes over \$10,000,000 for computerization. All new and existing systems impact audits conducted by the Legislative Auditor.

Our Microcomputer Controls report (87P-36) states the number of microcomputers in state government (excluding the university system) rose from 50 in 1983 to 1345 in 1987. The university system estimated it owned over 2,000 microcomputers in 1987. State agencies and the university system continue to expand microcomputer use in the 1991 biennium.

The 1991 budget for state agencies reflects major mainframe expansion. This includes Online Edit and Entry, Warrant Writer, Central Payroll, university central payroll, CADD (Highways), TEAMS (SRS), Job Service (local access), UI benefits, Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal (Revenue). It also includes several local area networks.

COMPUTER ISSUES

The Office of the Legislative Auditor continues to identify problems with some of the state's computer systems. Addressing these problems at an earlier date may have saved the state money.

Division of Workers' Compensation: The division began development of a new system in 1980. As of January 1989 the system is not fully operational. Audit work identified problems in the planning and system development of the new system. The division spent approximately \$500,000 more than originally anticipated.

Board of Investments: The board entered into an agreement with a vendor to develop a new system for investment management. Audits of the board's activities identified problems with the original contract and the planned system. The board subsequently withdrew from the contract and began development of another system. At this date, the board shelved the system development and purchased existing investment management software. The board could have saved at least \$250,000.

GENERALLY ACCEPTED AUDITING STANDARDS

The standards require the auditor to consider the methods used to process information. Such methods influence the design of the system and the nature of the internal control procedures. The auditor shall consider the extent to which computer processing is used in significant applications, as well as the complexity of that processing. When computer-processed data are an important or integral part of the audit and the data's reliability is crucial to accomplishing the audit objectives, auditors may either (a) conduct a review of the general and application controls in the computer-based systems or (b) if controls are determined unreliable, conduct other tests and procedures.

CURRENT EDP STAFFING

The Legislative Auditor currently has one FTE completing EDP audits. Because of the information provided above, the Legislative Audit Committee proposes amendments to House Bill 100. These amendments provide funding for additional EDP auditors to perform audits of state agency EDP programs. Funding would be primarily from nongeneral fund sources in the user agencies. The amendments do not increase the OLA general fund budget. The OBPP agrees with the amendments.

March 27, 1989

Amendment to House Bill 100
(Third Reading Copy)

1. Page A-1, line 8.
Strike: "1,035,008", "2,066,685", "1,051,636", and "2,061,217"
Insert: "1,056,429", "2,088,106", "1,074,666" and "2,084,247"
2. Page F-2, line 7.
Strike: "804,601", "804,601", "801,403" and "801,403"
Insert: "811,801", "811,801", "809,403" and "809,403"
3. Page F-4, following line 18.
Insert: "CHE shall transfer from its General Fund appropriation \$7,200 in fiscal year 1990 and \$8,000 in fiscal year 1991 to the Office of the Legislative Auditor to pay for audits of EDP programs. CHE shall charge the respective units an amount sufficient to collect the amount of money to be transferred."
4. Page A-19, line 15.
Strike: "5,548,691", "5,548,691", "5,635,806", and "5,635,806"
Insert: "5,562,912", "5,562,912", "5,650,836" and "5,650,836"
5. Page A-24, following line 13.
Insert: "Information Services Division shall transfer from its proprietary fund appropriation \$14,221 in fiscal year 1990 and \$15,030 in fiscal year 1991 to the Office of the Legislative Auditor to pay for audits of EDP programs. ISD shall charge a surcharge on billings for services to state agencies sufficient to collect the amount of money to be transferred."

Ex. 10b

3/30/89

HB 100

AMENDMENT TO HB100 (THIRD READING COPY - BLUE COPY)

INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

Page A-19, line 15, Strike "5,548,691 and 5,635,806"
Insert "6,228,691 and 6,315,806".

Public Service Commission

Summary

FY88-90
% CHANGE

FY 91

FY 90

FY 88

	FY 88	FY 90	FY 91	FY88-90 % CHANGE
FTE	46.00	46.00	46.00	
General Fund	1,645,490	1,884,379	1,744,864	14.52
Total Funds	1,688,126	1,930,181	1,789,166	14.34

Major Adjustments

1. Out-of-State Travel	\$42,700/yr.
2. Consultant Services	\$88,900/biennium

SENATE FINANCE AND CL

EXHIBIT NO. 11

DATE 3-30-89

FILE NO. HB 100

Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

Summary

	FY 88	FY 90	FY 91	FY 88-90 % CHANGE
FTE	544.64	532.86	535.86	
Total Funds	25,036,949	33,213,509	29,930,793	32.66

Major Adjustments

Management Services	
1. Replacement Helicopter	\$350,000/90
2. Helicopter Insurance & Maint.	\$77,000/yr.
3. Insurance	\$234,200/90 \$247,900/91
4. Cost Accountant	\$35,000/90
5. Vehicle Travel Costs	\$139,600/90 \$168,400/91
Field Services	
6. PILT Increase	\$82,300/90 \$124,300/91
7. Block Management	\$168,000/yr.
8. Fishing and Boat Access	\$37,200/yr.
9. Microcomputer	\$23,700/yr.
Fisheries	
10. Missouri River Water Reserv.	\$60,000/yr.
11. Fishing Survey	\$130,000/90 \$65,000/91
12. Streambank Projects	\$41,000/yr.
13. Irrigation Structures	\$20,000/yr.
14. USFS Cooperation	\$42,000/90 \$52,000/91
15. Miles City Fish Hatchery	\$81,800/yr.
16. Evaluate Fish Populations	\$98,900/90 \$109,000/91
17. Fishing and Boat Access	\$35,900/yr.
18. Flathead Lake Fishery	\$21,700/yr.
19. Little Missouri Reservations	\$54,300/biennium

DFWP Major Adjustments (continued)

Law Enforcemnt	
20. Relocation Cost	\$27,000/yr.
21. Travel Inc.	\$40,000/yr.
22. Warden East Msla./Rock Ck.	\$35,300/yr.
23. All-Terrain Vehicle	\$40,500/90 \$81,000/91
Wildlife	
24. Game Management Areas	\$68,000/yr.
25. Mild Winter	\$150,900/yr.
26. Helicopter Rates	\$60,000/yr.
27. Habitat/Timber Sales Planning	\$16,400/yr.
28. Nongame Program	\$28,100/90 \$29,000/91
29. Pheasant Enhancement Prog.	\$1,811,900/biennium
Parks	
30. Redirection	\$162,300/90 \$160,400/91
31. Fee Sites	\$223,500/90 \$259,200/91
32. MT Conservation Corps	\$225,900/90 \$393,700/91
33. Fishing Access Sites	\$47,900/90 \$48,900/91
34. Canyon Ferry Consultant	\$37,500/yr.
35. All-Terrain Vehicle	\$5,000/91
Conservation Education	
36. Hunter Safety Program	\$7,500/yr.
37. Public Shooting Ranges	\$150,000/biennium
38. All-Terrain Vehicle	\$10,300/90 \$18,900/91
Administration	
39. Fixed Costs	\$32,600/90 \$31,200/91
40. Matching Funds	\$50,000/90 \$75,000/91
41. Predator Control	\$20,000/yr.
42. Saline Seep	\$150,000/biennium
43. Cherry Creek Dam	\$300,000/biennium

Department of State Lands

Summary

	FY 88	FY 90	FY 91	FY 88-90 % CHANGE
FTE	297.73	326.42	333.69	
General Fund	6,980,430	7,882,204	7,670,071	9.06
Total Funds	16,486,142	22,278,821	21,666,856	34.75

Major Adjustments

1. Trust Lands Management	\$111,000/biennium
2. Abandoned Mines	\$2,973,257/yr.
3. Superfund/Hazardous Waste	\$31,500/yr.
4. Abandoned Mine In-House	\$203,400/90 \$149,200/91
5. Coal Mine Study	\$90,000/biennium
6. Mineral Accountant	\$27,500/90 \$23,300/91
7. Geologist	\$51,000/90 \$30,600/91
8. Block 4	\$332,400/90 \$306,100/91
9. Hazard Reduction	\$106,300/90 \$73,400/91
10. Wildlife Support	\$30,300/yr.
11. Water Quality	\$48,900/yr.
12. Wildlife Seedlings	\$25,000/yr.
13. Prescribed Burn	\$43,000/90 \$27,500/91
14. Co-op Fire	\$64,600/yr.
15. Federal Fire Reimbursement	\$100,000/yr.
16. Brush Removal	\$288,100/90 \$293,100/91
17. TSI	\$139,400/90 \$138,000/91
18. Forest Practices	\$42,800/90 \$57,500/91

Department of Natural Resources

Summary

	FY 88	FY 90	FY 91	FY 88-90 % CHANGE
FTE	248.30	260.20	262.20	
General Fund	3,774,538	4,227,622	4,235,497	12.00

Major Adjustments

1. Rural Economic Development	\$78,150/yr.	
2. Reserved Water Rights	\$177,600/90	\$228,600/91
3. R&D Grant Administration	\$15,700/yr.	
4. High Hazard Dams	\$76,000/yr.	
5. Broadwater Dam	\$300,000/yr.	
6. Missouri River Reservations	\$463,400/90	\$82,100/91
7. Adjudication Records	\$37,100/yr.	
8. Claims Examination	\$150,000/yr.	

Ex. #11
3/30/89

Department of Livestock Summary

	FY 88	FY 90	FY 91	FY 88-90 % CHANGE
FTE	107.71	116.71	118.71	
General Fund	719,100	834,353	824,704	16.00
Total Funds	4,095,611	4,606,207	4,717,485	12.44

Major Adjustments

1. Meat Inspection Accounting	\$16,600/yr.
2. Diagnostic Lab Increase	\$14,900/yr.
3. 10 Year Brand Rerecord	\$50,000/90 \$114,300/91
4. Predator Control - Contracting	\$32,000/yr.
5. Predator Control - Operating	\$20,000/yr.
6. Meat Inspection	\$175,800/yr.

Department of Agriculture

Summary

FY88-90
% CHANGE

	FY 88	FY 90	FY 91	FY88-90 % CHANGE
FTE	90.00	91.09	92.59	
General Fund	1,485,406	1,605,168	1,556,962	8.06
Total Funds	4,347,433	5,620,696	5,555,675	29.29

Major Adjustments

1. Pesticide Labeling	\$22,300/90	\$50,000/91
2. Well Monitoring	\$15,400/90	\$41,100/91
3. Equipment Purchase	\$84,100/90	\$51,500/91
4. Wheat Research Dues	\$50,000/yr.	
5. Wheat Grants	\$436,000/yr.	
6. Administrative Assistant	\$30,200/yr.	
7. Division Administrator	\$50,500/yr.	
8. Wheat and Barley Position	\$28,400/90	\$23,800/91
9. Ag. Counseling and Mediation	\$168,000/yr.	

X #11
3/30/89

3/30/89

State Park System and Affiliated Lands

Entrance Fee Areas¹

Ackley Lake
 Bannack
 Beavertail Hill
 Black Sandy
 Canyon Ferry
 Chief Plenty Coups
 Cooney
 Deadman's Basin
 Flathead Lake:
 Big Arm
 Elmo
 Finley Point
 Wayfarers
 West Shore
 Wild Horse Island
 Yellow Bay
 Frenchtown Pond
 Giant Springs
 Greycliff Prairie Dog Town
 Hell Creek
 Holter Lake
 James Kipp
 Lake Elmo
 Lambeth
 Lewis & Clark Caverns
 Logan
 Lone Pine
 Lost Creek
 Makoshika
 Madison Buffalo Jump
 Missouri Headwaters
 Pictograph Cave
 Placid Lake
 Salmon Lake
 Spring Meadow Lake
 Thompson Falls
 Tongue River Reservoir
 Whitefish Lake

Non-fee Areas²

Anaconda Smelter Stack
 Beaverhead Rock
 Blackfoot River
 Bridger Mountain
 Clarks Lookout
 East Gallatin
 Elkhorn
 Fort Maginnis
 Granite
 Homestead Centennial Acre
 Lake Josephine
 Les Mason
 Little Bitterroot Lake
 Missouri River Road
 Montana Agric. Center
 Natural Bridge
 Parker Homestead
 Pirogue Island
 Purgatory Hill
 Sluice Boxes
 Smith River
 Ulm Pishkun
 Whittecar Rifle Range
 Wild Missouri River

Entrance Fee Areas Dropped³

Chief Joseph Battleground of the
 Bears Paw
 Council Grove
 Fort Owen
 Medicine Rocks
 Nelson
 Painted Rocks
 Rosebud Battlefield

Footnotes:

¹Annual visitation over 8,500

²Annual visitation less than 3,500 or special management situation

³Annual visitation 3,500-8,500

DATE

3-30-89

COMMITTEE ON

FINANCE & CLAIMS

BILL NO. HB100

VISITOR'S REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	Check One	
		Support	Oppose
Marcia Beebe Kundle Dick Klein	RWRCC mt Board of Housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dave Desch	MT Dept Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matthew Stohl	MDOC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tom Clinch	Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jim Williams	DSL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jim Kembel	DOC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carolyn Doering	Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MATTHEW COHN	DOC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mike Ltsos	Doc	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pellis Casey	DSL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bill Bigelow	NRA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BOB KUCHENBERG	OBPP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRED FLANDERS	DOC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dave Lewis	OBPP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jim CHRISTIANSON	DOA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ralph Peck	Dept. of Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Everett Sportland	"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sandra Luchau	"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jim Keane	CFRA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Andy Poole	Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Ed Brady	Self	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ray Beck	CDD/DNR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lee Jamison	ED/DNR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mike Murphy	Dept of Ag.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gary Ginzey	" "	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

ROLL CALL VOTE

FINANCE AND CLAIMS

COMMITTEE

vote #1

DATE 3-30-89

BILL NO. HB 100
Tveit - Gov

NUMBER 6

NAME	AYE	NAY
Senator Gary Aklestad		✓
Senator Loren Jenkins	✓	
Senator Esther Bengtson		✓
Senator Matt Himsel	✓	
Senator Paul Boylan	✓	
Senator Tom Keating		✓
Senator Judy Jacobson		✓
Senator H.W. "Swede" Hammond	✓	
Senator Pat Regan	✓	
Senator Larry Tveit	✓	
Senator Fred Van Valkenburg		✓
Senator Dennis Nathe	✓	
Senator Greg Jergeson		✓
Senator Gerry Devlin	✓	
Senator Richard Manning	✓	
Senator Sam Hofman		✓
Senator Lawrence Stimatz	✓	
Senator Ethel Harding	✓	
Senator Pete Story	✓	

TALLY

12 7

Debbie Thompson - 319
Secretary

Pete Story
Chairman

Motion: Tveit moved to add FTE
to Gov's office - passed

ROLL CALL VOTE

FINANCE AND CLAIMS

COMMITTEE

vote # 2

DATE 3/30/89

BILL NO. HB100

NUMBER 8

Van Valkenburg amends Amendment 8

NAME	AYE	NAY
Senator Gary Aklestad		✓
Senator Loren Jenkins		✓
Senator Esther Bengtson		✓
Senator Matt Himsel	✓	
Senator Paul Boylan		✓
Senator Tom Keating		✓
Senator Judy Jacobson	✓	
Senator H.W. "Swede" Hammond		✓
Senator Pat Regan		✓
Senator Larry Tveit		✓
Senator Fred Van Valkenburg	✓	
Senator Dennis Nathe	✓	
Senator Greg Jergeson	✓	
Senator Gerry Devlin	✓	
Senator Richard Manning		✓
Senator Sam Hofman	✓	
Senator Lawrence Stimatz	✓	
Senator Ethel Harding	✓	
Senator Pete Story	✓	

TALLY

10 9

Debbie Thompson - 319
Secretary

Pete Story
Chairman

Motion: substitute motion - judicial
branch exception - passed

ROLL CALL VOTE

FINANCE AND CLAIMS

COMMITTEE

Vote #3

DATE 3-30-89

BILL NO. HB 100

NUMBER 10B

Jacobson Substitute motion

NAME	AYE	NAY
Senator Gary Aklestad		✓
Senator Loren Jenkins	✓	
Senator Esther Bengtson		✓
Senator Matt Himsel	✓	
Senator Paul Boylan		✓
Senator Tom Keating	✓	
Senator Judy Jacobson	✓	
Senator H.W. "Swede" Hammond		✓
Senator Pat Regan		✓
Senator Larry Tveit		✓
Senator Fred Van Valkenburg	✓	
Senator Dennis Nathe	✓	
Senator Greg Jergeson	✓	
Senator Gerry Devlin		✓
Senator Richard Manning	✓	
Senator Sam Hofman		✓
Senator Lawrence Stimatz	✓	
Senator Ethel Harding	✓	
Senator Pete Story		✓

TALLY

10 9

Debbie Thompson - 319
Secretary

Pete Story
Chairman

Motion: _____



ROLL CALL VOTE

FINANCE AND CLAIMS

COMMITTEE

Vote #2

DATE 3/30/89

BILL NO. HB 100

NUMBER 8

NAME	AYE	NAY
Senator Gary Aklestad	✓	
Senator Loren Jenkins	✓	
Senator Esther Bengtson		✓
Senator Matt Hims1	✓	
Senator Paul Boylan	✓	
Senator Tom Keating		✓
Senator Judy Jacobson		✓
Senator H.W. "Swede" Hammond	✓	
Senator Pat Regan		✓
Senator Larry Tveit	✓	
Senator Fred Van Valkenburg		✓
Senator Dennis Nathe	✓	
Senator Greg Jergeson		✓
Senator Gerry Devlin	✓	
Senator Richard Manning		✓
Senator Sam Hofman		✓
Senator Lawrence Stimatz		✓
Senator Ethel Harding	✓	
Senator Pete Story	✓	

TALLY

10 9

Debbie Thompson - 319
Secretary

Pete Story
Chairman

Motion: Jacobson moved to add one
auditor - passed