

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 52nd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Call to Order: By DIANA WYATT CHAIR, on January 22, 1991, at 3:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Diana Wyatt, Chair (D)
Jessica Stickney, Vice-Chair (D)
Joe Barnett (R)
Arlene Becker (D)
Vivian Brooke (D)
Dave Brown (D)
Brent Cromley (D)
Paula Darko (D)
Tim Dowell (D)
Budd Gould (R)
Stella Jean Hansen (D)
Harriet Hayne (R)
Ed McCaffree (D)
Tom Nelson (R)
Jim Rice (R)
Sheila Rice (D)
Richard Simpkins (R)
Norm Wallin (R)

Staff Present: Bart Campbell, Legislative Council
Lois O'Connor, Committee Secretary

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

Announcements/Discussion: CHAIR WYATT announced the subcommittee on HB 57 would meet Wednesday, January 23, 1991 in Room 312-2 at 11:00 a.m. Rep. Darko announced the subcommittee on HB 123 is close to consensus and will act on the bill next week. Chair Wyatt appointed Representatives S. Rice, Stickney, and Simpkins to be the subcommittee on HB 122.

HEARING ON HB 165

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. T. SCHYE, House District 18, stated that HB 165 was a repeal bill and asked the committee to table it. Since the bill was drafted, it had been included in another bill.

Proponents' Testimony:

Gorden Morris, Mt. Association of Counties, spoke on the current legislation which included HB 165 and submitted written testimony. EXHIBITS 1,2

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. SCHYE asked that the bill be tabled.

HEARING ON HB 143

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. WHALEN stated HB 143 changes the criteria on the number of people needed to create a fire district. He asked Jim Kraft to speak on the bill.

Proponents' Testimony:

James Kraft, Director of Disaster and Emergency Services, provided written testimony and proposed amendments. EXHIBIT 3

Gorden Morris, Executive Director, Mt. Association of Counties, stated this proposal was introduced in previous legislatures but never acted on. This problem is faced by all counties and asked for favorable consideration of the bill.

Opponents' Testimony:

Tim Bergstrom, Billings Firefighters, stated the current statute on fire service areas can be established by a petitioning of 30 real property owners in an area. A majority of owners is needed to set the process in motion, that would negate the protest provision. An annual public hearing is required to discuss proposed rates, rate increases and budget for the fire service areas. The fire service trustees or county commissioners have to react to certain pressures at the hearing. His concern is with the fire suppression services. It would put them in a position of trying to anticipate on an annual basis what level of service was going to be required and what kinds of equipment are necessary. Mr. Bergstrom had concerns as to whether the changes would benefit the current statute. The changes could make an impact on the fire insurance premiums for residents in the area.

Lyle Nagel, Mt. Volunteer Firefighters Association, said HB 143 should not be amended and submitted written testimony. EXHIBIT 4

Alec Hansen, Mt. League of Cities and Towns, made a request for additional time to investigate the effect and intent of the amendments in Section 2.

Questions From Committee Members:

REP. MCCAFFREE asked Jim Kraft what the difference is between a fire services area and a rural fire district. Mr. Kraft said a fire district needs a majority of the property owners and land to make a petition to the commissioners valid. A fire service area needs only 30 property owners in a proposed area. The fees to taxpayers are another difference. The fire service areas have a fee on structures only. A fire district has a tax on all property.

REP. SIMPKINS asked Gorden Morris if a 30% signature requirement is needed to initiate SID laws. Mr. Morris stated the SID laws don't have specific requirements for the number of people to overturn a petition. As few as 15% of the people can initiate a petition to create a SID and 60% to overrule it. REP. SIMPKINS asked if there was a compromise the committee could work with. Mr. Morris said he didn't see one other than staying with the existing language.

Closing by Sponsor

REP. WHALEN suggested that HB 143 be held until the effect of the bill can be determined. He is hoping that a compromise can be reached between the committee, Gorden Morris and Alec Hanson.

HEARING ON HB 122Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. ANGELA RUSSELL, House District 99, stated that last session a joint interim study committee was formed to look at the problems of juvenile and adult detention. Sen. Mike Halligan chaired that committee. The problems found were the detention of juveniles in adult jails, jail overcrowding, and funding jail and detention needs. HB 122 deals with these problems. A major concern was specific funding needs for a number of counties. Twenty-seven counties could not afford to pay the medical costs for indigent prisoners. This bill applies to the 12 state assumed counties. Twelve mills are paid by these counties for state assumption and go into the General Fund. It covers the cost of administration programs and general assistance. The amendments presented broaden the bill to include medical services. EXHIBIT 5

Proponents' Testimony:

David Clouse, Lewis and Clark County Sheriffs Dept., provided written testimony. EXHIBIT 6,7,8

Russ Cater, Chief Legal Council, SRS, provided written testimony and submitted amendments for the committee's consideration. He requested a new fiscal note be drafted. EXHIBITS 9,10

Gorden Morris, Mt. Association of Counties, supported HB 122 and the amendments offered by Mr. Clouse.

Alec Hansen, Mt. League of Cities and Towns, stated the passage of HB 122 will help solve the problem between the cities and counties of Montana. Who is responsible to pay the medical bills of people arrested. Many counties, cities and towns cannot afford to pay. Payment used to be the responsibility of the welfare system and still should be. This bill will identify the responsible party and take care of the people.

Bill Fleiner, Mt. Sheriffs and Peaceofficers Association, supported the amendments presented by David Clouse. His concern was if the bill will necessitate a larger appropriation on the state.

Bob Olsen, Vice President, Mt Hospitals Association, supports the clarification of payment responsibilities for indigent persons. He supports the bill but it raises concerns in the state assumed counties. Hospitals are willing to provide medical services for indigent people or those incarcerated. The problem is who is responsible for paying for the services and HB 122 would help clarify this. The hospitals will have a single source to determine who is responsible.

Questions From Committee Members:

REP. MCCAFFREE asked **REP. RUSSELL** if this bill pertained to the 12 state assumed counties only. **Rep. Russell** replied yes. **Rep McCaffree** stated the fiscal note said "all counties" and asked if it was prepared properly. **Rep. Russell** said that HB 122 pertained only to the 12 state counties and doesn't know why that was included.

REP. MCCAFFREE asked **Gorden Morris** the same question. **Mr. Morris** stated the fiscal note does apply to the state assumed counties on expenses born by SRS. The bill applies to all 56 counties in so far as medical expenses for indigent prisoners are concerned and would become an expense of the county welfare department.

REP. SIMPKINS asked **Russ Cater** out of the 12 counties that the state assumed the 12 mills, is there excess money in the fund. **Mr. Cater** said the 12 mills brings into the state 7 million dollars. In the current budget, the Department has asked for 5.1 million dollars just to fund the state medical programs. So it allows 2 million dollars for general assistance payments. **Mr. Cater** wasn't sure if they were breaking even or not on raising the 12 mills.

REP. SIMPKINS asked **Bob Olsen** if the hospitals were getting full payment from the indigent. **Mr. Olsen** said the counties vary their programs. For state assumed counties, the hospitals get paid Medicaid rates. There are some counties who pay full charges and some who pay in between. At times, the hospitals receive no payment.

REP. MCCAFFREE stated that the committee be given a fiscal note pertaining to all counties other than state assumed counties. This will add a burden on local sheriffs departments. Additional funding will be required.

REP. S. RICE responded in nonassumed counties payment is made out of the sheriff's budget. With this bill, you would pay out of a county welfare budget. REP. RICE asked Gorden Morris if he could verify it. Mr. Morris responded yes. In the 44 counties, a fiscal note is not needed. That expense is currently born by the counties. It is not an additional expense. It moves it from being a budget liability of the county general fund to the county welfare fund.

REP. SIMPKINS asked Gorden Morris if there were any of the 44 counties close to the maximum limits on the welfare funds. Mr. Morris stated the maximum for welfare is 13 1/2 mills. The eligibility for state assumption is 12 mills. Some counties are close to turning it over.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. RUSSELL stated HB 122 is part of a package of 23 bills in total. It will cost money and costs will vary as a result of inpatient hospital services or a broader spectrum of medical services. This bill will begin to make an impact on the needed medical costs for indigent that are jailed.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 165

Motion:

REP. GOULD moved HB 165 be TABLED.

Recommendation and Vote:

HB 165 was TABLED unanimously.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 64

Motion:

REP. CROMLEY moved to reconsider the committees vote on HB 64. This bill was passed unanimously by the committee on January 17, 1991. Motion to reconsider carried unanimously.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes:

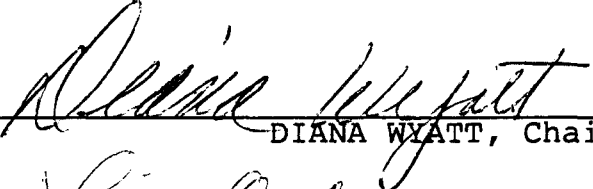
REP. CROMLEY explained the amendments and moved the amendments be accepted as distributed. EXHIBIT 11 The motion passed unanimously.

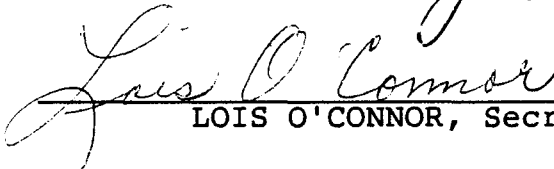
Recommendation and Vote:

REP. DARKO moved HB 64 DO PASS AS AMENDED. The motion carried unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 4:30 p.m.


DIANA WYATT, Chair


LOIS O'CONNOR, Secretary

DW/lo

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE 1-22-91

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
<i>Local Gov.</i>			
Rep. Paula Darko	X		
Rep. Jessica Stickney, Vice-Chair	X		
Rep. Joe Barnett	X		
Rep. Arlene Becker	X		
Rep. Vivian Brooke	X		
Rep. Dave Brown	X		
Rep. Brent Cromley	X		
Rep. Tim Dowell	X		
Rep. Budd Gould	X		
Rep. Stella Jean Hansen	X		
Rep. Harriet Hayne	X		
Rep. Ed McCaffree	X		
Rep. Tom Nelson	X		
Rep. Jim Rice	X		
Rep. Sheila Rice	X		
Rep. Richard Simpkins	X		
Rep. Norm Wallin	X		
Rep. Diana Wyatt, Chair	X		

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 22, 1991

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Local Government report that House Bill 64 (first reading copy -- white) do pass as amended.

Signed: _____
Diana Wyatt, Chairman

And, that such amendments read:

1. Title, line 6.

Following: "APPOINT"

Insert: "UP TO"

2. Page 1, line 23.

Following: "board"

Strike: "consists"

Insert: "must consist"

Following: "~~three~~"

Insert: "three to"

3. Page 1, line 25.

Following: "staggered"

Strike: ", with the term of one of"

Insert: "so that no fewer than one and no more than two board members complete a term in any 1 year. The term of each board member is thereafter 3 years, ending on June 30. A board member may not serve more than two full terms in succession."

4. Page 2, lines 1 through 11.

Strike: lines 1 through 11 in their entirety.

Part 24

County Loans

7-7-2401. Authorization to borrow money. The board of county commissioners has jurisdiction and power, under such limitations and restrictions as are prescribed by law, to borrow money upon the credit of the county to meet current expenses if the county revenue is insufficient.
History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 4465.25, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1028.

7-7-2402. Election required to borrow money — exceptions. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), the board of county commissioners must not borrow money for any of the purposes mentioned in this title or for any single purpose to an amount exceeding \$10,000 without:

- (a) first having submitted the question of a loan to a vote of the electors of the county; and
 - (b) the approval of a majority of the electors of the county.
- (2) If a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the loan, then the board may make the loan, issuing bonds or otherwise as may seem best for the interests of the county.
- (3) It shall not be necessary to submit to the electors the question of borrowing money:
- (a) to refund outstanding bonds; or
 - (b) for the purpose of enabling any county to liquidate its indebtedness to another county incident to the creation of a new county or the change of any county boundary lines.

History: (1), (3) En. Sec. 4270, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2933, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 92, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 4717, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4717, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 16-2301, R.C.M. 1947; (2) En. Sec. 4274, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2937, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4721, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4721, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 16-2305, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2301, 16-2305.

7-7-2403. Determination of amount of loan. Whenever it is necessary to submit to a vote of the electors of the county the question of making a loan, the board must first determine the amount necessary to be raised.

History: En. Sec. 4271, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2934, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4718, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4718, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2302.

7-7-2404. Notice of election. Notice of the election, clearly stating the amount to be raised and the object of the loan, must be given in all respects in the manner prescribed by law in regard to the submission of questions to the electors of a locality under the general election law.

History: En. Sec. 4272, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2935, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4719, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4719, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2303(part).

7-7-2405. Form of ballots. There must be written or printed on the ballots the words "For the loan" and "Against the loan", and in voting the elector must vote for the proposition he prefers by making an X opposite the proposition.

History: En. Sec. 4273, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2936, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4720, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4720, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2304.

7-7-2406. Conduct of election and canvass of results. The election

the manner prescribed by law in regard to the submission of questions to the electors of a locality under the general election law.

History: En. Sec. 4272, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2935, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4718, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4719, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2303(part).

7-7-2407. Restriction on use of loan proceeds. All money borrowed by or on behalf of any county must be used only for the purpose specified in the law authorizing the loan.

History: En. Sec. 4195, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2875, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4446, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 4005; re-en. Sec. 4446, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-806.

EXHIBIT

DATE 1-22-91

HB 165

DATE 1-22-91

HB 165

SB 0033/01

SB 0033/01

1 shall-mean means the city treasurer or--the--town--clerk
2 whichever-is-appropriate."

3 Section 10. Section 7-7-2402, MCA, is amended to read:

4 "7-7-2402. Election required to borrow money --
5 exceptions. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), the
6 board of county commissioners must may not borrow money for
7 any of the purposes mentioned in this title or for any
8 single purpose to in an amount exceeding \$10,000 \$500,000
9 without:

10 (a) first having submitted the question of a loan to a
11 vote of the electors of the county; and

12 (b) the approval of a majority of the electors of the
13 county.

14 (2) If a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the
15 loan, then the board may make the loan, issuing bonds or
16 otherwise as may seem best for the interests of the county.

17 (3) It shall is not be necessary to submit to the
18 electors the question of borrowing money:

19 (a) to refund outstanding bonds; or

20 (b) for the purpose of enabling any county to liquidate
21 its indebtedness to another county incident to the creation
22 of a new county or the change of any county boundary lines."

23 Section 11. Section 15-24-1701, MCA, is amended to
24 read:

25 "15-24-1701. (Temporary) Suspension and cancellation of

1 collection of certain property taxes on commercial property
2 -- local government discretion. (1) The governing body of a
3 county or consolidated local government unit may suspend
4 collection of delinquent property taxes on commercial
5 property to facilitate the purchase and continued operation
6 of a business utilizing the commercial property if the
7 property has not been used in a business for 6 months
8 immediately preceding the date of suspension.

9 (2) The governing body may refuse to suspend delinquent
10 taxes if it determines that the purchase of the commercial
11 property is not an arm's length transaction or if the
12 purchase otherwise appears to be a restructuring of
13 ownership for the primary purpose of escaping payment of
14 delinquent property taxes or if the governing body
15 determines the cancellation suspension is not in the best
16 interest of the county.

17 (3) If a purchaser of such the commercial property
18 continuously utilizes the property in a profit-oriented,
19 employment-stimulating business for 3 years from the date of
20 purchase, the governing body may cancel the collection of
21 the suspended delinquent property taxes. The governing body
22 may not cancel the suspended delinquent property taxes if
23 the purchaser is delinquent on taxes for any other property
24 within the governing body's taxing jurisdiction. (Terminates,
25 December 31, 1993--sec. 17, Ch. 631, L. 1989.)"

RESOLUTION NO. _____

CHANGES TO FIRE SERVICE AREA (MCA 8-33-2401 THROUGH 2404)

WHEREAS, the law enacted by the 1987 Legislature developed a mechanism for rural communities to form Fire Service Areas to develop fire protection for the residents; and

WHEREAS, Yellowstone County has been involved in the formation of five (5) Fire Service Areas since January 1, 1988, after the announcement and closure of O'Donnell Fire Service, a private subscription service; and

WHEREAS, after many County Attorney opinions and interpretations of said Fire Service Area statute and after comparison to the Fire District law, it is evident the Fire Service Area law has many flaws that need correction at the 1991 Legislature.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Montana Association of Counties, supports the following changes for the following reasons to the Fire Service Area statute (MCA 7-33-2401 through 2404):

1. Recommend 7-33-2401(1) be changed from: Upon receipt of a petition signed by at least 30 owners of real property in the proposed service area, or by a majority of the owners of real property if there are no more than 30 owners of real property in the proposed service area, the board of county commissioners may establish a Fire Service Area within an unincorporated area not part of a rural fire district in the county to provide the services and equipment set forth in 7-33-2402.

To: Upon receipt of a petition signed by a majority of the owners of real property in the proposed service area, the board of county commissioners may establish a Fire Service Area within an unincorporated area not part of rural fire district in the county to provide the services and equipment set forth in 7-33-2402.

Reason: 30 owners of real property may not be representative of the proposed area. A majority of owners would be more representative and be more similar to a petition for a fire district.

2. Recommend 7-33-2401(2)(b) be changed from: Hold a public hearing no earlier than 30 or later than 90 days after passage of the resolution of intent;

To: Hold a public hearing within 30 days after passage of the resolution of intent;

1-22-91

HB 143

Resolution # _____
Changes to FSA (MCA 7-33-2401-2404)

Reason: Within 30 days is a reasonable time to hold the public hearing and provide notice. Within 90 days seems to drag the process out for no apparent reason.

3. Recommend 7-33-2401(2)(c)(i) be changed from: Accept written protests from property owners of the area of the proposed area; and

To: Accept written protests from property owners of the proposed area; and

Reason: Eliminate repetition.

4. Recommend 7-33-2401(2)(d) be changed from: Pass a resolution creating the Fire Service Area. The area is created effective 60 days after passage of the resolution unless by that date more than 50% of the property owners of the proposed Fire Service Area protest its creation.

To: Accept written protests from property owners of the proposed area 30 days after the public hearing.

Reason: 30 days is long enough for property owners to protest.

5. Add this language to 7-33-2401(2):

(e) Pass a resolution creating the Fire Service Area unless more than 50% of the property owners of the proposed Fire Service Area protest its creation.

Reason: A resolution to create should be the last order of business after the protest period (not before the protest period, as it reads now). The timing of this resolution is more consistent with other laws whereby the resolution creating or establishing is usually the last order of business.

6. Add this language to 7-33-2404:

(5) Once the Fire Service Area is created, the board of county commissioners or the board of trustees (if appointed by the board of county commissioners), will hold a public hearing annually to discuss proposed rates, rate increases, and the proposed budget of the Fire Service Area. Public notice to be provided as per 7-1-2121.

EXHIBIT 3 p. 3

DATE 1-22-91

HB 143

Resolution # _____
Changes to FSA (MCA 7-33-2401-2404)

Reason: Property owners should have a voice in the budget process prior to the county receiving such budget and rates from the Fire Service Area.

APPROVED: _____

MONTANA STATE VOLUNTEER
FIREFIGHTER ASSOCIATION INC.
LYLE P. NAGEL, LOBBYIST
P.O. BOX 93, SIMMS, MT. 59477
PHONE 264 5850

DATE 1-22-91
HB 143

Jan. 22, 1991

House of Representatives
Local Government Committee Rep.
Diana Wyatt, Chairman

RE: HB 143

Madam Chairman and Committee:

I find some serious problems with the proposed amendments to 7-33-2401 suggested in HB143. On page 1, lines 12 thru 15 the removal of "at least 30 owners of real property in the proposed service area, or by" and "if there are no more that 30 owners of real property" would create a real hardship for anyone attempting to get the county commissioners to establish a fire service area. These very words were amended into the original bill by then Sen. Pete Story after the bill had passed the house. His reason, which I fully agreed with, was to give the people some way to assure that the county commissioners would have to act on their request. The amended bill passed the senate and house with no opposition in the senate and only 2 nay votes in the house.

The major problem with removing this language is that it would require many more signatures on the petition in a lot of areas. Remember, this is being done in an area served by volunteers and they would be the ones required to spend the time to try to obtain signatures of a majority of the property owners. It would be very difficult to determine just how many are a majority in an area that does not yet have a definite boundary defined by the county commissioners.

If this language is removed from the statute then all the language beginning with line 24, page 1 through line 16, page 2 should also be removed. It would no longer be needed because the original petition contains the signatures of a majority. Since those not signing are in the minority, the county commissioners could just adopt the resolution on receipt of the petition.

If lines 12 thru 15 on page 1 were not changed I would have no problem with the amendment to remove lines 3 and 4 on page 2 and add lines 9 thru 11.

I wonder if the changes on lines 24 and 25, page 1 might not crowd the advertising requirements of paragraph 2 (a) in areas served only by a weekly newspaper.

I spent a lot of time over a period of 8 years to help to develop some method of funding structure fire protection in rural areas outside fire districts. I was a co-author of this statute and have been involved in the establishment of some fire service areas. I have seen the system work to also dissolve a fire service area and change the boundaries of some. The system works as it is written. I see no need to change it now.

LYLE P. NAGEL

Amendments to House Bill No. 122
First Reading Copy

Requested by Senator Mike Halligan
For the House Committee on Local Government

Prepared by Tom Gomez
January 22, 1991

1. Title, line 7.

Strike: "FOR INPATIENT HOSPITAL SERVICES"

2. Title, lines 9 and 10.

Following: "7-32-2222" on line 9

Strike: "AND"

Insert: ", "

Following: "53-3-205," on line 10

Insert: "AND 53-3-206,"

3. Page 5, lines 22 and 23.

Strike: ", but only for inpatient hospital services,"

4. Page 6.

Following: line 11

Insert: "Section 3. Section 53-3-206, MCA, is amended to read:

"53-3-206. Eligibility for general relief medical assistance. (1) In order to be considered ~~for eligibility~~ eligible for general relief medical assistance, a person must be found to have a serious medical condition.

(2) Eligibility for general relief medical assistance must be determined as provided in 53-3-205 and this section. A Except as provided in subsection (9), a person with a serious medical condition must apply for general relief medical assistance prior to the provision of medical services or within 90 days of the date the medical service is first provided. Eligibility is determined as of the date medical service is first provided.

(3) All persons who reside in the same residence and are either married to each other or are the parents or children of other persons living in the same residence are considered to be one household for purposes of determining general relief medical assistance.

(4) All individual or household resources must be used to offset medical obligations except those resources excluded in 53-3-205(7) or used to offset nonmedical general relief payments during the same period.

(5) A household is ineligible to receive general relief medical assistance if the household is ineligible for medicaid as a result of overpayment, fraud, or failure or refusal to comply with requirements for continued participation in the medicaid program.

(6) To determine eligibility for county general relief medical assistance, a county welfare board may promulgate rules to establish the circumstances under which persons are unable to pay for their medical aid and hospitalization. However, no

household with an income exceeding 300% of the amount set forth in 53-3-205(2) is eligible for such medical assistance.

(7) In a county with state-assumed welfare services, a person is not eligible for medical services if the household in which he resides has an average monthly income after consideration of the earned income disregard provided for in 53-3-205(3), reasonably certain to be received in a 12-month period beginning with the month the medical service was provided, in excess of the amount established by the department by rule. The department shall establish the amount, taking into account the size of the household and the estimated number of eligible households. The amount must be 150% of the amount established in 53-3-205(2).

(8) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, in a county with state-assumed welfare services, a person whose eligibility for general relief assistance is terminated because of earned income from employment may continue to receive general relief medical assistance for 1 month."

(9) A person described in 53-3-205(8)(b) is immediately eligible for general relief medical assistance if declared indigent by the district court. No other requirements for eligibility may apply except that the person must have a serious medical condition for which treatment is medically necessary.

~~BY~~ MADAM ~~CHAIRPERSON~~ AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE. FOR THE RECORD I AM DAVID CLOUSE. I AM A CAPTAIN WITH THE LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT AND I AM HERE REPRESENTING THE SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL SERVICES, PAID WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS, CAN BE VIEWED IN DIFFERENT WAYS.

YOU CAN VIEW IT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS APPLIED FOR ASSISTANCE, AND WHOSE LIFE WILL BE AFFECTED NEGATIVELY IF THE BENEFIT IS DENIED.

OR

YOU CAN VIEW IT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE THOSE WHO MUST OPERATE THE JAIL, KNOWING THAT THE INMATE DOES NOT CARE HOW THE MEDICAL TREATMENT IS PAID FOR, AND THAT HE (THE INMATE) WILL NOT HAVE TO PAY NO MATTER WHAT DECISION IS MADE BY THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

I ASK YOU, FOR THE MOMENT, TO VIEW MEDICAL SERVICES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THOSE WHO MUST OPERATE THE JAIL.

PLEASE REMEMBER THESE FACTS AS WE DISCUSS THE HISTORY OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, AND OUR DIFFICULTY IN PAYING FOR MEDICAL COSTS FOR INMATES.

1. THE COUNTY HAS NO POOR FUND, OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FUND BECAUSE THESE FUNCTIONS WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE STATE. THE COUNTY LEVIES 12 MILLS, WHICH IS TRANSFERRED TO THE STATE WHICH MEANS THAT COUNTY AS WELL AS STATE MONEY IS INVOLVED HERE.
2. I-105 HAS SEVERELY IMPACTED THE ABILITY OF THE COUNTY, AND HENCE THE SHERIFF TO PAY FOR ADDED COSTS TO HIS DEPARTMENT.
3. THAT WHEN THE SHERIFF IS MANDATED BY THE COURT OR A STATE LAW TO PAY MEDICAL COSTS, THE RESULT IS A REDUCTION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES BECAUSE HE IS FORCED TO LIVE WITHIN EXISTING BUDGET CONSTRAINTS.

LET ME PROVIDE YOU WITH A VERY BRIEF HISTORY OF HOW MEDICAL SERVICES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED TO INMATES IN THE COUNTY JAIL IN LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY.

HISTORY OF TRANSFER OF MEDICAL COSTS TO SHERIFF

- PRIOR TO STATE ASSUMPTION OF COUNTY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, ALL MEDICAL COSTS FOR PRISONERS AND MENTALLY ILL PERSONS WERE PAID BY THE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT. THE SHERIFF SIMPLY FORWARDED ALL BILLS TO THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT FOR PROCESSING AND PAYMENT.
- AFTER STATE ASSUMPTION, CHANGES TO RULES AND STATE LAW HAS RESULTED IN DENIAL OF PAYMENTS FOR PERSONS HELD IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

UNDER MEDICAID, RULE 435.1008 MEDICAID SERVICES ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE INMATES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

EX. 6 P. 2
1-22-91
HB 122

ELIGIBILITY UNDER STATE LAW CHANGED:

53-3-206 (2) MCA ELIGIBILITY FOR GENERAL RELIEF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE MUST BE DETERMINED AS PROVIDED IN 53-3-205.

53-3-205 (9) A PERSON WHO RESIDES FOR A PERIOD OF 1 DAY OR MORE IN ANY STATE OR FEDERALLY OPERATED INSTITUTION OR RESIDENCE IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR GENERAL RELIEF FOR THE PERIOD OF THAT RESIDENCY.

TIME, WHILE THESE CHANGES TO THE ELIGIBILITY RULES AND LAWS WERE IN EFFECT, MEDICAL COSTS FOR PRISONERS HELD IN THE COUNTY JAIL FOR OTHER REASONS, SUCH AS A CITY OR TOWN, WERE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THAT AGENCY. IT MEANT THAT MEDICAL COSTS WERE BEING PAID BY MORE THAN ONE LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT, AND THAT THE ARRESTING AGENCIES WERE CAREFUL IN THEIR DECISIONS REGARDING THE PLACEMENT OF PERSONS IN JAIL WITH SERIOUS MEDICAL CONDITIONS BECAUSE THEY HAD A FINANCIAL STAKE IN THE DECISION.

IN 1988, THE MONTANA SUPREME COURT SETTLED THE ISSUE AND RULED THAT COUNTIES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL MEDICAL COSTS.

SUPREME COURT RULING REFER STATE REPORT VOLUME 45 NO. 88-91
DECIDED JULY 7, 1988

HELD: (1) PERSONS UNDER OFFICIAL DETENTION HAVE A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO ADEQUATE MEDICAL CARE, REGARDLESS OF THEIR ABILITY TO PAY.

(2) THE COUNTY IS FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR MEDICAL COSTS INCURRED BY A DETAINED PERSON ULTIMATELY CHARGED WITH A VIOLATION OF STATE LAW BUT WHO IS UNABLE TO PAY.

TWO VERY IMPORTANT POINTS WERE MADE BY THE COURT.

(1) THE MEDICAL COSTS IN THIS CASE WERE INCURRED BEFORE THE PRISONER WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE COUNTY JAIL. THIS PERSON HAD JUST BEEN PLACED UNDER ARREST AND WAS IMMEDIATELY TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PAYMENT REACHES BACK TO THE TIME THE PERSON WAS ARRESTED AND HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH WHEN THE PERSON IS ACTUALLY PLACED IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

(2) THE SUPREME COURT HAS DEFINED THAT FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE CRIME ULTIMATELY CHARGED. WHENEVER AN OFFENDER IS ARRESTED FOR A VIOLATION OF STATE LAW, THE MEDICAL AND OTHER INCIDENTAL EXPENSES INCURRED ARE CHARGEABLE TO THE COUNTY. THE COURT HAS VERY CLEARLY ESTABLISHED THE CONTROLLING FACTOR IS "THAT THE PRISONER WAS ARRESTED AND SUBSEQUENTLY CHARGED WITH A VIOLATION OF A STATE LAW".

ARE WE TODAY?

THE ULTIMATE EFFECT OF THESE CHANGES IS THAT THE SHERIFF'S BUDGET, AND THE COUNTY GENERAL FUND, HAS BECOME A REPLACEMENT FOR THE MEDICAL EXPENSE WHICH WAS ONCE PROVIDED UNDER THE COUNTY WELFARE PROGRAMS PRIOR TO THE ASSUMPTION. BECAUSE OF THE EFFECT OF I-105, THE COUNTY LACKS ANY WAY TO RAISE ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO COVER THESE MANDATED COSTS.



STATE OF MONTANA
APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE
Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS)

FOR COUNTY USE ONLY

Case Number: _____
Date of Application: _____
Date of Interview: _____
☐ AFDC ☐ FFS ☐ Exp. ☐ MA ☐ QMB ☐ GRA

THE ENTIRE APPLICATION MUST BE COMPLETED TO THE BEST OF YOUR ABILITY BEFORE YOUR INTERVIEW. You have the right to file an application on the same day you contact us. You do not have to be interviewed before filing the application. To file an application you must complete at least your name, the address where you live, your mailing address and your signature.

You may either leave the application at the office or mail it. The application should be filled out by a member of the household or an authorized representative who knows the financial situations of all household members. The person filling out the application is responsible for the answers given and will usually be the person to whom Food Stamps, checks and medical identification cards are sent.

DO NOT WRITE IN SHADED AREAS OF THIS FORM. SHADED AREAS ARE FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND AGENCY USE ONLY.

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

Name: _____

Social Security Number: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Daytime Phone Number: _____

Message Phone Number: _____

Street Address: _____

If you do not live at a street address, describe how to get to your home: _____

PENALTY WARNING: I SWEAR OR AFFIRM THAT THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS APPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

X

SIGNATURE OR MARK OF APPLICANT (OR LEGAL GUARDIAN)

DATE

WITNESS TO MARK (NECESSARY ONLY IF APPLICANT CANNOT SIGN FULL NAME)

DATE

YOU MAY GET FOOD STAMPS RIGHT AWAY IF:

- your household's monthly rent/mortgage and utilities are more than your household's gross monthly income; or
- your household's gross monthly income is less than \$150 and your household's resources, such as cash or checking/savings accounts, are \$100 or less; or
- your household has no place of its own to live; or
- your household is a migrant or seasonal farmworker household, and your household's resources, such as cash or checking/savings accounts, are \$100 or less.

If you need food stamps right away (expedited food stamps), complete the following questions. All households eligible for expedited services will receive food stamps within five (5) days from when this application is filed. All other eligible households will receive food stamps within 30 days of the date this application is filed. The filing date for pre-release applicants is the date of release from the institution.

IF YOU NEED FOOD STAMPS RIGHT AWAY, COMPLETE THIS SECTION:

CLIENT QUESTIONS: What is the total income received or you expect your household to receive this month? \$ _____

How much do the members of your household have in cash and savings? (Give your best estimate of the total.) \$ _____

How much is your monthly rent or mortgage? \$ _____ How much are your monthly utilities? \$ _____

Is anyone in your household a migrant or seasonal farm worker? Circle yes or no.

Yes No

Is your household homeless? Circle yes or no.

Yes

No

EXPEDITED SCREENING QUESTIONS - FOR COUNTY USE ONLY

Is household's total income less than \$150 and household's total cash and savings no more than \$100? ☐ Yes ☐ No — IF YES, EXPEDITE CASE.

Household's monthly rent or mortgage amount: _____ + Household's total cash and savings: _____

TOTAL: _____

Household's total monthly gross income: _____ + Household's monthly utility expenses: _____

TOTAL: _____

If total household expenses are greater than the total of the household's gross income and cash and savings — EXPEDITE CASE.

Does the household consist of migrant or seasonal farmworkers who are destitute and whose cash and savings do not exceed \$100? ☐ Yes ☐ No — IF YES, EXPEDITE CASE.Is household homeless? ☐ Yes ☐ No — IF YES, EXPEDITE CASE.

STATE REPORTER

Box 749

Helena, Montana 59624

VOLUME 45

No. 88-91

DATE 1-22-91
HB 122

MONTANA DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER,
a non profit corporation,
Plaintiff and Respondent,

v.

Submitted: May 26, 1988
Decided: July 7, 1988

CARL E. JOHNSON,
Defendant and Respondent,
and

CITY OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA,
Defendant, Third-Party Plaintiff
and Appellant,

v.

COUNTY OF CASCADE, MONTANA,
Third-Party Defendant and Respondent.

MUNICIPALITIES--COUNTIES, Whether the City or the County is ultimately responsible for medical costs incurred by a person in the custody of City Police Officers as a result of a felony arrest. The Supreme Court held: (1) Persons under official detention have a constitutional right to adequate medical care, regardless of their ability to pay, (2) The county is financially responsible for the medical costs incurred by a detained person ultimately charged with a violation of state law but who is unable to pay.

Appeal from the Eighth Judicial District Court, Cascade County,
Honorable Joel Roth, Judge

For Appellant: David V. Gliko, City Attorney, Great Falls

For Respondent: Sharon M. Anderson, Great Falls
Patrick L. Paul, County Attorney, Great Falls

For Amicus Curiae: David J. Patterson, (MACO), Missoula
James T. Harrison, Jr., (Sheriffs), Helena
Jim Nugent, (MT League of Cities & Towns), Missoula

Submitted on briefs.

Opinion by Justice Sheehy; Chief Justice Turnage and Justices
Harrison, Weber, Gulbrandson, McDonough and Hunt concur.

Reversed and remanded.

____ Mont. ____

____ P.2d ____

Montana Deaconess Medical Center, Plaintiff and Respondent, v.
City of Great Falls, Defendant, Third-Party Plaintiff and Appellant
45 St.Rep. 1207

Mr. Justice Sheehy delivered the Opinion of the Court.

In this case we are asked to determine whether the City of Great Falls (City) or the County of Cascade (County) is ultimately responsible for medical costs incurred by a person in the custody of City Police Officers as a result of a felony arrest. The District Court of the Eighth Judicial District, Cascade County, determined that the controlling factor was the City's custody over Johnson at the time the medical expenses were incurred and issued an order dismissing the City's third party complaint against the County. We reverse.

The facts, as stipulated by the parties, are as follows:

1. On January 4, 1987, Johnson was arrested by City Policemen.
2. The officers immediately determined Johnson's life was in jeopardy as a result of his ingestion of a quantity of prescription pills.
3. The officers requested an ambulance which arrived at the scene of the arrest and transported Johnson to Montana Deaconess Medical Center (Deaconess).
4. Deaconess was advised Johnson was under arrest when Johnson arrived.
5. Johnson incurred reasonable medical charges from January 4, 1987, until his release on January 5, 1987, in the amount of \$2,193.13, after two days in Deaconess's Intensive Care Unit.
6. Deaconess made demand for full payment to Johnson and Third Party Plaintiff City, and to Third Party Defendant County.
7. The City and County have refused to pay said bill.
8. Johnson admits liability for Deaconess's claim but he is indigent and has no present or future means to pay the charges.
9. Johnson was "booked in" in absentia at the Police Department on January 4, 1987.
10. Johnson was released by Deaconess on January 5, 1987, and transported to the City Police Department.
11. Johnson was detained at the City Police Department until his initial appearance on January 6, 1987, before the County Justice of the Peace and subsequently detained in the County Jail. The County Jail is operated and managed by the County Sheriff's Department.
12. Initial charges of aggravated assault, aggravated kidnapping and sexual intercourse without consent, all felony offenses under the Montana Criminal Code, were filed in the County Justice of the Peace Court (later transferred to the District Court) and accepted by the County Attorney. No misdemeanor or felony charges of any kind

Montana Deaconess Medical Center, Plaintiff and Respondent, v.
City of Great Falls, Defendant, Third-Party Plaintiff and Appellant
45 St.Rep. 1207

were filed with the City Court.

Generally, persons under official detention have a constitutional right to adequate medical care, regardless of their ability to pay. City of Revere v. Massachusetts General Hospital (1983), 463 U.S. 239, 103 S.Ct. 2979, 77 L.Ed.2d 605 (due process demands that persons detained by government agencies receive adequate medical care; responsibility for costs is a matter of state law). Consistent with the mandate of the United States Supreme Court, the Montana Legislature has adopted legislation providing for the care of prisoners. Section 7-32-2222, MCA, provides:

"Health and safety of prisoners. (1) When a county jail or building contiguous to it is on fire and there is reason to believe that the prisoners may be injured or endangered, the sheriff, jail administrator, or private party jailer must remove them to a safe and convenient place and there confine them as long as it may be necessary to avoid the danger.

"(2) When a pestilence or contagious disease breaks out in or near a jail and the physician thereof certifies that it is likely to endanger the health of the prisoners, the district judge may by a written appointment designate a safe and convenient place in the county or the jail in a contiguous county as the place of their confinement. The appointment must be filed in the office of the clerk and authorize the sheriff, jail administrator, or private party jailer to remove the prisoners to the designated place or jail and there confine them until they can be safely returned to the jail from which they were taken.

"(3) If in the opinion of the sheriff, jail administrator, or private party jailer any prisoner, while detained, requires medication, medical services, or hospitalization, the expense of the same shall be borne by the agency or authority at whose instance the prisoner is detained when the agency or authority is not the county wherein the prisoner is being detained. The county attorney shall initiate proceedings to collect any charges arising from such medical services or hospitalization for the prisoner involved if it is determined the prisoner is financially able to pay."

Although the City contends that sec. 7-32-2222(3), MCA, when viewed in its entirety, indicates that persons charged with violations of state law occurring within a county are the financial responsibility of that county, we do not find the statute to be controlling. By its terms, sec. 7-32-2222(3), MCA, is not triggered until such time as "the sheriff, jail administrator, or private party jailer" determines that a detained person requires medical care. In addition, the statute, when read as a whole, assumes incarceration in the county jail at the time the need for medical care arises. Such is clearly not the situation in the instant case.

Moreover, sec. 7-32-2222(3), MCA, is obviously designed to fix financial responsibility for medical costs on the agency for which the prisoner is being detained in the county jail. This section

Montana Deaconess Medical Center, Plaintiff and Respondent, v.
City of Great Falls, Defendant, Third-Party Plaintiff and Appellant
45 St.Rep. 1207

recognizes that frequently county jails in Montana are used to house federal prisoners or persons held for violations of municipal laws.

When confronted with the issue now before us, the courts of other jurisdictions have split along two lines of reasoning. Under the minority "custody and control" approach, the financial responsibility for medical costs is determined on the basis of which agency had custody at the time the treatment is provided. See e.g. *Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis v. Tazewell County* (Ill.App. 1984), 461 N.E.2d 1064. "[If] physical control is [subsequently] transferred [during the course of the treatment] the responsibility is transferred along with it and the cost of care [is] prorated." *Cuyahoga County Hospital v. City of Cleveland* (Ohio App. 1984), 472 N.E.2d 757, 759. Few jurisdictions have followed the lead of the Ohio and Illinois courts, however.

The majority "nature of the crime" approach determines financial responsibility not on the basis of which agency first takes a person into custody, but rather on the basis of the crime ultimately charged. See *Wesley Medical Center v. City of Wichita* (Kan. 1985), 703 P.2d 818; *L. P. Medical Specialists v. St. Louis County* (Minn. App. 1985), 379 N.W.2d 104; *Zieger Osteopathic Hospital v. Wayne County* (Mich. App. 1984), 363 N.W.2d 28; *Albany General Hospital v. Dalton* (Or. App. 1984), 684 P.2d 34; *St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital v. City of Chicago* (Ill. App. 1975), 331 N.E.2d 142; *Washington Township Hospital District of Alameda County v. County of Alameda* (1968), 263 Cal.App.2d 272, 69 Cal.Rptr. 442. After carefully considering the arguments and authority supporting both positions, the Supreme Court of Kansas recently held:

". . . We have concluded that a city is not responsible for the payment of medical expenses incurred by an indigent person who is arrested by city police and subsequently charged with a violation of state law and who, before being physically transferred to the county jail, is taken to a hospital for necessary medical treatment. We hold that so long as an offender is arrested for violation of a state law and in due course is charged with a state crime and delivered to the county jail for confinement, the medical and other incidental expenses incurred as a consequence of and following his arrest, and until his transfer to such facility, are chargeable to the county. We further hold that a county's liability for charges and expenses for safekeeping and maintenance of the prisoner, including medical expenses, does not depend on which police agency happens to be called to the scene of the alleged crime or whether such expenses were incurred before or after he is placed in a county jail. The controlling factor is that the prisoner was arrested and subsequently charged with violation of a state law."

Wesley Medical Center, 703 P.2d at 824.

We agree.

A county is the largest subdivision of the state. Section 7-1-2101, MCA. Consequently, the county is vested with the primary

Montana Deaconess Medical Center, Plaintiff and Respondent, HB.
City of Great Falls, Defendant, Third-Party Plaintiff and Appellant
45 St.Rep. 1207

responsibility of enforcing the laws of the state and maintaining facilities in furtherance of that task. See, secs. 7-4-2716, 7-32-2201, MCA. Sound reasoning dictates that the performance of the county's task necessarily includes the assumption of the associated financial burden.

We, therefore, hold that the county is financially responsible for medical costs incurred by a detained person ultimately charged with a violation of state law but who is unable to pay. The judgment of the District Court is reversed and remanded for proceedings consistent with this Opinion.

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

EXHIBIT 7
DATE 1-22-91
HB 122



STAN STEPHENS
GOVERNOR

JULIA E. ROBINSON
DIRECTOR

STATE OF MONTANA

P.O. BOX 4210
HELENA, MONTANA 59604-4210
(406) 444-5622
FAX (406) 444-1970

Testimony of Russ Cater
Chief Legal Counsel
Dept. of Social & Rehabilitation Services

Subject: House Bill 122 (Introduced Copy)

My name is Russ Cater. I am the Chief Legal Counsel for the Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services. The Department does not support or oppose the adoption of House Bill 122. The Department, however, asks that you, as legislators, recognize that passage of this bill will impose a cost shift to the Department of SRS.

House Bill 122 requires the Department of SRS to pay from state funds the hospital costs of prisoners who are eligible for general relief medical assistance. Those payments are currently prohibited by state law. If this bill is to be passed by this legislature it is essential that monies are appropriated to fund this added expenditure. A fiscal note has been submitted indicating that the cost of these services will be approximately \$173,861 per year.

I am presenting to you an amendment to HB 122. The amendment appropriates \$130,396 in FY 1992 and \$173,861 in FY 1993. The first year is less because this bill as written will not take effect until October 1st. The costs are based upon telephone calls to county sheriffs in each of the 12 state-assumed counties. (The estimates do not include any costs associated with the additional burden of welfare personnel in determining eligibility.) Whether you support or oppose the bill this amendment is essential. On behalf of the Department of SRS I ask that you adopt this amendment to House Bill 122.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Russ Cater".

Russell E. Cater
Chief Legal Counsel

HOUSE BILL 122
Introduced Copy
(Re: General relief medical assistance)

1. Page 6
Following: line 11
Insert: "NEW SECTION. Section 3. Appropriation. The following money is appropriated from the general fund to the department of social and rehabilitation services:

Fiscal Year 1992	\$130,396
Fiscal Year 1993	\$173,861

Prepared on January 21st, 1991

Montana Department of Social
& Rehabilitation Services

BY: Russ Carter

Amendments to House Bill No. 64
First Reading Copy

Requested by Representative Cromley
For the Committee on Local Government

Prepared by Bart Campbell
January 21, 1991

1. Title, line 6.
Following: "APPOINT"
Insert: "UP TO"

2. Page 1, line 23.
Following: "board"
Strike: "consists"
Insert: "must consist"
Following: "~~three~~"
Insert: "three to"

3. Page 1, line 25.
Following: "staggered"
Strike: ", with the term of one of"
Insert: "so that no fewer than one and no more than two board members complete a term in any 1 year. The term of each board member is thereafter 3 years, ending on June 30. A board member may not serve more than two full terms in succession."

4. Page 2, lines 1 through 11.
Strike: lines 1 through 11 in their entirety.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR'S REGISTER

Local Gov.

COMMITTEE

BILL NO.

122

DATE 1-22-91

SPONSOR(S)

Russell

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Bill Flower	Mont Sheriff's & PACT off Assoc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAVID CLOUSE	LeWise CLARK COUNTY SHERIFF DEPT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Russ CATER	SRS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gordon Morris	MACs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tom Hamm	sheriffs + Peace Officers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Robert Olsen	MT. Hospice Assoc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alec Hansen	MLCT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Angela Rundel	HD 99	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS
ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR'S REGISTER

Local Gov. COMMITTEE BILL NO. 143
DATE 1-22-91 SPONSOR(S) Khaleen

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
JAMES L. KRAFT PO Box 35004 Billings, MT 59106	Yellowstone County	X	
TIM BERGSTROM 726 AVE. F BILLINGS, MT. 59102	BILLINGS FIRE FIGHTERS		X
MIKE RING 1994 CANNON HELENA MT	LOCAL # 72	X	
Francis Balcerzak 3775 E. Lance East Helena	local 72	X	
Bryan Balcerzak 3775 E. Lewis St East Helena, MT 59635	local 72	X	
Henry E. Lohr	MT. ST/Vol Fire Fighters Assn		X
Lyle Nagel	MT. St. Vol. Fire Fighters Assn MT. St. Fire Chiefs Assn		X
Gordon Morin	MACO.	X	
Alec Hansen	MLCT		X

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS
ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR'S REGISTER

Local Gov.

COMMITTEE

BILL NO. *165-*

DATE *1-22-91*

SPONSOR(S) *Schye*

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
<i>Gordon Morris</i>	<i>MHC</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS
ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.