

## **MINUTES**

### **MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 52nd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**

#### **COMMITTEE ON STATE ADMINISTRATION**

**Call to Order:** By CHAIR JAN BROWN, on February 1, 1991, at 9:00 a.m.

#### **ROLL CALL**

**Members Present:**

Jan Brown, Chair (D)  
Vicki Cocchiarella, Vice-Chair (D)  
Beverly Barnhart (D)  
Gary Beck (D)  
Ernest Bergsagel (R)  
Fred "Fritz" Daily (D)  
Ervin Davis (D)  
Jane DeBruycker (D)  
Roger DeBruycker (R)  
Gary Feland (R)  
Gary Forrester (D)  
Patrick Galvin (D)  
Harriet Hayne (R)  
Betty Lou Kasten (R)  
John Phillips (R)  
Richard Simpkins (R)  
Jim Southworth (D)  
Wilbur Spring (R)  
Carolyn Squires (D)

**Staff Present:** Sheri Heffelfinger, Legislative Council  
Judy Burggraff, Committee Secretary

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

**Announcements/Discussion:** Since all bills heard today dealt with limiting Legislative or Congressional terms, each sponsor was requested to present his bill. In order to save time, proponents and opponents were allowed to speak for or against any of the bills. On Monday, February 4, there will be an informational meeting covering state retirement systems. Alton Hendrickson actuary for the Public Employees Retirement System will present the information. The Committee was informed they would reconvene at 5:00 p.m. in Room 325.

HEARING ON HB 283Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. NORM WALLIN, House District 78, Bozeman, introduced HB 283, which would limit the number of years of service in either house of the Legislature to 12 consecutive years. A question of limiting terms of Legislative bodies has come up in several states since the last election. Three states have voted to limit terms. They are: Colorado, Oklahoma and California. Legislators have a "little credibility problem." The bill is designed to show the public that the Legislators are willing to police themselves by allowing the public to pass judgment by a vote. In California their assemblymen are limited to two terms apiece and it applies to those elected after November 5, 1990. The terms of the governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general are also limited to two terms. Oklahoma legislators are eligible to serve no more than 12 years. If they serve by reason of appointment, this shall not be included in the 12 years. HB 283 does limit the years of service to 12 years including the time served by appointment. In Colorado, Senators serve for a term of 4 years and Representatives for 2 years. No Senator shall serve more than two consecutive terms in the Senate and no Representative shall serve more than four consecutive terms in the House. If a Senator or Representative shall fill a vacancy in the general assembly, that will be considered to be a term. Terms are considered consecutive unless they are 4 years apart. The bill would become effective as of January 1, 1993. It would not adversely affect anyone in the Legislature. It is designed to let the people decide how well they like the Legislators.

HEARING ON 358 and HJR 1Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. FRED THOMAS, House District 62, Missoula, presented HB 358 and HJR 1, a resolution to be sent to Congress, to revise the Constitution's provisions on Legislative and Congressional terms of office. Many more states are now considering limiting the terms of Legislators. One state has put in their Constitution limits on Congressional terms. If that state is able to do this, Montana should do it also. The measures are progressive reform propositions. It would provide a "level playing field" where citizens from all districts across the state would have a fair shake in getting involved and possibly serving in the Legislature or obtaining someone else for the Legislature. In many ways there is an unfair and unproductive system now. There are Legislators who serve and serve and usurp the power, authority and productivity of new people. Some chair people will not work on an issue and they have been serving on the same committee for many sessions. They completely bar the legislation from ever occurring. "I do not believe that seniority has created an almighty, all-knowing person on the Committee, it has created a

log jam." We need a change in Montana. The bill will create a better system as there would be a more "grass roots House." The Senate would be even more august. With the new system, a member would go from the House to the Senate. Your best House members would serve in the Senate. HB 358 sets up two House terms of 4 years and two Senate terms of 6 years. The combined total would be 20 years. He requested that all of the bills be placed in a subcommittee and suggested the Committee come up with one bill. These bills will reduce politics in state and federal government. This is what the public wants as they have a negative attitude regarding the Legislators' activities. The measures strike at the heart of special issues. Special issue lobbyists do not want to give up "their clutch on the system." They like unlimited terms. They want someone they know they can count on as they know it is a political system. Lobbyists have told him that by limiting terms it would make their jobs much harder as they would have new people to work with all the time. Rep. Thomas distributed publicity on terms of office. EXHIBIT 1

#### HEARING ON HB 40

##### Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. RUSSELL FAGG, House District 89, Billings, introduced HB 40, a bill to limit Legislators to no more than 8 consecutive years in each house. The bills heard today "provoke responsive government and promote government by and for the people." The bill will promote "turnover." There are two concerns that have been voiced pertaining to these bills. 1) Montana doesn't need this type of a bill because a third of the Legislature is turning over now. 2) People say, "We will lose all of the good Legislators along with some of the ones that aren't so good." In 1960, people said that about the U.S. Congress. "We don't need term limitation bills because that would be silliest thing we could ever think of. Our system is working right now." You have seen what has happened with the U.S. Congress. Almost everyone in the U.S. would agree that there is a problem with the reelection rate in Congress. Montana is becoming more professional in their elections. More money is being spent and there are more campaign schools. This bill would let new people into the system. The bill states you cannot serve more than 8 consecutive years in the Senate. A person could serve more than 8 years in the House and immediately serve 8 years in the Senate. If you run for 8 years and stay out for 2 years, you could run for 8 years more. It would be difficult to do, but the good ones could do this. The Committee would not be voting on whether the bills are good bills or bad bills, they would only be voting on whether or not to give the public their choice in the matter as they would call for a Constitutional referendum. He thinks that a Constitutional issue such as this would pass.

HEARING ON HB 218Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. WILBUR SPRING, House District 77, northern part of Gallatin County, introduced HB 218 which would limit and change the time a Legislator may serving. President George Washington served two terms in office. He was offered a third term. He refused because he tried to set a precedent that remained an unwritten law until President Roosevelt. This bill is similar to the rest, but it increases the term in the House to 4 years and the term in the Senate to 6 years. Two years ago a bill was introduced to increase the term of the Legislators to 4 and 6 years. It passed in the House and was killed in the Senate. The bill would implement the amendment for 12 consecutive years. There are 31 new Representatives in the House and this indicates that the Legislators are not the "most popular people back home."

Proponents' Testimony:

J. Riley Johnson, representing National Federation of Independent Business in Montana's 6,000 members, presented written testimony on HB 40, HB 218, HB 283, HB 358 and HJR 1. EXHIBIT 2

Opponents' Testimony:

C. B. Pearson, Executive Director, Common Cause/Montana, presented written testimony on HB 40, HB 218, HB 358 and HJR 1. EXHIBIT 3 and EXHIBIT 4 Mr. Pearson attached a potential substitute for HJR 1 which is attached to Exhibit 4.

Jack Traxler, Missoula, Montana School Trust Association, said his views run parallel with the views of Rep. Thomas. But he could not support his theory on how to change the number of years served. He has not supported that view in the past, nor will he in the future. He believes the Constitution is "sacred" and the Congress itself should draft a resolution and send it to the separate states for acceptance or defeat. He believes it would receive overwhelming support. "If Congress does not respond to the people's wishes, I believe the people will throw the rascals out." The founders of the country were not a "group of ignorant men. They were among the best educated." They devised the Constitution with its many checks and balances in a way that is still envied and sought after by most of the countries around the world. There are people who would like to see a measure like this pass. These are people who have sought power over the masses. Rep. Thomas is not one of these. "But if the course he believes in is to prevail, he will be sorry." A Constitutional Convention cannot be held on one single issue. Former Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, the Honorable Judge Warren Burger said, "There is no effective way to limit or muzzle the actors of the Constitutional Convention. Congress might try to limit a Convention to one amendment or to one issue, but there is no way to assure that the Convention would obey. After a

Convention has convened it would be too late to stop them if we don't like its agenda. The meeting in 1787 ignored the limit placed by the federation of Congress for the sole and express purpose . . . ." The late Winston Churchill in an address to the American people said, "The worst world government in the world is a democracy, except for all the rest." He distributed a photocopy of HJR 10 from the 50th Legislature. **EXHIBIT 5**

**Dorothy Traxler, representing Eagle Forum, said during the state's bicentennial year she was privileged to show the official slides of the signing of the Constitution. She also distributed hundreds of Constitutional books. This all took place in schools and service clubs in western Montana. Many people then became more aware of the Constitution as it is not taught in the schools now. "A Constitutional Convention would be the most disastrous step our nation could take."**

**Don Judge, Executive Secretary, Montana State AFL-CIO presented written testimony on HJR 1. EXHIBIT 6**

**Ann Prunuske, Executive Director, Montana Alliance for Progressive Policy, representing a coalition of institutions and groups of low income, seniors, women, conservationists, education and native Americans, representing 60 thousand households in Montana, said they oppose term limitations. Montana elections are competitive. Montana has the second highest voter participation. The bill would limit the rights of Montana voters to decide who they want to serve them. Ms. Prunuske distributed an article entitled, "Taxpayer group asks Montana lawmakers to support limit on congressional terms." EXHIBIT 7**

**REP. JIM SOUTHWORTH said he wanted "to remind the Committee that the right to petition is always debatable. The Constitution as it is written, is just fine."**

**CHAIR BROWN said Scott Crichton, ACLU of Montana, left his written testimony. EXHIBIT 8**

**Bob Heiser, United Food and Commercial Workers' Union, District Council 17, said they oppose all the bills. These bills infringe on the rights of Montanans to elect to the Legislature those they feel will best represent them. "If you limit the terms, you are taking those rights out of the hands of the voters of Montana. . . . Montanans have the intelligence to make the decision as to who we want to represent us. Don't take that right away from us."**

#### **Questions From Committee Members:**

**REP. ERVIN DAVIS said if Legislators would voluntarily limit their terms, would you feel Montana would need this legislation? REP. FAGG said no. REP. DAVIS asked why he was opposed to allowing the voters to select their representatives if we won't limit our terms. REP. FAGG said "We are asking the voters to**

make a choice in this matter. They can vote as to whether they want to change the Constitution to limit terms."

**REP. PATRICK GALVIN** said you use the word, "system" quite freely. It seems it has worked for 100 years in Montana. You also referred to a common everyday Montanan. I wonder if the people now sitting (in the Legislature), are not common everyday Montanans and are they not citizen legislators. **REP. THOMAS** said, "Yes, this has been working. I think it needs improvement. There is no question. Even though we are common Montanans, in the sense of the term, I still believe that the people who seek office are not your common regular philosophical Montanans. There are two schools of thought. A conservative/liberal, Republican/Democrat and in the middle we are void of the common Montanan. That is what I mean by that. There are a few; but not many."

**REP. SPRING** said Mr. Judge that mentioned that the state has the most progressive Constitution. How do you account for the fact that we are the only state that lost half of its representation in Congress? **Mr. Judge** said that the basic reason we are losing our Representative in Congress is due to the decline in population; it has nothing to do with the legislation before the Committee today. It has to deal with economics, transportation and money to be invested. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that Congressional seats must be apportioned on a single-member district basis -- the same as the Montana Legislature.

**REP. BECK** said when Rep. Thomas referred to the budget he said we ended up with the bottom-line figures. It seems like the bottom-line figures are what counts when it comes to priorities and there is a real contradiction of what you are saying. Am I reading you right? **REP. THOMAS** said he alluded to what he sees to be problems in the current system we now have. Problems such as political posturing and political bickering which happens on "both sides of the fence" and creates no value. **REP. BECK** asked how do you separate the politics from the system in order to maintain these priorities? Because when you look at the constituencies that he represents, he has different priorities. Politics is what makes the system work. **REP. THOMAS** said the system of on-going terms enhances the politics of the system we are in on the federal level and to a great deal on the state level. Limits would create a different sort of atmosphere in the state so the "same old people aren't running the same old show."

**REP. PHILLIPS** said Congress has limited the term of the President to two terms, do you think that is fair? **Mr. Heiser** said no, that is not fair. The will of the people should be enough to elect anyone to an elective office. The voters are smart enough.

**REP. GARY FELAND** asked Rep. Thomas to address the issue of a person's freedom to be able to vote for who they want to with no limits. **REP. THOMAS** said that in the Constitution there are set limits enabling one to vote for the person they desire. We must

ask ourselves if we think that the limits are of more value to us than if we did not have them. "Those limits will be of benefit as we go down the road."

**REP. CAROLYN SQUIRES** referred to **EXHIBIT 9** and asked Rep. Thomas what number would be appropriate for a turnover in the Legislature. **REP. THOMAS** said with his bill there would be the potential for a 50 percent turnover every four years in the House. The Senate would have a 33 percent turnover each term. The turnover in the Legislature this session was not good enough because the same old people are involved, doing the same thing year in and year out -- for decades in some cases. **REP. SQUIRES** asked Mr. Judge to address the position that Rep. Thomas took on the grass roots issue as far as politics goes. **Mr. Judge** said the Montana AFL-CIO's chief purpose is to represent the interest of our 24 thousand members in this body and in the electoral process. There are a number of times when Rep. Thomas's bill would have been a "blessing" for the AFL-CIO because there are Legislators that they have been unable to unseat as they are "relatively entrenched." Part of the political process is that some constituents continue to return their candidates to office. "That is what grass roots politics is all about." What concerns him about the issue is that prior to the initiative to raise the cigarette tax, over 68 percent of the people of the state said, "Good idea, we need to do that and take care of cancer. Somebody came in and ran a big ad campaign and spent about \$1 million. They said the best thing to do is to run against big government and more government jobs. It was on all of the media all the time prior to the election. The issue was defeated overwhelmingly." This is not necessarily a grass roots issue. It is an issue to limit the terms of Congress, and its carryover issue of limiting the terms of Legislators. What is happening, is that national organizations need a new campaign issue. Balance the budget issue is not disappearing. In 1989 in Denver, Colorado, the Independents' Institute had a meeting. At that meeting, the National Tax Limitation Committee and the National Taxpayers' Union got together with some of the leading proponents to find a campaign issue. The issue they came up with was the unpopularity of politics. Congress as a political body was unpopular. They made a structured decision to redirect their efforts to propose a Constitutional Convention for limiting the terms of Congress and as an auxiliary component to take on terms of politicians no matter where they were. The chief sponsor of this effort is Eddie Mahe, Jr. This group has spent literally hundreds of thousands of dollars trying to promote a Constitutional Convention Issue for a balanced budget and now they are back with a new issue. "That is not grass roots, that is big money."

**REP. ROGER DEBRUYCKER** said to clarify what you are doing here is that when an incumbent has been in office for many years a candidate won't even file against him. So you really do not have a choice. Are you trying to put this to the vote of the people

so they do have a choice? If they don't like it they can always turn it down. REP. THOMAS said yes.

REP. BETTY LOU KASTEN asked Rep. Fagg if the constituents he had talked to when campaigning had really understood what their previous representative or senator had voted on and why they had done so. REP. FAGG said they probably didn't have a "real good idea." REP. KASTEN asked Rep. Thomas what the best piece of advice that he could give to a new candidate running for office and if he thinks name recognition is important. REP. THOMAS said "go door to door, and name recognition is about the most important thing in getting elected." REP. KASTEN asked Mr. Pearson who is going to pay for the free television. Mr. Pearson said they hope to work out an arrangement with the networks at the federal level since the airways are public and require licenses. To receive a license it would be part of the political process to allow candidates time. There are no proposals for free advertising at the state level.

Closing by Sponsor on HB 40: REP. FAGG said the main thing we are losing sight of is we are not voting to limit terms. We are voting to let the people "look at that question." When Mr. Judge said, "I have had a lot of people call me and say, 'They're trying to take away my right to vote for whoever I want,'" we are not trying to do that. The public will vote on that decision. This is not a substantive decision such as funding, education or tax. It is a decision it would be appropriate for the people to decide.

Closing by Sponsor on HB 283: REP. WALLIN deferred his closing as he had to return to Committee.

Closing by Sponsor on HJR 1: REP. THOMAS said this is not a new issue. He has had a similar issue before the Legislature about three times now as he "deeply believes this needs to be done . . . and will probably work on it until (he dies)." The argument concerning Sen. Mansfield is "totally false," because everyone would be on the same level going in and out of the system. The argument about a balanced budget was brought in to confuse the issue. There were no high-powered lobbyists here to promote these bills. The founders of the country set up the Constitution and did a "splendid job." They also saw that there may be a need for change and set up a mechanism for change. Obviously people in office would want to be reelected. This bill is necessary because candidates are not going to limit their terms on their own. Scholars don't agree that a Constitutional call could be limited to a single issue. But if the Committee were to read the articles concerning this issue with an open mind, they will see that it is safe to call for a Constitutional Convention (Con Con). "Fear is fear itself on this issue of runaway Con Con and people thrive on accenting the fear, such as the gun control issue." A Constitutional amendment needs ratification by 75 percent of all states in the nation. He asked the Committee if they could not pass HJR 1 to please consider amending it to a



resolution to ask Congress to ask for a Con Con. The special interest groups want to retain their control so they are opposing this resolution. "If there is a headline tomorrow or in the future that 'Confidence is in the Voters,' that would be a diversion of the facts." If there is a headline, it should read "Special Interests Prevail." There have been three proposals on the state ballots in the U.S. to limit terms. In every case the public said yes. In Montana the poll shows overwhelmingly that the public supports limiting terms. This is grass roots. The public is not dumb. They would probably make the right decision no matter which way they vote. No member of the Legislature is more important than the process. There is no one we cannot do without. There are thousands of Montanans that would serve with dignity and honor. "I hope you have the spine to put this (resolution) out." Rep. Thomas distributed a cartoon depicting a view of the federal capitol building with a booth in the foreground where Congressional spines could be checked before entering the building. EXHIBIT 10

Closing by Sponsor on HB 218: REP. SPRING said the bills are fine and trust the people with one or a combination of the bills.

CHAIR BROWN said the bills heard today would be put into a subcommittee as will HB 95, Rep. Kimberley's bill on voluntary campaign spending and HB 316, Rep. Davis's bill to change the primary date. There will be several other bill dealing with campaign reform that will go to this subcommittee in order to see whether the Committee can consolidate them. The members of the subcommittee will be: Rep. Squires, (Chair), Rep. Southworth, Rep. Jan Brown, Rep. Bergsagel and Rep. Roger DeBruycker.

#### EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 77

Motion: REP. GARY FORRESTER MOVED HB 77 DO PASS.

Discussion: CHAIR BROWN said it was suggested that the Taxation Committee should look at the bill as it provides a tax on automobile insurance premiums. This is agreeable with the leadership of the chair of the Taxation Committee and with Rep. Quilici. The Committee will have to pass it out and it would then be referred on second reading to the Taxation Committee. The Committee would be approving the concept of increasing the retirement benefits. The Taxation Committee will look at the funding mechanism.

Vote: HB 77 DO PASS. Motion carried unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 10:46 a.m.

  
JAN BROWN, Chair

  
JUDY BURGGRAFF, Secretary

JB/jb

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
**STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE**

**ROLL CALL**

**DATE** 9/1/91  
9:00 AM MEET

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REP. JAN BROWN, CHAIR	✓		
REP. VICKI COCCHIARELLA, VICE-CHAIR	✓		
REP. BEVERLY BARNHART	✓		
REP. GARY BECK	✓		
REP. ERNEST BERGSAGEL	✓		
REP. FRED "FRITZ" DAILY	✓		
REP. ERVIN DAVIS	✓		
REP. JANE DEBRUYCKER	✓		
REP. ROGER DEBRUYCKER	✓		
REP. GARY FELAND	✓		
REP. GARY FORRESTER	✓		
REP. PATRICK GALVIN	✓		
REP. HARRIET HAYNE	✓		
REP. BETTY LOU KASTEN	✓		
REP. JOHN PHILLIPS	✓		
REP. RICHARD SIMPKINS	✓		
REP. JIM SOUTHWORTH	✓		
REP. WILBUR SPRING	✓		
REP. CAROLYN SQUIRES	✓		

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HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

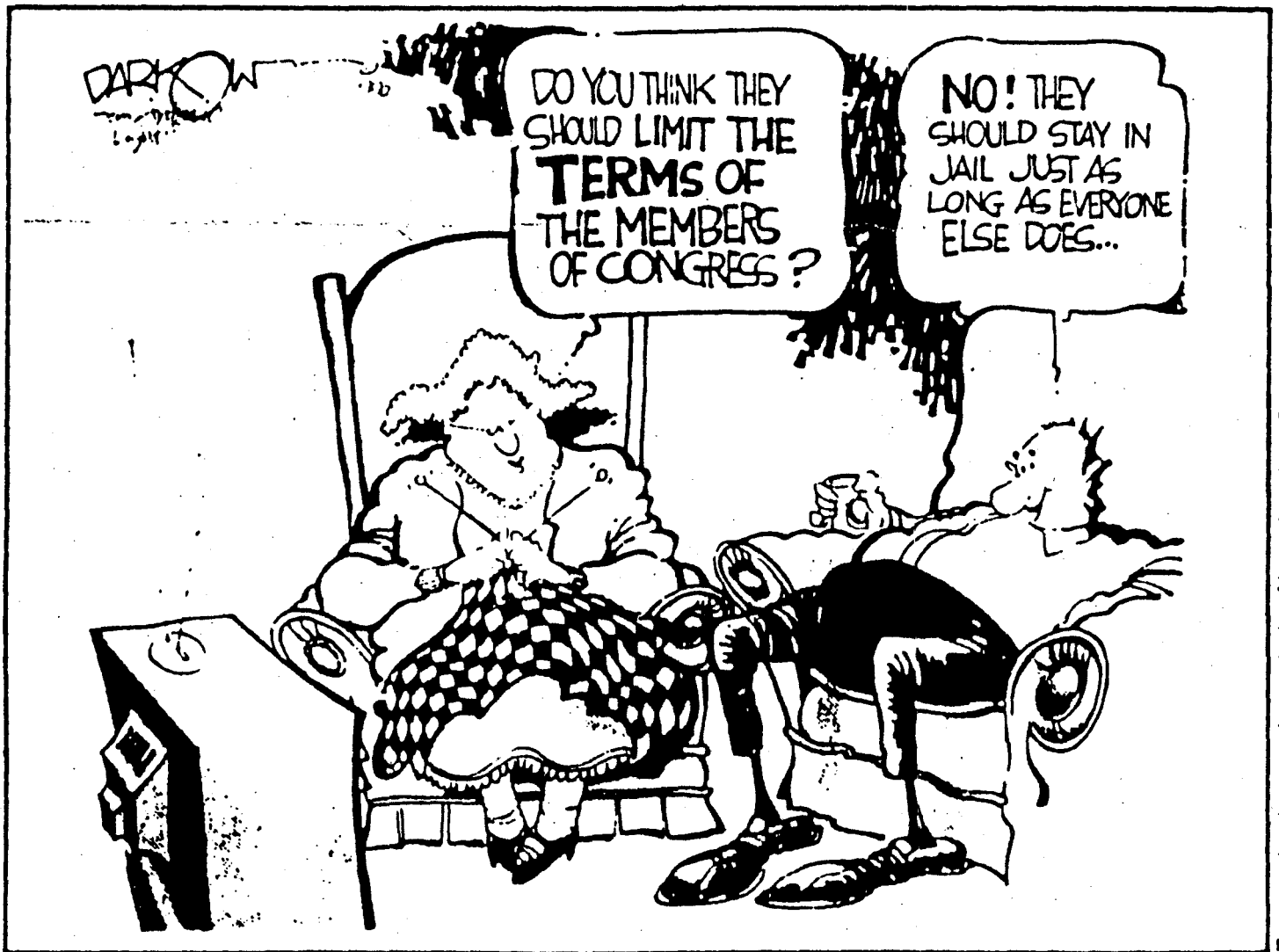
February 1, 1991

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on State Administration report  
that House Bill 77 (first reading copy -- white) do pass.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

  
Jan Brown, Chairman



# NFIB Montana

National Federation of  
Independent Business

EXHIBIT 2  
DATE 2/1/91 am  
HB 40, HB 218, HB 283,  
HB 358, HJR-1

## SUBMITTED STATEMENT OF NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS

Before: State Administration Committee,  
Montana House of Representatives  
Rep. Jan Brown, Chairman

Subject: HB-40, HB-218, HB-283, HB-358 and HJR-1  
Limitation/Alterations of Terms of Office

Date: February 1, 1991

Presented By: J. Riley Johnson

Madame Chairman and members of the committee, on behalf of the more than 6,000 members of the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) in Montana, I submit this testimony which outlines the views of our state's small employers regarding the proposed limitation of terms of office for state legislators and for Montana's congressional seats.

A brief profile of the small business people who make up NFIB should help the committee understand the folks for whom I am talking here this morning. The typical NFIB/Montana member employs 3 to 5 people, has gross sales of \$350,000 or less and

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can be involved with any kind of business from wholesale and retail to professional practices and the service sector of our economy. NFIB is a very democratic organization. Just as your constituents cast ballots to elect you to public office, our members cast ballots to establish our policy positions. I am bound by these mandates from our members.

And, as for term limitations, our members spoke up loud and clear on the 1991 NFIB/Montana State Ballot.

On the question of should Montana's constitution be changed to limit the terms of state legislators to eight years, our members voted 78% in favor, 18% against and 4% undecided.

On the question of should Montana's constitution be changed to limit the terms of statewide officeholders to two consecutive terms, our members voted 77% in favor, 20% against and 3% undecided.

We did not canvas our Montana members on the issue of limiting terms for our congressional seats, but we did do that in Colorado. The favorable response was so great that NFIB/Colorado spearheaded the initiative in 1990 that got term limitations on the November ballot...which was subsequently passed by the voters of Colorado.

National polls also are favoring term limitations. A Gallup Poll released in January 1990 found that 70% of the respondents favored term limitation on both a national and state level. The latest poll by Newsweek showed 73% support for term limitations, with only 23% opposed. Interestingly, just about the only demographic group that opposes term limits in these national

Ex. 2  
2/1/91 9am

polls, as well as in NFIB polls, are elected officials. In a January 1990 survey of 302 state legislators, 158 U.S. congress members and 21 U.S. senators, the results showed that 57 % of the senators supported term limits, but only 41% of the state legislators and 34% of the U.S. House members did so.

So, it is very clear what NFIB's position is on term limits, both at the state level and the national level.

NFIB/Montana supports term limitations!

Franking privileges, huge staffs, liberal travel funds, easy access to news media and unfair campaign finance laws have all provided incumbents with a grossly unfair advantage. A fifth of all congressional district elected unopposed incumbents this past November because would-be challengers were unwilling and unable to spend the time and money required by the virtually impossible task of unseating those in power. The playing field, for both state and national office seekers, must be made more level than it is now.

A limit on elected congressional and state legislative tenure would reduce the incentive for such abuses of power by eliminating "careerism". No longer would those political offices be held by longtime incumbents. They would be held by citizen-legislators, who would be more disposed to represent the will of the people and rein in the out-of-control bureaucracy that now substitutes for a federal or state government.

The idea of citizen-representatives serving a relatively short time is not new or radical. Although the writers of the U.S. Constitution did not see fit to include a term limitation,



perhaps that was because the public-service norm of those days did not include careerist senators, representatives and state legislators. Instead, the attitude of that time can be seen in the decision of George Washington to voluntarily serve only two terms as president...or of Abraham Lincoln who voluntarily left the U.S. Congress after one term to return to the people.

Term limitation is a traditional and uniquely American concept. Now it must be made mandatory instead of voluntary because the spirit of voluntary service limitation has obviously been lost.

A century ago, reform-minded men and women banded together to sweep out the political machines. they gave us primaries, direct election of senators and votes for women. Term limits are the next natural step.

This committee here this morning can begin that "next natural step" by crafting an eight-year, term limit bill and passing it out to the floor of the House with a "do pass" recommendation. And, it can take a further "next natural step" and pass out HJR-1 with a "do pass" recommendation.

The people are speaking out loud and clear on term limitations. It now time for the legislators of Montana to speak out loud and clear.

Ex. 2  
2/1/91 9am

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# STATE BALLOT

EXHIBIT 2  
DATE 2/1/91  
HB 40, 218, 283, 358  
HJR

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

### Term Limitation

1. Should the Montana Constitution be amended in order to limit the terms of state senators to two consecutive terms (eight years) and state representatives to four consecutive terms (eight years)?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Undecided

78.0 18.0 4.0

2. Should the Montana Constitution be amended to limit the terms of statewide executive officials (governor, Lt. governor, secretary of state, auditor, and attorney general) to two consecutive terms (eight years)?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Undecided

76.8 19.8 3.4

**Background:** Currently, there are 28 states that limit gubernatorial terms, and most of these states also limit the terms of other statewide elected officials. Colorado and California have measures on the ballot for the general election in November 1990, which would limit the terms of both statewide officials and legislators. Oklahoma has already adopted term limitations on its state officials. The President of the United States is restricted to two terms.

Since 1980, 97 percent of the incumbents seeking reelection to the Montana House and Senate have won. Several bills that would have limited the terms of elected officials in Montana have been introduced over the past decade, but none have made it out of committee.

Proponents of the proposed change say that limiting terms would provide for greater competition in the election process by diminishing the power that incumbency has developed. They also claim that it is more important to elect individuals who will carry out a public service by serving in elected office, rather than making elective office a career.

In addition, proponents believe that the longer individuals serve in an elected capacity, the more likely they are to become influenced by the special interests that these officials depend upon to help raise money for their reelections. Furthermore, proponents suggest that term limitations would make elected officials more concerned with

## Your Vote Counts.

### Please take a few minutes to vote.

The NFIB staff in the state capital uses the ballot results to argue your case in the legislature. Give us the ammunition we need by taking a few minutes to vote today.

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solving problems, rather than with simply gaining reelection.

Opponents believe that the adoption of term limitations would deny citizens the right to seek elective office for as long as these individuals are able to convince the voters that they have done a good job. Opponents claim that a limitation provision would foster a higher turnover in elected positions. They suggest it would also lead to individuals being elected who do not have a great deal of experience in running the government and would create a government run by bureaucrats.

### PAC Limitations

3. Should Montana prohibit political action committees (PACs) from contributing money to state legislative and Congressional candidates in Montana?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Undecided

70.4 15.6 14.0

**Background:** Business, labor, and single-issue groups have formed political action committees in order to advance their programs in the political arena. As a result, PACs have become the major source of funding for incumbents who are running for the Congress and incumbent state legislators.

Proponents of the proposal say that PAC money gives the special interests too much power and the people too little. They maintain that primary campaign financing should come from individuals and the political parties. These proponents argue that both of these groups are more easily identified and accountable than are PACs.

Opponents argue that restrictions on PACs would violate the right to free speech and would make it too hard for candidates to raise money. They also argue that PACs allow smaller contributors in labor unions, special-interest groups, and corporations to pool their money so that it has a greater impact on the election process.

### Spending Limitations

4. Should Montana limit the amount of money a candidate can spend in order to be elected to a state office?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Undecided

84.1 11.6 4.3

**Background:** During each successive election cycle, it is becoming more costly to run for elective office in Montana. State Senate seats for this election year are going as high as \$25,000 per candidate, and House seats are costing between \$5,000 and \$12,000 per candidate. As a result of these increases, lawmakers are eyeing candidate spending limitations in 1991.

Proponents of spending limits say "enough is enough." They argue that getting elected to office should not be a contest to see who can raise the most money.

Furthermore, proponents contend that these excessive costs take away from the individual, overshadow the important issues, and distort a campaign. They maintain that these costs also open up a candidate to pressure from large campaign contributors. These proponents argue that spending limits would allow more people to run for office.

Opponents of such spending limits say

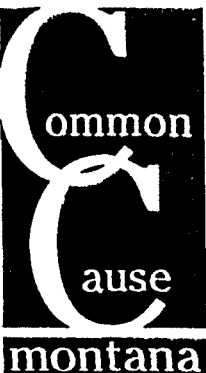


EXHIBIT 3  
DATE 2/6/91 9am  
HB 40, HB 218, HB 283, HB 358

TESTIMONY OF COMMON CAUSE/MONTANA

IN OPPOSITION TO THE TERM LIMITS FOR MONTANA LEGISLATORS

1 February 1991

P.O. Box 623  
Helena, MT  
59624  
406/442-9251

Madame Chairwoman and members of the House State Administration Committee for the record my name is C.B. Pearson, Executive Director of Common Cause in Montana. Common Cause/Montana represents Montanans who want open, accessible and democratic government in Montana.

On behalf of the members of the organization we would like to speak in opposition to House Bill 40, House Bill 218, House Bill 283, and House Bill 358.

There is a pervasive feeling in the land that those who claim to be laboring in the public interest are not. The discussion and debate on the responsiveness of government and of our elected officials has reached new proportions. Recent polls and focus groups of citizens reveal genuine concern to outright disgust with elected officials comparable to public sentiment of the Watergate era. Much of this public outrage is a result of the activities at the federal level of government. The Savings and Loan Scandal, the Keating Five, the Michael Deaver revolving door situation, and Iran/Contra are all examples of situations that have worked to undermine public confidence in government. Today, there is a growing

feeling that government, and its elected officials, do not respond to the public. Instead, special economic interests along with the self-interest of some elected officials are dominating the process to the exclusion of the general public. Such distrust of government weakens the very fabric of self-governance.

It is our belief that term limitation proposals are an outgrowth of this concern. Term limits is an attempt to regain control of a system that is out-of-control. A system in which competitive electoral campaigns do not exist and which is driven by large sums of money in election campaigns.

We are opposed to efforts to impose term limits on Montana legislators. Term limits fail to produce any reform and side step the need for real reform in the areas of campaign law enforcement, campaign financing, lobbying disclosure, and conflicts of interest for public officials. These bills do not represent true reform, rather they represent a change in the players when it is the rules of politics that need to be changed.

Instead, we ask this committee and the legislature to oppose such bills and to address growing public frustration with the election process by increasing enforcement of our campaign laws, expanding our campaign laws to limit the role of special interests, increasing disclosure of lobbying activities, and adding teeth to Montana's conflict of interest laws. These changes, we believe, will make elective office more competitive and elected officials more accountable than term limits.

In the last election cycle three states, Oklahoma, California and Colorado passed term limit bills by initiative. Term limit proposals have seemingly captured the public's interest by tapping into public unrest with what appears to be an unresponsive government.

The best way for Montanans to ensure that the political process is representative of all people and more responsive is to have a fair political system. Term limits do not address the fundamental issues of who is funding elections, adequate enforcement of our campaign laws, special interest lobbying and ethics in government.

We believe term limits would greatly increase the power of well-financed special interests particularly in lobbying the legislature. Special economic interests who have large well-financed lobbying programs and make political contributions as individuals and through their PACs would begin to dominate the political process even more with term limits. These interests will be around long after a legislator has left. Any reform proposals should be directed at increasing the power of the ordinary citizen not special interests or unelected public officials. Under term limits, we believe, power will flow away from the elected representative to the unelected lobbyist and bureaucrats.

Moreover, legislators who wish to maintain a political career after leaving office may be motivated to extend an extra hand to special interests while in office rather than work on the business of the state.

Term limits also removes electoral accountability from an officeholder during that person's final term.

In our view term limit proposals are the easy way out. They release responsibility for dealing with more serious issues like the undue influence of money in politics.

We ask you that you do not simply reject term limits but that this committee put forth proposals that truly address public concern. From our vantage point we see a public that is watching the action of the legislature on this issue. Rejection of term limits and also rejecting meaningful reform will be a mistake.

Some members of the public, out of genuine concern and others for political gain or posturing, are discussing a 1992 term limits initiative. We oppose this. However, this initiative is very real.

We believe the legislators need to show the people of Montana that they are willing to decrease the power of special interests, take action to limit money in politics, work to make elections more competitive, and improve public confidence in government. In the absence of such reforms, disappointed citizens will be likely to use the initiative process. Some citizens will point to legislative inaction for meaningful reform as just cause.

In conclusion, we urge a "do not pass" on these term limit bills.



EXHIBIT 4

DATE 2/21/91 am

HB HJR 1

TESTIMONY OF COMMON CAUSE/MONTANA  
IN OPPOSITION TO HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1

1 February 1991

P.O. Box 623  
Helena, MT  
59624  
406/442-9251

Madame Chairwoman and members of the House State Administration Committee for the record my name is C.B. Pearson, Executive Director of Common Cause in Montana. Common Cause/Montana represents Montanans who want open, accessible and democratic government in Montana.

On behalf of the members of the organization we would like to speak in opposition to House Joint Resolution 1.

Term limits is not the solution to public concern with our federal elected officials. The best solution is comprehensive campaign finance reform. In that light we have attached a potential substitute for HJR 1 that we believe will clean up our federal elections and help restore the confidence of the American people in our elected process.



Ex. 4  
2/1/91 am  
HJR 1

## Comprehensive Campaign Finance Reform Resolution

To restore integrity and credibility to our elections and legislative system, we urge Congress to take the following essential steps to reform congressional campaigns: dramatic reduction in PAC contributions; overall spending limits; alternative "clean" resources such as free television time for candidates; and, a ban on soft money.

50th Legislature

HJR 0010/02

HJR 0010/02

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 10

INTRODUCED BY SANDS, CODY, POFF, STANG, PECK, HANNAH,  
SWYGOOD, STRATFORD, THOMAS, HIRSCH, REHBURG, KITSelman,  
MOORE, HARP, BRANDEMIE, HAYNE, GLASER, FOULSEN,  
MARKS, BOYLAN

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA PETITIONING THE  
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO CALL A CONSTITUTIONAL  
CONVENTION FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO  
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES REQUIRING, WITH  
CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS, A BALANCED BUDGET, AND PROVIDING THAT  
THIS RESOLUTION TERMINATES IF CONGRESS PROPOSES AND SUBMITS  
TO THE STATES FOR RATIFICATION AN AMENDMENT REQUIRING THE  
FEDERAL BUDGET TO BE BALANCED.

WHEREAS, Congress--is THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS ARE  
unwilling or unable to deal with the alarming growth of the  
federal deficit.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

(1) That this body makes application to the Congress  
of the United States to call a constitutional convention for  
the sole purpose of proposing an amendment to the

Constitution of the United States to require a balanced  
federal budget with certain exceptions.

(2) That this resolution constitutes a continuing  
application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution  
of the United States until at least two-thirds of the  
Legislatures of the states have made similar applications  
pursuant to Article V.

(3) That this resolution terminates if and when the  
Congress of the United States has proposed and submitted to  
the states for ratification an amendment to the Constitution  
of the United States requiring that, with certain  
exceptions, the federal budget be balanced.

(4) That copies of this resolution be sent by the  
Secretary of State of Montana to the Secretary of State and  
presiding officer of each house of the Legislature of each  
state, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House  
of Representatives, the President and the Secretary of the  
United States Senate, and to each member of the Montana  
Congressional Delegation.

-End-

Ex. 5  
2/1/91 am  
HJR 1

1 *House* JOINT RESOLUTION NO. *12*  
2 INTRODUCED BY *Thomas C. Smith Jones*  
3 *SALES*  
4 A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF  
5 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA PETITIONING CONGRESS  
6 TO CALL A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF  
7 PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION TO  
8 LIMIT THE TERMS OF MEMBERS TO A SINGLE AND LONGER TERM IN  
9 EACH CHAMBER OF CONGRESS; AND PROVIDING THAT THIS RESOLUTION  
10 TERMINATES IF CONGRESS PROPOSES AND SUBMITS TO THE STATES  
11 FOR RATIFICATION AN AMENDMENT ON THE SAME SUBJECT MATTER.

12  
13 WHEREAS, under the present 2-year term of office for a  
14 member of the United States House of Representatives the  
15 entire term of the member becomes a constant reelection  
16 campaign; and

17 WHEREAS, with a member of the United States Senate the  
18 6-year length of term provides substantial time for  
19 representation, but with reelection pressures a member of  
20 the Senate and hence the whole chamber loses the dignity  
21 that was envisioned for that body by the founders of our  
22 nation; and

23 WHEREAS, such reelection pressures degrade the ideal  
24 representation standard expected from members of Congress,  
25 and the elimination of such pressures, along with an

1 increase in the term of office for each chamber, would  
2 provide continuity and increase responsiveness to  
3 constituents; and  
4 WHEREAS, single terms of 6 years for members of the  
5 House of Representatives and 12 years for members of the  
6 Senate, with a provision for the staggering of their terms,  
7 would provide greater citizen representation by members who  
8 would not lose contact with their constituents as happens  
9 with multidecade tenure of members that is common today.

10  
11 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE  
12 OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

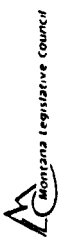
13 That the Legislature of the State of Montana proposes,  
14 and application is hereby made, that Congress, pursuant to  
15 Article V of the U.S. Constitution, call a convention for  
16 the sole purpose of proposing an amendment to the U.S.  
17 Constitution relating to the elective terms of members of  
18 Congress to:

19 (1) limit a person to a single term of office in each  
20 chamber;

21 (2) lengthen the term of office of each chamber;

22 (3) provide staggered terms of office for each  
23 chamber; and

24 (4) provide for a transition from the present terms to  
25 such proposed terms.



Supreme Court of the United States  
Washington, D. C. 20543

EXHIBIT 5  
DATE 2/1/91 am  
HB HJR 1

CHAMBERS OF  
CHIEF JUSTICE BURGER  
RETIRED

June 22, 1988

Dear Phyllis:

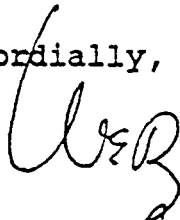
I am glad to respond to your inquiry about a proposed Article V Constitutional Convention. I have been asked questions about this topic many times during my news conferences and at college meetings since I became Chairman of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, and I have repeatedly replied that such a convention would be a grand waste of time.

I have also repeatedly given my opinion that there is no effective way to limit or muzzle the actions of a Constitutional Convention. The Convention could make its own rules and set its own agenda. Congress might try to limit the Convention to one amendment or to one issue, but there is no way to assure that the Convention would obey. After a Convention is convened, it will be too late to stop the Convention if we don't like its agenda. The meeting in 1787 ignored the limit placed by the Confederation Congress "for the sole and express purpose."

With George Washington as chairman, they were able to deliberate in total secrecy, with no press coverage and no leaks. A Constitutional Convention today would be a free-for-all for special interest groups, television coverage, and press speculation.

Our 1787 Constitution was referred to by several of its authors as a "miracle." Whatever gain might be hoped for from a new Constitutional Convention could not be worth the risks involved. A new Convention could plunge our Nation into constitutional confusion and confrontation at every turn, with no assurance that focus would be on the subjects needing attention. I have discouraged the idea of a Constitutional Convention, and I am glad to see states rescinding their previous resolutions requesting a Convention. In these Bicentennial years, we should be celebrating its long life, not challenging its very existence. Whatever may need repair on our Constitution can be dealt with by specific amendments.

Cordially,



Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly  
68 Fairmount  
Alton, IL 62002



EXHIBIT 6  
DATE 2-01-91 am  
HB HJR 1

DONALD R. JUDGE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

110 WEST 13TH STREET  
P.O. BOX 1176  
HELENA, MONTANA 59624

(406) 442-1708

TESTIMONY OF DON JUDGE ON HJR 1 BEFORE THE HOUSE STATE ADMINISTRATION  
COMMITTEE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1991

-----

Madam Chair and members of the House State Administration Committee, my name is Don Judge, and I'm Executive Secretary of the Montana State AFL-CIO.

I'm here today to oppose House Joint Resolution 1, calling for a constitutional convention to consider an amendment to limit the terms of members of the United States Congress.

The Montana State AFL-CIO opposes HJR 1 for these key reasons:

- a convention could not be limited to any one topic
- the existing non-convention method of constitutional amendment is adequate and available to would-be reformers
- the proposed amendment is not in our state's best interest.

Please let me elaborate.

HJR 1 seeks to convene a constitutional convention "for the sole purpose" of proposing an amendment to limit congressional terms. Despite the language that would appear to limit the scope, there is great disagreement among constitutional scholars as to whether a call for a constitutional convention could be limited by Congress to any one subject.

The U.S. Constitution seems very clear: it simply requires Congress to call the convention -- period. Allow me to quote from Article V:

"The Congress ... on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments ..."

As you can see, it refers specifically to proposing amendments. It is highly unlikely that a convention could be limited to any one subject, regardless of its merit. Many people have tried to pay only that portion of their federal taxes that goes to programs they support, but those attempts at qualification and limitation have failed, just as this one would fail.

The present U.S. Constitution was a product of what was then a runaway convention. The Articles of Confederation were considered weak in some respects, so a convention was called in 1787 to consider revising some of its specific federal powers. What happened then was the complete disposal of the Articles of Confederation and the adoption of the present Constitution. And opponents of the new document were powerless to stop by by-product of that runaway convention.

A wide-open convention today could be a dangerous event that could threaten the basic liberties on which our entire system of government is founded. Such polarizing issues as gun control; water rights, the right to set our own taxes, such as the coal severance tax; the separation of church and state and so forth could easily make their way onto the convention floor.

Even supporters of a constitutional convention acknowledge its dangers. Cleon Skousen, head of the National Center for Constitutional Studies, said in a December 1987 newsletter:

"A constitutional convention is fraught with dangers, and we share with many the concerns of having a convention with the authority to draft an amendment to the Constitution."

I point out Skousen's comments in particular because he is among the right-wing supporters of a convention. His organization, with financial support from the Rev. Moon of the Unification Church, supports changing our constitution to create a new "Biblically based" document.

A convention today would offer such extremists at both ends of the spectrum an unprecedented chance to force their radical views onto the public.

Since the constitution was first adopted, many amendments have been proposed, and many have been ratified. It's important to note that ALL of the successful amendments were proposed by Congress and then ratified by the states. None have been handled via a convention. I submit that if we could abolish slavery via an amendment proposed by Congress, the same method is good enough for any other subject that might come up.

An additional argument that I want to make very strongly against HJR 1 is essentially a political argument. Not Democratic or Republican politics, but politics for us all.

Montanans have a history of magnifying their voice in Congress by allowing their representatives and senators to build up seniority. That seniority gives them political clout that makes up somewhat for our small number. Senator Mike Mansfield's tenure is an obvious case in point. Had this amendment been in effect at the time, Senator Mansfield likely would not have been able to build up the seniority, experience and respect that enabled him to work so well for all Montanans. If we limit the number of terms we Montanans could serve in Congress, our four, or perhaps even three, voices would have little chance of being heard above the din of 531 others of equal seniority.

With so many issues vital to Montana being decided at the federal level, it's crucial that we don't dilute the effectiveness of our representatives. Consider the possibility, for example if a city-dominated Congress were to take up the issue of water rights. Or what about when the rights and wishes of Montanans butt up against those of California's 47 congressional delegation, or the 36 from New York?

Remember, too, that proportional representation at a constitutional convention would leave Montana again with a very small voice.

EXHIBIT 6  
DATE 2/1/91 am  
HB HJR 1

EXHIBIT 7  
DATE 2-01-91 am  
HB HJR 1

Thursday, May 31, 1990

METRO/MONTANA

# Taxpayer group asks Montana lawmakers to support limit on congressional terms

By STEVE SHIRLEY  
Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — A taxpayer group wants Montana lawmakers to join a national effort for a constitutional amendment that would limit congressmen to 12 years in office.

"People are fed up with Congress," said Cliff Christian of Helena, a field director for the National Tax-Limitation Committee. "They see this (amendment) as one alternative to limit the nonsense in Congress."

Christian said the committee is pushing an amendment.

tion. If there's any possibility of a constitutional convention being called, I'd be opposed to it," said Betty Babcock, state chairman of the conservative Eagle Forum, a national group that has stridently opposed constitutional conventions.

Despite such opposition, Christian said polling shows strong support for the idea of limiting terms of members of Congress. He noted that, in the U.S. House, 98 percent of the incumbents have been re-elected in recent years — a rate that exceeds the Soviet Politburo's.

guarantee. "Once they call a constitutional convention there's no way to limit it," she said.

Babcock said, for example, that the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was called to amend the Articles of Confederation but ended up throwing out that document and writing the U.S. Constitution.

While it is unclear how constitutional convention delegates would be selected

ne is not a partisan one, either. This calls for a federal constitutional convention, it was an effort by the National Taxpayer's Committee to limit such a call to: balanced federal budget."

that call, here in Montana and in states most succeeded. Well, they're back, only all for a "con-con" to amend the terms of s "sole purpose".

legislators during any of those attempts in D.C., lobbyists brought in during that a convention could be limited to hat they had no ulterior motives. Well, have discovered a new pet public gripe to ng terms of office.

want is a constitutional convention -- for ing a balanced budget amendment, proposing ill of rights, enacting gun control, etc., s will use any excuse to call for a con- ntana will not be "conned".

# ACLU OF MONTANA

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

EXHIBIT 8  
DATE 2/01/91 am  
HB 40, HB 218, HB 283  
HB 358 and HJR 1

P.O. BOX 3012 • BILLINGS, MONTANA 59103 • (406) 248-1086

State Office  
335 Stapleton Building  
Billings, Montana 59101

BOB ROWE  
President

SCOTT CRICHTON  
Executive Director

JEFFREY T. RENZ  
Litigation Director

February 1, 1991

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

For the record my name is Scott Crichton, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Montana. I am here today to speak in against House Bills 40, 218, 283, 358 and HJ 1 on behalf of the more than 300 families who are dues paying members of the ACLU here in Montana.

We in Montana cherish and honor our democratic process and, unlike other parts of this nation, we still have a respectable and manageable state government. This is due in large part to the familiarity and personalized nature of state politics, but more to the point, it is due to the impressive turn out rates for participating in the electoral process. We are near the top in voter turn out ratings and should be proud of that.

There is no demonstrated need as far as I can tell saying that Montanans have trouble exercising their rights to either retain or reject a candidate simply because of incumbancy. There is not, if this last election is any indicator, any incumbancy advantage. Representative Fagg, who theoretically had the advantage of his father's name in 1988 should understand that. Other examples from our part of state are clear with former Senator Bishop's race or Senator Rye's race.

House Bill 40 represents a restriction and limitation on the power of the electorate to choose their own representatives. Likewise, these other measures would do the same. We urge you to reject these proposals. Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

Scott Crichton  
Executive Director

*"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"*



EXHIBIT 9  
DATE 2-01-91 am  
HB ~~283~~, HB ~~358~~, HB ~~40~~  
HB 218

**PERCENTAGE OF TURN-OVER IN THE LEGISLATURE**

**1991**

Senate - 52%\*

House - 33%

**1989**

Senate - 28%

House - 30%

**1987**

Senate - 40%

House - 18%

**1985**

Senate - 44%

House - 33%

**1983**

Senate - 36%

House - 34%

**1981**

Senate - 52%

House - 30%

**1979**

Senate - 40%

House - 28%

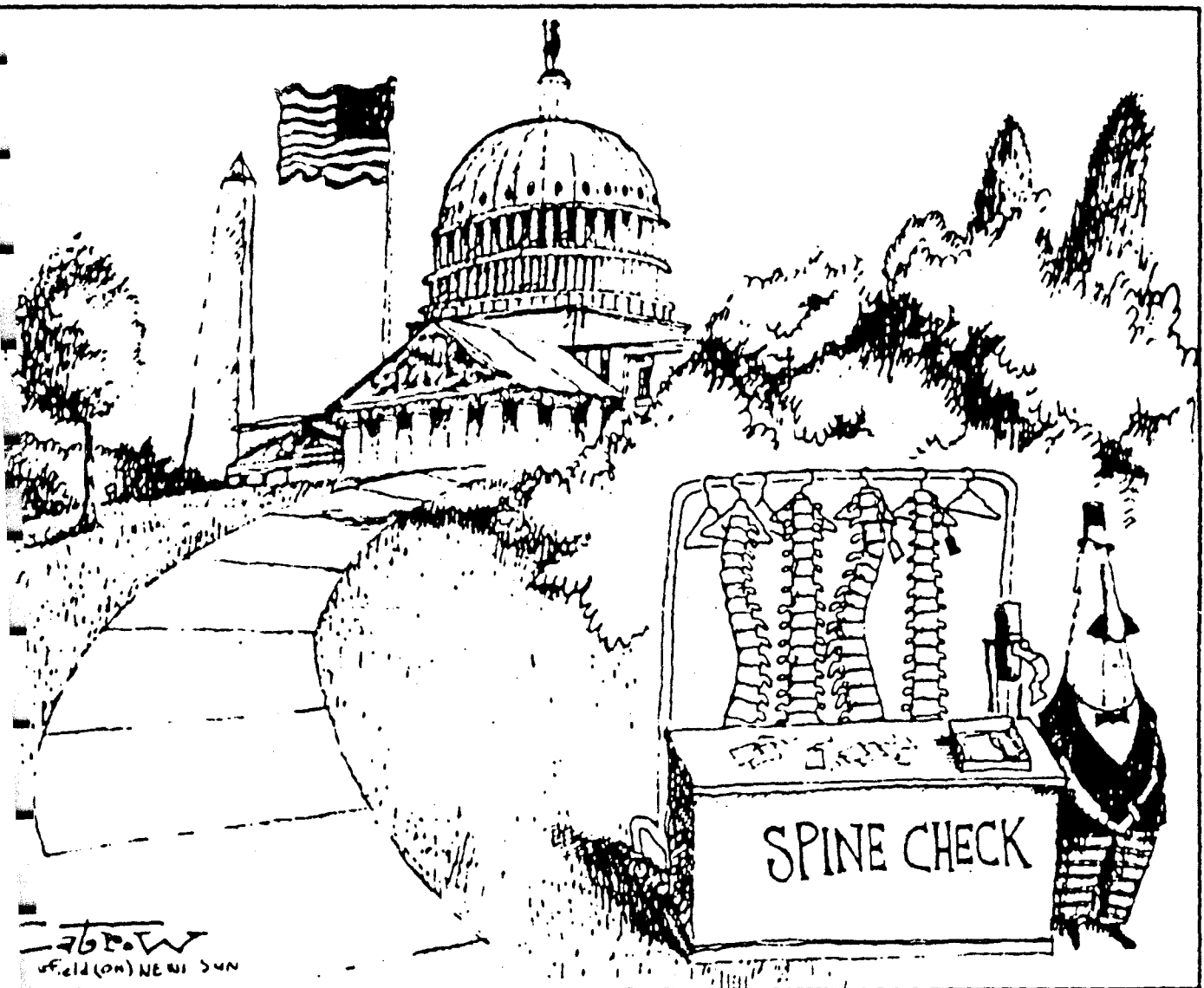
**1977**

Senate - 36%

House - 40%

\* senate % is calculated on the 25 senators whose terms had expired.

EXHIBIT 10  
DATE 2-01-91 am  
HE HSR 1



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**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
VISITOR'S REGISTER**

STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE BILL NO. HB 283  
DATE 2/1/91 am SPONSOR(S) REP. NORM WALLIN

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Riley Johnson	NFIB	X	
Dore Judge	MT STATE AFL-CIO		X
C.B. PEARSON	Common Cause/Montana		X
Bob Heiser	UFCW		X
ANN PRONOSKE	MAPP		X
Scott Cudde	ACCU		X
Gene Wysocki	Bozeman, MT	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**

STATE ADMINISTRATION

COMMITTEE

BILL NO.

HB 358

DATE 2/1/91 am SPONSOR(S) REP. FRED THOMAS

**PLEASE PRINT**

**PLEASE PRINT**

**PLEASE PRINT**

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Peter Johnson	NFIB	X	
Doni Judge	MT STATE AFL-CIO		X
C.B. Peterson	Common Cause/Montana		X
Bob Heiser	UFCW		X
Ann Prunuske	MAPP		X
Scott Cnatt	ACLU		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**

STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE BILL NO. HJR 1  
DATE 2/1/91 SPONSOR(S) REP. FRED THOMAS

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Don Judge	MT STATE AFL-CIO		X
Kelly Johnson	NFIB	X	
Jacky TRAXLER	MT School Teachers Assoc.		✓
Dorothy Traylor	Eagle Forum		✓
CB. PEARSON	Common Cause/MontANA		✓
Bob Heiser	UFCW		✓
ANN PRUNUSKE	MAFP		✓
Scott Pruitt	ACLU MT		✓

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

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
VISITOR'S REGISTER**

STATE ADMINISTRATION

COMMITTEE

BILL NO. HB 40

DATE 2/1/91 *gm* SPONSOR(S) REP. RUSSELL FAGG

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
<i>Delaney Johnson</i>	<i>NFIB</i>	<i>X</i>	
<i>Don Judge</i>	<i>MT STATE APL-CEO</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>G.B. Pearson</i>	<i>Common Cause/Montana</i>		<i>✓</i>
<i>Bob Heiser</i>	<i>UFCW</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Ann Prunusike</i>	<i>MADP</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Scott Cuvet</i>	<i>MLU</i>		<i>X</i>
<i>Jim Wysocki</i>	<i>Bozeman, MT</i>	<i>X</i>	

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

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
VISITOR'S REGISTER**

STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE BILL NO. HB 218  
DATE 2/1/91 am SPONSOR(S) REP. WILBUR SPRING

**PLEASE PRINT**

**PLEASE PRINT**

**PLEASE PRINT**

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Kelley Johnson	NFIB	X	
Don Judge	MT STATE AFL-CEO		X
CB. Pearson	Common Cause/Montana		X
Bob Heiser	UFCW		X
ANN PRUNJSKE	MAPP		X
Scott Crichton	NEU		X
Jim Wysocki	Bozeman, MT		

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