

**MINUTES**

**MONTANA SENATE  
53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION  
COMMITTEE ON STATE ADMINISTRATION**

**Call to Order:** By Senator Eleanor Vaughn, on January 8, 1993, at 10:00 a.m.

**ROLL CALL**

**Members Present:**

Sen. Eleanor Vaughn, Chair (D)  
Sen. Jeff Weldon, Vice Chair (D)  
Sen. Jim Burnett (R)  
Sen. Harry Fritz (D)  
Sen. John Hertel (R)  
Sen. Bob Hockett (D)  
Sen. Bob Pipinich (D)  
Sen. Bernie Swift (R)  
Sen. Henry McClernan (D)

**Members Excused:** None.

**Members Absent:** Sen. Larry Tveit

**Staff Present:** David Niss, Legislative Council  
Deborah Stanton, Committee Secretary

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

**Committee Business Summary:**

Hearing: SB 84, SB 69, SB 76, SJR 6  
Executive Action: SJR 6 as Amended, SB 76

**HEARING ON SB 84**

**Opening Statement by Sponsor:**

Sen. Mike Halligan, Senate District 29, presented the Uniform Law on Notarial Acts previously presented by Sen. Mazurek who sat on the Uniform Commission. Sen. Halligan does not sit on the Commission. SB 84 would change the notarization portion of the statutes.

**Proponents' Testimony:**

Garth Jacobsen, representing the Secretary of State's Office, gave written testimony. (EXHIBIT 1)

George Bennett, Attorney for the Montana Banker's Association. Montana Banker's Association represents commercial banks in the State of Montana. Bennett stated the association favors uniform laws because of the flow of negotiable instruments and commercial documents. There is a provision enacted in 1909, Section 1-5-417 that intends to prohibit a notary who is a corporate officer from notarizing his or her own signature, but is unclear in that it seems to prohibit a notary from notarizing a corporate document if the notary is only an officer of the corporation. Bennett would like the committee to clarify this provision.

**Opponents' Testimony:**

None.

**Questions From Committee Members and Responses:**

Sen. Fritz asked Sen. Halligan if this bill would make any change in the procedure to have something notarized.

Sen. Halligan said that it would not.

Sen. Fritz asked Mr. Jacobsen if the language could be gender neutral instead of having all notary publics male. Mr. Jacobsen said the language would be given to the committee attorney for his review and he will prepare it in a way that should be presented.

Sen. McClernan asked Mr. Jacobsen to clear up the language in amendment #3. Mr. Jacobsen answered that it was statutory language and the only change that would occur would be from 3 to 4 years.

Sen. Hockett asked Mr. Jacobsen if under amendments 5 and 6 there was an application fee now. Mr. Jacobsen answered that the fee is \$15.00 to process these applications.

Sen. Hockett asked if the fee structure would be reevaluated from time to time. Mr. Jacobsen said the fees would be adjusted based upon cost evaluation. He stated the Secretary of State's office was not out to make money, but to break even.

Sen. Weldon asked Mr. Jacobsen if he had any sense of the cost to implement the changes. Mr. Jacobsen said the cost would be minimal. The cost would include fees for publishing the rules. The cost would be a minor adjustment and would not even justify a fiscal note.

Sen. Weldon asked Mr. Jacobsen about Section 5 governing acts in another jurisdiction. Does this section allow a notary from the State of Montana to take his seal to another state and notarize legal documents in another state? It allows other notaries to bring their seals into the State of Montana.

Mr. Jacobsen answered that Section 5 identifies a notarial act occurring in another state will be recognized in the State of Montana. A Notary in Montana has jurisdiction in Montana.

Mr. Niss asked Mr. Jacobsen if a notary can perform notary acts in another state for a citizen of the State of Montana, as is the situation of military persons stationed in other states but citizens of Montana.

Mr. Jacobsen said the intent is if a person goes into another jurisdiction and starts operating as a notary it would be like a peace officer going into Idaho and trying to operate in that state. They probably wouldn't have the authority to do that. The Uniform Laws people must have considered those concerns. He will research that issue if desired by the Committee.

Sen. Swift noted that amendment 4 appears to give carte blanche authority to the Secretary of State's office to fire someone at any time and in any way he sees fit. It seems quite broad.

Mr. Jacobsen said this is the language that is currently in law and the only reason a person would be decommissioned would be for some action taken to warrant that action. In the past four years there were only 2 or 3 cases where the Secretary of State's office has been notified of fraudulent activity by a notary. This language would only be applied to a very narrow scope of activities. The notaries are bonded and if the insurance company gets the least bit nervous about an individual the company will take away their bond and immediately their commission is revoked.

Sen. Hockett asked Mr. Jacobsen about the increase in fees, from two dollars to fifteen dollars.

Mr. Jacobsen said the \$15 is for issuing the certificate. \$15 is well within the range of what other states charge. The fee schedule will be put into rule form and it will be directly related to the cost of delivering the service.

**Closing by Sponsor:**

Sen. Halligan stated the bill has an immediate effective date. The committee may want to look at a July 1 or October 1 date in the law. It is necessary to address uniformity. There are a few issues he will work with legal counsel on before executive action.

HEARING ON SJR 6Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Sen. Towe, Senate District 46, said SJR 6 deals with the issue of reduced military spending by the Federal government. The Cold War is over. We no longer have a major military threat and there are many domestic problems that could benefit by reduced military spending. The resolution outlines these items and urges the President and Congress to reduce military spending by one half by the year 2000. The first priority is to retrain and relocate military defense personnel and personnel from defense industry. He handed out a copy of the military budget. (EXHIBIT 2)

Proponents' Testimony:

Bailey Molineaux, Helena psychologist, said if this resolution was acted upon by Congress it would provide \$150 billion per year for domestic purposes. There is a provision for retraining and relocating of military personnel. Two arguments military planners would use against this resolution in order to rebutt them are 1) prepare for military threat, and 2) military spending is good for the economy. Malmstrom Air Force Base at Great Falls is a good example. But non-military spending is even better for an economy. In FY 1990 Montana suffered a net loss of tax revenues of \$437 million to the Pentagon. We paid out \$732 million in taxes to the Pentagon. We got back \$295 million in wages and goods and services.

Judy Carlson from the Montana Chapter of Social Workers stated she strongly supports this resolution based on three aspects: 1) money saved can go to reduce the federal deficit, 2) to create the peace dividend, 3) as a way of retooling part of our military establishment into civilian employment.

Sharon Hoff, Executive Director of the Montana Catholic Conference, supports SJR 6 to reduce military spending. We should be interested in training programs for military personnel. Like many middle class people, children use the military as a way of getting education and jobs right out of high school. Ms. Hoff has a son in the military who was told that his job was being eliminated. He took a buyout, but since her son's family had bills the money could not go for retraining. He is now a temporary employee for the postal service cleaning the building. This SJR would provide for retraining of military personnel.

Eric Feaver, President of Montana Education Association, rose in support of SJR 6 and urged fullest consideration for whatever can be done for the peace dividend in this nation.

Eric Pratt, Professor of International Relations at Carroll College, appeared as a private citizen to show his support for SJR 6. For every one percent of the GNP that is spent on military spending we reduce growth by 1/2 of 1 percent. So an

economy like Japan that only spends about 1 percent of its GNP on the military will grow 2 to 3 percentage points faster in the global economy. In the Pentagon's own study of conversion of military bases, over a period of 25 years it showed that 138,000 new jobs were created at a loss of 93,000 from the based closings. The turn around time on the average took 2 to 3 years. The ten year time period proposed by the resolution is quite feasible and likely to avoid a substantial disruption. In modern times a country's strength, it's ability or capacity to wage war is based largely on a strong and vibrant economy not just its standing military forces.

D. StarShine represented the Helena Worship group of the Society of Friends gave written testimony (EXHIBIT 3).

Tootie Welker representing the Montana Alliance for Progressive Policy spoke in support of this resolution.

Frank Kromkowski from Helena Service for Peace and Justice supports this resolution. There are many good arguments in support of this issue. There are at least 24 wars in the world currently so the end of the Cold war does not mean the end of war. None are a military threat to the U.S. Transferring funds for military spending to human service funding would strengthen families and family preservation programs.

Jo Ann Hanson, Church and Society Committee from St. Paul's Methodist Church speaks in favor of SJR 6. They believe this resolution would provide for the well being of citizens, for pre-natal care, job training, public education, parks and recreation, basic medical programs, and quality care for senior citizens; a much better purpose than bombers and U.S. troops defending Japan and the Star Wars Program.

Paulette Kohlman from the Montana Council of Maternal and Child Health. The Council endorses SJR 6 for the reason it is time that we beat our swords into plow share and take care of our children.

**Opponents' Testimony:**

None.

**Questions From Committee Members and Responses:**

None.

**Closing by Sponsor:**

Sen. Towe said like any corporation that is after their dividends we want our peace dividends. Let's keep Congress's feet to the fire. Send them a message.

HEARING ON SB 69Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Sen. Fritz standing in for Sen. Blaylock said SB 69 would eliminate the requirement that a candidate's party affiliation be included in campaign material for the reason that it simply does not work. There is a good deal of campaign literature in the most recent election which did not designate a partisan origin. Sen. Blaylock believes we would be better off without it. If a law is useless or unenforceable it should be taken off the books.

Proponents' Testimony:

Charles Walk, Executive Director of the Montana Newspaper Association representing 74 daily and weekly newspapers across Montana rises in support of the bill. He feels the section of the bill to be stripped is unnecessary and he agrees with Sen. Blaylock. He also believes that voters should be voting for the individual rather than party designation.

Opponents' Testimony:

Amy Kelley from Common Cause gave written testimony (EXHIBIT 4).

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

Sen. McClernan asked Sen. Fritz if the law doesn't work now wouldn't those comments apply to the entire law not just this section.

Sen. Fritz said "I don't know."

Sen. Pipinich said he was against the bill. If you don't want to put what party you are on the material than you shouldn't be running and wanted to ask Sen. Blaylock some questions.

Chair Vaughn said Sen. Blaylock could be asked to be present to answer questions if desired before executive action is taken.

Sen. Pipinich and Sen. Hockett said they would like to speak with Sen. Blaylock before executive action.

Closing by Sponsor:

Sen. Fritz said "Sen. Blaylock closes."

HEARING ON SB 76Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Sen. Gage, Senate District 5, said SB 76 would extend application of the bond validating act; amending Section 17-5-205 and providing an immediate effective date.

Proponents' Testimony:

Dave Ashley, Dept. of Administration, supports Sen. Gage's bill. As indicated there have been irregularities in the past two years concerning bonds. This act blesses these bonds and assures the bond holders and bond counsel that everything is according to Hoyle. Rep. Bardanouve carries this bill and he explains that bond holders and bond counsels are nervous "nilly willies" so we need to pass legislation like this.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

Sen. Pipinich asked Sen. Gage if there were any changes in it. Sen. Gage said the date March 26, 1991 was struck and added the effective date of the signing.

Closing by Sponsor:

Sen. Gage said he and Rep. Bardanouve both serve on the Capital Advisory Committee and it was his turn to present the bill.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SB 76

Motion: SEN. BOB PIPINICH MOVED SB 76 DO PASS.

Discussion: David Niss explained the Consent Calendar. It takes a 2/3 vote from the committee and it is then placed on a special calendar for 2nd or 3rd reading which has the effect of limiting the debate on the issue since it is a housekeeping measure and the purpose of it is to speed up the passage through both houses.

Sen. Pipinich said the consent calendar takes it from 2nd reading to 3rd reading and eliminates the discussion on the floor.

Motion/Vote: Sen. Pipinich moved that SB 76 be put on the consent calendar. All were in favor.

Vote: SB 76 CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SJR 6

Motion: Sen. Bob Pipinich MOVED SJR 6 PASS AS AMENDED.

Motion: Sen. Bob Pipinich Moved to amend SJR 6.

Discussion:

Sen. Pipinich proposed an amendment to support the bill with the "50% by the year 2000" stricken on line 7 with a period after the word spending.

Vote: Motion to Amend SJR 6 carried 9 to 1 with Sen. Burnett voting no.

Sen. Weldon passed out a list of resumes and references for confirmation of Governor's Cabinet Appointments.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 11:25 a.m.

  
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SENATOR ELEANOR VAUGHN, Chair

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DEBORAH STANTON, Secretary

EV/ds



# ROLL CALL

SENATE COMMITTEE State Administration DATE 1-8-93

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Jim Barnett	✓		
John Hertel	✓		
Bob Pipinich	✓		
Henry McClellan	✓		
Jeff Weldon	✓		
Eleanor O'neigh	✓		
Harry Fritz	✓		
Larry Tveit		✓	
Bob Hockett	✓	<del>✓</del>	
Bernie Swift	✓		

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

Page 1 of 1  
January 11, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

We, your committee on State Administration having had under consideration Senate Joint Resolution No. 6 (first reading copy - white), respectfully report that Senate Joint Resolution No. 6 be amended as follows and as so amended do pass.

Signed: Eleanor Vaughn  
Eleanor Vaughn, Chair

That such amendments read:

1. Title, line 7.

Strike: "BY 50 PERCENT BY THE YEAR 2000"

2. Page 2, lines 2 and 3.

Following: "spending" on line 2

Strike: the remainder of line 2 through "2000" on line 3

-END-

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Sec. of Senate

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SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

Page 1 of 1  
January 11, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

We, your committee on State Administration having had under consideration Senate Bill No. 76 (first reading copy -- white), respectfully report that Senate Bill No. 76 do pass.

Signed: Eleanor Vaughn  
Eleanor Vaughn, Chair

SENATE STATE ADMIN.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

Testimony in Support of SB 84  
Presented by Garth Jacobson  
Secretary of State's Office  
January 8, 1993

DATE 1-8-93

BILL NO. SB 84

Madam Chair and members of the Senate State Administration Committee, for the record I am Garth Jacobson representing the office of the Secretary of State. I appear in support of SB 84 and also request that the committee consider certain amendments to this legislation.

SB 84 is a necessary bill that adopts the Uniform Law on Notarial Acts. The Uniform Laws Commission developed this legislation to insure orderly procedures for notarial acts. It also provides for consistent recognition in Montana of notarial acts of other states and countries. This bill also updates the prescribed standard forms used by notaries. It shortens and removes excessive legalized used in the forms.

This is housekeeping legislation to bring current the law in this area. There are no major changes from the present laws, but it makes the law in this area understandable and more operational.

In addition to the legislation before you, I also request that you consider the following proposed amendments.

#### Explanation of Amendments to SB 84

The following are amendments to SB 84. The purpose of these amendments is to streamline the process of commissioning notary publics.

Amendment 1. Appointment of notaries by the Secretary of State. Under the present system the notary bond is submitted to the Secretary of State. The office then imputes the pertinent information and prepares the certificate of commission. The office transmits the certificate to the governor for his signature. The Governor then returns the certificate back to the Secretary of State for his signature and mailing. The proposed amendment would make the Secretary of State the officer who commissions the notaries. It would spare the governor (or his aide) from having to sign 15,000 plus certificates. It would also save considerable amount of time and effort by streamlining this government operation. The Governor has indicated to the Secretary of State that he has no object to this change.

Amendment 2. This amendment includes the requirement that notary publics can not be convicted felons as part of the qualification for office. Most other states have this requirement which further insures good character and fitness.

Amendment 3. This amendment changes the term of office from three to four years. It reduces the paperwork and gives notaries an extra year before they need to renew their commission.

1-8-93

SB-84

Amendment 4. The amendment makes the adjustment to permit the secretary of state instead of the governor to revoke a notary public commission. This is consistent with amendment 1.

Amendment 5. This specifies that notary publics shall pay an application fee and submit an application in addition to the bonding requirements. Presently there is no process to determine if a person meets the qualifications necessary to serve as a notary. Occasionally a commission is revoked because the person was not a resident in the state for one year. This would require a certain minimum information be submitted to the Secretary of State to determine if the person meets the qualifications.

Amendment 6. This amendment simply gives the Secretary of State's office the rule making authority to set the fees for processing the application and maintaining the records. It is intended that the fees would be commensurate with costs of reviewing the application, preparing the certificate and filing the material.

Amendment 7. This amendment simply adjusts the title to reflect the prior amendments.

For the reasons stated above, I request that you adopt these amendments and that you give SB 84 favorable consideration.

#### Proposed Amendments

Amendment 1.

1-5-401. Appointment. The ~~governor~~ secretary of state may appoint and commission as many notaries public for the state of Montana as in his judgment may be deemed best.

Amendment 2.

1-5-402. Qualifications - residence. Every person appointed as notary public must, at the time of his appointment, not be convicted of a felony, be a citizen of the United States and the state of Montana for at least 1 year preceding his appointment and must continue to reside within the state of Montana. Removal from the state or conviction of a felony vacates his office and is equivalent to resignation.

Amendment 3.

1-5-403. Term of office. The term of office of a notary public is ~~3~~ 4 years from an after the date of his commission.

Amendment 4.

1-5-403. Revocation of commission. Upon 10 days notice, the ~~governor~~ secretary of state may revoke the commission of any notary public for any cause he may deem sufficient.

Amendment 5.

Exhibit #1  
1-8-93  
SB-84

1-5-405. Bond and commission. Each notary public must submit an application and give an official bond in the sum of \$5,000. The bond must be approved by the secretary of state. Upon approval of the bond, the payment of fees and the filing in the office of the secretary of state of the official oath of such notary public, the ~~governor~~ secretary of state may issue a commission.

Amendment 6.

1-5-408. Fees for filing commission and issuing certificates. The secretary of state shall ~~receive for each certificate of official character issued, with seal attached, \$2.~~ set by rule the fees for filing or issuing certificates. The fees shall be commensurate with the costs. The secretary of state shall establish application forms which prescribe the necessary information required in this part. The county clerk of any county in this state shall receive a fee as provided in 7-4-2631 for filing a copy of the commission and certifying to the official character.

Amendment 7.

A Bill for an Act entitled: "An act revising the law relating to commissioning notaries and the notarization of documents: adopting the uniform law on notarial acts; amending sections 1-5-401, 1-5-402, 1-5-403, 1-5-404, 1-5-405, 1-5-408; and repealing sections \*\*\*

Statement of Intent. It is the intent of the legislature that the Secretary of State's office adopt rules to set fees commensurate with the costs of reviewing the applications and bonds and preparing certificates of commission. The fees should reflect the cost of maintaining or upgrading the record keeping system used in the filing of the commissions.

The Secretary of State shall prescribe forms that request the necessary information to make proper determination as to the qualifications of persons seeking to become notary publics. This information should include name, phone numbers, residence, business address, age, length of residency in the state, whether that person has been convicted of a felony and any other necessary pertinent information regarding that persons fitness and character.

Federal Government Finances and Employment

No. 495. Federal Outlays, by Detailed Function: 1980 to 1992  
 (In millions of dollars. For fiscal years ending in year shown; outlays stated in terms of checks issued or cash payments. See footnote, table 492)

FUNCTION	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
	1980	1989	1990	1991	1992, est.	1992, est.
<b>Total outlays</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>On budget</i>	80.65	82.95	82.95	82.95	82.95	82.95
<i>Off-budget</i>	19.35	17.05	17.05	17.05	17.05	17.05
National defense	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83
Dept. of Defense—Military	22.15	22.15	22.15	22.15	22.15	22.15
Military personnel	6.92	6.92	6.92	6.92	6.92	6.92
Armed forces	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58
Procurement	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91
R and D, test, and evaluation	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
Military construction	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
Family housing	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Other	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Atomic energy defense activities	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
Atomic energy related activities	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
International affairs	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
International development and humanitarian assistance	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
Conduct of foreign affairs	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Foreign information and exchange activities	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
International financial programs	0	0	0	0	0	0
International security assistance	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
Income security	13.43	13.43	13.43	13.43	13.43	13.43
General retirement and disability insurance	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
Federal employee retirement and disability	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Housing assistance	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
Food and nutrition assistance	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06
Other income security	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49
Unemployment compensation	6.41	6.41	6.41	6.41	6.41	6.41
Health	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82
Health care services	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05
Health research	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58
Consumer and occupational health and safety	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
Medicare	5.43	5.43	5.43	5.43	5.43	5.43
Social Security	20.06	20.06	20.06	20.06	20.06	20.06
<i>On budget</i>	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
<i>Off-budget</i>	19.65	19.65	19.65	19.65	19.65	19.65
Veterans benefits and services	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Income security for veterans	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98
Educ., training, and rehab.	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Hospital and medical care	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Housing for veterans	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53
Other	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Education, training, employment, and social services	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39
Elementary, secondary, and vocational education	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Higher education	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Research and general educ. aids	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
Training and employment	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Other labor services	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Social services	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04

See footnotes at end of table.

SENATE STATE ADMIN. DIVISION  
 EXHIBIT NO. 2  
 DATE 1-8-93  
 BILL NO. 518-10

Federal Outlays

No. 495. Federal Outlays, by Detailed Function: 1980 to 1992—Continued  
 (In millions of dollars. See footnote, table 492)

SOURCE OR FUNCTION	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
	1980	1989	1990	1991	1992, est.	1992, est.
Commerce and housing credit	9.390	4.229	67.143	75.639	87.149	1.59
Mortgage credit	5.887	3.054	3.845	3.382	3.201	1.00
Postal Service	1.246	1.351	2.116	1.858	1.335	0.21
Deposit insurance	2.85	2.198	56.081	66.394	80.195	0.05
Other commerce	2.542	2.022	3.100	2.054	2.427	0.43
Transportation	21.329	25.838	29.485	31.099	34.031	3.61
Ground transportation	15.274	17.608	16.954	19.545	21.066	2.58
Air transportation	3.723	4.895	7.234	8.184	9.042	0.63
Water transportation	2.223	3.21	2.916	3.148	3.633	0.38
Other transportation	104	137	146	223	270	0.02
Natural resources and environment	13.858	16.182	17.067	18.552	20.231	2.35
Water resources	4.223	4.122	4.401	4.366	4.729	0.71
Conservation and land management	1.481	1.481	3.553	4.047	4.374	0.18
Recreational resources	1.677	1.621	1.876	2.137	2.474	0.28
Pollution control and abatement	5.510	4.465	5.156	5.853	6.131	0.28
Other natural resources	1.405	1.688	2.080	2.148	2.522	0.24
Energy	10.155	5.685	2.428	1.662	4.026	1.72
Supply	8.367	2.615	1.062	1.170	3.000	1.42
Conservation	369	491	395	386	463	0.10
Emergency preparedness	342	1.838	442	235	336	0.06
Information, policy, and regs.	876	740	559	340	226	0.15
Community/regional development	11.252	7.680	8.498	6.811	7.533	1.90
Community development	4.907	4.596	3.530	3.543	3.911	0.83
Area and regional development	4.303	3.177	1.894	2.743	3.144	0.73
Disaster relief and insurance	2.043	(Z)	2.100	525	478	0.35
Agriculture	8.839	25.565	11.958	15.183	17.219	1.50
Farm income stabilization	7.441	23.751	9.761	12.924	14.670	1.26
Research and services	1.398	1.813	2.197	2.259	2.550	0.24
Net interest	59.500	129.504	184.221	194.541	198.820	8.89
<i>On-budget</i>	54.927	135.622	200.272	214.763	222.673	9.29
<i>Off-budget</i>	4.573	93.882	83.949	79.778	76.147	0.39
Interest on the public debt	74.806	178.898	240.963	286.004	282.982	12.66
Other interest	-10.224	-23.438	-18.191	-20.266	-16.948	-1.73
General science, space, and technology	5.832	8.627	12.838	16.111	16.373	0.99
Gen. science and basic research	1.381	2.019	2.835	3.154	3.612	0.23
General government	13.028	11.588	9.017	11.661	12.839	2.20
Legislative functions	1.036	1.355	1.763	1.916	2.230	0.18
Exec. direction and manage. t.	97	113	129	190	197	0.02
General fiscal operations	2.612	3.492	5.517	6.097	6.799	0.44
General property and records management	327	65	396	657	704	0.06
General purpose fiscal assistance	8.582	6.353	2.161	2.100	2.158	1.45
Other general government	568	521	800	1,280	1,505	0.10
Deductions, offsetting receipts	-351	-506	-361	-718	914	0.06
Administration of justice	4.584	6.270	9.474	12.276	14.061	0.78
Federal law enforcement	2.239	3.520	4.719	5.661	6.422	0.38
Federal legislative and judicial	1.347	2.561	3.579	4.352	5.029	0.23
Federal correctional activities	342	537	1,291	1,600	1,901	0.06
Criminal justice assistance	656	150	455	663	709	0.11
<i>Undistributed offsetting receipts</i>	-18.942	-32.688	-37.212	-39.356	-38.761	-3.77
<i>On-budget</i>	-16.726	-30.689	-32.354	-33.557	-32.665	-3.17
<i>Off-budget</i>	-2.216	-12.000	-14.858	-15.800	-16.100	-0.60
Employee share, employee retirement	-15.642	-27.352	-34.653	-35.667	-36.095	-2.20
Fees and royalties	-4,101	-5,542	-2,929	-3,004	-3,478	-2.68
						-0.69

1 On Outer Continental Shelf

Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, annual

SENATE STATE ADMIN.  
 EXHIBIT NO. 3  
 DATE 1-8-93  
 BILL NO. SJR 6

D. Starshine, Ph.D.  
 704 First  
 Helena, MT 59601  
 449-6663

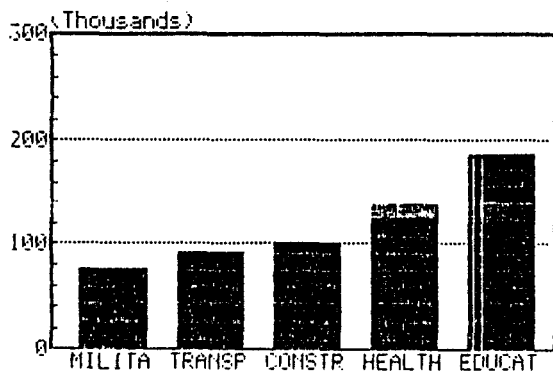
The Helena Worship Group of the Society of Friends (Quakers) supports the resolution to reduce military spending. We do so primarily because we believe there is that of God in every man and that killing another human being destroys a part of God here on Earth. We further feel that nations must reduce their armaments instead of increasing them.

Dwight Eisenhower said:

Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed.

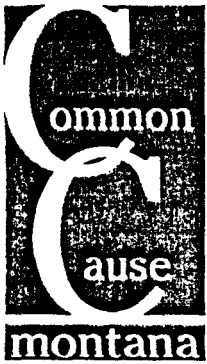
The United States Department of Labor substantiates the fact that spending for the military does not produce as many jobs as spending for transportation, construction, health and education as this graph shows. America need have no homeless or hungry people if we would spend our money on humanitarian causes as opposed to the military.

JOBS CREATED BY SPENDING 1 BILLION DOLLARS



MILITARY	76000
TRANSPORT	92000
CONSTRUCTION	100000
HEALTH	139000
EDUCATION	187000





SENATE STATE ADMIN.

EXHIBIT NO. 4

DATE 1-8-93

BILL NO. SB 69

COMMON CAUSE TESTIMONY

IN OPPOSITION TO SB 69

JANUARY 9, 1993

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

Madame Chair and members of the Senate State Administration Committee, for the record my name is Amy Kelley, Executive Director for Common Cause/Montana. Common Cause/Montana is a nonpartisan, non-profit citizen organization of more than 800 members working to promote open and accessible democratic government in Montana.

On behalf of the organization, I wanted to register our opposition to Senate Bill 69, eliminating the party identification requirement on campaign materials.

While we share Senator Blaylock's concern and frustration that this law is not being adequately enforced, we strongly feel that in the area of campaign reform, we must move ahead -- not dismantle the progress already made.

Voters have a fundamental right to know who they are voting for. Campaign materials are the vehicle through which candidates identify to voters their beliefs. We believe that membership in a political party is significant in that identification, in outlining a candidate's political philosophy, in giving voters a sense of how s/he will make decisions once in office.

If the problem is enforcement, we encourage this Committee and the Legislature to strongly consider and vote for improvements in that enforcement system. For example, current law could be amended to require that such party identification be of a specific size or placed in a prominent position on campaign material. Or, to require that the Commissioner of Political Practices, upon receiving a complaint, issue a publicized order of non-compliance to the offender within a specific amount of time.

This Legislature has worked hard to enact campaign reform legislation in recent years. We commend those reforms, and urge you to continue on that forward-moving path. We urge a "do not pass" on SB 69.

Amendments to Senate Joint Resolution No.6  
First Reading Copy

For the Committee on State Administration

Prepared by David S. NISS  
January 11, 1993

1. Title, line 7.

Strike: "BY 50 PERCENT BY THE YEAR 2000"

2. Page 2, lines 2 and 3.

Following: "spending" on line 2

Strike: the remainder of line 2 through "2000" on line 3

DATE 1-8-93

SENATE COMMITTEE ON State Administration

BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY: SB 84, SJR 6,  
SB 69, SB 76

Name	Representing	Bill No.	Check One	
			Support	Oppose

Christ Welch	MNA	69	✓	
Toots Welch	MAPP	SJR6	✓	
B. M. Momeny	Equal Issues of African People	SJR6	✓	
Dr. Erik Pratt	myself	SJR6	✓	
FRANK KROMKOWSKI	Helena SERPAJ	SJR6	✓	
Greg EKLUND	MT. Democratic Party			
AMY KEUSEY	COMMON CAUSE/MT	69		✓
Garth Jackson	Sec of State	84	✓	
Di Dover	MSA	SJR6	✓	
JUDITH CARLSON	MTCH, N.A.S.W.	SJR6	✓	
SHARON HOFF	MT CATHOLIC CONF.	SJR6	✓	
GEORGE BENNETT	MONT. BKTRS ASSN	SB84	✓	
Starshane	Helena Quakers	R6	✓	
Paulette Kehman	MT Council Mat/Child	SJR6	✓	
Ulrike Fraser	self		✓	
JoAnn Hanson	Church & Society Comm St. Paul's Methodist Church	SJR6	✓	

**VISITOR REGISTER**

Bill Watt

R6

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE SECRETARY

Dave Ashley

Dept of Admin

SB76 support