

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Call to Order: By REP. TOM ZOOK, on March 2, 1993, at 8:05 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Tom Zook, Chair (R)
Rep. Ed Grady, Vice Chair (R)
Rep. Francis Bardanouve (D)
Rep. Ernest Bergsagel (R)
Rep. John Cobb (R)
Rep. Roger DeBruycker (R)
Rep. Marj Fisher (R)
Rep. John Johnson (D)
Rep. Royal Johnson (R)
Rep. Mike Kadas (D)
Rep. Betty Lou Kasten (R)
Rep. Red Menahan (D)
Rep. Linda Nelson (D)
Rep. Ray Peck (D)
Rep. Mary Lou Peterson (R)
Rep. Joe Quillici (D)
Rep. Dave Wanzenried (D)
Rep. Bill Wiseman (R)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Terry Cohea, Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Mary Lou Schmitz, Committee Secretary

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

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: HB 146, HB 563, HB 568, HB 583, HJR 18
Executive Action: HB 278

HEARING ON HB 568

An Act diverting money from the coal severance tax permanent fund to the capital projects fund for deferred maintenance of state buildings.

Opening Statement by Sponsor: REP. DICK KNOX, HD 29 passed out a brief amendment, EXHIBIT 1. The approach taken with this bill is

new. The bill basically provides that if the legislature meets the goals set in HR2 regarding the spending levels then it would be possible for the remaining amount of money that flows into the coal trust to be diverted for deferred maintenance of state buildings for a period of 6 years. The other existing funds in the bill are protected. Any moneys that would go into this 6 year program would be the moneys left over after the other programs have been funded. If they are going to attack coal money they have to show a great deal of spending restraint before that's done. That is why this target is in there. This bill would not be viable unless the target is reached. The Department of Administration said the size of the problem regarding deferred maintenance to state building is \$61 million. At some point in time they will have to deal with this problem. The whole bill is in Section 2 and on page 4, subsection 7, lines 14-19.

Proponents' Testimony: Dave Lewis, Director, Office of Budget and Program Planning said he supports the bill and believes there is a major problem with deferred maintenance. The investment of some of the coal trust money for a period of 6 years in maintaining existing state buildings is a reasonable thing to do.

Jim Whaley, Architecture and Engineering Division will answer any questions relative to the deferred maintenance needs of the state.

John Hutchinson, Commissioner of Higher Education rises in support of HB 568. There is a severe deferred maintenance problem in the Montana University system and in the Vocational Technical system as well. He estimates \$10.8 million in critical deferred maintenance projects. Normally, he has been cautioned by the Board of Regents not to stand in support of bills that may have a controversial source of revenue but the Joint Regents' Legislative Committee, the Post-Secondary Education Policy and Budget Committee, did endorse in its last meeting last year some sort of deferred maintenance effort through use of coal tax money.

Opponents' Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses: REP. KADAS said this is taking a fairly special source of revenue to deal with what is a standard and ongoing problem. Maintenance ought to be part of regular budgets rather than using funds set up for another purpose. Mr. Lewis said if there was money in the ongoing budgets to take care of the maintenance problem they wouldn't have a deferred maintenance problem. One objective of the coal trust is simply to be invested for a long term benefit of the state. REP. KADAS asked how important is the trust fund to the revenue streams in terms of the general fund. Mr. Lewis said he doesn't have the numbers but as he recalls, the trust is right at \$500 million and the interest earnings are somewhere between \$45 and \$50 million a year.

REP. PECK said Mr. Lewis' initial response makes a presumption that may not be in evidence here and that is administration has been effective in organizing and using the money budgeted to them. Mr. Lewis said he couldn't differ with REP. PECK's assertion. Either the money wasn't there or the money wasn't spent correctly.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked if this bill is capping the coal trust? REP. KNOX said that is right. They are capping for 6 years and for purposes that have been stated.

Closing by Sponsor: REP. KNOX said the bill puts a cap on the coal trust for a period 6 years and the \$61 million, if it's spent for maintenance of state buildings, will be an ongoing benefit to the state and further legislative sessions who will not have to deal with this problem through the budget process.

CHAIRMAN ZOOK closed the hearing on HB 568.

HEARING ON HB 146

An Act revising appropriation laws; allowing agencies to expend money appropriated for the first fiscal year of a biennium in the second fiscal year of the biennium; expanding the ability of agencies to transfer funds between programs; allowing agencies to retain a portion of unexpended appropriations for certain purposes.

Opening Statement by Sponsor: REP. JOHN COBB, HD 42 said this is one of the flexibility bills. Section 1. Right now you can't transfer more than 5% between programs so this bill would allow agencies to transfer more than 5% between programs. Sections 2 and 3. Now agencies can move money from the second fiscal year to the first fiscal year. This would allow agencies to move money from the end of the first fiscal year to the second one. Section 4, page 6 will allow the agencies to retain general fund or state special revenue funds if they don't spend the money by the end of the biennium, and put it into an account that can be used for personal services, operating, equipment or capital outlay pursuant to a plan approved by the budget office or the legislature, if they wanted to. This bill would start immediately so any money they had left at the end of this fiscal year, instead of using it to buy things for next year or spending the money now, can put it in a reserve account. It would be a good incentive to have more long term management than what goes on now. He referred to EXHIBIT 1, Proposed Amendment and EXHIBIT 2, Cash Balance Analysis Borrowable Cash. The grand total shows they could borrow \$209 million and could use that to help their cash flow deficit. The amendment basically allows the use of the short-term investment pool balance from the different agencies.

Proponents' Testimony: Dave Lewis, Director, Office of Budget and Program Planning said the bill as originally presented prior to the amendment he suggested, basically deals with flexibility

which has been an ongoing issue between the executive branch and the legislature. There are several things this administration wants to do as far as reorganization of agencies. The early retirement bill will require the agencies to have some flexibility as far as dealing with restrictions and appropriations. The objective is to try to reorganize and make more efficient the operation of the agencies. They want to have the ability to move appropriations to deal with those reorganizations, to deal with possible further audits. The Board of Investments entered into an agreement to buy registered warrants. The bond voters wanted to have some assurances that, if the revenue estimates were off again, there was an ability for the state to pay off those notes and the only way they could come up with a plan to handle that was an agreement with the Board of Investments to buy registered warrants, if necessary, at the end of this fiscal year to pay off those notes. There is over \$200 million in the short term investment pool in various accounts now.

Opponents' Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses: REP. MENAHAN referred to the retirement funds and asked if the interest will still be paid at the top rate or will they be subject to 3%? REP. COBB said they will be paid but are in the short term pool so are only paid 3% right now. When they get moved to the long-term pool they will get the full long-term investment. REP. MENAHAN said the term will not be extended in short-term. Mr. Lewis said there is about \$2 billion in the public employees' retirement fund and the teachers' retirement fund at the present time. There is always a portion of that held in the short-term investment pool just to provide liquidity. This would not give the State Treasurer access to any other of those moneys that are presently held in the short-term investment pool and they would receive the same amount of interest. There would be no negative affect on them.

REP. PECK said in Mr. Lewis' presentation he said something positive about the revenue picture. Mr. Lewis said to the extent he had seen the numbers as they come in on a monthly basis, he is not concerned about a shortfall in the current fiscal year. He wouldn't want to go beyond that.

Ms. Cohea said if this amendment is adopted, under the next Section of law 17-2-107, the Department of Administration can authorize the loan up to one year and then in unusual circumstances it can extend it for another year. Conceivably, there could be the circumstance that the loan could not be repaid in a short period of time, it would be out for up to two years. During that period of time the money that was borrowed would only be repaid at the short term interest rate so it would, over time, lose interest, assuming that it would have gone into the long-term. The other thing the committee should be aware of is that to repay the fiscal 1992 TRANS a \$60 million loan was taken from

the highway account. Only \$14 million could be repaid within the fiscal year. The new TRANS had to be sold before the remaining \$46 million could be paid off. It appears, based on the latest cash flow she saw for 1993 that the state will not have sufficient cash to pay off the FY 93 TRANS with general fund. There has been an example where the state could not repay the loan within the fiscal year and had to wait for the next TRANS borrowing.

REP. KADAS said following up REP. MENAHAN's question and on Ms. Cohea's comments regarding the use, particularly of the pension fund in STIP, if the reason for having some of the pension fund in STIP is for liquidity issues then if the state is using those funds to cash flow itself there still is a requirement for liquidity within those funds and that means they will have to have more money in the short-term pool. If they are using part of what is available now, then they are going to have to put in more money and that means they will be earning less interest than they would have otherwise. Mr. Lewis said of the \$209 million that was available in this list, about half of that was pension fund money. If there is a concern about pension fund, simply eliminate pension funds from the bill because that still gives the Treasurer access to over \$100 million which would be more than adequate as far as handling short-term cash flow problems. Again, this is intended to deal with the short-term cash flow problems. REP. KADAS said his concern about pension funds also is a concern about non-expendable trust funds, the same rationale.

The other question he had is in regard to Mr. Lewis' response to REP. PECK's question that the fund balance was in pretty good shape. Was he speaking of the fund balance or the cash balance? Mr. Lewis said he was speaking of the revenues that were projected for FY 93 and the basis on which they sold the TRANS. The basis on which the Board of Investments agreed to back the TRANS issue was the projected revenues for this year. He has seen no indication there will be a shortfall in revenue for FY 93. If those revenues come in as projected, obviously, the repayment of the TRANS will not be a problem or concern at the end of the fiscal year. REP. KADAS asked Mr. Lewis what his anticipated cash balance is for FY 93? Mr. Lewis said he did not have those projections. Ms. Cohea said she just spoke with Connie Griffith, Department of Administration and as she understands the situation, DofA now projects there will be enough money in the general fund cash to pay off the 1993 TRANS, however, there will not be enough money two weeks later to pay the SEA's last payment so they will have to borrow presumably from the highway account to make that payment and then once the new TRANS are sold, could be repaid. REP. KADAS asked if the last school payment is \$15 million? Ms. Cohea said it is \$38.5 million and due July 15. The TRANS are due June 30 so general fund cash would be used to pay those off but then there would not be enough general fund cash to make the SEA fund payment.

REP. KADAS said the first thing REP. COBB is doing is eliminating the 5% transfer authority so that is entirely out and so the effect of that is that between agencies there is unlimited transfer authority? REP. COBB said that is correct, between programs. REP. KADAS said between programs within an agency. How did that relate to the line items for personal services, operating and equipment? REP. COBB said if they still line item they can't move the money. If this passes they can move money from personal services here over to personal services in another program. REP. KADAS said they can't move from personal services in one program to operating in another. REP. COBB said not if they line item personal services. If they had extra money in personal services they could move it to some other program.

REP. KADAS said regarding the second issue of moving appropriations from the first fiscal year to the second, REP. COBB said we can currently move from the second to the first. That's generally done in the case of a revenue shortfall or an extraordinary set of expenditure requirements. REP. COBB said that is correct and that is what happens now. Those agencies that have extra money at the end of the first year, can't move it to the second year so it is going to be reverted or they spend it. He is trying to stop that spending. REP. KADAS said the rationale behind this is essentially the same as the rationale behind the next one which is, you want to avoid the situation where you see agencies at fiscal year end with a surplus feeling they have to spend their money in order to keep it in their budget for a couple biennia. REP. KADAS asked REP. COBB if he thought this would eliminate all reversions? REP. COBB said yes. Most agencies will have 2% to 4% left over every fiscal year that could go into this fund instead of being dumped, even Family Services said they will have 2%. They will get rid of that money at the end of every fiscal year because they are not going to revert that money if they don't have to.

REP. BARDANOUVE said for years reversion has been a major source of income. In this bill it appears that agencies can spend their money any way they want within their appropriation. Mr. Lewis said in the special session the legislature removed the line item restriction on personal services' dollars so at this point in their appropriation they have a limitation on the 5% program transfers but they don't have any limitation on personal services. Ms. Cohea said that was true for fiscal 93 but that was one year only and goes back into effect for fiscal 94-95. The law provides that you must spend in substantial compliance with the first level categories so personal services, operating and equipment, only a 5% deviance. The law relating to, that you can't remove personal services' money down, has been eliminated but the substantial compliance law remains. Mr. Lewis so that restriction is still in here. All you pick up with this bill is the ability to move between programs to a larger extent. REP. BARDANOUVE said in the past two years the agencies have passed out 200 or 300 upgrades in salaries without anybody controlling them. How much will it cost for these upgrades? Mr.

Lewis said there were a substantial amount of upgrades authorized in some agencies in the last session and he can see how the committee and the legislature may have some doubts about increased flexibility in the face of those particular actions. The budget office will have the control and the responsibility of these transfers and will make sure that, in fact, they make the estimates as far as total reversions are concerned.

REP. ROYAL JOHNSON said he is not sure why **Mr. Lewis** wants the amendment because it is already in the law. **Mr. Lewis** asked if **REP. JOHNSON** was referring to the inter-fund borrowing amendment? He does not see this as a problem but the State Treasurer does. The 17-2-105 sub 2 says you can borrow these funds but such loans shall bear no interest. How they have interpreted that is, they cannot borrow, for instance, Fish and Game funds because if they borrow them, they cannot pay interest and are causing damage to Fish and Game by not paying that interest. What he is proposing with the amendment is to say, at the present time Fish and Game has "X" amount of dollars invested in STIP earning 3% and that we can borrow those dollars and pay them the exact STIP amount. At the present time, yes, the statute says the Department of Administration and State Treasurer can take them without paying interest. They don't have the authority to pay interest on those dollars.

REP. ROYAL JOHNSON referred to **REP. COBB** asking, in his explanation of the bill and **REP. KADAS'** questions, he suggested that there would transfers of funds and then explained a certain restriction on that. Where is the restriction in the bill? **REP. COBB** asked if he is referring to the restriction if they decide to line item personal services again? **REP. JOHNSON** said that is right. **REP. COBB** said they have done it before and does not see why they can't do it again. It does not say that in the bill. **CHAIRMAN ZOOK** said that is language that is incorporated in HB 2.

REP. QUILICI referred to the fiscal technical note 1): "Since the law is effective upon passage and approval, thereby allowing the FY 93 appropriations to be carried into the reserve account. If this is the intent of the law, the changes discussed above would need to be done this year. Time and budget will not allow for SBAS modifications". He said one of the things **Mr. Lewis** talked about was "responsible controls" and if this particular measure is passed they will have to have responsible controls. If they can't do this in FY 93 and can't get into SBAS how will you have responsible control? **Mr. Lewis** said he overlooked introducing **Terry Atwood** from the Accounting Division who has some concerns about making adjustments to SBAS to account for transfers between fiscal years and that's what is alluded to in the fiscal note. From a control perspective if the Office of Budget and Program Planning are the ones approving those transfers it can certainly restrict the amount of transfer. Their concern is making the adjustments to the system so they can monitor them.

REP. QUILICI referred to the state special highway account and

during the last biennium the legislature borrowed \$60 million and paid back only \$14 million and then had to sell TRANS. In the event we have to borrow again and have transfers, will we be digging a deeper hole? Mr. Lewis said the TRANS are going to be paid off with current revenues. The concern is at that point the cash balance will be drawn down so that there will have to be inter-fund borrowing done next year to cover the first school payment. They have always done inter-fund borrowing. With the income tax dollars, the general fund dollars come in in the spring and the expenditures are spread out over the 12 months. The key is to keep that inter-fund borrowing within the fiscal year. Over the last few years that hasn't been possible. His objective would be to work with the legislature to get the budget balanced and get the cash balanced within this coming biennium as well. REP. QUILICI said this will give Mr. Lewis the ability to borrow these funds. Mr. Lewis said yes and in thinking ahead you never know what situation may arise.

REP. WISEMAN asked REP. COBB and Mr. Lewis to address: if this system had been in effect the last four years would it have alleviated special sessions? Their answers were no.

REP. PETERSON said she is still confused on how the legislature is going to keep track of all this. REP. COBB said in doing the budget it would show how the personal services, operating and equipment should be spent. The agencies could transfer that money between programs if they want, then when the legislature comes back next session, they will see how that money was moved around. The legislature has to set good policy by saying what they want the agencies to do the next couple of years. REP. PETERSON said when the LFA puts out their first Budget Analysis is that when the legislature is first going to see where these transfers have been, such as with language or charts? REP. COBB said the legislature would have to give the LFA direction how to do it because they will only see the first fiscal year, not the second.

REP. PECK said the legislature will not be involved in the appropriation of any of those reserved funds because they won't know what they are when they are in session. REP. COBB said if there is extra money the legislature could advise how the money is spent.

REP. KADAS referred to the issue of first level transfers. Current law, that is essentially in abeyance with this fiscal year but will be in effect for FY 94-95, limits first level transfers to 5%. The bill is taking the limits of 5% of program transfers out entirely. He asked if it is REP. COBB's intent to eliminate the 5% first level transfers as well? That is in statute, not in boilerplate right now. He is not clear how much flexibility REP. COBB is trying to provide. REP. COBB said he would provide another amendment for that. REP. KADAS said Mr. Lewis said he makes the reversions happen. Mr. Lewis said obviously he wouldn't approve transfers, wouldn't approve

expenditures that would decrease an agency's anticipated reversion below the amount in the budget when they put the budget together. **REP. KADAS** asked **Mr. Lewis** if he is calling a reversion the same thing as money being in the reserve account? **Mr. Lewis** said no. He would call reversions what they are now, unexpended appropriations that, in fact, do revert into the fiscal year. The agencies have the ability to put money in the reserve account but can't spend that money without the authority of the budget office. **REP. KADAS** said **Mr. Lewis** is saying that revenue or dollars in the reserve accounts are the same as reversions and will treat them the same, meeting the reversion target. **Mr. Lewis** said those dollars in those accounts that have not been approved for expenditure by the budget office, yes, would have to be considered as part of the total reversion. **REP. KADAS** said if he did that he could see how you would call them such but there would still be no expenditure authority to use those dollars. Currently, if they are reverted dollars then they can be used to balance the budget. If they are reserved dollars they can't be used to balance the budget until the legislature does something with them. **Mr. Lewis** said he would have to agree with **REP. KADAS** that there would be almost another category. You would have reverted appropriations and reserved appropriations that don't have the authority to be spent. **REP. KADAS** asked what would the incentive be for the agency to put money in the reserve account if it was going to be treated just as a reversion and if they weren't going to be able to use it for some long-term management purpose? **Mr. Lewis** said their concept has been, when they look at the reserve account terminology in the reserve account section, they would only allow those dollars to be spent. In fact, an agency can present a plan to them which shows that by acquiring some equipment or making some change that they could become more effective or more efficient and that there might be cost savings involved with the expenditure of those dollars.

REP. PECK referred section 4, page 6 and asked if the Board of Regents in this context are their own approving authority? **Mr. Lewis** said yes, but does not recollect the Board of Regents ever reverting any money, at least in recent history.

Closing by Sponsor: **REP. COBB** said, after listening to testimony about program transfer Section 1, will put on an amendment that the legislature can allow agencies to transfer more if they want. The legislature will decide for each agency if they are allowed 10% or 20% or how they transfer between programs. He will also include what the bill is doing, if the good long-term managers have some money at the end of the fiscal year, let them transfer it to the second year and if they put it in the reserve account, have a long-term plan to make sure it is used for emergencies or equipment purchases.

CHAIRMAN ZOOK closed the hearing on HB 146.

An Act providing incentives for agencies to reduce general fund spending; allowing an agency to retain 50 percent of general fund reversions in the calculation of current funding level.

Opening Statement by Sponsor: REP. SHEILA RICE, HD 36 said she is presenting the bill as a concept in hope that out of this legislative session they can forge something from the bills that have been presented that will change Montana's state government structure enough to make some improvements. She mentioned the problems in budgeting and managing the past ten years.

The bill has two parts that are important. The first is on page 3, lines 6 and 7 where current funding level is re-defined that includes 50% of any general fund appropriations reverted during the prior biennium. There is no special revenue fund or accounts presented, just a current funding level.

The second part of the bill is on the bottom of page 6, lines 22 on and suggests 5% of this general fund reversion be set aside for pay for performance for state employees. This is a very controversial subject but has made great headway in the private sector and believes that the kind of employees in the state of Montana deserve to be rewarded. Currently, we don't have this system in place.

There are four steps in government. The first of those is to define the missions and the goals of agencies. The second is to provide those resources the agencies need. The third is to measure performance of our state employees in our state agencies and the fourth is to reward good performance and correct inadequate performance. She suggests they only do the first two of that four-step process. The legislature has some missions and goals for agencies to provide resources through the budgeting process. They don't go the entire cycle in terms of measuring performance or rewarding or correcting performance.

Proponents' Testimony: None

Opponents' Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses: REP. QUILICI referred to REP. RICE's statement that the agency may use the reserve account to pay for performance of employees as approved by the approving authority. How would this performance be determined and how would that pay be allocated? REP. RICE said there are a number of ways to institute pay for performance plans. It would be up to the legislature to provide broad guidelines for those plans. Some particular concerns she has are not to just concentrate at the top level of management but institute the program throughout the ranks of employees. What she calls gain-sharing, which means they do more with less to have efficiency improvement, should be shared by everyone. She said she can't answer REP. QUILICI's question in terms of how they might institute those. It can be done but she needs to have

models and again, the legislature needs to institute some broad guidelines. There is an approving authority on the bottom of page 6 and top of page 7 "pursuant to a plan approved by the approving authority". They could make that approving authority either the Department of Administration or a legislative interim committee. REP. QUILICI said maybe the Personnel Division could draw up some guidelines. REP. RICE said it would be up to the legislative body to decide how much they want to define.

REP. PECK said he didn't know a lot about the negotiated agreements or union contracts but won't this bill run into some potential problems in that respect. Some people call this merit pay that REP. RICE is suggesting. REP. RICE said it can be merit pay or can be a type of pay for performance. One of the things she would want to do early on in a pay for performance process is to bring in a representative of the bargaining unit. From her experience with the private sector, there is nothing, usually, in a bargaining unit contract that prevents you from paying above that contract. There has also been some remarkable headway in other states in the private sector for actually negotiating pay for performance within a bargaining unit contract.

Closing by Sponsor: REP. RICE said she hopes this bill, as the committee would want to amend it or enjoin it with other bills, becomes a vehicle for some of the problems we now face.

VICE CHAIRMAN GRADY closed the hearing on HB 583.

HEARING ON HJR 18

A joint resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the state of Montana to allow certain state agencies to be selected for a pilot project on lump-sum budgeting for the biennium beginning July 1, 1995.

Opening Statement by Sponsor: REP. SHEILA RICE, HD 36 said this was written up in a resolution, basically, at the advise of the legislative council. What she is proposing in this bill is a pilot project in lump-sum budgeting. When looking at the problems they face, not unique to Montana and not unique to this level of government, some changes need to be made. Lump-sum budgeting could be one of those changes. "The government exists to provide people services that the private sector cannot or will not provide; the legislature is the policymaking body". Agencies should be responsible and accountable for achieving these goals and missions. She read from the bill, Pages 2, 3 and 4.

Proponents' Testimony: None

Opponents' Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses: REP. QUILICI said a lot of state agencies are nearly totally general funded. Some other agencies, such as Fish, Wildlife and Parks and

Transportation, are very little general funded. How would these agencies be affected by this? REP. RICE said this is a pilot project so it would not be state government-wide. She would suggest a heavily funded agency be picked and another not so heavily funded with general funds; maybe a small agency and a larger one. Also written into the bill is the ability for an agency to submit simply a subdivision, like a bureau, for the lump-sum budgeting if they did not want to take the whole agency through it. 10% is very different among the agencies. That is why she is proposing a pilot project.

Closing by Sponsor: REP. RICE closed with a quote from the Indianapolis Mayor. "In government the routine tendency is to protect turf, to resist change, to build empires, to protect projects and programs regardless of whether or not they are any longer needed. In contrast, entrepreneurial government searches for more efficient and effective ways of managing. It is willing to abandon old programs and methods, innovative and imaginative intrigue. It takes risks. It focuses on performance measurement and rewards merit. It says, let's make this work and it is unafraid to dream the great dream".

Informational testimony: Ms. Cohea said the Human Service subcommittee has approved language in HB 2 that does lump-sum budgeting for SRS, Health and Family Services in the 1995 biennium.

CHAIRMAN ZOOK closed the hearing on HJR 18.

CHAIRMAN ZOOK scheduled executive action on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and will try to hear bills on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Informational testimony: Ms. Cohea said at the request of the chair and other committee members the LFA office has prepared a sheet that will help them go through the bills. They are marked draft so are not proofed but she will do that before the committee begins executive action. They have set it up numerically so the committee will not have to hunt for the day it was heard and it shows the sponsor as short title. It is broken into two sections, an "appropriation" is just that. It actually appropriates money in the bill. A "fiscal impact" is either you lose revenue or it imposes a duty on an agency: the agency in the fiscal note says it would cost XYZ. That appropriation doesn't exist until you actually put it in HB 2 but it gives you a sense of what the agency says it would cost. Her staff has also tried to show the agency that would be impacted. One difficulty in preparing this is, in many cases, the bill has been substantially amended since the fiscal note has been prepared. She has requested, through the speaker and the sponsor, that revised fiscal notes be prepared but that is one difficulty in tracking over 75 bills that are in this committee. That is why there is a footnote at the top that they are reflecting the latest fiscal note.

Negatives and positives are so confusing. In the appropriation column anything that is in a positive means you spend the money. In the fiscal impact column the LFA office has shown as a negative that you spend the money. Ms. Cohea referred to HB 284 which actually results in increased revenue into the general fund so it is shown as a positive. If the agency said it would cost money as, for example, HB 492, is shown as a negative. The Department of Family Services says it would cost \$600,000 to implement it.

HEARING ON HB 563

An Act establishing an account in the state special revenue fund into which subdivision review fees must be deposited.

Opening Statement by Sponsor: REP. EMILY SWANSON, HD 79 said what this bill does is to create a special revenue account for the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences for subdivision fees paid by developers for reviewing subdivisions. There is no cost to the general fund. The system has been handled differently until now and that is why there has been an appropriation from the general fund for this subdivision review work which has not adequately covered the work done. The committee has already this session tentatively approved a supplemental to that funding. \$160,000 has been appropriated, then the fees are paid into the general fund and then, if more is needed, the \$160,000 supplemental is requested. Under this bill a special revenue account would be set up for those subdivision review fees and any excess fees at the end of each fiscal year would revert back to the general fund.

She sees this as a pro-business bill, as a government efficiency bill. People paying fees for services should have those fees used for those services and when it is important to do.

She would like to draw the distinction between earmarking funds and special revenue accounts that are fees for services. There is a very big difference between raising a cigarette tax and earmarking that money for a children's program and on the other hand establishing a special revenue account where fees are collected and using those fees for a very specific purpose. That's what this does.

Proponents' Testimony: None

Opponents' Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses: REP. ROYAL JOHNSON asked why REP. SWANSON would revert those funds back to the general fund? REP. SWANSON said for the benefit of the legislature there is an assumption that the fee structure set up on subdivision review fees is appropriate and works. That the developer is paying the right amount to get the work done. It would be an exceptional case that there would be additional

moneys but in the case that there were, it makes sense to have excess moneys go back into the general fund because that money is needed with more discretion.

Ms. Cohea said the Human Service subcommittee is aware of this but in HB 2 that subcommittee has approved slightly over \$200,000 a year funding for this program. Right now it is funded out of the general fund. About \$160,000 per year of fees go into the general fund but the program costs \$200,000 so the general fund is subsidizing about \$40,000 a year. Under this bill the \$160,000 would go into the state special revenue account but the appropriation is for over that amount of money. The Human Service subcommittee has adopted language saying that if this bill passes then the entire general fund appropriation will be stricken (\$402,859) and substituted with state special revenue.

REP. KADAS asked if the department has the authority to increase fees in order to cover the cost of the program? **REP. SWANSON** said that was her understanding as long as the fees don't exceed the cost of the program. **REP. KADAS** said if the cost of the program is \$220,000 and the present account is \$160,000 then you could raise the fees to cover the \$220,000. **Jim Melstad, Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences** said yes.

REP. FISHER asked if they have the authority to raise the fees why wouldn't it still be all right to stay in the general fund and if it is \$200,000 in costs, they raise fees of \$200,000?

REP. SWANSON said the realtors have come to her and said that the problem with the way the fund is working now is that because \$160,000 is appropriated and the department is short-handed, they don't feel that their money is being spent on what they are paying for because the department just delays the work if they don't have the staff to get it done in a timely way. So the developers are applying for their permit, being delayed six months from getting it because the department does not have the adequate appropriation to cover the work. **REP. FISHER** said she thought the counties were collecting money and doing subdivision reviewing. **Mr. Melstad** said the program currently is funded by general fund appropriation. About 2/3 of the current appropriation is for operation of the department staff and their activities. About 1/3 is in county reimbursements to county governments for their review of subdivisions. During the last session the legislature approved SB 407 which, as one of its provisions, required the department to increase subdivision review fees to be commensurate with department costs. That was done last year, subdivision review fees were increased, to cover department costs. They haven't been changed since 1983. As part of the increase, county reimbursements were also increased. The maximum reimbursement review fee of \$35 a lot was not adequate to cover their costs so when they increased the review fees for subdivisions, they also included in the rule-making an increase to the counties for their work. That is part of the need for the flexibility this type of account would provide. The current general fund appropriation does not allow his department to

increase those reimbursements so they had to go to a supplemental this session. It would also give them flexibility to increase contracted services which they have had to rely on pretty heavily since activity started to increase three years ago. There have been three times the number of lots this year than in 1990, submitted to the counties for review. **REP. FISHER** said her county gives the appearance of doing all this. What does **Mr. Melstad's** department do with the other 2/3 of the money? **Mr. Melstad** said the counties that are contracted with them review minor subdivisions which are 5 lots or less. Anything more than 5 lots in a subdivision and counties that are not contracted, come to the state for his department's review. The counties are also limited in the types of review they can perform. Some counties don't want to review, as an example, multiple family water systems. All counties have to look at a subdivision application and approve it before the Department of Health can approve it even if they aren't under contract.

REP. COBB asked **Mr. Melstad** if what he is saying is, even though he lets the counties review under 5 lots, he still reviews everything they do? **Mr. Melstad** said his department doesn't review in great detail but re-review whenever possible. Current workload is preventing them from doing anything more than just taking a look at it. In some counties, where the work is done by new people, they look at it closer until the employees have been there for a year. **REP. COBB** asked what would be wrong in just saying the state will not do anything under 5 lots, let the counties do it and give them the money. The state could do major subdivisions. **Mr. Melstad** said in concept, he is not opposed to that at all. They would like to get as much of the workload they can out to the counties and are trying to do that with the drinking water program. Some of the counties are reluctant to take on the total burden of drinking water and/or subdivision programs because they are worried about the workload and skill levels.

CHAIRMAN ZOOK said in the Human Services subcommittee there was \$402,000 of general fund money and \$320,000 over the biennium and asked why the difference? **REP. COBB** said \$402,000 were the numbers given to the committee. As the fees come in they go to the general fund and then the state gives them back so it's really \$200,000. The last couple of years the estimates have been climbing pretty fast on subdivision reviews and when the fees were raised there was a huge increase on reviews because people were trying to get in under the fees. He doesn't know whether that is the reason for the increase or whether there are more subdivisions. All that money goes to the general fund and then it is given back. If the committee only appropriates \$160,000 and their actual expenditure is \$200,000, they come in for a supplemental for \$40,000 or whatever they need. **CHAIRMAN ZOOK** said as it is now, if the committee accepts and passes this bill, the \$400,000 would be wiped out because it is in a contingency column. **REP. COBB** said he would look at how they got the \$200,000 each year. He thinks the review fees are going to

come in a lot higher than this bill. The Department of Health is trying to get as many contingencies relating to bills, into their budgets right away.

REP. ROYAL JOHNSON said let's assume we pass this bill and help create this account and in a year the fees don't take care of all the costs, then where will the money come from? **Mr. Melstad** said their intent is to provide an account that will give the program flexibility to operate during peak years and when the peak activity dies off, the program simply cuts back. The majority of increased expenditures during busy years go toward county reimbursements. The busy counties are under contract so subsequently get a lot of the fees. The rest of the program, or base program, has a staff of 4 FTE in Helena. **REP. JOHNSON** said one of the suggestions he just made to **REP. SWANSON** was that instead of reverting money to the general fund, if there was a particularly active year with lots of subdivision money, why would it not be wise to leave it in the program if that much money did not come in during the next year? **Mr. Melstad** said his understanding of the bill is that the general fund appropriation, if any, that is granted to the program, would be reimbursed at the end of the fiscal year. Any funds in excess of that appropriation that are still in the account would remain in the account for operation into the next year. There would be some buffer built into the account. The bill would not revert all fees at the end of the year, only the amount of the general fund appropriation.

REP. WISEMAN asked **Mr. Melstad** what he anticipates will be the impact on the subdivision review if the subdivision law gets passed? **Mr. Melstad** said there are still two bills and both would have an impact. One would directly change the department's law, one would change just the local government's review of subdivisions but both bills would increase the workload because developers would understand they have to through local planning for virtually any subdivision of land. Lot sizes will be decreased down to where it's economically advantageous for them.

REP. FISHER said she still has a problem with how the state and city goes together. The city clerk of Whitefish did not know they could only do 5 lots or less.

REP. PECK referred to the language on Page 3, line 10 and asked if everything was not paid from the revenue account that is being established? **Mr. Melstad** said the way the bill is written the general fund, if there was a general fund appropriation, would be used to cover program expenses or the base program in Helena up to the amount of the appropriation. The general fund appropriation would not be used to reimburse city governments for their review. That would come out of the fees. **REP. PECK** said then the operation in Helena would be general fund appropriated for the four positions. **Mr. Melstad** said that is correct. **REP. PECK** said then the county costs and the other costs would go on the fees so there is a mix of general fund and fee revenue. **Mr.**

Melstad said yes. The reason they proposed that the base program expenditures would come out of the general fund initially, up to the amount of the appropriation, was so that the program could function while fees were still coming in. **REP. PECK** said if there is \$400,000 appropriated for the biennium and at the end of each fiscal year whatever is left in the account reverts to the general fund to reduce the appropriation that was made to that account? **Mr. Melstad** said that is correct. The executive budget has set \$371,000 FY 94 and \$367,000 for FY 95, only \$160,000 of which will be general fund. The rest will have to come from the fees. When they reimburse the local government, fee revenue doesn't happen until the local government sends the state the fees. To have to reimburse local government out of the general fund would be unnecessary because they have to first do the work, send the fees into the state and the fees are used to reimburse them in return for their work.

REP. KADAS asked if it would make more sense to just say the program runs off the fees and to the extent necessary in the first fiscal year allow a general fund loan to get the program through the first couple months until the fees start coming in? **Mr. Melstad** said his department is prepared for that. **REP. COBB** said if the committee wants to do a special revenue account, then that's the way they should do it. If the committee does not want to do a special revenue account just kill the bill. **REP. COBB** said he would get amendments written up.

Closing by Sponsor: **REP. SWANSON** said she appreciated the committee's questions and especially **REP. PECK** clarifying the flow of money. In thinking about how to amend this to address **REP. KADAS'** comments, it is a good idea and they need to look at the wording on page 3 with the way the funding happens initially and the way the reimbursement to the general fund occurs. The fees will reimburse the general fund up to the agreed upon level. Additional fee moneys would stay in that account. What **REP. ROYAL JOHNSON** mentioned is the way **Mr. Melstad** explained this bill. She would like them as a legislative body, to think about the lack of duplication that **REP. COBB** brought up regarding when these fees are paid. Is there some way they can stay at the local level and not go into the state account? It's a concept they need to address.

Informational Testimony: **CHAIRMAN ZOOK** said **Ms. Cohea** has pointed out that the subcommittee has already taken out the \$402,000 of general fund so if this bill doesn't pass, that is where they are at.

CHAIRMAN ZOOK closed the hearing on HB 563.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 278

Informational Testimony: **REP. MARY LOU PETERSON** said the General Government and Transportation subcommittee, of which she was chairman, heard **REP. BARDANOUVE's** HB 278 and it passed that

committee unanimously.

Motion: REP. PETERSON moved the full committee accept HB 278.

Discussion: REP. BARDANOUVE, SPONSOR, said this bill does have a positive impact on the general fund and will return some money to the general fund, about \$155,000. It will support MACO, Association of Counties; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and seems to meet everybody's concerns. It will finance the automation of the court system.

REP. KASTEN referred to the general fund amount \$563,799 and asked why there is such a wide discrepancy between what REP. BARDANOUVE just said and this? Ms. Cohea said that amount of money was not distributed in FY 93. It was unexpected money and the point of the bill is to take that money, if this law did not pass, and distribute to counties; but they were not counting on it. The money would be held in 1993 then use it to spend in 1994-1995. That would allow a reduction of about \$200,000 in HB 2 because the General Government subcommittee has appropriated about \$200,000 in HB 2 for this same purpose so the total amount available to judiciary, if this bill passes, is greater than the \$200,000 but would cause a reduction in general fund expenditures of \$200,000.

REP. PETERSON referred the committee to the proposed amendment, EXHIBIT 1, which shows a coordinating clause inserted and that would create the reversion to come back to the general fund.

Ms. Cohea said, as REP. PETERSON noted, their subcommittee has already taken care of this coordinating language and has language in HB 2 saying if HB 278 is passed and approved Item 1, which is the judiciary's court automation is reduced by \$96,407, general fund in 1994 and \$96,608, general fund in 1995.

Ms. Cohea said money that would have gone to the county will be retained and spent by the state so it shows an appropriation of \$553,800. The footnote shows that FY 93 grants to counties were reduced by the amount so it doesn't cost the general fund anymore but it would be an appropriation from the general fund.

REP. BARDANOUVE said this is a one-time savings. After the bill comes into full operation that savings won't be there. This is one-time money left over after they have the money for the court automation.

CHAIRMAN ZOOK said this shows as an appropriation on the one side but has a fiscal impact on the other side. Ms. Cohea said the fiscal impact isn't shown because you are taking the money away from counties, not from state government.

CHAIRMAN ZOOK asked REP. BARDANOUVE if MACO was at the subcommittee hearing? REP. BARDANOUVE said yes, because they are willing to give up a small amount of money this time because from

now on they assured them an amount of money for operation of courts. Gordon Morris, MACO, came before the subcommittee and fully endorsed this process because it is only a one-time loss.

REP. ROYAL JOHNSON asked if MACO and Mr. Morris, in fact, endorse this because they are giving up \$200,000 and then from now on the entire amount of \$563,799 will go to them. REP. BARDANOUVE said that is correct. REP. JOHNSON asked if that goes to the counties or stays with the state? REP. BARDANOUVE said it goes to the counties.

REP. QUILICI said one of the problems with funding these district courts, if you will remember the prison riots and a number of court cases in Powell County, are the costs attributed to that.

CHAIRMAN ZOOK said what is maddening to him about this bill is it doesn't do anything for their target but does help the ending fund balance.

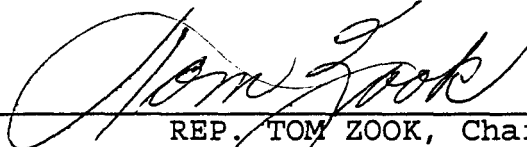
REP. PETERSON said one of the things that came out in the subcommittee was the real anxiety of the whole court system to be automated. Some of the committee went down to see some automation of the courts and how smoothly that runs and how able they are to keep up with things once they're automated. This pushes that process of fully automating the courts of law.

In answer to a question from REP. BARDANOUVE, Ms. Cohea said the amount on the amendment is the correct amount and already incorporated in HB 2.


Vote: HB 278 DO PASS. Motion carried unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 11:15



REP. TOM ZOOK, Chair



MARY LOU SCHMITZ, Secretary

TZ/mls

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROPRIATIONS

COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE

3/2/93

| NAME | PRESENT | ABSENT | EXCUSED |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| REP. ED GRADY, V. CHAIR | ✓ | | |
| REP. FRANCIS BARDANOUVE | ✓ | | |
| REP. ERNEST BERGSAGEL | ✓ | | |
| REP. JOHN COBB | ✓ | | |
| REP. ROGER DEBRUYKER | ✓ | | |
| REP. MARJ. FISHER | ✓ | | |
| REP. JOHN JOHNSON | ✓ | | |
| REP. ROYAL JOHNSON | ✓ | | |
| REP. MIKE KADAS | ✓ | | |
| REP. BETTY LOU KASTEN | ✓ | | |
| REP. WM. "RED" MENEHAN | ✓ | | |
| REP. LINDA NELSON | ✓ | | |
| REP. RAY PECK | ✓ | | |
| REP. MARY LOU PETERSON | ✓ | | |
| REP. JOE QUILICI | ✓ | | |
| REP. DAVE WANZENREID | ✓ | | |
| REP. BILL WISEMAN | ✓ | | |
| REP. TOM ZOOK, CHAIR | ✓ | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 2, 1993

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Appropriations report that
House Bill 278 (first reading copy -- white) do pass .

Signed: 

Tom Zook, Chair

Committee Vote:
Yes 18, No 2.

471139SC.HSS

RL 2/2/93
#35

Amendments to House Bill No. 568
First Reading Copy

Requested by Representative Knox
For the Committee on Appropriations

Prepared by Greg Petesch
March 1, 1993

1. Page 1, lines 18 through 20.

Following: "fund" on line 18

Insert: "and school equalization aid"

Following: "spending" on line 18

Strike: remainder of line 18 through "levels" on line 20

Insert: "does not exceed \$1,837,900,000"

EXHIBIT 1
DATE 3/2/93
HB 568

17-2-104. Additional accounts authorized. The enumeration of treasury funds in 17-2-102 does not prohibit the state treasurer from establishing and maintaining:

(1) clearance or suspense accounts for the purpose of paying refunds, for the purpose of grouping payments from different funds or accounts prior to disbursement, or for the purpose of conveniently processing receipts before crediting the proper fund;

(2) investment funds authorized under the "Unified Investment Plan".

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 147, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 79-412.

Cross-References

Investment of public funds, Art. VIII, sec.
13, Mont. Const.
Investments, Title 17, ch. 6, part 2.

17-2-105. Maintenance of fund and account records and interfund loans. (1) The state treasurer shall record receipts and disbursements for treasury funds and shall maintain fund records in such a manner as to reflect the total cash and invested balance of each fund. The state treasurer shall also maintain records of individual funds within the debt service, agency, capital projects, and trust fund types in such a manner as to reflect the total cash and invested balance of each fund. When necessary to meet federal or other requirements that moneys be segregated in the treasury, the state treasurer may establish accounts, funds, or subfunds within any fund type listed in 17-2-102.

(2) For the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the general fund, the state treasurer may temporarily borrow from other treasury funds, providing that the loan is recorded in the state accounting records. Such loan shall bear no interest, and no fund shall be so impaired that all proper demands thereon cannot be met.

History: (1) En. Sec. 6, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 268, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 98, Ch. 326, L. 1974; Sec. 79-114, R.C.M. 1947; (2) En. Sec. 7, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 268, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 321, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 98, Ch. 326, L. 1974; Sec. 79-115, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 79-414(1), 79-115(4); amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 281, L. 1983.

17-2-106. Creation and abolition of new accounts. (1) Moneys deposited in each fund except the general fund shall be segregated by the department of administration by specific accounts based on source, function, or department. When moneys deposited in the state treasury cannot logically be credited to an existing account or when it is impractical or undesirable for an agency of state government to segregate moneys in its own accounts, the department of administration, in its discretion, may create new accounts consistent with the definitions in 17-2-102. However, the department of administration shall create as few new accounts as practicable.

(2) The department of administration shall periodically examine all accounts and shall abolish or consolidate inactive or unnecessary accounts.

(3) When moneys have been appropriated from several sources for the operation of a state agency, the department of administration may establish an account to receive, hold, and disburse moneys appropriated for the operation of the agency and regulate the transfer of moneys to the account in accordance with the laws governing the expenditure of state moneys.

History: (1), (2) En. Sec. 5, Ch. 147, L. R.C.M. 1947; (3) En. Sec. 6, Ch. 147, L. 1963; Ch. 326, L. 1974; Sec. 79-114, R.C.M. 1947.

17-2-107. Accurate accounting. The department of administration for treasury funds and for accounting maintain records in such a manner balance of each fund and each administration shall adopt the necessary departmental or intradepartmental in inflation of figures reflecting total

(2) (a) When the expenditure in 17-2-102(1)(a) through (1)(c) is accounting entity from which the department of administration may interest, of unrestricted money for reasonable evidence that the income 1 calendar year and if the loan is accounting entity receiving a loan is made may not be so impaired the entity cannot be met even if the loan

(b) (i) When an expenditure 17-2-102(1)(d)(i)(A) through (1)(d)(i)(B) fund or subfund from which the expenditure commissioner of higher education interest as provided in subsection (1) or subfunds if there is reasonable evidence to repay the loan within 1 calendar accounting records. A fund or subfund is made may not be so impaired subfund cannot be met even if the

(ii) One accounting entity within 17-2-102(1)(d)(i)(A) through (1)(d)(i)(B) of recording loans between the fund the only accounting entity within loan or from which a loan may be

(c) A loan made under subsection 1 calendar year of the date the loan subsection (3) or by specific legislation

(3) Under unusual circumstances administration or the board of regents for a loan made under subsection prepare a written justification an extension authorized and shall forward proposed repayment plan to the claims committees at the next legislative session

(4) Any loan from the current in 17-2-102(1)(d)(i)(1) and (1)(d)(i)(2)

AMENDMENT TO HB0146

71-2-105(2), MCA

EXHIBIT 1
DATE 3/2/93
HB 146

#. NEW SECTION. SECTION _____. Section 17-2-105(2), MCA is amended to read:

(2) For the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the general fund, the state treasurer may temporarily borrow from other treasury funds, providing that the loan is recorded in the state accounting records. Such loan, if from the short term investment pool balance of a treasury fund which is authorized to retain its own interest, shall bear no interest, at a rate equal to that earned by the board of investments on its short-term investment pool. The department of administration shall work with each agency from which funds are borrowed to insure ~~and no fund shall be so impaired~~ that all proper demands on that fund ~~thereon~~ cannot be met.

CASH BALANCE ANALYSIS
BORROWABLE CASH
February 15, 1993

HB 146
EXHIBIT 2
DATE 3/2/93
HB 146

NON-INTEREST BEARING

| | | | | PROJECTED | PROJECTED | |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | CASH BAL. | CASH BAL. | |
| AGENCY # | AGENCY NAME | ACCTING ENTITY# | ACCOUNTING ENTITY NAME | FYE-93 | FYE-94 | Notes |
| 3501 | OPI | 2402 | TRAFFIC & SAFETY EDUC. | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | |
| 3501 | OPI | 2403 | PUBLIC SCHOOL EQUAL | 0 | 0 | current legislation |
| 4107 | CRIME CONTROL | 2011 | CRIME VICTIMS BENEFITS | 360,000 | 300,000 | |
| 4110 | JUSTICE | 2014 | HWY PATROL RET CLEARING | 850,000 | | |
| 4110 | JUSTICE | 2074 | GAMBLING LICENSES | 0 | 0 | excess trans. to gf |
| 5102 | CHE | 2443 | UNIVERSITY MILLAGE | 0 | 0 | current legislation |
| 5201 | F&P | 2411 | STATE PARKS MISC. | 1,380,000 | 1,094,000 | |
| 5301 | HEALTH | 2075 | UST LEAK PREVENTION PGM | 250,000 | 200,000 | |
| 5301 | HEALTH | 2204 | PUBLIC DRINKING WATER | 10,000 | 0 | |
| 5301 | HEALTH | 2462 | HEALTH & ENVIRNMNTL SCI | 10,000 | 0 | |
| 5301 | HEALTH | 2945 | JUNK VEHICLE DISPOSAL | 400,000 | 600,000 | |
| 5301 | HEALTH | 6509 | DHES INDIRECTS | 100,000 | 120,000 | |
| 5301 | HEALTH | 6557 | ENV. SCI. DIV. INDIRECTS | 120,000 | 160,000 | |
| 5401 | TRANSPORTATION | 2422 | HIGHWAYS SPECIAL REVENUE | 56,784,535 | 18,482,918 | |
| 5401 | TRANSPORTATION | 6506 | MOTOR POOL - ISF | 106,000 | 92,000 | depend on new veh. pur. |
| 5401 | TRANSPORTATION | 6508 | HWY. EQUIP. - ISF | 1,800,000 | 1,200,000 | |
| 5501 | STATE LANDS | 2039 | FORESTRY-FIRE PROT TAXES | 0 | 0 | |
| 5501 | STATE LANDS | 2073 | FORESTRY/SLASH DISPOSAL | 100,000 | 200,000 | |
| 5501 | STATE LANDS | 2096 | RECLAMATION/BOND FORFEITS | 0 | 0 | |
| 5501 | STATE LANDS | 2837 | FORESTRY/BRUSH DISPOSAL | 200,000 | 0 | |
| 5501 | STATE LANDS | 6538 | AIR OPERATIONS - ISF | 200,000 | 150,000 | current legislation |
| 5706 | DNRC | 2052 | RANGELAND IMPMNT LOANS | 700,000 | 500,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 2107 | ENVIRONMENTAL CONTNCTY RIT | 507,000 | 500,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 2435 | WATER DEVELOPMENT | 1,600,000 | 2,000,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 2436 | RENEWABLE RESOURCES | 600,000 | 0 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 2458 | RECLAMATION & DEVPMT | 3,500,000 | 3,000,000 | |
| 5801 | REVENUE | 2442 | ALCOHOL TAXES/LOCAL ASST | 325,000 | 420,000 | |
| 6101 | ADMINISTRATION | 6522 | CENTRAL DATA PROCESSING | 750,000 | 750,000 | |
| 6101 | ADMINISTRATION | 6528 | RENT & MAINTENANCE | 100,000 | 100,000 | |
| 6101 | ADMINISTRATION | 6530 | P & G | 0 | 0 | |
| 6101 | ADMINISTRATION | 6531 | CENTRAL STORES | 0 | 0 | |
| 6401 | CORRECTIONS | 2034 | ALCOHOLISM TRMNT REHAB | 609,528 | 348,325 | |
| 6401 | CORRECTIONS | 6033 | PRISON RANCH | 793,679 | 837,575 | |
| 6501 | COMMERCE | 2077 | FINANCIAL INST. DIV. | 317,500 | 47,200 | |
| 6501 | COMMERCE | 2448 | BUILDING CODES SRF | 584,900 | 725,500 | |
| 6501 | COMMERCE | 2824 | BD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS | 403,300 | 403,400 | |
| 6501 | COMMERCE | 2826 | COSMETOLOGY BOARD | 289,900 | 188,700 | |
| 6501 | COMMERCE | 2833 | BOARD OF NURSING | 394,900 | 286,300 | |
| 6602 | LABOR & INDUSTRY | 6546 | COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE | No Est. | 250,000 | |
| 6602 | LABOR & INDUSTRY | 6547 | OFFICE OF INFO. SERVICES | No Est. | 100,000 | |
| 6701 | SRS | 2159 | HANDICAPPED TELECOMM. | 521,813 | 399,161 | |
| 6711 | FAMILY SERVICES | 2056 | COUNTY REIMBURSEMENTS | 0 | 0 | |
| TOTAL | | | | \$ 74,668,055 | \$ 33,455,079 | |

INTEREST BEARING ACCOUNTS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

| | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 5201 FWP | 02055 WILDLIFE MITIGATION TR-PRIV | 204,400 | 215,000 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02057 FISH MITIGATION TRUST-PRIV | 644,942 | 612,200 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02061 NONGAME WILDLIFE ACCOUNT | 43,600 | 33,848 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02085 WATERFOWL STAMP SPECIAL REV | 0 | 0 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02086 MOUNTAIN SHEEP ACCOUNT | 64,200 | 59,607 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02112 MOOSE AUCTION | 6,800 | 5,548 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02113 UPLAND GAME BIRD PROGRAM | 801,400 | 468,753 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02114 WILDLIFE HABITAT | 4,235,000 | 2,145,000 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02115 OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE FINES | 17,800 | 11,400 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02148 PADDLEFISH ROE ACCOUNT | 71,500 | 127,500 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02149 RIVER RESTORATION ACCOUNT | 10,900 | 59,200 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02239 OFF HWY VEHICLE ACCT (PARKS) | 0 | | |
| 5201 FWP | 02408 COAL TAX TRUST ACCOUNT | 17,800 | 22,000 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02409 GENERAL LICENSE | 7,270,000 | 7,146,000 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02410 REAL ESTATE TRUST EARNINGS | 23,000 | 69,000 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02415 FISHING ACCESS SITE ACB | 84,000 | 203,200 | |
| 5201 FWP | 02469 HABITAT TRUST INTEREST | 190,000 | 234,000 | |
| 5301 HEALTH | 02058 PETRO STORAGE TANK CLEANUP | 0 | 0 | |
| 5301 HEALTH | 02070 HAZARDOUS WASTE-CERCLA | 0 | 0 | |
| 5301 HEALTH | 02162 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY PROT | 0 | 0 | |
| 5301 HEALTH | 02420 BD OF CERT FOR M&M OF | 0 | 0 | |
| 5401 TRANSPORTATION | 02126 RAIL CONSTRUCTION LOAN FUND | 596,209 | 619,627 | |
| 5501 STATE LANDS | 02450 STATE LANDS RES DEV | 50,000 | 35,000 | |
| 5603 LIVESTOCK | 02425 INSPECTION & CONTROL | 3,400,000 | 2,000,000 | |
| 5603 LIVESTOCK | 02427 ANIMAL HEALTH | 700,000 | 400,000 | |
| 5706 DNRC | 02010 OIL/GAS DAMAGE MITIGATION | 50,000 | 15,000 | |
| 5706 DNRC | 02024 ROCK CREEK MITIGATION | 1,500,000 | 0 | 09xxx in fy94 |
| 5706 DNRC | 02087 CST 85A RESTRICT PROCEEDS | 400,000 | 0 | |
| 5706 DNRC | 02142 1988 CST SERIES A | 0 | 0 | |
| 5706 DNRC | 02144 RRD BOND RESTRICT PROCEEDS | 0 | 0 | |
| 5706 DNRC | 02145 BROADWATER D & M | 30,000 | 30,000 | |
| 5706 DNRC | 02147 BROADWATER R & R | 56,000 | 132,000 | possible bond paymt. source-fy94 |
| 5706 DNRC | 02172 CST 89A PROCEEDS | 0 | 0 | |
| 5706 DNRC | 02174 CST 90A PROCEEDS | 0 | 0 | |
| 5706 DNRC | 02177 CST 90A FISHERIES MITIGATION | 50,000 | 40,000 | |
| 5706 DNRC | 02216 WATER STORAGE ST SP REV ACCT | 471,700 | 350,000 | |
| 5706 DNRC | 02246 MPC BEAVERHEAD GROUNDWATER | 1,000 | 0 | |
| 5706 DNRC | 02251 CST 92B BOND PROCEEDS | 1,000,000 | 0 | |
| 5706 DNRC | 02432 OIL & GAS ERA | 400,000 | 400,000 | |
| 5706 DNRC | 02439 60 BOND PROCEEDS-WATER DEV | 0 | 0 | |
| 5801 REVENUE | 02167 LOCAL GOVT SEVERANCE TAX-GAS | | 1,750,000 | |
| 5801 REVENUE | 02168 LOCAL GOVT SEVERANCE TAX-OIL | | 4,170,000 | |
| 6101 ADMINISTRATION | 02062 AIRPORT LOANS SPECIAL REV | 0 | 0 | |
| 6101 ADMINISTRATION | 02105 STATE 911 PROGRAM | 0 | 0 | |
| 6103 STATE FUND | 02471 BOND REPAYMENT ACCOUNT | | | current legislation |
| 6201 AG | 02037 MINT COMMITTEE | 14,000 | 14,000 | |
| 6201 AG | 02040 WHEAT/BARLEY RES & MKTING | 1,900,000 | 1,700,000 | |
| 6201 AG | 02068 NOXIOUS WEED ADMIN ACCOUNT | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | |
| 6201 AG | 02071 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA ACCOUNT | 60,000 | 50,000 | |
| 6201 AG | 02192 PEST AG CHEMICAL GROUNDWATER | 20,000 | 20,000 | |
| 6201 AG | 02193 PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT | 20,000 | 20,000 | |
| 6201 AG | 02198 FERT AG CHEMICAL GROUNDWATER | 48,000 | 60,000 | |
| 6201 AG | 02452 COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER | 50,000 | 25,000 | |
| 6201 AG | 02453 GRAIN SERVICES | 0 | 0 | |
| 6201 AG | 02454 COMMERCIAL FEED | 38,000 | 22,000 | |
| 6201 AG | 02461 ALFALFA SEED ASSESSMENT | 45,000 | 30,000 | |
| 6301 COMMERCE | 02082 REAL ESTATE RECOVERY ACCT | 294,700 | 253,900 | |
| 6301 COMMERCE | 02210 MICROBUSINESS ADMIN ACCOUNT | 0 | 0 | |
| 6301 COMMERCE | 02445 LOCAL IMPACT | 500,000 | | current legislation |

E.I.BIT 2
 DATE 3/2/93
 HB 146

FEDERAL FUNDS

| | | | | | | |
|------|------------------|-------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 3401 | STATE AUDITOR | 03821 | FOREST RESERVE | 0 | 0 | Fed rec. dist. w/in 30 days |
| 5102 | CHE | 03400 | BSL-ADMIN | | | |
| 5201 | FWP | 03906 | WILDLIFE MITIGATION TR FUND | 8,422,000 | 10,000,000 | |
| 5501 | STATE LANDS | 03221 | RECLAMATION-OSM TRUST FUND | | | dependent on market conditions |
| 5706 | DNRC | 03161 | WARNER AMENDMENT | 700 | 0 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 03190 | AMOCO OIL OVERCHARGE | 1,100 | 0 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 03211 | EXXON-SECP | 100,000 | 50,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 03212 | STRIPPER-SECP | 0 | 0 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 03213 | STRIPPER-SBP | 900,000 | 500,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 03216 | EXXON-ICP | 75,000 | 50,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 03218 | DIAMOND SHAMROCK-ADMIN | 40,000 | 20,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 03307 | OIL OVERCHARGE LEAVE | 0 | 0 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 03308 | BOR BEAVERHEAD GROUNDWATER | 0 | 0 | |
| 6101 | ADMINISTRATION | 03199 | STRIPPER WELLS | | | |
| 6101 | ADMINISTRATION | 03254 | EXXON OIL OVERCHARGE | | | |
| 6501 | COMMERCE | 03054 | HUB SECTION 8 HOUSING PROG | 3,338,000 | 3,407,500 | |
| 6501 | COMMERCE | 03061 | EDA REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM | 21,000 | 55,300 | |
| 6602 | LABOR & INDUSTRY | 03904 | UI ADMIN TAX FUND | 2,700,000 | 2,700,000 | Transfer \$3.0M to of |
| 6901 | SRS | 03204 | ENERGY CONSERVATION & ASSIST | | | int. earns. spent ea. month |
| | | | | \$ 15,597,800 | \$ 16,782,800 | |
| | | | | ===== | ===== | |

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

| | | | | | | |
|------|----------------|-------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 5401 | TRANSPORTATION | 04003 | HWY CON HDB BLDG & COMP | 630,000 | 630,000 | |
| 5401 | TRANSPORTATION | 04102 | 1987 DEBT SERVICE BOND 4 | 1,488,415 | 1,488,394 | subj. to chng. after refundg. |
| 5401 | TRANSPORTATION | 04103 | 1987 DEBT SERVICE RES BOND 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 04017 | CST 85A DEBT SERVICE | 200,000 | 200,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 04018 | CST BOND UNRESTRICT RESERVE | 4,600,000 | 4,600,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 04025 | CST 89A DEBT SERVICE | 150,000 | 150,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 04029 | CST 85A RESTRICTED RESERVE | 0 | 0 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 04030 | ARBITRAGE REBATE | 22,000 | 22,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 04031 | CST 91A DEBT SERVICE | 150,000 | 150,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 04033 | COAL SEVERANCE TAX 92A DEBT | 15,000 | 20,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 04034 | CST 92B DEBT SERVICE | 20,000 | 25,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 04142 | CST 88A DEBT SERVICE | 14,000 | 15,000 | |
| 5706 | DNRC | 04152 | CST 90B DEBT SERVICE | 210,000 | 220,000 | |
| 5801 | REVENUE | 04010 | COAL TAX BOND FUND | | | |
| 6107 | LRBP | 04013 | HB 820 AIRPORT DEBT SERVICE | 143,748 | | |
| | | | | \$ 7,643,163 | \$ 7,520,394 | |
| | | | | ===== | ===== | |

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 6107 | LRBP | 05002 | LRBP-SERIES 1981 BONDS | 939 | | |
| 6107 | LRBP | 05004 | LRBP-ESD JOB SERVICE BLDGS | 0 | | |
| 6107 | LRBP | 05007 | LONG RANGE BUILDING PROGRAM | 0 | | trans. \$2,926,408 to cf at fye93 |
| 6107 | LRBP | 05010 | LRBP-SERIES 1983 BONDS | 617 | | |
| 6107 | LRBP | 05011 | 1983 LRBP-FWP | 305,427 | | |
| 6107 | LRBP | 05014 | 1985 608-WMC SWIMMING POOL | 48,290 | | |
| 6107 | LRBP | 05017 | 1989 608-FWP | 1,310,320 | | |
| | | | | \$ 1,665,593 | \$ 0 | |
| | | | | ===== | ===== | |

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

| | | | | | |
|------|------------------|-------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5102 | CHE | 06018 | MUS GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE | | |
| 6101 | ADMINISTRATION | 06532 | AGENCY INSURANCE | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 6101 | ADMINISTRATION | 06559 | GROUP BENEFITS CLAIMS A/C | | |
| 6103 | STATE FUND | 06035 | STATE INSURANCE FUND | | |
| 6103 | STATE FUND | 06047 | BOND PROCEEDS | | |
| 6201 | AG | 06011 | ALFALFA LEAF CUTTING BEE | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| 6501 | COMMERCE | 06001 | STATE LOTTERY FUND | 1,160,800 | 1,437,000 |
| 6501 | COMMERCE | 06014 | INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BOND I-95 | 695,862 | 669,200 |
| 6501 | COMMERCE | 06015 | HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY | 410,300 | 445,600 |
| 6501 | COMMERCE | 06045 | STATE FUND DEBT SERVICE | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| 6602 | LABOR & INDUSTRY | 06040 | SUBSEQUENT INJURY TRUST FUND | 0 | 0 |
| 6602 | LABOR & INDUSTRY | 06050 | UNINSURED EMPLOYERS FUND | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | \$ 3,679,962 | \$ 3,964,800 |

AGENCY FUND

| | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|-------|------------------------|------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| 6104 | PERS | 07021 | SOCIAL SECURITY | 360,000 | 0 | |
| 6501 | COMMERCE | 07044 | MT COMMON STOCK POOL | | | cash pool used for MONTCOMP transact |
| 6901 | SRS | 07028 | CHILD SUPPORT CLEARING | | | new EDP system may significantly re |
| 6911 | FAMILY SERVICES | 07022 | FOSTER CHILDREN | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | \$ 360,000 | \$ 0 | |

EXPENDABLE TRUST FUND

| | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------|-------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 5102 | CHE | 08027 | RURAL PHYSICIAN | | | |
| 5117 | HISTORICAL SOCIETY | 08024 | CHARLES BAIR TRUST | 0 | 0 | Cannot borrow |
| 5117 | HISTORICAL SOCIETY | 08025 | GENERAL TRUST FUND | 0 | 0 | Cannot borrow |
| 5401 | TRANSPORTATION | 08001 | WOODVILLE HWYS REPLACEMENT | 207,520 | 215,323 | |
| 6105 | TRS | 08002 | TEACHERS RET FULLAM ESTATE | 0 | 0 | |
| 6201 | AG | 08004 | HAIL INSURANCE | 4,500,000 | 4,500,000 | |
| 6201 | AG | 08005 | RURAL DEVELOP & REHAB | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | |
| 6602 | LABOR & INDUSTRY | 08012 | PLAN I BONDS | 30,000 | 30,000 | |
| 6602 | LABOR & INDUSTRY | 08022 | INSURANCE CO LIQUIDATED BONDS | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | \$ 5,737,520 | \$ 5,745,323 | |

NONEXPENDABLE TRUST FUND

| | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------|-------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------|
| 5114 | MT ARTS COUNCIL | 09037 | CULTURAL TRUST | 350,000 | 350,000 | |
| 5117 | HISTORICAL SOCIETY | 09026 | JAMES H. BRADLEY MEMORIAL | 0 | 0 | Cannot borrow |
| 5117 | HISTORICAL SOCIETY | 09028 | THOMAS TEAKLE TRUST FUND | 0 | 0 | Cannot borrow |
| 5117 | HISTORICAL SOCIETY | 09029 | MERRITT-WHEELER MEMORIAL | 0 | 0 | Cannot borrow |
| 5201 | FWP | 09002 | REAL PROPERTY TRUST | 2,880,000 | | |
| 5201 | FWP | 09004 | COAL TAX-FWP TRUST | 12,240,000 | | |
| 5201 | FWP | 09006 | REAL PROPERTY TR-WILDLIFE HAB | 2,587,000 | | |
| 5401 | TRANSPORTATION | 09033 | MOORE-SIPPLE CONNECTOR | 247,000 | 256,336 | |
| 5501 | STATE LANDS | 09020 | COMMON SCHOOL PERMANENT TRUST | 0 | 0 | |
| 5501 | STATE LANDS | 09022 | TRUST AND LEGACY | | | depends on arkt. cond. |
| 5706 | DNRC | 09038 | CST SCHOOL BOND CONTGCV LOAN | 2,165,100 | 3,365,100 | current legislation |
| 5801 | REVENUE | 09001 | PERMANENT TRUST FUND | | | |
| 5801 | REVENUE | 09003 | RESOURCE INDEMNITY TAX TRUST | | | |
| 6201 | AG | 09034 | NOXIOUS WEED MGMT TRUST | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | |

EXHIBIT 2
 DATE 3/2/93
 HB 146

PENSION TRUST FUNDS

| | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6104 | PERS | 09500 | PERS | 51,724,400 | 55,862,352 |
| 6104 | PERS | 09501 | STATE POLICEMEN RESERVE | 1,993,600 | 2,153,088 |
| 6104 | PERS | 09502 | GAME WARDENS RETIREMENT | 420,500 | 454,140 |
| 6104 | PERS | 09503 | SHERIFFS RETIREMENT | 1,604,800 | 1,733,184 |
| 6104 | PERS | 09504 | MT JUDGES RETIREMENT | 681,700 | 736,236 |
| 6104 | PERS | 09505 | HIGHWAY PATROL RETIREMENT | 1,370,500 | 1,480,140 |
| 6104 | PERS | 09508 | VOL FIREMENS COMPENSATION | 325,900 | 351,972 |
| 6104 | PERS | 09509 | FIREFIGHTERS UNIFIED RET | 1,259,100 | 1,359,828 |
| 6105 | TRS | 09506 | TEACHERS RETIREMENT | 46,000,000 | 46,000,000 |
| | | | | ----- | ----- |
| | | | | \$ 105,380,500 | \$ 110,130,940 |
| | | | | ===== | ===== |

GRAND TOTAL \$ 264,581,644 \$ 209,118,455

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO HB 278
INTRODUCED COPY

EXHIBIT 1
DATE 3/2/93
HB 278

1. Page 10, line 21.

Following: line 20

Insert: "NEW SECTION. Section 6. Coordination clause. If [this act] is passed and approved with a statutory appropriation as provided in section 1, subsection (4) of [this act] as introduced, then the following amounts of general fund are to be reduced in House Bill 2, from Judiciary, Supreme Court Operations Program 01:

FY 1994

FY 1995

\$96,407

\$96,608"

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROPRIATIONS

COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

DATE 3/2/93 BILL NO. HB 278 NUMBER

MOTION: Rep. Peterson moved HB 278 DO PASS

Motion carried unanimously

| NAME | AYE | NO |
|-------------------------|-----|----|
| REP. ED GRADY, V. CHAIR | X | |
| REP. FRANCIS BARDANOUVE | X | |
| REP. ERNEST BERGSAGEI | X | |
| REP. JOHN COBB | X | |
| REP. ROGER DEBRUYKER | X | |
| REP. MARJ. FISHER | X | |
| REP. JOHN JOHNSON | X | |
| REP. ROYAL JOHNSON | X | |
| REP. MIKE KADAS | X | |
| REP. BETTY LOU KASTEN | X | |
| REP. WM. RED MENAHAN | X | |
| REP. LINDA NELSON | X | |
| REP. RAY PECK | X | |
| REP. MARY LOU PETERSON | X | |
| REP. JOE QUILLICI | X | |
| REP. DAVE WANZENREID | X | |
| REP. BILL WISEMAN | X | |
| REP. TOM ZOOK, CHAIR | X | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | 18 | 0 |

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER**

Appropriations

COMMITTEE

BILL NO. _____

DATE 3/2/93 SPONSOR(S) _____

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

| NAME AND ADDRESS | REPRESENTING | SUPPORT | OPPOSE |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|
| John Hutchinson | CHE | | |
| Terry Atwood | Administration | | |
| Verner Bertelsen | Self | | 568 |
| Jim Melstad | MT Dept. Health & Env. Sci. | Support | 563 |
| Connie Huffell | Dept of Administration | | |
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PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WITNESS STATEMENT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME Jim Melstad BUDGET _____

ADDRESS Water Quality Bureau / OHES

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? OHES

SUPPORT X OPPOSE _____ AMEND _____

COMMENTS: In support of HB 563