

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 54th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONS & CULTURAL EDUCATION

Call to Order: By **CHAIRMAN MARJORIE I. FISHER**, on February 9, 1995, at 8:09 AM

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Marjorie I. Fisher, Chairman (R)
Sen. Larry J. Tveit, Vice Chairman (R)
Sen. Gary C. Aklestad (R)
Rep. William T. "Red" Menahan (D)
Rep. Steve Vick (R)
Sen. Mignon Waterman (D)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Terri Perrigo, Legislative Fiscal Analyst
John Patrick, Office of Budget & Program Planning
Brandee Decrevel, Committee Secretary

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

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: Department of Military Affairs
Executive Action: None

{Tape: 1; Side: A}

HEARING ON DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

Col. Jack Walsh, Department of Military Affairs (DMA), gave the committee a brief introduction.

Doug Booker, Administrator, Centralized Services, DMA, explained the reduction in operating expenses in the Operations Support program is because in this biennium insurance costs have been distributed to each program. In the past, all insurance costs were reflected in the centralized services budget. Now they are more accurately shown in each program. The only increase in the budget is to replace a photocopy machine.

Chris Denning, Facilities Maintenance Manager, Army National Guard Headquarters, DMA, went over the present law adjustments

and new proposals for the Army National Guard program. There are currently 15.0 FTE for facilities management support, serving 215 facilities and over one million square feet. This staff is not large enough to do preventive maintenance projects, although it is able to respond to immediate maintenance concerns.

REP. STEVE VICK asked when the attack battalion armory would be completed. **Mr. Denning** answered it is anticipated to be completed in April-May 1995.

REP. VICK asked why the maintenance request isn't part of the long-range building budget. **Mr. Denning** explained that the 1993 legislature decided that projects under \$25,000 should be taken care of in operating budgets. This request covers small projects such as painting.

REP. VICK asked what private organizations are charged for using the armory facilities and if groups can use the facilities free of charge. **Mr. Denning** answered nonprofit groups use the facility without charge except for a damage deposit. In larger communities the armory must be careful not to compete with private meeting facilities, so charges are comparable to private sector fees. In small communities where the armory may be the only sizeable meeting site, fees are kept low.

John Wheeler, Environmental Program Manager, Montana Army National Guard, DMA, said the National Guard bureau authorized a full time environmental technical support position and associated funding two years ago. At the time it was determined that a half-time position would be adequate for the workload. This position supplies administrative support to the professional staff which frees that staff from a great deal of the paperwork so they may focus on the technical aspects of environmental compliance.

CHAIRMAN MARJORIE FISHER asked what kind of coordination is done with state environmental health agencies. **Mr. Wheeler** answered the state agencies are, in effect, the regulating agency for the Montana National Guard environmental program. The state agencies are asked to review and advise on the environmental assessments. The environmental program serves as a liaison between the military and their proposed actions and the regulators, which are the state agencies and the Environmental Protection Agency.

SEN. MIGNON WATERMAN asked if the program does a lot of proactive, preventive activities. **Mr. Wheeler** replied that the office is very prevention oriented, which is partly because of the staff's strong background in private industry.

Mr. Booker explained the new request for Youth Programs, and informed the subcommittee that the federal funds for the program may not be available.

Lt. Col. Stan Putnam, Director of Information, Montana National Guard, DMA, said the Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS) is a worldwide automated communications system which is being fielded across the national guard and USAR units. Eventually it will be fielded in Germany, Guam and other worldwide locations. The system was mandated by Congress to provide an automated vehicle to bring all army reserve components from a state of peace-time to full mobilization and return from war-time back to a peace-time scenario. The secondary purpose is to provide ongoing, day-to-day administration across all the units. Montana was fielded with 476 terminals in the fall of 1994. RCAS is a unique system which has the ability to simultaneously process unclassified, confidential and secret information without crossing those levels of security. The entire system is encrypted every time it goes out of an armory unit. There is actually no cost to the state, as the \$56,000 for the electricity bill associated with the system will be paid with federal funds passed through to the state.

Mr. Booker explained that even though the printed budget request is for \$75,000, it has been determined that \$56,000 will be adequate for RCAS.

Major Bob Sparing, Training Site Manager, Montana Army National Guard, discussed the automated target system (ATS), which uses the funds requested in the Range Program new proposal. ATS is the electronics to operate and control the target mechanisms and other electronic operations such as the computer radio signal and electronic impulse devices. Many of the targets are from the early 1980s and need yearly maintenance. These funds will provide service and maintenance on older equipment.

Dan Mortag, Air National Guard, DMA, said the executive present law adjustment for the reduction in contracts with nonprofit organizations is an FTE now being funded by the Great Falls airport authority. The new proposal for Air Guard utilities is for the fire station and medical dining facilities. Since 1983, the Montana Air National Guard has used the Department of Defense energy criteria program for determining what energy consumption should be expected from any building in Montana's climate. This criteria is part of all contracts put out to bid for architects and engineers. This program is also used in the older buildings to develop a conservation plan. The Air Force has a zero growth policy for building: when a new building goes up, an old building is taken down. However, the Adjutant General has asked the Air Force for a review, and the Army National Guard Unit in Great Falls may be brought onto the base. This could save taxpayers over \$100,000 each year.

{Tape: 1; Side: B}

Mr. Mortag gave the subcommittee a breakdown of the Air National Guard programs. **EXHIBIT 1**

Mr. Booker spoke about the additional request the Air National Guard is making for authority to spend \$107,940 of federal funds each year for a Security Contract. These costs have previously been paid directly by the federal government, but now will be paid by the state.

Jim Green, Administrator, Disaster and Emergency Services, talked about local reimbursement, all of which is pass-through monies from federal sources. The additional local reimbursement funds included in the budget fall into three categories: 1) The first category is for existing and potential grants to local governments and the fire training school in Great Falls. These grants are for hazardous material studies, plans, and training as overseen by the state emergency response commission. There is an increase of \$63,000 in these funds in the present law adjustment. 2) The second category is a potential \$31,000 increase to communities as part of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) program. FEMA pays up to half of the salary for a county's local disaster coordinator. Currently about 85% of FEMA's 50% share is being met. This increase would take it to 88-89% of that share. 3) The third category is \$49,000 to be used by local governments (that have available matching funds) for equipment and facilities related to emergency management.

Mr. Green then discussed the new proposal for the earthquake program. Montana is the fourth most seismically active state in the nation and has a history of major earthquakes. Four years ago, FEMA funded a state earthquake program at 100% for the first three years, then funding would be awarded on a 50%-50% hard match basis starting in October 1994. The request for the 50% state match was turned down in the last legislative session, although a 0.25 FTE and spending authority for the program was authorized through October 1994. Late last spring, FEMA asked Montana to try to keep the program because of the risk in the state. **EXHIBIT 2** Restoring the earthquake program does not require state funding, as the feds have allowed the match to come from in-kind contributors. The earthquake program doesn't mandate anything, but serves as an educational function for schools, the public and private businesses.

The Local Area Network (LAN) new proposal request is for a general fund increase and federal spending authority to install a LAN computer system. The money is for computers, hardware, software, and monthly maintenance charges through the Department of Administration. A LAN allows the emergency response division to share data, electronic mail, and software with other employees in the division, other state agencies, and local governments. Obtaining the LAN will be a major step in improving productivity and response to emergencies.

Jim Jacobsen, Administrator, Montana Veteran's Affairs Division, provided a status report of license plate sales and donations. **EXHIBIT 3** A veteran license plate is available for a \$10 fee in addition to the regular license plate cost. In the first year,

\$6 of the \$10 fee is used for the cemetery, while \$4 is for administrative costs. Upon renewal, the full \$10 goes to the cemetery fund. The division also receives a significant number of donations for the cemetery. Many of the donations are for specific purposes, such as planting trees, although some are used for general uses. The additional donations spending authority of \$10,500 will allow the division to satisfy these individual requests as well as meet general needs.

The increase in travel is necessary to support the training needs of the staff. It is vital to keep the staff up-to-date on rulings and changes that come from the federal courts. In the past, the money to bring the eight field office staff members together at a central location for training has come from the travel budget. In fiscal 1994, the field offices travel was stopped for one month in order to make more money available for training and that is why base budget expenditures are less than they would typically be. The board also eliminated one of its four annual board meetings in fiscal 1994 to free up money for training. It is important to have the field officers travel all 12 months and to have the board meeting four times a year.

{Tape: 2; Side: A}

Mr. Jacobsen went over the new proposal requests for equipment, a part-time cemetery sexton and the personal services reduction.

CHAIRMAN FISHER asked how many funerals the cemetery has annually. **Mr. Jacobsen** answered there were 82 last year, which is high. Normally there are about 50-60 a year.

Tot Mayer, Chairman, Board of Veteran's Affairs, said the Veteran's Affairs division is a very small agency--19.3 FTE, which serves more than 100,000 Montana veterans. Any decrease in the budget would have a dramatic effect, as it could only be taken in staff, since the budget is 89% personnel costs. A cutback in staff would mean a cutback in service.

SEN. GARY AKLESTAD asked for an overview of the size of the Ft. Harrison physical plant, the number of people on the base on a daily basis, and the capacity of the mess halls and sleeping quarters.

Col. Walsh answered the facility has an average of 100 people above normal staff on a daily basis. The mess halls can feed 1,500, and the facility can sleep 450 enlisted and 50 officers. When groups such as the Special Forces come in to use the facility they provide their own mess service. In the future there are plans to build a training site facility that will house up to 350 people, which is battalion sized. This new facility will include administrative offices, mess hall and laundry facilities. Currently the base is bursting at the seams as far as sleeping and day use. On weekends it is almost impossible for

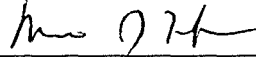
groups other than the Guard to use the facility because of the Guard's needs.

SEN. AKLESTAD asked how many people can use the firing ranges at one time. **Major Sparing** answered the two firing ranges have a total of 13 firing positions. Each group takes about 30 minutes to fire, so it depends on how many people a unit has to qualify with their weapons. There are approximately 80-85 targets on both ranges that are all electronically controlled.


REP. VICK asked if proposed federal cutbacks for military bases will hurt Fort Harrison. **Col. Walsh** answered that Fort Harrison has already taken cuts and they don't anticipate any further cuts in the immediate future.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 9:35 a.m.



MARJORIE I. FISHER, Chairman



for PAULA CLAWSON, Recording Secretary

Note: These minutes were edited and proofread by Terri Perrigo, LFA.

MF/pc

INSTITUTIONS

Joint Appropriations Subcommittee

ROLL CALL

DATE 2-9-95

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Rep. Marj Fisher, Chairman	X		
Rep. Red Menahan	X		
Rep. Steve Vick	X		
Sen. Larry Tveit, Vice Chairman	X		
Sen. Gary Aklestad	X		
Sen. Mignon Waterman	X		

Key Suppliers

- DOD
- ACC
- IAF
- NORAD
- AETC
- NGB
- Depot/ALC
- Community
- FAA

2. Key Methods & Indicators of Supplier Quality

- Commanders Facility Assessment
- AF847/AF1022 (Suggested Reg changes)
- Conferences
- Mission Debrief
- AETC Course Critiques
- Higher HQ Visits
- PQDR
- Feedback to School System
- Annual Review of FAA Letters of Agreement

3. Key Inputs

- Money
- both State & Federal
- People
- Equipment
- Supplies/Parts
- Facilities
- Tech Data
- Regulations/Directives

4. Key Processes

- I. Planning/Scheduling
 - Communication
- II. Human Resource Development
 - Training
 - Force Management
 - Recruiting
 - Retention
 - Promotion
 - Retirements
- III. Resource Generation
 - Mobility/Mobilization
 - Maintenance
 - Supply
 - Quality Assurance

5. Key Processes Performance/ Quality Indicators

- I. Customer
 - Survey's/Feedback
 - *Evaluate our Long Range Planning Process
- II. - MR Rate (Aircrew)
 - % of Required 'Trained Personnel' - QAFA/UEI's
 - Retention Rates
 - % Manned/Unit Vacancies
- III. - C Rating
 - Mission Capable
 - NMCS
 - NMCM
 - STAN/Eval
 - IHQ SE Insp
 - Mobilization Assets
 - ORI's
 - Supply Effectiveness Rates
 - QA Inspections
 - QVI
 - QDI

Key Data Systems (For Key Processes)

- I. * Communication Survey
- II. PDS (Personnel Data System)
 - UPMR
 - PLR(Personnel Limitation Roster)
 - Training Records
- USA
- III. - CAMS
- SBSS
- SORTS
- 65-110 reporting (CAMS)
- Form 8's
- SAV Reports
- HHQ Visits
- Quality Assurance Program Results
- 66-14
- QA Analysis Summary

7. Key Outputs

Combat Capability

8. Key Customer Quality Requirements/Indicators

- Operational Readiness
- Mission Effectiveness
- Sustainability
- Safety
- Timely
- Performance

Key Customers

- Wartime
- JCS
- NORAD
- NWADS
- Peacetime
- ACC
- 1st AF
- Additional
- NGB
- State of Montana
- Governor
- TAG
- Community
- US Public
- Guardsman

10. Key Customer Satisfaction Indicators

- MC Numbers
- Inspection Results
- ORI
- QAFA/UEI
- SAV's
- Exercise Reports
- After Action Evaluations
- Unit Member Satisfaction
- Retention Rate
- Quality Life Surveys
- *Requests for TDY Support
- (not formally tracked)
- *Community Approval

- * Need to improve

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
DISASTER & EMERGENCY SERVICES DIVISION

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STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY SERVICES DIVISION
EARTHQUAKE HAZARD REDUCTION PROGRAM

HISTORY AND MISSION STATEMENT OF THE
MONTANA EARTHQUAKE PROGRAM

Montana joined the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program in fiscal year 1992. During fiscal year 1993, Montana efforts continued to focus on the implementation of House Bill 665, (now Title 20, Chapter 7, Section 1101 Montana Code Annotated) which requires all schools in the highest seismic hazard counties (zone 3-see attached map) to conduct four earthquake drills per school year and have earthquake plans prepared. Also, the Montana program conducted several special events for "Earthquake Month", which is an annual event in October. These events included school visits, public education and interagency programs (Red Cross, Health Department, Fire Marshall's Office, Montana Bureau of Mines, Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Reclamation).

The State went through a change of earthquake program managers in June, 1994. The new manager has been involved with intensive inhouse training and mitigation and has participated in several earthquake and management courses at the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Emergency Management Institute and other State programs.

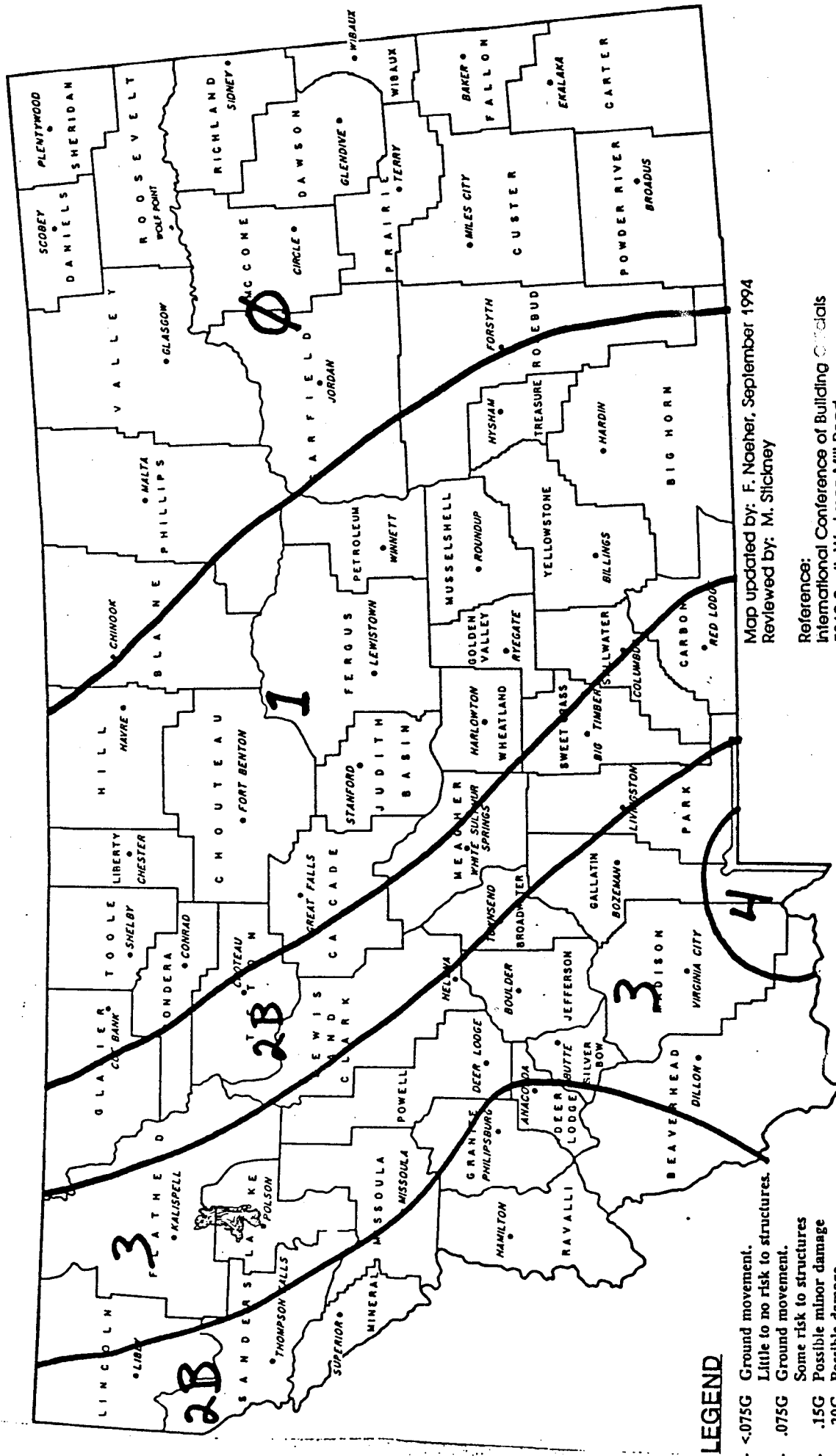
Other ongoing activities include providing emergency preparedness information for earthquakes and other hazards to the community. Earthquake information was posted in telephone books in jurisdictions located in high risk areas of Montana. Earthquake awareness information was provided for state employees with cooperation of the State Auditor's Office who disseminated this information via the payroll distribution system.

Future activities will involve extensive training programs for teachers, administrators and students in high risk areas and utilization of the Montana Training Network to help promote earthquake awareness. A continuous statewide earthquake information system will be established on the Office of Public Instruction METNET electronic mail system along the State's electronic bulletin board system and Internet systems. Communication and cooperation with other states via the Western States Seismic Policy Council in regards to earthquake education and scientific programs is a major goal of the program.

Rev 11/4/95



MONTANA SEISMIC RISK ZONES



MONTANA EARTHQUAKE PROGRAM

OBJECTIVE: To provide information concerning the new Montana Earthquake Program.

I. RISK

- A. The entire state of Montana is at risk from earthquakes. The Following counties are considered at the greatest risk:

Beaverhead	Lake	Park
Broadwater	Lewis and Clark	Powell
Deer Lodge	Lincoln	Sanders
Flathead	Madison	Silver Bow
Gallatin	Meagher	
Jefferson	Missoula	

- B. Montana is the fourth most geologically active state behind Alaska, California, and Hawaii, according to Mike Stickney, Director of the Earthquake Studies Program at the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology (MBMG).
- C. The U.S. Geological Survey ranks Montana in the very highest seismic risk category along with states as California, Alaska, Wyoming and Idaho.
- D. Within the high risk counties, the following types of facilities, among others, would be subject to severe damage:
- High hazard dams (e.g., Lima in Beaverhead County, Ruby in Madison County, Middle Creek in Gallatin County),
 - Lifelines (power, natural gas, petroleum distribution systems),
 - Health care facilities,
 - Schools and universities, and
 - State government.
- E. State government, located in Helena, is vulnerable to the effects of earthquakes. The assets of state government are crucial to respond to a catastrophic earthquake, so protection of these assets must be addressed.
- F. Montana experienced 700 earthquakes since 1993 according to Mike Stickney of the Earthquake Studies Office. On December 12, 1990, a quake measuring 3.6 on the Richter Scale struck in Avon area. Although this quake caused no damage, it was felt in Helena, East Helena, Marysville, Deer Lodge and Butte. On August 16, 1994, a quake measuring 4.3 occurred near Tiber Reservoir, 100 KM north of Great Falls.
- G. Since 1925, there have been nine major (6.0 or greater on the richter Scale) earthquakes in Montana. Those earthquakes resulted in 32 deaths and damages estimated at 53,000,000. Twenty-one active faults have been documented in Montana.

II. PROGRAM

- A. Montana Disaster and Emergency Services Division (DES) has a statutory mandate to protect the citizens of Montana from the effects of earthquakes (10-3-103, MCA).
- B. With the support of Governor Stephens and the entire Montana Congressional Delegation, DES applied to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for inclusion in the federally funded National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP). This program provides funds directly to state government for earthquake preparedness, planning, and mitigation projects. In April 1990, Montana was declared eligible for program participation.
- C. This program requires no state funding for the first three years.
- D. In November 1990, an allocation of \$47,300 for FFY-1991 was made by FEMA to the State. Special consideration was extended to Montana as a newly participating state in the NEHRP program. These funding considerations are:
 - 100% federal funding for the first fiscal year (DES intends to begin the first year participation October 1, 1991--FFY-1992.);
 - 25% soft match for the second year;
 - 35% soft match for the third year;
 - 50% hard match for subsequent years.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

- A. Through the Earthquake Studies Office, MBMG, there is a good base of reliable risk information and we in DES--both at the state and local levels--intend to provide this information to the at-risk population in a non-technical format.
- B. DES will work with other agencies of state government to improve preparedness for and survivability of state government and its personnel, facilities, and equipment.
- C. DES will benefit from the lessons learned as a result of the October 1989, San Francisco earthquake. It has been proven that, through planning and preparedness, lives can be saved and property damage minimized. The opposite has also been clearly demonstrated in those countries that did not plan for earthquakes.
- D. DES intends to take advantage of the best minds in Montana, from all sectors--public, private, and volunteer--coordinating their efforts and utilizing their talents to improve public earthquake awareness and preparedness. In addition, national earthquake experts will be contacted for coordination and other states' preparedness programs reviewed for possible use in Montana.

E. DES proposes to hire a full-time earthquake program coordinator who will be dedicated to earthquake-related activities throughout the state. We believe this is the most efficient and effective way to accomplish the following goals:

1. Short-range Goals

a. Assist local governments to:

- (1) Plan for a coordinated response to earthquakes.
- (2) Provide earthquake preparedness public information for:
 - (a) individuals and families,
 - (b) businesses,
 - (c) utilities and communications facilities,
 - (d) schools and school children,
 - (e) hospitals, nursing homes, etc.
- (3) Coordinate earthquake information with the local news media (public service announcements, etc.).
- (4) Assist school districts in development of personal protective measures.
- (5) Conduct exercises to test earthquake preparedness.

b. Assist state government by:

- (1) Providing guidance on earthquake planning and preparedness to state agencies.
- (2) Coordinating planning and response efforts regarding high hazard dams and earthquakes.
- (3) Conducting meetings with state agency representatives regarding mitigation options for state government facilities.
- (4) Working with school districts in developing low-cost mitigation programs.

2. Long-range Goals

a. Assist local government to:

- (1) Attend and conduct courses for hospitals, utilities, and businesses on low-cost hazard reduction.

- (2) Plan and/or conduct awareness campaign activities, such as an earthquake awareness week.
- (3) Develop earthquake response plans and preparedness programs in local schools.

b. Assist state government to:

- (1) Develop a state-level, earthquake-specific response plan.
- (2) Participate in a state-level, full-scale earthquake exercise.
- (3) Plan and/or conduct awareness campaign activities.
- (4) Develop a long-range strategy for addressing earthquake issues in the state, such as search and rescue.
- (5) Promote coordination among the various state agencies in earthquake response planning.
- (6) Utilize the technical and research information provided by state universities and colleges.
- (7) Develop a cooperative effort with neighboring high-risk states (Idaho, Wyoming, Utah) in all aspects of earthquake planning.

- F. DES will explore the possibility of making small grants to local governments to support their earthquake preparedness efforts.

IV. SUMMARY

The risk of a catastrophic earthquake in Montana is well-documented. The mandate to state and local officials in Title 10, Chapter 3 is clear in its direction to plan for and be able to respond to a damaging earthquake.

Various studies and assessments have been made; planning and preparedness activities are underway; and public information campaigns have been undertaken. These, however, have not been focused, coordinated efforts. In part, because of this lack of coordination, Montana is not properly prepared for the destructive effects of a major earthquake.

It has been clearly demonstrated in other states that an organized program of earthquake planning and preparedness save lives and lessen property damage. Montana should do no less for its citizens. There is no doubt as to whether Montana will experience a major earthquake--the only question is when.

RECENT SEISMICITY AND EARTHQUAKE STUDIES IN MONTANA

Michael Stickney
Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology
Montana Tech of the University of Montana
Butte, MT 59701
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Since September 1993, the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology (MBMG) has recorded and located over 700 earthquakes in western Montana and surrounding parts of Idaho and Wyoming (Figure 1). The MBMG locates local seismicity using data from a network of 12 telemetered seismograph stations in southwestern Montana supplemented with readings from stations in surrounding regions operated by other agencies. Data from the seismograph stations in southwest Montana are telemetered to the MBMG Earthquake Studies Office on the campus of Montana Tech in Butte using low-power FM radios. The data are recorded both on visual drum recorders to produce paper seismograms and on a computer in triggered mode.

Seismicity observed during the past 12 months is typical of normal background activity with a couple notable exceptions. On August 16, 1994, a magnitude 4.3 earthquake occurred on the plains of north-central Montana near Tiber Reservoir, 100 km north of Great Falls. This event was felt at several towns, causing no significant damage, but is important because it demonstrates that even areas of low historic seismicity may have appreciable seismic hazards. Activity in the Coeur d'Alene mining district near the Montana-Idaho border included a magnitude 4.2 rockburst at the Lucky Friday Mine on August 17 that caused damage in the mine but no injuries. On March 8, a magnitude 3.5 tectonic earthquake occurred south of Wallace, ID, demonstrating that faults within the western Lewis and Clark Line are still capable of generating seismicity. The largest earthquake for the period in the Hebgen Lake-Yellowstone National Park area occurred on March 26 with magnitude 4.0. This region experienced relatively few larger events over the past 12 months as compared to many recent years. The largest earthquake in the Northern Rocky Mountains occurred June 6, 1994 and was centered just southeast of Challis, ID. This magnitude 5.1 earthquake was felt in many parts of southwest Montana as far as Helena (300 km NE of the epicenter), causing minor rockfall but no serious damage. Since 1982, the MBMG has recorded, located, and cataloged 10,545 earthquakes, the largest being the magnitude 7.3 October 28, 1983 Borah Peak, Idaho earthquake.

The U.S. Forest Service operates a visitors center on the Madison Canyon Slide. The slide was triggered by the magnitude 7.5 Hebgen Lake earthquake in 1959 and is the largest earthquake-induced landslide in North America during recorded history. The Visitors Center includes a seismograph for display purposes that was upgraded in 1993, with assistance from the MBMG, as part of an overall project to refurbish and modernize the Earthquake Lake Visitors Center. In September 1994, the MBMG incorporated the Earthquake Lake Visitors Center seismograph into the telemetered network. This station provides important coverage in the very active zone of seismicity that extends west from Hebgen Lake through southwest Montana and into east-central Idaho.

Recent publications by the MBMG include Information Pamphlet 2, *Earthquakes; History and Seismic Safety in Montana*. This 18-page pamphlet--published in 1993 in cooperation with the Montana Disaster and Emergency Services Division--is written for a general audience and describes earthquakes and seismic waves, historic earthquakes, and what to do during and after an earthquake. The 1989 Montana seismicity catalog was released as MBMG Open-File Report 263. It contains the locations for 880 Northern Rocky Mountains earthquakes and includes a discussion of the data and methods used to locate the earthquakes, and levels and characteristics of recent Montana seismicity.

The MBMG recently submitted two proposals seeking external funding for seismological studies. The first, in late 1993, was submitted to an NSF EPSCoR program requested funding to reopen the old Bozeman seismograph station and purchase and operate a broadband digital instrument there. The Bozeman station is located 40 km west of Bozeman in an old gold mine excavated into Precambrian gneiss. This extremely quiet recording site was used from 1963-1968 for a World Wide Standardized Seismograph Network station. The low background noise of this site coupled with its location within the northern Intermountain Seismic Belt just 100 km north of Hebgen Lake and Yellowstone Park, the prior history of calibrated instrumentation operated there, and the total lack of any broadband digital instrumentation within the Northern Rocky Mountains make this site very appealing for modern instrumentation. Despite generally favorable reviews, this grant was not funded. Plans are underway to revise and resubmit the proposal.

A second proposal was submitted to the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program in April 1994 in response to RFP 8064. This proposal requested funding to develop an improved velocity model and relocate Montana earthquakes recorded by the MBMG since 1982 to analyze seismic source zones. This project has been approved for funding and is scheduled to begin in the spring of 1995 however, the amount of funding is still under negotiation.

Recent field investigations of Quaternary faulting has revealed a much greater level of seismic hazard in the Missoula region than previously suspected. Field work over the past several years by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has identified overwhelming evidence of Holocene faulting events on the Mission Fault, located just 45 km north of Missoula. Detailed mapping of Quaternary sedimentary deposits along the Mission Mountains range front and trenches excavated across the Mission Fault provide unequivocal evidence of at least two major earthquakes during the past 10,000 years. Data from the trenches suggest that earthquakes with magnitudes estimated in the 7.0-7.5 range have occurred approximately 3500 and 9000 years ago. Prehistoric earthquakes of this magnitude on the Mission Fault probably produced ground shaking intensities that would have been at least VIII on the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale in the Missoula Valley. A repeat of such an earthquake would be capable of causing wide spread damage to Missoula and the surrounding region which is currently experiencing an explosion of growth and development.

August 9, 1994

FC 215 & 351.1

MEMORANDUM

TO: File
FROM: Jim Greene
Subject: Earthquake Funds

The following is the plan to meet the State match requirement for the Earthquake Program for FY-95:

Fire Prevention & Investigation Bureau	\$34,100.00
Bureau of Mines and Geology, U of M	10,000.00
DNRC, Dam Safety	5,000.00
Total.....	\$49,100.00

The intent of this match is not to transfer funds but to document State matching activities that support earthquake preparedness in Montana.

As part of this match, a working team to provide direction and prioritization to DES Earthquake Programs will be established. The following is the tentative organization for this working team:

State DES
County DES
State Fire Marshal
Bureau of Mines and Geology, U of M
DNRC, Dam Safety
Department of Public Instruction
Montana Power Company

Concurrence by:

Bruce L. Lunsford
Fire Prevention & Inspection Bureau

8/11/94
Date

John W. Winters
University of Montana

8/9/94
Date

Gary R. Fischer
DNRC, Dam Safety

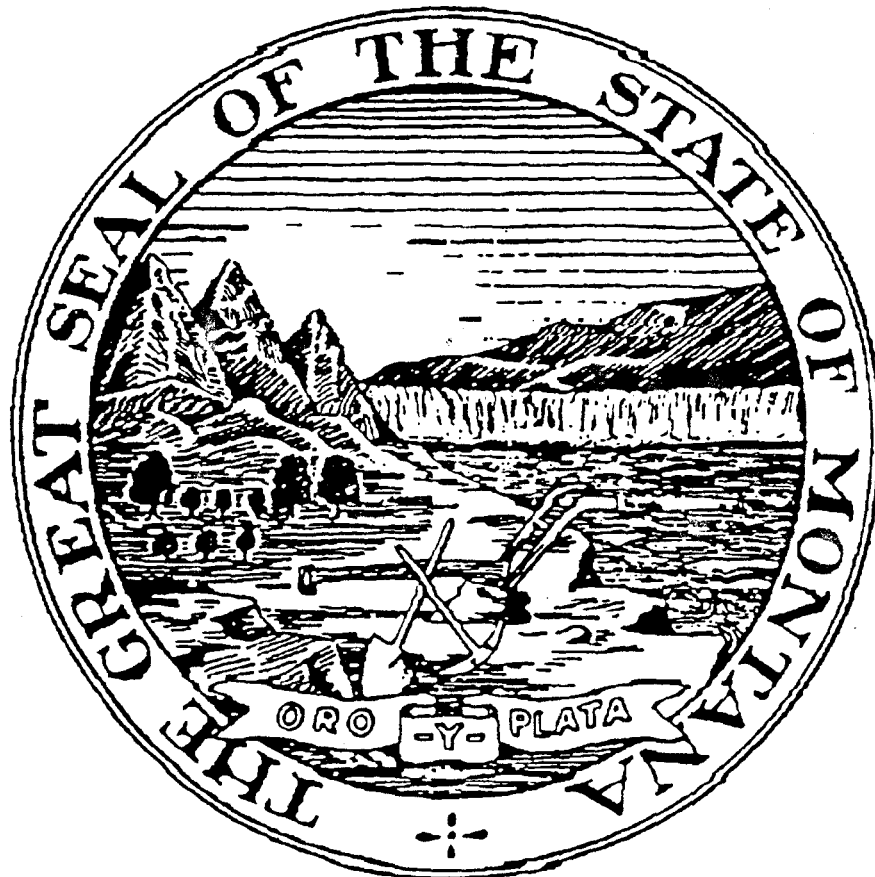
8/9/94
Date

Montana Veterans Affairs Division

M. V. A. D.

"Service For Those Who Served"

Article II, Section 35, Montana Constitution



As of 2/1/95

MONTANA VETERANS AFFAIRS DIVISION

M.V.A.D.

Montana Veterans License Plate Sales

Month	FY 92 Plates Sold	FY 93 Plates Sold	FY 94 Plates Sold	FY95 Plates Sold	FY96 Plates Sold
July		469	774	882	
August		481	756	933	
September		509	686	967	
October		669	941	1112	
November		280	487	630	
December		197	307	444	
January		654	945	1004	
February		520	649		
March	820	674	902		
April	558	756	880		
May	555	719	979		
June	550	821	930		

FY Total	2483	6749	9236	5972	
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License Plate Sales

FY92	\$ 12,290
FY93	\$ 42,897
FY94	\$ 70,396
FY95 TD	\$41,616
Bank Bal.	\$53,862

Donations

FY92	\$ 5,840
FY93	\$ 1,698
FY94	\$ 15,402
FY95 TD	\$ 4,143
Bank Bal.	\$13,757

Plot Allowance

FY92	\$ 7,950
FY93	\$ 10,800
FY94	\$ 11,080
FY95 TD	\$ 6,000
Bank Bal.	\$13,340

Montana Veterans Affairs Division

M. V. A. D.

Budget Factors

Organization Size

- 19.30 F. T. E.'s
- 9 Statewide
Offices
- Cemetery

General Fund Budget

- Small Size - Any changes affect the mission
- Average annual Budget
 - 89% Personal Services
 - 11% Operating Expenses
 - 41% Travel
 - 26% Communications
 - 16% Other services
 - 7% Rent
 - 7% Supplies
 - 3% Repair / Maintenance

Special Revenue Fund Budget

- Supports construction, operation, maintenance and administration of the State Veterans Cemetery.
- Dependent on license plate sales, donations, plot allowance and Federal matching funds.

Unfinanced Requirements

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITORS REGISTER

Institutions SUB-COMMITTEE DATE 2-08-95
2-9-95

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Military Affairs

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	Support	Oppose
BERNADETTE A. CPP P.O. BOX 1516 BELGRADE MT	MT VETERANS AFFAIRS DIVISION	X	
DAN MORTAG	MT ANG / DMA	X	
Jim Higgins	MT ANG / DMA	X	
JOHN WALSH	MT NAT GUARD	X	
JOHN WHEELER	MT ARNG	X	
JOE MAYER	DEPT OF VET AFFAIRS	X	
Johnny Buck	Veterans affairs	X	
George Hageman	Veterans Affairs	X	
Robert J. McKinney	VETS. AFFAIRS	X	
ROBERT A. SPARING	MT ARNG	✓	
DAN LIEBERG	MT GES	✓	
Jim Greene	MT DES	X	
Chris Denning	DMA - Army program	X	

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