

**MINUTES**

**MONTANA SENATE  
54th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**

**COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY**

**Call to Order:** By **CHAIRMAN BRUCE CRIPPEN**, on January 10, 1995,  
at 10:00 a.m.

**ROLL CALL**

**Members Present:**

Sen. Bruce D. Crippen, Chairman (R)  
Sen. Al Bishop, Vice Chairman (R)  
Sen. Larry L. Baer (R)  
Sen. Sharon Estrada (R)  
Sen. Lorents Grosfield (R)  
Sen. Ric Holden (R)  
Sen. Reiny Jabs (R)  
Sen. Sue Bartlett (D)  
Sen. Steve Doherty (D)  
Sen. Mike Halligan (D)  
Sen. Linda J. Nelson (D)

**Members Excused:** None

**Members Absent:** None

**Staff Present:** Valencia Lane, Legislative Council  
Judy Feland, Committee Secretary

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

**Committee Business Summary:**

Hearing: SJR 3, SB 6  
Executive Action: SB 6, SB 13

{Tape 1; Side A}

**HEARING ON SJR 3**

**Opening Statement by Sponsor:**

**SENATOR STEVE BENEDICT**, SD 30, Hamilton, introduced SJR 3,  
entitled, "A Joint Resolution of the Senate and the House of  
Representatives of the State of Montana urging Congress to  
recognize States' Rights under the 10th Amendment of the  
Constitution of the United States."

The bill is the first step, **SENATOR BENEDICT** said, in re-  
asserting states' rights guaranteed to the states by our

Constitution. Over the past years, there has been an erosion of our rights to establish our own rules of government, he said. According to the U. S. Supreme Court, Congress may not commandeer the legislative regulatory processes of the states, but he submitted that this is exactly what has been happening for too long. The resolution would have no force of law, he said, but it would demand that congress obey the Constitution and keep their collective federal noses out of the states' business.. It would be an important first step in re-establishing sovereignty and states' rights.

**SENATOR BENEDICT** introduced two amendments, one from Greg Petesch and one from himself, that he directed to Valencia Lane and the Legislative Council.

The Senator told the committee that this bill had been before the legislature previously about 15 years ago, passing out of the House with a 98-2 vote, and in the Senate 49-1.

**SENATOR BENEDICT** urged a favorable ruling.

**Proponents' Testimony:**

**Gordon Morris**, representing the Montana Association of Counties, spoke in favor of the bill.

**James Tutwiler**, representing the Montana Chamber of Commerce offered their support for SJR 3.

**Opponents' Testimony:**

None.

**Questions From Committee Members and Responses:**

**SENATOR SUE BARTLETT**, asked for clarification in the resolution that refers to a U.S. Supreme Court case issued in 1992.

**SENATOR STEVE BENEDICT** replied that it was a lawsuit in New York reaffirming states' rights. He volunteered some additional information to Senator Bartlett.

**SENATOR BARTLETT** asked for a sample of federal mandates, to which **SENATOR BENEDICT** listed: NEPA, the Brady Bill, education, intermodal surface transportation act, clean air act. Many of these are without funding, he said, and are outside the exercise of the power of the federal government.

**SENATOR BARTLETT** questioned page 1, line 11-12, where the resolution states, "where the scope of power defined by the 10th amendment means that the federal government was created by the states specifically to be an agent of the states". She asked for the version of our history that says that the federal government was created by the states.

**SENATOR BENEDICT** agreed to get some information for **SENATOR BARTLETT** that he'd read: The Federalist Papers, Hamilton, Madison, and the framers of the Constitution and their intent in creating federal powers.

**SENATOR BARTLETT** interjected that the people created the Constitution, the federal government and the states, not that the states created the federal government.

**SENATOR BENEDICT** told the committee that this legislation is modeled after bills already passed in six or seven states and is currently before about four state legislatures. He said possibly we should put "people" in there instead of "states." We are trying to frame some continuity to all the resolutions that passed in the different states having the exact same language, as far as the impact on federal government, he said.

**SENATOR STEVE DOHERTY** asked the Senator to identify the term "We", to which **SENATOR BENEDICT** pointed to himself in conjunction with other legislators that are proposing this resolution.

**SENATOR DOHERTY** asked the Senator about ISTEA (Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991) and the fact that Montana gets quite a bit of money for state highways which is a pretty well-funded federal mandate. Are you opposed to this and all federal mandates, he asked, or just unfunded mandates?

**SENATOR BENEDICT** responded that he would like us to be able to decide how and when we will comply with each section of a federal mandate that we think usurps the power of the states to govern themselves and to control their own destiny.

**SENATOR LINDA NELSON** asked if the bill counterpart heard in U.S. Congress addresses mandates that have already passed?

**SENATOR BENEDICT** said he was not familiar with the bill, but he has other bills to be heard before this committee that will go into greater detail and will provide some executive power for the executive branch and the governor to decide which federal mandates are to be complied with. This, he said, is the first step in the process.

Closing by Sponsor:

**SENATOR BENEDICT** closed without further remarks.

HEARING ON SB 6

**SENATOR CRIPPEN** relinquished the chair to **VICE CHAIRMAN BISHOP**.

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

**SENATOR CRIPPEN, SD 10, Billings**, introduced SB 6 entitled, "an

act making permanent the provision setting the number of Associate Justices on the Montana Supreme Court at six; repealing Section 5, Chapter 683, Laws of 1979 and Section 1, Chapter 362, Laws of 1987; and providing an immediate effective date."

**SENATOR CRIPPEN** told the committee that Article 7, Section 3 of the Montana Constitution provides the Supreme Court with one Chief Justice and four associate justices. That provision also delegates power to the legislature to increase the number of associate justices from four to six, he said. Title 3, Chapter 2, Part 1 of the codes provides for six justices. This was enacted in 1979 with an 8-year sunset. Once a judge is elected, he said, the legislature may not enact laws which eliminate a judge's term.

**SENATOR CRIPPEN** told the committee that in 1987 the legislature extended the sunset provision that would put the bill back to four justices. In 1979, he said, the legislature was persuaded by arguments that the caseload of the Supreme Court was sufficient enough and that in the interest of justice, there should be 6 associates justices on the court. Also, he explained, when the legislature feels it's not sure of their control of the situation, they put a "hooker" on the legislation called a sunset provision, which was enacted.

This bill, he said, would make permanent the provision setting the number of associate justices on the Montana Supreme Court at six and would repeal the sunset provisions.

**SENATOR CRIPPEN** urged a favorable ruling on this important bill with far-reaching consequences.

#### Proponents' Testimony:

**The Honorable Chief Justice Jean Turnage of the Montana Supreme Court** presented a written statement (**EXHIBIT 1**) in support of SB 6 and spoke at some length.

**Chief Justice Turnage** gave the committee a review of the history of the Montana Supreme Court. He said that in 1889, Article 8, Section 5 was adopted that said the Supreme Court should consist of three justices. The legislature had the power to increase the number to not less or more than five. That same basic pattern is found in the law as it exists today. Article 8, Section 8, provided in the 1889 Constitution said that there shall be elected at the first general election one Chief Justice and two associate justices.

Thirty years later, the **Chief Justice** said, in 1919, in Chapter 31 of the extraordinary session laws, the legislature provided that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four associate justices.

Fifty-three years thereafter, he explained, the people of Montana adopted the 1972 Constitution. Article 7 of Section 3 provided that the Supreme Court consist of one Chief Justice and four justices, but the legislature may increase the number of justices from four to six. Seven years after that adoption, the legislature enacted Chapter 683 which said the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and six associate justices. This legislation was to sunset on the first Monday of January of 1989 and the number of associate justices would return to four.

The **Chief Justice** further narrated the history. He said that in 1987 the legislature enacted Chapter 362 that extended the six associate justices of the court but again, sunset the extension. And he related that unless the 1995 passes SB 6, the Supreme Court will revert to one Chief Justice and four associate justices, a five member court.

There is no question, the **Chief Justice Turnage** contended, that the loss of two justices on the Supreme Court would result in a serious impairment of the administration of justice in Montana. The court caseload has not decreased. The caseload in 1979 when the two additional justices were authorized increased dramatically until 1987 when the two revisional justices were continued. And from 1987 to 1994 the caseload again saw an increase, as we are presently faced today in court.

Each of the seven justices on the court today, he said, has an identical case load as in 1979 when the court had five justices. In 1979 approx. each of the five justices had 96 cases. In 1994 each justice has about 91 cases. The only way the court can stay even with the cases each year is to conference and process cases every Tuesday and Thursday of the year. And on other court days the court must work diligently to keep pace with the pressure of caseloads and process those cases, many justices working more than eight hours a day and evenings.

Loss of two justices would certainly result in a delay at the Supreme Court in processing appellate cases. Delay would increase by at least one-third, he predicted.

Article 2, Section 10 of the Constitution provides that courts of justice shall be open to every person and speedy remedy granted, he told the committee members. Failure to meet this constitutional guarantee would mean a failure of justice and a form of rationing justice; a result totally unacceptable to the people of Montana.

The failure to resolve litigation is costly, recounted the Chief Justice. The extra public expense, the expense of the litigants and also the cost of human stress clouds the lives of litigants until litigation is resolved. Also, he added, if any party in a lawsuit has been awarded compensation, they should not be required to wait intolerable lengths of time. Likewise, he noted, interest runs at 10 per cent per anum until the process is

completed.

In the social areas of the law, such matters as child custody, placement of children in foster homes and adoption matters appear before the court on a regular basis, he reported. These matters should never be delayed, he said, because the lives of those involved continue to be thrown into turmoil. There are hundreds of other examples, he told the membership, where delay would be unacceptable.

The **Chief Justice** stated that sunset of this legislation is not needed, but legislation is needed creating a seven-member court.

**Chief Justice Turnage** submitted that any time the legislature should find that the workload of the court does not require seven members, the legislature could reduce the number to not less than five. The term "permanent" is not constitutionally mandated to seven. The reduction is not a constitutional prohibition, he said.

It was his hope, he said, that the legislature did not take away part of the our judicial system.

**Joe Mazurek, Attorney General, State of Montana**, appeared in support of SB 6. As the state's chief legal officer and the head of the Department of Justice, he said he had a critical interest in this bill. The state appears more often than any other parties before the Supreme Court he contended, and maintained that it is in their interest and that public demands that those cases be considered promptly and sentences be handed out in a timely manner. Another important aspect of keeping a seven-member court is the reassurance that the court has the resources that the justices need to carefully consider decisions before it. If we don't allow the court to keep up with its cases, the result would be less well-reasoned decisions, and that in itself breeds more litigation as a result, the Attorney General argued. He strongly urged the committee to support the bill to make permanent the seven-member court.

**Eric Feaver, arising as a member of the Governor's Task Force to Renew Government**, assured the committee that their group considered the size of the court and unanimously concluded that it should be retained at seven. He assured the committee of their support.

**Bob Phillips, president of the State Bar of Montana**, spoke in favor of the bill. He felt that if the number of justices were reduced to five, the ability of the court to render decisions as is constitutionally required would be reduced by over 25 percent. A delay is a denial of justice, he attested, and an evil we need to avoid. If delay is available to the parties by simply filing an appeal, he contended, then more appeals will be filed. He urged elimination of the sunset provision from current statutes,

because he was concerned that the potential existed to hold justices six and seven more subject to political pressures.

The main thrust of his contention, he said, was the constitutional duty of the court: the duty to regulate the practice of law. That burden on the court, to regulate the attorneys in the state, has increased along with the caseload facet and will continue, he predicted. In 1979, he quoted, there were 1,800 members of the state bar practicing, needing regulation and discipline. There are now 3,100 members. The Supreme Court is responsible to see that regulation is fair, swift, and certain.

The reasons that the court was increased to seven members in 1979 still exist today, he vowed. He asked that this seven-member court ruling continue.

**Russell Hill, representing the Montana Trial Lawyers,** approximately 450 Montana attorneys supported the bill. He was concerned about the potentially illusory savings outlined in the fiscal note. A seven-member Supreme Court is capable of more thoroughly evaluating the critical diversity of important and sometime watershed appeals and in making coherent and consistent precedents. The law is clear, he resolved, when you minimize ambiguities, you minimize litigation.

Secondly, he recounted, a seven-member court is less vulnerable to shifting directions with each departing or new justice. One-seventh is less influential than one-fifth, he added and also provided more stability.

His third argument was that a seven-member court takes advantage of the savings that are already built in to the judicial infrastructure. There are certain costs of facilities and equipment for the Supreme Court and seven members simply takes better advantage, he contended.

**Gordon Morris, Director of the Montana Association of Counties** urged a favorable consideration of the bill.

**Marshal Mickelson, representing the Montana Defense Trial Lawyers,** an organization of over 300 defense attorneys, supported SB 6. Nothing, he professed, could be more troubling for an individual or a small businessman than pending litigation, particularly the uncertainties of time. The Supreme Court does an excellent job now, he affirmed, in meeting self-imposed deadlines and with the removal of two members, the caseload would increase by 28 percent.

**Jim Rice, Helena,** spoke in favor of the bill. He represented the Judicial Unification and Finance Commission. He said their organization believes in establishing a permanent seven-member Supreme Court, a vital importance to prompt delivery of judicial services.

Bob Gilbert, representing the Montana Magistrates' Association, supported SB 6.

The Hon. James C. Nelson, MT Supreme Court Justice, presented written testimony (EXHIBIT 2) and spoke to the committee. He expressed unqualified support for SB 6 and the retention of a seven-member court. He expressed his concern about the adverse effects of the court if positions five and six were eliminated. Without this measure, he warned, a serious delay in the resolution of cases would occur.

Joe Mazurek, Attorney General, spoke for John Connor of the Montana County Attorneys' Association and affirmed their support for this bill.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

None.

Closing by Sponsor:

SENATOR CRIPPEN observed that we seem to be a "law and order" mode in this legislature. Folks are home seem to be saying we need more law and order, he said, and that does not come without the price of increased caseloads. Caseloads will not decrease, he argued, with the sunset, but in fact, increase.

SENATOR CRIPPEN felt it was time that the legislature give up its hold on the Supreme Court in the form of a sunset provision. They would still have authority, he alleged, under the Constitution to reduce the number of justices back down to four if they so choose. The Senator said that the legislature would not really be relinquishing anything from the Constitution from that standpoint.

SENATOR CRIPPEN reassumed the chair.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SB 6

Motion: SENATOR BARTLETT MOVED THAT SB 6 DO PASS.

Discussion: SENATOR HALLIGAN raised a point discussed by himself and SENATOR BISHOP. He said that the Supreme Court, unlike the U. S. Supreme Court, cannot turn down cases, so that no matter how frivolous, all cases can be appealed to the Supreme Court. So essentially, he argued, they cannot control their workload so if justices were reduced, due process rights would be violated without the guarantee of a speedy disposition. The extra two



members of the court allows the diversity to better reflect Montana, he said. He supported the motion.

**Vote:** The motion passed unanimously on oral vote.

**EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SB 13**

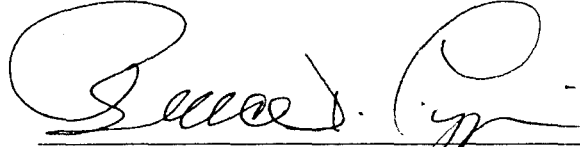
**Motion:** SENATOR HALLIGAN MOVED TO TABLE SB 13.

**Discussion:** SENATOR HALLIGAN asked for this motion to give him some time for further work on this bill. He realized that the bill could affect the insurance rates of younger people which was not his intent in the measure. The bonds people also have a problem with the bill, he reported. He was concerned about the adoption of the proper public policy.

**Vote:** The motion **PASSED UNANIMOUSLY** on an oral vote.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: SENATOR CRIPPEN adjourned the hearing at 10:55 a.m.

  
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BRUCE D. CRIPPEN, Chair

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JUDY FELAND, Secretary

BDC/jf

MONTANA SENATE  
1995 LEGISLATURE  
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

DATE 1-10-95

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SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

Page 1 of 1  
January 10, 1995

MR. PRESIDENT:

We, your committee on Judiciary having had under consideration SB6 (first reading copy -- white), respectfully report that SB6 do pass.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
Senator Bruce Crippen, Chair

 Amd. Coord.  
Sec. of Senate

081139SC.SRF

SB 6

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

EXHIBIT NO. 1

DATE 1-10-95

FILE NO. SB 6

THE SUPREME COURT OF MONTANA

JAMES C. NELSON  
JUSTICE



JUSTICE BUILDING  
215 NORTH SANDERS  
PO BOX 203001  
HELENA, MONTANA 59620-3001  
TELEPHONE (406) 444-5570

1-10-95  
SB 6  
Testimony in Support, Senate Bill No. 6  
Honorable James C. Nelson  
Justice, Montana Supreme Court

January 10, 1995

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I speak for the entire Montana Supreme Court in offering my unqualified support for Senate Bill No. 6 which, if enacted, will retain the seven member Court and make seats 5 and 6 permanent seats. In doing so, I do not wish to appear disingenuous; I presently hold seat 5, and would, of course, forfeit my position on the Court if the 1995 Legislature fails to retain the seats.

Notwithstanding my personal interest in this legislation, I am, however, more concerned about the adverse effects on the operations of the Court and on the administration of justice in this State if the two seats are not retained.

In 1978, the year that the legislature enacted the law that added seats 5 and 6, there were 481 filings in the Court and 323 opinions issued. With five members on the Court that averaged 96 cases and 64.6 opinions per justice per year.<sup>1</sup>

In 1981, the first year of the seven member Court, there were 574 filings and 298 opinions issued, averaging 82 filings and 42.6 opinions per justice.

In 1987, the year that the legislature extended the sunset for seats 5 and 6, there were 571 filings, again averaging 82 per justice.

In 1993, there were 659 filings or an average of 94 per justice and 437 opinions issued or 62.4 per justice. That is slightly more than one opinion per justice per week.

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<sup>1</sup> Statistical information in the following five paragraphs was obtained from the Annual Judicial Reports for the years in question and from information in the Supreme Court Administrator's Office.

In 1994, there were 634 filings or 91 per justice and 368 opinions issued or 53 per justice, again slightly more than one opinion per justice per week.

From those numbers it is obvious that the Supreme Court, with seven members, is now dealing with nearly the same volume of cases per justice as that which necessitated **adding** two seats to the Court in 1979. It is also obvious that the total number of filings and opinions and the average of each per justice has and continues to trend upward. There is no reason to believe that the trend will reverse itself; to the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the trend will, in all likelihood, continue with an ever increasing caseload being imposed on the members of Montana's only appellate Court.

That brings me to my greatest concern. Article II, Section 16 of our Montana Constitution guarantees to the people of this State that,

[c]ourts of justice shall be open to every person, and **speedy** remedy afforded for every injury of person, property, or character. . . . Right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, **or delay**. (Emphasis added).

I doubt that anyone would seriously argue that there is no limit to the number of cases that each member of the Court can reasonably deal with and still produce quality work product. I respectfully submit that the Court, as it was in 1979, is about at that limit now. I believe that, presently, we are efficiently processing an ever increasing case load and are issuing timely, accurate and well-reasoned opinions.

Based on 1993 filings and opinions, if those were being handled by a five member court, that would average 132 filings and 87 opinions per justice. That, quite simply, is too much.

If the seven member Court is not retained, however, that will not continue to be the case. One or another aspect of the Court's operations is going to suffer, either in terms of the quality or the timeliness of our work product. Since I do not believe that the members of the Court will countenance turning out shoddy work, the result of not retaining the two seats will most assuredly be substantial delays in issuing orders and opinions and, perhaps, summary disposition of cases that, otherwise, might deserve more thorough review.

Reducing the seven member Court to five members will increase the time that cases are on appeal by at least 33%; will delay the

EXHIBIT 1  
DATE 1-10-95  
SB 6

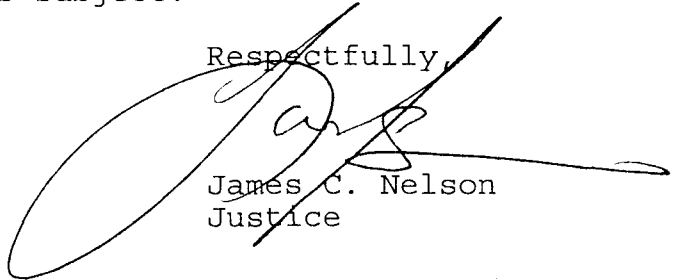
Hon. James C. Nelson Testimony  
Page 3

collection of judgments by litigants; will increase the amount of interest accruing on judgments; will seriously delay the resolution of criminal cases, domestic relations actions and child custody matters; and will deny litigants in Montana their right guaranteed by Article II, Section 16 of our Constitution. That quite simply is not acceptable.

Accordingly, it is with those facts and concerns in mind that I urge this Committee to favorably consider Senate Bill No. 6 and to make permanent seats 5 and 6.

Thank you for this opportunity to address this committee and to express my thoughts on this subject.

Respectfully,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James C. Nelson', is written over the typed name and title.

James C. Nelson  
Justice

# MONTANA SUPREME COURT CASELOAD

Senate Bill 6  
January 10, 1995

YEAR	TOTAL FILINGS	CASE PER JUDGE
1970	194	39
1971	198	40
1972	230	46
1973	243	49
1974	265	53
1975	301	60
1976	408	82
1977	469	94
1978	516	103
1979	481	96
1980	490	98
1981	574	82
1982	522	75
1983	561	80
1984	567	81
1985	639	91
1986	602	86
1987	571	82
1988	628	90
1989	633	90
1990	633	90
1991	636	91
1992	627	90
1993	659	94
1994	634	91

SENATE BILL 6  
PAGE NO. 2  
DATE 1-10-95  
PAGE 586



Article VII, §3 of the 1972 Constitution provides the basic organization of the Supreme Court:

"The supreme court consists of one chief justice and four associate justices, but the legislature may increase the number of justices from four to six. ..."

The 1979 legislature enacted legislation [§2 Ch. 683, L. 1979] which increased the number of associate justices to 6. Those justices were first elected in 1980 and took office in 1981. The legislation -- codified as § 3-2-101 -- was to automatically terminate or sunset on the first Monday in January 1989, at which time the number of associate justices would revert to 4. [§5].

In 1987 the legislature enacted legislation to amend the 1979 law [§1, Ch. 362, L. 1987] to extend the sunset provision of the law to the first Monday in 1997 -- January 6, 1997.

Thus, unless the legislature in the 1995 session again extends the sunset or makes the two seats permanent altogether, the court will lose seats 5 and 6 on January 6, 1997, and the court will, again, become a 5 member court consisting of one chief justice and 4 associate justices.

Historic Workload Stats (from legislative history exhibits presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee on SB 161, 1987)

<u>year</u>	<u>new filings</u>	<u>opinions issued</u>	
1979	481 /96 p/j	323	year legislation enacted
1981	574 /82 p/j	298	1st year of 7 member ct.
1987	571 /82 p/j		1st sunset extended
1992	627 /90 p/j	340	
1993	659 /94 p/j	437	
1994	634 /91 p/j	368	most recent year

Note detail on 1993 stats on attached from 1993 Judicial Report and detail on 1994 report of opinions handed down.

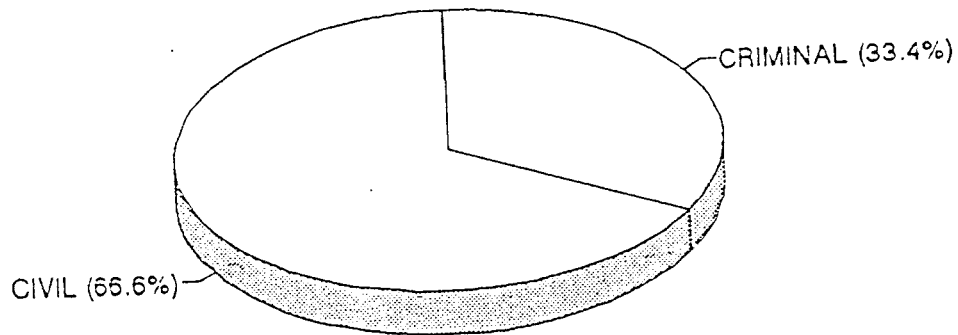
If we use 1993 figures on the basis of a 5 member court that works out to be:

132 filings per justice per year  
87 opinions per justice per year (better than 1.6 opinions per week per justice).

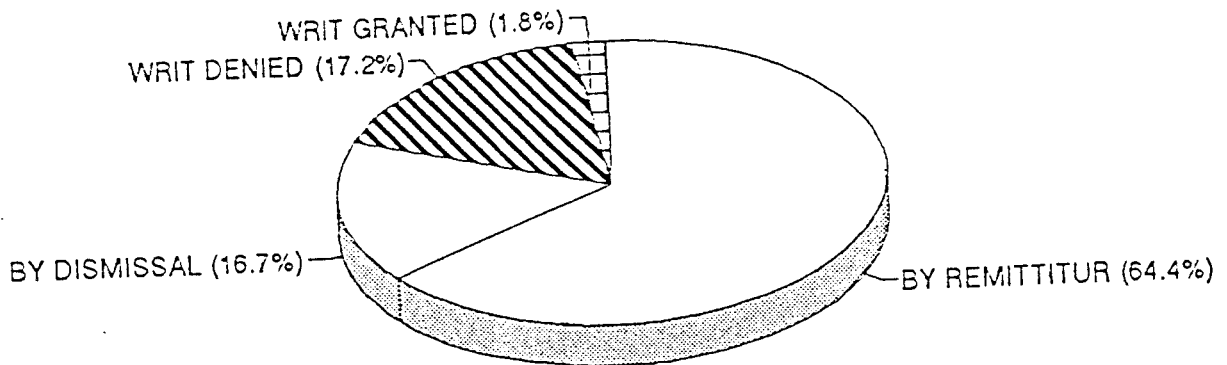
That works out to be 28% more filings and filings per justice than when the 7 member court legislation was originally enacted in 1979.

## SUPREME COURT CASELOAD STATISTICS

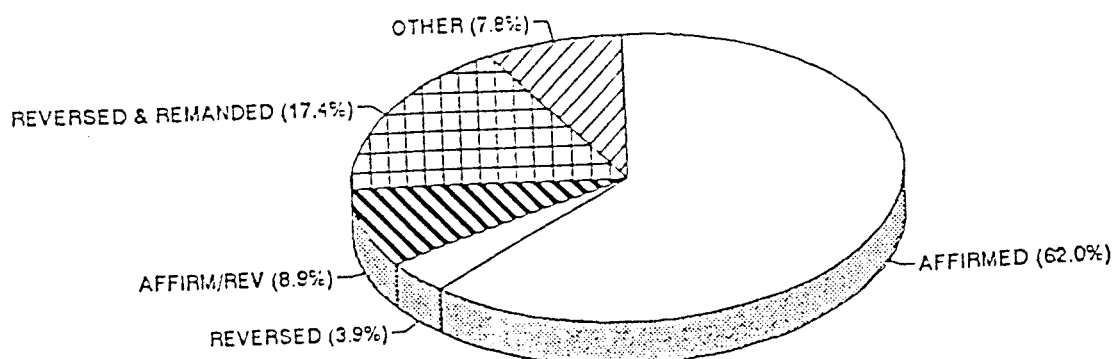
### FY 93 CASE TYPE FILINGS



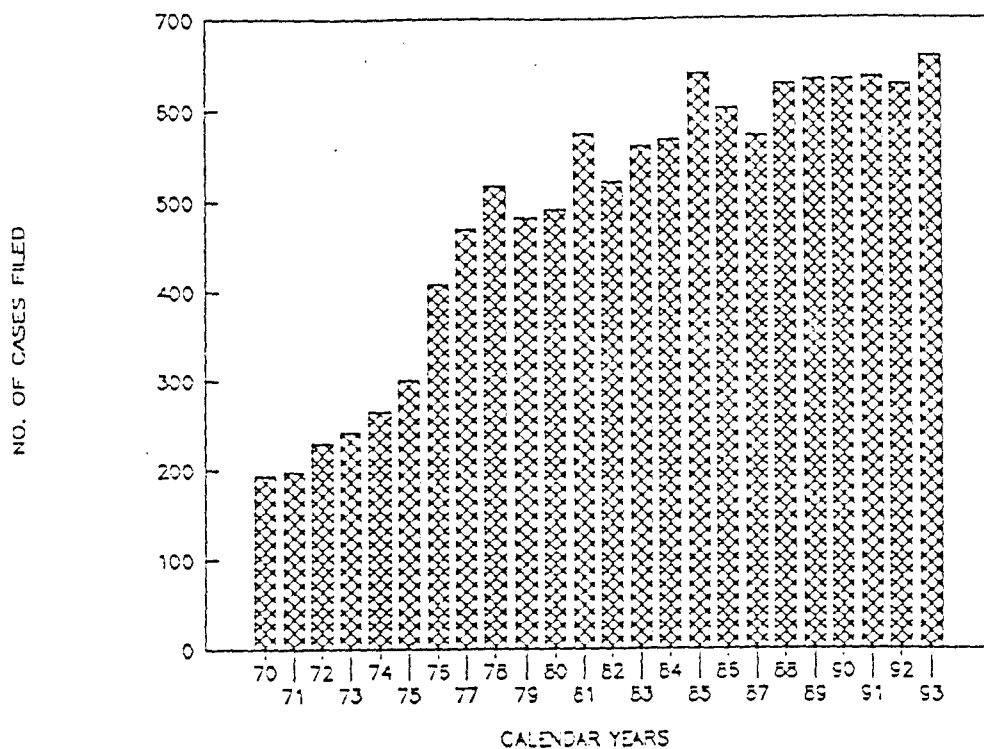
### FY 93 DISPOSITIONS



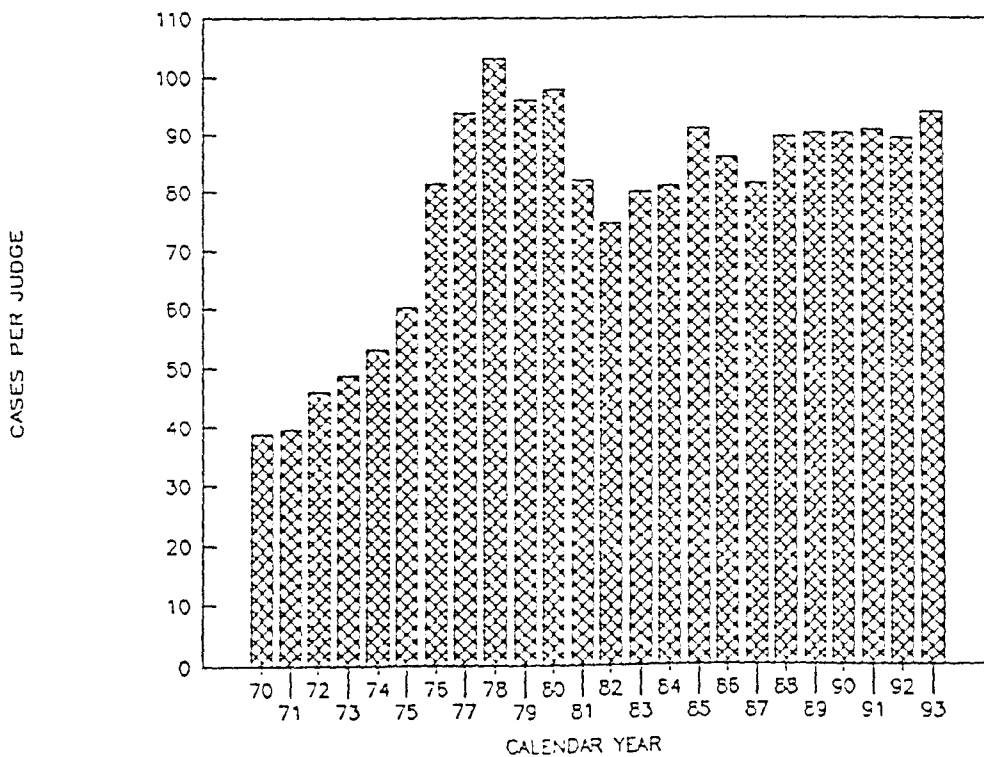
### FY 93 FORMAL OPINIONS ISSUED



# MONTANA SUPREME COURT CASES FILED PER CALENDAR YEAR



# MONTANA SUPREME COURT CASE FILINGS PER JUDGE 1970 - 1993



DATE 1-10-95

SENATE COMMITTEE ON Judiciary

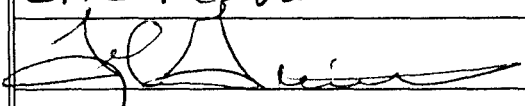
BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY: SJR 3 SBL6

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Check One

Name	Representing	Bill No.	Support	Oppose
Eric Feyer	Gov's Task Force to Renew Govt	SBL6	X	
	Governor's Office	SJR	X	
JOE ROBERTS	MT. CTY ATTYS ASSOC	SJR	X	
Tammy Johnson	CURE	SJR3	✓	
Marilyn Bartlett	Golden Sunlight Assoc	SJR3	✓	

## VISITOR REGISTER

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE SECRETARY

DATE 1-10-95

SENATE COMMITTEE ON Judiciary

BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY: SJR 3, SB 6

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Check One

Name	Representing	Bill No.	Support	Oppose
John Rice	Judicial Unification + Finance Commission	SB6	✓	
Russell B. Hill	MT Trial Lawyers	SB6	✓	
ROBERT J. PHILLIPS	STATE BAR OF MT.	SB6	✓	
Hon. James C. Nelson	SUPREME COURT	SB6	✓	
Jim Tutwiler	MCC	SJR 3	✓	
Marshall Mickelson	Montana Defense Trial Lawyers	SB6	✓	
J. A. Turnage	Sup. Ct.	SB6	✓	
Laurel K. Ketchum	Christian Coalition of MT	SJR 3	✓	
Joe Maguire	Att'y General MT Co. Attys Assn	SB6	✓	
Bob Gilbert	MT. MAGISTRATES ASSN	SB6	✓	
Gordon Morris	MAC	SJR 3 SB6	✓	
Russ Ritter	Wash Camp	SJR 3	✓	
Don Allen	MT. Wood Products Assn	SJR 3	✓	
Mike Murphy	MT. WATER RES. ASSN.	SJR 3	✓	

## VISITOR REGISTER

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE SECRETARY