

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE
MONTANA STATE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 18, 1985

The meeting of the State Administration Committee was called to order by Chairman Sales, January 18, 1985 at 9:00 a.m. in Room 317 of the State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: All members present.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 163: Rep. Ellen Connelly, sponsor, said that this was basically a housekeeping bill and was introduced primarily for the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services for their Medicaid system. The Federal limit for leasing data processing management information systems is 4 years and this legislation would increase Montana's lease limit from 3 to not more than 10 years. This would allow them to conform to the Federal lease limit. Rep. Connelly proposed an amendment that would state "The Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS)" in the title of the bill.

PROPOSERS: Lee Tickell, Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Deputy of Economic Assistance Division, said they had some in-house concerns. The MMIS is the system that pays the bills to physicians, hospitals and other health care providers under the Montana Medicaid program. Last year 850,000 bills were paid. More than three years lease time would enable them to spread the cost of the system out over a longer period of time and reduce the cost to the State. From the time a request is made, the system is purchased and installed the time frame can be up to 24 months.

There were no further proponents and no opponents present.

DISCUSSION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 163: There were no questions from the Committee.

In closing, Rep. Connelly asked the Committee to consider the amendment proposed to change the title.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 161: Rep. Cal Winslow, sponsor of this bill, said that the basis for the concern on the part of many people is that the costs of campaigns are skyrocketing and it is becoming so costly to campaign it is almost prohibitive for young people to run for office. There has been a Supreme Court ruling against any limit on this, however, this would call for a voluntary limit and said this was an attempt to address the problem. He proposed an amendment that would increase the amount that may be contributed. (See Exhibit #2) Also, perhaps inflation should be allowed for.

PROPOSERS: Robert Anderson, Montana Common Cause, read his

testimony which is attached as Exhibit #3 and supported HB 161.

Tony Jewett, Executive Director of the Montana Democratic Party, also read his prepared testimony which is attached as Exhibit #4. The inflationary figure is not in the bill and agreed with Rep. Winslow that it should be included.

Mark Mackin, representing himself, an advocate of ballot issues, said that this bill does affect them. There must be some kind of limits set on campaign spending. When so much money is spent on campaigning in the news media, TV, etc, the voter ends up being the passive viewer. The important matter is not the contest for political power. He suggested a \$100,000 limit on ballot issues.

There were no further proponents.

OPPONENTS: Charles Graveley, representing the County Treasurers, Assessors and Coroners said that the vast population difference in the state of Montana must be taken into account. An individual running for office in a more populated county is limited in spending at the same amount as the individual running in a sparsely populated county and said that this is not fair. It does take money to run a political campaign. The purpose of a campaign is to inform the electorate of the candidates' position on issues.

There were no further opponents.

DISCUSSION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 161: Rep. Jenkins asked if it had been taken into consideration that most representatives represent parts of more than one county, sometimes three or more and the limit under this bill for State Representative would be the same as for a county treasurer running for office in one county. Rep. Winslow said that the urban people running for office usually spend more than the rural candidate because of the costs of radio, TV and newspapers, etc. In the House of Representatives this session 23 of the 100 members exceeded the limits and three members of the Senate.

Rep. Nelson said there has been a 25% increase in spending since 1976 but there was no mention of the actual increases for things such as bulk mailing, printing, etc. Mr. Anderson said that Rep. Winslow mentioned some graduated increases in the bill. There are some real life increases in running campaigns but the important issue was that campaigns are more expensive than necessary.

Rep. Peterson said that Mr. Mackin had suggested the ballot issue was too high at \$250,000 and had suggested \$100,000. Rep. Winslow said he had not done extensive research on the ballot issues and did not know what the best figure would be for this.

Rep. Holliday asked Rep. Winslow if he would agree to exempt the primary as suggested by Mr. Jewett to which Rep. Winslow said that that would make sense or the primary could not be exempt but the same limits would be imposed on the primary as for the general.

Rep. Jenkins said that if an individual was to run against an incumbent his costs would be higher. Rep. Winslow said that this was brought up last session in his prior bill. He said in order to beat an incumbent a candidate would have to have good grassroots support. This limit would only be on expenditures.

Rep. Fritz said it is contradictory to establish voluntary limits. Rep. Winslow said there would be a lot of people that would not sign the agreement and there would be no way of making this binding. This could be used as a campaign issue, however, that the opponent was overspending the limits.

Rep. Nelson asked why this couldn't be taken care of by a House Resolution or something other than the Legislature as long as it is not binding. Rep. Winslow said that this would give some directions to the Campaign Practices Office.

As far as the inflation factor, Rep. Winslow said that if the Committee felt there was some merit to add this he would be willing to work with a subcommittee. The limits have not been changed since 1975.

Rep. Phillips agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Graveley concerning the vast population difference. There is no way to come up with limits for every exception.

There were no further questions from the Committee.

In closing, Rep. Winslow said that with the high cost of campaigning people are being restricted from running for office. This is an attempt to address the problem as no one wants our election process to restrict people from running for office.

The hearing was closed on HB 161.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 153: Rep. Dorothy Bradley, District #79, said that Sen. Esther Bengston had planned to testify in support of this bill but had to return to Finance and Claims Committee meeting. The bill simply would entitle job sharing people to the same benefits other permanent part-time people receive particularly in the area of health care. Job sharing is encouraged when efficiency is either maintained or increased. It is just a slip of the law that they are not being treated the same. For permanent part-time employees working less than 20 hours there is no State contribution. If they work 20 hours or over the State contributes \$100 per month toward

health care benefits. For 20 hours of work in a job share situation the State only pays \$50 per month and the employee must pick up the other \$50 if they want full health benefits. Rep. Bradley said that at the present time there are under 40 FTE's that are job share so the price tag at this time would be very low - approximately \$14,700 annually. Most job share arrangements are taken by younger women with children but other individuals also benefit such as the elderly and handicapped.

PROPOSERS: Gail Kuglin who wrote the job sharing hand book and is a job share herself said that the difference between the job share and the permanent part-time position is \$50 per month to participate in the State benefit program. It costs the part-time position nothing.

Pam Chapman Otto, Helena, representing herself, said that job sharing has worked out very well for her and said she was available to answer any questions.

Barry Hjort of the Montana Public Employees Association, endorsed the comments of Rep. Bradley and said that it would seem appropriate that job share status should be entitled to the same benefits of the part-time position.

Mary Lou Garrett, read her prepared testimony and also added that the job share employees contribute many hours to the benefit of the State and said the benefits should be equal. (See attached Exhibit #6)

Anne Brodsky, Women's Lobbyist Fund, read her prepared testimony attached as Exhibit #7.

There were no opponents.

DISCUSSION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 153: Rep. Fritz asked if it was usually 50-50 on a job share position. Rep. Bradley said this was usually the case, however, it could be done differently but didn't know how they would prorate the benefits for other than 50-50. There has been litigation on the question of the disparity between health benefits but the litigants have since left their place of employment so a decision has never been made. If a job share works 20 hours or more, at the present time they receive \$50 per month from the State towards their health care benefits. Under this bill, job share, for 20 hours or more work per week, would get \$100 a month contribution from the State.

Gail Kuglin said that the benefits have already been prorated. The only place there is a difference is in the contribution to the health care benefits.

Rep. Harbin said that the figure of \$14,700 quoted by Rep. Bradley was apparently incorrect in that he came up with a

figure of approximately \$40,000 to pick up the 33 job share positions for the health care contribution. This figure is substantially different than the one she quoted and Rep. Bradley agreed that this was true.

There were no further questions from the Committee.

Rep. Bradley closed her presentation and said that equitability was the original intent of the bill. She said she would check on the figure on the fiscal note and will get back in touch with the Chairman.

The hearing was closed on HB 153.

The Committee then went into executive session.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 150: Rep. Harbin moved that HB 150 DO PASS, seconded by Rep. Moore. The motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 143: Rep. O'Connell moved that HB 143 DO PASS, seconded by Rep. Peterson. Motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 146: Rep. Pistoria moved that HB 146 DO NOT PASS, seconded by Rep. Phillips. Motion CARRIED, 14-4, with Reps. Harbin, Peterson, Campbell and Sales voting "no".

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 163: Rep. Smith moved that HB 163 DO PASS. Rep. Phillips moved the ADOPTION OF THE AMENDMENTS, copy attached, seconded by Rep. Fritz. Motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Rep. Nelson moved that HB 163 DO PASS AS AMENDED, seconded by Rep. Garcia. Motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 161: Rep. Pistoria moved that HB 161 DO NOT PASS, seconded by Rep. O'Connell.

Rep. Phillips said there was too much disparity throughout the different counties and Rep. Holliday said there was an element of unfairness. Rep. Holliday said her campaign does not cost much, however, in some other type of situation a campaign could cost much more.

Rep. Garcia spoke in favor of the bill. He said he spent only \$250 and his opponent spent \$1600. Rep. Garcia said he won his election by hard work - getting out and meeting his constituents and did not need to spend as much as his opponent because getting out among the people is what is needed. Rep. Moore pointed out that Rep. Garcia's district is downtown Billings while hers is rural and is 100 miles in length. Her campaign costs would be much more.

Rep. Pistoria said he would be willing to table the bill. Rep. Fritz also was against the motion and for the bill. Chairman

State Administration Committee
January 18, 1985
Page 6

Sales said he would be willing to appoint a subcommittee if that was the wish of the Committee.

Motion DO NOT PASS CARRIED on a 13-5 vote with Reps. Cody, Fritz, Sales, Harbin and Garcia voting "no".

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 153: Rep. O'Connell moved that HB 153 DO PASS, seconded by Rep. Cody.

Rep. Cody said there are 724 permanent part-time positions as compared to 35 job sharing. The State is picking up the full benefits for 724 and only one-half for the job share. Even though the cost would be more than what Rep. Bradley stated they should be made equal.

Chairman Sales moved that the bill be amended to put the part-time employees on a scale with the job share - one-half State contribution. He said he would be willing to put this in a subcommittee if someone wanted to amend the bill along those lines.

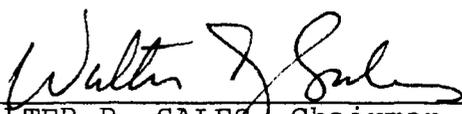
The motion to put this bill into a subcommittee to work on this amendment failed 14-4, with Reps. Sales, Smith, Campbell and Garcia voting "yes".

The motion of Rep. O'Connell DO PASS carried on a vote of 14-4 with Sales, Smith, Campbell and Garcia voting "no".

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 150: Chairman Sales said that the Committee had failed to adopt the Statement of Intent on HB 150. Rep. Harbin moved to ADOPT THE STATEMENT OF INTENT, seconded by Rep. Holliday. Motion CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

The Committee ordered a fiscal note on HB 153, sponsored by Rep. Bradley, before the bill gets to the floor of the House for 2nd Reading. The Committee also ordered a revised fiscal note on HB 70 after it was amended.

There being no further business before the Committee, the meeting was adjourned at 10:50 a.m.


WALTER R. SALES Chairman

(Type in committee members' names and have 50 printed to start).

DAILY ROLL CALL

State Administration COMMITTEE

49th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1985

Date 1/18/85

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Chairman Walter Sales	/		
V-Chairman Helen O'Connell	/		
Campbell, Bud	/		
Compton, Duane	/		
Cody, Dorothy	/		
Fritz, Harry	/		
Garcia, Rodney	/		
Hayne, Harriet	/		
Harbin, Raymond	/		
Holliday, Gay	/		
Jenkins, Loren	/		
Kennerly, Roland	/		
Moore, Janet	/		
Nelson, Richard	/		
Peterson, Mary Lou	/		
Phillips, John	/		
Pistoria, Paul	/		
Smith, Clyde	/		

There is one fundamental principle which must be followed in any effort to limit campaign expenditures - the limits must be voluntary. In the 1976 case of Buckley v. Valeo, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional to impose mandatory spending limits on candidates who do not voluntarily accept the limit as part of an agreement to use public funds for campaign financing. The bill before this committee follows the Buckley case approach of imposing a voluntary and not mandatory standard. Because there is no public financing involved, the bill simply establishes a series of campaign guidelines which would not and could not become binding on any candidate for public office in Montana.

Despite their voluntary nature, however, Montana Common Cause believes that the expenditure limit guidelines set out in House Bill 161, due to the public scrutiny they will undoubtedly incur, will effectively encourage candidates for public office in this state to keep the amount of funds spent for their campaigns within reasonable bounds, and represent an important step in controlling potentially detrimental increases in the role of money in this state's political system.

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the committee for your time.

CITY COST INDEXES

Historical Cost Indexes

The table below lists both the Means City Cost Index based on Jan. 1, 1975 = 100 as well as the computed value of an index based on January 1, 1985 costs. Since the Jan. 1, 1985 figure is estimated, space is left to write in the actual index figures as they become available thru either the quarterly "Means Construction

Cost Indexes" or as printed in the "Engineering News-Record". To compute the actual index based on Jan. 1, 1985 = 100, divide the Quarterly City Cost Index for a particular year by the actual Jan. 1, 1985 Quarterly City Cost Index. Space has been left to advance the index figures as the year progresses.

Year	"Quarterly City Cost Index" Jan. 1, 1975 = 100		Current Index Based on Jan. 1, 1985 = 100		Year	"Quarterly City Cost Index" Jan. 1, 1975 = 100		Current Index Based on Jan. 1, 1985 = 100	
	Est.	Actual	Est.	Actual		Est.	Actual	Est.	Actual
Oct. 1985					July 1972	79.7	41.9	40.4	21.3
July 1985					July 1971	73.5	38.7	38.1	20.1
April 1985					July 1970	65.8	34.6	36.7	19.3
Jan. 1985	190.0	100.0			July 1969	61.6	32.4	36.2	19.1
July 1984	187.6	98.7			July 1968	56.9	29.9	35.3	18.6
1983	183.5	96.6			July 1967	53.9	28.4	34.4	18.1
1982	174.3	91.7			July 1966	51.9	27.3	31.4	16.5
1981	160.2	84.3			July 1965	49.7	26.2	30.4	16.0
1980	144.0	75.8			July 1964	48.6	25.6	30.4	16.0
1979	132.3	69.6			July 1963	47.3	24.9	27.6	14.5
1978	122.4	64.4			July 1962	46.2	24.3	23.2	12.2
1977	113.3	59.6			July 1961	45.4	23.9	20.2	10.6
1976	107.3	56.5			July 1960	45.0	23.7	19.3	10.2
1975	102.6	54.0			July 1959	44.2	23.3	18.6	9.8
1974	94.7	49.8			July 1958	43.0	22.6	18.0	9.5
1973	86.3	45.4			July 1957	42.2	22.2	16.8	8.8

City Cost Indexes

Tabulated on the following pages are average construction cost indexes for 162 major U.S. and Canadian cities. Index figures for both material and installation are based on the 30 major city average of 100 and represent the cost relationship as of July 1, 1984. The index for each division is computed from representative material and labor quantities for that division. The weighted average for each city is a weighted total of the components listed above it but does not include relative productivity between trades or cities. The material index for the weighted average includes about 100 basic construction materials with appropriate quantities of each material to represent typical "average" building construction projects. The installation index for the weighted average includes the contribution of about 30 construction trades with their

representative man-days in proportion to the material items installed. Also included in the installation costs are the representative equipment costs for those items requiring equipment. Since each division of the book contains many different items, any particular item multiplied by the particular city index may give incorrect results. However, when all the book costs for a particular division are summarized and then factored, the result should be very close to the actual costs for that particular division for that city. If a project has a preponderance of materials from any particular division (say structural steel) then the weighted average index should be adjusted in proportion to the value of the factor for that division.

Using Historical Cost Indexes

A Historical Cost Index number is a percentage ratio of a given project's cost at any stated time compared to that same project's cost at a base period.

$$\text{Index Number} = \frac{\text{Cost at Stated Time}}{\text{Cost at Base Period}} \times 100$$

For example:

The Historical Cost Indexes for July 1, 1976 and Jan. 1, 1985 are 107.3 and 190.0 respectively. Dividing we have

$$\frac{190.0}{107.3} = 1.77$$

This means that construction costs in 1985 are 1.77 times the construction costs in 1976, or stated otherwise, there has been a 77% increase in construction costs from 1977 to 1985

Using City Cost Indexes

In finding the cost difference between cities, you may compute the relationship of one index to another using the formula:

$$\frac{\text{City B Index}}{\text{City A Index}} \times \text{City A cost} = \text{City B cost}$$

For example:

The Houston, TX Index is 96.1.

The Boston, MA Index is 107.3.

Thus a building built in Houston, TX for \$1,000,000 will cost in Boston:

$$\frac{107.3}{96.1} \times \$1,000,000 = \$1,116,500 \text{ in Boston}$$

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 19

19 85

MR. SPEAKER

We, your committee on STATE ADMINISTRATION

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 147

First reading copy (White)
color

**INCREASE COST LIMIT OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTED WITHOUT LEGISLATIVE
CONSENT**

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 147

BE AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

1) Page 1, line 14.

Strike: "\$100,000"

Insert: "\$75,000"

2) Page 1, line 18.

Strike: "\$100,000"

Insert: "\$75,000"

AND AS AMENDED

DO PASS.

AM 1/18/85

STATE PUB. CO.
Helena, Mont.

Walter K. Sales,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 18

85

19.....

MR. SPEAKER.....

We, your committee on STATE ADMINISTRATION.....

having had under consideration HOUSE..... Bill No. 153

First reading copy (White)
color

JOB-SHARING EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SAME AS PERMANENT PART-TIME EMPLOYEE

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE..... Bill No. 153

DO PASS

2-11/85

STATE PUB. CO.
Helena, Mont.

.....
Walter R. Sales,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 16 19 35

MR. **SPEAKER**

We, your committee on **STATE ADMINISTRATION**

having had under consideration **HOUSE** Bill No. **146**

First reading copy (White)
color

**DELEGATION OF DEPT. OF ADMIN. CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION TO
OTHER AGENCIES**

Respectfully report as follows: That **HOUSE** Bill No. **146**

DO NOT PASS

~~DO NOT PASS~~

Jr 1/13/35

STATE PUB. CO.
Helena, Mont.

.....
Walter R. Sales.

Chairman.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 18

19 55

MR. SPEAKER

We, your committee on STATE ADMINISTRATION

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 163

First reading copy (White)
color

ALLOW STATE TO CONTRACT FOR DATA PROCESSING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS UP TO 10 YEARS.

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 163

BE AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

1) Title, line 6.

Strike: "DATA PROCESSING"

Insert: "THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
MEDICAID"

Strike: "SYSTEMS"

Insert: "SYSTEM (SMIS)"

2) Page 1, line 17.

Strike: "data processing"

Insert: "the department of social and rehabilitation services
medicaid"

3) Page 1, line 18.

Strike: "systems"

Insert: "system (SMIS)"

AND AS AMENDED,

DO PASS

JM/1/18/55

STATE PUB. CO.
Helena, Mont.

.....
Walter R. Salas, Chairman.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 18 19 85

MR. SPEAKER

We, your committee on STATE ADMINISTRATION

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 161

First reading copy (White)
color

**ESTABLISH VOLUNTARY EXPENDITURE LIMITS FOR CANDIDATES AND
BALLOT ISSUES**

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 161

~~DO NOT PASS~~

~~DO PASS~~

WRS 1/14/85

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

January 16 19 35

MR. SPEAKER

We, your committee on STATE ADMINISTRATION

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 143

First reading copy (White
color)

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION REVIEW OF BUILDING COST ESTIMATES

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 143

DO PASS

W 1/18/35

STATE PUB. CO.
Helena, Mont.

Walter E. Sales,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

Page 1 of 2

January 13 1935

MR. SPEAKER

We, your committee on STATE ADMINISTRATION

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 150

First reading copy (White)
color

SECRETARY OF STATE TO SET CERTAIN FEES BY RULE COMMENSURATE WITH COSTS

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 150

DO PASS

STATEMENT OF INTENT ATTACHED

JR/1/13/35
STATE PUB. CO.
Helena, Mont.

.....
Walter R. Sales,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY

January 18

19 35

HB 150

Statement of Intent

STATEMENT OF INTENT FOR HB 150

A statement of intent is required for this bill because sections 1 through 3 and 7 grant the secretary of state authority to establish fees for filing documents and issuing certificates required by Title 30, chapter 9; Title 30, chapter 13, parts 2 and 3; and Title 35, chapter 2. The documents and certificates for which filing fees may be charged under those rules include those specifically mentioned in sections 30-9-491, 30-13-217, 30-13-311, 30-13-313, 30-13-315, and 35-2-1001, MCA, prior to amendment by this bill, and any others required under Title 30, chapter 9; Title 30, chapter 13, parts 2 and 3; and Title 35, chapter 2. These rules must allow the filing and billing for filing fees to be accomplished by mail.

Sections 1 through 3 and 7 require fees to be commensurate with costs. This means reasonably related to the costs of processing the documents.

2-11/18/15

VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE _____

COMMITTEE _____

BILL 153, 161, 163

DATE 1/18/85

SPONSOR _____

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP-PORT	OP-POSE
Tom Schneider	Helena	MPEA	153	
Joseph Lamp	Helena	Mt League of Women ¹⁵³ Veterans		
Bob Anderson	Helena	Mt. Common Cause	161	
Pam Chapman Otto	Helena	Self	153	
Rhonda Boyle	Helena	WCCW	153	
Rita Teunson	Helena	self	153	
Vale Kudlin	Helena	self	153	
Mike Thevor	Helena	D of A		
Laure Ekanger	"	"		
LEE TICKELL	HELENA	S.R.J.	163	
Bob Bart	Helena	MT. Assoc of Counties		
MARK MACKIN	Whitehall	Self	161	
JACK LOUIS	HLN	POLITICAL PRACTICES		
Margaret Stairs	Helena	League of Women Voters	161	

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

AMENDMENTS TO HB 147 (WHITE COPY)

1. PAGE 1, LINE 14.

STRIKE: "\$100,000"

INSERT: "\$75,000"

2. PAGE 1, LINE 16.

STRIKE: "\$100,000"

INSERT: "\$75,000"

AMENDMENTS TO HB 163 (WHITE COPY):

1. TITLE, LINE 6.

STRIKE: "DATA PROCESSING"

INSERT: "THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION ^{SERVICES} MEDICAID"

STRIKE: "SYSTEMS"

INSERT: "SYSTEM (MMIS)"

2. PAGE 1, LINE 17.

STRIKE: "DATA PROCESSING"

INSERT: "THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION ^{SERVICES} MEDICAID"

3. PAGE 1, LINE 18.

STRIKE: "SYSTEMS"

INSERT: "SYSTEM (MMIS)"

EX #1
HB-163
1/18/85

Amendment to HB163

offered by Sponsor Representative Connelly

pg. 1, line 6 ... PURCHASE OF ~~DATA-PROCESSING-MANAGEMENT-INFORMATION-SYSTEMS~~
THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES'
MEDICAID MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MMIS) ...

pg. 1, line 17 ... , and ~~data-processing-management-information-systems~~ THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES' MEDICAID
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MMIS). ...

STATEMENT OF INTENT

House Bill No. 150

A statement of intent is required for this bill because sections 1 through 3 and 7 grant the secretary of state authority to establish fees for filing documents and issuing certificates required by Title 30, chapter 9; Title 30, chapter 13, parts 2 and 3; and Title 35, chapter 2. The documents and certificates for which filing fees may be charged under those rules include those specifically mentioned in sections 30-9-403; 30-13-217, 30-13-311, 30-13-313, 30-13-315, and 35-2-1001, MCA, prior to amendment by this bill, and any others required under Title 30, chapter 9; Title 30, chapter 13, parts 2 and 3; and Title 35, chapter 2. These rules must allow the filing and billing for filing fees to be accomplished by mail.

Sections 1 through 3 and 7 require fees to be commensurate with costs. This means reasonably related to the costs of processing the documents.

Ex #2
HB-161
1/15/85

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO HB 161 (White copy):

1. Title, line 4.

Following: " "AN ACT"

Insert: "INCREASING THE AMOUNT THAT MAY BE CONTRIBUTED
TO CERTAIN CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICE AND THEIR
POLITICAL COMMITTEES;"

WOMEN'S LOBBYIST FUND

Box 1099
Helena, MT 59624
449-7917



ER #7
1/18/85
HB 153

January 18, 1985

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HB 153

Mr. Chairman and members of the House State Administration Committee:

My name is Anne Brodsky and I am speaking on behalf of the Women's Lobbyist Fund (WLF) in support of HB 153. The WLF gave strong endorsement in the 1983 Legislature to what is now Montana's job sharing law, § 2-18-107, MCA. Our endorsement for the availability of the option of job sharing is given because this option provides employees with greater flexibility in their career choices. For example, having the choice of job sharing gives the employee an opportunity to both participate in the work force and participate in other activities, such as raising a family or pursuing educational opportunities.

The benefits of job sharing are equally great for the employer. Employers and employees attest to the increased productivity of employees who job share. Studies have shown that employee productivity and creativity rise while absenteeism falls when employees opt to job share.

As the testimony has indicated, however, the choice to job share has not been actively pursued by state employees in Montana. It is probable that this is because the current law contains a disincentive to job sharing: the health benefits granted to employees who job share are less than the health benefits awarded to those who are part-time employees. As a former part-time employee, I was very much aware of that disparity.

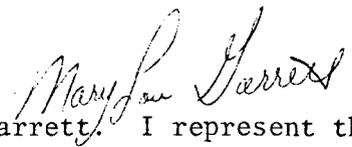
As a matter of fairness, the WLF believes that the Legislature should remove the discrimination that now exists between the health benefits awarded to those who job share and those who are part-time employees. While there will be a slight cost to the state, such impact will be mitigated by the incentive for employees to job share and the increased productivity of those who choose this option.

For consistency with the spirit of the job sharing law, to promote job sharing, and out of equal treatment to state employees, the WLF urges you to pass HB 153.

TESTIMONY ON H.B. 153

Ex 6
1/15/85
H.B. 153

AN ACT TO ENTITLE STATE EMPLOYEES IN A JOB-SHARING STATUS TO
THE SAME BENEFITS THAT PERMANENT PART-TIME EMPLOYEES RECEIVE;
AMENDING SECTION 2-18-107, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE".



My name is Mary Lou Garrett. I represent the Governor's Interdepartmental
Coordinating Committee for Women, known as the ICCW.

ICCW recognizes the problem with Job-Sharing positions as it effects
employee benefits. H.B. 153 will eliminate the discrimination between
job-sharing employees because the proposed language will place each employee
in equal status for purposes of earning leave and health benefits.

The ICCW supports H.B. 153 to allow employees in job-sharing positions
the same benefits as permanent part-time employees.

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Mary Lou Garrett Committee On NB 153
Address 806 Ind St - Helena Date 1-18-85
Representing ICCW Support X
Bill No. NB 153 Oppose _____
Amend _____

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1.

2.

3.

4.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

January 15, 1985

Ex. #5
1/18/85
HB-153

532 S. Roberts St.
Helena, MT. 59601

Rep. Dorothy Bradley
Montana House of Representatives
Capitol Station
Helena, MT. 59620

Dear Rep. Bradley,

This letter is in support of HB 153 , which would amend the law to provide benefits to job share employees on the same basis as permanent part-time employees.

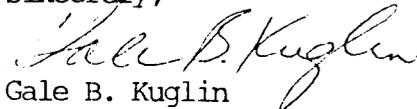
From a personal perspective as an employee who has job shared since July, 1983, I think I should be treated for benefits purposes on the same basis as an employee who works the same number of hours I do, but who is described as part-time. I believe the difference between job share employees and permanent part-time employees for benefits purposes is an artificial one. It costs me \$45-\$50 per month out-of-pocket to participate in the group benefits plan. It costs a part-time employee nothing.

From a professional perspective and speaking for myself and not as a representative of the State Personnel Division where I am employed, I believe the inequity in benefits is the single greatest objection employees have to pursuing job sharing where they would otherwise be extremely interested. I have had a number of people comment that they would love to job share in theory, but the cost of paying for benefits stops them from further pursuing the idea.

In my research on job sharing, as principle author of the Job Sharing Guide, distributed by the State Personnel Division, and from personal experience, I believe job sharing is a valuable experience for employees who wish to continue in careers, but who have to balance personal considerations with their work. It is a valuable experience for agencies which can retain experienced and highly-motivated employees, who might otherwise be forced to leave state employment.

Again, these comments are my own and not necessarily the division's. If I can provide additional information or support for passage of HB 153, please let me know.

Sincerely,


Gale B. Kuglin

cc: Rep. Harper
Sen. Fuller

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Paul Kugler Committee On State Administration
Address Hilens Date 1-18-85
Representing self Support
Bill No. HB 153 Oppose _____
Amend _____

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments: attached

1.

2.

3.

4.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

Ex. #4
1/18/85
HB 161



January 18, 1984

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
HOUSE STATE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

Tony Jewett
H.B. 161

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee. I am Tony Jewett, Executive Director of the Montana Democratic Party. The Montana Democratic party supports House Bill 161.

Our interest in this legislation resides primarily in the its impact on state legislative races. In 1984, the total sum of dollars spent on races for the state legislature was almost three times that of 1976 ; in 1984, that figure topped the \$3/4 million mark. State legislative elections are becoming a major monetary battleground in Montana politics.

What is more disturbing, however, than the increase in total expenditures, is the correlation between dollars spent and races won. In the 1984 election cycle, 66% of the winning candidates outspent their opponents; 34% of the victors spent less than their opponents. One state legislative race topped the unprecedented and unheard-of total of \$20,000.

In Montana, we pride ourselves in our people-to-people approach. It's an attitude that has traditionally been a part of the state legislative election landscape. The fabric of that tradition is being undermined by a reliance on monetary tactics as a more fundamental tool to electoral success.

Dollars are a necessary and vital part of running elections. They provide the

(over)

Montana Democratic Central Committee • Steamboat Block, Room 306 • P.O. Box 802 • Helena, MT 59624 • (406) 442-9520

Executive Board

Bruce Nelson Chairman	Donna Small Vice Chairman	Mary Hempleman Secretary	Bobbie Wolfe Treasurer	Tony Jewett Executive Director	James Pasma Nat'l Committeeman	Dorothy Bradley Nat'l Committeewoman
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Sharon Peterson	Gracia Schall	Barb Skelton	Clara Spotted Elk	Chuck Tooley	Mike Ward	Blake Wordal
Sen. Chet Blaylock	Rep. Dan Kemmis	Jim Foley	Rep. John Vincent	Phillis Moore		

page 2

means by which our candidates are able to communicate their ideas to the voters. However, when dollars begin to replace people as the foundation of our legislative elections, a separation between the voters and the candidate is the end result. There is a point of diminishing returns.

This legislation is voluntary. It provides candidates with the opportunity to declare their position on the influence of money in elections while still running effective, one-on-one campaigns. With the public mood swinging against high finance in elections, a candidate's choosing these voluntary limits could serve as a powerful statement to the voters and a positive factor for the candidate's election effort.

I would ask the committee to consider a few additions to the legislation. The bill makes no distinction between primary and general elections, and as such penalizes a candidate who has a primary. As an example, a candidate for the House who has chosen the voluntary limits could spend \$2000 in a contested primary and then face a general election bid in which they could spend only an additional \$3000; but their opponent, who had no primary but also chooses the voluntary limits, would be able to spend the full \$5000. This places the first candidate at a potential disadvantage. Because of this problem, I would recommend that the limits apply only to the general election.

Secondly, the limits as presently outlined, may be appropriate for 1985, but in a decade would be outdated because of inflation. I would urge the committee to consider amending the limits with an inflation factor so that they remain reasonable and attractive as a campaign option.

With those alterations in mind, the Democratic Party urges favorable consideration of House Bill 161.

-end-



COMMON CAUSE/MONTANA

P.O. Box 822
Helena, Montana 59601

Ex. #3.
1/18/85
HB-161

STATE STEERING COMMITTEE

- Frank Baker
Glasgow
- Harvey Bryan
Wolf Point
- Barbara Catts
Hamilton
- Paul Davison
Tulsa
- John Dumas
Missoula
- Steve Harber
Helena
- Kelly Jenkins
Helena
- Paul Johnson
Glasgow
- Deby Lodes
Lewistown
- John T. Lowry
Butte
- Rose Magnuson
Missoula
- Ray Ostby
Wolf Point
- Marcia Rundle
Missoula
- Jack Stimpfling
Great Falls
- Robert Waltmire
Columbia Falls
- Ty Waterman
Billings
- Robert Watt
Missoula
- Marty Weaver
Bozeman
- Carol Weeks
Clancy

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON STATE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 18, 1985

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. My name is Robert Anderson and I am a lobbyist for Montana Common Cause. I come before you today on behalf of the 750 members of Montana Common Cause. I would like to speak in support of House Bill 161, particularly those provisions of the bill dealing with voluntary limits on the amount of money spent by candidates for the Montana Legislature.

Based on studies of the past five Montana legislative election cycles, we believe that the reforms set out in Representative Winslow's bill could function as a braking mechanism for what have been steadily increasing campaign expenditures. According to preliminary figures from the most recent Montana Common Cause survey, candidates in Montana legislative races spent more than \$790,000 during the 1984 campaigns, an increase of 25 percent from the \$636,000 spent in 1982, and nearly three times the spending level for 1976. As you probably know, in addition to being the costliest campaigns in total dollars, the 1984 campaigns also included this legislature's most expensive campaign, with one candidate spending over \$20,000 to fund his bid for a seat in the Montana House of Representatives. We are concerned that without the institution of some type of ceiling on the amount of money spent on electoral campaigns, Montana may soon go the way of other states, in which election to public office has been priced farther and farther out of the reach of the ordinary citizen, and in which the effectiveness of the individual constituent contributor is almost nil.