

MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE  
MONTANA STATE SENATE

April 10, 1985

The 16th meeting of the Senate Finance and Claims Committee met on the above date in room 108 of the State Capitol. Senator Regan, Chairman, called the meeting to order at 8:01 a.m. following roll call.

ROLL CALL: All members present except Senator Aklestad.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 344: A bill to provide training for family practice resident physicians, sponsored and explained by Representative Manuel. He said this would provide funds for the 85-86 biennium. It was the thought of the legislature that the program be funded through the legislature by grants and donations and it hasn't happened. It is a program which has done more good than any other. It complements WICHE and WAMI. It has had very good results and it does not cost very much.

Proponents for House Bill 344: Sandy Norris, administrator for the Family Practice Residency Physicians to help train a resident in practice in Montana. It costs \$57,000 per year to train a resident and we pay \$120,000 to \$150,000 a year to bring 30 or 40 into the state for one month. The community does exceed \$70,000 to \$100,000 over what the state puts in it, which is \$50,000 a year. She handed in exhibit 1 and 2. Exhibit 2 she went through and explained. She said two physicians had located in Montana as a result of this program and 2 more were to locate this summer. They are family physicians, general practitioners, and are hard to get. In a city like Helena where you have specialists, etc. it is hard to see the need. Many eastern Montana communities have no doctor. She read exhibit 1 which was the testimony of Dr. Sidney Pratt. Both exhibit 1 and 2 are attached.

Jerry Loendorf, speaking for the Montana Medical Association, said there are 22 towns in Montana with one, 14 with 2, and 14 with three physicians. The reason we think it is so successful is that it gives the young doctor a chance to see Montana, an opportunity he would probably never have until he had a practice well established elsewhere and could afford a vacation someday to Montana. They can see where they can practice medicine in a small under-served place, meet the people, etc.

Drew Dawson: Chairman of a non-profit organization in Boulder said we have been spending a lot of time trying to get one into Boulder, and have met with very limited success. Through this program we were almost directly able to recruit a doctor who is extremely interested in living and studying in Montana. He participated in a family residency program. It was through the auspices of this program that he was interested and he will be here later this summer.

Howard Purcell, Executive director Montana Hospital Association, said I have found physicians are the best recruiters of physicians. This bill has been successful in bringing physicians to Montana and into areas where they are needed. We participate here in Helena to try to get them interested in another area in the state. There is a strong support for this program and I would urge your support.

Bill Leary, President of the Montana Hospital Association said there are 57 hospitals in Montana and they express support for the tremendous success this program has enjoyed. We hope you can find the funds to support this program.

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and Chairman Regan asked if there were questions from the committee.

Senator Himsel: In evaluating this program and referring to your reference to 82-83 and there were none recruited here. In 83-84 there appears to be 2 and in 84-85 we don't know yet. Over the course of time we really only recruited 2 in Montana.

Sandy Norris: We know there will be 2 more this summer, and one of them is coming to Boulder in a few months. He is Dr. Mike Streckel who had been planning to go into practice in Washington and will be in practice this summer in Montana. He was also in WAMI.

Senator Smith: In regard to some of the hospitals--they will be closed or in very bad circumstances. The question is almost like the chicken and the egg situation. If the hospitals close, then the Dr.'s will move out. Some of the hospitals will be closed because of the lack of patients. What happens to the Dr.'s then?

Howard Purcell: Some of the hospitals are in very bad shape. If the hospitals close and the Dr.'s move out--sometimes that will happen, then you have the reverse of that. At Three Forks, for instance, there is no hospital but an excellent Dr with operating privileges in Bozeman. Frequently it is only a matter of time when the hospital closes until the physician is also gone.

There were no closing remarks, and Chairman Regan announced the hearing on House Bill 344 closed.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 381: Representative Ream, Missoula, said this is a bill that would appropriate \$25,000 from the state equalization aid account to pay the De Smet school district for funds it did not receive for the school years 1979 through 1981. It was entitled to funds from the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction following construction of a new middle school building. The OPI calculated as if it were one building. The chairman of the board of the school district and the attorney also spoke. Also Senator Van Valkenberg spoke for the bill before.

Dennis Lind, an attorney from Missoula representing the De Smet school district in Missoula County, said the school is located by the airport just kindergarten through grade 8. In 1976 there was a rapid growth in that area of Missoula and an increase in physical facilities were indicated. As a result of meetings and negotiations with the OPI and the board, a new building was built to accomodate the upper grades. In 1979 the DeSmet prepared their budget which was prepared by the county and what occurred was a technicality that was not completed even though the school authorities had corresponded with the OPI. After the building is built it says three members of the district must sign and say they want to open the building. The OPI reduced the budget and consolidated into one building. They gave us less money and in 1981 when DeSmet found that they were not getting the funds the county auditor determined they were not being paid at the 2 building level. They were entitled to \$58,000 state equalization funds that they did not get. It is a great financial impact to this small district. The school board had consulted with OPI. An agreement has been done and they decided to come to the legislature. You are aware in the House the House took some action to reduce this to \$25,000. I assume lack of resources is the answer. We are asking that the \$58,000 be reimbursed. No interest, nothing for costs or attorney fees. Simply the amount that should have been provided be done.

Bob Peterson, Chairman of the DeSmet school said it was 3 years ago that our secretary came to me and said there was a tremendous financial problem. The budget was not coming up with what we had requested. We had depleted our cash reserve at the end of the year. Everything is having to be carried over from year to year. We are splitting up our supplies etc. and not paying them until the money comes in in October. There are 65 students right now, but they change rapidly because of 2 trailer courts in the area--it could be a 75 difference in 2 weeks.

John Larson, OPI, said in the fall of 1984 the office was faced with the point of facing litigation. Based on what is in the file, it was very clear to me that if we went to court, we would probably lose based on past correspondence, etc. The fiscal year had gone, but we could not go back and adjust.

Bob Stockton, present, a supporter of the bill, and will answer any questions you might have.

Senator Van Valkenburg, co-sponsor of the bill, said anything he could add has already been said here. I think this is a small amount of money. Given the state budget picture, it is not a small amount, but passage of this bill will result in savings to the state of Montana. You know when John Larson and I agree on something it is different.

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and Senator Regan asked if there were questions from the committee.

Senator Keating: The House was amended to reduce from \$57,000 to \$25,000. I would like to ask John--would you go to court for the other \$32,000?

John Larson: That would be the assumption. The \$25,000 would be paid only if the school district would accept it. If they did not accept it they would then no doubt sue us and ask for the \$57,000. It was Representative Donaldson's feeling that at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the problem was the school district and that is why it was cut.

Senator Keating: I am not familiar with the state A & E account.

Bob Stockton: The state equalization fund is an earmarked revenue account. 25% income, corporation, gas royalties, etc. (He detailed the accounts)

Senator Story: From reading the papers I understand there were somewhat similar bills introduced in behalf of the Bozeman schools.

John Larson: The Bozeman situation was in calculating the year end balance in certain accounts. It was more of an accounting error. This relates to the status and construction of the building. We applied the formula for one building, not at the formula for 2 and no one picked it up at the local level until 1982.

Senator Himsl: You spoke about adding to the buildings. I want to talk about the program. There is a difference between programs they submit and they were under the understanding they were a middle school and wound up with elementary?

John Larson: There is a different formula as to buildings.

Senator Himsl: It has to be the program they were to use.

Bob Stockton: One was the approval of opening the second building and the other was the funding of the middle school.

Senator Himsl: We are concerned with the program.

Bob Stockton: Outside of town each building counts its own foundation program. 2 small buildings earn more money than one with the same number of children. The other is the education and assurance of 8 grades.

Senator Regan: Why the large jump in the three years. Was there that much increase in enrollment?

Senator Regan: Mr. Lind, you indicated the short fall could you give the one for 1981?

Dennis Lind: About \$46,000.

Senator Regan: Then why that large jump?

Dennis Lind: The numbers were completed in Missoula by the County office.

Bob Stockton: There was a jump at that time.

Senator Regan: 5 times the enrollment?

Bob Stockton: Enrollment in the upper grades.

Senator Hammond: Was this junior high certified as an accredited junior high, and when was it done?

Bob Stockton: Middle school rather than a junior high.

Senator Hammond: Was it not accredited as a middle school until later?

Bob Stockton: I do not know the date. Probably 82-83.

Dennis Lind: In addition to the correspondence, there was an open house in which the OPI came and participated in the opening of the school and correspondence with Georgia Rice that said the funding would be received, but because no documentation even though everything was in place, it was not allowed.

Senator Hammond: Why?

Dennis Lind: There were numerous pieces of correspondence that references the separate building.

Senator Gage: Enrollment. Does anyone have a figure on the total budget for the three years and was it clear here? This is about a \$200,000 total budget. The appropriation was here before the House committee. The amendments entitled to constitute at out 20% of the total budget.

Senator Boylan: A study made of the funding formula on decreasing this money. I have found it takes a Philadelphia lawyer to figure it out. It is a mess. A lot of areas have suffered from this. What about the formulas with money to operate under.

Bob Stockton: There was travel and several things. The size of the school district and the number of teachers in a small school, special education districts, junior high funding and middle school funding and the number of buildings outside of the city.

Senator Regan: I would like to have you investigate why the large jump.

Representative Ream closed by saying I think I wasn't there when the appropriation committee took action and they amended that settlement on what was indicated.

Senator Regan declared the hearing closed on House Bill 381.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 632: Representative Eudaily said this bill provides a cost-of-living increase in service and disability retirement allowances and survivorship allowances for certain members of the teachers' retirement system and their beneficiaries and increase the contribution to the system. This bill increases the retirement for the retired teachers. Since 1979 they have been working with your retirement groups trying to come up with a uniform retirement. Retired teachers received a small increase before and the last general increase was in 1977 and the purpose in introducing this bill was to provide a cost of increase to those retired teachers who earned a minimum for those receiving under \$400 a month. The impact on the university system caused it to go to the House Appropriation committee. About 5,000 teachers came in and asked them to reduce the benefits in the bill and this is the result you have before you today. We determined that our national objective was to help the retirees in the low and moderate group. He said this third reading bill had been amended and the amendments would be on page 2, line 13, page 3, line 3, and page 3, line 4. He pointed out on the bill where they should be. (A copy of the amendments was later brought to the committee and a request made that they go on when the executive action is taken since it had not been made in the House and they thought it should have been). A copy is enclosed.

Proponents for HB 632: Terry Mino, Montana Federation of Teachers, said she was in support of the bill and would urge the committee to concur in it.

Bob Johnson, Montana Association of Teachers Retirement, said he would also speak in support of the bill.

Henry Jorgenson, Montana Teachers Retirement Association said I would like to underscore that a group of us representing the Montana Teachers Association, when we became aware of the real budget crunch, we wanted to help by taking away some of the ones receiving the most and give this to the ones receiving the least. This bill does this. One example of an individual who was a teacher and school administrator has about 40 years experience and retired about 20 years ago. They are getting \$330 a month.

Owen Nelson, MCA said they support the bill and feel it is minimal and will help some. Since 1971 the consumer price index has increased by 102% and the purchasing power

of the \$300 a month -- what it is worth today.

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and Chairman Regan asked if there were questions from the committee.

Senator Hammond: I think they have certainly gone into the right track. Those people who retired 20 years ago are hurt.

Senator Keating: What is the status of Senator Weeks bill?

Representative Eudaily: It is tabled. They preferred to put it in one bill rather than two.

Senator Smith: In regard to the financial statement. It shows that the income will be much larger than the out-go of the program. Would it have any serious impact on the retirement account?

Bob Johnson: The bill would not have an adverse impact on the system. It will be amortized over 40 years.

Senator Keating: On the fiscal note that was the old one--on the back page the cost of local government and increases the cost of local government about \$5,000 per year in '86 and '87 and we say that was reduced by 40%--we are looking at about \$300,000 a year. About \$100,000 to the counties.

Representative Eudaily, standing at the far end of the room did not speak up enough to get the answer to this question.)

Senator Keating: What will it cost the University System? It says \$100,000.

Representative Eudaily: \$64,856 and \$67,775.

Senator Regan: Where did these figures come from?  
(attached is a copy of the corrected figures)

Representative Eudaily: From the Teachers Retirement.

Representative Eudaily closed by saying he would really appreciate the consideration of this bill. This is a modest request and I would encourage his favor.

Senator Regan declared the hearing closed.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 754: Representative Fritz said this is the 7th time this bill was presented. It is a bill providing an allowance adjustment for members of the municipal police officers' retirement system for those retiring between July 1, 1975 and July 1, 1985. He said those police officers retiring before the first date have an automatic cost of living increase and retired at  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the entering salary of a police officer. Before July 1, 1975 there is no problem. Those who retired in 75, 76 and 77 had the inflation period in those years,

had the inflation period in those years. It takes those officers between 75 and 85 and provides a cost of living increase based on the entering salary in 1985. It does not solve the problem permanently because this group will remain static. There is this inequity in the system.

Proponents for House Bill 754: Bill Ware, Chief of Police, Helena, and representing the Chief's of police said Representative Fritz explained quite well what it will do. The officers after 1975 received no cost of living increase. It would bring those officers up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the police officers salary in the city in which they retired. We do have some chiefs making less than that. All three Police Associations are here. The history of this bill was given by Fritz. Approximately 100 officers that will be affected by this retirement after 1975. One retired member is here today. I would urge you to pass this piece of legislation.

Larry Conner, Montana Police Association, Bozeman, said there are 443 active duty officers around Montana. Also there are many Montana Police officers retired on fixed pensions with no hope of cost of living increase. I would like to give a couple examples of retired officers from Bozeman. One retired as a captain in February 1976 and presently receives \$527.50 a month. Another retired 8 months later and receives \$537.75 as a retired sargeant. Since 1976 there has been no increase in 9 years. Those before that date are getting an increase. The two officers I mentioned get about \$127 a month less than those retired prior to that date. That is all they bring in, and that adds up on an annual basis. House Bill 754 proposes a one time cost of living increase. The Department of Administration estimated the cost in the future would be approximately a one time increase of \$125,000. This money is provided by a tax on motor vehicles, etc. The insurance premium pack. We believe our request is a reasonable request and will help approximately the 100 officers.

Bill Steel, Great Falls, retired. President of the Retired Police Officers of the State of Montana, said I feel I owe it to the bill to talk about where the scars are and how it got here. It was a long seige to come up with this bill in its modified form. In 1974 a situation for example in Great Falls, a widow receiving \$89 a month for retirement. Police officers do not work under the Social Security system and this was it. This was brought to the legislature in 1975 and since then they have been retiring at 4 to \$500 dollar bracket. The legislature passed the bill then that it would be brought up to \$489. Because we did it then they were receiving more money and it would take care of the necessities, dependent on how long the inflation period lasted--Now they are still receiving that and the inflation is still on. It is difficult to talk to officers who retired in between July of 75 and 85. One is receiving 500 a month and out of that bracket are receiving \$750 a month. It is not just. We tried first to bring everybody up and it was over \$1 million and that would

not fly. We then tried 8½% and the percentage value of the monies from tax insurance money. That had about \$800,000 in it. The House did not want to go for that and then we came with this one for \$125,000. It will accomodate 65 or 70 people who retired after that since after that date they retired above this amount. This is the people below the minimum. This is a one time shot and therefore they will be brought up to the minimum this year, but next year they will start falling behind again. We will have to come back and address this again down the line.

Dave Senn, Operations Bureau Chief, Public Employees Retirement Division, said he urged support of the bill and was here to answer any questions they might have.

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and Chairman Regan asked if there were questions from the committee.

Senator Manning: I would like to ask the gentleman from the PERD board a question. At the present time what kind of returns are you getting on investments you are investing for the police fund?

Mr. Senn: Right at 10% last year. This year right at 10% or just below it.

Senator Manning: How much money in the account?

Mr. Senn: \$17,247,000.

Senator Manning: Interest earning?

Mr. Senn: \$1.5 million.

Senator Christiaens: Tell me what the updated fiscal note means.

Mr. Senn: \$120,000 the first year and declines under the current life expectancy of the retiree.

Senator Gage: Does all the premium tax money go into this?

Mr. Senn: The cost of living for police, fire fighters and a contribution to the salary. Any money left over goes to the general fund.

Senator Gage: If not any left over, take it out of the general fund.

Senator Smith: Your statistics sheet is not up to date, why?

Senator Hammond: What is the minimum age for retirement?

Mr. Senn: About 50 with 20 years service.

Senator Hammond: Not before the age of 50?

Mr. Senn: No.

Senator Regan: If a police officer serves 18 years there is no pension benefits?

Mr. Senn: If an individual police officer comes into service at a later age he may reach the age of retirement before the 20 years service.

Senator Regan: He can retire then before 20 years of service?

Mr. Senn: Yes. They would have to be age 50 but not necessarily reach that many years of service.

Senator Regan: Then the ones who retired earlier and resulted in a reduced income, then this bill if it were to pass, would put them into the full benefits?

Mr. Senn: 9/10. Under this bill I don't believe this is addressed.

Senator Regan: Under this bill they would receive 1/2.

Mr. Senn: This bill as written, addresses only those people who retired between those dates--prior to 1975.

Senator Hammond: But people who have retired at -- maybe 15 years -- now they would be raised up to the 1/2 of the beginning police salary of the present time?

Larry Conner: No. If retired in 1980--this bill does not address them.

Senator Hammond: 1975.

Mr. Conner: 1975. There is the exception of disability. They may retire earlier. One, a police officer, was retired with disability in 12 years in Great Falls.

Senator Hammond: This bill does not address those?

Mr. Conner: Backing up--there is a widow in Great Falls--the widow of a police officer who died in 1978. Retired at \$606. She is a widow and the check she receives not for the retirement with the insurance and taxes taken out is \$465. That is the people who have the problem.

Senator Regan: I think Mr. Senn from the retirement board can answer this. (In an answer to who might answer a question)

Senator Manning: The one question I want to ask is, is are you aware of that tax money that is--how much-- returned every year to the general fund?

Mr. Senn: I am not sure last year but think it was about \$5 million.

Senator Manning: That money was supposed to be for the pension funds? Is there a possibility that someone is really using the money for someone elses funds?

Senator Keating: You say this is for between 75 and '85. What happens after '85? What formula is used there?

Mr. Senn: They are not addressed in the bill.

Senator Keating: I am aware of that. Does he retire at a formula between '75 and '85 or what? When an officer retires what formula does he use?

Mr. Senn: One half of the pay.

Senator Keating: You are trying to bring these people up to the 1/2 period?

Senator Manning: In regard to the investment of funds for the police retirement. A better retirement of interest for firemen than police. You have only about \$15 million in the fire department and receive \$1.6 million interest. You have \$17 million in the police retirement and only \$1.5 million interest? Are you investing in different areas or what?

Mr. Senn: Some are long term investments.

Senator Regan: (Referring to a letter she had received) Did you produce this letter?

Representative Fritz: This addresses the fact that this is all these people receive. They are not covered by social security. This would be \$120,000 maximum in the first year. Larry Nachtsheim, Administrator of the Public Employees' Retirement Division had done this. It is not the intent of the bill to bring anyone retiring up to the average. The resulting benefits would continue to prevail.

Senator Regan declared the hearing closed on House Bill 754.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 909: Representative Manuel the chief sponsor of the bill explained that this would enable the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation to grant and make loans to state government to retrofit their state billings. It would be a kind of savings to the state of Montana. I have Bob Robinson here to explain what the program really is.

Larry Fasbender, Director of the DNRC, spoke for the bill and his testimony is attached as exhibit 1, HB 909. He said one of the problems in alternate energy was the difficulty in related tangible projects that could be related to the state legislature. There was \$11 million for energy expended by the state. If retrofitted buildings there could be quite a savings. This legislation was introduced by Representative Manuel, chairman of the subcommittee and it passed the House. All information would also be available for private industry. Larry Siroky is the division chief there.

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and Senator Regan asked if there was questions from the committee.

Senator Smith: It seems to me when I review all the budgets it appears that the RIT and RID monies are to be used by the state bureaucracy and not the people.

Senator Regan asked if there was any closing statement, and Representative Manuel deferred to Mr. Fasbender who said he had nothing further to say.

Senator Regan declared the hearing closed on House Bill 909.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 932: Representative Spaeth, chief sponsor of H. B. 932 said this bill explains itself. It is a bill to appropriate funds from the Dept of Fish, Wildlife and Parks earned revenue account to the Dept of Natural Resources and Conservation for repayment of the loan for the rehabilitation of the Cooney Dam. The subcommittee on DNRC and LRP heard the bill. Cooney Dam is located in my district. It was declared unsafe and had to be repaired or breached. It affects Rock Creek drainage from Laurel to Red Lodge, etc. It covers several counties. He explained some of the problem in that the work was started and they felt all of the parties were not paying the shares promised. He said he felt nothing could be gained by pointing fingers or shouting, that a compromise should be worked out, and he felt it had been. He said there are 3 ways to pay for this. 1 is money from the legislature, 2 is bureau of reclamation loans and 3. land and water grant money to be submitted to the federal agency through the DNRC and FW and Parks. The land and water grants were not applied for and not forthcoming. Some feel FW&P is to blame. Some were unhappy that we were not harder on them than I was. I don't think that was necessary. A combination of errors occurred, and this is a way of resolving what issues are there without more conflict in the area. The dam has been constructed. There is some land that still needs to be condemned. We are trying to sort out and clean up a lot of hot spots. The grant was \$260,000. We would have liked to get it to take care of the other areas. It is an attempt to try to resolve the problems.

Proponents to House Bill 932: Mr. James Prinky, Water Users, said the Water Users are having to pay considerably higher water costs because of the lack of the \$260,000.

Mr. Prinky read from the Montana Codes and said it seems that coming up to Helena you learn the art of compromise. It is a compromise between the Rock Creek Water Users and the Fish, Wildlife and Parks, etc. It is an attempt to put everything to rest. It would help with the conflicts we have there.

Jim Flynn, Director, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, appeared as a proponent for the passage of H. B. 932, and his testimony is attached.

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and Chairman Regan asked if there were questions from the committee.

Senator Smith: In regard to the \$20,000 committment. Is this for the next 2 years. Will we then be obligated in 2 years to come up with another \$20,000?

Jim Flynn: We have not come to the point that this will be a long time committment. I would assume if we are to look at more, it would depend on what we had and what our account balances are.

Senator Smith: The reason I asked was because of the Daily Ditch project that came back year after year.

Senator Hims1: This is the request for repayment of a loan. Who is the beneficiary?

Representative Spaeth: There is presently a 40 year loan with the Bureau of Reclamation. To pay off the majority of the construction costs. This would credited to that.

Senator Hims1: The beneficiary would be the Rock Creek Water Users Association and would only apply to the loan. It will be a continuing loan for the 40 years?

Representative Spaeth: There is a good chance that in 2 years we would do that, but that would be the end of it. It is understood that 4 years from now we would not be in again.

Senator Hims1: The amount is wrong.

Representative Spaeth: Approximately \$1.6 million.

Senator Hims1: And you are applying only that amount?

Representative Spaeth: This would reduce the Water Users amount that would have to be paid.

Senator Hims1: Forgive me, but is this all that is paid on that big a loan?

Representative Spaeth: No. The Bureau of Reclamation loan is a 40 year loan. \$2.2 million was the total cost. \$1.6 million to \$1.7 million has to be paid off by the Rock Creek

Water Users. This will go to be credited toward the payment for the next 2 years.

Mr. Prinky: The \$80,000, if it came for 4 years, \$40,000 a year payment average. It goes on the sliding scale.

Senator Hims1: How does it go?

Mr. Prinky: It will go to Rock Creek Water Users and will go on that amount.

Representative Spaeth: This is not a long term committment -- it is not intended to be a long term obligation. There are a lot of bureaucratic snaffus. It does not get anywhere to argue now. From the contract work it appeared this was in addition to the \$500,000. We were really in a feuding match down there. It falls through the cracks in trying to find out who is responsible. This money was not forthcoming. We are trying to be here in the spirit of compromise and urge that you support the bill.

Senator Regan declared the hearing closed on House Bill 932.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 935: Representative Winslow said I am sorry you are as tired as you are. This bill needs considerable work and is a companion to another bill. This bill would appropriate money for alcohol abuse programs and the payment of principal of and interest on county jail construction and renovation bonds. He said that 90% of the people in jail are alcohol or drug related cases. If you want the product to help pay for the impact, then why not with the impacts from alcohol to help with the jails. We needed 56 votes and got 59 votes in the House. This has an impact down through the AFDC case load, DD homes, to an alcoholic mother, child abuse areas, -- these are just some of the problems we have for an impact from alcohol. I am not crusading against alcohol, we are spending at least \$10 million in SRS that are there because of the alcohol abuse. The short fall of the local alcohol programs--they are \$800,000 short this time.

Proponents for House Bill 935: Representative Waldron spoke for House Bill 935. He said 734 would show kind of a trade-off with the industries. The beer industry came up with just enough to cover the \$400,000 short fall if the bill continues to come through. This was a big concern of Priorities for People. We keep ignoring the problems and paying for it. This program does provide treatment for indigent youth. If the parents have money they can go to the Youth Treatment area and help with some of the problems. If no income, there is no funding to take care of the kids. If an alcohol program up in Pine Hills or Mountain View or Deer Lodge. We pay for them in general assistance and law enforcement, and low income indigents are not getting any assistance at this time. If 651 does pass and increases taxes on alcohol, I would like to see some assistance. \$250,000 a year would go to indigent youth programs.

The counties will come up with all kinds of money. If the bonding program would have passed, they would have come up with \$30 million worth of bonds and using 50-50 help with state we could have got our jails up to standard. When they get home and wind up in ACLU law suits, they will probably reconsider. If 651 does not go anywhere, then this program should also be tab led. If there is anyplace where we need this it is with the indigents.

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and Senator Regan asked if there were questions from the ocmmittee.

Senator Bengtson: How much money is HB 651 raising?

Representative Winslow: It calls for \$8 million here. I am sure it will be amended down. It would have increased the tax on beer, wine and hard liquor.

Senator Bengtson: And you intend to do what?

Representative Winslow: It is our intention to fund the indigent youth and some general fund dollars.

Representative Bengtson: What is the status of that bill? It is here or somewhere else? -- The \$3 million proposal.

Representative Winslow: The counties would still like to see it but \$3 million with a \$60 million problem--it still would have helped, but it died.

Senator Regan: Have you something that shows it is out?

Representative Winslow: I have proposals for amendments.

Senator Christiaens: Can you tell me the number of Representative Waldron's bill?

Representative Winslow: It is 374.

Senator Keating: Under section 1 general fund to the department of Institutions for treatment, etc. \$750,000. You say Representative Waldron's bill is trying to raise the money.

Representative Winslow: \$450,000 a year. It keeps the programs current. Mine would not increase it.

Senator Keating: What programs?

Representative Winslow: The current programs at the county level.

Senator Keating: Department of Institutions. The free standing?

Does this include Galen?

Representative Winslow: Not Galen.

Senator Bengtson: This only addresses the short fall.

Representative Winslow said in closing they have earmarked funds right now. This would address the short fall.

Senator Regan declared the hearing closed on House Bill 935.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 14: Senator Gage, District 5 said he was to explain the bill for Representative Asay since he was unable to come today. A number of the Indian Affairs committee asked if he would carry the bill. There were 5 meetings and they addressed a number of topics dealing with the Indian - non-Indian relationships and to promote better understanding between the tribes and public agencies, acting as a liason between the Indian people and the Legislature, etc. I got a copy of the previous minutes to see what kind of things they had done before so I could see if it was doing something. The first Indian Affairs meeting was not very successful in getting anything accomplished. The tribes had said they were not interested in having them come to the meetings. At the last meeting it was the first thing asked for was that they do come to every reservation. That is a complete turn around. We do have a need for an Indian Affairs Committee. We feel we are partially the result of the reserved water rights and tribes getting back to the negotiations. Through our efforts and meetings we are somewhat instrumental in pulling the policy back together. We felt strongly interested enough to request the Governor to double the money so that we could go to the reservations and meet. We did not receive that money. This bill is asking this money be received for another 2 years. Cuts from \$7,000 to \$6,000 for that period of time. This was originally intended to have the money in effect until 1991. It says 52nd legislature and should be changed to the 50th legislature.

Gary Kimble, representing Louie Clayborne, Indian Affairs, said they really need trained people who are aware of the problems and possible solutions to be here to represent this. Congress felt strongly enough to put them on a permanent basis. When I was here there was not much need for one and times have changed. State governors are beginning to pick up more responsibility for Indians on and off the reservation. As the federal stops, the states have had to pick up the funding as well as the management for the programs. It is very important to continue the dialogue on these issues, particularly the water issues.

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and Senator Regan asked if there were questions from the committee.

Senator Jacobson: I think you also need to amend the bill on page 3, line 6 when you changed to 2 members, when you go to

the last sentence, you could have all members of one party.

Senator Gage closed by saying this is an area unique in the United States that Congress has responsibility for the Indians and Montana Constitution says no jurisdiction over the Indian reservations. There are 7 nations within the boundries of the state. Governors are recognizing that since they have governing powers we need p eople to deal with them as we deal with Can-ada and with foreign nations.

Senator Regan declared the hearing closed on House Bill 14.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 513: Representative Ellison, District 81 said this would establish a state veterans cemetary at Ft. Harrison. I would like to ask Rich Brown to explain this bill to you.

Rich Brown, speaking for the Veteran's Affairs, said this would establish a 65 acre cemetary at Fort Harrison. His testimony is attached as exhibit 1, H. B. 513.

Mr. Brown explained the charts and map included with his testimony. He said there are 41,200 World War II veterans, 15,400 Korean Veterans, 31,400 Viet Nam Veterans, and 2,100 World War I Veterans. A lot of the veterans are senior citizens.

Hal Manion, State Commander of the American Legion, said we attempted to have land last time considered to build a cemetary. Nothing happened for 4 years and it was put back into the general fund for another use. We really have a great need for this cemetary. The land is available. The American Legion members are all in favor of this.

Bob Durkee, representing the veterans of Foreign Wars, said we have been actively engaged in the cemetary program ever since the start. We think we have a good cause and a good location.

Bill Wilson, ex POW, said the appropriation is needed, we urge passage of this bill, and will appreciate every consideration you can give us.

Bill Cummings, American Legion, speaking for Montana Veterans said he would support the bill and urge committee support.

George Poston, DAV, said he concurred with others and would ask support of the bill.

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and Chairman Regan asked if there were questions form the committee.

Senator Gage: Last session you had the idea of an Arlington West cemetary.

Rich Brown: At the present time there are 108 national cem-etaries and they are not putting any money into national cem-etaries. Not unless they serve a very large population.

Senator Himsl: A couple years ago there was a very active program by volunteers to increase the size of Custer. There was money raised and there was quite an organization.

Rich Brown: The state of Montana would appropriate \$50,000.

Senator Himsl: No, the volunteer organization was down at Hardin.

Rich Brown: We did attempt to get land and a volunteer group and we did attempt to develop ground but we were unsuccessful.

Senator Christiaens: The land. The 65 acres is going to be donated?

Rich Brown: Yes, we are asking the Army Corps of Engineers to give us the land. Once it comes into the state of Montana we are in a position where we can then turn around and tell them that part of our share of the matching funds is the land. It would be 50% land, 50% cash.

Senator Christiaens: Not all of it?

Rich Brown: No, part of it. 50% must be cash. The rules changed and said cash. There is a good deal of money available.

Senator Regan: There is \$8 million not allocated. The maximum we can get from the state is \$25,000.

Rich Brown: The \$25,000 cash. \$25,000 as a volunteered land and \$25,000 cash.

Senator Regan: I have a letter from Pat Williams. In an earlier conversation you said you would value the land and match and develop and put a chapel there. The \$25,000 state share is an integral part of the grant. It would appear that \$25,000 from the feds and congressional action for 65 acres-- Then once you have the \$25,000 there would be more for developing the land, maintenance, building a chapel, etc.

Senator Keating: A veteran qualifies to be buried. Does he have to purchase a plot or pay a fee or what is the procedure?

Rich Brown: Any veteran that is buried there is entitled to about \$150 burial amount for a plot allowance. About 250 veterans a year are buried there. A \$25 marker fee from the county. Approximately \$40,000 will be raised from this. At the very most we can charge for a veteran to be allowed to be buried there. If you say so, we can charge something for a widow or children (minor children) to be buried there. We anticipate there would be \$250 per plot.

Senator Keating: The veteran then can obtain a plot free of charge by making the request?

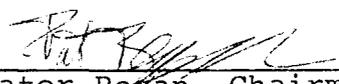
Minutes, Finance and Claims  
April 10, 1985  
Page 19

Senator Bengtson: You mentioned the veterans in Columbia Falls and that they use the cemetery there. Do they get the same accommodations from the cemetery -- the \$150 etc. How extensively do you use it for veterans?

Rich Brown: Any honorably discharged veteran is allowed \$250 from the county and that goes to the funeral people. \$25 for a marker allowance and \$150 from the veterans administration for burial and a flag from the postal service-- if he died in a V.A. hospital -- more than at home. If he died from a service connected disability he is entitled to more.

There were no further questions, and Senator Regan declared the hearing closed.

There was a motion to adjourn, voted, passed, and the meeting adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Senator Regan, Chairman

ROLL CALL

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE

49th LEGISLATIVE SESSION - - 185

Date 4-10-85

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
SENATOR REGAN	✓		
SENATOR HAFFEY	✓		
SENATOR JACOBSON	✓		
SENATOR AKLESTAD		✓	
SENATOR HAMMOND	✓		
SENATOR LANE	✓		
SENATOR CHRISTIAENS	✓		
SENATOR GAGE	✓		
SENATOR HIMSL	✓		
SENATOR STIMATZ	✓		
SENATOR BOYLAN	✓		
SENATOR STORY	✓		
SENATOR SMITH	✓		
SENATOR MANNING (Dick)	✓		
SENATOR BENGTON	✓		
SENATOR KEATING	✓		

VISITORS' REGISTER

SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEE \_\_\_\_\_

BILL \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

NAME	REPRESENTING	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
John W. Lauer	ODJ	Helena	381	
Howard Powell	MHA	Helena	344	
William Leary	2011 HA	Helena	344	
Fredy Harris	MPFSLP	"	"	
Henry Argueman	MRTA	Helena	632	
F. Robert Johnson	Teachers' Retirement	Helena	632	
William D. Smith	Police Retirement	Lewistown	754	
Bill Stealy	Retired Police	Power (Mt. Falls)	754	
William J. Hall	Mt. Assn. of Chiefs of Police	2018 5th - Helena	754	
Bob Durkay	VFW	HELENA	513	
Charles Buziak	Retired Police	Great Falls	754	
Al Brockway	active and chief police	Helena	754	
LARRY CONNER	MT Police Assn	BOZEMAN	754	
Owen Nelson	MFEA	HC 1 & 4	632	
Jim T. Lundy	M. M. M.	Helena	344	
Hugh Cunningham	American Legion	Helena	513	
E. Hal Mason	American Legion	Helena	513	
Wenatch E. C. Hill	Military Affairs	"	513	
J. K. Hill	Indian Affairs	"	14	
Rich Brown	VETERANS AFFAIRS	HELENA	513	
Bill Wilson	AMERICAN <sup>EX</sup> POW	"	513	
George Poston	DAV	"	513	

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY

Testimony Regarding HB 344  
March 8, 1985

Mr. Chairman and members of the Joint Subcommittee on Education, I am Dr. Sidney Pratt, Chief of the Clinical Programs Bureau of the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences. I am here to support HB 344 and am speaking not only for myself but on behalf of Dr. John Drynan for the entire Department.

HB 344 will make possible the continuation of this valuable post-graduate medical education program which has already brought two family physicians to Montana, one into Big Timber and one into Hardin, with two more physicians opening practice in July, one in Boulder and one in Helena.

The health of the people in Montana is dependent to a great degree on the availability of physicians in the small communities throughout the state. Attracting physicians to those small rural towns is not an easy task, as I am certain you are aware. And I can testify to this from my own personal experiences. From 1939 to 1966 I practiced in Miles City until, for obvious physical reasons, I was forced to abandon my practice to assume administrative activities. Locating and keeping physicians in eastern and southeastern Montana is an ever-present problem.

The track record had demonstrated the value of this Family Practice Residency Training Program and I feel it would be shortsighted to abandon this activity since it is bringing primary care providers to the people in our state. Two more brief points: 1) The requested appropriation to the State Department of Health and Environmental Sciences for this program is pass-through money to the corporate body that administers this program. Not one cent is retained in the Department.

2) This program in no way conflicts with or is a substitute for WAMI and WICHE. These two programs are devoted exclusively to medical school education per se and do not furnish any post-graduate education. This Family Practice Residency Training Program is concerned exclusively with the additional training for certification with the American Academy of Family Physicians following graduation from medical school and obtaining the MD degree.

In conclusion I urge you to give favorable consideration to HB 344.

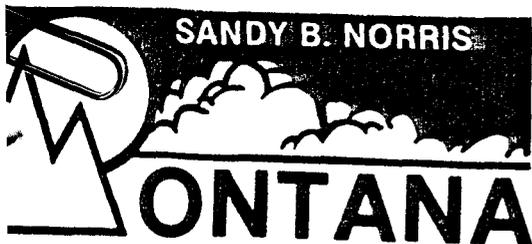
Thank you for your time and patience.

SCP/kk/52-A

2462  
4/13/85

FAMILY PRACTICE RESIDENCY PROGRAMS  
PARTICIPATING 3/1/85

Alabama	University Family Practice, Birmingham * Baptist Memorial Family Practice, Gadsden
Arizona	University of Arizona FP, Tucson
Arkansas	Fort Smith AHEC, Fort Smith Pine Bluff AHEC, Pine Bluff
California	Glendale Adventist FP, Glendale Antelope Valley FP, Lancaster King Drew FP, Los Angeles Riverside FP, Riverside San Bernadino FP, San Bernadino Santa Rosa FP, Santa Rosa *USAF- Travis FP, Travis AFB Ventura FP, Ventura
Colorado	Mercy Medical Center, Denver
Delaware	Wilmington FP, Wilmington
Florida	Orlando FP, Orlando USN Pensacola FP, Pensacola Tallahassee FP, Tallahassee
Georgia	Columbus FP, Columbus Medical Center Central Georgia, Macon Memorial Medical Center FP, Savannah
Illinois	MacNeal FP, Berwyn * Resurrection FP, Chicago Swedish Covenant Hospital FP, Chicago Hinsdale FP, Hinsdale
Indiana	St. Mary FP, Evansville Fort Wayne Medical Education Fdn., Fort Wayne St. Joseph's FP, South Bend Terre Haute FP, Terre Haute
Iowa	Siouxland Medical Education Fdn., Sioux City
Kansas	St. Joseph's FP, Wichita



FAMILY PRACTICE RESIDENCY SATELLITE PROGRAM  
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ONTANA

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SATELLITE PROGRAM

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Louisiana	Bogalusa FP, Bogalusa
Maryland	Franklin Square FP, Baltimore
Michigan	Bon Secours Hospital FP, Grosse Pointe Kalamazoo FP, Kalamazoo Michigan State Univ. FP, Lansing
Minnesota	* Hennepin County FP, Minneapolis University of MN FP, Minneapolis Mayo FP, Rochester St. Paul-Ramsey FP, St. Paul
Missouri	University of Missouri FP, Kansas City Luthern FP, St. Louis
Nevada	University of Nevada-Reno FP, Reno
New Jersey	JFK-Edison FP, Edison Memorial Hospital FP, Mount Holly
New York	Glen Cove FP, Glen Cove * Niagara Falls FP, Niagara Falls Brookhaven FP, Patchogue Rochester FP, Rochester
North Carolina	Greensboro FP, Greensboro
North Dakota	Minot FP, Minot
Ohio	St. Thomas FP, Akron Barberton FP, Barberton Grant FP, Columbus Mount Carmel FP, Columbus Ohio State Univ. FP, Columbus Riverside FP, Columbus St. Elizabeth FP, Columbus Flower Hospital FP, Sylvania Youngstown FP, Youngstown
Oklahoma	Bartlesville FP, Bartlesville * Tulsa FP, Tulsa
Oregon	University of Oregon FP, Portland
Pennsylvania	Franklin FP, Franklin Harrisburg Hospital FP, Harrisburg Wyoming Valley FP, Kingston St. Joseph FP, Reading Reading FP, Reading Washington FP, Washington
South Carolina	* MUSC- FP, Charleston
Tennessee	East Tennessee State University FP, Bristol Univ. of TN FP, Memphis
Texas	Montgomery County Med. Ed. Fdn., Conroe Texas Tech Regional Health Center, El Paso Baylor FP, Houston

Utah	University of Utah FP, Salt Lake City
Virginia	Ghent FP, Norfolk
Washington	University of Washington FP, Seattle Spokane FP, Spokane Madigan Army Medical Center, Tacoma
Wisconsin	St. Luke FP, Milwaukee Waukesha FP, Waukesha Wausau FP, Wausau
Wyoming	Casper FP, Casper
Minnesota	Duluth Graduate Medical Education, Duluth (1/4/85)
Iowa	Cedar Rapids Family Practice, Cedar Rapids (2/85)
Ohio	St. Elizabeth Family Practice, Dayton (2/85) Wright State Family Practice, Yellow Springs (2/85)
Pennsylvania	Montgomery Family Practice, Norristown (1/85)

## MONTANA FAMILY PRACTICE RESIDENCY SATELLITE PROGRAM

## ROTATION SITES AND PRECEPTORS

JAN. 85

Big Timber	Sweetgrass Community Hospital Jim Spady, Act. Adm.	Robert Jackson, MD
Billings	St. Vincent Hospital William Murray, Adm.	John Malloy, MD Fred Scriver, MD
Bozeman		Dean Center, MD Robert Flaherty, MD John Patterson, MD
* Choteau	Teton Medical Center Richard Spilovoi, Adm.	Marcus Johnson, MD James Schwedhelm, MD
Conrad	Pondera Medical Center Rick Ojala, Adm.	James Meyer, MD
Deer Lodge	Powell County Memorial Hospital Fay Nutter, Adm.	Francis Bertoglio, MD Stan Smith, MD
Glasgow	Frances Mahon Deaconess Hosp. Kyle Hopstead, Adm.	Charles Evans, MD David Gregory, MD
Hamilton	Marcus Daly Memorial Hospital Richard Atkins, Adm.	Paul Anderson, MD Walker Ashcraft, MD Stephen Ellis, MD Charles Petty, MD Randy Stewart, MD William Stover, MD
* Havre/Chinook	Northern Montana Hospital Gerald Bibo, Adm.	James Beggs, MD Sam Kevan, MD James Kelley, MD Bruce Richardson, MD
Helena	Shodair Hospital Dan Yazak, Adm.	Liz Gunderson, MD Belle Richards, MD Jeff Strickler, MD
* Helena	St. Peter's Community Hospital Howard Purcell, Adm.	James Burkholder, MD James Crichton, MD Paul Donaldson, MD Kenneth Eden, MD Reg Goodwin, MD Dwight Hiesterman, MD Tom Norris, MD Robert Shephard, MD Kurt Werner, MD Robert Whitesitt, MD Jack McMahan, MD Adron Medley, MD Dale Johnson, MD

\* indicates satellites in July, 1983

Over. Please

Kalispell	Kalispell Regional Hospital Gene Johnson, Adm.	George Gould, MD Logan Rogers, MD Jerome Wildgen, MD
Livingston	Livingston Memorial Hospital Ronald Johnson, Adm.	Lindsay Baskett, MD James Maxjner, MD
Missoula		Michael Priddy, MD Christopher Feucht,
Red Lodge	Carbon County Memorial Hospital Frank Hilzinger, Adm.	James Kane, MD Benjamin Karas, MD Mark Myers, MD
* Sidney	Community Memorial Hospital Fred Holbrook	Jimmie Ashcraft, MD
St. Ignatius	Mission Valley Hospital Jim Oliverson	Susan Mann, MD Mary Stranahan, MD
Townsend	Broadwater Community Hospital Kirk Olsen	John Belt, MD Lois Breen, MD
* Wolf Point	Trinity Hospital Webster Russell	Mark Listerud, MD
Hardin	PHS Indian Health Service Duane Jeannotte	Bob Laliberte, MD
In process:		
Butte	St. James Community Hospital	
Anaconda	Community Hospital	

1984-85

## RESIDENT SATELLITE UNIT ASSIGNMENT

RESIDENT	PGY	RESIDENCY LOCATION	ROTATION MONTH	SATELLITE UNIT Location	Preceptor	PRACTICE PLANS
1. Dr. Steven Horne	3	Bristol, TN	7/84	Choteau	Dr. Johnson	
2. Dr. William Parke	3	Barberton, OH	8/84	Choteau	Dr. Johnson	MT?
3. Dr. Glenn Gunther	3	Rochester, NY	7/84	St. Ignatius	Dr. Mann	MT?
4. Dr. John Kaiser	3	Harrisburg, PA	8/84	St. Ignatius	Dr. Mann	
5. Dr. Phillip Bell	3	Pine Bluff, AR	8/84	Havre	Dr. Kelley	MT?
6. Dr. Steve Fiedler	3	Orlando, FL	7/84	Helena	Dr. Shephard	rural
7. Dr. Gary Jones	2	Orlando, FL	8/84	Helena	Dr. Norris	
8. Dr. Leonard Guth	2	Orlando, FL	7/84	Hamilton	Dr. Petty	MT?
9. Dr. Mark Raine	3	Portland, OR	9/84	Conrad	Dr. Meyer	MT?
10. Dr. Greg Jones	3	Spokane, WA	8/84	Townsend	Dr. Belt	MT?
11. Dr. Arthur Freeland	3	Kansas City, MO	9/84	Townsend	Dr. Belt	Red Lodge or
12. Dr. Douglas Kuntzweiler	3	Sioux City, IO	9/84	Helena	Dr. Crichton	Deer Lodge Boulder, MT 7/85
13. Dr. Tad Latimer	3	Travis AFB, CA	9/84	Havre	Dr. Beggs	Military til 89
14. Dr. David Hurley	3	Ft. Wayne, IN	9/84	Choteau	Dr. Johnson	rural - IN?
15. Dr. James Ashizawa	3	Reading, PA	11/84	Sidney	Dr. Ashcraft	
16. Dr. Ray Tidman	2	Minneapolis, MN	12/84	Helena	Dr. Norris	NHSC - MT?
17. Dr. Mark Byler	2	Kansas City, MO	11/84	Missoula	Dr. Feucht	
18. Dr. Paul Andrews	3	Glen Cove, NY	12/84	Red Lodge	Dr. Kane	
19. Dr. Nilda Jo Tensen	3	Mount Holly, NJ	12/84	Deer Lodge	Dr. Smith	Deer Lodge?
20. Dr. Gary Jones	3	Duluth, MN	1/85	Red Lodge	Dr. Kane	?

Incomplete listing - reflects first six months of this postgraduate year.

3rd year residents will finish training in June, 1985 in most cases and are currently looking for practice opportunities.

1983-84 Rotations

SATELLITE UNIT ASSIGNMENTS

Resident	PGY	Residency Location	Rotation Month(s)	Satellite Unit/Preceptor	Current Location
1. Dr. Craig Campbell	3	Tulsa, OK	July & Aug 83	Choteau/Dr. Marc Johnson	Dundin, New Zealand
2. Dr. David Smith	3	Travis AFB	Sept. 83	" "	Military
3. Dr. Gary Johnson	2	Reno, NV	Oct. 83	" "	still in residency
4. Dr. Phillip Zylstra	3	Kalamazoo, MI	Feb. 84	" "	Otsego, Michigan
5. Dr. Russell Miller	2	Chicago, IL	Mar. 84	" "	still in residency
6. Dr. Bob Laliberte	3	Bartlesville, OK	Apr. 84	" "	Hardin, Montana
7. Dr. Timothy Lund	3	Chicago, IL	Aug. 83	Havre/Dr. Jim Beggs	Carrington, North Dakota
8. Dr. David Peterson	3	Minneapolis, MN	July 83	Helena/Dr. Tom Norris	Lewistown, Idaho
9. Dr. Gordon Parham	3	Fort Smith, AR	Jan. 84	Helena/Dr. Jim Crichton	Ft. Smith, Arkansas
10. Dr. Mike Streckall	3	Yakima, WA	Mar. 84	Helena/Dr. Tom Norris	Yakima, WA (coming to Helena) 7/85
11. Dr. Bob Jackson	3	Casper, WY	Apr. 84	Helena/Dr. Tom Norris	Big Timber, Montana

Student:

Robert Marks      Spokane, WA      Mar, Apr, May 84      Wolf Point & Sidney      in residency

1982-83

## RESIDENT SATELLITE UNIT ASSIGNMENT

RESIDENT	PGY	RESIDENCY LOCATION	ROTATION MONTH(S)	SATELLITE UNIT	CURRENT LOCATION 1/85
• Salvaggi, Dr. Richard	3	Gadsden, AL	Aug 82	Preceptor Dr. Tom Norris	Oregon Helena
• Przeniczny, Dr. Beth	2	Chicago, IL	Oct 82	Dr. Lorne Walton	Highland, Indiana Sidney
• Pope, Dr. Brad	3	Charleston	Jan 83	Dr. Lorne Walton	Spokane, Washington Sidney
• Kirkham, Dr. Richard	3	Travis AFB	Apr 83	Dr. Lorne Walton	Clark AFB, Phillipines Sidney
• Boiko, Dr. Patricia	3	Charleston	May 83	Dr. Jim Beggs	Schoharie, New York Havre
• Weyruck, Dr. Karl	3	Charleston	May 83	Dr. Lorne Walton	Schoharie, New York Sidney
• Larsen, Dr. Melissa	2	Charleston	Feb 83	Dr. Lorne Walton	Washington D.C. Sidney
• Noonan, Dr. Daniel	3	Chicago, IL	Mar 83	Dr. Marcus Johnson	Ft. Edwards AFB, CA Choteau
• Peters, Dr. David	3	Chicago IL	Mar 83	Dr. Bob Shephard	Park Ridge, Illinois Helena
• Abbey, Dr. Linda	3	Charleston	Feb 83	Dr. Tom Norris	Chesterfield County, Virginia Helena

## RESIDENT ROTATION REQUESTS IN PROCESS

3/85

Dr. Michael Banka	Grosse Point, MI	84/85	
Dr. Michael Brown	Savannah, GA	84/85	
Dr. Warwick Charlton	Bristol, TN	3/85	Choteau
Dr. Mark Coward	Memphis, TN	wants	Mt. practice 6/8
Dr. Ilnacio DeArtolo	Glendale, CA	5/85	
Dr. Joe Dedonato	Travis AFB, CA	9/85	Choteau
Dr. Richard Early	Sylvania, OH	4/85	Billings
Dr. Michael Fetterholf	Franklin, PA	3/85	Hamilton
Dr. Daniel Hudgings	Casper, WY	85/86	
Dr. Charles Huibergtse	Birmingham, AL	85/86	
Dr. Leslie Jackson	Sylvania, OH	85/86	
Dr. Phillip Kurello	Kingston, PA	84/85	
Dr. Ed Leblanc	Travis AFB, CA	85/86	
Dr. Dave Lehnher	Tallahassee, FL	7/85	St. Ignatius
Dr. Peter Marshall	Minneapolis, MN	7/85	Hamilton
Dr. Theresa Mellon	Wilmington, DE	84/85	
Dr. Michael Moran	Columbus, GA	4/85	Red Lodge
Dr. Michael Mulligan	Denver, CO	6/85	Kalispell
Dr. Novak	Minneapolis, MN	84/85	
Dr. Sanjay Pantel	Ameler, PA	5/85	Sidney
Dr. Richard Sanders	Bogalusa, LA	4/85	Choteau
Dr. Mark Scheidt	Evansville, IN	9/85	St. Ignatius
Dr. Diane Shuck	Minneapolis, MN	summer	85
Dr. David Smith	Wausau, WI	8/85	St. Ignatius
Dr. Bodo Treu	St. Paul, MN	85/86	
Dr. Ned Vasquez	Waukesha, WI	8/85	Red Lodge
Dr. Almut White	Lansing, MI	8/85	Bozeman
Dr. Gary Jones	Duluth, MN	85	Red Lodge
Dr. Sarah Googe	Waukesha, WI	7/86	
Dr. George Mulcaire-Jones	Long Beach, CA	6/85	Helena
Dr. Albert Fisher	Kalamazoo, MI	3/85	Red Lodge



FAMILY PRACTICE RESIDENCY  
SATELLITE PROGRAM

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## BUDGET FOR FY86 and FY87 - PROGRAM ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

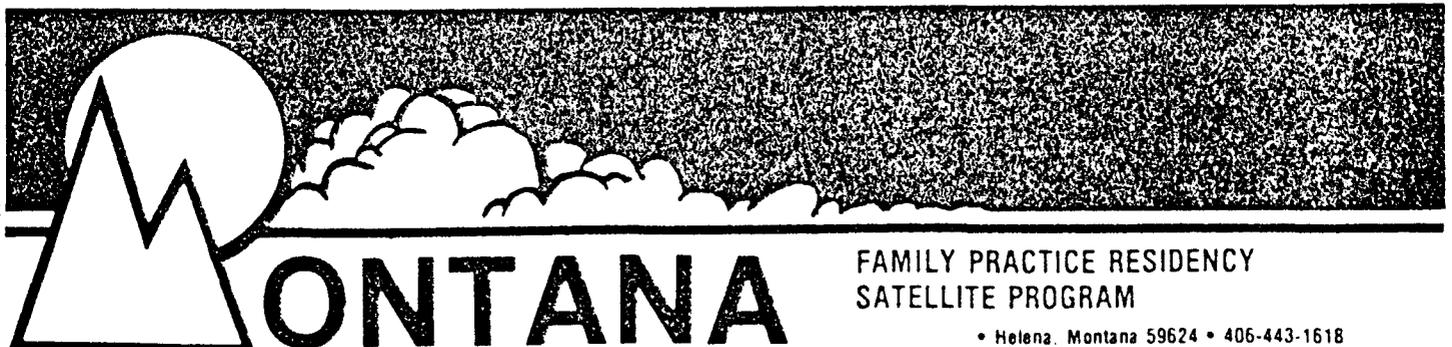
<u>Personnel</u> - 2 employees			<u>Total</u>
Executive Director & Secretary	Salary	+ Benefits	
Total	\$40,000	\$8,000	\$48,000
<u>Consulting costs</u>			2,000
<u>Operational costs</u>			4,000
Supplies, printing, copies, etc.			
<u>Communications</u>			4,000
Postage & telephone			
<u>Travel</u>			7,000
TOTAL			\$65,000

We will need \$130,000 for the next two years of operations. This reflects a small reduction in some of the start-up activities and costs, but a full level of operations.

Assuming that we host 30 residents/year @ \$500/resident month administrative fee, we could anticipate \$30,000 income. Therefore, we would need state support of \$100,000 for the biennium to allow full operation of this program.

Consulting costs would be used to contract for the development of a more extensive evaluation tool and for designing a research project based on data collected from participating residents regarding the practice location selection process and the effect of rural rotations upon that selection.

This budget does not reflect the monies spent by each community in hosting the resident rotations. These figures vary between \$2000 and \$3500 per resident month. For an average of 30 residents per year, the community support of the program would range between \$60,000 and \$105,000.



## RESIDENCY SATELLITE PROGRAM ALUMNI

	<u>Survey rtd</u>	<u>Currently In practice</u>	<u>Practice Location Influence</u>
<u>82-83</u>			
1. Dr. Salvaggi	no	yes	Oregon
2. Dr. Przeniczny	no		
3. Dr. Pope	yes	yes	no
4. Dr. Kirkham	yes	yes	military obligation
5. Dr. Boiko	yes	yes	yes - rural
6. Dr. Weyruck	yes	yes	yes - too far from family
7. Dr. Larsen	no	yes	
8. Dr. Noonan	no	yes	
9. Dr. Peters	yes	yes	yes - rural
10. Dr. Abbey	yes	yes	yes - rural, but close to city
<u>83-84</u>			
1. Dr. Campbell	yes	yes	no
2. Dr. Smith	yes	yes	yes, after military
3. Dr. Johnson	yes	no 6/85	not yet
4. Dr. Zylstra	yes	yes	yes - rural interest
5. Dr. Miller	yes	no 6/85	increased perspectives
6. Dr. Laliberte	yes	yes	# Hardin, Montana
7. Dr. Lund	yes	yes	yes - rural
8. Dr. Peterson	yes	yes	chose western city - Idaho
9. Dr. Parham	yes	yes	almost
10. Dr. Strekall	yes	yes	# yes - is coming to Helena
11. Dr. Jackson	yes	yes	# Big Timber, Montana
12. Dr. Marks	NA		in residency currently
<u>84-85</u>			
1. Dr. Gunther	yes	no 6/85	yes - Montana interest
2. Dr. Hurley	yes	no 7/85	no - near home in Indiana
3. Dr. Latimer	yes	no 1989	military obligation
4. Dr. Freeland	yes	no 7/85	# yes - Red Lodge or Deer Lodge 7/85
5. Dr. Raine	yes	no 6/85	yes - small town
6. Dr. Fiedler	yes	no 6/85	yes - rural area
7. Dr. Parke	yes	no 6/85	yes - wants larger area

NOTE: Only 7 of the 19 residents so far this postgraduate year have been surveyed.

Dr. Kuntzweiler no 7/85 Boulder, Montana

1/9/85

MONTANA

FAMILY PRACTICE RESIDENCY  
SATELLITE PROGRAM

• Helena, Montana 59624 • 406-443-1613

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March, 1985

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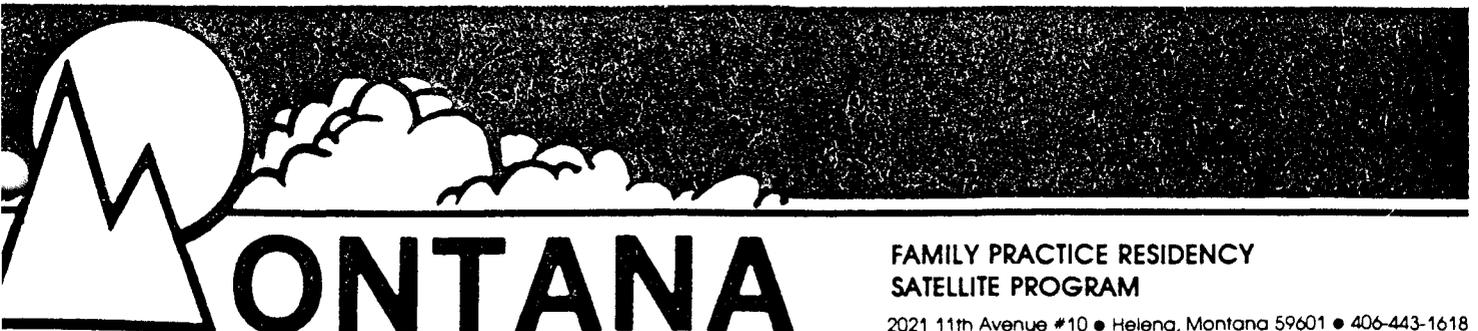
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Representatives to the Board:

Montana Department of Health: William Opitz, Deputy Director  
Cogswell Building  
Helena, MT 59620

Office of the Governor: Jonas Rosenthal  
Capitol Station  
Helena, MT 50620



FAMILY PRACTICE RESIDENCY  
SATELLITE PROGRAM



Teachers retire at  $\frac{1}{2}$  salary  
after 30 years of teaching.

$\frac{1}{60}$  th. of their salary for each  
year taught.

Figured on three years average of  
last five years

$$\frac{25}{60} = \frac{1}{2} \times$$

Approx. \$12,500 per year  
+



PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 633

(Third Reading--Blue Copy)

1. Page 2, line 13.

Following: "EST,"

Insert: ", not to exceed \$48 per parcel,"

2. Page 3, line 3.

Following: line 2

Strike: "distribution"

Insert: "proportion"

Following: "fees"

Strike: "between"

Insert: "which must be distributed to"

3. Page 3, line 4.

Following: line 3

Strike: "and the"

Following: "department"

Insert: "from the"

*HB 909  
Fasbender*

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
AND CONSERVATION  
ENERGY DIVISION



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

32 SOUTH EWING

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-6697 ADMINISTRATOR & PLANNING AND ANALYSIS BUREAU  
(406) 444-6696 CONSERVATION & RENEWABLE ENERGY BUREAU  
(406) 444-6812 FACILITY SITING BUREAU

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

TESTIMONY FOR HOUSE BILL 909

My name is Larry Fasbender, Director of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. The Department supports HB 909.

This bill will permit funding of energy conservation retrofits of state buildings through the Renewable Energy and Conservation Program (RECP), provide for repayment of the funds while preserving the research, demonstration, commercialization and information aspects. Adding conservation retrofit grants will strengthen the current program (RECP) and provide long term energy and cost savings to the state and therefore, the taxpayers in Montana.

Last year, state agencies paid over \$12 million dollars for electricity and natural gas in its facilities. The state owns over 1,000 buildings larger than 4,500 square feet and literally hundreds of smaller ones. State buildings include offices, warehouses, dormitories, retail stores, food services and hospitals. Retrofits of these buildings would demonstrate the cost effectiveness of conservation and its applicability to similar commercial buildings throughout the state.

In 1975, when the Legislature created this program, it anticipated a future in which energy was a critical concern. The Legislature envisioned renewable energy and conservation as the most viable long-term solution to these energy problems. Their vision was accurate. Energy costs have increased in the past ten years placing economic hardships on agricultural and other businesses, industry, local government and residential consumers. Montana is heavily dependent on fossil fuels. Even today, with a relative abundance of electricity and natural gas available to us, the nation still imports a significant amount of its energy needs. It would only take one international incident, or the failure to complete planned generating units in the Northwest, or even the strong development of new industries for the current energy surplus to evaporate.

It is clear that the development of conservation and renewable energy technologies is vital to the well being of this state. Maintaining a diversity among our energy sources is tremendously important. The Legislature allocated a portion of the coal severance tax to develop these renewable technologies.

March 11, 1985  
Page Two

This set a policy to use proceeds from coal, a finite resource, to develop new energy resources and energy industries. This was a wise and prudent decision. Montana needs to continue to promote a forward looking energy policy.

During this time of relative energy surplus it is critical not to lose the capability to effectively deliver programs. Conservation is the most cost-effective energy source that can be acquired to serve future energy needs. For a conservation program to be successful, the commercial or residential energy consumer must be aware of the significance of conservation and knowledgeable of the ways to conserve. HB 909 will further educate and demonstrate these techniques to the public.

Unlike a street lighting program that can be developed and put on hold, public education, information and current state-of-the-art technologies cannot be turned off during an energy surplus and expected to be effective and current when it is turned on again several years later.

The program will continue to award grants for research into new technologies that show promise in Montana and make more efficient use of Montana's existing agricultural and timber resources. Loans to establish and foster new businesses and activities to inform consumers about renewable energy and conservation will also be continued.

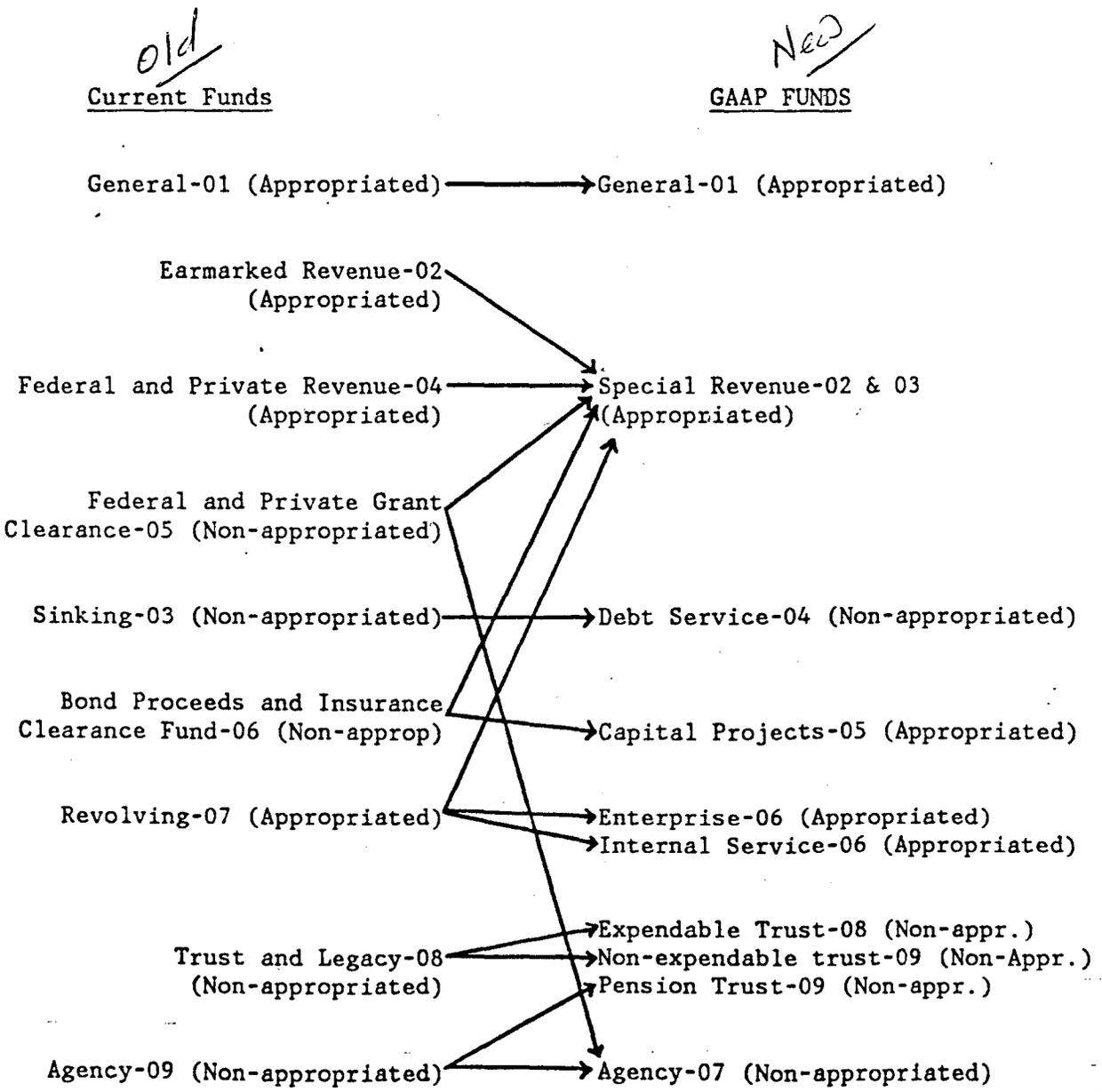
The Renewable Energy and Conservation Program's purpose has been examined and reexamined by every legislature since it was established in 1975 when the 44th Montana Legislative Session passed Senate Bill 86. Almost every session since has attempted to improve the program by amending various sections to accommodate for changing technologies, or emerging new businesses or encouraging commercialization or some other factor associated with the agonizing growing pains of a maturing new industry. But the subsequent amendments including the one we are supporting today are fine tuning measures to keep a tremendously important program running. After countless hours of debate and discussion over the years the decision has always been that the original intent of the program is still sound; that the wisdom of the 44th Legislature was indeed commendable and that while legislative priorities and membership might change over the years, legislative wisdom does not. It is still wise to plan for the future and to learn from the past. The RECP is and continues to be a cornerstone to Montana's energy future. It forms the foundation for future generations to build upon.

I have no crystal ball or special knowledge of circumstances that have yet to occur. But I believe we cannot afford to be a "now" Legislature concerned only about our immediate needs and shortcomings. We have always had a sense of continuity and concern for future generations. HB909 and the expansion of the Renewable Conservation and Energy Program reaffirms that commitment and concern.

4-9-85

*Journal*

The following shows where the majority of entities making up a current treasury fund were placed under the new GAAP fund structure.



*Hinsch*

Current Montana Funds

General Fund - all monies available to defray general costs of state government which do not fall into one of the state funds defined below.

Earmarked Revenue Fund - monies from state sources which are specifically earmarked by law for defraying the costs of a particular agency, program or function of state government.

Sinking Fund - monies for payment of principal and interest and the accumulation of reserves for bonded or other indebtedness.

Federal and Private Revenue Fund - monies from federal and private sources, including trust income, used for the operation of state government.

Federal and Private Grant Clearance Fund - monies from federal or private sources, including trust income, disbursed to persons, associations, or units of local government.

Bond Proceeds and Insurance Clearance Fund - (a) monies from the sale of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or similar obligations; (b) monies indemnifying the state for loss or damage of property.

Revolving Fund - (a) monies used to defray reimbursable expenditures; (b) monies used to supply working capital for enterprise type operations.

Trust and Legacy Fund - monies state administers as a trustee pursuant to a law or trust agreement restricting use of the monies for a specified purpose and prohibiting expenditure of principal for at least 5 years.

Agency Fund - monies held and disbursed by the State as custodian or agent.

GAAP Funds

General Fund - all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds - proceeds of specific revenue sources legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects).

Capital Project Funds - resources used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary type or trust funds).

Debt Service Funds - resources accumulated for payment of general long-term debt principal and interest.

Enterprise Funds - operations (a) financed and operated similar to private business enterprise whenever the intent of the legislature is that costs are to be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or (b) whenever the legislature has decided that periodic determination of revenue earned, expenses incurred, or net income is appropriate.

Internal Service Funds - to account for the financing of goods and services provided by one department or agency to others or to other governmental entities on a cost reimbursed basis.

Trust and Agency Funds - to account for assets held by the State in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental entities or other funds. These include: (a) expendable trust funds, (b) nonexpendable trust funds, (c) pension trust funds, and (d) agency funds.

HB 932

Testimony presented by Jim Flynn, Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

April 10, 1985

Mr. Chairman, the Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks appears in support of HB 932 as amended.

This legislation is offered as partial mitigation for the loss of federal Land and Water Conservation funds which were not available for the project at the time repairs were made to Cooney Dam.

While the department does not acknowledge a responsibility to replace those funds, it does recognize that Cooney Dam is of benefit to recreationists and particularly anglers. The fishing pressure on the reservoir is of some consequence.

Therefore, I recommend that the transfer of \$20,000 each year of the next biennium be authorized from this agency's general license account to the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation for cost reduction of the repair project.

This is a complex issue which has played out over several years. I would offer a brief recap from the department's perspective to provide the committee with the background of the events leading to the introduction of this appropriations bill.

In 1979, Representative Jim Burnett, on behalf of the Rock Creek Water Users, received a legislative authorization to proceed with the repair of Cooney Dam. At the outset, the project was to be funded through a combination of state and federal money. There was to be a low-interest long-term loan to the water users from the Bureau of Reclamation of approximately \$800,000 along with a \$260,000 grant from the Bureau of Reclamation and a \$591,000 grant from the State of Montana.

At the outset, and within this funding package, it was anticipated that one-half of the state's \$591,000 would come from the Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks using Land and Water Conservation funds (LWCF). This funding package was approved by the 1979 legislative session.

After the 1979 legislative session, the proposers of the project found that the \$260,000 federal grant from the Bureau of Reclamation was not available. As a result, in order to make the package work, the LWCF was transposed from being half of the state's share to replacing the lost \$260,000 grant from the Bureau of Reclamation. Difficulties in getting the federal loan approved precluded the project from being constructed in either 1979 or 1980.

Subsequently, in the 1981 legislative session the project was again authorized with the state funds continuing to be available for the project. Again, due to the unavailable Bureau of Reclamation grant, LWCF was line itemed in the appropriations bill. However, during 1981, President Reagan froze the LWCF and state projects approved by the 1981 legislative session were not able to be fully funded. As a result, the \$260,000 for the Cooney Dam project was not available. However, because of the economic conditions at the time, the project was put to bid by the proposers - without the availability of the LWCF. The project came in at \$400,000 under estimate, and, with a combination of the federal loan and state grant money that was available, the project went ahead to construction and completion.

After completion of the construction, the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation came to the Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks requesting the LWCF that had been authorized. Unfortunately, the LWCF requirements are very specific about funding projects retroactively. Because the project had been completed prior to the LWCF money being available and committed to the project, it could not be funded.

The Rock Creek Water Users Association questioned the Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks' action and requested that the department fulfill its commitment by putting sportsmen's dollars into the project to the tune of \$260,000. The department and commission have refused to do so for the following reasons:

First, in the original package that was presented to the 1979 legislative session, it was very clear that the State of Montana obligated \$591,000 to this project. Of that \$591,000, one half was to come from the Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks with LWCF. Now that the project is completed, it is clear that the State of Montana has kept its original commitment and that we have paid \$591,000 toward the project. It is true that the LWCF did not provide half of that money, but nevertheless, the impact to the water users is the same as had been originally anticipated.

Second, the project came in at \$400,000 under the estimate, leaving the total project in better shape than originally anticipated.

Third, in the entire discussion of this project since its inception, there has never been any contemplation by the department or the legislature that any funding source other than LWCF monies would be used. It is clear from the legislative history on the project that the only funding source that was considered from this agency was the LWCF.

I would assume that if the original project discussion had been around the use of license dollars as opposed to LWCF dollars, neither the department nor the legislature would have been agreeable to spending sportsmen's dollars to the level of \$260,000 on the Cooney project - primarily because that kind of money was not available.

And, finally, the action of the federal government precluded the use of LWCF for this project in 1981 and 1982; if President Reagan had not frozen the funds available to use on the project, the problem would not exist today.

However, as previously stated, we do acknowledge that Cooney Dam is of benefit to recreationists and particularly anglers.

As a result, we would recommend that the funding provided in this bill be approved.

Thank you.

HB 513



Does the VA exercise any authority over the administration, operation, or maintenance of a veterans' cemetery funded under this program?

No. The administration, operation, and maintenance of the cemetery is the responsibility of the State. Applicable standards set forth for this purpose in VA regulations must be adhered to, however, to preclude any possibility of the cemetery becoming a "potter's field."

What other burial benefits are available to States?

The Administrator of Veterans Affairs is authorized to pay an allowance of \$150 to a State for expenses incurred in the burial of eligible veterans in cemeteries owned and operated by such State. This benefit is administered by VA's Department of Veterans Benefits.

Federal Assistance for	Distribution:
Establishment, Expansion and	Per VA Form 3-7225
Improvement of State Veterans'	EX: VSO and ASO,
Cemeteries	1 each
(State Cemetery Grant Program)	SS (40G)
VA Pamphlet 40-96	
March 1984	

651801

# Federal Assistance for Establishment, Expansion and Improvement of State Veterans' Cemeteries (State Cemetery Grant Program)

Veterans Administration  
Washington DC 20420  
Official Business  
Penalty for private use  
\$300

Postage and  
Fees paid  
Veterans  
Administration  
VA 601



Department of  
Memorial Affairs

**What is the VA State Cemetery Grant Program?**

It is a Federal grant program administered by the VA Department of Memorial Affairs to aid States in the establishment, expansion and improvement of veterans' cemeteries (P.L. 95-476).

**What is the purpose of the program?**

The primary purpose of the program is to assist the States to provide gravesites for veterans in those areas where national cemeteries cannot fully satisfy the burial needs of veterans. The program is intended to complement the VA national cemetery system.

**How does a State apply for assistance under the grant program?**

Complete instructions and copies of the necessary forms for State Cemetery Grant applications are available from:

Director, State Cemetery Grants (40G)  
Veterans Administration  
810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20420  
(202) 389-2313

**How is a State veterans' cemetery established?**

Generally, veterans service organizations and/or interested State officials encourage the State legislature to enact legislation for the necessary site acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance.

**How does the grant program aid the States?**

The VA provides up to 50 percent of the costs associated with the development, expansion or improvement of a state-owned veterans cemetery.

**What criteria will govern the acceptance of a proposed State veterans' cemetery site for grant funding?**

To qualify, title to the site must be vested in the State and the cemetery operated solely for those persons eligible for burial in a national cemetery. Grants are made on the condition that the cemetery shall conform to standards and guidelines relating to site selection, planning and construction prescribed by the VA.

**How much money is available for cemetery grants under this program?**

Congress, finding it appropriate for States to share the Federal Government's obligation to meet the burial needs of the nation's veterans, preferred not to im-

pose a cap of the level of appropriations when the program was extended. Title 38 U.S.C., Section 1008, authorizes appropriations (as needed) through fiscal year 1989 (P.L. 98-223).

**Is there a limit on the amount of money a State may receive?**

The amount a State may receive in any fiscal year is limited to no more than 20 percent of the amount available for expenditure for that fiscal year. In no case will the amount be more than 50% of the total project cost.

**May a State veterans' cemetery be used for interment of non-veterans?**

Yes. A State may determine that an eligible veteran's wife, husband, surviving spouse, minor children, and unmarried adult children are eligible to be interred in the same plot as the veteran.

**What veterans are not eligible to be buried in a State veterans' cemetery established under the State Cemetery Grant Program?**

A veteran whose last separation from military service was dishonorable or a veteran who was on active duty at the time of death, whose death was due to dishonorable causes, is not eligible under this program.

**Are States empowered to impose additional eligibility criteria for interment?**

Yes. A State may elect to restrict interment to those veterans who were legal residents of the State at the time of death, and/or to veterans who have an honorable discharge from military service.

**Can a State charge for the interment of a veteran in a veterans' cemetery established, expanded, or improved under this program?**

No. Federal aid is predicated upon the provision of cost-free interment for eligible veterans. There may, however, be a fee for the interment of members of the veteran's immediate family.

**Can grant funds be withdrawn from a State for any cause?**

Yes. Any State ceasing to own or operate a cemetery established, expanded, or improved through the use of grant funds, or using the funds for any other purpose than for which the grant was made, will be liable for the total refund for all grants made for that cemetery.

HB 513  
Madam Chairperson and members of the Senate Finance and Claims Committee,  
I am Rich Brown, Administrator of the Veterans Affairs Division.

I am here today to provide you with the veteran population statistics of Montana and more specifically their impact concerning the necessity of a veterans cemetery.

The State of Wyoming which has developed and has in place a State-Federal veterans cemetery anticipates approximately 150 burials a year. The State of Wyoming has approximately 63,000 veterans compared to Montana's 108,000 veterans. Using Wyoming as a guideline, Montana could anticipate approximately 250 burials per year in a veterans cemetery.

Attached you will find two graphs concerning Montana veteran population from the 1980 census. The first shows a breakdown of the veteran population by age group and the second shows the number of veterans that served in each war or major conflict. This again demonstrates the urgent need for Montana to join with the Federal Government in meeting the need for a cemetery.

As Representative Ellison mentioned, this appropriation has been heard and approved during the 1979 Legislative session. The veterans have been working diligently on this project and at last, have found a suitable location for the cemetery.

The Board of Veterans Affairs unanimously endorses this proposal and asks for your support for House Bill 513.

Thank you!

POPULATION

14,000

13,000

12,000

11,000

10,000

9,000

8,000

7,000

6,000

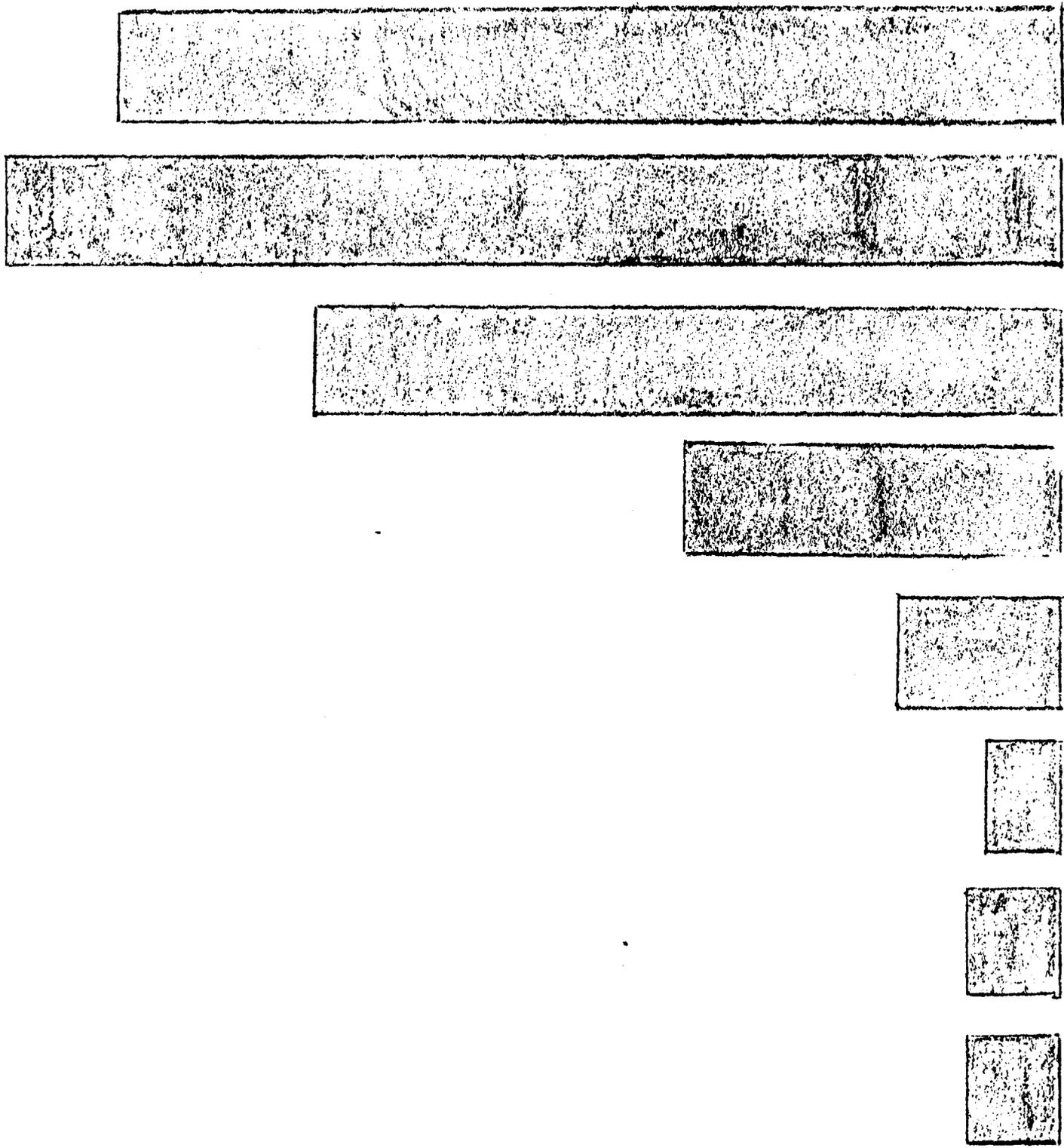
5,000

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000



85+

80-84

75-79

70-74

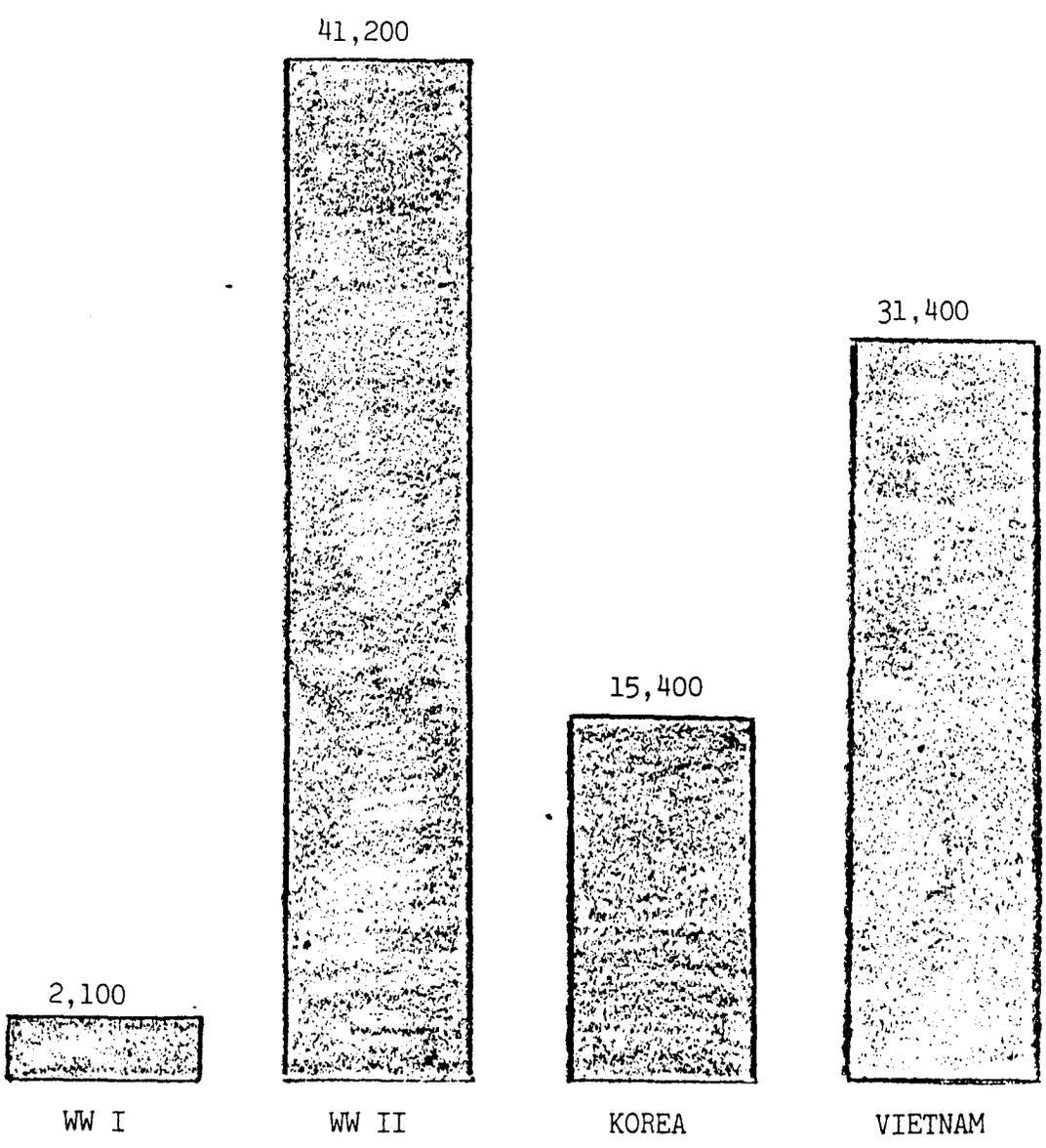
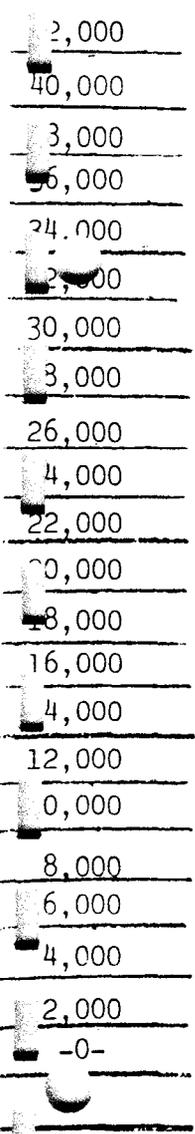
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55-59

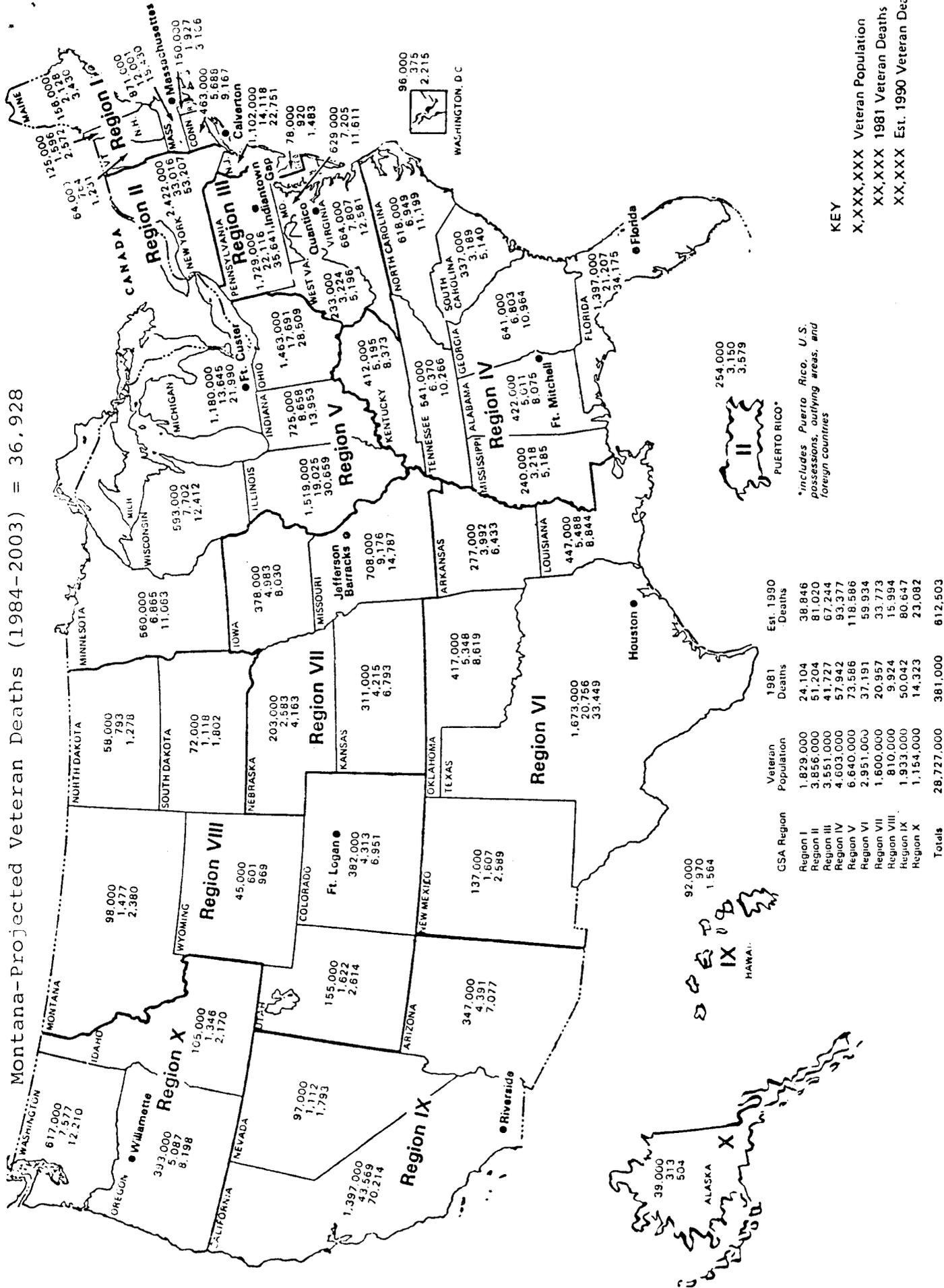
50-54

AGE GROUP - 1980 CENSUS



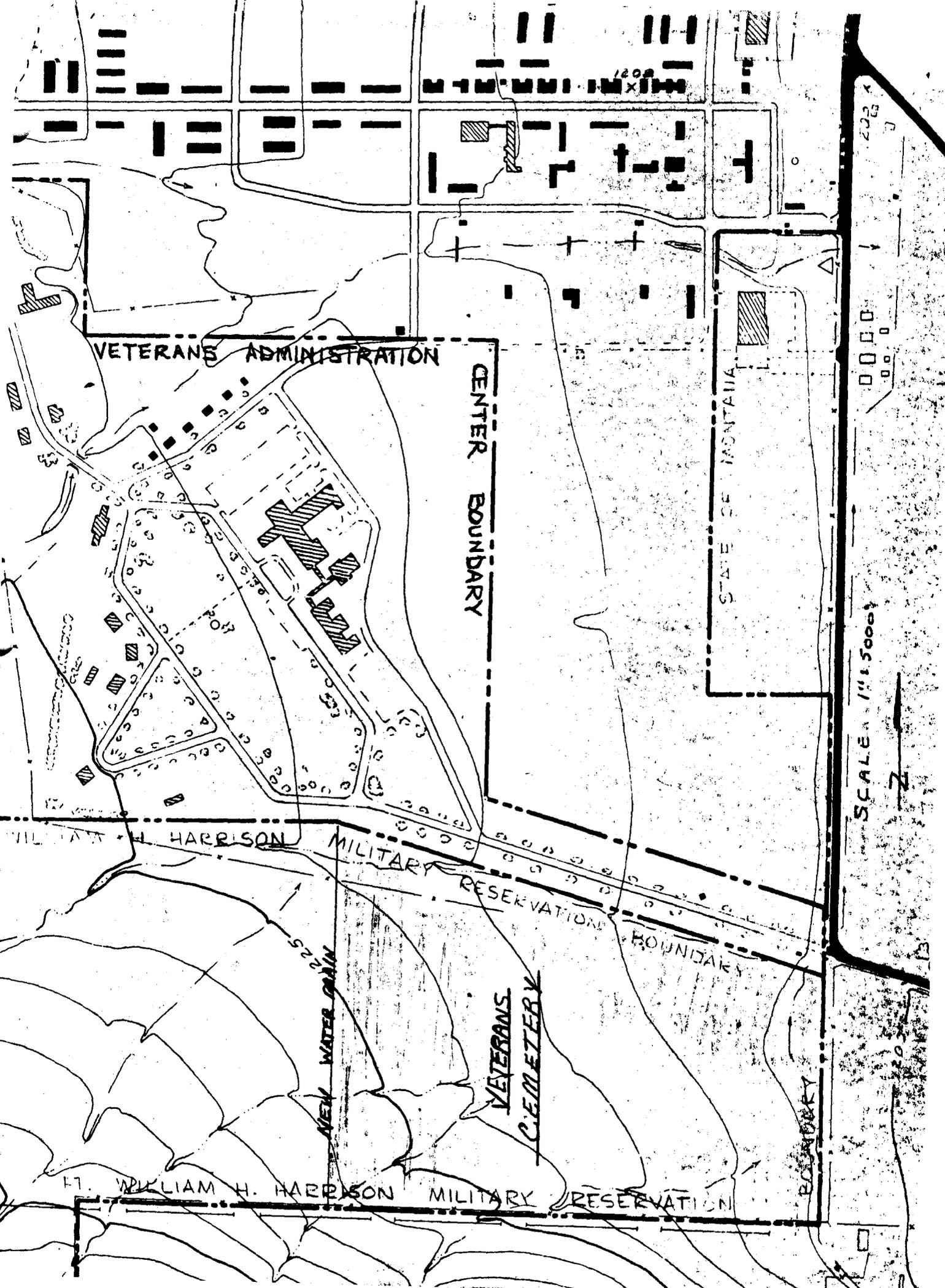
# VETERAN POPULATION AND DEATHS

Montana-Projected Veteran Deaths (1984-2003) = 36,928



KEY  
 X,XXX,XXX Veteran Population  
 XX,XXX 1981 Veteran Deaths  
 XX,XXX Est. 1990 Veteran Deaths

\*Includes Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions, outlying areas, and foreign countries



SCALE 1" = 5000'



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

CENTER BOUNDARY

STATE OF MONTANA

WILLIAM H. HARRISON

MILITARY RESERVATION

BOUNDARY

NEW WATER MAIN

VETERANS CEMETERY

FT. WILLIAM H. HARRISON MILITARY RESERVATION

BOUNDARY