

2009 HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

HB 1016

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 1016

House Appropriations Committee
Government Operations Division

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Hearing Date: 1/16/09

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Committee Clerk Signature

Tonya Voegeli

Minutes:

Chairman Delzer opened the overview hearing on House Bill 1016. Roll was taken with all members present.

Chairman Delzer explained the schedule for next week.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk, Adjutant General, presented written testimony. See Attached testimony 1016.1.16.09A.

Chairman Delzer: I think what we will want to do, since we had an overview with the Full Appropriations Committee last week, is start on page seven of the testimony with the budget overview.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk explained the budget for the 05-07 and the Current Budget Status.

Chairman Delzer: Is that carry over authority for the computer aided dispatch project in section ten of the bill?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I believe it is.

Chairman Delzer: Do they have to go in front of the Carry Over Board?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: We intended to write it so they would not have to.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That was our intent as we included this in the bill.

Chairman Delzer: It would have fallen under that carryover situation would it not?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I believe it would... The intent of that authority in the law is to be able to go through a process at the end of the biennium. From my experience in the past from previous budgets, if you know something is going to be a carry over, you are better off just trying to put it in to the budget. That way it is cleaner and it is a matter of record from the hearing process on.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued with one time spending.

Chairman Delzer: How do we possibly call deferred maintenance "one time spending?"

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The projects are not what we would see as ongoing projects.

Chairman Delzer: I don't think that this was really what we had an idea of for one time spending, is there other deferred maintenance money in the capital operating line?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: No we do not have deferred maintenance in the capital operating line.

Chairman Delzer: I see a maintenance line here.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Yes. We have ongoing maintenance costs but not one time.

Chairman Delzer: How much is that?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I will have to check with my fiscal analyst for that.

Chairman Delzer: I suppose you would have some maintenance on some of the buildings.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That would be correct. In the Department of Emergency services we don't own any buildings. We have some normal maintenance that addresses the building that we are in. For the state facilities we have a total request of \$528,891 for the next biennium. That is approximately \$340,000 less than the current biennium.

Chairman Delzer: When we go into detail I think we are going to want a list of the regular maintenance plus a list of what you are going to do with your \$500,000.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We will provide you that information. We have about 300 buildings within our confines that are state owned. We will provide the breakdown.

Chairman Delzer: How did you come up with that dollar figure?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It is based mostly on what the expenses have been in the past. We have had many of these buildings for years. I think we have a pretty well established

Chairman Delzer: You don't use the same formula that Higher Ed uses?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I am not sure what that formula is.

Chairman Delzer: It is like 2% of the value of the building or something like that.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: No, we look at what our actual costs and requirements are, where we anticipate increases for whatever reason we try to build that in but we go on record not just on an estimate.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued with testimony on the bottom of page seven.

Chairman Delzer: How much will the lease payment be this biennium?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The lease payment will be the same. We actually have four years of lease payment left. Each year's payment is approximately \$740,000 or something like that.

Chairman Delzer: So it will go into next biennium and the biennium after.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct. The last payment would be in December of 2012.

Representative Dosch: Is there somewhere where we know what our contingent liabilities are out there?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The lease started several years ago and during each legislative session we have recorded what it is. It is a fixed payment schedule. So that is why we say we have an annual payment. The payment is actually \$762,000. It started back in 2004 and our balance today is just over \$3million.

Tammy Dolan, OMB: On the OMB website under the budget detail report under the reporting schedules there is a report of all of the lease agreements. So if an agency has lease purchase agreements they will have a report out there where in this list the state radio report start date, end date and the original value of the lease.

Chairman Delzer: Is there anything on there that would tell us if we can pay it off?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: No It doesn't have that on there. It may be in the narrative part. I will look to see if it is.

Chairman Delzer: Was the budget requested last time? Who put this in as a onetime expenditure?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: As I recall, as we went through the budgeting process it was identified as we submitted it through OMB through the Executive Budget to the committee,

I would have to go back and look but I think that through the process in the 2007 session in the Senate Bill 2016 that it was identified as specifically one time funding.

Chairman Delzer: Who did it?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: OMB put it in the budget request.

Chairman Delzer: In all honesty when this is paid off on the third stage of one time funding, what is going to happen after that?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: No this is part of the transition from analog to digital radio. The work has all been completed. The decision was made I am assuming back in about 2003 or 2004 to set it up on a lease basis over approximately an eight year period. Under the terms I described earlier versus incurring all of that up front. That is the only lease that we have within our agency. The other thing too, at this point I would recommend not paying off the lease in total. The reason being is that I would have to go back and look but I am fairly certain that if we paid it off in total there would not be a reduction in the amount due over the period of the next four years and if that is the case from the standpoint of the value of money we are better off spreading it out over the next four years versus paying it up front.

Chairman Delzer: That is probably true and hopefully we will not be in the position where we don't have the money four years from now.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued testimony by describing the 2009-11 Budget Request. He also presented a spreadsheet showing the Existing FTE Funding Request
Attachment 1016.1.16.09B

Chairman Delzer: Are the vacant positions funded?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Those positions were authorize two years ago and at the time we had anticipated that there would be federal funding for security for those positions. Subsequently that funding did not materialize. We had the funding authority both to receive federal funds and spend federal funds in the current budget but as I said the federal funds did not materialize. This spreadsheet is a breakdown of those eleven positions, what the funding requirements are and also the description of each of the positions.

Chairman Delzer: How many other vacant positions do you have?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Right now we have five other vacant positions. Well let me put it this way, we had five vacant positions as of December 31st. There is a report coming to Legislative Council on that and of those positions one or two are already filled. Those are part of our normal transition.

Chairman Delzer: When you come back for detail we would like to have an organizational chart and a list of those vacant FTEs.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I do have a copy of the same organizational chart that I gave you last week. It is a general one.

Chairman Delzer: At that time we will want an in-depth one for each division.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: How do you want those identified?

Chairman Delzer: Basically just the number of positions you have in each division. With the ones that are vacant and how long they have been vacant.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The report that we are providing to Legislative Council is based on information as of December 31st.

Chairman Delzer: I would think that would be fine. You don't need to do any more work on that unless you filled some of those spots.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: All five of them have been filled since. We were in various stages of recruiting at that point.

Chairman Delzer: I would guess you would have had to give Council how long they had been vacant.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: They didn't ask for that but we can provide that for you.

Chairman Delzer: If the Federal funding was not there last time why would it be there this time?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Two years ago we anticipated that the money would be there for security. Then there was a subsequent change in federal policy and they chose not to provide the federal funding. If you look at these, none of these positions are in the area of security. All of these positions are in areas where we know for a fact that federal money is available. So it is a different situation. When we asked for them last time, what our understanding and quite frankly what our expectation was, was based on what we had been told was coming and what you see here is what we have been told is already in place.

Chairman Delzer: These people would all be doing something different than those eleven people would have done.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct.

Chairman Delzer: We will probably need a list of that and why do you need eleven new people?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: If you look at the far right column I think this may answer your question. This list is a detailed list of the eleven positions. As you can see, we have two in Fargo that are, one is a Physical Plant Director for the facilities at Hector Field and one is an a Systems Mechanic.

Chairman Delzer: Did you include these in the overview last week?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Not to this level of detail. I identified the eleven and the cost share. The next four, the funding requested there is for only one year of the biennium. The reason being is that the next four are positions that are necessary to support the maintenance of the \$55million facility that is being built at Camp Grafton, The Regional Training Institute.

Chairman Delzer: These you will be asking for again next go round?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct. These are full time equivalents. Permanent FTEs and yes that is correct.

Representative Meyer: Can you hire civilians for these employees?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Yes these are all civilian state employees. We have several categories of employees under the umbrella of the Office of the Adjutant General. We have a total of 232 state employees and all of these would be state employees partially funded with federal funds or special funds. Then in addition we have approximately 1000 full time positions that are fully federally funded and most of those positions require membership in the National Guard. Not all of them do. Of course we have approximately 4300 part time employees. Most of them are federally funded.

Chairman Delzer: When you come back for the detail, I would like you to have these eleven positions prioritized.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I can do that for you. Just for your information we have 1021 positions that are fully federally funded.

Chairman Delzer: For those we will need to see the number but not the org. chart. The state employees are what we are concerned about.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I am trying to think of how best to do it because we are all incorporated together. As you look at that chart, you will see the break out just from an organizational stand point between the National Guard; within it we have Army and Air. In the

Department of Emergency Services we have State Radio and Homeland Security and then of course the Civil Air Patrol.

Chairman Delzer: Emergency Services is made up of all state employees?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: They are all state employees but many of them are partially federally fund depending on what position they are in.

Chairman Delzer: I think the positions and classifications of the positions are what we are looking for.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued describing the budget changes.

Chairman Delzer: Are all of these budget changes in the bill?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Yes. We are not coming in asking for anything that is not in the bill.

Chairman Delzer: How much stuff did you ask OMB for and did not get?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: There were things yes because we worked within the broad budget guidelines and went through a process with OMB and as OMB and the Executive Office prioritized the spending across state agencies some of what we asked for was not provided.

Chairman Delzer: How hard is that to do on OARs.

Tammy Dolan, OMB: That would be something that I could do. It is not a report that just comes out of the system.

Chairman Delzer: Is there any way we can make the system do that?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: I wish there was.

Chairman Delzer: We have always had to do it in every budget I have ever worked.

Tammy Dolan, OMB: I can get that for you.

Chairman Delzer: One of the problems we have committee, is we are going to get into the detail on these and we are going to have full committee jumping in there and we are probably going to run out of time. So covering a little bit more today will not be that bad.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued explaining the budget changes.

Chairman Delzer: Let's do it this way for the detail you take page eight and mark the ones that we have no choice about and then go ahead and prioritize the rest of them for us within each division.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We can do that.

Chairman Delzer: Then I think we can go to page nine and go through the ones that you listed separate.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued with testimony describing the line descriptions in each division.

National Guard- Salaries and Wages

Chairman Delzer: Would the temporary salaries and billet come out of General Fund or federal fund?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Those fall under special funds.

Chairman Delzer: Where do your special funds come from?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Fees that people pay to use the facilities at the Fraine Barracks.

National Guard- Operating Expenses

Chairman Delzer: What did you build your fuel costs at? What level of price?

Holly Gaugler: We consult with utility companies when we develop our budget. We had an increase in there I believe that it was approximately 15%.

Chairman Delzer: Is the fuel from the Guard state or federally funded?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: When you talk about the fuel for National Guard equipment that is all federally funded. We do have some state expenses for some of the state owned vehicles for example at Fraine Barracks we have some equipment to move snow. The same is true up at Camp Grafton. Those are state owned pieces of equipment and the cost to fuel them is state costs.

Chairman Delzer: What about if you were sent out to do snow removal in worse weather we are having.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: If the Governor would declare an emergency for the state or even for a portion of the state and if he were to activate the National Guard for that operation, those people go into a status called State Active Duty. Even though we are using federal equipment we have to reimburse the federal government for all of our costs to utilize the federal equipment to address a state mission. When they are on state active duty they become temporary state employees. Those costs are all born by the state. What has been done in the past if we need to do something like that and we have a state disaster mission we will go in based upon whatever declaration the Governor says, go in and put people in a state status, utilize the federal equipment. After the fact, we determine what our final costs are we will then go to the Emergency Commission to provide funds to reimburse the agency for those costs. We in turn pay the federal government for use of their equipment and pay the soldiers or airmen that were doing the work.

Chairman Delzer: Where does the Emergency Commission get the money.

Tammy Dolan, OMB: It comes from the State Contingency Fund?

Chairman Delzer: How much is that fund?

Becky Keller, Legislative Council: \$700,000.

Chairman Delzer: What if that gets ate up?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: I would guess we would have to borrow it from the Bank of North Dakota.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I don't know if we have been faced with that situation. Typically if a disaster, let's just assume that the cost to respond to a disaster of emergency is less than a million dollars, if that is the case that becomes totally a state and local cost. If it is a major disaster and it exceeds the million dollars, then we would submit a request for a presidential disaster declaration. If there is a presidential disaster declaration, then 75% of our costs are reimbursed. We as an agency do have and we have used it in most every biennium, the authority to go to the Bank of North Dakota to borrow money in the event of a major disaster and then we will come in and we will again this session with a deficiency appropriation to pay that loan off.

Chairman Delzer: So Northwood was over \$1million and Coleharbor not?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct.

Chairman Delzer: Was the Guard at Coleharbor?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Yes, for a short time.

Chairman Delzer: Was that funded by the Emergency Commission?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We kept the members on a federal status. We were there such a short time we didn't change their status.

Representative Kaldor: I think you may have answered my question I was curious about the federal declaration that was stated then you get a 75% reimbursement.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The Federal Declaration for response and to address public infrastructure is 75% federal 25% non-federal. The policy that has been in place for years is that the local entity would pay 15% and the state 10%.

Representative Kaldor: I don't recall but in the Northwood situation did we get any federal assistance?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We had significant federal assistance yes.

Representative Berg: This is an important issue and one we always debate in the Emergency Commission because we need the money now. I just wanted to make a point that really in the last ten years, we have spent \$44million in General Fund dollars on emergency issues. The definition would be Presidential Declared Disasters. I am just wondering if that is the language that puts that at that highest level.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I am not sure I fully understand the question.

Representative Berg: Let me just back up. One of the things that has been rattling around in my head is again how we do it is we have an emergency. We deal with it. We borrow from the Bank of North Dakota. The deficiency payment comes before the next session of the legislature and we try to find the money in the budget to extend the loan for another two years or four years or something like that. The actual cash we have spent is \$44million so as we are looking at our current situation, one of my thoughts is would it be appropriate now to say that maybe we ought to set some money aside. We wouldn't want to set money aside if it gets used for whatever anyone perceives as an emergency but only that highest level where quite frankly the state is pretty much committed and pretty much obligated to pick up the state match. Maybe my question more specifically is how would you define that highest level of disaster?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: There are two parts to the answer for your question.

Number one is that if the impact of a disaster is less \$1million we have no chance of getting federal money. Coleharbor is a good example. That was under \$1million. If I recall it was about \$700,000 but regardless it was under \$1million. Anything done in Coleharbor had to be done with local funds or state. Same was true with Rolla. When we talk about the wild fires that occur the same is true. Very seldom will a fire or event in North Dakota exceed \$1million.

Representative Berg: That was because if it was not \$1million not because it was a fire?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is right. The federal threshold requirement is \$1million.

Representative Berg: Is that aggregate?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The \$1million more is on the public part of it.

Representative Berg: We don't need to go into too much detail.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Right now as we speak we are trying to develop, we being the Governor's Office and the state agencies, a response package to the snow across the state. We have a band of counties from northwest to southeast that have well in excess of 100% maybe even 200% of normal. There are issues that need to be addressed and we are trying to figure out how we do that. The other part of the answer to your question is first we deal with the less than a million. We try to respond, when we do we come back to the Emergency Commission, we have been successful at being reimbursed. The other part is for those federal disaster declarations which exceed a million dollars. Then we have the requirement to cost share and what we have in law is the authority to go to the bank and borrow and then come back and request a deficiency appropriation and that has worked fairly well. Your questioning is a valid dilemma that we face. I think the question is, do you budget and plan for disasters or do you just know that a disaster is happening and deal with it after the

fact. How much do you budget or how much do you expect or how do you handle it? The interim Public Safety Committee did address this issue. The interim Public Safety Committee chaired by Rep. Porter asked that a taskforce be created to look at emergency response in emergency services and come back with a recommendation. One of the recommendations was, and there is a bill but I don't recall the number that would establish a response and recovery fund. As the taskforce did its work a year ago, I think the estimate that it came up with was, if you look at these smaller events, we look at history; the cost is an average about \$1million per biennium. Some biennia it is obviously going to be less and some more. But there is no easy answer to how you fiscally manage resources to address disasters and emergency response.

Representative Berg: There are several different issues, I am glad you explained that...The issue that I was primarily concerned about was not expanding funding for all of the rest but still at least make that work. My concern was when there is a federal disaster they are requiring a local match. We have no money for that. We end up borrowing from the bank and then spend some time trying to get that paid off. On that very high level so what I am thinking is not changing what we fund or how we define emergency but doing that state share match when the feds say this is a disaster we are going to fund it. Could you explain what the requirements are?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The rules are fairly straight forward. When the President declares a Presidential Emergency, the Federal Government will pay 75% of the costs for the response. The remaining 25% of non federal costs, the current policy goes back quite a number of years is that the state will provide 10% and the local 15%. On the local perspective if you have a \$10million damage estimate the feds will pay \$7.5million the state will provide \$1million and the locals would pay \$1.5million.

Representative Berg: The \$44million that the state has put in, does that represent the 10%?

Chairman Delzer: Let's do it this way. Why don't you bring us a list of say the 97 flood of how many times that 15% has been waived. What year did you go back to for the \$44million?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We still today are still addressing and probably will be for the next 3-5 years the recovery and mitigation from the 97 flood event. Part of our budget and part of our deficiency appropriation this biennium will still include some of the after effects of '97.

Chairman Delzer: I think you can go ahead and put that together for the detail hearing.

Representative Meyer: Is the million dollars the trigger for a federal disaster?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It's the trigger. If we are reasonably close, say its \$990,000 we argue hard. It is based on an estimate that will exceed \$1million. If it is slightly over a million, we probably wouldn't have any problem convincing the federal administration to declare a presidential disaster declaration. I don't know that it is stated anywhere in law but it is a pretty firm rule of thumb. If we are reasonably close to that million chances are we will be successful in convincing federal government to declare a disaster.

Chairman Delzer: It is entirely up to them. They could refuse it even if it is over a million.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct.

Representative Meyer: Has that ever happened?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I don't know.

Representative Berg: They picked up the 15% locally then.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued explaining the detail of the Department of Emergency Services.

Representative Kempenich: Who are you losing those dispatchers to?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We still lose dispatchers to other dispatch centers of the state. Another reason for the loss is that it is shift work.

Representative Kempenich: Those night shifts pay better than the day?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: No they are a salary position. It is also a rotating position.

Representative Kempenich: What is the turnover rate as far as time of service and things like that?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We would have to go back and look.

Chairman Delzer: Are you funded for two temporary employees full time?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We are funded for temporary positions. We manage those funds and use them where ever we need to.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued his testimony with the Operating Expenses of the Department of Emergency Services.

Chairman Delzer: What do you currently use for Radio communication?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We really don't have anything other than hand held.

Chairman Delzer: What is the physical security system?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is a physical security system within the facility and there are some security requirements at the tower sites.

Representative Kempenich: Is set up that you have at the Bismarck Armory kind of the same set up as you are talking about here?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It wouldn't be quite that sophisticated but similar. It would allow us to dispatch a communication cell to an event.

Chairman Delzer: The grants is that all federal money?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Yes. It is all federal money.

Chairman Delzer: On the capital assets, we would like you to prioritize those as well.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We can do that.

Chairman Delzer: How many of the policy bills have money that matches, is the bill for \$500,000 the only one that has money that currently exists in your budget?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I believe that there are eleven recommendations that were adopted and put forth by the Public Safety Committee. I would have to go back and look at those eleven but there are at least three or four that are addressed in separate bills coming out of the Public Safety committee that are partially addressed in our budget request.

Chairman Delzer: Can you get us a comparison of those?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I can do that.

Chairman Delzer: We need to have a list of the priorities of where you would put the towers.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: What we would do is start the process to look at the highest priority area. I don't have that map in front of me but of the eight locations we prioritized in three categories. There were two potential in the first category and then three and three. What we would do is look at those two first because they are the highest priority and see what we could do. Now you pointed out something that I know raises a question. If each tower is a million to \$1.2million, what are you going to do with \$500,000? The total request in the bill that came out of Public Safety Committee was for \$7.2million. It was based on the assumption that in some areas we would be able to partner with other entities, public or private, and work on an arrangement to utilize their tower and hang our equipment on it without having to construct a new tower. With the \$500,000 we would look at the two highest priorities, see what we could do to begin to provide coverage in those areas. The other thing too is that the current

propagation map of the radio towers that are out there is a reasonable estimate based on feedback that we get from people that try to use state radio in a location and suddenly they can't. What needs to be done in each instance is there needs to be an engineering study done to determine just what type of tower, height of tower, location of tower needs to be put into an area in order to provide coverage in that gap area. Although we know where those eight locations are and I have a map that would show that to you, we don't know exactly what those requirements will be in each area or how we do it if we have to build a tower or use an existing tower.

Chairman Delzer: We would also need to go back two years and see what that map looked like two years ago and how much private industry has built in over the two year period and whether or not we would be competing with the private industry. I would also like to know what the information on satellite coverage would be in those areas.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The map would be about the same today as it was two years ago.

Chairman Delzer: There have been a lot of towers built in the last two years.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: What I am saying is that the map would still show the gaps in State Radio.

Chairman Delzer: For State Radio I understand that. We need it for towers or existing towers that were built within the last two years that we could have possibly partnered with.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I am not sure that we would have that information. We know where the gaps are.

Chairman Delzer: I will see if I can collect that information.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Our concern is providing coverage. We are not going to build a tower if there is another tower available in an area that we could possibly hang our equipment on and make an arrangement.

Chairman Delzer: What about satellite coverage?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: There is satellite coverage virtually anywhere in the state. Satellite coverage begins at this point to become a bit expensive now. I do know there is technologies that are advancing that are going to bring the cost down but we are not there yet. Those of you that were at the aviation facility the other night and saw the communications equipment, right now on the National Guard side we have nine satellite communications packages and the cost of each of those just to start is about \$90,000 per unit. So that gets to be very expensive. The other thing is that satellite communications is good on a limited basis especially where there is no other coverage. In an emergency response situation satellite coverage becomes a little more difficult to use only because of the response time and the positioning. We have looked at that and talked and we continue to look at the technologies as they advance. Right now our backbone system is based on the system that has been in place since the 60s and the frequencies that have been in place for quite some time. The question is do we attempt to complete the state radio coverage in those outlying areas or do we look at a different type of communication in those areas or do we revamp all of our communications. I think we have a pretty good foundation.

Chairman Delzer: Everything that we are talking about is with towers is all cell correct?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: No, it is a radio frequency broadcast system. You have your mobile units in the vehicles that are at a higher power wattage that broadcasts a radio signal that is picked up by a tower and retransmitted.

Chairman Delzer: When you put a tower out there, how many units are you talking about?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Right now we have in excess of 10,000 units across the state that have access to the State Radio system. Some counties and cities have their own system and they operate at a different frequency. We have what is called channel 3 which is the state radio broadcast system. There are over 10,000 units that are owned and operated by police, fire, emergency responders that have....

Chairman Delzer: The places that are short coverage using a lan line.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: They have no coverage.

Chairman Delzer: They have no coverage for State Radio but they are able to use a lan line.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Right they have to drive to a location with a lan line.

Chairman Delzer: Do you have numbers on how many times it happens?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The only way we would get that is to solicit the information from the people that are trying to use it.

Representative Kempenich: I know Consolidated down in my area uses the towers as kind of a repeater because of the hills and valleys in the Badlands.

Chairman Delzer: How expensive are those?

Representative Kempenich: It is probably more expensive than running a line but.

Chairman Delzer: That is one of the problems is that you go and build a tower and in two years that tower becomes obsolete.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: There is no question of that. The towers currently in place have been there for forty or fifty years. We have a pretty strong foundation in radio communications for emergency response and yes at some point our current system may become obsolete but then the question you have to ask is at what point do you abandon the current system and then go to some other mode of communication where we have the coverage it has worked well. What we are also finding and I know Representative Kempenich

can attest to this, that we have activity in areas today where we never had activity. Much of that in the western part of the state is energy related. The other issue that we have is people are going to areas of the state now to recreate where they never had before. All of a sudden they need to somehow have access and have someone respond which presents another whole problem but.

Chairman Delzer: That is a philosophical question. I understand from State Radio's aspect is to have coverage everywhere in the state but sometimes you have to look at costs.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It is not only the goal of State Radio but also the goal of the state responders.

Representative Kempenich: Do you have any comparisons on what our options are in these remote areas?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Through the interim process what we did we began to identify the gap areas and that's based on the calls that we get where someone says that I tried to call from here or there and I couldn't. That was information that was provided to the interim committee and subsequently they introduced a bill requesting \$7.2million to fill the gap. Our request is for \$500,000. At least a portion of that would be used to answer some of the things that you just asked. If you take an area and identify the first priority the first thing we are going to do is look at what opportunities there are in that area to partner with someone else. Now when I say partner in that context it is to be able to hang our radio broadcasting equipment on an existing tower. We have not done that level of detail other than we have been able to identify where the gaps are. The next step is to really get into the engineering analysis and talking to others to see that yet.

Chairman Delzer: You have not done that yet?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Not yet.

Chairman Delzer: Is that part of that \$500,000?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: At least a portion of it.

Chairman Delzer: Can you put in writing a breakdown of how you plan to spend that \$500,000.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: There are two areas that we would look at. One is near Wales and I don't recall the other one off hand. There are two areas that we have had the most feedback that there are problems that we need coverage for the users. We would begin to look at those two utilize the \$500,000 to first determine what it would take.

Chairman Delzer: But it would be the engineering study for the highest priority.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct.

Chairman Delzer: Is the population of those areas on the map.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I do not have the map with me that shows those eight areas.

Chairman Delzer: That is fine. If it is not can you try to find that for us?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The map that we have shows the area. I think we can get an idea of what the population of those areas might be.

Chairman Delzer: This will be an issue that we will have to take some discussion on.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk presented a Appropriation Status report. See Attachment 1016.1.16.09C

Chairman Delzer: You must have picked up about \$18million during the interim.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: If you look at the sheet I just handed, the original appropriation was \$143million and our current appropriation is \$158million so that is roughly \$15million.

Chairman Delzer: Where does that reside?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: \$12million of that is construction carry over. That was the facilities that were under construction last biennium. The other \$3million is in Veteran's Bonus.

Chairman Delzer: These are the things that went before the carry over committee to carry over.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The bonus was in the bill.

Chairman Delzer: If things are passed in the bill the way you have it, the Veteran's Bonus would be all used up plus another \$500,000 for that?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct.

Chairman Delzer: We need to know what the cost of setting this precedent would be likely to be for the future biennia.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: If the precedent that you are speaking of is to recognize multiple deployments that cost is estimated to be \$500,000.

Chairman Delzer: That is for this biennium what I want to know is in the biennium after that if you are going to spend \$1.5million and the \$500,000 you are asking for in 09-11, what is it going to cost us in 11-13.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We have no way of knowing that. We don't know what the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan are going to be.

Chairman Delzer: I would think you could make some sort of educated guess.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: In the current biennium we will deploy 1500 soldiers and airmen. Assuming they all go overseas at \$100 a month it would be about \$1million at current levels.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk explained the agencies equity formulas.

Chairman Delzer: Do you have a list of everyone that received equity payments last biennium and who will be receiving them this biennium.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We did have to provide that list for the interim committee. We will provide that for you.

Chairman Delzer led the committee through the bill.

Section 2

Chairman Delzer: Section two is the hazardous chemicals. There is also a bill out there, is this the same as that bill?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: If I am not mistaken 1047 came out of the interim public safety committee. Their approach was different. The approach the committee decided upon was to increase the fees. What we have done here is instead of increase the fees on individual chemicals, increase the number of chemicals to which a fee would be charged. Under current law, basically a fee is charged against each chemical that a user may utilize or sell or whatever. Right now that fee is for a maximum of up to six. We are increasing that number in order to cover the costs at the state and local level to administer that program.

Chairman Delzer: That's the way you are doing it in section two.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Yes.

Chairman Delzer: And 1047 does it different? What would happen if they both pass?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I would have to look, if they both passed at what the dollar amounts would be. We will do a comparison for you on that.

Representative Kempenich: What chemicals are we talking about?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We can get you this list. It is a pretty extensive list.

Section 3

Chairman Delzer: Section three of the bill is the multi-deployment?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That it is correct. Under current law the cap is \$1800 based on \$100 a month for overseas deployment or \$50 a month for domestic deployment in support of the Global War on Terror. As you will see on page four, this was first implemented I believe in 2005. With each appropriation there has been an end date at the end of the next biennium. The reason for that is partly to address your earlier concern. If things slow down and we are literally deploying just a handful versus hundreds or thousands or more the decision may be made that we will no longer do that.

Section 4

Chairman Delzer: Section four totally takes the cap off.....

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct. It defines the period of service between December 5th of 1992 and that is the start of the Gulf War and it ends it on June 30th 2011.

Section 6

Chairman Delzer: Section six is your one time funding items.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: All of the major technology projects were submitted to SITAC the State Information Technology Advisory Committee. The three projects that we submitted were actually ranked one, two, three, by the SITAC committee in comparison to all of the projects submitted. Those three are the Computer Aided Dispatch System, The Seamless Base Map and the radio towers.

Chairman Delzer: Does this \$3.6million cover any of these?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It covers all of them. It is \$500,000 for the towers, \$2.1million for the seamless base map and \$1million for the next phase of the CAD project.

Representative Kempenich: This one time money, how much INAUDIBLE

Chairman Delzer: With the exception of the \$500,000, are these other two programs going to have any expenditures in the future bienniums?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We expect to complete the seamless based map in the next biennium. On the CAD system there may be a small amount of carry over in the subsequent biennium. The question Representative Kempenich raises is a valid question and it centers around how do you define a onetime expenditures. In my mind a onetime expenditure may take several years or bienniums because it is an investment in something that is going to produce a product or service or whatever. I think there is a distinction between a onetime expenditure even if it is over five years versus an ongoing expenditure which is built in to the base budget which would go on forever. That might be operating expenses, salaries for a position, maintenance or whatever. I think as I have always looked at this onetime expenditure is not something that is defined as just a onetime expenditure and after two years that is done. It may be phased in over three or four years or three or four bienniums.

Chairman Delzer: I understand the argument. From the appropriating side of the legislature we could be listing the total expenditure that project is going to cost us.

Representative Kempenich: The thing is that we get a lump sum of money, and that is the problem right now. We have a very large sum of money. If it is going to be a \$30million deal over five years or something, this is an expense at some point whether it is an investment or something.

Chairman Delzer: We are not supposed to lock a future legislature. What we should be doing is setting this money aside when we agree to make a onetime expenditure even if it takes three bienniums the money should be set aside.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is a very valid policy that should be addressed. What we have tried to do is look at both what money is available and what can be phased in so we don't get something half way done and not have a valuable product or service. We try to do that to ensure that we are not wasting money and at the same time not putting ourselves in a situation where a future legislative assembly is bound to an action. We try as best we can to be able to phase things in so that there is a useful product that comes out at the end of each biennium.

Representative Kempenich: There is a feeling of urgency to get it done and it may not be the way we want go. That was the problem all along with the Homeland Security money, there was a big urgency to spend it and there were a lot of local subdivisions that went out a went with the wrong radios. There they sat with a pile of money and now they have a bunch of new radios that are gathering dust. That is my point, if you are going to start this stuff we got to have it so we can follow it along. You cant start it an plo down a chunk of money and then two years later things change.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: As I look at section six of the bill the one time funding description and amounts, we show what the onetime funding is in the currently biennium what that particular item might be in the next. Maybe there should be a third column that has 2011-13.

Chairman Delzer: I think that if we are going to have a new column it should be "Total Expenditures "

Section 7

Chairman Delzer: Basically what I am wondering is where the extra money would come from that we are appropriating in here.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: What this does is essentially provide the ability to carry over the funds that are in the Veterans Cemetery Maintenance Fund.

Holly Gaugler: This allows us continuing appropriation for the Vets Cemetery Maintenance Fund. We do not currently have law that gives us that authority in Century Code but this was put in our bill for that purpose.

Representative Kaldor: So these funds that we would receive would be from families that are using the cemetery?

Holly Gaugler: This is revenues that we receive for burial allowances. Also we receive license plate revenue in support of the Veteran's Cemetery.

Chairman Delzer: Why have you not submitted a bill to make it a continuing appropriation? I like to see continuing appropriations and this does the same thing but it is only a two year appropriation.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is certainly something that could be done. It has been done this way for quite a number of bienniums. We certainly would have no objection if the legislature would decide to just put it into place as a permanent continuing appropriation.

Section 8

Chairman Delzer: Where does your deferred maintenance show up?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: There is a specific line on the bill for deferred maintenance. Section eight is language that was added along with that new line.

Chairman Delzer: This is a new line for this year?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: Yes, deferred maintenance used to be part of capital assets and at the request of the budget section we added the line and the language in section eight to allow for transfer of money from that line to be spent on extraordinary repairs.

Chairman Delzer: How many bills are in this form?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: The exact number I am not sure. I think the University System bills have this line and probably a handful of other agencies.

Chairman Delzer: And all of them you put the section eight language in as well?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: We did, based on the discussions at the Budget Section.

Chairman Delzer: Why would you not have just left it just as they would have to report to OMB?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: That was so agencies would not have to go to the Emergency Commission.

Chairman Delzer: Why is the report going to OMB and not the Budget Section of the Legislature?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: This is based on wording from the University Systems bill that allows them to transfer between line items. They just report those to OMB.

Chairman Delzer: They don't have to request it at all they just have to report that they have done it.

Tammy Dolan, OMB: Yes only for that specific item. If they want to transfer between any other line items they would have to go to the emergency commission.

Section 9

Chairman Delzer: Has this ever been used?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Yes, I believe it goes back quite some time. Almost every biennium we end up transferring some amount to the maintenance of state owned armories.

Representative Kempenich: Do you have a list of what we have done with these armories in the last couple of bienniums?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I believe the bill that Rep. DeKrey introduced was one that actually addressed the city owned armories. There are 18 city owned armories that we lease space from. Last biennium funds were provided that allowed us to both increase the rent and provide for some funding for maintenance and repairs.

Chairman Delzer: Will you expect any turnback?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: At this point I don't. As I mentioned earlier our turnback last biennium was approximately \$37,000 for the whole agency. Right now with the carry over requests that have been identified any turnback would be minimal.

Chairman Delzer: Can you give us a list of what you transferred that you give to OMB?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Certainly.

Section 11

Chairman Delzer: Why would you not need section four also?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Adding section four to the Emergency clause would certainly allow us to immediately begin to pay.

Chairman Delzer: Section three allows you to immediately begin paying but with the cap on you couldn't.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct.

Chairman Delzer: How many individuals are you going to exceed the cap on?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: To date we have had over 4400 mobilizations in the state.

Representative Berg: I would just like to make a comment. I would just like to say that we are so fortunate in the State of North Dakota to have had your service all of these years. I remember when I first looked at the DOT budget when you were in charge of that your planning and things you did there were very visionary. I know it took a lot of work. Before that the Water Commission. I just again want to thank you for your commitment to excellence and you have made those agencies really shining spots in the country I think. Now having said that, it is not going to help you in any way with your budget.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I truly appreciate your comment but I will tell you that in each of the agencies that I have served I have been blessed with wonderful people to help make things happen. I personally feel very fortunate that I have had three careers in state government.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk gave a brief history on his career in state government.

Chairman Delzer closed the hearing.

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Full House Appropriations Committee

General Discussion

January 19, 2009

The Committee took up amendment .0101 to HB 1016 which removes four sections relating to increasing the hazardous chemical fee, extending the veterans' bonus program and expanding eligibility for the veterans' bonus program to include multiple deployments.

Rep. Delzer moved the adoption of amendment .0101 to HB 1016. Rep. Kerzman seconded the motion. The motion carried by a roll call vote of 18 ayes, 0 nays and 7 absent and not voting and the amendment was adopted.

The Committee took up amendment .0102 to HB 1018 which removes the funding for the Heritage Center and removes Section 5 relating to construction authorization and borrowing authority for the addition.

Rep. Wald moved to adopt amendment .0102 to HB 1018. Rep. Pollert seconded the motion. The motion carried by a roll call vote of 18 ayes, 0 nays and 7 absent and not voting and the amendment was adopted.

The Committee took up amendment .0102 to HB 1019 which removes Section 6 relating to the leadership and facilities grant program in Parks and Rec.

Rep. Wald moved to adopt amendment .0102 to HB 1019. Rep. Wieland seconded the motion. The motion carried by a roll call vote of 17 ayes, 1 nay and 7 absent and not voting and the amendment was adopted.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 1016

House Appropriations Committee
Government Operations Division

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 1/29/9

Recorder Job Number: 8133- Static on recording-- 8164

Committee Clerk Signature <i>Tonya Vaegle</i>

Minutes:

Chairman Delzer: opened the detail hearing on House Bill 1016. Roll was taken with all members present with the exception of Representative Kempenich.

Attached Testimony

Sectioned Testimony dated January 29, 2009- Attachment 1016.1.29.09A

Chemicals list- Attachment 1016.1.29.09B

Information on the Reintegration and the Outreach Programs- Attachment 1016.1.29.09C

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk presented written testimony of all of the requested documents.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk began his testimony by explaining the requested FTEs.
(Section 1 of his testimony)

Vice Chairman Thoreson: On the second position it says that you have someone on call 24/7. How often do you have to call?

Greg Wills: Actually quite often. I don't have the actual statics to provide to you but we will have a tower go down in the middle of the night they are the first ones that we call. A server

will go down on the weekend and one of those guys has to be available to come in. It is generally every weekend they are in and I would say a good average during the week is that they are called two or three nights a week for issues and problems that arise with the system.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: Are they both based in Bismarck?

Greg Wills: They are in Bismarck and they deal with the electronics stuff that is just housed at the agency. They also interface with the stuff with the ITD folks that have links with the stuff that is over there. The actual tower maintenance stuff is done by DOT and they have people positioned across the state and we handle that through a contract with them.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: You don't have to have them travel to the towers?

Greg Wills: Very rarely. They will go out on occasion but it is once or twice a year.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: Would this additional position be in Bismarck as well?

Greg Wills: Yes. They will be located here.

Chairman Delzer:

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It should be the same.

Chairman Delzer:

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Right.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued testimony with section three of his information regarding vacant FTEs.

Chairman Delzer: The green sheet shows you are only doing away with five for the current biennium.

Tammy Dolan, OMB: When the budget was submitted there were eleven vacant positions from their current FTE allotment. The Adjutant General's budget request came in and asked for

eight additional positions over their current budget. In the Governor's recommendation, what we did was make hold even their FTE count so overall they are staying at 232. We used those eleven vacant positions to add the General Funding and added 25% General Funds for eight of those vacant positions and then used three of those vacant positions for three of the new positions that are completely General Funds.

Chairman Delzer: On the green sheet it would be number one under the National Guard and number three?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: That is correct.

Chairman Delzer: These firefighter positions are all federally funded?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: When they were requested we expected them to be federally funded. Actually I think they were first approved in October before the last session. We came into the legislative session two years ago to have them reaffirmed since they had been approved by the Emergency Commission subsequently we were not able to receive the federal funds so the positions sat there. As we looked at our requirements and needs, we made the request through the budgeting process to use the eleven authorizations that are already on the books but the funding formula is different.

Chairman Delzer: Why is the funding formula the way it is?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The reason for it is depending on what program they are supporting. There may or may not be federal funds available. Even within the different programs that they support at the federal level there are different formulas for cross share.

Chairman Delzer: I am real surprised that your number one priority has no federal funding attached.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I share that concern. The fact is we are called upon our soldiers and airmen to support the Global War on Terror and we look at what is being provided

by our federal government. It is not enough. We want to take care of our soldiers, their families and we feel it is our moral obligation if you will to do what we can to take care of the members of the North Dakota National Guard. It goes beyond the National Guard because it also addresses the needs of other service members, whether they are active duty or other reserve components. The bottom line is in my mind that is our number one priority.

Chairman Delzer: You currently have two doing the same thing. Are they in the same grade?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Yes they are the same grade. We have one in Bismarck and one in Fargo. They are licensed social workers. They go out and meet with soldiers meet with airmen, meet with families. When we deploy soldiers they go with us to the deployment station and when they return they are there with us too. We are taking care of no less than 4500 soldiers and airmen plus others that come to us from the other service branches.

Chairman Delzer: How many of them are also receiving human service money?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I have no idea. We do not track that.

Chairman Delzer: Where would you place this one?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: This one would probably start in Bismarck. We are looking at where our greatest needs are. Our greatest concentration of soldiers and airmen are Bismarck and Fargo. As we continue to deploy soldiers and airmen where their residence is and we will want to take care of them as close as possible to that residence.

Representative Dosch: On the eleven, they are all basically classified as Security/Firefighters ... pay scale..... (INAUDIBLE)

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Everything from security at our different bases if you will to supervisor positions to firefighting, in the Fargo Hector Field. We the North Dakota National Guard provides the firefighting resources for Hector International Airport. We have

people at various levels there. I would have to go back and look at each one to determine what had been intended as far as the position itself. We have a structure if you will of different levels of responsibility and rolls and functions. The level of authority or the responsibility that they have would determine what their salary range would be.

Chairman Delzer: On your positions, numbers ten and eleven on your priority list, what is the (INAUDIBLE) did we not lose some of those jobs or are you reducing staff on top of that?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We went from one flying mission to two. Originally we had a single flying mission up until a year or so ago. That was the F-16. We had then converted the mission and the facilities to support two flying missions, the C-21 where we have eight of the C-21s there now and we do the maintenance on them as well. The other mission is the unmanned aerial vehicle predator mission where we built a new structure to support our ability to fly the predators in missions overseas. They pilot them from Fargo as they are flown over Iraq and Afghanistan. Those are the two primary changes in mission. People wise, the total number actually came down slightly as we went through this transformation but the requirements from the standpoint of the mission and the facilities changed. We are flying 24/7 now too where we were not before.

Chairman Delzer: Your physical plant director III, do you have one now?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We do have one now but he will be deployed soon but the position stays.

Representative Glassheim: So the eleven on the vacant position sheets are going to be replaced by these eleven new positions at roughly similar costs?

Chairman Delzer: I don't believe they are similar costs. (INAUDIBLE)

Representative Glassheim: Those are already in the Governor's budget at 25%

Chairman Delzer: These positions that we are talking about (INAUDIBLE)

Representative Glassheim: The General Fund list here is of the \$478,000

Chairman Delzer: They are the same positions.

Representative Glassheim: And that is about the amount (INAUDIBLE)

Chairman Delzer: The current biennium is all federal funds and the next biennium will be General Fund of the \$478,000.

Representative Glassheim: And the others on the top here are already the vacant positions which are about to be filled, those were already in the budget?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued his testimony by explaining the organizational chart in section two.

Chairman Delzer: Why is the Physical Plant Director out there by himself? Would he not fit between the Facility Manager and the rest of that crew?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I think he would be the director for the infrastructure.

Chairman Delzer: So he would answer to the Facility Manager but nobody would answer to him?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I don't have an answer right now, I would have to go talk to our Facility Manager and find out the rational was for putting it in that position. It appears as though that may have been drawn incorrectly.

Chairman Delzer: I would imagine (INAUDIBLE)

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I would agree.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued his testimony with section four.

Chairman Delzer: What is your shift and how do you transfer?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We have four shifts and we have 12 hour shifts with four crews. We rotate them four days on and four days off. That essentially is over a period of time. That way we have continuous coverage on the five councils of state radio 24 hours a day.

Chairman Delzer: Four days on and four off does that equal forty hours a week or 48?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It actually is a little bit less than that. And the reason for it is that when you look at weekly increments you end up with 36 and then 48. This is a chart that shows the four crews and when they are on and when they are off.

Chairman Delzer: You say your averages Employee Leave Time is 26.36 days per year?

What is the average annual leave time?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: When you take out roughly six or seven because of the annual turnover, many of them have 25-30 years. Some I know in excess of thirty years. I don't know that off of the top of my head as far as what the average is but I would have to take a look. We have quite a few employees that have been with us for a long time.

Chairman Delzer: Where is the requirement for the ten days of regular training?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: They have to be certified to be a dispatch operator. The reason for it quite frankly is that if someone takes a call they need to be properly trained and certified to know how to handle it. To include, and we were just able to recognize one of our dispatchers last week and she has been with us 25 years, she recently assisted, in the third delivery of a baby over the phone. My reason for bringing that up is that if people were not certified and trained and something were to go wrong we would be liable.

Chairman Delzer: I am awful surprised that someone with 25 years experience still needs ten days of training.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It is ongoing training and certification. Some of that ten days is travel time as well.

Chairman Delzer: Does the overtime and salaries include holiday pay too?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We have not subtracted that out. We should have but we did not.

Representative Meyer: Is the high turnover rate due to the shifts or is it the stress of the job?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The matrix that is going around is something that we put in place about a year ago. What we were finding is that older employees, by old I mean people that have been with us for a longer period of time, didn't mind the late night shift work as much as younger people. Young people today have a different set of values. They value their time differently. That was part of the reason why we are having higher turnover as the past because younger people thought oh this is pretty cool, come to work for us and then maybe six or eight weeks later decide no its not for me. Then we put this matrix into place of shift scheduling and we felt that everybody felt more comfortable with that. They can look out at their schedule and they would know that there would be periods of time where they would be working the night shift. Our shifts run seven to seven. Where they would be working the night shift but then they would also know that maybe two weeks or six weeks down the road they would be on the day shift depending on where they were in the cycle. This has actually been more well received by the employees overall than what we had been doing in the past.

Chairman Delzer: How many do you have that are under five years and how many over 15.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Of the 28 about 15 people who have 15 years or more. At least ten of them have twenty years or more. We do have about seven or eight that I think

have 25 or 30 years or more. They are people who came on board early on as State Radio was still in its infancy and they stuck with it. On the other hand we have nine or ten people with less than five years.

Chairman Delzer: Currently you don't have any vacancies?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct.

Chairman Delzer: Do you have any temporary employees?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We have two temps that work in the dispatch center right now. We have several people that are still in training.

Chairman Delzer: You have \$136,539 for overtime. What is it in the current budget?

Holly Gaugler: There is not a specific line for temps in State Radio. We just started this; this is a new program for us using temps.

Chairman Delzer: You are paying the temps out of your overtime line correct?

Holly Gaugler: Yes we are. We believe that it is going to be a true savings in our overtime.

Chairman Delzer: Are you hoping to have the two temps basically as almost permanent?

Holly Gaugler: We are.

Chairman Delzer: You are training them so if someone quits or gets fired you have someone who can jump into the job.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I believe that both temps have years of experience as a State Radio dispatcher. They are certified and they came to us as trained radio dispatchers and were willing to work on a temporary basis.

Chairman Delzer: From where?

Holly Gaugler: I believe that the Bismarck dispatch center.

Chairman Delzer: Did they give you a timeframe that they are willing to work or do they work whenever you need them?

Holly Gaugler: A little bit of both. Where we have worked with them but it has been a definite help for us.

Chairman Delzer: Are they full time temps or only when you need them.

Holly Gaugler: They are when we need them.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Throughout the agency as a whole at any given time we have about 40-45 temporaries working somewhere in the agency.

Chairman Delzer: Do they all go to the ten day training?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Yes, the ongoing certification.

Chairman Delzer: How is that handled? Is it on a one on one basis or a school that they go to?

Mike Link: Those recertification classes, to do the 911 calls they are required to do first aid and CPR training. They need to maintain that training like anyone else that would have CPR training.

Chairman Delzer: Do you have multiple ones going at the same time so it is hard to cover for them or is the classes spread out enough where you never have to have more than one away at a time.

Mike Link: There are classes that are offered by for instance Red Cross. They participate in those classes when their certification is done.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Depending what the class is and how often it is offered we may end up sending more than one person at a time. I just wanted to highlight something that I think is significant and the good news is that this doesn't happen every day or every week for that matter, but on January 16th during that 24 hour period from midnight to midnight we had a winter storm and the next day with the AC/DC concert in Fargo and people were traveling, during that 24 hour period we called out and answered a total of 12,109 calls. 482

were phone calls and 11,627 were radio transmission calls and our calls out. That just gives you an idea of how busy it can be. Fortunately that doesn't happen every day or every week.

Chairman Delzer: The radio calls in and out were all rescue?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It would be Highway Patrol, Sheriff's, police departments, and fire departments and so on.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued with his testimony with sections five and six. He also presented a list of chemicals.

Chairman Delzer: Where is the request for the increase in the number of chemicals and the increase in fees?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It was stripped out and made into its own bill.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued.

Chairman Delzer: Is that fee collected from the wholesaler or the retailer or both?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It depends on the volume and I would have to check. Greg Wills is actually testifying on this bill right now and he would know the answer.

Representative Kempenich: Where is that being heard?

Chairman Delzer: GVA

Representative Kempenich: The reason that I asked for this is that the Ag. Department charges a fee for some of these chemicals, I was just curious about the overlap.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Their authority is more on the individual program.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: It is House Bill 1484.

The committee took a break.

Chairman Delzer called the committee back to order.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: To answer a question that was asked before the break regarding chemicals. That is based upon the volume of chemical that is stored. That could be a wholesaler, it could be a retailer as well but it is based on the volume not the type of business transaction that takes place.

Chairman Delzer: (INAUDIBLE)

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That could be I am not aware of the program.

Chairman Delzer: Greg, Are you aware of that program?

Greg Wills: I am aware of the program but I am very familiar with it. We do have Ag Department folks that actually sit on the State Emergency Response Commission to provide that liaison to make sure.

Chairman Delzer: We are in essence charging the same people for the same chemicals in both programs.

Greg Wills: That is correct. I think the intents of the programs are different.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued with his testimony in section seven.

Chairman Delzer: This does not look at any new technology?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: No. This is just rounding out our existing technology which will now soon be the digital system.

Chairman Delzer: The 175,000 engineering study is not looking (INAUDIBLE)

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct.

Chairman Delzer: We don't know what the turnover to digital is going to do to the system.

Greg Wills: We believe that it is going to stay about the same. If you ask a state patrolman today what percent of radio coverage he has on the state highway network that they are in charge of jurisdictionally, he will tell you that they have about 95% coverage. They are the ones that do the digital testing at the sites. In certain cases they were saying that it was slightly improved our range and in other cases they say it is about the same.

Chairman Delzer: It might change when you need things. When does it change over?

Greg Wills: The scheduled change is in 2013. However there are some of the jurisdictions that have changed over to digital already. We cannot turn it over to digital even though so many of the towers are capable of being used for digital signal now because so many of the responders right now do not have the digital compatible radios. We think that the critical mass number for us is going to be somewhere between that 75 and 80% with local saturation of digital radios before we make the switch.

Chairman Delzer: Did they spend Homeland Security money on analog radios?

Greg Wills: They did not. They spent their Homeland Security dollars and have been for a number of years on what they call P25 compliant radios. Those P25 compliant radios are a national standard in which transmits and receives both in analog and in digital. Those radios are actually a little more expensive than if you were to buy just a straight analog or a straight digital but because we are in the situation that we are in they have had to buy the P25s.

Chairman Delzer: You currently work with all of the local PSAPS (INAUDIBLE)?

Greg Wills: There is no chain of command between State Radio and the local PSAPS. We do work together. We belong to the same association and we have meetings of the PSAP managers during the association meetings.

Chairman Delzer: Can you talk to each other?

Greg Wills: Yes we do.

Chairman Delzer: (INAUDIBLE)

Greg Wills: Our computers today are not linked. That is part of the CAD system that we were talking about in the last session. Right now it is basically by phone. There are some hot buttons so to speak in each of the PSAPS that if we need to get a hold of Fargo we can hit one button and we are there. It is kind of a hot line so to speak.

Chairman Delzer: Are the counties through their 911 money assisting in the CAD development?

Greg Wills: No.

Chairman Delzer: Have they been asked to?

Greg Wills: The answer to that would be no. The reason behind the answer is that they have been struggling to pay their basic service fees with State Radio services as a PSAP.

Chairman Delzer: (INAUDIBLE)

Greg Wills: No they have not.

Chairman Delzer: (INAUDIBLE)

Greg Wills: Not to my recollection

Chairman Delzer: Is there any push to reduce the number of PSAPs ?

Greg Wills: Another great question. Is there a push? Yes and no. Clearly there are in many people's opinion to include mine too many PSAPS. But because they are funded locally and they are heartfelt issues like a school closing is, there is a reluctance of any of these smaller PSAPS across the state to want to close. What we are going to see happen into the near future with Next Generation 911 we are clearly going to see in my opinion some PSAPS consolidate and consequently smaller ones close because they are not going to be able to afford that migration in technology with local tax dollars.

Chairman Delzer: Do we have a map of all of the local PSAPs?

Greg Wills: Yes it is on the map on the left. Each star represents a PSAP. The colored county or group of counties represents those that utilize that PSAP. As an example Williams County in the west is an individual county PSAP. McKenzie is as well. When you take a look at Devils Lake area, the Ramsey County PSAP which is the Lake Region Area PSAP they have five counties. What is not represented on the map is Fargo actually I believe is a tri-county or two county at least but they are into Minnesota. They are the only PSAP in the country that is actually across state lines.

Chairman Delzer: What is going on in the counties in white?

Greg Wills: Those are all of the counties that utilize State Radio as their public safety answering point.

Chairman Delzer: State Radio has just the one facility?

Greg Wills: Just the one.

Chairman Delzer: If somebody dials 911 in one of the other counties, they are supposed to get the local PSAPS?

Greg Wills: That is a good question and it is a complicated answer. It depends on what phone they are calling on and where they are at within the county. For example, you may have a cell phone tower located in the northern part of Wells County in the center of the state. If you are in Devils Lake area and you are going to bounce into that cell tower, you are going to be routed to the State PSAP here in Bismarck.

Chairman Delzer: There are times where a local PSAP would (INAUDIBLE)

Greg Wills: That is correct.

Chairman Delzer: When is that?

Greg Wills: When they transfer. Currently the technology that exists in all of the PSAPS across the state it does not allow for a complete shutdown of a local PSAP except for in an

emergency there is a workaround. If one is overloaded or one needs to shut down for some issue there is no way to just physically hit a button and transfer. That will be a function of the CAD system that the state is actually putting in. When that is in, the idea is that all of the counties when it comes time to upgrade their CAD systems they would actually enjoy an easier and more affordable system if they became a spoke off of the state system. They would tie into the state CAD and at that time if something happens where they are over loaded or they have to shut down the computer automatically starts pushing that stuff into another PSAP. Either another spoke or the hub at the state.

Chairman Delzer: If the state were to go to the CAD system and not allow local PSAPS (INAUDIBLE)

Greg Wills: I do not understand your question. Clearly the size of the PSAP would have to get a little bigger.

Chairman Delzer: We have not looked at that?

Greg Wills: We have never taken the state wide approach. We have looked at combining some of the smaller PSAPS for an economical approach.

Chairman Delzer: Have we studied it at a level of four or six across the state?

Greg Wills: We have not. We have looked at two numbers but we really did not do an in depth analysis.

Chairman Delzer: (INAUDIBLE)

Greg Wills: Not at this time.

Representative Kempenich: It was brought up on the floor and we talked about it in your overview before, (INAUDIBLE) is that kind of what you are looking at in the Next Generation?

Greg Wills: That \$175,000 would be used to get a contract with somebody like Federal Engineering or another appropriate agency that has the ability and the equipment to physically

go out and say that we need to have a radio tower in this vicinity, will one of these towers work and if they won't work where is the spot that we need to have the tower and if we have a tower or a tower that will work, what is the engineering of the electronics that has to be on the tower?

Representative Kempenich: That was brought up (INAUDIBLE) Where the Emergency Management interim committee brought up the towers the \$7million and the \$100,000 for the NextGen study. Where there are some of these gaps, (INAUDIBLE) Where are we at with that? (INAUDIBLE)

Greg Wills: The next gen study really is a study that takes a look at what is the IT infrastructure required in the state of North Dakota so that every PSAP is interconnected and has the ability to receive emergency notification and send emergency notification in every available means possible. So right now all we have the ability to do is radio and telephone.

What NextGen 911 does is it seeks to provide that infrastructure so that we can text message warnings out. So that somebody can text message us. So that if there is an opportunity to have video streams from a patrolman's car, a bank security camera, and many others that that stuff can be fed right into us instead of the alarm going off at the Bismarck bank if it is being robbed, the thing is programmed to actually send a live video feed into the 911 center through the current council system that we have. That is what the NextGen 911 system study does. The issue towards the intermediate technologies and things that are needed to improve these gaps, what is happening right now is that local governments, because we have not been able to expand the system, have had to put what they call black boxes, it is basically a radio in a box that is acting as a subset of a repeater and they stick them on towers that they find out in the counties so they can extend the range of their local government radio towers because they don't have the ability to talk back on the state network. I know in Bowman County for example the black box thing has been an issue for quite a while. You have got some rough terrain out

there. Communication is always a struggle. They are looking at additional black boxes until we can get some level of tower out there to serve as that base communication process.

Chairman Delzer: There is nothing in your current budget for NextGen 911.

Greg Wills: That is correct. This came up really late. The study for the NextGen 911, the Association of Counties actually just completed a study but it is an initial study. The nation is not very far down the road in migrating to NextGen 911. The federal government is obviously has established some standards and some marks on the wall. There are very few jurisdictions that have actually done anything. Minnesota is trying it in one of their PSAPs right now. The study money that was asked for was added into a bill because we feel it is important for us to learn what these other states are doing, what is working, what is not working, so when it comes time for North Dakota and the State Radio being one of the PSAPs to make that shift to NextGen 911, that we spend money and not waste it. That we get the stuff we need as opposed to get stuff that we try and then find out it didn't work.

Chairman Delzer: If there is not much going on right now why would we not wait a couple of years when something is going on?

Greg Wills: My best guess is that it is going to take three to five years for NextGen to become a reality across this nation. There are some jurisdictions in Florida, some in Texas that are doing it right now. Clearly NextGen is the very best service that you can have in terms of providing a communications vehicle to both receive and give emergency information. A lot of this came back from some of the college shootings that you heard from in terms of kids text messaging their 911 center and they have not been able to get them. Whether we do the study now and do it again in three years from now, I think we would learn in both instances. I just know at some level we will start making investments over the next couple of years for NextGen 911.

Representative Kempenich: Here is the problem and I don't think it was brought up very well on the floor. The local PSAPs are going to move ahead with some of this stuff. At least some of the bigger ones will. I think we have to stay out ahead of this to a certain degree because we know where technology becomes a want or need. I think we do kind of have to know where we are headed. I am not saying yea or nay but we should look at some of this, I think we really have to have an idea of what the next generation of technology is requiring.

Chairman Delzer: If you had to find the money in your budget, would you do that or could you do that? If you were told to find the money where would you go to do it?

Greg Wills: My only recourse would be to take that money out of other operational lines and I would also tell you that we have been running really tight over the last biennium

Chairman Delzer: How does that compare to the phase 2 of the CAD? How much did you spend on that system last biennium?

Greg Wills: \$980,000.

Chairman Delzer: And how many more phases do we have that will be one-time funding?

Greg Wills: We are asking for it in this biennium and we believe there will be a small piece next biennium.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: If you go to tab 12 you will see that explanation. Tab twelve represents the question that was asked with the one-time budget expenditures and the subsequent budget expenditures for that project. That is what we have identified for you there.

Chairman Delzer: So the Motorola lease is done after this biennium?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: No that should go one more.

Chairman Delzer: Did that go up or is that the same?

Greg Wills: The amount is the same.

Chairman Delzer: How did you fund the \$500,000 last time?

Greg Wills: We got a one-time public safety communications grant from the federal government in which we were able to pull a chunk of money out of to assist in funding that lease.

Chairman Delzer: Your base map is truly a one-time deal?

Greg Wills: Yes. It gets us the map.

Chairman Delzer: When you say the map what are you talking about?

Greg Wills: I am talking about a complete map of the state of North Dakota digitized down to road center lines and various other attributes. That would be the inter-operable map system for the state PSAP, every other PSAP and it will promote the interconnectivity that will occur over the next three to five years in that arena.

Chairman Delzer: What happens when say five PSAPs drop out there is your base map still any good then?

Greg Wills: It is.

Chairman Delzer: How would you handle that because you would have to update it?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It is a statewide map covering every county and every area. In the future as things change, the respective counties will be responsible to provide for those changes. They will have to identify those changes and make them on the map. If counties outside of the state PSAP don't do that their map will not be current for their use and if that PSAP closes there may have to be some catch up at that point.

Chairman Delzer: There must be some maintenance costs. What are your projected maintenance costs for these maps?

Greg Wills: For the next five years, here is kind of the plan that we had for the map. The local jurisdictions would be responsible for sustaining any changes. The changes would occur when a new road gets put in to a new oil well area or a new subdivision gets added to a city or

something to that effect. The idea is that for the next five years local jurisdictions would pay for the maintenance of that. Many of them today actually have the ability to do that. Our larger counties have in house GIS capabilities. The technology that has made this now affordable that is owned by DOT. That is believed that that same technology could be purchased by the local counties which make it very affordable for them to update their stuff. Some counties like Stark and Bowman actually have people trained in house. They are a couple of our smaller counties that actually have the ability to do their own stuff now. They have a person on staff that updates their mapping.

Chairman Delzer: Does DOT have any kind of GIS map?

Greg Wills: Not at this level of accuracy.

Chairman Delzer: Do they have something there or are you starting from scratch and building a full one or are you taking what they have and building from there?

Greg Wills: The way we are building this map and getting it as cheap as we are is because DOT has purchased the camera technology to hang on one of their planes, that can shoot the resolution of the state at the level that we need which would yield a base map at the end of the day. There is a lot of processing that goes on with all of that digitized stuff but they would shoot the photography a separate contract would be made based on that photography then to create the map. It would be an as of this time period and the map would then be sustained by local government.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: There is not a state map that exists that has the level of accuracy that is necessary for the things we are talking about. Different counties have been mapped at different times by different processes.

Chairman Delzer: What I am worried about is spending the money here and again in the DOT. The other question I have is have there been any checks out there with the satellite services? I know there are some websites that you can go on and see right down there.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: You can but not to the level of accuracy that we are looking at which is essentially sub meter I think is the correct term.

Chairman Delzer: They are not as accurate as somebody flying a plane over it?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: They are not. Well what is available to the public is not that accurate. The military has it but it is not available to the public. The other thing I would mention too is another thing you asked about if someone does it and someone else has to do it again and so on, the way we got to the point we are in terms of being able to move forward with this is that all of the state agencies that have an interest in this type of map including the DOT, the Water Commission, the Department of Emergency Services, and Health Department, Game and Fish, Geological Survey, they have all been a part of the GIS Technical Committee. They came to an agreement on what is really in the best interest of the state and all of those agencies and we are moving forward as the lead agency because we have the most immediate need for statewide coverage. We are moving forward with it and our budget includes the request to develop that map. It has only been the last year or so that DOT acquired the digital imagery capability that they have that will allow us to do this internally. The intent would be that they would fly it and through the appropriation that we have we would support their ability to fly it and then we would make sure that it is processed into the proper format for use such as we have talked about.

Chairman Delzer: Have you checked, are there any federal dollars that could be available through DOT for something like this if they have access to the map?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I can tell you that up until 2006 we have looked at every federal opportunity through DOT for it and there was none. I don't know if that has changed since then but I would suspect that it probably has not because DOT has been a part of this conversation as well.

Chairman Delzer: I kind of hate to even mention this but I think I will. This is one that seems to me that might very well possibly, if that stimulus package would pass, I am not so sure that something like this might fit in to the infrastructure category.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I honestly don't know.

Chairman Delzer: What is the timeframe of doing this?

Greg Wills: We want to do it within the next biennium. We most recently had to create an interim solution because of the mapping that we currently have is out dated, it is not working, it is technology that is quite old so we have implemented with the 22 counties that we support an inter-mapping solution that we have purchased the licensing services for that mapping for that period in hopes that we can get this one done so we don't have to waste more money before we get this thing up and running.

Representative Kempenich: You talk about six to ten months.

Chairman Delzer: It is sixty to ninety days to start I think.

Representative Kempenich: I think you need to have something in writing.

Chairman Delzer: The maintenance cost for future what do you expect that to be?

Greg Wills: I believe that perhaps every five or more years there will be some costs at the agency level to support some of the upgrading. Some of the attributing of the map is actually required by the PSAPs that use the map. It is not going to be large but there will be some fee.

Chairman Delzer: Is there going to be any questions if a PSAP closes because of the CAD or the things that you say they have not being able to do then it falls to State Radio, who is going to be responsible for the updating of the map at that time?

Greg Wills: Yes, each local county would.

Chairman Delzer: Where does that reside as statutory responsibility?

Greg Wills: Each local county, whether they have a PSAP or not, has a 911 coordinator. That is where those duties or responsibilities rely. The 22 counties that we support even though they don't have a PSAP all have a 911 coordinator and they are the interface with State Radio. They maintain the current mapping or address to mapping that we have and we would see it no different. That if a PSAP closed, the service or the function of the PSAP would move to either a regional or state or somewhere else, but the requirements to sustain mapping for use in that PSAP, would still be responsibility locally.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Let me just add too, I think everyone is familiar with the 911 fee and how that is collected and distributed and how we get revenues for the counties that we serve. As we look to the future and we determine our operating costs for our 911 service for our PSAP, ongoing maintenance costs would be rolled into the cost that the agency incurs that would be charged back to the users. Under today's scenario the 22 counties, if the state incurs the cost to update the maintenance in the future, those 22 counties, that would be reflected in the fee that we charge back to them.

Chairman Delzer: If I heard right you said some of them are already telling you they can't pay their fees. What happens if they are not paying them?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: They are paying them. I don't know if we have had anyone that has flat out said they can't pay it because we are providing the service to them. Presently we are charging them \$.20/line per month and it has been that way for quite some

time. As we have gone through our recent accounting review and audits, we have determined that the new cost will be \$.38/month and that is going to go into effect July of next year. The counties are going to have to decide because they get most of the dollar and then they will pay us \$.20, soon to be \$.38 and the remaining funds they use within the county to cover their other dispatch costs and so on.

Chairman Delzer: Didn't we do the \$.38 in this biennium?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The authority exists in law today for the agency to set the fee based on its costs. We sent the letter out last July notifying the 22 counties that on July 1, 2009 the fee would go up. We gave them a year's time to be able to budget and prepare for it. Our budget revenue projections are based upon the fact that that fee will be increased.

Chairman Delzer: I thought we did that last biennium.

Representative Kempenich: Didn't we give you the authority to raise that last session?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We have had the authority for some time. It should have been done fifteen years ago. For whatever reasons, I can't tell you, it was not done. As we went through the process with discussions with the legislative assembly and committees and with the state audits, it was pretty clear that we had been in error for quite some time. It took us a while going back to the later part of 2006 or early 2007 to get everything in line and to establish proper accounting recording.

Representative Kempenich: I think the biggest issue is the accounting issue. This whole 911 fee business gets to be kind of convoluted. The problem is that it was drug out so long. What I have heard back from the counties lately is that they have accepted where this is going. I think the biggest issues is the accounting part of it. Where these funds are at and where they are going and how are they being spent? I think this has kind of been more or less resolved here recently because I have not heard quite as much rumbling.

Chairman Delzer: So does Adams County have a 911 coordinator?

Greg Wills: They have a 911 Coordinator.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: As we went through this process in the last ten months we have had several meetings with the 22 county coordinators. They all participated. They all looked very carefully at what we had done from an accounting stand point and they all came away saying you are absolutely right. It is going to hurt but there is nothing. We disclosed everything and we showed them exactly where the costs were and where the assumptions were made. We made assumptions in favor of the counties.

Chairman Delzer: Was there any legislation introduced this session to change the amount that the Association of Counties keeps out of that?

Greg Wills: I do not believe there is. I know that in the last audit report it was found that they had excessive reserves and they had to pay back money to the local.

Chairman Delzer: What is the split right now?

Greg Wills: That is actually the problem with the 911 fee. The county basically provides out of that dollar \$.57 for the wireless lines that exist in the county. They provide \$.20 or now soon to be \$.38 of the land line which basically what has happened in North Dakota in the last couple of years, is that people are turning off their land lines and getting their cell phones. What happens is they go from being able to keep everything but \$.43 of that dollar to keeping a whole bunch less because \$.57, well on a land line phone right now they pay us \$.20 and \$.57 of that land line goes to the Association to pay for the infrastructure or the backbone, the carrier stuff for those cell phones. That is the problem.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued with testimony on tab eight.

Chairman Delzer: Section nine shows what you did in the previous biennium?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct.

Chairman Delzer: What do you have for the current biennium?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We are still figuring that. I think we have about \$400,000-450,000 worth of projects that they have identified.

Chairman Delzer: Is that the \$500,000 in section nine?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It is up to \$500,000 that we have the authority to transfer.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued with his testimony with section 10.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: What are we still dealing with from the 97 flood?

Greg Wills: I did not bring the exact list, I can bring that tomorrow. They are mostly mitigation process. There are some projects that are geared towards the reconstruction. We have some that have been in the appeal process where the local benefactor of the federal dollars didn't agree with what they were authorized by FEMA for that particular project.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: Is there any date or time that we are looking at this to coming to an end?

Greg Wills: I think the General was pretty close. I think that we are going to see this two to three years out. Each quarter we do a roll up and report to FEMA which lists every one of the open projects from the '97 flood. We actually had a list of every one of those projects and there are very few that are still open. That is the list that I can provide you.

Chairman Delzer: Do you have any kind of list of how much exposure we have in total?

Greg Wills: I think that is a number that we could provide to you based on the original damage assessment.

Chairman Delzer: I don't know if I want any particular ones but I would like that number.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We will get you that number. In response to Vice Chairman Thoreson's question, I know the same question came up two years ago. Even then I recall saying that it would likely carry out into the 11-13 biennium.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued with his testimony with section 11.

Chairman Delzer: These are the costs as of when the armories were built?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct.

Chairman Delzer: Your maintenance on them, you have \$500,000 for boiler replacement?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct. \$528,000

Chairman Delzer: You also have on the green sheet \$500,000 for the boiler maintenance. Is that different money?

Holly Gaugler: It is in our deferred maintenance line.

Chairman Delzer: The \$528,000 is what we went through before?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct.

Chairman Delzer: That boiler replacement, it has not stopped yet you are just wanting to do it before something goes wrong?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It is the boiler replacement at Minot and at the RJ Bohn. Part of the reason for us doing this is energy efficiency too. That becomes a big factor these days.

Chairman Delzer: Did you request this as one time or did it get put as one time by OMB?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It was one time last time as well.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued his testimony with section 13.

Chairman Delzer: On these where you are using Federal Funds, could these federal funds be used somewhere else where you could free up some General Fund money?

Greg Wills: We look at that each and every time we get a federal grant. Is there a way we can leverage this with our existing agency expenses? In the years past in Homeland Security the rules that came with those grants were very loose. We pretty much had the authority to spend that money any way we want. In the last three years that has really changed. We get our Homeland Security dollars right now and two things occur, they give us guidance that says you have to make expenditures based on these things and to fit these priorities nationally. We have to physically write an investment and send it to the federal government to be approved before we can actually spend the money in that area. We had the flexibility at one time and a large chunk of the Motorola lease has actually been paid for by Homeland Security dollars. You heard earlier that the last chunk we paid was out of a grant. We do look at that but the federal government says here is your money, this is what you can spend it on and they have really gotten really good at fencing those dollars.

Chairman Delzer: Did we ask you guys for a proposed list for Homeland Security dollars?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It is built in.

Chairman Delzer: I understand that it is built in but can we get a list of what you guys are expecting and what goes out.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: This is a chart that was attached to our testimony of what we can expect in each of the next two years about \$6million. Greg what are the rules on the distribution of it. There is only a portion that we can keep.

Greg Wills: It is an 80/20 split. The Homeland Security grant dollars that come in, 80% of it have to be treated as direct pass through to local counties and sub jurisdictions. The state gets to operate out of 20% of that.

Chairman Delzer: Do we have any kind of list of what the locals have done with that money?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I think two years ago we provided the committee with a three ring binder that identified what the cost distribution had been and what the locals had done with that money.

Chairman Delzer: Surly a lot of that must change every two years.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Correct, that was the record up to two years ago. We can provide an update on that.

Greg Wills: Each year the grant requires the state to supplement the grant guide as it comes from the federal government and provide it down to the local jurisdictions. Just like we have now tighter rules, they have tighter rules as well. We have made investments for example, if you would read last year's grant guidance; we were told we had to make a sizeable investment in radio communications equipment. We have done that.

Chairman Delzer: Can any of their money be used for training?

Greg Wills: Yes. And we do authorize that.

Chairman Delzer: Could it come back, they have a bill somewhere and I don't remember which one it is in, for \$500,000 for training specialist. Could they pay for that through Homeland Security money?

Greg Wills: The only \$500,000 bill that I am aware of is the \$500,000 that came through the Executive Budget that was being pushed to the North Dakota Firefighters Association. That Firefighters Association require for that training is based on a change of national standards. Yes we have in the past provided money to the North Dakota Firefighters Association.

Chairman Delzer: Could that be considered as part of the 80% pass through then?

Greg Wills: No. The way the NDFA could receive that money is the money would be sent to local counties or cities and they would sub grant that back to the NDFA to conduct training.

Chairman Delzer: But they could do that?

Greg Wills: Yes. The issue is that there are more things to do and not enough money to do it with.

Chairman Delzer: There are some, especially some of the smaller ones that, some of the grants they receive are pretty darned (INAUDIBLE). Like some of the equipment grants. They want this training so they can keep getting the equipment grants besides that. So they can keep getting the certification when they apply for these grants. I am not so sure that if there is a way to use Homeland Security money to fund it.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued on tab 14.

Chairman Delzer: Were they presented to SITAC?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: No they did not have to be.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued on tab 15.

Chairman Delzer: What is the \$830,000 for programming for the Reintegration Program on number 17 on the green sheet?

Lieutenant Colonel Dave Thele: What we are looking at is a variety of things. Number one we just stood up a military service center and I think you will be notified if you haven't already, I think on February 26th we will have a grand opening, here in Bismarck. The intent is a facility to provide our service members and their families and we are not talking just National Guard we are talking active component, reserve, and all veterans whether it is Vietnam or Korea, a place to come where they can get assistance for virtually anything. We are going to have chaplains, social workers, transition assistance advisors, military one source, an ID card machine, and we are very excited about that opportunity. One of our requirements on going is the rent for that

facility. That is part of what we are looking at using. We have the FTE built in to this \$1million. Again what we are looking at there is likely either an additional social worker or a chaplain. We are evaluating that as we go forward. Right now we continue to get additional resources through federal channels. However it is very haphazard. I can best describe it as a situation very much in flux. Some additional things that we are doing right now, we have started a veteran's outreach program. We brought on six people through a contract and their role is to across the state to seek out veterans. Again it is all veterans' not just National Guard veterans but all veterans. They will sit down one on one with them and address their needs. I think we are filling a real key gap there and I had a chance to talk to Commission of Veterans Affairs this morning and he is also very excited about what our veteran's outreach program people are doing. That is an ongoing expense that we are going to struggle to fill. Those are some of the key things we are looking at right now. What we are trying to do is insure that we fill the gaps that are not fulfilled through the current federal channels.

Chairman Delzer: You have started all of those in the current biennium how did you fund that?

Lieutenant Colonel Dave Thele: We got \$1million from Senator Saunders from Vermont. I think that is a credit to some of the staff that we have. We have positioned ourselves. He got a congressional add for \$6million midway through the last fiscal year on the federal side. His intent was to give it all to Vermont but they could not execute those funds. He came back to the National Guard Bureau and said pick the three best states that you have out there that have their act together as far as taking care of veterans. Give each of them \$1million. The National Guard Bureau looked and low and behold, North Dakota was one of the top three in their view as an ability of taking care of our service members and the ability to take these funds and do the right thing with them. I will tell you, getting towards the end of a fiscal year and getting \$1million thrown at you was a challenge even though we had some great ideas. That

was the emphasis for, let me back up a bit. The service center is an idea we had been looking at for some time. We had been looking at approaching this legislative assembly with either potentially building a military service center or funding it knowing that we would have significant delays because of the legislative process. That was a great opportunity to kick start that program. We jumped at it. We had some challenges making it happen but we did get that done.

Chairman Delzer: Are you applying for any grants to cover this?

Lieutenant Colonel Dave Thele: We are working hard with the National Guard Bureau. We have been in direct communication with Congressional delegation. We have also responded back to Senator Saunders about what we were able to do with the \$1million. We are obviously continuing to address those. I can tell you that the hope is that we will continue to get federal funding for these projects. Right now that's all it is, is a hope. We are doing everything in our power to get those funds.

Chairman Delzer: Did you go through the Emergency Commission and the Budget Section and explain this whole program?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We actually had room within our existing federal authority to accept the funds and to utilize them for the program.

Representative Glassheim: I still don't understand what the \$830,000, is that personnel costs for outreach or do you give families money or what is that for?

Chairman Delzer: Could you just put that on paper?

Lieutenant Colonel Dave Thele: I can do that for you.

Committee recessed until after floor session.

Recorder Job 8164

Vice Chairman Thoreson called the committee back to order.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Before we continue with tab 15 in our testimony. Not long before we broke for lunch, a question came up about the \$800,000 for the push of the reintegration. Col. Thele has some information about the break out of that and I have asked him to present that to you.

Lieutenant Colonel Dave Thele: We talked this morning about the reintegration overview. What I have provided you is some documentation. This is basically a breakdown of how we calculated those costs. As you can see there is \$620,000 for the contract employees. I have included with that to hopefully give you a better flavor as to what we are doing with our outreach program. We have hired the six contract employees, covering the state. As of this point in time we probably only have a little over five months of real activity up and running. I can tell you that I am very pleased of what we have accomplished to date. Like anything else we are going to continue to evaluate that come this fall short of federal funding we will obviously need some assistance there. We are going to continue to pursue federal funding and of course we will also look at the program to ensure it is accomplishing what we have anticipated.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: What are you thinking of the federal funds status wise?

Lieutenant Colonel Dave Thele: Hopeful is probably the best way to describe it. I think we have several avenues that we are looking at. We have put feelers out that there is a real need for this. Obviously the big concern is that if we don't get federal funding and we don't have a fallback position that we are going to be sitting without any program what so ever without any mechanism to keep it going. We also have some other things that we are looking at, the

military resource center and keeping that going. We would like to pursue a resource center in the Fargo area. That is obviously a lot of veterans, in the Fargo area. We are very busy out in the eastern part of the state. And having a standalone resource center there would be the next step that we anticipate going to. We have partnered with 211. We have a contract with 211 to work with us to insure that all service members and their families have an easy conduit to assistance. What we will do is work with them to train their personnel so that they can do warm hand offs for example. If a veteran calls in, and he is in distress they are going to be educated on exactly where to route those calls, do the warm hand off and make sure it is done. Right now to be honest we have a large pile of phone numbers that we hand out to service members and their families. But like 911, 211 is easy to remember. When you are in distress and when you have issues if you can remember that we think that is a real good way to offer a conduit for care. The youth programs are a very underfunded aspect of what we do. We have a full time youth coordinator and we are also bringing in another contract person with federal funding to assist in those efforts. We are working to try to partner with the civilian sector, the VA and other avenues to provide better mental health for all service members. We were just recently partnered with MedCenter One. We brought in a national expert in cognitive behavioral therapy and we had people from all across the state including the VA came to Bismarck, got this training. We partnered with them and the response from the providers, you are talking clinical psychologists, and psychiatrists felt it was some of the best training they had ever been to. That is the type of thing we are trying to pursue. Increasing the access points for our veterans.

Representative Meyer: What happens when you dial 211? I know I should be more familiar with that.

Lieutenant Colonel Dave Thele: 211 is designed as a mental health access point. They also do a lot more than that. The key for us is training their people that respond to the calls, to ask

the right questions to determine is this a military member or family member and then determine what the issue is and then obviously educate them on proper referrals. If it is an emergency situation, let's say worst case scenario, you have got someone that is suicidal. Part of our agreement with them is that they will never do a cold transfer; it is going to be a warm transfer to the appropriate people to assist that service member. As I have said, we have got a lot of different numbers. We have got suicide hotlines and things. We are just trying to add one other, easy to remember access point for somebody that is in trouble. 211 takes a lot of calls on a variety of issues.

Representative Meyer: In your scenario, if it is a suicidal call and a warm transfer, do you handle that directly or how would you handle that?

Lieutenant Colonel Dave Thele: In that case they will call the experts, either suicide hotline themselves and brief them up and then they will take that call.

Representative Meyer: So they don't just tell them, call this number.

Lieutenant Colonel Dave Thele: No. That is what I mean by a warm transfer. A warm transfer means you will never leave that individual off the line.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: With the 211 you said that families also can have access.

Lieutenant Colonel Dave Thele: We are in the infancy stage right now. That is our intent.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Just to add a couple things to what Dave was saying, 211 is not an answering point that we maintain, it is a separate organization. He made reference to the suicidal situation, sadly in the last four to five years, we have had four suicides in the North Dakota National Guard of soldiers that have had deployed somewhere in the last several years. That has been a big issue I am sure you have heard about it. Nationally as well. The suicide rate of our young people that have deployed is a very large issue. That is a very serious issue for us and one we want to do everything we can to prevent from occurring.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: Where those for after they returned home?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Yes. It was after they were deployed.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued testimony with tab 15.

Representative Kempenich: Have you looked into the stimulus money and would it work with some of these items?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The only involvement that we have had as the National Guard, with the National Guard Bureau in Washington and the stimulus package has pertained to military construction. I am not aware of any non-construction items that have been discussed within the Department of Defense and the military.

Representative Kempenich: I think everybody is treating it as one time funding but I was just wondering.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: No, I have not heard anything and we try to stay on top of what is happening out there.

Representative Glassheim: Are all of tab 15 in the budget or are they optional requests?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Yes. They are all in House Bill 1016.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued with his testimony on tab 16.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: Committee it is no surprise that the State Radio towers are going to be an issue in this budget. There was a discussion earlier and I think there is some ongoing discussion between you and ITD and others about what is best for us to do to move this process forward.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk continued testimony on the Veteran's Bonus program on tab 17.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: How are the payouts made? Are they a direct check to the individual or is it included in their paycheck?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: A direct check is cut to the person. We have basically a one page application, they submit it to our office and then we process it out and pay it out directly to the individual.

Representative Kaldor: Are they qualified for this based on all foreign deployments or just the volunteer service?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It is based on the Global War on Terror and in support of it. We have had instances where, a good example would be, an individual in the Air Force was stationed in England and supporting the Global War on Terror. We did recognize that as a deployment in support of the Global War on Terror. We have had other instances too where, part of the intent is to recognize the service and sacrifice as a result of the Global War on Terror. Whenever anyone is mobilized and deployed away from home that is considered, if it is under the authority for the Global War on Terror that is considered part of it too. The reason I say that is that when members of the North Dakota National Guard or the Army Reserve in North Dakota and are put on orders and leave North Dakota and go to a mobilization station, Ft Lewis Washington. While they are in the US they are eligible for \$50/month for those periods of time. Once they deploy overseas, then it is \$100/month. The one thing and there has been discussions about this in the past is what about people who join the military and never deploy. Let's say they join the army and are stationed at Ft Lewis, why don't they get it? The reason for it is that their new home is in fact Ft Lewis. They signed up and they are stationed there. Now if they go from Ft Lewis to Iraq, then they become eligible.

Representative Kaldor: The reason I asked that is that you have also had some employments to Bosnia and does that count as the same?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It is the same.

Representative Meyer: The \$1800 cap is regardless of deployment.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct. What will happen in some cases is that someone will go on the first deployment and maybe as a result will collect \$1200 and then go on a second and midway through that second deployment they will have reached the \$1800 cap. What this would do would be to lift it so they would receive the bonus for all that second deployment or more deployments.

Vice Chairman Thoreson closed the hearing.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. HB 1016

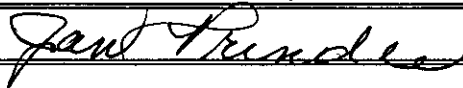
House Appropriations Committee
Government Operations Division

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: **6 February 2009**

Recorder Job Number: 8926

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

Chairman Delzer: The first thing in the Adjutant General will be that \$200.0 out of the federal funding on homeland security.

Representative Kempenich: Just the cost to continue is \$3.5 million.

Chairman Delzer: There is an awful lot in there that I find very questionable.

Representative Kempenich: Look at comparison request recommendation on the green sheet.

Chairman Delzer: If you look at the green sheet they have an awful lot of switching from federal funds to GF.

Representative Kempenich: It shows here it's about half and half.

Chairman Delzer: Let's do the National Guard first.

Representative Berg: My first question would be is that we are adding GF funding for 11 FTEs. We need to look over their overall employment base and are there areas that they currently have where they don't need the FTEs. From my perspective, I think we just focus on the new FTEs and forget to look back at the existing FTEs and ask if those are still a high priority. One of the areas that stick in my mind is where people are coming back from seeing action and coming back in to the community. That may be an area we want to support but as

we look over their 200 plus employees are there areas we should reduce. The question is without us going through and nitpicking is there a way we could suggest that we would like to find 5 FTEs in your scope of employment. . . .

Chairman Delzer: Like we would like to have you do what you're doing by reallocating the work within your current FTEs. The whole deal with the Reintegration Program is that received funding from an out-of-state entity, federal dollars (\$1.0 million); they started a program and rented a building. The money they want state funding for is to pay \$8.0 per mo for that building. They also have 6 contract FTEs that they are paying out of there. They haven't used all the federal money and I never did receive any number of people that they are serving or the number of people that were also receiving services elsewhere. I have no experience being in a war situation but I'm sure there is a lot of good can come out of this; however, I'm not sure with us to fund it without trying to force their hand of somehow getting federal or grant funds for it. I'm not sure that's the right way to go. If we GF it they would have no desire to that or they might get federal funds and start another program.

Representative Berg: I'm not an advocated for that program necessarily, I'm just saying in a general sense is there a way we cannot allow this growth in employees while at the same time give them some flexibility.

Representative Kempenich: I think what you do is to say you can take this program and find FTEs aren't necessary to the mission and give them some granting process and they can do half of what they are asking for on that and they have to find the others within their ranks.

Chairman Delzer: The FTEs on this priority list of their FTEs. They currently have 11 federally funded firefighter positions that they are removing and then they are filling with 11 new. . .

Representative Berg: I don't think they were funded. I think we gave them authority because they were going to get this federal money. But, they never got it.

Chairman Delzer: They had the spending authority but they didn't have the money.

The last two positions I don't agree with at all: the physical plant director and the systems mechanic out of Fargo. I have some real problems with some of the other ones. I think on the Reintegration they were asking \$1.57 million. I think we should give them half.

Representative Meyer: Is it the building? What came about last session is that we desperately needed a psychologist in the western part of the state.

Chairman Delzer: The building is so that people can come down there. What use they get out of the building I'm not sure. It's \$8.0 a month and the contract is 6 FTE on top of that. They are contracted social workers. I think what we should do is authorize half the money and the authority to do what they can and the suggestion that they search every avenue for grant funding if they want to and leave the decision up to them. We could have in the language that our emphasis is direct care to the reintegrating of the soldiers.

Representative Meyer: I didn't understand why they needed a building to do though

Chairman Delzer: I think it is a social club to come and meet and office space for the contracted people—but I don't know.

Representative Glassheim: It is a one stop resource center. They have six different programs there.

Chairman Delzer: What they actually do with those programs I'm not sure whether they need physical space for the programs or not or whether they could do it out at the armory or not. If they are consultants wouldn't they have their own offices?

Representative Berg: Are we duplicating what is in the private sector that just takes money not necessarily a building or people to get the appropriate help from the right position.

Chairman Delzer: Are you getting any kind of gist of what we want.

Representative Berg: This is an important issue. I was talking to someone in Fargo and they said 35 – 40% of the homeless in Fargo were military. Part of my interest is not just doing something because some federal entity gave us a million bucks. Let's figure out what the problem is and fix it. I am more inclined to use professionals.

Representative Kempenich: Are they duplicating numbers—like with Human Services

Chairman Delzer: They say it's different.

Representative Meyer: One of the problems that we were running into in Dickenson are with the PTSCs and our soldiers and guard people were being referred to human services. They were completely out of their league with what to do with them. Because they had not dealt with them they didn't know where to put them and they indicated to us that there were not services available to address these very specific needs.

Chairman Delzer: The problem is there still probably won't be.

Representative Kempenich: What is the VA doing?

Chairman Delzer: That is part of the question. They should be and I am sure they are—they feel they have programs for this but this is a new program that hasn't been done anywhere else. The hard thing is how you make sure it's worth what we are doing. Roxanne, we are going to need some language for a report on the reintegration program probably 2 -3 times during the interim.

Representative Kempenich: I know where this thing is headed and if it would do some good and that's what they are trying to do. There might be 30 across the state and to get them in one place to talk about it. They are probably can talk about the issues because no one else could understand.

Representative Meyer: A part of that also and I do believe that the VA is weighing in on this saying they are not capable with they have to offer now because it is a sickness that manifests itself a year later.

Chairman Delzer: I don't know that this is the discussion that we need to have unless there is something we can do within the budget here other than telling them we would like this go forward but we want to make sure it's worth what we are doing. We have \$500.0 for boiler replacement at the in the Bonn Armory. I think we should have a discussion on that with amendments.

Representative Kempenich: This is the whole thing—I'm wondering on some of these bigger one-time money expenditures on any of these budgets if we should even move forward until we see where we are headed especially with building type issues.

Chairman Delzer: Along those same lines there is number 13 which is one-time funding for construction and operation of the operations center at the air national guard at Fargo. That's \$476.0 of GF money. That should be a proposed amendment and talked about.

Representative Glassheim: Maybe you talked about this or don't want to discuss this. The lease purchase \$1.5 million one-time funding, I would like that to not be one time funding. It seems to me it should be in the base budget. It just irks me that something that is ongoing is called one-time funding.

Chairman Delzer: It seems to me that it is one more biennium of that as well. There is one more after this one.

Representative Glassheim: I would like to see an amendment on that to go into operations.

Chairman Delzer: It is listed under capital assets is it not?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: Yes.

Chairman Delzer: I think it's also listed on the green sheet as one-time. I think it is part of Section 6 but the money actually resides in the bill on Section 2.2 in capital assets.

Tammy Dolan, OMB: Yes.

Chairman Delzer: If we don't leave it as one-time, next time someone will say it should be one-time. I don't disagree—it is definitely not one-time spending.

Representative Glassheim: Unless we're going to come out at the end of the session with a list of one-time funding projects.

Chairman Delzer: It may take more than one biennium to cover. It was a one-time purchase two biennia ago that's going to take four biennia to pay for.

Representative Glassheim: My understanding of the one-time funding is that we don't commit ourselves next time, but this one we are committed on. I just want some kind of truth in budgeting thing that says "okay, we're committed to pay it."

Chairman Delzer: I think that is what Representative Kaldor was going for this morning is a list that what we are going to have cover next time without a choice. It shouldn't be part of the base budget because once it's over; it's not going to be there. So we need to know that it is coming next time and we are going to have to cover it.

Okay, the computer network specialist. I believe that was pretty high on their list. That was second.

Representative Meyer: What number is that on the green sheet?

Chairman Delzer: On the green sheet it is number one under the department of emergency services. Seamless base map--does anyone want to have a discussion? It's \$2.1 million. I think that was number one.

Representative Kempenich: To get this communication issue you have to have, if you don't do some of this to start with you are never going to get off of square one to start with. That is just one of the issues.

Chairman Delzer: Number 12 there is the \$500,000. My understanding is that \$325.0 of it for tower rental in the Wales area. I think out of that \$175,000 was for engineering studies of where they would put the next tower. I think we should direct \$100.0 of that \$175.0 to the NextGen study.

Representative Kempenich: If we are going to have them go that far, I'd like to have that they find an alternative towers and prioritize.

Chairman Delzer: I would say the other \$75.0 should go to the alternatives to towers.

Representative Kempenich: --that they get something going with lower cost repeaters or whatever.

Chairman Delzer: Some of the issues here when we have had the discussion on it is they have these eight pinpointed areas where they think their communications are not as they want. The engineering study would simply go out there and decide where they would put it on the map. Part of the problem is we have the switchover from analog to digital in 2013. That kind of changes the whole. Nobody has the answer of how that affects everything and technology moves real fast. There is also an amendment coming that has been put together from ITD and the adjutant general's office. I think it needs to be added to this bill or 1135. I'm not exactly sure of that number, but I'm pretty sure that's it. I will get with Rep. Skarphol with that. The bill has to do with management of 911. Rep Porter wanted the extra \$7.2 million to buy all the towers. The amendments are drawn and we'll discuss it on Monday. He also wanted the \$400.0 for the CAD project. That is listed as \$1.0 million and I think they want \$400.0 the next

biennium. The amendment is here for that. This is phase II; I don't know how much we spent on phase I.

Representative Glassheim: It was \$980.0 in 07-09.

Chairman Delzer: --and we're spending a million this time. How much of that \$980.0 is spent

Tammy Dolan, OMB: I think they were just entering into a contract now. They will not have spent it and will be asking to carry forward the \$980.0.

Chairman Delzer: I think for us to add \$400.0 does not do any good other than it puts it in their carry forward. One of the problems is they are going to spend that much if they have that much no matter what. If they could get the project less there isn't a whole lot of impetus to do that.

Representative Glassheim: On number 9 on page 3, they are removing \$980.0 from CAD and \$1.08 from Motorola lease. I don't know what that means.

Representative Kaldor: What it is doing is removing a one-time funding appropriation last session.

Representative Glassheim: Oh, they are just removing the authority.

Chairman Delzer: They are going to ask to carry that forward.

What about the \$311.0 on the security systems? It enhances security within the state system that serves as a designated control terminal agency.

Representative Dosch: I think that can come out quite honestly. That's an enhancement.

Chairman Delzer: We'll have a discussion on that, Roxanne.

Representative Berg, do you have any overall number of FTEs that you would like to adjust? I think we have the two positions that I would request we separate talks about.

Representative Berg: My only concern is we have funding for eleven new positions. I'm not saying we should eliminate those but maybe underfund.

Chairman Delzer: We should have some requirement that when we are talking new positions that should have to have looked at all their old positions.

Representative Berg: We have an opportunity here because these positions are not filled now. They have 232 employees and if these 11 unfilled positions that they want GF dollars for are these positions less important than your other 221 positions or would you take some of your current positions, shift their duties and move some of these people in to those new roles. That is my question.

Representative Glassheim: Would you accomplish this by taking \$300,000 or some number out of your budget?

Representative Berg: I am very open to something like that. On one hand when we adopt this budget are we approving those new roles and new positions or if we just underfund it by \$300.0 are we saying no you can't have these 11 new positions. I'm trying to think of a way not to micromanage them but say we are willing to give you some new funding but not that much and we want you to look at your current positions and are there any you could consolidate. If these new positions are priorities for you, reshuffle your employees to accomplish those.

Representative Glassheim: You could work with the department and let them present some new language that. . .

Chairman Delzer: The one thing that I can see is that the discussion would be held open and would be brought up on the Senate side when they work the budget.

Representative Berg: We are in the eleventh hour here too. I would like to think of some flexible language that does that. It may apply to more than just this budget. I think this is a way that we can accomplish some things on these agencies that we have confidence. . .

Chairman Delzer: Roxanne, this is one where it really sticks out because there are 11 new FTEs. Make an attempt Roxanne.

Roxanne Woeste, Legislative Council: If I could have a little more direction, I'm really jumping in to a cold area here. You are going to keep the FTEs and underfund or reduce . . .

Chairman Delzer: We'll get back to you.

Representative Berg: Could I take a quick stab at it. They are flat in FTEs right now. We gave them 11 positions that were supposed to be funded by federal dollars. The federal dollars didn't come in and now they are asking us to reassign these positions. There are two the Chairman thinks we shouldn't authorize so we are talking about 9 positions. What I am suggesting is that we underfund those positions and give them the ability to go into their current employment base and recategorize and prioritize the current employees. Let's just say we are not going to fund these nine but we want them to find the money and give them the ability to reallocate staff.

Representative Meyer: Were these FTEs ever funded?

Chairman Delzer: They were going to be funded with federal funding but the federal funding never came in so no they were never funded. There were never any people hired.

Representative Glassheim: So there are no people.

Roxanne Woeste, Legislative Council: Which positions do you not want? Any kind of detail would be nice.

Chairman Delzer: It would be the systems mechanic (\$30,954 GF and \$92,861 federal funds) and the physical plant director III (\$44,634 GF and \$133,900 federal funds). I think they both fall under the National Guard. I don't have position numbers for them.

Roxanne Woeste, Legislative Council: Due to the complexity on how this agency submitted their budget and the new positions that were added, it may be easier for me if the Committee would choose to underfund those nine remaining positions with a flat number.

Chairman Delzer: You could do it that way but use those GF dollars and list those positions in the amendment.

Roxanne Woeste, Legislative Council: I will list those positions as possible reductions but in regards to your underfunding, it may be easier. . .

Chairman Delzer: Do you have a dollar amount that is associated with those nine positions?

Roxanne Woeste, Legislative Council: No, I don't. They took those positions and what they did is change the funding source on six of them and five others they deleted and gave them five new ones. The pay plan is complex and difficult.

Chairman Delzer: What is the General Fund total there?

Roxanne Woeste, Legislative Council: It is easier if you work off the green sheet. You can see under National Guard, number 3, those six positions they changed the funding source on, the GF total is \$138.0. They took five away but gave them back new ones. Those new ones are on the green sheet. There are two on number 2, National Guard; there's one under number 17, under reintegration; and then there are two under Emergency Services.

Chairman Delzer: I don't want to just underfund it and not state what positions we're looking at not funding.

Roxanne Woeste, Legislative Council: The systems mechanic is number 2, page 1, under National Guard. That's an easy one to take out. Now the physical plant director, I think that is one that was removed and got a new name.

Chairman Delzer: I think we better move on here.

End of discussion of HB 1016.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 1016

House Appropriations Committee
Government Operations Division

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 2/10/09

Recorder Job Number: #9148

Committee Clerk Signature

Marley Kuenzle

Minutes:

Chairman Delzer: opened the discussion of amendments on HB 1016.

Chairman Delzer: The discussion that we believe on the reintegration system and some of the work that has been done there but the concerns were about renting the building here in Bismarck for \$8,000.

There is a fixed contract they were fully funded by the Federal in the Virginia. They say there is a possibility of federal funding but some of the discussion is that we show support for it but not at the level they ask. If they have Federal Funding they should use that. So what we have on the list here is reducing the General Funds from one thousand fifty seven to five twenty-eight which would pay for that and would pay for more than that if they used the money for contract services instead of building the building. The cost of the building was more than 200 thousand a year. We never did get any idea as to how many people go into the building. Brady would you have any kind of idea what it would look like to add a section for Legislative intent?

Brady Larson, Legislative Council: Right off hand I do not but I am pretty sure we can work something out.

Chairman Delzer: the two options are the reintegration and the two positions is the other?

They can be taken together or separately. The reintegration is what you prefer to move or both

A motion was made and seconded but the names were not announced.

Representative Berg: We are adding 11 positions to this department from this funding so reducing that to nine new positions they should be able to make them work.

VOICE VOTE TAKEN and passed.

Representative Berg: So the other three are one time funding?

Chairman Delzer: Yes.

Representative Berg: Are we not going to compare that to other one time spending? I don't have any problems if we take it out but it would seem to me we would want to balance this against that other state one time spending.

Chairman Delzer: We discussed that if the funding was going to be covered by the stimulus money it should be looked at.

Representative Berg: I don't know that anyone knows what is going to fall under that stimulus package. If we are removing the three because it is low priorities for one time spending or are we removing because the stimulus package than I think we should go after more.

Chairman Delzer: I think the ones here were to be discussed because of the value on themselves. The discussion of the onetime spending is certain a valid discussion and would be more than this. The bill says it is 7 million dollars. I definitely would not want to remove the one time spending. The east operation construction project, the technology project are these 2.1 for the state wide seamless base and the one million for the data dispatch, where Rep Porter wanted to increase that by 400 thousand. The AJ said the most they would spend is one million for the upcoming biennium. The 500,000 on the Armory is an even split and I think

there may be an opportunity for stimulus for that. I think this was put on the list that they felt it was something that just needed to be done. I don't think it was ordinary repair it was deferred maintenance. We then have one time spending for the funding for the construction of the Operation Center in Fargo. I don't think they were tied to the two FTE's at all. I think if we take out the State Wide Seamless Map we are going to have a lot questions from the Full Appropriations, the Floor and the Cadd development. I wonder if we should not remove the 500 for the boiler replacement, one of them or ½ of them. We may get stimulus money for that.

Representative Kempenich: Because we don't know what exactly is happening with the stimulus money we can eliminate and put it back in if we don't get the stimulus money.

Representative Glassheim: The stimulus money is supposed to be spent to stimulate the economy. If we are planning to replace those funds and putting them in the carry forward budget, (A) it is immoral and (B) it is deliberately forcing the intension of the US Congress (C) it may be foolish.

Chairman Delzer: The question is not so much doing this as what we are talking about doing is if there are things that are covered by the stimulus money we should take this money and do something's that do not fit under the stimulus guidelines.

Representative Glassheim: If that is the plan I can see that I guess.

Representative Kempenich: I would like to make sure we have money for other projects that we could not get started this year and get done in one year.

Representative Glassheim: Thank you for the clarification.

Chairman Delzer: Part of the problem is I don't know if you can have a plan. If we use State funding money for projects that we could use stimulus money that will close the avenue of using this other money for further projects.

Representative Berg: If you want to pull these onetime funding now I am willing to do it. We are not going to know what this Federal thing is and won't know until Thursday.

Chairman Delzer: My take is we should do the 500 and the 476.

A motion was made and seconded.

Voice VOTE TAKEN

The motion carried.

Chairman Delzer: The section about the 500,000 directing how that is used. Rep Porter wanted to increase that to 7.2 million and there is amendments he has offered. If we did the 325 the way it was set up if we did the 325 for the Tower of Whales if they so desire to get the opportunity to do that. 100,000 of that, instead of doing engineering study for the current sites would be spend for 911, and 75,000 of that would be dedicated to the southwestern part of the state where it is the number two area which is there priority list for a tower.

Some unconstructive discussion was held.

Representative Meyer: Are there any bills that State Radio and ITD (the rest of the question was inaudible.)

Representative Kempenich: I think it is better left alone.

Chairman Delzer: Didn't that get turned into a committee that was going to address the State Radio and ITD?

Representative Kempenich: Yes

Chairman Delzer: There was a bill that was on the list like HB 1135. It was a coordinating type committee but that doesn't do anything about moving it?

Chairman Delzer: Is there a motion for the 500,000 that is in the budget?

Representative Kempenich: Made a motion for the last 3.

Seconded

Voice VOTE Taken.

Motion carried.

Rep Dosch: On the other amendments we proposed, I am not sure that 311,500 for enhanced security needs to be in there. This is the National Guard and that is what they do. We are giving them another 300,000 on a 148 million budget and I would like to make the motion to take that out as well.

Seconded

Voice vote taken and motion was carried.

Chairman Delzer: Brady for the council this is some stuff moved out of the amendment. The ones that have been removed and passed are they still going to be removed from this bill in the final amendment?

Brady Larson, Legislative Council: Yes

Chairman Delzer: I think it should be removed before it goes to the floor.

Brady Larson, Legislative Council: It will be just one large amendment.

Chairman Delzer: Do we need any changes in the language that concerning the 200,000 that we put in for the Insurance Commission that need to be part of this bill too? We directed this to the Home Land Security.

Brady Larson, Legislative Council: I think that the language in the Insurance Department amendment should cover this but I will double check on that.

Representative Glassheim: Did we come to something on the Leaf Purchases from the onetime spending?

Representative Kempenich: I think we should we leave it now. I think if it takes 30 million they should have 30 million to fund it. No matter if it take 2 biennium's or 3 whatever it takes.

Chairman Delzer: Did we ever ask them about paying that off? It is a leased purchase I don't think there was any value in doing that. Again Rep Porter did have these amendments that would do exactly what we had talked about to change it 7.2 million for the towers and 100,000 next gen study that we covered out of the other 500,000 his proposal was to add for that. Then 400,000 aid for the computer dispatch.

Representative Berg: Why do you say that? If this is the direction we need to go in this state I do think we need to talk about it. We are never going to have this same opportunity as we have now.

Chairman Delzer: The discussion was that digital will take place in 2013 and we don't know exactly what that is going to do.

Representative Berg: Why do you say that?

Chairman Delzer: They would simply rent the spots.

Representative Berg: I do think the North Dakota technology is key.

Chairman Delzer: This is a bit different issue is a little bit different than this or does it tie together in some degree? There is some places that there is fair coverage and places that it is none consistent.

Representative Kempenich: There is places where it is not existent. I would rather have them block off some money and just have them do it.

Representative Glassheim: Do you have to do all or nothing?

Chairman Delzer: You could do somewhere in between. There was a list from the Adjutant General of their age priority.

Representative Glassheim: Due to our healthy economy now 7 million seems a lot to carve out but 1 million doesn't seem a lot.

Chairman Delzer: The cost of one tower is 1.2 million. I think they wanted 5 towers.

Representative Glassheim: What is the 500,000 for?

Chairman Delzer: There is where he said they have an elevator in the Wales area that they could put the equipment on.

Representative Glassheim: I wouldn't mind putting on one more tower this year.

Chairman Delzer: One of the concerns that I would have with putting money for another tower is you go out there and site it and then do a digital change it may change the coverage of that tower. I don't know if there is the opportunity to consider something with the repeaters I don't know if we have the knowledge of know what we could with the repeaters.

Representative Kempenich: I think we will have some numbers by the end of session.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 1016

House Appropriations Committee
Government Operations Division

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 2/13/09

Recorder Job Number: 9438 Starts at 14:40 and 9439

Committee Clerk Signature

Tonya Voegelé

Minutes:

Chairman Delzer opened the discussion of amendments on House Bill 1016.

Chairman Delzer reviewed the amendment.

Chairman Delzer: Is section six worded the way we want it? I am not sure. Why did we end up at \$848,000 I thought we took half of a million? I thought we ended up with \$500 some that we were going to use for support for this.

Tammy Dolan, OMB: I think that the amendment takes half of the increase to the Reintegration program. I believe that was the dollar figure. There were two positions already existing in that program that were added last session. I think the difference is the cost for those.

Chairman Delzer: How were they added to that if that was not started until they got that grant?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: Those positions are licensed social workers that were working on these reintegration issues with the soldiers returning. The special line was just added this time.

Chairman Delzer: They said there was nothing going with the program until they got the million dollars. They told me they had not been before the legislature for this last time.

Tammy Dolan, OMB: I believe it was not called the reintegration program last time. The new services that they are providing, all of that is brand new but those two licensed social workers were added last session.

Chairman Delzer: That is not contract staff. That is not part of the six people contract staff.

Tammy Dolan, OMB: No those are FTE.

Chairman Delzer: Those six are supposed to be social workers too are they not?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: I believe social workers or other, yes that is probably correct.

Chairman Delzer continued reviewing the amendment.

Chairman Delzer: I still don't know if I totally like the language for section six. It seemed to me that I remember our discussion and part of what we were worried about there is that we wanted them to use federal dollars if they could get it. I don't know if we are saying that in this language. I think we need that actually changed that this is there to be used but if federal money can be available for it the federal money should be used first for that. Committee members, is that how you remember things?

Representative Glassheim: Was there discussion about not having it go into a building but go into outreach services or something like that.

Chairman Delzer: Part of the issue is they rented that old Vallely building down on 19th and Bismarck Expressway. The cost is \$8000/month and we don't know how any people are actually going in there and using the building. I don't know, Tammy or Brady, have you ever had any discussions is there a reason this could not be done at the armory?

Tammy Dolan, OMB: I have not had any discussions regarding that issue.

Chairman Delzer: I have not either but that is part of the issue to me. I am not sure that it is worth it for this program to be spending that much on a building.

Tammy Dolan, OMB: If the amendment as I read it reduces their overall spending authority for that reintegration program by \$500,000, if you allow them to use federal funds if they become available they would also need federal fund authority. If that is what were intending they would not have enough federal authority.

Chairman Delzer: That is the whole issue and I think we asked them that point blank. They never had the federal authority for the million that they got from the Vermont guy last time and yet I don't think they went through the Emergency Commission and the Budget Section on that either and yet they said they were able to do it. That was part of the discussion. I don't have a problem if we left them a little more room. I don't know if anybody asked them what level of federal authority that they have that is unused. A lot of these we have federal authority on the there. Last time they had all of the federal funding for all of those eleven positions.

Tammy Dolan, OMB: They may have that but I don't have the specific answer.

Chairman Delzer: It seems to me, and I may have discussions with them without the committee but they said that that issue didn't seem to be an issue to them. I could be wrong but I am sure if it is they would probably bring it up in the second half. I think we are going to have to wait until we get the new language on this section before we adopt these amendments. Tammy, if you want to call them and ask them that but if that is the case you would probably need to let me know right away so I can visit with committee members and see whether or not we want to add that to this set of amendments.

Representative Kempenich: I think the reason that the armories don't work very well is that these are civilian population for the most part. There is a different structure that the armory is going to live by than what they are doing. I don't think a military system is going to work for what they are doing.

Chairman Delzer: That is possible. I never asked them. I do believe that most of these are still guard members though. I don't believe this is a case where they became full civilians again.

New Job 9439

Representative Glassheim: Do we want the support to read for National Guard members?

Chairman Delzer: I would say National Guard and veterans.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: Including the Reserve or active duty?

Representative Meyer: Veterans are everybody. Because we are having problems with even the Gulf War like Post Traumatic Stress Disorder sometimes happens ten years after the fact.

Chairman Delzer: I am not sure that is what this program is for though. It seemed to me that this program is for the guys currently coming back. That is what reintegration basically means so I don't know. Tammy if you are going to contact the General on that would you ask him that other question of whether this is mostly for National Guard or if we need to reference more than that.

Chairman Delzer closed the discussion of House Bill 1016.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 1016

House Appropriations Committee
Government Operations Division

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 2/16/09

Recorder Job Number: 9499

Committee Clerk Signature *Tonya Voegel*

Minutes:

Chairman Delzer opened the discussion of amendments on House Bill 1016. Roll call was taken with all members present except Representative Berg. There is no sound for roll call as we had a problem with the microphones during that.

Chairman Delzer reviewed the amendment.

Chairman Delzer: We received an email response to our question about the reintegration process and the language that they would prefer is that it would be all service members and their families.

Representative Glassheim: Would that be instead of veterans?

Chairman Delzer: Veterans would mean that you would have to not be active. If we left veterans in there it would leave the active members out. I don't think that is what we want. What we will do is make the change and if it is alright we will make the change and adopt the amendments and then have them redrafted for the full committee.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: I guess that is the language that they provided but all service members does that specify just members of the military service or would it be better to say

armed services members? All service members seems to be, we know the intent of course but just the way the languages sounds somewhat curious.

Representative Kaldor: What are they hoping to achieve?

Chairman Delzer: On the reintegration program?

Representative Kaldor: Yes what is the distinction between

Chairman Delzer: They want it all inclusive so they can serve everybody. It is meant to be a support program both for active and families. This really leaves it up to them about whom they want to serve and who they don't.

Representative Glassheim: Wasn't reintegration people coming back though?

Chairman Delzer: I think it is but in some cases they think they need to work with the whole family.

Representative Glassheim: And the families of those coming back I understand that. I think there was some older veterans who are not coming back but are still having troubles and there was concern about that as well.

Chairman Delzer: I don't know if that was their concern or if that was ours. Is that change ok to everybody. They did also say something about preferring federal authority for federal money if they get it. The fact of the matter is if they get new federal money all they would have to do is go through the Emergency Commission and the Budget Section to get approval for it anyway.

Chairman Delzer continued reviewing the rest of the amendment.

A motion was made by Vice Chairman Thoreson, seconded by Representative Dosch to adopt amendment 98016.0105 to House Bill 1016. The amendment was adopted by voice vote.

A motion was made by Vice Chairman Thoreson, seconded by Representative Kempenich for a DO PASS AS AMENDED recommendation for House Bill 1016 to the House Appropriations Full Committee. The vote was 6 yeas, 1 nays and 1 absent and not voting. The carrier will be Representative Kempenich.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. HB 1016

House Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: February 17, 2009

Recorder Job Number: 9625

Committee Clerk Signature

Carmen Hart

Minutes:

Rep. Kempenich distributed and explained amendment .0105 (Attachment A). We removed \$476,000 general fund and \$26,000 on just general operating. We removed \$500,000 on the executive budget for boiler replacement. We removed two FTEs that were vacant. We removed \$528,000 on the reintegration. A total of \$1.5 million was taken out. On the DES side, we removed \$25,000 expenses and took out \$285,000 of radio communications. We rearranged the \$500k on communications towers. We targeted \$100k for the next generation 911 study. We put \$75,000 of that money for alternatives to constructing new state radios. That is mainly aimed out at the western part of the state to find out what these repeaters, some type of alternative to building towers. DES had come in and we had \$325,000 was for the equipment that they needed to put on a silo or something up by Wales for communication coverage. I'll move amendments to HB 1016.

Rep. Berg seconded the motion.

Rep. Delzer: Last time there were 11 new federally-funded positions put into this budget and they never came to be. They were switching those. The two positions we took were number 10 and 11 on their priority list. The reintegration program is a program that got started by federal money. I believe it came out of the state of Virginia. The total cost if you allowed it to continue with general fund money would have been double what we left in there. We basically

said there should be a little bit of that left. We said we wanted to support the reintegration program and hope they would try to capture funding to continue it. We believe there are good entities in the reintegration program. We had concerns about a building they are renting.

Chm. Svedjan: The \$325,000 is for a new tower?

Rep. Kempenich: No. It's for the communication equipment that needs to go on it.

Rep. Nelson: The National Guard invited us for an overview and I believe it was the reintegration program where they wanted one female FTE. Was that discussed and was it funded?

Rep. Delzer: No. The personnel for the reintegration program is all contract personnel so they would have the authority to do whatever they wanted with that.

Rep. Kempenich: That's number 17 on the green sheets and we left half of that in there. Most of it is contract people. There are no new hires.

Rep. Wald: Page 1, Line 23, would remove which is deferred maintenance. Was any of that for armories? What is the rationale behind that?

Rep. Kempenich: The one time funding for deferred maintenance was boiler maintenance at Minot Air Force Reserve Center and the Raymond J. Bohn Armory in Bismarck.

Rep. Skarphol: The Motorola lease payment, is that the last payment?

Rep. Kempenich: No. There's one more.

Rep. Skarphol: The maintenance cost of that maintenance contract once that lease purchase is done, do we have any idea what that is?

Rep. Kempenich: There was no savings on paying it off. We didn't get into what the maintenance cost would be after that was paid off.

A voice vote was taken. Motion carries.

Rep. Kempenich: There were some other initiatives that we did have. We had to put about \$.5 million into the Veteran Bonus Program because they changed that. That was a bill that we had talked about earlier that came about, so we did have to stick a little more money on that for multiple deployments, etc. These were the top three initiatives that they had on their priority list, but one time funding could develop a statewide seamless based math. We had this Tad(?) system, one-time \$1 million. I'll move a Do Pass as Amended.

Rep. Delzer seconded the motion.

DO PASS AS AMENDED. 24 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 1 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING. Rep.

Kempenich is the carrier of this bill.

FISCAL NOTE
Requested by Legislative Council
02/19/2009

Amendment to: HB 1016

1A. State fiscal effect: *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2007-2009 Biennium		2009-2011 Biennium		2011-2013 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues			\$0	\$0		\$0
Expenditures			\$0	\$0		\$0
Appropriations			\$0	\$0		\$0

1B. County, city, and school district fiscal effect: *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

2007-2009 Biennium			2009-2011 Biennium			2011-2013 Biennium		
Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts
			\$0			\$0		

2A. Bill and fiscal impact summary: *Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).*

No fiscal impact.

B. Fiscal impact sections: *Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.*

3. State fiscal effect detail: *For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:*

A. Revenues: *Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

B. Expenditures: *Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

C. Appropriations: *Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation is also included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.*

Name:	Holly Gaugler	Agency:	Adjutant General
Phone Number:	(701) 333-2079	Date Prepared:	02/25/2009

FISCAL NOTE
Requested by Legislative Council
01/06/2009

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 1016

1A. State fiscal effect: *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2007-2009 Biennium		2009-2011 Biennium		2011-2013 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues			\$0	\$35,000		\$37,000
Expenditures			\$500,000	\$35,000		\$37,000
Appropriations			\$500,000	\$35,000		\$37,000

1B. County, city, and school district fiscal effect: *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

2007-2009 Biennium			2009-2011 Biennium			2011-2013 Biennium		
Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts
			\$35,000			\$37,000		

2A. Bill and fiscal impact summary: *Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).*

Section 2 amendment relating the the Hazardous Chemical Fund program, provides a projected revenue and expenditure increase in special funds of \$35,000.

Section 4 relating to veteran's adjusted compensation, provides a general fund increase of appropriations and expenditures of \$500,000.

B. Fiscal impact sections: *Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.*

Section 2 fiscal impact of \$35,000 (special funds) is a result of increasing the maximum fee per facility from \$150 to \$475 for the Hazardous Chemical Program. Increases both agency and county revenue by \$35,000

Section 4 fiscal impact of \$500,000 (general funds) is a result of eliminating the current cap of \$1,800 in veterans compensated bonus payments. This is a one-time funding.

3. State fiscal effect detail: *For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:*

A. Revenues: *Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

Projected special fund revenue increase for Section 2, Hazardous Chemical Fund program keeps current fees at \$25 per chemical but raises the maximum fee per facility from \$125 to \$475. The net effect is an increased revenue per biennium for both agency and county of \$35,000.

B. Expenditures: *Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

The projected expenditures of special funds of \$35,000 from Section 2 would be a result of funding increased salary costs for 2 FTEs that administer the Hazardous Chemical Program and also for operational costs of training, planning and supplies.

Section 4 increased expenditures of \$500,000 general funds will compensate veterans beyond the \$1,800 current cap for multiple deployments. This is paid through the grants line of our budget.

C. **Appropriations:** *Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation is also included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.*

Our 09-11 executive budget contains appropriations for both Section 2 and Section 4 as described above.

Name:	Holly Gaugler	Agency:	Adjutant General
Phone Number:	701-333-2079	Date Prepared:	01/07/2009

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1016

Page 1, line 2, remove "to amend and reenact subdivision c of subsection 2 of section 37-17.1-07.1"

Page 1, remove lines 3 through 6

Page 1, line 7, remove "relating to payment of adjusted compensation for veterans;"

Page 3, remove lines 1 through 31

Page 4, remove lines 1 through 31

Page 5, remove lines 1 through 15

Page 6, line 25, replace "Section 3 of this Act and the appropriation for capital" with "The funding of \$450,000 in the capital assets line item"

Page 6, line 26, remove "projects of \$450,000" and after "Act" insert "relating to construction of an operations center facility"

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:

This amendment removes Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 relating to:

- Increasing the hazardous chemical fee (Section 2).
- Extending the veterans' bonus program through the 2009-11 biennium (Sections 3 and 5).
- Expanding eligibility for the veterans' bonus program to include multiple deployments (Section 4).

Date: 1/19/07
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1016

Full House Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 98016.0101

Action Taken adopt amendment .0101 to HB 1016

Motion Made By Delzer Seconded By Kerzman

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Svedjan	✓				
Vice Chairman Kempenich	✓				
Rep. Skarphol	✓		Rep. Kroeber	✓	
Rep. Wald	✓		Rep. Onstad	✓	
Rep. Hawken	✓		Rep. Williams	✓	
Rep. Klein	✓				
Rep. Martinson	✓				
Rep. Delzer	✓		Rep. Glassheim	✓	
Rep. Thoreson	✓		Rep. Kaldor	✓	
Rep. Berg	✓		Rep. Meyer	✓	
Rep. Dosch	✓				
Rep. Pollert	✓		Rep. Ekstrom	✓	
Rep. Bellew	✓		Rep. Kerzman	✓	
Rep. Kreidt	✓		Rep. Metcalf	✓	
Rep. Nelson	✓				
Rep. Wieland	✓				

Total (Yes) 18 No 0

Absent 7

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

February 16, 2009

Attachment A
2/17/09

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1016

Page 1, line 2, remove "to amend and reenact subdivision c of subsection 2 of section 37-17.1-07.1"

Page 1, remove lines 3 through 6

Page 1, line 7, remove "relating to payment of adjusted compensation for veterans;", remove "a", and replace "statement" with "statements"

Page 1, line 8, after the third semicolon insert "and" and remove "; and to"

Page 1, line 9, remove "declare an emergency"

Page 1, line 21, replace "(171,937)" with "(197,937)" and replace "3,676,891" with "3,650,891"

Page 1, line 22, replace "460,003" with "10,003" and replace "673,670" with "223,670"

Page 1, remove line 23

Page 2, line 4, replace "(6,365,827)" with "(6,668,176)" and replace "60,058,099" with "59,755,750"

Page 2, line 5, replace "1,082,191" with "553,319" and replace "1,377,409" with "848,537"

Page 2, line 7, replace "(\$2,890,121)" with "(\$4,697,342)" and replace "84,953,781" with "83,146,560"

Page 2, line 8, replace "(6,361,526)" with "(6,588,287)" and replace "68,425,079" with "68,198,318"

Page 2, line 9, replace "3,471,405" with "1,890,945" and replace "16,528,702" with "14,948,242"

Page 2, line 15, replace "314,157" with "287,657" and replace "4,143,557" with "4,117,057"

Page 2, line 18, replace the first "4,030,000" with "3,745,000" and replace the second "4,030,000" with "3,745,000"

Page 2, line 19, replace "11,124,162" with "10,812,662" and replace "63,976,776" with "63,665,276"

Page 2, line 21, replace "6,412,361" with "6,100,861" and replace "12,375,907" with "12,064,407"

Page 2, line 26, replace "9,883,766" with "7,991,806" and replace "28,904,609" with "27,012,649"

Page 2, line 27, replace "(1,649,725)" with "(1,876,486)" and replace "120,025,948" with "119,799,187"

Page 2, line 28, replace "8,234,041" with "6,115,320" and replace "148,930,557" with "146,811,836"

Page 2, line 29, replace "0.00" with "(2.00)" and replaced the second "232.00" with "230.00"

Page 3, remove lines 1 through 31

Page 4, remove lines 1 through 31

Page 5, remove lines 1 through 15

Page 5, line 24, replace "500,000" with "0"

Page 5, remove line 26

Page 5, line 28, replace "471,500" with "160,000"

Page 5, line 29, replace "7,072,847" with "5,785,347"

Page 6, remove lines 9 through 12

Page 6, line 20, replace "The amount" with "Funding of \$980,000 from the general fund"

Page 6, replace lines 25 through 27 with:

"SECTION 6. LEGISLATIVE INTENT - REINTEGRATION PROGRAM. It is the intent of the sixty-first legislative assembly that the adjutant general use all federal funds available for the reintegration program before using the \$848,537 appropriated for the program in subdivision 1 of section 1 of this Act. The funding for the program is to be used for providing support for all service members and their families for the biennium beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2011.

SECTION 7. LEGISLATIVE INTENT - STATE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS COVERAGE. It is the intent of the sixty-first legislative assembly that the funding of \$500,000 appropriated in the radio communications line item in subdivision 2 of section 1 of this Act is for improving state radio communications coverage in the state. Of the \$500,000, \$100,000 is for conducting a study of the effects of next generation 911, \$75,000 is for alternatives to constructing new state radio towers, and \$325,000 is for implementing a new state radio tower site near Wales."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT - LC 98016.0105 FN 2

A copy of the statement of purpose of amendment is attached.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:**House Bill No. 1016 - Summary of House Action**

	Executive Budget	House Changes	House Version
Adjutant General			
Total all funds	\$84,953,781	(\$1,807,221)	\$83,146,560
Less estimated income	68,425,079	(226,761)	68,198,318
General fund	\$16,528,702	(\$1,580,460)	\$14,948,242
Department of Emergency Services			
Total all funds	\$63,976,776	(\$311,500)	\$63,665,276
Less estimated income	51,600,869	0	51,600,869
General fund	\$12,375,907	(\$311,500)	\$12,064,407
Bill total			
Total all funds	\$148,930,557	(\$2,118,721)	\$146,811,836
Less estimated income	120,025,948	(226,761)	119,799,187
General fund	\$28,904,609	(\$1,891,960)	\$27,012,649

House Bill No. 1016 - Adjutant General - House Action

	Executive Budget	House Changes	House Version
Salaries and wages	\$5,047,178		\$5,047,178
Operating expenses	3,676,891	(26,000)	3,650,891
Capital assets	673,670	(450,000)	223,670
Grants	949,514		949,514
Deferred maintenance	500,000	(500,000)	
Civil Air Patrol	222,836		222,836
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,407,500		2,407,500
Air Guard contract	9,551,543		9,551,543
Army Guard contract	60,058,099	(302,349)	59,755,750
Reintegration program	1,377,409	(528,872)	848,537
Veterans' Cemetery	489,141		489,141
Total all funds	\$84,953,781	(\$1,807,221)	\$83,146,560
Less estimated income	68,425,079	(226,761)	68,198,318
General fund	\$16,528,702	(\$1,580,460)	\$14,948,242
FTE	173.00	(2.00)	171.00

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of House Changes

	Removes Funding for an Operations Center Facility ¹	Removes Funding for Boiler Replacement ²	Removes FTE Positions ³	Decreases Funding for Reintegration Program ⁴	Total House Changes
Salaries and wages					
Operating expenses	(26,000)				(26,000)
Capital assets	(450,000)				(450,000)
Grants					
Deferred maintenance		(500,000)			(500,000)
Civil Air Patrol					
Tuition, recruiting, and retention					
Air Guard contract					
Army Guard contract			(302,349)		(302,349)
Reintegration program				(528,872)	(528,872)
Veterans' Cemetery					
Total all funds	(\$476,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$302,349)	(\$528,872)	(\$1,807,221)
Less estimated income	0	0	(226,761)	0	(226,761)
General fund	(\$476,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$75,588)	(\$528,872)	(\$1,580,460)
FTE	0.00	0.00	(2.00)	0.00	(2.00)

¹ Removes one-time funding of \$476,000 from the general fund added in the executive budget for the construction (\$450,000) and operation (\$26,000) of an operations center facility at the Air National Guard installation in Fargo.

² Removes one-time funding of \$500,000 from the general fund added in the executive budget for boiler replacement at the Minot Air Force Reserve Center and the Raymond J. Bohn Armory in Bismarck.

³ Removes the following 2 FTE positions:

	FTE	General Fund	Special Funds	Total
Systems mechanic	(1.0)	(\$30,954)	(\$92,861)	(\$123,815)
Physical plant	(1.0)	(44,634)	(133,900)	(178,534)
Total	(2.0)	(\$75,588)	(\$226,761)	(\$302,349)

⁴ Decreases funding added in the executive budget for expansion of the reintegration program from \$1,057,743 to \$528,871 and adds a section of legislative intent to provide that the Adjutant General use all federal funding available for the reintegration program before the general fund appropriation for the program and that funding for the reintegration program is to be used for the support of all service members and their families.

The amendment also removes Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 relating to:

- Increasing the hazardous chemical fee (Section 2).
- Extending the veterans' bonus program through the 2009-11 biennium (Sections 3 and 5).
- Expanding the eligibility for the veterans' bonus program to include multiple deployments (Section 4).

House Bill No. 1016 - Department of Emergency Services - House Action

	Executive Budget	House Changes	House Version
Salaries and wages	\$9,383,605		\$9,383,605
Operating expenses	4,143,557	(26,500)	4,117,057
Capital assets	2,017,347		2,017,347
Grants	44,402,267		44,402,267
Radio communications	4,030,000	(285,000)	3,745,000
Total all funds	\$63,976,776	(\$311,500)	\$63,665,276
Less estimated income	51,600,869	0	51,600,869
General fund	\$12,375,907	(\$311,500)	\$12,064,407
FTE	59.00	0.00	59.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of House Changes

	Removes Funding to Enhance Computer Security¹	Total House Changes
Salaries and wages		
Operating expenses	(26,500)	(26,500)
Capital assets		
Grants		
Radio communications	(285,000)	(285,000)
Total all funds	(\$311,500)	(\$311,500)
Less estimated income	0	0
General fund	(\$311,500)	(\$311,500)
FTE	0.00	0.00

¹ Removes one-time funding from the general fund of \$311,500 added in the executive budget to enhance the security within the state's system that serves as the designated control terminal agency for the National Crime Information Center.

The amendment also adds a section of legislative intent to provide that funding of \$500,000 included in the agency's appropriation for improving State Radio communications coverage is to be used as follows:

- \$100,000 for conducting a study of the effects of Next Generation 911.
- \$75,000 for alternatives to constructing new State Radio towers.
- \$325,000 for a new State Radio tower near Wales.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1016

House House Appropriations- Government Operations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 98016.0105

Action Taken Adopt Final Amendment

☒ Voice Vote

☐ Roll Call Vote

Motion Made By Vice Chairman Thoreson: Seconded By Representative Dosch:

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Delzer			Representative Glassheim		
Vice Chairman Thoreson			Representative Meyer		
Representative Kempenich			Representative Kaldor		
Representative Berg					
Representative Dosch					

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Amendment Attached

Amendment Adopted

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1016

House House Appropriations- Government Operations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 98016.0105

Action Taken Do Pass As Amended

☐ Voice Vote

☒ Roll Call Vote

Motion Made By Vice Chairman Thoreson: Seconded By Representative Kempenich:

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Delzer	X		Representative Glassheim	X	
Vice Chairman Thoreson	X		Representative Meyer	X	
Representative Kempenich	X		Representative Kaldor		x
Representative Berg	a				
Representative Dosch	X				

Total (Yes) 6 No 1

Absent 1

Floor Assignment Representative Kempenich:

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1016

Page 1, line 2, remove "to amend and reenact subdivision c of subsection 2 of section 37-17.1-07.1"

Page 1, remove lines 3 through 6

Page 1, line 7, remove "relating to payment of adjusted compensation for veterans;" remove "a", and replace "statement" with "statements"

Page 1, line 8, after the third semicolon insert "and" and remove "; and to"

Page 1, line 9, remove "declare an emergency"

Page 1, line 20, replace "\$830,769" with "(\$76,773)" and replace "5,047,178" with "4,139,636"

Page 1, line 21, replace "(171,937)" with "(197,937)" and replace "3,676,891" with "3,650,891"

Page 1, line 22, replace "460,003" with "10,003" and replace "673,670" with "223,670"

Page 1, remove line 23

Page 2, line 4, replace "(6,365,827)" with "(6,668,176)" and replace "60,058,099" with "59,755,750"

Page 2, line 5, replace "295,281" with "295,218", replace "1,082,191" with "553,319", and replace "1,377,409" with "848,537"

Page 2, line 7, replace "(\$2,890,121)" with "(\$5,604,884)" and replace "84,953,781" with "82,239,018"

Page 2, line 8, replace "(6,361,526)" with "(7,243,780)" and replace "68,425,079" with "67,542,825"

Page 2, line 9, replace "3,471,405" with "1,638,896" and replace "16,528,702" with "14,696,193"

Page 2, line 14, replace "1,595,403" with "1,321,957" and replace "9,383,605" with "9,110,159"

Page 2, line 15, replace "314,157" with "287,657" and replace "4,143,557" with "4,117,057"

Page 2, line 18, replace the first "4,030,000" with "3,745,000" and replace the second "4,030,000" with "3,745,000"

Page 2, line 19, replace "11,124,162" with "10,539,216" and replace "63,976,776" with "63,391,830"

Page 2, line 20, replace "4,711,801" with "4,575,027" and replace "51,600,869" with "51,464,095"

Page 2, line 21, replace "6,412,361" with "5,964,189" and replace "12,375,907" with "11,927,735"

Page 2, line 26, replace "9,883,766" with "7,603,085" and replace "28,904,609" with "26,623,928"

Page 2, line 27, replace "(1,649,725)" with "(2,668,752)" and replace "120,025,948" with "119,006,920"

Page 2, line 28, replace "8,234,041" with "4,934,332" and replace "148,930,557" with "145,630,848"

Page 2, line 29, replace "0.00" with "(2.00)" and replaced the second "232.00" with "230.00"

Page 3, remove lines 1 through 31

Page 4, remove lines 1 through 31

Page 5, remove lines 1 through 15

Page 5, line 24, replace "500,000" with "0"

Page 5, remove line 26

Page 5, line 28, replace "471,500" with "160,000"

Page 5, line 29, replace "7,072,847" with "5,785,347"

Page 6, remove lines 9 through 12

Page 6, line 20, replace "The amount" with "Funding of \$980,000 from the general fund"

Page 6, replace lines 25 through 27 with:

"SECTION 6. LEGISLATIVE INTENT - REINTEGRATION PROGRAM. It is the intent of the sixty-first legislative assembly that the adjutant general use all federal funds available for the reintegration program before using the \$848,537 appropriated for the program in subdivision 1 of section 1 of this Act. The funding for the program is to be used for providing support for all service members and their families for the biennium beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2011.

SECTION 7. LEGISLATIVE INTENT - STATE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS COVERAGE. It is the intent of the sixty-first legislative assembly that the funding of \$500,000 appropriated in the radio communications line item in subdivision 2 of section 1 of this Act is for improving state radio communications coverage in the state. Of the \$500,000, \$100,000 is for conducting a study of the effects of next generation 911, \$75,000 is for alternatives to constructing new state radio towers, and \$325,000 is for implementing a new state radio tower site near Wales."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT - LC 98016.0106 FN 3

A copy of the statement of purpose of amendment is attached.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:**House Bill No. 1016 - Summary of House Action**

	Executive Budget	House Changes	House Version
Adjutant General			
Total all funds	\$84,953,781	(\$2,714,763)	\$82,239,018
Less estimated income	68,425,079	(882,254)	67,542,825
General fund	\$16,528,702	(\$1,832,509)	\$14,696,193
Department of Emergency Services			
Total all funds	\$63,976,776	(\$584,946)	\$63,391,830
Less estimated income	51,600,869	(136,774)	51,464,095
General fund	\$12,375,907	(\$448,172)	\$11,927,735
Bill total			
Total all funds	\$148,930,557	(\$3,299,709)	\$145,630,848
Less estimated income	120,025,948	(1,019,028)	119,006,920
General fund	\$28,904,609	(\$2,280,681)	\$26,623,928

House Bill No. 1016 - Adjutant General - House Action

	Executive Budget	House Changes	House Version
Salaries and wages	\$5,047,178	(\$907,542)	\$4,139,636
Operating expenses	3,676,891	(26,000)	3,650,891
Capital assets	673,670	(450,000)	223,670
Grants	949,514		949,514
Deferred maintenance	500,000	(500,000)	
Civil Air Patrol	222,836		222,836
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,407,500		2,407,500
Air Guard contract	9,551,543		9,551,543
Army Guard contract	60,058,099	(302,349)	59,755,750
Reintegration program	1,377,409	(528,872)	848,537
Veterans' Cemetery	489,141		489,141
Total all funds	\$84,953,781	(\$2,714,763)	\$82,239,018
Less estimated income	68,425,079	(882,254)	67,542,825
General fund	\$16,528,702	(\$1,832,509)	\$14,696,193
FTE	173.00	(2.00)	171.00

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of House Changes

	Reduces Funding for Anticipated Salary Savings ¹	Removes Salary Equity Funding ²	Removes Funding for an Operations Center Facility ³	Removes Funding for Boiler Replacement ⁴	Removes FTE Positions ⁵	Decreases Funding for Reintegration Program ⁶
Salaries and wages	(\$701,800)	(\$205,742)				
Operating expenses			(26,000)			
Capital assets			(450,000)			
Grants						
Deferred maintenance				(500,000)		
Civil Air Patrol						
Tuition, recruiting, and retention						
Air Guard contract						
Army Guard contract					(302,349)	
Reintegration program						(528,872)
Veterans' Cemetery						
Total all funds	(\$701,800)	(\$205,742)	(\$476,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$302,349)	(\$528,872)
Less estimated income	(\$17,646)	(137,847)	0	0	(226,761)	0
General fund	(\$184,154)	(\$67,895)	(\$476,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$75,588)	(\$528,872)
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(2.00)	0.00

	Total House Changes
Salaries and wages	(\$907,542)
Operating expenses	(26,000)
Capital assets	(450,000)
Grants	
Deferred maintenance	(500,000)
Civil Air Patrol	
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	
Air Guard contract	
Army Guard contract	(302,349)
Reintegration program	(528,872)
Veterans' Cemetery	
Total all funds	(\$2,714,763)
Less estimated income	(882,254)
General fund	(\$1,832,509)
FTE	(2.00)

¹ This amendment reduces salaries and wages funding to recognize anticipated savings from vacant positions and employee turnover.

² This amendment removes funding added in the executive budget for state employee salary equity adjustments.

³ Removes one-time funding of \$476,000 from the general fund added in the executive budget for the construction (\$450,000) and operation (\$26,000) of an operations center facility at the Air National Guard installation in Fargo.

⁴ Removes one-time funding of \$500,000 from the general fund added in the executive budget for boiler replacement at the Minot Air Force Reserve Center and the Raymond J. Bohn Armory in Bismarck.

⁵ Removes the following 2 FTE positions:

	FTE	General Fund	Special Funds	Total
Systems mechanic	(1.0)	(\$30,954)	(\$92,861)	(\$123,815)
Physical plant	(1.0)	(44,634)	(133,900)	(178,534)

Total (2.0) (\$75,588) (\$226,761) (\$302,349)

⁶ Decreases funding added in the executive budget for expansion of the reintegration program from \$1,057,743 to \$528,871 and adds a section of legislative intent to provide that the Adjutant General use all federal funding available for the reintegration program before the general fund appropriation for the program and that funding for the reintegration program is to be used for the support of all service members and their families.

The amendment also removes Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 relating to:

- Increasing the hazardous chemical fee (Section 2).
- Extending the veterans' bonus program through the 2009-11 biennium (Sections 3 and 5).
- Expanding the eligibility for the veterans' bonus program to include multiple deployments (Section 4).

House Bill No. 1016 - Department of Emergency Services - House Action

	Executive Budget	House Changes	House Version
Salaries and wages	\$9,383,605	(\$273,446)	\$9,110,159
Operating expenses	4,143,557	(26,500)	4,117,057
Capital assets	2,017,347		2,017,347
Grants	44,402,267		44,402,267
Radio communications	4,030,000	(285,000)	3,745,000
Total all funds	\$63,976,776	(\$584,946)	\$63,391,830
Less estimated income	51,600,869	(136,774)	51,464,095
General fund	\$12,375,907	(\$448,172)	\$11,927,735
FTE	59.00	0.00	59.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of House Changes

	Reduces Funding for Anticipated Salary Savings ¹	Removes Funding to Enhance Computer Security ²	Total House Changes
Salaries and wages	(\$273,446)		(\$273,446)
Operating expenses		(26,500)	(26,500)
Capital assets			
Grants			
Radio communications		(285,000)	(285,000)
Total all funds	(\$273,446)	(\$311,500)	(\$584,946)
Less estimated income	(136,774)	0	(136,774)
General fund	(\$136,672)	(\$311,500)	(\$448,172)
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00

¹ This amendment reduces salaries and wages funding to recognize anticipated savings from vacant positions and employee turnover.

removes one-time funding from the general fund of \$311,500 added in the executive budget to enhance the security within the State's system that serves as the designated control terminal agency for the National Crime Information Center.

The amendment also adds a section of legislative intent to provide that funding of \$500,000 included in the agency's appropriation for improving State Radio communications coverage is to be used as follows:

- \$100,000 for conducting a study of the effects of Next Generation 911.
- \$75,000 for alternatives to constructing new State Radio towers.
- \$325,000 for a new State Radio tower near Wales.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1016

Page 1, line 2, remove "to amend and reenact subdivision c of subsection 2 of section 37-17.1-07.1"

Page 1, remove lines 3 through 6

Page 1, line 7, remove "relating to payment of adjusted compensation for veterans;", remove "a", and replace "statement" with "statements"

Page 1, line 8, after the third semicolon insert "and" and remove "; and to"

Page 1, line 9, remove "declare an emergency"

Page 1, line 20, replace "\$830,769" with "(\$76,773)" and replace "5,047,178" with "4,139,636"

Page 1, line 21, replace "(171,937)" with "(197,937)" and replace "3,676,891" with "3,650,891"

Page 1, line 22, replace "460,003" with "10,003" and replace "673,670" with "223,670"

Page 1, remove line 23

Page 2, line 4, replace "(6,365,827)" with "(6,668,176)" and replace "60,058,099" with "59,755,750"

Page 2, line 5, replace "295,281" with "295,218", replace "1,082,191" with "553,319", and replace "1,377,409" with "848,537"

Page 2, line 7, replace "(\$2,890,121)" with "(\$5,604,884)" and replace "84,953,781" with "82,239,018"

Page 2, line 8, replace "(6,361,526)" with "(7,243,780)" and replace "68,425,079" with "67,542,825"

Page 2, line 9, replace "3,471,405" with "1,638,896" and replace "16,528,702" with "14,696,193"

Page 2, line 14, replace "1,595,403" with "1,321,957" and replace "9,383,605" with "9,110,159"

Page 2, line 15, replace "314,157" with "287,657" and replace "4,143,557" with "4,117,057"

Page 2, line 18, replace the first "4,030,000" with "3,745,000" and replace the second "4,030,000" with "3,745,000"

Page 2, line 19, replace "11,124,162" with "10,539,216" and replace "63,976,776" with "63,391,830"

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SECTION 7. LEGISLATIVE INTENT - STATE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS COVERAGE. It is the intent of the sixty-first legislative assembly that the funding of \$500,000 appropriated in the radio communications line item in subdivision 2 of section 1 of this Act is for improving state radio communications coverage in the state. Of the \$500,000, \$100,000 is for conducting a study of the effects of next generation 911, \$75,000 is for alternatives to constructing new state radio towers, and \$325,000 is for implementing a new state radio tower site near Wales."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT - LC 98016.0106 FN 3

A copy of the statement of purpose of amendment is attached.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:**House Bill No. 1016 - Summary of House Action**

	Executive Budget	House Changes	House Version
Adjutant General			
Total all funds	\$84,953,781	(\$2,714,763)	\$82,239,018
Less estimated income	68,425,079	(882,254)	67,542,825
General fund	\$16,528,702	(\$1,832,509)	\$14,696,193
Department of Emergency Services			
Total all funds	\$63,976,776	(\$584,946)	\$63,391,830
Less estimated income	51,600,869	(136,774)	51,464,095
General fund	\$12,375,907	(\$448,172)	\$11,927,735
Bill total			
Total all funds	\$148,930,557	(\$3,299,709)	\$145,630,848
Less estimated income	120,025,948	(1,019,028)	119,006,920
General fund	\$28,904,609	(\$2,280,681)	\$26,623,928

House Bill No. 1016 - Adjutant General - House Action

	Executive Budget	House Changes	House Version
Salaries and wages	\$5,047,178	(\$907,542)	\$4,139,636
Operating expenses	3,676,891	(26,000)	3,650,891
Capital assets	673,670	(450,000)	223,670
Grants	949,514		949,514
Deferred maintenance	500,000	(500,000)	
Civil Air Patrol	222,836		222,836
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,407,500		2,407,500
Air Guard contract	9,551,543		9,551,543
Army Guard contract	60,058,099	(302,349)	59,755,750
Reintegration program	1,377,409	(528,872)	848,537
Veterans' Cemetery	489,141		489,141
Total all funds	\$84,953,781	(\$2,714,763)	\$82,239,018
Less estimated income	68,425,079	(882,254)	67,542,825
General fund	\$16,528,702	(\$1,832,509)	\$14,696,193
FTE	173.00	(2.00)	171.00

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of House Changes

	Reduces Funding for Anticipated Salary Savings ¹	Removes Salary Equity Funding ²	Removes Funding for an Operations Center Facility ³	Removes Funding for Boiler Replacement ⁴	Removes FTE Positions ⁵	Decrease Funding Reintegration Program ⁶
Salaries and wages	(\$701,800)	(\$205,742)				
Operating expenses			(26,000)			
Capital assets			(450,000)			
Grants						
Deferred maintenance				(500,000)		
Civil Air Patrol						
Tuition, recruiting, and retention						
Air Guard contract						
Army Guard contract					(302,349)	
Reintegration program						(528,872)
Veterans' Cemetery						
Total all funds	(\$701,800)	(\$205,742)	(\$476,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$302,349)	(\$528,872)
Less estimated income	(517,646)	(137,847)	0	0	(226,761)	0
General fund	(\$184,154)	(\$67,895)	(\$476,000)	(\$500,000)	(\$75,588)	(\$528,872)
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(2.00)	0.00

	Total House Changes
Salaries and wages	(\$907,542)
Operating expenses	(26,000)
Capital assets	(450,000)
Grants	
Deferred maintenance	(500,000)
Civil Air Patrol	
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	
Air Guard contract	
Army Guard contract	(302,349)
Reintegration program	(528,872)
Veterans' Cemetery	
Total all funds	(\$2,714,763)
Less estimated income	(882,254)
General fund	(\$1,832,509)
FTE	(2.00)

¹ This amendment reduces salaries and wages funding to recognize anticipated savings from vacant positions and employee turnover.

² This amendment removes funding added in the executive budget for state employee salary equity adjustments.

³ Removes one-time funding of \$476,000 from the general fund added in the executive budget for the construction (\$450,000) and operation (\$26,000) of an operations center facility at the Air National Guard installation in Fargo.

⁴ Removes one-time funding of \$500,000 from the general fund added in the executive budget for boiler replacement at the Minot Air Force Reserve Center and the Raymond J. Bohn Armory in Bismarck.

⁵ Removes the following 2 FTE positions:

	FTE	General Fund	Special Funds	Total
Systems mechanic	(1.0)	(\$30,954)	(\$92,861)	(\$123,815)
Physical plant	(1.0)	(44,634)	(133,900)	(178,534)

total (2.0) (\$75,588) (\$226,761) (\$302,349)

⁶ Decreases funding added in the executive budget for expansion of the reintegration program from \$1,057,743 to \$528,871 and adds a section of legislative intent to provide that the Adjutant General use all federal funding available for the reintegration program before the general fund appropriation for the program and that funding for the reintegration program is to be used for the support of all service members and their families.

The amendment also removes Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 relating to:

- Increasing the hazardous chemical fee (Section 2).
- Extending the veterans' bonus program through the 2009-11 biennium (Sections 3 and 5).
- Expanding the eligibility for the veterans' bonus program to include multiple deployments (Section 4).

House Bill No. 1016 - Department of Emergency Services - House Action

	Executive Budget	House Changes	House Version
Salaries and wages	\$9,383,605	(\$273,446)	\$9,110,159
Operating expenses	4,143,557	(26,500)	4,117,057
Capital assets	2,017,347		2,017,347
Grants	44,402,267		44,402,267
Radio communications	4,030,000	(285,000)	3,745,000
Total all funds	\$63,976,776	(\$584,946)	\$63,391,830
Less estimated income	51,600,869	(136,774)	51,464,095
General fund	\$12,375,907	(\$448,172)	\$11,927,735
FTE	59.00	0.00	59.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of House Changes

	Reduces Funding for Anticipated Salary Savings ¹	Removes Funding to Enhance Computer Security ²	Total House Changes
Salaries and wages	(\$273,446)		(\$273,446)
Operating expenses		(26,500)	(26,500)
Capital assets			
Grants			
Radio communications		(285,000)	(285,000)
Total all funds	(\$273,446)	(\$311,500)	(\$584,946)
Less estimated income	(136,774)	0	(136,774)
General fund	(\$136,672)	(\$311,500)	(\$448,172)
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00

This amendment reduces salaries and wages funding to recognize anticipated savings from vacant positions and employee turnover.

Removes one-time funding from the general fund of \$311,500 added in the executive budget to enhance the security within the state's system that serves as the designated control terminal agency for the National Crime Information Center.

The amendment also adds a section of legislative intent to provide that funding of \$500,000 included in the agency's appropriation for improving State Radio communications coverage is to be used as follows:

- \$100,000 for conducting a study of the effects of Next Generation 911.
- \$75,000 for alternatives to constructing new State Radio towers.
- \$325,000 for a new State Radio tower near Wales.

Date: 2/17/09
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1016

Full House Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 98016.0105

Action Taken adopt. . 0105

Motion Made By Kempenich Seconded By Berg

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Svedjan					
Vice Chairman Kempenich					
Rep. Skarphol			Rep. Kroeber		
Rep. Wald			Rep. Onstad		
Rep. Hawken			Rep. Williams		
Rep. Klein					
Rep. Martinson					
Rep. Delzer			Rep. Glassheim		
Rep. Thoreson			Rep. Kaldor		
Rep. Berg			Rep. Meyer		
Rep. Dosch					
Rep. Pollert			Rep. Ekstrom		
Rep. Bellew			Rep. Kerzman		
Rep. Kreidt			Rep. Metcalf		
Rep. Nelson					
Rep. Wieland					

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Voices Vote - Carries

Date: 2/17/09
Roll Call Vote #: 2

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1016

Day 31

Full House Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number .0105

Action Taken Do Pass as Amended by .0105

Motion Made By Kempnich Seconded By Delzer

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Svedjan	✓				
Vice Chairman Kempnich	✓				
Rep. Skarphol	✓		Rep. Kroeber	✓	
Rep. Wald	✓		Rep. Onstad	✓	
Rep. Hawken	✓		Rep. Williams	✓	
Rep. Klein	✓				
Rep. Martinson	✓				
Rep. Delzer	✓		Rep. Glassheim	✓	
Rep. Thoreson	✓		Rep. Kaldor	✓	
Rep. Berg	✓		Rep. Meyer	✓	
Rep. Dosch	✓				
Rep. Pollert	✓		Rep. Ekstrom	✓	
Rep. Bellew	✓		Rep. Kerzman	✓	
Rep. Kreidt	✓		Rep. Metcalf	✓	
Rep. Nelson	✓				
Rep. Wieland	✓				

Total (Yes) 24 No 0

Absent 1

Floor Assignment Kempnich

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1016: Appropriations Committee (Rep. Svedjan, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (24 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 1 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1016 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

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Renumber accordingly

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2009 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS

HB 1016

2009 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 1016

Senate Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 03-09-09

Recorder Job Number: 10439

Committee Clerk Signature

Minutes:

Chairman Holmberg called the committee hearing to order at 8:30 am in reference to HB 1016 in regards to the office of the adjutant general. Roll call was taken. All committee members were present.

1.34 **Major General David Sprynczynatyk, Deputy Adjutant General:** Testified in favor of HB 1016 and provided written testimony # 1. (the microphone did not work during part of his testimony) He held up the report which he will provide to the committee. In the packet is an organizational chart. First part will be an update on what has happened in the last two years. (13.58) He has provided the latest annual report to the committee. He continued his testimony regarding North Dakota Department of Emergency services. In the packet is a chart that shows the homeland security funds. (blue chart) (17.54)

19.40 **Senator Robinson:** when do you see that happening, the transition to digital? Are we close; is it a year out, a few years?

General Sprynczynatyk: We are probably 2 to 3 years out. We continue to monitor it all the time.

Senator Robinson: What happens if we get to the 85% and we have to make that decision that we are going to switch, what happens to the handful that are left? What options do they have at that time?

General Sprynczynatyk: Even if we reach that 85 % level, we will work with the communities, the counties, those that have switched and those that have not to insure that if (inaudible) in public safety. We will look at all options, whatever they might be, I am hopeful we will reach that 100% or nearly 100% before we have to make the switch. It all is a matter of timing and the availability of funds. Right now we have not predetermined just exactly when and how we will make that decision, but when feel that the time is right we will look at it very closely and then consult with the local (inaudible).

General Sprynczynatyk: Continues on the 5th page of testimony (21.27) He invited everyone to come to the emergency center for a tour. Web EOC provides incident management tools for first responder agencies and emergency managers. (26.28) In the copy of material are copies of the strategic plans and emergency services, which are updated annually. There are brochures regarding the North Dakota Veteran Cemetery.

29.15 **Senator Robinson:** You touched upon the Veteran Cemetery. Could you just give us a bird's eye overview? You referenced the reclaim 2600 burials to date, how is the cemetery doing financially? I know a few years back we had some struggles.

General Sprynczynatyk: It is coming up on bottom of page 14. It's been very well received across the state. We continue to bury a greater number of veterans every year, because the WWII veteran numbers are growing. We bury all winter/throughout the year. Every month we do a recap of the number of burials at the cemetery.

Senator Robinson: 2600 might be a bit deceiving because there are many graves where there are two, right?

General Sprynczynatyk: Yes, as a matter of fact the 2600 is not enough. Civil Air Patrol received donations to purchase a (inaudible) and they were able to generate about \$30,000 if I

remember correctly. 2600 was not enough but it was very impressive when the wreaths were placed down last December.

General Sprynczynatyk: Turning to page 8 budget overview. (31.41) At the end of the testimony provided there is a recap.

34.56 **Senator Fischer:** Enlighten me about the University Drive project in Fargo.

General Sprynczynatyk: I believe in 2004 they completed the reconstruction of University Drive from 19th Avenue north and the east edge of our property is on University Drive so I don't recall exactly what..... we are not exempt. In the past we have always sought appropriations for any special assessments along our property and when we talk about Camp Grafton we actually make a payment in lieu of taxes there to the county, but for special assessments we are not exempt.

36.04 **Senator Warner:** Does this pay these assessments up front, or is there an ongoing obligation?

General Sprynczynatyk: No, there is an ongoing appropriation for that. Two years ago the decision was made by legislature that we will make the payments when due. We have it built into our budget. Just looking at the assessment for the Fargo project, it goes through the year 2028. Our annual assessment is approximately \$29,000 and our budget request does include request for funding for the payment for the next two fiscal years to Fargo. We also now have projects in Bismarck and we are going forward on the assumption we will continue to do what the legislature put in place.

37.40 **Senator Warner:** Is this all general funds?

General Sprynczynatyk: It is all general funds. Because these are state properties and I don't know if there would be a cost savings. If we pay back the schedule through 2028 in the Fargo case, the total in terms of dollars will be approximately \$580,000 seeking the biennial

appropriation of about \$58,000. If we were to pay it all back in July of this year that cost would be approximately \$366,000; a savings of about \$214,000. What that does not address is the entire value of when we pay that final payment in 2028, how much cents that dollar is compared to today.

39.25 **Senator Warner:** Could you provide a copy of the schedule?

General Sprynczynatyk: I will do that. Now, turn to page 8 discuss the budget. (39.50) A bit of history about the 11 vacant FTE's. When federal funds were not provided we did not fill those positions. The funding for those 11 FTE's would be some from general funds, some federal funds and some special funds. (42.21) page 9 starts with line items brought forward in HB 1016. I appreciate what the Legislature did two years ago regarding State Radio because as a result of your action we have seen fewer turnovers. Operating expenses are on page 10(48.52)

52.10 **Senator Krauter:** Do you have a listing of those projects right now that are requesting funds?

General Sprynczynatyk: We can provide you a list of requests that we received. We can show you what funds were disbursed. We came up with a priority list and we expect those projects to come back to us if this program is continued. We put into place a formula and then dispersed the funds on a matching basis. Even though we have received quite a number of requests, we were not able to fund them all.

53.50 **Senator Krauter:** What if we doubled it?

General Sprynczynatyk: I don't know that it would double; it would increase it. I don't have the total amount requested. The communities are looking at the facilities and they determine what is necessary because they have cost share too, and it is that certain program where people are trying to do something because it does cost that community at least 50% of the

total cost. I am sure there would be an increase because we are two years down the road. We have not done anything forever for that matter. I think they were objective in making their requests.

54.53 **Senator Krauter:** Mr. Chairman, are you planning a subcommittee for this one?

Senator Holmberg: Yes.

Senator Krauter: That is something the subcommittee should look at that the community matching. If you could provide the subcommittee that listing so maybe (inaudible)

General Sprynczynatyk: We can provide that to the subcommittee. (Moving on in testimony page 11) (56.03)

58.14 **Senator Krauter:** I have a couple of questions on the tuition assistance. I have been contacted by a couple of individuals who came back and they were going to go on and get their masters degree in North Dakota and they ended up going to Connecticut because the program there basically paid for everything. How close are we to providing that assistance where it is almost 100% funded?

General Sprynczynatyk: I know for the undergraduate program we are at 100% between fed and state. We utilize federal money first and the state makes up any difference.

Dave Teally: For the masters program the cap we have right now is basically matched to what we pay for a UND student under (?) So, there would be a gap typically for a master's program. So I don't know what type of program they were going into. We do now have the ability to cover the cost for a masters program, but there is a cap on the number of credit hours available overall in a career.

Senator Krauter: So, back to the grants, relating to the veterans bonus. What you are saying here is that we have to carry over the 1.3-1.5 million and add another \$500,000 to it, so the original \$5 million, was it not enough, the individual that received that bonus, they use it all up

and so they are carrying that all over, can you anticipate that many more coming in this biennium?

General Sprynczynatyk: In 2005, \$5 million was provided for (inaudible), and we have been paying that out ever since within the restraints of the law. When someone reached that cap we would continue to use that carry over to pay up to that cap. The \$500,000 that we have asked for to be added to that would reflect the payment going back in time (inaudible) plus whatever might occur in the next biennium and beyond. So quite a bit of that \$500,000 would be if you will a back bonus to allow us to pay for anyone who has already reached the top of the \$1800 limit.

61.20 **Senator Krauter:** If we have got 1.3-1.5 million dollars that we are carrying over, why do we have to add another \$500,000 to that?

General Sprynczynatyk: We can provide the numbers we have used as we look back in time, as well as what we expect to happen in the future. Some of those people, under current law, would not get the bonus. We are looking at how much we would have to pay for those who have already exceeded the \$1800 and we are looking to the future and making some assumptions and they have to be just that. We have to try and estimate what we are going to need in the next two years. We have those numbers, and as you know it adds up rather quickly.

Senator Krauter: This is the 3rd biennium on the original \$5 million and we will add another \$5 million?

General Sprynczynatyk: That is correct.

62.45 **Senator Mathern:** The next area of civil air patrol, does that meant the House in that area accept the salary proposal?

General Sprynczynatyk: That is correct. They accepted the proposal that was in our budget.

They took out 3% for those equity (inaudible). The 5 and 5 is built in.

(1.03.45) Goes back to test page 12 Air National Guard contracts and Army National Guard contracts.

109.27 **Senator Mathern:** What is your experience of the response Veterans Administration?

We have a bill regarding traumatic brain injury and what is happening there is a number of persons with brain injuries that are seeking services outside the Veterans Administration for this area. What is your understanding as to why that is happening?

General Sprynczynatyk: There are probably a number of reasons, the Veterans Administration is doing a great job, but they are very limited in their ability to take care of everyone in the state. Their capability is limited because of the number of veterans we have today. In many instances, someone in a remote area of the state would probably have a difficult time going to Fargo and seek help. What we have done, we have had some successful seminars with private sectors, and we feel they are able to help them. We work closely with the Veteran Administration and service organizations. They welcome all the veterans. We will help them get to the VA. Nearly 10% of our population is in veteran's category.

Senator Robinson: You referenced the integration program. How long are we there for the families of veterans who are in need or the folks we have lost? Is it ongoing?

General Sprynczynatyk: In my mind forever. We should never walk away from the family that has gone through the loss of a family member.

General Sprynczynatyk: Moves on to the Veterans Cemetery on bottom of page 14

(1.13.16) Grants and Radio Communications (1.16.59)

1.07.08 **Chairman Holmberg:** We do have a subcommittee and it is the same subcommittee that we had two years ago: Senator Grindberg, Senator Wardner, and Senator Lindaas.

Chairman Holmberg: I do know if you recall the other day look at the stimulus package and whether or not that boiler may or may not fit within the energy. We will have a briefing next week regarding the stimulus money.

Bonnie Turner, Director of Lutheran Disaster Response North Dakota (LDR): Testified on an amendment we are requesting on HB 1016. Provided written testimony # 3.

Chairman Holmberg: Did you give this information to the House?

Bonnie Turner: This is the first time it has been presented.

Methodist minister read the testimony #4 of Marcy Douglas, City Administrator, Northwood, ND in support of the amendment requested by LDR.

Jim Unelholz, United Methodist: Provided written testimony # 5 from Debra Ball-Kilbourne.

Chairman Holmberg: Closed the hearing.

2009 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 1016

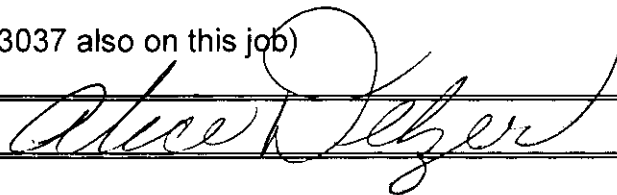
Senate Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 04-07-09

Recorder Job Number: 11755 (HCR 3037 also on this job)

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

Chairman Holmberg Called the committee to order on HB 1016. (23.49)

Senator Fischer Explained amendment .0202—changes on page 3 regarding long term disaster issues. **Moved the amendment. Seconded by Senator Lindaas**

V. Chair Grindberg The amendment adds to the one that the Senator Mathern will explain.

Senator Krauter Is this like an RFD process to contract?

Senator Fischer The reason that has been put in there is so that we have someone familiar with the state.

Senator Lindaas This wouldn't in any way involve the Red Cross or Salvation Army effort?

Senator Fischer In there volunteer efforts, they may solicit members of the Red Cross or Blue Cross for any particular organizations for special needs or specific tasks. I can't say they would not.

Senator Mathern The entity that has been doing this is Lutheran Social Services, they have developed relationship with almost all the volunteer organizations and almost all of the volunteer agencies have requested that one of them take the lead on facilitating all of this. (30.34) This amendment makes sure one takes the lead but they all kick in to help out.

Senator Wardner Turned to page 2 of the fiscal explanation; we restore the salaries and wages. We restore salary equity funding. (31.32) Number 3 is that it restores funding for operations center facility in Fargo. Skipped to number five, there are two FTEs in Fargo.

Chairman Holmberg Those are in Fargo as that is where the positions are?

Senator Wardner That is correct. Amendment #4 put in one time funding for a boiler replacement. Item #6 on page 3, we reinstated the reintegration program. I will point out that this is the number one priority after salaries that they wanted that back. Number seven is about the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Chairman Holmberg The reintegration program, is this bringing guard people back into society from their active duty?

Senator Wardner Yes. On the bottom of page three is the part about emergency services.

Number one reinstates the wages and salaries for that part of the agency. Number two, the national crime information center, all of their needs were reinstated—service contract cost \$26,500. **Moved adoption of the amendment. Seconded by Senator Krauter**

Senator Christmann I am requesting that we separate 3 and 5—the operations and the facility FTEs. I think they can be together.

Chairman Holmberg That will be division A.

Senator Wardner This is an area that they felt that they needed—it's a staging area, a place they do all kind of mechanical things, a place to work during emergencies/disasters—they really didn't have an adequate place.

V. Chair Grindberg That is my understanding, this is in the budget. We heard loud and clear this is their warranting/rational for their request. (36.50) Talked about the specifics of the facility.

Senator Krauter \$476,000 is going to build a 2,000 sq. foot facility? It seems like a good deal. Do they have an existing air guard facility? 2,000 feet is pretty small.

V. Chair Grindberg It is new construction, block building with the facilities to coordinate events such as disasters. It has all the technology and infrastructure attached as well.

Senator Wardner I did ask if that is enough money and they said yes.

Senator Warner On FTE, is this a skeletal staff unless it is an emergency and they bring in other people?

Tammy The FTEs are not directly tied to the facility; one is for a mechanic to maintain the building and other facilities/operations at the air guard center in Fargo, the second is for a physical plant director, it would help with all of the buildings. They do not have a physical plant director at this time.

Chairman Holmberg How many buildings are there at that facility?

V. Chair Grindberg There is a complex on southeast side of the airport and something on the northwest side of the runway but I am not sure how many total buildings. One of the questions we asked the adjutant general is if you can use one of the existing buildings. He said that they are all at capacity and being used. You don't build much of a house for less than \$20 a sq. feet. He spoke about the cost of building.

Senator Wardner I didn't mean to say they go together, these positions are necessary do to a significant increase in operations needs at the base in Fargo. When we requested the support to increase approximately 40 buildings already are maintained at the air NG in Fargo.

Chairman Holmberg All in favor in Division A say aye.

Senator Krauter There are two issues there that needs to be divided too. One is the operations side and one is the two FTEs.

Chairman Holmberg We can further divide; Division A is building to building and the operating expenses, Division B is the FTEs.

Senator Krauter I can understand why the House probably removed the operations side. It is a onetime appropriation and it is only used in an emergency. We have an operations center in ND already, with new technology we should be able to run these facilities. I am not going to support item 3.

Senator Warner My recollection of touring the Bismarck center is that even that one is not used very often because the technology is so advanced that it is easier for the directors to coordinate their activities from their own offices where they have access to those materials. Maybe the difference is between putting your army in a fort and putting your tanks in the field. A mobile response seems to be the coming trend. I will vote against that too.

Chairman Holmberg Conducted a voice vote on Division A: Yes: 9, No: 5. The motion carried. Division B: Yes: 14, No: 0. The rest of the amendment: Yes: 14, No: 0.
All of the amendments as amended or not amended: Yes: 14, No: 0.

SENATOR WARDNER MOVED A DO PASS AS AMENDED. SECONDED BY SENATOR LINDAAS.

**A ROLL CALL VOTE WAS TAKEN ON A DO PASS AS AMENDED ON HB 1016
RESULTING IN 14 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT. SENATOR WARDNER WILL CARRY THE
BILL.**

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1016

Page 1, line 3, remove "and" and after "exemption" insert "; and to declare an emergency"

Page 1, line 14, replace "(\$76,773)" with "\$830,769" and replace "4,139,636" with "5,047,178"

Page 1, line 15, replace "(197,937)" with "(171,937)" and replace "3,650,891" with "3,676,891"

Page 1, line 16, replace "10,003" with "460,003" and replace "223,670" with "673,670"

Page 1, after line 17, insert:

"Deferred maintenance	0	500,000	500,000"
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Page 1, line 21, replace "(6,668,176)" with "(6,365,827)" and replace "59,755,750" with "60,058,099"

Page 1, line 22, replace "553,319" with "1,082,191" and replace "848,537" with "1,377,409"

Page 1, line 24, replace "(\$5,604,884)" with "(\$2,890,121)" and replace "82,239,018" with "84,953,781"

Page 2, line 1, replace "(7,243,780)" with "(6,361,526)" and replace "67,542,825" with "68,425,079"

Page 2, line 2, replace "1,638,896" with "3,471,405" and replace "14,696,193" with "16,528,702"

Page 2, line 7, replace "1,321,957" with "1,595,403" and replace "9,110,159" with "9,383,605"

Page 2, line 8, replace "287,657" with "734,157" and replace "4,117,057" with "4,563,557"

Page 2, line 11, replace "3,745,000" with "4,030,000" and replace "3,745,000" with "4,030,000"

Page 2, line 12, replace "10,539,216" with "11,544,162" and replace "63,391,830" with "64,396,776"

Page 2, line 13, replace "4,575,027" with "4,711,801" and replace "51,464,095" with "51,600,869"

Page 2, line 14, replace "5,964,189" with "6,832,361" and replace "11,927,735" with "12,795,907"

Page 2, line 19, replace "7,603,085" with "10,303,766" and replace "26,623,928" with "29,324,609"

Page 2, line 20, replace "(2,668,753)" with "872,545" and replace "119,006,920" with "122,548,218"

Page 2, line 21, replace "4,934,332" with "11,176,311" and replace "145,630,848" with "151,872,827"

Page 2, line 22, replace "(2.00)" with "0.00" and replace "230.00" with "232.00"

Page 2, after line 23, insert:

"SECTION 2. APPROPRIATION - FEDERAL FISCAL STIMULUS FUNDS - ADDITIONAL FUNDING APPROVAL. The funds provided in this section, or so much of the fund as may be necessary, are appropriated from federal funds made available to the state under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, not otherwise appropriated, to the adjutant general, for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending June 30, 2011, as follows:

Military energy-related maintenance and repairs	\$2,522,270
---	-------------

The adjutant general may seek emergency commission and budget section approval under chapter 54-16 for authority to spend any additional federal funds received under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 in excess of the amounts appropriated in this section for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending June 30, 2011.

Any federal funds appropriated under this section are not a part of the agency's 2011-13 base budget. Any program expenditures made with these funds will not be replaced with state funds after the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 funds are no longer available."

Page 3, line 1, replace "0" with "500,000"

Page 3, after line 2, insert:

"East operations center construction project	0	476,000"
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Page 3, line 4, replace "160,000" with "471,500"

Page 3, line 5, replace "5,785,347" with "7,072,847"

Page 3, line 30, replace "\$848,537" with "\$1,377,409"

Page 4, after line 9, insert:

"SECTION 9. DEFERRED MAINTENANCE - TRANSFERS. The adjutant general may transfer from the deferred maintenance line item to the capital assets line item, contained in subdivision 1 of section 1 of this Act, amounts necessary to address extraordinary repair needs. Any amounts transferred must be reported to the director of the office of management and budget.

SECTION 10. EMERGENCY. The funding of \$450,000 appropriated in subdivision 1 of section 1 of this Act for the construction of an operations center facility and section 2 of this Act are declared to be emergency measures."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT - LC 98016.0202 FN 2

A copy of the statement of purpose of amendment is attached.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:**House Bill No. 1016 - Summary of Senate Action**

	Executive Budget	House Version	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Adjutant General				
Total all funds	\$84,953,781	\$82,239,018	\$5,237,033	\$87,476,051
Less estimated income	68,425,079	67,542,825	3,404,524	70,947,349
General fund	\$16,528,702	\$14,696,193	\$1,832,509	\$16,528,702
Department of Emergency Services				
Total all funds	\$63,976,776	\$63,391,830	\$1,004,946	\$64,396,776
Less estimated income	51,600,869	51,464,095	136,774	51,600,869
General fund	\$12,375,907	\$11,927,735	\$868,172	\$12,795,907
Bill total				
Total all funds	\$148,930,557	\$145,630,848	\$6,241,979	\$151,872,827
Less estimated income	120,025,948	119,006,920	3,541,298	122,548,218
General fund	\$28,904,609	\$26,623,928	\$2,700,681	\$29,324,609

House Bill No. 1016 - Adjutant General - Senate Action

	Executive Budget	House Version	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Salaries and wages	\$5,047,178	\$4,139,636	\$907,542	\$5,047,178
Operating expenses	3,676,891	3,650,891	26,000	3,676,891
Capital assets	673,670	223,670	450,000	673,670
Grants	949,514	949,514		949,514
Deferred maintenance	500,000		500,000	500,000
Civil Air Patrol	222,836	222,836		222,836
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,407,500	2,407,500		2,407,500
Air Guard contract	9,551,543	9,551,543		9,551,543
Army Guard contract	60,058,099	59,755,750	302,349	60,058,099
Reintegration program	1,377,409	848,537	528,872	1,377,409
Veterans' Cemetery	489,141	489,141		489,141
Federal fiscal stimulus funds			2,522,270	2,522,270
Total all funds	\$84,953,781	\$82,239,018	\$5,237,033	\$87,476,051
Less estimated income	68,425,079	67,542,825	3,404,524	70,947,349
General fund	\$16,528,702	\$14,696,193	\$1,832,509	\$16,528,702
FTE	173.00	171.00	2.00	173.00

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of Senate Changes

	Restores Funding Relating to Anticipated Salary Savings ¹	Restores Salary Equity Funding ²	Restores Funding for an Operations Center Facility ³	Restores Funding for Boiler Replacements ⁴	Restores FTE Positions ⁵	Restores Funding for Reintegration Program ⁶
Salaries and wages	\$701,800	\$205,742				
Operating expenses			26,000			
Capital assets			450,000			
Grants						
Deferred maintenance				500,000		
Civil Air Patrol						
Tuition, recruiting, and retention						
Air Guard contract						
Army Guard contract					302,349	
Reintegration program						528,872
Veterans' Cemetery						
Federal fiscal stimulus funds						
Total all funds	\$701,800	\$205,742	\$476,000	\$500,000	\$302,349	\$528,872
Less estimated income	517,646	137,847	0	0	226,761	0
General fund	\$184,154	\$67,895	\$476,000	\$500,000	\$75,588	\$528,872
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00

	Appropriates Federal Fiscal Stimulus Funds ⁷	Total Senate Changes
Salaries and wages		\$907,542
Operating expenses		26,000
Capital assets		450,000
Grants		
Deferred maintenance		500,000
Civil Air Patrol		
Tuition, recruiting, and retention		
Air Guard contract		
Army Guard contract		302,349
Reintegration program		528,872
Veterans' Cemetery		
Federal fiscal stimulus funds	2,522,270	2,522,270
Total all funds	\$2,522,270	\$5,237,033
Less estimated income	2,522,270	3,404,524
General fund	\$0	\$1,832,509
FTE	0.00	2.00

¹ This amendment restores funding for salaries and wages removed by the House to recognize anticipated savings from vacant positions and employee turnover.

² This amendment restores salary equity funding removed by the House.

³ This amendment restores one-time funding of \$476,000 from the general fund removed by the House for the construction (\$450,000) and operation (\$26,000) of an operations center facility at the Air National Guard installation in Fargo.

⁴ This amendment restores one-time funding of \$500,000 from the general fund removed by the House for boiler replacement at the Minot Air Force Reserve Center and the Raymond J. Bohn Armory in Bismarck.

⁵ The following 2 FTE positions removed by the House are restored:

	FTE	General Fund	Special Funds	Total
Systems mechanic	1.00	\$30,954	\$92,861	\$123,815
Physical plant	1.00	44,634	133,900	178,534
Total	2.00	\$75,588	\$226,761	\$302,349

⁶ This amendment restores funding of \$528,872 from the general fund removed by the House for expansion of the reintegration program.

⁷ This amendment appropriates federal fiscal stimulus funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 for military energy-related maintenance and repairs.

House Bill No. 1016 - Department of Emergency Services - Senate Action

	Executive Budget	House Version	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Salaries and wages	\$9,383,605	\$9,110,159	\$273,446	\$9,383,605
Operating expenses	4,143,557	4,117,057	446,500	4,563,557
Capital assets	2,017,347	2,017,347		2,017,347
Grants	44,402,267	44,402,267		44,402,267
Radio communications	4,030,000	3,745,000	285,000	4,030,000
Total all funds	\$63,976,776	\$63,391,830	\$1,004,946	\$64,396,776
Less estimated income	51,600,869	51,464,095	136,774	51,600,869
General fund	\$12,375,907	\$11,927,735	\$868,172	\$12,795,907
FTE	59.00	59.00	0.00	59.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of Senate Changes

	Restores Funding Relating to Anticipated Salary Savings ¹	Restores Funding to Enhance Computer Security ²	Provides Funding for Disaster Recovery Services ³	Total Senate Changes
Salaries and wages	\$273,446			\$273,446
Operating expenses		26,500	420,000	446,500
Capital assets				
Grants				
Radio communications		285,000		285,000
Total all funds	\$273,446	\$311,500	\$420,000	\$1,004,946
Less estimated income	136,774	0	0	136,774
General fund	\$136,672	\$311,500	\$420,000	\$868,172
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

¹ This amendment restores funding for salaries and wages removed by the House to recognize anticipated savings from vacant positions and employee turnover.

² This amendment restores one-time funding of \$311,500 from the general fund removed by the House to enhance the security within the state's system that serves as the designated control terminal agency for the National Crime Information Center.

³ Funding of \$420,000 from the general fund is added to the Department of Emergency Services for contracting with a North Dakota entity for disaster response activities.

Date: 4/7/09
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2009 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1016

Senate Senate Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number

0202 DIVISION A.
Building

Action Taken ☒ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Amended

Motion Made By

~~Fischer~~ Wardner

Seconded By

Krauter

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Senator Krebsbach			Senator Seymour		
Senator Fischer			Senator Lindaas		
Senator Wardner			Senator Robinson		
Senator Kilzer			Senator Warner		
V. Chair Bowman			Senator Krauter		
Senator Christmann			Senator Mathern		
V. Chair Grindberg					
Chairman Holmberg					

Total Yes

~~this vote~~ 9

No

5

Absent

it carried

Floor Assignment

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 4/7/09
Roll Call Vote #: 2

2009 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1016

Senate Senate Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number B FTE

Action Taken ☒ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☒ Amended

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Senator Wardner			Senator Robinson		
Senator Fischer			Senator Lindaas		
V. Chair Bowman			Senator Warner		
Senator Krebsbach			Senator Krauter		
Senator Christmann			Senator Seymour		
Chairman Holmberg			Senator Mathern		
Senator Kilzer					
V. Chair Grindberg					

Total Yes Voice passed No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 4/7
Roll Call Vote #: 3

2009 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1016

Senate Senate Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number

Amendment

Action Taken



Do Pass



Do Not Pass



Amended

Motion Made By

Seconded By

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Senator Fischer			Senator Warner		
Senator Christmann			Senator Robinson		
Senator Krebsbach			Senator Krauter		
Senator Bowman			Senator Lindaas		
Senator Kilzer			Senator Mathern		
Senator Grindberg			Senator Seymour		
Senator Wardner					
Chairman Holmberg					

Total

Yes

voice carried

No

Absent

Floor Assignment

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 4/7
Roll Call Vote #: 28

2009 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1016

Senate Senate Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number all Amend 0202

Action Taken ☒ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Amended

Motion Made By _____ Seconded By _____

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Senator Wardner			Senator Robinson		
Senator Fischer			Senator Lindaas		
V. Chair Bowman			Senator Warner		
Senator Krebsbach			Senator Krauter		
Senator Christmann			Senator Seymour		
Chairman Holmberg			Senator Mathern		
Senator Kilzer					
V. Chair Grindberg					

Total 12 Yes Carried No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 4/7
Roll Call Vote #: 5

2009 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1016

Senate Senate Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken ☒ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☒ Amended

Motion Made By Wardner Seconded By Lindaas

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Senator Krebsbach	✓		Senator Seymour	✓	
Senator Fischer	✓		Senator Lindaas	✓	
Senator Wardner	✓		Senator Robinson	✓	
Senator Kilzer	✓		Senator Warner	✓	
V. Chair Bowman	✓		Senator Krauter	✓	
Senator Christmann	✓		Senator Mathern	✓	
V. Chair Grindberg	✓				
Chairman Holmberg	✓				

Total Yes 14 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Wardner

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1016, as engrossed: Appropriations Committee (Sen. Holmberg, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (14 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). Engrossed HB 1016 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 3, remove "and" and after "exemption" insert "; and to declare an emergency"

Page 1, line 14, replace "(\$76,773)" with "\$830,769" and replace "4,139,636" with "5,047,178"

Page 1, line 15, replace "(197,937)" with "(171,937)" and replace "3,650,891" with "3,676,891"

Page 1, line 16, replace "10,003" with "460,003" and replace "223,670" with "673,670"

Page 1, after line 17, insert:

"Deferred maintenance"	0	500,000	500,000"
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Page 1, line 21, replace "(6,668,176)" with "(6,365,827)" and replace "59,755,750" with "60,058,099"

Page 1, line 22, replace "553,319" with "1,082,191" and replace "848,537" with "1,377,409"

Page 1, line 24, replace "(\$5,604,884)" with "(\$2,890,121)" and replace "82,239,018" with "84,953,781"

Page 2, line 1, replace "(7,243,780)" with "(6,361,526)" and replace "67,542,825" with "68,425,079"

Page 2, line 2, replace "1,638,896" with "3,471,405" and replace "14,696,193" with "16,528,702"

Page 2, line 7, replace "1,321,957" with "1,595,403" and replace "9,110,159" with "9,383,605"

Page 2, line 8, replace "287,657" with "734,157" and replace "4,117,057" with "4,563,557"

Page 2, line 11, replace "3,745,000" with "4,030,000" and replace "3,745,000" with "4,030,000"

Page 2, line 12, replace "10,539,216" with "11,544,162" and replace "63,391,830" with "64,396,776"

Page 2, line 13, replace "4,575,027" with "4,711,801" and replace "51,464,095" with "51,600,869"

Page 2, line 14, replace "5,964,189" with "6,832,361" and replace "11,927,735" with "12,795,907"

Page 2, line 19, replace "7,603,085" with "10,303,766" and replace "26,623,928" with "29,324,609"

Page 2, line 20, replace "(2,668,753)" with "872,545" and replace "119,006,920" with "122,548,218"

Page 2, line 21, replace "4,934,332" with "11,176,311" and replace "145,630,848" with "151,872,827"

Page 2, line 22, replace "(2.00)" with "0.00" and replace "230.00" with "232.00"

Page 2, after line 23, insert:

"SECTION 2. APPROPRIATION - FEDERAL FISCAL STIMULUS FUNDS - ADDITIONAL FUNDING APPROVAL. The funds provided in this section, or so much of the fund as may be necessary, are appropriated from federal funds made available to the state under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, not otherwise appropriated, to the adjutant general, for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending June 30, 2011, as follows:

Military energy-related maintenance and repairs	\$2,522,270
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The adjutant general may seek emergency commission and budget section approval under chapter 54-16 for authority to spend any additional federal funds received under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 in excess of the amounts appropriated in this section for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending June 30, 2011.

Any federal funds appropriated under this section are not a part of the agency's 2011-13 base budget. Any program expenditures made with these funds will not be replaced with state funds after the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 funds are no longer available."

Page 3, line 1, replace "0" with "500,000"

Page 3, after line 2, insert:

"East operations center construction project	0	476,000"
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Page 3, line 4, replace "160,000" with "471,500"

Page 3, line 5, replace "5,785,347" with "7,072,847"

Page 3, line 30, replace "\$848,537" with "\$1,377,409"

Page 4, after line 9, insert:

"SECTION 9. DEFERRED MAINTENANCE - TRANSFERS. The adjutant general may transfer from the deferred maintenance line item to the capital assets line item, contained in subdivision 1 of section 1 of this Act, amounts necessary to address extraordinary repair needs. Any amounts transferred must be reported to the director of the office of management and budget.

SECTION 10. EMERGENCY. The funding of \$450,000 appropriated in subdivision 1 of section 1 of this Act for the construction of an operations center facility and section 2 of this Act are declared to be an emergency measure."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT - LC 98016.0202 FN 2

A copy of the statement of purpose of amendment is on file in the Legislative Council Office.

2009 HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

HB 1016

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill No. 1016

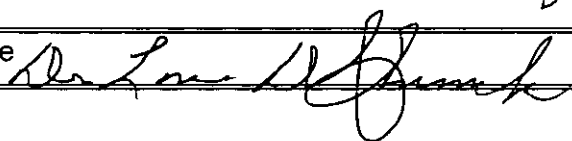
House Appropriations Committee
Government Operations Division

☒ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 4/21/09

Recorder Job Number: 12027

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

Representative Kempenich opened the conference committee on House Bill 1016. All conferees were present. Senator O'Connell replaced Senator Lindaas.

Senator Wardner: during the time we were working Sen. Grindberg, who is the chair of this committee was back home trying to save his house so Sen. Lindaas and I moved forward on that. Basically what we do is restore everything that the house had taken out plus there are two additional amendments. 1. Gives the authority to spend the federal stimulus money; 2. Department of Emergency Services attached funding for \$420,000 that is general fund money for contracting with ND entity for disaster response activities. It came in over in the Senate over in the Department of Human Services. We felt it would be a better fit in the Department of Emergency Services. It was Lutheran Social Services have a unit that does this. Senator Erberle called his district to see if they could use this particular entity and they were already there. They are an entity that goes out and helps in disaster situations. I am told they are very good. They were at Northwood. It would be any entity with contracting.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: If they were already there, how were they being funded at that point?

Senator Wardner: Currently I think they were working on getting money from the private sector and from within their own organization. This is for into the future. They can't continue on and they have come to the state asking for assistance to be able to respond to these disasters. Right now they find their ways to fund what they do however they are being called out so much they are going to have to curtail what they do.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: The amount of \$420,000, was this an amount that was suggested by this organization or was this something you determined in the Senate?

Senator Wardner: It was a number that was brought to us from them.

Representative Kempenich: Did they have, you said there was some money in DHS where you got the \$420,000 number from?

Senator Wardner: They came to DHS looking for money and it was felt that they belonged over here. What I would like to do is just go through the rest of the sections. I will just review the Statement of Purpose. Adjutant General Amendment #1 started out restored funding related to anticipated salary savings; that was \$701,800. Of that there is an income estimate in there of \$517,000 plus general fund dollars or \$184,154. We restored that and salary equity funding. That was \$705,742 but only \$67,895 came out of the general fund. We also restored funding for an operation center facility which will be built in Fargo. It is a control center for EMS and the guard. Everybody questioned the amount of \$450,000, but that is where it is and it would have come in handy. There is \$26,000 for start up. So that total is \$476,000. We also restored the funding for the boilers. One in Minot and one here in Bismarck at the armory and that comes to \$500,000. It is energy efficiency. We restored the two FTE positions that were taken out. Both are connected with Fargo and needed a physical plant director in Fargo and they need a systems mechanic too. The program the adjutant general said was number one is the reintegration program; that is \$528,872; we reinstated that. It is not only support for

4-21-09

the guard members, but also for the families. It deals not only with when they return but also helps when they are going on active duty and working with the families and to help them through that time. Number seven on the Guard one was the federal fiscal stimulus dollars giving the guard the authority to appropriate those dollars. That is the Guard or Adjutant General. Now I would like to move over to the DMS. There are three amendments there. One is the restore the funding to anticipated salary saving for the DMS of \$273,446. There is income in there of about \$136,000 so the general fund is only affected with about \$136,000. It is almost 50-50. We restored the funding to enhance computer security. This has to do with the National Crime Information Center of \$26,500. Then you add state radio enhancement of \$285,000. We felt that this was important and critical in our national security and that the guard would be able to be involved with that National Crime Information Center. The last one is a disaster response activity and it is Lutheran Social Services that is doing it now, but it could go to any North Dakota entity. It would be up for bids so to speak. That was \$420,000 we set aside.

Representative Kempenich: We are really not going to touch on the salary and equity money yet. What I think we should start with is the ARRA money.

Roxanne Woeste, Legislative Council: The money that the Adjutant General is receiving from the stimulus money is directed toward certain military energy efficiency projects for maintenance and repair. They have been instructed from the federal government as to which specific projects that they will be working on at the facilities that the state has. This amendment strictly appropriates these federal dollars so they can receive them and expend them on these projects.

Representative Kempenich: So the boilers wouldn't work?

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Roxanne Woeste, Legislative Council: No. The dollars came tied to specific projects. If you aren't going to do that project you aren't going to get the money.

Representative Kempenich: So that building in Fargo wouldn't be on there?

Roxanne Woeste, Legislative Council: No.

Senator Wardner: The stimulus spending that we are talking about is above and beyond this budget we are discussing right now.

Representative Kempenich: It was on those vacant positions?

Senator Wardner: On those FTEs it was my understanding is that their plans are to fill those positions. They needed these positions. When you saw the effectiveness of that organization during this disaster time you don't question it much.

Representative Kempenich: Yes.

Senator Wardner: I think I am speaking for the Adjutant. He said that they really need the reintegration program. This is the number one program to him.

Representative Kempenich: I think we took about half of what the program was. I think the thought process for the building and the boiler projects was to use stimulus money.

Senator Wardner: That is correct. It is onetime money. If we could have used stimulus money we would have.

Representative Kempenich: What are some of the specifics on the \$2.5million?

Roxanne Woeste, Legislative Council: It looks like the list of the projects included are Artillery Replacement at the Bismarck Armory complex; barracks lighting upgrade at Camp Grafton, barracks plumbing, fixture replacement at Camp Grafton, and H Factor replacement at Camp Grafton and some more lighting replacements and some lighting replacements at the Minot Air force at totaled \$2.5 million.

Representative Kempenich: Was this anyplace?

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Senator Wardner: On the OARs they never even brought it up. They just wanted what was taken out of their budget restored.

Representative Kempenich: that is how we went about looking at things and where they were at and what was on their priority list etc.

Roxanne Woeste, Legislative Council: Just to provide you with a little bit more information about those stimulus dollars; the agency did report that those eight projects they are for federally supported agencies and it would have been included in their budgets requests in the future biennium and because they are energy related the federal government and national guard bureau moved them up. This was a list of projects reported on a list each year to be done. They got moved up and will be done now due to the stimulus money.

Representative Kempenich: That is the deferred maintenance work.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: A discussion of the \$476,000 for the Fargo center. I know Sen. Wardner touched on that. Perhaps go further into that \$311,000 for the NCIC terminal and also the \$420,000 of the general fund for this disastrous response activities. I am not asking any specific information be brought forward by anyone at this time.

Representative Kempenich: I think we all saw this mess coming back in January come spring. It would be nice to have some type of coordinated response. I think there will be quite a bite of money flowing in from different sources.

Senator Wardner: I know there is a lot of money coming into this state with the disaster dollars; they are at \$34 million that will come plus \$50 million of FEMA. The National Guard is on top of that they know every little detail and the FEMA people are in the state and out in the counties. The accountability here in North Dakota I think is fantastic. When it comes to this organization I think they have it tagged where it is all going.

Hearing closed.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill No. 1016

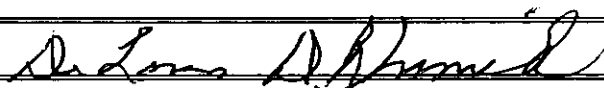
House Appropriations Committee
Government Operations Division

☒ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 4/22/09

Recorder Job Number: 12115

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

Representative Kempenich called the conference committee to order on House Bill 1016. All conferees are present.

Recording began at around 1:30.

Representative Kempenich: there is some interest in putting an addition on the courthouse in Fargo. I don't think that is going to go anywhere now. The \$450,000 on that operational center; there is a good case to do this. Presented the information regarding the builders, the boilers and the Lutheran Social Service group. I have some amendments drawn up to take three of these onetime money programs and choose what you want to do with them.

Senator Wardner: Just to remind you the number one area is the reintegration. I agree with the Adjutant General that that is number one. Because you are dealing with people and people's lives. Course the salary and wages you will tell us when we need to deal with that. Between the house and senate we have come to somewhat of an agreement. So that would be a second. As we take a look at the other issues; probably the third choice would be the east operational center so they have it for the eastern part of the state anytime they have a disaster there. It doesn't have to be in Fargo, it could be another community in the eastern part of the state. The two FTEs that they need. The physical plant director is over the whole facility

down there and a systems mechanic. Then that deferred maintenance in my opinion would be the furthest down on the priority list; however it is inefficient and it will save money in the long run. We were told in the testimony on our side that it would be a 16 year payout. These are one time funding projects. That is the Adjutant General and the way it should be laid out.

Representative Kempenich: That is what happened on that. That is what we were looking at the time that we pulled that out. I don't think there is a big issue on that part of the coin because it kind of did get rolled up. The reintegration program, we are having a little discussion on our side yet on that. Do you have any of those million dollars left that you got from Virginia? Where is the status on that and how far forward where you with this other million?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I will have to check on that and see what we have left. That was money that was provided to us actually for fiscal year 08 so we had to obligate it all by last year and I would say we probably have spent over half of it and the balance will be spent in the coming months because we have to obligate it and spend it by the end of the year. I could check to see what we have but we may have even less left.

Representative Kempenich: You plan with the rest of it is to fund it for the rest of the year.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The intent was to fund it through the biennium. We were able to use a portion of the \$1 million from the federal government for start up costs. We have everything set in place. We put the service center into place and are working extremely well. We have folks located around the state for outreach in the rural areas outside of the Bismarck itself.

Representative Kempenich: I just wanted to ask what was left on that. That is one area we are still having a discussion on our side on the reintegration. Some of the talk at the beginning is that are we duplicating programs

Senator Wardner: The reintegration you are still having a discussion. The equity think is kind of taken care of however I know that the reinstatement of vacancies for FTEs that is up in the air and in another bill.

Senator Wardner: The East Operational Center; I don't think we are going to want general fund money in it

Representative Kempenich: There is some stimulus money and I picked out three areas that we could discuss on what you wanted to do stimulus money or what you wanted to do with it.

Senator Wardner: I don't think we care and if there is stimulus money and there is money that qualifies for it and it works we are OK with that.

Senator Grindberg: Just to clarify I do know there is at least one more amendment to another bill to use some of those funds for another project.

Representative Kempenich: I was told that isn't going to happen.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: I do know there is at least one other amendment for the Cass County courthouse.

Senator Grindberg: I do believe there is an amendment to support the Veterans Home in Lisbon for the geothermal.

Representative Kempenich: That is accounted for.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: If we are going to talk about this East Operations Center before we make any decisions on that perhaps if we have any additional information which could be provided I know we have discussed it a little bit. Just to refresh the memory. Where those have been occurring now.

Representative Kempenich: What is currently going on now there is a building down there; but it is an older building and whenever they use it; most of the time it is in flooding situations it

is also flooded. It doesn't have the wiring that is needed. When they do have something happen they have to move to classrooms and set up base somewhere else.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: My next question; the \$450,000 estimated cost, is that the cost for just the set up for the facility or is that to include equipment that would go into it or would there be a separate request at some point to equip this?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The \$450,000 is just the structure and the building itself. \$26,000 if for the operation; the heating and utilities. When we talk about the technology it has been our intention to utilize federal money to do that. I don't know what the cost for the technology would be.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: I just wanted to be certain that we wouldn't see somewhere else that we would have to appropriate additional dollars to fill the building once it is constructed.

Senator Wardner: I think we should lay claim to that stimulus money if it is available for this project.

Representative Kempenich: That is why I brought it up.

Senator Wardner: We are ok if we want to use stimulus money to do this project.

Representative Glassheim: Can you tell me what the rest of the \$19million is being used for?

Representative Kempenich: Electronic center at UND is the biggest chunk of it and then the \$3 million of Veterans Home and another \$1 million for something?

Vice Chairman Thoreson: So if I am correct we would leave the amendment that the Senate placed putting in the funding of \$476,000, but instead of using the general fund as the source for that it would come from the AARA funds. Is that correct?

Roxanne Woeste, Legislative Council: You could use stimulus dollars for the construction of the building but I don't believe that it can be used for the \$26,000 for the utility costs.

Representative Kempenich: The operating expenses are just lights?

Senator Wardner: Where are you at on the boiler replacements?

Representative Kempenich: Same thing. It pulled out three items on this part of it.

Whatever the committee wishes to do with it.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: If you go back and look at the budget for the last biennium you will find similar types of projects funded by the Legislature that allowed us to go in and do work in these different facilities updating the heating, ventilation and etc. When we built our budget last fall pre stimulus we assumed that we would be able to continue with that trend and then later near the end of the year when National Guard came to us we already had this in the works. Once we put specific items on there we can't deviate from that list.

Representative Kempenich: We are probably going to use stimulus money anyway, but in a different format, if that is what the committee wants to do.

Representative Glassheim: I am good with that.

Representative Kempenich: Did we take them out before that money got rolled up? Those FTE positions I am not so sure about?

Roxanne Woeste, Legislative Council: It is two separate issues. The positions were removed in division here and that other adjustment for anticipated dollar savings was the adjustment made by the House to all budgets the first half based on the number of FTE.

Representative Kempenich: We did it because there were some timeframes on front of the positions and so that is why they got removed. I don't have a problem putting that back in.

Senator Wardner: When you start talking about the vacancy salaries that is in another bill but the physical vacancies we have to take care of right here.

Representative Kempenich: The intent the first half was taking position and underfunding the agency; it comes from open positions whether it is one month, two months or six months.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 1016

House Appropriations Committee
Government Operations Division

☒ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 4/24/09

Recorder Job Number: 12228

Committee Clerk Signature 

Minutes:

Representative Kempenich called the conference committee on House Bill 1016 to order.

All conferees were present. **Representative Berg** replaced **Vice Chairman Thoreson**.

Senator Wardner: On the National Crime System and being a part of that, it is my understanding, that one of the issues in order to have that service it is important that we put in the software that is for training. It also does testing online. If we don't have that, then our law enforcement officers have no way of accessing the federal system. You could have an individual picked up, and they would not know that. When they are hooked up to the national system, they can come back and it will tell them about the individual. This morning in the Highway Patrol budget I made the comment that the North Dakota Highway Patrol are very good at catching people who are hauling drugs through the state. Many times it is just going to the system and accessing the individual and finding out something about them. That leads them to suspect that this individual could do that. I said at the time, they are like blood hounds and they seem to do a good job of stopping that. I think that it is important thing that we have the ability to access that system. Of course, if I understand it correctly, and we don't do certain things, we lose our accreditation and lose that ability. The feds have already been on the state for not doing the training.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The Department of State Radio is the single point of entry to the NCIC in the state. Just so everyone is aware. There is no overlap or duplication between us and "CJUS" (?) or any other agency in the state. BCI comes through us to go into NCIC. We are the single point of entry. The ability to maintain our credentials and our testing is critical to all of law enforcement across the state.

Representative Kempenich: I think that was brought up the other day in private conversation that they had already been given some warnings on it. It is really just a training program.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The division of state radio is within the Fraine Barracks complex. It is in the building that is utilized by the department of emergency services. That is where state radio is and all the personnel. You are correct in that we have the server that people come in to access. Through the internet and through secure means we are able to go out to the national database.

Representative Kempenich: Number three is a new one. We have some problems on this.

Senator Wardner: Here is the way it was explained to me. I think we really need to take a good look because if we don't do it, I think someone else will have to do it. It will just cost us a whole lot more, and it will be part of our budget. There is what they call Volunteer Organization Active in Disaster – VOAD. This Lutheran Disaster Relief, are like a construction manager for this whole thing. They bring together different groups. For example: the Red Cross which takes care of immediate shelter and food. They bring in the Salvation Army, and they do field feeding. The Hutterites come in and rebuild after a disaster such as Northwood. The Seventh Day Adventists which do donations to try to collect money to try to help individuals. You have Catholic charities which also bring in people and money. I see we have the Jewish Response to Disaster is involved. All of these groups are alive and well in North Dakota. LDR coordinates them and makes sure that people are receiving services so they

can get their lives back. Now, they are organized and the question was, what about their funding? They have been getting their funding out of the offering plate. That has become a problem because their funds are drying up. Right now they are working on a national grant. When that is gone, they will probably be out of business. It is a one-time federal grant for six months. It goes from January to July of this year. I asked this question, if they are not there to do this, who **will** do this? Greg is the one that gave me the answer. He said Human Services would have to do it. If Human Services has to take over and go in and work in these disaster areas, I can guarantee you that we are going to have to increase the department. We will have more bureaucracy. When you take a look at this other organization, it is laced with volunteerism. If the Department of Human Services takes over, there won't be volunteerism to the extent that these groups have an organization that reaches out. I was told that in Jamestown one of our Senators went out and sandbagged, and there was someone from the East Coast helping. They bring people to volunteer not just from North Dakota, but from all over the nation. I think that they are an individual contractor, so to speak. I see a lot of state FTE's. I see a lot of reasons to keep this in and fund it.

Representative Kempenich: This was not put in as just a one-time grant either. Was there any talk in the committee about matching funds?

Senator Grindberg: I think the practical approach would be to amend this language that it is a report back through division to see the progress. Treat it as a one-time this biennium, so they have to work through the agency and come back again. Maybe that is the compromise here that addresses the here and now with the efforts of these groups with the nature of this disaster. Let's require a report and find out.

Representative Kempenich: We can bring that back up again. This will be expensive. Committee, let's go back to this reintegration program.

Senator Wardner: What we have on the table left is the reintegration program and then the NCIC?

Representative Kempenich: These amendments were drawn up on some stimulus money. It took those boilers, the building, and this into that. We can either do them all out of this, or do one, or what....

Senator Wardner: We appreciate that.

Representative Kempenich: Can that 2.5million be used for the disaster going on up there on the road around Camp Grafton? I was asked to find out if there were any other opportunities other than what we have.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I believe I know which road you are talking about, Highway 20 and 57. I am not familiar with the \$2.5 million. What ?

Representative Kempenich: They asked if that stimulus.....

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We have gone back to the Guard Bureau. We can only use the stimulus money on the projects identified. We had to put them in by name in January. We have looked at the possibility of the boilers. They said no. The way that it works, we work through the Guard Bureau, the Guard Bureau works through the Department of the Army and the Department of Defense. It is cut and dried. The other think we have been working on is trying to figure out how to secure other Guard Bureau funds to work out a solution because for us at Camp Grafton Highway 20 and 57 is the east boundary of our camp. We do need to protect it. I wish I had a more definitive answer, but I'm sensing at some point we may be able to secure some funds. Right now all budgets are being scrutinized. We are going to continue to work on it. We are working with DOT and the Water Commission because it all fits together with flood control with Devils Lake.

Representative Kempenich: We were just wondering about it.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We are doing everything that we can to pursue federal money and help in that regard.

Representative Glassheim: The three biggest items seem to be the reintegration, the disaster, and the security. Could you go through each of them briefly? Are they all or nothing amounts that we are talking about? Or can something useful be done with less than the full amount on each of the programs?

Senator Wardner: Did I understand you to say that software for the NCIC?

Representative Kempenich: That's in here.

Representative Glassheim: Oh, that is in here. That's fine.

Representative Kempenich: I have talked to the Attorney General's office about the JAG (?) money. That has been spent about two or three times already too.

Representative Glassheim: Thanks for clarifying that for me.

Representative Berg: It was kind of a trick question to see what the General would say.

Representative Glassheim: So, then on the disaster contract, do they have to have \$420,000 or what would they do with \$300,000?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Let me address the \$420,000. We did not put forward that number. The Lutheran Disaster Response came in and made their presentation and request to the committee. My understanding of that dollar amount is that is what they see as their necessary operational costs over the next two years. The funding that they have gotten in the past is that the funding has dried up. By law what we would do if an appropriation is made is go through some sort of solicitation of services. The intent would be to contract with them for their services for any disaster during that period of time. This is a valuable service to people who suffer a disaster. I can't honestly say if it is all or nothing for them. They made

the presentation and laid out a budget. I presume that if the decision was made to provide something less, they would work within their means.

Senator Grindberg: So, then next biennium another bid would have to be put in?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is correct.

Representative Glassheim: What happens if there are no disasters in the biennium? Do they still get the \$420,000, or is this just money that could be used if there is a disaster?

Representative Kempenich: That's why I think we are limiting it to a one-time deal.

Greg Wills, Department of Emergency Services: I would like to identify the three gaps that would be vacant if this doesn't occur. We have a wonderful VOAD organization in the state of North Dakota. They give and give and volunteer and volunteer. What has evolved over the time is this wonderful VOAD collection of agencies that come together, and each has a specialty that they do. Lutheran Disaster Response has stepped forward in this process. They provide three things during a disaster. The first is managing the volunteers. There are hundreds of people that show up on a site. They register them, track them, know who they are, and make sure the \$15 is paid to WSI, so they are covered by insurance. The next thing they do is manage the long term recovery. They start a case file on every family that has had some level of disaster.

Representative Kempenich: Does FEMA get involved with this?

Greg Wills, Department of Emergency Services: This is during the disaster, but after FEMA leaves. Through this case management they work with FEMA while they are here, and then when FEMA leaves, any unmet need that the family has to get their life back to normal, they work with the variety of VOADs to find. They go out and generate the money to do what needs to be done. They also do long term case management. That involves the crisis counseling, grievance counseling, and those sort of things. In Northwood they were in there

by day two. They registered all the volunteers. They managed the recovery along side FEMA, but FEMA has left. They are still there, and they are managing the long term recovery. That is the gap that some organization has to fill. They have been filling that gap with a staff of three full time personnel and a small operating budget. They are asking for consideration to fund it. It isn't something that just needs funding during a disaster. These folks meet monthly with all the VOAD partners. They coordinate. They strategize, and they plan in support of whatever the next event is going to be. It is their specialty and they used to have full time people to be able to do that. They are looking to continue that. This is the gap that these funds will fill.

Representative Glassheim: How about the other one, the reintegration?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: The other day the question was asked how much of the million dollars that we received from the federal government last summer has been spent. All of it has either been spent or obligated. Fifty percent was utilized to put the necessary structures and offices in place. The balance was used to contract with our outreach people through the end of September. The million dollars allows us to continue from that point in time when the federal money runs out through the end of the biennium. In answer to your question, in order to fully continue the program through June 1, 2111 our best estimate is the million dollars. Anything that would be reduced from that would just cut back on the amount of time that we would be able to provide those services to our veterans and families.

Representative Glassheim: Would you have to close for that amount of time? Or would it just be fewer people available to help? Even if you had \$100,000 less, you wouldn't have to close, would you?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: We would have to look at that. My desire would be to continue at some level of service. Since we opened in January we are averaging about a

thousand contacts per month across the state. It has proven to be very valuable in terms of our ability to help make outreach readily available for veterans and family members.

Representative Kempenich: I think we are settled on this. This reintegration is important, since we have sent these people over. I would like to make it one-time money, if we do go forward with the \$420,000. Possibly some type of match or report.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I laid something on your desk. I will give a brief explanation. The first paragraph increases our federal authority by \$50 million. The second paragraph allows us to advance state funds to local entities in anticipation of the 90/10 cost share by the federal government. Right now it is at 75%. We are confident that we will raise it, but it will be several months.

Representative Kempenich closed the conference committee.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

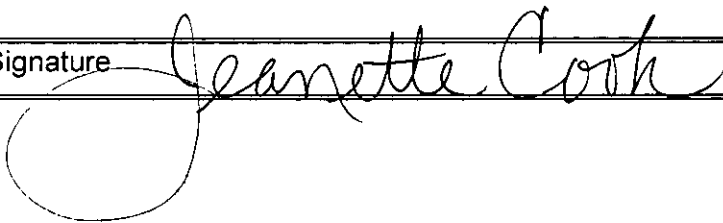
Bill/Resolution No. 1016

House Appropriations Committee
Government Operations Division

☒ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 4/28/09

Recorder Job Number: 12331

Committee Clerk Signature 

Minutes:

Representative Kempenich called the conference committee on House Bill 1016 to order. All conferees were present.

Representative Kempenich: I have handed out amendment 0204. This amendment covers three of the items that we have already discussed regarding to the stimulus funding of the boiler replacement, DES (?) the emergency center, and the NCIC. We talked to the General about this and some sort of rules to put in place. We are still struggling with the dollars. I think that one of the concerns is once it is started, will we lose the volunteer part of the organization.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: Is it your intention to act on amendment 0204, and then go to this issue?

Representative Kempenich: We can do that. We will have to wait because there is still another issue that we need to deal with before we recede from our amendments. We are in agreement with this so far. On the Lutheran Disaster Relief language, if they can come up with a 5% hard match, I don't know. It is a lean operation with no money. There are three people working at a blue collar salary. They don't have time to fund raise because they are working in

the field. I don't know how big of an encumbrance it will be to do the 5% hard match. I would like to ask Mr. Wills that question.

Representative Kempenich: I think one of the problems is that once we start down this road, granted this is targeted at one organization right now, I can see this thing getting a lot bigger. That is one reason that I requested a hard match on this. I wanted to keep this on the volunteer level as much as possible. Once you go to the government to lobby, you only have to do that for a couple of months at the most. They need to know that we are not going to fully fund them. At a 5% match on \$420,000 they will need to get \$20,000 which isn't so much.

Senator Wardner: There is no question that if they have a little "skin in the game", it makes it a little more palatable. I understand where you are going, and I can't say that I don't disagree. On the other hand I know that this is hard work, and it is not very glamorous. If they weren't there the Department of Human Services would be in there. They would be in for FTEs and want to grow their agency.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: These are great organizations, however they are truly volunteer organizations. I have great trouble with the idea that we are going to give government money to them. They have done a terrific job. I have seen it in my own neighborhood. We have made contributions to them. Yes, DHS may have had to take over if they were not there but the fact is that they are here, and they collect funds. They are stressed like everyone else in raising dollars, but I can't see us getting into the game of giving our money to truly volunteer organizations.

Representative Kempenich: I don't think we are going to get this settled this morning.

Representative Glassheim: As I look at it like any other contract where we want things done for our society and our state. Though they mobilize volunteers, they have administrative overhead. They have to exist, so they have administrative overhead. The 5%, just a question

about the funds generated to aid victims. So the hard match that you are proposing could be either salaries paid or not, or just that they raise \$20,000 as part of this whole operation to help victims?

Representative Kempenich: Probably not the salaries directly.

Representative Glassheim: When I think of hard match it is usually salaries provided by the organization. You are thinking of money raised

Representative Kempenich: ...for that effort.

Senator Wardner: It is an agency that is contracting. They are not volunteers, but they organize volunteers. It would be just like contracting for any service in state government.

Representative Kempenich: Why don't we move to the reintegration? That is the other thing that we are working on a little bit.

Senator Wardner: Someone asked for information about how many contacts the guard actually makes. This spells it out.

Representative Kempenich: To continue forward with this, we had some initial start up costs. Is this going to be a reoccurring cost?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Right now we don't know. We know we are going to have an ongoing need. What we are hopeful that we will be able to continue it by seeking federal money. What we did was absolutely new and innovative. It was the first attempt in the country to be able to bring together all of the various services that we provide for our soldiers and airmen in the area of suicide prevention, family support, reintegration, dealing with post traumatic stress disorder, and so on. Nobody else in the country had done that. In the last four months there have been nearly 6,000 contacts. We are hopeful and will everything that we can to convince the federal government to provide a level of funding in this area. We have been able to provide information to show the benefit of this. As leadership in the National

Guard I feel the state has an obligation to take care of its people. As we approached the legislature we brought it out as one-time funding and that is where we are at today

Representative Kempenich: The one-time money is not such a hard issue, what we are having problems with is the ongoing costs. It is a new program, and they usually grow.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: If this is funded now, I would guess that in two years we would be asking for about a third of the total. I say that because within the reintegration program we have brought on board a couple of state employees. We see that as being an ongoing expense. The contract and the outreach we think are more legitimate federal expenditures.

Senator Wardner: It all depends on the activities that you have. If you are involved in more conflict around the world, or there is more disaster in the state. That will dictate the amount of money that you need in this particular budget, right?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: That is absolutely correct. As you see here in this short summary of four months because of the activity of the last six weeks with the flood fight. The number of contacts and family members coming in and seeking assistance has nearly doubled. We have had nearly 2,000 of our own air and army guard members involved in state active duty anywhere from a week to five weeks. We have the Kosovo operation coming up in August. That will require that we deploy over 700 North Dakota members of the National Guard. That will be the largest single deployment that we are aware of. There will be many issues that need to be addressed. This reintegration program will be our number one method of being able to work with the families and soldiers.

Representative Kempenich: I am hoping that sometime today we can come up with something. I think the biggest issue is the ongoing costs that we are going to have to meet two years from now.

Senator Wardner: This was the top priority when they came to the Senate. I believe we need to take care of these people out there in the front lines and their families. In North Dakota we are very proud of our state and proud of the work ethic and our people and the values that we have. Part of it is because we still have a lot of solid family units. What they are doing here is keeping those family units. It is really a reinvestment back into the fabric of our state. I hope we can get this taken care of.

Representative Kempenich: If we can look at this as a starting up cost and then be able to scale back, it will help.

Representative Kempenich recessed the conference committee.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 1016

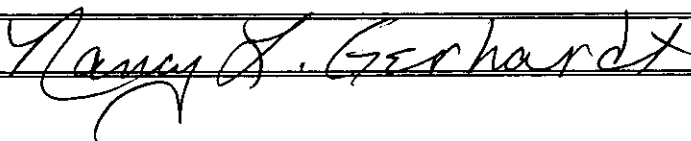
House Appropriations Committee
Government Operations Division

☒ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 4/29/09

Recorder Job Number: 12368

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

Representative Kempenich called the conference committee on House Bill 1016 to order. All conferees committee members were present.

Representative Kempenich: Let's touch a little bit on the reintegration program. There's one issue we haven't discussed is the 26,000 on the operation. What I would like to see if we do move forward with this is a report to the budget section of the activity of where this is at.

Senator Wardner: I appreciate that and I do think that having some kind of feedback so we know how our dollars are being spent. What impact it's having. We thank you for that.

Representative Kempenich: I don't think that anyone was against it in general. It is a new program and this is a different time, this is a different time. In days past people had to come back out of the service had to live with their nightmares. We might as well talk about the \$420,000. We are still fairly uncomfortable moving forward with this. The biggest problem is, it is a policy change, more so than a money issue.

Senator Wardner: I did ask you before you officially went into session, the two FTEs to reinstate those, I had checked them off and you were OK with those?

Representative Kempenich: Yes.

Senator Wardner: So we are really just down to the Lutheran Social Services disaster relieve money funding. At this late in our negotiation, but I do need to bring it up. It is about the number of days the Guard is allowed to be away from their employer. Right now I believe it's 10. There has been a request to make it 30. This late in our negotiations, if you are OK with that, we can include it, if not, it is my understanding that the North Dakota Chamber of Commerce is OK with this, but I bring it up for some discussion.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: This is the first I have heard of this issue. I would need to have some additional information about it before moving forward on that.

Senator Wardner: I don't really want to hold up our conference committee over it. It is an issue that came to me. I could have brought it up a couple days ago, but we are on the same conference committees and we're up to our eyeballs.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: I guess I am just curious. This would be the number of days they're allowed away, for what purpose or I'm not aware of these rules.

Senator Wardner: Right now they get up to ten days away from their employer without any problems. This would just simply say that an employer would have to allow them 30 days to be on Guard duty/disaster relief without worry of losing their job.

Representative Kempenich: Would it be continuous 30 days or would that be spread out?

Senator Wardner: It's a continuous 30 days.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Prior to this session there was no law that protected National Guard members who were placed on active duty by any sort of reemployment rights. At the federal level if you're placed on federal active duty there are reemployment rights – it's called Usera. During this session there was a bill introduced that would provide for 10 days. I believe it was HB 1181, and that was passed by both the House and Senate, and signed into law. No one anticipated what we'd be faced with this year, and what we've found is we have

had about 1,000 of our guard members on state active duty for at least 30 days since this all unfolded. Under the provisions of HB 1181 it references 10 days within a 12 month period, a year, and from our perspective it would be good. 2009 is a good example of where we call upon our Guard members, our civil air patrol volunteers and we hope they will be able to come to us. From an employer standpoint, they want to contribute to the flood fight. Having it in law would protect that soldier that air man, or that civil air patrol volunteer. What it would do is simply recognize that in emergency or disaster situations, a Guard member, Air man, or Civil Air Patrol Volunteer, could be called upon and if need be expect to be in the disaster response and recovery for 30 days and still be protected.

Representative Kempenich: Who was the sponsor of 1181?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: It was HB 1181, the sponsors were Representatives DeKrey, Belter, Martinson, and Metcalf and Senators Dotzenrod, and Hogue. All six of them were former Guard members or still are.

Representative Kempenich: Why I asked is if we do anything on this, go forward. We get blamed for a lot of stuff when we start dealing into policy issues verses appropriation issues, and I'm not arguing it.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: This 1181 set this now. Before this session, there was nothing in law that gave any kind of protection to employees.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: There is nothing that pertains to any state activation. Federal law is totally separate.

Senator Lindaas: Having not been in the discussions previous to this. Going to a 30 day deal, and there's a job interview happening and the individual says I'm in the National Guard, and if it says 30 days, the perspective employer could say, "We really need you around here all the time, and 30 days would be a hard thing to swallow for me, so" I think that could have a

negative effect.

Senator Wardner: Could we recess for about four minutes?

Representative Kempenich: I think we are going to adjourn for now instead.

Senator Grindberg: Yesterday we talked a little bit about a match, is that it?

Representative Kempenich: Are you guys in the Senate looking at that a little harder? I got the impression yesterday you were hesitant about that.

Representative Glassheim: I did contact someone from LSS and they would be able to accept that and to meet those goals. I don't know where you are, but if that was your way of solving the problem, I think that was acceptable.

Representative Kempenich: This is something that I brought up trying to get something moving forward. I haven't sold it yet upstairs.

Senator Wardner: We are OK with that. We can accept that. Right now, we are OK. We understand bringing in these 30 days if that's off the table, we can live with that. If it's something you think works, OK, I think that's good. We're about done, so why don't you double check those things and we'll have another meeting/

Representative Kempenich: I don't want to keep dragging this out. On the 420, we're starting a policy shift. I really don't want to lose the volunteerism of this too.

Senator Wardner: I understand you need a little more time to be comfortable with your position on that. That is really the only issue, in your mind, you need a little more time on. We're good with that, we don't mind meeting again. You've very well with us and we appreciate it.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: Last week I provided you with 2 amendments we were asking for to address the 2009 flood. The one was to lift the federal authority by 50 million and we had sought an initial 20 million dollar authorization during the session, and that has been

dealt with. Now we are looking at increasing that since we have a better handle on what the flood cost and the flood recovery costs are going to be. There's no state impact, it's a matter of having the federal authority for revenue and federal authority for expenditure to pass that money on. Then the 2nd portion of it is under current federal law and regulation, there's a threshold when you go from 75 to 25 federal/nonfederal to 90/10. It says that when you exceed, in this case the number is 78.8 million dollars of federal expenditure, that's a trigger that allows you to go to 90/10. We fully expect and anticipate that. We just don't know when the official transfer or switch from 75/25 to 90/10 will occur. In the mean time we're already advancing money and projects are being done. What we've asked for here is to allow the state to advance the money that would be required of the locals to match a 75/25 versus 90/10. On a 75/25 the local entity has to contribute entity has to contribute 15%, under 90/10 that drops down to 6%. What the local entities would have to do would be to borrow the money and then they would have to be reimbursed. We're asking the state be allowed to be the banker and advance money from within and then we will collect the money back. It makes for a better situation at the local level in that they don't have to come up with the 15% on those initial projects, they would only come up with the 6% and the state would be reimbursed the difference from the federal government.

Representative Kempenich: With that we will adjourn on HB 1016.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 1016

House Appropriations Committee
Government Operations Division

☒ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 5/1/09

Recorder Job Number: 12436

Committee Clerk Signature

Licky Crabtree

Minutes:

Representative Kempenich called the conference committee on House Bill 1016 to order. All conferees were present.

Representative Kempenich: We might as well start with amendment 0205. It was discussed a little bit the other day. It was requested of thirty days and we got in a nice debate on what thirty days meant. The way the bill read that went through both chambers was working days and twenty working days is a month. It got brought to our attention that going through a thirty day calendar period starts changing some benefit issues with employers. We bid this here on the twenty days.

Senator Wardner: I think that this is a good compromise. Senator Hogue had these drafted and had concerns about them. He had no problem changing it from thirty down to twenty. It makes sense because it is five day a week or working days. It really does come to all month almost.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: Are you planning on taking motions on these amendments individually for discussion purposes or how would you like to do this?

Representative Kempenich: Well if there is no controversy surrounding what we do bring up here and what we have talked about I think we will take them all together. We will address each one separately. If there is some controversy we can take a vote on them.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: I do have a question on this one. At the last meeting it was mentioned that we did not have anything prior to this session. I believe it was House Bill 1181 that addressed this earlier. Someone had given me information that before it was five day and had gone to ten. Is that correct or were we at zero previously? I guess I would like some clarification on that.

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: I have never been aware of any days provided for under state law for state active duty. I am fairly certain that it has always been zero and that is why it was brought to the legislature in the first place earlier this year.

Representative Kempenich: It got brought up in our discussion. The people who were involved in the original 1181 were in general agreement that when we start going beyond a month time frame that they were in a different sort of a voluntary mode. I think this is the compromise.

Senator Lindaas: Is there in any way that this would impact the benefits for an employee?

Representative Kempenich: That was one of the concerns going farther than a month's time. You start going into who is going to pay. Usually most people are on two week pay periods and that second pay period usually if they are contributing anything to their benefits, then it becomes an issue of how are they going to pay that if there is any type of co-pay or something like that. With this here, it shouldn't go on a month time frame it shouldn't have an impact on it. That was kind of one of the concerns. Some of the political subdivisions, if they were gone for more than a month they were issuing 1099 forms which isn't right so that is why we decided to leave it at twenty working days instead of thirty days. Thirty days in total is twenty working

days. It wasn't really addressed in our discussion but it was brought up as what has been some experience so that's why we decided to do this.

Senator Lindaas: One other question then not being familiar with the guard duty and the call ups and so on, if an individual is called up to a flood event or whatever that might be, once he is called up is it truly a volunteer thing or can he say, I have got to get back to my job or what happens in that case?

Major General Dave Sprynczynatyk: There are probably three parts to the answer to that question. I will use this year as an example. Initially we sought out volunteers so when we started the flood fight this year we put out the call and we actually had about 700 soldiers and airmen come back to us that said if you need me I am there. In our eyes that was truly a volunteer. Then after we exceeded the 700 we had to begin to involuntarily bring people in and what we did then is by unit we would, if we needed let's just say 100 soldiers we would select a unit that had skill set that we needed and the numbers and then we would involuntarily bring them on. At that point they were no longer volunteers. The third part in answer to your question is that we tried to be very liberal in recognizing hardship and we have some individuals in the beginning if they needed to be released we would do it right away. We had some after a period of time who would say, I really need to get back to work or school and we would try to recognize that hardship and tried to accommodate our soldiers and airmen by releasing them and bring others on board.

Representative Kempenich: Are there any other questions on this issue? I handed out another amendment (0206) on the volunteer management. There just is no willingness in our side to get directly involved in this process. There is concern that it is pointed towards certain instances within the state of North Dakota. It would cover approximately 20 communities in our

political subdivisions with the amount of money that is there. It put an emergency clause in there that if they do need the money yet this year they could access it.

Senator Wardner: This is better than nothing. The organization needs disasters to stay alive. There would at least be some money for something.

Senator Grindberg: There will be \$25,000 for each disaster. It seems like there is a lot of need out there just from what happened this year. If the maximum is \$25,000 (drops sentence).

Representative Kempenich: There would just be a grant to the political subdivision. These charitable groups would have to come to the political subdivision and ask them if they could (stops sentence) and then try and come back in this way.

Senator Grindberg: Will this work? (Inaudible) down to \$400,000.

Representative Glassheim: I am not quite sure I am following this. When you put a maximum per disaster you are not talking about if it is a disaster in a large or small community. Obviously it costs different amounts. When we evacuated Grand Forks in 97, it was a big disaster and \$25,000 is like they aren't going to do very much good. These people are experts at managing case management and disaster follow-up and what to do. So rather than give it to a political subdivision, it makes more sense to have a disaster recovery organization that knows what they are doing. I like your earlier one much better. The 20% (inaudible) and the 5% fund raising seem to me to be workable.

Representative Kempenich: I couldn't sell that. That was the biggest problem. There is no feeling of control once that goes out who is it benefiting? It is a charitable organization, if there had been a hearing and a regular bill, then you would have this information coming out on it.

My understanding this is multiple state organization and do we want to get into that?

Representative Glassheim: One organization coordinates these seven or eight other organizations which brings volunteers and resources and knowledge to disasters. You would not be getting those people, you would be giving it to local people to do a handout for disaster. They have no training at it. If you want some more accountability I wonder if rather than just give \$420,000 to one group, it could be on a reimbursed basis so they actually spent the money and don't just give them money to do whatever they want.

Senator Grindberg: I move this amendment so we can get out of here. At \$400,000

Senator Lindaas: Second.

Representative Kempenich: Amendment 0206 to HB 1016.

Senator Grindberg: I didn't mean to cut Rep. Glassheim off.

Representative Glassheim: Sure you did, but that's ok.

Senator Grindberg: No I didn't, but let's move on.

Senator Lindaas: I have a lot of questions with the mechanics of this and how it is actually going to work. You've got this money and is there a price for disaster as Rep. Glassheim talked about? Who is going to determine how much money is going to go to these entities?

Representative Kempenich: They were thinking of smaller communities to start with, but that isn't really fair either. Take Fargo for an example and it has a lot bigger issue. The problem is if you take a year like this year and (inaudible) this summer for the amount of stuff going on. How do we get this out and there is no willingness to do anything in this part as far as what was brought forward. This is one way of spreading it out throughout the state. If you look at reimbursement for Fargo, it would probably take \$400,000 if you look at man hours and time. There is no willingness when you take a look at the time involved and the amount of effort. The biggest problem is how to spread it out amongst the state.

Senator Lindaas: I would like to see a flow chart or something.

Representative Kempenich: The idea is to have the local political subdivisions that have these (drops sentence). The LDR approach the mayor or the county commission and request some help for defraying some of their costs on it. Then it is DS to (inaudible) the fund.

Senator Lindaas: Is the concern putting public money into a private non-profit?

Representative Kempenich: It is.

Senator Lindaas: How does Teen Challenge, how does that work? Does public money go towards that enterprise?

Representative Kempenich: I think it is.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: I have had problems about just directly giving out the money. I like commend the chairman for coming up with something that we can move forward with. I will support the motion. Just to clarify, this is for an amount of \$400,000. **Second.**

Senator Wardner: I agree it is better than nothing. The only thing I would say if we could amend it to say that each disaster could not exceed \$50,000. I think \$25,000 is not enough. They will need a couple of disasters to operate. If no disasters, they could be gone and the next year ten disasters and there wouldn't be anybody there.

Vice Chairman Thoreson: I'll support that change. I don't know. These organizations have been in existence. I don't know it is our roll to make sure they keep functioning. I would support the change to \$50,000 also.

Representative Kempenich: This is based on disasters. The state of North Dakota doesn't seem to run out of disasters.

Voice Vote on amendment: Motion Carried.

Representative Glassheim: So a political subdivision could ask Lutheran Social Services to come in and they could pay them up to \$50,000 for coming in.

Representative Kempenich: That's how it is going to work.

2009 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 1016

House Appropriations Committee
Government Operations Division

☒ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 5/2/09

Recorder Job Number: 12458

Committee Clerk Signature

Tanya Voegeli

Minutes:

Representative Kempenich called the conference committee to order on House Bill 1016. All conferees were present. Representative Meyer replaced Representative Glassheim.

Representative Kempenich: Committee this meeting is basically to look over the amendments that were more or less agreed upon yesterday. We have to take a vote on them.

Senator Wardner: I am ready to make the motion that the Senate recede from its amendments and then we amend as follows and all of the things that we talked about the inventory, the salaries and wages, the east operation center which is taken care of with stimulus, deferred maintenance the two FTEs are in, the reintegration program is in and then also with that we amended the twenty days in for guard members, department of emergency services, the salaries and wages is in there then the National Crime Information Center. I thank you for the work you did on that with stimulus. Then the disaster response for the Lutheran Disaster Relief is in there so they are all in there. If there is a technical error the council will take care of it so I so move the amendments.

Senator Grindberg: Second.

Representative Kempenich: Is there any discussion?

Vice Chairman Thoreson: I will support the amendments and I guess that I just want it on the record that I still have a bit of an issue of the \$400,000 going there. I know we have worked on the way it is being done I just had a concern going forward but I am going vote to support these amendments.

Representative Kempenich: That has been an issue all the way along on this. It would have been nice to have this earlier because this is more of a policy issue going forward but at this point of the game we did what we could with it.

A motion was made by Senator Wardner, seconded by Senator Grindberg for the Senate to Recede from the Senate amendments and adopt amendment 98016.0217 to House Bill 1016.

Representative Kempenich adjourned the conference committee on House Bill 1016.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1016

That the Senate recede from its amendments as printed on pages 1270-1272 of the House Journal and pages 1176-1178 of the Senate Journal and that Engrossed House Bill No. 1016 be amended as follows:

Page 2, line 20, replace "(2,668,753)" with "(1,407,253)" and replace "119,006,920" with "120,268,420"

Page 2, line 21, replace "4,934,332" with "6,195,832" and replace "145,630,848" with "146,892,348"

Page 2, after line 23, insert:

"SECTION 2. APPROPRIATION - FEDERAL FISCAL STABILIZATION - OTHER GOVERNMENT SERVICES. There is appropriated from federal fiscal stabilization - other government services funds made available to the governor under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,261,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the adjutant general for the purpose of replacing boilers, constructing an operations center, and enhancing security relating to the national crime information center, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2011. Any federal funds appropriated under this section are not a part of the agency's 2011-13 base budget."

ReNUMBER accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT - LC 98016.0204 FN 2

A copy of the statement of purpose of amendment is attached.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:**House Bill No. 1016 - Summary of Conference Committee Action**

	Executive Budget	House Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	Senate Version	Comparison to Senate
Adjutant General						
Total all funds	\$84,953,781	\$82,239,018	\$1,261,500	\$83,500,518	\$87,476,051	(\$3,975,533)
Less estimated income	68,425,079	67,542,825	1,261,500	68,804,325	70,947,349	(2,143,024)
General fund	\$16,528,702	\$14,696,193	\$0	\$14,696,193	\$16,528,702	(\$1,832,509)
Department of Emergency Services						
Total all funds	\$63,976,776	\$63,391,830	\$0	\$63,391,830	\$64,396,776	(\$1,004,946)
Less estimated income	51,600,869	51,464,095	0	51,464,095	51,600,869	(136,774)
General fund	\$12,375,907	\$11,927,735	\$0	\$11,927,735	\$12,795,907	(\$868,172)
Bill total						
Total all funds	\$148,930,557	\$145,630,848	\$1,261,500	\$146,892,348	\$151,872,827	(\$4,980,479)
Less estimated income	120,025,948	119,006,920	1,261,500	120,268,420	122,548,218	(2,279,798)
General fund	\$28,904,609	\$26,623,928	\$0	\$26,623,928	\$29,324,609	(\$2,700,681)

House Bill No. 1016 - Adjutant General - Conference Committee Action

	Executive Budget	House Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	Senate Version	Comparison to Senate
Salaries and wages	\$5,047,178	\$4,139,636		\$4,139,636	\$5,047,178	(\$907,542)
Operating expenses	3,676,891	3,650,891		3,650,891	3,676,891	(26,000)
Capital assets	673,670	223,670		223,670	673,670	(450,000)
Grants	949,514	949,514		949,514	949,514	
Deferred maintenance	500,000				500,000	(500,000)
Civil Air Patrol	222,836	222,836		222,836	222,836	
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,407,500	2,407,500		2,407,500	2,407,500	
Air Guard contract	9,551,543	9,551,543		9,551,543	9,551,543	
Army Guard contract	60,058,099	59,755,750		59,755,750	60,058,099	(302,349)
Reintegration program	1,377,409	848,537		848,537	1,377,409	(\$528,872)
Veterans' Cemetery	489,141	489,141		489,141	489,141	
Federal fiscal stimulus funds			1,261,500	1,261,500	2,522,270	(1,260,770)
Total all funds	\$84,953,781	\$82,239,018	\$1,261,500	\$83,500,518	\$87,476,051	(\$3,975,533)
Less estimated income	68,425,079	67,542,825	1,261,500	68,804,325	70,947,349	(2,143,024)
General fund	\$16,528,702	\$14,696,193	\$0	\$14,696,193	\$16,528,702	(\$1,832,509)
FTE	173.00	171.00	0.00	171.00	173.00	(2.00)

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of Conference Committee Changes

	Appropriates Federal Fiscal Stimulus Funds ¹	Total Conference Committee Changes
Salaries and wages		
Operating expenses		
Capital assets		
Grants		
Deferred maintenance		
Civil Air Patrol		
Tuition, recruiting, and retention		
Air Guard contract		
Army Guard contract		
Reintegration program		
Veterans' Cemetery		
Federal fiscal stimulus funds	1,261,500	1,261,500
Total all funds	\$1,261,500	\$1,261,500
Less estimated income	1,261,500	1,261,500
General fund	\$0	\$0
FTE	0.00	0.00

¹ This amendment appropriates \$1,261,500 from the federal fiscal stabilization - other government services funds made available to the Governor under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 to the Adjutant General for the projects listed below. These projects were funded from the general fund in the executive budget. The funding was removed by the House and restored by the Senate.

Boiler replacement at the Minot Air Force Reserve Center and the Raymond J. Bohn Armory	\$500,000
Construction of an operations center facility at the Air National Guard installation in Fargo	450,000
Funding to enhance the security within the state's system that serves as the designated control terminal agency for the National Crime Information Center	311,500
Total	<u>\$1,261,500</u>

April 29, 2009

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1016

This amendment is for consideration for inclusion in a set of amendments under consideration regarding Engrossed House Bill No. 1016.

Page 1, line 3, remove "and" and after "exemption" insert "; to amend and reenact subsections 3 and 4 of section 37-29-03 as created by section 1 of House Bill No. 1181, as approved by the sixty-first legislative assembly, and section 54-06-27 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to job protections for volunteer emergency responders of the adjutant general's office and leave for emergency service volunteers; and to declare an emergency"

Page 4, after line 9, insert:

"SECTION 8. AMENDMENT. Subsections 3 and 4 of section 37-29-03 of the North Dakota Century Code as created by section 1 of House Bill No. 1181, as approved by the sixty-first legislative assembly, are amended and reenacted as follows:

3. Subsection 1 does not apply if due to serving as a volunteer emergency responder, the employee is absent or tardy from the employee's place of employment for a period that exceeds ten twenty regular business working days in a calendar year.
4. In order to receive the protections of subsection 1, an employee who will be absent or tardy from the employee's place of employment while serving as a volunteer emergency responder in the case of a disaster or emergency shall make reasonable efforts to notify the employer of that service ~~and shall continue to make these reasonable notification efforts over the course of the absence.~~

SECTION 9. AMENDMENT. Section 54-06-27 of the North Dakota Century Code as amended in section 2 of House Bill No. 1181, as approved by the sixty-first legislative assembly, is amended and reenacted as follows:

54-06-27. Emergency service volunteers - Leave. Upon issuance of an order or proclamation declaring a state of disaster or emergency pursuant to chapter 37-17.1, a search emergency by the air force rescue coordination center or by the department of emergency services, or a declaration of at least a level II disaster by the American red cross in this or any other state, the executive officer in charge of a state agency or the governing body of any political subdivision may grant a leave of absence to any full-time employee of that governmental entity who is an emergency medical service provider, a member of the civil air patrol, a firefighter, police officer, volunteer member of the North Dakota army or air national guard, or emergency radio operator, or who performs other services necessary in an emergency. The leave of absence must be for the purpose of allowing that employee to provide voluntary emergency services. An individual on leave under this section is not deemed to be an employee of the governmental entity for the purposes of workforce safety and insurance. The cumulative leave granted under this section may not exceed ~~ten twenty~~ working days during any calendar year. The leave may not result in a loss of compensation, seniority, annual leave, sick leave, or accrued overtime for which the employee is otherwise eligible.

SECTION 10. EMERGENCY. Sections 8 and 9 of this Act are declared to be an emergency measure."

Renumber accordingly

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1016

That the Senate recede from its amendments as printed on pages 1270-1272 of the House Journal and pages 1176-1178 of the Senate Journal and that Engrossed House Bill No. 1016 be amended as follows:

Page 1, line 3, remove "and" and after "exemption" insert "; and to declare an emergency"

Page 3, after line 9, insert:

"SECTION 3. APPROPRIATION - VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT GRANT PROGRAM. There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$420,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the department of emergency services to provide grants to political subdivisions for payments to entities that have provided volunteer management services within that political subdivision for a particular disaster in an amount that may not exceed \$25,000 for each disaster, for the period beginning with the effective date of this section and ending June 30, 2011."

Page 4, after line 9, insert:

"SECTION 9. EMERGENCY. Section 3 of this Act is declared to be an emergency measure."

Renumber accordingly

REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE (ACCEDE/RECEDE)

Bill Number 1016 (, as (re)engrossed):

Date: 5/1/09

Your Conference Committee Elov Ops

For the Senate:

For the House:

	YES / NO			YES / NO	
Grindberg			Kemperich		
Wardner			Thoreson		
Lindaas			Glassheim		

recommends that the (SENATE/HOUSE) (ACCEDE to) (RECEDE from)

the (Senate/House) amendments on (SJ/HJ) page(s) _____ -- _____

____, and place _____ on the Seventh order.

____, adopt (further) amendments as follows, and place _____ on the Seventh order:

____, having been unable to agree, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed.

((Re)Engrossed) _____ was placed on the Seventh order of business on the calendar.

DATE: _____

CARRIER: _____

LC NO.	of amendment
LC NO.	of engrossment
Emergency clause added or deleted	
Statement of purpose of amendment	

MOTION MADE BY: Grindberg

Amendment

SECONDED BY: Wardner

.0206 with \$400,000

VOTE COUNT YES NO ABSENT

\$50,000 max

Revised 4/1/05

VOICE VOTE motion Carried

✓
5/2/09
1067

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1016

That the Senate recede from its amendments as printed on pages 1270-1272 of the House Journal and pages 1176-1178 of the Senate Journal and that Engrossed House Bill No. 1016 be amended as follows:

Page 1, line 3, remove "and" and after "exemption" insert "; to amend and reenact subsections 3 and 4 of section 37-29-03 as created by section 1 of House Bill No. 1181, as approved by the sixty-first legislative assembly, and section 54-06-27 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to job protections for volunteer emergency responders of the adjutant general's office and leave for emergency service volunteers; to provide for a report to the budget section; and to declare an emergency"

Page 1, line 14, replace "(\$76,773)" with "\$625,027" and replace "4,139,636" with "4,841,436"

Page 1, line 15, replace "(197,937)" with "(171,937)" and replace "3,650,891" with "3,676,891"

Page 1, line 21, replace "(6,668,176)" with "(6,365,827)" and replace "59,755,750" with "60,058,099"

Page 1, line 22, replace "553,319" with "1,082,191" and replace "848,537" with "1,377,409"

Page 1, line 24, replace "(\$5,604,884)" with "(\$4,045,863)" and replace "82,239,018" with "83,798,039"

Page 2, line 1, replace "(7,243,780)" with "(6,499,373)" and replace "67,542,825" with "68,287,232"

Page 2, line 2, replace "1,638,896" with "2,453,510" and replace "14,696,193" with "15,510,807"

Page 2, line 7, replace "1,321,957" with "1,595,403" and replace "9,110,159" with "9,383,605"

Page 2, line 12, replace "10,539,216" with "10,812,662" and replace "63,391,830" with "63,665,276"

Page 2, line 13, replace "4,575,027" with "4,711,801" and replace "51,464,095" with "51,600,869"

Page 2, line 14, replace "5,964,189" with "6,100,861" and replace "11,927,735" with "12,064,407"

Page 2, line 19, replace "7,603,085" with "8,954,371" and replace "26,623,928" with "27,975,214"

Page 2, line 20, replace "(2,668,753)" with "51,996,198" and replace "119,006,920" with "173,671,871"

Page 2, line 21, replace "4,934,332" with "60,950,569" and replace "145,630,848" with "201,647,085"

Page 2, line 22, replace "(2.00)" with "0.00" and replace "230.00" with "232.00"

"SECTION 2. APPROPRIATION - FEDERAL FISCAL STIMULUS FUNDS - ADDITIONAL FUNDING APPROVAL. The funds provided in this section, or so much of the funds as may be necessary, are appropriated from federal funds made available to the state under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, not otherwise appropriated, to the adjutant general, for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending June 30, 2011, as follows:

Military energy-related maintenance and repairs	\$2,522,270
---	-------------

The adjutant general may seek emergency commission and budget section approval under chapter 54-16 for authority to spend any additional federal funds received under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 in excess of the amounts appropriated in this section for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending June 30, 2011.

Any federal funds appropriated under this section are not a part of the agency's 2011-13 base budget. Any program expenditures made with these funds will not be replaced with state funds after the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 funds are no longer available.

SECTION 3. APPROPRIATION - FEDERAL FISCAL STABILIZATION - OTHER GOVERNMENT SERVICES. There is appropriated from federal fiscal stabilization - other government services funds made available to the governor under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,261,500, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the adjutant general for the purpose of replacing boilers, constructing an operations center, and enhancing security relating to the national crime information center, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2011. Any federal funds appropriated under this section are not a part of the agency's 2011-13 base budget.

SECTION 4. APPROPRIATION - FLOOD-RELATED COSTS. There is appropriated from special funds derived from federal funds or other income the sum of \$50,000,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the adjutant general for the purpose of defraying expenses relating to 2009 flood disasters, for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act through June 30, 2011.

SECTION 5. APPROPRIATION - VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT GRANT PROGRAM. There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$400,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the department of emergency services to provide grants to political subdivisions for payments to entities that have provided volunteer management services within that political subdivision for a particular disaster in an amount that may not exceed \$50,000 for each disaster, for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending June 30, 2011."

Page 3, line 30, replace "\$848,537" with "\$1,377,409"

Page 4, after line 2, insert:

"SECTION 11. REINTEGRATION PROGRAM - REPORT TO THE BUDGET SECTION. The adjutant general shall provide a report to the budget section during the 2009-10 interim regarding reintegration program expenditures and the program's impact on service members."

"SECTION 13. LEGISLATIVE INTENT - DISASTER FUNDING. It is the intent of the sixty-first legislative assembly that 2009 flood disaster payments to political subdivisions be made allowing for a six percent local share. The difference between current federal funding and anticipated federal funding is to be made by the state until federal reimbursement funds are received for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act through June 30, 2011.

SECTION 14. AMENDMENT. Subsections 3 and 4 of section 37-29-03 of the North Dakota Century Code as created by section 1 of House Bill No. 1181, as approved by the sixty-first legislative assembly, are amended and reenacted as follows:

3. Subsection 1 does not apply if due to serving as a volunteer emergency responder, the employee is absent or tardy from the employee's place of employment for a period that exceeds ~~ten~~ twenty regular ~~business~~ working days in a calendar year.
4. In order to receive the protections of subsection 1, an employee who will be absent or tardy from the employee's place of employment while serving as a volunteer emergency responder in the case of a disaster or emergency shall make reasonable efforts to notify the employer of that service ~~and shall continue to make those reasonable notification efforts over the course of the absence.~~

SECTION 15. AMENDMENT. Section 54-06-27 of the North Dakota Century Code as amended in section 2 of House Bill No. 1181, as approved by the sixty-first legislative assembly, is amended and reenacted as follows:

54-06-27. Emergency service volunteers - Leave. Upon issuance of an order or proclamation declaring a state of disaster or emergency pursuant to chapter 37-17.1, a search emergency by the air force rescue coordination center or by the department of emergency services, or a declaration of at least a level II disaster by the American red cross in this or any other state, the executive officer in charge of a state agency or the governing body of any political subdivision may grant a leave of absence to any full-time employee of that governmental entity who is an emergency medical service provider, a member of the civil air patrol, a firefighter, police officer, volunteer member of the North Dakota army or air national guard, or emergency radio operator, or who performs other services necessary in an emergency. The leave of absence must be for the purpose of allowing that employee to provide voluntary emergency services. An individual on leave under this section is not deemed to be an employee of the governmental entity for the purposes of workforce safety and insurance. The cumulative leave granted under this section may not exceed ~~ten~~ twenty working days during any calendar year. The leave may not result in a loss of compensation, seniority, annual leave, sick leave, or accrued overtime for which the employee is otherwise eligible.

SECTION 16. EMERGENCY. Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, and 15 are declared to be an emergency measure."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT - LC 98016.0207 FN 4

A copy of the statement of purpose of amendment is attached.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:**House Bill No. 1016 - Summary of Conference Committee Action**

	Executive Budget	House Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	Senate Version	Comparison to Senate
Adjutant General						
Total all funds	\$84,953,781	\$82,239,018	\$55,342,791	\$137,581,809	\$87,476,051	\$50,105,758
Less estimated income	68,425,079	67,542,825	54,528,177	122,071,002	70,947,349	51,123,653
General fund	\$16,528,702	\$14,696,193	\$814,614	\$15,510,807	\$16,528,702	(\$1,017,895)
Department of Emergency Services						
Total all funds	\$63,976,776	\$63,391,830	\$673,446	\$64,065,276	\$64,396,776	(\$331,500)
Less estimated income	51,600,869	51,464,095	136,774	51,600,869	51,600,869	0
General fund	\$12,375,907	\$11,927,735	\$536,672	\$12,464,407	\$12,795,907	(\$331,500)
Bill total						
Total all funds	\$148,930,557	\$145,630,848	\$56,016,237	\$201,647,085	\$151,872,827	\$49,774,258
Less estimated income	120,025,948	119,006,920	54,664,951	173,671,871	122,548,218	51,123,653
General fund	\$28,904,609	\$26,623,928	\$1,351,286	\$27,975,214	\$29,324,609	(\$1,349,395)

House Bill No. 1016 - Adjutant General - Conference Committee Action

	Executive Budget	House Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	Senate Version	Comparison to Senate
Salaries and wages	\$5,047,178	\$4,139,636	\$701,800	\$4,841,436	\$5,047,178	(\$205,742)
Operating expenses	3,676,891	3,650,891	26,000	3,676,891	3,676,891	
Capital assets	673,670	223,670		223,670	673,670	(450,000)
Grants	949,514	949,514		949,514	949,514	
Deferred maintenance	500,000				500,000	(500,000)
Civil Air Patrol	222,836	222,836		222,836	222,836	
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	2,407,500	2,407,500		2,407,500	2,407,500	
Air Guard contract	9,551,543	9,551,543		9,551,543	9,551,543	
Army Guard contract	60,058,099	59,755,750	302,349	60,058,099	60,058,099	
Reintegration program	1,377,409	848,537	528,872	1,377,409	1,377,409	
Veterans' Cemetery	489,141	489,141		489,141	489,141	
Federal fiscal stimulus funds			3,783,770	3,783,770	2,522,270	1,261,500
Flood-related disasters			50,000,000	50,000,000		50,000,000
Total all funds	\$84,953,781	\$82,239,018	\$55,342,791	\$137,581,809	\$87,476,051	\$50,105,758
Less estimated income	68,425,079	67,542,825	54,528,177	122,071,002	70,947,349	51,123,653
General fund	\$16,528,702	\$14,696,193	\$814,614	\$15,510,807	\$16,528,702	(\$1,017,895)
FTE	173.00	171.00	2.00	173.00	173.00	0.00

Department No. 540 - Adjutant General - Detail of Conference Committee Changes

	Restores Funding Relating to Anticipated Salary Savings ¹	Restores Funding for an Operations Center Facility ²	Restores FTE Positions ³	Restores Funding for Reintegration Program ⁴	Appropriates Federal Fiscal Stimulus Funds ⁴	Appropriates Funding for Flood-Related Disasters ⁴
Salaries and wages	\$701,800					
Operating expenses		26,000				
Capital assets						
Grants						
Deferred maintenance						
Civil Air Patrol						
Tuition, recruiting, and retention						
Air Guard contract						
Army Guard contract			302,349			
Reintegration program				528,872		
Veterans' Cemetery						
Federal fiscal stimulus funds					3,783,770	
Flood-related disasters						50,000,000
Total all funds	\$701,800	\$26,000	\$302,349	\$528,872	\$3,783,770	\$50,000,000
Less estimated income	517,646	0	226,761	0	3,783,770	50,000,000
General fund	\$184,154	\$26,000	\$75,588	\$528,872	\$0	\$0
FTE	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Total Conference Committee Changes
Salaries and wages	\$701,800
Operating expenses	26,000
Capital assets	
Grants	
Deferred maintenance	
Civil Air Patrol	
Tuition, recruiting, and retention	
Air Guard contract	
Army Guard contract	302,349
Reintegration program	528,872
Veterans' Cemetery	
Federal fiscal stimulus funds	3,783,770
Flood-related disasters	50,000,000
Total all funds	\$55,342,791
Less estimated income	54,528,177
General fund	\$814,614
FTE	2.00

¹ This amendment restores funding for salaries and wages removed by the House to recognize anticipated savings from vacant positions and employee turnover. This amount was also restored by the Senate.

² This amendment restores funding of \$26,000 from the general fund removed by the House for operating an operations center facility at the Air National Guard installation in Fargo. The Senate had restored funding of \$476,000 from the general fund for the construction (\$450,000) and operation (\$26,000) of an operations center facility at the Air National Guard installation in Fargo.

³ This amendment restores the following 2 FTE positions removed by the House. These positions were also restored by the Senate.

	FTE	General Fund	Special Funds	Total
Systems mechanic	1.00	\$30,954	\$92,861	\$123,815
Physical plant	1.00	44,634	133,900	178,534
Total	2.00	\$75,588	\$226,761	\$302,349

⁴ This amendment restores funding of \$528,872 from the general fund removed by the House for expansion of the reintegration program. This funding was also restored by the Senate.

⁵ This amendment appropriates:

- \$2,522,270 of federal fiscal stimulus funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 anticipated to be received by the Adjutant General for military energy-related maintenance and repairs.
- \$1,261,500 from the federal fiscal stabilization - other government services funds made available to the Governor under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 to the Adjutant General for the projects listed below. These projects were funded from the general fund in the executive budget. The funding was removed by the House and restored by the Senate.

Boiler replacement at the Minot Air Force Reserve Center and the Raymond J. Bohn Armory	\$500,000
Construction of an operations center facility at the Air National Guard installation in Fargo	450,000
Funding to enhance the security within the state's system that serves as the designated control terminal agency for the National Crime Information Center	311,500
Total	<u>\$1,261,500</u>

⁶ This amendment appropriates \$50 million of special funds derived from federal funds to the Adjutant General for expenses relating to the 2009 flood disaster. This funding is in addition to the funding appropriated in Senate Bill No. 2444. This funding was not appropriated in either the House or Senate versions of the bill.

This amendment also adds a section of legislative intent relating to the local share of 2009 flood disaster expenses.

House Bill No. 1016 - Department of Emergency Services - Conference Committee Action

	Executive Budget	House Version	Conference Committee Changes	Conference Committee Version	Senate Version	Comparison to Senate
Salaries and wages	\$9,383,605	\$9,110,159	\$273,446	\$9,383,605	\$9,383,605	
Operating expenses	4,143,557	4,117,057		4,117,057	4,563,557	(446,500)
Capital assets	2,017,347	2,017,347		2,017,347	2,017,347	
Grants	44,402,267	44,402,267	400,000	44,802,267	44,402,267	400,000
Radio communications	4,030,000	3,745,000		3,745,000	4,030,000	(285,000)
Total all funds	\$63,976,776	\$63,391,830	\$673,446	\$64,065,276	\$64,396,776	(\$331,500)
Less estimated income	51,600,869	51,464,095	136,774	51,600,869	51,600,869	0
General fund	\$12,375,907	\$11,927,735	\$536,672	\$12,464,407	\$12,795,907	(\$331,500)
FTE	59.00	59.00	0.00	59.00	59.00	0.00

Department No. 542 - Department of Emergency Services - Detail of Conference Committee Changes

	Restores Funding Relating to Anticipated Salary Savings¹	Provides Funding for a Volunteer Management Grant Program²	Total Conference Committee Changes
Salaries and wages	\$273,446		\$273,446
Operating expenses			
Capital assets			
Grants		400,000	400,000
Radio communications			
Total all funds	\$273,446	\$400,000	\$673,446
Less estimated income	136,774	0	136,774
General fund	\$136,672	\$400,000	\$536,672
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00

¹ This amendment restores funding for salaries and wages removed by the House to recognize anticipated savings from vacant positions and employee turnover. This funding was also restored by the Senate.

² This amendment provides funding of \$400,000 from the general fund to the Department of Emergency Services to provide grants to political subdivisions for payments to entities that have provided volunteer management services within that political subdivision for a particular disaster. The Senate amendment provided funding of \$420,000 from the general fund for contracting with a North Dakota entity for disaster response activities.

All present

Action

**REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
(ACCEDE/RECEDE)**

Bill Number 1016 (, as (re)engrossed):

Date: 5/2/09

Your Conference Committee Gov Ops

For the Senate:

For the House:

	YES / NO			YES / NO	
Grindberg	X		Kempnich	X	
Wardner	X		Thoreson	X	
Lindaas	X		Glassheim Meyer	X	

recommends that the ~~(SENATE/HOUSE)~~ (ACCEDE to) ~~(RECEDE)~~ from)

the ~~(Senate/House)~~ amendments on (SJ/HJ) page(s) 1270 - 1272

____, and place _____ on the Seventh order.

X, adopt (further) amendments as follows, and place 0217 on the Seventh order:

____, having been unable to agree, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed.

((Re)Engrossed) _____ was placed on the Seventh order of business on the calendar.

DATE: _____

CARRIER: _____

LC NO.	of amendment
LC NO.	of engrossment
Emergency clause added or deleted	
Statement of purpose of amendment	

MOTION MADE BY: Wardner

SECONDED BY: Grindberg

VOTE COUNT 1 YES 0 NO 0 ABSENT

REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

HB 1016, as engrossed: Your conference committee (Sens. Grindberg, Wardner, Lindaas and Reps. Kempenich, Thoreson, S. Meyer) recommends that the **SENATE RECEDE** from the Senate amendments on HJ pages 1270-1272, adopt amendments as follows, and place HB 1016 on the Seventh order:

That the Senate recede from its amendments as printed on pages 1270-1272 of the House Journal and pages 1176-1178 of the Senate Journal and that Engrossed House Bill No. 1016 be amended as follows:

Page 1, line 3, remove "and" and after "exemption" insert "; to amend and reenact subsections 3 and 4 of section 37-29-03 as created by section 1 of House Bill No. 1181, as approved by the sixty-first legislative assembly, and section 54-06-27 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to job protections for volunteer emergency responders of the adjutant general's office and leave for emergency service volunteers; to provide for a report to the budget section; and to declare an emergency"

Page 1, line 14, replace "\$76,773" with "\$625,027" and replace "4,139,636" with "4,841,436"

Page 1, line 15, replace "(197,937)" with "(171,937)" and replace "3,650,891" with "3,676,891"

Page 1, line 21, replace "(6,668,176)" with "(6,365,827)" and replace "59,755,750" with "60,058,099"

Page 1, line 22, replace "553,319" with "1,082,191" and replace "848,537" with "1,377,409"

Page 1, line 24, replace "\$5,604,884" with "\$4,045,863" and replace "82,239,018" with "83,798,039"

Page 2, line 1, replace "(7,243,780)" with "(6,499,373)" and replace "67,542,825" with "68,287,232"

Page 2, line 2, replace "1,638,896" with "2,453,510" and replace "14,696,193" with "15,510,807"

Page 2, line 7, replace "1,321,957" with "1,595,403" and replace "9,110,159" with "9,383,605"

Page 2, line 12, replace "10,539,216" with "10,812,662" and replace "63,391,830" with "63,665,276"

Page 2, line 13, replace "4,575,027" with "4,711,801" and replace "51,464,095" with "51,600,869"

Page 2, line 14, replace "5,964,189" with "6,100,861" and replace "11,927,735" with "12,064,407"

Page 2, line 19, replace "7,603,085" with "8,954,371" and replace "26,623,928" with "27,975,214"

Page 2, line 20, replace "(2,668,753)" with "51,996,198" and replace "119,006,920" with "173,671,871"

Page 2, line 21, replace "4,934,332" with "60,950,569" and replace "145,630,848" with "201,647,085"

Page 2, line 22, replace "(2.00)" with "0.00" and replace "230.00" with "232.00"

Page 2, after line 23, insert:

"SECTION 2. APPROPRIATION - FEDERAL FISCAL STIMULUS FUNDS - ADDITIONAL FUNDING APPROVAL. The funds provided in this section, or so much of the funds as may be necessary, are appropriated from federal funds made available to the state under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, not otherwise appropriated, to the adjutant general, for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending June 30, 2011, as follows:

Military energy-related maintenance and repairs	\$2,522,270
---	-------------

The adjutant general may seek emergency commission and budget section approval under chapter 54-16 for authority to spend any additional federal funds received under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 in excess of the amounts appropriated in this section for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending June 30, 2011.

Any federal funds appropriated under this section are not a part of the agency's 2011-13 base budget. Any program expenditures made with these funds will not be replaced with state funds after the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 funds are no longer available.

SECTION 3. APPROPRIATION - FEDERAL FISCAL STABILIZATION - OTHER GOVERNMENT SERVICES. There is appropriated from federal fiscal stabilization - other government services funds made available to the governor under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,261,500, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the adjutant general for the purpose of replacing boilers, constructing an operations center, and enhancing security relating to the national crime information center, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2011. Any federal funds appropriated under this section are not a part of the agency's 2011-13 base budget.

SECTION 4. APPROPRIATION - FLOOD-RELATED COSTS. There is appropriated from special funds derived from federal funds or other income the sum of \$50,000,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the adjutant general for the purpose of defraying expenses relating to 2009 flood disasters, for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act through June 30, 2011.

SECTION 5. APPROPRIATION - VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT GRANT PROGRAM. There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$400,000, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, to the department of emergency services to provide grants to political subdivisions for payments to entities that have provided volunteer management services within that political subdivision for a particular disaster in an amount that may not exceed \$50,000 for each disaster, for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending June 30, 2011."

Page 3, line 30, replace "\$848,537" with "\$1,377,409"

Page 4, after line 2, insert:

"SECTION 11. REINTEGRATION PROGRAM - REPORT TO THE BUDGET SECTION. The adjutant general shall provide a report to the budget section during the 2009-10 interim regarding reintegration program expenditures and the program's impact on service members."

Page 4, after line 9, insert:

"SECTION 13. LEGISLATIVE INTENT - DISASTER FUNDING. It is the intent of the sixty-first legislative assembly that 2009 flood disaster payments to political subdivisions be made allowing for a six percent local share. The difference between current federal funding and anticipated federal funding is to be made by the state until federal reimbursement funds are received for the period beginning with the effective date of this Act through June 30, 2011.

SECTION 14. AMENDMENT. Subsections 3 and 4 of section 37-29-03 of the North Dakota Century Code as created by section 1 of House Bill No. 1181, as approved by the sixty-first legislative assembly, are amended and reenacted as follows:

3. Subsection 1 does not apply if due to serving as a volunteer emergency responder, the employee is absent or tardy from the employee's place of employment for a period that exceeds ~~ten~~ twenty regular ~~business~~ working days in a calendar year.
4. In order to receive the protections of subsection 1, an employee who will be absent or tardy from the employee's place of employment while serving as a volunteer emergency responder in the case of a disaster or emergency shall make reasonable efforts to notify the employer of that service ~~and shall continue to make those reasonable notification efforts over the course of the absence.~~

SECTION 15. AMENDMENT. Section 54-06-27 of the North Dakota Century Code as amended in section 2 of House Bill No. 1181, as approved by the sixty-first legislative assembly, is amended and reenacted as follows:

54-06-27. Emergency service volunteers - Leave. Upon issuance of an order or proclamation declaring a state of disaster or emergency pursuant to chapter 37-17.1, a search emergency by the air force rescue coordination center or by the department of emergency services, or a declaration of at least a level II disaster by the American red cross in this or any other state, the executive officer in charge of a state agency or the governing body of any political subdivision may grant a leave of absence to any full-time employee of that governmental entity who is an emergency medical service provider, a member of the civil air patrol, a firefighter, police officer, volunteer member of the North Dakota army or air national guard, or emergency radio operator, or who performs other services necessary in an emergency. The leave of absence must be for the purpose of allowing that employee to provide voluntary emergency services. An individual on leave under this section is not deemed to be an employee of the governmental entity for the purposes of workforce safety and insurance. The cumulative leave granted under this section may not exceed ~~ten~~ twenty working days during any calendar year. The leave may not result in a loss of compensation, seniority, annual leave, sick leave, or accrued overtime for which the employee is otherwise eligible.

SECTION 16. EMERGENCY. Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, and 15 are declared to be an emergency measure."

Renumber accordingly

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT - LC 98016.0207 FN 4

A copy of the statement of purpose of amendment is on file in the Legislative Council Office.

Engrossed HB 1016 was placed on the Seventh order of business on the calendar.

Information Paper
HB1016 Conference Committee

Operations Center East – (Capital Assets Line):

This is a request for a 2,100 sq ft operations center for the Office of the Adjutant General at the 119th Wing at Hector Field in Fargo. Its estimated cost is \$450,000. The center would be utilized by both the National Guard and the Department of Emergency Services. It is strategically important to provide an operations center within the state's most populated region and the area most often impacted by emergencies and disasters. This benefits all citizens and, by partnering with DES, we can provide better emergency statewide response and recovery as well as disaster management services. This is a "one-time" funding request.

Boiler Replacements – (Deferred Maintenance):

This \$500,000 request is for deferred maintenance costs to replace 20 year old, inefficient boiler systems with high efficiency units at the Raymond J. Bohn Armory and the Minot Armed Forces Reserve Center. These are "one-time" funding projects that do not represent on-going costs for the state.. Due to the high efficiency factor associated with both replacements, a 15-16 year payback is expected, which will save considerable utility costs into the future.

Funding for Contract for Disaster Emergency Services

Disaster response and recovery in North Dakota is strongly supported by Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD). The organization fills many gaps through volunteer efforts, which saves tax dollars for the state and local governments. VOAD in ND consists largely of the following organizations.

- **ADVENTIST COMMUNITY SERVICES**
- **AMERICAN RED CROSS**
- **CATHOLIC CHARITIES**
- **CHURCH WORLD SERVICE**
- **CRWRC (Christian Reformed World Relief Committee)**
- **LUTHERAN DISASTER RESPONSE**
- **NECHAMA - Jewish Response to Disaster**
- **THE SALVATION ARMY**

Each organization operates within a charter and specializes in certain response and recovery lanes. Currently the organization that provides critical services in three areas (volunteer management, recovery management, and individual/family case management) has lost its national level funding based on economic conditions. These three functions need to exist in ND

and if not performed by VOAD, the cost to the state to stand up services would be very significant.

NCIC Upgrades

The **testing package** will monitor all of the 4000 + users in the NDLETS system. Testing every two years for each user is mandatory. The employee time gained from not having to travel to administer this program will be dedicated to administer the new Computer Aided Dispatch System. This program will reduce 100 plus days of travel. This will also cut down on the number of officers who's validation has expired thus keeping them accessing the system when they need to.

The **Audit Package** is for auditing each agency on the NDLETS system, this is required by the FBI to be an approved site for the state. Currently, we send out a mailed version once every six month. We then have to track, send follow up letters to insure that the audits get sent back to me. Approximately two days every six months are spent preparing and mailing out the audits. Tracking takes up to 30 minutes per agency. Once received back it takes 15 minutes per agency to read and document the results.

Validation Package FBI requires us to validate all records placed into the system to insure accuracy. This package automatically downloads into an electronic format to be forwarded to the responsible agency. This whole process would be done electronically. Currently we are notified by the FBI that validation lists are ready. We then prints up all of the records 1 - 1 ½ inch thick. We then hand sorts them, mail them out to each agency, and track until all are returned.

These upgrades are required to sustain FBI security requirements. We have one employee charged to complete these tasks and we can no longer keep up without upgrades and improvements. If we become non-compliant we run the risk of the FBI cutting our access to NCIC which has been threatened twice over the last three years.

The Military Service Center has been open since January 2, 2009. In that timeframe we have seen a steady increase in contacts and outreach events that encompasses the 19 staff currently housed in the MSC. I have attributed the steady increase in contacts with Veterans Organizations, both state and federal as well as contacts with Family Readiness Groups and more importantly what our Family Assistance Centers accomplished during State Active Duty. I have included the FACs as they are part of this concept.

January 2009: 790 contacts which included Outreach, Reintegration, Volunteer Academies, Strong Bond events.

February 2009: 912 contacts which included Outreach, Reintegration, Suicide Prevention as well as the MSC Open House.

March and April 2009: 4,298 contacts. This included the 191 Reintegration event with 325 attendees. The biggest reason for this large increase is the 2,000 Soldiers/Airmen and their families we had contact with during State Active Duty at all Family Assistance Center locations.

Legislative Intent: The Department of Emergency Services shall contract services with an organization active in disaster response and recovery to provide volunteer management, recovery management, and long term victim case management through the use of volunteers and volunteer organizations. The organization selected, based on disasters supported, should provide a 20 percent soft match using volunteer hours and five percent hard match with funds generated to aid victims.

2009 TESTIMONY

HB 1017

Our Goals and Objectives continued:


Goal 4: Enhance the well being of military service members in the State.

Objective 4.1. Identify unmet needs and find solutions of military service members stationed in North Dakota (ongoing)

Objective 4.2. Develop initiatives to meet the needs and well being of service members stationed in North Dakota by August 15, 2008

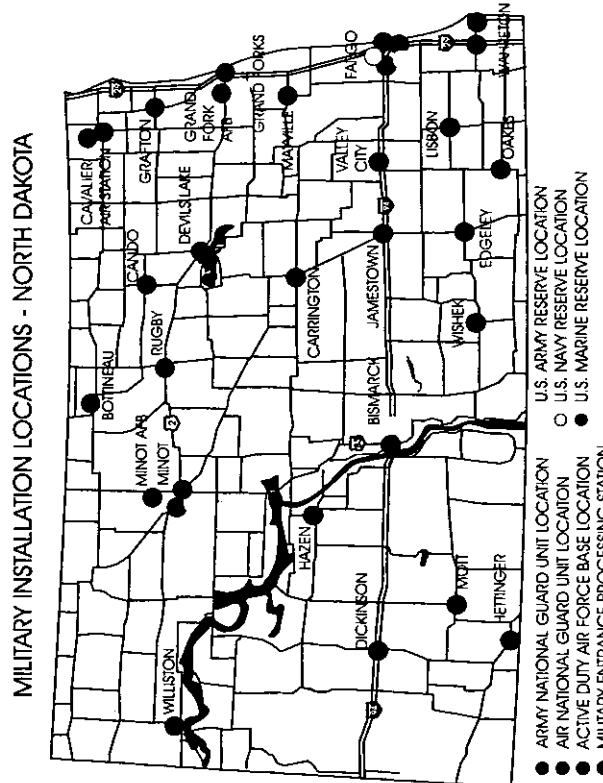
The U.S. Military is important to the State of North Dakota. Nearly one billion dollars of the State's economy is military based.

How to contact us.

By U. S. Mail: 
Office of The Adjutant General
ATTN: TF-MIND
P.O. Box 5511
Bismarck, ND 58506-5511

By Phone: 
LTC Dave Skalicky
Director, Strategic Plans/Future Missions
(701) 333-2147

We welcome your ideas on enhancing military economics in North Dakota.



GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE FOR MILITARY ISSUES IN NORTH DAKOTA STRATEGIC PLAN 2007-2011



OUR PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

Who We Are:

On February 4, 2002, Governor John Hoeven formed a Task Force for Military Issues in North Dakota. The current members of TF-MIND are:

Mr. Dave McFarlane
McFarlane Sheet Metal
Grand Forks, ND

Maj Gen (Ret) Keith Bjerke
Vice President for University Relations, North Dakota State University
Fargo, ND

COL (Ret.) Vern Fetch
Executive Director, Employer Support For Guard and Reserve
Bismarck, ND

Mrs. Carol F. Goodman
Executive Director, Cavalier County Job Development Authorities
Langdon, ND

MG David Sprynczynatyk
Adjutant General, North Dakota National Guard
Bismarck, ND

Mr. Mark J. Jantzer
Chairman, Minot Base Retention, Task Force 21
Minot, ND

Ms. Cheryl M. Kulas
Executive Director, Indian Affairs Commission
Bismarck, ND

Dr. Bruce A. Smith
Dean, University of North Dakota Aerospace
Grand Forks, ND

Mr. Delton Steele
Vice President, Senior Lender, US Bank
Fargo, ND

Mr. Allan Thompson
Military Affairs Committee, Devils Lake Area Chamber of Commerce
Devils Lake, ND

Mr. Bill Townsend
Dakota Awards
Bismarck, ND

Our Mission:

To train and maintain a multi-disciplinary work group to examine current military force structure and missions in our state. Further, to identify, recommend, and promote enhanced military opportunities and military, civilian and intergovernmental partnerships.

Outcomes:

→ Enhance economic development with federal military defense dollars providing jobs and enhancing the workforce

→ Expand military contracting opportunities in the state. (i.e. Women Owned Business, Minority Owned Small Businesses, Small Business Opportunities, etc.)

→ Identify opportunities to attract seed money for new industries that integrate into military missions.

→ Expand military roles in the state by integrating military missions with civilian opportunities.

→ Attract the private/military sector to ND through utilization of military training airspace.

→ Identify initiatives which will increase the economic growth of specific areas/towns.

→ Promote training areas/ranges/people which will attract private industry.

→ Establish mission ties between active duty components and other state National Guard units and Reserve forces.

→ Develop partnerships between Federal Government, State Government, Tribal Governments, State University System, Tribal Colleges, Prairie Public Broadcasting, and private sector to leverage technology.

Our Goals and Objectives:

Goal 1: Maintain or enhance military missions in North Dakota.

Objective 1.1. Assist in developing and executing a plan to utilize the Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex as a UAV research center by December, 1, 2008.

Objective 1.2. Maximize cooperation between military communities. (Ongoing)

Objective 1.3. Create an understanding among civic leaders and an ability to react to changing requirements and re-organizations through QDR and other programs. (Ongoing)

Objective 1.5. Support the development of a National Joint Training Center at Camp Grafton. (Ongoing)

Objective 1.6. Explore opportunities for synergistic partnerships between military and HLS agencies (U.S. Customs and Border Patrol, etc.). (Ongoing)

Objective 1.7. Support the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle/Systems (UAV/UAS) use of airspace for research, testing and training on both military and civilian systems. (On going)

Goal 2: Enhance economic development through acquisition and application of military resources.

Objective 2.1. Secure active duty Air Force UAV/UAS testing and training missions in North Dakota by June 1, 2008.

Objective 2.2. Promote an ongoing education program for local and state officials and businesses on the federal military procurement program. (Ongoing)

Goal 3: Influence stakeholders through positive relationships to create an awareness of military issues and opportunities for North Dakota.

Objective 3.1. Develop and implement an employer information campaign that highlights the benefits of employing military members by June 1, 2009.

Objective 3.2. Create an understanding of the transitional impacts of new units and missions among communities and key stakeholders by December 1, 2008.

Objective 3.3. Establish a Military Affairs Task Force in association with the Fargo-Moorhead Chamber by January 1, 2009.

Objective 3.4. Identify and implement a stakeholder communications system by January 1, 2009.

Objective 3.5. Develop or enhance economic partnerships related to the defense industry between government (federal, state, tribal) and higher education (universities and tribal colleges) by January 1, 2009.



STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
BIENNIAL REPORT
JULY 1, 2005, TO JUNE 30, 2007



OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
P.O. Box 5511
Bismarck, North Dakota 58506-5511

December 28, 2007

The Honorable John Hoeven
Governor, State of North Dakota
State Capitol
Bismarck, ND 58505

Dear Governor Hoeven,

It is with great pride that we submit this report detailing our many achievements and milestones during the past biennium — July 1, 2005, to June 30, 2007. Missions and accomplishments of this office, the Joint Headquarters, as well as the Army National Guard, Air National Guard and Department of Emergency Services, are highlighted on the following pages.

Deployments in support of the Global War on Terrorism filled this biennium, as did a considerable amount of change. Army Guard units were reorganized to reflect the changing functions of the military. The Air Guard's F-16 Fighter mission came to an end, and the Happy Hooligans have transitioned to a Predator mission, as well as the interim C-21 aircraft mission. At the same time, the Department of Emergency Services was created, including the Divisions of Homeland Security and State Radio.

Many contributed to the successes presented here, including nearly 3,500 Army National Guard Soldiers, more than 1,000 Air National Guard Airmen and 244 civilian employees. We share our success with you, our Commander in Chief, as well. Additionally, we sincerely appreciate the support from the Congressional Delegation and Legislature, as well as communities across the state.

Thank you for your continued support of our men and women in uniform. As always, they stand ready to support their communities, our great state of North Dakota, and the United States — both domestically and abroad.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David A. Sprynczynatyk".

David A. Sprynczynatyk
Major General, NDARNG
The Adjutant General



Joint Force North Dakota

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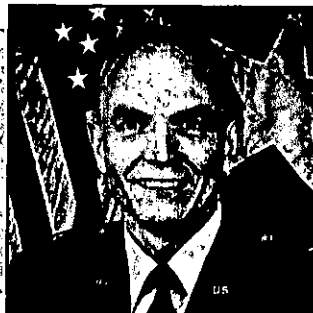
Joint Executive Council



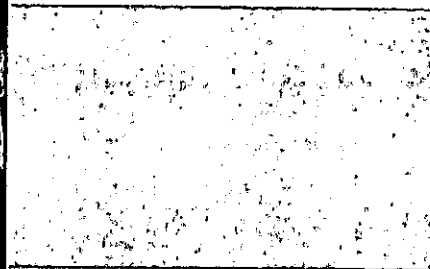
Maj. Gen. David Sprynczynatyk
The Adjutant General
Joint Force
Headquarters



Brig. Gen. Alan Dohrmann
Deputy Adjutant
General / Land
Component Commander



Brig. Gen. Patrick Martin
Chief of Joint Staff
Joint Force
Headquarters



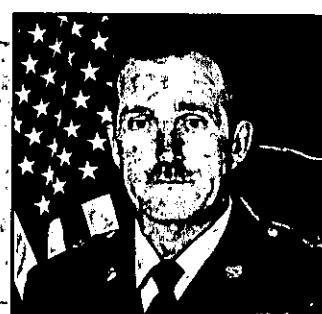
Brig. Gen. Robert Udland
Commander
Joint Training &
Operations Command



Command Sgt. Maj. Jack Cripe
Command Sgt. Major
Army Component
Command



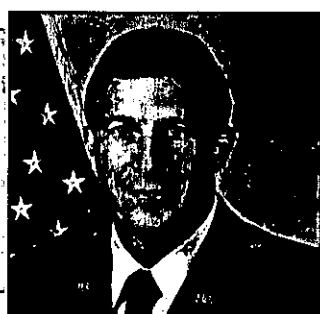
Command Sgt. Maj. Gerald Miller
164th Regiment,
Regional Training
Institute Commandant



Command Sgt. Maj. Daniel Job
Joint Force Headquarters
Command Sergeant
Major



Brig. Gen. Alan Palmer
Chief of Staff
Air National Guard



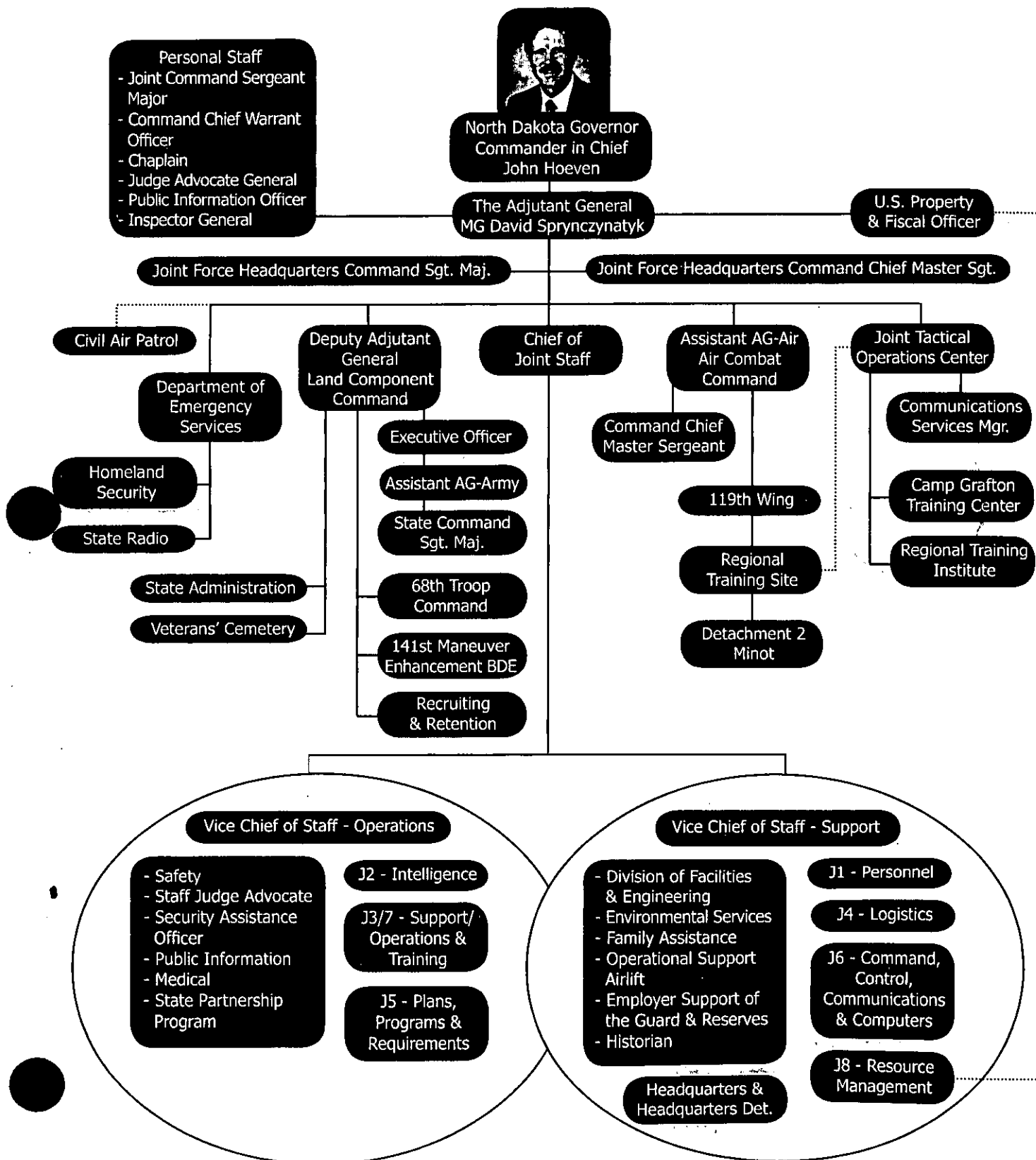
Col. Robert Becklund
Commander
119th Wing



Command Chief Master Sgt. Gary Ransom
Command Chief
Air Component
Command



Command Chief Master Sgt. Brad Childs
Joint Force Headquarters
Command Chief Master
Sergeant





N.D. National Guard History

Soldiers and Airmen in the North Dakota National Guard continue to make history during conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Service to one's state and country began a couple of centuries before the present generation began their duties, however.

Beginning as the Dakota Territorial Militia in the 1860s, the Guard has changed and adapted, overcoming challenges and adversities and striving for success. The first federally recognized companies to serve the state were raised by Territorial Governor William Jayne and served during the Sibley-Sully campaigns in 1862-63.

Within five years, the militia grew to five companies of 538 Soldiers, but it stagnated at that level due to inadequate equipment storage space, mismanagement and low population density. "The Great Dakota Boom" of 1878-90 allowed the militia to again grow, reaching 1,000 Soldiers by 1885.

When the Dakota Territory split into North and South Dakota in November 1889, North Dakota was authorized one infantry regiment with 10 companies. Soon after achieving statehood, the economy and population dropped sharply, and funding shortages prevented training and recruitment.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

When the U.S. launched into the Spanish-American War, the 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry quickly formed, and about 450 Soldiers arrived in Manila. Thirteen days later, on Aug. 13, 1898, Manila surrendered and the North Dakota Soldiers began occupation duty. After a change of command, the Soldiers began to seek out insurgents and their outposts. On April 12, 1899, the 1st North Dakota Volunteers experienced their most deadly day of combat in the Philippines during which eight Soldiers were killed and two wounded. In recognition of his heroic efforts that day, Pvt. Thomas Sletteland became the first North Dakota Soldier to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor. Eight others would receive the honor following subsequent battles in the war.

MEXICAN BORDER INCIDENT

With passage of the National Defense Act of 1916, the Guard was guaranteed permanent service as reserve for the Army. Soon thereafter, President Wilson sent every state's National Guard to federal duty on the Mexican border. North Dakota Soldiers trained in Texas for six grueling months only to be sent home without participating in any action.



WORLD WAR I

As they returned home in January 1917, World War I was at the brink as Germans resumed unrestricted submarine warfare. After only 40 days at home, the 1st North Dakota Regiment was again called up. Numerous re-organizations took place as the mission changed, until the 1st North Dakota was renamed the 164th Infantry Regiment, which activated under the 41st Division and became one of the first divisions to go to France.

About 3,700 North Dakotans served in the war, and 278 members of the 164th Infantry died. Of those deaths, 176 were killed in battle and 62 died of wounds sustained during fighting. The remainder perished from disease and illness. Approximately 650 others were wounded in battle. After serving and leading since Dakota Territory times, Lt. Col. Gilbert C. Grafton died in France on Feb. 5, 1919, following a medical surgery.

The war closed the active military service of Col. John Fraine, who also served during territorial times. He would continue to help the National Guard, however. Both leaders continue to be honored through Camp Gilbert C. Grafton, near Devils Lake, and Fraine Barracks, headquarters of the North Dakota National Guard, in Bismarck.

WORLD WAR II

President Roosevelt federalized the Guard again in 1941. The 188th Field Artillery Regiment joined the 164th, resulting in 3,222 North Dakota Guardsmen on federal active duty. On March 18, the 164th left the U.S. bound for New Caledonia, where they would protect naval supply lines and position against a potential Japanese attack on the island.

On Oct. 13, 1942, the 164th landed at Guadalcanal where the unit became the first in the U.S. Army during WWII to take offensive action against the enemy in the Pacific. The battle at Henderson Field resulted in 1,700 Japanese dead. The 164th lost 26 Soldiers and 52 were wounded. Patrols continued until the Japanese began to evacuate Guadalcanal in February 1943.

At the same time, the 188th was being restructured into the 188th Field Artillery Group, 188th Field Artillery Battalion and 957th Battalion. The units left for Great Britain in December 1943 and primarily continued to train until June 1944, when they moved to Utah Beach. Both battalions were attached to other divisions where they supported offensives through the end of the war.

The 164th wrapped up the war on Bougainville, part of the Solomon Islands, and then at Leyte, Philippine Islands.



North Dakota's Officer Candidate School reached a milestone during this past biennium when the 50th class began training at Camp Gilbert C. Grafton. Since 1957, 806 Soldiers have graduated from the program. The 50th class added 14 more.

selected individually for service in Korea or at U.S. and European bases. In total, more than 2,600 North Dakota Guardsmen served during the war. About 800 North Dakota Guard members went overseas and 16 died in combat.

BERLIN AIRLIFT

A decade later, in the fall of 1961, President Kennedy called for a partial Guard mobilization. The 164th Engineer Battalion served 10 months in Fort Riley, Kan., while the 818th Engineer Company was stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Two months after the units returned to North Dakota, Maj. Gen. Heber L. Edwards died. He had served in the North Dakota military since 1915, with the last 25 years of his career as the North Dakota Adjutant General. The Edwards House at Camp Grafton is named in his honor.

KOREAN WAR

In July 1950, North Dakota's 231st Engineer Battalion was activated, followed by the 164th and 188th and then the Air National Guard. All three Army units remained on active duty in the United States at training units. The Air Guard served in Georgia and California before being

THE GULF WAR

A number of years passed before the North Dakota National Guard was called to federal service, this time by President George H. W. Bush to support Operation Desert Shield in 1990. North Dakota Adjutant General Alexander Macdonald alerted the 136th Quartermaster Battalion, 132nd Quartermaster Company, and the 131st, 133rd and 134th Quartermaster Detachments to purify, supply and distribute water. The 191st Military Police Company was activated to assist with security and POW processing, and the 818th Medical Battalion would provide command and control for medical companies.

OPERATION JOINT GUARDIAN

Two North Dakota Guard units served in the Balkans as part of Operation Joint Guard, but were activated a few years apart. The 29th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment was alerted Thanksgiving evening 1996, then sent to Bosnia in four teams to provide public outreach and create newsletters, write articles and produce video. The 18 Soldiers redeployed on Aug. 22, 1997.

The 142nd Engineer Combat Battalion's Company B was later mobilized in October 1999 and deployed to Camp Bondsteel, Kosovo, early the next year. The 149 Soldiers improved living conditions on the base and completed humanitarian projects before returning home in August 2000.

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM / OPERATION NOBLE EAGLE

Following the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, President George W. Bush launched campaigns to respond, beginning the global war on terrorism. As the 2005-07 biennium came to an end, Soldiers and Airmen in the North Dakota National Guard continued to support federal activations to Iraq and Afghanistan. As of June 30, 2007, nearly 500 Soldiers were mobilized for GWOT, as were 23 Airmen. In total, more than 4,300 Soldiers and Airmen have spent more than 30 days on active duty since Sept. 11. Twelve were killed in action and dozens of others received Purple Heart medals for injuries received in combat.

"Our state's military history continues to be written," said Maj. Gen. David A. Sprynczynatyk, North Dakota adjutant general. "Our Soldiers and Airmen continue to distinguish themselves at home and on federal active duty. They serve loyally and with pride as they make a difference in our communities in the state as well as places overseas."

Sources: "Citizens as Soldiers: A History of the North Dakota National Guard" by Jerry Cooper (1986) and "The Citizen-Soldiers: An Abbreviated History of the North Dakota National Guard" by Maj. Peter W. Conlin, North Dakota National Guard command historian



Happy Hooligans Darrell Cornell and Neil Modin climb into an F-94C Starfire in this mid-1950s photo. The Wing began receiving the new aircraft, which replaced the F-94A and B, in February 1947.



Bottom left: Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Duane S. Larson conducts a flight check on a P-51 in June 1953. Larson was known as "Pappy" due to his fatherly instincts, and his Airmen were dubbed "Hooligans" for their mischievous antics. They became known locally as "Pappy and his Hooligans." Pappy later changed to "Happy" in reference to a Steve Canyon comic strip character that resembled Larson. "Happy and his Hooligans" was shortened to "Happy Hooligans" around 1958 and has remained the Wing's nickname.

Unit Locations and

○ Annual Direct Economic Impact (as of FY2006)

● Joint Force Headquarters

● Department of Emergency Services

● Army National Guard

● Air National Guard

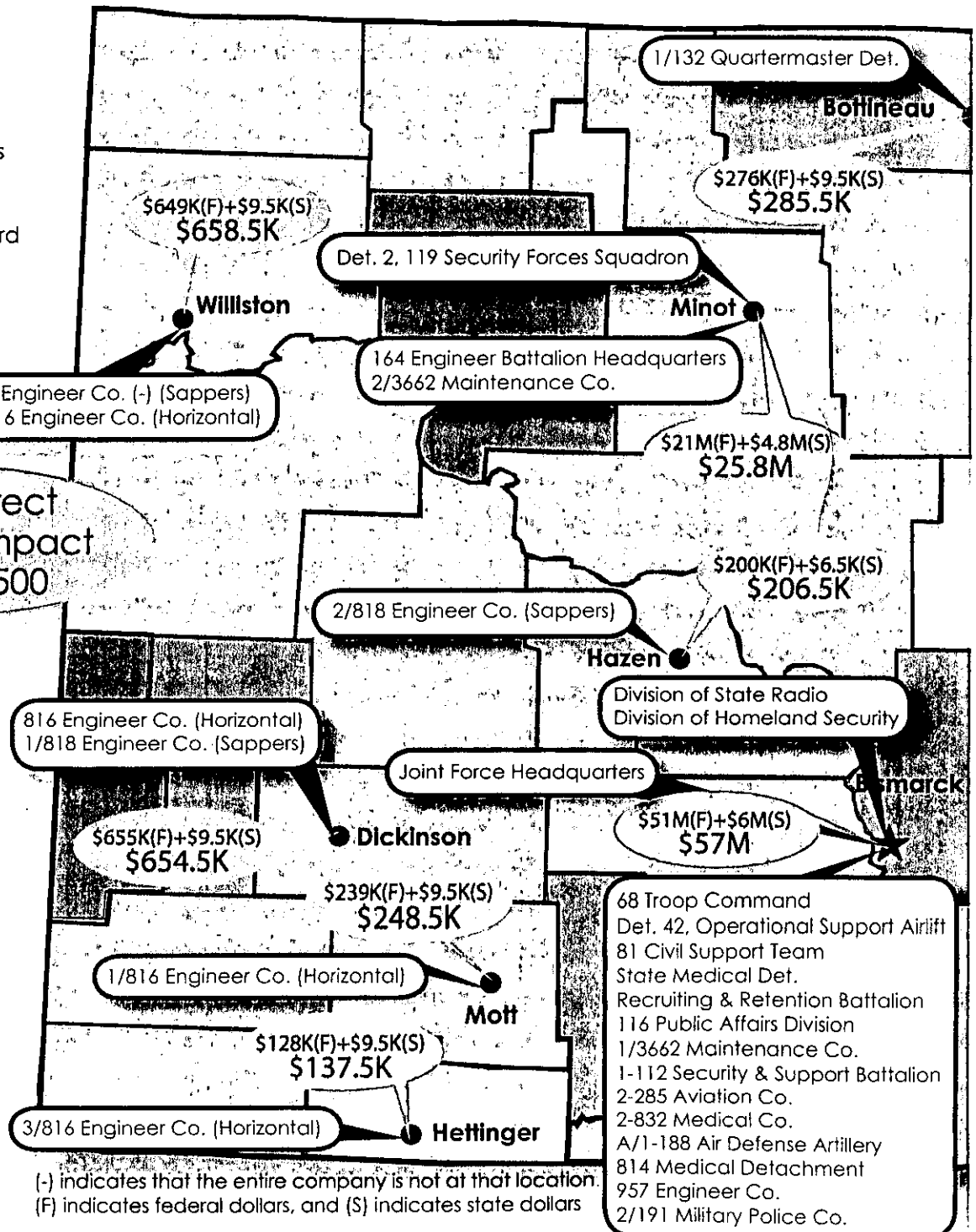
Annual Direct Economic Impact
\$195,336,500

Annual Direct Economic Impact Breakdown:
\$176.5 million federal (F) and \$18,836,500 state (S)

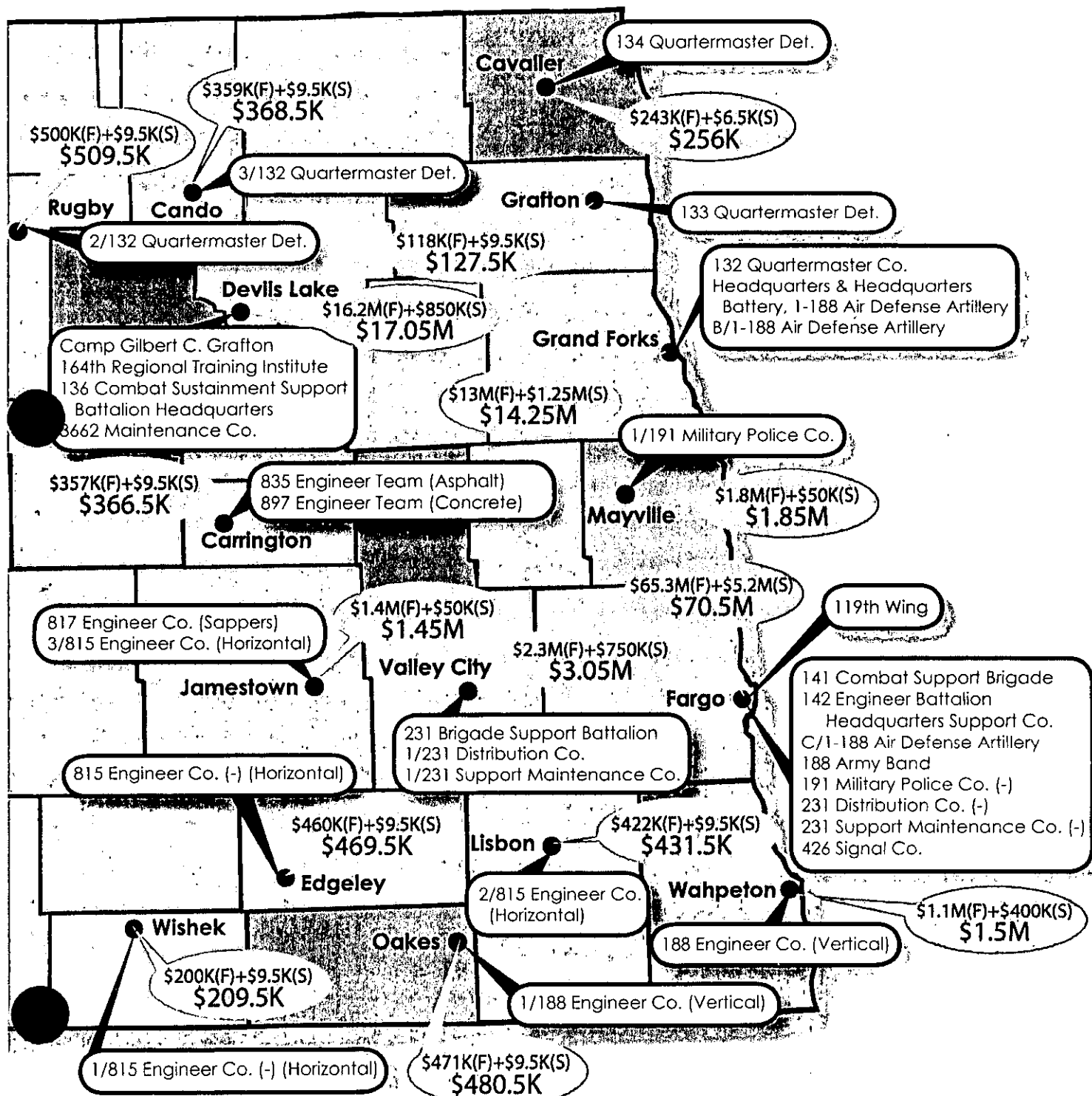
Real Property (State & Federal):
More than 2 million square feet with a value of \$159 million. Infrastructure valued at \$35 million.

NDARNG Authorized Strength: 3,455

NDANG Authorized Strength: 1,101



Economic Impact



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Joint Forces Overview

D

uring this past biennium, those who fall under North Dakota's Joint Force Headquarters looked to the past to remember, learn and teach. They concentrated on the present, serving on numerous mobilizations both stateside and abroad, many in combat zones, to promote freedom. They also looked to the future, buliding international relationships and examining the structure of units and offices across the state so that they might function even better moving forward.

North Dakota's Joint Force Headquarters supports command and control of all of the state's assigned Army and Air National Guard forces. It is able to provide one or more joint task force command elements for Homeland Defense, Defense Support to Civil Authorities, Homeland Security or other domestic emergency missions. It also provides expertise and situational awareness to Department of Defense authorities to facilitate integration of federal and state activities.

VISION

A dynamic force where everyone is a leader — mentored, trained and empowered; essential to our communities, state and nation.

MISSION

The North Dakota Army and Air National Guard provides ready units, individuals and equipment to support our communities, state and nation.

LEWIS AND CLARK YOUTH RENDEZVOUS

This biennium began by commemorating a bicentennial. From 2003 through 2006, the Corps of Discovery travels of Lewis and Clark were recalled, re-enacted and re-lived. In August 2006, North Dakota marked the bicentennial of the expedition's travels through the state.

With a sponsorship by the National Guard Bureau, the North Dakota National Guard brought together about 300 high school students who came from all 50 states and four territories. The students were selected based upon their submissions to a Lewis-and-Clark-themed essay contest.

As a military expedition, the Corps of Discovery provided a special area of interest, and the National Guard reflected on the military's past and shared the lessons with youth. Upon arriving in North Dakota, the students were divided into three groups that rotated among activities in the Bismarck area, Fort Mandan and Medora. More than 550 staff members, many of them National Guard members, provided support throughout the week of activities, which included re-enactors portraying Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and Sakakawea. ➡



Maj. Gen. David Sprynczynatyk is sworn in as the 20th adjutant general of North Dakota in August 2006 as retiring adjutant general Maj. Gen. Michael Haugen looks on.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The North Dakota National Guard offers two leadership courses: the three-day Basic Leadership Training and the two-week Leadership Development Course. Both BLT and LDC are designed to develop and enhance leadership skills.

The courses are conducted in a classroom learning environment where students meet from eight to 10 hours daily. Both courses utilize interactive, facilitated instruction with small group activities and exercises.

The Basic Leadership Training covers modules on leadership, team building, conflict management and effective communication.

LDC is conducted at Camp Gilbert C. Grafton in Devils Lake, N.D. Students cover the items from the three-day course in greater detail during this two-week course, in addition to the following: coaching, counseling and mentoring; quality metrics/measurements; meeting management; facilitation skills; values and ethics; adult learning styles; the experiential learning cycle; feedback and a wide variety of self-awareness tools, models and issues

The leadership training received as a result of taking one or both of these courses is a direct benefit to both the National Guard and civilian employers. In the past two years, the Guard has trained 184 students in the LDC course and 195 students in the BLT course.

North Dakota National Guard Adjutants General

1889-1891: Brig. Gen. William Devoy	1933-1935: Brig. Gen. Earle R. Sarles
1891-1893: Brig. Gen. William A. Bentley	1935-1937: Brig. Gen. Frayne Baker
1893-1895: Brig. Gen. W. H. Topping	1937-1962: Maj. Gen. Heber L. Edwards
1895-1905: Brig. Gen. Elliot S. Miller	1962-1975: Maj. Gen. La Clair A. Melhouse
1905-1907: Brig. Gen. Heber M. Creel	1975-1984: Maj. Gen. C. Emerson Murry
1907-1909: Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Poole	1984-1993: Maj. Gen. Alexander P. Macdonald
1909-1911: Maj. Gen. Amasa Peake	1993-2000: Maj. Gen. Keith D. Bjerke
1911-1913: Maj. Gen. William C. Treumann	2000-2006: Maj. Gen. Michael J. Haugen
1913-1915: Maj. Gen. Ira G. Berg	2006-present: Maj. Gen. David A. Sprynczynatyk
1915-1917: Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Tharalson	
1917-1933: Brig. Gen. G.A. Fraser	

EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE GUARD AND RESERVE

Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, a Department of Defense volunteer organization, serves on the Joint Force's Special Staff. ESGR provides free education, consultation and, if necessary, mediation for employers of Guard and Reserve employees. It strives to support employers that share their employees with the Department of Defense. ESGR staff and volunteers conduct one-on-one interviews with all Soldiers and Airmen and inform them of their re-employment rights and responsibilities under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act upon mobilization and again upon demobilization. In addition, ESGR contacts employers of Citizen-Soldiers to give them necessary information on their rights and responsibilities under USERRA.

During this biennium, 198 employers signed Statements of Support of the Guard and Reserve. This demonstrates they recognize the Guard and Reserve as essential to the strength of our nation

the well-being of our community.

To date, 623 North Dakota organizations have signed State- of Support.

ESGR also presented 121 "My s a Patriot" awards this year. The awards recognize employers that were nominated by North Dakota Soldiers and on. Each employer received a certificate and a lapel pin. Several advanced to receive a recognition. Eighteen employers received Above and Award for exceeding the requirements of granting and providing support for duty by their employees. employers received the Seals Award for meritorious ship and initiative in support military. Two employers:

AgCountry Farm Credit Services, located in Fargo, and Strata Corporation, headquartered in Minot, were selected to

receive the prestigious Pro Patria Award that recognizes the most exceptional support of our national defense through leadership practices and personnel policies that support their employees who serve in the National Guard and Reserve.

In September 2006, AgCountry Farm Credit Services was the recipient of the Employer Support Freedom Award, which is ESGR's most prestigious level of national recognition. The Freedom Award is presented annually in Washington, D.C., by the Secretary of Defense to the nation's most supportive employers.

NORTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD RETIREES

Retirees remain a valuable resource to the North Dakota National Guard, and the organization makes an effort to keep retirees informed and supported. Retirees from both the Army and Air Guard in North Dakota



(Ret.) Roger Larsen, 119th Wing, volunteers his time to build a Habitat for Humanity house for an Iraqi family.

remain active in their former service branch, using their time and skills to help others, educate or simply socialize and keep their bonds of friendship strong.

Happy Hooligan retirees carry a full schedule. Periodic retiree breakfasts take place in the Fargo-Moorhead area monthly, in Detroit Lakes, Minn., bimonthly and in Mesa, Ariz., between November and April. An annual retiree breakfast brings everyone together at the 119th Wing Dining Facility every November. Semiannual WSO Reunions in April and October bring together F-94, F-89, F-101 and F-4 weapons systems officers as well as "back-seaters." ➡



Employers of National Guard and Reserve members get situated before a ride in a North Dakota Army National Guard UH-1 helicopter. The employers took part in a variety of military training, including firing weapons, as part of ESGR's Bosslift on Aug. 7, 2006.



Preserving the history of the North Dakota National Guard remains a priority, especially with the increased rate of deployments in recent years coupled with the level at which the United States is losing its World War II veterans. Here, retired Happy Hooligans (right to left) Lt. Col. John O. Syverson, Maj. Gen. Alexander P. Macdonald, Master Sgt. Ronald G. Wasfaret, Chief Master Sgt. Gary L. Schulz, Col. Thomas E. Larson, Chief Master Sgt. Jack Tietgens, Lyle E. Romuld and Col Wayne O. Solberg gather around old N.D. Air National Guard photos in an effort to help identify the people in the photos for posterity.

tremendously to the success of the retirees' visibility and recognition," said Chief Master Sgt. (Ret.) Jack Tietgens.

In addition to staying in touch, retirees remain active in their communities. Many took part in a Habitat Humanity build in West Fargo for a family that fled Iraq in 2005. Air Guard retiree Fred Quam established the Fargo Air Museum's library. Others serve on the North Dakota National Guard's Retiree Advisory Board.

In all, North Dakota's Retiree Board includes 18 positions: eight region representatives, a communications position, Army and Air liaisons, and representatives with Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, veterans' organizations, Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States, family support and National Guard Association of the United States. Command Chief Master Sgt. Brad Childs serves as the senior enlisted liaison and Brig. Gen. Al Dohrmann is the board chairman.

To help keep all retirees informed and linked to the North Dakota National Guard family, the Guard produces a semi-annual 16-page newsletter titled "The Retirees' Dog Tag." The Dog Tag provides updates, commitment reports, photos and news of new retirees and those who have passed on.

Army and Air Guard retirees are honored each year during a Retirees' Weekend at Camp Grafton Training Center, near Devils Lake, N.D.

Hooligan reunions in July 2005 and June 2007 brought the retiree community together at the Auger Inn on the 119th base during Fargo Show.

Army Guard retirees regularly gather for breakfast around the state. Groups meet monthly in Williston, Minot, Devils Lake, Grand Forks, Fargo, Valley City, Bismarck, Dickinson and Duluth, Minn.

Air Guard retirees or current commander Col. Robert Becklund, for being even more inclusive of the retirees by inviting them to Wing events and celebrations such as award ceremonies, anniversary ceremonies, and World War II Honor Flight activities.

"Col. Bob Becklund has invited and included retirees in appropriate Wing activities and strongly supports the retiree community. His staff also supports retiree programs as guest speakers at retiree breakfasts. The Public Affairs and Multimedia Sections have assisted with their talents and resources. Collectively, their encouragement has contributed

Mobilizations Supporting GWOT



AFGHANISTAN

- 119th Civil Engineer Squadron
- February 2002
- Detachment 42, Operational Support Airlift Agency
- September 2004-March 2005
- 1-188th Air Defense Artillery (JLENS)
- November 2005-February 2007
- 1-188th Air Defense Artillery (SECFOR)
- December 2005-April 2007
- 1-188th Air Defense Artillery (RAID)
- November 2006-present

BALKANS

- Engineer detachment of 15 supporting 34th Infantry Division in Bosnia, July 2003-April 2004
- Engineer detachment of 5 in Camp Bondsteel, Kosovo, February through September 2004
- 112th Command Aviation Battalion of 23 in Bosnia, November 2005 through October 2006

INDIVIDUAL MOBILIZATIONS

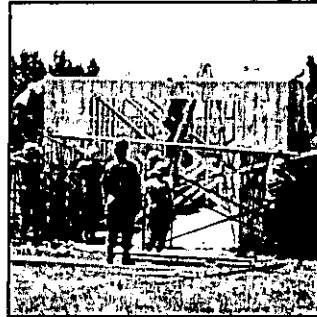
A number of North Dakota Soldiers and Airmen traveled in small groups or as individuals to these regions, as well. Two Air Guard pilots mobilized to Iraq, as did two chaplains and one Air Guard explosive ordnance disposal technician. Additionally, 19 doctors mobilized across GWOT areas, one lawyer went to Afghanistan and four Airmen (Airbase Operability NBC Team) went to Masirah Island, Oman, in 2002.



IRAQ

- 142nd Engineer Combat Battalion
- January 2003-March 2004
- * 957th Multi-Role Bridge Company
- February 2003-May 2004
- 141st Engineer Combat Battalion
- December 2003-March 2005
- F Battery, 1-188th Air Defense Artillery
- June 2004-December 2005
- Company A, 164th Engineer Combat Battalion
- August 2005-November 2006
- 34th Engineer Brigade
- March 2007-present
- 132nd Quartermaster Company
- May 2007-present
- Headquarters, 164th Engineer Battalion
- June 2007-present
- 817th Engineer Company (Sappers)
- June 2007-present
- * 1-129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment
- April 2006-June 2007
- forward deployed from Qatar throughout Central Command (CENTCOM) area, including Iraq and Afghanistan

* Numerous locations



Joint Training & Operations

The North Dakota National Guard's Joint Training Operations Command continues to expand its presence and make a stronger impact on both reserve-component and active-duty engineers across the United States. The 164th Regional Training Institute at Camp Grafton Training Center began the biennium training more Soldiers than in the past. It ended the biennium with plans for breaking ground on a new multi-million dollar facility designed to house and train students on a single campus.

MISSION

The 164th Regiment provides year-round fully accredited military engineer specialty and noncommissioned officer training for reserve component engineers nationwide, and it conducts Officer Candidate School training primarily for North Dakota Soldiers. Training is conducted at Camp Grafton Training Center, Devils Lake, N.D., and out-of-state locations in order to prepare Soldiers to meet their wartime and peacetime missions.

VISION

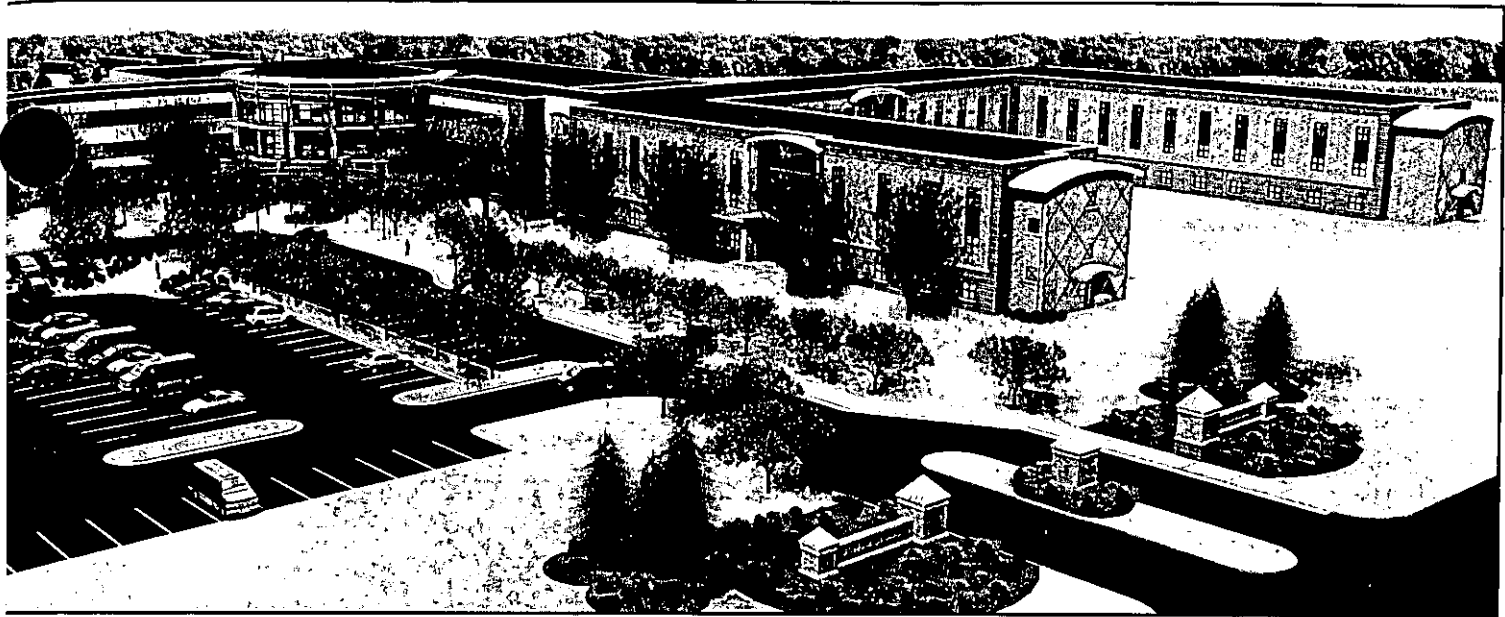
The premier National Guard Joint Training Command in the United States.

The regiment provides year-round fully accredited military engineer specialty courses and noncommissioned officer training for reserve-component engineers nationwide. It also conducts Officer Candidate School training, primarily for North Dakota Soldiers. Training for the majority of courses takes place at Camp Grafton Training Center, near Devils Lake, N.D.

This biennium marked the 50th Officer Candidate School class trained at Camp Grafton Training Center. The class began in early 2006 and culminated in August 2007 with 14 graduates. Seven of those officer candidates, who were in their early

Engineer-Specific Training Provided by 164th RTI

- Combat engineer
- Bridge crewman
- Construction equipment operator
- Quarry specialist
- Carpenter/Mason
- Technical engineer (Surveying, drafting and soils/materials testing)
- Plumber
- Electrician
- Non-Commissioned Officers Basic Courses for Combat engineers, equipment supervisors and construction supervisors
- Engagement skills trainer
- Rappel tower
- Leadership Reaction Course
- Operations in urban terrain



This artist's rendering depicts the new Regional Training Institute scheduled to be built at Camp Grafton Training Center near Devils Lake, N.D.

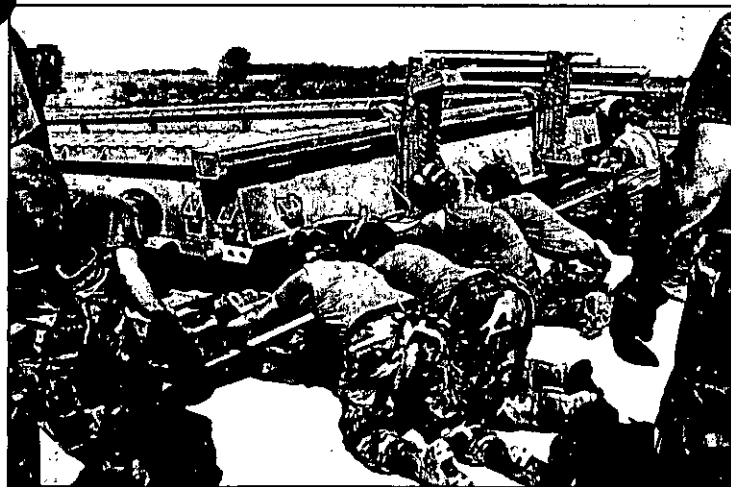
20s to late 30s, would accept their commissions and become second lieutenants serving as military police, air defense, engineer and quartermaster officers.

The concept of training officers hasn't changed much throughout the years. In the past the candidates had to prepare everything for personal and equipment inspection and review. That remains the standard. Candidates go through one year of training to prepare themselves for the officer corps. Their training includes everything from writing operational orders and administrative tasks to leadership and mentorship skills. Candidates march from one training site to another and conduct physical fitness as both a leader and a Soldier.

Despite similarities, the course prepares Soldiers for a different operational environment than training of the past. When Class 2 graduated from Officer Candidate School, the military was transitioning from the Korean

War to the Cold War. To date, the North Dakota Army National Guard OCS program has graduated 820 Soldiers.

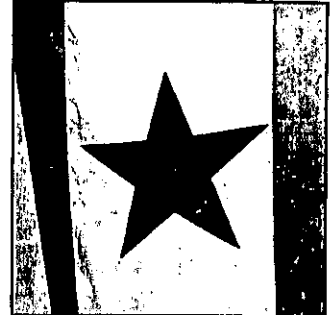
Besides officer training, the 164th Regiment provided more than 400 engineer classes during the biennium. Twenty-five different courses — 10 of which include multiple phases — were offered, and more than 3,800 training seats are scheduled annually. This training encompasses 60 percent of all Army Reserve and Army National



Students practice what they have learned in the classroom during a bridging class at the 164th Regional Training Institute.

Guard Soldiers with an engineer military occupational specialty. In March 2006, the Regiment also began training active-duty Army engineers. All of this training is conducted by a staff of 72 full-time Soldiers and 15 traditional Soldiers, more than 70 percent of which have mobilized to Iraq or Afghanistan and can offer real-world experience to students.

Two major events highlighted this biennium for the Joint Training and Operations Command. First, the Regional Training Institute was named an Institution of Excellence for 2006. The designation recognizes that 100 percent of accreditation requirements have been met. The second major highlight involves planning for a new regimental facility. Phase I is expected to begin in 2008 and include a 182,825-square-foot building with 60 rooms and 7,986 square yards of paving at a cost of \$34 million. Phase II will add a 68,179-square-foot building with 156 rooms and an additional 3,504 square yards of paving at a cost of \$14.6 million. This phase is planned for 2015.



State Partnership – Ghana

The State Partnership Program between North Dakota and Ghana began in 2004. Unlike other partnerships that sought to find similarities between the state and partner nation, the North Dakota/Ghana relationship focuses on how each partner can benefit from their differences as well as their similarities. By the end of this biennium, Ghanaian officials said they had already received valuable information on aviation maintenance and safety, disaster management, engineering and public affairs. Likewise, North Dakotans gained valuable cross-cultural experiences. For example, North Dakota medical personnel have already gained experience and knowledge related to tropical medicine and avian influenza. Part of the intent of building these relationships is acknowledging different points of view, as well as finding ways to bridge the gap of understanding between the United States and the rest of the world.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The State Partnership Program is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of State. Facilitated by the National Guard Bureau, SPP aligns emerging nations of Africa, eastern and central Europe (to include former Warsaw Pact nations) and other selected nations around the world with state National Guard organizations. The state's task is to assist those nations in successfully achieving their rightful place in the community of nations.

The purpose of the SPP is to foster mutual interests and establish habitual long-term relationships across all levels of society. The program encourages the development of economic, political and military ties between the states and partner nations. The National Guard functions as a role model in demonstrating how a military organization can interact with the citizens and their government while reinforcing the concept that the military is subordinate to that nation's civil authorities.

The program began in 1993, with three Baltic nations. It has grown to include 46 states and territories partnering with 56 countries throughout the world.

WHY GHANA? WHY NORTH DAKOTA?

Ghana presents a unique opportunity for North Dakota. Ghana is a democratic and developing country. However, it is located in a part of the world where such institutions are being tested. Border security, poverty, public health issues, food shortages, energy deficiencies, illegal drugs, political unrest and religious extremism all add pressure on young democracies. Ghana sought a partner that has experience in a variety of areas that can help mitigate or even eliminate these issues.

North Dakota has much to offer Ghana, from a professional and experienced National Guard, to various civilian skills and services. The state has an excellent and efficient elementary, secondary and higher education system. It is a progressive state with commercial attributes in areas that could prove valuable to Ghana, including agriculture and ranching, oil exploration and coal mining, energy production, banking and small business.

MAJOR EVENTS

Lt. Gen. Joseph Boateng Danquah, Chief of the Ghana Armed Forces Staff, visited North Dakota in April 2007. He met with Gov. John Hoeven, toured National Guard facilities throughout the state, and visited with officials of the University of North Dakota's Department of Aerospace Science regarding pilot training opportunities.

Maj. Gen. David Sprynczynatyk, North Dakota adjutant general, visited Ghana in May 2007. He was welcomed by the honorable Pamela Bridgewater, U.S. Ambassador to Ghana. He also met with the Ghanaian Minister of Defense, the honorable Dr. Kwame Addo-Kufour, and toured various training sites and facilities of the Ghana Armed Forces. These meetings brought key leaders together to forge future program activities.

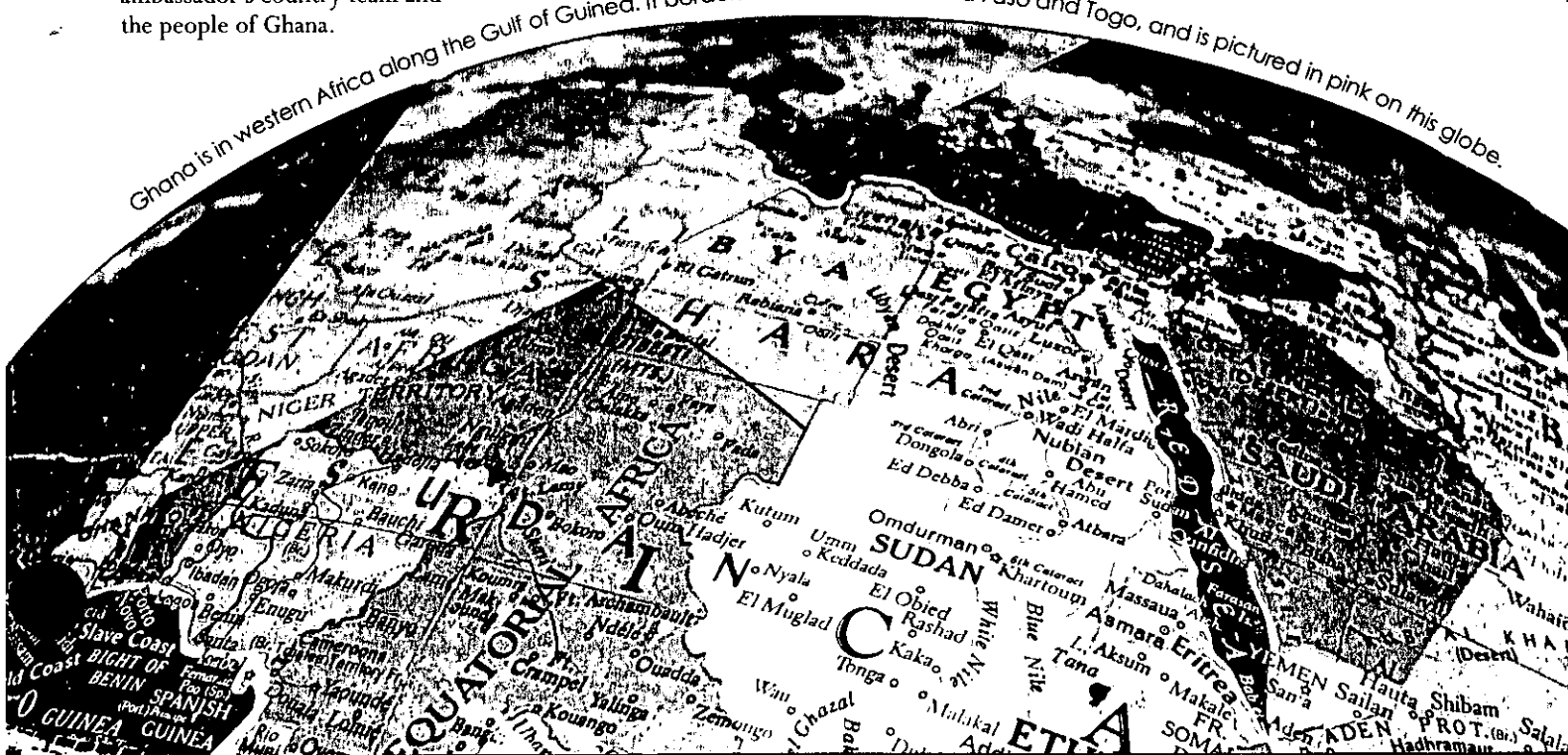
Other key military events have included post traumatic stress disorder/combat stress workshops; a medical operations exercise; engineer instructor exchanges; and public affairs, aviation maintenance and flight safety workshops. In addition to more than a dozen military events, two civilian-to-civilian exchanges took place centering on disaster management and response.

In October 2006, four Ghanaians representing Ghana's National Disaster Management Organization participated in the Lignite Wind disaster response exercise in Bismarck. In 2006 and 2007, two North Dakotans conducted disaster management workshops for more than 150 officials in the greater Accra region, as well as two regions in northern Ghana.

Ambassador Bridgewater will travel to Bismarck in FY 2008 to meet with key state leaders in education, agriculture, public health, commerce and the National Guard. Discussion items during the visit will include topics such as teacher absenteeism and developing partnerships in education; pilot training; agricultural research; agribusiness opportunities and partnerships; rural health issues and mass immunization processes; trade exchange and information sharing. This visit will lay the groundwork for developing a civilian-to-civilian relationship with the ambassador's country team and the people of Ghana.



Ghana is in western Africa along the Gulf of Guinea. It borders Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Togo, and is pictured in pink on this globe.



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Army National Guard Overview

The North Dakota Army National Guard underwent its largest transformation in more than 50 years during this past biennium while maintaining a high rate of mobilizations to missions around the world, across the United States and in North Dakota. The transformation allowed the Guard to keep pace with the active Army's modular unit concept and provide better opportunities for Guard members. Under the new force structure, the North Dakota Guard anticipates acquiring better equipment, providing more and better opportunities for female Soldiers, and providing broader career choices for military specialties for potential recruits in larger communities. Each unit established during the transformation boasts numerous accomplishments during this biennium.

ARMY COMPONENT COMMAND

Keeping with the Army's modular concept, which was designed to revolutionize the way the Army supports and sustains its fighting force, the 34th Engineer Brigade prepared to change to the 141st Maneuver Enhancement Brigade in order to produce a multifunctional unit with a mission that includes engineer, security, supply and maintenance functions. Leading up to the conversion, which is scheduled to take place in October 2007, the Brigade managed the 141st, 142nd and 164th Engineer Battalions. In preparation for standing up the MEB in 2007, the Brigade's subordinate units began reorganizing in October 2006, with the 142nd Engineers becoming separate engineer companies and joining with the 141st Engineers to reorganize into the 231st Brigade Support Battalion. The 164th Engineers would remain primarily intact but still undergo changes in command and control. The Brigade also was realigned to include the 1-188th Air Defense Artillery.

The 34th Engineer Brigade completed one final major mission before the conversion when it mobilized to Iraq in March 2007. While supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom, the Brigade's 45 Soldiers worked for the Gulf Region Division, rebuilding infrastructure in Iraq.

Even as North Dakota's units shifted to a modular structure, the Brigade's engineer history remained in several units: the 188th Engineer Company (Vertical), 815th Engineer Company (Horizontal), 817th Engineer Company (Sappers), 835th Asphalt Team and 897th Concrete Team. These companies began the biennium as the 142nd Engineer Battalion.

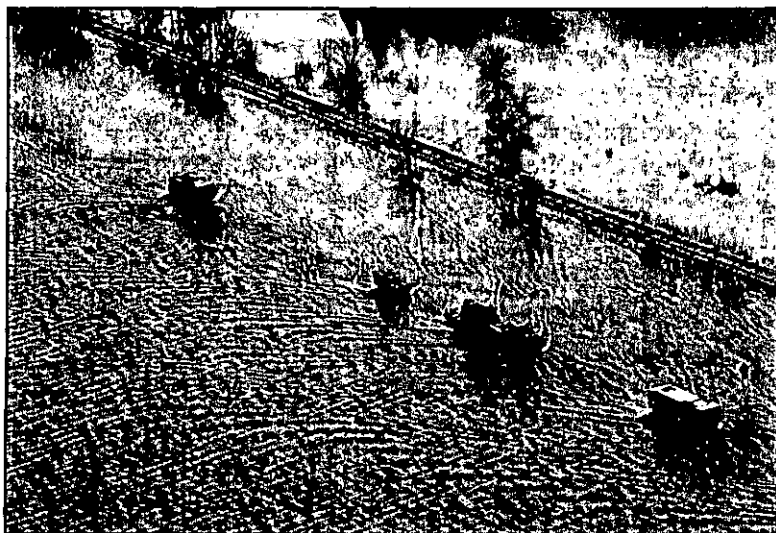
From June through August 2005, the 142nd mobilized stateside to Ketchikan, Alaska, for Operation Alaskan Road. Soldiers conducted haul, fill and compaction tasks in completing a road to

VISION

A dynamic and responsive organization comprised of professional Soldiers and units, recognized for their readiness and excellence in mission accomplishment.

MISSION

Land Component Command provides trained and responsive Soldiers and units to defend our nation and state from any threat and support local communities in times of need.



North Dakota National Guard Soldiers move in to assist southeastern North Dakota residents during overland flooding in 2006.

improve internal traffic for reservation residents. The following summer also would include road construction work as Soldiers traveled to Hohenfels, Germany, in three rotations throughout June, July and August 2007.

Throughout the biennium, the 142nd Engineers responded to a number of State Active Duty calls. From Nov. 29 through Dec. 9, 2005, Soldiers provided generators, as well as maintenance and support services for the machines, in Richland County after an ice storm caused power outages throughout the area. In April 2006, Soldiers responded to overland flooding near Hankinson and other areas along the Red River that were cresting above flood stage. The 142nd patrolled dikes and hauled clay 24 hours a day to ensure no homes were lost. Once the crest passed Fargo, the unit moved north to assist the 1-188th ADA Soldiers working in Grand Forks and Neche. Soldiers would again respond to the Hankinson area in June 2007.

The last major mission of the 142nd came in September 2006 when it led a border security mission in Arizona

near Nogales. Soldiers installed culverts and improved roads to enhance maneuverability for federal agents patrolling the area.

In October 2006, much of the 142nd shifted into the 231st Brigade Support Battalion and separate engineer companies were formed from former 141st and 142nd units. The new engineer companies began several important missions before the biennium ended. The 188th Engineer Company provided construction support near Yuma, Ariz., in support of Operation Diamondback, an effort to provide electricity, light and fencing along remote border locations to enhance security. The 817th Engineer Company mobilized in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom as the biennium ended.

At the same time, other 142nd units attended annual training at Camp Grafton, where Soldiers worked on hutments and constructed a boat landing. Other Soldiers worked in Fargo constructing supply and work areas for the new Headquarters Support Company.



The 231st Brigade Support Battalion includes companies designed to support others.

Company A is a distribution company and Company B provides maintenance. The 191st Military Police Company provides security while communications support comes from the 426th Signal Network Support Company. The companies comprise many Soldiers



Throughout the biennium, it was not uncommon for parents, as well as spouses, siblings, friends and others, to send off a loved one leaving on a mobilization.

Here, Spc. Philip Kurtz is wished well before leaving for Iraq with the 817th Engineers, his second mobilization there.



Capt. Anna Wittrock, commander of the 426th Signal Company, signs a plaque commemorating the unit's activation as part of the 231st Brigade Support Battalion on Oct. 14, 2006.

During the past biennium, the 164th was extremely active in the Global War on Terrorism, Homeland Security and training. On June 4, 2007, the 164th Engineer Battalion's Headquarters mobilized for one year to conduct security operations at Baghdad International Airport in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. The 164th Battalion's former Company A also served in Iraq, mobilizing with the 110th Engineer Battalion of the Missouri Army National Guard from August 2005 to November 2006. The company conducted IED clearance operations in and around Balad, Iraq. Upon redeployment, the unit reorganized from its legacy structure into the 164th Engineer Battalion Forward Support Company, which began training on its new support mission during annual training exercises at Camp Grafton in June 2007.

In summer 2006, the 818th and 816th Engineers used annual training to focus on the new military occupational specialties needed to successfully transition to the new force structure. The following year, in June 2007, the 816th mobilized to Arizona to support homeland security operations on the southwest border. Over three weeks, the unit constructed border fences and built roads to give the Border Patrol freedom of movement along the U.S./Mexican Border.

During annual training 2006, the 957th Engineers supported the Lewis and Clark Youth Rendezvous with bridging missions, and in 2007, the company spent its two-week annual training doing rafting and bridge operations, which concluded with constructing a ribbon bridge across the Missouri River.

Soldiers within the 164th Battalion also assisted local communities on several occasions during the biennium. During an early winter storm in October 2005, the battalion assisted state law enforcement agencies with rescue operations on I-94 between Dickinson and Bismarck. Soldiers also removed trees and helped clean up Minot, Dickinson and Belfield after the blizzard. In May

from the former 141st and 142nd Engineer Combat Battalions, and the Military Police Company was reinstated in September 2005, first under the 142nd before moving under the 231st when it was established in October 2006.

One of the brigade's former units, the 141st Engineer Combat Battalion, entered the biennium by concluding its mobilization to Iraq, with the battalion's Freedom Salute occurring in July 2005.

Once established, the major focus of the Brigade shifted to training for the new military occupational specialties that many Soldiers assumed. In addition to skills training, Soldiers completed real-world projects, including a skatepark community project in Valley City and various construction projects at Camp Grafton. They also joined former 142nd Soldiers in June 2007 to respond to flooding near Hankinson.



Prior to the modular transformation, the 164th Engineer Battalion was a legacy corps mechanized engineer battalion. Those companies were deactivated as the new standalone, modular units were formed, including the battalion's Headquarters Support Company and Forward Support Company as well as the 816th Engineer Company (Horizontal), 818th Engineer Company (Sappers) and 957th Engineer Company (Multi-Role Bridge). With its headquarters in Minot, the battalion now includes 623 authorized positions, including 30 full-time employees.



Gov. John Hoeven presents Purple Heart medals to Spc. Travis Trulson and Spc. Joshua Thomson during the Freedom Salute for the 164th Engineer Battalion's Company A on March 24, 2007.

2006, Soldiers assisted state and federal law enforcement agencies during search operations for a missing Minot girl. The following March they helped New Town residents when the town's water treatment plan broke down. Soldiers provided potable drinking water until the plant was operational.



In addition to these engineer units, the brigade also shifted to serve as the major command for the 1-188th Air Defense Artillery. The ADA's batteries mobilized on four separate combat missions with 330 Soldiers during the biennium. Battery F conducted the first mission, mobilizing 100 Soldiers to Iraq from July 2004 through November 2005. The Soldiers trained about 200 Iraqi Army soldiers in combat and security tasks and also served as the stabilization force for the first Iraqi election. During the election, Soldiers transported ballots to a main collection facility for tabulation.

In November 2005, 39 Soldiers in JLENS (Joint Land Attack Elevated Netting Sensor) mobilized to Afghanistan. While there, they upgraded the Tactical Automated Security System to cover all of Bagram Airfield, expanding coverage from nine tower locations to 18. The Soldiers returned home on Feb. 10, 2007.

Also in November 2005, the ADA mobilized 152 Security Forces Soldiers to Afghanistan, where they worked until April 4, 2007. The Soldiers conducted more than 1,000 combat patrols while in country and patrolled more than 500 kilometers of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. The group also trained about 500 Afghanistan National Police and Border Policemen.

The ADA's fourth mobilization replaced the JLENS Soldiers and performed a similar mission. Thirty-nine RAID (Rapid Aerostat Initial Deployment) team members served in Afghanistan from

Nov. 30, 2006, to beyond the end of the biennium.

Outside of its busy mobilization schedule, the ADA worked through reorganization and the necessary training. The batteries transformed from the MANPADS (man-portable air defense systems) to Avenger system and also fielded Sentinel Radars and SINCGARS (Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System). Live-fire exercises for the Stinger in Colorado and Avenger in Washington helped refine Soldiers' skills.



The 136th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion also includes a mix of companies but all remain focused on supporting other elements



Soldiers with the 1-112th Aviation Battalion fly a UH-60 Black Hawk over Bosnia-Herzegovina during the unit's mobilization in support of NATO.

through water purification, supply and distribution as well as general support maintenance. In addition to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, the battalion includes the 132nd, 133rd and 134th Quartermaster Companies and the 3662nd Maintenance Company. Altogether, the units include 377 Soldiers, 25 of which work full time.

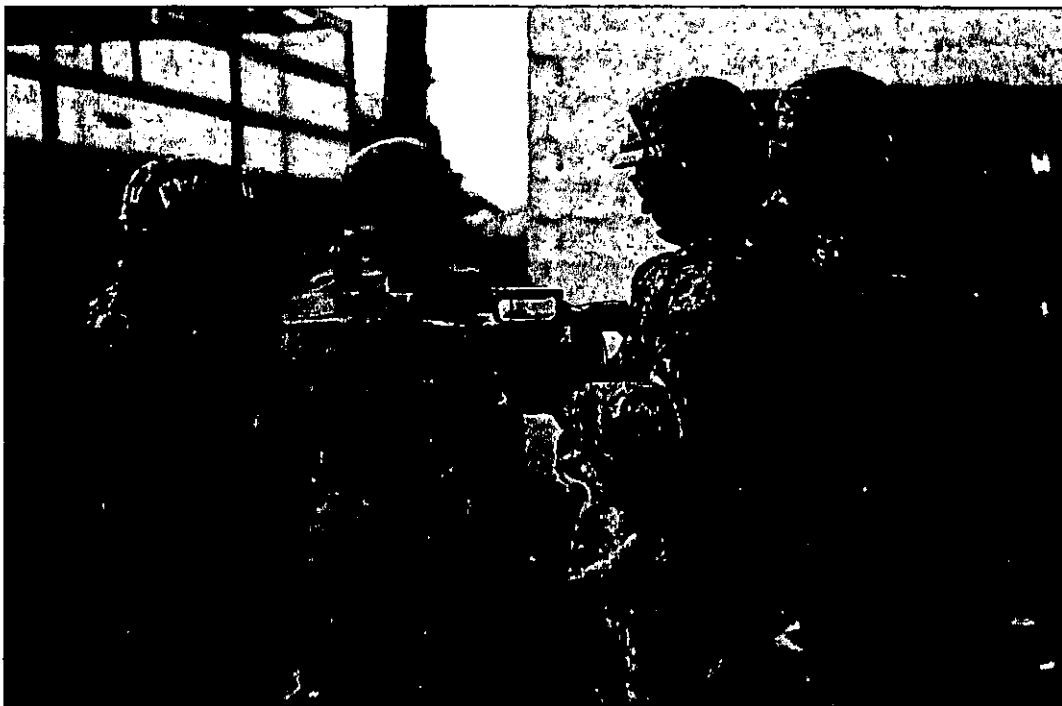
During the biennium, the battalion participated in "Bright Star," a joint exercise in Egypt, from late August through mid-October 2005 that involved tactical air, ground, naval and special operations forces. Numerous countries took part in the biennial mission. The 136th Battalion's role was to provide potable water to multinational forces as well as command and control of a supply base.

The following year, 40 Soldiers from Headquarters and Headquarters Company took part in a Small Unit Exchange program with the 380th Transportation Battalion in Diez, Germany. The Soldiers trained with the German Army and learned about the culture through tours of the country. The

German battalion then traveled to North Dakota, where the 136th provided similar activities.

Also in 2006, as well as in early 2007, the battalion trained with experts in Fort Story, Va., on water treatment and quartermaster equipment repair. The 3662nd also trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, in 2007. Additionally, the battalion hosted Operation Extreme Team and Operation Motor Mania in 2006 to highlight National Guard opportunities for potential recruits.

One of the biggest missions of the biennium came in late 2006 when the 132nd Quartermaster Company was put on alert. Twenty-one Soldiers mobilized to Iraq on May 1, 2007 for an expected yearlong tour.



The 1-112th Aviation Battalion comprises the final element within the Army Component Command and encompasses 218 authorized positions, including 15 full-time employees. The battalion includes the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Company A, Detachment 2 of the 832nd Medical Company (Air Ambulance), and Company C of the 2-285th Assault Battalion. Subordinate detachments of these units are in seven other states. Four of the battalion's 24 authorized OH-58 helicopters are authorized for North Dakota, although that will change in the next seven to eight years. Due to reorganization, the unit expects to replace the OH-58 with new UH-72 Light Utility Helicopters.

During the past biennium, the Aviation Battalion focused on individual aircrew and job specialty training. The highlight of this training came during annual training 2006 when the battalion simulated homeland security scenarios to practice its new aviation mission. Annual training 2007 also featured high-speed training as Detachment 2 participated in Golden Medic, a large-scale medical training exercise during which the unit divided into two groups and conducted medical evacuation exercises in Georgia and California.

In addition to training, the 1-112th completed real-world missions. In October 2006, Soldiers from the battalion returned home after a 16-month mobilization to Bosnia-Herzegovina. While there, the 23 members of Task Force Strike operated four UH-60 helicopters while conducting aviation operations in support of NATO's Executive Management Division.

68TH TROOP COMMAND

The 68th Troop Command supports several subordinate units with a variety of missions: the 814th Medical Detachment, 116th Public Affairs Detachment, 188th Army Band and 1919 Contract Team.

The 814th includes 39 Soldiers, two of which are full time, and resides in the newest facility within the Bohn Armory complex. This new unit conducted its first annual training in June 2006, the same month it was put on alert to mobilize for Operation Enduring Freedom. The unit was taken off of the alert status Sept. 19, 2006. The following June, the detachment's Soldiers used their skills to provide sick call and emergency service operations, in addition to doing scenario-based training, during annual training 2007. ➡

Sgt 1st Class Ken Baer, 129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment, films U.S. Soldiers training Iraqi forces in Baghdad. Many of the unit's members were forward-deployed from Qatar to Iraq and Afghanistan.



Staff Sgt. Justen D. Reed watches the lead of a fellow 188th Army Band member during a performance at the Fargo Air Museum. During the biennium, the band's focus changed to include more small group ensembles.

numerous Soldier send-offs and welcome home celebrations, Freedom Salutes and overseas duty training in Germany to backfill the USAEUR Band. The band also performed for the North Dakota Change of Command Ceremony, National Enlisted Convention, January 2007 Music in Schools Tour and various community celebrations.

RECRUITING AND RETENTION COMMAND

The North Dakota Army National Guard has succeeded in its recruiting and retention goals again this biennium, and Soldiers continue to take advantage of the many outstanding career opportunities and benefits, including gaining leadership skills, military and civilian education at little or no cost, free educational services (career counseling, admission tests, etc.), free medical screenings, life insurance, family benefits (including use of the commissary and Post Exchange facilities), vocational training and retiree benefits.

During the biennium, the Guard has offered federally-funded recruiting and retention incentives to select units and Soldiers holding specific military occupational specialties. This Selected Reserve Incentive Program includes:

- ♦ Enlistment cash bonuses of either \$15,000 or \$20,000 in selected units for enlistment into

Another new unit for the state is the 116th Public Affairs Detachment, which was born out of a separation from the 129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment. The 116th comprises the 10 Soldiers of the North Dakota portion of the former 129th, which was split between North and South Dakota. During the biennium, 20 Soldiers of the 129th (13 from North Dakota and seven from the South Dakota headquarters) mobilized for Operation Iraqi Freedom. The unit was attached to U.S. Central Command in Tampa, Fla. From there, some Soldiers were forward deployed to CENTCOM's forward headquarters in Qatar. Two Soldiers were sent to work for Third Army at the Digital Video and Imagery Distribution System hub in Atlanta, Ga. The Soldiers in Qatar were again forward deployed from there on various missions throughout CENTCOM's area of responsibility, which encompasses 23 countries in the Middle East, Central Asia and the Horn of Africa. The majority of the Qatar-based Soldiers conducted missions in Iraq and Afghanistan, collecting stories about the Soldiers mobilized there to link to private sector media in the United States.

As with other units within the North Dakota Guard, the 188th Army Band also saw its mission shift during the past biennium. The unit, which is authorized 40 positions (two full time), typically provided concert and marching band performances. During the past two years, the unit's focus shifted to modularity and employing various smaller groups in different areas simultaneously. The unit provides a jazz band, country/rock band, rock/horn band, brass quintet, Dixieland combo, flute trio and other small ensembles to support military and civilian events.

Some key events for the band during the biennium included supporting Lewis and Clark Signature Events in Montana and North Dakota,

critical skill military occupational specialties, which are determined by the Department of Army and the National Guard Bureau.

- ♦ An affiliation bonus of \$10,000 for Soldiers being discharged from active duty with a remaining service obligation who join the National Guard.

- ♦ A retention bonus of \$7,500 for a three-year extension and \$15,000 for a six-year extension in all units except Table of Distribution and Allowances units, such as the Regional Training Institute.

- ♦ The Student Loan Repayment Program makes payments on student loads at the end of each satisfactory year of service. A minimum of \$500 and a maximum of \$3,000 (plus interest) can be paid each year, dependent on loan amounts. The maximum amount paid to a Soldier is \$20,000.

- ♦ A Health Professional Loan Repayment Program repays medical professional education loans when a medical professional joins the Guard. The program pays \$20,000 after the first year, another \$20,000 after the second year and \$10,000 after the third year of service, with a maximum of \$50,000 paid to the institution holding the original loan. The program is available to any medical career specialty as determined by the Department of the ARmy based on critical shortages nationwide in these career fields.

During this biennium, the North Dakota Army National Guard's federal incentive program paid 686 enlisted cash bonuses, 10 affiliation bonuses, 606 retention bonuses and 260 student loan repayments.

The Guard also takes part in these federal programs authorized each fiscal year by Congress



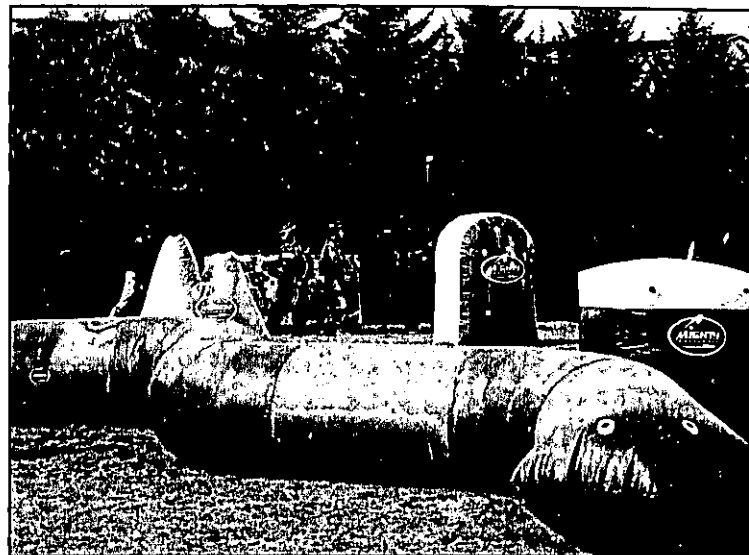
under the National Defense Authorization Act:

under the National Defense Authorization Act:

- ♦ Chapter 1606, Montgomery GI Bill — a federal program enacted by Congress that entitles Soldiers to 36 months of educational benefits. As the biennium ended and the 2007 fiscal year began, the GI Bill rate was \$317 per month for a full-time student. There are 1,670 Soldiers benefiting from the program.

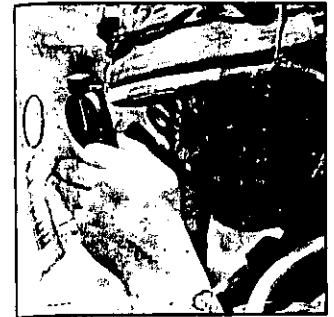
- ♦ Montgomery GI Bill Kicker Program — The National Defense Authorization Act amended the basic GI Bill program and authorized additional benefits for Soldiers with specific skills or in

- ♦ State Tuition Assistance Program — North Dakota has been fortunate to have this state-funded program to complement other federal recruiting and retention programs. The National Guard Bureau has recognized this program as a key contributor to our successful recruiting/retention efforts over the past two years. The program helps pay tuition fees for Army and Air Guard members who attend state-controlled colleges and universities. Guard members are reimbursed for as many as 130 undergraduate credits. Students at private colleges receive reimbursement equivalent to the rate at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks. To use the program, Soldiers must earn at least a C in each class.



North Dakota Army National Guard recruiters sponsored numerous local events for young people in cities across North Dakota. Events such as paintball (above) and Xbox tournaments (left) generated many lead cards while providing fun activities in the community.

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Air National Guard Overview

M

embers of the North Dakota Air National Guard distinguished themselves through an aggressive operations tempo during the past two years and anticipate that pace will increase in coming years. On the heels of the BRAC closure announcements in late spring 2005, the NDANG learned that it would be flying the MQ-1 Predator Unmanned Aerial System as well as the new C-27J Spartan Joint Cargo Aircraft. As an interim mea-

sure to retain aircraft maintenance and flying skills until the Spartan comes in around 2011, the National Guard Bureau presented a "bridge mission" using the C-21 Learjet.

During the biennium, the NDANG met one of its greatest challenges. While still supporting an overseas operations tempo with 200 personnel deploying in a variety of roles, the Happy Hooligans had to maintain the high-airframe-time F-16s through 2006 while developing a way to get people selected and trained for the Predator and C-21 missions. Also, a plan formulated more than a decade ago finally came to fruition with the takeover of security operations for the Minuteman ICBM force at Minot (N.D.) Air Force Base.

GOODBYE TO THE F-16

The aircraft flight time entry in the plane's forms book was the only clue a specter lurked within the airplane's structure. An unknown existed, incapable of being verified, in the back of the plane. Cracks had been seen in other aircraft at the major overhaul facility at Hill Air Force Base that would require \$1 million per aircraft to inspect and repair. The cost simply didn't justify the remaining useful life of the aircraft, so the Hooligan F-16s began a countdown, in hours, to a point they could no longer be flown. To see them in the hangars and on the ramp, one couldn't know the planes were grounded until a single flight would take them to a final resting place.

The first of the final five flights were to the Air Force Technical Training Center at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas, where future Air Force and Air National Guard technicians would learn various aspects of F-16 maintenance. Replacement aircraft that had not "timed out" came to the NDANG ↗

VISION

Be the premiere Air National Guard unit in the nation by attracting, training and retaining outstanding personnel who will use their unequal work ethic and technical expertise to excel in our assigned positions. We will continually transform and adapt to the world's rapidly changing threats by constantly updating our tactics, training, facilities and equipment to ensure we are always ready, reliable and available for any contingency or situation that may affect our city, state or nation.

MISSION

Provide well-disciplined, highly trained and equipped professional forces to the United States Air Force and governor to defend our nation and state from any threats to the safety and well-being of our citizens.

from the Arizona Air National Guard. Upon arrival, the "new" planes, which had been sitting for an extended period in Arizona, needed extensive inspection and repair before they met the Hooligan standard. Thousands of labor hours went into these new arrivals during the last months of 2005 and early 2006.

By the fall of 2006, maintenance labor resources were dropping as more maintenance personnel left for the nine-month schools of the Predator missions. Through creative management of resources, the Hooligans met F-16 mission goals at manning strengths well below normal levels. Adding to this was the transfer of responsibilities of the Hooligan alert detachment in October 2006 to the Vermont National Guard at Langley Air Force Base, Va. People and equipment had to be relocated and the site prepared for the new tenant.

By fall 2006, the flights to the bone yard began in earnest. In January 2007, the Hooligan fighter era ended. When this arrived, the North Dakota Air National Guard had racked up the most impressive fighter-related statistics of any unit in the world. It had been in fighters for nearly 60 years and ended it with 144,000 accident-free hours in the F-101 Voodoo, F-4 Phantom and the F-16 Falcon. It had the longest calendar record of any unit, with the last accident recorded 35 years ago in 1973. Statistically, when the average F-16 unit was experiencing an engine failure in the "old" F-100-200 Pratt & Whitney every 4,000 flying hours, the Hooligans went more than 50,000 hours with this engine (before transitioning to the newer, more reliable F100-220 engine) without a single engine failure. Pratt & Whitney and the Air Force recognized the achievement no other unit had managed to accomplish.

It is no surprise, and worthy of note, every F-16 coming out of Fargo arrived at the Davis-Monthan storage base at Code 1, or "fully mission capable."



The biennium was marked by a transition from the Happy Hooligan's renowned F-16 fighter planes. At mission's end in January 2007, the unit retained the best fighter-related safety statistics of any unit in the world.

ON TO THE C-21

The C-21 Learjet, an almost unchanged version of the Learjet Model 35 business jet, was to be one of the bigger challenges the Fargo maintenance unit had seen. Unlike every other aircraft that had come to the unit, the C-21 had been taken care of by civilian contractors for the Air Force. No military training program or maintenance process had been developed for the aircraft; it would be up to the NDANG and its sister C-21 unit in Connecticut to develop the maintenance program for the C-21 from scratch. While many Air Force aircraft had seen transition from Air Force maintenance to civilian contractor maintenance, a transition the other direction had never been attempted. This would be a first in the Air Force, as well as the Air National Guard.

Procurement of the proper manuals and technical data required considerable research in a dynamic process to identify requirements, then aggressively locate up-to-date sources for the documents. A

process was developed to submit corrections in a manner similar to that of Air Force manuals to handle the multitude of mistakes found in the long-neglected technical manual system associated with the C-21.

Upon arrival of the C-21s in January 2007, a team of contractor-supplied mechanics assisted the unit with performing maintenance until the NDANG was scheduled to take over on Oct. 1, 2007 — a date that was moved up one month to Sept. 1, 2007, after it was determined the Hooligan mechanics were ready much quicker than originally expected. Contractor support has since been reduced to providing parts to the unit. The C-21 maintenance effort continues to grow in capability and quality.

DAWNING OF THE PREDATOR MISSION

It's a mission designed for North Dakota. From a dark, quiet room three crewmembers monitor and fly an aircraft thousands of miles away. Others stand at the ready providing immediate weather, network systems and communications support. The aircraft, the MQ-1 Predator, loiters over the area of interest, whether in a war zone or along one of our borders, monitoring events on the ground. Valuable, real-time information is passed for tactical assessment and, when required, action.

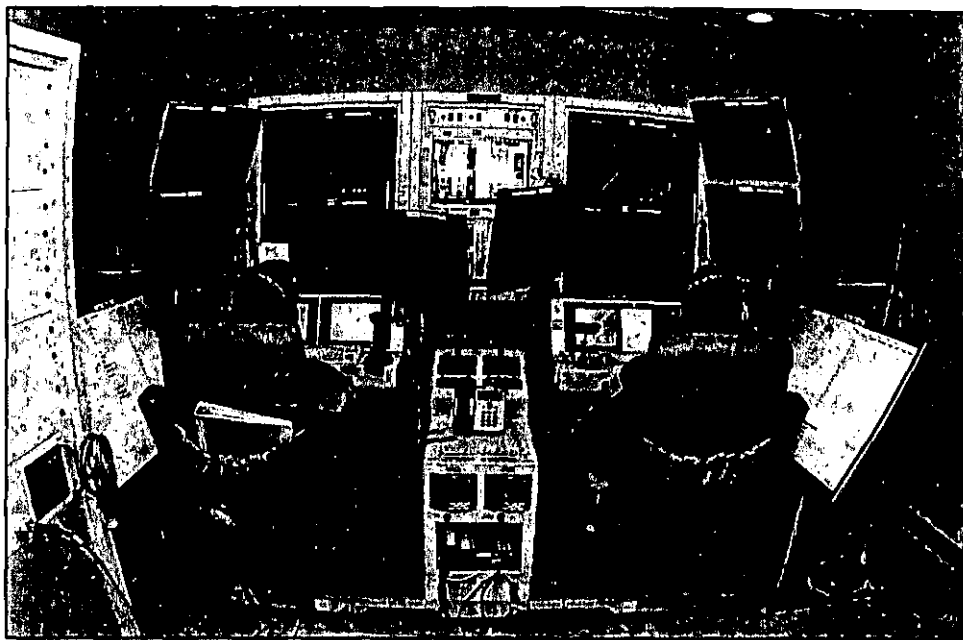
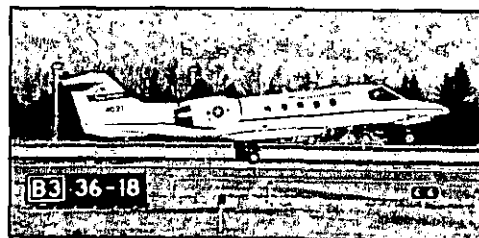
As the final months of the F-16 mission wound down, former F-16 pilots and maintainers began lengthy schools to learn how to perform the various jobs involved in Predator operations. From flying to meteorology, Hooligans spread out to technical schools in Texas, Nevada, Mississippi and elsewhere to learn new trades for the new weapon system.

In March 2007, the first of the Predator equipment arrived to a building that had undergone several months of work to convert it to accept the new mission. After what the contractor described as the smoothest installation they had ever accomplished, the first Predator operations began at the end of June 2007. This was a welcome event, since Predator-qualified crews had been working from Nellis Air Force Base, Nev., in rotational short-term TDY (temporary duty) following an extensive six- to 12-month school while waiting for the completion of the Fargo facility.

UNIT HIGHLIGHTS

Each group and squadron within the 119th Wing distinguished itself in a variety of missions during the biennium. Together, they all maintained the Wing's unparalleled safety culture. The 119th Wing has now gone 35 years without losing an aircraft and is rapidly approaching 160,000 flying hours. During its 18 years with the F-16A/B Fighting Falcon, the wing exceeded an unprecedented 72,200 flying hours. Despite the stress of converting flying missions, which typically results in increased mishaps, the wing's reportable mishap rate continued to plummet during the past four years to a record 0.4 injuries per 200,000 hours worked. During the past two years, the wing deployed personnel around the world and to date have not experienced a single reportable injury. Here are some of the highlights of the missions these personnel performed during the biennium.

Within the 119th Operations Group, the 177th Airlift Squadron marked the beginning of a new era on Jan. 9, 2007, when the first C-21 Learjet arrived. The Squadron now has eight jets



The Air National Guard's new missions include the C-21 Learjet (top) and MQ-1 Predator (center and bottom).

Pilots control the Predator from a secure location on base while flying missions around the world.

and is responsible for Operational Support Airlift, transporting distinguished visitors and providing a responsive aeromedical airlift system to move eligible patients. The 178th Reconnaissance Squadron, which also falls under the Operations Group, operates the MQ-1 Predator. Airmen's primary mission includes interdiction and conducting armed reconnaissance against critical, perishable targets.

The wing's 119th Detachments saw major mission shifts during the biennium. A permanent alert detachment at Langley Air Force Base, Va., transferred its responsibilities to another unit on Oct. 12, 2006, after the fighter mission ended. Prior to that, 36 full-time Airmen performed aircraft maintenance as well as munitions, supply, administrative and operational command responsibilities. In late spring 2007, the wing added a detachment at the Minot Air Force Base. The detachment will eventually include 150 security police that provide security for the nation's Intercontinental Ballistic Missile assets surrounding the base.

As part of the mission transition, the **119th Maintenance Group** (which includes the 119th Maintenance Squadron, 119th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron and 119th Maintenance Operations Flight) sent 22 F-16s to the Aircraft Maintenance and Regeneration Center and accepted nine C-21s. Airmen also established two Ground Control Stations a month ahead of schedule. In July 2005 and August 2007, the group mobilized to Klamath Falls, Ore., to support inspections of the F-16s and C-21s, respectively. Additionally, 20 Airmen mobilized to Iraq and 22 to Duluth, Minn., to backfill for a unit. The Maintenance Group also was active in Operation Jump Start, mobilizing volunteers to Arizona and New Mexico for border patrol missions.

The **119th Mission Support Group** includes one of the largest engineering squadrons in the Air National Guard with 126 Airmen in four functional areas: engineering, fire protection, explosive ordnance disposal and readiness. The 119th Civil Engineer Squadron responded after Hurricane Katrina in September 2005, sending 69 Airmen and 251.5 short tons of cargo in less than 48 hours. The Squadron established a tent city for more than 2,000 relief workers while the 119th Services Flight served more than 210,000 meals during the 60-day mobilization.

The squadron participated in numerous other missions outside of the base. Thirty-three Airmen, 24 of whom volunteered, mobilized to Iraq, Afghanistan, Kuwait or Qatar. Additionally, 70 Airmen from

the squadron and 13 from the services flight spent two weeks in Germany in November 2006 to train and upgrade facilities at the Silver Flag training site. The squadron also trained others, operating one of five regional training sites in the Air National Guard that enhance war skills of engineering, explosive ordnance disposal, fire protection and readiness personnel. The highlight of the biennium was hosting 34 people from five Guard units for the first Readiness Deployment for Training for the Air Guard. The training event led to a repeat performance when the 119th Emergency Management Flight was asked to conduct that same training for the Air Force. This is the beginning of a new training venue for the emergency management career field that will begin in FY08 at four of the Air Guard regional training sites.

In addition to its efforts following Hurricane Katrina, the 119th Services Flight also supported the Lewis and Clark Youth Rendezvous in Washburn, N.D., serving more than 900 people in just three days. The flight also served meals at the U.S. Air Force Academy and for the Civil Air Patrol. Additionally, six Services Flight Airmen participated in a 120-day rotation at Manas Air Force Base, Kyrgyzstan, in 2006, assisting at base dining facilities and with mortuary affairs.

The 119th Security Forces Squadron also falls under the Mission Support Group. The squadron



Tech. Sgt. Ted A. Robinette, 119th Maintenance Squadron, caresses his son's head as he searches through a pile of luggage upon his return from Iraq. Robinette deployed to Balad Air Base from mid-February to late-April 2007.

traveled less this past biennium, but still had some notable overseas missions. The squadron's two officers mobilized to Iraq in 2006 and 17 additional Airmen spent 90 days in Diego Garcia providing security personnel and office staff.

Also falling within the Mission Support Group, the 119th Communications Flight mobilized several individuals during the biennium, including one to Mississippi after Hurricane Katrina and two to the Air Reserve Component augmentee program, or ARCv. The Information Resource Manager taught records management to Civil Engineering facility managers and material control personnel both in the United States and abroad.

The 119th Wing Multimedia Center also worked in both locales, creating photos that were published regularly in national news publications and videos that aired during quarterly broadcasts on 1st Air Force NOW and the Pentagon Channel. These photographs and video productions have helped spread awareness to the rest of the nation about the involvement and accomplishments of the 119th Wing. The team also supported the Lewis and Clark Rendezvous, taking more than 2,000 photos and shooting more than 35 hours of video. They also produced a daily newspaper and comprehensive closing ceremonies video for students.

Additionally, the team was awarded top honors for a broadcast news piece about the 119th's support in Gulfport, Miss., during the Hurricane Katrina relief effort. Multimedia members also were recognized for their work with the Governor's Joint Keepsake Video, highlighting efforts of the N.D. Army and Air National Guard. Additionally, the group shot aerial photos and video documentation in support of flood duties for the North Dakota and Minnesota National Guard in April 2006. The team received top honors and an Air Force Achievement Medal for their hard work in photography and with the production of a news broadcast in 2006 that depicted the unit's medical group deployment to Ghana, Africa. That same year, the team received second place in the photojournalism contest and third place in the stand-alone photo contest with the National Guard Bureau.

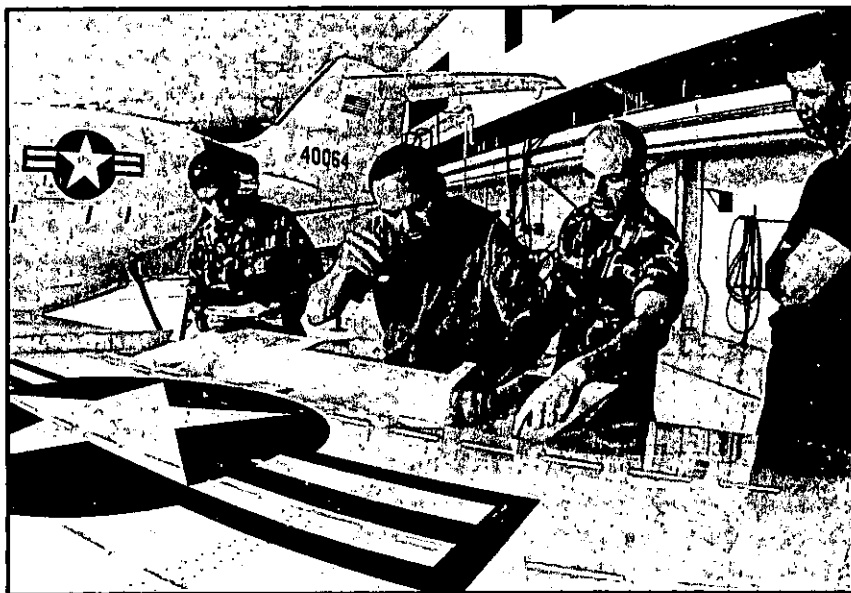
In support of North Dakota's State Partnership Program, the 119th Medical Group deployed 58 members plus support personnel to Accra, Ghana, in September 2006 for MEDFLAG. The primary objectives were to refine medical field operations and gain experience in managing world health problems for U.S. theater medical response teams, share medical information and techniques with host country medical personnel, and provide humanitarian assistance to host nation populations in depressed areas. The Medical Group's Outreach Clinic treated 2,252 patients, filled 1,900 prescriptions, and provided basic services, such as blood pressure checks and glucose testing, for another 2,840. Additionally, a dentist met with 67 patients and an optometrist checked 578 patients and distributed more than 600 pairs of eyeglasses.

Furthermore, the 119th Medical Group implemented an annual medical readiness mass processing program called PHA-Quick in December 2006. PHA-Quick is a frequent-deployer program that captures Airmen's medical information.

RECRUITING AND RETENTION

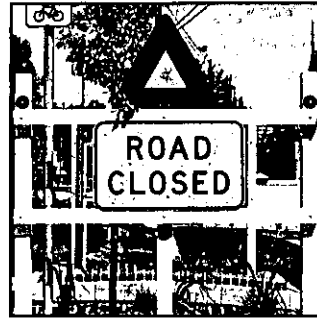
Conversion from F-16 Fighters to the C-21 and Predator led to fewer positions in the Air Guard. With the decline of available job openings, the main focus of Recruiting and Retention was placed on retraining displaced unit members. Despite the challenges faced due to conversion, the 119th Wing still maintained an end strength greater than 97 percent and met the NGB retention goal with a rate of 89 percent through 2006.

In short, the biennium was filled with challenges and yet many successes as the Air Guard worked through a major mission change while maintaining high safety levels and retention rates.



The Air National Guard learned to maintain the C-21 aircraft as they bridged the gap between the F-16 fighter mission and the upcoming C-27J Joint Cargo Aircraft.

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Department of Emergency Services Overview

During the 2005-07 biennium, legislative action mandated creation of the Department of Emergency Services, which includes the Division of Homeland Security and Division of State Radio. The department manages the State Emergency Operations Center, ensuring a statewide coordinated response to emergencies and disasters, and operates the State Radio communications center, which provides services to all first responders, emergency operations personnel and North Dakota residents. Additionally, DES works to prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural and technological events. The department coordinates with local, tribal, state and federal agencies to produce and distribute public safety information. Altogether, DES has 54 legislatively authorized full-time positions.

DIVISION OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The Division of Homeland Security is organized into the Disaster Recovery Section, Homeland Security Program Section and Operations and Planning Section. As a whole, the division manages the State Emergency Operations Center and coordinates federal, state, local and private resources to ensure a synchronized statewide response in the event of an incident, emergency or disaster.

Increasing federal grant management requirements have led to significant improvements in local grant expenditures for the Homeland Security Grant Program. Eighty percent of Homeland Security funding received by North Dakota is disbursed to counties and tribal nations through a sub-granting process that is now inclusive of all first responder organizations and controlled to allow only authorized equipment that results in building response capability directed toward national priorities. During 2005 and 2006, DES provided more than \$18 million in federal funding to emergency personnel to better prepare them to respond not only to the threat of terrorism but everyday emergencies. In all, equipment grants totaled \$8,195,325, training grants equaled \$1,212,317, planning grants were \$689,997, communications grants came to \$7,646,482 and exercise grants were \$402,292.

During the biennium, the department also re-oriented its programs with a renewed preparedness vision and used capabilities-based planning to answer three fundamental questions: How

VISION

A respected team investing in and contributing to a safe and secure homeland through coordinated emergency services.

MISSION

DES conducts planning, coordination, communications and operations for the safety and security of all citizens in North Dakota.



prepared do we need to be? How prepared are we? How do we prioritize efforts to close the gap? Working through the Department of Emergency Services Advisory Committee and a multidiscipline technical Anchor Community Workgroup, decisions were formed to:

- ♦ Allocate funding based upon a gap analysis in each county and tribal nation for communications equipment, training and exercises
- ♦ Establish specific tier levels for responding agencies in each county and tribe
- ♦ Restrict equipment purchases to specific equipment within a county or tribe's respective tier level
- ♦ Allocate funding for the planning process to further "regional response" in North Dakota
- ♦ Allocate funding at a regional level through a multidiscipline response governance board
- ♦ Restrict equipment funding at a regional level to "capability-based allocations" to prepare for a specific scenario with target capabilities
- ♦ Compel comprehensive exercise and training requirements for regional response.

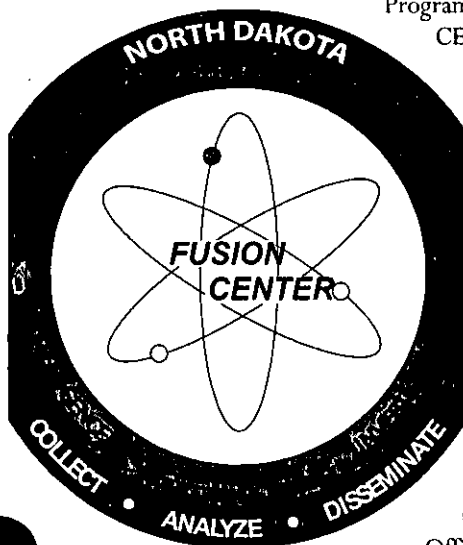
Staff members also coordinated 19 courses conducted by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's training consortium. More than 425 North Dakotans attended courses on topics ranging from basic awareness to operational and management levels. North Dakota's Department of Homeland Security also trained emergency personnel on the National Incident Management System, or NIMS, with 23,862 North Dakotans attending.

Additionally, the Department of Emergency Services supported the N.D. Lead Center for the Safe School Planning Training Program. A survey revealed that nearly 97 percent of North Dakota school districts have some type of emergency response plan. More than 43 percent have a comprehensive plan that is reviewed and updated annually.

Emergency management exercises during the biennium provided a way to train and learn. The Department of Emergency Services supported the Department of Transportation in exercising its Aircraft Emergency Response Plan. It conducted Exercise Lignite Wind with the North Dakota National Guard in October 2006 to test the state emergency operations plan in a biological terrorism event. The department also supported the state's 53 counties and four tribal governments in designing, developing and conducting emergency management exercises. Local jurisdictions staged 144 varying exercises during the biennium.

Under the department's guidance, the North Dakota League of Cities coordinated the Citizen Corps Program, which concentrates on Community Emergency Response Team development and training.

CERT teaches citizens how to care for themselves, their families, neighbors and coworkers in a disaster. North Dakota began the biennium with 20 Citizen Corps Councils, 74 CERT trainers and 817 CERT members and concluded it with 28 councils, 95 trainers and 1,429 members.



FUSION CENTER — BIENNIUM BY THE NUMBERS

Law Enforcement WMD Protective Measures Training	155
Anti-Terrorism Training	48
Intelligence Briefings	71
Site Assistance Visits	15
Critical Asset Identification	2,400

North Dakota's Fusion Center came into existence during the biennium when Gov. John Hoeven signed Executive Order 2007-06. The center serves as a centralized location to bring together law enforcement, operations and intelligence to deter, plan and respond to the needs of federal, state, local, tribal and private sector entities in response to the threat of terrorism. The Fusion Center Executive Board is comprised of members from the Office of the Adjutant General, North Dakota National Guard, North Dakota Highway Patrol, North Dakota Division of Homeland Security and North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

The Fusion Center's mission is to provide one central location for the collection, fusion, analysis, production and dissemination of homeland security information for the purpose of informing key

North Dakota decision makers of potential homeland security threats and to protect citizens and state infrastructure. The center assists local jurisdictions with training, evaluation and hardening critical infrastructure.

During the biennium, the Fusion Center supported coordination of 86 potential acts of terrorism, 20 of which were possible weapons of mass destruction events. Subsequent investigations conducted by federal and local law enforcement agencies determined none was related to WMD. The Fusion Center also coordinated with the U.S. Border Patrol in mapping the U.S.-Canadian border crossing points and, in conjunction with the North Dakota Sheriffs' and Police Chiefs' Associations and the Division of State Radio, designed an operational plan for locating major crime suspects traveling in North Dakota.

DIVISION OF HOMELAND SECURITY — DISASTER RECOVERY

Disaster Recovery manages and coordinates presidential-declared disaster programs, including public assistance and hazard mitigation. Nationally, North Dakota is one of three states that maintain a "managing state" status. The Division of Homeland Security assumes disaster program management responsibilities instead of FEMA; however, coordination with FEMA is an ongoing process. When event damages exceed the predetermined per capita threshold, a presidential declaration results and activates federal disaster recovery programs. Nearly \$1 billion in disaster recovery assistance have been distributed to local, tribal and state entities since 1993.

The Public Assistance Program provides federal funding for repairs to damaged public infrastructure such as roads, culverts, bridges, public buildings and parks. The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding for projects that will reduce or permanently eliminate future risk to lives and property, such as home acquisition from floodways and floodplains, lift station repair and flood wall construction. In both grant programs, the federal cost share is 75 percent, and the remaining 25 percent is a state and local responsibility.

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a non-disaster, nationwide competitive grant program that provides funds to states for hazard mitigation planning and implementing projects prior to an event. Local governments must have an approved multihazard mitigation plan in order to receive funding. If the national review panel selects an application, 75 percent of the cost is borne by the federal government and 25 percent by the local jurisdiction.

Staff members coordinate meetings of the State Hazard Mitigation Team, which has prioritized more than 200 applications submitted for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding approval. Personnel also coordinate the Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team of federal and state agency representation to assist in forming mitigation strategies and to examine additional funding possibilities. After the 1993 floods, the team leveraged an additional \$12 million for mitigation activities.

The Individual and Households Program provides funding assistance up to predetermined limits for home damage repair, transportation repair or replacement, and funeral expenses. It allows limited funding for crisis counseling, unemployment assistance and loans from the Small Business Administration. The cost share equates to 75 percent federal and 25 percent state.

- ◆ On July 22, 2005, North Dakota received a presidential declaration for 24 counties and three tribal nations after severe thunderstorms, high winds, excessive rain and ground saturation. Disaster grant dollars distributed totaled \$15,378,757.
- ◆ On Nov. 21, 2005, North Dakota received a presidential declaration for 19 counties and one tribal nation as a result of a severe winter storm accompanied by record and near-record snow fall. For this event, \$2,024,210 was allocated to declared jurisdictions.
- ◆ On Jan. 4, 2006, North Dakota received a presidential declaration for four counties resulting ➡



The spring flood in 2006 exceeded water levels of the 1997 flood in some areas, but damage was limited due to mitigation efforts.

HOME ACQUISITION – A N.D. MITIGATION SUCCESS STORY

Before, during and after the flood of 1997, hundreds of damaged and destroyed homes along the Red and other rivers were acquired through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and the land deed restricted to green space.

A study using Geographic Information Systems compared flood depths associated with the 2006 flood and other events related to the acquisition locations. It showed significant economic losses were avoided. Mitigation efforts prevented significant losses in 2006. For example, acquiring Grand Forks residences prevented an estimated \$17.1 million in damages to homes. About \$2 million was saved in temporary housing costs for displaced individuals, and a 98 percent reduction in flood-fighting costs (when compared to the 1997 disaster) was realized.

from a severe winter storm. DES distributed \$2,147,154 in disaster funding.

- ♦ On June 5, 2006, North Dakota received a presidential declaration for 11 counties and one tribal nation after major spring flooding along the Red River and its tributaries. Disaster grants totaled \$7,042,500. According to historical records, the 2006 flood was considered the third highest overall flood event for the Red River.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY — EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

Operations and planning staff maintain the State Emergency Operations Center and provide 24/7 response coordination with more than 110 federal, state and volunteer agencies, local governments, and private entities. Together, the groups provide required resources and assets, compile

initial damage assessment information, evaluate information to determine the potential for state and federal declarations, and handle requests for assistance. They also produce and distribute documents and reports germane to emergency or disaster operations.

Staff members coordinated state response for wildland fires, hazardous material spills, potable water shortages, missing persons, AMBER Alerts, downed/missing aircraft, train derailments, flooding, severe winter storms, tornadoes, power outages and hail, rain and high-wind storms that produced significant property damage and threatened lives. Examples of larger incidents during the biennium include the Coleharbor wind storm, the 9,000-acre Lund Fire in Sioux County, lengthy disruption of water services for users of the Fort Berthold Rural Water System, and Red River flooding.

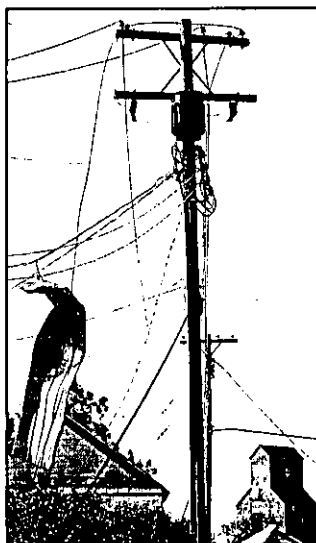
WebEOC, a Web-based incident management tool, was introduced in 2005 to create greater efficiency in coordinating use of state assets by providing a real-time link from the State Emergency Operations Center to other agencies during emergencies.

The center also manages and maintains the N.D. Hazardous Chemicals Preparedness and Response Program, coordinates the State Continuum of Government/Continuity of Operations planning efforts, and conducts equipment tests for the Harris Radio, Amateur Radio, National Warning System and the Emergency Alert System. Staff train, facilitate and evaluate activities from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

When Hurricanes Katrina and Rita ravaged the Gulf Coast, some Emergency Services staff members joined with people from other agencies to deploy to the area. In the aftermath, the agency responded to federal mandates to assess and address shortfalls and subsequently developed guidance to assist emergency managers in enhancing local plans.

The North Dakota Disaster Procedures Guide received an extensive rewrite during the biennium and now contains up-to-date processes and procedures to help guide specific duty performance in a crisis situation.

Efforts continue to address natural disasters, as well, including coordinating and partnering with agencies for annual severe weather campaigns and to recognize National Preparedness Month. During the 10-year anniversary of the Red River flood of 1997, the Department of Emergency Services developed a booklet with chronological information and after-action reports to assist the media and provided technical and subject matter assistance for a 10-year commemoration Web site.



Disaster recovery staff members stepped in to mitigate the effects of a disaster. The team aided any communities this past biennium, including Coleharbor, N.D., after it suffered the devastating effects of a wind storm.

DIVISION OF STATE RADIO

The Division of State Radio provides and maintains statewide communications capability. It delivers voice and mobile data communications through a system of 36 towers throughout North Dakota. The Division is the Public Safety Answering Point for the North Dakota Highway Patrol and also serves as the Public Safety Answer Point for 22 of the 53 counties and, in that capacity, executes all communications and dispatch requirements for law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services. State Radio also provides backup services for many local and regional Answer Points. If one or more Answer Points experience a failure, all 911 emergency calls can be re-routed to State Radio.

State Radio is the CJIS System Agency for the FBI National Crime Information Center and the National Law Enforcement Teletype System. These systems link all law enforcement agencies nationwide and international partners to an information-sharing network about criminal activity (missing persons, wanted persons, stolen vehicles, etc.). State Radio also manages the North Dakota Law Enforcement Teletype System, which connects all state

law enforcement to the National Crime Information Center and National Law Enforcement Teletype System. This national system processes 5.5 million messages a month. State Radio trained more than 350 new users for these systems.

State Radio also has been engaged in fielding a new P-25 compliant analog-to-digital radio infrastructure. The project includes the complete replacement of all older generation base stations, cables, antennae and support equipment. All 36 tower sites are equipped with mobile data capability, enabling law enforcement officers to run driver and vehicle license checks as well as "wants" and warrants from their patrol car. State Radio operates in analog mode but has the ability to oper-

STATE RADIO — BIENNIUM BY THE NUMBERS

During 2005-07, State Radio received 32,000 911 calls and 116,000 calls from 1-800 and administrative lines. It also conducted 84,000 phone calls for dispatching resources. Every year, there is an average increase of 4-5 percent in calls and incidents. During the biennium, State Radio also logged 35,950 incident cards including:

Type of Incident	Number of Incidents
Emergency Medical	5,036 (4,722*)
Fire	1,949 (1,689*)
Highway Patrol	13,941
Police	2,466 (1,883*)
Sheriffs	8,781 (6,898*)
Game and Fish	611
Other Agencies	3,188

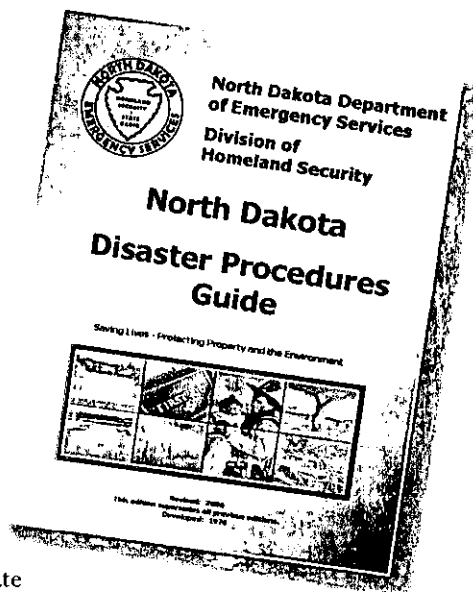
* Number relating to State Radio counties

ate in digital mode. Once local jurisdictions purchase the required P-25 compliant mobile and portable radios, or the Federal Communications Commission mandates a digital-only policy, State Radio will then operate in digital mode only. The Communications Center has been updated with new consoles, an improved mapping system and automation equipment, including computers, a message switcher and a voice recorder.

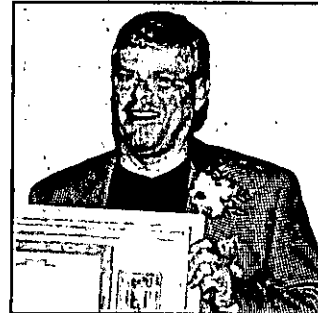
Through its statewide communication network, the Division of State Radio serves as a strong partner to the Division of Homeland Security in resource coordination efforts to save lives and protect property during natural or man-made disasters.

State Radio maintains a staff of 33. A minimum of five communication specialists are on duty 24 hours a day throughout the year. The communication center is capable of expanding to seven positions in case of disaster or catastrophic event. The average experience level in the division is 17 years.

More information about the Department of Emergency Services and its many services may be found online at www.nd.gov/des.



Communication specialists with the Division of State Radio provide service 24 hours a day throughout the year.



Distinguished Service Medal



North Dakota's Distinguished Service Medal is the highest level of award given by the state.

Lt. Col. Darel D. Leetun — Aug. 5, 2005

Cmd. Chief Terry L. Jacobson — Aug. 30, 2006

Maj. Gen. Michael J. Haugen — Aug. 8, 2006

Brig. Gen. Jerald L. Engelman — Feb. 22, 2007

Legion of Merit Medal



The Legion of Merit is the second highest commendation presented to Soldiers and Airmen in the North Dakota Guard.

Maj. Krista L. Anheluk — July 18, 2005

Col. Joan M. Bentz — Sept. 28, 2005

Staff Sgt. Timothy J. Callahan — Feb. 9, 2007

Command Sgt. Maj. Jack W. Cripe —
July 18, 2005

Sgt. 1st Class Diane Degenstein —
Nov. 27, 2006

Sgt. 1st Class John A. Demke — Jan. 11, 2006

Sgt. 1st Class Rowland J. Ehler —
Nov. 27, 2006

Sgt. Brandon M. Erickson — March 14, 2006

Sgt. 1st Class Kristi J. Fetsch — Sept. 6, 2006

Maj. Davina R. French — Sept. 20, 2006

Herman F. Gierke III (Civilian) — Sept. 20, 2006

Sgt. 1st Class Anthony W. Goldade —
May 15, 2006

Cpl. Nathan J. Goodiron — Nov. 27, 2006

Master Sgt. Alvin J. Herda — March 9, 2007

Spc. Michael L. Hermanson — May 24, 2006

Sgt. 1st Class Gary L. Hoffmann —
Jan. 17, 2007

Sgt. 1st Class Mark W. Huether — Nov. 23, 2005

Chief Master Sgt. Terry L. Jacobson —
Jan. 5, 2006

Master Sgt. Larry J. Kallod — July 6, 2006

Cpl. Christopher K. Kleinwachter —
Nov. 30, 2006

Sgt. 1st Class Eldred J. Knutson — Jan. 10, 2006

Master Sgt. Richard C. Kupitz — June 20, 2007

Col. Myron C. Lepp — June 1, 2007

Master Sgt. John A. Lundstrom —
Sept. 11, 2006

Sgt. 1st Class Daniel A. McGough —
June 20, 2007

Cpl. Curtis R. Mehrer — June 7, 2006

Command Sgt. Maj. Dale D. Moench —
Sept. 28, 2005

Sgt. 1st Class Dale E. Moser — July 14, 2005

1st Sgt. James P. Nelson — April 23, 2007

Chief Warrant Officer 5 Terry L. Nelson —
Oct. 11, 2006

Sgt. Maj. Roderick S. Olin — Sept. 28, 2005

Sgt. Maj. Steven M. Olson — April 9, 2007

Master Sgt. Randy L. Reimer — April 9, 2007

Command Sgt. Maj. Kevin K. Remington —
March 14, 2006

Sgt. 1st Class Rodney L. Rohrer —
Sept. 6, 2006

Master Sgt. Rodney A. Schindler —
Nov. 27, 2006

Col. Allen W. Schuldt — Nov. 9, 2005

Chief Warrant Officer 5 Gary L. Schulz —
Oct. 12, 2005

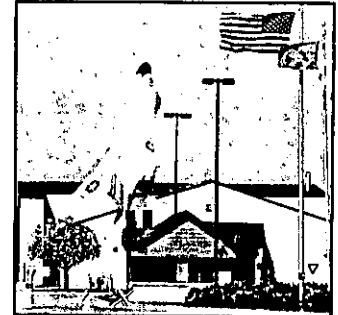
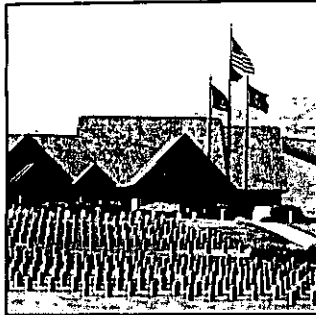
Chief Warrant Officer 2 Gerard J. Schwan —
June 19, 2006

Col. Terrance L. Thilmony — Sept. 28, 2005

Sgt. Travis A. Van Zoest — June 7, 2006

Col. Charles M. Wagner — Jan. 31, 2006

Sgt. 1st Class Jane M. Walth —
June 15, 2007

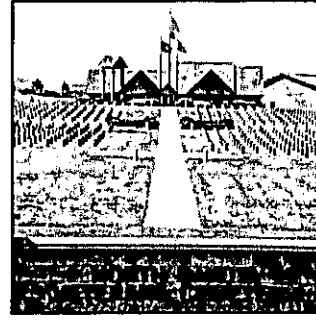
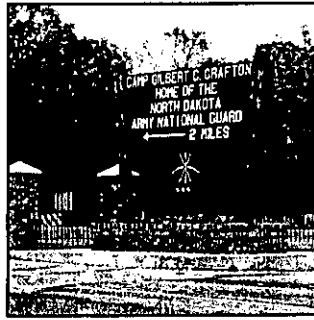
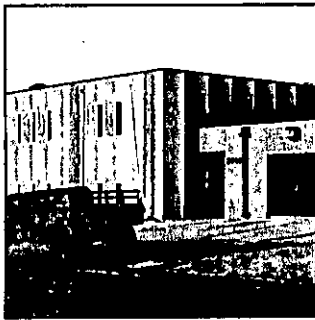


Biennial Budgets

STATE EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007
Salaries and Wages	\$1,768,579	\$1,882,099
Operating Expenses	\$1,429,809	\$6,090,540
Capital Improvements	\$280,883	\$567,182
Grants - Veterans Bonus Grant	\$1,903,350	\$762,897
Grants - Armory Rental Payments	\$164,757	\$164,757
Civil Air Patrol	\$64,239	\$84,948
Tuition, Recruiting and Retention	\$862,192	\$903,524
Air Guard Contracts	\$3,832,478	\$3,324,197
Army Guard Contracts	\$17,076,346	\$19,400,806
Veterans' Cemetery	\$116,092	\$130,119
GRAND TOTAL	\$27,498,725	\$33,311,069
General Funds	\$6,970,403	\$11,210,493
Special Funds	\$143,529	\$161,522
Federal Funds*	\$20,384,793	\$21,939,054

*Federal funds reimbursed through state accounting system.

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES	FY 2006	FY 2007
Administration	\$21,084,650.46	\$14,454,352.38
Salaries	\$740,666.14	\$447,847.26
Operating Expenses	\$305,130.62	\$1,145,046.09
Equipment	\$923,812.28	\$762,673.28
Grants (State & Local)	\$19,115,041.42	\$12,098,785.75
Homeland Security	\$668,908.90	\$1,036,939.09
Salaries	\$588,412.36	\$869,070.44
Operating Expenses	\$2,278.37	\$10,568.86
Grants (State & Local)	\$78,218.17	\$157,299.79
Disaster Declaration Costs	\$22,792,283.11	\$12,605,658.41
Salaries	\$284,089.22	\$286,390.64
Operating Expenses	\$128,362.65	\$84,165.37
Grants (State & Local)	\$22,379,831.24	\$12,235,102.40
Hazardous Chemical Preparedness Response	\$118,699.38	\$124,104.45
Salaries	\$53,221.63	\$60,357.30
Operating Expenses	\$9,240.25	\$7,522.15
Grants (State & Local)	\$56,237.50	\$56,225.00
State Radio	\$2,603,423.94	\$2,762,549.07
Salaries	\$1,479,211.34	\$1,587,475.82
Operating Expenses	\$1,124,212.60	\$1,175,073.25
GRAND TOTAL	\$47,267,965.79	\$30,983,603.40
General Funds	\$2,686,718.05	\$2,697,613.43
Federal Funds	\$43,260,140.26	\$24,849,291.93
Special Funds	\$1,321,107.48	\$3,436,698.04



Building Maintenance/Repair & Minor Construction

Camp Gilbert C. Grafton TOTAL: \$4,305,249

Condensing Unit Replacement, Building 5800.....	\$46,691	Asphalt Repairs.....	\$62,173
Barracks Air Conditioning, Building 2930.....	\$112,400	Roof Replacement, Various Buildings.....	\$58,555
Electrical Distribution Extension (MOUT).....	\$49,702	UST Replacement, Building 6920.....	\$92,437
Telecommunications Upgrade (Camp South).....	\$121,466	Roof Replacement, Building 6500.....	\$206,036
Main Entrance Upgrade.....	\$710,775	Welding Bay Ventilation, Building 5800.....	\$62,044
Building Controls Upgrade, Building 5800.....	\$192,820	Hutments, 3461-3469 & 3471-3479.....	\$408,978
Interior Remodeling, Building 6330.....	\$867,443	Hutments, 3481-3489.....	\$206,919
Access Control Facility, Building 7950.....	\$432,973	Exhaust Modifications, Scullery in Building 2900.....	\$5,488
Access Road Paving, Building 1290.....	\$50,982	Asbestos Abatement, Building 6320/6330.....	\$5,400
Finish Booth Ventilation, Building 1290.....	\$75,096	Mold Remediation, Building 3400.....	\$18,100
Exterior Wall Repair, Buildings 2280/90, 2410/20/30.....	\$229,191	Office Building Renovation, Building 2030.....	\$14,430
Restroom Addition, Building 2900.....	\$268,638	Unit Heater Installation, Building 6900.....	\$9,300

Fraine Barracks, Bismarck TOTAL: \$627,006

Office Remodeling, Buildings 040 & 050.....	\$83,845	Access Control Upgrade.....	\$76,033
Parking Lot Repair, Buildings 250 & 280.....	\$156,435	Electrical Upgrade, Building 035.....	\$14,340
Office Remodeling, Building 030 (2nd Floor).....	\$138,753	Panic Hardware Replacement, Building 035.....	\$5,268
Break Room Remodeling, Building 035.....	\$29,408	Carpet Replacement, Building 035.....	\$15,005
Building Rewiring, Building 035.....	\$34,508	Carpet Replacement, Building 030.....	\$7,295
Access Road Paving, Building 210.....	\$66,341		

R. J. Bohn Armory Complex, Bismarck TOTAL: \$960,849

Public Address System Installation.....	\$52,310	Roof Replacement.....	\$471,254
Facility Sign.....	\$37,715	Repair Building Automation System.....	\$12,420
Audio/Visual Equipment Installation, Auditorium.....	\$95,318	Sidewalk and Inlet Replacement.....	\$17,907
Office Remodeling, Armory.....	\$275,012		

Civil Support Team Facility, Bismarck TOTAL: \$14,793

Electrical Modifications.....	\$14,793
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Aviation Support Facility, Bismarck TOTAL: \$112,589

Facility Entrance Sign.....	\$96,739	Fueling Station Rehab.....	\$17,513
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Field Maintenance Shop 4, Bismarck TOTAL: \$66,997

Roof Replacement.....	\$66,997
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Armed Forces Reserve Center, Fargo		TOTAL: \$824,443
Building & Sealant Repair.....	\$127,314	Roof Replacement.....\$437,197
Telecommunications Upgrade.....	\$203,194	VTC Classroom Upgrade.....\$8,857
Overhead Door Repair.....	\$42,356	New Hubroom.....\$5,525

Armory, Grand Forks		TOTAL: \$297,132
Facility Sign.....	\$28,759	Telecommunications Upgrade.....\$186,935
Carpet Replacement, Building 1501.....	\$26,831	VTC Classroom Upgrade.....\$9,255
Carpet Replacement, Building 1505.....	\$36,401	New Hubroom.....\$8,951

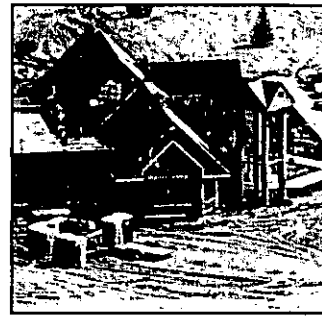
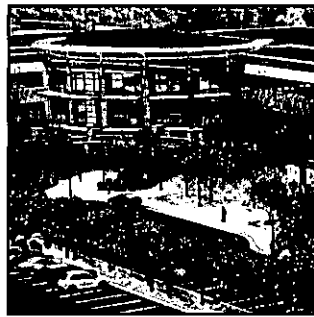
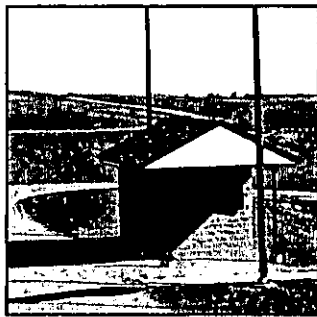
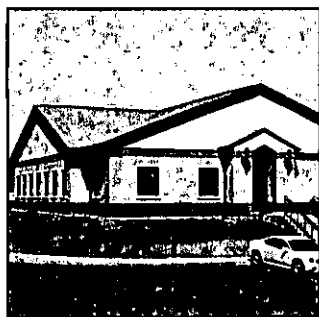
Field Maintenance Shop 5, Jamestown		TOTAL: \$25,362
Lighting Replacement.....	\$10,600	Concrete Stoop Replacement.....\$14,762

Veterans Cemetery, Mandan		TOTAL: \$72,011
Irrigation System Modifications.....	\$36,333	Entrance Sign Modifications.....\$35,678

Armed Forces Reserve Center, Minot		TOTAL: \$957,462
Main Hubroom Remodeling.....	\$39,854	CETSC Storage Facility Addition.....\$627,767
Parking Lot Repair (CETSC Facility).....	\$256,741	Drainage Improvements.....\$33,100

Armory, Valley City		TOTAL: \$105,130
Building & Roof Repair (Unit Storage Building).....	\$98,705	VTC Classroom Upgrade.....\$6,425

TOTAL OF ALL MINOR CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE: \$8,352,686



Major Construction

Bismarck	Readiness Center Annex (Medical Detachment)	Construction Complete	\$2,100,149
Bismarck	AASF Complex Addition/Alteration	Construction Complete	\$7,804,872
Bismarck	WMD/Civil Support Team Facility	Under Construction	\$4,808,901
Camp Grafton	Ammunition Supply Point	Construction Complete	\$1,609,122
Camp Grafton	Perimeter Fence	Under Construction	\$626,811
Camp Grafton	Regional Training Institute (Phase I)	Under Design	Estimated Cost: \$34,000,000
Camp Grafton	Regional Training Institute (Phase II)	Under Design	Estimated Cost: \$13,055,000
Mandan	Veterans' Cemetery Expansion/Improvements	Construction Complete	\$3,181,511
Minot	Field Maintenance Shop	Under Construction	\$13,092,563

TOTAL OF ALL MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS: \$80,278,929

ALL GAVE SOME.

IN MEMORY OF OUR FALLEN NORTH

July 22, 2003



Specialist Jon Fettig

957th Multi-Role Bridge Company

January 24, 2004



Sergeant Keith Smette

957th Multi-Role Bridge Company

January 24, 2004



Staff Sergeant Kenneth Hendrickson

957th Multi-Role Bridge Company

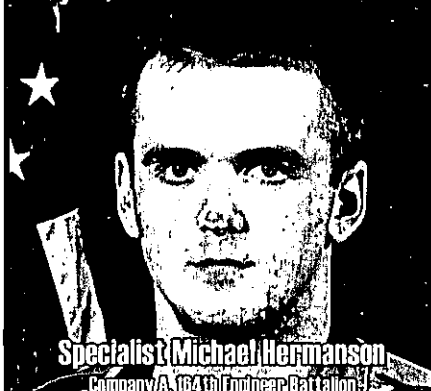
November 4, 2004



Specialist Cody Wentz

Company A, 141st Engineer Combat Battalion

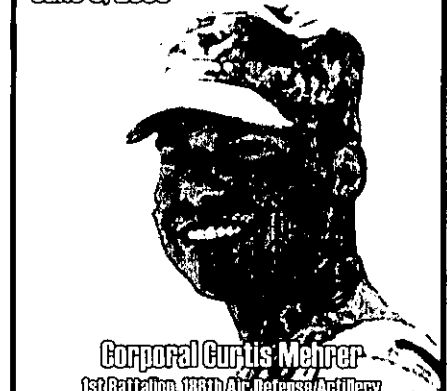
May 23, 2006



Specialist Michael Hermanson

Company A, 164th Engineer Battalion

June 6, 2006



Corporal Curtis Mehner

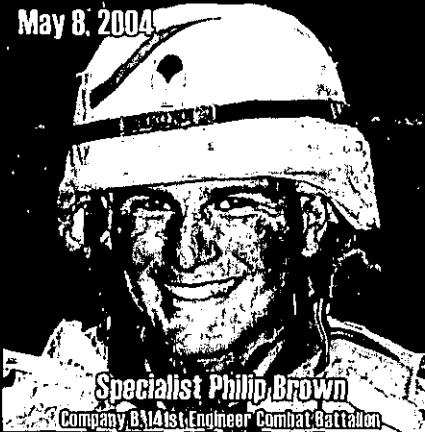
1st Battalion, 188th Air Defense Artillery



SOME GAVE ALL

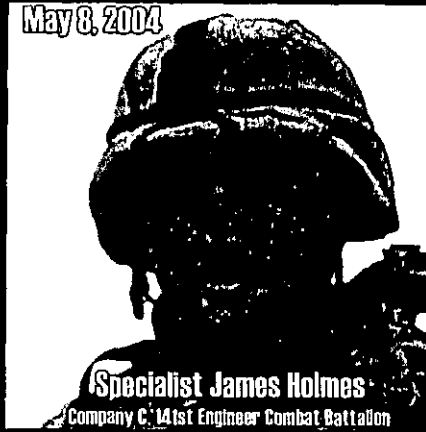
DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD SOLDIERS

May 8, 2004



Specialist Philip Brown
Company B, 141st Engineer Combat Battalion

May 8, 2004



Specialist James Holmes
Company C, 141st Engineer Combat Battalion

September 22, 2004



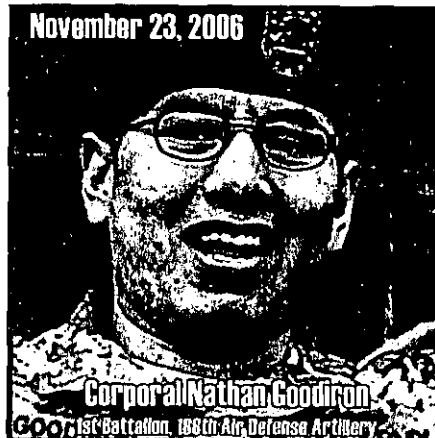
Staff Sergeant Lance Koanig
Company B, 141st Engineer Combat Battalion

June 6, 2006



Sergeant Travis Van Zoest
1st Battalion, 188th Air Defense Artillery

November 23, 2006



Corporal Nathan Goodiron
1st Battalion, 188th Air Defense Artillery

November 29, 2006



Corporal Christopher Kleinwachter
1st Battalion, 188th Air Defense Artillery

**TESTIMONY OF
MAJOR GENERAL DAVID A. SPRYNCHYNATYK
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
BEFORE THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS (GO) COMMITTEE
JANUARY 16, 2009
HOUSE BILL 1016**

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Major General David Sprynczynatyk, Adjutant General for the state of North Dakota.

The Office of the Adjutant General, consisting of the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard, the North Dakota Department of Emergency Services (NDDES), and the Civil Air Patrol, has seen a period of extraordinary challenges. The Global War on Terrorism, combined with other evolving missions, has resulted in an unprecedented reliance on our National Guard forces, not only in North Dakota, but across the nation and around the world. The Department of Emergency Services has also been on the forefront; coordinating statewide resources for emergency response incidents across the state.

Since the Global War on Terrorism began, we have mobilized the greatest number of Soldiers and Airman in the history of our state. With over 4,400 North Dakota Guard mobilizations since September 11, 2001, we have exceeded the previous record established during World War I. Despite the record number of mobilizations, we ensure we have, and are continuing to maintain sufficient personnel and equipment to support homeland defense efforts and state emergencies, such as the assistance provided to the citizens of Northwood after the tornado tore through their community in August 2007.

As these challenges are being met, there is an economic impact to our state. The total economic impact in North Dakota of the National Guard for FY 2007 is estimated at \$226 Million, with the total impact for all military estimated at \$965 Million. Since 2006, the Department of Emergency Services has received nearly \$22 Million in federal funds to support state, local, and tribal emergency response activities. These dollars provide a significant benefit to communities across the state, large and small.

North Dakota National Guard

Our Soldiers and Airman have served, and continue to serve, at home and around the world. They have performed their duties magnificently in Iraq and Afghanistan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Romania, Pakistan, and Ghana, just to name a few countries. A testament of the commitment of our service members, families, and employers is that the North Dakota National Guard continues to lead the nation in recruiting and retention, even during a time of war. This strong performance enabled our recruiters to recently win an unprecedented fourth Lewis and Clark recruiting challenge, a competition between 8 western states.

Our successes and achievements continue in support of the Global War on Terrorism. In Afghanistan, the 1-188th Air Defense Artillery Battalion – Rapid Aerostat Initial Deployment (RAID) made history when they succeeded themselves in country. A third RAID detachment is scheduled to mobilize and deploy to Afghanistan this month. The Engineer Brigade, 34th Infantry Division, the 132nd Quartermaster Company, and the 164th Engineer Battalion–Security Forces returned from Iraq last year after successful missions, while the 817th Sapper Company returned from a second deployment to Iraq. Earlier this week, the 191st Military Police Company returned to U.S. soil from Iraq where they helped to train Iraqi forces near Baghdad. Their hard work contributed to a 95% decrease in violence in their mission area within the past year. North Dakota Guardsmen also successfully supported security operations along the U.S. - Mexico border.

The North Dakota National Guard has successfully transformed from a strategic reserve force of the cold war era to a fully operational force to meet and defeat threats to our homeland and to better respond to state emergencies. The 81st Civil Support Team (CST) is now certified and fully integrated into homeland defense operations, providing highly trained chemical detection and response capability for emergency assistance to first responders. They have already been tasked to support efforts such as Hurricane Ike recovery operations, the Republican National Convention, and the missile recovery incident at Minot Air Force Base. This new capability, coupled with our military police and communications companies, logistics, engineer and aviation units, allows us to be better positioned to respond quickly and with the necessary expertise and equipment, to not only meet the needs of our nation in the war on terrorism and homeland security, but to also support state disasters and emergencies.

Our nation has demonstrated its continued confidence in the North Dakota Air National Guard's Happy Hooligans. We have established the first ever joint venture with the Minot Air Force Base protecting nuclear missile assets. By partnering National Guard Airmen with their active duty counterparts we have truly become an operational force. In preparation for the C-27 Joint Cargo Aircraft, the 119th Wing has been assigned a "bridge mission" flying the C-21 aircraft. Most significantly, the 119th Wing's is actively piloting the MQ-1 Predator, an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. Our Wing pilots, sensor operators, and intelligence personnel operate Predators on a daily basis from their base in Fargo, North Dakota and are actively engaged in other critical missions throughout the Middle East.

In 2009, we will mobilize over 700 North Dakota Soldiers for a peace-keeping mission in Kosovo. This effort will mark the largest single mobilization of our Guardsmen since the famous 164th Infantry Regiment during the Korean War. North Dakota was selected to be the lead in the multi-national effort in Kosovo. Brigadier General Alan Dohrmann, Deputy Adjutant General, will lead this mission and will command over 2,200 Soldiers from across the nation and five NATO countries. Additionally, we expect to mobilize approximately 200 other Soldiers and Airmen to support missions in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Djibouti in 2009.

Taking care of Soldiers and Airmen is my number one priority. They have heroically served during a time of unprecedented mobilizations, which in turn has produced a record number of war Veterans. To meet the needs of our service members and their families we have increased our capabilities by adding chaplains, licensed social workers, as well as a full-time reintegration officer. We have established a new Military Service Center in Bismarck that will assist all service members and their families, regardless of their branch of service or period of service. Using federal funding, we have hired a six member Veteran's Outreach team to meet with Veterans across the state to ensure that their needs are being met. We will continue our efforts to ensure that North Dakota has premier programs for the care of service members, Veterans and their families.

All of these mission successes and the many accomplishments of our Citizen-Soldiers and Citizen-Airmen, to include our robust and cutting edge reintegration efforts, would not be possible without the continuing support of our Legislature, Governor, and the families of our Guardsmen, employers, and citizens of the great state of North Dakota. From one of the best Veteran's Bonus Programs in the nation, to ensuring that our service members receive tuition assistance, to the support our families receive from across the state when we have had service members injured or killed in service to their country, the committed support to our men and women in uniform has been strong, unwavering, and key to our success. Our fighting men and women in uniform are fully aware of the great appreciation for their military service from all North Dakotans.

North Dakota Department of Emergency Services

The North Dakota Department of Emergency Services manages the State Emergency Operations Center on a 24/7 basis to ensure a statewide coordinated response to emergencies and disasters. NDDES also coordinates federal, state, local and private resources to ensure a synchronized statewide response in the event of an incident, emergency or disaster. NDDES conducts planning, which includes exercises and training, to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergency events. Additionally, the department coordinates activities with local, tribal, state, and federal agencies to produce and distribute public safety information. The department manages and coordinates federal disaster programs, including public assistance and hazard mitigation. These programs provide funding for repairs to public infrastructure and for projects that reduce or eliminate future risk to lives and property. The department also administers and disburses federal homeland security grants that directly fund county and tribal emergency management entities and first responder organizations. Lastly, NDDES operates State Radio, which provides communications services to first responders, emergency operations and North Dakota citizens.

A priority for the agency is to implement a regional response emergency management structure that represents a collaborative approach to achieving statewide emergency preparedness and response. Response resources are being quantified and coordinated to ensure an effective response to emergency events. These efforts will:

- Ensure a more safe and secure public.
- Provide more efficient utilization of resources for an emergency event.
- Facilitate smaller jurisdictions' access to resources located in larger jurisdictions.
- Identify and simplify the processes used during emergency response.
- Benefit larger communities during complex and catastrophic events when local resources are not adequate, through the use of regional resources.
- Provide jurisdictions the opportunity to exercise and use their resources in a variety of ways and settings.

Over the past biennium \$12,224,595 in federal Homeland Security grant funds were received by the department and \$9,421,380 was disbursed to county and tribal emergency management entities and first responder organizations. Funding for this biennium has centered on state, county, and tribal preparedness planning, law enforcement planning, intelligence analysis activities, interoperable communications, and the purchase of communications equipment. This funding has augmented first responder equipment, training and exercises, and facilitated preparedness planning including evacuation and sheltering requirements throughout the state.

The Division of State Radio has completed its P-25 compliant analog-to-digital radio infrastructure. The project includes the complete replacement of all older generation base stations, cables, antennae, and support equipment. All 36 State Radio tower sites are now equipped with mobile data capability, enabling law enforcement officers to run driver and vehicle license checks, as well as searches of other state and federal law enforcement databases. State Radio is able to operate in both analog and digital modes but will continue to operate in

analog mode until critical mass is achieved with local radio availability. We believe critical mass to be between 75 to 80 percent. At that time, we will consult with our radio users to jointly make the decision to switch to digital. The Communications Center has been updated with new counsels, an improved mapping system and automation equipment, including computers, message switcher and voice recorder.

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) has been upgraded with new workstations and enhanced audio/visual equipment. This equipment helps to provide greater situational awareness for operations center personnel and enhances the coordination of emergency response efforts.

A digital mapping feature called EmerGeo has been added to the agency's existing virtual WebEOC that provides incident management tools for first responder agencies and emergency managers. This add-on software provides the ability to draw and plot incidents, evacuation areas, resources, hazards, critical infrastructure, and to conduct queries to rapidly produce listings of real or potential impacts on people, property, and the environment. It also provides mapping capabilities that locate and best utilize needed resources during disasters. EmerGeo greatly enhances our current capability to display and share information among all levels of government.

The voice recorder technology, which records all incoming and outgoing calls, has been upgraded at State Radio. This upgrade ensures that State Radio operations are in compliance with state code.

Federal Homeland Security grant dollars were utilized to upgrade the server software for the State Radio message switch. This software is not only used by State Radio but by all Public Service Answering Points (PSAPs) in the state, county sheriffs, and other statewide law enforcement officials. This software meets the FBI's encryption standards and streamlines and manages the information gathering process used by law enforcement for traffic stops and investigations.

Over the past biennium, NDDES has supported several complex emergency incidents such as the Northwood tornado in August 2007, the Industrial Plating fire in February 2008 in Wahpeton, the Rolette County tornado in July 2008, and numerous wild land fires.

NDDES has organized and participated in numerous events that serve to inform our constituents and stakeholders, such as the 2008 Hazardous Materials Conference which was held in Bismarck in November 2008. Over 200 emergency management officials, first responders, and industry representatives learned about changes to hazardous materials reporting, planning, and training requirements. In addition, the agency conducts several public information campaigns, such as Severe Summer Weather Awareness Week and Severe Winter Weather Awareness Week. The agency also developed an informational video that details the steps and materials needed for sheltering in place.

North Dakota Civil Air Patrol

The North Dakota Wing of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is an official auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force serving the citizens of North Dakota under the guidance of the Office of the Adjutant General and the North Dakota Department of Emergency Services. Of the 286 active members, 96 are cadets under the age of 21. The cadet program is recognized as one of the top activities for the development of our state's emerging leaders. All members donate countless volunteer hours training for and participating in search and rescue, disaster relief, and aerial imagery missions. The CAP operates the state's most cost effective air fleet, four Cessna 182s and one Cessna 172, for emergency support to state and local authorities, along with ground support vehicles and fixed and mobile communications networks. In 2008, they conducted eight search and rescue missions of which six resulted in successful resolution of transmitting aircraft distress beacons. The CAP also contributed to the location and safe recovery of a lost elderly man. The Wing participated with several other state and local agencies in the "Road Acting As Dams" emergency response exercise near Devils Lake and successfully conducted the "Wreaths Across America" program, resulting in the placement of 2,600 wreaths on graves at the North Dakota Veterans Cemetery.

Increased Efficiency

We will continue to look for opportunities to gain efficiency within the Office of the Adjutant General. This biennium, we combined administrative services for the National Guard and NDDES into one office, reducing costs and improving service at the same time. We are working to partner with UND, the Air Force, and other agencies to create an Unmanned Aerial System Center of Excellence in North Dakota, spawning economic activity for the state. Through partnerships with other state agencies, and aggressively seeking federal funding to minimize state costs, we believe we can continue to improve the services we provide to the state at the lowest possible state cost. Through the use of our strategic plans, the North Dakota National Guard and Department of Emergency Services will continue to aggressively look for opportunities to improve or expand services and ensure we are meeting the needs of our primary stakeholders, the citizens of our state and nation.

05-07 Biennium Budget Overview

During the 05-07 biennium, total expenditures were \$139,061,363, \$23,565,230 in general funds and \$115,496,133 in federal and special funds. The general fund turn-back for the 05-07 biennium was \$30,580 for the National Guard and \$7,579 for the NDDDES. Attached is a spreadsheet with a comparison of the last two bienniums with the current 09-11 biennial budget request (Attachment #1).

Current Budget Status

The 2007 Legislative Assembly approved a budget for the Office of Adjutant General that included both the North Dakota National Guard and the Department of Emergency Services. A total of \$158,009,704 was appropriated to the agency, including \$24,178,060 in general funds and \$133,831,644 in federal and special funds. The ongoing expenditures in the 07-09 biennium budget are as projected with the exception of the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) project which was funded at \$980,000. The project is in final contract negotiations and installation and implementation will begin this spring, with a scheduled completion in the fall of 2009. We are requesting a carry-over to the 09-11 biennium to complete the initial phase of the CAD. We are not projecting any general fund turn-back from either the North Dakota National Guard or NDDDES for the 07-09 biennium.

There were two one-time appropriations for the National Guard division for the 07-09 biennium. The first was \$92,000 to pay special assessments for paving along University Drive in Fargo for tax years 2004, 2005, and 2006. They were paid in July 2007, totaling \$92,345.97. The second was for deferred maintenance of \$625,000 to replace aged cooling and heating systems in state owned facilities. To date, we have spent a total of \$440,132.98 on the following projects: boiler replacement for Fraine Barracks, building 035, Grand Forks Armory water heater, Grand Forks boiler replacement, and a mechanical system replacement for Fraine Barracks, building 030. The remaining funds are encumbered and will be spent on replacements of building automation systems at the Fargo Armed Forces Reserve Center and the Grand Forks Armory.

NDDDES had two one-time appropriations for the 07-09 biennium. The first was for the Motorola lease payment for State Radio infrastructure equipment. The total payment to Motorola for the biennium was \$1,525,347, with \$440,377 paid with Homeland Security federal funding and \$1,084,970 in state funds. The second one-time appropriation was the State Radio CAD system for \$980,000 as explained earlier.

09-11 Biennial Budget Request

Our overall 09-11 biennial budget request has a \$9,883,766 increase in general funds over our base level 07-09 budget. The request does not include an increase in FTEs; however, we are requesting general, federal and special funding for 11 existing vacant FTEs. Funding requirements for these 11 FTEs are \$487,895 in general funds, \$679,532 in federal funds, and \$32,874 in special funds.

The 09-11 biennium budget changes for general funds are as follows:

National Guard:

1. Reintegration Enhancement (includes one FTE) - \$1,082,191
2. Operations Center East - \$476,000
3. Deferred Maintenance - \$500,000
4. Veterans' Bonus (Multiple Deployments) - \$500,000
5. 25% General Funding for eight Existing Vacant FTEs - \$193,637
6. Fire and Tornado Insurance Increase - \$34,000
7. Civil Air Patrol Training - \$39,000

Department of Emergency Services:

1. State-wide Seamless Base Map - \$2,100,000
2. CAD Enhancement for Interoperable RMS and AVL - \$1,000,000
3. Additional State Radio Towers - \$500,000
4. Message Switch Enhanced Software - \$125,000
5. Time Synchronization Software - \$20,000
6. National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Security Software - \$311,500
7. One FTE - State Radio IT Support - \$121,630
8. Additional Funding for Motorola Lease Payment - \$1,525,347
9. UPS Battery Replacements - \$15,000
10. Increase for State Radio Tower Maintenance - \$132,000
11. Increase for State Radio Dispatcher Overtime Costs - \$55,000

Proposed Compensation Package:

1. 09-11 biennium Increase for Salaries and Benefits - \$934,221
2. Equity Adjustments - \$64,662
3. Allowance for full funding of 07-09 biennium legislative salary increases - \$154,578

Net adjustments of federal and special funds is a decrease of \$1,649,725. Our largest decrease is due to reduced construction estimates in the Army National Guard. In the 07-09 biennium, beyond our normal construction estimates, we had \$26.3 million for the Regional Training Institute (RTI) at Camp Grafton. Additional federal construction for 09-11 biennium has \$6 million for additional contract costs for the RTI and \$12 million for the Readiness Center Addition at Camp Grafton; an overall net construction reduction of \$8.3 million. While we had a net decrease, there were some increases in federal funds. The largest increase, \$3.6 million, was in the NDDDES grants line for Homeland Security Grants and disaster related grants. Other increases include 09-11 biennium salary increases, full funding of the 07-09 biennium legislative increases, equipment expenditures, and training costs utilizing Emergency Performance Grants (EMPG).

The following is a brief line-by-line description of the 09-11 Budget request for the agency which include the major variances from the 07-09 biennium:

Subdivision 1. National Guard

Salaries and Wages: This line of our budget does not have any significant changes in funding and the number of FTEs remains the same. We requested an increase in temporary salaries of \$47,200 in our base budget in support of our state-owned armories and our temporary billeting employees at Camp Grafton. Overall salary increases are mainly due to full funding of the 07-09 biennium legislative increases and the proposed salary and benefit increases for the 09-11 biennium.

Operating Expenses: Overall general funds were decreased in the base budget by \$171,937. Our largest decrease was in maintenance and repair to fund inflationary costs throughout the National Guard base budget. Inflationary costs included utilities, fuel, travel and ITD costs. New operating expenses for the 09-11 biennium total \$60,000 which includes \$26,000 for start-up costs for the new Operations Center East added to the Capital Assets line (one-time funding); the remaining \$34,000 was for an increase in fire and tornado insurance for new and existing facilities.

Capital Assets: \$673,670 in general funds includes \$58,043 for special assessments for University Drive paving in Fargo, \$6,000 for special assessments for paving and improvements in Bismarck, \$70,627 for the Grand Forks Armory bond repayment, \$52,000 for grounds equipment replacement, and \$37,000 for a payment in lieu of taxes at Camp Grafton Training Center. Also included in this line is "one-time" funding of \$450,000 for the construction of a new Operations Center East at the 119th Wing at Hector Field in Fargo.

Deferred Maintenance: This line contains \$500,000 for deferred maintenance costs to replace old, inefficient boiler systems with high efficiency units at the Raymond J. Bohn Armory and the Minot Armed Forces Reserve Center. These are "one-time" funding projects.

Grants: This line provides rental payments and maintenance project costs for 18 community owned armories occupied by National Guard personnel throughout the State. The 09-11 biennial funding remains the same as the 07-09 biennium funding at \$449,514 which allows us to continue the current rent payments and repair projects. The Veterans Bonus Program is paid through this line item. We have requested a carryover of the remaining 07-09 appropriation for the Veterans Bonus Program as shown in Section 10 of HB 1016. The estimated carry over is \$1.3 - \$1.5 million, the remainder of the original \$5 million appropriation.

A statutory change to the Veterans Bonus Program is also being requested in Section 4 of the bill. This will eliminate the current cap of \$1,800 in bonus payments and recognizes the multiple deployments and financial hardships as our service members return from their deployments. The fiscal impact of this change is estimated at an additional \$500,000 which has been included in our budget for this line item and is considered a one-time appropriation.

Civil Air Patrol: The Office of the Adjutant General is the administrative agency for the North Dakota Civil Air Patrol which is housed at Fraine Barracks. The increase in base funding is \$62,745 and is due to full funding of the proposed salary and benefits increases for the 09-11 biennium and full funding of health insurance for one FTE (\$23,745). Operational increases for training are also included for equipment fuel and use costs in order to ensure we maintain fully trained individuals in the North Dakota Civil Air Patrol Wing (\$39,000).

Tuition, Recruiting and Retention: This has been a highly successful program for the North Dakota National Guard and its Soldiers and Airmen. By targeting critical areas where we have a shortfall in personnel, we have been able to recruit and retain at a level unsurpassed in the country. This biennium we created a program to recruit junior officers, our most critical personnel shortfall in the North Dakota National Guard. So far this biennium, this program has allowed us to recruit 74 officers, the highest number of officer accessions in recent history. Tuition assistance continues to provide a strong incentive for Soldiers and Airman to join and remain members of the North Dakota National Guard and also provides us with greater capabilities through the education our members receive.

Air National Guard Contracts: The \$61,731 increase in general funds is to fund 07-09 biennium legislative increases and the proposed salary and benefits increases for the 09-11 biennium. Those increases are for FTEs within this line that are funded with 25% general funds and 75% federal funds. Last biennium our agency requested and received seven new 100% federally funded security officer FTEs; however we did not receive the anticipated federal funding in our federal security budget for those seven FTEs. We did, however, receive federal authorization to fund a Physical Plant Director III and Systems Mechanic II for the Air Guard using 75% federal funding. The 25% general funding has been requested in our 09-11 biennium budget request. Adjustments were made within this line to fund the anticipated increases in utilities and fuel costs.

Army National Guard Contracts: The budget has an overall decrease of \$6,365,827 due to reduced Army construction (federal funding). This line has a general fund increase of \$260,445 to fund 07-09 biennium legislative salary increases, 09-11 biennium proposed salary and benefits and 25% general funding for 6 existing FTE positions that were designated as 100% federally funded. Four of those FTE positions are requested in support of the Regional Training Institute at Camp Grafton. Funding for those positions is requested beginning the second year of the 09-11 biennium as the RTI is projected for completion in 2010. The remaining 2 positions are for a Systems Mechanic III and a GIS Specialist III located at Fraine Barracks for both years of the biennium.

Also included is \$6 million in federal authority for the on-going construction of the new, 147,000 sq. ft. RTI at the Camp Grafton. The construction of this facility is 100% federally funded. We previously requested and received \$26.3 million in authority but due to an increase in the bid costs we need an additional \$6 million in federal budget authority over original projections. Construction began in April 2008 with an anticipated completion date in 2010.

Federal authority of \$12 million is also requested for construction of a 42,000 sq. ft. addition to the existing Readiness Center at Camp Grafton Training Center. The construction is 100% federally funded and is scheduled to begin in May 2011 with an estimated completion in 2012.

Reintegration Program: This program expands support for our service members and their families. The members and their families are at risk for numerous issues resulting from deployments. Our programs and trained personnel will prepare the service members and their loved ones for the deployment and also assist during and after with issues. From creating a stand-alone Military Service Center in Bismarck to creating a Veterans Outreach team that assists all Veterans, North Dakota is working to ensure we have the premier program in the nation for the care of our service members and their families.

Last biennium, we received authorization and funding for two 2 Human Relations Counselors and travel costs of \$50,000. The 09-11 biennium Reintegration Program request adds a Human Relations Counselor using an existing vacant FTE along with costs to cover contract employees of the Veterans Outreach program, facility rent for Military Service Center in Bismarck, equipment, and funding for additional youth programs. The total estimated cost of the Reintegration Program, to include salaries, wages and operations is \$1,377,409. This is an increase of \$1,082,191 for the 09-11 biennium.

North Dakota Veterans Cemetery: The total requirement for the employee compensation package is \$489,141 of which \$301,659 is general funds and the remaining \$187,482 is special funds; an overall increase of \$134,506. The increases in both general and special funds are due to full funding of the 07-09 biennium legislative increases, the proposed salary and benefits package for the 09-11 biennium. The Cemetery has over 3,870 interments to date with over 700 interments per biennium. To put this into prospective, we have more than doubled the number of yearly interments in the past decade from 180 in 1998 to 397 in 2008. This has significantly increased the administrative workload in records maintenance as well as visitor inquiries and general support.

Subdivision 2. Department of Emergency Services

Salaries and Wages: As previously stated, we currently have 11 vacant FTEs within the Office of the Adjutant General. Within this number, we are requesting funding to hire two FTEs in NDDDES for the 09-11 biennium. The first is a Computer Program Specialist II (Grade 11), 100% general funds. This position is a high priority for the agency. Our current IT staff of two employees must provide 24/7 support to State Radio as well as support to all other staff within NDDDES. This requires one IT employee to be on call at all times. As technology utilization increases, the demand for qualified support also increases and this cannot be met with only two employees. The other FTE, an Emergency Program Specialist III, is requested to support the Disaster Recovery Section of the Agency. Staffing in this area has had only one FTE with additional support from temporary employees. This is an integral function of NDDDES which needs full time support and consistency in staffing. The funding for this FTE is 75% federal and 25% special funds.

We have added four new temporary positions in Homeland Security to serve as HLS Regional Coordinators. They assist in providing a coordinated state-wide effort in formulating the elements of a regional response to potential significant events within our state. These positions are a cooperative effort between Ward County, Cass County, Burleigh County, the City of Grand Forks and NDDDES. The funding is 100% federal Homeland Security grant funds that were obligated to the four entities. The entities turned back funding to the State to create a comprehensive statewide regional response program. The returned funds enable the state, through NDDDES, to administrate a cooperative and uniform program that assures policy and program continuity. The projected federal funding for the coordinators is \$496,224.

We have also requested increased funding for dispatcher overtime in State Radio of \$55,000 general funds. Although State Radio has implemented a new efficient shift schedule, increased operational tempo coupled with additional certification training requirements require increased funding. The remaining increase is due to full funding of the 07-09 biennium legislative increases and the proposed salary and benefits increases for the 09-11 biennium.

Operating Expenses: Overall operating costs increased by \$314,157. Of that amount, \$183,213 is general funds; the remaining \$130,944 is federal funding. The largest general fund increase is \$132,000 for maintenance costs of State Radio towers and communications equipment. The other large increase is \$26,500 for service contracts for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) security enhancements and also \$15,000 to replace UPS batteries; both of those items are one-time expenditure appropriations. The majority of federal increases include small radio equipment, training, and training materials.

Capital Assets: Our total capital asset line is \$2,017,347, of which \$1,525,347 is for the Motorola lease payment for State Radio infrastructure equipment, considered a one-time expenditure appropriation. We have requested an additional \$440,377 of general funds to fully fund the biennial Motorola lease payment. The need for additional general funds is due to the inability to use Homeland Security funding for this purpose. After the next biennium, two payments will remain on the Motorola lease. The remaining \$492,000 in the Capital Assets line is authority for federal funding of the following: \$75,000 for a mobile joint information center, \$75,000 for a mobile command vehicle, \$132,000 for a physical security system, \$70,000 for GPS software, \$100,000 for Geospatial software, and \$40,000 for replacement of two video conference systems.

Grants: Our grant line varies each biennium depending upon the number of declared disasters within the state. As of November 30, 2008, we have issued grants of approximately \$7.2 million in public assistance and hazard mitigation. Our main operating grant, Homeland Security, also varies from year to year. Internal restrictions for use of Homeland Security funding has greatly increased, however, the projected Homeland Security grants to be paid out in the 09-11 biennium has increased by approximately \$2.0 million. (Attachment #2)

Radio Communications: The proposed budget includes \$4,030,000 in general funds for the following projects: Statewide Seamless Base Map - \$2,100,000; CAD Enhancement for Interoperability - \$1,000,000; Additional State Radio Towers - \$500,000; Message Switch Upgrade/Enhancement - \$125,000; Time Synchronization Software - \$20,000; National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Security software enhancements - \$285,000. These projects are all considered "one time expenditures."

Mr. Chairman, in closing, I again thank the legislature for its continued strong support and for your thoughtful consideration of this budget request. With your assistance, and through the efforts of the dedicated Guardsmen and employees of the National Guard, the Department of Emergency Services, and the Civil Air Patrol, we will continue to provide quality service and support to the citizens of North Dakota in the most efficient and professional manner possible.

Thank you. I would be pleased to respond to any questions, Mr. Chairman.

ADJUTANT GENERAL

<u>MAJOR PROGRAMS</u>	<u>EXPEND</u> <u>2005-07</u>	<u>APPN</u> <u>2007-09</u>	<u>2009-11</u> <u>HB1016</u>
AIR-ARMY GUARD CONTRACTS	\$ 43,633,827.00	\$ 75,968,937.00	\$ 69,609,642.00
DES ADMINISTRATION	\$ 35,539,002.00	\$ 18,437,750.00	\$ 21,723,098.00
DIV OF HOMELAND SECURITY	\$ 37,346,594.00	\$ 29,347,740.00	\$ 31,126,253.00
NG OPERATIONS	\$ 15,410,251.00	\$ 24,674,382.00	\$ 12,936,639.00
DIV OF STATE RADIO	\$ 5,365,973.00	\$ 7,173,395.00	\$ 11,127,425.00
TUITION AND ENLISTMENT COMPENSATION	\$ 1,765,716.00	\$ 2,407,500.00	\$ 2,407,500.00
 TOTAL	 \$ 139,061,363.00	 \$ 158,009,704.00	 \$ 148,930,557.00

LINE ITEMS

SALARIES AND WAGES	\$ 10,047,420.00	\$ 12,050,239.00	\$ 14,430,783.00
OPERATING EXPENSES	\$ 11,511,949.00	\$ 7,633,228.00	\$ 7,820,448.00
CAPITAL ASSETS	\$ 2,534,551.00	\$ 2,501,014.00	\$ 3,191,017.00
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION CARRY-OVER	\$ -	\$ 12,080,581.00	\$ -
GRANTS	\$ 69,172,502.00	\$ 43,577,902.00	\$ 45,351,781.00
CIVIL AIR PATROL	\$ 149,187.00	\$ 160,163.00	\$ 222,836.00
TUITION AND ENLISTMENT COMPENSATION	\$ 1,765,716.00	\$ 2,407,500.00	\$ 2,407,500.00
AIR GUARD CONTRACT	\$ 7,156,675.00	\$ 9,521,488.00	\$ 9,551,543.00
ARMY GUARD CONTRACT	\$ 36,477,152.00	\$ 66,447,449.00	\$ 60,058,099.00
ND VETERANS CEMETERY	\$ 246,211.00	\$ 354,922.00	\$ 489,141.00
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS	\$ -	\$ 980,000.00	\$ 4,030,000.00
REINTEGRATION PROGRAM	\$ -	\$ 295,218.00	\$ 1,377,409.00

TOTAL	\$ 139,061,363.00	\$ 158,009,704.00	\$ 148,930,557.00
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GENERAL	\$ 23,565,230.00	\$ 24,178,060.00	\$ 28,904,609.00
FEDERAL	\$ 110,433,279.00	\$ 129,101,240.00	\$ 114,371,426.00
SPECIAL	\$ 5,062,854.00	\$ 4,730,404.00	\$ 5,654,522.00
TOTAL	\$ 139,061,363.00	\$ 158,009,704.00	\$ 148,930,557.00

FULL TIME EQUIVALENTS	193	232	232
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Office of the Adjutant General - Existing FTE Funding Request

Agency #	POSITION	LOCATION	W/BENEFITS	Federal	General	Special	Total	Justification
24456	PHYSICAL PLANT DIR III	Air Guard Fargo	\$ 178,534	\$ 133,900	\$ 44,634		\$ 178,534	Manage Property at Hector Field (Fargo)
24476	SYSTEMS MECH II	Air Guard Fargo	\$ 123,815	\$ 92,861	\$ 30,954		\$ 123,815	Property Maintenance (Fargo)
24459	PHYSICAL PLANT DIR II	New RTI, Cp Grafton	\$ 71,936	\$ 53,952	\$ 17,984		\$ 71,936	New Construction requirement at RTI on Camp Grafton (1 year) (Devils Lake)
24468	SYSTEMS MECH III	New RTI, Cp Grafton	\$ 66,170	\$ 49,628	\$ 16,543		\$ 66,171	New Construction requirement at RTI on Camp Grafton (1 year) (Devils Lake)
24470	GENERAL TRADES WORKER II	New RTI, Cp Grafton	\$ 55,931	\$ 41,948	\$ 13,983		\$ 55,931	New Construction requirement at RTI on Camp Grafton (1 year) (Devils Lake)
26356	GENERAL TRADES WORKER II	New RTI, Cp Grafton	\$ 55,931	\$ 41,948	\$ 13,983		\$ 55,931	New Construction requirement at RTI on Camp Grafton (1 year) (Devils Lake)
26363	SYSTEMS MECHANIC III	Fraine Barracks	\$ 135,839	\$ 101,879	\$ 33,960		\$ 135,839	Property Maintenance (CST Building) (Bismarck)
26362	GIS SPECIALIST III	Fraine Barracks	\$ 156,691	\$ 117,518	\$ 39,173		\$ 156,691	Un-resourced requirement (Bismarck)
26361	HUMAN RELATIONS COUNSELOR	Statewide	\$ 133,743		\$ 133,743		\$ 133,743	Support to National Guard Re- integration Program (Bismarck)
26364	EMERG PROG SPECIALIST	DES - Fraine Bks	\$ 144,370	\$ 108,278		\$ 36,093	\$ 144,371	Un-resourced requirement (Bismarck)
24465	COMPUTER & NETWORK SPEC II	DES - Fraine Bks	\$ 133,743		\$ 133,743		\$ 133,743	Networks requirements have increased over the years. (Bismarck)
			\$ 1,256,703	\$ 741,912	\$ 478,698	\$ 36,093	\$ 1,256,703	

Attachment
1016.1.16.09B

Run Date: 01/12/09

54000 - Adjutant General

Oper. Unit: 540 - Adjutant General

Appropriation Status Report
For the Month Ending 12/31/08

NDS4310AA_2009B

Biennium 07-09

	<u>Original</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Remaining</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Encumbrances</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Remaining</u>
Expenditures by Line Item						
54010 Salaries and Wages	12,232,916.00	12,295,457.00	8,827,271.33	3,468,185.67	0.00	28%
54030 Operating Expenses	7,728,228.00	7,683,228.00	4,603,681.20	3,079,546.80	0.00	40%
54050 Capital Assets	2,456,014.00	2,501,014.00	2,210,694.64	290,319.36	0.00	12%
54051 Construction Carryover	0.00	12,080,581.00	11,340,936.46	739,644.54	0.00	6%
54060 Grants	41,244,149.00	43,577,902.40	21,069,085.52	22,508,816.88	0.00	52%
54070 Civil Air Patrol	160,163.00	160,163.00	114,798.95	45,364.05	0.00	28%
54071 Radio Communications	980,000.00	980,000.00	45,441.89	934,558.11	0.00	95%
54072 Tuition Fees	2,407,500.00	2,407,500.00	1,075,173.48	1,332,326.52	0.00	55%
54073 Air Guard Contract	9,480,731.00	9,521,488.00	5,138,660.70	4,382,827.30	0.00	46%
54074 Army Guard Contract	66,433,863.00	66,447,449.00	27,880,268.86	38,567,180.14	0.00	58%
54078 ND Veterans Cemetary	354,922.00	354,922.00	261,827.10	93,094.90	0.00	26%
Total Expenditures	143,478,486.00	158,009,704.40	82,567,840.13	75,441,864.27	0.00	48%
Expenditures by Funding Source						
General Fund	21,802,813.00	24,178,060.40	15,087,697.19	9,090,363.21	0.00	38%
Federal Funds	116,945,269.00	129,101,240.00	64,920,630.38	64,180,609.62	0.00	50%
Special Funds	4,730,404.00	4,730,404.00	2,559,512.56	2,170,891.44	0.00	46%
Total Expenditures by Source	143,478,486.00	158,009,704.40	82,567,840.13	75,441,864.27	0.00	48%

Attachment
1016.1.16.09C

INDEX FOR REQUEST FOR INFORMATION: HB 1016

1. Prioritization of Position Funding
2. Organizational Chart — *Too Large to copy — way to big*
3. Vacant FTE's
4. State Radio Dispatch Turnover Rate and Overtime
5. Hazardous Chemical Program – Description & Fiscal Impact
6. Hazardous Chemical Program – Chemical Listing
7. State Radio Towers – Location & Prioritization
 - a. State Radio Towers – State Map
 - b. State Radio Towers - Options
 - c. State Radio Towers - \$500,000 Appropriation
8. Projected Maintenance & Repair Budget - \$528,891
9. 05-07 biennium. Transfers for Maintenance and Repairs
10. State Disaster Funding
11. List of State Owned Armories
12. Projected Total Costs for One-Time Expenditures.
13. NDDDES Capital Assets Prioritized
14. Radio Communications (\$4.03 M) Prioritized
15. Budget Adds Prioritized
16. HB 1016 & Over-Lapping Legislative Bills
17. Estimated Cost of Veterans Bonus Program for 11-13 biennium.

Office of Adjutant General
FTE Funding Prioritized (09-11 Budget Request)

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Position Description/Justification</u>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Special Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>09-11 Biennial Total</u>
1	Human Relations Counselor (Grade 11) This position funding is requested as part of the expansion of the National Guard reintegration program. The program currently has two state FTE that provide support to our National Guard members as well as their families throughout the entire state. As members and their families face multiple deployments, the need for assistance has increased significantly.	\$ 133,743.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133,743.00
2	Computer and Network Specialist (Grade 11) We currently have two specialized technology FTEs that support NDDes and State Radio. With the current level of technology, one of those FTE's is always on call, 24/7. As we expand technology in State Radio, there is even more of an increasing demand for specialized support. This support is critical to the continuous operations of State Radio.	\$ 133,743.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133,743.00
3	Emergency Program Specialist III (Grade 12) This position is required to build and sustain the Disaster Recovery Section of the Agency. Our staffing in this area has had only one FTE with support from temporary employees. This program has administered disasters totalling over \$500 million since 1997. This is an integral function of the Department of Emergency Services which needs full time support and consistency in staffing with FTE's that are able to smoothly continue operations in the absence of another FTE.	\$ -	\$ 36,093.00	\$ 108,278.00	\$ 144,371.00
4	Physical Plant Director II (Grade 12) Requested in support of the new Regional Training Institute (RTI) at Camp Grafton. The RTI is scheduled for completion in 2010, funding is requested for the second year of the biennium. The RTI is a 147,000 sq. ft. facility. This facility is a specially designed administration and educational facility that will provide a world class, year round, training facility to be used by soldiers from across the nation to include both reserve and active duty components.	\$ 17,984.00	\$ -	\$ 53,952.00	\$ 71,936.00

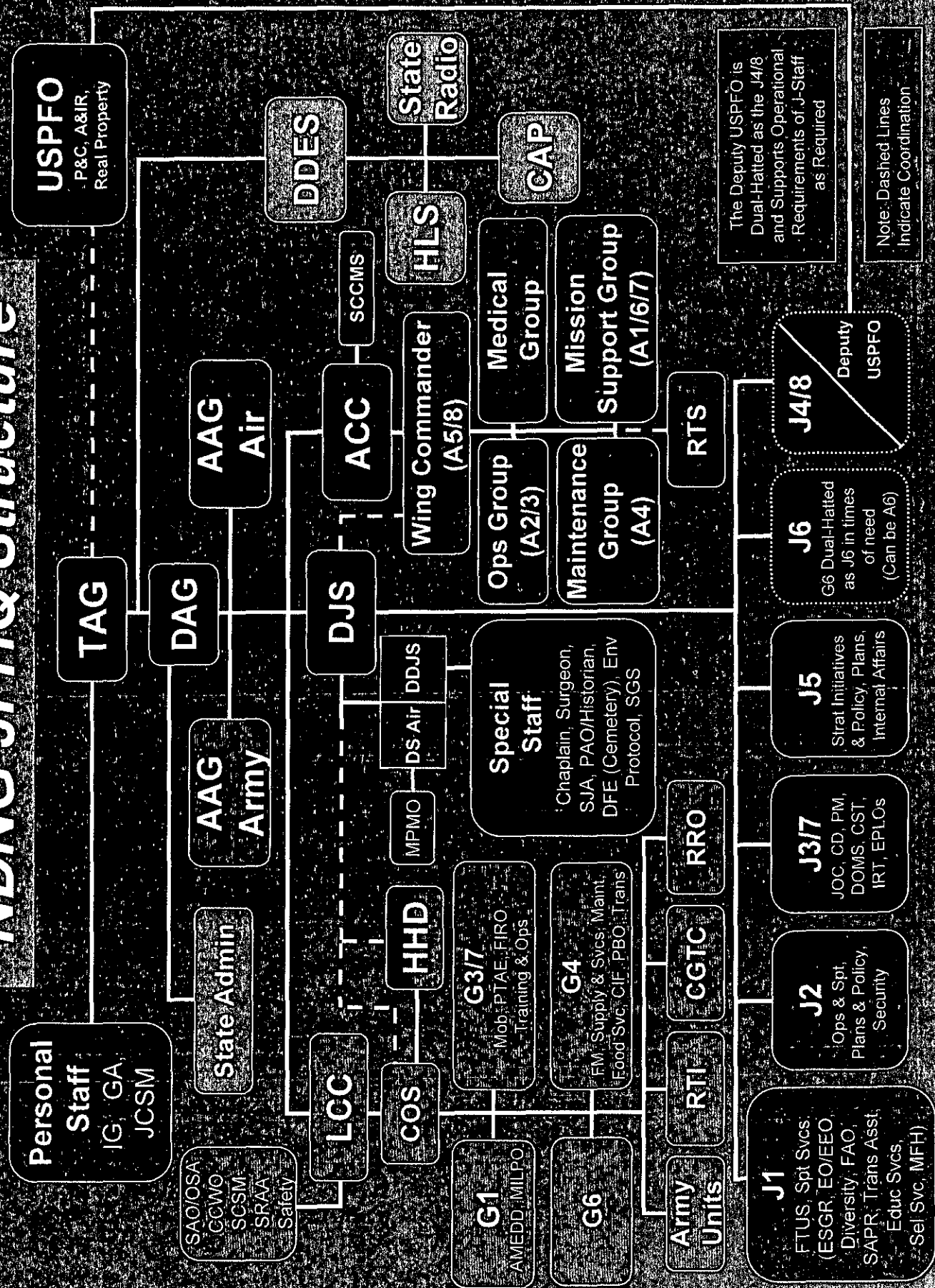
Office of Adjutant General
FTE Funding Prioritized (09-11 Budget Request)

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Position Description/Justification</u>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Special Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>09-11 Biennial Total</u>
5	Systems Mechanic III (Grade 11) Requested in support of the new Regional Training Institute (RTI) at Camp Grafton for the second year of the biennium. This position is critical to the day-to-day functions of the RTI which has a very complex mechanical system. It has a geothermal heating and cooling system and the entire facility is equipped with it's own building automation system (BAS) as well as it's own stand-by generator to ensure continuous functionality.	\$ 16,543.00	\$ -	\$ 49,628.00	\$ 66,171.00
6	General Trades Worker II (Grade 9) This position funding is requested to maintain the RTI. Maintenance will be an intensive day-to-day responsibility as this facility will be a year round training facility for soldiers that will come from all over the United States to include, National Guard, Reserve and Active components. Funding requested for the second year of the biennium.	\$ 13,983.00	\$ -	\$ 41,948.00	\$ 55,931.00
7	General Trades Worker II (Grade 9) This position funding is requested to maintain the RTI. We believe there will be a critical need to support the RTI with at least two General Trades Worker II positions not only due to the large amount of area but also due to the heavy traffic in this year round training facility. Funding requested for the second year of the biennium.	\$ 13,983.00	\$ -	\$ 41,948.00	\$ 55,931.00
8	Systems Mechanic III (Grade 11) Funding for this position is requested to support mechanical and building systems for the Fraine Barracks facility. Currently, we have a Systems Mechanic III located at Fraine Barracks, however, that position travels throughout the state providing mechanical system support to other National Guard facilities. Also, during the 07-09 we added the Civil Support Team facility at Fraine Barrack which added an additional 26,000 square feet to the already existing 25 buildings.	\$ 33,960.00	\$ -	\$ 101,879.00	\$ 135,839.00

Office of Adjutant General
FTE Funding Prioritized (09-11 Budget Request)

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Position Description/Justification</u>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Special Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>09-11 Biennial Total</u>
9	GIS Specialist III (Grade 13) Funding for this position is requested to support the environmental office at Fraine Barracks. It will be responsible for maintaining GIS data bases that will enhance facility management decisions and resulting environmental consequences.	\$ 39,173.00	\$ -	\$ 117,518.00	\$ 156,691.00
10	Physical Plant Director III (Grade 14) The funding for this position is requested in support of the ND Air National Guard facility at Hector Field in Fargo. This position would oversee the operations and maintenance of over 40 buildings at the ND Air National Guard. Since 911, this facility has seen a significant increase in it's operational tempo and has not added any state FTE facility personnel during that time. As their assignments and overall operations grow, their need for facility support also grows.	\$ 44,634.00	\$ -	\$ 133,900.00	\$ 178,534.00
11	Systems Mechanic II (Grade 10) The funding for this position is requested in support of the ND Air National Guard facility at Hector Field in Fargo. This position assist in the building and systems maintenance of over 40 buildings at the ND Air National Guard.	\$ 30,954.00	\$ -	\$ 92,861.00	\$ 123,815.00
Totals		\$ 478,698.00	\$ 36,093.00	\$ 741,913.00	\$ 1,256,703.00

As Of: 23 Feb 09



Position		Current Position Description	Date Vacated	Number of Months Vacant January 2009	Date Expected to Be Filled	Current Status	Amounts Included in the 2009-11 Executive Budget			
No.	FTE						General Fund	Special Funds	Total	
5652	1.00	Other-Not Cls-Ofcl/Admin	7/08	6	Jan-09	Filled (State Radio Director)	\$161,179	\$40,295	\$201,474	
6106	1.00	Custodial Supervisor II	11/08	2	Feb-09	Interview Process	\$99,990		\$99,990	
6171	1.00	Gen Trades Maint Wkr I	8/07	17	Feb-09	Reclassified Pos#/Currently Advertised to fill		\$91,257	\$91,257	
6213	1.00	NG Security/Firefighter	10/08	3	Dec-08	Filled		\$176,646	\$176,646	
24463	1.00	NG Security/Firefighter	9/08	4	N/A	Currently filled by a deployed soldier		\$112,181	\$112,181	
CURRENT 11 VACANT FTE POSITIONS PENDING LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL FOR RECLASSIFICATIONS AND CHANGE IN FUNDING FROM 100% FEDERAL (HB1016)										
24456	1.00	NG Security/Firefighter	1/	10/08	3	Jul-09	Vacant	\$44,634	\$133,900	\$178,534
24476	1.00	NG Security/Firefighter	2/	4/08	9	Jul-09	Vacant	\$30,954	\$92,861	\$123,815
24459	1.00	NG Security/Firefighter	3/	8/08	5	Jul-10	Vacant	\$17,984	\$53,952	\$71,936
24468	1.00	NG Security/Firefighter	4/	3/07	22	Jul-10	Vacant	\$16,543	\$49,627	\$66,170
24470	1.00	NG Security/Firefighter	5/	11/07	14	Jul-10	Vacant	\$13,983	\$41,948	\$55,931
26356	1.00	NG Security/Firefighter	6/	--	--	Jul-10	Vacant	\$13,983	\$41,948	\$55,931
26363	1.00	NG Security/Firefighter	7/	8/08	5	Jul-09	Vacant	\$33,960	\$101,879	\$135,839
26362	1.00	NG Security/Firefighter	8/	--	--	Jul-09	Vacant	\$39,173	\$117,518	\$156,691
	1.00	NG Security/Firefighter	9/	--	--	Jul-09	Vacant	\$133,743		\$133,743
	1.00	NG Security/Firefighter	10/	--	--	Jul-09	Vacant		\$144,370	\$144,370
	1.00	NG Security/Firefighter	11/	--	--	Jul-09	Vacant	\$133,743		\$133,743
Total	16.00							\$739,869	\$1,198,382	\$1,938,251

Additional narrative explanations:

- 1/ Position #24456 is pending legislation to reclass to Physical Plant Dir III at Air National Guard with 25% general funding and 75% federal funding.
- 2/ Position #24476 is pending legislation to reclass to Systems Mechanic II at Air National Guard with 25% general funding and 75% federal funding.
- 3/ Position #24459 is pending legislation to reclass to Physical Plant Dir II in support of the new Regional Training Center (RTI) at Camp Grafton with 25% general funding and 75% federal funding.
- 4/ Position #24468 is pending legislation to reclass to Systems Mechanic III in support of the new RTI at Camp Grafton with 25% general funding and 75% federal funding.
- 5/ Position #24470 is pending legislation to reclass to General Trades Worker II in support of the new RTI at Camp Grafton with 25% general funding and 75% federal funding.
- 6/ Position #26356 is pending legislation to reclass to General Trades Worker II in support of the new RTI at Camp Grafton with 25% general funding and 75% federal funding.
- 7/ Position #26363 is pending legislation to reclass to Systems Mechanic III in support of new Civil Support Team (CST) at Fraine Barracks with 25% general funding and 75% federal funding.
- 8/ Position #26362 is pending legislation to reclass to GIS Specialist III at Fraine Barracks with 25% general funding and 75% federal funding.
- 9/ Listed on Pay Plan as a new position without a number but utilizes existing position #26361 for a new Human Resource Counselor for State Reintegration Program using 100% general funding.
- 10/ Listed on Pay Plan as a new position without a number but utilizes existing position #26364 for a new Emergency Program Spec II for Homeland Security division using 25% special and 75% federal funding.
- 11/ Listed on Pay Plan as a new position without a number but utilizes existing position #24465 for a new Computer & Network Spec II for State Radio division using 100% general funding.

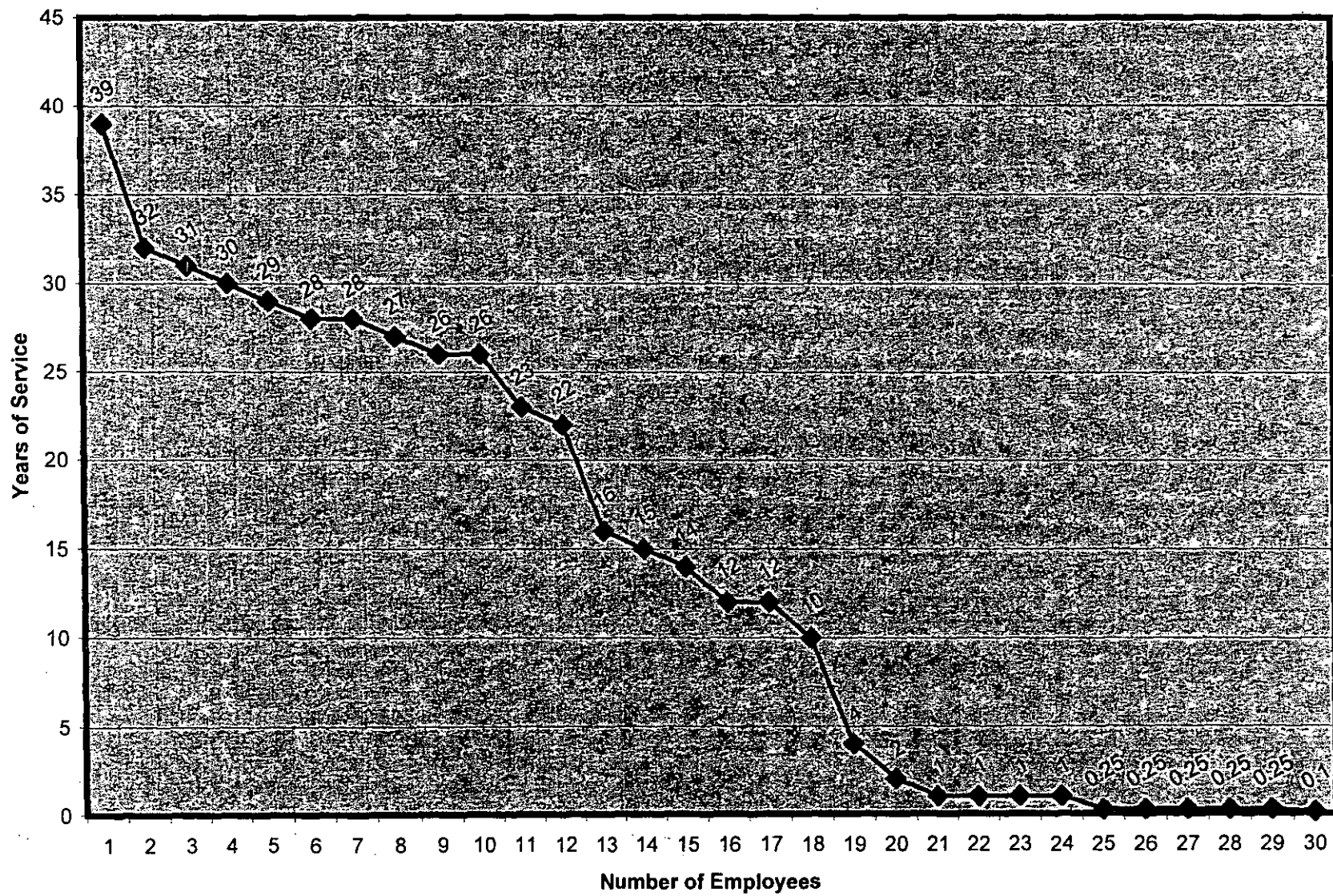
Note: Above 11 positions do not increase overall FTE count for the agency, as we are utilizing 11 existing FTE to request reclassifications and funding changes to agency's critical needs.

#4

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
STATE RADIO DISPATCHERS - CURRENT EMPLOYEE LONGEVITY

Start Date	Job Title	Type	Reg/Temp	Full/Part	Years	Months
2/1/1970	COMMUNICATIONS SUPERVISOR	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	38	11
5/1/1977	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC II	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	31	8
6/1/1978	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC II	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	30	7
11/1/1978	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC III	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	30	2
2/1/1980	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC II	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	28	11
7/1/1981	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC II	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	27	6
7/1/1981	COMMUNICATIONS SUPERVISOR	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	27	6
12/1/1981	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC III	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	27	1
12/1/1982	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC III	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	26	1
4/1/1983	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC II	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	25	9
7/1/1986	COMMUNICATIONS SUPERVISOR	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	22	6
8/1/1986	COMMUNICATIONS SUPERVISOR	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	22	5
9/1/1992	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC II	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	16	4
12/6/1993	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC II	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	15	1
11/7/1994	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC II	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	14	2
10/28/1996	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC III	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	12	2
4/1/1997	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC II	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	11	9
5/15/1999	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC II	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	9	8
12/7/2004	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC II	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	4	1
5/7/2007	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC I	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	1	8
9/4/2007	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC I	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	1	4
5/1/2008	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC I	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	0	8
5/2/2008	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC I	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	0	8
7/12/2008	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC II	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	0	6
9/22/2008	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC II	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	0	3
10/6/2008	TEMPORARY-NOT CLASSIFIED	Hourly	Temporary		0	3
10/13/2008	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC I	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	0	3
10/14/2008	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC II	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	0	3
10/16/2008	COMMUNICATIONS SPEC I	Salaried	Regular	Full-Time	0	3
1/6/2009	TEMPORARY-NOT CLASSIFIED	Hourly	Temporary		0	1

Dispatchers Years of Service



North Dakota HAZCHEM Program Information

#5

The Department of Emergency Services administers the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) as outlined in Public Law 99-499, 42 USC 11001. This law is also known as SARA Title III which is short for Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III. The program purpose is essentially the title of the act. It is to identify hazardous chemicals and make known what they are, where they are, and the quantity of them for the purposes of emergency planning and informing the public of the risks associated with them.

The program is managed by a commission appointed by the Governor and its responsibilities are outlined in PL 99-499. The department on behalf of the commission currently tracks hazardous and extremely hazardous chemicals (a potential list of more than 500,000 chemicals). Within North Dakota there is over 7000 extremely hazardous substances (chemicals) located in 3,033 storage facilities and 51 Toxic Release Inventory facilities.

North Dakota has a legislatively established (NDCC 37-17.1-07.1) Hazardous Chemical Program. The program is funded from fees of \$25 per chemical (maximum of \$150 or six chemicals) which is charged annually to companies that handle, transport or store hazardous chemicals. Yearly reports are also required from facilities. Fifty percent of the fees collected are retained by DES to administer the hazardous chemical program as required by state and federal law. One and two-thirds FTEs support administration and operational requirements of the program.

The remaining 50 percent is distributed to the 53 Local Emergency Planning Commissions (LEPCs) based upon total dollars collected from all facilities within each county. The LEPCs utilize the funds for training, planning, exercising, and equipment. This fee was established in 1992 and has never been raised.

Over the past three years we have been running the program at a deficit and have had to offset program costs with general fund dollars.

Attached are the fiscal impacts of current revenue, revenue based on adoption of HB 1047, and revenue based on adoption of HB 1016.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL PROGRAM

CURRENT

<u>BIENNIAL REVENUE</u>	<u>AGENCY SHARE</u>	<u>COUNTY SHARE</u>	<u>FFA SHARE</u>
\$ 250,000.00	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 125,000.00	\$ -
Current fee at \$25 with a maximum of \$150 with a 50% split			

HB 1047 REVENUE

\$ 480,000.00	\$ 160,000.00	\$ 160,000.00	\$ 160,000.00
Projected fee at \$52 with a maximum of \$416 and a three-way split			

HB 1016 REVENUE

\$ 320,000.00	\$ 160,000.00	\$ 160,000.00	\$ -
No change in fee at \$25 or 50% split but an increase in maximum at \$475			

Hazard Mitigation - State Costs 7-1-2009 to Closure

Disaster - Year	Applicant	Estimate of Remaining State Costs
DR 1174 (1997)	South Fargo Division Project	\$1,154,420.00
DR 1597 (2005)	City of Fargo - Relief Storm Sewer	\$27,066.67
DR 1645 (2006)	Grand Forks Co Acquisition	\$3,290.00
DR 1713 (2007)	Projects - Not Yet Determined	\$43,283.20
DR 1725 (2007)	Projects - Not Yet Determined	\$9,640.67
DR 1726 (2007)	Projects - Not Yet Determined	\$100,551.47
All Disasters *Includes staff costs for Pre Disaster Mitigation	State Management Costs *Includes 1.5 FTEs thru 12-31-2012	\$59,062.50
TOTAL ESTIMATE OF REMAINING STATE COSTS		\$1,397,314.51

State HMP exposure

Public Assistance

Disaster	Total	Fed Share	State & Local Share	State Share	Local Share
1174	\$ 226,935,719.00	\$ 209,236,442.00	\$ 17,699,277.00	\$ 7,079,710.80	\$ 10,619,566.20
1220	\$ 12,502,827.00	\$ 9,466,953.00	\$ 3,035,874.00	\$ 1,214,349.60	\$ 1,821,524.40
1279	\$ 53,657,250.51	\$ 48,420,330.50	\$ 5,236,920.01	\$ 2,094,768.00	\$ 3,142,152.01
1334	\$ 44,179,421.76	\$ 39,844,689.17	\$ 4,334,732.59	\$ 1,733,893.04	\$ 2,600,839.55
1353	\$ 1,075,357.96	\$ 817,522.69	\$ 257,835.27	\$ 103,134.11	\$ 154,701.16
1376	\$ 31,950,918.17	\$ 24,163,924.25	\$ 7,786,993.92	\$ 3,114,797.57	\$ 4,672,196.35
1431	\$ 1,506,372.63	\$ 1,143,690.22	\$ 362,682.41	\$ 145,072.96	\$ 217,609.45
1483	\$ 1,144,553.19	\$ 868,596.02	\$ 275,957.17	\$ 110,382.87	\$ 165,574.30
1515	\$ 16,874,022.72	\$ 12,765,505.86	\$ 4,108,516.86	\$ 1,643,406.74	\$ 2,465,110.12
1597	\$ 19,244,928.68	\$ 14,550,973.72	\$ 4,693,954.96	\$ 1,877,581.98	\$ 2,816,372.98
1616	\$ 2,622,915.80	\$ 1,990,803.15	\$ 632,112.65	\$ 252,845.06	\$ 379,267.59
1621	\$ 2,890,311.71	\$ 2,118,646.22	\$ 771,665.49	\$ 308,666.20	\$ 462,999.29
1645	\$ 9,959,780.53	\$ 7,538,982.30	\$ 2,420,798.23	\$ 968,319.29	\$ 1,452,478.94
1713	\$ 3,907,994.93	\$ 2,960,096.20	\$ 947,898.73	\$ 379,159.49	\$ 568,739.24
1725	\$ 967,924.08	\$ 734,843.75	\$ 233,080.33	\$ 93,232.13	\$ 139,848.20
1726	\$ 11,155,668.19	\$ 8,416,426.51	\$ 2,739,241.68	\$ 1,095,696.67	\$ 1,643,545.01
Totals	\$ 440,575,966.86	\$ 385,038,425.56	\$ 55,537,541.30	\$ 22,215,016.52	\$ 33,322,524.78

Hazard Mitigation

Disaster	Total	Fed Share	State & Local Share	State Share	Local Share
1174	\$ 62,981,567.00	\$ 47,236,175.25	\$ 15,745,391.75	\$ 6,298,156.70	\$ 9,447,235.05
1220	\$ 7,125,177.00	\$ 5,343,882.75	\$ 1,781,294.25	\$ 712,517.70	\$ 1,068,776.55
1279	\$ 15,221,346.00	\$ 11,416,009.50	\$ 3,805,336.50	\$ 1,522,134.60	\$ 2,283,201.90
1334	\$ 12,455,118.00	\$ 9,341,338.50	\$ 3,113,779.50	\$ 1,245,511.80	\$ 1,868,267.70
1353	\$ 131,001.00	\$ 98,250.75	\$ 32,750.25	\$ 13,100.10	\$ 19,650.15
1376	\$ 4,521,039.00	\$ 3,390,779.25	\$ 1,130,259.75	\$ 452,103.90	\$ 678,155.85
1431	\$ 196,466.00	\$ 147,349.50	\$ 49,116.50	\$ 19,646.60	\$ 29,469.90
1483	\$ 141,000.00	\$ 105,750.00	\$ 35,250.00	\$ 14,100.00	\$ 21,150.00
1515	\$ 821,028.00	\$ 615,771.00	\$ 205,257.00	\$ 82,102.80	\$ 123,154.20
1597	\$ 1,411,791.00	\$ 1,058,843.25	\$ 352,947.75	\$ 141,179.10	\$ 211,768.65
1616	\$ 160,679.00	\$ 120,509.25	\$ 40,169.75	\$ 16,067.90	\$ 24,101.85
1621	\$ 153,321.00	\$ 114,990.75	\$ 38,330.25	\$ 15,332.10	\$ 22,998.15
1645	\$ 688,621.00	\$ 516,465.75	\$ 172,155.25	\$ 68,862.10	\$ 103,293.15
1713	\$ 89,525.00	\$ 67,143.75	\$ 22,381.25	\$ 8,952.50	\$ 13,428.75
1725	\$ 23,572.00	\$ 17,679.00	\$ 5,893.00	\$ 2,357.20	\$ 3,535.80
1726	\$ 875,508.00	\$ 656,631.00	\$ 218,877.00	\$ 87,550.80	\$ 131,326.20
Totals	\$ 106,996,759.00	\$ 80,247,569.25	\$ 26,749,189.75	\$ 10,699,675.90	\$ 16,049,513.85

\$ 32,914,692.42

Leg App - Interest	\$ 437,800.00
Def App - Fire	\$ 151,369.00
Cont App - Fire	\$ 91,125.00
Cont App - Fire	\$ 149,479.00
	<u>\$ 33,744,465.42</u>

Total App \$ 29,824,471.00

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LIST OF LISTS

Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act

- EPCRA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances
- CERCLA Hazardous Substances
- EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemicals
- CAA 112(r) Regulated Chemicals For Accidental Release Prevention

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LIST OF LISTS

Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act

This consolidated chemical list includes chemicals subject to reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)¹, and chemicals listed under section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA). This consolidated list has been prepared to help firms handling chemicals determine whether they need to submit reports under sections 302, 304, or 313 of EPCRA and, for a specific chemical, what reports may need to be submitted. It will also help firms determine whether they will be subject to accident prevention regulations under CAA section 112(r). Separate lists are also provided of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) waste streams and unlisted hazardous wastes, and of radionuclides reportable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). These lists should be used as a reference tool, not as a definitive source of compliance information. Compliance information for EPCRA is published in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 40 CFR Parts 302, 355, and 372. Compliance information for CAA section 112(r) is published in 40 CFR Part 68. This document is also available in a searchable database format at <http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/ap-otgu.htm>.

The chemicals on the consolidated list are ordered both by the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number and alphabetically. For the list ordered by CAS number, categories of chemicals which generally do not have CAS registry numbers, but which are cited under CERCLA, are placed at the front of the list. EPCRA section 313 categories are placed at the end of the list with their 313 category code.

The lists include chemicals referenced under five federal statutory provisions, discussed below. More than one chemical name may be listed for one CAS number because the same chemical may appear on different lists under different names. For example, for CAS number 8001-35-2, the names toxaphene (from the section 313 list), camphechlor (from the section 302 list), and camphene, octachloro- (from the CERCLA list) all appear on this consolidated list. The chemical names on the consolidated lists generally are those names used in the regulatory programs developed under EPCRA, CERCLA, and CAA section 112(r), but each chemical may have other synonyms that do not appear on these lists.

(1) EPCRA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs)

The presence of EHSs in quantities at or above the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) requires certain emergency planning activities to be conducted. The extremely hazardous substances and their TPQs are listed in 40 CFR Part 355, Appendices A and B. For section 302 EHSs, Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) must develop emergency response plans and facilities must notify the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and LEPC if they receive or produce the substance on site at or above the EHS's TPQ. Additionally if the TPQ is met, facilities with a listed EHS are subject to the reporting requirements of EPCRA section 311 (provide material safety data sheet or a list of covered chemicals to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department) and section 312 (submit inventory

¹ This consolidated list does not include all chemicals subject to the reporting requirements in EPCRA sections 311 and 312. These hazardous chemicals, for which material safety data sheets (MSDS) must be developed under the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), are identified by broad criteria, rather than by enumeration. There are over 500,000 products that satisfy the criteria. See 40 CFR Part 370 for more information.

form - Tier I or Tier II). The minimum threshold for section 311-312 reporting for EHS substances is 500 pounds or the TPQ, whichever is less.

TPQ. The consolidated list presents the TPQ (in pounds) for section 302 chemicals in the column following the CAS number. For chemicals that are solids, there may be two TPQs given (e.g., 500/10,000). In these cases, the lower quantity applies for solids in powder form with particle size less than 100 microns, or if the substance is in solution or in molten form. Otherwise, the 10,000 pound TPQ applies.

EHS RQ. Releases of reportable quantities (RQ) of EHSs are subject to state and local reporting under section 304 of EPCRA. EPA has promulgated a rule (61 FR 20473, May 7, 1996) that adjusted RQs for EHSs without CERCLA RQs to levels equal to their TPQs. The EHS RQ column lists these adjusted RQs for EHSs not listed under CERCLA and the CERCLA RQs for those EHSs that are CERCLA hazardous substances (see the next section for a discussion of CERCLA Rqs).

Note that ammonium hydroxide is not covered under section 302; the EHS RQ is based on anhydrous ammonia. Ammonium hydroxide (which is also known as aqueous ammonia) is subject to CERCLA, with its own RQ.

(2) CERCLA Hazardous Substances

Releases of CERCLA hazardous substances, in quantities equal to or greater than their reportable quantity (RQ), are subject to reporting to the National Response Center under CERCLA. Such releases are also subject to state and local reporting under section 304 of EPCRA. CERCLA hazardous substances, and their reportable quantities, are listed in 40 CFR Part 302, Table 302.4. Radionuclides listed under CERCLA are provided in a separate list, with RQs in Curies.

RQ. The CERCLA RQ column in the consolidated list shows the RQs (in pounds) for chemicals that are CERCLA hazardous substances. Carbamate wastes under RCRA that have been added to the CERCLA list with statutory one-pound RQs are indicated by an asterisk ("*") following the RQ.

Metals. For metals listed under CERCLA (antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc), no reporting of releases of the solid form is required if the mean diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is greater than 100 micrometers (0.004 inches). The RQs shown on the consolidated list apply to smaller particles.

Note that the consolidated list does not include all CERCLA regulatory synonyms. See 40 CFR Part 302, Table 302.4 for a complete list.

There have been a few additions and deletions to Table 302.4 since this document was last updated (November 1998). Hazardous wastes K174 and K175 have been added to this list. Removed from Table 302.4 are caprolactam (CAS 105-60-2), 2,4,6-tribromophenol (CAS 118-79-6), and K140 floor sweepings, off-specification products and spent filtermedia from the production of 2,4,6-tribromophenol.

(3) CAA Section 112(r) List of Substances for Accidental Release Prevention

Under the accident prevention provisions of section 112(r) of the CAA, EPA developed a list of 77 toxic substances and 63 flammable substances. Threshold quantities (TQs) were established for these substances. The list and TQs identify processes subject to accident prevention regulations. The list of substances and TQs and the requirements for risk management programs for accidental release prevention are found in 40 CFR Part 68. This consolidated list includes both the common name for each listed chemical under section 112(r) and the chemical name, if different from the common name, as separate listings.

The CAA section 112(r) list includes several substances in solution that are covered only in concentrations above a specified level. These substances include ammonia (concentration 20% or greater) (CAS number 7664-41-7); hydrochloric acid (37% or greater) (7647-01-0); hydrogen fluoride/hydrofluoric acid (50% or greater) (7664-39-3); and nitric acid (80% or greater) (7697-37-2). Hydrogen chloride (anhydrous) and ammonia (anhydrous) are listed, in addition to the solutions of these substances, with different TQs. Only the anhydrous form of sulfur dioxide (7446-09-5) is covered. These substances are presented on the consolidated list with the concentration limit or specified form (e.g., anhydrous), as they are listed under CAA section 112(r). Flammable fuels used as a fuel or held for sale as a fuel at a retail facility are not subject to the rule.

TQ. The CAA section 112(r) TQ column in the consolidated list shows the TQs (in pounds) for chemicals listed for accidental release prevention. The TQ applies to the quantity of substance in a process, not at the facility as a whole.

(4) EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemicals

Emissions, transfers, and waste management data for chemicals listed under section 313 must be reported annually as part of the community right-to-know provisions of EPCRA (40 CFR Part 372).

Section 313. The notation "313" in the column for section 313 indicates that the chemical is subject to reporting under section 313 and section 6607 of the Pollution Prevention Act under the name listed. In cases where a chemical is listed under section 313 with a second name in parentheses or brackets, the second name is included on this consolidated list with an "X" in the section 313 column. An "X" in this column also may indicate that the same chemical with the same CAS number appears on another list with a different chemical name. Since the last updating of the list in November 1998, a number of reporting thresholds have changed. These include reporting thresholds for 18 chemicals that meet the EPCRA section 313 criteria for persistence and bioaccumulation, as well as lead and lead compounds (except lead contained in stainless steel, brass, and bronze alloys). Chemicals that have had reporting thresholds changed are marked with a "^" symbol on the list. The revised thresholds are listed at the end of this section.

Diisocyanates, Dioxins and Dioxin-like Compounds, and PACs. In the November 30, 1994, expansion of the section 313 list, 20 specific chemicals were added as members of the diisocyanate category, and 19 specific chemicals were added as members of the polycyclic aromatic compounds (PAC) category. In October 1999, EPA added a category of dioxin and dioxin-like compounds that includes 17 specific chemicals. These chemicals are included in the CAS order listing on this consolidated list. The symbol "#" following the "313" notation in the section 313 column identifies diisocyanates, the symbol "!" identifies the dioxin and dioxin-like compounds, and the symbol "+"

identifies PACs, as noted in the Summary of Codes. Chemicals belonging to these categories are reportable under section 313 by category, rather than by individual chemical name.

Ammonium Salts. The EPCRA section listing for ammonia includes the following qualifier “includes anhydrous ammonia and aqueous ammonia from water dissociable ammonium salts and other sources; 10 percent of total aqueous ammonia is reportable under this listing”. The qualifier for ammonia means that anhydrous forms of ammonia are 100% reportable and aqueous forms are limited to 10% of total aqueous ammonia. Therefore, when determining threshold and releases and other waste management quantities all anhydrous ammonia is included but only 10% of total aqueous ammonia is included. Any evaporation of ammonia from aqueous ammonia solutions is considered anhydrous ammonia and should be included in threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations.

In this document ammonium salts are not specifically identified as being reportable EPCRA section 313 chemicals. However, water dissociable ammonia salts, such as ammonium chloride, are reportable if they are placed in water. When ammonium salts are placed in water, reportable aqueous ammonia is manufactured. As indicated in the ammonia qualifier, all aqueous ammonia solutions from water dissociable ammonium salts are covered by the ammonia listing. For example, ammonium chloride is a water dissociable ammonium salt and reportable aqueous ammonia will be manufactured when it is placed in water.

Unlike other ammonium salts, ammonium hydroxide is specifically identified as being a reportable EPCRA section 313 chemical. This is because the chemical ammonium hydroxide (NH₄OH) is a misnomer. It is a common name used to describe a solution of ammonia in water (i.e., aqueous ammonia), typically a concentrated solution of 28 to 30 percent ammonia. EPA has consistently responded to questions regarding the reportability of these purported ammonium hydroxide solutions under the EPCRA Section 313 ammonia listing by stating that these are 28 to 30 percent solutions of ammonia in water and that the solutions are reportable under the EPCRA Section 313 ammonia listing. For a more detailed discussion, see page 34175 of the Federal Register final rule of June 30, 1995 (60 FR 34172). (See also EPA’s EPCRA section 313, *Guidance for Reporting Aqueous Ammonia*, EPA 745-R-00-005, www.epa.gov/TRI)

Additions. Added to the list of toxic chemicals subject to reporting under EPCRA section 313 are seven chemicals and two chemical compound categories. These are:

Chemicals

	CAS
1) benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191242
2) benzo(j,k)fluorine (as a member of the PACs category)	206440
3) 3-methylcholanthrene (as a member of the PACs category)	56495
4) octachlorostyrene	29082744
5) pentachlorobenzene	608935
6) tetrabromobisphenol A	79947
7) vanadium (except when contained in an alloy)	7440622

Chemical Categories

	Category Code
1) vanadium compounds	N770

2) dioxin and dioxin like compounds (Manufacturing; and the processing or otherwise use of dioxin and dioxin like compounds if the dioxin and dioxin-like compounds are present as contaminants in a chemical and if they were created during the manufacturing of that chemical) N150

Stayed Chemicals. There are three EPCRA section 313 chemicals that are listed in the CFR but for which the Agency has issued an administrative stay that excludes them from reporting until the stays are lifted. These chemicals, identified by "313s" in the Sec. 313 table column, are methyl mercaptan (CAS number 74-93-1), hydrogen sulfide (CAS number 7783-06-4), and 2,2-dibromo-3-nitropropionamide (CAS number 10222-01-2). Check the TRI website (www.epa.gov/triexplorer) for updated regulatory information.

TRI Thresholds. Reporting under EPCRA section 313 is triggered by the quantity of a chemical that is manufactured, processed, or otherwise used during the calendar year. For most TRI chemicals, the thresholds are 25,000 pounds manufactured or processed or 10,000 pound otherwise used. EPA has recently lowered the reporting thresholds for certain chemicals and chemical categories that meet the criteria for persistence and bioaccumulation. The following list provides the thresholds for these chemicals(in pounds unless otherwise noted):

Chemical Name or Category	CAS Number	Threshold (lbs)
Aldrin	309-00-2	100
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	10
Chlordane	57-74-9	10
Dioxin and dioxin-like compound category (manufacturing; and processing or otherwise use of dioxin and dioxin-like compounds if they are present as contaminants in a chemical and if they were created during the manufacture of that chemical)	NA	0.1 gram
Heptachlor	76-44-8	10
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	10
Isodrin	465-73-6	10
Lead and lead compounds except lead contained in stainless steel, brass, and bronze alloys (applies to reporting for 2001(due July 2002) and later)	NA	100
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	100
Octachlorostyrene	29082-74-4	10
Pendimethalin	40487-42-1	100
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	10
Polycyclic aromatic compounds category	NA	100
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	10

Tetrabromobisphenol A	79-94-7	100
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	10
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	100
Mercury	7439-97-6	10
Mercury compounds	NA	10

(5) Chemical Categories

The CERCLA and EPCRA section 313 lists include a number of chemical categories as well as specific chemicals. Categories appear on this consolidated list at the end of the CAS number listing. Specific chemicals listed as members of the diisocyanates, dioxin and dioxin-like compounds, and PAC categories under EPCRA section 313 (see section (4) above) are included in the list of specific chemicals by CAS number, not in the category listing. The chemicals on the consolidated list have not been systematically evaluated to determine whether they fall into any of the CERCLA listed categories, but EPA has attempted to identify those listed chemicals that are clearly reportable under one or more of the EPCRA section 313 categories.

Some chemicals not specifically listed under CERCLA may be subject to CERCLA reporting as part of a category. For example, strychnine sulfate (CAS number 60-41-3), listed under EPCRA section 302, is not individually listed on the CERCLA list, but is subject to CERCLA reporting under the listing for strychnine and salts (CAS number 57-24-9), with an RQ of 10 pounds. Similarly, nicotine sulfate (CAS number 65-30-5) is subject to CERCLA reporting under the listing for nicotine and salts (CAS number 54-11-5, RQ 100 pounds), and warfarin sodium (CAS number 129-06-6) is subject to CERCLA reporting under the listing for warfarin and salts, concentration >0.3% (CAS number 81-81-2, RQ 100 pounds). Note that some CERCLA listings, although they include CAS numbers, are for general categories and are not restricted to the specific CAS number (e.g., warfarin and salts). The CERCLA list also includes a number of generic categories that have not been assigned RQs; chemicals falling into these categories are considered CERCLA hazardous substances, but are not required to be reported under CERCLA unless otherwise listed under CERCLA with an RQ.

A number of chemical categories are subject to EPCRA section 313 reporting. Certain chemicals listed under EPCRA section 302, CERCLA, or CAA section 112(r) may belong to section 313 categories. For example, mercuric acetate (CAS number 1600-27-7), listed under section 302, is not specifically listed under section 313, but is reportable under the section 313 "Mercury Compounds" category (no CAS number). Listed chemicals that have been identified as being reportable under one or more EPCRA section 313 categories are identified by "313c" in the Sec. 313 table column.

(6) RCRA Hazardous Wastes

The consolidated list includes specific chemicals from the RCRA P and U lists only (40 CFR 261.33). This listing is provided as an indicator that companies may already have data on a specific chemical that may be useful for EPCRA reporting. It is not intended to be a comprehensive list of RCRA P and U chemicals. RCRA hazardous wastes consisting of waste streams on the F and K lists, and wastes exhibiting the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity, are provided in a

separate list. This list also includes carbamate wastes added to the CERCLA list with one-pound statutory RQs (indicated by an asterisk ("*") following the RQ). The descriptions of the F and K waste streams have been abbreviated; see 40 CFR Part 302, Table 302.4, or 40 CFR Part 261 for complete descriptions.

RCRA Code. The letter-and-digit code in the RCRA Code column is the chemical's RCRA hazardous waste code.

Summary of Codes

- ^ Reporting threshold has changed since November 1998.
- + Member of PAC category.
- # Member of diisocyanate category.
- X Indicates that this is a second name for a chemical already included on this consolidated list. May also indicate that the same chemical with the same CAS number appears on another list with a different chemical name.
- * RCRA carbamate waste; statutory one-pound RQ applies until RQs are adjusted.
- ** This chemical was identified from a Premanufacture Review Notice (PMN) submitted to EPA. The submitter has claimed certain information on the submission to be confidential, including specific chemical identity.
- *** Indicates that no RQ is assigned to this generic or broad class, although the class is a CERCLA hazardous substance. See 50 *Federal Register* 13456 (April 4, 1985). Values in Section 313 column represent Category Codes for reporting under Section 313.
- c Although not listed by name and CAS number, this chemical is reportable under one or more of the EPCRA section 313 chemical categories.
- s Indicates that this chemical is currently under an administrative stay of the EPCRA section 313 reporting requirements, therefore, no Toxics Release Inventory reports are required until the stay is removed.
- ! Member of the dioxin and dioxin-like compounds category.

LIST OF LISTS
**CONSOLIDATED LIST OF CHEMICALS (BY CAS NUMBER) SUBJECT TO THE EMERGENCY PLANNING AND
COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (EPCRA) AND SECTION 112(r) OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT**

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Chlordane (Technical Mixture and Metabolites)	0			***			
Chlorinated Benzenes	0			***			
Chlorinated Ethanes	0			***			
Chlorinated Naphthalene	0			***			
Chloroalkyl Ethers	0			***			
Coke Oven Emissions	0			1			
DDT and Metabolites	0			***			
Dichlorobenzidine	0			***			
Diphenylhydrazine	0			***			
Endosulfan and Metabolites	0			***			
Endrin and Metabolites	0			***			
Fine mineral fibers	0			***			
Haloethers	0			***			
Halomethanes	0			***			
Heptachlor and Metabolites	0			***			
Nitrophenols	0			***			
Nitrosamines	0			***			
Organorhodium Complex (PMN-82-147)	0	10/10,000	10	**			
Phthalate Esters	0			***			
Polycyclic organic matter	0			***			
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	0			***			
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	500	100	100	313	U122	15,000
Formaldehyde (solution)	50-00-0	500	100	100	X	U122	15,000
Mitomycin C	50-07-7	500/10,000	10	10		U010	
Ergocalciferol	50-14-6	1,000/10,000	1,000				
Cyclophosphamide	50-18-0			10		U058	
DDT	50-29-3			1		U061	
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8			1	313+^	U022	
Reserpine	50-55-5			5,000		U200	
Piperonyl butoxide	51-03-6				313		
5-Fluorouracil	51-21-8	500/10,000	500		X		
Fluorouracil	51-21-8	500/10,000	500		313		
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5			10	313	P048	
Epinephrine	51-43-4			1,000		P042	
2-Chloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methylethanamine	51-75-2	10	10		X		
Mechlorethamine	51-75-2	10	10		X		
Nitrogen mustard	51-75-2	10	10		313		
Carbamic acid, ethyl ester	51-79-6			100	X	U238	
Ethyl carbamate	51-79-6			100	X	U238	
Urethane	51-79-6			100	313	U238	
Carbachol chloride	51-83-2	500/10,000	500				
Phosphonic acid, (2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl)-,dimethyl ester	52-68-6			100	X		
Trichlorfon	52-68-6			100	313		
Famphur	52-85-7			1,000	313	P097	
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3			1	313+^	U063	

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3			1	313	U005	
Nicotine	54-11-5	100	100	100	313c	P075	
Nicotine and salts	54-11-5			100	313c	P075	
Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-	54-11-5	100	100	100		P075	
Aminopterin	54-62-6	500/10,000	500				
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5			1	313	U174	
Benzamide	55-21-0				313		
Fenthion	55-38-9				313		
O,O-Dimethyl O-(3-methyl-4-(methylthio) phenyl) ester, phosphorothioic acid	55-38-9				X		
Nitroglycerin	55-63-0			10	313	P081	
Diisopropylfluorophosphate	55-91-4	100	100	100		P043	
Isofluorophate	55-91-4	100	100	100		P043	
Methylthiouracil	56-04-2			10		U164	
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5			10	313	U211	
Cantharidin	56-25-7	100/10,000	100				
Bis(tributyltin) oxide	56-35-9				313		
Parathion	56-38-2	100	10	10	313	P089	
Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl-O-(4- nitrophenyl) ester	56-38-2	100	10	10	X	P089	
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5			10	313+^	U157	
Diethylstilbestrol	56-53-1			1		U089	
Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3			10	313+^	U018	
Coumaphos	56-72-4	100/10,000	10	10			
Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes)	57-12-5			10	313c	P030	
1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine	57-14-7	1,000	10	10	313	U098	15,000
Dimethylhydrazine	57-14-7	1,000	10	10	X	U098	15,000
Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	57-14-7	1,000	10	10	X	U098	15,000
Strychnine	57-24-9	100/10,000	10	10	313c	P108	
Strychnine, and salts	57-24-9			10	313c	P108	
Pentobarbital sodium	57-33-0				313		
Phenytoin	57-41-0				313		
Physostigmine	57-47-6	100/10,000	1*	1*		P204	
beta-Propiolactone	57-57-8	500	10	10	313		
Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1)	57-64-7	100/10,000	1*	1*		P188	
4,7-Methanoindan, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,8- octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-	57-74-9	1,000	1	1	X	U036	
Chlordane	57-74-9	1,000	1	1	313^	U036	
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene	57-97-6			1	313+^	U094	
Phenoxarsine, 10,10'-oxydi-	58-36-6	500/10,000	500				
Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro- (1.alpha.,2.alpha.,3.beta.,4.alpha.,5.alpha. a.,6.beta.)-	58-89-9	1,000/10,000	1	1	X	U129	
Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma isomer)	58-89-9	1,000/10,000	1	1	X	U129	
Lindane	58-89-9	1,000/10,000	1	1	313	U129	
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2			10	313c		
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7			5,000		U039	
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride	59-88-1	1,000/10,000	1,000				
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2			1	313		
Ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA)	60-00-4			5,000			
4-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3				313		
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7			10	313	U093	
Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7			10	X	U093	

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-	60-29-7			100		U117	10,000
Ethyl ether	60-29-7			100		U117	10,000
Hydrazine, methyl-	60-34-4	500	10	10	X	P068	15,000
Methyl hydrazine	60-34-4	500	10	10	313	P068	15,000
Acetamide	60-35-5			100	313		
Strychnine, sulfate	60-41-3	100/10,000	10	10	313c		
Dimethoate	60-51-5	500/10,000	10	10	313	P044	
Dieldrin	60-57-1			1		P037	
Amitrole	61-82-5			10	313	U011	
Phenylmercuric acetate	62-38-4	500/10,000	100	100	313c	P092	
Phenylmercury acetate	62-38-4	500/10,000	100	100	313c	P092	
Phenacetin	62-44-2			100		U187	
Ethyl methanesulfonate	62-50-0			1		U119	
Aniline	62-53-3	1,000	5,000	5,000	313	U012	
Thioacetamide	62-55-5			10	313	U218	
Thiourea	62-56-6			10	313	U219	
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	1,000	10	10	313		
Phosphoric acid, 2-dichloroethenyl dimethyl ester	62-73-7	1,000	10	10	X		
Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	62-74-8	10/10,000	10	10	X	P058	
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	10/10,000	10	10	313	P058	
Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	62-75-9	1,000	10	10	X	P082	
Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	1,000	10	10	X	P082	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	1,000	10	10	313	P082	
1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate	63-25-2			100	X	U279	
Carbaryl	63-25-2			100	313	U279	
Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcarbamate	64-00-6	500/10,000	1*	1*		P202	
Formic acid	64-18-6			5,000	313	U123	
Acetic acid	64-19-7			5,000			
Diethyl sulfate	64-67-5			10	313		
Tetracycline hydrochloride	64-75-5				313		
Colchicine	64-86-8	10/10,000	10				
Nicotine sulfate	65-30-5	100/10,000	100	100	313c		
Benzoic acid	65-85-0			5,000			
Uracil mustard	66-75-1			10		U237	
Cycloheximide	66-81-9	100/10,000	100				
Methanol	67-56-1			5,000	313	U154	
Isopropyl alcohol (mfg-strong acid process)	67-63-0				313		
Acetone	67-64-1			5,000		U002	
Chloroform	67-66-3	10,000	10	10	313	U044	20,000
Methane, trichloro-	67-66-3	10,000	10	10	X	U044	20,000
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1			100	313	U131	
Dimethylformamide	68-12-2			100	X		
N,N-Dimethylformamide	68-12-2			100	313		
2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione, 2,3,5- tris(1-aziridinyl)-	68-76-8				X		
Triaziquone	68-76-8				313		
Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	70-25-7			10		U163	
Hexachlorophene	70-30-4			100	313	U132	
Propiophenone, 4'-amino	70-69-9	100/10,000	100				
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3			5,000	313	U031	

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Benzene	71-43-2			10	313	U019	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6			1,000	313	U226	
Methyl chloroform	71-55-6			1,000	X	U226	
Digitoxin	71-63-6	100/10,000	100				
Endrin	72-20-8	500/10,000	1	1		P051	
Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis [4-methoxy-Methoxychlor	72-43-5			1	X	U247	
DDD	72-43-5			1	313^	U247	
DDE	72-54-8			1		U060	
DDE	72-55-9			1			
Trypan blue	72-57-1			10	313	U236	
Methane	74-82-8						10,000
Bromomethane	74-83-9	1,000	1,000	1,000	313	U029	
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	1,000	1,000	1,000	X	U029	
Ethane	74-84-0						10,000
Ethene	74-85-1				X		10,000
Ethylene	74-85-1				313		10,000
Acetylene	74-86-2						10,000
Ethyne	74-86-2						10,000
Chloromethane	74-87-3			100	313	U045	10,000
Methane, chloro-	74-87-3			100	X	U045	10,000
Methyl chloride	74-87-3			100	X	U045	10,000
Methyl iodide	74-88-4			100	313	U138	
Methanamine	74-89-5			100			10,000
Monomethylamine	74-89-5			100			10,000
Hydrocyanic acid	74-90-8	100	10	10	X	P063	2,500
Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8	100	10	10	313	P063	2,500
Methanethiol	74-93-1	500	100	100	X	U153	10,000
Methyl mercaptan	74-93-1	500	100	100	313s	U153	10,000
Thiomethanol	74-93-1	500	100	100	X	U153	10,000
Methylene bromide	74-95-3			1,000	313	U068	
Propane	74-98-6						10,000
1-Propyne	74-99-7						10,000
Propyne	74-99-7						10,000
Chloroethane	75-00-3			100	313		10,000
Ethane, chloro-	75-00-3			100	X		10,000
Ethyl chloride	75-00-3			100	X		10,000
Ethene, chloro-	75-01-4			1	X	U043	10,000
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4			1	313	U043	10,000
Ethene, fluoro-	75-02-5						10,000
Vinyl fluoride	75-02-5						10,000
Ethanamine	75-04-7			100			10,000
Monoethylamine	75-04-7			100			10,000
Acetonitrile	75-05-8			5,000	313	U003	
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0			1,000	313	U001	10,000
Ethanethiol	75-08-1						10,000
Ethyl mercaptan	75-08-1						10,000
Dichloromethane	75-09-2			1,000	313	U080	
Methylene chloride	75-09-2			1,000	X	U080	
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	10,000	100	100	313	P022	20,000
Cyclopropane	75-19-4						10,000
Calcium carbide	75-20-7			10			

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Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	1,000	10	10	313	U115	10,000
Oxirane	75-21-8	1,000	10	10	X	U115	10,000
Bromoform	75-25-2			100	313	U225	
Tribromomethane	75-25-2			100	X	U225	
Dichlorobromomethane	75-27-4			5,000	313		
Isobutane	75-28-5						10,000
Propane, 2-methyl	75-28-5						10,000
Isopropyl chloride	75-29-6						10,000
Propane, 2-chloro-	75-29-6						10,000
2-Propanamine	75-31-0						10,000
Isopropylamine	75-31-0						10,000
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3			1,000	X	U076	
Ethylidene Dichloride	75-34-3			1,000	313	U076	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4			100	X	U078	10,000
Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-	75-35-4			100	X	U078	10,000
Vinylidene chloride	75-35-4			100	313	U078	10,000
Acetyl chloride	75-36-5			5,000		U006	
Diffuoroethane	75-37-6						10,000
Ethane, 1,1-difluoro-	75-37-6						10,000
Ethene, 1,1-difluoro-	75-38-7						10,000
Vinylidene fluoride	75-38-7						10,000
Dichlorofluoromethane	75-43-4				313		
HCFC-21	75-43-4				X		
Carbonic dichloride	75-44-5	10	10	10	X	P095	500
Phosgene	75-44-5	10	10	10	313	P095	500
Chlorodifluoromethane	75-45-6				313		
HCFC-22	75-45-6				X		
Methanamine, N,N-dimethyl-	75-50-3			100			10,000
Trimethylamine	75-50-3			100			10,000
Aziridine, 2-methyl	75-55-8	10,000	1	1	X	P067	10,000
Propyleneimine	75-55-8	10,000	1	1	313	P067	10,000
Oxirane, methyl-	75-56-9	10,000	100	100	X		10,000
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	10,000	100	100	313		10,000
Cacodylic acid	75-60-5			1		U136	
Bromotrifluoromethane	75-63-8				313		
Halon 1301	75-63-8				X		
tert-Butylamine	75-64-9			1,000			
tert-Butyl alcohol	75-65-0				313		
1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane	75-68-3				313		
HCFC-142b	75-68-3				X		
CFC-11	75-69-4			5,000	X	U121	
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4			5,000	313	U121	
Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4			5,000	X	U121	
CFC-12	75-71-8			5,000	X	U075	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8			5,000	313	U075	
CFC-13	75-72-9				X		
Chlorotrifluoromethane	75-72-9				313		
Plumbane, tetramethyl-	75-74-1	100	100				10,000
Tetramethyllead	75-74-1	100	100		313c		10,000
Silane, tetramethyl-	75-76-3						10,000
Tetramethylsilane	75-76-3						10,000
Silane, chlorotrimethyl-	75-77-4	1,000	1,000				10,000

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Trimethylchlorosilane	75-77-4	1,000	1,000				10,000
Dimethyldichlorosilane	75-78-5	500	500				5,000
Silane, dichlorodimethyl-	75-78-5	500	500				5,000
Methyltrichlorosilane	75-79-6	500	500				5,000
Silane, trichloromethyl-	75-79-6	500	500				5,000
2-Methylacetonitrile	75-86-5	1,000	10	10	313	P069	
Acetone cyanohydrin	75-86-5	1,000	10	10	X	P069	
Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	75-87-6			5,000		U034	
2-Chloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane	75-88-7				313		
HCFC-133a	75-88-7				X		
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	75-99-0			5,000			
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7			10	313	U184	
Trichloroacetyl chloride	76-02-8	500	500		313		
Chloropicrin	76-06-2				313		
Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2,-trifluoro-	76-13-1				X		
Freon 113	76-13-1				313		
CFC-114	76-14-2				X		
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	76-14-2				313		
CFC-115	76-15-3				X		
Monochloropentafluoroethane	76-15-3				313		
1,4,5,6,7,8-Heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene	76-44-8			1	X	P059	
Heptachlor	76-44-8			1	313^	P059	
Triphenyltin hydroxide	76-87-9				313		
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	100	10	10	313	U130	
Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6				313		
Dimethyl sulfate	77-78-1	500	100	100	313	U103	
Tabun	77-81-6	10	10				
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	100	10	10	313c	P110	
Dioxathion	78-34-2	500	500				
DEF	78-48-8				X		
S,S,S-Tributyltrithiophosphate	78-48-8				313		
Amiton	78-53-5	500	500				
Isophorone	78-59-1			5,000			
Oxetane, 3,3-bis(chloromethyl)-	78-71-7	500	500				
Butane, 2-methyl-	78-78-4						10,000
Isopentane	78-78-4						10,000
1,3-Butadiene, 2-methyl-	78-79-5			100			10,000
Isoprene	78-79-5			100			10,000
iso-Butylamine	78-81-9			1,000			
Isobutyronitrile	78-82-0	1,000	1,000				20,000
Propanenitrile, 2-methyl-	78-82-0	1,000	1,000				20,000
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1			5,000		U140	
Isobutyraldehyde	78-84-2				313		
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5			1,000	313	U083	
Propane 1,2-dichloro-	78-87-5			1,000	X	U083	
2,3-Dichloropropene	78-88-6			100	313		
sec-Butyl alcohol	78-92-2				313		
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3			5,000	313	U159	
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	78-93-3			5,000	X	U159	
Methyl vinyl ketone	78-94-4	10	10				
Lactonitrile	78-97-7	1,000	1,000				

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1,1-Dichloropropane	78-99-9			1,000			
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5			100	313	U227	
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6			100	313	U228	
Acrylamide	79-06-1	1,000/10,000	5,000	5,000	313	U007	
Propionic acid	79-09-4			5,000			
Acrylic acid	79-10-7			5,000	313	U008	
Chloroacetic acid	79-11-8	100/10,000	100	100	313		
Thiosemicarbazide	79-19-6	100/10,000	100	100	313	P116	
Ethaneperoxoic acid	79-21-0	500	500		X		10,000
Peracetic acid	79-21-0	500	500		313		10,000
Carbonochloridic acid, methylester	79-22-1	500	1,000	1,000	X	U156	5,000
Methyl chlorocarbonate	79-22-1	500	1,000	1,000	313	U156	5,000
Methyl chloroformate	79-22-1	500	1,000	1,000	X	U156	5,000
iso-Butyric acid	79-31-2			5,000			
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5			100	313	U209	
Ethene, chlorotrifluoro-	79-38-9						10,000
Trifluorochloroethylene	79-38-9						10,000
Dimethylcarbamyl chloride	79-44-7			1	313	U097	
2-Nitropropane	79-46-9			10	313	U171	
Tetrabromobisphenol A	79-94-7				313^		
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	80-05-7				313		
Cumene hydroperoxide	80-15-9			10	313	U096	
Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-	80-15-9			10	X	U096	
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6			1,000	313	U162	
Methyl 2-chloroacrylate	80-63-7	500	500				
Saccharin (manufacturing)	81-07-2			100	313	U202	
Saccharin and salts	81-07-2			100		U202	
Warfarin	81-81-2	500/10,000	100	100	X 313c	P001	
Warfarin, & salts, conc.>0.3%	81-81-2			100	X 313c	P001	
C.I. Food Red 15	81-88-9				313		
1-Amino-2-methylantraquinone	82-28-0				313		
Diphacinone	82-66-6	10/10,000	10				
PCNB	82-68-8			100	X	U185	
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8			100	X	U185	
Quintozene	82-68-8			100	313	U185	
Acenaphthene	83-32-9			100			
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2			1,000		U088	
Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2			10	313	U069	
n-Butyl phthalate	84-74-2			10	X	U069	
Diquat	85-00-7			1,000			
Phenanthrene	85-01-8			5,000	313		
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9			5,000	313	U190	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7			100			
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6			100	313		
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	10/10,000	1	1			
Guthion	86-50-0	10/10,000	1	1			
Fluorene	86-73-7			5,000			
ANTU	86-88-4	500/10,000	100	100		P072	
Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	86-88-4	500/10,000	100	100		P072	
2,6-Xylidine	87-62-7				313		
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0			100		U082	
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	87-68-3			1	313	U128	

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3			1	X	U128	
PCP	87-86-5			10	X		
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5			10	313		
Aniline, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	88-05-1	500	500				
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2			10	313		
o-Nitrotoluene	88-72-2			1,000			
2-Nitrophenol	88-75-5			100	313		
Dinitrobutyl phenol	88-85-7	100/10,000	1,000	1,000	313	P020	
Dinoseb	88-85-7	100/10,000	1,000	1,000	X	P020	
Picric acid	88-89-1				313		
o-Anisidine	90-04-0			100	313		
2-Phenylphenol	90-43-7				313		
Michler's ketone	90-94-8				313		
Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanato-2-methyl-	91-08-7	100	100	100	X		10,000
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	100	100	100	313		10,000
Naphthalene	91-20-3			100	313	U165	
Quinoline	91-22-5			5,000	313		
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7			5,000		U047	
beta-Naphthylamine	91-59-8			10	313	U168	
N,N-Diethylaniline	91-66-7			1,000			
Methapyrilene	91-80-5			5,000		U155	
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine-4,4'- diisocyanate	91-93-0				313#		
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1			1	313	U073	
3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diphenylene diisocyanate	91-97-4				313#		
Biphenyl	92-52-4			100	313		
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1			1	313		
Benzidine	92-87-5			1	313	U021	
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3			10	313		
Mecoprop	93-65-2				313		
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	93-72-1			100			
2,4,5-T acid	93-76-5			1,000			
2,4,5-T esters	93-79-8			1,000			
2,4-D Esters	94-11-1			100	X		
2,4-D isopropyl ester	94-11-1			100	313		
Benzoyl peroxide	94-36-0				313		
Dihydrosafrole	94-58-6			10	313	U090	
Safrole	94-59-7			100	313	U203	
(4-Chloro-2-methylphenoxy) acetic acid	94-74-6				X		
MCPA	94-74-6				X		
Methoxone	94-74-6				313		
2,4-D	94-75-7			100	313	U240	
2,4-D Acid	94-75-7			100	X	U240	
2,4-D, salts and esters	94-75-7			100		U240	
Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-	94-75-7			100	X	U240	
2,4-D Esters	94-79-1			100			
2,4-D butyl ester	94-80-4			100	313		
2,4-D Esters	94-80-4			100	X		
2,4-DB	94-82-6				313		
Benzene, o-dimethyl-	95-47-6			1,000	X	U239	
o-Xylene	95-47-6			1,000	313	U239	

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o-Cresol	95-48-7	1,000/10,000	100	100	313	U052	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1			100	313	U070	
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1			100	X	U070	
o-Toluidine	95-53-4			100	313	U328	
1,2-Phenylenediamine	95-54-5				313		
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8			100		U048	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6				313		
p-Chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2				313		
2,4-Diaminotoluene	95-80-7			10	313		
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3			5,000		U207	
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4			10	313		
Styrene oxide	96-09-3			100	313		
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8			1	313	U066	
DBCP	96-12-8			1	X	U066	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4				313		
Methyl acrylate	96-33-3				313		
Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7			10	313	U116	
2,2'-Methylenebis(4-chlorophenol	97-23-4				X		
Dichlorophene	97-23-4				313		
C.I. Solvent Yellow 3	97-56-3				313		
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2			1,000		U118	
Furfural	98-01-1			5,000		U125	
Benzenearsonic acid	98-05-5	10/10,000	10				
Benzoic trichloride	98-07-7	100	10	10	313	U023	
Benzotrichloride	98-07-7	100	10	10	X	U023	
Benzenesulfonyl chloride	98-09-9			100		U020	
Trichlorophenylsilane	98-13-5	500	500				
Benzenamine, 3-(trifluoromethyl)-	98-16-8	500	500				
Cumene	98-82-8			5,000	313	U055	
Acetophenone	98-86-2			5,000	313	U004	
Benzal chloride	98-87-3	500	5,000	5,000	313	U017	
Benzoyl chloride	98-88-4			1,000	313		
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	10,000	1,000	1,000	313	U169	
m-Nitrotoluene	99-08-1			1,000			
2,6-Dichloro-4-nitroaniline	99-30-9				X		
Dichloran	99-30-9				313		
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	99-35-4			10		U234	
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8			100	313	U181	
5-Nitro-o-anisidine	99-59-2				313		
m-Dinitrobenzene	99-65-0			100	313		
Dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine	99-98-9	10/10,000	10				
p-Nitrotoluene	99-99-0			1,000			
p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6			5,000	313	P077	
4-Nitrophenol	100-02-7			100	313	U170	
p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7			100	X	U170	
Benzene, 1-(chloromethyl)-4-nitro-	100-14-1	500/10,000	500				
p-Dinitrobenzene	100-25-4			100	313		
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4			1,000	313		
Styrene	100-42-5			1,000	313		
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	500	100	100	313	P028	
Benzonitrile	100-47-0			5,000			
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4			10	313	U179	

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
4,6-Dichloro-N-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-amine	101-05-3				X		
Anilazine	101-05-3				313		
4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4			10	313	U158	
MBOCA	101-14-4			10	X	U158	
Barban	101-27-9			1*		U280	
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3			100		U030	
4,4'-Methylenebis(N,N-dimethyl)benzenamine	101-61-1				313		
MDI	101-68-8			5,000	X		
Methylenebis(phenylisocyanate)	101-68-8			5,000	313#		
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	101-77-9			10	313		
4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether	101-80-4				313		
Diglycidyl resorcinol ether	101-90-6				313		
Isocyanic acid, 3,4-dichlorophenyl ester	102-36-3	500/10,000	500				
Phenylthiourea	103-85-5	100/10,000	100	100		P093	
p-Chlorophenyl isocyanate	104-12-1				313		
1,4-Phenylene diisocyanate	104-49-4				313#		
p-Anisidine	104-94-9				313		
sec-Butyl acetate	105-46-4			5,000			
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9			100	313	U101	
Benzene, p-dimethyl-	106-42-3			100	X	U239	
p-Xylene	106-42-3			100	313	U239	
p-Cresol	106-44-5			100	313	U052	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7			100	313	U072	
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8			1,000	313	P024	
p-Toluidine	106-49-0			100		U353	
p-Phenylenediamine	106-50-3			5,000	313		
p-Benzoquinone	106-51-4			10	X	U197	
Quinone	106-51-4			10	313	U197	
1,2-Butylene oxide	106-88-7			100	313		
Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8	1,000	100	100	313	U041	20,000
Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	106-89-8	1,000	100	100	X	U041	20,000
1,2-Dibromoethane	106-93-4			1	313	U067	
Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4			1	X	U067	
Propargyl bromide	106-96-7	10	10				
Butane	106-97-8						10,000
1-Butene	106-98-9						10,000
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0			10	313		10,000
1-Butyne	107-00-6						10,000
Ethyl acetylene	107-00-6						10,000
2-Butene	107-01-7						10,000
2-Propenal	107-02-8	500	1	1	X	P003	5,000
Acrolein	107-02-8	500	1	1	313	P003	5,000
Allyl chloride	107-05-1			1,000	313		
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2			100	313	U077	
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2			100	X	U077	
Chloroethanol	107-07-3	500	500				
n-Propylamine	107-10-8			5,000		U194	
2-Propen-1-amine	107-11-9	500	500		X		10,000
Allylamine	107-11-9	500	500		313		10,000
Ethyl cyanide	107-12-0	500	10	10		P101	10,000

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Propanenitrile	107-12-0	500	10	10		P101	10,000
Propionitrile	107-12-0	500	10	10		P101	10,000
2-Propenenitrile	107-13-1	10,000	100	100	X	U009	20,000
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	10,000	100	100	313	U009	20,000
1,2-Ethanediamine	107-15-3	10,000	5,000	5,000			20,000
Ethylenediamine	107-15-3	10,000	5,000	5,000			20,000
Formaldehyde cyanohydrin	107-16-4	1,000	1,000				
2-Propen-1-ol	107-18-6	1,000	100	100	X	P005	15,000
Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	1,000	100	100	313	P005	15,000
Propargyl alcohol	107-19-7			1,000	313	P102	
Chloroacetaldehyde	107-20-0			1,000		P023	
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1			5,000	313		
Ethene, methoxy-	107-25-5						10,000
Vinyl methyl ether	107-25-5						10,000
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107-30-2	100	10	10	313	U046	5,000
Methane, chloromethoxy-	107-30-2	100	10	10	X	U046	5,000
Formic acid, methyl ester	107-31-3						10,000
Methyl formate	107-31-3						10,000
Sarin	107-44-8	10	10				
TEPP	107-49-3	100	10	10		P111	
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate	107-49-3	100	10	10		P111	
Butyric acid	107-92-6			5,000			
Acetic acid ethenyl ester	108-05-4	1,000	5,000	5,000	X		15,000
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	1,000	5,000	5,000	313		15,000
Vinyl acetate monomer	108-05-4	1,000	5,000	5,000	X		15,000
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1			5,000	313	U161	
Carbonochloridic acid, 1-methylethyl ester	108-23-6	1,000	1,000				15,000
Isopropyl chloroformate	108-23-6	1,000	1,000				15,000
Acetic anhydride	108-24-7			5,000			
Maleic anhydride	108-31-6			5,000	313	U147	
Benzene, m-dimethyl-	108-38-3			1,000	X	U239	
m-Xylene	108-38-3			1,000	313	U239	
m-Cresol	108-39-4			100	313	U052	
1,3-Phenylenediamine	108-45-2				313		
Resorcinol	108-46-3			5,000		U201	
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)ether	108-60-1			1,000	313	U027	
Dichloroisopropyl ether	108-60-1			1,000	X	U027	
Toluene	108-88-3			1,000	313	U220	
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7			100	313	U037	
Cyclohexanamine	108-91-8	10,000	10,000				15,000
Cyclohexylamine	108-91-8	10,000	10,000				15,000
Cyclohexanol	108-93-0				313		
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1			5,000		U057	
Phenol	108-95-2	500/10,000	1,000	1,000	313	U188	
Benzenethiol	108-98-5	500	100	100		P014	
Thiophenol	108-98-5	500	100	100		P014	
2-Methylpyridine	109-06-8			5,000	313	U191	
2-Picoline	109-06-8			5,000	X	U191	
Carbonochloridic acid, propylester	109-61-5	500	500				15,000
Propyl chloroformate	109-61-5	500	500				15,000
Pentane	109-66-0						10,000

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
1-Pentene	109-67-1						10,000
Butylamine	109-73-9			1,000			
Malononitrile	109-77-3	500/10,000	1,000	1,000	313	U149	
2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4				313		
Diethylamine	109-89-7			100			
Ethene, ethoxy-	109-92-2						10,000
Vinyl ethyl ether	109-92-2						10,000
Ethyl nitrite	109-95-5						10,000
Nitrous acid, ethyl ester	109-95-5						10,000
Furan, tetrahydro-	109-99-9			1,000		U213	
Furan	110-00-9	500	100	100		U124	5,000
Maleic acid	110-16-7			5,000			
Fumaric acid	110-17-8			5,000			
iso-Butyl acetate	110-19-0			5,000			
Hexane	110-54-3			5,000	X		
n-Hexane	110-54-3			5,000	313		
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	110-57-6	500	500		313		
trans-1,4-Dichlorobutene	110-57-6	500	500		X		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110-75-8			1,000		U042	
2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5			1,000	313	U359	
Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-	110-80-5			1,000	X	U359	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7			1,000	313	U056	
Pyridine	110-86-1			1,000	313	U196	
Piperidine	110-89-4	1,000	1,000				15,000
Diethanolamine	111-42-2			100	313		
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	111-44-4	10,000	10	10	313	U025	
Dichloroethyl ether	111-44-4	10,000	10	10	X	U025	
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts & esters	111-54-6			5,000	X	U114	
Adiponitrile	111-69-3	1,000	1,000				
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	111-91-1			1,000	313	U024	
Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate	114-26-1			100	X	U411	
Propoxur	114-26-1			100	313	U411	
Azaserine	115-02-6			1		U015	
1-Propene	115-07-1				X		10,000
Propene	115-07-1				X		10,000
Propylene	115-07-1				313		10,000
Methane, oxybis-	115-10-6						10,000
Methyl ether	115-10-6						10,000
1-Propene, 2-methyl-	115-11-7						10,000
2-Methylpropene	115-11-7						10,000
Trichloroethylsilane	115-21-9	500	500				
Dimefox	115-26-4	500	500				
Chlorendic acid	115-28-6				313		
Endosulfan	115-29-7	10/10,000	1	1		P050	
Benzenemethanol, 4-chloro-.alpha.-4-chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-(trichloromethyl)-	115-32-2			10	X		
Dicofol	115-32-2			10	313		
Fensulfothion	115-90-2	500	500				
Aldicarb	116-06-3	100/10,000	1	1	313	P070	
Ethene, tetrafluoro-	116-14-3						10,000

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Tetrafluoroethylene	116-14-3						10,000
2-Aminoanthraquinone	117-79-3				313		
Dichlone	117-80-6			1			
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7			100	X	U028	
DEHP	117-81-7			100	X	U028	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7			100	313	U028	
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0			5,000		U107	
n-Dioctylphthalate	117-84-0			5,000		U107	
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1			10	313^	U127	
Isopropylmethylpyrazolyl dimethylcarbamate	119-38-0	500	1*	1*		P192	
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4			100	313	U091	
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7			10	313	U095	
o-Tolidine	119-93-7			10	X	U095	
Anthracene	120-12-7			5,000	313		
2,4-DP	120-36-5				313		
Isosafrole	120-58-1			100	313	U141	
p-Cresidine	120-71-8				313		
Catechol	120-80-9			100	313		
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1			100	313		
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2			100	313	U081	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2			10	313	U105	
Pyrethrins	121-21-1			1			
Pyrethrins	121-29-9			1			
Triethylamine	121-44-8			5,000	313	U404	
N,N-Dimethylaniline	121-69-7			100	313		
Malathion	121-75-5			100	313		
Benzeneethanamine, alpha,alpha- dimethyl-	122-09-8			5,000		P046	
Simazine	122-34-9				313		
Diphenylamine	122-39-4				313		
Propham	122-42-9			1*		U373	
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7			10	313	U109	
Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	122-66-7			10	X	U109	
Hydrazobenzene	122-66-7			10	X	U109	
Hydroquinone	123-31-9	500/10,000	100	100	313		
Maleic hydrazide	123-33-1			5,000		U148	
Propionaldehyde	123-38-6			1,000	313		
1,3-Phenylene diisocyanate	123-61-5				313#		
Propionic anhydride	123-62-6			5,000			
Paraldehyde	123-63-7			1,000	313	U182	
Butyraldehyde	123-72-8				313		
2-Butenal, (e)-	123-73-9	1,000	100	100		U053	20,000
Crotonaldehyde, (E)-	123-73-9	1,000	100	100		U053	20,000
Butyl acetate	123-86-4			5,000			
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1			100	313	U108	
iso-Amyl acetate	123-92-2			5,000			
Adipic acid	124-04-9			5,000			
Dimethylamine	124-40-3			1,000	313	U092	10,000
Methanamine, N-methyl-	124-40-3			1,000	X	U092	10,000
Sodium methylate	124-41-4			1,000			
Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1			100			

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Sodium cacodylate	124-65-2	100/10,000	100				
Dibromotetrafluoroethane	124-73-2				313		
Halon 2402	124-73-2				X		
Picrotoxin	124-87-8	500/10,000	500				
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7			10	313	U235	
2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	126-98-7	500	1,000	1,000	X	U152	10,000
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	500	1,000	1,000	313	U152	10,000
Chloroprene	126-99-8			100	313		
Perchloroethylene	127-18-4			100	X	U210	
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4			100	313	U210	
Zinc phenolsulfonate	127-82-2			5,000	313c		
Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate	128-03-0				313		
Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate	128-04-1				313		
C.I. Vat Yellow 4	128-66-5				313		
Pyrene	129-00-0	1,000/10,000	5,000	5,000			
Warfarin sodium	129-06-6	100/10,000	100	100	313c		
1,4-Naphthoquinone	130-15-4			5,000		U166	
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3			5,000	313	U102	
Sodium pentachlorophenate	131-52-2				313		
Ammonium picrate	131-74-8			10		P009	
2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	131-89-5			100		P034	
Sodium o-phenylphenoxide	132-27-4				313		
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9			100	313		
1H-Isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-2-[(trichloromethyl)thio]-	133-06-2			10	X		
Captan	133-06-2			10	313		
Folpet	133-07-3				313		
Benzoic acid, 3-amino-2,5-dichloro-	133-90-4			100	X		
Chloramben	133-90-4			100	313		
o-Anisidine hydrochloride	134-29-2				313		
alpha-Naphthylamine	134-32-7			100	313	U167	
Benzeneamine, N-hydroxy-N-nitroso, ammonium salt	135-20-6				X		
Cupferron	135-20-6				313		
Dipropyl isocinchomeronate	136-45-8				313		
Thiram	137-26-8			10	313	U244	
Ziram	137-30-4			1*		P205	
Potassium N-methyldithiocarbamate	137-41-7				313		
Metham sodium	137-42-8				313		
Sodium methyldithiocarbamate	137-42-8				X		
Disodium cyanodithioimidocarbonate	138-93-2				313		
Nitrilotriacetic acid	139-13-9				313		
3,3'-Dimethyldiphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate	139-25-3				313#		
4,4'-Thiodianiline	139-65-1				313		
Benzyl cyanide	140-29-4	500	500				
Pyridine, 2-methyl-5-vinyl-	140-76-1	500	500				
Ethyl acrylate	140-88-5			1,000	313	U113	
Butyl acrylate	141-32-2				313		
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	100	100				
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6			5,000		U112	
1,3-Dichloropropane	142-28-9			5,000			

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Nabam	142-59-6				313		
Cupric acetate	142-71-2			100	313c		
Dipropylamine	142-84-7			5,000		U110	
Sodium cyanide (Na(CN))	143-33-9	100	10	10	313c	P106	
Kepone	143-50-0			1		U142	
Fluoroacetic acid	144-49-0	10/10,000	10				
Endothall	145-73-3			1,000		P088	
2-(4-Thiazolyl)-1H-benzimidazole	148-79-8				X		
Thiabendazole	148-79-8				313		
Melphalan	148-82-3			1		U150	
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	149-30-4				313		
MBT	149-30-4				X		
Dichloromethylphenylsilane	149-74-6	1,000	1,000				
Merphos	150-50-5				313		
Monuron	150-68-5				313		
Methoxyethylmercuric acetate	151-38-2	500/10,000	500		313c		
Potassium cyanide	151-50-8	100	10	10	313c	P098	
Aziridine	151-56-4	500	1	1	X	P054	10,000
Ethyleneimine	151-56-4	500	1	1	313	P054	10,000
Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-	152-16-9	100	100	100		P085	
p-Nitrosodiphenylamine	156-10-5				313		
1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5			1,000		U079	
Calcium cyanamide	156-62-7			1,000	313		
Benzo(rst)pentaphene	189-55-9			10	313+	U064	
Dibenz[a,i]pyrene	189-55-9			10	X	U064	
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene	189-64-0				313+^		
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	191-24-2			5,000	313^		
Dibenzo(a,l)pyrene	191-30-0				313+^		
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene	192-65-4				313+^		
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5			100	313+^	U137	
7H-Dibenzo(c,g)carbazole	194-59-2				313+^		
Benzo(j)fluoranthene	205-82-3				313+^		
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2			1	313+^		
Fluoranthene	206-44-0			100	X	U120	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9			5,000	313+^		
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8			5,000			
Benzo(a)phenanthrene	218-01-9			100	313+^	U050	
Chrysene	218-01-9			100	X	U050	
Dibenz(a,j)acridine	224-42-0				313+^		
Benz[c]acridine	225-51-4			100		U016	
Dibenz(a,h)acridine	226-36-8				313+^		
Isobenzan	297-78-9	100/10,000	100				
O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate	297-97-2	500	100	100		P040	
Thionazin	297-97-2	500	100	100		P040	
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	100/10,000	100	100	313	P071	
Parathion-methyl	298-00-0	100/10,000	100	100	X	P071	
Phorate	298-02-2	10	10	10		P094	
Disulfoton	298-04-4	500	1	1		P039	
Amphetamine	300-62-9	1,000	1,000				
Naled	300-76-5			10	313		
Lead acetate	301-04-2			10	313c	U144	

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Oxydemeton methyl	301-12-2				313		
S-(2-(Ethylsulfanyl)ethyl) O,O-dimethyl ester phosphorothioic acid	301-12-2				X		
Hydrazine	302-01-2	1,000	1	1	313	U133	15,000
Lasiocarpine	303-34-4			10		U143	
Chlorambucil	305-03-3			10		U035	
2,2-Dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane	306-83-2				313		
HCFC-123	306-83-2				X		
1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a- hexahydro- (1.alpha.,4.alpha.,4a.beta.,5.alpha.,8.alpha.,8a.beta.)-	309-00-2	500/10,000	1	1	X	P004	
Aldrin	309-00-2	500/10,000	1	1	313^	P004	
Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	311-45-5			100		P041	
5-Bromo-6-methyl-3-(1-methylpropyl)- 2,4-(1H,3H)-pyrimidinedione	314-40-9				X		
Bromacil	314-40-9				313		
Mexacarbate	315-18-4	500/10,000	1,000	1,000		P128	
Emetine, dihydrochloride	316-42-7	1/10,000	1				
alpha-BHC	319-84-6			10	X		
alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6			10	313		
beta-BHC	319-85-7			1			
delta-BHC	319-86-8			1			
Trichloronate	327-98-0	500	500				
2,5-Dinitrophenol	329-71-5			10			
Diuron	330-54-1			100	313		
Linuron	330-55-2				313		
Diazinon	333-41-5			1	313		
Diazomethane	334-88-3			100	313		
Boron trifluoride compound with methyl ether (1:1)	353-42-4	1,000	1,000				15,000
Boron, trifluoro[oxybis[methane]]-, (T-4)-	353-42-4	1,000	1,000				15,000
Carbonic difluoride	353-50-4			1,000		U033	
Bromochlorodifluoromethane	353-59-3				313		
Halon 1211	353-59-3				X		
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-2-fluoroethane	354-11-0				313		
HCFC-121a	354-11-0				X		
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-1-fluoroethane	354-14-3				313		
HCFC-121	354-14-3				X		
1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane	354-23-4				313		
HCFC-123a	354-23-4				X		
1-Chloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane	354-25-6				313		
HCFC-124a	354-25-6				X		
Brucine	357-57-3			100	313	P018	
Fluoroacetyl chloride	359-06-8	10	10				
Ethylene fluorohydrin	371-62-0	10	10				
Ergotamine tartrate	379-79-3	500/10,000	500				
1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,3,3- pentafluoropropane	422-44-6				313		
HCFC-225bb	422-44-6				X		
2,3-Dichloro-1,1,1,2,3- pentafluoropropane	422-48-0				313		

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HCFC-225ba	422-48-0				X		
3,3-Dichloro-1,1,1,2,2- pentafluoropropane	422-56-0				313		
HCFC-225ca	422-56-0				X		
1,2-Dichloro-1,1,3,3,3- pentafluoropropane	431-86-7				313		
HCFC-225da	431-86-7				X		
Cyanogen	460-19-5			100		P031	10,000
Ethanedinitrile	460-19-5			100		P031	10,000
3-Chloro-1,1,1-trifluoropropane	460-35-5				313		
HCFC-253fb	460-35-5				X		
1,2-Propadiene	463-49-0						10,000
Propadiene	463-49-0						10,000
Carbon oxide sulfide (COS)	463-58-1			100	X		10,000
Carbonyl sulfide	463-58-1			100	313		10,000
2,2-Dimethylpropane	463-82-1						10,000
Propane, 2,2-dimethyl-	463-82-1						10,000
Isodrin	465-73-6	100/10,000	1	1	313 ^a	P060	
Chlorfenvinfos	470-90-6	500	500				
Auramine	492-80-8			100	X	U014	
C.I. Solvent Yellow 34	492-80-8			100	313	U014	
Chloronaphazine	494-03-1			100		U026	
Diaminotoluene	496-72-0			10		U221	
Methylmercuric dicyanamide	502-39-6	500/10,000	500		313c		
4-Aminopyridine	504-24-5	500/10,000	1,000	1,000		P008	
Pyridine, 4-amino-	504-24-5	500/10,000	1,000	1,000		P008	
1,3-Pentadiene	504-60-9			100		U186	10,000
Ethane, 1,1'-thiobis[2-chloro-	505-60-2	500	500		X		
Mustard gas	505-60-2	500	500		313		
Potassium silver cyanide	506-61-6	500	1	1	313c	P099	
Silver cyanide	506-64-9			1	313c	P104	
Cyanogen bromide	506-68-3	500/10,000	1,000	1,000	313c	U246	
Cyanogen chloride	506-77-4			10	313c	P033	10,000
Cyanogen chloride ((CN)Cl)	506-77-4			10	313c	P033	10,000
Cyanogen iodide	506-78-5	1,000/10,000	1,000		313c		
Ammonium carbonate	506-87-6			5,000			
Acetyl bromide	506-96-7			5,000			
1,3-Dichloro-1,1,2,2,3- pentafluoropropane	507-55-1				313		
HCFC-225cb	507-55-1				X		
Methane, tetranitro-	509-14-8	500	10	10		P112	10,000
Tetranitromethane	509-14-8	500	10	10		P112	10,000
Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-.alpha.-(4- chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-hydroxy-, ethyl ester	510-15-6			10	X	U038	
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6			10	313	U038	
sec-Butylamine	513-49-5			1,000			
Dithiazanine iodide	514-73-8	500/10,000	500				
o-Dinitrobenzene	528-29-0			100	313		
2-Chloroacetophenone	532-27-4			100	313		
Dazomet	533-74-4				313		
Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2H-1,3,5- thiadiazine-2-thione	533-74-4				X		

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Bis(chloromethyl) ketone	534-07-6	10/10,000	10				
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	10/10,000	10	10	313	P047	
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts	534-52-1			10		P047	
Dinitrocresol	534-52-1	10/10,000	10	10	X	P047	
Crimidine	535-89-7	100/10,000	100				
Ethylbis(2-chloroethyl)amine	538-07-8	500	500				
1,2-Dichloroethylene	540-59-0				313		
Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	540-73-8			1		U099	
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	540-84-1			1,000			
tert-Butyl acetate	540-88-5			5,000			
Uranyl acetate	541-09-3			100			
Lewisite	541-25-3	10	10				
Ethyl chloroformate	541-41-3				313		
2,4-Dithiobiuret	541-53-7	100/10,000	100	100	313	P049	
Dithiobiuret	541-53-7	100/10,000	100	100	X	P049	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1			100	313	U071	
Barium cyanide	542-62-1			10	313c	P013	
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6			100	X	U084	
1,3-Dichloropropylene	542-75-6			100	313	U084	
3-Chloropropionitrile	542-76-7	1,000	1,000	1,000	313	P027	
Propionitrile, 3-chloro-	542-76-7	1,000	1,000	1,000	X	P027	
Bis(chloromethyl) ether	542-88-1	100	10	10	313	P016	1,000
Chloromethyl ether	542-88-1	100	10	10	X	P016	1,000
Dichloromethyl ether	542-88-1	100	10	10	X	P016	1,000
Methane, oxybis[chloro-	542-88-1	100	10	10	X	P016	1,000
Ethylthiocyanate	542-90-5	10,000	10,000				
Cadmium acetate	543-90-8			10	313c		
Cobaltous formate	544-18-3			1,000	313c		
Copper cyanide	544-92-3			10	313c	P029	
Lithium carbonate	554-13-2				313		
m-Nitrophenol	554-84-7			100			
Tris(2-chloroethyl)amine	555-77-1	100	100				
Isothiocyanatomethane	556-61-6	500	500		X		
Methyl isothiocyanate	556-61-6	500	500		313		
Methyl thiocyanate	556-64-9	10,000	10,000				20,000
Thiocyanic acid, methyl ester	556-64-9	10,000	10,000				20,000
Nickel cyanide	557-19-7			10	313c	P074	
Zinc cyanide	557-21-1			10	313c	P121	
Zinc acetate	557-34-6			1,000	313c		
Zinc formate	557-41-5			1,000	313c		
1-Propene, 2-chloro-	557-98-2						10,000
2-Chloropropylene	557-98-2						10,000
Methanesulfonyl fluoride	558-25-8	1,000	1,000				
Ethion	563-12-2	1,000	10	10			
Semicarbazide hydrochloride	563-41-7	1,000/10,000	1,000				
3-Methyl-1-butene	563-45-1						10,000
2-Methyl-1-butene	563-46-2						10,000
3-Chloro-2-methyl-1-propene	563-47-3				313		
Thallium(I) acetate	563-68-8			100	313c	U214	
C.I. Basic Green 4	569-64-2				313		
2,6-Dinitrophenol	573-56-8			10			
Benzene, 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methyl-	584-84-9	500	100	100	X		10,000

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Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	500	100	100	313		10,000
2-Butene-cis	590-18-1						10,000
1-Chloropropylene	590-21-6						10,000
1-Propene, 1-chloro-	590-21-6						10,000
1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	591-08-2			1,000		P002	
Calcium cyanide	592-01-8			10	313c	P021	
Mercuric cyanide	592-04-1			1	313c		
Mercuric thiocyanate	592-85-8			10	313c		
Lead thiocyanate	592-87-0			10	313c		
Vinyl bromide	593-60-2			100	313		
Methanesulfonyl chloride, trichloro-	594-42-3	500	100	100	X		10,000
Perchloromethyl mercaptan	594-42-3	500	100	100	313		10,000
Trichloromethanesulfonyl chloride	594-42-3	500	100	100	X		10,000
Tetraethyltin	597-64-8	100	100				
Bromoacetone	598-31-2			1,000		P017	
Bromotrifluoroethylene	598-73-2						10,000
Ethene, bromotrifluoro-	598-73-2						10,000
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2			100	313	U106	
Hexachlorocyclohexane (all isomers)	608-73-1			***			
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5			10	313^	U183	
3,4,5-Trichlorophenol	609-19-8			10			
3,4-Dinitrotoluene	610-39-9			10			
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine dihydrochloride	612-82-8				313		
o-Tolidine dihydrochloride	612-82-8				X		
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride	612-83-9				313		
Thiourea, (2-methylphenyl)-	614-78-8	500/10,000	500				
2,4-Diaminoanisole	615-05-4				313		
1,2-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride	615-28-1				313		
N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	615-53-2			1		U178	
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7			10	X	U111	
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621-64-7			10	313	U111	
1,4-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride	624-18-0				313		
2-Butene, (E)	624-64-6						10,000
2-Butene-trans	624-64-6						10,000
Methane, isocyanato-	624-83-9	500	10	10	X	P064	10,000
Methyl isocyanate	624-83-9	500	10	10	313	P064	10,000
tert-Amyl acetate	625-16-1			5,000			
sec-Amyl acetate	626-38-0			5,000			
Chloroethyl chloroformate	627-11-2	1,000	1,000				
2-Pentene, (Z)-	627-20-3						10,000
Amyl acetate	628-63-7			5,000			
Mercury fulminate	628-86-4			10	313c	P065	
Selenourea	630-10-4			1,000		P103	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6			100	313	U208	
Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	630-20-6			100	X	U208	
Ouabain	630-60-4	100/10,000	100				
Ammonium acetate	631-61-8			5,000			
o-Toluidine hydrochloride	636-21-5			100	313	U222	
Triphenyltin chloride	639-58-7	500/10,000	500		313		
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	100/10,000	100	100		P057	
Dimetilan	644-64-4	500/10,000	1*	1*		P191	
2-Pentene, (E)-	646-04-8						10,000

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Cyanuric fluoride	675-14-9	100	100		313c		
Methyl phosphonic dichloride	676-97-1	100	100				
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680-31-9			1	313		
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684-93-5			1	313	U177	
1-Buten-3-yne	689-97-4						10,000
Vinyl acetylene	689-97-4						10,000
Diethylarsine	692-42-2			1		P038	
Dichlorophenylarsine	696-28-6	500	1	1		P036	
Phenyl dichloroarsine	696-28-6	500	1	1		P036	
N-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)propanamide	709-98-8				X		
Propanil	709-98-8				313		
Phosmet	732-11-6	10/10,000	10				
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	757-58-4			100		P062	
N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	759-73-9			1	313	U176	
EPTC	759-94-4				X		
Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate	759-94-4				313		
Methacrylic anhydride	760-93-0	500	500				
1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	764-41-0			1	313	U074	
2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-	764-41-0			1	X	U074	
Glycidylaldehyde	765-34-4			10		U126	
Carbophenothion	786-19-6	500	500				
1,1-Dichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	812-04-4				313		
HCFC-123b	812-04-4				X		
Diethyl chlorophosphate	814-49-3	500	500				
2-Propenoyl chloride	814-68-6	100	100				5,000
Acrylyl chloride	814-68-6	100	100				5,000
Cupric tartrate	815-82-7			100	313c		
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	822-06-0			100	313#		
Diaminotoluene	823-40-5			10		U221	
Trimethylolpropane phosphite	824-11-3	100/10,000	100				
Ametryn	834-12-8				313		
N-Ethyl-N'-(1-methylethyl)-6-(methylthio)-1,3,5,-triazine-2,4-diamine	834-12-8				X		
C.I. Solvent Yellow 14	842-07-9				313		
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4				313		
Stannane, acetoxyltriphenyl-	900-95-8	500/10,000	500				
Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8	500	500				
Methacryloyl chloride	920-46-7	100	100				
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3			10	313	U172	
N-Methylolacrylamide	924-42-5				313		
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2			1		U180	
2,3,6-Trichlorophenol	933-75-5			10	313c		
2,3,5-Trichlorophenol	933-78-8			10	313c		
Fonofos	944-22-9	500	500				
Phosfolan	947-02-4	100/10,000	100				
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	500	500				
Methidathion	950-37-8	500/10,000	500				
Diphenamid	957-51-7				313		
alpha - Endosulfan	959-98-8			1			
Phosphoric acid, 2-chloro-1-(2,3,5-trichlorophenyl) ethenyl dimethyl ester	961-11-5				X		
Tetrachlorvinphos	961-11-5				313		

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C.I. Basic Red 1	989-38-8				313		
Norbormide	991-42-4	100/10,000	100				
Triethoxysilane	998-30-1	500	500				
Chlormequat chloride	999-81-5	100/10,000	100				
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3			1			
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8			1			
Triamiphos	1031-47-6	500/10,000	500				
Chromic acetate	1066-30-4			1,000	313c		
Ammonium bicarbonate	1066-33-7			5,000			
Trimethyltin chloride	1066-45-1	500/10,000	500				
Lead stearate	1072-35-1			10	313c		
Ammonium carbamate	1111-78-0			5,000			
Butylethylcarbamothioic acid S-propyl ester	1114-71-2				X		
Pebulate	1114-71-2				313		
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	1116-54-7			1		U173	
1,3-Propane sultone	1120-71-4			10	X	U193	
Propane sultone	1120-71-4			10	313	U193	
Nitrocyclohexane	1122-60-7	500	500				
Pyridine, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide	1124-33-0	500/10,000	500				
Metolcarb	1129-41-5	100/10,000	1*	1*		P190	
Cycloate	1134-23-2				313		
Decabromodiphenyl oxide	1163-19-5				313		
Ferric ammonium citrate	1185-57-5			1,000			
Dichlobenil	1194-65-6			100			
Xylenol	1300-71-6			1,000			
Arsenic pentoxide	1303-28-2	100/10,000	1	1	313c	P011	
Arsenic disulfide	1303-32-8			1	313c		
Arsenic trisulfide	1303-33-9			1	313c		
Cadmium oxide	1306-19-0	100/10,000	100		313c		
Antimony trioxide	1309-64-4			1,000	313c		
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3			1,000			
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2			1,000			
Molybdenum trioxide	1313-27-5				313		
Thorium dioxide	1314-20-1				313		
Thallic oxide	1314-32-5			100	313c	P113	
Vanadium pentoxide	1314-62-1	100/10,000	1,000	1,000	313c	P120	
Sulfur phosphide	1314-80-3			100		U189	
Zinc phosphide	1314-84-7	500	100	100	313c	P122	
Zinc phosphide (conc. <= 10%)	1314-84-7	500	100	100	313c	U249	
Zinc phosphide (conc. > 10%)	1314-84-7	500	100	100	313c	P122	
Lead sulfide	1314-87-0			10	313c		
2,4,5-T amines	1319-72-8			5,000			
Cresol (mixed isomers)	1319-77-3			100	313	U052	
2,4-D Esters	1320-18-9			100	X		
2,4-D propylene glycol butyl ether ester	1320-18-9			100	313		
Nitrotoluene	1321-12-6			1,000			
Arsenic acid	1327-52-2			1	313c	P010	
Arsenic trioxide	1327-53-3	100/10,000	1	1	313c	P012	
Arsenous oxide	1327-53-3	100/10,000	1	1	313c	P012	
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7			100	313	U239	
Zinc borate	1332-07-6			1,000	313c		

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Asbestos (friable)	1332-21-4			1	313		
Hydrogen	1333-74-0						10,000
Sodium bifluoride	1333-83-1			100			
Lead subacetate	1335-32-6			10	313c	U146	
Hexachloronaphthalene	1335-87-1				313		
Ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6			1,000	313		
PCBs	1336-36-3			1	X		
Polychlorinated biphenyls	1336-36-3			1	313^		
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	1338-23-4			10		U160	
Naphthenic acid	1338-24-5			100			
Ammonium bifluoride	1341-49-7			100			
Aluminum oxide (fibrous forms)	1344-28-1				313		
Antimycin A	1397-94-0	1,000/10,000	1,000				
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	500/10,000	500				
2,2'-Bioxirane	1464-53-5	500	10	10	X	U085	
Diepoxybutane	1464-53-5	500	10	10	313	U085	
Trichloro(chloromethyl)silane	1558-25-4	100	100				
Carbofuran phenol	1563-38-8			1*		U367	
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	10/10,000	10	10	313	P127	
Benezeneamine, 2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)-	1582-09-8			10	X		
Trifluralin	1582-09-8			10	313^		
Mercuric acetate	1600-27-7	500/10,000	500		313c		
Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	1615-80-1			10		U086	
Ethanesulfonyl chloride, 2-chloro-	1622-32-8	500	500				
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634-04-4			1,000	313		
Aldicarb sulfone	1646-88-4			1*		P203	
1,2-Dichloro-1,1-difluoroethane	1649-08-7				313		
HCFC-132b	1649-08-7				X		
3,5-Dibromo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile	1689-84-5				X		
Bromoxynil	1689-84-5				313		
Bromoxynil octanoate	1689-99-2				313		
Octanoic acid, 2,6-dibromo-4-cyanophenyl ester	1689-99-2				X		
1,1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane	1717-00-6				313		
HCFC-141b	1717-00-6				X		
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)	1746-01-6			1	313!^		
Acetone thiosemicarbazide	1752-30-3	1,000/10,000	1,000				
Ammonium thiocyanate	1762-95-4			5,000			
Benzene, 2,4-dichloro-1-(4-nitrophenoxy)-	1836-75-5				X		
Nitrofen	1836-75-5				313		
Benfluralin	1861-40-1				313		
N-Butyl-N-ethyl-2,6-dinitro-4-(trifluoromethyl) benzenamine	1861-40-1				X		
Ammonium benzoate	1863-63-4			5,000			
Hexachloropropene	1888-71-7			1,000		U243	
1,3-Benzenedicarbonitrile, 2,4,5,6-tetrachloro-	1897-45-6				X		
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6				313		
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	10/10,000	10		313		
6-Chloro-N-ethyl-N'-(1-methylethyl)-	1912-24-9				X		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine							
Atrazine	1912-24-9				313		
3,6-Dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid	1918-00-9			1,000	X		
Dicamba	1918-00-9			1,000	313		
Picloram	1918-02-1				313		
2-Chloro-N-(1-methylethyl)-N-phenylacetamide	1918-16-7				X		
Propachlor	1918-16-7				313		
2,4-D Esters	1928-38-7			100			
2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester	1928-43-4				313		
2,4,5-T esters	1928-47-8			1,000			
2,4-D Esters	1928-61-6			100			
2,4-D butoxyethyl ester	1929-73-3			100	313		
2,4-D Esters	1929-73-3			100	X		
2-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)pyridine	1929-82-4				X		
Nitrapyrin	1929-82-4				313		
C.I. Direct Black 38	1937-37-7				313		
Chloroxuron	1982-47-4	500/10,000	500				
3,6-Dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid, sodium salt	1982-69-0				X		
Sodium dicamba	1982-69-0				313		
Tributyltin fluoride	1983-10-4				313		
Valinomycin	2001-95-8	1,000/10,000	1,000				
2,4,5-T amines	2008-46-0			5,000			
Mercaptodimethur	2032-65-7	500/10,000	10	10	X	P199	
Methiocarb	2032-65-7	500/10,000	10	10	313	P199	
Paraquat methosulfate	2074-50-2	10/10,000	10				
Phenylsilatrane	2097-19-0	100/10,000	100				
EPN	2104-64-5	100/10,000	100				
Tributyltin methacrylate	2155-70-6				313		
7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid, dipotassium salt	2164-07-0				X		
Dipotassium endothall	2164-07-0				313		
Fluometuron	2164-17-2				313		
Urea, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-	2164-17-2				X		
1H-Azepine-1 carbothioic acid, hexahydro-S-ethyl ester	2212-67-1				X		
Molinate	2212-67-1				313		
Cadmium stearate	2223-93-0	1,000/10,000	1,000		313c		
Thiocarbazide	2231-57-4	1,000/10,000	1,000				
Octachloronaphthalene	2234-13-1				313		
Diglycidyl ether	2238-07-5	1,000	1,000				
Prothoate	2275-18-5	100/10,000	100				
Dimethylamine dicamba	2300-66-5				313		
Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl)ester	2303-16-4			100	X	U062	
Diallate	2303-16-4			100	313	U062	
Triallate	2303-17-5			1*	313	U389	
Propargite	2312-35-8			10	313		
6-Methyl-1,3-dithiolo[4,5-b]quinoxalin-2-one	2439-01-2				X		
Chinomethionat	2439-01-2				313		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Dodecylguanidine monoacetate	2439-10-3				X		
Dodine	2439-10-3				313		
Oxydisulfoton	2497-07-6	500	500				
Dimethyl chlorothiophosphate	2524-03-0	500	500		313		
Dimethyl phosphorochloridothioate	2524-03-0	500	500		X		
Formothion	2540-82-1	100	100				
2,4,5-T esters	2545-59-7			1,000			
1,4-Cyclohexane diisocyanate	2556-36-7				313#		
Pentadecylamine	2570-26-5	100/10,000	100				
Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl-5-(2-(methylthio)ethyl)ester	2587-90-8	500	500				
C.I. Direct Blue 6	2602-46-2				313		
Promecarb	2631-37-0	500/10,000	1*	1*		P201	
Cyanophos	2636-26-2	1,000	1,000				
Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9	100/10,000	100				
2,3,5-Trimethylphenyl methylcarbamate	2655-15-4				313		
Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, O-(4-nitrophenyl) O-phenyl ester	2665-30-7	500	500				
Sulfuryl fluoride	2699-79-8				313		
Vikane	2699-79-8				X		
2,4-D sodium salt	2702-72-9				313		
Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, O-ethyl O-(4-(methylthio)phenyl) ester	2703-13-1	500	500				
Thallous malonate	2757-18-8	100/10,000	100				
5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	2763-96-4	500/10,000	1,000	1,000		P007	
Muscimol	2763-96-4	500/10,000	1,000	1,000		P007	
Diquat	2764-72-9			1,000			
Endothion	2778-04-3	500/10,000	500				
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	2832-40-8				313		
2-Chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	2837-89-0				313		
HCFC-124	2837-89-0				X		
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2			1			
Ferric ammonium oxalate	2944-67-4			1,000			
2,4-D chlorocrotyl ester	2971-38-2			100	313		
2,4-D Esters	2971-38-2			100	X		
Ammonium citrate, dibasic	3012-65-5			5,000			
Silane, (4-aminobutyl)diethoxymethyl-	3037-72-7	1,000	1,000				
C.I. Solvent Orange 7	3118-97-6				313		
Ammonium tartrate	3164-29-2			5,000			
4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride	3165-93-3			100		U049	
1,5-Naphthalene diisocyanate	3173-72-6				313#		
Cupric nitrate	3251-23-8			100	313c		
Phosphoric acid, dimethyl 4-(methylthio) phenyl ester	3254-63-5	500	500				
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	3268-87-9				313!^		
O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate	3288-58-2			5,000		U087	
Temephos	3383-96-8				313		
Zinc carbonate	3486-35-9			1,000	313c		
DDE	3547-04-4			5,000			
Sulfoxide, 3-chloropropyl octyl	3569-57-1	500	500				
Benzimidazole, 4,5-dichloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-	3615-21-2	500/10,000	500				

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
(4-Chloro-2-methylphenoxy) acetate sodium salt	3653-48-3				X		
Methoxone sodium salt	3653-48-3				313		
Sulfotep	3689-24-5	500	100	100		P109	
Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	3689-24-5	500	100	100		P109	
Chlorophacinone	3691-35-8	100/10,000	100				
5-Methylchrysene	3697-24-3				313+^		
Amiton oxalate	3734-97-2	100/10,000	100				
Methyl phenkapton	3735-23-7	500	500				
C.I. Food Red 5	3761-53-3				313		
2,4,5-T amines	3813-14-7			5,000			
Fuberidazole	3878-19-1	100/10,000	100				
Bitoscanate	4044-65-9	500/10,000	500				
1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1- azoniaadamantane chloride	4080-31-3				313		
Isophorone diisocyanate	4098-71-9	100	100		313#		
Phosacetim	4104-14-7	100/10,000	100				
Dichlorosilane	4109-96-0						10,000
Silane, dichloro-	4109-96-0						10,000
4,4'-Diisocyanatodiphenyl ether	4128-73-8				313#		
2-Butenal	4170-30-3	1,000	100	100	X	U053	20,000
Crotonaldehyde	4170-30-3	1,000	100	100	313	U053	20,000
Fluometil	4301-50-2	100/10,000	100				
Phenol, 2,2'-thiobis[4-chloro-6-methyl- N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	4418-66-0	100/10,000	100				
C.I. Acid Green 3	4549-40-0			10	313	P084	
Hexamethylenediamine, N,N'-dibutyl-	4680-78-8				313		
1,1'-Methylene bis(4- isocyanatocyclohexane)	4835-11-4	500	500				
5,6-Dihydro-2-methyl-N-phenyl-1,4- oxathiin-3-carboxamide	5124-30-1				313#		
Carboxin	5234-68-4				X		
Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-	5234-68-4				313		
Dibenzo(a,e)fluoranthene	5344-82-1	100/10,000	100	100		P026	
1-Nitropyrene	5385-75-1				313+^		
Chlorpyrifos methyl	5522-43-0				313+^		
O,O-Dimethyl-O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2- pyridyl)phosphorothioate	5598-13-0				313		
Coumatetralyl	5598-13-0				X		
Cupric oxalate	5836-29-3	500/10,000	500				
5-Chloro-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-methyl- 2,4(1H,3H)-pyrimidinedione	5893-66-3			100	313c		
Terbacil	5902-51-2				X		
Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate	5902-51-2				313		
Ammonium oxalate	5952-26-1			1*		U395	
Ammonium oxalate	5972-73-6			5,000			
Ammonium oxalate	6009-70-7			5,000			
2,4,5-T amines	6369-96-6			5,000			
2,4,5-T amines	6369-97-7			5,000			
C.I. Acid Red 114	6459-94-5				313		
Thallium(I) carbonate	6533-73-9	100/10,000	100	100	313c	U215	
Thalious carbonate	6533-73-9	100/10,000	100	100	313c	U215	
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	10/10,000	10				
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005-72-3			5,000			

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
N,N'-Bis(1-methylethyl)-6-methylthio- 1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine	7287-19-6				X		
Prometryn	7287-19-6				313		
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4			1			
Lead stearate	7428-48-0			10	313c		
Aluminum (fume or dust)	7429-90-5				313		
Lead	7439-92-1			10	313^		
Manganese	7439-96-5				313		
Mercury	7439-97-6			1	313^	U151	
Nickel	7440-02-0			100	313		
Silver	7440-22-4			1,000	313		
Sodium	7440-23-5			10			
Thallium	7440-28-0			1,000	313		
Antimony	7440-36-0			5,000	313		
Arsenic	7440-38-2			1	313		
Barium	7440-39-3				313		
Beryllium	7440-41-7			10	313	P015	
Cadmium	7440-43-9			10	313		
Chromium	7440-47-3			5,000	313		
Cobalt	7440-48-4				313		
Copper	7440-50-8			5,000	313		
Vandium (except when contained in an alloy)	7440-62-2				313		
Zinc	7440-66-6			1,000			
Zinc (fume or dust)	7440-66-6			1,000	313		
Selenium dioxide	7446-08-4			10	313c		
Sulfur dioxide	7446-09-5	500	500				
Sulfur dioxide (anhydrous)	7446-09-5	500	500				5,000
Sulfur trioxide	7446-11-9	100	100				10,000
Lead sulfate	7446-14-2			10	313c		
Thallium(I) sulfate	7446-18-6	100/10,000	100	100	313c	P115	
Thallous sulfate	7446-18-6	100/10,000	100	100	313c	P115	
Lead phosphate	7446-27-7			10	313c	U145	
Cupric chloride	7447-39-4			10	313c		
Mercuric chloride	7487-94-7	500/10,000	500		313c		
Selenium sulfide	7488-56-4			10	313c	U205	
Titanium chloride (TiCl4) (T-4)-	7550-45-0	100	1,000	1,000	X		2,500
Titanium tetrachloride	7550-45-0	100	1,000	1,000	313		2,500
Sodium phosphate, dibasic	7558-79-4			5,000			
Lithium hydride	7580-67-8	100	100				
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	7601-54-9			5,000			
Sodium arsenate	7631-89-2	1,000/10,000	1	1	313c		
Sodium bisulfite	7631-90-5			5,000			
Sodium nitrite	7632-00-0			100	313		
Borane, trifluoro-	7637-07-2	500	500		X		5,000
Boron trifluoride	7637-07-2	500	500		313		5,000
Lead arsenate	7645-25-2			1	313c		
Zinc chloride	7646-85-7			1,000	313c		
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0			5,000			
Hydrochloric acid (aerosol forms only)	7647-01-0			5,000	313		
Hydrochloric acid (conc 37% or greater)	7647-01-0			5,000			15,000
Hydrogen chloride (anhydrous)	7647-01-0	500	5,000	5,000	X		5,000

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Hydrogen chloride (gas only)	7647-01-0	500	5,000	5,000	X		5,000
Antimony pentachloride	7647-18-9			1,000			
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2			5,000			
Hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3	100	100	100	X	U134	
Hydrofluoric acid (conc. 50% or greater)	7664-39-3	100	100	100	X	U134	1,000
Hydrogen fluoride	7664-39-3	100	100	100	313	U134	
Hydrogen fluoride (anhydrous)	7664-39-3	100	100	100	X	U134	1,000
Ammonia	7664-41-7	500	100	100	313		
Ammonia (anhydrous)	7664-41-7	500	100	100	X		10,000
Ammonia (conc 20% or greater)	7664-41-7			1000	X		20,000
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Sulfuric acid (aerosol forms only)	7664-93-9	1,000	1,000	1,000	313		
Sodium fluoride	7681-49-4			1,000			
Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9			100			
2,2-Dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (1,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-1,3-dioxo-2H-isoindol-2-yl)methyl ester	7696-12-0				X		
Tetramethrin	7696-12-0				313		
Nitric acid	7697-37-2	1,000	1,000	1,000	313		
Nitric acid (conc 80% or greater)	7697-37-2	1,000	1,000	1,000	X		15,000
Zinc bromide	7699-45-8			1,000	313c		
Ferric chloride	7705-08-0			1,000			
Nickel chloride	7718-54-9			100	313c		
Phosphorous trichloride	7719-12-2	1,000	1,000	1,000			15,000
Phosphorus trichloride	7719-12-2	1,000	1,000	1,000			15,000
Ferrous sulfate	7720-78-7			1,000			
Potassium permanganate	7722-64-7			100	313c		
Hydrogen peroxide (Conc.> 52%)	7722-84-1	1,000	1,000				
Phosphorus	7723-14-0	100	1	1			
Phosphorus (yellow or white)	7723-14-0	100	1	1	313		
Bromine	7726-95-6	500	500		313		10,000
Zinc sulfate	7733-02-0			1,000	313c		
Chromic acid	7738-94-5			10	313c		
Potassium bromate	7758-01-2				313		
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	7758-29-4			5,000			
Ferrous chloride	7758-94-3			100			
Lead chloride	7758-95-4			10	313c		
Cupric sulfate	7758-98-7			10	313c		
Silver nitrate	7761-88-8			1	313c		
Ammonium sulfamate	7773-06-0			5,000			
Sodium chromate	7775-11-3			10	313c		
Arsenic acid	7778-39-4			1	313c	P010	
Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	500/10,000	1	1	313c		
Potassium bichromate	7778-50-9			10	313c		
Calcium hypochlorite	7778-54-3			10			
Zinc hydrosulfite	7779-86-4			1,000	313c		
Zinc nitrate	7779-88-6			1,000	313c		
Fluorine	7782-41-4	500	10	10	313	P056	1,000
Selenium	7782-49-2			100	313		
Chlorine	7782-50-5	100	10	10	313		2,500
Ferrous sulfate	7782-63-0			1,000			

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Sodium selenite	7782-82-3			100	313c		
Mercurous nitrate	7782-86-7			10	313c		
Selenious acid	7783-00-8	1,000/10,000	10	10	313c	U204	
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	500	100	100	313s	U135	10,000
Hydrogen selenide	7783-07-5	10	10		313c		500
Mercuric sulfate	7783-35-9			10	313c		
Lead fluoride	7783-46-2			10	313c		
Zinc fluoride	7783-49-5			1,000	313c		
Ferric fluoride	7783-50-8			100			
Antimony trifluoride	7783-56-4			1,000	313c		
Sulfur fluoride (SF4), (T-4)-	7783-60-0	100	100				2,500
Sulfur tetrafluoride	7783-60-0	100	100				2,500
Antimony pentafluoride	7783-70-2	500	500		313c		
Tellurium hexafluoride	7783-80-4	100	100				
Arsenous trichloride	7784-34-1	500	1	1	313c		15,000
Lead arsenate	7784-40-9			1	313c		
Potassium arsenate	7784-41-0			1	313c		
Arsine	7784-42-1	100	100				1,000
Sodium arsenite	7784-46-5	500/10,000	1	1	313c		
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	7785-84-4			5,000			
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	500	10	10	313		
Nickel sulfate	7786-81-4			100	313c		
Beryllium chloride	7787-47-5			1	313c		
Beryllium fluoride	7787-49-7			1	313c		
Beryllium nitrate	7787-55-5			1	313c		
Ammonium chromate	7788-98-9			10	313c		
Potassium chromate	7789-00-6			10	313c		
Strontium chromate	7789-06-2			10	313c		
Ammonium bichromate	7789-09-5			10	313c		
Cadmium bromide	7789-42-6			10	313c		
Cobaltous bromide	7789-43-7			1,000	313c		
Antimony tribromide	7789-61-9			1,000	313c		
Chlorosulfonic acid	7790-94-5			1,000			
Thallium chloride TlCl	7791-12-0	100/10,000	100	100	313c	U216	
Thallos chloride	7791-12-0	100/10,000	100	100	313c	U216	
Chlorine monoxide	7791-21-1						10,000
Chlorine oxide	7791-21-1						10,000
Selenium oxychloride	7791-23-3	500	500		313c		
Phosphine	7803-51-2	500	100	100	313	P096	5,000
Ammonium vanadate	7803-55-6			1,000	313c	P119	
Silane	7803-62-5						10,000
Campechlor	8001-35-2	500/10,000	1	1	X	P123	
Camphene, octachloro-	8001-35-2	500/10,000	1	1	X	P123	
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	500/10,000	1	1	313^	P123	
Creosote	8001-58-9			1	313	U051	
Dichloropropane - Dichloropropene (mixture)	8003-19-8			100			
Pyrethrins	8003-34-7			1			
Oleum (fuming sulfuric acid)	8014-95-7			1,000			10,000
Sulfuric acid (fuming)	8014-95-7			1,000			10,000
Sulfuric acid, mixture with sulfur trioxide	8014-95-7			1,000			10,000
Demeton	8065-48-3	500	500				

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Metiram	9006-42-2				313		
Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	9016-87-9				313#		
Sodium hypochlorite	10022-70-5			100			
Chromic chloride	10025-73-7	1/10,000	1		313c		
Silane, trichloro-	10025-78-2						10,000
Trichlorosilane	10025-78-2						10,000
Phosphorus oxychloride	10025-87-3	500	1,000	1,000			5,000
Phosphoryl chloride	10025-87-3	500	1,000	1,000			5,000
Antimony trichloride	10025-91-9			1,000	313c		
Zirconium tetrachloride	10026-11-6			5,000			
Phosphorus pentachloride	10026-13-8	500	500				
Ozone	10028-15-6	100	100		313		
Ferric sulfate	10028-22-5			1,000			
Thallium sulfate	10031-59-1	100/10,000	100	100	313c		
Hydrazine sulfate	10034-93-2				313		
Sodium phosphate, dibasic	10039-32-4			5,000			
Aluminum sulfate	10043-01-3			5,000			
Ferrous ammonium sulfate	10045-89-3			1,000			
Mercuric nitrate	10045-94-0			10	313c		
Chlorine dioxide	10049-04-4				313		1,000
Chlorine oxide (ClO2)	10049-04-4				X		1,000
Chromous chloride	10049-05-5			1,000	313c		
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6				313		
Lead nitrate	10099-74-8			10	313c		
Chromic sulfate	10101-53-8			1,000	313c		
Lead iodide	10101-63-0			10	313c		
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	10101-89-0			5,000			
Uranyl nitrate	10102-06-4			100			
Sodium selenite	10102-18-8	100/10,000	100	100	313c		
Sodium tellurite	10102-20-2	500/10,000	500				
Nitric oxide	10102-43-9	100	10	10		P076	10,000
Nitrogen oxide (NO)	10102-43-9	100	10	10		P076	10,000
Nitrogen dioxide	10102-44-0	100	10	10		P078	
Thallium(I) nitrate	10102-45-1			100	313c	U217	
Lead arsenate	10102-48-4			1	313c		
Cadmium chloride	10108-64-2			10	313c		
Potassium arsenite	10124-50-2	500/10,000	1	1	313c		
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	10124-56-8			5,000			
Sodium phosphate, dibasic	10140-65-5			5,000			
Ethanol, 1,2-dichloro-, acetate	10140-87-1	1,000	1,000				
Ammonium bisulfite	10192-30-0			5,000			
Ammonium sulfite	10196-04-0			5,000			
Cobalt carbonyl	10210-68-1	10/10,000	10		313c		
2,2-Dibromo-3-nitropropionamide	10222-01-2				313s		
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	100/10,000	100				
Borane, trichloro-	10294-34-5	500	500		X		5,000
Boron trichloride	10294-34-5	500	500		313		5,000
Dialfor	10311-84-9	100/10,000	100				
1,4-Bis(methylisocyanate)cyclohexane	10347-54-3				313#		
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	10361-89-4			5,000			
Cupric sulfate, ammoniated	10380-29-7			100	313c		
Mercurous nitrate	10415-75-5			10	313c		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Ferric nitrate	10421-48-4			1,000			
5-(Phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl)methyl 2,2- dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1- propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate	10453-86-8				X		
Resmethrin	10453-86-8				313		
Methacrolein diacetate	10476-95-6	1,000	1,000				
Nitrogen dioxide	10544-72-6			10			
Sodium bichromate	10588-01-9			10	313c		
Carbendazim	10605-21-7			1*		U372	
Aroclor 1260	11096-82-5			1			
Aroclor 1254	11097-69-1			1			
Aroclor 1221	11104-28-2			1			
Chromic acid	11115-74-5			10	313c		
Aroclor 1232	11141-16-5			1			
Cupric acetoarsenite	12002-03-8	500/10,000	1	1	313c		
Paris green	12002-03-8	500/10,000	1	1			
Selenious acid, dithallium(1+) salt	12039-52-0			1,000	313c	P114	
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7			10	313c		
Manganese, tricarbonyl methylcyclopentadienyl	12108-13-3	100	100		313c		
Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, zinc complex	12122-67-7				X		
Zineb	12122-67-7				313		
Ammonium fluoride	12125-01-8			100			
Ammonium chloride	12125-02-9			5,000			
Ammonium sulfide	12135-76-1			100			
Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, manganese complex	12427-38-2				X		
Maneb	12427-38-2				313		
Aroclor 1248	12672-29-6			1			
Aroclor 1016	12674-11-2			1			
Sulfur monochloride	12771-08-3			1,000			
Terbufos	13071-79-9	100	100				
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	100	100				
Ethoprop	13194-48-4	1,000	1,000		313		
Ethoprophos	13194-48-4	1,000	1,000		X		
Phosphorodithioic acid O-ethyl S,S- dipropyl ester	13194-48-4	1,000	1,000		X		
Fenbutatin oxide	13356-08-6				313		
Hexakis(2-methyl-2- phenylpropyl)distannoxane	13356-08-6				X		
Sodium selenate	13410-01-0	100/10,000	100		313c		
Gallium trichloride	13450-90-3	500/10,000	500				
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	1	10	10	313c	P073	1,000
Iron carbonyl (Fe(CO)5), (TB-5-11)-	13463-40-6	100	100		X		2,500
Iron, pentacarbonyl-	13463-40-6	100	100		313		2,500
1,1-Dichloro-1,2,2,3,3- pentafluoropropane	13474-88-9				313		
HCFC-225cc	13474-88-9				X		
2,4,5-T salts	13560-99-1			1,000			
Beryllium nitrate	13597-99-4			1	313c		
Desmedipham	13684-56-5				313		
Zirconium nitrate	13746-89-9			5,000			

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Calcium chromate	13765-19-0			10	313c	U032	
Lead fluoborate	13814-96-5			10	313c		
Ammonium fluoborate	13826-83-0			5,000			
sec-Butylamine	13952-84-6			1,000			
Cobaltous sulfamate	14017-41-5			1,000	313c		
Salcomine	14167-18-1	500/10,000	500				
Nickel nitrate	14216-75-2			100	313c		
Ammonium oxalate	14258-49-2			5,000			
Lithium chromate	14307-35-8			10	313c		
Ammonium tartrate	14307-43-8			5,000			
Ferbam	14484-64-1				313		
Tris(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')iron	14484-64-1				X		
Zinc ammonium chloride	14639-97-5			1,000	313c		
Zinc ammonium chloride	14639-98-6			1,000	313c		
Zirconium sulfate	14644-61-2			5,000			
Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carbonitrile, 5-chloro-6-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxyimino)-(1-alpha,2-beta,4-alpha,5-alpha,6E))-	15271-41-7	500/10,000	500				
Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-2,4,4-Trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate	15339-36-3			1*	313c	P196	
Nickel ammonium sulfate	15646-96-5				313#		
Lead sulfate	15699-18-0			100	313c		
2,3,4-Trichlorophenol	15739-80-7			10	313c		
Alachlor	15950-66-0			10	313c		
C.I. Direct Brown 95	15972-60-8				313		
N-Nitrosomonicotine	16071-86-6				313		
N-Nitrosomonicotine	16543-55-8				313		
Sodium hydrosulfide	16721-80-5			5,000			
Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[methylamino)carbonyl]	16752-77-5	500/10,000	100	100		P066	
Methomyl	16752-77-5	500/10,000	100	100		P066	
Zinc silicofluoride	16871-71-9			5,000	313c		
Ammonium silicofluoride	16919-19-0			1,000			
Zirconium potassium fluoride	16923-95-8			1,000			
2,2,4-Trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate	16938-22-0				313#		
Decaborane(14)	17702-41-9	500/10,000	500				
Formparanate	17702-57-7	100/10,000	1*	1*		P197	
Benomyl	17804-35-2			1*	313	U271	
Streptozotocin	18883-66-4			1		U206	
4-(Dipropylamino)-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonamide	19044-88-3				X		
Oryzalin	19044-88-3				313		
Diborane	19287-45-7	100	100				2,500
Diborane(6)	19287-45-7	100	100				2,500
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	19408-74-3				313!^		
Pentaborane	19624-22-7	500	500				
3-(2,4-Dichloro-5-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl)-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2(3H)-one	19666-30-9				X		
Oxydiazon	19666-30-9				313		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride	20325-40-0				313		
o-Dianisidine dihydrochloride	20325-40-0				X		
2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazolidine-3,5-dione	20354-26-1				X		
Methazole	20354-26-1				313		
Osmium oxide OsO4 (T-4)-	20816-12-0			1,000	X	P087	
Osmium tetroxide	20816-12-0			1,000	313	P087	
Digoxin	20830-75-5	10/10,000	10				
Daunomycin	20830-81-3			10		U059	
Aluminum phosphide	20859-73-8	500	100	100	313	P006	
Metribuzin	21087-64-9				313		
Fosthietan	21548-32-3	500	500				
Leptophos	21609-90-5	500/10,000	500				
Cyanazine	21725-46-2				313		
Mercuric oxide	21908-53-2	500/10,000	500		313c		
Chlorthiophos	21923-23-9	500	500				
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	10/10,000	10				
2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-benzodioxol-4-ol methylcarbamate	22781-23-3			1*	X	U278	
Bendiocarb	22781-23-3			1*	313	U278	
Bendiocarb phenol	22961-82-6			1*		U364	
Oxamyl	23135-22-0	100/10,000	1*	1*		P194	
Formetanate hydrochloride	23422-53-9	500/10,000	1*	1*		P198	
Pirimifos-ethyl	23505-41-1	1,000	1,000				
Thiophanate-methyl	23564-05-8			1*	313	U409	
(1,2-Phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl)) biscarbamic acid diethyl ester	23564-06-9				X		
Thiophanate ethyl	23564-06-9				313		
Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)	23950-58-5			5,000	X	U192	
Pronamide	23950-58-5			5,000	313	U192	
Triazofos	24017-47-8	500	500				
Chlormephos	24934-91-6	500	500				
Dinitrobenzene (mixed isomers)	25154-54-5			100			
Nitrophenol (mixed isomers)	25154-55-6			100			
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	25155-30-0			1,000			
Butene	25167-67-3						10,000
Trichlorophenol	25167-82-2			10	313c		
2,4,5-T esters	25168-15-4			1,000			
2,4-D Esters	25168-26-7			100			
2-((Ethoxyl((1-methylethyl)amino)phosphinothioyl)oxy) benzoic acid 1-methylethyl ester	25311-71-1				X		
Isofenphos	25311-71-1				313		
Dinitrotoluene (mixed isomers)	25321-14-6			10	313		
Dichlorobenzene	25321-22-6			100	X		
Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers)	25321-22-6			100	313		
Diaminotoluene (mixed isomers)	25376-45-8			10	313	U221	
Toluenediamine	25376-45-8			10	X	U221	
Dinitrophenol	25550-58-7			10			
2,2-Dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester	26002-80-2				X		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Phenothrin	26002-80-2				313		
Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	26264-06-2			1,000			
Carbamic acid, methyl-, O-(((2,4-dimethyl-1,3-dithiolan-2-yl)methylene)amino)-	26419-73-8	100/10,000	1*	1*		P185	
Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-	26471-62-5			100	X	U223	10,000
Toluene diisocyanate (unspecified isomer)	26471-62-5			100	X	U223	10,000
Toluenediisocyanate (mixed isomers)	26471-62-5			100	313	U223	10,000
Sodium azide (Na(N3))	26628-22-8	500	1,000	1,000	313	P105	
Dichloropropane	26638-19-7			1,000			
N,N'-(1,4-Piperazinediylbis(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)) bisformamide	26644-46-2				X		
Triforine	26644-46-2				313		
Dichloropropene	26952-23-8			100			
Trichloro(dichlorophenyl)silane	27137-85-5	500	500				
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	27176-87-0			1,000			
4-Chloro-5-(methylamino)-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3(2H)-pyridazinone	27314-13-2				X		
Norflurazon	27314-13-2				313		
Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate	27323-41-7			1,000			
Vanadyl sulfate	27774-13-6			1,000	313c		
d-trans-Allethrin	28057-48-9				313		
d-trans-Chrysanthemic acid of d-allethrine	28057-48-9				X		
Carbamic acid, diethylthio-, S-(p-chlorobenzyl)	28249-77-6				X		
Thiobencarb	28249-77-6				313		
Antimony potassium tartrate	28300-74-5			100	313c		
Xylylene dichloride	28347-13-9	100/10,000	100				
C.I. Direct Blue 218	28407-37-6				313		
Bromadiolone	28772-56-7	100/10,000	100				
Octachlorostyrene	29082-74-4				313^		
O-(2-(Diethylamino)-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl)-O,O-dimethyl phosphorothioate	29232-93-7				X		
Pirimiphos methyl	29232-93-7				313		
Paraformaldehyde	30525-89-4			1,000			
Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2-oxo-, methyl ester	30558-43-1			1*		U394	
Acephate	30560-19-1				313		
Acetylphosphoramidothioic acid O,S-dimethyl ester	30560-19-1				X		
Methacryloyloxyethyl isocyanate	30674-80-7	100	100				
3-((Ethylamino)methoxyphosphinothioyl)oxy-2-butenic acid, 1-methylethyl ester	31218-83-4				X		
Propetamphos	31218-83-4				313		
2,4,5-TP esters	32534-95-5			100			
Amitraz	33089-61-1				313		
beta - Endosulfan	33213-65-9			1			

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
N-(5-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-N,N'-dimethylurea	34014-18-1				X		
Tebuthiuron	34014-18-1				313		
Dichlorotrifluoroethane	34077-87-7				313		
Diflubenzuron	35367-38-5				313		
O-Ethyl O-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)phosphorodithioic acid S-propyl ester	35400-43-2				X		
Sulprofos	35400-43-2				313		
1-(2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(2-propenyloxy)ethyl)-1H-imidazole	35554-44-0				X		
Imazalil	35554-44-0				313		
1-Bromo-1-(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanedicarbonitrile	35691-65-7				313		
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	35822-46-9				313! [^]		
Uranyl nitrate	36478-76-9			100			
Nickel chloride	37211-05-5			100	313c		
1,3-Bis(methylisocyanate)cyclohexane	38661-72-2				313#		
Diethatyl ethyl	38727-55-8				313		
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzofuran	39001-02-0				313! [^]		
2,4-Diaminoanisole sulfate	39156-41-7				313		
Thiofanox	39196-18-4	100/10,000	100	100		P045	
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	39227-28-6				313! [^]		
Dinocap	39300-45-3				313		
2,2,3,3-Tetramethylcyclopropane carboxylic acid cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester	39515-41-8				X		
Fenprothrin	39515-41-8				313		
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	40321-76-4				313! [^]		
N-(1-Ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine	40487-42-1				X		
Pendimethalin	40487-42-1				313 [^]		
O-(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-O-ethyl-S-propylphosphorothioate	41198-08-7				X		
Profenofos	41198-08-7				313		
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine dihydrofluoride	41766-75-0				313		
o-Tolidine dihydrofluoride	41766-75-0				X		
Isopropanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate	42504-46-1			1,000			
Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3				313		
1-(4-Chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-butanone	43121-43-3				X		
Triadimefon	43121-43-3				313		
3-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-5-ethenyl-5-methyl-2,4-oxazolidinedione	50471-44-8				X		
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8				313		
Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, S-(2-(bis(1-methylethyl)amino)ethyl) O-ethyl ester	50782-69-9	100	100				
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran	51207-31-9				313! [^]		
Hexazinone	51235-04-2				313		
2-(4-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)phenoxy)propanoic acid, methyl ester	51338-27-3				X		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Diclofop methyl	51338-27-3				313		
4-Chloro-alpha-(1-methylethyl)benzeneacetic acid cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester	51630-58-1				X		
Fenvalerate	51630-58-1				313		
Zinc ammonium chloride	52628-25-8			1,000	313c		
3-(2,2-Dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane carboxylic acid, (3-phenoxy-phenyl)methyl ester	52645-53-1				X		
Permethrin	52645-53-1				313		
Lead stearate	52652-59-2			10	313c		
Calcium arsenite	52740-16-6			1	313c		
Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester	52888-80-9			1*		U387	
2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-bromo-6-methyl-3-(1-methylpropyl), lithium salt	53404-19-6				X		
Bromacil, lithium salt	53404-19-6				313		
2,4-D 2-ethyl-4-methylpentyl ester	53404-37-8				313		
Dazomet, sodium salt	53404-60-7				313		
Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione, ion(1-), sodium	53404-60-7				X		
2,4-D Esters	53467-11-1			100			
Aroclor 1242	53469-21-9			1			
Pyriminil	53558-25-1	100/10,000	100				
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8			1*		P189	
2,3,-Dihydro-5,6-dimethyl-1,4-dithiin 1,1,4,4-tetraoxide	55290-64-7				X		
Dimethipin	55290-64-7				313		
3-Iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate	55406-53-6				313		
Ferric ammonium oxalate	55488-87-4			1,000			
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorodibenzofuran	55673-89-7				313!^		
Lead stearate	56189-09-4			10	313c		
2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-31-4				313!^		
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-41-6				313!^		
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran	57117-44-9				313!^		
Triclopyr triethylammonium salt	57213-69-1				313		
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	57653-85-7				313!^		
Zinc, dichloro(4,4-dimethyl-5((((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)imino)pentanenitrile)-, (T-4)-	58270-08-9	100/10,000	100		313c		
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0			1*	313	U410	
.alpha.-(2-Chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-4-chlorophenyl)-5-pyrimidinemethanol	60168-88-9				X		
Fenarimol	60168-88-9				313		
1-(2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-methyl-1H-1,2,4,-triazole	60207-90-1				X		
Propiconazole	60207-90-1				313		
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran	60851-34-5				313!^		
2,4,5-T esters	61792-07-2			1,000			
Cobalt, ((2,2'-(1,2-ethanediybis(nitrilomethylidyne))bis(6-fluorophenylato))(2-)-N,N',O,O')-	62207-76-5	100/10,000	100		313c		
5-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-nitrobenzoic acid, sodium salt	62476-59-9				X		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Acifluorfen, sodium salt	62476-59-9				313		
Chlorotetrafluoroethane	63938-10-3				313		
2-Chloro-N-(((4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino)carbonyl)benzenesulfonamide	64902-72-3				X		
Chlorsulfuron	64902-72-3				313		
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine sulfate	64969-34-2				313		
2-(4-((6-Chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)oxy)phenoxy)propanoic acid, ethyl ester	66441-23-4				X		
Fenoxaprop ethyl	66441-23-4				313		
Hydramethylnon	67485-29-4				313		
Tetrahydro-5,5-dimethyl-2(1H)-pyrimidinone(3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-1-(2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethenyl)-2-propenylidene)hydrazone	67485-29-4				X		
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzofuran	67562-39-4				313!^		
3-(2-Chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl) methyl ester	68085-85-8				X		
Cyhalothrin	68085-85-8				313		
3-(2,2-Dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid, cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester	68359-37-5				X		
Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5				313		
Fluvalinate	69409-94-5				313		
N-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-DL-valine(+)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester	69409-94-5				X		
2-(4-((5-(Trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl)oxy)-phenoxy)propanoic acid, butyl ester	69806-50-4				X		
Fluazifop butyl	69806-50-4				313		
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran	70648-26-9				313!^		
Abamectin	71751-41-2				313		
Avermectin B1	71751-41-2				X		
5-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-N-methylsulfonyl-2-nitrobenzamide	72178-02-0				X		
Fomesafen	72178-02-0				313		
(2-(4-Phenoxyphenoxy)ethyl carbamic acid ethyl ester	72490-01-8				X		
Fenoxycarb	72490-01-8				313		
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorodibenzofuran	72918-21-9				313!^		
2-(1-(Ethoxyimino) butyl)-5-(2-(ethylthio)propyl)-3-hydroxyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one	74051-80-2				X		
Sethoxydim	74051-80-2				313		
4-Methyldiphenylmethane-3,4-diisocyanate	75790-84-0				313#		
2,4'-Diisocyanatodiphenyl sulfide	75790-87-3				313#		
2-(4-((6-Chloro-2-quinoxalyl)oxy)phenoxy) propanoic acid ethyl ester	76578-14-8				X		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Quizalofop-ethyl	76578-14-8				313		
5-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)- 2-nitro-2-ethoxy-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl ester	77501-63-4				X		
Benzoic acid, 5-(2-chloro-4- (trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2-nitro-, 2- ethoxy-1-methyl-2-oxethyl ester	77501-63-4				313		
Lactofen	77501-63-4				313		
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3				313		
.alpha.-Butyl-.alpha.-(4-chlorophenyl)- 1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile	88671-89-0				X		
Myclobutanil	88671-89-0				313		
Dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane	90454-18-5				313		
Chlorimuron ethyl	90982-32-4				313		
Ethyl-2-((((4-chloro-6-methoxyprimidin- 2- yl)amino)carbonyl)amino)sulfonyl)benzoa te	90982-32-4				X		
2-(4-Methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)- methylamino)carbonyl)amino)sulfonyl)be nzoic acid, methyl ester	101200-48-0				X		
Tribenuron methyl	101200-48-0				313		
1,1-Dichloro-1,2,3,3,3- pentafluoropropane	111512-56-2				313		
HCFC-225eb	111512-56-2				X		
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine hydrochloride	111984-09-9				313		
o-Dianisidine hydrochloride	111984-09-9				X		
Dichloropentafluoropropane	127564-92-5				313		
2,2-Dichloro-1,1,1,3,3- pentafluoropropane	128903-21-9				313		
HCFC-225aa	128903-21-9				X		
Diethyldiisocyanatobenzene	134190-37-7				313#		
1,3-Dichloro-1,1,2,3,3- pentafluoropropane	136013-79-1				313		
HCFC-225ea	136013-79-1				X		
Antimony Compounds	N010			***	313		
Arsenic Compounds	N020			***	313		
Barium Compounds	N040				313		
--Except Barium Sulfate (under 313)	0						
Beryllium Compounds	N050			***	313		
Cadmium Compounds	N078			***	313		
Chlorinated Phenols	N084			***	313		
Chlorophenols	N084			***	313		
Chromium Compounds	N090			***	313		
Cobalt Compounds	N096			***	313		
Copper Compounds	N100			***	313		
--Except C.I. Pigment Blue 15 (under 313)	0						
--Except C.I. Pigment Green 36 (under 313)	0						
--Except C.I. Pigment Green 7 (under 313)	0						
--Except copper phthalocyanine compounds (under 313)	0						

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Cyanide Compounds	N106			***	313		
Diisocyanates (includes only 20 chemicals)	N120				313		
Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds (includes only 17 chemicals)	N150				313^		
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters	N171				313		
Glycol Ethers	N230			***	313		
Lead Compounds	N420			***	313^		
Manganese Compounds	N450			***	313		
Mercury Compounds	N458			***	313^		
Nickel Compounds	N495			***	313		
Nicotine and salts	N503				313		
Nitrate compounds (water dissociable)	N511				313		
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	N575				313		
Polychlorinated alkanes (C10 to C13)	N583				313		
Polycyclic aromatic compounds (includes only 19 chemicals)	N590				313^		
Selenium Compounds	N725			***	313		
Silver Compounds	N740			***	313		
Strychnine and salts	N746				313		
Thallium Compounds	N760			***	313		
Vandium Compounds	N770				313		
Warfarin and salts	N874				313		
Zinc Compounds	N982			***	313		

LIST OF LISTS
CONSOLIDATED LIST OF CHEMICALS (BY NAME) SUBJECT TO THE EMERGENCY PLANNING AND
COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (EPCRA) AND SECTION 112(r) OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Abamectin	71751-41-2				313		
Acenaphthene	83-32-9			100			
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8			5,000			
Acephate	30560-19-1				313		
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0			1,000	313	U001	10,000
Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	75-87-6			5,000		U034	
Acetamide	60-35-5			100	313		
Acetic acid	64-19-7			5,000			
Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-	94-75-7			100	X	U240	
Acetic acid ethenyl ester	108-05-4	1,000	5,000	5,000	X		15,000
Acetic anhydride	108-24-7			5,000			
Acetone	67-64-1			5,000		U002	
Acetone cyanohydrin	75-86-5	1,000	10	10	X	P069	
Acetone thiosemicarbazide	1752-30-3	1,000/10,000	1,000				
Acetonitrile	75-05-8			5,000	313	U003	
Acetophenone	98-86-2			5,000	313	U004	
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3			1	313	U005	
Acetyl bromide	506-96-7			5,000			
Acetyl chloride	75-36-5			5,000		U006	
Acetylene	74-86-2						10,000
Acetylphosphoramidothioic acid O,S-dimethyl ester	30560-19-1				X		
1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	591-08-2			1,000		P002	
Acifluorfen, sodium salt	62476-59-9				313		
Acrolein	107-02-8	500	1	1	313	P003	5,000
Acrylamide	79-06-1	1,000/10,000	5,000	5,000	313	U007	
Acrylic acid	79-10-7			5,000	313	U008	
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	10,000	100	100	313	U009	20,000
Acrylyl chloride	814-68-6	100	100				5,000
Adipic acid	124-04-9			5,000			
Adiponitrile	111-69-3	1,000	1,000				
Alachlor	15972-60-8				313		
Aldicarb	116-06-3	100/10,000	1	1	313	P070	
Aldicarb sulfone	1646-88-4			1*		P203	
Aldrin	309-00-2	500/10,000	1	1	313^	P004	
d-trans-Allethrin	28057-48-9				313		
Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	1,000	100	100	313	P005	15,000
Allylamine	107-11-9	500	500		313		10,000
Allyl chloride	107-05-1			1,000	313		
Aluminum (fume or dust)	7429-90-5				313		
Aluminum oxide (fibrous forms)	1344-28-1				313		
Aluminum phosphide	20859-73-8	500	100	100	313	P006	
Aluminum sulfate	10043-01-3			5,000			
Ametryn	834-12-8				313		
2-Aminoanthraquinone	117-79-3				313		
4-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3				313		
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1			1	313		
1-Amino-2-	82-28-0				313		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
methylantraquinone							
5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	2763-96-4	500/10,000	1,000	1,000		P007	
Aminopterin	54-62-6	500/10,000	500				
4-Aminopyridine	504-24-5	500/10,000	1,000	1,000		P008	
Amiton	78-53-5	500	500				
Amiton oxalate	3734-97-2	100/10,000	100				
Amitraz	33089-61-1				313		
Amitrole	61-82-5			10	313	U011	
Ammonia	7664-41-7	500	100	100	313		
Ammonia (anhydrous)	7664-41-7	500	100	100	X		10,000
Ammonia (conc 20% or greater)	7664-41-7			1000	X		20,000
Ammonium acetate	631-61-8			5,000			
Ammonium benzoate	1863-63-4			5,000			
Ammonium bicarbonate	1066-33-7			5,000			
Ammonium bichromate	7789-09-5			10	313c		
Ammonium bifluoride	1341-49-7			100			
Ammonium bisulfite	10192-30-0			5,000			
Ammonium carbamate	1111-78-0			5,000			
Ammonium carbonate	506-87-6			5,000			
Ammonium chloride	12125-02-9			5,000			
Ammonium chromate	7788-98-9			10	313c		
Ammonium citrate, dibasic	3012-65-5			5,000			
Ammonium fluoborate	13826-83-0			5,000			
Ammonium fluoride	12125-01-8			100			
Ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6			1,000	313		
Ammonium oxalate	5972-73-6			5,000			
Ammonium oxalate	6009-70-7			5,000			
Ammonium oxalate	14258-49-2			5,000			
Ammonium picrate	131-74-8			10		P009	
Ammonium silicofluoride	16919-19-0			1,000			
Ammonium sulfamate	7773-06-0			5,000			
Ammonium sulfide	12135-76-1			100			
Ammonium sulfite	10196-04-0			5,000			
Ammonium tartrate	3164-29-2			5,000			
Ammonium tartrate	14307-43-8			5,000			
Ammonium thiocyanate	1762-95-4			5,000			
Ammonium vanadate	7803-55-6			1,000	313c	P119	
Amphetamine	300-62-9	1,000	1,000				
Amyl acetate	628-63-7			5,000			
iso-Amyl acetate	123-92-2			5,000			
sec-Amyl acetate	626-38-0			5,000			
tert-Amyl acetate	625-16-1			5,000			
Anilazine	101-05-3				313		
Aniline	62-53-3	1,000	5,000	5,000	313	U012	
Aniline, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	88-05-1	500	500				
o-Anisidine	90-04-0			100	313		
p-Anisidine	104-94-9				313		
o-Anisidine hydrochloride	134-29-2				313		
Anthracene	120-12-7			5,000	313		
Antimony	7440-36-0			5,000	313		
Antimony Compounds	N010			***	313		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Antimony pentachloride	7647-18-9			1,000			
Antimony pentafluoride	7783-70-2	500	500		313c		
Antimony potassium tartrate	28300-74-5			100	313c		
Antimony tribromide	7789-61-9			1,000	313c		
Antimony trichloride	10025-91-9			1,000	313c		
Antimony trifluoride	7783-56-4			1,000	313c		
Antimony trioxide	1309-64-4			1,000	313c		
Antimycin A	1397-94-0	1,000/10,000	1,000				
ANTU	86-88-4	500/10,000	100	100		P072	
Aroclor 1016	12674-11-2			1			
Aroclor 1221	11104-28-2			1			
Aroclor 1232	11141-16-5			1			
Aroclor 1242	53469-21-9			1			
Aroclor 1248	12672-29-6			1			
Aroclor 1254	11097-69-1			1			
Aroclor 1260	11096-82-5			1			
Arsenic	7440-38-2			1	313		
Arsenic acid	1327-52-2			1	313c	P010	
Arsenic acid	7778-39-4			1	313c	P010	
Arsenic Compounds	N020			***	313		
Arsenic disulfide	1303-32-8			1	313c		
Arsenic pentoxide	1303-28-2	100/10,000	1	1	313c	P011	
Arsenic trioxide	1327-53-3	100/10,000	1	1	313c	P012	
Arsenic trisulfide	1303-33-9			1	313c		
Arsenous oxide	1327-53-3	100/10,000	1	1	313c	P012	
Arsenous trichloride	7784-34-1	500	1	1	313c		15,000
Arsine	7784-42-1	100	100				1,000
Asbestos (friable)	1332-21-4			1	313		
Atrazine	1912-24-9				313		
Auramine	492-80-8			100	X	U014	
Avermectin B1	71751-41-2				X		
Azaserine	115-02-6			1		U015	
1H-Azepine-1 carbothioic acid, hexahydro-S-ethyl ester	2212-67-1				X		
Azinphos-ethyl	2642-71-9	100/10,000	100				
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	10/10,000	1	1			
Aziridine	151-56-4	500	1	1	X	P054	10,000
Aziridine, 2-methyl	75-55-8	10,000	1	1	X	P067	10,000
Barban	101-27-9			1*		U280	
Barium	7440-39-3				313		
Barium Compounds	N040				313		
--Except Barium Sulfate (under 313)							
Barium cyanide	542-62-1			10	313c	P013	
Bendiocarb	22781-23-3			1*	313	U278	
Bendiocarb phenol	22961-82-6			1*		U364	
Benezeneamine, 2,6-dinitro- N,N-dipropyl-4- (trifluoromethyl)-	1582-09-8			10	X		
Benfluralin	1861-40-1				313		
Benomyl	17804-35-2			1*	313	U271	
Benz[c]acridine	225-51-4			100		U016	

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Benzal chloride	98-87-3	500	5,000	5,000	313	U017	
Benzamide	55-21-0				313		
Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N- (1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)	23950-58-5			5,000	X	U192	
Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3			10	313+^	U018	
Benzenamine, 3- (trifluoromethyl)-	98-16-8	500	500				
Benzene	71-43-2			10	313	U019	
Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro- .alpha.-(4-chlorophenyl)- .alpha.-hydroxy-, ethyl ester	510-15-6			10	X	U038	
Benzeneamine, N-hydroxy-N- nitroso, ammonium salt	135-20-6				X		
Benzeneearsonic acid	98-05-5	10/10,000	10				
Benzene, 1-(chloromethyl)-4- nitro-	100-14-1	500/10,000	500				
1,3-Benzenedicarbonitrile, 2,4,5,6-tetrachloro-	1897-45-6				X		
Benzene, 2,4-dichloro-1-(4- nitrophenoxy)-	1836-75-5				X		
Benzene, 2,4-diisocyanato-1- methyl-	584-84-9	500	100	100	X		10,000
Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanato-2- methyl-	91-08-7	100	100	100	X		10,000
Benzene, 1,3- diisocyanatomethyl-	26471-62-5			100	X	U223	10,000
Benzene, m-dimethyl-	108-38-3			1,000	X	U239	
Benzene, o-dimethyl-	95-47-6			1,000	X	U239	
Benzene, p-dimethyl-	106-42-3			100	X	U239	
Benzeneethanamine, alpha, alpha-dimethyl-	122-09-8			5,000		P046	
Benzenemethanol, 4-chloro- .alpha.-4-chlorophenyl)- .alpha.-(trichloromethyl)-	115-32-2			10	X		
Benzenesulfonyl chloride	98-09-9			100		U020	
Benzenethiol	108-98-5	500	100	100		P014	
Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2- trichloroethylidene)bis [4- methoxy-	72-43-5			1	X	U247	
Benzidine	92-87-5			1	313	U021	
Benzimidazole, 4,5-dichloro-2- (trifluoromethyl)-	3615-21-2	500/10,000	500				
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2			1	313+^		
Benzo(j)fluoranthene	205-82-3				313+^		
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9			5,000	313+^		
Benzoic acid	65-85-0			5,000			
Benzoic acid, 3-amino-2,5- dichloro-	133-90-4			100	X		
Benzoic acid, 5-(2-chloro-4- (trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2- nitro-, 2-ethoxy-1-methyl-2- oxethyl ester	77501-63-4				313		
Benzoic trichloride	98-07-7	100	10	10	313	U023	
Benzonitrile	100-47-0			5,000			
Benzo(rst)pentaphene	189-55-9			10	313+	U064	

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	191-24-2			5,000	313^		
Benzo(a)phenanthrene	218-01-9			100	313+^	U050	
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8			1	313+^	U022	
p-Benzoquinone	106-51-4			10	X	U197	
Benzotrichloride	98-07-7	100	10	10	X	U023	
Benzoyl chloride	98-88-4			1,000	313		
Benzoyl peroxide	94-36-0				313		
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	500	100	100	313	P028	
Benzyl cyanide	140-29-4	500	500				
Beryllium	7440-41-7			10	313	P015	
Beryllium chloride	7787-47-5			1	313c		
Beryllium Compounds	N050			***	313		
Beryllium fluoride	7787-49-7			1	313c		
Beryllium nitrate	7787-55-5			1	313c		
Beryllium nitrate	13597-99-4			1	313c		
alpha-BHC	319-84-6			10	X		
beta-BHC	319-85-7			1			
delta-BHC	319-86-8			1			
Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carbonitrile, 5-chloro-6-(((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy)imino)-, (1-alpha,2-beta,4-alpha,5-alpha,6E))-	15271-41-7	500/10,000	500				
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3				313		
2,2'-Bioxirane	1464-53-5	500	10	10	X	U085	
Biphenyl	92-52-4			100	313		
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	111-91-1			1,000	313	U024	
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	111-44-4	10,000	10	10	313	U025	
Bis(chloromethyl) ether	542-88-1	100	10	10	313	P016	1,000
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether	108-60-1			1,000	313	U027	
Bis(chloromethyl) ketone	534-07-6	10/10,000	10				
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7			100	X	U028	
N,N'-Bis(1-methylethyl)-6-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine	7287-19-6				X		
1,3-Bis(methylisocyanate)cyclohexane	38661-72-2				313#		
1,4-Bis(methylisocyanate)cyclohexane	10347-54-3				313#		
Bis(tributyltin) oxide	56-35-9				313		
Bitoscanate	4044-65-9	500/10,000	500				
Borane, trichloro-	10294-34-5	500	500		X		5,000
Borane, trifluoro-	7637-07-2	500	500		X		5,000
Boron trichloride	10294-34-5	500	500		313		5,000
Boron trifluoride	7637-07-2	500	500		313		5,000
Boron trifluoride compound with methyl ether (1:1)	353-42-4	1,000	1,000				15,000
Boron, trifluoro[oxybis(methane)]-, (T-4)-	353-42-4	1,000	1,000				15,000
Bromacil	314-40-9				313		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Bromacil, lithium salt	53404-19-6				313		
Bromadiolone	28772-56-7	100/10,000	100				
Bromine	7726-95-6	500	500		313		10,000
Bromoacetone	598-31-2			1,000		P017	
1-Bromo-1-(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanedicarbonitrile	35691-65-7				313		
Bromochlorodifluoromethane	353-59-3				313		
O-(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-O-ethyl-S-propylphosphorothioate	41198-08-7				X		
Bromoform	75-25-2			100	313	U225	
Bromomethane	74-83-9	1,000	1,000	1,000	313	U029	
5-Bromo-6-methyl-3-(1-methylpropyl)-2,4-(1H,3H)-pyrimidinedione	314-40-9				X		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3			100		U030	
Bromotrifluoroethylene	598-73-2						10,000
Bromotrifluoromethane	75-63-8				313		
Bromoxynil	1689-84-5				313		
Bromoxynil octanoate	1689-99-2				313		
Brucine	357-57-3			100	313	P018	
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0			10	313		10,000
1,3-Butadiene, 2-methyl-	78-79-5			100			10,000
Butane	106-97-8						10,000
Butane, 2-methyl-	78-78-4						10,000
2-Butenal	4170-30-3	1,000	100	100	X	U053	20,000
2-Butenal, (e)-	123-73-9	1,000	100	100		U053	20,000
Butene	25167-67-3						10,000
1-Butene	106-98-9						10,000
2-Butene	107-01-7						10,000
2-Butene-cis	590-18-1						10,000
2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-	764-41-0			1	X	U074	
2-Butene, (E)	624-64-6						10,000
2-Butene-trans	624-64-6						10,000
1-Buten-3-yne	689-97-4						10,000
2,4-D butoxyethyl ester	1929-73-3			100	313		
Butyl acetate	123-86-4			5,000			
iso-Butyl acetate	110-19-0			5,000			
sec-Butyl acetate	105-46-4			5,000			
tert-Butyl acetate	540-88-5			5,000			
Butyl acrylate	141-32-2				313		
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3			5,000	313	U031	
sec-Butyl alcohol	78-92-2				313		
tert-Butyl alcohol	75-65-0				313		
Butylamine	109-73-9			1,000			
iso-Butylamine	78-81-9			1,000			
sec-Butylamine	513-49-5			1,000			
sec-Butylamine	13952-84-6			1,000			
tert-Butylamine	75-64-9			1,000			
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7			100			
.alpha.-Butyl-.alpha.-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile	88671-89-0				X		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
1,2-Butylene oxide	106-88-7			100	313		
Butylethylcarbamothioic acid S-propyl ester	1114-71-2				X		
N-Butyl-N-ethyl-2,6-dinitro-4- (trifluoromethyl) benzenamine	1861-40-1				X		
n-Butyl phthalate	84-74-2			10	X	U069	
1-Butyne	107-00-6						10,000
Butyraldehyde	123-72-8				313		
Butyric acid	107-92-6			5,000			
iso-Butyric acid	79-31-2			5,000			
Cacodylic acid	75-60-5			1		U136	
Cadmium	7440-43-9			10	313		
Cadmium acetate	543-90-8			10	313c		
Cadmium bromide	7789-42-6			10	313c		
Cadmium chloride	10108-64-2			10	313c		
Cadmium Compounds	N078			***	313		
Cadmium oxide	1306-19-0	100/10,000	100		313c		
Cadmium stearate	2223-93-0	1,000/10,000	1,000		313c		
Calcium arsenate	7778-44-1	500/10,000	1	1	313c		
Calcium arsenite	52740-16-6			1	313c		
Calcium carbide	75-20-7			10			
Calcium chromate	13765-19-0			10	313c	U032	
Calcium cyanamide	156-62-7			1,000	313		
Calcium cyanide	592-01-8			10	313c	P021	
Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	26264-06-2			1,000			
Calcium hypochlorite	7778-54-3			10			
Campechlor	8001-35-2	500/10,000	1	1	X	P123	
Camphene, octachloro-	8001-35-2	500/10,000	1	1	X	P123	
Cantharidin	56-25-7	100/10,000	100				
Captan	133-06-2			10	313		
Carbachol chloride	51-83-2	500/10,000	500				
Carbamic acid, diethylthio-, S- (p-chlorobenzyl)	28249-77-6				X		
Carbamic acid, ethyl ester	51-79-6			100	X	U238	
Carbamic acid, methyl-, O- (((2,4-dimethyl-1,3-dithiolan-2- yl)methylene)amino)-	26419-73-8	100/10,000	1*	1*		P185	
Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2- ethanedylbis-, manganese complex	12427-38-2				X		
Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2- ethanedylbis-, zinc complex	12122-67-7				X		
Carbamothioic acid, bis(1- methylethyl)-S-(2,3-dichloro-2- propenyl)ester	2303-16-4			100	X	U062	
Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester	52888-80-9			1*		U387	
Carbaryl	63-25-2			100	313	U279	
Carbendazim	10605-21-7			1*		U372	
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	10/10,000	10	10	313	P127	
Carbofuran phenol	1563-38-8			1*		U367	
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	10,000	100	100	313	P022	20,000
Carbonic difluoride	353-50-4			1,000		U033	

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Carbonic dichloride	75-44-5	10	10	10	X	P095	500
Carbonochloridic acid, methylester	79-22-1	500	1,000	1,000	X	U156	5,000
Carbonochloridic acid, 1- methylethyl ester	108-23-6	1,000	1,000				15,000
Carbonochloridic acid, propylester	109-61-5	500	500				15,000
Carbon oxide sulfide (COS)	463-58-1			100	X		10,000
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5			10	313	U211	
Carbonyl sulfide	463-58-1			100	313		10,000
Carbophenothion	786-19-6	500	500				
Carbosulfan	55285-14-8			1*		P189	
Carboxin	5234-68-4				313		
Catechol	120-80-9			100	313		
CFC-11	75-69-4			5,000	X	U121	
CFC-12	75-71-8			5,000	X	U075	
CFC-114	76-14-2				X		
CFC-115	76-15-3				X		
CFC-13	75-72-9				X		
Chinomethionat	2439-01-2				313		
Chloramben	133-90-4			100	313		
Chlorambucil	305-03-3			10		U035	
Chlordane	57-74-9	1,000	1	1	313^	U036	
Chlordane (Technical Mixture and Metabolites)	0			***			
Chlorendic acid	115-28-6				313		
Chlorfenvinfos	470-90-6	500	500				
Chlorimuron ethyl	90982-32-4				313		
Chlorinated Benzenes	0			***			
Chlorinated Ethanes	0			***			
Chlorinated Naphthalene	0			***			
Chlorinated Phenols	N084			***	313		
Chlorine	7782-50-5	100	10	10	313		2,500
Chlorine dioxide	10049-04-4				313		1,000
Chlorine monoxide	7791-21-1						10,000
Chlorine oxide	7791-21-1						10,000
Chlorine oxide (ClO2)	10049-04-4				X		1,000
Chlormephos	24934-91-6	500	500				
Chlormequat chloride	999-81-5	100/10,000	100				
Chlornaphazine	494-03-1			100		U026	
Chloroacetaldehyde	107-20-0			1,000		P023	
Chloroacetic acid	79-11-8	100/10,000	100	100	313		
2-Chloroacetophenone	532-27-4			100	313		
Chloroalkyl Ethers	0			***			
1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1- azoniaadamantane chloride	4080-31-3				313		
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8			1,000	313	P024	
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7			100	313	U037	
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6			10	313	U038	
2-(4-((6-Chloro-2- benzoxazolylen)oxy)phenoxy)p ropanoic acid, ethyl ester	66441-23-4				X		
2-Chloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-	51-75-2	10	10		X		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
methylethanamine							
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7			5,000		U039	
2,4-D chlorocrotyl ester	2971-38-2			100	313		
Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1			100			
1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane	75-68-3				313		
Chlorodifluoromethane	75-45-6				313		
5-Chloro-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- 6-methyl-2,4(1H,3H)- pyrimidinedione	5902-51-2				X		
Chloroethane	75-00-3			100	313		10,000
Chloroethanol	107-07-3	500	500				
Chloroethyl chloroformate	627-11-2	1,000	1,000				
6-Chloro-N-ethyl-N'-(1- methylethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4- diamine	1912-24-9				X		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110-75-8			1,000		U042	
Chloroform	67-66-3	10,000	10	10	313	U044	20,000
Chloromethane	74-87-3			100	313	U045	10,000
2-Chloro-N-(((4-methoxy-6- methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2- yl)amino]carbonyl)benzenesulf onamide	64902-72-3				X		
4-Chloro-5-(methylamino)-2-[3- (trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3(2H)- pyridazinone	27314-13-2				X		
Chloromethyl ether	542-88-1	100	10	10	X	P016	1,000
4-Chloro-alpha-(1- methylethyl)benzeneacetic acid cyano(3- phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester	51630-58-1				X		
2-Chloro-N-(1-methylethyl)-N- phenylacetamide	1918-16-7				X		
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107-30-2	100	10	10	313	U046	5,000
(4-Chloro-2-methylphenoxy) acetate sodium salt	3653-48-3				X		
(4-Chloro-2-methylphenoxy) acetic acid	94-74-6				X		
3-Chloro-2-methyl-1-propene	563-47-3				313		
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7			5,000		U047	
Chlorophacinone	3691-35-8	100/10,000	100				
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8			100		U048	
Chlorophenols	N084			***	313		
1-(4-Chlorophenoxy)-3,3- dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1- yl)-2-butanone	43121-43-3				X		
.alpha.-(2-Chlorophenyl)- .alpha.-4-chlorophenyl)-5- pyrimidinemethanol	60168-88-9				X		
p-Chlorophenyl isocyanate	104-12-1				313		
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005-72-3			5,000			
Chloropicrin	76-06-2				313		
Chloroprene	126-99-8			100	313		
3-Chloropropionitrile	542-76-7	1,000	1,000	1,000	313	P027	
1-Chloropropylene	590-21-6						10,000
2-Chloropropylene	557-98-2						10,000

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2-(4-((6-Chloro-2- quinoxalinyloxy)phenoxy) propanoic acid ethyl ester	76578-14-8				X		
Chlorosulfonic acid	7790-94-5			1,000			
Chlorotetrafluoroethane	63938-10-3				313		
1-Chloro-1,1,2,2- tetrafluoroethane	354-25-6				313		
2-Chloro-1,1,1,2- tetrafluoroethane	2837-89-0				313		
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6				313		
p-Chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2				313		
4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride	3165-93-3			100		U049	
2-Chloro-6- (trichloromethyl)pyridine	1929-82-4				X		
2-Chloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane	75-88-7				313		
Chlorotrifluoromethane	75-72-9				313		
5-(2-Chloro-4- (trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2- nitrobenzoic acid, sodium salt	62476-59-9				X		
5-(2-Chloro-4- (trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-N- methylsulfonyl)-2- nitrobenzamide	72178-02-0				X		
5-(2-Chloro-4- (trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2- nitro-2-ethoxy-1-methyl-2- oxoethyl ester	77501-63-4				X		
N-(2-Chloro-4- (trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-DL- valine(+)-cyano(3- phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester	69409-94-5				X		
3-Chloro-1,1,1-trifluoropropane	460-35-5				313		
3-(2-Chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1- propenyl)-2,2- dimethylcyclopropanecarboxyli c acid cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl) methyl ester	68085-85-8				X		
Chloroxuron	1982-47-4	500/10,000	500				
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2			1			
Chlorpyrifos methyl	5598-13-0				313		
Chlorsulfuron	64902-72-3				313		
Chlorthiophos	21923-23-9	500	500				
Chromic acetate	1066-30-4			1,000	313c		
Chromic acid	7738-94-5			10	313c		
Chromic acid	11115-74-5			10	313c		
Chromic chloride	10025-73-7	1/10,000	1		313c		
Chromic sulfate	10101-53-8			1,000	313c		
Chromium	7440-47-3			5,000	313		
Chromium Compounds	N090			***	313		
Chromous chloride	10049-05-5			1,000	313c		
d-trans-Chrysanthemic acid of d-allethron	28057-48-9				X		
Chrysene	218-01-9			100	X	U050	
C.I. Acid Green 3	4680-78-8				313		

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C.I. Acid Red 114	6459-94-5				313		
C.I. Basic Green 4	569-64-2				313		
C.I. Basic Red 1	989-38-8				313		
C.I. Direct Black 38	1937-37-7				313		
C.I. Direct Blue 218	28407-37-6				313		
C.I. Direct Blue 6	2602-46-2				313		
C.I. Direct Brown 95	16071-86-6				313		
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	2832-40-8				313		
C.I. Food Red 5	3761-53-3				313		
C.I. Food Red 15	81-88-9				313		
C.I. Solvent Orange 7	3118-97-6				313		
C.I. Solvent Yellow 3	97-56-3				313		
C.I. Solvent Yellow 14	842-07-9				313		
C.I. Solvent Yellow 34	492-80-8			100	313	U014	
C.I. Vat Yellow 4	128-66-5				313		
Cobalt	7440-48-4				313		
Cobalt carbonyl	10210-68-1	10/10,000	10		313c		
Cobalt Compounds	N096			***	313		
Cobalt, ((2,2'-(1,2-ethanediy)bis(nitrilomethylidyn e))bis(6-fluorophenylato))(2-)-N,N',O,O')-	62207-76-5	100/10,000	100		313c		
Cobaltous bromide	7789-43-7			1,000	313c		
Cobaltous formate	544-18-3			1,000	313c		
Cobaltous sulfamate	14017-41-5			1,000	313c		
Coke Oven Emissions	0			1			
Colchicine	64-86-8	10/10,000	10				
Copper	7440-50-8			5,000	313		
Copper Compounds	N100			***	313		
--Except copper phthalocyanine compounds (under 313)	0						
--Except C.I. Pigment Blue 15 (under 313)	0						
--Except C.I. Pigment Green 7 (under 313)	0						
--Except C.I. Pigment Green 36 (under 313)	0						
Copper cyanide	544-92-3			10	313c	P029	
Coumaphos	56-72-4	100/10,000	10	10			
Coumatetralyl	5836-29-3	500/10,000	500				
Creosote	8001-58-9			1	313	U051	
p-Cresidine	120-71-8				313		
m-Cresol	108-39-4			100	313	U052	
o-Cresol	95-48-7	1,000/10,000	100	100	313	U052	
p-Cresol	106-44-5			100	313	U052	
Cresol (mixed isomers)	1319-77-3			100	313	U052	
Crimidine	535-89-7	100/10,000	100				
Crotonaldehyde	4170-30-3	1,000	100	100	313	U053	20,000
Crotonaldehyde, (E)-	123-73-9	1,000	100	100		U053	20,000
Cumene	98-82-8			5,000	313	U055	
Cumene hydroperoxide	80-15-9			10	313	U096	
Cupferron	135-20-6				313		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Cupric acetate	142-71-2			100	313c		
Cupric acetoarsenite	12002-03-8	500/10,000	1	1	313c		
Cupric chloride	7447-39-4			10	313c		
Cupric nitrate	3251-23-8			100	313c		
Cupric oxalate	5893-66-3			100	313c		
Cupric sulfate	7758-98-7			10	313c		
Cupric sulfate, ammoniated	10380-29-7			100	313c		
Cupric tartrate	815-82-7			100	313c		
Cyanazine	21725-46-2				313		
Cyanide Compounds	N106			***	313		
Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes)	57-12-5			10	313c	P030	
Cyanogen	460-19-5			100		P031	10,000
Cyanogen bromide	506-68-3	500/10,000	1,000	1,000	313c	U246	
Cyanogen chloride	506-77-4			10	313c	P033	10,000
Cyanogen chloride ((CN)Cl)	506-77-4			10	313c	P033	10,000
Cyanogen iodide	506-78-5	1,000/10,000	1,000		313c		
Cyanophos	2636-26-2	1,000	1,000				
Cyanuric fluoride	675-14-9	100	100		313c		
Cycloate	1134-23-2				313		
2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione, 2,3,5-tris(1-aziridinyl)-	68-76-8				X		
Cyclohexanamine	108-91-8	10,000	10,000				15,000
Cyclohexane	110-82-7			1,000	313	U056	
1,4-Cyclohexane diisocyanate	2556-36-7				313#		
Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6- hexachloro- (1.alpha.,2.alpha.,3.beta.,4.alpha., 5.alpha.,6.beta.)-	58-89-9	1,000/10,000	1	1	X	U129	
Cyclohexanol	108-93-0				313		
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1			5,000		U057	
Cycloheximide	66-81-9	100/10,000	100				
Cyclohexylamine	108-91-8	10,000	10,000				15,000
2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	131-89-5			100		P034	
Cyclophosphamide	50-18-0			10		U058	
Cyclopropane	75-19-4						10,000
Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5				313		
Cyhalothrin	68085-85-8				313		
2,4-D	94-75-7			100	313	U240	
2,4-D Acid	94-75-7			100	X	U240	
2,4-D butyl ester	94-80-4			100	313		
2,4-D Esters	94-11-1			100	X		
2,4-D Esters	94-79-1			100			
2,4-D Esters	94-80-4			100	X		
2,4-D Esters	1320-18-9			100	X		
2,4-D Esters	1928-38-7			100			
2,4-D Esters	1928-61-6			100			
2,4-D Esters	1929-73-3			100	X		
2,4-D Esters	2971-38-2			100	X		
2,4-D Esters	25168-26-7			100			
2,4-D Esters	53467-11-1			100			
2,4-D isopropyl ester	94-11-1			100	313		
2,4-D propylene glycol butyl	1320-18-9			100	313		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
ether ester							
2,4-D, salts and esters	94-75-7			100		U240	
Daunomycin	20830-81-3			10		U059	
Dazomet	533-74-4				313		
Dazomet, sodium salt	53404-60-7				313		
2,4-DB	94-82-6				313		
DBCP	96-12-8			1	X	U066	
DDD	72-54-8			1		U060	
DDE	72-55-9			1			
DDE	3547-04-4			5,000			
DDT	50-29-3			1		U061	
DDT and Metabolites	0			***			
Decaborane(14)	17702-41-9	500/10,000	500				
Decabromodiphenyl oxide	1163-19-5				313		
DEF	78-48-8				X		
DEHP	117-81-7			100	X	U028	
Demeton	8065-48-3	500	500				
Demeton-S-methyl	919-86-8	500	500				
Desmedipham	13684-56-5				313		
2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester	1928-43-4				313		
2,4-D 2-ethyl-4-methylpentyl ester	53404-37-8				313		
Dialfor	10311-84-9	100/10,000	100				
Diallate	2303-16-4			100	313	U062	
2,4-Diaminoanisole	615-05-4				313		
2,4-Diaminoanisole sulfate	39156-41-7				313		
4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether	101-80-4				313		
Diaminotoluene	496-72-0			10		U221	
Diaminotoluene	823-40-5			10		U221	
2,4-Diaminotoluene	95-80-7			10	313		
Diaminotoluene (mixed isomers)	25376-45-8			10	313	U221	
o-Dianisidine dihydrochloride	20325-40-0				X		
o-Dianisidine hydrochloride	111984-09-9				X		
Diazinon	333-41-5			1	313		
Diazomethane	334-88-3			100	313		
Dibenz(a,h)acridine	226-36-8				313+^		
Dibenz(a,j)acridine	224-42-0				313+^		
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3			1	313+^	U063	
7H-Dibenzo(c,g)carbazole	194-59-2				313+^		
Dibenzo(a,e)fluoranthene	5385-75-1				313+^		
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9			100	313		
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene	192-65-4				313+^		
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene	189-64-0				313+^		
Dibenzo(a,l)pyrene	191-30-0				313+^		
Dibenz[a,i]pyrene	189-55-9			10	X	U064	
Diborane	19287-45-7	100	100				2,500
Diborane(6)	19287-45-7	100	100				2,500
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8			1	313	U066	
1,2-Dibromoethane	106-93-4			1	313	U067	
3,5-Dibromo-4- hydroxybenzonitrile	1689-84-5				X		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
2,2-Dibromo-3-nitropropionamide	10222-01-2				313s		
Dibromotetrafluoroethane	124-73-2				313		
Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2			10	313	U069	
Dicamba	1918-00-9			1,000	313		
Dichlobenil	1194-65-6			100			
Dichlone	117-80-6			1			
Dichloran	99-30-9				313		
Dichlorobenzene	25321-22-6			100	X		
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1			100	X	U070	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1			100	313	U070	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1			100	313	U071	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7			100	313	U072	
Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers)	25321-22-6			100	313		
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1			1	313	U073	
Dichlorobenzidine	0			***			
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride	612-83-9				313		
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine sulfate	64969-34-2				313		
Dichlorobromomethane	75-27-4			5,000	313		
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	110-57-6	500	500		313		
trans-1,4-Dichlorobutene	110-57-6	500	500		X		
1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	764-41-0			1	313	U074	
4,6-Dichloro-N-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-amine	101-05-3				X		
1,2-Dichloro-1,1-difluoroethane	1649-08-7				313		
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8			5,000	313	U075	
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3			1,000	X	U076	
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2			100	313	U077	
3-(2,2-Dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane carboxylic acid, (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester	52645-53-1				X		
3-(2,2-Dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid, cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester	68359-37-5				X		
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4			100	X	U078	10,000
1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5			1,000		U079	
1,2-Dichloroethylene	540-59-0				313		
Dichloroethyl ether	111-44-4	10,000	10	10	X	U025	
1,1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane	1717-00-6				313		
Dichlorofluoromethane	75-43-4				313		
Dichloroisopropyl ether	108-60-1			1,000	X	U027	
Dichloromethane	75-09-2			1,000	313	U080	
3,6-Dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid	1918-00-9			1,000	X		
3,6-Dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid, sodium salt	1982-69-0				X		
Dichloromethyl ether	542-88-1	100	10	10	X	P016	1,000
3-(2,4-Dichloro-5-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl)-5-(1,1-	19666-30-9				X		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol- 2(3H)-one							
Dichloromethylphenylsilane	149-74-6	1,000	1,000				
2,6-Dichloro-4-nitroaniline	99-30-9				X		
Dichloropentafluoropropane	127564-92-5				313		
2,2-Dichloro-1,1,1,3,3- pentafluoropropane	128903-21-9				313		
2,3-Dichloro-1,1,1,2,3- pentafluoropropane	422-48-0				313		
1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,3,3- pentafluoropropane	422-44-6				313		
3,3-Dichloro-1,1,1,2,2- pentafluoropropane	422-56-0				313		
1,3-Dichloro-1,1,2,2,3- pentafluoropropane	507-55-1				313		
1,1-Dichloro-1,2,2,3,3- pentafluoropropane	13474-88-9				313		
1,2-Dichloro-1,1,3,3,3- pentafluoropropane	431-86-7				313		
1,3-Dichloro-1,1,2,3,3- pentafluoropropane	136013-79-1				313		
1,1-Dichloro-1,2,3,3,3- pentafluoropropane	111512-56-2				313		
Dichlorophene	97-23-4				313		
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2			100	313	U081	
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0			100		U082	
2-(4-(2,4- Dichlorophenoxy)phenoxy)pro- panoic acid, methyl ester	51338-27-3				X		
Dichlorophenylarsine	696-28-6	500	1	1		P036	
3-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-5- ethenyl-5-methyl-2,4- oxazolidinedione	50471-44-8				X		
2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4- methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazolidine- 3,5-dione	20354-26-1				X		
N-(3,4- Dichlorophenyl)propanamide	709-98-8				X		
1-(2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(2- propenyloxy)ethyl)-1H- imidazole	35554-44-0				X		
1-(2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4- propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)- methyl-1H-1,2,4,-triazole	60207-90-1				X		
Dichloropropane	26638-19-7			1,000			
Dichloropropane - Dichloropropene (mixture)	8003-19-8			100			
1,1-Dichloropropane	78-99-9			1,000			
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5			1,000	313	U083	
1,3-Dichloropropane	142-28-9			5,000			
Dichloropropene	26952-23-8			100			
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6			100	X	U084	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6				313		
2,3-Dichloropropene	78-88-6			100	313		
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	75-99-0			5,000			

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1,3-Dichloropropylene	542-75-6			100	313	U084	
Dichlorosilane	4109-96-0						10,000
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	76-14-2				313		
Dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane	90454-18-5				313		
Dichlorotrifluoroethane	34077-87-7				313		
1,1-Dichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	812-04-4				313		
1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane	354-23-4				313		
2,2-Dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane	306-83-2				313		
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	1,000	10	10	313		
Diclofop methyl	51338-27-3				313		
Dicofol	115-32-2			10	313		
Dicrotophos	141-66-2	100	100				
Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6				313		
Dieldrin	60-57-1			1		P037	
Diepoxybutane	1464-53-5	500	10	10	313	U085	
Diethanolamine	111-42-2			100	313		
Diethyl ethyl	38727-55-8				313		
Diethylamine	109-89-7			100			
O-(2-(Diethylamino)-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl)-O,O-dimethyl phosphorothioate	29232-93-7				X		
N,N-Diethylaniline	91-66-7			1,000			
Diethylarsine	692-42-2			1		P038	
Diethyl chlorophosphate	814-49-3	500	500				
Diethyldiisocyanatobenzene	134190-37-7				313#		
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7			100	313	U028	
O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate	3288-58-2			5,000		U087	
Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	311-45-5			100		P041	
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2			1,000		U088	
O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate	297-97-2	500	100	100		P040	
Diethylstilbestrol	56-53-1			1		U089	
Diethyl sulfate	64-67-5			10	313		
Diflubenzuron	35367-38-5				313		
Difluoroethane	75-37-6						10,000
Digitoxin	71-63-6	100/10,000	100				
Diglycidyl ether	2238-07-5	1,000	1,000				
Diglycidyl resorcinol ether	101-90-6				313		
Digoxin	20830-75-5	10/10,000	10				
2,3,-Dihydro-5,6-dimethyl-1,4-dithiin 1,1,4,4-tetraoxide	55290-64-7				X		
5,6-Dihydro-2-methyl-N-phenyl-1,4-oxathiin-3-carboxamide	5234-68-4				X		
Dihydrosafrole	94-58-6			10	313	U090	
Diisocyanates (includes only 20 chemicals)	N120				313		
4,4'-Diisocyanatodiphenyl ether	4128-73-8				313#		

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2,4'-Diisocyanatodiphenyl sulfide	75790-87-3				313#		
Diisopropylfluorophosphate	55-91-4	100	100	100		P043	
Dimefox	115-26-4	500	500				
1,4:5,8- Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro- 1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro- (1.alpha.,4.alpha.,4a.beta.,5.al pha.,8.alpha.,8a.beta.)-	309-00-2	500/10,000	1	1	X	P004	
Dimethipin	55290-64-7				313		
Dimethoate	60-51-5	500/10,000	10	10	313	P044	
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119-90-4			100	313	U091	
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride	20325-40-0				313		
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine-4,4'- diisocyanate	91-93-0				313#		
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine hydrochloride	111984-09-9				313		
Dimethylamine	124-40-3			1,000	313	U092	10,000
Dimethylamine dicamba	2300-66-5				313		
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7			10	313	U093	
Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7			10	X	U093	
N,N-Dimethylaniline	121-69-7			100	313		
7,12- Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene	57-97-6			1	313+^	U094	
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7			10	313	U095	
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine dihydrochloride	612-82-8				313		
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine dihydrofluoride	41766-75-0				313		
2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-benzodioxol- 4-ol methylcarbamate	22781-23-3			1*	X	U278	
Dimethylcarbamyl chloride	79-44-7			1	313	U097	
Dimethyl chlorothiophosphate	2524-03-0	500	500		313		
Dimethyldichlorosilane	75-78-5	500	500				5,000
3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diphenylene diisocyanate	91-97-4				313#		
3,3'-Dimethyldiphenylmethane- 4,4'-diisocyanate	139-25-3				313#		
N-(5-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-1,3,4- thiadiazol-2-yl)-N,N'- dimethylurea	34014-18-1				X		
Dimethylformamide	68-12-2			100	X		
N,N-Dimethylformamide	68-12-2			100	313		
1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine	57-14-7	1,000	10	10	313	U098	15,000
Dimethylhydrazine	57-14-7	1,000	10	10	X	U098	15,000
O,O-Dimethyl O-(3-methyl-4- (methylthio) phenyl) ester, phosphorothioic acid	55-38-9				X		
2,2-Dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1- propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxyl ic acid (1,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro- 1,3-dioxo-2H-isoindol-2- yl)methyl ester	7696-12-0				X		

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2,2-Dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester	26002-80-2				X		
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9			100	313	U101	
Dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine	99-98-9	10/10,000	10				
Dimethyl phosphorochloridothioate	2524-03-0	500	500		X		
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3			5,000	313	U102	
2,2-Dimethylpropane	463-82-1						10,000
Dimethyl sulfate	77-78-1	500	100	100	313	U103	
O,O-Dimethyl-O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl)phosphorothioate	5598-13-0				X		
Dimetilan	644-64-4	500/10,000	1*	1*		P191	
Dinitrobenzene (mixed isomers)	25154-54-5			100			
m-Dinitrobenzene	99-65-0			100	313		
o-Dinitrobenzene	528-29-0			100	313		
p-Dinitrobenzene	100-25-4			100	313		
Dinitrobutyl phenol	88-85-7	100/10,000	1,000	1,000	313	P020	
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	10/10,000	10	10	313	P047	
Dinitrocresol	534-52-1	10/10,000	10	10	X	P047	
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts	534-52-1			10		P047	
Dinitrophenol	25550-58-7			10			
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5			10	313	P048	
2,5-Dinitrophenol	329-71-5			10			
2,6-Dinitrophenol	573-56-8			10			
Dinitrotoluene (mixed isomers)	25321-14-6			10	313		
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2			10	313	U105	
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2			100	313	U106	
3,4-Dinitrotoluene	610-39-9			10			
Dinocap	39300-45-3				313		
Dinoseb	88-85-7	100/10,000	1,000	1,000	X	P020	
Dinoterb	1420-07-1	500/10,000	500				
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0			5,000		U107	
n-Dioctylphthalate	117-84-0			5,000		U107	
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1			100	313	U108	
Dioxathion	78-34-2	500	500				
Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds (includes only 17 chemicals)	N150				313^		
Diphacinone	82-66-6	10/10,000	10				
Diphenamid	957-51-7				313		
Diphenylamine	122-39-4				313		
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7			10	313	U109	
Diphenylhydrazine	0			***			
Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-	152-16-9	100	100	100		P085	
Dipotassium endosulf	2164-07-0				313		
Dipropylamine	142-84-7			5,000		U110	
4-(Dipropylamino)-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonamide	19044-88-3				X		
Dipropyl isocinchomerate	136-45-8				313		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7			10	X	U111	
Diquat	85-00-7			1,000			
Diquat	2764-72-9			1,000			
Disodium cyanodithioimidocarbonate	138-93-2				313		
Disulfoton	298-04-4	500	1	1		P039	
Dithiazanine iodide	514-73-8	500/10,000	500				
Dithiobiuret	541-53-7	100/10,000	100	100	X	P049	
2,4-Dithiobiuret	541-53-7	100/10,000	100	100	313	P049	
Diuron	330-54-1			100	313		
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	27176-87-0			1,000			
Dodecylguanidine monoacetate	2439-10-3				X		
Dodine	2439-10-3				313		
2,4-DP	120-36-5				313		
2,4-D sodium salt	2702-72-9				313		
Emetine, dihydrochloride	316-42-7	1/10,000	1				
alpha - Endosulfan	959-98-8			1			
beta - Endosulfan	33213-65-9			1			
Endosulfan	115-29-7	10/10,000	1	1		P050	
Endosulfan and Metabolites	0			***			
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8			1			
Endothall	145-73-3			1,000		P088	
Endothion	2778-04-3	500/10,000	500				
Endrin	72-20-8	500/10,000	1	1		P051	
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4			1			
Endrin and Metabolites	0			***			
Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8	1,000	100	100	313	U041	20,000
Epinephrine	51-43-4			1,000		P042	
EPN	2104-64-5	100/10,000	100				
EPTC	759-94-4				X		
Ergocalciferol	50-14-6	1,000/10,000	1,000				
Ergotamine tartrate	379-79-3	500/10,000	500				
Ethanamine	75-04-7			100			10,000
Ethane	74-84-0						10,000
Ethane, chloro-	75-00-3			100	X		10,000
1,2-Ethanediamine	107-15-3	10,000	5,000	5,000			20,000
Ethane, 1,1-difluoro-	75-37-6						10,000
Ethanedinitrile	460-19-5			100		P031	10,000
Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-	60-29-7			100		U117	10,000
Ethaneperoxoic acid	79-21-0	500	500		X		10,000
Ethanesulfonyl chloride, 2- chloro-	1622-32-8	500	500				
Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	630-20-6			100	X	U208	
Ethane, 1,1'-thiobis[2-chloro-	505-60-2	500	500		X		
Ethanethiol	75-08-1						10,000
Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2- trifluoro-	76-13-1				X		
Ethanimidothioic acid, 2- (dimethylamino)-N-hydroxy-2- oxo-, methyl ester	30558-43-1			1*		U394	
Ethanimidothioic acid, N- [[methylamino)carbonyl]]	16752-77-5	500/10,000	100	100		P066	

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Ethanol, 1,2-dichloro-, acetate	10140-87-1	1,000	1,000				
Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-	110-80-5			1,000	X	U359	
Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dicarbamate	5952-26-1			1*		U395	
Ethene	74-85-1				X		10,000
Ethene, bromotrifluoro-	598-73-2						10,000
Ethene, chloro-	75-01-4			1	X	U043	10,000
Ethene, chlorotrifluoro-	79-38-9						10,000
Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-	75-35-4			100	X	U078	10,000
Ethene, 1,1-difluoro-	75-38-7						10,000
Ethene, ethoxy-	109-92-2						10,000
Ethene, fluoro-	75-02-5						10,000
Ethene, methoxy-	107-25-5						10,000
Ethene, tetrafluoro-	116-14-3						10,000
Ethion	563-12-2	1,000	10	10			
Ethoprop	13194-48-4	1,000	1,000		313		
Ethoprophos	13194-48-4	1,000	1,000		X		
2-Ethoxyethanol	110-80-5			1,000	313	U359	
2-(1-(Ethoxyimino) butyl)-5-(2- (ethylthio)propyl)-3-hydroxyl-2- cyclohexen-1-one	74051-80-2				X		
2-((Ethoxyl((1- methylethyl)amino]phosphinoth ioyl]oxy) benzoic acid 1- methylethyl ester	25311-71-1				X		
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6			5,000		U112	
Ethyl acetylene	107-00-6						10,000
Ethyl acrylate	140-88-5			1,000	313	U113	
3- ((Ethylamino)methoxyphosphin othioyl]oxy)-2-butenic acid, 1- methylethyl ester	31218-83-4				X		
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4			1,000	313		
Ethylbis(2-chloroethyl)amine	538-07-8	500	500				
Ethyl carbamate	51-79-6			100	X	U238	
Ethyl chloride	75-00-3			100	X		10,000
Ethyl chloroformate	541-41-3				313		
Ethyl-2-((((4-chloro-6- methoxyprimidin-2- yl)amino)carbonyl)amino)sulfo nyl)benzoate	90982-32-4				X		
Ethyl cyanide	107-12-0	500	10	10		P101	10,000
Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate	759-94-4				313		
Ethylene	74-85-1				313		10,000
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters	N171				313		
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts & esters	111-54-6			5,000	X	U114	
Ethylenediamine	107-15-3	10,000	5,000	5,000			20,000
Ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA)	60-00-4			5,000			
Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4			1	X	U067	
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2			100	X	U077	
Ethylene fluorohydrin	371-62-0	10	10				

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Ethylene glycol	107-21-1			5,000	313		
Ethyleneimine	151-56-4	500	1	1	313	P054	10,000
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	1,000	10	10	313	U115	10,000
Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7			10	313	U116	
Ethyl ether	60-29-7			100		U117	10,000
Ethylidene Dichloride	75-34-3			1,000	313	U076	
Ethyl mercaptan	75-08-1						10,000
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2			1,000		U118	
Ethyl methanesulfonate	62-50-0			1		U119	
N-Ethyl-N'-(1-methylethyl)-6-(methylthio)-1,3,5,-triazine-2,4-diamine	834-12-8				X		
O-Ethyl O-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)phosphorodithioic acid S-propyl ester	35400-43-2				X		
Ethyl nitrite	109-95-5						10,000
N-(1-Ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine	40487-42-1				X		
S-(2-(Ethylsulfinyl)ethyl) O,O-dimethyl ester phosphorothioic acid	301-12-2				X		
Ethylthiocyanate	542-90-5	10,000	10,000				
Ethyne	74-86-2						10,000
Famphur	52-85-7			1,000	313	P097	
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	10/10,000	10				
Fenarimol	60168-88-9				313		
Fenbutatin oxide	13356-08-6				313		
Fenoxaprop ethyl	66441-23-4				313		
Fenoxycarb	72490-01-8				313		
Fenpropathrin	39515-41-8				313		
Fensulfothion	115-90-2	500	500				
Fenthion	55-38-9				313		
Fenvalerate	51630-58-1				313		
Ferbam	14484-64-1				313		
Ferric ammonium citrate	1185-57-5			1,000			
Ferric ammonium oxalate	2944-67-4			1,000			
Ferric ammonium oxalate	55488-87-4			1,000			
Ferric chloride	7705-08-0			1,000			
Ferric fluoride	7783-50-8			100			
Ferric nitrate	10421-48-4			1,000			
Ferric sulfate	10028-22-5			1,000			
Ferrous ammonium sulfate	10045-89-3			1,000			
Ferrous chloride	7758-94-3			100			
Ferrous sulfate	7720-78-7			1,000			
Ferrous sulfate	7782-63-0			1,000			
Fine mineral fibers	0			***			
Fluazifop butyl	69806-50-4				313		
Fluometil	4301-50-2	100/10,000	100				
Fluometuron	2164-17-2				313		
Fluoranthene	206-44-0			100	X	U120	
Fluorene	86-73-7			5,000			
Fluorine	7782-41-4	500	10	10	313	P056	1,000
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	100/10,000	100	100		P057	

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Fluoroacetic acid	144-49-0	10/10,000	10				
Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	62-74-8	10/10,000	10	10	X	P058	
Fluoroacetyl chloride	359-06-8	10	10				
Fluorouracil	51-21-8	500/10,000	500		313		
5-Fluorouracil	51-21-8	500/10,000	500		X		
Fluvalinate	69409-94-5				313		
Folpet	133-07-3				313		
Fomesafen	72178-02-0				313		
Fonofos	944-22-9	500	500				
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	500	100	100	313	U122	15,000
Formaldehyde cyanohydrin	107-16-4	1,000	1,000				
Formaldehyde (solution)	50-00-0	500	100	100	X	U122	15,000
Formetanate hydrochloride	23422-53-9	500/10,000	1*	1*		P198	
Formic acid	64-18-6			5,000	313	U123	
Formic acid, methyl ester	107-31-3						10,000
Formothion	2540-82-1	100	100				
Formparanate	17702-57-7	100/10,000	1*	1*		P197	
Fosthietan	21548-32-3	500	500				
Freon 113	76-13-1				313		
Fuberidazole	3878-19-1	100/10,000	100				
Fumaric acid	110-17-8			5,000			
Furan	110-00-9	500	100	100		U124	5,000
Furan, tetrahydro-	109-99-9			1,000		U213	
Furfural	98-01-1			5,000		U125	
Gallium trichloride	13450-90-3	500/10,000	500				
Glycidylaldehyde	765-34-4			10		U126	
Glycol Ethers	N230			***	313		
Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro- N-nitroso-	70-25-7			10		U163	
Guthion	86-50-0	10/10,000	1	1			
Haloethers	0			***			
Halomethanes	0			***			
Halon 1211	353-59-3				X		
Halon 1301	75-63-8				X		
Halon 2402	124-73-2				X		
HCFC-121	354-14-3				X		
HCFC-121a	354-11-0				X		
HCFC-123	306-83-2				X		
HCFC-123a	354-23-4				X		
HCFC-123b	812-04-4				X		
HCFC-124	2837-89-0				X		
HCFC-124a	354-25-6				X		
HCFC-132b	1649-08-7				X		
HCFC-133a	75-88-7				X		
HCFC-141b	1717-00-6				X		
HCFC-142b	75-68-3				X		
HCFC-21	75-43-4				X		
HCFC-22	75-45-6				X		
HCFC-225aa	128903-21-9				X		
HCFC-225ba	422-48-0				X		
HCFC-225bb	422-44-6				X		
HCFC-225ca	422-56-0				X		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
HCFC-225cb	507-55-1				X		
HCFC-225cc	13474-88-9				X		
HCFC-225da	431-86-7				X		
HCFC-225ea	136013-79-1				X		
HCFC-225eb	111512-56-2				X		
HCFC-253fb	460-35-5				X		
Heptachlor	76-44-8			1	313^	P059	
Heptachlor and Metabolites	0			***			
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3			1			
1,2,3,4,6,7,8- heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	35822-46-9				313!^		
1,2,3,4,6,7,8- heptachlorodibenzofuran	67562-39-4				313!^		
1,2,3,4,7,8,9- heptachlorodibenzofuran	55673-89-7				313!^		
1,4,5,6,7,8,8-Heptachloro- 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7- methano-1H-indene	76-44-8			1	X	P059	
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1			10	313^	U127	
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	87-68-3			1	313	U128	
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3			1	X	U128	
Hexachlorocyclohexane (all isomers)	608-73-1			***			
alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6			10	313		
Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma isomer)	58-89-9	1,000/10,000	1	1	X	U129	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	100	10	10	313	U130	
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo- p-dioxin	39227-28-6				313!^		
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo- p-dioxin	57653-85-7				313!^		
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorodibenzo- p-dioxin	19408-74-3				313!^		
1,2,3,4,7,8- hexachlorodibenzofuran	70648-26-9				313!^		
1,2,3,6,7,8- hexachlorodibenzofuran	57117-44-9				313!^		
1,2,3,7,8,9- hexachlorodibenzofuran	72918-21-9				313!^		
2,3,4,6,7,8- hexachlorodibenzofuran	60851-34-5				313!^		
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1			100	313	U131	
Hexachloronaphthalene	1335-87-1				313		
Hexachlorophene	70-30-4			100	313	U132	
Hexachloropropene	1888-71-7			1,000		U243	
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	757-58-4			100		P062	
Hexakis(2-methyl-2- phenylpropyl)distannoxane	13356-08-6				X		
Hexamethylenediamine, N,N'- dibutyl-	4835-11-4	500	500				
Hexamethylene-1,6- diisocyanate	822-06-0			100	313#		
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680-31-9			1	313		
Hexane	110-54-3			5,000	X		
n-Hexane	110-54-3			5,000	313		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Hexazinone	51235-04-2				313		
Hydramethylnon	67485-29-4				313		
Hydrazine	302-01-2	1,000	1	1	313	U133	15,000
Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	1615-80-1			10		U086	
Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	57-14-7	1,000	10	10	X	U098	15,000
Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	540-73-8			1		U099	
Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	122-66-7			10	X	U109	
Hydrazine, methyl-	60-34-4	500	10	10	X	P068	15,000
Hydrazine sulfate	10034-93-2				313		
Hydrazobenzene	122-66-7			10	X	U109	
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0			5,000			
Hydrochloric acid (conc 37% or greater)	7647-01-0			5,000			15,000
Hydrochloric acid (aerosol forms only)	7647-01-0			5,000	313		
Hydrocyanic acid	74-90-8	100	10	10	X	P063	2,500
Hydrofluoric acid	7664-39-3	100	100	100	X	U134	
Hydrofluoric acid (conc. 50% or greater)	7664-39-3	100	100	100	X	U134	1,000
Hydrogen	1333-74-0						10,000
Hydrogen chloride (anhydrous)	7647-01-0	500	5,000	5,000	X		5,000
Hydrogen chloride (gas only)	7647-01-0	500	5,000	5,000	X		5,000
Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8	100	10	10	313	P063	2,500
Hydrogen fluoride	7664-39-3	100	100	100	313	U134	
Hydrogen fluoride (anhydrous)	7664-39-3	100	100	100	X	U134	1,000
Hydrogen peroxide (Conc. > 52%)	7722-84-1	1,000	1,000				
Hydrogen selenide	7783-07-5	10	10		313c		500
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	500	100	100	313s	U135	10,000
Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1- phenylethyl-	80-15-9			10	X	U096	
Hydroquinone	123-31-9	500/10,000	100	100	313		
Imazalil	35554-44-0				313		
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5			100	313+^	U137	
3-Iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate	55406-53-6				313		
Iron carbonyl (Fe(CO) ₅), (TB- 5-11)-	13463-40-6	100	100		X		2,500
Iron, pentacarbonyl-	13463-40-6	100	100		313		2,500
Isobenzan	297-78-9	100/10,000	100				
Isobutane	75-28-5						10,000
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1			5,000		U140	
Isobutyraldehyde	78-84-2				313		
Isobutyronitrile	78-82-0	1,000	1,000				20,000
Isocyanic acid, 3,4- dichlorophenyl ester	102-36-3	500/10,000	500				
Isodrin	465-73-6	100/10,000	1	1	313^	P060	
Isofenphos	25311-71-1				313		
Isofluorophate	55-91-4	100	100	100		P043	
1H-Isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-2- [(trichloromethyl)thio]-	133-06-2			10	X		
Isopentane	78-78-4						10,000
Isophorone	78-59-1			5,000			

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Isophorone diisocyanate	4098-71-9	100	100		313#		
Isoprene	78-79-5			100			10,000
Isopropanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate	42504-46-1			1,000			
Isopropyl alcohol (mfg-strong acid process)	67-63-0				313		
Isopropylamine	75-31-0						10,000
Isopropyl chloride	75-29-6						10,000
Isopropyl chloroformate	108-23-6	1,000	1,000				15,000
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	80-05-7				313		
Isopropylmethylpyrazolyl dimethylcarbamate	119-38-0	500	1*	1*		P192	
Isosafrole	120-58-1			100	313	U141	
Isothiocyanatomethane	556-61-6	500	500		X		
Kepone	143-50-0			1		U142	
Lactofen	77501-63-4				313		
Lactonitrile	78-97-7	1,000	1,000				
Lasiocarpine	303-34-4			10		U143	
Lead	7439-92-1			10	313^		
Lead acetate	301-04-2			10	313c	U144	
Lead arsenate	7645-25-2			1	313c		
Lead arsenate	7784-40-9			1	313c		
Lead arsenate	10102-48-4			1	313c		
Lead chloride	7758-95-4			10	313c		
Lead Compounds	N420			***	313^		
Lead fluoborate	13814-96-5			10	313c		
Lead fluoride	7783-46-2			10	313c		
Lead iodide	10101-63-0			10	313c		
Lead nitrate	10099-74-8			10	313c		
Lead phosphate	7446-27-7			10	313c	U145	
Lead stearate	1072-35-1			10	313c		
Lead stearate	7428-48-0			10	313c		
Lead stearate	52652-59-2			10	313c		
Lead stearate	56189-09-4			10	313c		
Lead subacetate	1335-32-6			10	313c	U146	
Lead sulfate	7446-14-2			10	313c		
Lead sulfate	15739-80-7			10	313c		
Lead sulfide	1314-87-0			10	313c		
Lead thiocyanate	592-87-0			10	313c		
Leptophos	21609-90-5	500/10,000	500				
Lewisite	541-25-3	10	10				
Lindane	58-89-9	1,000/10,000	1	1	313	U129	
Linuron	330-55-2				313		
Lithium carbonate	554-13-2				313		
Lithium chromate	14307-35-8			10	313c		
Lithium hydride	7580-67-8	100	100				
Malathion	121-75-5			100	313		
Maleic acid	110-16-7			5,000			
Maleic anhydride	108-31-6			5,000	313	U147	
Maleic hydrazide	123-33-1			5,000		U148	
Malononitrile	109-77-3	500/10,000	1,000	1,000	313	U149	
Maneb	12427-38-2				313		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Manganese	7439-96-5				313		
Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato- S,S')-	15339-36-3			1*	313c	P196	
Manganese Compounds	N450			***	313		
Manganese, tricarbonyl methylcyclopentadienyl	12108-13-3	100	100		313c		
MBOCA	101-14-4			10	X	U158	
MBT	149-30-4				X		
MCPA	94-74-6				X		
MDI	101-68-8			5,000	X		
Mechlorethamine	51-75-2	10	10		X		
Mecoprop	93-65-2				313		
Melphalan	148-82-3			1		U150	
Mephosfolan	950-10-7	500	500				
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	149-30-4				313		
Mercaptodimethur	2032-65-7	500/10,000	10	10	X	P199	
Mercuric acetate	1600-27-7	500/10,000	500		313c		
Mercuric chloride	7487-94-7	500/10,000	500		313c		
Mercuric cyanide	592-04-1			1	313c		
Mercuric nitrate	10045-94-0			10	313c		
Mercuric oxide	21908-53-2	500/10,000	500		313c		
Mercuric sulfate	7783-35-9			10	313c		
Mercuric thiocyanate	592-85-8			10	313c		
Mercurous nitrate	7782-86-7			10	313c		
Mercurous nitrate	10415-75-5			10	313c		
Mercury	7439-97-6			1	313^	U151	
Mercury Compounds	N458			***	313^		
Mercury fulminate	628-86-4			10	313c	P065	
Merphos	150-50-5				313		
Methacrolein diacetate	10476-95-6	1,000	1,000				
Methacrylic anhydride	760-93-0	500	500				
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	500	1,000	1,000	313	U152	10,000
Methacryloyl chloride	920-46-7	100	100				
Methacryloyloxyethyl isocyanate	30674-80-7	100	100				
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	100/10,000	100				
Metham sodium	137-42-8				313		
Methanamine	74-89-5			100			10,000
Methanamine, N,N-dimethyl-	75-50-3			100			10,000
Methanamine, N-methyl-	124-40-3			1,000	X	U092	10,000
Methanamine, N-methyl-N- nitroso-	62-75-9	1,000	10	10	X	P082	
Methane	74-82-8						10,000
Methane, chloro-	74-87-3			100	X	U045	10,000
Methane, chloromethoxy-	107-30-2	100	10	10	X	U046	5,000
Methane, isocyanato-	624-83-9	500	10	10	X	P064	10,000
Methane, oxybis-	115-10-6						10,000
Methane, oxybis[chloro-	542-88-1	100	10	10	X	P016	1,000
Methanesulfonyl chloride, trichloro-	594-42-3	500	100	100	X		10,000
Methanesulfonyl fluoride	558-25-8	1,000	1,000				
Methane, tetranitro-	509-14-8	500	10	10		P112	10,000

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Methanethiol	74-93-1	500	100	100	X	U153	10,000
Methane, trichloro-	67-66-3	10,000	10	10	X	U044	20,000
4,7-Methanoindan, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octachloro- 2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-	57-74-9	1,000	1	1	X	U036	
Methanol	67-56-1			5,000	313	U154	
Methapyriline	91-80-5			5,000		U155	
Methazole	20354-26-1				313		
Methidathion	950-37-8	500/10,000	500				
Methiocarb	2032-65-7	500/10,000	10	10	313	P199	
Methomyl	16752-77-5	500/10,000	100	100		P066	
Methoxone	94-74-6				313		
Methoxone sodium salt	3653-48-3				313		
Methoxychlor	72-43-5			1	313^	U247	
2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4				313		
Methoxyethylmercuric acetate	151-38-2	500/10,000	500		313c		
2-(4-Methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5- triazin-2-yl)- methylamino)carbonyl)amino)s ulfonyl)benzoic acid, methyl ester	101200-48-0				X		
Methyl acrylate	96-33-3				313		
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	1,000	1,000	1,000	X	U029	
2-Methyl-1-butene	563-46-2						10,000
3-Methyl-1-butene	563-45-1						10,000
Methyl chloride	74-87-3			100	X	U045	10,000
Methyl 2-chloroacrylate	80-63-7	500	500				
Methyl chlorocarbonate	79-22-1	500	1,000	1,000	313	U156	5,000
Methyl chloroform	71-55-6			1,000	X	U226	
Methyl chloroformate	79-22-1	500	1,000	1,000	X	U156	5,000
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5			10	313+^	U157	
5-Methylchrysene	3697-24-3				313+^		
4-Methyldiphenylmethane-3,4- diisocyanate	75790-84-0				313#		
6-Methyl-1,3-dithiolo[4,5- b]quinoxalin-2-one	2439-01-2				X		
4,4'-Methylenebis(2- chloroaniline)	101-14-4			10	313	U158	
2,2'-Methylenebis(4- chlorophenol)	97-23-4				X		
4,4'-Methylenebis(N,N- dimethyl)benzenamine	101-61-1				313		
1,1'-Methylene bis(4- isocyanatocyclohexane)	5124-30-1				313#		
Methylenebis(phenylisocyanat e)	101-68-8			5,000	313#		
Methylene bromide	74-95-3			1,000	313	U068	
Methylene chloride	75-09-2			1,000	X	U080	
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	101-77-9			10	313		
Methyl ether	115-10-6						10,000
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3			5,000	313	U159	
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	78-93-3			5,000	X	U159	
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	1338-23-4			10		U160	
Methyl formate	107-31-3						10,000

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Methyl hydrazine	60-34-4	500	10	10	313	P068	15,000
Methyl iodide	74-88-4			100	313	U138	
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1			5,000	313	U161	
Methyl isocyanate	624-83-9	500	10	10	313	P064	10,000
Methyl isothiocyanate	556-61-6	500	500		313		
2-Methylacetonitrile	75-86-5	1,000	10	10	313	P069	
Methyl mercaptan	74-93-1	500	100	100	313s	U153	10,000
Methylmercuric dicyanamide	502-39-6	500/10,000	500		313c		
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6			1,000	313	U162	
N-Methylolacrylamide	924-42-5				313		
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	100/10,000	100	100	313	P071	
Methyl phenkapton	3735-23-7	500	500				
Methyl phosphonic dichloride	676-97-1	100	100				
2-Methylpropene	115-11-7						10,000
2-Methylpyridine	109-06-8			5,000	313	U191	
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4				313		
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634-04-4			1,000	313		
Methyl thiocyanate	556-64-9	10,000	10,000				20,000
Methylthiouracil	56-04-2			10		U164	
Methyltrichlorosilane	75-79-6	500	500				5,000
Methyl vinyl ketone	78-94-4	10	10				
Metiram	9006-42-2				313		
Metolcarb	1129-41-5	100/10,000	1*	1*		P190	
Metribuzin	21087-64-9				313		
Mevinphos	7786-34-7	500	10	10	313		
Mexacarbate	315-18-4	500/10,000	1,000	1,000		P128	
Michler's ketone	90-94-8				313		
Mitomycin C	50-07-7	500/10,000	10	10		U010	
Molinate	2212-67-1				313		
Molybdenum trioxide	1313-27-5				313		
Monochloropentafluoroethane	76-15-3				313		
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	10/10,000	10				
Monoethylamine	75-04-7			100			10,000
Monomethylamine	74-89-5			100			10,000
Monuron	150-68-5				313		
Muscimol	2763-96-4	500/10,000	1,000	1,000		P007	
Mustard gas	505-60-2	500	500		313		
Myclobutanil	88671-89-0				313		
Nabam	142-59-6				313		
Naled	300-76-5			10	313		
Naphthalene	91-20-3			100	313	U165	
1,5-Naphthalene diisocyanate	3173-72-6				313#		
1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate	63-25-2			100	X	U279	
Naphthenic acid	1338-24-5			100			
1,4-Naphthoquinone	130-15-4			5,000		U166	
alpha-Naphthylamine	134-32-7			100	313	U167	
beta-Naphthylamine	91-59-8			10	313	U168	
Nickel	7440-02-0			100	313		
Nickel ammonium sulfate	15699-18-0			100	313c		
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	1	10	10	313c	P073	1,000
Nickel chloride	7718-54-9			100	313c		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Nickel chloride	37211-05-5			100	313c		
Nickel Compounds	N495			***	313		
Nickel cyanide	557-19-7			10	313c	P074	
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7			10	313c		
Nickel nitrate	14216-75-2			100	313c		
Nickel sulfate	7786-81-4			100	313c		
Nicotine	54-11-5	100	100	100	313c	P075	
Nicotine and salts	54-11-5			100	313c	P075	
Nicotine and salts	N503				313		
Nicotine sulfate	65-30-5	100/10,000	100	100	313c		
Nitrapyrin	1929-82-4				313		
Nitrate compounds (water dissociable)	N511				313		
Nitric acid	7697-37-2	1,000	1,000	1,000	313		
Nitric acid (conc 80% or greater)	7697-37-2	1,000	1,000	1,000	X		15,000
Nitric oxide	10102-43-9	100	10	10		P076	10,000
Nitrilotriacetic acid	139-13-9				313		
p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6			5,000	313	P077	
5-Nitro-o-anisidine	99-59-2				313		
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	10,000	1,000	1,000	313	U169	
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3			10	313		
Nitrocyclohexane	1122-60-7	500	500				
Nitrofen	1836-75-5				313		
Nitrogen dioxide	10102-44-0	100	10	10		P078	
Nitrogen dioxide	10544-72-6			10			
Nitrogen mustard	51-75-2	10	10		313		
Nitrogen oxide (NO)	10102-43-9	100	10	10		P076	10,000
Nitroglycerin	55-63-0			10	313	P081	
Nitrophenol (mixed isomers)	25154-55-6			100			
2-Nitrophenol	88-75-5			100	313		
4-Nitrophenol	100-02-7			100	313	U170	
m-Nitrophenol	554-84-7			100			
p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7			100	X	U170	
Nitrophenols	0			***			
2-Nitropropane	79-46-9			10	313	U171	
1-Nitropyrene	5522-43-0				313+^		
Nitrosamines	0			***			
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3			10	313	U172	
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	1116-54-7			1		U173	
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5			1	313	U174	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	1,000	10	10	313	P082	
Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	1,000	10	10	X	P082	
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6			100	313		
p-Nitrosodiphenylamine	156-10-5				313		
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621-64-7			10	313	U111	
N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	759-73-9			1	313	U176	
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684-93-5			1	313	U177	
N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	615-53-2			1		U178	
N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	4549-40-0			10	313	P084	
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2			1	313		
N-Nitrosornicotine	16543-55-8				313		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4			10	313	U179	
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2			1		U180	
Nitrotoluene	1321-12-6			1,000			
m-Nitrotoluene	99-08-1			1,000			
o-Nitrotoluene	88-72-2			1,000			
p-Nitrotoluene	99-99-0			1,000			
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8			100	313	U181	
Nitrous acid, ethyl ester	109-95-5						10,000
Norbormide	991-42-4	100/10,000	100				
Norflurazon	27314-13-2				313		
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9- octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	3268-87-9				313^A		
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9- octachlorodibenzofuran	39001-02-0				313^A		
Octachloronaphthalene	2234-13-1				313		
Octachlorostyrene	29082-74-4				313^A		
Octanoic acid, 2,6-dibromo-4- cyanophenyl ester	1689-99-2				X		
Oleum (fuming sulfuric acid)	8014-95-7			1,000			10,000
Organorhodium Complex (PMN-82-147)	0	10/10,000	10	**			
Oryzalin	19044-88-3				313		
Osmium oxide OsO4 (T-4)-	20816-12-0			1,000	X	P087	
Osmium tetroxide	20816-12-0			1,000	313	P087	
Ouabain	630-60-4	100/10,000	100				
7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane- 2,3-dicarboxylic acid, dipotassium salt	2164-07-0				X		
Oxamyl	23135-22-0	100/10,000	1*	1*		P194	
Oxetane, 3,3- bis(chloromethyl)-	78-71-7	500	500				
Oxirane	75-21-8	1,000	10	10	X	U115	10,000
Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	106-89-8	1,000	100	100	X	U041	20,000
Oxirane, methyl-	75-56-9	10,000	100	100	X		10,000
Oxydemeton methyl	301-12-2				313		
Oxydiazon	19666-30-9				313		
Oxydisulfoton	2497-07-6	500	500				
Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3				313		
Ozone	10028-15-6	100	100		313		
Paraformaldehyde	30525-89-4			1,000			
Paraldehyde	123-63-7			1,000	313	U182	
Paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	10/10,000	10		313		
Paraquat methosulfate	2074-50-2	10/10,000	10				
Parathion	56-38-2	100	10	10	313	P089	
Parathion-methyl	298-00-0	100/10,000	100	100	X	P071	
Paris green	12002-03-8	500/10,000	1	1			
PCBs	1336-36-3			1	X		
PCNB	82-68-8			100	X	U185	
PCP	87-86-5			10	X		
Pebulate	1114-71-2				313		
Pendimethalin	40487-42-1				313^A		
Pentaborane	19624-22-7	500	500				
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5			10	313^A	U183	

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzo- p-dioxin	40321-76-4				313!^		
1,2,3,7,8- pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-41-6				313!^		
2,3,4,7,8- pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-31-4				313!^		
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7			10	313	U184	
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8			100	X	U185	
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5			10	313		
Pentadecylamine	2570-26-5	100/10,000	100				
1,3-Pentadiene	504-60-9			100		U186	10,000
Pentane	109-66-0						10,000
1-Pentene	109-67-1						10,000
2-Pentene, (E)-	646-04-8						10,000
2-Pentene, (Z)-	627-20-3						10,000
Pentobarbital sodium	57-33-0				313		
Peracetic acid	79-21-0	500	500		313		10,000
Perchloroethylene	127-18-4			100	X	U210	
Perchloromethyl mercaptan	594-42-3	500	100	100	313		10,000
Permethrin	52645-53-1				313		
Phenacetin	62-44-2			100		U187	
Phenanthrene	85-01-8			5,000	313		
Phenol	108-95-2	500/10,000	1,000	1,000	313	U188	
Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate	114-26-1			100	X	U411	
Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcarbamate	64-00-6	500/10,000	1*	1*		P202	
Phenol, 2,2'-thiobis[4-chloro-6- methyl-	4418-66-0	100/10,000	100				
Phenothrin	26002-80-2				313		
Phenoxarsine, 10,10'-oxydi-	58-36-6	500/10,000	500				
(2-(4-Phenoxyphenoxy)ethyl carbamic acid ethyl ester	72490-01-8				X		
Phenyl dichloroarsine	696-28-6	500	1	1		P036	
(1,2- Phenylenebis(iminocarbonothi oyl)) biscarbamic acid diethyl ester	23564-06-9				X		
1,2-Phenylenediamine	95-54-5				313		
1,3-Phenylenediamine	108-45-2				313		
p-Phenylenediamine	106-50-3			5,000	313		
1,2-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride	615-28-1				313		
1,4-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride	624-18-0				313		
1,3-Phenylene diisocyanate	123-61-5				313#		
1,4-Phenylene diisocyanate	104-49-4				313#		
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride	59-88-1	1,000/10,000	1,000				
Phenylmercuric acetate	62-38-4	500/10,000	100	100	313c	P092	
Phenylmercury acetate	62-38-4	500/10,000	100	100	313c	P092	
5-(Phenylmethyl)-3- furanyl)methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3- (2-methyl-1- propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxyl	10453-86-8				X		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
ate							
2-Phenylphenol	90-43-7				313		
Phenylsilatrane	2097-19-0	100/10,000	100				
Phenylthiourea	103-85-5	100/10,000	100	100		P093	
Phenytol	57-41-0				313		
Phorate	298-02-2	10	10	10		P094	
Phosacetim	4104-14-7	100/10,000	100				
Phosfolan	947-02-4	100/10,000	100				
Phosgene	75-44-5	10	10	10	313	P095	500
Phosmet	732-11-6	10/10,000	10				
Phosphamidon	13171-21-6	100	100				
Phosphine	7803-51-2	500	100	100	313	P096	5,000
Phosphonic acid, (2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl)-, dimethyl ester	52-68-6			100	X		
Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, O-ethyl O-(4-(methylthio)phenyl) ester	2703-13-1	500	500				
Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, S-(2-(bis(1-methylethyl)amino)ethyl) O-ethyl ester	50782-69-9	100	100				
Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, O-(4-nitrophenyl) O-phenyl ester	2665-30-7	500	500				
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2			5,000			
Phosphoric acid, 2-chloro-1-(2,3,5-trichlorophenyl) ethenyl dimethyl ester	961-11-5				X		
Phosphoric acid, 2-dichloroethenyl dimethyl ester	62-73-7	1,000	10	10	X		
Phosphoric acid, dimethyl 4-(methylthio) phenyl ester	3254-63-5	500	500				
Phosphorodithioic acid O-ethyl S,S-dipropyl ester	13194-48-4	1,000	1,000		X		
Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl-O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	56-38-2	100	10	10	X	P089	
Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl-5-(2-(methylthio)ethyl)ester	2587-90-8	500	500				
Phosphorous trichloride	7719-12-2	1,000	1,000	1,000			15,000
Phosphorus	7723-14-0	100	1	1			
Phosphorus (yellow or white)	7723-14-0	100	1	1	313		
Phosphorus oxychloride	10025-87-3	500	1,000	1,000			5,000
Phosphorus pentachloride	10026-13-8	500	500				
Phosphorus trichloride	7719-12-2	1,000	1,000	1,000			15,000
Phosphoryl chloride	10025-87-3	500	1,000	1,000			5,000
Phthalate Esters	0			***			
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9			5,000	313	U190	
Physostigmine	57-47-6	100/10,000	1*	1*		P204	
Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1)	57-64-7	100/10,000	1*	1*		P188	
Picloram	1918-02-1				313		
2-Picoline	109-06-8			5,000	X	U191	
Picric acid	88-89-1				313		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Picrotoxin	124-87-8	500/10,000	500				
N,N'-(1,4- Piperazinediylbis(2,2,2- trichloroethylidene)) bisformamide	26644-46-2				X		
Piperidine	110-89-4	1,000	1,000				15,000
Piperonyl butoxide	51-03-6				313		
Pirimifos-ethyl	23505-41-1	1,000	1,000				
Pirimiphos methyl	29232-93-7				313		
Plumbane, tetramethyl-	75-74-1	100	100				10,000
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	N575				313		
Polychlorinated alkanes (C10 to C13)	N583				313		
Polychlorinated biphenyls	1336-36-3			1	313^		
Polycyclic aromatic compounds (includes only 19 chemicals)	N590				313^		
Polycyclic organic matter	0			***			
Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	9016-87-9				313#		
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	0			***			
Potassium arsenate	7784-41-0			1	313c		
Potassium arsenite	10124-50-2	500/10,000	1	1	313c		
Potassium bichromate	7778-50-9			10	313c		
Potassium bromate	7758-01-2				313		
Potassium chromate	7789-00-6			10	313c		
Potassium cyanide	151-50-8	100	10	10	313c	P098	
Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate	128-03-0				313		
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3			1,000			
Potassium N- methyldithiocarbamate	137-41-7				313		
Potassium permanganate	7722-64-7			100	313c		
Potassium silver cyanide	506-61-6	500	1	1	313c	P099	
Profenofos	41198-08-7				313		
Promecarb	2631-37-0	500/10,000	1*	1*		P201	
Prometryn	7287-19-6				313		
Pronamide	23950-58-5			5,000	313	U192	
Propachlor	1918-16-7				313		
1,2-Propadiene	463-49-0						10,000
Propadiene	463-49-0						10,000
2-Propanamine	75-31-0						10,000
Propane	74-98-6						10,000
Propane, 2-chloro-	75-29-6						10,000
Propane 1,2-dichloro-	78-87-5			1,000	X	U083	
Propane, 2,2-dimethyl-	463-82-1						10,000
Propane, 2-methyl	75-28-5						10,000
Propanenitrile	107-12-0	500	10	10		P101	10,000
Propanenitrile, 2-methyl-	78-82-0	1,000	1,000				20,000
1,3-Propane sultone	1120-71-4			10	X	U193	
Propane sultone	1120-71-4			10	313	U193	
Propanil	709-98-8				313		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Propargite	2312-35-8			10	313		
Propargyl alcohol	107-19-7			1,000	313	P102	
Propargyl bromide	106-96-7	10	10				
2-Propenal	107-02-8	500	1	1	X	P003	5,000
2-Propen-1-amine	107-11-9	500	500		X		10,000
Propene	115-07-1				X		10,000
1-Propene	115-07-1				X		10,000
1-Propene, 1-chloro-	590-21-6						10,000
1-Propene, 2-chloro-	557-98-2						10,000
1-Propene, 2-methyl-	115-11-7						10,000
2-Propenenitrile	107-13-1	10,000	100	100	X	U009	20,000
2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-	126-98-7	500	1,000	1,000	X	U152	10,000
2-Propen-1-ol	107-18-6	1,000	100	100	X	P005	15,000
2-Propenoyl chloride	814-68-6	100	100				5,000
Propetamphos	31218-83-4				313		
Propham	122-42-9			1*		U373	
Propiconazole	60207-90-1				313		
beta-Propiolactone	57-57-8	500	10	10	313		
Propionaldehyde	123-38-6			1,000	313		
Propionic acid	79-09-4			5,000			
Propionic anhydride	123-62-6			5,000			
Propionitrile	107-12-0	500	10	10		P101	10,000
Propionitrile, 3-chloro-	542-76-7	1,000	1,000	1,000	X	P027	
Propiophenone, 4'-amino	70-69-9	100/10,000	100				
Propoxur	114-26-1			100	313	U411	
n-Propylamine	107-10-8			5,000		U194	
Propyl chloroformate	109-61-5	500	500				15,000
Propylene	115-07-1				313		10,000
Propyleneimine	75-55-8	10,000	1	1	313	P067	10,000
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	10,000	100	100	313		10,000
1-Propyne	74-99-7						10,000
Propyne	74-99-7						10,000
Prothoate	2275-18-5	100/10,000	100				
Pyrene	129-00-0	1,000/10,000	5,000	5,000			
Pyrethrins	121-21-1			1			
Pyrethrins	121-29-9			1			
Pyrethrins	8003-34-7			1			
Pyridine	110-86-1			1,000	313	U196	
Pyridine, 4-amino-	504-24-5	500/10,000	1,000	1,000		P008	
Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-,(S)-	54-11-5	100	100	100		P075	
Pyridine, 2-methyl-5-vinyl-	140-76-1	500	500				
Pyridine, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide	1124-33-0	500/10,000	500				
2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-bromo-6-methyl-3-(1-methylpropyl), lithium salt	53404-19-6				X		
Pyriminil	53558-25-1	100/10,000	100				
Quinoline	91-22-5			5,000	313		
Quinone	106-51-4			10	313	U197	
Quintozene	82-68-8			100	313	U185	
Quizalofop-ethyl	76578-14-8				313		
Reserpine	50-55-5			5,000		U200	

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Resmethrin	10453-86-8				313		
Resorcinol	108-46-3			5,000		U201	
Saccharin (manufacturing)	81-07-2			100	313	U202	
Saccharin and salts	81-07-2			100		U202	
Safrole	94-59-7			100	313	U203	
Salcomine	14167-18-1	500/10,000	500				
Sarin	107-44-8	10	10				
Selenious acid	7783-00-8	1,000/10,000	10	10	313c	U204	
Selenious acid, dithallium(1+) salt	12039-52-0			1,000	313c	P114	
Selenium	7782-49-2			100	313		
Selenium Compounds	N725			***	313		
Selenium dioxide	7446-08-4			10	313c		
Selenium oxychloride	7791-23-3	500	500		313c		
Selenium sulfide	7488-56-4			10	313c	U205	
Selenourea	630-10-4			1,000		P103	
Semicarbazide hydrochloride	563-41-7	1,000/10,000	1,000				
Sethoxydim	74051-80-2				313		
Silane	7803-62-5						10,000
Silane, (4-aminobutyl)diethoxymethyl-	3037-72-7	1,000	1,000				
Silane, chlorotrimethyl-	75-77-4	1,000	1,000				10,000
Silane, dichloro-	4109-96-0						10,000
Silane, dichlorodimethyl-	75-78-5	500	500				5,000
Silane, tetramethyl-	75-76-3						10,000
Silane, trichloro-	10025-78-2						10,000
Silane, trichloromethyl-	75-79-6	500	500				5,000
Silver	7440-22-4			1,000	313		
Silver Compounds	N740			***	313		
Silver cyanide	506-64-9			1	313c	P104	
Silver nitrate	7761-88-8			1	313c		
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	93-72-1			100			
Simazine	122-34-9				313		
Sodium	7440-23-5			10			
Sodium arsenate	7631-89-2	1,000/10,000	1	1	313c		
Sodium arsenite	7784-46-5	500/10,000	1	1	313c		
Sodium azide (Na(N3))	26628-22-8	500	1,000	1,000	313	P105	
Sodium bichromate	10588-01-9			10	313c		
Sodium bifluoride	1333-83-1			100			
Sodium bisulfite	7631-90-5			5,000			
Sodium cacodylate	124-65-2	100/10,000	100				
Sodium chromate	7775-11-3			10	313c		
Sodium cyanide (Na(CN))	143-33-9	100	10	10	313c	P106	
Sodium dicamba	1982-69-0				313		
Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate	128-04-1				313		
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	25155-30-0			1,000			
Sodium fluoride	7681-49-4			1,000			
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	10/10,000	10	10	313	P058	
Sodium hydrosulfide	16721-80-5			5,000			
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2			1,000			
Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9			100			

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Sodium hypochlorite	10022-70-5			100			
Sodium methylate	124-41-4			1,000			
Sodium methyldithiocarbamate	137-42-8				X		
Sodium nitrite	7632-00-0			100	313		
Sodium pentachlorophenate	131-52-2				313		
Sodium o-phenylphenoxide	132-27-4				313		
Sodium phosphate, dibasic	7558-79-4			5,000			
Sodium phosphate, dibasic	10039-32-4			5,000			
Sodium phosphate, dibasic	10140-65-5			5,000			
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	7601-54-9			5,000			
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	7758-29-4			5,000			
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	7785-84-4			5,000			
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	10101-89-0			5,000			
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	10124-56-8			5,000			
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	10361-89-4			5,000			
Sodium selenate	13410-01-0	100/10,000	100		313c		
Sodium selenite	7782-82-3			100	313c		
Sodium selenite	10102-18-8	100/10,000	100	100	313c		
Sodium tellurite	10102-20-2	500/10,000	500				
Stannane, acetoxetriphenyl-	900-95-8	500/10,000	500				
Streptozotocin	18883-66-4			1		U206	
Strontium chromate	7789-06-2			10	313c		
Strychnine	57-24-9	100/10,000	10	10	313c	P108	
Strychnine and salts	N746				313		
Strychnine, and salts	57-24-9			10	313c	P108	
Strychnine, sulfate	60-41-3	100/10,000	10	10	313c		
Styrene	100-42-5			1,000	313		
Styrene oxide	96-09-3			100	313		
Sulfotep	3689-24-5	500	100	100		P109	
Sulfoxide, 3-chloropropyl octyl	3569-57-1	500	500				
Sulfur dioxide	7446-09-5	500	500				
Sulfur dioxide (anhydrous)	7446-09-5	500	500				5,000
Sulfur fluoride (SF4), (T-4)-	7783-60-0	100	100				2,500
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Sulfuric acid (aerosol forms only)	7664-93-9	1,000	1,000	1,000	313		
Sulfuric acid (fuming)	8014-95-7			1,000			10,000
Sulfuric acid, mixture with sulfur trioxide	8014-95-7			1,000			10,000
Sulfur monochloride	12771-08-3			1,000			
Sulfur phosphide	1314-80-3			100		U189	
Sulfur tetrafluoride	7783-60-0	100	100				2,500
Sulfur trioxide	7446-11-9	100	100				10,000
Sulfuryl fluoride	2699-79-8				313		
Sulprofos	35400-43-2				313		
2,4,5-T acid	93-76-5			1,000			
2,4,5-T amines	1319-72-8			5,000			
2,4,5-T amines	2008-46-0			5,000			
2,4,5-T amines	3813-14-7			5,000			
2,4,5-T amines	6369-96-6			5,000			
2,4,5-T amines	6369-97-7			5,000			
2,4,5-T esters	93-79-8			1,000			

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
2,4,5-T esters	1928-47-8			1,000			
2,4,5-T esters	2545-59-7			1,000			
2,4,5-T esters	25168-15-4			1,000			
2,4,5-T esters	61792-07-2			1,000			
2,4,5-T salts	13560-99-1			1,000			
Tabun	77-81-6	10	10				
Tebuthiuron	34014-18-1				313		
Tellurium hexafluoride	7783-80-4	100	100				
Temephos	3383-96-8				313		
TEPP	107-49-3	100	10	10		P111	
Terbacil	5902-51-2				313		
Terbufos	13071-79-9	100	100				
Tetrabromobisphenol A	79-94-7				313 ^A		
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3			5,000		U207	
2,3,7,8- tetrachlorodibenzofuran	51207-31-9				313 ^A		
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p- dioxin (TCDD)	1746-01-6			1	313 ^A		
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6			100	313	U208	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5			100	313	U209	
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4			100	313	U210	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-1- fluoroethane	354-14-3				313		
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-2- fluoroethane	354-11-0				313		
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2			10	313 ^c		
Tetrachlorvinphos	961-11-5				313		
Tetracycline hydrochloride	64-75-5				313		
Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	3689-24-5	500	100	100		P109	
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	100	10	10	313 ^c	P110	
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate	107-49-3	100	10	10		P111	
Tetraethyltin	597-64-8	100	100				
Tetrafluoroethylene	116-14-3						10,000
Tetrahydro-5,5-dimethyl-2(1H)- pyrimidinone(3-(4- (trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-1-(2-(4- (trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethenyl) -2-propenylidene)hydrazone	67485-29-4				X		
Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2H- 1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione	533-74-4				X		
Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2H- 1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione, ion(1-), sodium	53404-60-7				X		
Tetramethrin	7696-12-0				313		
2,2,3,3- Tetramethylcyclopropane carboxylic acid cyano(3- phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester	39515-41-8				X		
Tetramethyllead	75-74-1	100	100		313 ^c		10,000
Tetramethylsilane	75-76-3						10,000
Tetranitromethane	509-14-8	500	10	10		P112	10,000
Thallic oxide	1314-32-5			100	313 ^c	P113	
Thallium	7440-28-0			1,000	313		
Thallium(I) acetate	563-68-8			100	313 ^c	U214	

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Thallium(I) carbonate	6533-73-9	100/10,000	100	100	313c	U215	
Thallium chloride TlCl	7791-12-0	100/10,000	100	100	313c	U216	
Thallium Compounds	N760			***	313		
Thallium(I) nitrate	10102-45-1			100	313c	U217	
Thallium sulfate	10031-59-1	100/10,000	100	100	313c		
Thallium(I) sulfate	7446-18-6	100/10,000	100	100	313c	P115	
Thallos carbonate	6533-73-9	100/10,000	100	100	313c	U215	
Thallos chloride	7791-12-0	100/10,000	100	100	313c	U216	
Thallos malonate	2757-18-8	100/10,000	100				
Thallos sulfate	7446-18-6	100/10,000	100	100	313c	P115	
Thiabendazole	148-79-8				313		
2-(4-Thiazolyl)-1H- benzimidazole	148-79-8				X		
Thioacetamide	62-55-5			10	313	U218	
Thiobencarb	28249-77-6				313		
Thiocarbazide	2231-57-4	1,000/10,000	1,000				
Thiocyanic acid, methyl ester	556-64-9	10,000	10,000				20,000
4,4'-Thiodianiline	139-65-1				313		
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0			1*	313	U410	
Thiofanox	39196-18-4	100/10,000	100	100		P045	
Thiomethanol	74-93-1	500	100	100	X	U153	10,000
Thionazin	297-97-2	500	100	100		P040	
Thiophanate ethyl	23564-06-9				313		
Thiophanate-methyl	23564-05-8			1*	313	U409	
Thiophenol	108-98-5	500	100	100		P014	
Thiosemicarbazide	79-19-6	100/10,000	100	100	313	P116	
Thiourea	62-56-6			10	313	U219	
Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-	5344-82-1	100/10,000	100	100		P026	
Thiourea, (2-methylphenyl)-	614-78-8	500/10,000	500				
Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	86-88-4	500/10,000	100	100		P072	
Thiram	137-26-8			10	313	U244	
Thorium dioxide	1314-20-1				313		
Titanium chloride (TiCl ₄) (T-4)-	7550-45-0	100	1,000	1,000	X		2,500
Titanium tetrachloride	7550-45-0	100	1,000	1,000	313		2,500
o-Tolidine	119-93-7			10	X	U095	
o-Tolidine dihydrochloride	612-82-8				X		
o-Tolidine dihydrofluoride	41766-75-0				X		
Toluene	108-88-3			1,000	313	U220	
Toluenediamine	25376-45-8			10	X	U221	
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	500	100	100	313		10,000
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	100	100	100	313		10,000
Toluenediisocyanate (mixed isomers)	26471-62-5			100	313	U223	10,000
Toluene diisocyanate (unspecified isomer)	26471-62-5			100	X	U223	10,000
o-Toluidine	95-53-4			100	313	U328	
p-Toluidine	106-49-0			100		U353	
o-Toluidine hydrochloride	636-21-5			100	313	U222	
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	500/10,000	1	1	313*	P123	
2,4,5-TP esters	32534-95-5			100			
Triadimefon	43121-43-3				313		
Triallate	2303-17-5			1*	313	U389	

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Triamiphos	1031-47-6	500/10,000	500				
Triaziquone	68-76-8				313		
Triazofos	24017-47-8	500	500				
Tribenuron methyl	101200-48-0				313		
Tribromomethane	75-25-2			100	X	U225	
Tributyltin fluoride	1983-10-4				313		
Tributyltin methacrylate	2155-70-6				313		
S,S,S-Tributyltrithiophosphate	78-48-8				313		
Trichlorfon	52-68-6			100	313		
Trichloroacetyl chloride	76-02-8	500	500		313		
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1			100	313		
Trichloro(chloromethyl)silane	1558-25-4	100	100				
Trichloro(dichlorophenyl)silane	27137-85-5	500	500				
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6			1,000	313	U226	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5			100	313	U227	
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6			100	313	U228	
Trichloroethylsilane	115-21-9	500	500				
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4			5,000	313	U121	
Trichloromethanesulfonyl chloride	594-42-3	500	100	100	X		10,000
Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4			5,000	X	U121	
Trichloronate	327-98-0	500	500				
Trichlorophenol	25167-82-2			10	313c		
2,3,4-Trichlorophenol	15950-66-0			10	313c		
2,3,5-Trichlorophenol	933-78-8			10	313c		
2,3,6-Trichlorophenol	933-75-5			10	313c		
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4			10	313		
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2			10	313		
3,4,5-Trichlorophenol	609-19-8			10			
Trichlorophenylsilane	98-13-5	500	500				
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4				313		
Trichlorosilane	10025-78-2						10,000
Triclopyr triethylammonium salt	57213-69-1				313		
Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate	27323-41-7			1,000			
Triethoxysilane	998-30-1	500	500				
Triethylamine	121-44-8			5,000	313	U404	
Trifluorochloroethylene	79-38-9						10,000
2-(4-((5-(Trifluoromethyl)-2- pyridinyl)oxy)- phenoxy)propanoic acid, butyl ester	69806-50-4				X		
Trifluralin	1582-09-8			10	313^		
Triforine	26644-46-2				313		
Trimethylamine	75-50-3			100			10,000
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6				313		
Trimethylchlorosilane	75-77-4	1,000	1,000				10,000
2,2,4-Trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate	16938-22-0				313#		
2,4,4-Trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate	15646-96-5				313#		
Trimethylolpropane phosphite	824-11-3	100/10,000	100				
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	540-84-1			1,000			

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
2,3,5-Trimethylphenyl methylcarbamate	2655-15-4				313		
Trimethyltin chloride	1066-45-1	500/10,000	500				
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	99-35-4			10		U234	
Triphenyltin chloride	639-58-7	500/10,000	500		313		
Triphenyltin hydroxide	76-87-9				313		
Tris(2-chloroethyl)amine	555-77-1	100	100				
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7			10	313	U235	
Tris(dimethylcarbamodithioato- S,S')iron	14484-64-1				X		
Trypan blue	72-57-1			10	313	U236	
Uracil mustard	66-75-1			10		U237	
Uranyl acetate	541-09-3			100			
Uranyl nitrate	10102-06-4			100			
Uranyl nitrate	36478-76-9			100			
Urea, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3- (trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-	2164-17-2				X		
Urethane	51-79-6			100	313	U238	
Valinomycin	2001-95-8	1,000/10,000	1,000				
Vandium (except when contained in an alloy)	7440-62-2				313		
Vanadium pentoxide	1314-62-1	100/10,000	1,000	1,000	313c	P120	
Vanadyl sulfate	27774-13-6			1,000	313c		
Vandium Compounds	N770				313		
Vikane	2699-79-8				X		
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8				313		
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	1,000	5,000	5,000	313		15,000
Vinyl acetate monomer	108-05-4	1,000	5,000	5,000	X		15,000
Vinyl acetylene	689-97-4						10,000
Vinyl bromide	593-60-2			100	313		
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4			1	313	U043	10,000
Vinyl ethyl ether	109-92-2						10,000
Vinyl fluoride	75-02-5						10,000
Vinylidene chloride	75-35-4			100	313	U078	10,000
Vinylidene fluoride	75-38-7						10,000
Vinyl methyl ether	107-25-5						10,000
Warfarin	81-81-2	500/10,000	100	100	X 313c	P001	
Warfarin and salts	N874				313		
Warfarin, & salts, conc.>0.3%	81-81-2			100	X 313c	P001	
Warfarin sodium	129-06-6	100/10,000	100	100	313c		
m-Xylene	108-38-3			1,000	313	U239	
o-Xylene	95-47-6			1,000	313	U239	
p-Xylene	106-42-3			100	313	U239	
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7			100	313	U239	
Xylenol	1300-71-6			1,000			
2,6-Xylidine	87-62-7				313		
Xylylene dichloride	28347-13-9	100/10,000	100				
Zinc	7440-66-6			1,000			
Zinc (fume or dust)	7440-66-6			1,000	313		
Zinc acetate	557-34-6			1,000	313c		
Zinc ammonium chloride	14639-97-5			1,000	313c		
Zinc ammonium chloride	14639-98-6			1,000	313c		

NAME	CAS/ 313 Category Codes	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ
Zinc ammonium chloride	52628-25-8			1,000	313c		
Zinc borate	1332-07-6			1,000	313c		
Zinc bromide	7699-45-8			1,000	313c		
Zinc carbonate	3486-35-9			1,000	313c		
Zinc chloride	7646-85-7			1,000	313c		
Zinc Compounds	N982			***	313		
Zinc cyanide	557-21-1			10	313c	P121	
Zinc, dichloro(4,4-dimethyl- 5((((methylamino)carbonyl)oxy) imino)pentanenitrile)-, (T-4)-	58270-08-9	100/10,000	100		313c		
Zinc fluoride	7783-49-5			1,000	313c		
Zinc formate	557-41-5			1,000	313c		
Zinc hydrosulfite	7779-86-4			1,000	313c		
Zinc nitrate	7779-88-6			1,000	313c		
Zinc phenolsulfonate	127-82-2			5,000	313c		
Zinc phosphide	1314-84-7	500	100	100	313c	P122	
Zinc phosphide (conc. <= 10%)	1314-84-7	500	100	100	313c	U249	
Zinc phosphide (conc. > 10%)	1314-84-7	500	100	100	313c	P122	
Zinc silicofluoride	16871-71-9			5,000	313c		
Zinc sulfate	7733-02-0			1,000	313c		
Zineb	12122-67-7				313		
Ziram	137-30-4			1*		P205	
Zirconium nitrate	13746-89-9			5,000			
Zirconium potassium fluoride	16923-95-8			1,000			
Zirconium sulfate	14644-61-2			5,000			
Zirconium tetrachloride	10026-11-6			5,000			

RADIONUCLIDES LISTED UNDER CERCLA
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SEE 40 CFR PART 302, TABLE 302.4, APPENDIX B, FOR MORE INFORMATION

Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)	Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)
Radionuclides (unlisted)		1	Barium-128	56	10
Actinium-224	89	100	Barium-131	56	10
Actinium-225	89	1	Barium-131m	56	1000
Actinium-226	89	10	Barium-133	56	10
Actinium-227	89	0.001	Barium-133m	56	100
Actinium-228	89	10	Barium-135m	56	1000
Aluminum-026	13	10	Barium-139	56	1000
Americium-237	95	1000	Barium-140	56	10
Americium-238	95	100	Barium-141	56	1000
Americium-239	95	100	Barium-142	56	1000
Americium-240	95	10	Berkelium-245	97	100
Americium-241	95	0.01	Berkelium-246	97	10
Americium-242	95	100	Berkelium-247	97	0.01
Americium-242m	95	0.01	Berkelium-249	97	1
Americium-243	95	0.01	Berkelium-250	97	100
Americium-244	95	10	Beryllium-007	4	100
Americium-244m	95	1000	Beryllium-010	4	1
Americium-245	95	1000	Bismuth-200	83	100
Americium-246	95	1000	Bismuth-201	83	100
Americium-246m	95	1000	Bismuth-202	83	1000
Antimony-115	51	1000	Bismuth-203	83	10
Antimony-116	51	1000	Bismuth-205	83	10
Antimony-116m	51	100	Bismuth-206	83	10
Antimony-117	51	1000	Bismuth-207	83	10
Antimony-118m	51	10	Bismuth-210	83	10
Antimony-119	51	1000	Bismuth-210m	83	0.1
Antimony-120 (16 min)	51	1000	Bismuth-212	83	100
Antimony-120 (5.76 day)	51	10	Bismuth-213	83	100
Antimony-122	51	10	Bismuth-214	83	100
Antimony-124	51	10	Bromine-074	35	100
Antimony-124m	51	1000	Bromine-074m	35	100
Antimony-125	51	10	Bromine-075	35	100
Antimony-126	51	10	Bromine-076	35	10
Antimony-126m	51	1000	Bromine-077	35	100
Antimony-127	51	10	Bromine-080	35	1000
Antimony-128 (10.4 min)	51	1000	Bromine-080m	35	1000
Antimony-128 (9.01 hours)	51	10	Bromine-082	35	10
Antimony-129	51	100	Bromine-083	35	1000
Antimony-130	51	100	Bromine-084	35	100
Antimony-131	51	1000	Cadmium-104	48	1000
Argon-039	18	1000	Cadmium-107	48	1000
Argon-041	18	10	Cadmium-109	48	1
Arsenic-069	33	1000	Cadmium-113	48	0.1
Arsenic-070	33	100	Cadmium-113m	48	0.1
Arsenic-071	33	100	Cadmium-115	48	100
Arsenic-072	33	10	Cadmium-115m	48	10
Arsenic-073	33	100	Cadmium-117	48	100
Arsenic-074	33	10	Cadmium-117m	48	10
Arsenic-076	33	100	Calcium-041	20	10
Arsenic-077	33	1000	Calcium-045	20	10
Arsenic-078	33	100	Calcium-047	20	10
Astatine-207	85	100	Californium-244	98	1000
Astatine-211	85	100	Californium-246	98	10
Barium-126	56	1000	Californium-248	98	0.1

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Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)	Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)
Californium-249	98	0.01	Curium-245	96	0.01
Californium-250	98	0.01	Curium-246	96	0.01
Californium-251	98	0.01	Curium-247	96	0.01
Californium-252	98	0.1	Curium-248	96	0.001
Californium-253	98	10	Curium-249	96	1000
Californium-254	98	0.1	Dysprosium-155	66	100
Carbon-011	6	1000	Dysprosium-157	66	100
Carbon-014	6	10	Dysprosium-159	66	100
Cerium-134	58	10	Dysprosium-165	66	1000
Cerium-135	58	10	Dysprosium-166	66	10
Cerium-137	58	1000	Einsteinium-250	99	10
Cerium-137m	58	100	Einsteinium-251	99	1000
Cerium-139	58	100	Einsteinium-253	99	10
Cerium-141	58	10	Einsteinium-254	99	0.1
Cerium-143	58	100	Einsteinium-254m	99	1
Cerium-144	58	1	Erbium-161	68	100
Cesium-125	55	1000	Erbium-165	68	1000
Cesium-127	55	100	Erbium-169	68	100
Cesium-129	55	100	Erbium-171	68	100
Cesium-130	55	1000	Erbium-172	68	10
Cesium-131	55	1000	Europium-145	63	10
Cesium-132	55	10	Europium-146	63	10
Cesium-134	55	1	Europium-147	63	10
Cesium-134m	55	1000	Europium-148	63	10
Cesium-135	55	10	Europium-149	63	100
Cesium-135m	55	100	Europium-150 (12.6 hours)	63	1000
Cesium-136	55	10	Europium-150 (34.2 yr)	63	10
Cesium-137	55	1	Europium-152	63	10
Cesium-138	55	100	Europium-152m	63	100
Chlorine-036	17	10	Europium-154	63	10
Chlorine-038	17	100	Europium-155	63	10
Chlorine-039	17	100	Europium-156	63	10
Chromium-048	24	100	Europium-157	63	10
Chromium-049	24	1000	Europium-158	63	1000
Chromium-051	24	1000	Fermium-252	100	10
Cobalt-055	27	10	Fermium-253	100	10
Cobalt-056	27	10	Fermium-254	100	100
Cobalt-057	27	100	Fermium-255	100	100
Cobalt-058	27	10	Fermium-257	100	1
Cobalt-058m	27	1000	Fluorine-018	9	1000
Cobalt-060	27	10	Francium-222	87	100
Cobalt-060m	27	1000	Francium-223	87	100
Cobalt-061	27	1000	Gadolinium-145	64	100
Cobalt-062m	27	1000	Gadolinium-146	64	10
Copper-060	29	100	Gadolinium-147	64	10
Copper-061	29	100	Gadolinium-148	64	0.001
Copper-064	29	1000	Gadolinium-149	64	100
Copper-067	29	100	Gadolinium-151	64	100
Curium-238	96	1000	Gadolinium-152	64	0.001
Curium-240	96	1	Gadolinium-153	64	10
Curium-241	96	10	Gadolinium-159	64	1000
Curium-242	96	1	Gallium-065	31	1000
Curium-243	96	0.01	Gallium-066	31	10
Curium-244	96	0.01	Gallium-067	31	100

**RADIONUCLIDES LISTED UNDER CERCLA
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SEE 40 CFR PART 302, TABLE 302.4, APPENDIX B, FOR MORE INFORMATION**

Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)	Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)
Gallium-068	31	1000	Indium-115m	49	100
Gallium-070	31	1000	Indium-116m	49	100
Gallium-072	31	10	Indium-117	49	1000
Gallium-073	31	100	Indium-117m	49	100
Germanium-066	32	100	Indium-119m	49	1000
Germanium-067	32	1000	Iodine-120	53	10
Germanium-068	32	10	Iodine-120m	53	100
Germanium-069	32	10	Iodine-121	53	100
Germanium-071	32	1000	Iodine-123	53	10
Germanium-075	32	1000	Iodine-124	53	0.1
Germanium-077	32	10	Iodine-125	53	0.01
Germanium-078	32	1000	Iodine-126	53	0.01
Gold-193	79	100	Iodine-128	53	1000
Gold-194	79	10	Iodine-129	53	0.001
Gold-195	79	100	Iodine-130	53	1
Gold-198	79	100	Iodine-131	53	0.01
Gold-198m	79	10	Iodine-132	53	10
Gold-199	79	100	Iodine-132m	53	10
Gold-200	79	1000	Iodine-133	53	0.1
Gold-200m	79	10	Iodine-134	53	100
Gold-201	79	1000	Iodine-135	53	10
Hafnium-170	72	100	Iridium-182	77	1000
Hafnium-172	72	1	Iridium-184	77	100
Hafnium-173	72	100	Iridium-185	77	100
Hafnium-175	72	100	Iridium-186	77	10
Hafnium-177m	72	1000	Iridium-187	77	100
Hafnium-178m	72	0.1	Iridium-188	77	10
Hafnium-179m	72	100	Iridium-189	77	100
Hafnium-180m	72	100	Iridium-190	77	10
Hafnium-181	72	10	Iridium-190m	77	1000
Hafnium-182	72	0.1	Iridium-192	77	10
Hafnium-182m	72	100	Iridium-192m	77	100
Hafnium-183	72	100	Iridium-194	77	100
Hafnium-184	72	100	Iridium-194m	77	10
Holmium-155	67	1000	Iridium-195	77	1000
Holmium-157	67	1000	Iridium-195m	77	100
Holmium-159	67	1000	Iron-052	26	100
Holmium-161	67	1000	Iron-055	26	100
Holmium-162	67	1000	Iron-059	26	10
Holmium-162m	67	1000	Iron-060	26	0.1
Holmium-164	67	1000	Krypton-074	36	10
Holmium-164m	67	1000	Krypton-076	36	10
Holmium-166	67	100	Krypton-077	36	10
Holmium-166m	67	1	Krypton-079	36	100
Holmium-167	67	100	Krypton-081	36	1000
Hydrogen-003	1	100	Krypton-083m	36	1000
Indium-109	49	100	Krypton-085	36	1000
Indium-110 (4.9 hours)	49	10	Krypton-085m	36	100
Indium-110 (69.1 min)	49	100	Krypton-087	36	10
Indium-111	49	100	Krypton-088	36	10
Indium-112	49	1000	Lanthanum-131	57	1000
Indium-113m	49	1000	Lanthanum-132	57	100
Indium-114m	49	10	Lanthanum-135	57	1000
Indium-115	49	0.1	Lanthanum-137	57	10

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Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)	Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)
Lanthanum-138	57	1	Molybdenum-099	42	100
Lanthanum-140	57	10	Molybdenum-101	42	1000
Lanthanum-141	57	1000	Neodymium-136	60	1000
Lanthanum-142	57	100	Neodymium-138	60	1000
Lanthanum-143	57	1000	Neodymium-139	60	1000
Lead-195m	82	1000	Neodymium-139m	60	100
Lead-198	82	100	Neodymium-141	60	1000
Lead-199	82	100	Neodymium-147	60	10
Lead-200	82	100	Neodymium-149	60	100
Lead-201	82	100	Neodymium-151	60	1000
Lead-202	82	1	Neptunium-232	93	1000
Lead-202m	82	10	Neptunium-233	93	1000
Lead-203	82	100	Neptunium-234	93	10
Lead-205	82	100	Neptunium-235	93	1000
Lead-209	82	1000	Neptunium-236 (1.2E 5 yr)	93	0.1
Lead-210	82	0.01	Neptunium-236 (22.5 hours)	93	100
Lead-211	82	100	Neptunium-237	93	0.01
Lead-212	82	10	Neptunium-238	93	10
Lead-214	82	100	Neptunium-239	93	100
Lutetium-169	71	10	Neptunium-240	93	100
Lutetium-170	71	10	Nickel-056	28	10
Lutetium-171	71	10	Nickel-057	28	10
Lutetium-172	71	10	Nickel-059	28	100
Lutetium-173	71	100	Nickel-063	28	100
Lutetium-174	71	10	Nickel-065	28	100
Lutetium-174m	71	10	Nickel-066	28	10
Lutetium-176	71	1	Niobium-088	41	100
Lutetium-176m	71	1000	Niobium-089 (122 minutes)	41	100
Lutetium-177	71	100	Niobium-089 (66 minutes)	41	100
Lutetium-177m	71	10	Niobium-090	41	10
Lutetium-178	71	1000	Niobium-093m	41	100
Lutetium-178m	71	1000	Niobium-094	41	10
Lutetium-179	71	1000	Niobium-095	41	10
Magnesium-028	12	10	Niobium-095m	41	100
Manganese-051	25	1000	Niobium-096	41	10
Manganese-052	25	10	Niobium-097	41	100
Manganese-052m	25	1000	Niobium-098	41	1000
Manganese-053	25	1000	Osmium-180	76	1000
Manganese-054	25	10	Osmium-181	76	100
Manganese-056	25	100	Osmium-182	76	100
Mendelevium-257	101	100	Osmium-185	76	10
Mendelevium-258	101	1	Osmium-189m	76	1000
Mercury-193	80	100	Osmium-191	76	100
Mercury-193m	80	10	Osmium-191m	76	1000
Mercury-194	80	0.1	Osmium-193	76	100
Mercury-195	80	100	Osmium-194	76	1
Mercury-195m	80	100	Palladium-100	46	100
Mercury-197	80	1000	Palladium-101	46	100
Mercury-197m	80	1000	Palladium-103	46	100
Mercury-199m	80	1000	Palladium-107	46	100
Mercury-203	80	10	Palladium-109	46	1000
Molybdenum-090	42	100	Phosphorus-032	15	0.1
Molybdenum-093	42	100	Phosphorus-033	15	1
Molybdenum-093m	42	10	Platinum-186	78	100

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Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)	Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)
Platinum-188	78	100	Protactinium-230	91	10
Platinum-189	78	100	Protactinium-231	91	0.01
Platinum-191	78	100	Protactinium-232	91	10
Platinum-193	78	1000	Protactinium-233	91	100
Platinum-193m	78	100	Protactinium-234	91	10
Platinum-195m	78	100	Radium-223	88	1
Platinum-197	78	1000	Radium-224	88	10
Platinum-197m	78	1000	Radium-225	88	1
Platinum-199	78	1000	Radium-226	88	0.1
Platinum-200	78	100	Radium-227	88	1000
Plutonium-234	94	1000	Radium-228	88	0.1
Plutonium-235	94	1000	Radon-220	86	0.1
Plutonium-236	94	0.1	Radon-222	86	0.1
Plutonium-237	94	1000	Rhenium-177	75	1000
Plutonium-238	94	0.01	Rhenium-178	75	1000
Plutonium-239	94	0.01	Rhenium-181	75	100
Plutonium-240	94	0.01	Rhenium-182 (12.7 hours)	75	10
Plutonium-241	94	1	Rhenium-182 (64.0 hours)	75	10
Plutonium-242	94	0.01	Rhenium-184	75	10
Plutonium-243	94	1000	Rhenium-184m	75	10
Plutonium-244	94	0.01	Rhenium-186	75	100
Plutonium-245	94	100	Rhenium-186m	75	10
Polonium-203	84	100	Rhenium-187	75	1000
Polonium-205	84	100	Rhenium-188	75	1000
Polonium-207	84	10	Rhenium-188m	75	1000
Polonium-210	84	0.01	Rhenium-189	75	1000
Potassium-040	19	1	Rhodium-099	45	10
Potassium-042	19	100	Rhodium-099m	45	100
Potassium-043	19	10	Rhodium-100	45	10
Potassium-044	19	100	Rhodium-101	45	10
Potassium-045	19	1000	Rhodium-101m	45	100
Praseodymium-136	59	1000	Rhodium-102	45	10
Praseodymium-137	59	1000	Rhodium-102m	45	10
Praseodymium-138m	59	100	Rhodium-103m	45	1000
Praseodymium-139	59	1000	Rhodium-105	45	100
Praseodymium-142	59	100	Rhodium-106m	45	10
Praseodymium-142m	59	1000	Rhodium-107	45	1000
Praseodymium-143	59	10	Rubidium-079	37	1000
Praseodymium-144	59	1000	Rubidium-081	37	100
Praseodymium-145	59	1000	Rubidium-081m	37	1000
Praseodymium-147	59	1000	Rubidium-082m	37	10
Promethium-141	61	1000	Rubidium-083	37	10
Promethium-143	61	100	Rubidium-084	37	10
Promethium-144	61	10	Rubidium-086	37	10
Promethium-145	61	100	Rubidium-087	37	10
Promethium-146	61	10	Rubidium-088	37	1000
Promethium-147	61	10	Rubidium-089	37	1000
Promethium-148	61	10	Ruthenium-094	44	1000
Promethium-148m	61	10	Ruthenium-097	44	100
Promethium-149	61	100	Ruthenium-103	44	10
Promethium-150	61	100	Ruthenium-105	44	100
Promethium-151	61	100	Ruthenium-106	44	1
Protactinium-227	91	100	Samarium-141	62	1000
Protactinium-228	91	10	Samarium-141m	62	1000

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Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)	Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)
Samarium-142	62	1000	Tantalum-176	73	10
Samarium-145	62	100	Tantalum-177	73	1000
Samarium-146	62	0.01	Tantalum-178	73	1000
Samarium-147	62	0.01	Tantalum-179	73	1000
Samarium-151	62	10	Tantalum-180	73	100
Samarium-153	62	100	Tantalum-180m	73	1000
Samarium-155	62	1000	Tantalum-182	73	10
Samarium-156	62	100	Tantalum-182m	73	1000
Scandium-043	21	1000	Tantalum-183	73	100
Scandium-044	21	100	Tantalum-184	73	10
Scandium-044m	21	10	Tantalum-185	73	1000
Scandium-046	21	10	Tantalum-186	73	1000
Scandium-047	21	100	Technetium-093	43	100
Scandium-048	21	10	Technetium-093m	43	1000
Scandium-049	21	1000	Technetium-094	43	10
Selenium-070	34	1000	Technetium-094m	43	100
Selenium-073	34	10	Technetium-096	43	10
Selenium-073m	34	100	Technetium-096m	43	1000
Selenium-075	34	10	Technetium-097	43	100
Selenium-079	34	10	Technetium-097m	43	100
Selenium-081	34	1000	Technetium-098	43	10
Selenium-081m	34	1000	Technetium-099	43	10
Selenium-083	34	1000	Technetium-099m	43	100
Silicon-031	14	1000	Technetium-101	43	1000
Silicon-032	14	1	Technetium-104	43	1000
Silver-102	47	100	Tellurium-116	52	1000
Silver-103	47	1000	Tellurium-121	52	10
Silver-104	47	1000	Tellurium-121m	52	10
Silver-104m	47	1000	Tellurium-123	52	10
Silver-105	47	10	Tellurium-123m	52	10
Silver-106	47	1000	Tellurium-125m	52	10
Silver-106m	47	10	Tellurium-127	52	1000
Silver-108m	47	10	Tellurium-127m	52	10
Silver-110m	47	10	Tellurium-129	52	1000
Silver-111	47	10	Tellurium-129m	52	10
Silver-112	47	100	Tellurium-131	52	1000
Silver-115	47	1000	Tellurium-131m	52	10
Sodium-022	11	10	Tellurium-132	52	10
Sodium-024	11	10	Tellurium-133	52	1000
Strontium-080	38	100	Tellurium-133m	52	1000
Strontium-081	38	1000	Tellurium-134	52	1000
Strontium-083	38	100	Terbium-147	65	100
Strontium-085	38	10	Terbium-149	65	100
Strontium-085m	38	1000	Terbium-150	65	100
Strontium-087m	38	100	Terbium-151	65	10
Strontium-089	38	10	Terbium-153	65	100
Strontium-090	38	0.1	Terbium-154	65	10
Strontium-091	38	10	Terbium-155	65	100
Strontium-092	38	100	Terbium-156	65	10
Sulfur-035	16	1	Terbium-156m (24.4 hours)	65	1000
Tantalum-172	73	100	Terbium-156m (5.0 hours)	65	1000
Tantalum-173	73	100	Terbium-157	65	100
Tantalum-174	73	100	Terbium-158	65	10
Tantalum-175	73	100	Terbium-160	65	10

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Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)	Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)
Terbium-161	65	100	Uranium-233	92	0.1
Thallium-194	81	1000	Uranium-234	92	0.1
Thallium-194m	81	100	Uranium-235	92	0.1
Thallium-195	81	100	Uranium-236	92	0.1
Thallium-197	81	100	Uranium-237	92	100
Thallium-198	81	10	Uranium-238	92	0.1
Thallium-198m	81	100	Uranium-239	92	1000
Thallium-199	81	100	Uranium-240	92	1000
Thallium-200	81	10	Vanadium-047	23	1000
Thallium-201	81	1000	Vanadium-048	23	10
Thallium-202	81	10	Vanadium-049	23	1000
Thallium-204	81	10	Xenon-120	54	100
Thorium-226	90	100	Xenon-121	54	10
Thorium-227	90	1	Xenon-122	54	100
Thorium-228	90	0.01	Xenon-123	54	10
Thorium-229	90	0.001	Xenon-125	54	100
Thorium-230	90	0.01	Xenon-127	54	100
Thorium-231	90	100	Xenon-129m	54	1000
Thorium-232	90	0.001	Xenon-131m	54	1000
Thorium-234	90	100	Xenon-133	54	1000
Thulium-162	69	1000	Xenon-133m	54	1000
Thulium-166	69	10	Xenon-135	54	100
Thulium-167	69	100	Xenon-135m	54	10
Thulium-170	69	10	Xenon-138	54	10
Thulium-171	69	100	Ytterbium-162	70	1000
Thulium-172	69	100	Ytterbium-166	70	10
Thulium-173	69	100	Ytterbium-167	70	1000
Thulium-175	69	1000	Ytterbium-169	70	10
Tin-110	50	100	Ytterbium-175	70	100
Tin-111	50	1000	Ytterbium-177	70	1000
Tin-113	50	10	Ytterbium-178	70	1000
Tin-117m	50	100	Yttrium-086	39	10
Tin-119m	50	10	Yttrium-086m	39	1000
Tin-121	50	1000	Yttrium-087	39	10
Tin-121m	50	10	Yttrium-088	39	10
Tin-123	50	10	Yttrium-090	39	10
Tin-123m	50	1000	Yttrium-090m	39	100
Tin-125	50	10	Yttrium-091	39	10
Tin-126	50	1	Yttrium-091m	39	1000
Tin-127	50	100	Yttrium-092	39	100
Tin-128	50	1000	Yttrium-093	39	100
Titanium-044	22	1	Yttrium-094	39	1000
Titanium-045	22	1000	Yttrium-095	39	1000
Tungsten-176	74	1000	Zinc-062	30	100
Tungsten-177	74	100	Zinc-063	30	1000
Tungsten-178	74	100	Zinc-065	30	10
Tungsten-179	74	1000	Zinc-069	30	1000
Tungsten-181	74	100	Zinc-069m	30	100
Tungsten-185	74	10	Zinc-071m	30	100
Tungsten-187	74	100	Zinc-072	30	100
Tungsten-188	74	10	Zirconium-086	40	100
Uranium-230	92	1	Zirconium-088	40	10
Uranium-231	92	1000	Zirconium-089	40	100
Uranium-232	92	0.01	Zirconium-093	40	1

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Radionuclide Name	Atomic Number	RQ (curies)
Zirconium-95	40	10
Zirconium-97	40	10

NOTES:

- m - Signifies a nuclear isomer which is a radionuclide in a higher energy metastable state relative to the parent isotope.
- Final RQs for all radionuclides apply to chemical compounds containing the radionuclides and elemental forms regardless of the diameter of pieces of solid material.
- An adjusted RQ of one curie applies to all radionuclides not otherwise listed. Whenever the RQs in the SARA Title III Consolidated List and this list are in conflict, the lowest RQ applies.
- Notification requirements for releases of mixtures or solutions of radionuclides can be found in 40 CFR section 302.6(b).

RCRA WASTE STREAMS AND UNLISTED HAZARDOUS WASTES
THE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE WASTE STREAMS HAVE BEEN TRUNCATED.
THIS LIST SHOULD BE USED FOR REFERENCE ONLY
COMPLIANCE INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND IN 40 CFR PART 302 AND TABLE 302.4

RCRA CODE	RQ	NAME
F001	10	The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing:
	100	(a) Tetrachloroethylene (CAS No. 127-18-4, RCRA Waste No. U210)
	100	(b) Trichloroethylene (CAS No. 79-01-6, RCRA Waste No. U228)
	1,000	(c) Methylene chloride (CAS No. 75-09-2, RCRA Waste No. U080)
	1,000	(d) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (CAS No. 71-55-6, RCRA Waste No. U226)
	10	(e) Carbon tetrachloride (CAS No. 56-23-5, RCRA Waste No. U211)
	5,000	(f) Chlorinated fluorocarbons
F002	10	The following spent halogenated solvents:
	100	(a) Tetrachloroethylene (CAS No. 127-18-4, RCRA Waste No. U210)
	1,000	(b) Methylene chloride (CAS No. 75-09-2, RCRA Waste No. U080)
	100	(c) Trichloroethylene (CAS No. 79-01-6, RCRA Waste No. U228)
	1,000	(d) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (CAS No. 71-55-6, RCRA Waste No. U226)
	100	(e) Chlorobenzene (CAS No. 108-90-7, RCRA Waste No. U037)
	5,000	(f) 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CAS No. 76-13-1)
	100	(g) o-Dichlorobenzene (CAS No. 95-50-1, RCRA Waste No. U070)
	5,000	(h) Trichlorofluoromethane (CAS No. 75-69-4, RCRA Waste No. U121)
	100	(i) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (CAS No. 79-00-5, RCRA Waste No. U227)
F003	100	The following spent non-halogenated solvents and still bottoms from recovery:
	1,000	(a) Xylene (CAS No. 1330-20-7, RCRA Waste No. U239)
	5,000	(b) Acetone (CAS No. 67-64-1, RCRA Waste No. U002)
	5,000	(c) Ethyl acetate (CAS No. 141-78-6, RCRA Waste No. U112)
	1,000	(d) Ethylbenzene (CAS No. 100-41-4)
	100	(e) Ethyl ether (CAS No. 60-29-7, RCRA Waste No. U117)
	5,000	(f) Methyl isobutyl ketone (CAS No. 108-10-1, RCRA Waste No. U161)
	5,000	(g) n-Butyl alcohol (CAS No. 71-36-3, RCRA Waste No. U031)
	5,000	(h) Cyclohexanone (CAS No. 108-94-1, RCRA Waste No. U057)
	5,000	(i) Methanol (CAS No. 67-56-1, RCRA Waste No. U154)
F004	100	The following spent non-halogenated solvents and still bottoms from recovery:
	100	(a) Cresols/cresylic acid (CAS No. 1319-77-3, RCRA Waste No. U052)
	1,000	(b) Nitrobenzene (CAS No. 98-95-3, RCRA Waste No. U169)
F005	100	The following spent non-halogenated solvents and still bottoms from recovery:
	1,000	(a) Toluene (CAS No. 108-88-3, RCRA Waste No. U220)
	5,000	(b) Methyl ethyl ketone (CAS No. 78-93-3, RCRA Waste No. U159)
	100	(c) Carbon disulfide (CAS No. 75-15-0, RCRA Waste No. P022)
	5,000	(d) Isobutanol (CAS No. 78-83-1, RCRA Waste No. U140)
	1,000	(e) Pyridine (CAS No. 110-86-1, RCRA Waste No. U196)
F006	10	Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations (w/some exceptions)
F007	10	Spent cyanide plating bath solns. from electroplating
F008	10	Plating bath residues from electroplating where cyanides are used
F009	10	Spent stripping/cleaning bath solns. from electroplating where cyanides are used
F010	10	Quenching bath residues from metal heat treating where cyanides are used
F011	10	Spent cyanide soln. from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating
F012	10	Quenching wastewater sludges from metal heat treating where cyanides are used
F019	10	Wastewater treatment sludges from chemical conversion aluminum coating

F020	1	Wastes from prod. or use of tri/tetrachlorophenol or derivative intermediates
F021	1	Wastes from prod. or use of pentachlorophenol or intermediates for derivatives
F022	1	Wastes from use of tetra/penta/hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions
F023	1	Wastes from mat. prod. on equip. previously used for tri/tetrachlorophenol
F024	1	Wastes from production of chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons (C1-C5)
F025	1	Lights ends, filters from prod. of chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons (C1-C5)
F026	1	Waste from equipment previously used to prod. tetra/penta/hexachlorobenzenes
F027	1	Discarded formulations containing tri/tetra/pentachlorophenols or derivatives
F028	1	Residues from incineration of soil contaminated w/ F020,F021,F022,F023,F026,F027
F032	1	Wastewaters, process residuals from wood preserving using chlorophenolic solns.
F034	1	Wastewaters, process residuals from wood preserving using creosote formulations
F035	1	Wastewaters, process residuals from wood preserving using arsenic or chromium
F037	1	Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge
F038	1	Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge
F039	1	Multisource leachate
K001	1	Wastewater treatment sludge from creosote/pentachlorophenol wood preserving
K002	10	Wastewater treatment sludge from prod. of chrome yellow and orange pigments
K003	10	Wastewater treatment sludge from prod. of molybdate orange pigments
K004	10	Wastewater treatment sludge from prod. of zinc yellow pigments
K005	10	Wastewater treatment sludge from prod. of chrome green pigments
K006	10	Wastewater treatment sludge from prod. of chrome oxide green pigments
K007	10	Wastewater treatment sludge from prod. of iron blue pigments
K008	10	Oven residue from prod. of chrome oxide green pigments
K009	10	Dist. bottoms from prod. of acetaldehyde from ethylene
K010	10	Dist. side cuts from prod. of acetaldehyde from ethylene
K011	10	Bottom stream from wastewater stripper in acrylonitrile prod.
K013	10	Bottom stream from acetonitrile column in acrylonitrile prod.
K014	5,000	Bottoms from acetonitrile purification column in acrylonitrile prod.
K015	10	Still bottoms from the dist. of benzyl chloride
K016	1	Heavy ends or dist. residues from prod. of carbon tetrachloride
K017	10	Heavy ends from the purification column in epichlorohydrin prod.
K018	1	Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride prod.
K019	1	Heavy ends from the dist. of ethylene dichloride during its prod.
K020	1	Heavy ends from the dist. of vinyl chloride during prod. of the monomer
K021	10	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes prod.
K022	1	Dist. bottom tars from prod. of phenol/acetone from cumene
K023	5,000	Dist. light ends from prod. of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene
K024	5,000	Dist. bottoms from prod. of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene
K025	10	Dist. bottoms from prod. of nitrobenzene by nitration of benzene
K026	1,000	Stripping still tails from the prod. of methyl ethyl pyridines
K027	10	Centrifuge/dist. residues from toluene diisocyanate prod.
K028	1	Spent catalyst from hydrochlorinator reactor in prod. of 1,1,1-trichloroethane
K029	1	Waste from product steam stripper in prod. of 1,1,1-trichloroethane
K030	1	Column bottoms/heavy ends from prod. of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene
K031	1	By-product salts generated in the prod. of MSMA and cacodylic acid
K032	10	Wastewater treatment sludge from the prod. of chlordane
K033	10	Wastewater/scrubwater from chlorination of cyclopentadiene in chlordane prod.
K034	10	Filter solids from filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in chlordane prod.
K035	1	Wastewater treatment sludges from the prod. of creosote
K036	1	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in disulfoton prod.

K037	1	Wastewater treatment sludges from the prod. of disulfoton
K038	10	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production
K039	10	Filter cake from filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in phorate prod.
K040	10	Wastewater treatment sludge from the prod. of phorate
K041	1	Wastewater treatment sludge from the prod. of toxaphene
K042	10	Heavy ends/residues from dist. of tetrachlorobenzene in 2,4,5-T prod.
K043	10	2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the prod. of 2,4-D
K044	10	Wastewater treatment sludge from manuf. and processing of explosives
K045	10	Spent carbon from treatment of wastewater containing explosives
K046	10	Wastewater sludge from manuf., formulating, loading of lead-based initiating compd
K047	10	Pink/red water from TNT operations
K048	10	Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry
K049	10	Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry
K050	10	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from petroleum refining industry
K051	10	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry
K052	10	Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry
K060	1	Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations
K061	10	Emission control dust/sludge from primary prod. of steel in electric furnaces
K062	10	Spent pickle liquor generated by steel finishing (SIC codes 331 and 332)
K064	10	Acid plant blowdown slurry/sludge from blowdown slurry from primary copper prod.
K065	10	Surface impoundment solids at primary lead smelting facilities
K066	10	Sludge from treatment of wastewater/acid plant blowdown from primary zinc prod.
K069	10	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting
K071	1	Brine purification muds from mercury cell process in chlorine production
K073	10	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from diaphragm cell process in chlorine production
K083	100	Distillation bottoms from aniline extraction
K084	1	Wastewater sludges from prod. of veterinary pharm. from arsenic compds.
K085	10	Distillation or fractionation column bottoms in prod. of chlorobenzenes
K086	10	Wastes/sludges from prod. of inks from chromium and lead-containing substances
K087	100	Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations
K088	10	Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction
K090	10	Emission control dust/sludge from ferrochromium/silicon prod.
K091	10	Emission control dust/sludge from ferrochromium prod.
K093	5,000	Dist. light ends from prod. of phthalic anhydride by ortho-xylene
K094	5,000	Dist. bottoms in prod. of phthalic anhydride by ortho-xylene
K095	100	Distillation bottoms in prod. of 1,1,1-trichloroethane
K096	100	Heavy ends from dist. column in prod. of 1,1,1-trichloroethane
K097	1	Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in prod. of chlordane
K098	1	Untreated process wastewater from the prod. of toxaphene
K099	10	Untreated wastewater from the prod. of 2,4-D
K100	10	Waste leaching soln from emission control dust/sludge in secondary lead smelting
K101	1	Dist. tar residue from aniline in prod. of veterinary pharm. from arsenic compd.
K102	1	Residue from activated carbon in prod. of veterinary pharm. from arsenic compds.
K103	100	Process residues from aniline extraction from the prod. of aniline
K104	10	Combined wastewater streams generated from prod. of nitrobenzene/aniline
K105	10	Aqueous stream from washing in prod. of chlorobenzenes
K106	1	Wastewater treatment sludge from mercury cell process in chlorine prod.
K107	10	Column bottoms from separation in prod. of UDMH from carboxylic acid hydrazides
K108	10	Condensed column overheads and vent gas from prod. of UDMH from -COOH hydrazides
K109	10	Spent filter cartridges from purif. of UDMH prod. from carboxylic acid hydrazides

K110	10	Condensed column overheads from separation in UDMH prod. from -COOH hydrazides
K111	10	Product washwaters from prod. of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene
K112	10	Reaction by-product water from drying in toluenediamine prod from dinitrotoluene
K113	10	Condensed liquid light ends from purification of toluenediamine during its prod.
K114	10	Vicinals from purification of toluenediamine during its prod from dinitrotoluene
K115	10	Heavy ends from toluenediamine purification during prod. from dinitrotoluene
K116	10	Organic condensate from solvent recovery system in prod. of toluene diisocyanate
K117	1	Wastewater from vent gas scrubber in ethylene bromide prod by ethene bromination
K118	1	Spent absorbent solids in purification of ethylene dibromide in its prod.
K123	10	Process waterwater from the prod. of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and salts
K124	10	Reactor vent scrubber water from prod of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and salts
K125	10	Filtration/other solids from prod. of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and salts
K126	10	Dust/sweepings from the prod. of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and salts
K131	100	Wastewater and spent sulfuric acid from the prod. of methyl bromide
K132	1,000	Spent absorbent and wastewater solids from the prod. of methyl bromide
K136	1	Still bottoms from ethylene dibromide purif. in prod. by ethene bromination
K141	1	Process residues from coal tar recovery in coking
K142	1	Tar storage tank residues from coke prod. from coal or recovery of coke by-prods
K143	1	Process residues from recovery of light oil in coking
K144	1	Wastewater residues from light oil refining in coking
K145	1	Residues from naphthalene collection and recovery from coke by-products
K147	1	Tar storage tank residues from coal tar refining in coking
K148	1	Residues from coal tar distillation, including still bottoms, in coking
K149	10	Distillation bottoms from the prod. of chlorinated toluenes/benzoyl chlorides
K150	10	Organic residuals from Cl gas and HCl recovery from chlorinated toluene prod.
K151	10	Wastewater treatment sludge from production of chlorotoluenes/benzoyl chlorides
K156	1*	Organic waste from production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes
K157	1*	Wastewaters from production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes (not sludges)
K158	1*	Bag house dusts & filter/separation solids from prod of carbamates, carb oximes
K159	1*	Organics from treatment of thiocarbamate waste
K161	1*	Purif. solids/bag house dust/sweepings from prod of dithiocarbamate acids/salts
K169	10	Crude oil storage tank sediment from refining operations
K170	1	Clarified slurry oil tank sediment of in-line filter/separation solids
K171	1	Spent hydrotreating catalyst
K172	1	Spent hydrefining catalyst
K174	1	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of ethylene dichloride or vinyl chloride monomer (EDC/VCM)
K175	1	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production vinyl chloride monomer using mercuric chloride catalyst in an acetylene-based process
D001	100	Unlisted hazardous wastes characteristic of ignitability
D002	100	Unlisted hazardous wastes characteristic of corrosivity
D003	100	Unlisted hazardous wastes characteristic of reactivity
		Unlisted hazardous wastes characteristic of toxicity:
D004	1	Arsenic
D005	1,000	Barium
D006	10	Cadmium
D007	10	Chromium
D008	10	Lead
D009	1	Mercury
D010	10	Selenium

D011	1	Silver
D012	1	Endrin
D013	1	Lindane
D014	1	Methoxychlor
D015	1	Toxaphene
D016	100	2,4-D
D017	100	2,4,5-TP
D018	10	Benzene
D019	10	Carbon tetrachloride
D020	1	Chlordane
D021	100	Chlorobenzene
D022	10	Chloroform
D023	100	o-Cresol
D024	100	m-Cresol
D025	100	p-Cresol
D026	100	Cresol
D027	100	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
D028	100	1,2-Dichloroethane
D029	100	1,1-Dichloroethylene
D030	10	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
D031	1	Heptachlor (and epoxide)
D032	10	Hexachlorobenzene
D033	1	Hexachlorobutadiene
D034	100	Hexachloroethane
D035	5,000	Methyl ethyl ketone
D036	1,000	Nitrobenzene
D037	10	Pentachlorophenol
D038	1,000	Pyridine
D039	100	Tetrachloroethylene
D040	100	Trichloroethylene
D041	10	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
D042	10	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
D043	1	Vinyl chloride

State Radio System Tower Information

System History

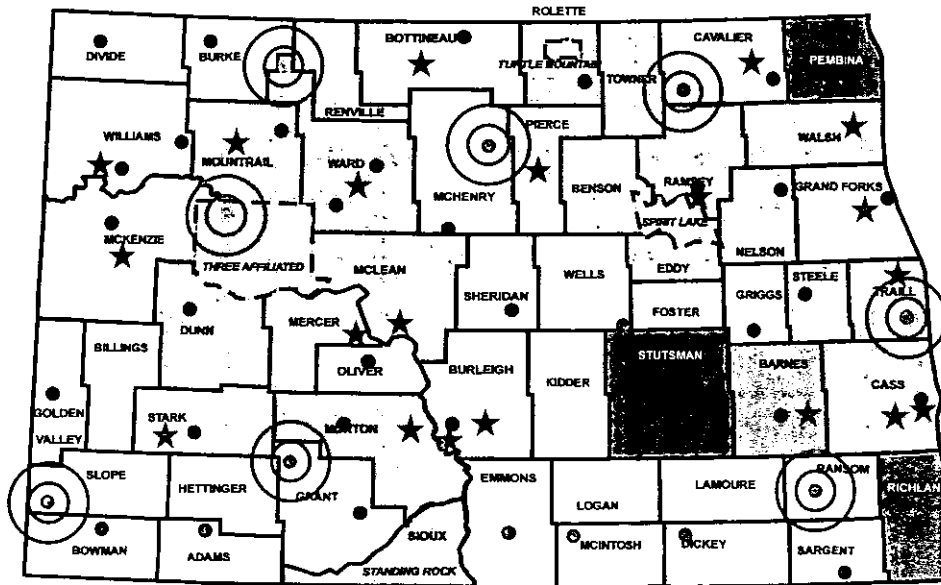
The State Radio system is the single source of interoperable radio communications in the state. The system was put in place in the 50's and updated in the 70's and again in the past 3 years. No new towers have been added to the system so the resulting coverage gaps have existed for many years. Over the past 8 years the risk due to existing gaps has increased through enhanced industrial, recreational, and general traffic use in once remote areas of the state. The map below depicts the service gap areas.

Agency Plan for Tower Budget

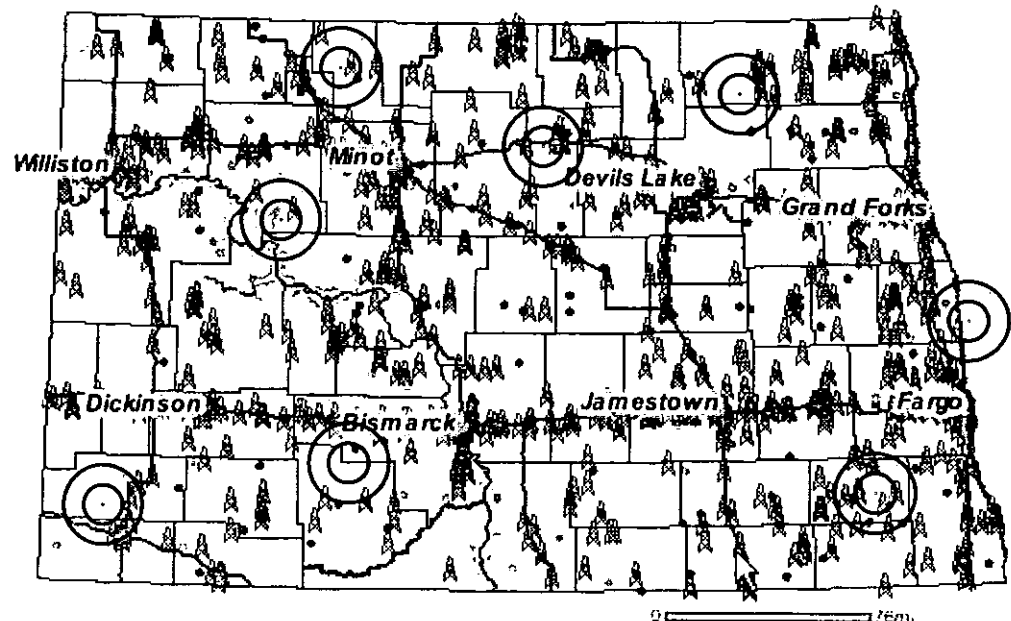
The \$500,000 in the existing agency budget will be used to place communications equipment on existing tower. Equipment would include radios, combiners, repeaters, filters, and antennas. If the existing building is incapable of housing the equipment, a portable support building will be included. If backup generation is not on available a system will also be include. The estimated cost is \$325,000.00. The remaining \$175,000.00 will be spent conducting engineering studies on existing towers and new build sites.

State Radio Tower Priorities and Estimates		
Site Vicinity	Estimated Cost With Out Tower	Estimated Cost With Tower
Wales	\$325,000.00	
Lisbon	\$325,000.00	\$1,200,000.00
New Town	\$325,000.00	\$1,200,000.00
Marmarth	\$325,000.00	\$1,200,000.00
Mayville	\$300,000.00	
Bowbells	\$325,000.00	\$1,200,000.00
Towner	\$325,000.00	\$1,200,000.00
Heart Butte Dam	\$325,000.00	\$1,200,000.00
Totals	\$2,550,000.00	\$7,200,000.00

Department of Transportation Towers					
Site Name	TWP	RGE	SEC	Desc	E911 Address
Amegard	151N	100W	11	SW1/4	3442 134 th Avenue NW
Belcourt	160N	70W	14	SE1/4	4681 87 th Street NE, Mylo
Bismarck	139N	81W	33	NE1/4	600 East Blvd. Avenue
Blasdel	157N	68W	23	NW1/4	6870 82 nd Avenue SW
Botineau	183N	76W	11	SE1/4	10605 Sule Road
Bowman	132N	102W	7	NW1/4	8557 147 th AV SW BOWMAN
Carrington	145N	68W	25	SE1/4	450 58 th Avenue SE
Cayuga	129W	55W	19	SW1/4	10188 138 th Avenue SE, Havanna
Cleveland	140N	67W	15	NE1/4	3229 64R Avenue SE
Columbus	160N	93W	6	NW1/4	8934 Highway 40, Powers Lake
Denhoff	146N	75W	17	SE1/4	1381 Hwy 14 NE
Devils Lake	152N	65W	14	SE1/4	7747 Ephraim Hill Road
Dickinson	138N	97W	34	SW1/4	4720 117 R Ave. SW
Dopden	Butte	150N	79W	11	SE1/4 2781 8 th Avenue NW
Driscoll	141N	74W	30	SE1/4	1855 29 St SE, Driscoll
Fargo	138N	55W	12	SW1/4	1915 Main Ave. West, West Fargo
Finley	147N	57W	11	SE1/4	400 Lincoln Avenue N
Fortuna	182N	101W	34	NE1/4	No 911 Address
Grand Forks	152N	50W	6	NW1/4	8500 55 th Street North
Hannover	143N	89W	22	SE1/4	1575 Hwy 31
Kildeer	147N	97W	34	SE1/4	No 911 Address
Linton	133N	76W	19	NE1/4	7515 Hwy 83, Linton
Mercurcourt	132N	65W	32	NE1/4	7300 83 rd Street SE
Milton	159N	57W	3	NW1/4	12322 Hwy 66, Milton
Minot	154N	83W	11	NW1/4	1521 54 th Avenue SW
Mod	132N	95W	22	NW1/4	No 911 Address
New Salem	138N	85W	9	NE1/4	4325 45 th AVE
Petersburg	152N	67W	10	NE1/4	4014 123 rd Avenue NE
Raigstad	133N	84W	19	NE1/4	4196 76 th Street
Ryder	152N	85W	33	SW1/4	28301 184 th St. SW
Sentinel Butte	139N	104W	8	SE1/4	180 1 st Avenue SE, Beach
Tioga	156N	85W	29	SE1/4	6143 103 rd Ave NW
Valley City	140N	57W	29	SE1/4	3475 122 nd Avenue SE
Wahpeton	132N	47W	7	NW1/4	7930 180 th Avenue SE
Williston	154N	99W	32	SE1/4	12737 48 th St NW, Williston
Wishak	132N	72W	18	NE1/4	8045 Hwy 3 SE, Wishak
Winniford	145N	58W	32	SE1/4	
Wynville	146N	52W	5	SW1/4	
Pease Creek	147N	103W	30	NW1/4	
Wales	163N	61W	31	SW1/4	



⊙ STATE RADIO SYSTEM COVERAGE GAP ★ PUBLIC SERVICE ANSWERING POINT • EXISTING STATE RADIO TOWER



COUNTY 911 SYSTEM FUNDING STATUS

County Data

County Hardwire Connections:

County Wireless Connections:

County Population:

Number of Physical Addresses:

Fee Revenue Generated (Yearly):

Yearly County Revenues

Revenues Per Line

	Month	Revenue Per Year
Hardwire	0.57	\$684.00
100		
Wireless	0.19	\$228.00
100		
Total		\$912.00

Yearly County 911 Budget

County Expenses

Cost Estimate

Equipment and Infrastructure:

Staffing Salary:

Operations

Connections and Trucking Fees:

State Radio 911 Service Fees:

Other:

Total 911System Expenses:

Yearly County 911 Budget

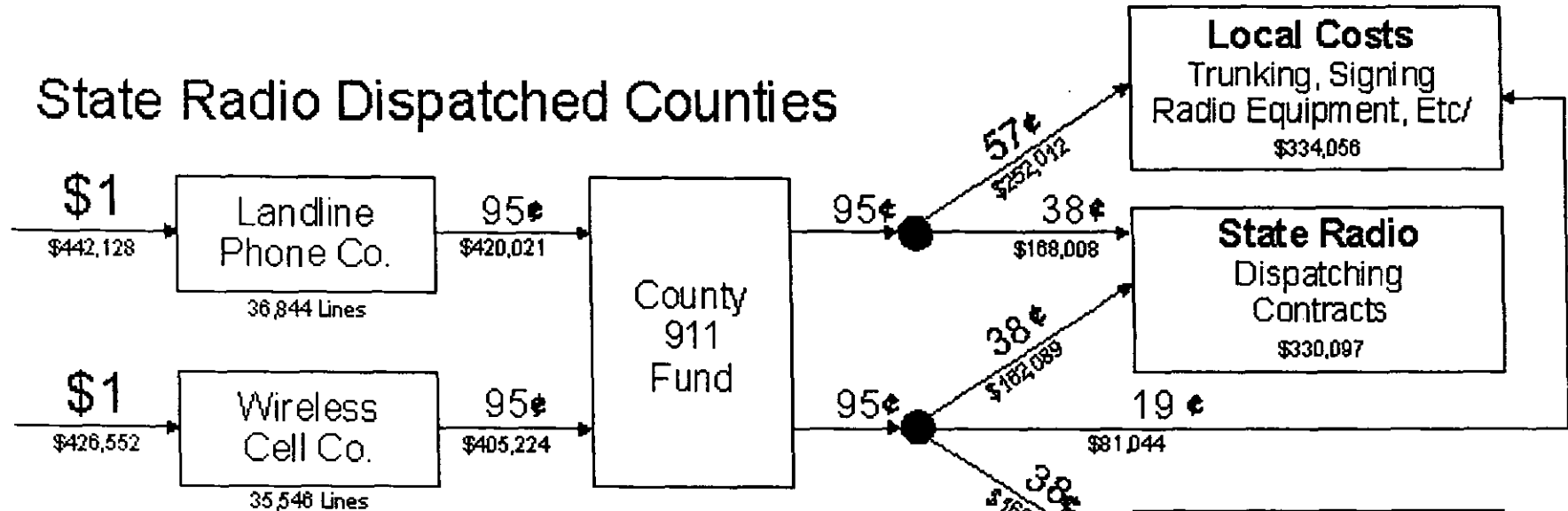
County 911 Program Revenues

County 911 Program Costs

Deficit

911 Fee Distribution

State Radio Dispatched Counties



Locally Dispatched Counties

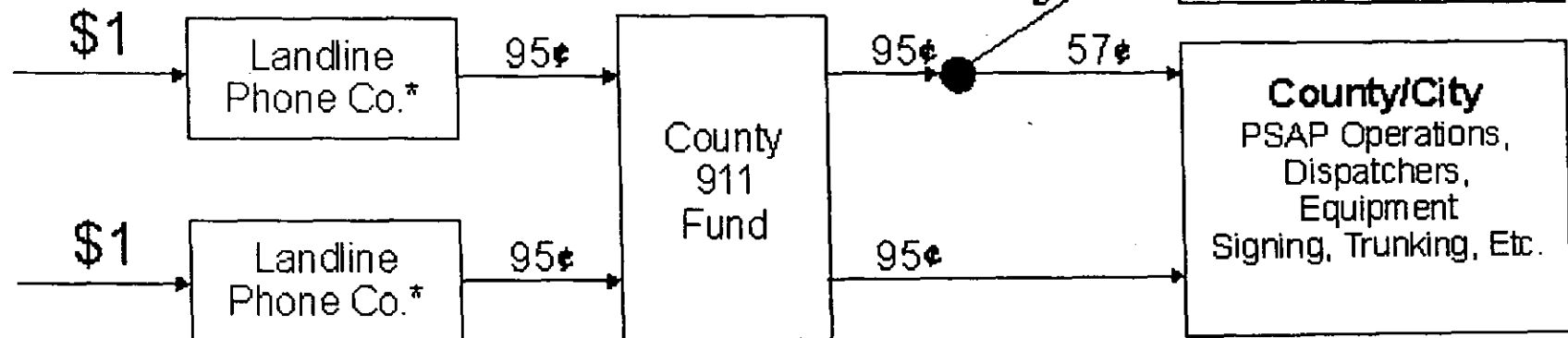


Chart uses June 30, 2008 line data applied to new State Radio 911 fees effective 1 July 2009.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
05-07 BIENNIUM REPAIR PROJECTS AT STATE OWNED ARMORIES

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<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
GRAND FORKS ARMORY	CARPET REPLACEMENT	\$ 7,982.75
	HUB ROOM REPAIRS	\$ 1,100.00
	PARKING LOT REPAIR	\$ 2,314.75
	AIR HANDLER REPAIR	\$ 4,740.00
	BUILDING CONTROL REPLACEMENT	\$ 14,900.00
FARGO AFRC	BUILDING AND SEALANT REPAIR	\$ 32,953.47
	ROOF REPAIRS	\$ 10,736.52
	HUB ROOM REPAIRS	\$ 3,967.51
	PARKING LOT REPAIR	\$ 4,967.04
MINOT AFRC	PARKING LOT REPAIR	\$ 61,586.67
	DRAINAGE REPAIRS	\$ 8,275.00
WHPETON AFRC	DUCT WORK REPAIRS	\$ 2,970.02
	PARKING LOT REPAIRS	\$ 2,279.00
RAYMOND J BOHN ARMORY	LIGHTING SYSTEM REPAIR	\$ 56,766.71
	BUILDING AUTOMATION REPAIR	\$ 5,600.00
	PARKING LOT REPAIR	\$ 2,790.00
ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY	PARKING LOT REPAIR	\$ 1,748.00
CAMP GRAFTON READINESS CENTER	HVAC SYSTEM REPAIR	\$ 12,734.86
		\$ 238,412.30

Note: The above projects were funded with transfer funds (\$230,000) from within the budget.

#9

Office of Adjutant General

Maintenance and Repair Line (State Supported Facilities)

09-11 Budget Request Based on Expenditures for the Period of July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008

Grounds Maintenance and Repairs	\$	84,000.00
Building Structural Repairs (to include roof and glass)	\$	310,000.00
Floor Repair/Replacement	\$	28,000.00
Cooling/Heating Systems Maintenance and Repairs	\$	242,000.00
Door Repairs	\$	3,800.00
Elevator Repairs	\$	4,600.00
Equipment Maintenance and Repairs	\$	24,000.00
Fence Maintenance and Repairs	\$	20,000.00
Fire Suppression System Maintenance and Repairs	\$	11,000.00
Lock Repair and Replacements	\$	6,000.00
Mold Removal	\$	5,000.00
Office Equipment Repair	\$	220.00
Paint/Paint Supplies	\$	7,600.00
Pest Eradication	\$	1,200.00
Sound System Repairs	\$	400.00
Tree Removal	\$	<u>12,000.00</u>
	\$	759,820.00

Open Disasters - Public Assistance #10

Disaster - Year	Applicant	Estimate of Remaining State Costs
DR 1376 (2001)	Monitoring Costs	\$26,930.00
DR 1515 (2004)	State Management Costs	\$2,000.00
	Monitoring Costs	\$41,000.00
DR 1597 (2005)	State Management Costs	\$2,000.00
	Monitoring Costs	\$59,300.00
	Richland County PW 1011	\$40,210.00
	Trail Co. Wtr. Resr. PW 391	\$19,143.00
DR 1621 (2005)	State Management Costs	\$2,000.00
	Dakota Valley Elec. PW 7	\$200,000.00
DR 1645 (2006)	State Management Costs	\$23,206.00
	Monitoring Costs	\$48,700.00
	Trail Co. Water Resource Dist.	
	PW 690	\$54,303.00
	PW 604	\$7,714.00
	North Cass Water Resource Dist.	
	PW 647	\$21,144.00
	Maple River Water Resource Dist.	
	PW 655	\$29,198.00
DR 1713 (2007)	State Management Costs	\$36,000.00
	Monitoring Costs	\$34,400.00
	Richland County PW 221	\$12,852.00
DR 1725 (2007)	State Management Costs	\$1,000.00

Open Disasters - Public Assistance

Disaster - Year	Applicant	Estimate of Remaining State Costs
DR 1726 (2007)	State Management Costs	\$38,900.00
	Monitoring Costs	\$36,100.00
	Northwood Park Dist. PW 18	\$1,390.00
	Northwood Fire Dist. PW 33	\$500.00
	PW 109	\$500.00
	Northwood Deacon Health Center	
	PW 119	\$500.00
	Northwood School PW 106	\$659,458.00
	PW 118	\$29,746.00
	PW 121	Insurance
	City of Northwood PW 61	\$55,989.00
	PW 63	Insurance
	PW 64	Insurance
	PW 69	\$13,450.00
	PW 73	\$40,908.00
	PW 92	\$5,996.00
	PW 95	\$8,463.00
All Disasters	Small Project overruns, Insurance adjustments and audit adjustments	\$50,000.00
TOTAL ESTIMATE OF REMAINING STATE COSTS		\$1,603,000.00

State PA exposure

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**Office of Adjutant General
State-Owned Armories**

<u>Construction Costs</u>				
<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
1 Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF)	Bismarck	\$ 5,263.89	\$ 5,044,022.73	\$ 5,049,286.62
2 Medical Detachment Readiness Center (Med Det)	Bismarck	\$ -	\$ 1,952,019.74	\$ 1,952,019.74
3 Raymond J. Bohn Armory (RJB)	Bismarck	\$ 1,840,006.66	\$ 4,341,817.20	\$ 6,181,823.86
4 Minot Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC)	Minot	\$ 354,606.62	\$ 7,512,016.64	\$ 7,866,623.26
5 Camp Grafton Readiness Center Bldg 6400	Camp Grafton Training Center, Devils Lake	\$ 561,042.78	\$ 808,705.74	\$ 1,369,748.52
6 Administration Building # 2280/90	Camp Grafton Training Center, Devils Lake	\$ 111,167.04	\$ 112,593.08	\$ 223,760.12
7 Grand Forks Readiness Center	Grand Forks	\$ 133,534.97	\$ 6,492,288.64	\$ 6,625,823.61
8 Wahpeton Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC)	Wahpeton	\$ -	\$ 7,551,229.89	\$ 7,551,229.89
9 Fargo Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC)	Fargo	<u>\$ 255,626.13</u>	<u>\$ 7,875,510.92</u>	<u>\$ 8,131,137.05</u>
		\$ 3,261,248.09	\$ 41,690,204.58	\$ 44,951,452.67

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
TOTAL PROJECTED COSTS FOR "ONE-TIME" FUNDING

12

NATIONAL GUARD:

	07-09 COSTS	09-11 BUDGET	ESTIMATED 11-13 COSTS	ESTIMATED 13-15 COSTS
EAST OPERATIONS CENTER	\$ -	\$ 476,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE	\$ 625,000.00	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 625,000.00	\$ 976,000.00	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES:

MOTOROLA LEASE	\$ 1,525,347.00	\$ 1,525,347.00	\$ 1,525,347.00	\$ -
BASE MAP	\$ -	\$ 2,100,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
CAD	\$ 980,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ -
TOWERS	\$ -	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 6,700,000.00	\$ -
MESSAGE SWITCH	\$ -	\$ 125,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
TIME SYNCHRONIZATION	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
NCIC	\$ -	\$ 311,500.00	\$ -	\$ -
UPS BATTERIES	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 2,505,347.00	\$ 5,596,847.00	\$ 8,625,347.00	\$ 15,000.00

GRAND TOTAL	\$ 3,130,347.00	\$ 6,572,847.00	\$ 9,125,347.00	\$ 515,000.00
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#3

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
NDDDES CAPITAL ASSETS PRIORITIZATION (\$2,017,347)

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>FEDERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1	Motorola Lease Payment	\$ 1,525,347.00	\$ -	\$ 1,525,347.00
2	Mobile Joint Information Center	\$ -	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
3	Mobile Command Vehicle	\$ -	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
4	Replacement of 2 Existing Video Conference Systems	\$ -	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00
5	Fraine Barracks Physical Security System	\$ -	\$ 132,000.00	\$ 132,000.00
6	GPS Software	\$ -	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 70,000.00
7	Geospatial Software	\$ -	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
NDDDES CAPITAL ASSETS LINE TOTAL		\$ 1,525,347.00	\$ 492,000.00	\$ 2,017,347.00

Office of Adjutant General
State Radio Prioritization (\$4,030,000)

#14

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1 Statewide Seamless Base Map	\$ 2,100,000.00
2 Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) for Interoperability & AVL	\$ 1,000,000.00
3 Additional State Radio Towers	\$ 500,000.00
4 Message Switch Enhancement Software	\$ 125,000.00
5 Time Synchronization Software	\$ 20,000.00
6 NCIC Security Software	\$ <u>285,000.00</u>
Radio Communications Line Total	\$ 4,030,000.00

15

**OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
PRIORITIZATION OF ADJUSTMENTS/ENHANCEMENTS**

NATIONAL GUARD:

<u>PRIORITY</u>		
1	REINTEGRATION (INCLUDES 1 FTE)	\$ 1,082,191.00
2	25% GENERAL FUND 8 FTE	\$ 193,637.00
3	OPERATIONS CENTER	\$ 476,000.00
4	DEFERRED MAINT	\$ 500,000.00
5	CAP	\$ 39,000.00
TOTAL		\$ 2,290,828.00

Note: The Veterans Bonus of \$500,000 for policy changes was not included in above priorities as it was not included in the original budget request but added through the executive budget process.

DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES:

<u>PRIORITY</u>		
1	IT FTE (STATE RADIO)	\$ 121,630.00
2	BASE MAP	\$ 2,100,000.00
3	CAD	\$ 1,000,000.00
4	TOWERS	\$ 500,000.00
5	MESSAGE SWITCH	\$ 125,000.00
6	TIME SYNCHRONIZATION	\$ 20,000.00
7	NCIC	\$ 311,500.00
TOTAL		\$ 4,178,130.00

Note: Did not include "have to pays", NG's Fire and Tornado Insurance at \$34,000 or NDDES's UPS batteries at \$15,000, Motorola Lease at \$1,525,347, Tower Maintenance at \$132,000 and Dispatcher Overtime at \$55,000.

#16

Overlapping Bills for State Radio Communications

HB 1016 (Agency Budget	Communications Related Bills	
<p>Provides 500,000 dollars to expand radio tower system.</p> <p>Provides 1 million dollars to implement phase two of the computer aided dispatch system inclusive of a records management system and automatic vehicle locator system.</p> <p>HB 1016 originally included a method to increase revenues by only increasing the cap (number of chemicals levied a fee). The fee would stay at \$25.00 per chemical but the max cap would be \$475.00 (fees levied on 19 chemicals). HB 1484 now address the same language as what was in HB 1016.</p>	HB 1050	Provided 7.2 million dollars to the Department for the purpose of purchasing or leasing infrastructure and equipment for up to eight additional radio towers to expand coverage of the state radio system.
	HB 1052	Provides 2 million dollars for the purpose of completing phase two of the department of emergency services computer aided dispatch system inclusive of the implementation of an automatic vehicle locator system.
	HB 1047	This bill increased the fees and the number of chemicals levied for fees to generate the additional revenues needed to manage the program, provide and increase to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC), and provide yearly grants to the North Dakota Firefighter Association to conduct training for responders for hazardous chemical training. Fee would have been \$52.00 per chemical with a cap of eight chemicals.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
PROJECTED COSTS FOR VETERANS BONUS PROGRAM IN 11-13 BIENNIUM

17

	<u>07-09 COSTS</u>	<u>09-11 BUDGET</u>	<u>ESTIMATED 11-13 COSTS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED 13-15 COSTS</u>
VETERANS BONUS COMPENSATION	\$ 825,697.00	\$ 1,156,000.00	\$ 352,056.00	\$ -
VETERANS BONUS MULTIPLE DEPLOYMENTS	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -
TOTAL	\$ 975,697.00	\$ 1,456,000.00	\$ 402,056.00	\$ -

NOTE:

Both of the above line items have been ammended out of HB 1016 and moved to HB 1482.

The Veterans Bonus Compensation was originally appropriated in the 05-07 biennium at \$5.0 million. It was carried over to the 07-09 biennium with \$2,333,754 remaining. We have projected the costs for 07-09, 09-11 and 11-13 bienniums. Projected balance at the of the 11-13 biennium is zero.

TESTIMONY OF
MAJOR GENERAL DAVID A. SPRYNCZYNATYK
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
BEFORE THE
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
MARCH 9, 2009
HOUSE BILL 1016

*pages 1, 2-1
same
as given
on
1-16-09*

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Major General David Sprynczynatyk, Adjutant General for the state of North Dakota.

The Office of the Adjutant General, consisting of the Army National Guard, the Air National Guard, the North Dakota Department of Emergency Services (NDDDES), and the Civil Air Patrol, has seen a period of extraordinary challenges. The Global War on Terrorism, combined with other evolving missions, has resulted in an unprecedented reliance on our National Guard forces, not only in North Dakota, but across the nation and around the world. The Department of Emergency Services has also been on the forefront; coordinating statewide resources for emergency response incidents across the state.

Since the Global War on Terrorism began, we have mobilized the greatest number of Soldiers and Airman in the history of our state. With over 4,400 North Dakota Guard mobilizations since September 11, 2001, we have exceeded the previous record established during World War I. Despite the record number of mobilizations, we ensure we have, and are continuing to maintain sufficient personnel and equipment to support homeland defense efforts and state emergencies, such as the assistance provided to the citizens of Northwood after the tornado tore through their community in August 2007.

As these challenges are being met, there is an economic impact to our state. The total economic impact in North Dakota of the National Guard for FY 2007 is estimated at \$226 Million, with the total impact for all military estimated at \$965 Million. Since 2006, the Department of Emergency Services has received nearly \$22 Million in federal funds to support state, local, and tribal emergency response activities. These dollars provide a significant benefit to communities across the state, large and small.

09-11 Biennial Budget Request

As presented to the House, our overall 09-11 biennial budget request had a \$9,883,766 increase in general funds over our base level 07-09 budget. Of that amount, \$7,072,847 represents one-time funding. The request did not include an increase in FTEs; however, we requested general, federal and special funding for 11 existing vacant FTEs. Funding requirements for those 11 FTEs are \$487,895 in general funds, \$679,532 in federal funds, and \$32,874 in special funds.

The 09-11 biennium budget changes for general funds were shown as follows:

National Guard:

1. Reintegration Enhancement (includes one FTE) - \$1,082,191
2. Operations Center East - ***\$476,000***
3. Deferred Maintenance - ***\$500,000***
4. Veterans' Bonus (Multiple Deployments) - ***\$500,000***
5. 25% General Funding for eight Existing Vacant FTEs - \$193,637
6. Fire and Tornado Insurance Increase - \$34,000
7. Civil Air Patrol Training - \$39,000

Department of Emergency Services:

1. State-wide Seamless Base Map - ***\$2,100,000***
2. CAD Enhancement for Interoperable RMS and AVL - ***\$1,000,000***
3. Additional State Radio Towers - ***\$500,000***
4. Message Switch Enhanced Software - ***\$125,000***
5. Time Synchronization Software - ***\$20,000***
6. National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Security Software - ***\$311,500***
7. One FTE - State Radio IT Support - \$121,630
8. Additional Funding for Motorola Lease Payment - ***\$1,525,347***
9. UPS Battery Replacements - ***\$15,000***
10. Increase for State Radio Tower Maintenance - \$132,000
11. Increase for State Radio Dispatcher Overtime Costs - \$55,000

Proposed Compensation Package:

1. 09-11 biennium Increase for Salaries and Benefits - \$934,221
2. Equity Adjustments - \$64,662
3. Allowance for full funding of 07-09 biennium legislative salary increases - \$154,578

05-07 Biennium Budget Overview

During the 05-07 biennium, total expenditures were \$139,061,363, \$23,565,230 in general funds and \$115,496,133 in federal and special funds. The general fund turn-back for the 05-07 biennium was \$30,580 for the National Guard and \$7,579 for the NDDDES. Attached is a spreadsheet with a comparison of the last two bienniums with the current 09-11 biennial budget request (Attachment #1).

Current Budget Status

The 2007 Legislative Assembly approved a budget for the Office of Adjutant General that included both the North Dakota National Guard and the Department of Emergency Services. A total of \$158,009,704 was appropriated to the agency, including \$24,178,060 in general funds and \$133,831,644 in federal and special funds. The ongoing expenditures in the 07-09 biennium budget are as projected with the exception of the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) project which was funded at \$980,000. The project is under contract and installation and implementation will begin this spring, with a scheduled completion in the fall of 2009. We are requesting a carry-over to the 09-11 biennium to complete the initial phase of the CAD. We are not projecting any general fund turn-back from either the North Dakota National Guard or NDDDES for the 07-09 biennium.

There were two one-time appropriations for the National Guard division for the 07-09 biennium. The first was \$92,000 to pay special assessments for paving along University Drive in Fargo for tax years 2004, 2005, and 2006. They were paid in July 2007, totaling \$92,345.97. The second was for deferred maintenance of \$625,000 to replace aged cooling and heating systems in state owned facilities. To date, we have spent a total of \$440,132.98 on the following projects: boiler replacement for Fraine Barracks, building 035, Grand Forks Armory water heater, Grand Forks boiler replacement, and a mechanical system replacement for Fraine Barracks, building 030. The remaining funds are encumbered and will be spent on replacements of building automation systems at the Fargo Armed Forces Reserve Center and the Grand Forks Armory.

NDDDES had two one-time appropriations for the 07-09 biennium. The first was for the Motorola lease payment for State Radio infrastructure equipment. The total payment to Motorola for the biennium was \$1,525,347, with \$440,377 paid with Homeland Security federal funding and \$1,084,970 in state funds. The second one-time appropriation was the State Radio CAD system for \$980,000 as explained earlier.

Net adjustments of federal and special funds had a decrease of \$1,649,725. Our largest decrease was due to reduced construction estimates in the Army National Guard. In the 07-09 biennium, beyond our normal construction estimates, we had \$26.3 million for the Regional Training Institute (RTI) at Camp Grafton. Additional federal construction for 09-11 biennium has \$6 million for additional contract costs for the RTI and \$12 million for the Readiness Center Addition at Camp Grafton; an overall net construction reduction of \$8.3 million. While we had a net decrease, there were some increases in federal funds. The largest increase, \$3.6 million, was in the NDDES grants line for Homeland Security Grants and disaster related grants. Other increases include 09-11 biennium salary increases, full funding of the 07-09 biennium legislative increases, equipment expenditures, and training costs utilizing Emergency Performance Grants (EMPG).

The following is a brief line-by-line description of the 09-11 Budget request for the agency as presented to the House followed by a description of the House Amendments found in "First Engrossment of HB 1016":

Subdivision 1. National Guard :

	Executive	House	Engrossed
07-09 Biennium	Recommendation	Action	HB 1016
\$4,220,736.00	\$5,047,178.00	(\$907,542)	\$4,139,636

Salaries and Wages: This line of our budget did not have any significant changes in funding and the number of FTEs remained the same. We requested an increase in temporary salaries of \$47,200 in our base budget in support of our state-owned armories and our temporary billeting employees at Camp Grafton. Overall salary increases were mainly due to full funding of the 07-09 biennium legislative increases and the proposed salary and benefit increases for the 09-11 biennium.

House Amendments: This line was reduced by \$907,542 which includes \$701,800 for the proposed "Statewide Critical Salary Funding Pool" and \$205,742 for the "Statewide Equity Pool". This change would create a great deal of administrative as well as fiscal problems for both divisions of our agency. When vacancies occur within many key positions, it is critical that they be filled as soon as the position becomes vacant. This would be very difficult with the administrative process as well as Budget Section approval, especially since the Budget Section only meets quarter. This process also takes away the ability to manage and administer the salary line in providing deserved performance increases or bonuses to high achievers as well as administering the general legislative increases. Within our current list of employees for both divisions we have 49 employees with over 20 years of service and ten of those have over 30 years of state service. This poses a serious fiscal problem in payout of leave time as retirements occur. Also, as of this date, one division has no vacancies and we hope that remains the case. If it were to continue, the agency would not have enough funding in the salary line to give out the entire legislative salary increases.

	Executive	House	Engrossed
07-09 Biennium	Recommendation	Action	HB 1016
\$3,848,828	\$3,676,891	(\$26,000)	\$3,650,891

Operating Expenses: Overall general funds were decreased in the base budget by \$171,937. Our largest decrease was in maintenance and repair to fund inflationary costs throughout the National Guard base budget. Inflationary costs included utilities, fuel, travel and ITD costs. New operating expenses for the 09-11 biennium totaled \$60,000 which included \$26,000 for start-up costs for the new Operations Center East added to the Capital Assets line (one-time funding); the remaining \$34,000 was for an increase in fire and tornado insurance for new and existing facilities.

House Amendments: This line was reduced by \$26,000 for start-up costs for the Operations Center East, construction costs, also removed, were in the Capital Assets line described below.

	Executive	House	Engrossed
07-09 Biennium	Recommendation	Action	HB 1016
\$305,667	\$673,670	(\$450,000)	\$223,670

Capital Assets: \$673,670 in general funds included \$58,043 for special assessments for University Drive paving in Fargo, \$6,000 for special assessments for paving and improvements in Bismarck, \$70,627 for the Grand Forks Armory bond repayment, \$52,000 for grounds equipment replacement, and \$37,000 for a payment in lieu of taxes at Camp Grafton Training Center. Also included in this line was "one-time" funding of \$450,000 for the construction of a new Operations Center East at the 119th Wing at Hector Field in Fargo.

House Amendments: This line was reduced by \$450,000 to eliminate the Operations Center East. Currently we do not have an operations center for the Office of the Adjutant General in eastern North Dakota. The center would be utilized by both the National Guard and the Department of Emergency Services. In the past, this has been a problem for us during difficult emergencies and disasters. As we head towards what appears to be the possibility of major flooding in the east and with the valley being our state's largest population center, the need for the Operations Center in the Fargo area is very evident. This benefits all citizens and, by partnering with DES, we can provide better emergency response and disaster management.

	Executive	House	Engrossed
07-09 Biennium	Recommendation	Action	HB 1016
\$625,000	\$500,000	(\$500,000)	\$0

Deferred Maintenance: This line contained \$500,000 for deferred maintenance costs to replace old, inefficient boiler systems with high efficiency units at the Raymond J. Bohn Armory and the Minot Armed Forces Reserve Center. These were "one-time" funding projects.

House Amendments: The entire amount and line item was removed, (\$500,000). As "one-time" funding, the boiler replacements do not represent on-going costs for the state, both boilers being replaced are 20 years old. Due to the high efficiency factor associated with both of the replacements, the payback is expected to be 15 to 16 years at both locations, which will save considerable money for utilities in the future.

	Executive	House	Engrossed
07-09 Biennium	Recommendation	Action	HB 1016
\$2,783,267	\$949,514	\$0	\$949,514

Grants: This line provides rental payments and maintenance project costs for 18 community owned armories occupied by National Guard personnel throughout the State. The 09-11 biennial funding remains the same as the 07-09 biennium funding at \$449,514 which allows us to continue the current rent payments and repair projects.

The Veterans Bonus Program is also paid through this line item. We had requested a carryover of the remaining 07-09 appropriation for the Veterans Bonus Program in Section 10 of the original HB 1016. The estimated carry over is \$1.3 - \$1.5 million which is the remainder of the original \$5 million appropriation. A statutory change to the Veterans Bonus Program had also been requested in Section 4 of the original bill. This would eliminate the current cap of \$1,800 in bonus payments and recognizes the multiple deployments and financial hardships as our service members return from their deployments. The fiscal impact of this change is estimated at an additional \$500,000 which had been included in our budget for this line item and considered a one-time appropriation. Both the carryover and statutory change have been moved to HB 1482, however, the fiscal impact (\$500,000) of the statutory change remains in amended HB 1016. The carry-over will be added to the 09-11 budget after July 1, 2009 as that amount becomes known.

	Executive	House	Engrossed
07-09 Biennium	Recommendation	Action	HB 1016
\$160,163	\$222,836	\$0	\$222,836

Civil Air Patrol: The Office of the Adjutant General is the administrative agency for the North Dakota Civil Air Patrol which is housed at Fraine Barracks. The increase in base funding is \$62,745 and is due to full funding of the proposed salary and benefits increases for the 09-11 biennium and full funding of health insurance for one FTE (\$23,745). Operational increases for training are also included for equipment fuel and use costs in order to ensure we maintain fully trained individuals in the North Dakota Civil Air Patrol Wing (\$39,000).

House Amendments: None

	Executive	House	Engrossed
07-09 Biennium	Recommendation	Action	HB 1016
\$2,407,500	\$2,407,500	\$0	\$2,407,500

Tuition, Recruiting and Retention: This has been a highly successful program for the North Dakota National Guard and its Soldiers and Airmen. By targeting critical areas where we have a shortfall in personnel, we have been able to recruit and retain at a level unsurpassed in the country. This biennium we created a program to recruit junior officers, our most critical personnel shortfall in the North Dakota National Guard. So far this biennium, this program has allowed us to recruit 74 officers, the highest number of officer accessions in recent history. Tuition assistance continues to provide a strong incentive for Soldiers and Airman to join and remain members of the North Dakota National Guard and also provides us with greater capabilities through the education our members receive.

House Amendments: None

	Executive	House	Engrossed
07-09 Biennium	Recommendation	Action	HB 1016
\$9,521,488	\$9,551,543	\$0	\$9,551,543

Air National Guard Contracts: The \$61,731 increase in general funds is to fund 07-09 biennium legislative increases and the proposed salary and benefits increases for the 09-11 biennium. Those increases are for FTEs within this line that are funded with 25% general funds and 75% federal funds. Last biennium our agency requested and received seven new 100% federally funded security officer FTEs; however we did not receive the anticipated federal funding in our federal security budget for those seven FTEs. In the initial construction of our biennial budget, these seven vacant FTE's were moved into the Army Guard Contracts line as that was the line where the majority of the seven vacancies needed to be funded. Adjustments were also made within this line to fund the anticipated increases in utilities and fuel costs.

House Amendments: None

	Executive	House	Engrossed
07-09 Biennium	Recommendation	Action	HB 1016
\$66,447,449	\$60,058,099	(\$302,349)	\$59,755,750

Army National Guard Contracts: The budget request had an overall decrease of \$6,365,827 due to reduced level of Army construction (federal funding). This line had a general fund increase of \$260,445 to fund 07-09 biennium legislative salary increases, 09-11 biennium proposed salary and benefits and 25% general funding for 8 existing FTE positions that were designated as 100% federally funded. Four of those FTE positions were requested in support of the Regional Training Institute at Camp Grafton. Funding for those positions was requested beginning the second year of the 09-11 biennium as the RTI is projected for completion in 2010. The remaining 4 positions are for a Systems Mechanic III and a GIS Specialist III located at

Fraine Barracks and a Physical Plant Director III and Systems Mechanic II both of which would be located at the Air National Guard at Hector Field in Fargo .

Also included is \$6 million in federal authority for the on-going construction of the new, 147,000 sq. ft. RTI at the Camp Grafton. The construction of this facility is 100% federally funded. We previously requested and received \$26.3 million in authority but due to an increase in the bid costs we need an additional \$6 million in federal budget authority over original projections. Construction began in April 2008 with an anticipated completion date in 2010.

Federal authority of \$12 million had also been requested for construction of a 42,000 sq. ft. addition to the existing Readiness Center at Camp Grafton Training Center. The construction is 100% federally funded and is scheduled to begin in May 2011 with an estimated completion in 2012.

House Amendments: Of the request for funding of 8 existing FTE's, 2 were removed along with their funding which totaled **\$302,349** (\$225,761 federal and \$75,588 general funds) for the Physical Plant Director III and the Systems Mechanic II in Fargo. These positions are necessary due to a significant increase in operations tempo in recent years at the Air National Guard in Fargo. These two positions were requested to support increased operations in approximately 40 buildings maintained at the Air National Guard in Fargo.

	Executive	House	Engrossed
07-09 Biennium	Recommendation	Action	HB 1016
\$295,218	\$1,377,409	(\$528,872)	\$848,537

Reintegration Program: This program enhances support for our service members and their families. The members and their families are at risk for numerous issues resulting from deployments and on-going operations. Our programs and trained personnel will prepare the service members and their loved ones for the deployment and also assist during and after with issues. From creating a stand-alone Military Service Center in Bismarck to creating a Veterans Outreach team that assists all Veterans, North Dakota is working to ensure we have the best program in the nation for the care of our service members and their families.

Last biennium, we received authorization and funding for two 2 Human Relations Counselors and travel costs of \$50,000. The 09-11 biennium Reintegration Program request adds a Human Relations Counselor using an existing vacant FTE along with costs to cover contract employees of the Veterans Outreach program, facility rent for Military Service Center in Bismarck, equipment, and funding for additional youth programs. The total estimated cost of the Reintegration Program, which included salaries, wages and operations was \$1,377,409. This was an increase of \$1,082,191 for the 09-11 biennium.

House Amendments: Funding for operational costs of **\$528,872** was removed. Attached is a report (Attachment #3) on the anticipated spending for reintegration as proposed by the executive budget. It is important to understand that our Reintegration efforts are geared toward supporting ALL service members and their families not just the National Guard (Army, Air Force, Marines, Navy, Coast Guard, active and reserve) and retirees of these services as well.

Currently there are more than 56,000 registered Veterans in North Dakota, plus several thousand continuing to serve on Active Duty.

The House Subcommittee questioned our efforts to pursue federal funding for these efforts. In 2008, we received \$1.0 million (one of only three states in the nation) from National Guard Bureau which allowed the start up of the Military Service Center. This money allowed us to rent a building already wired for military use, significantly reducing our start-up cost and purchase all furniture. The Military Service Center was already a top priority and we were in the process of requesting state funds this biennium to either rent or build a building. By garnering these federal funds we saved the state in excess of \$400K in costs (assuming the Legislature would have approved the plan).

The additional funds will also allow us to create the Veterans Outreach Program, which in a short time has already demonstrated success by reaching out and assisting veterans and their families across the state. Now contract staff members, positioned across the state, provide invaluable assistance to ALL service members and their families.

The Global War on Terror has placed incredible stress on our service members and their families. Our reintegration package is intended to help those individuals and families at the time of their greatest need. Our original thoughts were that we would require in excess of \$2.0 mil in state funds to support our requirements. With the \$1 million from Guard Bureau and the request for the \$1,082,191 for the next biennium, we focused on what we believed were the key programs critically necessary to support our service members and families.

If we do not receive legislative support for our service members and their families and we are unable to garner additional federal funds to continue our efforts, we will have to eliminate key programs. With the current issues and long-term impacts to our veterans and their families we simply cannot afford to step back. Do we eliminate the Veterans Outreach Program? Cancel the Service Center lease? Eliminate additional mental health resource (chaplain or licensed social worker) so critically necessary? Cut programs for Youth? If need be we will reduce programs, but as a result our program will suffer greatly.

An issue brought up by the House Subcommittee was some sort of reporting requirement. We welcome any opportunity to report on our efforts and how we are executing the state funds. Since the first of the year, we have already assisted 2,140 service members through our programs. We are also continuing our efforts to secure federal funds for these activities and, while we believe we may be successful, we simply cannot risk eliminating key programs in this area.

	Executive	House	Engrossed
07-09 Biennium	Recommendation	Action	HB 1016
\$354,922	\$489,141	\$0	\$489,141

North Dakota Veterans Cemetery: The total requirement for the employee compensation package is \$489,141 of which \$301,659 is general funds and the remaining \$187,482 is special funds; an overall increase of \$134,506. The increases in both general and special funds were due

to full funding of the 07-09 biennium legislative increases, the proposed salary and benefits package for the 09-11 biennium. The Cemetery has over 3,870 interments to date with over 700 interments per biennium. To put this into prospective, we have more than doubled the number of yearly interments in the past decade from 180 in 1998 to 397 in 2008. This has significantly increased the administrative workload in records maintenance as well as visitor inquiries and general support.

House Amendments: None

Subdivision 2. Department of Emergency Services

	Executive	House	Engrossed
07-09 Biennium	Recommendation	Action	HB 1016
\$7,829,503	\$9,383,605	(\$273,446)	\$9,110,159

Salaries and Wages: As previously stated, we currently have 11 vacant FTEs within the Office of the Adjutant General. From within this number, we requested funding to hire two FTEs in NDDDES for the 09-11 biennium. The first is a Computer Program Specialist II (Grade 11), 100% general funds. This position is a high priority for the agency. Our current IT staff of two employees must provide 24/7 support to State Radio as well as support to all other staff within NDDDES. This requires one IT employee to be on call at all times. As technology utilization increases, the demand for qualified support also increases and this cannot be met with only two employees. The other FTE, an Emergency Program Specialist III, is requested to support the Disaster Recovery Section of the Agency. Staffing in this area has had only one FTE with additional support from temporary employees. This is an integral function of NDDDES which needs full time support and consistency in staffing. The funding for this FTE is 75% federal and 25% special funds.

We have added four new temporary positions in Homeland Security to serve as HLS Regional Coordinators. They assist in providing a coordinated state-wide effort in formulating the elements of a regional response to potential significant events within our state. These positions are a cooperative effort between Ward County, Cass County, Burleigh County, the City of Grand Forks and NDDDES. The funding is 100% federal Homeland Security grant funds that were obligated to the four entities. The entities turned back funding to the State to create a comprehensive statewide regional response program. The returned funds enable the state, through NDDDES, to administrate a cooperative and uniform program that assures policy and program continuity. The projected federal funding for the coordinators is \$496,224.

We also requested increased funding for dispatcher overtime in State Radio of \$55,000 general funds. Although State Radio has implemented a new efficient shift schedule, increased operational tempo coupled with additional certification training requirements require increased

funding. The remaining increase was due to full funding of the 07-09 biennium legislative increases and the proposed salary and benefits increases for the 09-11 biennium.

House Amendments: This line was reduced by **\$273,446** for the proposed "Statewide Critical Salary Funding Pool". This issue was discussed as it pertains to the entire agency under the Salaries and Wages line for the National Guard but, it is important to note that DES is overall funded approximately 50 percent by federal grant funds in its salary lines making salary increases authorized by the legislature dependent of the Department's ability to garnish additional federal funds for the purpose.

07-09 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	House Action	Engrossed HB 1016
\$3,829,400	\$4,143,557	(\$26,500)	\$4,117,057

Operating Expenses: Overall operating costs had increased by \$314,157. Of that amount, \$183,213 was general funds; the remaining \$130,944 was federal funding. The largest general fund increase was \$132,000 for maintenance costs of State Radio towers and communications equipment. The other large increase was \$26,500 for service contracts for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) security enhancements and also \$15,000 to replace UPS batteries; both of those items were one-time expenditure appropriations. The majority of federal increases included small radio equipment, training, and training materials.

House Amendments: Service contract costs of **\$26,500** for the NCIC security enhancements were removed. The software was removed from the "Radio Communications" line as described below.

07-09 Biennium	Executive Recommendation	House Action	Engrossed HB 1016
\$1,525,347	\$2,017,347	\$0	\$2,017,347

Capital Assets: Our total capital asset line is \$2,017,347, of which \$1,525,347 is for the Motorola lease payment for State Radio infrastructure equipment, considered a one-time expenditure appropriation. We have requested an additional \$440,377 of general funds to fully fund the biennial Motorola lease payment. The need for additional general funds is due to the inability to use Homeland Security funding for this purpose. After the next biennium, two payments will remain on the Motorola lease. The remaining \$492,000 in the Capital Assets line is authority for federal funding of the following: \$75,000 for a mobile joint information center, \$75,000 for a mobile command vehicle, \$132,000 for a physical security system, \$70,000 for GPS software, \$100,000 for Geospatial software, and \$40,000 for replacement of two video conference systems.

House Amendments: None

	Executive	House	Engrossed
07-09 Biennium	Recommendation	Action	HB 1016
\$40,794,635	\$44,402,267	\$0	\$44,402,267

Grants: Our grant line varies each biennium depending upon the number of declared disasters within the state. As of November 30, 2008, we have issued grants of approximately \$7.2 million in public assistance and hazard mitigation. Our main operating grant, Homeland Security, also varies from year to year. Internal restrictions for use of Homeland Security funding has greatly increased, however, the projected Homeland Security grants to be paid out in the 09-11 biennium has increased by approximately \$2.0 million. (Attachment #2)

House Amendments: None

	Executive	House	Engrossed
07-09 Biennium	Recommendation	Action	HB 1016
\$980,000	\$4,030,000	(\$285,000)	\$3,745,000

Radio Communications: The proposed budget included \$4,030,000 in general funds for the following projects: Statewide Seamless Base Map - \$2,100,000; CAD Enhancement for Interoperability - \$1,000,000; Additional State Radio Towers - \$500,000; Message Switch Upgrade/Enhancement - \$125,000; Time Synchronization Software - \$20,000; National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Security software enhancements - \$285,000. These projects were all considered "one time expenditures."

House Amendments: The NCIC Security software enhancements (\$285,000) were removed. ND State Radio is the designated control terminal agency for the National Crime Information Center and is responsible for ensuring the highest level of security within the state's system. The NCIC Security software provides three extremely significant security and efficiency enhancements for the agency.

The first software component in this request provides on-line training and security by allowing automated notification and testing of each agency user. The FBI CJIS division requires all personnel be tested within 6 months of hire and every two years thereafter. Training includes security awareness to each individual as well as the use of the information contained in the FBI CJIS system. This training function is currently being done by State Radio personnel requiring significant travel and follow-up mailings.

The second component of this request is for an on-line validation that would automatically download into an electronic format to be forwarded to the responsible agency. Currently validation lists are being sent to the agency where they are printed, sorted and mailed to each agency. Once they are mailed they are tracked and then upon their return, they are read and sorted. This software component provides this in an all-electronic process saving many hours.

The third software component is an on-line audit that allows State Radio on-line audit training, user access, improved data quality and increased security and dissemination of information. Currently, audits are sent through the mail with follow-up letters and tracking to ensure agency audits are returned. Each agency on the NDLETS system is required to be audited every three years and require on-site visits requiring extensive employee travel. This process would all be performed electronically.

Mr. Chairman, in closing, I again thank the legislature for its continued strong support and for your thoughtful consideration of this budget request. Also, I ask that the Senate restore the funding eliminated by the House to support the operations of the Office of the Adjutant General. With your assistance, and through the efforts of the dedicated Guardsmen and employees of the National Guard, the Department of Emergency Services, and the Civil Air Patrol, we will continue to provide quality service and support to the citizens of North Dakota in the most efficient and professional manner possible.

Thank you. I would be pleased to respond to any questions, Mr. Chairman.



JOINT FORCE HEADQUARTERS

North Dakota National Guard

PO Box 5511

Bismarck, North Dakota 58506-5511

JFHQ-Z-Z

9 Mar 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR Senate Appropriations Committee

SUBJECT: Follow on information regarding HB 1016 Committee Hearing heard on 9 Mar 2009.

1. Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify on behalf of HB 1016, Office of the Adjutant General Appropriations Bill. Upon your request we are providing the following information regarding specific information relating to the testimony.

- a. FY 2007 Economic Impact Analysis
- b. North Dakota Veterans Cemetery Statistics
- c. Special Assessments 09 – 11 Biennium
- d. 2007-2009 City Owned Armory Projects (with armory survey attached)

2. We extend to you an invitation to attend the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) open house on 9 Apr 2009, from 6:00 – 8:00 pm. The EOC is located at building 035 on the Fraine Barracks Complex. During that same time you are welcome to visit the Joint Operations Center of the National Guard, also at Fraine Barracks.

3. If you have any questions please contact Ms. Holly Gaugler at (701)333-2079 or Major Davina French at (701)333-2268.

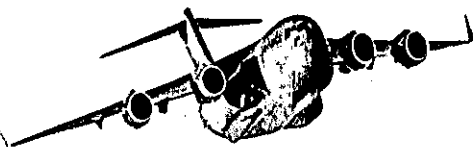
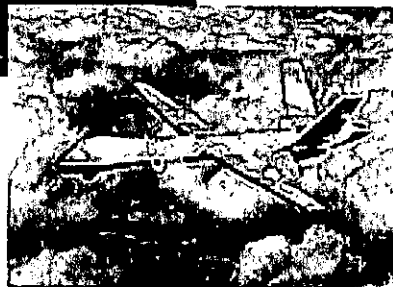
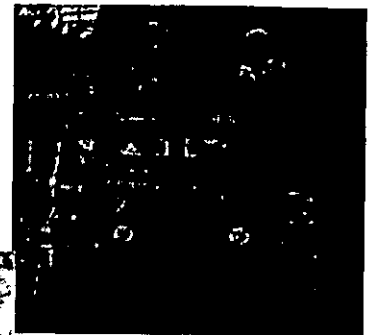
A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David A. Sprynozynatyk".

DAVID A. SPRYNOLYNATYK
Major General, NDARNG
The Adjutant General



NORTH DAKOTA MILITARY FORCE STRUCTURE

FY 2007 ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS



**Prepared by
JFND-PFO-IR**

25 Aug 08

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Methodology / Availability of Information

The Economic Impact Analysis (EIA) provides unclassified key information about the resources and economic impact of the military on the State of North Dakota.

Military organizations employ approximately 14,000 people and created almost 4,000 indirect jobs in North Dakota. Annual payroll for military employees is approximately \$518M and indirect salaries are approximately \$122M. The military also has direct expenses for construction, services, materials, equipment and supplies of \$325M. Total Economic Impact in North Dakota for Fiscal Year 2007 was estimated at about \$965M.

The total economic impact of the military in North Dakota is calculated by totaling annual payroll, annual expenditures and estimated dollar value of indirect jobs created. The economic area for this report is the State of North Dakota. The indirect job multipliers were obtained from LMI Economic Impact database, Installations and Indirect/Induced Multipliers, Feb 95. The average annual pay for North Dakota was obtained from the North Dakota Job Service web site using State labor information. This program analysis was prepared within the parameters of the Office of the Secretary of Defenses' economic impact analysis model. The funding sources used in this analysis are Appropriated Funds (AFP) and Non-Appropriated Funds (NAF). Some figures were estimates based on known factors and are identified in the report. The Air Force information was obtained from the Annual Economic Impact Analysis for the Grand Forks and Minot Air Force bases.

Information contained in this analysis is for Fiscal year 2007. The report is broken down by location (Tables 1-5) and military component (Tables 6-10). The information for this analysis was collected and compiled by JFND-PFO-IR

**ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
NORTH DAKOTA MILITARY**

**TABLE 1
PERSONNEL BY CLASSIFICATIONS (By Location)**

	<u>Active Air Force</u>	<u>National Guard</u>	<u>Reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Military Appropriated				
Bismarck/Mandan		971	224	1,195
Fargo/West Fargo		1,597	107	1,704
Grand Forks	2,168	342		2,510
Minot	4,521	173	9	4,703
Other		1,149	109	1,258
Total	6,689	4,232	449	11,370
2. Dependents				
Bismarck/Mandan		1,124	259	1,383
Fargo/West Fargo		1,400	125	1,525
Grand Forks	2,061	474		2,535
Minot	5,414	380	11	5,805
Other		1,528	126	1,654
Total	7,475	4,906	521	12,902
3. Appropriated Fund Civilians				
Bismarck/Mandan		243	18	261
Fargo/West Fargo		244	2	246
Grand Forks	387	13		400
Minot	596	7	3	606
Other		81	3	84
Excepted technicians included in part 1 *		(537)		(537)
Total	983	51	26	1,060
4. Other				
Bismarck/Mandan		107		107
Fargo/West Fargo		65		65
Grand Forks	767	4		771
Minot	616	3		619
Other		52		52
Total	1,383	231	-	1,614
Total Personnel and Dependents	16,530	9,420	996	26,946

* 537 National Guard Civilians are also military members and are included in with the Appropriated Civilians, therefore not added into the total personnel.

** Number of dependents for Army Reserve was estimated.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
NORTH DAKOTA MILITARY**

**TABLE 2
ANNUAL PAYROLL BY CLASSIFICATION (By Location)**

1. Military Appropriated	<u>Active Air Force</u>	<u>National Guard</u>	<u>Reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bismarck/Mandan	-	25,111,111	2,263,440	27,374,551
Fargo/West Fargo	-	28,144,988	896,410	29,041,398
Grand Forks	107,069,011	8,656,235	-	115,725,246
Minot	192,279,630	3,522,980	19,441	195,822,051
Other	-	26,548,990	223,465	26,772,455
Total	\$ 299,348,641	\$ 91,984,304	\$ 3,402,756	\$ 394,735,701
2. Appropriated Fund Civilians				
Bismarck/Mandan	-	13,238,516	1,009,800	14,248,316
Fargo/West Fargo	-	18,973,973	-	18,973,973
Grand Forks	25,388,908	627,927	-	26,016,835
Minot	31,734,510	1,215,985	-	32,950,495
Other	-	4,504,408	-	4,504,408
Total	\$ 57,123,418	\$ 38,560,809	\$ 1,009,800	\$ 96,694,027
3. Other				
Bismarck/Mandan	-	3,258,850	81,600	3,340,450
Fargo/West Fargo	-	3,595,942	-	3,595,942
Grand Forks	6,491,415	-	-	6,491,415
Minot	12,500,974	-	-	12,500,974
Other	-	1,330,810	-	1,330,810
Total	\$ 18,992,389	\$ 8,185,602	\$ 81,600	\$ 27,259,591
4. Total Annual Payroll				
Bismarck/Mandan	-	41,608,477	3,354,840	44,963,317
Fargo/West Fargo	-	50,714,903	896,410	51,611,313
Grand Forks	138,949,334	9,284,162	-	148,233,496
Minot	236,515,114	4,738,965	19,441	241,273,520
Other	-	32,384,208	223,465	32,607,673
Total Annual Payroll	\$ 375,464,448	\$ 138,730,715	\$ 4,494,156	\$ 518,689,319

1. Payroll for Army Reserve was estimated because actual payroll amounts were not available.
2. Actual payroll for "Other" National Guard and Army Reserve for BX/PX and contract employees were estimated because actual payroll amounts were not available.
3. National Guard Payroll includes deployed soldiers.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
NORTH DAKOTA MILITARY**

**TABLE 3
EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION, SERVICES, AND PROCUREMENT OF
MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES (By Location)**

	<u>Active Air Force</u>	<u>National Guard</u>	<u>Reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. CONSTRUCTION				
Bismarck/Mandan	-	-	-	-
Fargo/West Fargo	-	5,430,050	-	5,430,050
Grand Forks	8,281,064	-	-	8,281,064
Minot	48,407,673	-	-	48,407,673
Other	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 56,688,737</u>	<u>\$ 5,430,050</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 62,118,787</u>
2. SERVICES				
Bismarck/Mandan	-	-	-	-
Fargo/West Fargo	-	-	-	-
Grand Forks	37,147,539	-	-	37,147,539
Minot	1,901,875	-	-	1,901,875
Other	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 39,049,414</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 39,049,414</u>
3. MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES PROCUREMENT				
Bismarck/Mandan	-	18,965,852	569,566	19,535,418
Fargo/West Fargo	-	20,121,240	520,500	20,641,740
Grand Forks	140,344,279	922,443	-	141,266,722
Minot	31,593,389	861,628	-	32,455,017
Other	-	9,815,703	72,600	9,888,303
	<u>\$ 171,937,668</u>	<u>\$ 50,686,866</u>	<u>\$ 1,162,666</u>	<u>\$ 223,787,200</u>
4. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES				
Bismarck/Mandan	-	18,965,852	569,566	19,535,418
Fargo/West Fargo	-	25,551,290	520,500	26,071,790
Grand Forks	185,772,882	922,443	-	186,695,325
Minot	81,902,937	861,628	-	82,764,565
Other	-	9,815,703	72,600	9,888,303
Total Annual Expenditures	<u>\$ 267,675,819</u>	<u>\$ 56,116,916</u>	<u>\$ 1,162,666</u>	<u>\$ 324,955,401</u>

1. Expenditures for Reserves were estimated

**ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
NORTH DAKOTA MILITARY**

**TABLE 4
ESTIMATE OF NUMBER AND DOLLAR VALUE OF INDIRECT JOBS CREATED (By Location)**

Type of Personnel	Active Air Force	National Guard	Reserve	Total	Multiplier	Indirect Jobs created
Bismarck/Mandan						
ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY	-	130	14	144	0.29	42
RESERVE	-	620	210	830	0.13	108
CIVILIAN	-	348	18	366	0.43	157
	-	1,098	242	1,340		307
Fargo/West Fargo						
ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY	-	132	7	139	0.29	40
RESERVE	-	1,244	100	1,344	0.13	175
CIVILIAN	-	301	2	303	0.43	130
	-	1,677	109	1,786		345
Grand Forks						
ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY	2,168	24	-	2,192	0.29	636
RESERVE	-	307	-	307	0.13	40
CIVILIAN	1,154	17	-	1,171	0.43	504
	3,322	348	-	3,670		1,179
Minot						
ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY	4,521	50	-	4,571	0.29	1,326
RESERVE	12	121	9	142	0.13	18
CIVILIAN	1,212	10	3	1,225	0.43	527
	5,745	181	12	5,938		1,871
Other						
ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY	-	97	8	105	0.29	30
RESERVE	-	980	101	1,081	0.13	141
CIVILIAN	-	133	3	136	0.43	58
	-	1,210	112	1,322		229
Total	9,067	4,514	475	14,056		3,932

ESTIMATED ANNUAL DOLLAR VALUE OF JOBS CREATED.

	<u>Indirect jobs</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Bismarck/Mandan	307	10,733,115
Fargo/West Fargo	345	12,556,275
Grand Forks	1,179	37,643,112
Minot	1,871	53,844,470
Other	229	7,071,284
	<u>3,932</u>	<u>\$121,848,256</u>

Multiplier: LMI Economic Impact database, Installations and Indirect/Induced Job Multipliers, Feb 95
Average annual 2007 pay state wide from [Http://jobsnd.com/](http://jobsnd.com/) current

**ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
NORTH DAKOTA MILITARY**

**TABLE 5
TOTAL ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT ESTIMATES (By Location)**

	<u>Active Air Force</u>	<u>National Guard</u>	<u>Reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>
ANNUAL PAYROLL				
Bismarck/Mandan	-	41,608,477	3,354,840	44,963,317
Fargo/West Fargo	-	50,714,903	896,410	51,611,313
Grand Forks	138,949,334	9,284,162	-	148,233,496
Minot	236,515,114	4,738,965	19,441	241,273,520
Other	-	32,384,208	223,465	32,607,673
	<u>\$ 375,464,448</u>	<u>\$ 138,730,715</u>	<u>\$ 4,494,156</u>	<u>\$ 518,689,319</u>
ANNUAL EXPENDITURES				
Bismarck/Mandan	-	18,965,852	569,566	19,535,418
Fargo/West Fargo	-	25,551,290	520,500	26,071,790
Grand Forks	185,772,882	922,443	-	186,695,325
Minot	81,902,937	861,628	-	82,764,565
Other	-	9,815,703	72,600	9,888,303
	<u>\$ 267,675,819</u>	<u>\$ 56,116,916</u>	<u>\$ 1,162,666</u>	<u>\$ 324,955,401</u>
ESTIMATED ANNUAL DOLLAR VALUE OF JOBS CREATED				
Bismarck/Mandan	-	9,343,715	1,389,400	10,733,115
Fargo/West Fargo	-	11,973,955	582,320	12,556,275
Grand Forks	35,919,000	1,724,112	-	37,643,112
Minot	52,316,684	998,410	529,376	53,844,470
Other	-	7,014,232	57,052	7,071,284
	<u>\$ 88,235,684</u>	<u>\$ 31,054,424</u>	<u>\$ 2,558,148</u>	<u>\$ 121,848,256</u>
GRAND TOTAL				
Bismarck/Mandan	-	69,918,044	5,313,806	75,231,850
Fargo/West Fargo	-	88,240,148	1,999,230	90,239,378
Grand Forks	360,641,216	11,930,717	-	372,571,933
Minot	370,734,735	6,599,003	548,817	377,882,555
Other	-	49,214,143	353,117	49,567,260
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$ 731,375,951</u>	<u>\$ 225,902,055</u>	<u>\$ 8,214,970</u>	<u>\$ 965,492,976</u>

**ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
NORTH DAKOTA MILITARY**

**TABLE 6
PERSONNEL BY CLASSIFICATIONS (By Component)**

	<u>Active Air Force</u>	<u>National Guard</u>	<u>Reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Military Appropriated				
Air force	6,689	960	9	7,658
Army		3,272	224	3,496
Marines			109	109
Navy			107	107
Total	6,689	4,232	449	11,370
2. Dependents				
Air force	7,475	1,100	11	8,586
Army		3,806	259	4,065
Marines			126	126
Navy			125	125
Total	7,475	4,906	521	12,902
3. Appropriated Fund Civilians				
General Scale	700	299	18	1,017
Wage Grade	283	238		521
Other- Federal Contractors	-	51	8	59
Excepted technicians included in part 1 *		(537)		(537)
Total	983	51	26	1,060
4. Other				
State Employees		221		221
Civilian NAF	429	-		429
Civilian BX/PX	208	10		218
Contract Employees	703	-		703
Private Business	43	-		43
Total	1,383	231		1,614
Total Personnel and Dependents	16,530	9,420	996	26,946

* 537 National Guard Civilians are also military members and are included in with the Appropriated Civilians, therefore not added into the total personnel.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
NORTH DAKOTA MILITARY**

**TABLE 7
ANNUAL PAYROLL BY CLASSIFICATION (By Component)**

	<u>Active Air Force</u>	<u>National Guard</u>	<u>Reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Military Appropriated				
Air force	299,348,641	26,144,988	151,110	325,644,739
Army*		65,839,316	2,175,130	68,014,446
Marines			219,083	219,083
Navy			878,833	878,833
Total	<u>\$ 299,348,641</u>	<u>\$ 91,984,304</u>	<u>\$ 3,402,756</u>	<u>\$ 394,735,701</u>
2. Appropriated Fund Civilians				
Civilian Employees	57,123,418	38,560,809	1,009,800	96,694,027
Total	<u>\$ 57,123,418</u>	<u>\$ 38,560,809</u>	<u>\$ 1,009,800</u>	<u>\$ 96,694,027</u>
3. Other				
State Employees (Fed Share)**		6,104,602		6,104,602
Civilian NAF	7,273,954			7,273,954
Civilian BX/PX	3,732,366			3,732,366
Contract Employees***	7,112,492	2,081,000	81,600	9,275,092
Private Business	873,577			873,577
Total	<u>\$ 18,992,389</u>	<u>\$ 8,185,602</u>	<u>\$ 81,600</u>	<u>\$ 27,259,591</u>
Total Annual Payroll	<u>\$ 375,464,448</u>	<u>\$ 138,730,715</u>	<u>\$ 4,494,156</u>	<u>\$ 518,689,319</u>

* Actual payroll for Army Reserve was estimated because actual payroll amounts were not available.

** Some employees payroll is shared expense between the State and Federal government.

*** Actual payroll for National Guard and Army Reserve contract employees were estimated because actual payroll amounts were not available.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
NORTH DAKOTA MILITARY**

**TABLE 8
EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION, SERVICES, AND PROCUREMENT OF
MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES (By Component)**

	<u>Active Air Force</u>	<u>National Guard</u>	<u>Reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. CONSTRUCTION				
Military Construction Program	9,701,508	5,430,050		15,131,558
Military Family Housing	34,842,703			34,842,703
Operations and Maintenance	8,383,928			8,383,928
Other	3,760,598			3,760,598
Total Construction	<u>56,688,737</u>	<u>5,430,050</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,118,787</u>
2. SERVICES				
Service Contracts	39,049,414			39,049,414
Total Services	<u>39,049,414</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,049,414</u>
3. MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES PROCUREMENT				
Commissary*	5,798,233			5,798,233
Base Exchange*	1,370,652			1,370,652
Health (Tri-Care, Government cost only)	11,122,549	11,122,549	69,566	22,314,664
Education (Impact aid and tuition assistance)	11,324,052	11,324,053		22,648,105
Other Materials, Equipment, Fuel & Supplies (Not elsewhere included)	142,322,182	28,240,264	1,093,100	171,655,546
Total Materials, Equipment and Supplies	<u>171,937,668</u>	<u>50,686,866</u>	<u>1,162,666</u>	<u>223,787,200</u>
TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES	<u>267,675,819</u>	<u>56,116,916</u>	<u>1,162,666</u>	<u>324,955,401</u>

* Items sold at commissary and base exchange that were purchased locally. Includes only contracts in the local economic area.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
NORTH DAKOTA MILITARY**

**TABLE 9
ESTIMATE OF NUMBER AND DOLLAR VALUE OF INDIRECT JOBS CREATED (By Component)**

Type of Personnel	<u>Active Air Force</u>	<u>National Guard</u>	<u>Reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Multiplier</u>	<u>Indirect Jobs created</u>
ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY	6,689	433	29	7,151	0.29	2,074
RESERVE	12	3,262	420	3,694	0.13	479
AFP CIVILIAN	983	537	26	1,546	0.43	664
OTHER CIVILIAN	1,383	282	-	1,665	0.43	715
Total Personnel and Indirect Jobs Created	9,067	4,514	475	14,056		3,932

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDIRECT JOBS CREATED

Active Air Force	2959
National Guard	899
Reserve	74
Total Jobs Created	3,932

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Average annual pay varies based on location.

Average pay table accessible at <http://www.ndworkforceintelligence.com>

ESTIMATED ANNUAL DOLLAR VALUE OF JOBS CREATED.

Active Air Force	\$	88,235,684
National Guard	\$	31,054,424
Reserve	\$	2,558,148
Estimated Total	\$	121,848,256

Multiplier:

LMI Economic Impact database, Installations and Indirect/Induced Job Multipliers, Feb 95

**ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
NORTH DAKOTA MILITARY**

**TABLE 10
TOTAL ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT ESTIMATE (By Component)**

	<u>Active Air Force</u>	<u>National Guard</u>	<u>Reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>
ANNUAL PAYROLL				
Military	299,348,641	91,984,304	3,414,756	394,747,701
Federal Civilian	57,123,418	38,560,809	998,400	96,682,627
Other Civilian	18,992,389	8,185,602	81,000	27,258,991
	<u>375,464,448</u>	<u>\$ 138,730,715</u>	<u>\$ 4,494,156</u>	<u>\$ 518,689,319</u>
ANNUAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 267,675,819</u>	<u>\$ 56,116,916</u>	<u>\$ 1,162,666</u>	<u>\$ 324,955,401</u>
ESTIMATED ANNUAL DOLLAR VALUE OF JOBS CREATED.	<u>88,235,684</u>	<u>\$ 31,054,424</u>	<u>\$ 2,558,148</u>	<u>\$ 121,848,256</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$ 731,375,951</u>	<u>\$ 225,902,055</u>	<u>\$ 8,214,970</u>	<u>\$ 965,492,976</u>

ORGANIZATIONS

The following Military organizations in North Dakota have been represented in this analysis.

- * *Army Reserve- State-wide*
- * *Grand Forks Air Force Base- Grand Forks ND*
- * *Marine Reserves- Wahpeton ND*
- * *Minot Air Force Base- Minot ND*
- * *Naval Reserve- Fargo ND*
- * *North Dakota Army National Guard State-wide*
- * *North Dakota Air National Guard- Fargo, ND*

NORTH DAKOTA VETERANS CEMETERY STATISTICS

28-Feb-09	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
1992							17	16	15	10	3	6	67
1993	5	10	4	9	11	6	14	13	12	14	8	7	113
1994	7	11	11	9	16	10	13	16	20	11	13	16	153
1995	8	3	13	9	15	15	13	19	17	15	12	11	150
1996	10	13	11	12	23	14	14	13	7	11	15	15	158
1997	14	12	7	12	19	12	14	17	13	17	8	18	163
1998	16	19	8	14	22	14	6	17	19	11	19	15	180
1999	15	21	17	24	24	17	20	20	16	14	14	29	231
2000	26	19	20	19	25	24	20	19	17	20	20	19	248
2001	30	17	28	27	25	18	19	22	19	20	16	23	264
2002	18	21	25	29	22	25	32	31	21	32	17	17	290
2003	15	11	22	24	26	20	15	23	22	27	22	23	250
2004	20	15	22	19	29	29	22	18	10	22	13	13	232
2005	20	18	27	23	27	27	35	39	30	27	25	25	324
2006	29	14	13	33	35	29	41	21	21	30	32	18	316
2007	22	32	25	24	37	28	37	31	23	24	27	23	333
2008	15	26	22	36	49	34	40	34	40	44	26	29	397
2009	25	24											
TOTAL	295	286	275	325	405	322	372	369	322	349	290	307	3869
MONTH AVG	18	17	17	21	25	20	23	23	20	21	18	19	19
YEARLY AVG													232

Veteran *1			Reserve *2			Veteran / Dependents		Female / Male Ratio		
US Coast Guard	7	0%	Air Force Reserve	1	1%	Spouse	888	Female	941	23%
US Air Force	282	9%	Army Reserve	5	4%	Dependents	34	Male	2973	77%
US Army	1878	65%	Navy Reserve	4	4%	Veteran	2898			
US Marine Corps	160	6%	ANG	11	11%	Reserve	6			
US Navy	578	20%	ARNG	91	79%	Guard	88			
TOTAL	2905		TOTAL	112		TOTAL	3914	TOTAL	3914	

War Service			Type of Interment			Grave Sites			Disposition		
Civil	1	0%	Interment	3777	96%	# Graves	14,894	100%	Burial	2796	73%
Spanish	2	0%	Re-interment	137	4%	# Used	3,411	23%	Cremation	1076	26%
VW 1	12	0%	Dis-interment	3	0%				Memorial	42	1%
VW 2	1497	55%				TOTAL	11,519	77%	Dis-interment	3	0%
Korea	763	28%									
Vietnam	419	15%									
Desert Storm	17	0%									
Iraq/Afghanistan	11	0%									
TOTAL	2722		TOTAL	3917					TOTAL	3917	

*1 Veterans that served in multiple branches of service are counted accordingly

*2 Reservists with active duty for training only

Red indicates record month / year

Blue indicates record year / month

Pink indicates both the record month/year and the record year/month

**Space available for **
the next 95.57 Years

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL
SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS 09-11 BIENNIUM

FARGO (2 PARCELS - UNIVERSITY DR):

TAX YEAR	PARCEL # 01-8600-01800-000	PARCEL # 01-8600-05000-000	
2009 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2010 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2011 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2012 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2013 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2014 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2015 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2016 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2017 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2018 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2019 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2020 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2021 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2022 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2023 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2024 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2025 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2026 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2027 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
2028 \$	23,821.38	\$	5,200.17
\$	476,427.60	\$	104,003.40
TOTAL COST IF PAID BACK BY SCHEDULE (\$476,427.60 + \$104,003.40)		\$	580,431.00
TOTAL COST IF PAID BACK IN TOTAL 7/1/09 (SAVINGS IF ALL PAID 7/1/09)		\$	366,320.95 (ESTIMATED)
		\$	214,110.05
FARGO'S MINIMUM BIENNIAL REQUIREMENT (TAX YEARS 2009 & 2010)		\$	58,043.10

(new 2008/2009 project-1st payment due Feb 2010)

BISMARCK 535 RIVER RD - PAVING :

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST \$ 15,026.67

BISMARCK 500 FRAINE BARRACKS RD - PAVING :

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST \$ 19,506.67

BISMARCK 432 FRAINE BARRACKS RD - PAVING :

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST \$ 8,026.67

BISMARCK TOTAL ESTIMATED COST \$ 42,560.01 (ESTIMATED)
(15 YEAR PERIOD PAYOFF AVAILABLE)

BISMARCK'S MINIMUM BIENNIAL REQUIREMENT
(TAX YEARS 2009 & 2010) ESTIMATED \$ 6,000.00 (ESTIMATED)

2007- 2009 CITY OWNED AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROJECTS

CITY	Project	Original Quotes/ CITY Quotes		Actual Costs	
		Estimated Costs		Actual cost	50 %match
Bottineau	Install Air conditioning units	7,000.00	9190.99	\$9,190.99	\$4,595.50 pd 3/17/2008
Mayville	Repair lower roof leak	12,000.00	\$12,600.00/\$14,205.00	\$12,600.00	\$6,300.00 pd 7/31/2008
Hettinger*	Paint corridors & classroom	4,000.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	\$600.00 pd 6/30/2008
Wishek	Aluminum Entrance	7,193.00	\$7,193.00	\$7,193.00	\$3,596.50 pd 5/6/2008
Oakes*	Update heating, wiring, lights	15,000.00	\$ 18,103.25 (\$8,449.97 additional requested)	\$0.00	\$0.00
Valley City	Replace areas under windows that held heating system for rooms	2,842.00	\$2842.00 for brick panels	\$2,842.00	\$1,421.00 pd 3/24/2008
Hazen*	Fix bathrooms	2,000.00	\$3,534.56 (parts and install)	\$3,503.62	\$1,751.81 pd 5/6/2008
	Repair replace doors rekey locks	3,000.00	\$1,900.20	\$1,934.40	\$967.20 pd 5/6/2008
	Install new overhead door	5,000.00	\$3794.00 (Door and install)	\$3,794.00	\$1,897.00 pd 5/6/2008
	Painting	400.00	0 NG will paint.	\$0.00	\$0.00
Mott	Room and wall air conditioning for classroom, day room NG room	2,100.00	wiring - \$2800.00 (\$11,539 additional requested)	\$1,870.00	\$935.00 pd 12/9/2008
	Newer style fluorescent lights for office classroom and dayroom	6,000.00	63 lights \$1500.00	\$1,500.00	\$750.00 pd 8/27/2008
	Install one air conditioning unit		\$2,830	\$2,830.00	\$1,415.00 pd 12/9/2008
Edgeley	Replacing flat roof	45,000.00	51000 (actual \$88,352.00 went w/different roof)	\$51,000.00	\$25,500.00 pd 12/31/2008
	Exterior door replacement	4,000.00	16369 (actual \$6225.00. material more)	\$5,756.00	\$2,878.00 pd 12/31/2008
Cando	Repair leaking roof over drill floor	6,000.00	\$37,275.00	\$11,000.00	\$5,500.00
	Replace drill floor fixtures	10,000.00	\$2830 fixtures/ \$1945 installation/ total \$4775.00	\$4,775.00	\$2,387.50 pd 11/10/2008
Grafton*	Roof repairs		636.84/1118.75	\$1,755.59	\$877.80 pd 11/05/2008/11/14/2008
Mayville*	Install new heat pump			\$70,000.00	\$7,000.00 pd 3/2/09
Lisbon	Electrical outlets	5,000.00	\$3,684.00	\$3,684.00	\$1,842.00 pd 12/4/2008
		136,535.00	183,097.84	\$196,428.60	\$70,214.31
				Available	\$141,172.00
					\$70,586.00

Original Quotes/Estimated Costs = Quotes initially received from political subdivision or estimated cost based on project description
City Quotes = Actual contractor quotes received for approved political subdivision projects.

Actual Cost = Total approved cost.

50 % Match = Amount of appropriated funds applied to project based on 50% political subdivision match and 50% state match
Numbers in red were Estimated costs. These were based on the project descriptions received from the cities when no actual quote had been provided by the city.

* Hazen repair doors and rekey locks was substituted for a furnace replacement which the city had already done. This was a serious issue in that there were several unaccounted for keys that had been made over the years for the doors into the guard areas. This came to the city's attention after the initial data call but was a big enough concern to allow the substitution. The new cost was below what had been estimated for the heater replacement at \$3,000.

* Hettinger initially requested a lighting and ceiling replacement for the NG classrooms. This was estimated to cost 4,000.00. The NG area of Hettinger responded that they had already completed that project and instead requested to paint the corridors and classroom the NG area. Since this cost was only \$1200.00 and considerably less than the original project estimate the substitution was approved.

*Oakes declined to participate due to lack of city resources per letter dated July 29, 2008

*Grafton was added after Oakes declined their project. There are two invoices. \$636.84 and \$1,118.75

*Mott was approved to add the additional cost of one air conditioner in the Guard area.

*Mayville was approved for \$7000 additional money to put towards a Geothermal heat pump project.

CITY-OWNED ARMORY SURVEY - JULY 2007

<u>BENEFIT</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>PROJECTS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COSTS</u>	
JOINT/CITY	BOTTINEAU	RESHINGLE PART OF ROOF	\$	5,000.00
JOINT/CITY	BOTTINEAU	UPDATE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	\$	29,000.00
CITY	BOTTINEAU	UPGRADING EMERGENCY GENERATOR	\$	-
JOINT/CITY	CANDO	REPLACE SHOWER FIXTURES IN BOTH SHOWER ROOMS	\$	5,000.00
JOINT/CITY	CANDO	CARPET IN EAST SIDE CLASSROOM	\$	2,500.00
JOINT/CITY	CANDO	BRICK AND MORTAR REPAIR	\$	1,000.00
CITY	CANDO	REPLACE HANDICAP ACCESSIBLE ENTRANCE RAMP	\$	-
CITY	CANDO	SPRAY ON SOUND BARRIER/PROOFING ON CEILING	\$	-
CITY	CANDO	CONSTRUCT OR BUY STORAGE SYSTEM FOR TABLES/CHAIRS	\$	-
CITY	CANDO	REPLACE ALL GLASS BLOCKS WITH SMOKED BLOCKS	\$	-
JOINT/CITY	CARRINGTON	EXTERIOR PAINTING	\$	5,000.00
CITY	CARRINGTON	CHIMNEY REPAIR	\$	10,000.00
JOINT/CITY	CAVALIER	REPLACE EXTERIOR WINDOWS	\$	10,000.00
JOINT/CITY	CAVALIER	INSTALL METAL WALL SHEETING IN ASSEMBLY HALL	\$	9,870.00
JOINT/CITY	CAVALIER	REPLACE CEILING TILE IN ASSEMBLY HALL	\$	10,000.00
JOINT/CITY	CAVALIER	REPLACE FOUR EXTERIOR DOORS	\$	15,000.00
JOINT/CITY	DICKINSON	INSULATE UPPER GYM WALLS	\$	1,209.00
JOINT/CITY	DICKINSON	REPLACEMENT OF BOILER SYSTEM	\$	124,768.00
JOINT/CITY	DICKINSON	REPLACEMENT OF DOMESTIC HOT WATER SYSTEM	\$	11,423.00
JOINT	GRAFTON	EXTERIOR DOORS	\$	3,000.00
JOINT/CITY	GRAFTON	FURNACE	\$	15,000.00
JOINT/CITY	GRAFTON	REPLACE WINDOWS	\$	70,000.00
JOINT/CITY	GRAFTON	OVERHEAD DOOR TO GYM	\$	6,000.00
JOINT/CITY	GRAFTON	WINDOW COVERINGS	\$	5,000.00
CITY	GRAFTON	KITCHEN	\$	-
CITY	GRAFTON	WEST ENTRANCE PATIO REPAIR OR REMOVAL	\$	-
CITY	GRAFTON	PERMANENT BLEACHERS	\$	-
NG	HAZEN	CARPET CLEANING, HEATING UNIT REPAIRS, WINTERIZING & WEATHER STRIPPING GARAGE, REPAIR MOLDING TRIM WORK	\$	5,800.00

JOINT	HETTINGER	LIGHTS AND CEILING IN CLASSROOM	\$	4,000.00
JOINT/CITY	HETTINGER	WINDOWS IN CLASSRM AND L ROOM	\$	7,000.00
JOINT/CITY	HETTINGER	LIGHTS IN GYMNASIUM	\$	10,000.00
JOINT/CITY	HETTINGER	WIRING THE ENTIRE FACILITY	\$	15,000.00
JOINT/CITY	HETTINGER	LIGHTS AND CEILING IN L ROOM	\$	12,000.00
CITY	HETTINGER	RENOVATION OF KITCHEN AREA, INCLUDE WIRING	\$	-
JOINT/CITY	JAMESTOWN	IMPROVE HEATING, COOLING & PLUMBING	\$	20,000.00
JOINT/CITY	LISBON	METAL ROOF OVER GYM	\$	60,000.00
JOINT/CITY	LISBON	WINDOW PANELS	\$	10,000.00
JOINT/CITY	LISBON	INSULATED GARAGE DOOR	\$	6,000.00
JOINT/CITY	LISBON	FURNACE	\$	15,000.00
JOINT/CITY	MOTT	REPAIR ROTTING WINDOW FRAMES	\$	7,000.00
JOINT/CITY	MOTT	9 NEW HEATING HOT WATER ZONE VALVES FOR RADIATOR	\$	
CITY	MOTT	CONTROLLERS	\$	2,200.00
	MOTT	REPLACEMENT OF EAST YARD DRAIN	\$	2,700.00
JOINT/CITY	OAKES	WINDOWS	\$	10,000.00
JOINT/CITY	OAKES	CEILING INSULATION	\$	30,000.00
CITY	OAKES	TILING	\$	19,000.00
JOINT/CITY	RUGBY	UPGRADING THE HEATING SYSTEM	\$	50,000.00
JOINT/CITY	VALLEY CITY	REPLACE DETERIORATING WINDOWS	\$	16,199.00
CITY	VALLEY CITY	ADD ENCLOSED ENTRYWAY	\$	4,000.00
CITY	VALLEY CITY	FIX EXTERIOR WALLS	\$	400.00
JOINT/CITY	WISHEK	INSTALL NEW OVERHEAD DOOR	\$	8,701.70
CITY	WISHEK	AUTOMATIC HANDICAP OPERATOR	\$	1,800.00
JOINT/CITY	WILLISTON	INVESTIGATE ODOR PROBLEM	\$	500.00
			\$	656,070.70

Note: The above projects were not funded based upon prioritization and ability to match funding by the city.

Prioritization was based upon: 1. Moral/Welfare Work Place Improvements 2. NG Operational/Security Benefit

3. Energy Efficiency 4. Cosmetic



Office of the Adjutant General

odd that pages
were
pictures
we chose
not to include

Legislation Update

The Adjutant General

Major General David A. Sprynczynatyk

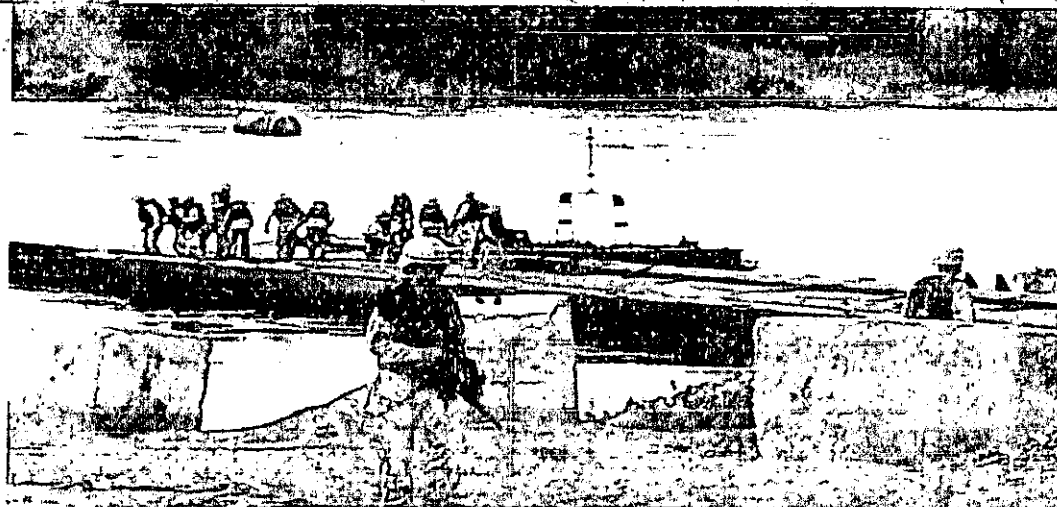
2008



NATIONAL
GUARD
North Dakota



Office of the Adjutant General



*A dynamic force where everyone is a leader-
mentored, trained and empowered; essential
to our communities, State and Nation*



NATIONAL
GUARD
North Dakota



Historical

4304 OEF/OIF/ONE
3700 World War I
2828 World War II
2404 Korea
790 Berlin Crisis
632 Desert Storm



Currently
Mobilized/expected
to Mobilize

ARNG 996

ANG 191



NATIONAL
GUARD
North Dakota

3



North
Dakota
National
Guard

All gave some.
Some gave all.

NATIONAL
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North Dakota



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North Dakota

4



4,200 Guardsmen

Real Property

State & Federal

Over 2M Square Feet (Army)

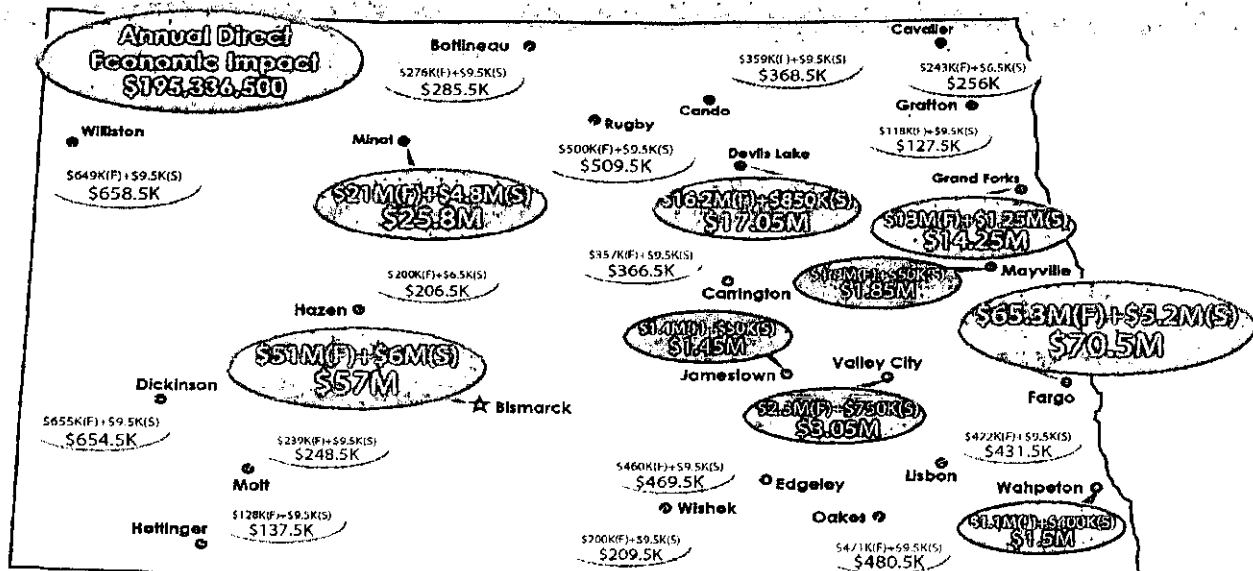
Construction Costs \$194M

450,000 Square Feet (Air)

Construction Costs \$43M



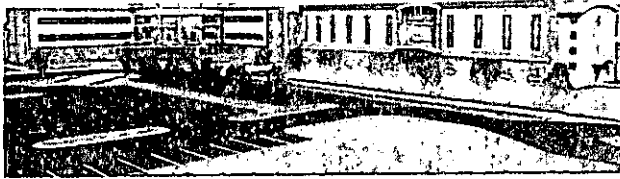
**Annual Direct
Economic Impact
\$195,336,500**



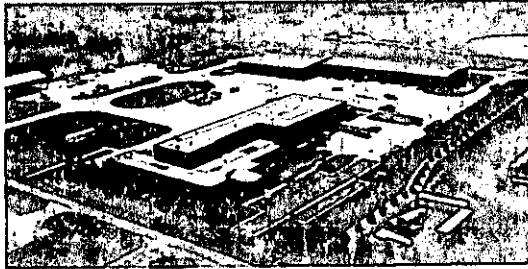


Office of the Adjutant General

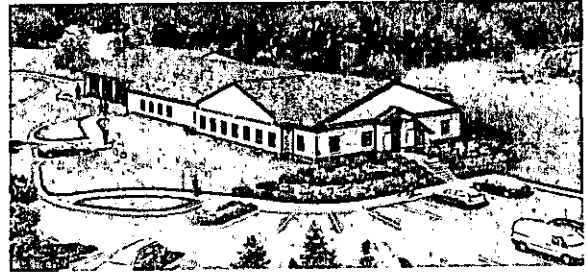
Military Construction



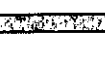
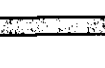
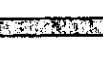
Regional Training Institute – Camp Grafton



Field Maintenance Shop - Minot



Civil Support Building - Bismarck



**NORTH DAKOTA
NATIONAL
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North Dakota

7

State Partnership Program North Dakota - Ghana

- Partnership began July 2004
- Conducts Military-to-Military & Civilian-to-Civilian Cooperation Events involving Army & Air National Guard & ND civilians



Events conducted in 2007 and 2008 include:

- Engineer School Visit
- Unit Public Affairs Workshop
- State Partnership Conference
- Medical Team event
- Pandemic Response Exercise
- Engineer Team event
- Aviation Safety Conference

**21 Cooperation Events
planned for 2009**

Future Cooperation Events include:

- Cooperative Energy and Education Program with DSU/BSC
- Strategic Communication Workshop
- Vertical Engineering Project
- Family Support Activities Forum
- Military Engineer Exchanges
- Disaster Management Seminar

State Partnership Program Purpose

To link National Guard States & territories with partner countries for purpose of fostering mutual interests and establishing habitual long-term relationships across all levels of society.



GHANA





Military Support to Civilian Authorities

Major Support Provided

- 2001 – Fargo Flood
- 2002 – Sioux County Fire, Minot Train Derailment, Hettinger Fire
- 2003 – Grand Forks Search & Rescue, Burleigh County Fire,
Sioux County Potable Water
- 2004 – Adams Co Search & Rescue, Grafton Flood, Adams County
Missing Person, Garrison Potable Water
- 2005 – Katrina, Burleigh County Fire, Lake Metigoshe Flood, Richland
County Ice Storm, Dickinson Snow Storm
- 2006 – Red River Flood, Minot Missing Person, Sioux County Fire
- 2007 – Northwood Tornado, Richland County Flood, New Town Potable Water
- 2008 – Mandan Natural Gas Disruption, Minot Fire, Mountrail County
Overturned Rocket Trailer

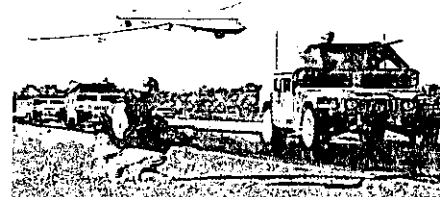
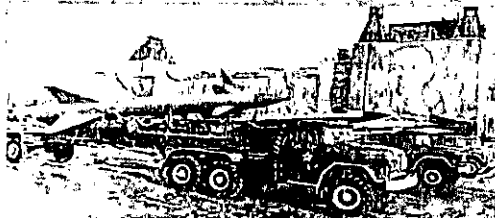


**NATIONAL
GUARD**
North Dakota

9



Changing Environment



Strategic Reserve

Cold War Structure

Slow Deployments

Cold War Strategic Reserve Structure

“Front Line” Fights

Multiple Service Headquarters



Operational Force

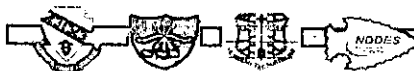
More Flexible Units (Modular)

Short-Notice Rapid Deployment

Operational Force

No Rear Areas

State Joint Force Headquarters



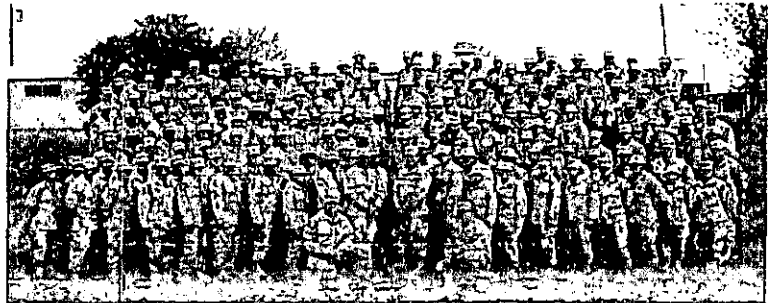
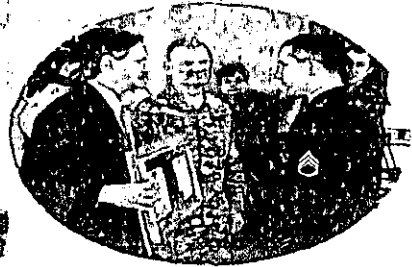
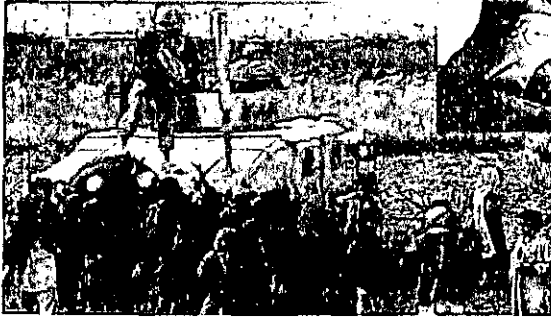
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North Dakota

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Office of the Adjutant General

Army National Guard



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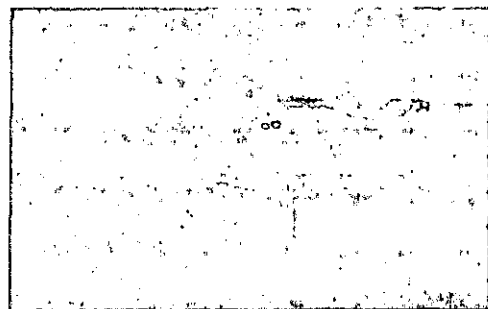
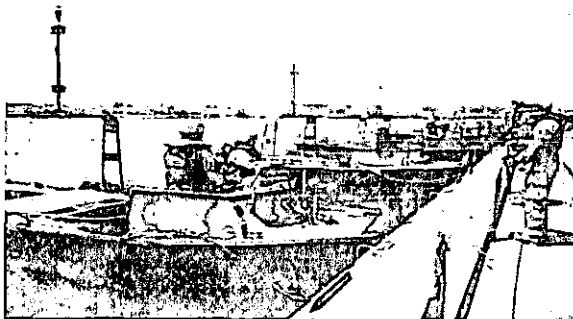
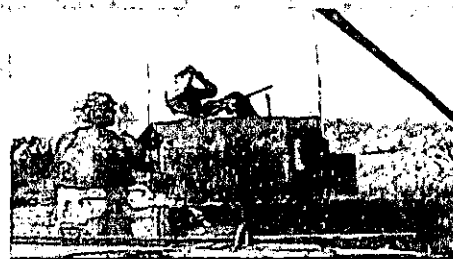
11



Office of the Adjutant General

Army National Guard

- Personnel
 - 3521 Authorized Strength
 - 3233 Assigned (92%)
 - 610 Full-time Personnel



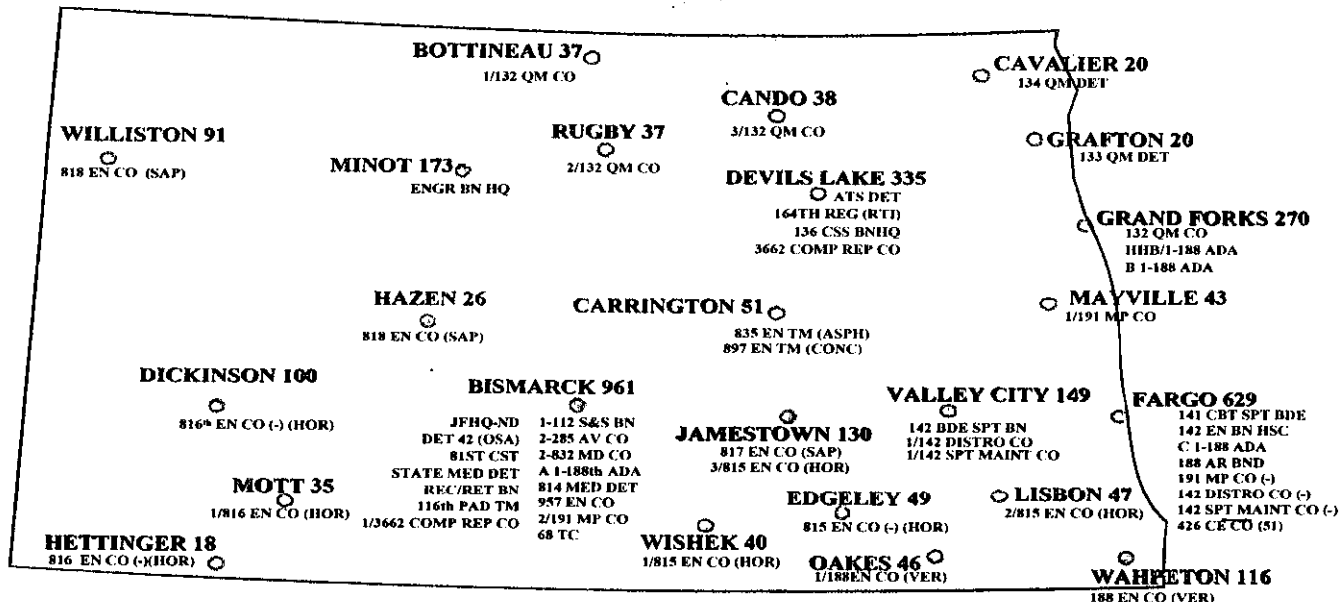
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12



Office of the Adjutant General

Where we are...



NATIONAL GUARD
North Dakota

13

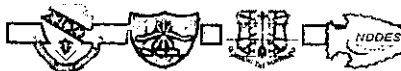


Office of the Adjutant General

World Class Facilities

North Dakota Army National Guard MILCON Projects Valued at \$ 69,041,000

• 2008	Regional Training Institute – Devils Lake	\$ 30,505,000
• 2006	Field Maintenance Shop – Minot	\$ 11,900,000
• 2006	Civil Support Team Ready Building - Bismarck	\$ 4,482,000
• 2004	Army Aviation Support Facility Addition - Bismarck	\$ 7,147,000
• 2004	Medical Detachment Readiness Center Annex – Bismarck	\$ 1,900,000
• 2003	Ammunition Supply Point – Devils Lake	\$ 1,458,000
• 2003	Tactical Water Distribution Storage Building – Devils Lake	\$ 1,860,000
• 2001	Armed Forces Reserve Center - Wahpeton	\$ 9,789,000



NATIONAL GUARD
North Dakota

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Office of the Adjutant General

Army National Guard

- Capabilities:
 - Construction, Combat Engineering, Bridging, Water purification, Air Defense, Aviation, Military Police, Public Affairs,
 - Band, Heavy Equipment Maintenance, Medical
- Federal Mission: Over 2,700 Soldiers mobilized since 9/11
 - Iraq, Afghanistan, Bosnia, Kosovo, SW Border, Airbase Security, Airports, Canadian Border
- Domestic Operations
 - Hurricane Gustav, Northwood Tornado, Firefighting in ND and California
- Overseas Deployment Training – Honduras, Panama, Korea, Japan, Germany, Marshall Islands



NATIONAL GUARD
North Dakota

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Office of the Adjutant General

Mobilizations since 2006

Company A, 164th Engineer Battalion - (Operation Iraqi Freedom)

- Mobilized Aug05 to Nov06 – 122 Soldiers

1-112th Aviation Battalion - (Enduring Mission – Bosnia-Herzegovina)

- Mobilized Jul05 to Oct06 – 23 Soldiers

1-188th Air Defense Artillery (Operation Enduring Freedom)

- Mobilized Dec05 to Mar07 – 152 Soldiers

1-129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment- (U.S. Central Command)

- Mobilized April06 to Jun07 – 13 Soldiers

1-188th Air Defense Artillery – (Operation Enduring Freedom)

- Mobilized Jan07 to Jan08 – 39 Soldiers

Engineer Brigade - (Operation Iraqi Freedom)

- Mobilized Apr07 to Apr08 – 45 Soldiers

132nd Quartermaster Company (Operation Iraqi Freedom)

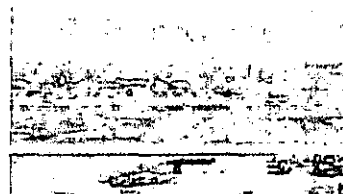
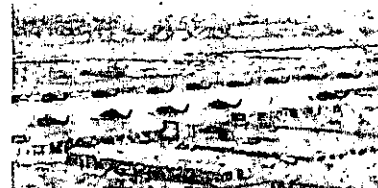
- Mobilized May07 to May08 – 21 Soldiers

817th Engineer Company (Operation Iraqi Freedom)

- Mobilized Jun07 to Jun08 – 104 Soldiers

164th Engineer Battalion - (Operation Iraqi Freedom)

- Mobilized Jun07 to May08 – 119 Soldiers



NATIONAL GUARD
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Office of the Adjutant General

Current Mobilizations/Alerts

191st Military Police Company (Operation Iraqi Freedom)

- Mobilized Jan08 – 187 Soldiers

Joint Force Headquarters KFOR 12 (Kosovo)

- Alerted March08 – 709 Soldiers

1-188th Air Defense Artillery (Operation Enduring Freedom)

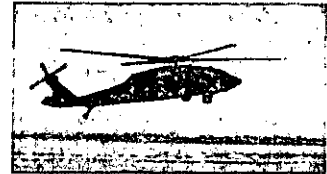
- Alerted Mar08 – 39 Soldiers

Detachment 42 Operational Support Airlift (Operation Iraqi Freedom)

- Alerted Aug08 – 8 Soldiers

Company C, 2-285th Assault Battalion (Operation Iraqi Freedom)

- Alerted April08 – 40 Soldiers



NATIONAL
GUARD
North Dakota

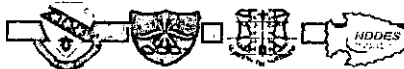
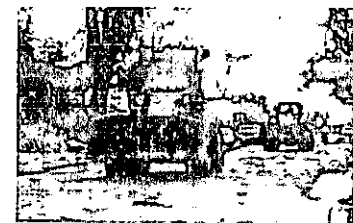
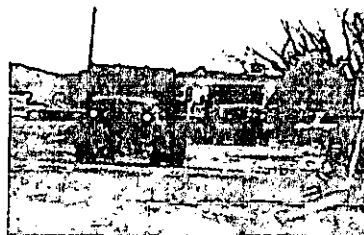
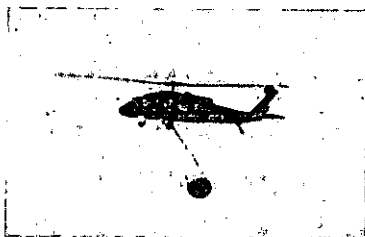
17



Office of the Adjutant General

Army National Guard

- Support to State and Federal Domestic Operations
 - Security Operations at the South West border
 - Security and Recovery support for Tornado damage at Northwood ND
 - Helicopter support for fire control at Minot
 - Helicopter support for wildfire control in support of California National Guard
 - Hurricane recovery in support of Texas National Guard



NATIONAL
GUARD
North Dakota

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Office of the Adjutant General

Army National Guard

- Supporting our Communities 2007-2008:
 - Breakwater construction at New Town
 - Building demolition at Douglas
 - Parking lot construction for the Enchanted Highway
 - Running track at ND State School of Science at Wahpeton
 - Building demolition at the ND Youth Correctional Center in Mandan
 - Concrete slab and building for US Fish and Wildlife at Cole Harbor
 - Clearing and grading for Veterans Home at Lisbon



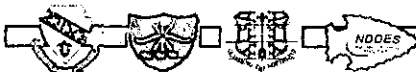
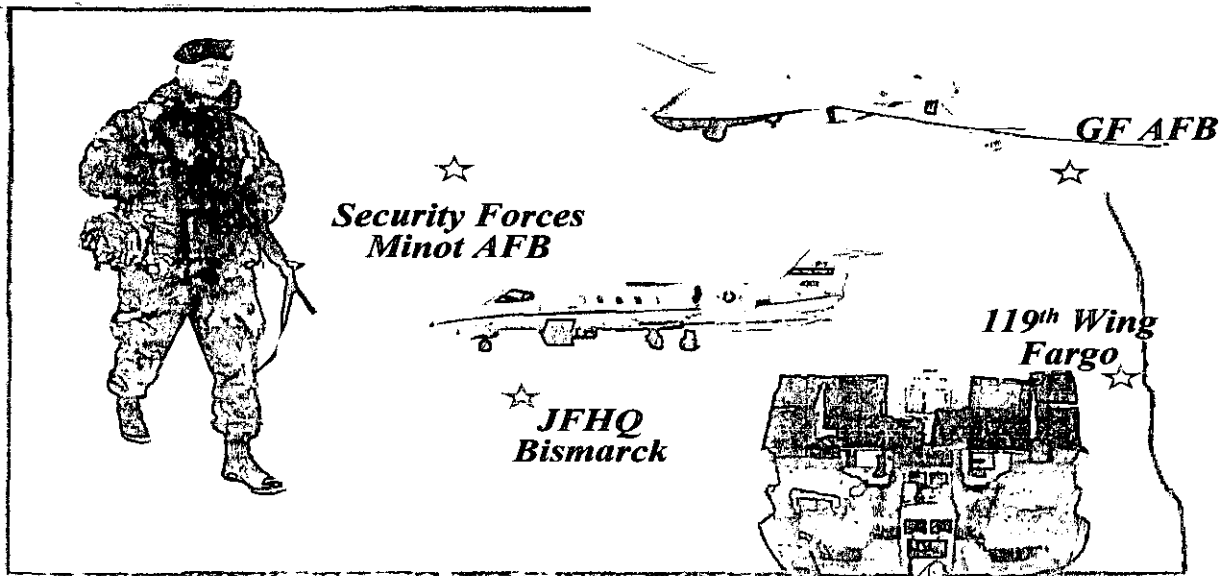
**NATIONAL
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North Dakota

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Office of the Adjutant General

Air National Guard



**NATIONAL
GUARD**
North Dakota

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Office of the Adjutant General

119th Wing

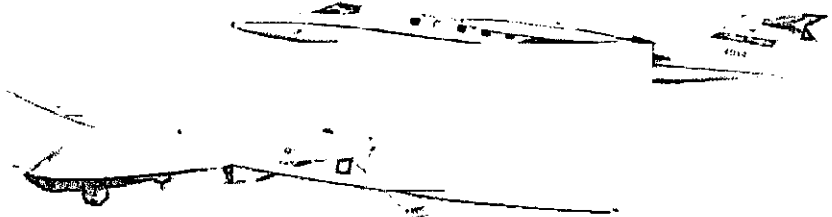
• Personnel

- 1086 Authorized Strength
- 972 Assigned (90%)
- 343 Full-time Personnel



• Mission Aircraft

- C-21
- Predator (MQ-)



NATIONAL GUARD
North Dakota 21



Office of the Adjutant General

Supporting GWOT

315 Mobilized and/or Deployed since last Legislative Briefing

Mission Locations

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| •Iraq | •Germany | •North Dakota |
| •Afghanistan | •Italy | •Arizona |
| •United Arab Emirates | •United Kingdom | •Minnesota |
| •Qatar | | |
| •Kuwait | | |
| •Kyrgyzstan | | |



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North Dakota 222



Office of the Adjutant General

World Class Facilities

North Dakota Air National Guard Construction Over \$18M

• 2008 Base Entrance	\$1,552,000
• 2007 Ground Control Station Control Room	\$150,000
• 2006 Communications Infrastructure	\$700,000
• 2006 Predator Operations Center	\$5,500,000
• 2005 Civil Engineering Addition	\$1,400,000
• 2005 Predator Operations Remodel	\$1,800,000
• 2004 Structural Fire Trainer	\$540,000
• 2004 Dining Facility	\$1,600,000
• 2003 Storage Facilities (Regional Training Site)	\$572,000
• 2003 Weapons Release Facility	\$3,400,000
• 2002 Vehicle Wash Bay	\$213,000
• 2002 Survival Recovery Center/Damage Control Center	\$354,000
• 2001 Arm/De-arm Pad	\$1,150,000



NATIONAL GUARD
North Dakota

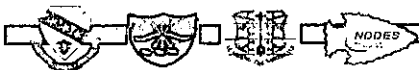
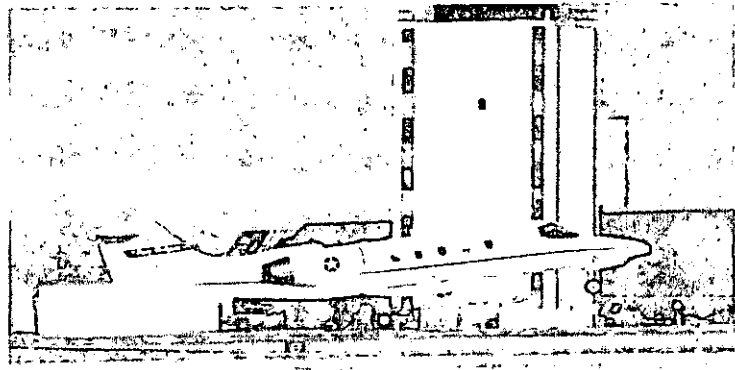
23



Office of the Adjutant General

C-21

- 8 Passenger
VIP/Transport
Aircraft
- 8 Assigned Aircraft
to Bridge Operations
to the Future Joint
Cargo Aircraft



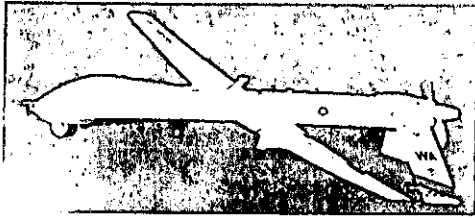
NATIONAL GUARD
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Office of the Adjutant General

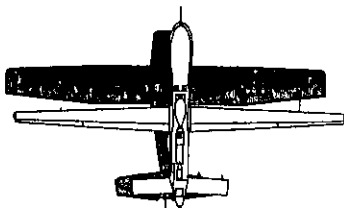
MQ-1 (Predator)



MQ-1

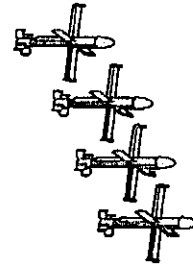
Wingspan:	49 FT
Length:	26 FT
Max Speed:	120 KTAS
Endurance:	> 24 hrs
Max Altitude:	25,000 ft MSL
Gross Weight:	2500 lbs
Payload Capacity:	300 lbs (2 hard points)

Cessna-172 size



4 x Viper Strike

2 x Hellfire



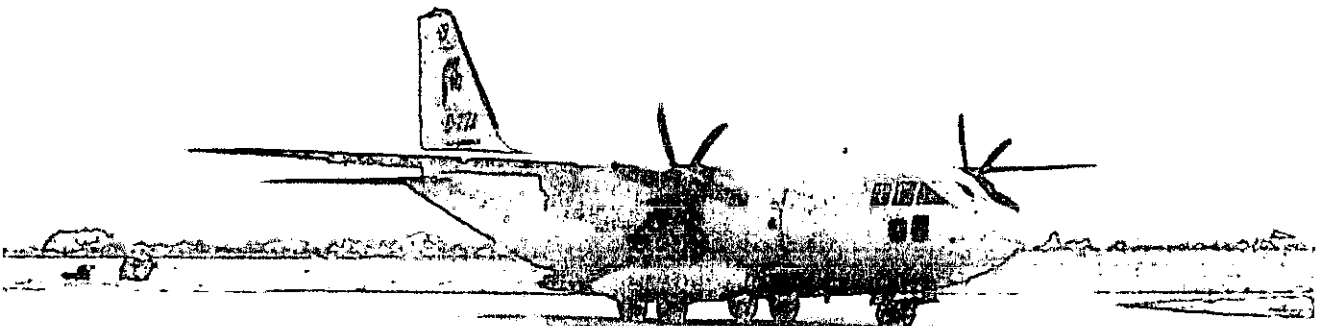
NATIONAL
GUARD
North Dakota

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Office of the Adjutant General

The Future C-27J (Joint Cargo Aircraft)



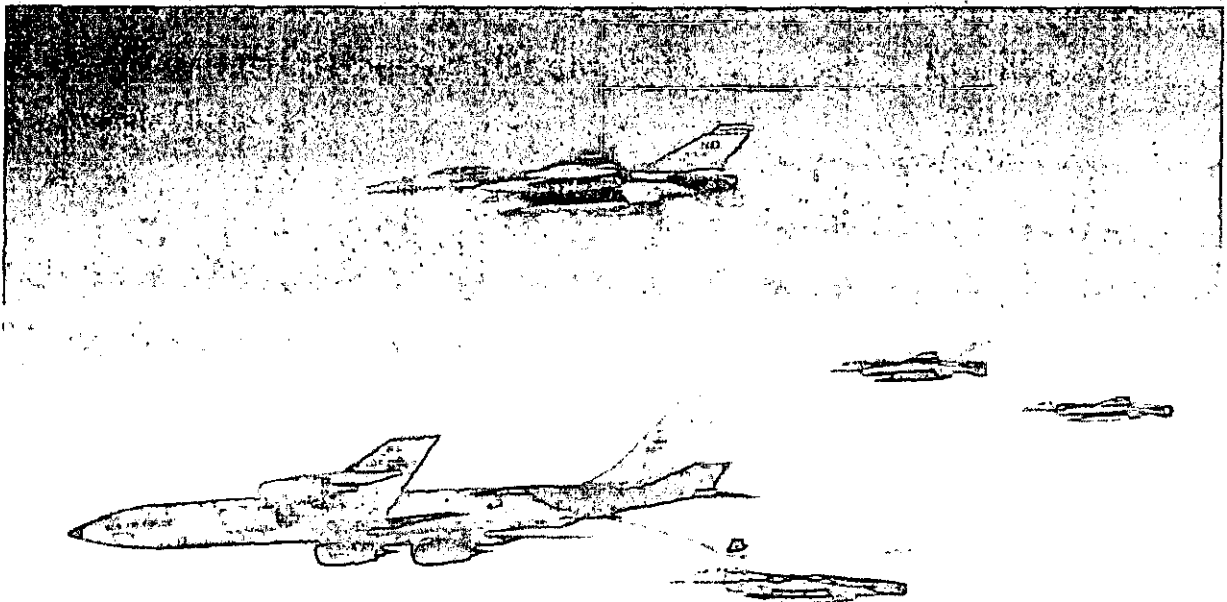
NATIONAL
GUARD
North Dakota

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Potential Missions

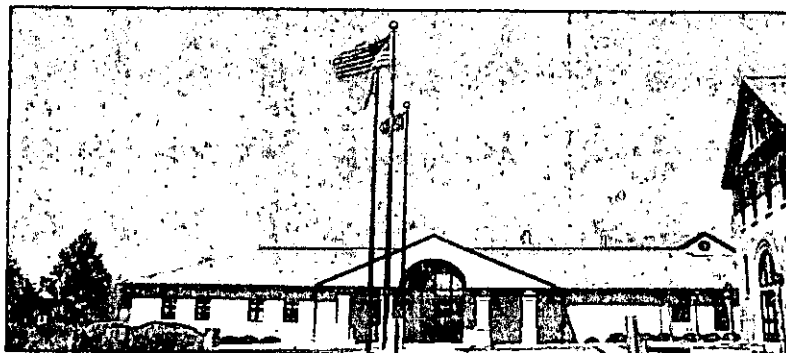
- UAS (Unmanned Aerial Systems)
 - Environmental Impact Study
- Conversion to MQ-9 (Reaper)
- C-130
- KC-X (New USAF Tanker) – Grand Forks AFB





Office of the Adjutant General

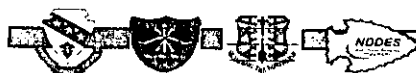
Legislative and Stakeholder Briefing



Director
Department of Emergency Services
MG David Sprynczynatyk
(701) 333-2002

Director
Homeland Security Division
Greg Wilz
(701) 328-8100

Interim Director
Division of State Radio
Greg Wilz
(701) 328-8100



**NORTH DAKOTA
STATE
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Office of the Adjutant General

DES Strategic Plan

VISION

Ensuring a safe and secure homeland for all North Dakotans.

MISSION

Department of Emergency Services (DES) conducts planning, coordination, communications, and operations for the safety and security of all citizens in North Dakota.

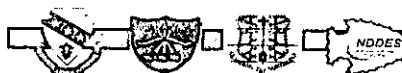
OUR VALUES

HONESTY - We will truthfully communicate our thoughts and feelings.

INTEGRITY - Our words match our actions, we will strive to do what is right.

RESPECT - We will treat others as we want to be treated.

EXCELLENCE - We will perform professionally to the best of our ability.

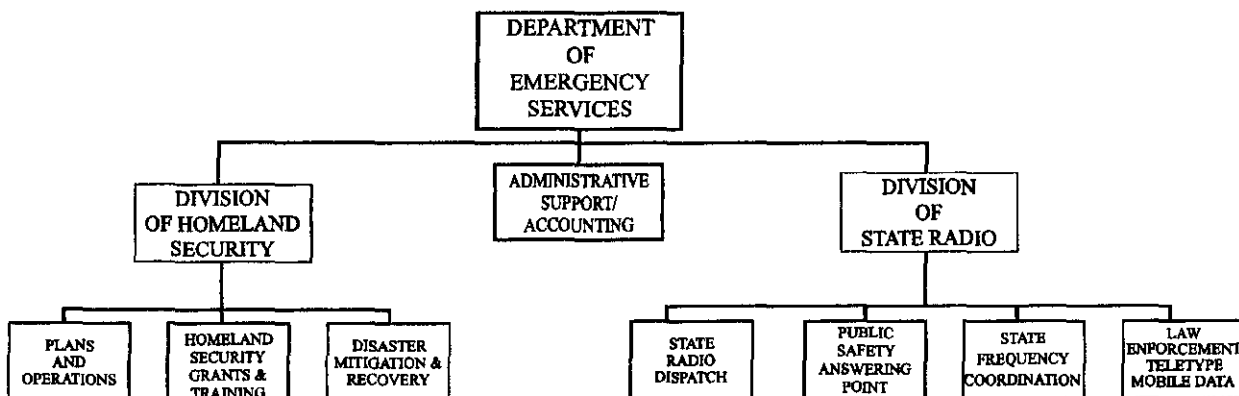


**NORTH DAKOTA
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GUARD**
North Dakota

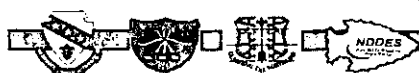
30



Organizational Structure



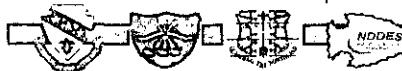
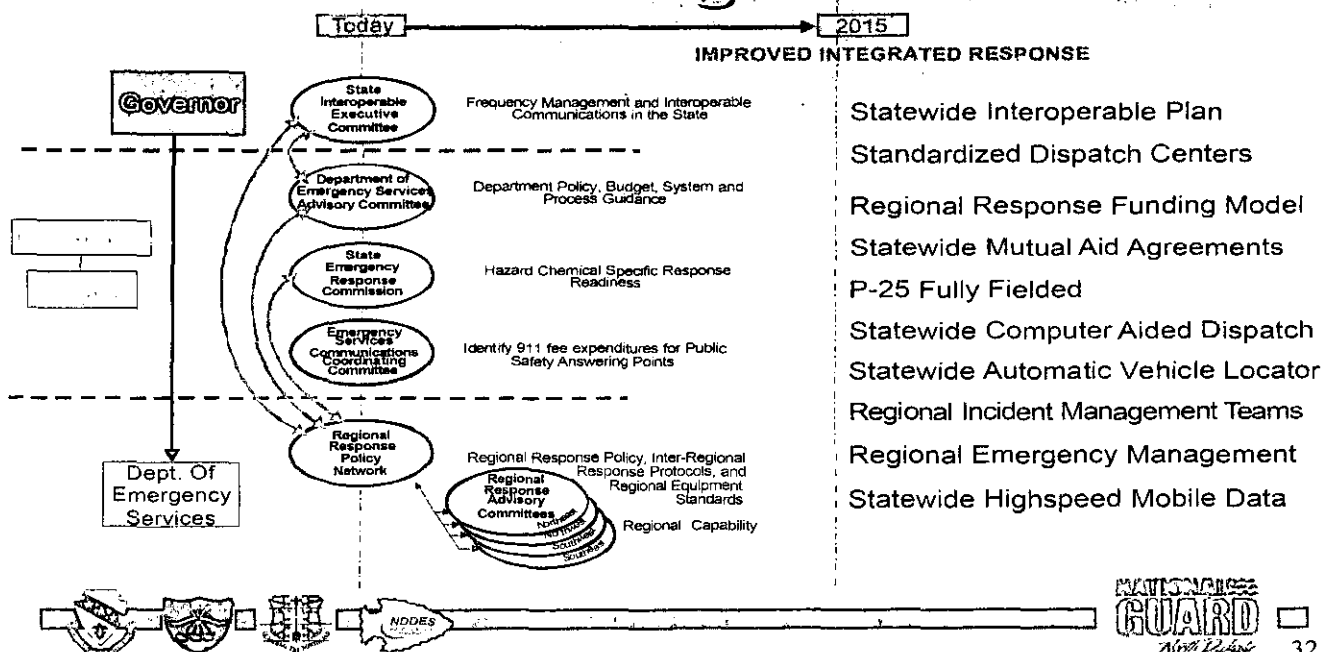
- ▣ Division of Homeland Security ▣ 18 FTEs and 10 Temps
- ▣ Division of State Radio ▣ 34 FTEs and 1 Temp
- ▣ Administration ▣ 5 FTE (combined with National Guard)



NATIONAL GUARD
North Dakota



Our Standing Committees



NATIONAL GUARD
North Dakota



Office of the Adjutant General

We Work With Many

LEAD AGENCIES		SUPPORT AGENCIES		STAKEHOLDERS		CUSTOMERS	
North Dakota Forest Service	Department of Transportation	Fire Marshall	Aeronautics Commission	Firefighters Association	Metro Chief's Association	57 Emergency Managers	379 Fire Departments
State Water Commission.	Department of Health	Department of Commerce	North Dakota National Gaurd	Emergency Management Association	Fire Chief's Association	53 Counties	4 Tribal Governments
Civil Air Patrol	Department of Human Services	Game and Fish Department	State Electrical Board	911 Association	Emergency Medical Services Association	22 911 Coordinators	140 Volunteer Amb Squads
Board of Animal Health	North Dakota Highway Patrol	Job Service	Corrections and Rehabilitation	Peace Officers Association	Healthcare Association	47 Police Departments	53 Sheriff's Departments
Department of Agriculture	Bureau of Criminal Investigation	Insurance Department	Attorney General	Association of Counties	Sheriffs Association		
		Parks and Recreation Department		League of Cities	Chiefs Association		
				ND VOAD			



NORTH DAKOTA
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Office of the Adjutant General

Accomplishments

- Administered 13 open disasters
- Supported and continue to support Northwood
- Supported and continue to support Belcourt
- Administered 28.75 million dollars in HLS grants
- Completed 50% of the State Emergency Plan rewrite
- Closed out the State Radio infrastructure upgrade project
- Established four regional response areas with working regional advisory boards.
- Scheduled to upgrade dispatch mapping by 15 January



NORTH DAKOTA
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Strategic Goals

Goal 1. Improve integrated response across the state by implementing supporting programs, policy, and support services. (Goal Sponsor: Wayne Baron)

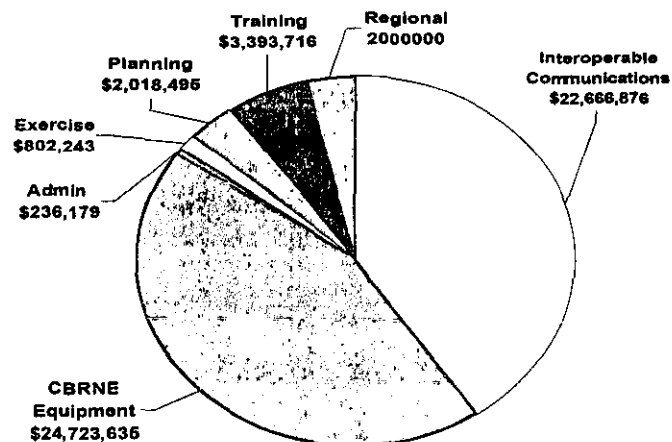
Goal 2. Advance professional and technical skills of employees and acquire for them the necessary operational response equipment to ensure the Department is capable of supporting multiple complex emergency events. (Goal Sponsor: Amy Anton)

Goal 3. Enhance relationships with the Department's stakeholder and customer groups with the primary focus on collaboration and partnership building. (Goal Sponsor: Greg Wilz)



Year	Amount
1999	\$410K
2000/01	\$777K
2002	\$2.7M
2003	\$13.2M
2004	\$19.4M
2005	\$14.6M
2006	\$10.7M
2007	\$8.7M
2008	\$6.3M
2009 PSIC	\$5.05M
2009-2010	\$1.1M

Homeland Security

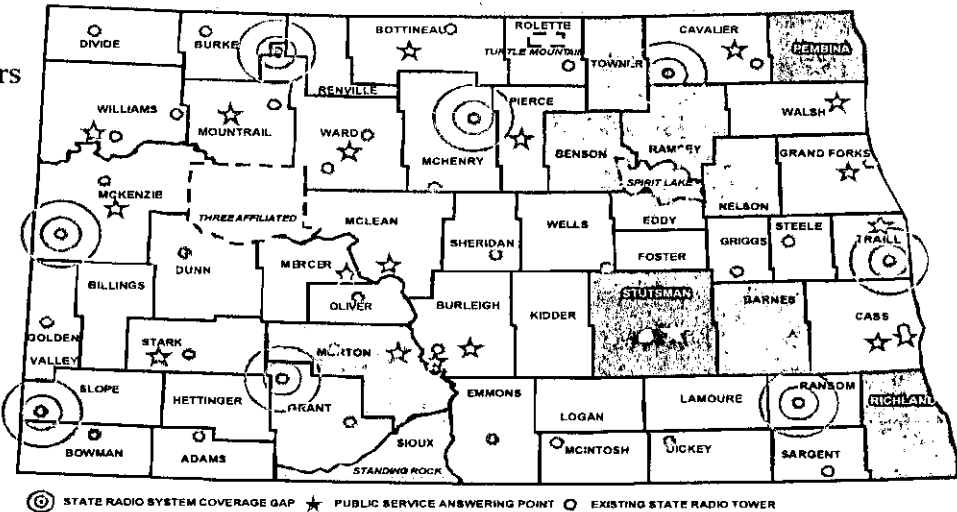




Office of the Adjutant General

State Radio

- Organized in 1954
- 36 Tower Sites
- 4000+ radio customers
- 5-7 consoles 24/7
- Four teams
- 12 hour shifts
- 28 Dispatchers
- Support 22 counties
- One of 23 PSAPS
(Public Service Answering Points)



One of our goals is close the communications gaps.



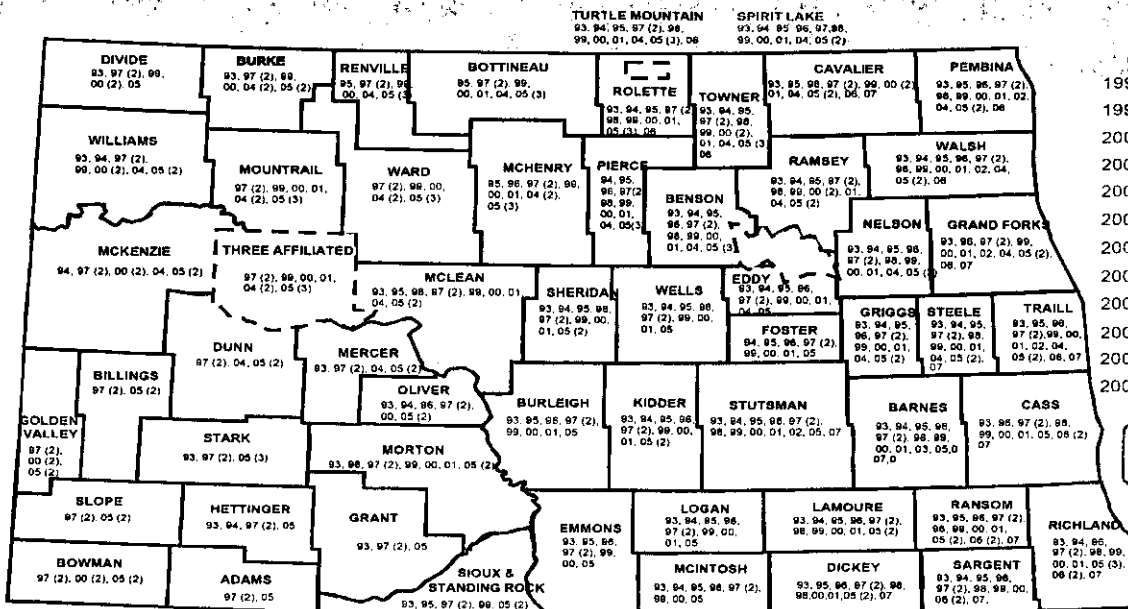
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Office of the Adjutant General

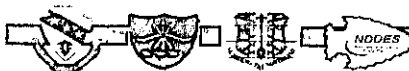
Presidential Disasters



Open Declarations

- 1997 - DR-1174 (PA & IA)
- 1999 - DR-1279 (PA & IA)
- 2000 - DR-1334 (PA & IA)
- 2001 - DR-1376 (PA Only)
- 2004 - DR-1515 (PA Only)
- 2005 - DR-1597 (PA Only)
- 2005 - DR-1616 (PA Only)
- 2006 - DR-1621 (PA Only)
- 2006 - DR-1645 (PA Only)
- 2007 - DR-1713 (PA Only)
- 2007 - DR-1725 (PA Only)
- 2007 - DR-1726 (PA & IA)

1993-2007
\$970 Million



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Office of the Adjutant General

What We're Working On

Developing regional response capabilities for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive events (WMD)

Developing interoperable statewide communications among responders

Rewriting the State Emergency Operations Plan

Educating citizens on personal preparedness

Developing a statewide mutual aid system

Training our staff to simultaneously support multiple complex events

Developing a mobile support capability that supports local emergency events

Building stronger emergency response programs by engaging stakeholder and customer

Developing partnerships to leverage and combine costly investments made to improve public and responder safety (communications, mapping, computer aided dispatch, radio system trunking, etc.)



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Office of the Adjutant General



**NATIONAL
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Taking Care of Service Members & their Families: My #1 Priority!

- Reintegration – before, during, and after the deployment
 - Expand 30-60-90 day events
 - New “Military Service Center” serving all branches, all veterans, and their families
 - Ensuring the medical and mental health care needs are being met
 - Veterans Outreach program
 - Partnering with legislature, community, and employers to meet needs of all



Sustaining the Force

- Tuition Assistance Program
 - Based on the support received last biennium, the program has been a very powerful recruiting and retention tool
 - Helps educate guard members as well as provide a more educated civilian population for the communities
- Continuation of the Veterans Bonus Program
 - Continue to recognize the sacrifice and service of our North Dakota service members who are supporting the Global War on Terror
 - Original authorization of \$5.0 million in 2005 Legislature

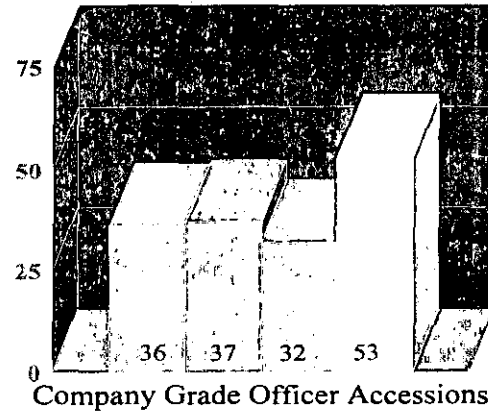




Sustaining the Force

• Recruiting and Retention Program

- Legislative assistance received last session was essential to the program's success
- The funds were used to manage a critical shortage in the officer recruiting program; because of the state funds we were able to make great strides in reducing the critical junior officer shortfall



Balance is the Key to our Success

Family



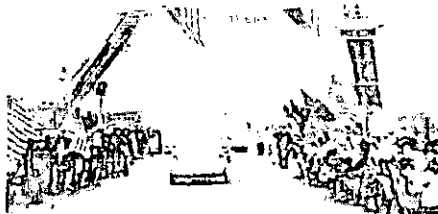
Community



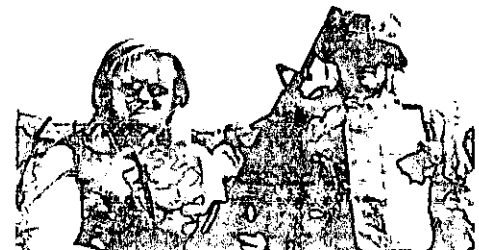
Family Assistant Centers
Chaplain, Social Workers



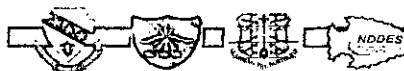
Employer



Military Service



Employer Support of the
Guard and Reserve



NORTH DAKOTA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Mobilization Fact Sheet

NOTES:

- Units highlighted in **RED** are "Mobilized or Alerted for Mobilization"
- Units highlighted in **Purple** are "Demobilized"
- This document is organized in "reverse chronological order" and provides facts on N.D. Army National Guard units that have mobilized or are expected to mobilize since 2006.

Personnel Strength

ND Army National Guard (92%) 3233 Assigned - 3521 Authorized

<u>NDARNG Units Currently Mobilized or Alerted for GWOT</u>	<u>Totals</u>
191 st MP Company (Mobilized – Iraq)	187
	<u>187(SubTotal)</u>
KFOR12 (Alert order received) Kosovo	700
1-188 th ADA RAID (Alert order received)	39
Company C, 2-285 th Assault Battalion and detachments (Alert order received)	40
Detachment 42, Operational Support Airlift Agency (Alert order received)	8
	<u>APPROX TOTAL 974</u>

Detachment 42, Operational Support Airlift Agency (Bismarck)

- Received Notification for Training July 08
- Received alert 4 Aug 08
- Unit previously served in Afghanistan Sep04 – Mar05

Company C, 2-285th Assault Battalion and detachments

- Received Notification for Training Feb08
- Received Alert Apr08
- Company C, 2-285th Aviation Assault Battalion was organized in October 2006 upon the redeployment of Task Force Strike where members of the Bismarck-based 112th Command Aviation Battalion participated in aviation airlift missions in Bosnia-Herzegovina from Dec05 to Oct06

1-188th ADA RAID

- Received Notification for Training Feb08
- Received Alert Order Mar08
- This will be the third rotation from the 1-188th ADA performing this mission

NORTH DAKOTA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Mobilization Fact Sheet

KFOR12 (Balkans)

- Notification for Training Nov07
- Received Alert Mar08
- The NDARNG will be the lead element in a 1,400-member task force of which the NDARNG is expected to provide about 700 Soldiers
- The mission is expected sometime in the latter half of 2009
- If mobilized, under the current rotation policies, the Soldiers would serve up to one year, which would include time spent at the mobilization station.
- Bismarck:
 - NDNG Joint Force Headquarters is expected to lead the task force effort
 - 116th PAD
 - 68th Troop Command
 - 957th Engineer Company (MRBC)
- Fargo:
 - 141st Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (MEB)
 - 426th Signal Company
- Valley City:
 - 231st Brigade Support Battalion
- Grand Forks:
 - 1-188th ADA Battalion

Comment on KFOR Mission

"Not since the Korean War from 1950-1953 has the NDNG mobilized a single unit of this size." (164th Infantry Regiment was mobilized during WWII & the Korea War) Add on – More NDARNG Soldiers were mobilized simultaneously for GWOT, however, they were assigned to multiple units. In 2003 the 142nd Engineer Battalion, the 957th Multi-role Bridge Company and the 141st Engineer Battalion were all mobilized at the same time; more than 1100 Soldiers served in Iraq while 3000 Soldiers and Airmen remained in ND to respond to state emergencies if ordered by the Governor.

Quick Analysis of previous high number of GWOT mobilized Soldiers

142nd Engineer Battalion – Apr 03 to Mar 04 – 502 Soldiers

957th Engineer Company – Feb 03 to May 04 – 175 Soldiers

141st Engineer Battalion – Dec 03 to Feb 05 – 480 Soldiers

N.D. Army National Guard units have previously participated in NATO-led peace missions in the former Yugoslavia (Balkans region of southern Europe). The Bismarck based Det. 1/129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment served in Bosnia in 1997; the Wahpeton-based Bravo Company, 142nd Engineer Battalion served in Kosovo in 1999; 15 Soldiers participated in a Stabilization Force (SFOR) to supervise land mine removal in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2003. In 2004, a five-member combat engineer team supported Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams in de-mining operations in Kosovo, and most recently members of the Bismarck-based 112th Command Aviation Battalion participated in aviation airlift missions in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2005-2006.

- Kosovo/Balkans facts & brief history:
 - Kosovo is a territory disputed between Serbs & Albanians – both live there

NORTH DAKOTA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Mobilization Fact Sheet

- Albanians claim that they are its original inhabitants, being the descendants of the ancient Illyrians.
- Serbs claim that Kosovo lay at the heart of its medieval kingdoms and that during the middle ages, few, if any, Albanians lived amongst them
- Kosovo was part of original Serbian kingdom
- Key date in Kosovo's history is June 28, 1389
 - Serbs fought (and according to many historians, lost horribly) to invading Ottoman Turks – this battle is celebrated by Serbs
 - This loss led to Turkish advances & influence for next 300 years in the region. This is why there are Muslims in the Balkans region; mostly Albanian.
 - The word 'Balkan' is Turkish, and means "a wooded ridge or mountain"
- For more information on KFOR9 (current operation), visit: <http://www.kfor9.org/>

191st MP Co (Fargo, Mayville, Bismarck) (Iraq)

- 24 Oct 07 – Received Mobilization Order
- Mobilization date – 18 Jan 08
- 20 Jan 08 – Left for Ft. Dix
- 3 Apr 08 – Arrived in theater (Kuwait) (in country 6 Apr 08)
- Send-off Events: Bismarck & Mayville 18 Jan 08 and Fargo 19 Jan 08
- Strength at Mobilization/Deployment: 182 Soldiers (168 ND, 13 IRR, 1 SD)
- Unit mobilized after change of DOD policy calling for 12 months "Boots on the ground" (19 Jan 07)
- Mobilization Station: Ft. Dix, NJ
- Higher HQ in Country: 95th MP Battalion
- Commander/Senior NCO: CPT Ben Cleghorn – ISG Kevin Keefe

817th Sapper Co (Jamestown, Edgeley, Wishek Lisbon)

- 16 Feb 07 - Alerted For Possible Mobilization
- 7 Jun 07 - Mobilization date
- Jun07-Unit arrived in Fort McCoy, Wis.
- Sep07-Unit arrived in Kuwait
- 30 May 08 – Unit arrived Fort McCoy for DEMOB.
- 7 Jun 08 – Unit returned to N.D. (DEMOB)
- Strength at Mobilization: 104 Soldiers
- Unit was mobilized after change of DOD policy calling for 12 months "Boots on the ground" (19 Jan 07)
- The 817th Sapper Co has its headquarters in Jamestown, while the 815th Vertical Co has units in Jamestown, Edgeley, Wishek and Lisbon, N.D.
- Mobilization Station: Ft. McCoy, WI
- Commander: CPT Craig Hillig

NORTH DAKOTA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Mobilization Fact Sheet

164th Engineer Battalion (HQS) (Minot)

- 20 Nov 06 - Alerted For Possible Mobilization
- 4 Jun 07 – Mobilization date
- Strength at Mobilization: 119 Soldiers
- Jun07-Unit arrived in Camp Shelby, Miss.
- Sep07-Unit arrived in Kuwait
- 3 May 08 – Unit returned to N.D. (DEMOB)
- 13 Sep 08 Freedom Salute
- Unit was mobilized before change of DOD policy calling for 12 months “Boots on the ground” (19 Jan 07)
- Unit served as headquarters leading Army National Guard Soldiers from Iowa, Minn. and Calif
- Commander: LTC Steven Jahner - Bismarck
- Senior enlisted Soldier: CSM Harley Schwind - Mandan

132nd Quartermaster Company (Grand Forks) (IRAQ)

- 20 Nov 06 - Alerted For Possible Mobilization
- 1 May 07 – Mobilization date
- 8 May 07 – Arrived Fort Hood, Texas for pre-deployment training
- 5 Jul 07 – Unit arrived in Kuwait
- 23 Apr 08 – Unit returned to MOB station (Ft Hood)
- 26 Apr 08 – Unit returned to N.D. (DEMOB)
- 2 Aug 08 – Freedom Salute
- Strength at Mobilization: 21 Soldiers
- Unit was mobilized before change of DOD policy calling for 12 months “Boots on the ground” (19 Jan 07)
- Unit was responsible for potable water operations in several locations across Iraq
- Commander: 1Lt Donald Williams – Bismarck
- Senior enlisted Soldier: Staff Sgt. Kenneth Weber – Devils Lake

1-188th Air Defense Artillery (RAID) (Grand Forks) Afghanistan

- 7 Oct 06 - Alerted for Mobilization
- 18 Nov 06 - Mobilization
- 27 Nov 06 – MSAD (Ft. Hood, Texas)
- 23 Jan 07 – arrived Afghanistan
- 23 Jan 08 – returned Ft. Hood, Texas for DEMOB
- 24 Jan 08 – DEMOBed
- Strength at Mobilization & DEMOB: 39 Soldiers
- Facts: Assumed mission from 1-188th ADA (JLENS). Rapid Aerostat Initial Deployment (RAID) team is a rapidly deployed high tech intelligence gathering system used to provide force protection. Replaced 188th ADA – JLENS
- Unit was mobilized before change of DOD policy calling for 12 months “Boots on the ground” (19 Jan 07)
- Commander, MAJ Jon Erickson; NCOIC, 1SG John Waters

NORTH DAKOTA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Mobilization Fact Sheet

Engineer Brigade - (Iraq)

- 29 Sep 06 - Alerted for Mobilization
- 23 Mar 07: Mobilization (departed 24 Mar 07)
- 17 Apr 07: Departed Camp Atterbury for Iraq
- 18 Apr 07: Arrived in Kuwait/Iraq
- 16 Mar 08 – returned Camp Atterbury for DEMOB
- 21 Mar 08 – DEMOBed
- Mobilization Station: Camp Atterbury, IN (25 Mar - 17Apr 07)
- Strength at Mobilization: 45 Soldiers
- Expected Mission: Unit was integrated into the Army Corps of Engineers Gulf Region Division in Iraq. Responsible for managing engineering projects; includes electrical power, potable water, medical facility and school construction. Their objective was to improve security of US service members and the quality of life for Iraq citizens. Unit members were split up in Iraq and sent to various locations all over Iraq. Cdr was located in Baghdad.
- Unit was mobilized before change of DOD policy calling for 12 months “Boots on the ground” (19 Jan 07)
- Cdr: COL Dale Adams – Bismarck; NCOIC: CSM Orville Wang – Devil’s Lake

1/129th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment - (U.S. Central Command)

- 13 Apr 06: Mobilization – (trained at Ft. McCoy, WI)
- Strength at Mobilization: 13 Soldiers
- Facts:
 - Mission: Unit consists of photographers, videographers and journalists whose mission was to tell the “National Guard story”. Typical duties included news production or release activities, media relations activities and/or operating command information programs. They produced newspapers, newsletters, daily news sheets, photographs, and broadcast-quality audio and video products for units serving under U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM).
 - 129th MPAD was originally activated for three months (22 Mar-30Jun 03) to Ft. Riley, KS, however, did not deploy overseas.
 - 129th MPAD was activated during Operation Joint Guardian in 1997. Unit served nine months in Bosnia (1997)
 - 129th MPAD unit was split between ND & SD
- Cdr: MAJ Josh Baker, Bismarck – NCOIC: 1SG Marvin Baker, Minot
- Jun 07 – DEMOB
- Freedom Salute – 3 Nov 07, RJB Armory
- 01 OCT 07 became 116th PAD (Public Affairs Detachment)

1-188th Air Defense Artillery - (SECFOR) - Afghanistan

- Dec05: Mobilization - Ft. Lewis, WA
- Mar06: Arrived in Theater
- 21 Mar 07: Main body (115) at Ft. Lewis, WA
- 29 Soldiers in Afghanistan handing mission-off (returned early Apr07)

NORTH DAKOTA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Mobilization Fact Sheet

- Strength at Mobilization: 152 Soldiers (35 volunteers)
- Facts:
 - MISSION: Unit provides 24/7 checkpoint and personnel security
 - 2 Soldiers had previously deployed to Iraq.
 - KIA 6 Jun 06: Sgt. Travis A. Van Zoest, 21, (Bismarck)
 - KIA 6 Jun 06: Cpl. Curtis R. Mehrer, 21 (Bismarck)
 - WIA 6 Jun 06: Sgt. 1st Class Timothy Wicks, (Bismarck)
 - KIA 23 Nov 06: Cpl. Nathan J. Goodiron, 25 (Mandaree)
 - WIA 23 Nov 06: Sgt. Samuel Floberg (Fargo)
 - WIA 23 Nov 06: Sgt. Claude O'Berry (Minot)
 - KIA 29 Nov 06: Cpl. Christopher K. Kleinwachter, 29 (Wahpeton)
- 30 Mar 07: Main body returns to N.D. (~115 Soldiers)
- 2nd lift returned to N.D. 3 Apr 07 (29 Soldiers) – Several Medical holds
- Apr07 - DEMOB
- Freedom Salute: 28 Jul 07 Bismarck Civic Center

1-188th Air Defense Artillery-(JLENS) (Grand Forks) - Afghanistan

- Nov05: Mobilization - Ft. Hood, TX
- 2 Feb 06: Arrived in Theater
- Strength at Mobilization: 39 Soldiers
- Facts:
 - Joint Land Attack Elevated Netting Sensor (JLENS)
 - 1-188th ADA is the first National Guard unit to operate the JLENS system. JLENS utilizes an early warning and surveillance sensor installed on a tower system or in a helium aerostat, positioned at medium altitude. Such system provides over-the-horizon detection through electronic means.
 - Unit located at various Forward Operating Bases (FOBs)
 - MISSION: To protect US, allied, and coalition forces, civilian population centers, as well as critical military and geopolitical assets from air and missile attacks.
 - Two Soldiers had previously deployed to Iraq.
- 8 Feb 07: Demobilized Unit returned to ND via GF, Fargo, Bismarck
- Freedom Salute: 21 Apr 07 (GF Armory)

NORTH DAKOTA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

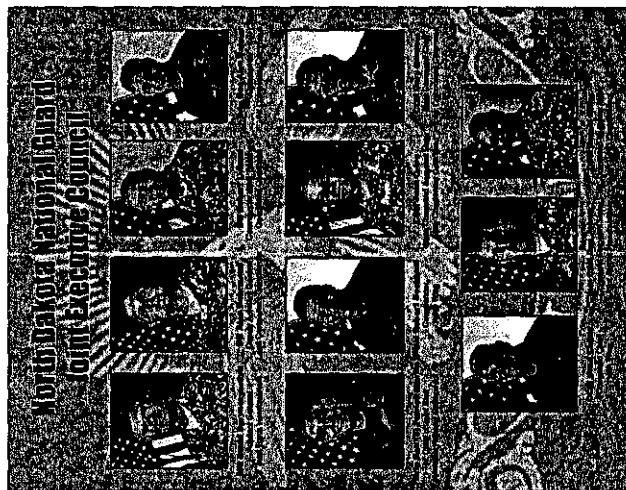
Mobilization Fact Sheet

Company A, 164th Engineer Battalion - (Minot) - Iraq

- Aug05: Mobilization - Ft. Riley, KS
- Strength at Mobilization: 122 Soldiers
- Oct05: Unit departed for additional training at the National Training Center, Ft. Irwin, CA
- Nov05: Arrived in theater
- Stationed at LSA Anaconda (Balad)
- Mission: Trailblazer (clearing IEDs from main supply routes)
- Other Facts:
 - Soldiers from 44 ND cities
 - Soldiers from two cities in MN
 - One Soldier from NC
 - 50 volunteers
 - Unit In support of OIF/OEF 05-07
 - Unit working with 110th Engr Battalion (MOARNG)
 - KIA 23 May 06: Spc. Michael L. Hermanson, 21 (Fargo)
- 10 Nov 06: Demobilized Unit returned to Minot
- Freedom Salute: 24 Mar 07, Minot

112th Command Aviation Battalion- (Bosnia-Herzegovina) KFOR

- Jul05: Mobilization - Ft. Hood, TX
- Strength at Mobilization: 23 Soldiers
- Nov05: Departed to Germany for training before deployment to Bosnia
- Facts:
 - NATO Mission
 - Deployed with 8 Soldiers from WVARNG
 - Unit in support of unit from the 36th Infantry Division (TXARNG)
 - Unit performed Aviation Airlift missions
 - Unit deployed with four UH-60s
 - Unit assigned to Eagle Base near Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Oct06 Demobilized
- Freedom Salute 10 Feb 07, Bismarck



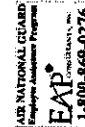
Quality Programs
1-800-242-4940



TRICARE
1-800-225-4816



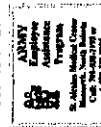
1-701-333-2057



1-800-869-0276



ARMY RETENTION
1-888-634-8273



1-800-762-3791



1-800-972-8825

NORTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD

JOINT STRATEGIC PLAN 2008-2012



October 2007

MINOT
Location: Minot AFSC
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 8 AM to 5 PM
Phone: 701-838-3867 or 1-800-728-1096

GRAND FORKS
Location: Grand Forks Airway
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 8 AM to 4 PM
Phone: 1-701-792-4568 or 1-800-399-0871

CHAPLAIN
Camp Graham Headquarters
Building
N 1300 1st St
CL 701-331-4375

CHAPLAIN
RJB Army, Room 130
1-701-333-3006

BISMARCK
Location: RJB Army, Room 130
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 8 AM to 4 PM
Phone: 1-800-317-0382

JAMESTOWN
Location: Jamestown Airway
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 8 AM to 4 PM
Phone: 1-877-628-2652 or 1-701-253-1976

FARGO
AIR NATIONAL GUARD
Family Business Coordinator
Location: 1906 Highway Wing
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Phone: 1-701-451-2112

FARGO
Location: Fargo Area Social Service Center
Days Open: Monday - Friday
Hours: 8 AM to 4 PM
Phone: 1-800-460-1407

FARGO
Location: Fargo Area Social Service Center
Days Open: Monday - Friday
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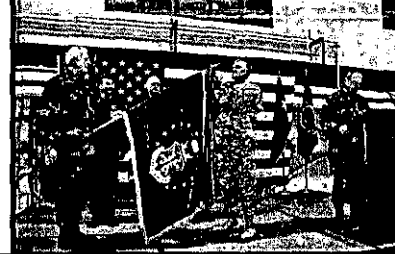
Vision:

A dynamic, relevant force where everyone is a trained, mentored and empowered leader.



Mission:

"Providing ready units, individuals and equipment supporting our communities, state and nation"



OUR VISION AND MISSION

Leadership - Our people and our families are our greatest assets. We value caring and mentoring leaders. Everyone is a leader.



Competency - We expect all of our people to strive for tactical and technical excellence.



Trust - We value trust and reward it by giving it. We trust our people to do what is asked of them.

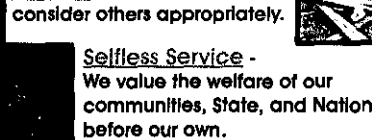


Integrity - We do what is ethical and right; our actions match our words.



Respect - We treat and consider others appropriately.

Selfless Service - We value the welfare of our communities, State, and Nation before our own.



OUR VALUES

GOAL 1: Ensure a relevant, mission ready organization. (Goal Sponsor: The Adjutant General - TAG)

Objective 1.1 Attain combined end strength of 4,450 service members in the NDNG and grow assigned officer strength to 95% of authorization by OCT 11. Objective owner: DAG, Wing CCM

Objective 1.2 Ensure deploying ARNG units are equipped at an S2 or higher equipment on hand level (EOH) and maintained at an R1 readiness level NLT SEP 08. Objective Owners: CoJS

Objective 1.3 Achieve Initial Operational Capability (IOC) NLT OCT 08 and Full Operational Capability (FOC) NLT OCT 09 for the 219th ANG Security Forces Squadron at Minot. Objective Owner: ACC and State CCM

Objective 1.4 Provide a 219th ANG Security Force Squadron armory at the Minot AFB NLT OCT 11. Objective Owner: ACC

Objective 1.5 Retain 6 ARNG battalion headquarters through SEP 12. Objective Owner: LCC

Objective 1.6 Secure Joint Cargo Aircraft and an Aerial Port Squadron NLT OCT 11. Objective owner: ACC

Objective 1.7 Acquire Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) operational airspace, launch and recovery facilities within ND NLT SEP 09. Objective Owner: ACC

Objective 1.8 Expand Army and Air training sites within ND to accept new missions (UAS, RTI, RTS, weapons systems, etc.) NLT MAR 09. Objective Owner: JTOC CDR and JTOC CSM

Objective 1.9 Provide a joint facility at Hector Field to accommodate elements of the ANG,

ARNG and USAR NLT OCT 12. Objective Owner DAG

Objective 1.10 Expand the 119th Wing capacities by providing depot level aircraft maintenance for manned and unmanned aircraft, and UAS pilot and sensor operator crew seasoning. NLT OCT 12. Objective Owner: ACC

Goal 2: Meet or exceed customers' and stakeholders' requirements. (Goal Sponsor: The Adjutant General - TAG)

Objective 2.1 Develop legislative initiatives NLT MAY 08. Objective owner: DAG and JFHQ CSM

Objective 2.2 Implement an external Strategic Communication process NLT JUL 08. Objective owner: DAG

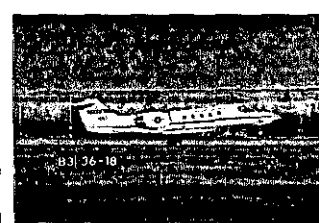
Goal 3 Enhance opportunities, diversity and well being of all airmen, soldiers and civilian employees. (Goal Sponsor: The Adjutant General - TAG)

Objective 3.1. Develop a plan to increase diversity and equal opportunity within the NDNG. NLT MAR 08. Objective owner: SCSM and SCCM

Objective 3.2. Improve employee communication processes NLT 1 DEC 08. Objective owners: SCSM, and SCCM

Objective 3.3 Develop a plan to enhance the well-being of the employee, the employer, and the family NLT SEP 08. Objective owners: SCSM, and SCCM

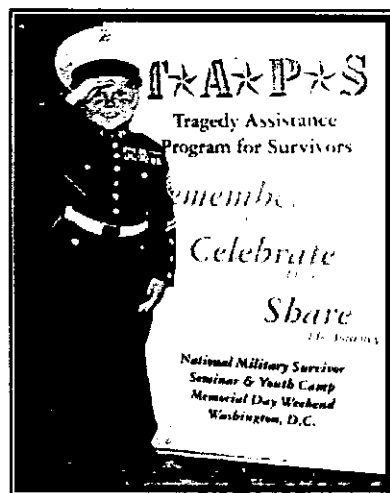
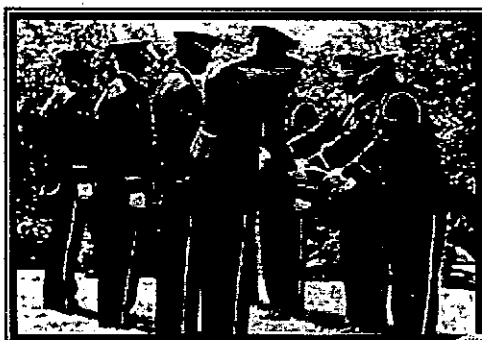
Objective 3.4 Develop and charter a Joint State Safety Council NLT MAR 08. Objective Owner: DAG



OUR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

OVERVIEW

The Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors, Inc. (TAPS) was founded in the wake of a military tragedy -- the deaths of eight soldiers aboard an Army National Guard aircraft in November 1992. In the months and years following the loss of their loved ones, the survivors turned to various grief support organizations for comfort; but when they turned to each other for comfort and to share common fears and problems, they found strength and truly began to heal. They realized that the tragedy they shared, losing a loved one in the line of military duty, was far different from other types of losses.

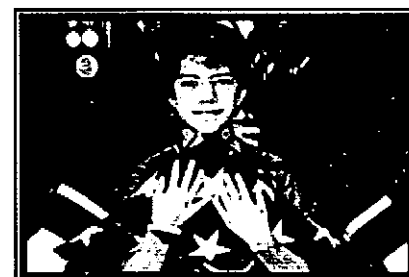


Since 2003, the North Dakota National Guard has provided support for the families of North Dakota Fallen Heroes to attend TAPS. As of 2008, we have sent over 80 family members to this life changing seminar. The National Guard Foundation has adopted TAPS as one of the programs it supports. ND Families can now apply for grants from the NDNG Foundation to attend this event. The goal of ND is to fund two TAPS events for our Fallen Heroes families.

ND-TAPS

North Dakota National Guard Foundation

The North Dakota National Guard Foundation is a private, not for profit organization that is chaired by The Adjutant General of ND. The Foundation has four primary support activities. These include the ND National Guard Emergency Relief Fund, the NDNG Family Program, the Air National Guard Heritage Park and the TAPS Grant Fund. All of these are truly excellent and essential programs that meet needs of Soldiers, Airmen and Families above and beyond what can be met through traditional programs.



ND-TAPS

ND-TAPS supports North Dakota families of our fallen service members by providing necessary transportation and housing so family members can attend the national TAPS (Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors) program events. This program has been an incredible experience for our families and we have gone from four attending in 2005, to 31 in 2008. Much of this increase is due to the experiences of those who have attended. Providing essential support to our families of all service branches, TAPS helps family members deal with issues related to the death of their loved one. Please help us to help the families of our fallen service members.

"When people think of attending TAPS, they think they will be spending a weekend crying. Instead, you spend your weekend crying and laughing, mostly laughing. You come home rejuvenated not drained."

- Jane Johnson, Licensed Social Worker, NDNG

DONATIONS



Family Program

The ND National Guard Foundation is a 501(c)(3) tax exempt charity. All donations are tax deductible to the extent permitted by law. The Foundation is seeking both corporate and individual sponsors to support these programs for service members and their families on a continuing basis. For more information you may contact the Foundation secretary at 701-333-2012 or the ND State Family Program Office at 701-333-2098.

If you are interested in making a tax deductible donation to help the survivors of ND Fallen Heroes attend national TAPS program events you may send it to:

ND National Guard Foundation
ATTN: TAPS, PO Box 5511
Bismarck ND, 58506-5511

Please annotate on your check that this is for TAPS.

North Dakota National Guard Foundation

Supporting
North Dakota
Families of
Fallen Service
Members

ND-TAPS

Emergency Relief Fund

*The North Dakota
National Guard
Foundation is a
private, non-profit,
charitable organization.
One of its purposes is
to provide support to
programs that are
"beneficial to the
National Guard,
its members and
families."*



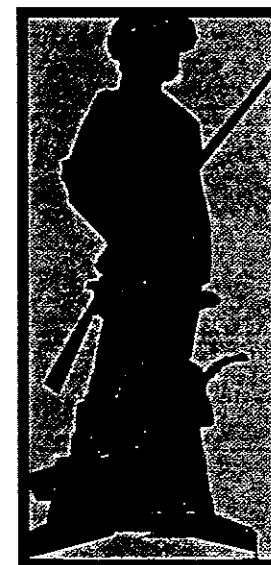
North Dakota
National Guard
Foundation

PO Box 5511
Bismarck, ND 58506-5511

Phone: (701) 333-2012
(701) 333-2002

**NORTH DAKOTA
NATIONAL GUARD
FOUNDATION**

Emergency Relief Fund



*"There When
You Need Us
The Most"*

Emergency Relief Fund

What is the Emergency Relief Fund (ERF)?

It is a non-profit charitable organization whose purpose is to provide financial support in sudden and unforeseen emergency situations, such as natural disasters, accident, illness, fire, or theft. The ERF also provides Commanders with an important asset to accomplish their basic command responsibility for morale and welfare of their unit members.

Who is eligible for assistance?

North Dakota National Guard soldiers and airmen, and their dependents.

Do I have to repay the money?

Based on fund availability, the ERF provides one grant annually per Guard family. No repayment is necessary, but donations are welcome. No loans are available.



What do I need to qualify for a grant?

To qualify for a grant, several documents must accompany the application. They include, but are not limited to: information from all income sources, itemized statement of monthly and other expenses, other assistance received, and records of public assistance. Documentation that all other avenues have been exhausted is also required (i.e. Red Cross, Army Emergency Relief Fund or Air Force Aid Society).

How and where do I apply?

Contact your Family Assistance Advisor at any of the NDNG Family Assistance Centers (FAC's) or contact the Retention NCO at the North Dakota Air National Guard in Fargo. You will receive help filling out the application at any of these locations.

How confidential is this process?

All applicants for emergency financial assistance will be safeguarded in a manner consistent with Army Regulation 340-21 or Air Force Instruction 12-35. Information will only be disclosed if required under state or federal law. Since the Foundation is a private organization, the Privacy Act, Freedom of Information Act, and state public disclosure laws do not apply.



How do I make a donation?

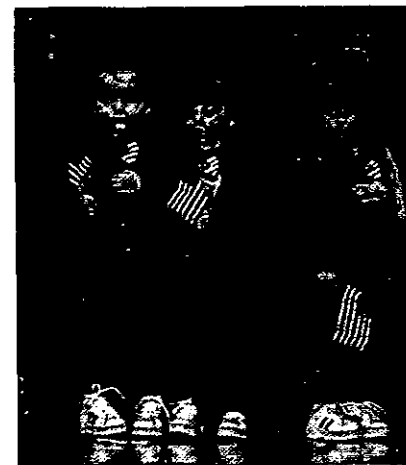
All donations qualify for 501(c)(3) status for tax exemption. 100% of donations go directly to the Emergency Relief Fund.

Donations may be made to: NDNG Foundation ERF

Mail to: North Dakota National Guard Foundation

ATTN: Emergency Relief Fund

PO Box 5511, Bismarck, ND 58506-5511



Outreach Team Help Veterans Find Programs and Benefits

Courtesy of Reintegration Program Office

A team of six outreach specialists are blanketing the communities of North Dakota in search of Veterans from all services to aid them in finding programs and incentives available to them. The Outreach Team for North Dakota Veterans is a confidential service that follows up with Veterans within the state and provides care by working in conjunction with local Veteran organizations including County Veterans Service Officers, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and Vet Centers.

"What we do is connect North Dakota Veterans from any service, or any time of service, with resources they need," said Angela Christensen, military outreach specialist. "These resources can include information on educational programs, financial assistance, marital counseling, help with substance abuse and a variety of other areas."

The Military Outreach program was initiated to support the North Dakota National Guard's Reintegration Program, which is designed to support North Dakota Guardsmen and their families as they return home from active-duty mobilizations.

1st Lt. Rachael Walters, North Dakota National Guard Reintegration officer, said the Military Outreach program was an obvious and necessary addition to the Reintegration Program.

"While we make every effort to care for Soldiers and Airmen in the North Dakota National Guard upon their return from deployments, oftentimes we find that there are a number of Veterans who are not aware of the programs and benefits available to them," Walters said. "By launching the Military Outreach program we are able to foster a community that takes pride in giving our Veterans the proper welcoming home they deserve."

Christensen said the outreach team finds clients through referrals made by the different Veterans organizations as well as Job Service North Dakota and homeless shelters. They also contact Veterans via phone calls and by dropping off business cards with local vendors. Walters said word-of-mouth and reaching out to the communities helps reveal the benefits that the Military Outreach team can provide.

In addition to meeting with North Dakota's Veterans, the Outreach Team can assist family members and employers.

"We're more than happy to meet with anyone," Christensen said. "We may not always be able to give them what they're looking for, but we can evaluate their needs and find out who can best help and serve them."

While the Military Outreach program has only been operational for two months, the Outreach Team has established a number of long-term goals including initiating contact with every North Dakota National Guard Veteran who has served in the Global War on Terrorism by telephone or letter. So far, they have reached 90 clients whom they have helped with various resources, including Veterans from the Korean War, Vietnam War and even World War II.

Christensen said another goal is to reach Veterans who live in the rural communities of North Dakota. These service members do not always have access to information about Veterans' programs and incentives.

"Programs and resources are always changing, too," Christensen said. "It makes it very difficult to keep up on these benefits. We're glad to be able to help out with that."

Walters agrees.

"Sometimes an ear is all we need to provide. It's nice to know that someone is there to listen. We strive to help Veterans help themselves through kindness and support as well as benefits and care services," she said.

* Meet the Outreach Team

Gary Moore
Northeast Region
(Grand Forks, Devils Lake)
Phone:
701-213-6138
E-mail:
gary.d.moore1
@us.army.mil



Angela Christensen
Southeast Region
(Fargo, Jamestown)
Phone:
701-212-6088
E-mail:
angela.christensen@
us.army.mil



John Czapiewski
Northwest Region
(Minot, Williston)
Phone:
701-340-1895
E-mail:
john.czapiewski
@us.army.mil



Gary Schulz
Southwest Region
(Bismarck, Dickinson)
Phone:
701-425-6451
E-mail:
gary.schulz2@
us.army.mil



Melissa Seitz
Southeast Region
(Fargo, Wahpeton)
Phone:
701-212-0466
E-mail:
melissa.seitz
@us.army.mil



Gerard Schwan
Southwest Region
(Bismarck, Dickinson)
Phone:
701-390-4578
E-mail:
gerard.schwan
@us.army.mil





North Dakota Military and Family Outreach Program



What is the North Dakota Military Outreach program?

-It's a program to follow up and provide care and resources for all of North Dakota's current and former service members.

-Trained outreach members meet with service members and their families to identify potential needs and help them develop a means to solve these problems through available Veteran, local community, regional, statewide or national resources.

What Can a Military Outreach Specialist Do for Any and All Current and Former Military Service Members and their Families:

-Connect to the "right" resources:

*Military
Medical
Child*

*Education
Housing
Substance Abuse*

*Religious Education
Family
Psychological*

*Financial
Personal Counseling
Employment*

*Marital Counseling
Sustained Support*

-Cultivate community, region, state and national resources

-Assist with Veterans Administration referrals

-Coordinate and assist with reintegration

-Advocate and Emergency resource

-Reduce stigma



Contact your Regional Outreach Specialist:



NW Region (Minot, Williston area):

John Czapiewski
701-340-1895
john.czapiewski@us.army.mil

SW Region (Bismarck, Dickinson area):

Gary Schulz
701-425-6451
gary.schulz@us.army.mil

NE Region (Grand Forks, Devils Lake, Rugby area):

Gary Moore
701-213-6138
gary.d.moore1@us.army.mil

SE Region (Fargo, Wahpeton area):

Melissa Seitz
701-212-0466
melissa.seitz@us.army.mil

SE Region (Fargo, Jamestown area):

Angela Christensen
701-212-6088
angela.christensen@us.army.mil

Reintegration Budget Overview:

1. \$620,000 per year – Contract Employees
2. \$20,000 – Equipment for Reintegration and Contractors
3. \$216,000 – Rent for the Military Resource Center
4. \$25,000 per year – Youth Programs

a. Contract Employees – The largest portion of the funds, approximately \$620K (includes salary, travel, blackberries, equipment, and contract management) was used to hire six contract employees who will work as Outreach Specialists for all North Dakota veterans, families, and communities. Patterned off a very successful program in Vermont this allows us to provide direct assistance to North Dakota Veterans.

b. Military Resource Center – This projected rent cost is about \$216,000 for the biennium. We were able to use Congressional Add funds to pay for two months of rent and utilities, and are trying to continue the sustainment with state dollars. The building is located in Bismarck, North Dakota and includes entities such as ESGR, Family Programs, Family Assistance Center, Reintegration, Suicide Prevention, Sexual Assault Response, Youth Programs, Transition Assistance Advisor, DEERS/RAPIDS machine, Tricare, Chaplain, and Licensed Social Worker. It is a one stop resource center for service members, families, and communities. The intent is to allow all veterans, regardless of age, service, and/or conflict to access resources easily and in an environment conducive to their needs. We plan to expand the concept to create a second service center in the eastern part of North Dakota.

c. 211 Service Contract – A serious issue for our veterans and families is access to information and assistance. We have partnered with our state 211 program to ensure we have such a process. 211 will add resources and receive specific training to enable them to address the specific needs of veterans and their families. In a time of crisis it is critical that we have easy access points and everyone can easily remember to dial “211.” For a rural state like North Dakota we believe this will be particularly beneficial. Est. costs are \$40,000 per year.

d. Youth Programs – Youth programs have been historically underfunded. Working with the Youth Coordinator for the state we developed daycare kits that include gameboys, age and gender appropriate activities (i.e. beading, board games, action figures, matchbox cars, baby dolls etc.), educational tools, daycare equipment (i.e. high chairs, pack and plays, etc.) and much more. Now when parents drop off their children to attend the reintegration drills the children are excited to spend the day with our fantastic local providers and our “fun room” that entertains male or female--infants to teenagers, and we even find some service members and/or parents who love to hang out in the daycare room. We have changed the face of daycare, leaving our service members/parents more comfortable to enjoy the reintegration, and their children most certainly enjoying the weekends. We are looking to continue to expand our youth programs with an est. cost of \$25,000 per year.

The above represent priorities for veteran and family support initiatives that we intend to request federal funding assistance. It is not known if federal funds will be made available for these key initiatives.

Attachment
106.1.29.09C

NORTH DAKOTA VETERAN'S CEMETERY

Dedicated to the men and women who have served this state and nation with unequalled distinction and honor.

The state of North Dakota, in tribute to the devotion shown by our veterans in defense of the ideals and values we hold so precious, honors them by providing a location where they may find eternal peace in a setting rich with military history and quiet dignity.

The North Dakota Veteran's Cemetery was established by an act of the 1989 Legislative Assembly. This cemetery is located near the entrance of Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park 6 1/2 miles south of Mandan, ND on Hwy 1806. Because of the economic situation in the state at that time, the Legislature did not provide funding for the construction of the cemetery. Considering the importance of establishing the cemetery, it was decided to proceed with the project using private funds and engineer units of the North Dakota Army National Guard to perform the major portion of the construction work.

The cemetery has been completed. It includes an interment center, paved road-

ways, parking lot and a meditation plaza. It is a lasting monument to the dedication and service of our comrades. Interments began on the 6th of July 1992. We now must concentrate on a long-term fund from which the interest can be used to run and maintain the cemetery. This will guarantee perpetual care and do all the other things needed to make this an appropriate final resting place.

If you or your organization is interested in becoming a part of this worthy effort, complete the attached form and mail it, along with your contribution, to the address shown. Your gift is tax deductible, to the extent permitted by law. Make your check out to the "North Dakota Veterans Cemetery Foundation" and mail it to 1825 46th Street Mandan, ND 58554.

Your generosity is greatly appreciated. You will be rewarded by knowing you have assisted in making the North Dakota Veterans Cemetery a fitting memorial for those men and women who have represented our state and nation with such dedication.

THE NORTH DAKOTA VETERANS CEMETERY FOUNDATION

Your gift to the North Dakota Veterans Cemetery Foundation will be used for perpetual care and maintenance of the cemetery.

Your gift is tax deductible

**Please inform the person below of
This Donation:**

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

DONOR:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

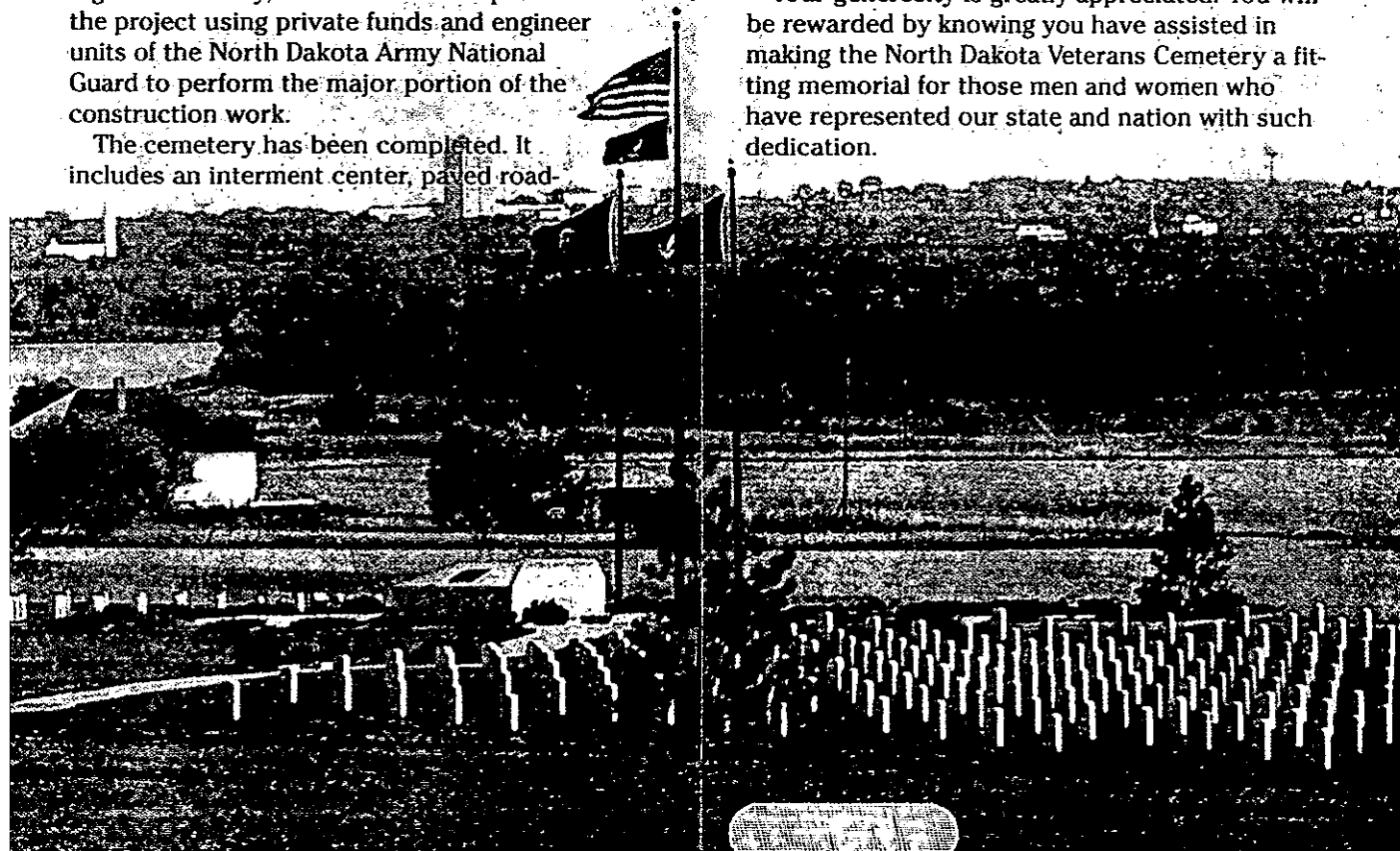
State: _____ Zip: _____

Amount enclosed: _____

____ I am interested in giving options.

**Make your check payable to the
ND Veterans Cemetery Foundation**

1825 46th Street
Mandan, ND 58554
Telephone (701) 667-1418

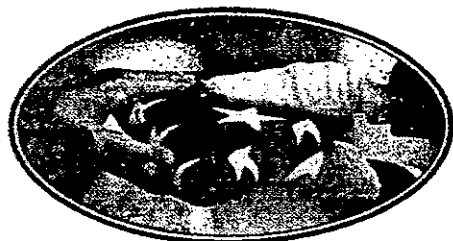


HONORING THOSE WHO SERVED

The rendering of Military Funeral Honors is a way to show the Nation's deep gratitude to those who, in times of war and peace, have faithfully defended our country. This ceremonial paying of respect is the final demonstration a grateful Nation can provide to the veteran's families. The tradition of providing Military Funeral Honors, in some form, began in ancient Greece and Rome. The funeral honors protocol of today traces its roots to these ancient ceremonies well as to historical American experiences.

Who is eligible?

- Military members on active duty
- Military retirees
- Members and former members of the Selected Reserve
- Eligible U.S. veterans of any war
- Other U.S. veterans who served at least one term of enlistment and separated under conditions other than dishonorable.



**For further information contact:
The Funeral Honors coordinator at:**

Phone 701-667-1418

Fax 701-667-1419

Or visit our WEB site

www.state.nd.us/vet/

NORTH DAKOTA VETERANS CEMETERY BUILDER'S RECOGNITION PROGRAM

ORGANIZATIONS

\$100,000	Diamond
\$50,000	Platinum
\$20,000	Gold
\$10,000	Silver
\$5,000	Founder
\$2,500	Leader
\$1,500	Friend

INDIVIDUAL DONORS

\$10,000	Regent
\$5,000	Eagle
\$2,500	Patriot
\$1,000	Pioneer
\$500	Benefactor
\$100	Patron

**CERTIFICATES WILL BE
PRESENTED
AND
RECOGNITION DISPLAYED IN
THE VISITOR CENTER**

Pledges are being tracked to correctly display the level of donation reached by individual or organization

11/03



**Fiscal Year 08 Federal National Preparedness Priorities
(Homeland Security Priorities for Funding)**

1. Achieving the National Preparedness Guidelines
State proposals for spending must outline measurable outcomes referenced in the National Target Capabilities list while preserving the flexibility to meet state operations requirements outlined in the State Homeland Security Strategies.
2. Strengthening Improvised Attack Deterrence, Prevention and Protection Capabilities along with strengthening CBRNE Detection, Response, and Decontamination Capabilities.
States should enhance explosive device protection response operations so that bomb squads have the necessary tools to defeat actual or suspected devices.
3. Strengthen Preparedness Planning
States should fix shortcomings in existing plans; build regional planning processes and planning communities and link operational needs to resource allocation.

In compliance with the above guidance DES has obligated FY 08 Homeland Security funding under the following investments:

*Each investment and fiscal obligation is reviewed and concurred in by the Department of Emergency Services Advisory Committee(DESAC)

Intelligence and Information Sharing: The funding primarily funds the North Dakota Intelligence Fusion Center which meets the criteria for achieving National Preparedness through the execution of tasks as defined in the DHS target capabilities.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) response funding is obligated to 53 counties and 4 tribes for the purchase of equipment, execution of training and performance of exercises. In addition the funding is obligated to four geographic regions to execute regional response within the state. The obligation meets the DHS priority of Improvised Explosive Device mitigation and CBRNE response and detection through the allocation of specific operational equipment to meet bomb squad requirements and meet the preparedness planning priority through the development of region processes and linkages to resource allocation.

NIMS/National Resource Plan funding is obligated to meet DHS guidance including Mass Evacuation and Planning, and citizen preparedness through implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), Hazard Identification and Risk assessment.

Critical Infrastructure Protection funding is obligated to meet planning processes criteria including buffer zone protection plans on North Dakota critical infrastructure and assessments of key assets in North Dakota.

Citizen Corps Funding is allocated through the state to perpetuate citizen involvement in emergency preparedness through the formulation of citizen corps councils for the purpose of public education, citizen participation, and all hazards preparedness.

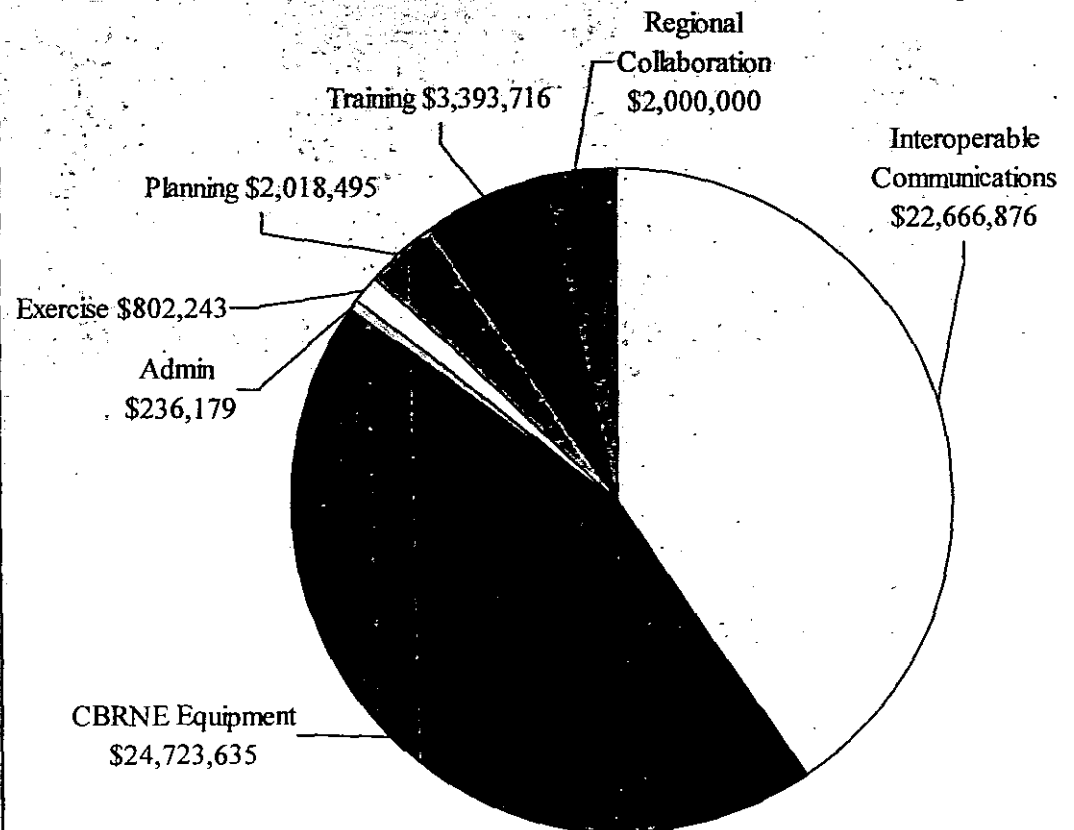


Department of Emergency Services



<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1999	\$410K
2000/01	\$777K
2002	\$2.7M
2003	\$13.2M
2004	\$19.4M
2005	\$14.6M
2006	\$10.7M
2007	\$6.7M
2008	\$6.3M
2008 PSIC	\$5.05M
2009 (Estimate)	\$6.0M

Homeland Security



DES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Major General David Sprynczynatyk, Adjutant General
North Dakota National Guard
Director, Department of Emergency Services
Committee Chairman

Chief Charles Rummel
Dickinson Chief of Police
Representing North Dakota Peace Officers' Association

Mr. Tim Wiedrich
North Dakota Department of Health
Representing public health

Sheriff Steve Bay
North Dakota Sheriffs' Association
Representing local law enforcement

Mr. Mark Johnson
North Dakota Association of Counties
Representing Association of Counties

Mr. Shawn Kessel
Wahpeton City Manager
Representing League of Cities

Mr. Jerry Bergquist
Stutsman County 911 Coordinator
Representing 911 Association

Mr. Jerry Kemmet
North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation
Representing state law enforcement

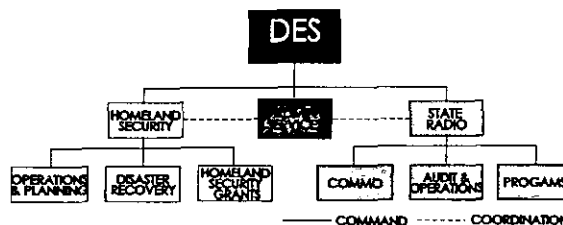
Mr. Brad Erickson
ND Healthcare Association
Representing local healthcare providers

Ms. Peggy Haug
ND EMS Association
Representing emergency medical services

Mr. Dean Pearson
Bowman County Emergency Manager
Representing the ND Emergency Management Association

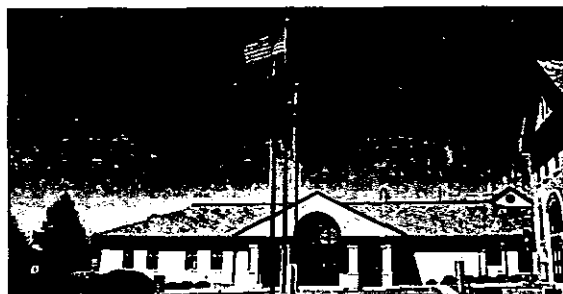
Chief Bob Sivak
ND Fire Services
Representing local fire services

OUR ORGANIZATION



WHAT WE DO

- ▣ We manage the State Operations Center on a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week basis to ensure a statewide coordinated response to emergencies or disasters.
- ▣ We operate the State Radio Communications Center which provides services to all first responders, emergency operations, and citizens in North Dakota.
- ▣ We coordinate with local, tribal, state, and federal agencies to produce and distribute public safety information.
- ▣ We implement the North Dakota's Homeland Security and Emergency Management Programs by:
 - 1) Administering Homeland Security and Disaster Recovery grant programs;
 - 2) Coordinating training and exercise programs for emergency operations personnel;
 - 3) Conducting planning to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural or technological events for the safety and security of citizens in North Dakota.



Office building at Fraine Barracks, Bismarck, ND



NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES



STRATEGIC PLAN 2008-2013

Major General David A. Sprynczynatyk
Director, Department of Emergency Services

Greg Wilz
Director, Division of Homeland Security
and
Interim Director, Division of State Radio

□□□ OUR VISION

Ensuring a safe and secure homeland for all North Dakotans.

□□□ OUR MISSION

Department of Emergency Services (DES) conducts planning, coordination, communications, and operations for the safety and security of all citizens in North Dakota.

□□□ OUR VALUES

***INTEGRITY* - Our words match our actions, we will strive to do what is right.**

***RESPECT* - We will treat others as we want to be treated.**

***HONESTY* - We will truthfully communicate our thoughts and feelings.**

***EXCELLENCE* - We will perform professionally to the best of our ability.**

□□□ OUR STRATEGIC GOALS

Goal 1. Improve integrated response across the state by implementing supporting programs, policy, and support services. (Goal sponsor: Wayne Baron)

Objective 1-1. Develop, plan, vet, and implement a regional capability through a four region construct for response to a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive event by 2013.

Objective 1-2. Working through the State Interoperability Executive Committee and in cooperation with radio system owners develop and implement uniform statewide communication procedures inclusive of the Frequency Management Plan by 2011.

Objective 1-3. Complete the rewrite of the State Emergency Operations Plan by 2010.

Objective 1-4. Develop and publish appropriate educational material to educate the public about emergency response and personal preparedness by 2010.

Objective 1-5. Develop a statewide mutual aid system that facilitates dispatch of required response capabilities quickly and seamlessly by 2010.

Objective 1-6. Develop incentives and programs for joint emergency management efforts by 2011.

Goal 2. Advance professional and technical skills of employees and acquire for them the necessary operational equipment to ensure the department is capable of supporting multiple complex emergency events. (Goal sponsor: Amy Anton)

Objective 2-1. Develop an in-house incident

Management team to operate the EOC by 2012.

Objective 2-2. Organize and train task force and strike teams to support local response and recovery efforts for large complex events by 2012.

Objective 2-3. Develop a mobile joint information center to assist local officials during large or complex emergency response events by 2011.

Objective 2-4. Develop a cross team training program that focuses on collaboration and creates flexibility and cross discipline among staff by 2011.

Goal 3. Enhance relationships with the department's stakeholder and customer groups with the primary focus on collaboration and partnership building. (Goal sponsor: Greg Wilz)

Objective 3-1. Engage the department's stakeholder and customer groups to build stronger emergency response programs by 2010. (Goal Sponsor: Greg Wilz)

Objective 3-2. Develop partnerships to leverage and combine investments in communications, mapping, computer aided dispatch, radio system trunking, and other significant investments made to improve public and responder safety through 2013.

How to contact us:

Department of Emergency Services
PO Box 5511
Bismarck, ND 58506
Phone: (701) 328-8100 or
1-800-773-3259
Fax: (701) 328-8181
<http://www.nd.gov/des>

**DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
NON-PRESIDENTIAL EMERGENCIES AND APPROPRIATIONS
1997 THROUGH 2007**

\$149,479 State Contingency Funds - The appropriation of \$149,479.04 was utilized for repayment of federal obligations related to the Kraft fires and McLean Bottoms fire. Federal resources were necessary to support state, local, tribal and private fire fighting resources due to the magnitude of the fires and the requirement to minimize the threat to public safety and total property losses. The Kraft fires occurred in July of 2002 and burned on private, state, tribal, and federal properties. The reimbursement was for expenditures in the amount of \$128,061.14 for the costs incurred by federal resources. This appropriation was also for the McLean Bottoms fire which occurred in April of 2003 and burned on private, state, and federal properties. The reimbursement was for expenditures in the amount of \$21,417.90 for the costs incurred by federal resources.

\$437,800 Legislative Appropriation - The appropriation of \$437,800 was utilized for interest payments of Bank of North Dakota loans made for the funding of the state of North Dakota's cost share of Presidentially Declared disasters.

\$7,623,514 Deficiency Appropriation (The \$151,369 portion) - The \$151,369 appropriation provided for final payment to the USDA Forest Service for interagency suppression and support costs incurred on State and private lands related to the Magpie Camp, Whitetail, and Deep Creek Fires. The Interagency Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement dated October 5, 2000 between the State of North Dakota and the five federal land management agencies, including the USDA Forest Service, authorized the payment of these costs.

\$91,125 Contingency Appropriation - On 11-12-2004 the Division of Emergency Management requested \$91,125 from the State Contingency Fund to provide payment to the USDA Forest Service for interagency suppression and support costs incurred on State and private lands related to the Magpie Camp, Whitetail, and Deep Creek Fires. The Interagency Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement dated October 5, 2000 between the State of North Dakota and the five federal land management agencies, including the USDA Forest Service, authorized the payment of these costs. At the time of this request the Division of Emergency Management planned to request a deficiency appropriation to provide for the final payment to the USDA Forest Service for costs on State and private lands related to the three fires.

**NATIONAL GUARD
EMERGENCIES AND APPROPRIATIONS
1997 THROUGH 2007**

1999-2001 Biennium:

\$160,000 State Contingency Funds – During the 2001 legislative session, an appropriation (HB1015) for \$160,000 was transferred from the state contingency appropriation of the Emergency Commission to the emergency fund of the Office of Adjutant General for the costs of National Guard flood operations for the cities of Grand Forks, Fargo and Wahpeton. This was a presidential declared disaster DR1376. The total cost to the Guard was \$160,000 with 75% reimbursement from FEMA. Total amount of \$160,000 was requested until reimbursement from FEMA could be obtained.

2001-2003 Biennium:

\$106,000 State Contingency Funds – In September 2002 the Office of Adjutant General received \$25,000 in state contingency funds for a shortfall in the National Guard emergency fund for firefighting missions in southwest counties of North Dakota during the period of June through August 2000. Total costs were approximately \$161,000. In April 2003 the Office of Adjutant General received \$81,000 in state contingency funds to cover costs related to Burleigh County fires in spring 2003. The cumulative costs these disasters did not meet the threshold for a Federal Fire Management Assistance Grant from FEMA, therefore the costs were paid by the state. Both requests were made through the State Emergency Commission.

2003-2005 Biennium:

\$10,000 State Contingency Funds – In December 2003 a request was made to the State Emergency Commission for \$10,000. This was to cover costs for two National Guard missions. The first mission in November 2003 was the Sioux County Water Mission where the National Guard assisted residents of Sioux County during a critical water shortage. The second mission was a search mission in Grand Forks County for a missing individual.

2005-2007 Biennium:

\$19,875 State Contingency Funds – In July 2006 the Office of Adjutant General received \$70,000 in state contingency funds for costs of emergency fire operations in Sioux County during July 2006. In December of 2006 the North Dakota Fire Service reimbursed the National Guard for \$50,125. The Office of Adjutant General then paid \$50,125 back to the state contingency fund. The net cost to the state contingency fund was \$19,875.

2007-2009 Biennium:

\$161,853 State Contingency Funds – In October 2007 the Office of Adjutant General received \$120,000 in state contingency funds for costs of operational support provided by the National Guard in Northwood following the August 26, 2007 tornado. FEMA reimbursement was received for 25% of the total costs and \$87,947 was reimbursed back to the state contingency fund.

In February 2008 \$52,100 was received from the state contingency fund for 3 different National Guard missions. The first mission was performed in November 2007 as additional support to Northwood which had total costs of approximately \$48,000. The second mission was for fuel support to ensure the Department of Transportation was able to maintain an adequate supply of diesel fuel to provide accessible roads during the winter months. Total cost for the fuel mission was \$2,236. The third mission was performed in July 2008 when a natural gas pipeline break occurred in Mandan. The National Guard was activated to ensure the safety and well being of citizens and homes that were left without heat in extreme cold weather conditions.

In June 2008 the Office of Adjutant General received \$77,700 for National Guard costs responding to fires in Ward County in April 2008.

The net cost of state contingency funds for the National Guard's support of emergencies during the 2007-2009 biennium was \$161,853.

DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARED DISASTERS

1997 THROUGH 2007

FEMA-DR-1726-ND – 2007

Severe storms and tornados resulted in a Presidential Disaster declaration for the state of North Dakota on September 7, 2007. The declaration made Grand Forks County eligible for Public Assistance funding. Specifically, the city of Northwood was decimated by a tornado, and was the recipient of a majority of the funding related to this disaster. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1725-ND – 2007

On September 7, 2007 a Presidential Disaster was declared for the state in response to severe storms and tornados that did significant damage to rural electric infrastructure in the eastern part of the state. Cass and Steele counties were made eligible to receive Public Assistance funding as a result of the declaration. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1713-ND – 2007

A Presidential Disaster was declared on July 17, 2007 in response to severe storms and flooding in the south eastern corner of the state. The counties of Barnes, Bowman, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Grant, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, and Stutsman were declared eligible for Public Assistance funding. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1645-ND – 2006

Severe storms, flooding, and ground saturation led to a Presidential Disaster Declaration on June 5, 2006 for Cass, Cavalier, Grand Forks, Pembina, Ransom, Richland, Rolette, Sargent, Towner, Traill, and Walsh Counties and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indian Reservation. The declaration made the above mentioned jurisdiction eligible for Public Assistance. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1621-ND – 2006

A severe winter storm led to a Presidential Disaster Declaration on January 4, 2006 for Cass, Ransom, Richland, and Sargent Counties. The declaration made the above mentioned jurisdiction eligible for public assistance. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1616-ND – 2005

On November 21, 2005, 22 counties and one reservation were included in a Presidential Disaster Declaration for severe winter storms and near record snowfall. Benson, Billings, Bottineau, Bowman, Burke, Dunn, Golden Valley, McHenry, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Oliver, Pierce, Renville, Rolette, Sheridan, Stark, Towner, and Ward Counties and the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation were declared eligible for Public Assistance grants. Emergency assistance was be provided for a period of 48 hours for the counties of Billings, Bowman, Burke, Dunn, Golden Valley, McKenzie, Morton, Mountrail, Stark, Ward, and Williams. On January 13, 2006, Slope County was declared eligible for both public assistance and emergency assistance. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1597-ND – 2005

Presidential disaster declaration DR-1597 was declared on July 22, 2005 due to severe storms, flooding, and ground saturation. In total 26 counties and three reservations were made eligible for Public Assistance. Jurisdictions included were; Benson, Bottineau, Cavalier, Dickey, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, McHenry, Mountrail, Nelson, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Renville, Richland, Rolette, Sargent, Sioux, Stark, Steele, Towner, Traill, Walsh, and Ward Counties, and the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, the portion of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation which lies within the State of North Dakota, and the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1515-ND – 2004

Heavy 2004 spring snowfalls and rain on frozen and saturated ground in north central and north eastern North Dakota formed a basis for flooding. A number of jurisdictions experienced widespread damage to rural electric cooperatives as well as impacts to roads, bridges, and culverts. A Presidential Disaster was declared on May 5, 2004 and included Benson, Bottineau, Burke, Cavalier, Eddy, Grand Forks, Griggs, McHenry, Mountrail, Nelson, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Renville, Steele, Towner, Traill, Walsh and Ward Counties, and the Spirit Lake and Turtle Mountain Indian Reservations. The declaration made the above mentioned jurisdiction eligible for Public Assistance. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1483-ND – 2003

On August 1, 2003 North Dakota received a Major Presidential Disaster Declaration for damage due to severe storms and high winds that occurred June 24-25, 2003. This declaration made available Public Assistance Program funds to rural electric cooperatives in Barnes County. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1431-ND – 2002

On September 10, 2002 a major disaster was declared by the President for Grand Forks, Pembina, Stutsman, Traill and Walsh Counties and the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. The declaration was a result of heavy rains, high winds, hail, and tornado activity that caused damage to roads, bridges, culverts, water and septic systems, and other public infrastructure from June 8, 2002 to August 11, 2002. The declaration made the above mentioned jurisdictions eligible for Public Assistance funds. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1376-ND – 2001

President Bush signed a major disaster declaration for the State of North Dakota on May 28, 2001. Severe storm activity with associated flooding ground saturation and damaging winds that caused damage from March 1, 2001 through August 9, 2001 resulted in 36 counties and two Indian Reservations being designated for eligibility for the Public Assistance program. The included jurisdictions were; Adams, Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Burleigh, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Foster, Golden Valley, Grand Forks, Grant, Griggs, Kidder, La Moure, Logan, McHenry, McLean, Morton, Mountrail, Nelson, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Rolette, Sargent, Sheridan, Steele, Stutsman, Towner, Traill, Walsh, Wells, the Indian Reservation of the Spirit Lake Tribe, and the Indian Reservation of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1353-ND – 2000

A Presidential Disaster declaration was issued on December 29, 2000 for the State of North Dakota due to a winter storm. The declaration made Public Assistance funding available to Benson, Bowman, Cavalier, Divide, Golden Valley, McKenzie, Ramsey, Towner and Williams counties. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1334-ND – 2000

On June 28, 2000 the President issued a Major Presidential Disaster Declaration for the State of North Dakota for severe storms, flooding and ground saturation. Beginning in

early April, high winds and heavy rainfall in excess of 10 inches caused flooding in central and northeastern North Dakota. The declaration made Public Assistance funding available to Adams, Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Burleigh, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Foster, Golden Valley, Grand Forks, Grant, Griggs, Kidder, La Moure, Logan, McHenry, McLean, Morton, Mountrail, Nelson, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Rolette, Sargent, Sheridan, Steele, Stutsman, Towner, Traill, Walsh, and Wells counties, the Indian Reservation of the Spirit Lake Tribe, and the Indian Reservation of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1279-ND – 1999

North Dakota received a Presidential Disaster Declaration on June 8, 1999 for severe storms, flooding, snow and ice, ground saturation, landslides and mudslides, and tornadoes. In all, 41 counties and four reservations were made eligible for Public Assistance funding. The jurisdictions included were; Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Burke, Burleigh, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Divide, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McLean, Morton, Mountrail, Nelson, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Renville, Richland, Rolette, Sargent, Sheridan, Sioux, Steele, Stutsman, Towner, Traill, Walsh, Ward, Wells, and Williams counties; and the American Indian reservations of the Devil's Lake Sioux Tribe, the Fort Berthold Tribe, the Standing Rock Sioux (that portion of the reservation which lies within the State of North Dakota) and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1220-ND – 1998

On June 15, 1998 Presidential Disaster was declared for the State of North Dakota for flooding and ground saturation in 16 counties and two reservations. Barnes, Benson, Cass, Dickey, LaMoure, Nelson, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Rolette, Sargent, Stutsman, Towner and Walsh counties and the reservation areas for the Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa were declared eligible to receive Public Assistance funding. All counties and Indian Reservations in the State were made eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Assistance.

FEMA-DR-1174-ND – 1997

On April 7, 1997 the President issued a Presidential Disaster Declaration for North Dakota for the state's most catastrophic disaster. Floodwaters forced more than 50,000 North Dakotans from their homes and caused billions of dollars in damages. The Red River flooded 2,200 square miles in North Dakota. The declaration made both Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding available to all 53 counties and all Indian Reservations in the state.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS RELATING TO NATURAL DISASTERS

The following schedules summarize legislative appropriations and allocations from the state contingencies appropriation relating to natural disasters for the 1999-2001 through 2007-09 bienniums:

1999-2001 Biennium	
University of North Dakota	
Deficiency appropriation - The 2001 Legislative Assembly provided the university a \$3,385,584 general fund deficiency appropriation for 1997 flood-related expenses.	\$3,385,584
North Dakota State University	
Deficiency appropriation - The 2001 Legislative Assembly provided the university a \$1,609,200 general fund deficiency appropriation for 2000 flood expenditures.	1,609,200
Division of Emergency Management	
Deficiency appropriation - The 2001 Legislative Assembly provided the division a \$14 million general fund deficiency appropriation for paying a Bank of North Dakota loan obtained for matching federal disaster relief funding.	14,000,000
Adjutant General	
State contingencies appropriation allocation relating to firefighting	✓ 160,000
Total	\$19,154,784

2001-03 Biennium	
Division of Emergency Management	
State contingencies appropriation allocation relating to grass fires	\$149,479
Adjutant General	
State contingencies appropriation allocations relating to firefighting	✓ 106,000
Total	\$255,479

2003-05 Biennium	
University of North Dakota	
Legislative appropriation - The 2003 Legislative Assembly provided funding of \$1,193,146 from the water development trust fund for repayment during the 2003-05 biennium of 2001-03 biennium loans used for the state's matching share of federal flood disaster relief funding.	\$1,193,146
Deficiency appropriation - The 2005 Legislative Assembly provided the university a \$371,000 general fund appropriation for 1997 flood disaster expenditures.	371,000
North Dakota State University	
Legislative appropriation - The 2003 Legislative Assembly provided funding of \$262,928 from the water development trust fund for repayment during the 2003-05 biennium of 2001-03 biennium loans used for the state's matching share of federal flood disaster relief funding.	262,928
Deficiency appropriation - The 2005 Legislative Assembly provided the university a \$1,500,000 general fund appropriation for 2000 flood disaster expenditures.	1,500,000
Division of Emergency Management	
Legislative appropriation - The 2003 Legislative Assembly provided funding of \$437,800 from the general fund to pay for interest costs incurred for the 2003-05 biennium relating to the division's Bank of North Dakota line of credit to pay the state's share of federal disaster relief funding.	437,800
Deficiency appropriation - The 2005 Legislative Assembly provided a 2003-05 deficiency appropriation of \$7,623,514 from the general fund to the department for interagency suppression and support costs incurred on state land related to the Magpie Camp, Whitetail, and Deep Creek fires (\$151,369) and repayment of a loan from the Bank of North Dakota for the state's share of disaster costs (\$7,472,145).	7,623,514
State contingencies appropriation allocation relating to firefighting	91,125
Adjutant General	
State contingencies appropriation allocation relating to active duty missions in Sioux and Grand Forks Counties	✓ 10,000
Total	\$11,489,513

2005-07 Biennium	
University of North Dakota	
Deficiency appropriation - The 2007 Legislative Assembly provided a 2005-07 deficiency appropriation of \$2,069,727 from the general fund for the state's share of expenses resulting from the 1997 flood.	\$2,069,727
North Dakota State University	
Deficiency appropriation - The 2007 Legislative Assembly provided a 2005-07 deficiency appropriation of \$289,092 from the general fund for the state's share of expenses resulting from the 2000 flood.	289,092
Department of Emergency Services	
Deficiency appropriation - The 2007 Legislative Assembly provided a 2005-07 deficiency appropriation of \$4.1 million from the general fund to the Adjutant General to repay the Bank of North Dakota for the state's share of disaster costs.	4,100,000
Adjutant General	
State contingencies appropriation allocation relating to firefighting	✓ 19,875
Total	\$6,478,694

2007-09 Biennium	
University of North Dakota	
Deficiency appropriation - The University of North Dakota is requesting a deficiency appropriation from the 2009 Legislative Assembly in the amount of \$2,858,771 relating to the state's share of expenses resulting from the 1997 flood. This amount is \$1,547,756 more than the amount included in House Bill No. 1023 of \$1,310,955. The university is requesting the increase due to the final settlement with the Federal Emergency Management Agency being reached in November 2008.	\$2,858,771
North Dakota State University	
Deficiency appropriation - North Dakota State University is requesting a deficiency appropriation from the 2009 Legislative Assembly in the amount of \$527,842 relating to the state's share of expenses resulting from the 2000 flood.	527,842
Adjutant General	
State contingencies appropriation allocations through June 2008 relating to firefighting, operations support relating to the Northwood tornado, and operational support for the natural gas pipeline break in Mandan	159,604
Deficiency appropriation - The Adjutant General is requesting a deficiency appropriation from the 2009 Legislative Assembly in the amount of \$3,422,553 to repay the Bank of North Dakota for the state's share of federal disaster relief costs.	3,422,553
Total estimate	\$6,968,770

Summary - 1999-2001 Through 2007-09 - Total	
1999-2001	\$19,154,784
2001-03	255,479
2003-05	11,489,513
2005-07	6,478,694
2007-09 estimate	6,968,770
Total	\$44,347,240

Summary - 1999-2001 Through 2007-09 - Agency	
University of North Dakota	\$9,878,228
North Dakota State University	4,189,062
Department of Emergency Services (formerly known as Division of Emergency Management)	26,401,918
Adjutant General	3,878,032
Total	\$44,347,240

3

Lutheran Disaster Response ND Legislative Testimony 2009

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to testify today. My name is Bonnie Turner, Director of Lutheran Disaster Response ND, a program of Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota. I am here today to ask for consideration of legislative support for an amendment to House Bill #1016. This would ensure that vital disaster support services remain in place including preparation of action plans, training and exercises prior to a disaster striking, through long term recovery efforts.

Lutheran Disaster Response ND (LDR ND) has responded to disasters across the State since 1997 and is a member of the North Dakota Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD). I have served in the capacity of Chair of this organization the last two (2) years. Our LDR ND office has full-time positions devoted to disaster preparedness and response.

HISTORY

Lutheran Disaster Response ND first activated for the 1997 flooding of the Red River Valley and, most notably, of Grand Forks. At that time, LDR ND assisted those impacted through:

- volunteer coordination
- case management
- rebuild
- equipment loaning
- donation coordination
- spear-heading collaboration with other faith-based agencies providing similar services.

This collaboration avoided duplication of benefits and effort while providing a “**one-stop shop**” with United Way serving as the gateway for residents with unmet needs to apply for assistance. In addition, United Way also tracked which client was working with which agency using software developed by LDR ND. This process

established an **agreed-upon protocol** used by all agencies, so that the same criteria and levels of assistance were applied, whether residents went to **Lutheran Disaster Response ND, United Methodists, Catholic Charities, or the Salvation Army**. These organizations formed the Resource Agencies Flood Team (RAFT). A case manager supervisor hired by all four (4) organizations distributed the applications received through United Way. This successful case management process was trusted by the City of Grand Forks to identify those who fit the Community Development Block Grant (CBDG) requirements, thus **avoiding duplication of efforts while maximizing access to the funding available to those impacted**. This model proved so effective it served as a model for FEMA and is replicated in some form today in ND disaster responses.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Presidential Declarations bring funds to restore local government infrastructure like city buildings, roads, utilities, and bridges. When Individual Assistance is also granted, money is available to homeowners for repairs. Including 1997 LDR ND has responded to 12 disasters, as well as serving the Spirit Lake and Turtle Mountain Reservations (Addendum 4). Of these disasters, only Grand Forks, Fargo and Northwood received Presidential Disaster Declarations for Individual Assistance (Addendum 2). This means that nine (9) disasters had no federal money to provide individual assistance funds to residents, especially for vulnerable populations including:

- elderly
- low income
- disabled
- single parents
- those with no insurance or insufficient insurance
- (see Addendum 3).

Dollars for staffing and direct financial assistance through case management has come from National Lutheran Disaster Response in the past, but with donations dwindling nationally, funding for staff positions is much more difficult to obtain and puts LDR ND staffing at great risk.

In addition to responding to these disasters, since 1998, LDR ND has **created specialized programming to aid ND farmers and ranchers struggling with the effects of drought and years of rural crisis**. Over the years, other agencies and organizations have worked with LDR ND and today this response continues through **Hands Across North Dakota**, a collaboration of faith-based and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with LDR ND in the lead position. Hands Across North Dakota provides a three-pronged approach offering telephone counseling, women's retreats, and to date, direct financial assistance totaling \$95,595 to 53 farm and ranch families to assist with hay, fuel, utilities, medical expenses, and basic needs in the drought affected areas.

Another LDR ND accomplishment is *the Disaster Response Database (DRD)* software created to track case management, donations, equipment loaning, rebuild and volunteers for cleanup and rebuild. This software, created using the experience gained through the Grand Forks response, is used nationwide by various denominational disaster response agencies as well as Long Term Recovery Committees and serves as the standard for disaster software. It is currently being web-based by National Lutheran Disaster Response, United Methodist Committee On Relief, and the Coordinated Assistance Network for even broader use.

FINDINGS / SOLUTIONS

Experience is a great teacher. With disaster response, it is critical to continually bring in new VOAD and NGO partners. Many VOAD members are new to disaster response and look to LDR ND to provide experienced knowledge based on 12 years of practice.

While I was serving as VOAD chair, **gaps in response were identified** as disasters occurred. For example, in Northwood, wheelbarrows, shovels, and other tools necessary for cleanup were needed. Knowing that the Latter Day Saints provided these in other states, a phone call to this non-VOAD member resulted in the arrival of a semi-truck trailer filled with cleanup kits, wheelbarrows, gloves, shovels, rakes, and rags.

Another example is the rebuild effort. LDR ND contacted the Mennonite Disaster Services in Manitoba Canada and also the Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWRC) in Michigan to secure volunteers for construction estimation and management as well as volunteers to do the work. **A stumbling block was identified and overcome, strengthening the relationships between partners and providing possible new resources available in the next disaster.** Through this new connection, the Latter Day Saints and CRWRC have become part of North Dakota VOAD. The Mennonite Disaster Services expressed a willingness to assist with future disaster responses.

STUMBLING BLOCK 1:

Finding a consistent source of funding for basic needs through case management is essential.

SOLUTION:

Building on the relationships and trust forged with state and national partners since the 1997 response, LDR ND was able to establish the ND Long Term Recovery Committee in 2005. This funding from various national church bodies and local congregations is used for home repairs and essential needs through case management.

STUMBLING BLOCK 2:

The need exists to set up a local Unmet Needs Committee to wisely distribute donations received through a local bank.

SOLUTION:

LDR ND takes the lead in establishing a committee of trusted local people, working in tandem with the case management process. With guidance from LDR ND, this Unmet Needs Recovery Committee decides who is eligible to receive money, what the money can be used for, and establishes criteria based on a point system, with each point assigned a specific dollar amount. For example, the committee may decide to allow funds to be used for business repairs, community projects, garages, and outbuildings which are not addressed by the faith-based organizations.

STUMBLING BLOCK 3:

In Northwood, the State, VOAD, and other NGOs began response efforts without knowledge of what each other were doing.

SOLUTION:

LDR ND represented NGOs and VOAD members at meetings for local daily debriefings, and provided volunteer coordination for cleanup and rebuild while keeping the State and VOAD up to date as to what was happening. This coordination avoided duplication of effort and benefits.

STUMBLING BLOCK 4:

There exists a lack of understanding as to how VOAD members are activated in response.

SOLUTION:

Having full-time staff allows LDR ND to take the lead in identifying the unmet needs of the people. This also enables LDR ND to maintain contact with other partners, whose resources could be utilized on an "as needed" basis, strengthening the overall response effort on behalf of those impacted. While LDR ND cannot activate NGOs or the VOAD or assign to members what each will provide, LDR ND's leadership and vision provides the greatest benefit of both those giving and receiving assistance. To that end, LDR ND provides creative solutions to other NGOs and VOAD members, explaining how their strengths could be brought to bear in addressing new or changing needs throughout the entire response process.

STUMBLING BLOCK 5:

While the State responds to disasters through its various departments, none of the departments are able to provide individuals and families with long term recovery services to help meet their unique needs discovered through case management.

SOLUTION:

Simply stated, each entity has its own expertise and strengths and when combined, the needs of individuals and community are better met. The State

works with local government infrastructure, providing programs such as HUD, high efficiency furnaces, low interest loans and Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) funds for individuals. Through the case management process, provided by non-governmental organizations and the faith-based agencies, a relationship of trust is built on an individual level with clients. Case management accesses State programs for which people may be eligible and provides additional funds. LDR ND has served effectively as the point of contact between the State, NGOs and VOAD members, relaying the status of all efforts while remaining involved until the response is completed.

STUMBLING BLOCK 6:

There is never enough funding to put everything “back the way it was”.

SOLUTION:

Over the years, LDR ND has held to the “safe, sanitary and secure” philosophy, targeting the unmet essential needs of those unable to recover on their own. This has led to the creation of the ND Long Term Recovery Committee, the case management process, and the local unmet needs process. Using the visionary efforts and leadership of LDR ND, it has been our honor to serve communities who would likely remain without sufficient resources to recover on their own, affecting especially the elderly, low income, disabled, single parents, those with little or no insurance and other marginal populations. The economic costs and additional strain on local social services cannot be estimated, partly because of the self-sufficiency North Dakotans maintain even when it is to their detriment. The volunteer labor and equipment/supplies used in cleanup and rebuild reduce the cost for people to rebuild homes and lives. ***While it is impossible to put things “back the way they were”, this assists individuals to accept a “new normal”.*** This underscores the need for an individual relationship between agency/case manager and client through the long term recovery period.

To understand how all this comes together to meet the needs of the most vulnerable people, here is an example from Northwood:

"Mrs. Smith" was in her 90's at the time of the tornado. Mrs. Smith had good days and bad days with her memory, compounded by hearing loss and quite an independent spirit. This widow lived alone in the house her parents built, which now had a large hole in the roof, courtesy of the tornado. Volunteers quickly put a blue tarp over the hole to keep out further rains. The rest of the roof was in need of shingles, gutters and many of the windows needed repair. LDR ND also maintained contact with a former student of Mrs. Smith's who was looking out for her and had repaired the windows. Mrs. Smith had already received partial payment from insurance and secured the services of a contractor to complete repairs. Before the contractor started work, the initial insurance money disappeared so the contract was cancelled. Winter came. The blue tarp was still in place. As spring arrived, the tarp began to flap in the wind. Townsfolk, many of whom has been students of Mrs. Smith's at some point in their school experience, were very concerned and asked LDR ND to intervene. Mrs. Smith believed that since the roof wasn't leaking, there was no problem – but there had not been any rain yet. In working with Mrs. Smith, she revealed to LDR ND that the insurance money was gone so LDR ND secured the proper releases of confidentiality. LDR ND then spoke to the contractor to check on the status of the job and found out the contract had been cancelled. LDR ND then spoke to the insurance company on Mrs. Smith's behalf. She received a check for the remaining amount of the claim and signed it over to the lumber yard to pay for materials. Using that money plus funds from the ND Long Term Recovery Committee, LDR ND purchased the materials and provided volunteers to repair the hole, replace all the shingles and install gutters, securing the home once more for Mrs. Smith.

All too often, people like "Mrs. Smith" slip through the cracks because a) they didn't file for FEMA, b) didn't want an SBA loan at their advanced age, c) the insurance money was misspent, d) didn't know they had damage, and/or e) didn't know help was available. This is when LDR ND's leadership becomes vital in coordinating the long term recovery efforts. Long Term Recovery partners like LDR ND, VOAD and NGOs use case management to find the most vulnerable people and walk them through disaster recovery from beginning to end. When necessary, people are connected to existing community services for non-disaster needs.

From data gathered from 1953 to 2007, North Dakota ranks 23rd of 59 states and U.S. Territories in disaster declarations (Addenda 5-6). With and without warning, disasters bring untold sorrows. Lutheran Disaster Response ND has been there to help those impacted to pick up the pieces and move forward with recovery. At this time, LDR ND is in danger of losing all staff positions because of lack of operating funds, resulting in the potential of setting disaster response back 12 years. Simply put, the coordination LDR ND has provided would not be there and organizations could possibly return to independent response efforts resulting in duplication of benefits and effort. This would prove to be more confusing, more time-consuming, and less efficient for those who are already under a great deal of stress.

On behalf of long term recovery organizations in North Dakota, I am respectfully asking that an amendment to the Department of Emergency Services (DES) budget for \$420,000 be included in this biennium for staffing and overhead costs to assure that the experience, knowledge and trust earned by past long term recovery efforts will continue to complement the State's response following a disaster. Such support would ensure the most successful disaster response possible, coordinating efforts while bringing valuable experience and resources to bear. In non-disaster times, strengthening the partnerships that prove invaluable in times of disaster is essential as well as offering preparedness planning and training which will strengthen communities and build new relationships. It's just a matter of time before lives are turned upside down by another disaster (Addenda 7-11).

Thank you for your time and thoughtful consideration of this request. Together, we can make a difference in the lives of North Dakotans impacted by disaster, who, when strengthened through their own recovery, will be able to help their neighbors in time of need.

Addenda

1. Collaborative Efforts
2. Disaster Responses by LDR
3. Chart – Immediate Response Phase
4. Chart – Short Term Response
5. Chart – Long Term Recovery Phase
6. Response for Declared Disasters (Individual Assistance)
7. Response for Undeclared Disasters (No Individual Assistance)
8. Budget
9. Northwood Financial Summary Report
10. Support from Emergency Managers - map
11. List of Supporters
12. Letters of Support
 - a. Marcy Douglas, Northwood City Administrator
 - b. Anita Hall, Northwood tornado survivor
 - c. Carolyn Erickson, Hands Across ND (referral source)
 - d. Willie Wilson, Mayor of Coleharbor
 - e. Rev. Dean Hartley, Coleharbor
 - f. Steve Powers, Mayor of Edgeley
 - g. Rev. Lee Gale, Grafton
 - h. Patricia Owens, 1997 Mayor of Grand Forks
 - i. Pat Berger, United Way, Grand Forks
13. Number of tornadoes, 1950-2008
14. Collaborative Partners
15. FEMA disasters 1964-2007

Addenda 1 – 2

History

Collaborative Efforts of Non-governmental Entities in Long Term Disaster Recovery

Lutheran Disaster Response (LDR) has been bringing help, healing and hope to individuals, families and communities that are impacted by disasters in North Dakota since the flooding of the Red River Valley in 1997. *Help* is found in the volunteers that are coordinated through LDR who give of their time and talents in clean-up efforts and rebuilding of homes following a disaster. *Healing* is provided through case management services where trained individuals work with impacted families to identify and acquire resources to address their unmet needs. *Healing* is also found in individuals trained in Spiritual Accompaniment in Disasters (SAID) who listen to the survivor's stories and bring encouragement to those who are hurting. *Hope* is found when families can see the light at the end of the tunnel...when their lives start to move forward and a "new normal" is found.

Disasters are not always tornado or floods, but can be found in less dramatic types of disasters. In 1997 blizzards killed 125,000 head of cattle and drought has devastated farm and ranch families in ND for many years. In response LDR, in collaboration with other partners, provided financial assistance, the fencing project, couples retreats, telephone counseling, food through local grocery markets, funding for food pantries, programs to address mental health issues and Powerhouse of Potential.

LDR does not do this alone, but provides organizational leadership for ecumenical partners and non-government agencies, while working with city and state government in response to disaster. Heading up long term recovery efforts in North Dakota, LDR is well respected for being good stewards of resources. Over the years, LDR has worked collaboratively to develop the:

- Congregational Preparedness Manual – a guide for congregations to use for personalized disaster planning.
- Disaster Preparedness Training – resources such as SAID, Volunteer Recruitment and Response Training.
- Hands Across North Dakota - ecumenical partners and non-government agencies assist farm and ranch families during drought. A fair and equitable process has been developed for distribution of funds to financially assist families, to provide telephone counseling services, and to facilitate retreats targeting farm and ranch women.
- Hardship Grants – available to any individual or family who has unmet disaster-related needs and has limited resources.
- North Dakota Long Term Recovery Committee (NDLTRC) - ecumenical partners donate to a fund that is used to assist individuals with disaster-related unmet needs. Individuals must go through the case management process which insures that all other resources are exhausted and that a fair distribution of funds is maintained.

Sara is a single mother of three whose home was devastated when a tornado hit Northwood the evening of August 27, 2007. She had no insurance and very few resources. Together, LDR and other agencies helped to rebuild Sara's life. Immediate assistance was provided by Red Cross, Salvation Army, and an LDR Hardship Grant was given to Sara to meet some of her basic needs such as food, shelter, and clothing. LDR and the United Methodists provided volunteers to clean up her property and prepare it for rebuilding. Sara was assigned a case manager to assist in completing the enormous amount of paper work that was required. A recovery plan was developed and assistance sought from the local Unmet Needs Committee and the NDLTRC. Volunteers were provided to rebuild her home. Today, Sara moves on... LDR and other partners in disaster worked collaboratively managing the 2,780 volunteers who gave 22,049 hours in responding to over 900 residents of Northwood whose lives were forever changed.

Disaster Responses since 1997*

Lutheran Disaster Response

- 1. Grand Forks / Red River Valley flooding – April 1997**
 - received Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance
 - length of response = 2 years
- 2. Spirit Lake Reservation flooding – April 1999**
 - No Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance
 - length of response = 1 year
- 3. Mountain tornado – August 1999**
 - No Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance
 - length of response = 6 months
- 4. Fargo flooding – June 2000**
 - received Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance
 - length of response = 1+ year
- 5. Larimore / Gilby flooding – June 2000**
 - No Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance
 - length of response = 4 months
- 6. Devils Lake straight line winds – August 2000**
 - No Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance
 - length of response = 6 months
- 7. Grafton / NE ND flooding - May 2004**
 - No Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance
 - length of response = 6 months
- 8. Tower City tornado - 2004**
 - No Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance
 - length of response = 3 months
- 9. Edgeley / N Central ND flooding – June 2005**
 - No Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance
 - length of response = 5 months
- 10. Coleharbor tornado – August 2006**
 - No Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance
 - length of response = 1 year
- 11. Northwood tornado – August 2007**
 - received Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance
 - length of response = 1 year
- 12. Rolla / Belcourt tornado - July 2008**
 - No Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance
 - length of response = still active
- 13. Rural crisis / drought across ND (1997 - present)**
 - Lutheran Disaster Response (1997-1999)
 - Lutheran Rural Response (1999-2002)
 - Rural Response Coalition (2002-2007)
 - Hands Across North Dakota (2007-current)

*** see Addendum 10 for map coverage of disasters**

Addenda 3 – 5

Phases of Response

Framing of Disaster Response

Immediate Response

	State	VOAD*	LDR**
Infrastructure of Community	x		
Manpower	x	x	leads
Safety/security issues	x		
Damage Assessment	x	x	x
Food distribution		x	
Volunteer Management - cleanup		x	Non-metro
Works with local officials to devise plan	x	x	Non-metro
Contacts impacted churches for damage			x

*Shows what VOAD might be able to do – depends on \$\$ and their agency support

**LDR (as part of VOAD) takes lead in non-metropolitan cities and rural communities

Framing of Disaster Response

Short Term Response

	State	VOAD*	LDR**
Volunteer Management - cleanup		x	Non-metro
Coordination clean up jobs and volunteers		x	Non-metro
Intake center for assistance	x	x	x
Immediate assistance to individuals/families		x	x
Seeks dollars for case management		x	leads
Sets up Case Management process		x	leads
Administer State programs	x		
Donations/Cleanup Equipment Management	AidMatrix	x	x
Coordination of NGO efforts			x
Establish local Unmet Needs Committee		x	leads
Works with Emergency Manager / local officials	x	x	Non-metro

*Shows what VOAD might be able to do – depends on \$\$ and their agency support

**LDR (as part of VOAD) takes lead in non-metropolitan cities and rural communities

Framing of Disaster Response

Long Term Response	State	VOAD*	LDR**
Case Management		x	leads
State programs	x		
Coordination of NGO efforts			x
Volunteer Management - rebuild		x	leads
Materials/Donations Management - rebuild			leads
Equipment Management			x
Activate/assist Unmet Needs Committee			leads
Work individually with all survivors w/unmet needs		x	x
Rural Crisis - LRR/RRC/HANDS		x	leads

*Shows what VOAD *might* be able to do – depends on \$\$ and their agency support

**LDR (as part of VOAD) takes lead in non-metropolitan cities and rural communities

Addenda 6 – 7

**Response to Declared &
Undeclared Disasters**

FEMA Declaration with Individual Assistance (Northwood)

(within this timeframe-->)	First 24 hours	first 48 hours	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 month	11 month	1 year+
State of North Dakota																	
Local government																	
FEMA on site																	
Red Cross																	
Salvation Army																	
LDR																	
United Methodists																	
VOAD members																	
Non-VOAD members																	

Agency	task
State of North Dakota	1 - restore power, utilities, secure area
& Local government	2 - assess damage - public property
	3 - assess damage - private property
	4 - debris removal
	5 - provide funding through State programs (HUD, CDBG)
	6 - seek FEMA declaration
Red Cross	1 - sheltering
	2 - food distribution
	3 - immediate needs funding distributed to residents
Salvation Army	1 - food distribution
	2 - immediate needs funding distributed to residents
LDR	1 - assess damage - private property
	2 - immediate needs/hardship grants distributed to residents
	3 - coordinate VOAD/faith-based efforts with State and local responses
	4 - manage spontaneous cleanup volunteers for public and private property
<i>color = LDR takes the lead in this</i>	5 - coordinate cleanup equipment and supplies
	6 - identify unmet needs of residents
	7 - set up case management process
	8 - set up/assisted local unmet needs committee to distribute local \$\$
	9 - present needs for staff, resources to VOAD - encourages participation <i>(while LDR can't activate VOAD members, LDR leads VOAD in forming response</i>
	10 - seek funding for case management
	11 - activated ND Long Term Recovery and secured funding
	12 - advocate on behalf of clients and agencies in case management
	13 - provides case supervision (Apr 08-Sep 08)
	14 - identify rebuilding needs of residents
	16 - seek rebuild materials/donations
	17 - seek/assign jobs/oversee rebuild volunteers
	18 - coordinated rebuild weekend involving National Guard
Other VOAD Members	1 - assists w/mgmt of spontaneous cleanup volunteers-public/private property
	2 - mental health resources
	3 - provide case managers (TSA, ARC, United Methodists)
	4 - advocate on behalf of clients in case management
	5 - provides case supervision (Sep 07-April 2008)
	6 - set up/managed distribution center
Non-VOAD members	1 - provide cleanup equipment and supplies (LDR coordinated)
	2 - provide rebuild volunteers (LDR coordinated)

Non-VOAD members: Mennonites, Christian Reformed World Relief Committee, Latter Day Saints, Great Plains Food Bank, Thrivent Financial for Lutherans, local resources*

* **Examples of local resources:** Arborist-Crookston, professional loggers-Carrington, private business donors-Minot, coordinated requests for equipment from surrounding communities for debris removal from private property, coordinated donation and disbursement of building materials.

Response for Undeclared Disasters

(No Individual Assistance is granted)

Disasters that do not receive a Presidential Declaration for Individual Assistance do not receive federal money for individual recovery. LDR ND, VOAD and NGOs may seek funds for direct financial assistance for individuals impacted by the disaster from various national church bodies and local congregations. The State makes available programs such as HUD, low interest loans and other programs that exist apart from disaster.

VOAD members and other partners in disaster have resources that may/may not be available in every disaster. The role these organizations play will depend on the resources and funds available at the time of asking.

These are resources that VOAD, LDR ND, NGOs and partners MAY supply:

1. assessment of damage
2. assist with creation of local Unmet Needs Recovery Committee
3. case management process
4. staffing - case management
5. cleanup kits
6. construction management – determine damage, materials and skills needed and provide oversight of jobs
7. donations warehouse for building materials
8. donations management
9. equipment for loaning for clean up
10. equipment/tools for loaning for rebuild
11. food distribution (The Salvation Army and American Red Cross ERVs)
12. distribution center (Adventist Disaster Services)
13. Hardship grants for immediate needs (LDR ND)
14. immediate needs funding (The Salvation Army and American Red Cross)
15. intake for those needing assistance through 211
16. liaison between VOAD, State, other disaster agencies
17. mental health resources
18. ND Long Term Recovery Committee funding
19. remain through long term recovery phase
20. sheltering (American Red Cross)
21. software and forms to manage disaster response data
22. support and encouragement for the impacted community
23. volunteer management – clean up
24. volunteer management – rebuild
25. others as needs arise for them

Addendum 8

2009 – 2011 Budget

Budget for LDR

	<u>three staff + supervision</u>
Personnel	150,322
Office Supplies	650
Cell phone	1,545
Long Distance	1,400
Postage	1,250
Rent	8,207
Commerical Printing	1,207
Printing and Copying	6,974
Air	450
Mileage	2,200
Car Rental	2,300
Gas	2,000
Hotel/meals	1,800
Conference	500
Local meetings	175
Equip	300
Misc	300
Computer Cost	3,497
Minor Property	300
Insurance	300
Advertising	100
Sub Total	185,777
CAP	<u>24,223</u>
	\$210,000
	or \$420,000 for the biennium

Addendum 9

Example of Financial Reporting

Northwood Financial Summary Report*

October 6, 2008

Clean Up

- Partnered with United Methodists for management of volunteers for clean up
- Set up a Command Center at McVile Bank
 - *Stats for Clean Up*
 - 2,330 volunteers assisted in clean up
 - 18,049 hours by volunteers doing clean up
- Many clean-up supplies and food were provided by Thrivent Financial, Great Plains Food Bank, Latter Day Saints, United Methodists and private companies

Hardship Grants

- Grant amounts ranged between \$200 and \$600
 - *Stats for Hardship Grants*
 - Over \$30,000.00 was given in Hardship Grants
 - 81 families/individuals received Hardship Grants

Rebuild

- Management of volunteers for rebuild-Worked with the State of ND, Division of Emergency Services to secure National Guard to assist in the final push for rebuild prior to winter
- Located and secured needed tools and materials
 - *Stats for Rebuild*
 - 450 volunteers assisted in rebuild
 - 4,000 hours by volunteers doing rebuild
 - 51 homes were worked on during rebuild

Local Unmet Needs Committee

- *Stats for Unmet Needs Allocations*
 - 144 individual/family cases -- \$217,577.04
 - 28 teachers (for lost resources) -- \$8,400.00
 - 30 businesses -- \$167,500.00
 - Playground relocation for school -- \$5,000.00
 - Food Pantry -- \$6,000.00 +

Case Management

- Case managers were provided by The Salvation Army, United Methodists, Red Cross and LDR. LDR took over Case Management Supervision role from Red Cross on April 23, 2008.

ND Long Term Recovery Committee

- *Stats for ND LTRC*
 - \$17,418.77 given to individuals/families
 - 50 individuals/families received ND LTRC assistance

ND VOAD

- VOAD worked cohesively throughout the response and recovery effort to avoid duplication of services and to fill in gaps

Summary

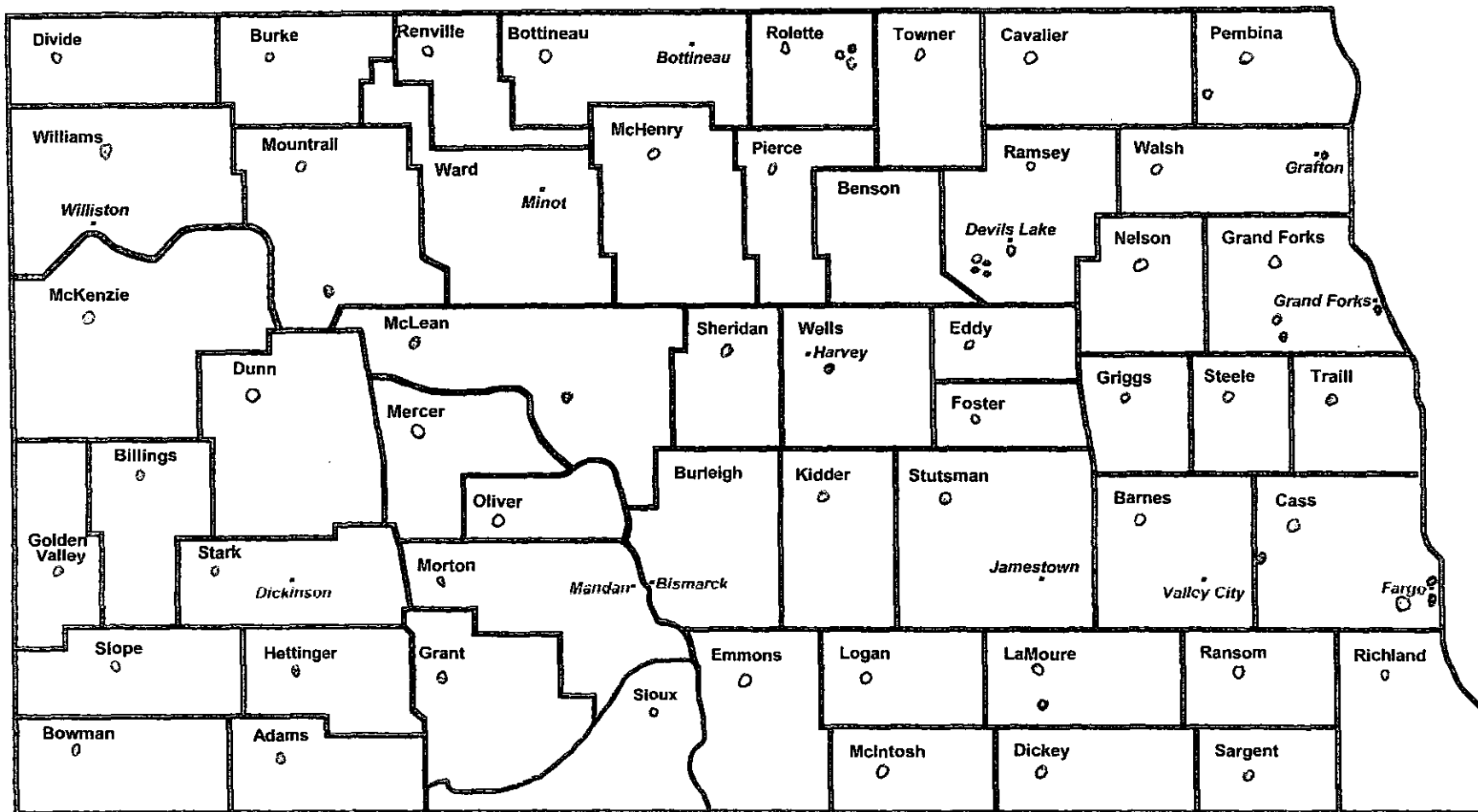
The Northwood effort was extremely successful. The amount of collaboration between faith partners, VOAD, other agencies and the State of North Dakota was exceptional. Many lessons were learned that will be incorporated into the next recovery effort.

*This report reflects areas where LDR was intricately involved and is not meant to cover extensively all the fine work of other VOAD and NGO partners.

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Addenda 10 – 12i

Documents of Support



- North Dakota Emergency Managers
- ND Tribal Emergency Managers
- LDR ND disaster response effort
- Red River Valley flooding

Supporters

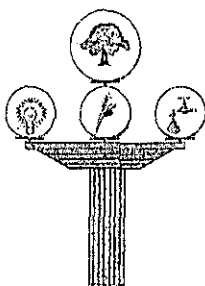
As a local government official whose constituents received recovery assistance or as a collaborative partner agency/organization of long term recovery, I support LDR's request for funding to the North Dakota Legislature. This funding would provide staff support to continue to build capacity for disaster response. This would be achieved through working with local North Dakota emergency Managements, providing training for case Managements prior to disaster, conducting joint exercises, coordinating volunteers, providing leadership in response & recovery, and coordinating the response efforts of the State with NGO and VOAD partners for response and long term recovery.

Name	Agency
Joseph Alberts, Sr.	Spirit Lake Tribe Emergency Management
Cliff Whitman	Three Affiliated Tribes Emergency Manager
Anita Blue	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Tribal Emergency Mgmt.
Libby Gravning	Adams County Emergency Management
Kimberly Franklin	Barnes County Emergency Management
Richard Hummel	Bottineau County Emergency Management
Dean A. Pearson	Bowman County Emergency Management
Barry Jager	Burke County Emergency Management, Sheriff's Office
Dave Rogness	Cass County Emergency Management
Karen Kempert	Cavalier County Emergency Management
Charlie Russell	Dickey County Emergency Management
Rob Melby	Divide County Emergency Management
Denise Brew	Dunn County Emergency Management
Shawna Paul	Emmons County Emergency Management
Dale Townsend	Foster County Emergency Management
Jim Campbell	Grand Forks County Emergency Management
Donna Flaten	Grand Forks County Emergency Management
JoAnn Ozbun	Grant County Emergency Management
Robert S. Hook	Griggs County Emergency Management
Ilene Hardmeyer	Hettinger County Emergency Management
James Albrecht	Kidder County Emergency Management

Sheri Gartner	LaMoure County Emergency Management
Cynthia L. Doll	Logan County Emergency Management
Marvin Sola	McHenry County Emergency Management
De Loris Rudolph	McIntosh County Emergency Management
Jerry O. Samuelson	McKenzie County Emergency Management
Todd A. Schreiner	McLean County Emergency Management
Dick Sorenson	Mercer County Emergency Management
Tammy Lapp-Harris	Morton County Emergency Management
Donald W. Longmuir, Jr.	Mountrail County Disaster Emergency Coordinator
Sharon Young, Emer. Mgr.	Nelson County Emergency Management
Sally Jons	Oliver County Emergency Management
Jill Pedersen	Pembina County Emergency Management
Tim Heisler	Ramsey County Emergency Management
Teresa J. Rotenberger	Ransom County Emergency Management
Lynelle Hanson	Ransom County Emergency Management
Renae M Johnson	Renville County Emergency Management
Brett Lambrecht	Richland County Emergency Management
Sandra A. Hanson	Sargent County Emergency Management
Wayne Houston	Sheridan County Emergency Management
Frank Landeis	Sioux County Emergency Management, Sherriff's Dept.
R.D. Frederick	Slope County Emergency Management
Donald Huso	Steele County Emergency Management
Jerry Bergquist	Stutsman County Emergency Management
Larry Halverson	Towner County Emergency Management
Mike Crocker	Traill County Department of Emergency Services
Brent A. Nelson	Walsh County Emergency Management
Tammy Roehrich	Wells/Eddy County Emergency Management
Michael Casler	Williams County Emergency Management
Thomas H. Doering	North Dakota Association of Counties
H. Katherine O'Neill, Ph.D.	North Dakota Psychological Association
Sharon St. Aubin	ND Insurance Department
Susan Rae Helgeland	Mental Health America of ND
Darrel Peterson	Civil Air Patrol

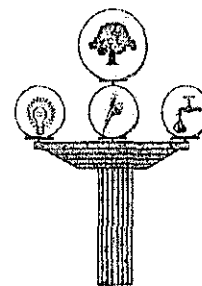
D.R. Smith	NVOAD
Tina Gustafson	City of Langdon
Bishop Mark E. Narum	Western ND Synod of the ELCA
Briston J. Fernandes	Catholic Charities - North Dakota
Brenda M. Bauer, RN, Parish Nurse	St. John Lutheran Parish Health Ministry, Fargo
Rev. Paul Baker, Disaster Response Coordinator	Dakotas United Methodist Conference
Rev. Lindy Holt, Disaster Ministries Coordinator	Northern Plains Conference, UCC
Gene Borochoff	Nechama-Jewish Response to Disaster
Bishop Paul A. Zipfel	Roman Catholic Diocese of Bismarck
Joyce McDowall	Diocese of Bismarck, Office of Family Ministry
Deacon James Nistler	Diocese of Bismarck
Henrietta Nistler	Diocese of Bismarck
Betty E. Greff	Diocese of Bismarck
Father Thomas J. Richter	Diocese of Bismarck
David Fleck	Diocese of Bismarck
Ronald W. Schatz	Diocese of Bismarck
Kenneth H. Roshau	Diocese of Bismarck
Lynn Clancy	Roman Catholic Diocese of Bismarck
Father Chris Kadrmas	Diocese of Bismarck
Father John Guthrie	Diocese of Bismarck
Joel Melarvie	Diocese of Bismarck
Laura Huber	Diocese of Bismarck
Roman Weiler	Catholic Diocese of Bismarck
Pastor Debra Ball-Kilbourne, District Superintendent	Dakotas Conference, United Methodist Church
Rev. Marvin J. Klemmer	Diocese of Bismarck
Phyllis L. Alexander	Adventist Community Service and Disaster Response
David Thompson, Moderator of the Presbytery	Presbytery of the Northern Plains
Carol L. Cwiak, Faculty/Internship Coordinator	NDSU Emergency Management Program
Susan J. Cordes-Green, Ph.D., Psychologist	Concordia College, Moorhead
B. A. Baker	Council Member, City of Coleharbor
Karrisa K. Rittenbach	City of Coleharbor, Auditor
Michael L. Stebbins	City of Coleharbor
Heith Pochart	City of Coleharbor

Eldon R. Moors, Sr.	Rolette County
Debra A. Herring	Ransom County
Michelle Schmitt	Ransom County



City of Northwood

PO Box 397
Northwood, ND 58267
(701) 587-5370
(701) 587-5829 fax
norecity@polarcomm.com



January 21, 2009

Lutheran Disaster Services
Bonnie Turner
1325 11th Street S
Fargo ND 58103

Re: Northwood

I want to thank you so much for all that you have done for Northwood. Words cannot express our gratitude. Just thinking back on all of the things that Lutheran Disaster Response did for us, makes my head spin.


You took the vital role of coordinating, organizing and documenting all of the volunteers. This was crucial to the smooth flow through the debris removal and the recovery work. You kept accurate and detailed records of the 2,281 registered volunteers with 16,882 hours of service time in the first nine days which saved the city of Northwood \$232,196.81 in required matching funds. We know you kept track of even more volunteers and hours but this was the initial critical emergency debris removal that was eligible to be counted by FEMA.

Anytime there was a need, you filled it. Whether it was organizing the volunteers with equipment, keeping track of needed tools and acquiring them or contacting other volunteer agencies as you saw a need. You always knew just the right person or agency that could help us in our time of need.

One of the most difficult jobs is the long-term needs. You took the lead for the unmet needs committee and shared your knowledge and expertise with our local representatives so the best decisions could be made. When other agencies had to pull back for funding deficits, you stayed the course and saw our recovery through. Your agency was critical to the long term recovery and the accurate case management that ensured that funding went to those who needed it most. Northwood was fortunate to be a small community in that I could mention someone to you that looked like they needed assistance and you sent someone right over to make sure their needs were addressed.

Lutheran Disaster Response was the leader in working with other agencies such as the National Guard for the Button Up Weekend. You had all of the sites ready with material on hand so the work could be done in one final weekend before winter.

Thank you for everything, Northwood is forever grateful.


Marcy Douglas
City Administrator

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to you, a few lines to let you know how important I feel the Lutheran Disaster was to us during months after the Tornado here in Northwood. It took about 1 1/2 years to recover what was taken from us at this time.

1. Lutheran Disaster made sure that we had gotten our windows replaced and our roof newly shingled on only one side, later they sent someone back to do the roof cap after the hard winter passed in 2007.

2. Lutheran Disaster hired someone also to redo our insulation and siding on the North Side of my home that was damage so bad, and later had someone come back and finish the rain gutter and soffit a fascia.

3. I found out later that the Tornado ruined my furnace and I needed a new one so I got on the phone and called around and found Vilandree who came and installed a new furnace of which I paid for this was all complete 2 day before Thanksgiving that year, It was already very cold and hard to stay warm, all we could do was bundle ourselves in blankets donated through lots of donations that came from so many towns around finally was done.

4. The one big thing that I can say is Lutheran Disaster made sure that all money received by Fema was spent and put back into the house as they seen fit.

5. The one last thing that Lutheran Disaster did was tell me if I could find a ^{company} to donate carpet that they would find someone to lay it, which I did

as well as pay for the padding with the last bit of money from Fema, I did not think it was ever going to get done but the house did.

Now somehow we will try to get the garage done seeing Fema only fixes the living space, or damages on homes only, as we were told.

Anita Hall

Amidon, ND

2/22/09

Re: Hands Across North Dakota

Dear Friend:

I live in w. N.D. in the small town of Amidon, population 20. ^(slope Co.)
(yes, it is the town where the fake police car sits by the roadside).
My husband is a retired Lutheran pastor and we have lived here for 27 years.

For several years, our drought seems endless. Contrary to what some may believe, most ranchers DO NOT have oil wells pumping on the back 40. And if they do, they may not own the oil rights. Times have to get pretty tough before a rancher asks for help, and most are very reluctant to ask for any government assistance. However, the wife in the household will sometimes call upon us when she doesn't know where to turn.

My husband and I are known to reach into our own pockets, but they aren't very deep. But

we have been so relieved to know that we can refer the family to "Hands Across N.D." Although all assistance remains anonymous, the types of help would generally be - first and foremost - help with a medical bill. Other help comes in the forms of gasoline for the tractor or repair help for a tractor tire.

I am most grateful that Lutheran Social Services, in conjunction with Salvation Army, provides for two food banks in our County - in Marmarth and Amidon.

Thank you very much for considering this terribly important and vital program for our people in N. Dakota.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Erickson

P.O. Box 535

Amidon, ND 58620

Phone 701. 879. 6294

February 27, 2009

To Whom It May Concern;

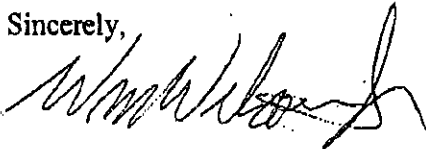
I am writing to you today as Mayor of Coleharbor, North Dakota. On July 12, 2006, our small town experienced disastrous weather conditions that affected every resident. The help we received from volunteers, the Red Cross, state and county government, and the Salvation Army was fantastic.

After the cleanup began, the city looked into financial from FEMA to help offset losses incurred by the city residents. To our dismay, we discovered the losses were not large enough to qualify for FEMA aid.

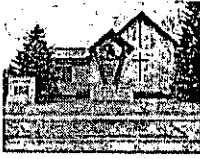
This is where Lutheran Disaster Response stepped in. Their guidance and financial aid brought hope back to the residents and touched us all. The organizational skills and efficiency of Lutheran Disaster Response made my task as Mayor much easier.

I sincerely hope you vote in favor for funding to the Lutheran Disaster Response so they can continue to bring hope and life to those in need.

Sincerely,



William Wilson Jr.
Mayor



St. John's / Trinity
Lutheran Churches
P. O. Box 757
Underwood, ND. 58576

Reverend Dean Hartley
Phone: 701-442-5467
Parsonage: 701-442-3409
email: stjohns@westriv.com

January 26, 2009

Joan Buchhop
2344 W. Springbrook Ct.
Grand Forks, ND. 58201

To Whom It May Concern;

My name is Rev. Dean Hartley and I want to thank the ND Lutheran Disaster Response team with the help that you gave for the Coleharbor Disaster in 2006.

As you know the ND Lutheran Disaster Response team was very instrumental in organization a Committee to help the victims of the Coleharbor Disaster. Bonnie Turner and Janice Knosp from the Red Cross of Minot organized a meeting of Clergy and Community leaders to bring together a Committee to help raise funds and disperse these funds to the victims.

I was one of two pastors who set up a fund at the Underwood First Security Bank and became sole organizer of the fund after the other pastor took a call to a different location in North Dakota. It was the ND Lutheran Disaster Response Team who was instrumental in getting the word out and ultimately responsible for helping receive donations in excess of \$50,000.

Bonnie Turner and Janice Knosp were available and were extremely helpful in the disbursement of funds so that confidentiality was kept. It was our goal to be as fair as possible to everyone who applied for disaster funds and with the help of the ND Lutheran Disaster Response Team, we feel this goal was achieved.

Again I want to thank the ND Lutheran Disaster Response Team for their efficient help in organizing, implementing and disbursing funds to the victims of the 2006 Coleharbor, ND disaster.

In HIS Grip,

Rev. Dean Hartley

Rev. Dean Hartley

To: Bonnie Turner, LDR
From: Steve Powers, Mayor

March 6, 2009

To Whom It May Concern:

Lutheran Disaster Response of North Dakota (LDR ND) assisted the residents of Edgeley following the flooding in 2005 brought about by massive rainfall. Their efforts provided help and hope to the people impacted.

Under LDR ND's leadership, a Local Long Term Recovery Committee was established to equitably distribute donations to the local community. LDR ND provided support and guidance to the Committee. This allowed limited funds to reach the residents without adequate resources needed to recover on their own.

Case Management was also a vital part of assisting those without adequate resources. Case Managers were provided by the American Red Cross and The Salvation Army as part of a joint effort of Voluntary Agencies Active in Disaster (VOAD). The collaboration of the VOAD partners benefited the residents because it created only one process for the residents to ask/receive help and avoided frustration and duplication of efforts and benefits.

LDR ND served as the liaison between the VOAD and the needs of the community, organizing and overseeing the overall effort. Additional funding for case management was also provided through the ND Long Term Recovery Committee which LDR ND heads up.

I support the request for legislative funding for operating expenses for Lutheran Disaster Response ND. Without their assistance, the recovery for residents of the Edgeley area would have more difficult.

Sincerely,

Steve Powers, Mayor
City of Edgeley



Federated Church

United Methodist/Presbyterian (USA)

702 Griggs Avenue

Grafton, ND 58237

Church Office: (701) 352-2644

Email: grafed@juno.com & 1220clstn@comcast.com



February 10, 2009

Re: Funding for Lutheran Disaster Response

To Whom It May Concern:

How can one put a price on safety and well being? I also ask how one may put a price on physical assistance and peace of mind following a disaster. In North Dakota disasters occur in many different ways. Two of which are flood and tornado. Natural disasters difficult to prepare for. Time and preparation are central to disaster response as are the funds to respond in an efficient way.

I have had the opportunity and been blessed to work with Bonnie Turner and Joan Buchhop of Lutheran Disaster Response following such a need during the flood in Grafton in 2003. I was new to this parish and as someone involved with critical incident response, when I knew resources were needed and needed quickly, I called Bonnie at the Lutheran Disaster Response in Fargo. With her staff and knowledge that both Bonnie and Joan possess we were able to bring in crews to help with immediate needs. This organization worked with other religious and non-religious organizations to bring in additional resources for clean-up and long term needs. All worked like a well oiled machine. Communication never broke down between the entities and there was nothing but assistance and trust between all involved. I cannot stress enough the importance of this organization.

I would encourage and support any legislation that would assist this valuable entity financially. I would encourage you also to look at the instances this organization has been used for sudden and unexpected disasters around our state.

Respectfully,

Rev. Lee H. Gale,
Approved Instructor, International Crisis Stress Foundation
Grafton Federated Church
702 Griggs Ave
Grafton, North Dakota 58237

June 10, 2002

To Whom It May Concern:

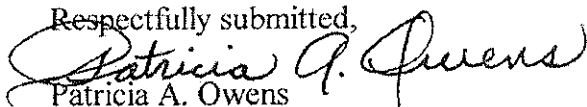
Please accept this as a positive letter of reference for The Disaster Agencies Database which was created in response to the 1997 catastrophic flooding of the Red River Valley in North Dakota. My reference comes from first hand experience as I held the position of Mayor of Grand Forks, North Dakota from June 1996 to June 2000.

Grand Forks was not only hit on April 19, 1997 with the worse flooding per capita in the nation but a fire started in a downtown building the next day and, in the end, it engulfed 11 downtown buildings. We evacuated a city of 50,000 citizens. Our water plant went down, we had no sewage system, power was turned off in a majority of the city and the phone system was at a minimum. Families were forced to go different ways which was traumatic for emergency workers and others who had not only their own to see after but an entire city. Fortunately, no lives were lost in the waters or the fire.

My motto as Mayor became "Keep the Faith" as that was the key to surviving in the beginning and working to rebuild and bring normalcy to our lives. The faith based disaster groups worked with United Way and other charitable agencies to bring order and fairness to the process of helping those in need to recover thus creating The Disaster Agencies Database. The creation of this database was instrumental in bringing order to an otherwise unorganized process. It insured residents that they would be given fair and impartial treatment in the recovery and rebuilding efforts. It helped to provide aid and assistance where it was needed the most at different intervals of the recovery process.

I recall the disaster teams that were based out of various cities comprised of a variety of religious groups helping the elderly and needy to rebuild their basements that were totally destroyed. This gave great hope to individuals who otherwise could not and would not have been able to pick up and go on with their lives. It provided assistance in a fair and impartial manner. It helped to meet the guidelines of the Community Development Block Grant monies. It also provided myself, as Mayor, City Council members and staff a referral source that we knew could be depended upon to carry through with requests, thus giving us more precious time to work on other crucial issues of recovery. This organization was, by far, one of the greatest assets the City had in its' successful recovery efforts.

Respectfully submitted,


Patricia A. Owens

Former Mayor of Grand Forks, North Dakota



United Way of Grand Forks
East Grand Forks & Area

January 29, 2009

To whom it may Concern:

Back in 1997 Grand Forks, ND experienced catastrophic flooding and our community was devastated. Two years ago, Northwood, ND was almost completely destroyed by a Tornado that leveled a majority of the communities' homes, school and businesses. Therefore it is with personal experience I can tell you how vital Lutheran Disaster Response was to the recovery of these two communities.

In an area with a population of over 65,000, almost 85% of the residents received damage (or total loss) to their homes and businesses. A number of organizations participated in the recovery efforts and early on, it became evident that some centralized system was needed to coordinate and simplify things. Lutheran Disaster Response, The Salvation Army, Catholic Charities ND, and the United Methodist Church formed the *Resource Agencies Flood Team* (RAFT) so those impacted had a simple process of applying for and receiving fair and impartial assistance for their disaster caused unmet needs.

During the recovery process for the flooding, the United Way of Grand Forks, East Grand Forks & Area served as the central agency for applications. Thus, those in need of help had to only fill out one application which was then used by all the RAFT member agencies. The *one-stop shop* made it easier for everyone ... clients didn't have to go from agency to agency, thus preventing duplication and enabling us to make the very best use of donated resources and volunteer labor. This system made it possible to find resources, funds and volunteer labor to rebuild homes of those residents unable to do so on their own.

I strongly support LDR's request for continued funding from the North Dakota legislature. This funding would provide staff support to continue to build capacity for disaster response.

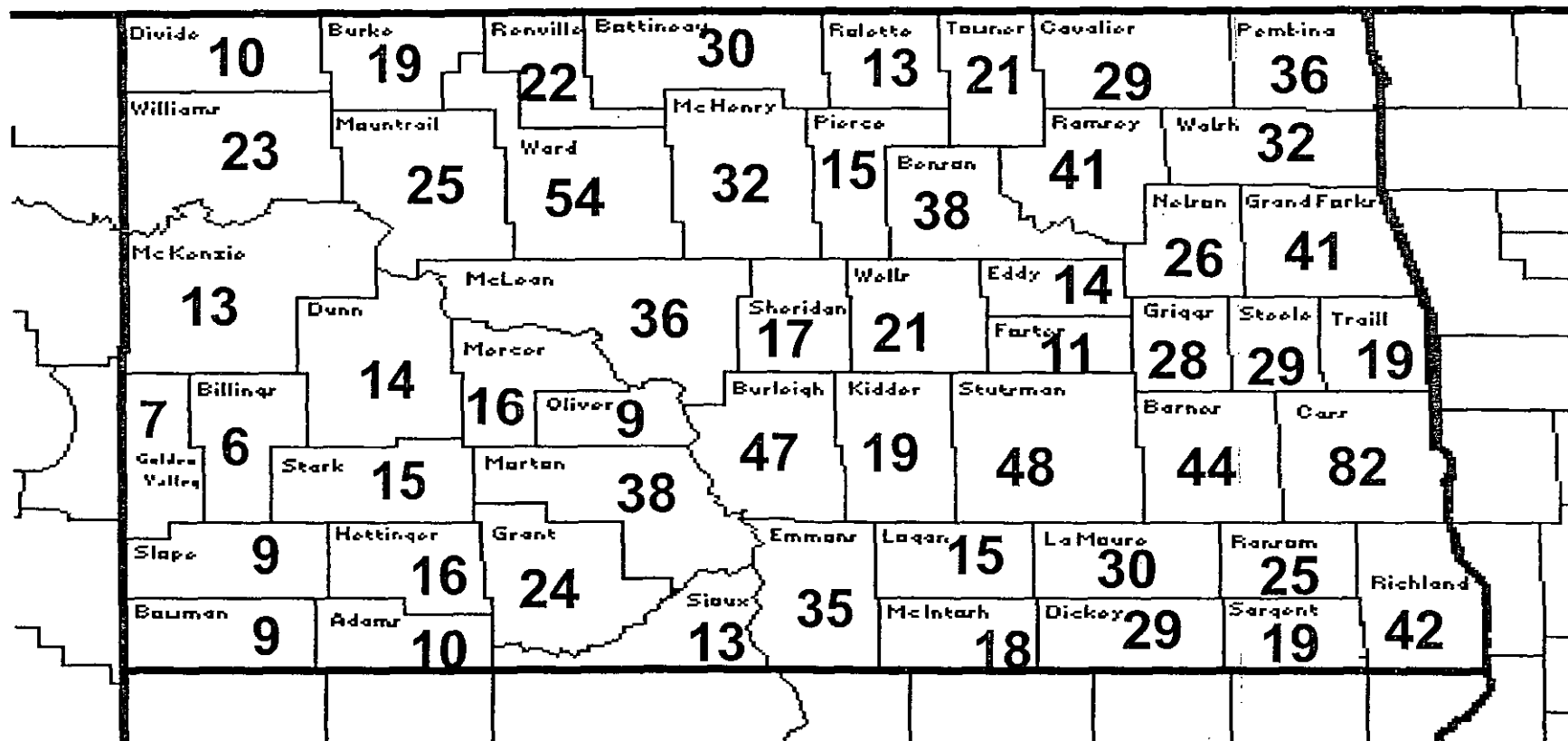
Sincerely Yours,

Pat Berger

Patricia Berger
President/CEO

Addenda 13 – 15

Number of tornadoes reported 1950-2008



Collaborative Partnerships

With

Lutheran Disaster Response

NORTH DAKOTA VOAD CONTACT ROSTER

ADVENTIST COMMUNITY SERVICES

- Phyllis Alexander

AMERICAN RED CROSS

- Beth Dewald
- Jutta Hopkins
- Melanie Moen, Emergency Services Director
- Glenn Gress
- Allan McGeough, Executive Director
- Don Fiebiger, Emergency Services Director
- Tom Tezel, Emergency Services Director

CATHOLIC CHARITIES

- Joan Edwards

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

- Thomas Davis

CIVIL AIR PATROL

- Darrell Pittman, Major, CAP

RADIO AMATEURS

- Don Galitz
- Jim Kruff

CRWRC (Christian Reformed World Relief Committee)

- Jay DeBoer, Regional Manager

LUTHERAN DISASTER RESPONSE

- Bonnie Turner, State Director

NECHAMA - Jewish Response to Disaster

- Seth Gardner, Director
- Gene Borochoff, Board Member

THE SALVATION ARMY

- Steve Carbno
- Major Timothy Miller
- Fran Geisler
- Major Chuck Hendrickson- Northern Division (ND & MN)
- Chrissie Morrison

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST LATTER-DAY SAINTS

- Lynn Park, Public Affairs Director

SCIENTOLOGY DISASTER RESPONSE

- Lorrie Lee Olson, Director

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST - Northern Plains Conference

- Lindy Holt, Pastor/Disaster Relief Coordinator
- Dr. Wade Schemmel, Conference Minister

DAKOTAS CONFERENCE UNITED METHODIST DISASTER RESPONSE

- Mike & Libby Flowers
- Rev. Paul Baker
- Jim Unkenholz
- Debra Ball Kilbourne

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

- Kit O'Neill, Coordinator - Disaster Response Network

ND LONG TERM RECOVERY COMMITTEE

- Lutheran Disaster Response/Lutheran Social Services ND
- Northern Plains Conference UCC
- Catholic Charities ND
- Roman Catholic Church – Diocese of Bismarck
- Dakotas Conference United Methodist Disaster Response
- Presbytery of the Northern Plains
- The Salvation Army
- American Red Cross

HANDS ACROSS NORTH DAKOTA

- Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota-Lutheran Disaster Response
- Sowing Seeds of Hope
- North Dakota VOAD
- Presbyterian Church USA-Presbytery of the Northern Plains
- United Methodist Church-Dakotas Conference
- Evangelical Lutheran Church in America-Eastern Synod
- Evangelical Lutheran Church in America-Western Synod
- Roman Catholic Church-Diocese of Bismarck
- Catholic Charities ND
- United Church of Christ-Northern Plains Conference
- North Dakota Farmers Union
- North Dakota State University Extension
- Mental Health Association in North Dakota
- North Dakota Helpline 211
- UND Center for Rural Life

COMMUNITY INTERESTS

- **Ann Pollert**, Executive Director
North Dakota Community Action Partnership
- **Sarah Werner**, Citizen Corps Coordinator
North Dakota League of Cities
- **Margaret Mowery**, Statewide Director
Covering Kids and Families
- **Sara Lepp**, Volunteer Center Director
FirstLink
- **Sharon Brennise**, 2-1-1/ND 211 Director
Mental Health America of ND
- **Kristen Buchholz**
2-1-1 - Mental Health America of ND
- **Marcie Bata**, Regional Emergency Response Coordinator
Central Valley Health Unit
- **Kara Dodd**
ND Department of Health-Emergency Preparedness and Response
- **Steve Sellent**
Great Plains Food Bank
- **Leon Schlafmann**, Emergency Services Coordinator
City of Fargo, Cass Fargo Emergency Management office

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

- **Art Storey**
FEMA Region VIII
Voluntary Agency Liaison
- **George Betz**
FEMA Region VIII
US Department of Homeland Security

NATIONAL VOAD

- **Diana Roth-Smith**, Executive Director

COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

- **Lori Jones**
North Dakota Emergency Management Association

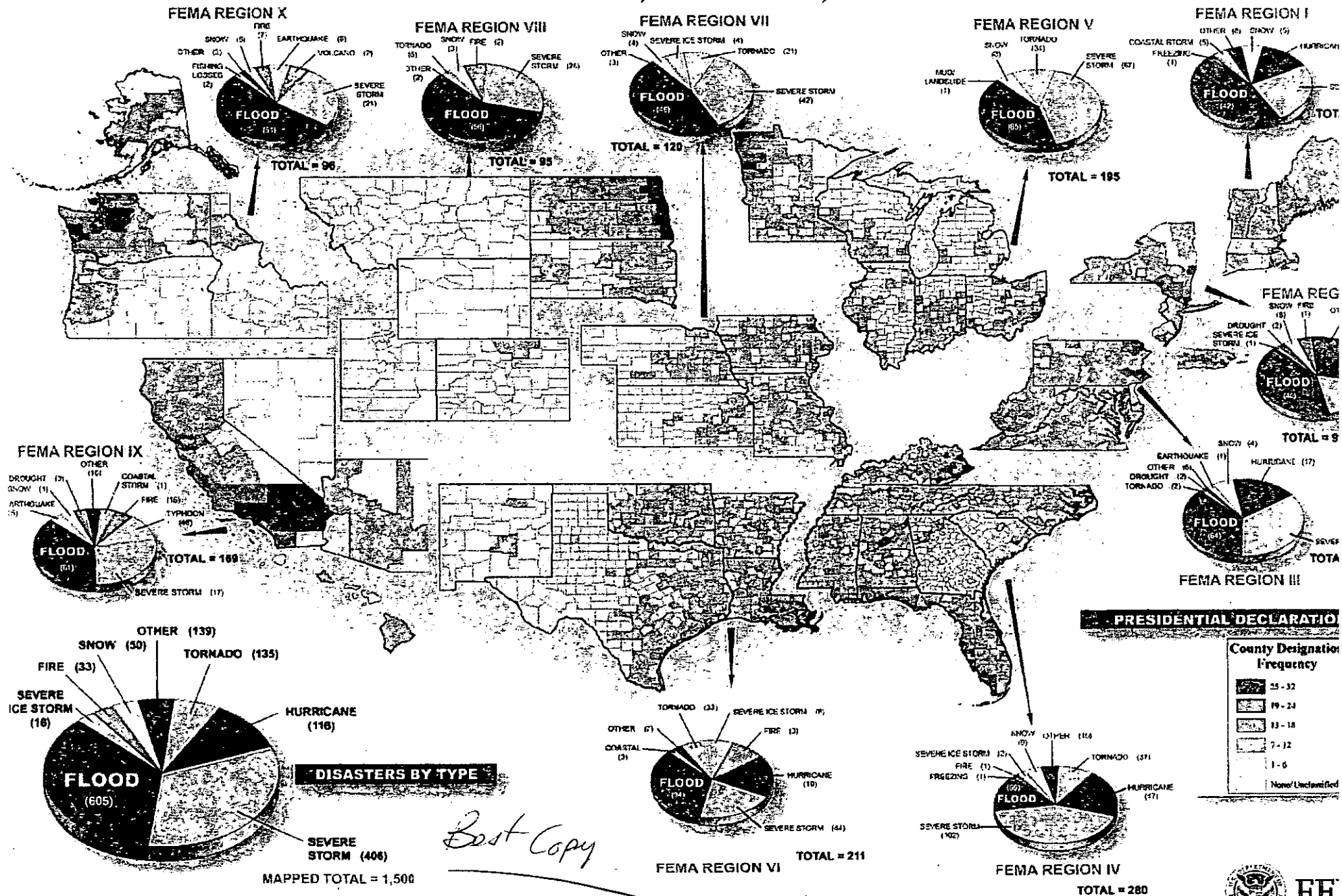
NORTH DAKOTA STATE GOVERNMENT

- **EMERGENCY SERVICES**
 - Greg Wilz**
ND Division of Homeland Security, Department of Emergency Services
 - Lonnie Hoffer**
ND Division of Homeland Security, Department of Emergency Services
 - Raymond S. Morrell**
ND Division of Homeland Security, Department of Emergency Services - Hazard Mitigation Section
 - Brandon Hoechst**
ND Division of Homeland Security, Department of Emergency Services - Operations and Planning Section
 - Kathleen Donahue**
ND Division of Homeland Security, Department of Emergency Services – Operations and Planning Section
- **HUMAN SERVICES**
 - Tara L Skjeie-Hoffman**
Legal Assistant and Deputy Functional Coordinator
 - Julie Leer**
Department of Human Services
- **COMMERCE/COMMUNITY SERVICES**
 - Carol Griffin-Eckart**
ND Dept. Of Commerce, Div of Community Services

Although ND is highly prone to disaster, due to sparse population we seldom receive Individual Assistance Declarations

PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATIONS

December 24, 1964 to March 3, 2007



* Prior to Dec 24, 1964, 179 declarations did not have county designations. Therefore, of the total declared disaster (1,500), only 1,321 are included in the Mapped Total.



City of Northwood ND Legislative Testimony 2009

Good morning Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. For the record, my name is Marcy Douglas. I serve as the City Administrator for the City of Northwood. I am speaking to you today on behalf of the City of Northwood.

Northwood knows all too personally the impact of a major disaster in a rural community. Since the EF-4 tornado ravaged through our community on August 26, 2007, causing nearly \$60 million in damage, Northwood has had the opportunity to be fully immersed in disaster recovery.

As the dust was still literally settling, volunteer assistance was needed and was offered. We are so grateful for all of the assistance that we received. The largest immediate needs of a community in the wake of a disaster are volunteer coordination, donation management and unmet needs. With the unmet needs also come the long term recovery case management and the financial health of the community.

Lutheran Disaster Response (LDR) took the lead on the volunteer coordination, enlisting the United Methodist Church – Dakotas Conference in the process. Together, they organized and documented all of the volunteers. This was crucial to the smooth flow for the debris removal stage and the recovery work. In the first nine days alone, LDR accurately accounted for 2,281 registered volunteers with 16,882 hours of service which saved the city of Northwood \$232,196.81. Of this amount, \$139,339.02 was able to be applied toward required matching funds for category A & B emergency work. We know they kept track of so much more beyond those first nine days but that is all that was eligible

under FEMA for the emergency debris removal stage. It is truly amazing to think that the emergency stage of debris removal was completed in this short amount of time. Looking back at pictures from those early hours still amazes everyone in our community how fast assistance came and roads were cleared for safe travel.

LDR also contacted another VOAD partner, the Seventh Day Adventist group to handle the donation management who kept accurate and detailed records so that we could send thank you notes to all those that donated items. LDR also coordinated with them continuously so that we could get the required information out to the public through the media as to what the needs were and what needs had been fulfilled. Especially when we suffered the loss of our grocery store, the most basic of needs could be provided in this way to help everyone acquire those items. This was just one of the many occasions when a need for services was addressed by LDR knowing just the right agency to contact to fill the need.

We had meetings at the end of every duty day at city hall to discuss what had been accomplished that day and what was expected for tomorrow. We had all of the volunteer agencies as well as all of our local governmental agencies present for those meetings. This allowed for open conversation on items such as pre-registered volunteers so we could get the food count as accurate as possible as well as equipment or material needs. These meetings were the reason that Northwood flowed as well as it did after the disaster. Open and honest communication was critical. LDR let us know in the beginning how important these meetings would be. They were definitely correct on that point – the meetings were essential to success.

LDR took the lead establishing the case management and unmet needs process. They had the experience that we needed. North Dakota has a fine line between local government being completely open for records to the confidentiality of social services and protection of clients. That is just one reason why we needed someone else to handle the long term care. Not to mention, we wouldn't know what to do anyway. Together with other VOAD partners, they successfully set up a system that ensured the proper flow of funds from Insurance to FEMA to SBA to donated dollars to CDBG funds to avoid any duplication of benefits. LDR was also there when our proud, elderly generation that has not ever asked for assistance needed a little extra help in meeting their needs. I could come to them and say, "I think you should go see Mr. Jones, I know he may have trouble comprehending what to do and I see he needs some help". They would put someone on the case to visit with Mr. Jones to assess his needs and help him through the recovery. That is just priceless!

When other agencies were forced to pull out due to national funding, LDR stayed the course despite the financial hardship because they were committed to Northwood and they saw our recovery through. Northwood supports LDR and recommends that funding be established so they are here in the future to assist the next community through disaster and recovery. North Dakota should provide these essential services needed from the personal level as a critical phase of emergency management.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to speak with the Committee and I would be happy to answer any questions at the appropriate time.

United Methodist Disaster Response-Dakotas Conference

Legislative Testimony 2009

Appreciation

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to testify here today. My name is Debra Ball-Kilbourne. I am a clergy member of The United Methodist Church, currently serving in my second term and final year as the District Superintendent of the Three Rivers District of The Dakotas Conference of The United Methodist Church. However, I have long been actively involved in disaster response. I have been an instructor on disaster response at the UMCOR disaster response academy at Sager Brown, Louisiana and elsewhere and have been an officer with the North Dakota VOAD. Today, I have come to ask for legislative support for financial assistance regarding operating expenses for Lutheran Disaster Response ND, a partner of The United Methodist Church in North Dakota when disaster strikes. Your positive response to this request will ensure that vital support services will continue to be provided for disaster workshops (preparation phase), emergency disaster response, and long term recovery efforts.

Purpose for Testimony

Lutheran Disaster Response ND (LDR ND) is one of many VOAD agencies to respond to disasters across North Dakota since 1997. You have already learned of its long and rich history from the testimony of Bonnie Turner, who has served in a full-time position with LDR, devoted to disaster preparedness and response. I need not repeat for you that history in my own testimony, other than to say that I believe the testimony provided by Bonnie Turner is valid. Her testimony is true. My purpose in testifying today is to bear witness to what is true so that those within North Dakota who have greatest need of the state, faith-based and other emergency management services may continue to find in their time of need a collaborative approach among agencies where volunteer coordination, case management, equipment loaning, donation coordination, rebuilding efforts, "Unmet Needs" assistance, and other help can be provided without duplication of efforts. The model which has been developed among agencies since 1997--and particularly in more recent years--is a trusted one among North Dakota agencies which come to the disaster response table, often resulting in far larger charitable grants from what might be true of the individual partner organizations working alone.

Maximizing Use of Dollars

Some of you may rightfully wonder, how large of a charitable grant? During the years of 1997-2005, United Methodist churches and individual United Methodists living outside of the Dakotas gave \$1,108,282 in disaster donations to direct needs (non-administrative) to support case management or provide material goods during disasters.

While certainly donors' giving is motivated by a number of reasons, among them:

- need (North Dakota has had a number of disasters, among them the severe winter and spring floods of 1996/1997);
- love for the poor and marginalized (North Dakota continues to have extremely poor counties, a preponderance of elderly people and several reservations which are impacted more severely than other citizens when disaster strikes.)
- core values (among United Methodists this would come from John Wesley's mandate to "do all the good you can, by all the means you can, in all the ways you can, in all the places you can, in all the times you can, to all the people you can, as long as ever you can.")
- compassion and gratitude for God's grace.

It is also true that donors expect excellence in a recipient's ability to manage their donations well. In other words, good stewardship is not only desired. It is absolutely required. The Dakotas Conference of The United Methodist Church maximizes its outreach to those who have been impacted by disaster when our response efforts are coordinated by the excellence in asset-based partnership building among disaster agencies that has been provided by Lutheran Disaster Response. We are known not only for ability to partner well; we are also known for our willingness to come to the disaster response table and maximize dollars by sharing well. Hence, dollars have continued to come from outside our borders into the Dakotas when needs have risen.

Coordinated Case Management

The system also benefits those impacted by disaster in that each tells his or her story once to a case manager, who uses the same criteria and protocol for each. Each agency trusts the case manager to document the story, check out the facts and share the information in a way that preserves both the integrity of the story and the privacy of the individuals hurt in the disaster. In this way, North Dakotans are well served and empowered in their recovery and healing.

Disaster Response: Research and Development

The model has been replicated by FEMA, as Bonnie has stated. For example, it was used after Hurricane Katrina, with The United Methodist Church (UMCOR) providing case management.

If you were The United Methodist Church and I were testifying on a similar kind of issue, I might share a statement that has frequently been shared in similar bodies across our denomination. And that statement would be that "the Dakotas frequently are the Research and Development Department for the rest of the church." The Dakotas are viewed within our denomination as places that take risks, which attempt new approaches, and that learn from and continue to apply what works.

Using that analogy for a moment, let me simply say that I believe that what has been accomplished through the template of disaster response, developed by agencies working together in recent years in the Dakotas and strengthened and coordinated so very well by LDR, has indeed been "research and development", which FEMA and others have learned from and are now using elsewhere. And, while there have indeed been many talents in the pool, it really has taken a single agency with resources, with a full-time staff dedicated to the task of disaster preparedness and response to do the task. Lutheran Disaster Response has provided the overall coordination within North Dakota. Its accomplishments are clear. Anecdotal evidence represented by written and oral testimony and by community and religious leaders in this room from throughout the state testifies to that reality. Moreover, what is also clear is this: without state funding, Lutheran Disaster Response will no longer be able to employ staff to provide for these services.

Potential Unintended Consequences

What will this mean? I believe that vulnerable populations will receive far less care without the presence of the staff of Lutheran Disaster Response in North Dakota. The lack of LDR in North Dakota will certainly create a void in disaster response; where disaster response agencies have partnered well and without undue duplication of efforts, I fear that response efforts may well degenerate. While no single VOAD agency may desire for this to occur; it may simply be the unintended consequence of an action that wise action at this time may help us avoid.

Request

On behalf of a collaborative agency of Lutheran Disaster Response ND, therefore, I respectfully request that \$420,000 be designated in this biennium for staffing and overhead costs to assure that the experience, knowledge and trust of LDR of ND will continue to complement both the State and other's disaster responses. Your support will ensure the most successful disaster response possible-- coordinating efforts while bringing valuable experience and resources to bear within the bounds of North Dakota.

Thank you for your attention, time and for your kind and thoughtful consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

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