

MINUTES

**MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
52nd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION & CULTURAL RESOURCES

Call to Order: By Chairman Ted Schye, on January 14, 1991, at 3:00 P.M.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Ted Schye, Chair (D)
Ervin Davis, Vice-Chair (D)
Steve Benedict (R)
Ernest Bergsagel (R)
Robert Clark (R)
Vicki Cocchiarella (D)
Fred "Fritz" Daily (D)
Alvin Ellis, Jr. (R)
Gary Feland (R)
Gary Forrester (D)
Floyd "Bob" Gervais (D)
H.S. "Sonny" Hanson (R)
Dan Harrington (D)
Tom Kilpatrick (D)
Bea McCarthy (D)
Scott McCulloch (D)
Richard Simpkins (R)
Barry "Spook" Stang (D)
Norm Wallin (R)
Diana Wyatt (D)

Staff Present: Andrea Merrill, Legislative Council
Dianne McKittrick, Committee Secretary

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

Announcements/Discussion: **CHAIRMAN SCHYE** announced the January 16, 1991 Committee Hearing on HB 30 and HB 116 would be held in Room 312-2.

HEARING ON HB 27

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REPRESENTATIVE MIKE FOSTER, House District 32, Townsend, stated HB 27 is a clarification of what has been a gray area for substitute teachers in the state's nepotism law. The law does not specifically state what would happen to the substitute teacher who has a relative on the school board. He said in rural

Montana communities this is more of a problem since people are often related to each other and the pool of high quality substitute teachers is very small. To exclude a substitute teacher in these cases due to nepotism greatly affects the quality of education in the schools. REP. FOSTER also said it is often difficult to get high quality people on the school board and if there is conflict with the nepotism question the community loses as a whole. The substitute teachers would also be able to compile the required hours to keep their certificates of teaching current. He believes allowing for an exemption in the nepotism law would be a positive approach to this problem.

Proponents' Testimony:

Dawn Field, mother, former full-time teacher and substitute teacher in Townsend, presented written testimony. EXHIBIT 1

John Grande, member White Sulphur Springs High School Board and involved in the livestock industry near Martinsdale, stated his school board has had problems with this particular area of interpretation and said that the nepotism law poses undo hardship on small rural communities. He said the problem is often more than picking the most qualified substitute teacher, but finding a substitute teacher at all. He also said that although there may be potential for abuse with nepotism, it is very slight since in his district decisions on who to hire are strictly administrative, with the board having no impact on the decision. If HB 27 was passed, each district could individually pass a policy to avoid the nepotism problem. Mr. Grande also presented written testimony from Rus Steinebach, Superintendent, White Sulphur Springs and district teacher, Elizabeth Brewer. EXHIBITS 2 and 3

REP. FLOYD "BOB" GERVAIS said the Indian reservations in the state have a particular problem with the nepotism law since there are many relatives living within the districts. He said there was an incident in the past where the entire school board in the Browning School District changed due to nepotism.

Terry Minow, Montana Federation of Teachers, (MFT), stated support saying Montana is a rural state with many school districts having special needs. Even though there is some risk involved, HB 27 meets one of these special needs.

Bruce Moerer, Montana School Boards Association, (MSBA), said small communities have problems with the substitute teacher question concerning nepotism and that he did not see HB 27 posing any danger to the nepotism law.

REP. BOB CLARK said he is a former board member from Ryegate and has experienced the already mentioned problems facing the small rural communities in Montana when hiring qualified substitute teachers.

Opponents' Testimony:

Kay McKenna, Montana Association of County School Superintendents, (MACSS), said the MACSS could support the bill if it referred to third class districts only. The very small districts have a major problem securing substitute teachers.

Questions From Committee Members:

REP. DAILY asked **Bruce Moerer** if "substitute teacher" was defined in the statute, and he replied it was not. **REP. DAILY** asked **Mr. Moerer** to define "third class district" and he answered that it was a district with a population of less than 1,000 people.

REP. WYATT asked **Bruce Moerer** if there was any redress if the law were absolved and problems began occurring where a principal always used his/her spouse to substitute in the district. **Mr. Moerer** answered that nepotism does not apply to the spouse of an employee such as an administrator or superintendent. He continued that nepotism only applies to relatives of the trustees.

REP. WALLIN asked **Kay McKenna** why a substitute teacher would be less qualified in a first class district than a substitute teacher in a third class district. She replied that her response to HB 27 has nothing to do with qualifications and, that in fact, there is no difference in qualifications.

REP. MCCULLOCH asked **Bruce Moerer** if the Office of Public Instruction provides for any exemption currently and he replied he knows of no exemption to nepotism.

CHAIRMAN SCHYE asked **Dawn Field** to clarify her statement as to hours and credits in renewing teaching certificates. **Ms. Field** replied that she must substitute 100 days in five years while accumulating six credits of continuing education, or acquire 12 credits of continuing education and take the National Teachers Examination.

REP. ELLIS asked **Bruce Moerer** if a teacher is the only position grandfathered in by holding the position prior to the board member taking office. He answered no; the exemption in the nepotism law applies to any employee.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. FOSTER addressed **Kay McKenna's** statement by saying he did not know what class district **Townsend** falls into and, that being the case, he could not endorse her proposed amendment since it would make no sense to close out the school district in which **Ms. Field** wishes to substitute teach. He said the proposed amendment is not necessary for the passage of the bill. **REP. FOSTER** thanked the committee for the hearing and recommended a DO PASS

on HB 27.

HEARING ON HB 54

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REPRESENTATIVE LINDA NELSON, House District 19, Medicine Lake, stated she is the chief sponsor of HB 54 at the request of the Montana Association of Counties. The bill allows contracting with persons residing in the county who meet the qualifications of a County Superintendent. The person must be a qualified elector, hold a valid teacher's certificate issued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and have not less than three years of successful teaching experience. She stressed that this legislation would allow counties to consolidate the position but also use the expertise of a newly retired County Superintendent or a similarly qualified person within the county.

Proponents' Testimony:

Gordon Morris, Executive Director of Montana Association of Counties, (MAC), distributed a list of counties in the state that have currently consolidated the Office of County Superintendent. **EXHIBIT 4** The bill affords the Treasurer/Superintendent of Schools, in conjunction with the County Commissioners, the authority to actually contract with someone in the county, typically a retired person, who meets the qualifications of County Superintendent. **Mr. Morris** also described HB 54 as a very straight forward option to provide service to the county using the services of someone residing in the county who is familiar with the county. **Mr. Morris** stressed the bill was a high priority item of the Association and was adopted unanimously by County Commissioners across Montana.

REP. ED MCCAFFREE stated HB 54 would facilitate a great savings to rural counties by contracting with someone within the county.

REP. STEVE BENEDICT stated support for HB 54 and offered written testimony from the Board of County Commissioners of Ravalli County. **EXHIBIT 5**

REP. ALVIN ELLIS said Carbon County is in favor of this bill.

Opponents' Testimony:

Kay McKenna, Montana Association of County School Superintendents, (MACSS), voiced opposition to Section (1), Subsection (3), (ii) of HB 54, stating it would not meet accreditation standards. Even with the necessary qualifications he/she could not perform all of the County Superintendent duties unless the person was a County Superintendent. **Ms. McKenna** said this legislation further deprofessionalizes the office of the County Superintendent and opens the door for more consolidation of elected officials. The 14 counties that are currently

consolidating county offices in Montana are not working well since the complexion of the office has gone from that of a supervisory position to that of overseer of a tremendously big business. Last year was particularly difficult due to a lack of understanding of HB 28. In closing, MACSS would support HB 54 if Section (1), Subsection (3), (ii) was deleted.

Jesse Long, Executive Director, School Administrators of Montana, (SAM), said many districts used the County Superintendent as the source of information concerning HB 28, which speaks to the importance of appropriate training and knowledge in order to pass on vital information. The office of County Superintendent needs consistency to maintain quality in operation.

Beda Lovitt, Office of Public Instruction, (OPI), stated concern for a possible lack of continuity along with the special knowledge and experience County Superintendents gain through the four-year term in office. She stated particular concern with controversy hearings where the County Superintendent acts as the hearings officer which requires a great deal of expertise and training.

Phil Campbell, Montana Education Association, (MEA), stated the major concern of the MEA with HB 54 is that the County Superintendent is the first level of hearings for controversies and dismissals. It is mandatory that the County Superintendent has the necessary training in this area. The consistency and competency of an office holder merits having someone on a regular basis.

Bruce Moerer, Montana School Boards Association, (MSBA), said the major concern as stated previously is with the qualifications of those holding hearings concerning school controversies. Many County Superintendents receive a great deal of training and experience over and above the minimum qualifications after election.

Terry Minow, Montana Federation of Teachers, (MFT), stated opposition to HB 54 primarily due to concern in the handling of controversy hearings.

Questions From Committee Members:

REP. BERGSAGEL asked **Gordon Morris** if there would be a problem securing competent persons to preside over the hearings. **Mr. Morris** replied there should be no problem securing competent persons with the necessary qualifications to hold the office. They would be the same qualifications as for a person running for that position in an election. People would probably be better qualified by virtue of the selection process being made within the county. The issue is simply being able to hire a competent, capable person to conduct county business in regards to schools and who would in most cases go through the same schooling as an elected Superintendent.

REP. HARRINGTON asked Gordon Morris if he thought it possible to have problems securing competent individuals for these positions. Mr. Morris replied he did not see any difference between an individual hired or elected as far as competency. REP. HARRINGTON said he could see problems arising from lack of training in that elected officials must go through certain processes to learn proper procedure, and a hired individual would not have to do so by law. Mr. Morris replied he saw no difference between the county hiring someone meeting the qualifications by way of contract and the voters electing someone who minimally meets the qualifications and may not have any experience.

REP. SIMPKINS asked Gordon Morris if he felt this legislation would encourage counties to strive to maintain the same duties and functions of an office within the county rather than have a County Superintendent serve multiple counties. He also asked if it might encourage using resources within each county. Mr. Morris answered yes.

REP. SIMPKINS asked Beda Lovitt if current law says a newly elected County Superintendent of Schools is required to be trained under the Office of Public Instruction. Ms. Lovitt replied there is no statutory requirement, although training does begin soon after election. Even though there is no requirement, OPI has an obligation to educate County Superintendents.

REP. BENEDICT asked Beda Lovitt to clarify the difference between someone "off the street" with minimal qualifications that has been contracted with by the county and another "off the street" who has been elected with the exact same qualifications. Ms. Lovitt answered the difference is the elected County Superintendent has the opportunity to be trained and has experience with the controversy hearing process. A person who just meets the qualifications of having three years teaching experience, being certified and a qualified elector would not have the training and experience of the County Superintendent.

REP. WALLIN asked Beda Lovitt if her main concern focussed on the controversy hearings. She replied yes and said that County Superintendents deal with extremely complex issues that are particular to education law. REP. WALLIN questioned the numbers of such hearings dealing with teachers saying the number appears to be low. Ms. Lovitt replied there are many cases filed each year with a number reaching the state level and many more heard at the county level. REP. WALLIN expressed confusion since he had recently heard there were approximately twenty cases each year. Ms. Lovitt replied the twenty cases indicate those reaching the third stage of appeal. She added that appeals are first heard at the county level, some are appealed to the state level and only a few are appealed to the third level or District Court. The number lessens as it rises in the court system. REP. WALLIN asked Ms. Lovitt if a teacher felt a hearing was not

properly conducted is there the right to appeal from the County Superintendents decision whether the County Superintendent is hired or elected. Ms. Lovitt replied yes.

REP. SIMPKINS asked Beda Lovitt if OPI would honor a request from a County Treasurer for training for an individual who is under contract with the county. Ms. Lovitt answered if the legislature determined an individual with minimal qualifications could hold a hearing, OPI would train him/her.

REP. STANG asked Bruce Moerer if County Superintendents currently enter into disputes over school district boundaries. Mr. Moerer answered yes. REP. STANG asked if hypothetically this legislation might prove dangerous since County Commissioners could go after school district boundaries by hiring a person who would do as they wanted while under current law they are limited as to who can make these decisions. Mr. Moerer replied he did not want to pre-suppose the intent of the commissioners, although it could happen.

REP. ELLIS asked Beda Lovitt if it is her opinion that hiring rather than electing the Superintendent of Schools would tend to reduce the abilities of the person chosen even though the qualifications are the same in either case. Ms. Lovitt replied yes.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. LINDA NELSON thanked the committee and said County Commissioners are asked to be fiscally responsible and must be allowed to do what must be done in the most reasonable way. She recommended a DO PASS on HB 54.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 4:15 P.M.



REP. TED SCHYE, Chair



DIANNE MCKITTRICK, Secretary

TS/dMcK

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE 1-14-91

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REP. TED SCHYE, CHAIRMAN	✓		
REP. ERVIN DAVIS, VICE-CHAIRMAN	✓		
REP. STEVE BENEDICT	✓		
REP. ERNEST BERGSAGEL	✓		
REP. ROBERT CLARK	✓		
REP. VICKI COCCHIARELLA	✓		
REP. FRED "FRITZ" DAILY	✓		
REP. ALVIN ELLIS, JR.	✓		
REP. GARY FELAND	✓		
REP. GARY FORRESTER	✓		
REP. FLOYD "BOB" GERVAIS	✓		
REP. H.S. "SONNY" HANSON	✓		
REP. DAN HARRINGTON	✓		
REP. TOM KILPATRICK	✓		
REP. BEA MCCARTHY	✓		
REP. SCOTT MCCULLOCH	✓		
REP. RICHARD SIMPKINS	✓		
REP. BARRY "SPOOK" STANG	✓		
REP. NORM WALLIN	✓		
REP. DIANA WYATT	✓		

Chairman ~~Shye~~ and Members of the Education Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to give testimony in support of House Bill 27. This particular issue is close to my heart and I've spent many hours examining and reexamining my thoughts and feelings before arriving here in front of this committee.

In 1988 I chose to resign my teaching position to be a full-time mother. Because I resigned my position in good standing, I knew I would be welcomed back into the school as a substitute teacher, and in fact was. I was an ideal choice; not only a certified teacher but thoroughly acquainted with the administration, staff, and students; and knowledgeable of the curriculum as well. My intention all along was to keep my teaching certificate current by substitute teaching since I plan to return to the profession eventually.

My sister-in-law was elected to the school board in April of 1990. In August of 1990 when I went in to sign up on the substitute list for the coming year the principal told me he had checked with Montana School Board Association attorneys and that because of section 2-2-302 of the nepotism law he could no longer hire me as a substitute teacher. I was absolutely astounded and positive he must have misunderstood the MSBA attorneys. I was quite aware that I was not eligible to be given a teaching contract as long as she remained on the board but never dreamt her position on the board would conflict with me substituting. I immediately checked with OPI attorney Kathleen Holden and she confirmed that it was, indeed, illegal for me to substitute teach in that school district. Ms. Holden also told me that while I wasn't able to substitute I still had the option of taking twelve credits and the National Teacher's Examination for recertification. If necessary this is what I will do but to me it seems to be the least desirable choice.

Rural Montanans face special challenges. Small towns generally offer few services. Because of this I, like many others in the state, must travel long distances to obtain needed goods and services. In my particular case this entails a round trip distance to Helena of 98 miles or a round trip distance to Bozeman of 162 miles. Therefore, commuting to Montana State University for one quarter with a course load of twelve credits, for example, could be broken down in to the following costs:

Tuition	\$440.00
Books, Materials	100.00
Food (Three meals a week, \$3.00 per meal, x 10 weeks)	90.00
Gasoline-(Three trips per week @ 162 miles per trip x 10 weeks =4,860 miles. My vehicle averages 15 mpg so fuel at \$1.32 a gallon would cost	427.00
Childcare (One child for 18 hours per week x 10 weeks @ \$1.25 an hour =	225.00
National Teacher's Examination	80.00

TOTAL COST \$1262.00

The Registrar's Office at MSU said that in their estimation, that cost would increase to about \$1500.00 once the semester system is implemented. I also tabulated the cost of attending Carroll College for one semester but even with the closer distance, decreased babysitting fee, and no food allowance, the expenses amount to approximately \$3600.00. I simply cannot afford that kind of expense.

Not only is my financial cost high, but I feel there is a cost to the community as well. Perhaps not a financial one but one that is felt, nevertheless. Rural communities rarely have the resource pools to draw from that larger urban areas do. It is often difficult for rural schools to find an adequate number of substitute teachers, let alone a number of qualified substitutes. It becomes a no win situation. The school can't utilize my educ-

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cation, knowledge, and experience as a certified teacher. I am unable to maintain my certificate in what I feel is a mutually beneficial situation.

After gathering this information, I contacted Representative Mike Foster and Senator Francis Koehnke and asked their advice about rectifying what I consider to be an unfair and senseless situation. I can certainly understand the need for the nepotism law concerning hiring practices for full-time and/or permanent positions but I hope the Committee and ultimately the entire Legislature will see the rationale for amending the nepotism law to allow a certified teacher to maintain his/her teaching credentials.

Again, thank you for this opportunity to express my opinion. I'd also like to thank Representative Foster for sponsoring this bill and for being so resp^on^sive to his constituent's needs.

Dawn W. Field
2927 Hwy. 284
Townsend, MT 59644

266-4464

EXHIBIT # 2
DATE 1-14-91
HB 27

To: House Education Committee
From: Rus Steinebach, Superintendent, White Sulphur Springs School District #8
Date: January 11, 1991
RE: HB 27

I submit this letter in support of HB 27. It may seem strange to you that a school superintendent is supporting a bill that weakens the state's nepotism law but as I hope to show, article 2-2-302 MCA is hindering the hiring of teacher substitutes while providing protection against a non-existent problem.

Let me explain via a real example. While I was superintendent of the Willow Creek School, I became acquainted with an excellent teacher that substituted in that school on a regular basis. This teacher was popular with the students and the staff. She did an excellent job and on several occasions, as positions became available, I tried to persuade her to work for the school district full time. She always refused. While she enjoyed teaching and continued to substitute teach whenever she was asked, she had two young boys at home and felt that full time employment would be unfair to them. Her husband, after much prodding by friends, ran and was elected a school trustee. At this point I could not longer hire one of the best teachers in the area because of the nepotism law.

This problem is common in small Montana communities. I am currently superintendent at the White Sulphur Springs Schools and have been told of similar problems. Either qualified potential board members refuse to run for office because of jeopardizing a relatives chances to work in the school system or qualified substitute teachers can not be used because a relative is on the school board.

This problem is especially acute in small communities for two reasons. First, qualified substitute teachers are usually in short supply in isolated communities. Secondly, everyone tends to be related to all the other long term residents in smaller communities. Thus the nepotism law is especially troublesome to administrators trying to find substitute teachers in the small rural Montana communities.

While the above reasons aren't valid reasons for hiring relatives as permanent school district employees, the pool of qualified substitutes that may work a half a dozen times in a year is very small in most Montana communities. Many times we are forced to use people with little or no formal education above high school. This is not the best we can do for the children in school.

For these and other reasons too lengthy to give here, I ask that you support House Bill 27.

Thank you for allowing me this forum.

Rus Steinebach

EXHIBIT # 3
DATE 1-14-91
HB 27

Monday, January 14, 1991

To Whom It May Concern;

I am writing this letter in regard to changing the nepotism law concerning substitutes. At this time I am employed as a full time teacher in the White Sulphur Springs School District and a change in the law would not directly have any effect on me.

I have had first hand experience which denied my brother in-law a position on the school board and in which I was denied substituting because of the law. I had taught for ten years at Ringling School and then quit to stay home with my daughter. Because my brother in-law had been elected to the school board after I was tenured at Ringling I had been able to teach there, but was then no longer able to substitute. In a town the size of Ringling, and I may add, many, many Montana towns, there was no one qualified to substitute except for me. In this case the nepotism law only served to have an adverse effect on the students. I knew the students, curriculum and teaching methods, but was unable to apply them to students I had taught for years. Having a substitute who knew the situation would only have benefitted the students.

In the second case, I had been substituting for two years in White Sulphur when my brother in-law decided to run for the school board. Having three children in school in White Sulphur and being the only parent of children in school from Ringling, he seemed to be the perfect candidate for the position. We didn't realize that after he was elected either I would have to quit substituting or he would be unable to serve his position. He bowed out, enabling me to continue to work, but again no one benefitted from this situation.

I cite these specific cases, but know that this must be the case in many Montana towns. By changing the law I feel that students would stand to benefit.

Thank you, F.O. South Bruner

MONTANA
ASSOCIATION OF
COUNTIES

2711 Airport Road
Helena, Montana 59601
(406) 442-5209
FAX (406) 442-5238

HB 54

INTRODUCED BY LINDA NELSON

HOUSE EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

"AN ACT TO ALLOW A COUNTY THAT CONSOLIDATES THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS WITH ANOTHER OFFICE TO CONTRACT WITH A PERSON RESIDING IN THE COUNTY WHO MEETS STATUTORY QUALIFICATIONS."

MACo RESOLUTION 90-10 ADOPTED JUNE 13, 1990

The following counties presently have a consolidated County Superintendent of Schools:

- 1 Broadwater
- 2 Daniels
- 3 Garfield
- 4 Golden Valley
- 5 Madison
- 6 McCone
- 7 Mineral
- 8 Musselshell
- 9 Petroleum
- 10 Prairie
- 11 Ravalli
- 12 Roosevelt
- 13 Sanders
- 14 Treasure

DATE 1-14-91

MB 54

COUNTY OF RAVALLI



HAMILTON, MONTANA 59840

Courthouse Box 5001
January 11, 1991

The Honorable Steven Benedict
P. O. Box 9, Capital Station
Helena, MT 59621

Dear Steve:

The BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Ravalli County, Montana, unanimously support House Bill No. 54. Ravalli County Commissioners feel it is critical that our county have the ability to contract for a Superintendent of Schools. Here in Ravalli County the position has historically been a part time position and we feel it is important that it remain so.

If you have any questions, please contact us at 363-4790.

Sincerely,
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Ravalli County, Montana

Jerry L. Allen

Jerry L. Allen, Chairman

absent

Steven D. Powell, Member

Allen C. Horsfall, Jr.

Allen C. Horsfall, Jr., Member

VISITORS' REGISTER

EDUCATION & CULTURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

BILL NO. 27

DATE January 14, 1991

SPONSOR Rep. Foster

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
John Grande	Martinsdale, MT	✓	
Dawn Field	Townsend MT	✓	
Rep. Mike Foster	Townsend HD #32	✓	
Jan McKenna	MACSS-Helena		✓
Tommy Mims	MT	✓	
Bruce W. Greener	SBA	✓	
W. H. [unclear]	MT	✓	✓
Bob Harris		✓	
Robert [unclear]	Rep.	✓	

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT FORM.
PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITORS' REGISTER

EDUCATION & CULTURAL RESOURCES

COMMITTEE

BILL NO. 54

DATE January 14, 1991

SPONSOR Rep. L. Nelson

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
<i>Ray Mc Kenna</i>	<i>MACSS</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>George Long</i>	<i>S.A.M</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>John Smith</i>	<i>OPI</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Terry M. Now</i>	<i>MEI</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Bruce W. Moore</i>	<i>SSBA</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Gordon Morris</i>	<i>MACo</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ed McCaffrey</i>	<i>REP</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phil Campbell</i>	<i>MEA</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Stan Benedict, REP</i>	<i>REP. DIST 64</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Alvin Ellis Jr</i>	<i>Rep Dist 84</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.