

MINUTES

**MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
52nd LEGISLATURE - 2nd SPECIAL SESSION**

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION & CULTURAL RESOURCES

Call to Order: By TED SCHYE, CHAIR, on July 13, 1992, at 1:30 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

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

Members Excused:

Gary Forrester (D)
Richard Simpkins (R)

Staff Present: Andrea Merrill, Legislative Council
Lois O'Connor, Committee Secretary

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

HEARING ON HB 22

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REPRESENTATIVE DAVID HOFFMAN, House District 74, Sheridan, said HB 22 reduces the state reimbursement to the counties for special education transportation from 100 percent to 50 percent. It would create a general fund saving of \$803,460.

Prior to 1991, the state paid the counties two-thirds of the cost of special education transportation as part of the effort to equalize school costs. Special education transportation was fully equalized when the state assumed 100 percent of the cost. Other transportation costs were split 50/50 between the county and the state.

The cost from HB 22 will pass onto the counties. If the county needs additional money to pay for the special education costs, the county will have to levy additional mills and increase the county-wide district levy for school transportation. The entity that spends the money, the county, will now have to kick in part of the money.

REP. HOFFMAN added that statistics show that Yellowstone County and Cascade County receive 51 percent of the state reimbursement and Missoula, Lewis and Clark, Silver Bow, Flathead, Fergus, Hill, Lake, and Ravalli Counties receive 87 percent of the reimbursement. The total reimbursement for FY 1992 was \$1.6 million. When HB 2 was passed, the \$803,460 was included in **REP. PECK'S** section.

Proponents' Testimony: None

Opponents' Testimony:

Steve Johnson, Bozeman, said that transportation, debt service, and general fund payments were included in the underfunded law suit when the Supreme Court declared the funding system unconstitutional. In the 1991 Session, an effort was made to help equalize transportation by funding the special education transportation 100 percent by the state. This is not a voted levy. The state and federal governments mandate that special education children be transported. HB 22 puts 50 percent of the burden for transportation back on to the local taxpayers. As an option, an additional property tax levy of 1 to 1 and 1/2 mills should be distributed on statewide basis and that the revenue be distributed equally to the school districts.

Pat Melby, School Equity Coalition, opposed HB 22 because it transfers the responsibility for special education transportation from the state back to the counties. He appreciated that **REP. HOFFMAN** listed the counties that would be most affected. These particular counties have high special education costs including high transportation costs. Individuals living in rural communities often times will move to the urban communities in order that their child can participate in a good and effective special education program. This shifts the burden to those urban communities that have the special education programs. HB 22 is asking those school districts, who already have a low taxable valuation and higher than average tax effort, to assume even more so that the state can avoid responsibility.

Wayne Buchanan, Board of Public Education, said the Board is a defendant in the second round of the underfunded lawsuit. HB 22 would directly affect the equalization measures that have been taken. It makes their position in the lawsuit more difficult.

Larry Fasbender, Great Falls Public Schools, said the state School for the Deaf and Blind in Great Falls has been cut a substantial amount recently. Many people move to Great Falls because of the programs that it offers. There is a reason why certain districts bear a disproportionate amount of the funding that comes from the special education program. Special education services are mandated. When money from the state is not available to fund 100 percent of the services, the costs revert back to the school district. This diminishes the equity in school funding.

Eric Feaver, Montana Education Association (MEA), opposed HB 22 because if passed, the cost that is being reverted back to the counties would be a mandatory property tax levy. It will not be picked up by a reserve or paid by anything other than a property tax levy.

Bruce Moerer, Montana School Boards Association (MSBA), said HB 22 would provide a direct cost shift back to the local property taxpayer.

Terry Minow, Montana Federation of Teachers, said HB 22 is not a tax saving but a tax shift.

Jim Turner, School Administrators Association, said shifting the state payment to local and county property tax payer is not consistent with court mandates regarding funding for equalization. The state not paying its share is not consistent with the general feeling of Montana's overreliance on the property tax. When people look at their local tax bill, the result will be the blaming of schools for raising property taxes.

Gordon Morris, Montana Association of Counties (MACO), along with the county commissioners, oppose HB 22.

Jan Thompson, Office of Public Instruction (OPI), said that OPI is taking the position as a no-ponent. It is merely at the hearing to ensure that the transportation services are not jeopardized.

Questions From Committee Members:

REPRESENTATIVE ERNEST BERGSAGEL asked if there has been a growth in special education in the rural schools. **Marilyn Pearson, OPI**, said yes. **REP. BERGSAGEL** said that **Pat Melby** testified that the reason Montana is experiencing growth in its larger counties is that people with children who need special education services are moving to larger communities. This is not a fair statement. The

people in the smaller communities do not have the economy of scale so they cannot have those kinds of transportation services. They are doing it themselves. He asked **Mr. Melby** why aren't the larger communities taking care of themselves. **Mr. Melby** said rural school districts have no choice but to provide a special education program and to provide the transportation. It is not as simple to say the people in the rural school districts don't have the resources, so they are providing the transportation themselves. The question that needs to be asked is "Do special education programs in the urban communities act as magnets to individuals living in the rural communities who need special education programs. **REP. BERGSAGEL** asked how it equalizes schools to spend more money in larger districts such as Great Falls or Billings. **Mr. Melby** said he does not view them as Great Falls' children or Billings' children. These are Montana's children and the Coalition is trying to provide all children in the state with an equal educational opportunity. There are state and federal requirements that children with special education needs be provided that service where ever they may be located. It is a federal requirement and a state responsibility. **REP. BERGSAGEL** asked if the urban communities are not benefiting and the rural communities are not benefiting, then who is the Legislature going to hurt with the passage of HB 22. **Mr. Melby** said if the rural school district have special education programs and transportation, they are also receiving 100 percent state reimbursement for that transportation. The issue comes when the state transfers the tax responsibility for those programs back onto the local property taxpayers. That taxpayer may happen to live in a county that already has a below average taxable valuation and has to pay a disproportionate share in taxes in order to provided education for a responsibility that is the state's.

REPRESENTATIVE DAN HARRINGTON asked **REP. HOFFMAN** to comment on why the current administration has never sent a person to testify on behalf of a bill that it has requested to be presented. **REP. HOFFMAN** said he had talked to many people about information on HB 22. The people who have the information are the people who are present at the meeting. There was no one from the administration that he could rely on to testify knowledgeably about HB 22. **REP. HARRINGTON** asked if **REP. HOFFMAN** believed that HB 22 was a tax shift and not a tax savings. **REP. HOFFMAN** said that HB 22 is a cost shift. The state shifted 33 percent of the cost in 1991 and it would not be a big change to go back. It is an increase to the counties but not a major overhaul to the system. **REP. HARRINGTON** asked **REP. HOFFMAN** to comment on the burden HB 22 will add on to the already overburdened property taxpayer. **REP. HOFFMAN** said It will hit the property taxpayers unproportionately harder. However, Deer Lodge County has a huge on-going problem with the vote on its mill levy. Deer Lodge County, however, did not receive any money in FY 1992 from the special education reimbursement program. If that continues, Deer Lodge County will not be affected by HB 22.

REPRESENTATIVE ALVIN ELLIS said that there was a man employed on a ranch he had purchased who had lived most of his life in Wyoming. This man's daughter was severely handicapped. When he found out that there would no longer be employment opportunities for him on the ranch, he began looking for a job in Montana because the services provided to his daughter in Montana were much superior to those afforded her in Wyoming. He asked **Mr. Melby** if he knew how many people in the school systems come to Montana for these types services. **Mr. Melby** said he did not have that information, but the federal requirements between Montana and Wyoming are the same. **Marilyn Pearson** said the federal requirement are the same for all special education students whether they reside in Montana or in other states. Montana is seeing some increase in special education student populations, but there is no way of providing clear statistics as to how many families come to Montana specifically for special education.

REPRESENTATIVE NORM WALLIN asked **Ms. Pearson** if school districts could change their criteria so that they could receive money for special education. **Ms. Pearson** said no. The Division of Special Education has specific criteria that districts must follow for purposes of identifying students as special education students. Monitoring is part of the Division's responsibility, in accordance with federal regulations, to review district documentation to ensure that the criteria by which they have identified students is consistent with the criteria that the state level has defined. **REP. WALLIN** asked if a student has great difficulty explaining things but is reasonably intelligent, for example, is there a borderline where a student can be called a special education student. **Ms. Pearson** said students who would qualify for special education transportation have to meet the criteria as a special education student. There are some students who do not do well academically. However, they would fall into the category of a slow learner and not fall into the criteria of being a special education student.

REPRESENTATIVE FRITZ DAILY said that Deer Lodge County does not receive special education transportation money. He asked **REP. HOFFMAN** how the County gets its money to bus their special education children. **REP. HOFFMAN** did not know. If there is a transportation cost associated with the transportation of students, Deer Lodge could apply for a 100 percent reimbursement which is guaranteed. No application or reimbursement, to his knowledge, was made in Deer Lodge County. **Ms. Thompson** said OPI records for FY 1992 show Deer Lodge County not being reimbursed for special education transportation and that they may be putting their special education children on a regular education bus. The County is then submitting it as a regular education route, therefore receiving 50 percent of the state reimbursement. In addition, Deer Lodge County is not showing any individual contract for special education. **REP. DAILY** asked if it is possible that a county could have special education children and not apply for reimbursement. **Ms. Thompson** said yes, if the county submits a regular route reimbursement, it would receive

only 50 percent.

REPRESENTATIVE BEA MCCARTHY asked **Ms. Pearson** if the reason the concentration of the more severely handicapped children is in two counties is because those children have access to the medical facilities in those counties rather than in the outlying districts. **Ms. Pearson** said there are a variety of reasons and that may be one of them. People with handicapped children look for communities that have the most available resources. The larger districts are magnets.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHYE asked **REP. HOFFMAN** if HB 22 were to pass, would the levies the district would have to impose be voted levies. **REP. HOFFMAN** said no.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. HOFFMAN said the Committee has identified the two issues involved with HB 22. (1) The shift of the cost from the general fund to the taxpayers and county property taxpayers. This is not a major shift. The county may now claim reimbursement costs for the special education transportation without having to pay for it through its property tax mill levies. If the county has to pay 50 percent of the that cost, it places responsibility where it should be. (2) The equalization problem. If transportation was a part of a quality education, then HB 22 would be a step backwards from equalization. The courts have not said that transportation is an element of a quality education. Equalization, in HB 28, doesn't include transportation.

HEARING ON HB 46

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REPRESENTATIVE RAY PECK, House District 15, Havre, said HB 46 deals with 55 mill levies, 33 elementary mills and 22 high school mills, and the cash flow problem. These 55 mills are handled locally which causes confusion, mismanagement, and inflexibility.

In presenting HB 46, the Committee must examine HB 21 introduced by **REP. COBB** and the amendments to HB 21 as proposed by **REP. BOHARSKI**. HB 46 is a good bill because of the management improvements that it contains. It will generate \$1.5 million in additional interest earnings. Under current law, the 55 mills should be handled at the county level and invested. The interest earnings go into the county foundation account. This doesn't happen in many counties. HB 46 will put all money into the equalization account and make it available to the schools.

If HB 46 is passed and **REP. BOHARSKI'S** amendments are

incorporated, it would generate approximately \$8.3 million which represents a \$10 million savings. He suggested that the Committee drop HB 21 in lieu of HB 46.

REP. PECK suggested a language change on Page 2, line 12, by changing the "may" to "shall assess counties an interest charge of 10 percent. There is a constant battle to get the county treasurers to send their money in promptly which creates a cash flow problem. Page 6 states that interest earnings must be included in the payment.

Page 16 sets the payment schedule. The July payment would be skipped and allow the state to get the interest earnings. From August to May, 8 percent of the entitlement would be paid to each district. In November, one-half of the guaranteed tax base (GTB) would be paid to those districts that have the money coming. In May, the remainder of the GTB would be paid. All of the remaining entitlement under the foundation payment would be paid in June.

Page 21 provided for the advanced payment which is no less than the amount anticipated to be raised for the basis county tax fund. This is provided for those districts that have no reserves. The Superintendent of Schools may adjust the schedule of payments for a districts that is having difficulty because of a shortage of reserve.

Proponents' Testimony:

Gregg Groepper, Assistant Superintendent, Department of Operations, OPI, supported HB 46. He said that the bill is written to help the state with cash flow at the fiscal year end. **REP. BARDANOUVE'S** HB 12 attempts to do the same thing. The Committee must decide how they would prefer the money to be raised.

The main component to HB 46 is that the payment of the state equalization program (SEA) to the districts is matched with the way the cash comes in. This provides for a greater equalization of payment to schools.

Under HB 46, OPI will be paying 8 percent of the school district's foundation entitlement starting in August. This is not done at present. HB 46 makes sure that every school districts gets the same percentage of the foundation schedule amount regardless of whether a district is rich or poor which provides for better equalization.

Many districts also have enrollment increases after the school year starts. Under the old schedule, districts do not receive all of the money. HB 46 would provide full entitlement to that amount. It simplifies the accounting for the school district foundation program, and it guarantees that PL-874 districts

aren't negatively impacted. It leaves the county equalization calculation for local effort.

Opponents' Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members:

REPRESENTATIVE BARRY STANG asked **Mr. Groepper** how HB 46 would affect the protested tax money. **Mr. Groepper** said that HB 46 has no bearing on the protested tax money. That is driven by the reserve levels that each school district has. Any protested tax money may be held in excess of those reserve limits.

REPRESENTATIVE DAN HARRINGTON asked **Mr. Groepper** to give his comments and comparisons on both HB 46 and HB 12. **Mr. Groepper** said either bill, if adopted, will bring cash in at the end of the year. HB 46 provides an interest charge to those counties that make late payments to the state. It also doesn't require the counties to close out on June 15 as does HB 12. It only requires an estimate. **REP. HARRINGTON** said that HB 46 sets up a payment basis and **REP. BARDANOUE'S** bill doesn't. He asked **Mr. Groepper** if he felt a payment basis was important. **Mr. Groepper** said it is critical to stabilize the school districts cash flow and guarantee every district that they will get that fixed percentage every month.

REPRESENTATIVE STEVE BENEDICT said a medium to small county has taxes that are being protested. The counties must estimate those taxes and send them in. He asked **Mr. Groepper** if the taxes are protested and estimated, does the county have to send the money in regardless. **Mr. Groepper** said no. The way property tax payments are received, a county would pay the first half under protest. In May, the county would estimate if the case hasn't been resolved. The estimate would subtract out the amount of protested money before the county sends in the payment. **REP. BENEDICT** asked if this scenario would apply to both the first and second half payments. **Mr. Groepper** said the only time the counties are asked to send in an estimated payment is for the month of June.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. PECK said HB 46 is an efficiency bill in its submitted form. It will gain \$1.5 million in interest earnings. If **REP. BOHARSKI'S** amendments are adopted, an \$8.5 million gain would be realized as a result in the decline in the GTB payments the state would be responsible for. He added that 52 or the 56 counties will see a decline in the mill levies for education. The Committee could adopt the bill which cuts the foundation programs schedules by 4 percent, or it can accept HB 46. He urged the Committee to accept HB 46 with **REP. BOHARSKI'S** amendments.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSION

CHAIRMAN SCHYE asked the Committee for their comments about the possibility of a Committee bill which included HB 46 and **REP. BOHARSKI'S** amendments.

REPRESENTATIVE VICKI COCCHIARELLA asked what is the most efficient way to proceed. **CHAIRMAN SCHYE** said in his opinion, it is easier to go with a Committee bill. **REP. BENEDICT** and **REP. DAILY** agreed because both ideas could be incorporated under one bill.

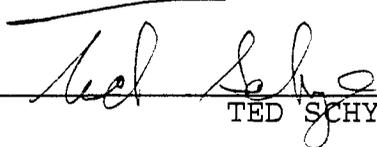
Motion: **REP. HARRINGTON** moved that a Committee bill be prepared.

REP. COCCHIARELLA asked if there has been adjustments made to **REP. BOHARSKI'S** amendments or is the Committee going to accept exactly what was presented in HB 46 and the amendments? **CHAIRMAN SCHYE** said the Committee bill will be exactly what the Committee wants.

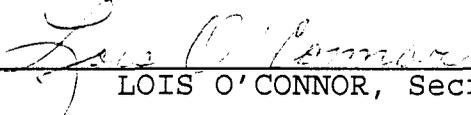
Vote: Motion CARRIED unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 2:30 p.m.



TED SCHYE, Chair



LOIS O'CONNOR, Secretary

TS/lao

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE

7-13-92

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER

Education Com. SUBCOMMITTEE

DATE 7-13-92

DEPARTMENT(S) _____

DIVISION HB-46

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NAME	REPRESENTING	
Harry D. Erickson	Belgrade Schools	Support
Ron Zier	Manhattan Schools	Support
Wayne S. Graham	Board of Pub. Ed.	Support
Lynda Brennan	MASBO	Oppose
Chip Edman	MREA	Support as proposed
Vic Jan	MSA	

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER

Education

COMMITTEE

BILL NO.

HB-22

DATE

7-13-92

SPONSOR(S)

Rep Hoffman

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Jim Erdiz	Roundup Schools		✓
Robert Windel	Havre Schools		✓
Carol Schott Big Timber	Sweet Grass Co. Schools		✓
HARRY ERICKSON	Belgrade Schools		✓
George Sweet	Trustee Billings		✓
Richard J. Mill	Sweet Grass Co. H.S.		✓
Don Burtch	Trustee Croston		✓
CONRAD SMOZBE Lockwood's Billings	Trustee HS Dist # 2		✓
JACK Snyder	Trustee SD #2		✓
MYRNA PAULUS CHOTEAU	BOARD OF TRUSTEES		✓
Rich Ryle Choteau	School Dist #1		✓
Mike Button	Plains S.D.		✓
Bob Anderson	USTA		✓
Alaska Jacob Block	Missoula S.D. #1		✓

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education

COMMITTEE

BILL NO. HB-22

DATE 7-19-92

SPONSOR(S) Rep. Hoffman

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
George Budak, Poplar, MT	Poplar Public School		✓
Craig Cowie, white Sulphur Springs, MT	white Sulphur Springs School District		✓
Joel Voytoski, Chester, MT	Chester Public Schools		✓
GUINN WOLFE, CHESTER, MT	TRUSTEE CHESTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS		✓
DOUGLAS REISIG TROY, MT	SCHOOL DISTRICT #1		✓
Rosemary Carvey Battle, mt	School Dist # 3 Ramsay		✓
Judith Hennrich, Fairmont, mt	School Dist #3 Ramsay		✓
Jack Eggensperger	School Dist. 9 DARBY		✓
Robert Atkinson, Ryegate	School Dist #6 Ryegate		✓
Carl	Missoula School Dist. #1		✓
Dobro Ederberg	SD#1 Missoula		✓
Bruce W. Moerer	MSBA		✓
Ken Halverson	Ophir Schools		✓
GR BRIFFITH	Monforton Sch. Dist		✓

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Bertha Usher Bell
GERHARDT H. NELSON
Jim DAVIS.

Lamellar Park Sch
Stevensville, Mt.
Anacanda

✓
✓

Jerry L. Bair	Stanford	oppose
Richard Haggen	Boon Elder	oppose
Dennis Kimzey	Dillon	oppose
Russell Blake	Pella, El #10	Oppose
Sandra Mueir	Rocky Bay 875-2	oppose
Joe Clark	Browning S.D. #9	oppose
Peter Capaulk	Billings SD #2	Oppose
FRED WALKER	Superior	oppose
Linda Carter	St. Regis Supt.	oppose
GARY STEUERWALD	Billings Dist #2	oppose
Terry Minow	MTU Fed Teachers	Oppose
John Malec	" " "	oppose
PENNY BERTELSEN	San River Valley SD 55F	oppose
Road B Bradley	Twin Bridges S.D.	oppose
Ron Helcher	School District 58	oppose
James H. ...	Missoula Co H.S.	oppose
Gary A. Parker	Ed. Chair - San River Valley	oppose
Bruce Clausen	Lincoln H.S.	oppose
Ellis Hagen	Supt. - Terry Public Schools - Dist #5	oppose
Doug ...	School District #3 Board	oppose
... Freyville	Weston, MT	oppose
Lynda Brannon	Helebr	oppose
Harry ...	Abasauka	oppose
	MASBO / IISM	oppose
	GFPS	oppose

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER

Education

COMMITTEE

BILL NO.

HB 22

DATE

7.13.92

SPONSOR(S)

Rep Hoffman

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
LARRY BLOXSON	Clancy Trustee		✓
JOHN DEENEY	Billings Trustee		✓
Robert Othens	Wesley Supt		✓
Dust Hill - Scobey MT	Scobey School Supt		X
Pat Malby	School Equity Coalition		✓
Deresa Cornell	Hays Lodgepole Schools		✓
Craig Brewington	Missoula SD #4		✓
Jim Hano	Tonguehouse SD 25		✓
KARL ROOSA	POWER COUNTY SCHOOLS		X
GAYLE CRAVE	Arlee SD 85		X
RACHEL VIELLOUX	MISSOULA COUNTY SCHOOLS		X
NORM HOGAN	Lambert Schools		X
Bill Wilton	Conrad		X
MARCE FORRER	Hot Springs SD		X

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G. Michael Reynolds	Absarokee Schools	X
Bary Parker	San Juan Valley	X
	Seminole H.S.	

Ron Zier

Manhattan schools

oppose

~~John White~~

Fremont Schools

~~oppose~~

~~Devin White~~

East Haven / Madison City Schools

~~oppose~~

Lynnda Brannon

MASBO / IISM

oppose

STEVE JEFFERSON

Bolton - MASBO

OPPOSE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER

Education Comm ~~SUBCOMMITTEE~~

DATE 7-13-92

DEPARTMENT(S) _____

DIVISION H B 22

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NAME	REPRESENTING	Approved
Sharon Eisenberg	Trustee, Conrad Schools	X
Joan Orant	Trustee, Conrad	X
Richard W. Cameron	Supt. Leving	X
Duane E. Synogrand	Supt. Melstone	X
Pamela Shone	Missoula County High School	X
Sandra R. Scott	Supt. White Sulphur Springs	X
Bob Karhunic	Supt. Judith H. Gar	X
Dwayne A. Dewing	Supt. Howsdale	X
Phil D. Neel	Power Public Schools	X
Tom Lockyer	Augusta, P.S.	X
Walter Lockyer	Power. Supt.	✓
Beggy Tacke	Power, Ynt	X
Janelle Balazs	Kessler Dist Board Chair	X
Don Spidyn	Missoula Hellgate Elem	X
Don Walden	help	-
Karen Richardson	Somers School	✓
Greg Fine	Missoula Counr High Sch	X
Tony Toanetti	Stevensville Schools	X

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Jim Turner

SAM

✓

Daryl Bortner

Belt School #29

approve

Lewin Dover

Gallatin Gateway School

oppose

Donald Roberts

Twistone School

approve

Nita Astene

Laurel Mt

oppose

Jim Stanton

BAKER, MT.

OPPOSE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER

Education Comm ~~SUBCOMMITTEE~~ DATE 7-13-92

DEPARTMENT(S) _____ DIVISION HB-22

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NAME	REPRESENTING	
Harry D. Erickson	Belgrade Schools	oppose
Kon Zier	Manhattan Schools	oppose
Ardan Mai	Co	oppose
Jim Turner	SAU	oppose
Pat Melby	School Equity Coalition	oppose
Tom Minow	MT Ed Teachers	oppose
Wayne Buchanan	Board of Pub. Ed.	oppose
Bruce W. [unclear]	MSBA	oppose
Cynda Brannon	MASBO	oppose
GARY STEUERWALD	Billings Public Schools	oppose
Chip Seomann	MSEA	oppose
Eric Jawn	MSA	oppose

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