

MINUTES

**MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Call to Order: By REP. TOM ZOOK, on February 11, 1993, at 3:35 P.M.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Tom Zook, Chair (R)
Rep. Ed Grady, Vice Chair (R)
Rep. Francis Bardanouve (D)
Rep. Ernest Bergsagel (R)
Rep. John Cobb (R)
Rep. Roger DeBruycker (R)
Rep. John Johnson (D)
Rep. Royal Johnson (R)
Rep. Betty Lou Kasten (R)
Rep. Red Menahan (D)
Rep. Linda Nelson (D)
Rep. Ray Peck (D)
Rep. Mary Lou Peterson (R)
Rep. Joe Quilici (D)
Rep. Dave Wanzenried (D)
Rep. Bill Wiseman (R)

Members Excused: Rep. Marj. Fisher
Rep. Mike Kadas

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Terry Cohea, Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Mary Lou Schmitz, Committee Secretary

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

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: HB 427
Executive Action: None

HEARING ON HB 427

An Act eliminating state assumption of county welfare assistance.

Opening Statement by Sponsor: REP. JOHN COBB, HD 427 said basically this Bill is a de-assumption of state assumption of county welfare assistance and revises the mill levy for the county. As the Bill is written, it does have a lot of technical

clause in it. He has corrected those clause and has amendments to fix the Bill so it de-assumes all the assumed counties. It does not affect the employees; they will be still be paid as state employees; I-105 does not apply to the poor fund; it will be raised from 12 mills to 22. The state medical becomes only a preventive care program and does not do any more hospital in-patient or out-patient, it is only for the physician, drugs and X-rays. It allows the counties that are non-assumed more flexibility. It does force the assumed counties to pay more in foster care and treats them the same as non-assumed counties. There are a lot of concerns from the Commissioners and others about the assumed counties. The way the Bill is, they will de-assume if the amendments are put on. He looked at some other options, as one of the concerns he had, was Deer Lodge and Silver Bow and they would have to raise such high mills in order to run the program. Another option is, if they don't de-assume, **SEN. KEATING, REP. COBB** and others, are willing to negotiate, but if there is no negotiation will let the Bill stand as is. Another option is to change 12 mills to 22 mills, just make state medical basically preventive care, and change the poor fund so when the non-assumed counties decide to provide health care for GA people, they can provide work in training programs, can do health care and preventive care determined by the county commissioners. The assumed counties roughly would be the same amount for foster care as non-assumed counties. One of the concerns he has is that the county commissioners, SRS and Family Services work together, at least to present a report, as to the eligibility of technicians and whether they are state employees or county employees. They are technically county but are being paid the state employee rate.

Why is the Bill in? Basically the Bill is in because tough time budget times call for tough decisions. It's not because they have to meet \$99 million in cuts and \$99 million in tax increases. He is Chairman of the Human Service Appropriation committee and their budget is being eaten up by Medicaid and they have to set priorities. That committee has to take care of handicapped, abused children, other poor children, nursing homes, elderly and many others. Those at the bottom of the priority list are basically single men and women. The subcommittee had a budget to try to balance and when priorities are set, the state medical, the GA, and state assumed counties are at the bottom of that list. It's not to say they aren't necessary.

REP. COBB explained **EXHIBIT 1**, which showed the 12 state assumed counties. The other counties run their own programs. These 12 counties pay 12 mills and the state pays everything above that.

They are trying to put the budget cut-backs back on local control. It will be more responsibility for the locals and it is going to cost. By giving it back to the locals gives them an opportunity to do some things they've never done before. For example, the same amount of money that was spent on state medical will fund 8,000 kids who are 100% of poverty. Right now state

medical helps about 2900 people.

Those non-assumed counties will receive the options of more flexibility to have their own work and training programs. They can go up to 22 mills. Right now, under state assumption, **EXHIBIT 1** shows the mills used for just the people shown. Whether the counties are non-assumed or not they can take whatever portion of the 22 mills or whatever portion not needed for their operations and use it for health care in their own communities, not just for a select group of people.

To go from 12 mills to 22 they will have to raise 10 mills to stay in this program. If they want to be on the state program, will owe the state 10 more mills. The counties are very upset because they feel they can't raise the 10 mills but looking at the entire mills the counties and schools are raising, especially the 100s of mills that go into schools, he questions why, in these tough budget times at the state level, taxpayers are concerned about health care, especially if we allow them more health care for the entire community, they won't come up with extra \$20 or \$30 per household per year to help the poor people.

EXHIBIT 1 shows a breakdown of each county and how many mills required.

Proponents' Testimony: SEN. TOM KEATING, SD 44, Billings said he has been working on the Human Services Subcommittee and worked on the Senate Labor Committee to adjust General Assistance and Work Fair programs for several sessions. What they are dealing with here is a fairness issue. There are 44 non-assumed counties who run General Assistance and their own county medical programs at their own expense and they levy up to 12 mills in running their programs. They spend only federal and county money. They receive no general fund money for running their programs. They do receive some general fund money under the Department of Family Services programs. The 12 assumed counties were put on, what is now called the state program, in 1983 and at the time they were to levy the equivalent of 12 mills, give it to the state general fund, and then the state would operate the program. There is no difference between the assumed and the non-assumed counties in that state employees, through SRS on contracted services, actually do the work in the county, the eligibility technicians, clerks, stenos etc. Through the years the assumed counties began to expend more money than the 12 mills that was allocated and the state began to see over-expenditures. In 1985 or 1987 they attempted to restrict the state plan, or state program, by bringing on Work Fair and trying to limit eligibility but nothing seems to work. So in this session, when they are hard-pressed for dollars, find the 12 assumed counties are overspending the 12 mills by \$5.5 million a year in general fund money. By running a comparison of what the non-assumed counties and the assumed counties are doing with programs, claims, mills etc., the non-assumed counties are doing a good job of keeping a handle on their programs. The assumed counties, apparently, don't have a

handle on keeping those benefits down. He thought the best plan would be to de-assume everybody and let all of the counties run their own programs within their own mill levies.

During testimony in the Subcommittee it was determined that there is an in-migration of claimants for benefits and under eligibility standards the state of Montana can't turn people away. So the assumed counties have somewhere between 25% and 30% of clients are new residents to Montana. If that one-third stopped migrating to Montana then those assumed counties could very well cover the benefits to the Montana needy. There are no restrictions or caps. If local people were detached from the state program or the state program was abolished, they would have to make a decision about whether they want to raise mills to take care of their own programs or if they want to restrict the programs somewhat. If there were some efficiencies effected the state could save \$10 or \$11 million of general fund money in the biennium. If 44 counties can do it why can't the other 12?

Opponents' Testimony: Jack Lynch, Chief Executive, Butte-Silver Bow. He asked the committee to carefully review this proposal and what it means, particularly to those counties since 1983, have been assumed counties. There is a need for these programs, the social responsibilities of the state of Montana relative to the adequate funding of these programs. There are many other issues. His testimony specifically deals with contractual relationship, agreement or partnership between the state of Montana and the individual counties. There was an agreement entered into 10 years ago that indicated, because of the welfare costs in these particular counties, that the state would be willing to assist and handle the assumption of the benefits and payments. The local governments, other than the contribution toward the general fund, has absolutely no control over these programs. They haven't established an entitlement, haven't established eligibility, haven't determined need, haven't hired employees, haven't stamped the administrative department of SRS to handle this particular dispersal of funds. Now they are being asked to see those programs scaled back and to effectively pass on cost-saving measures from the state of Montana to the local communities. There is no way Butte-Silver Bow can fund a 10 mill program.

Rural Representatives think, because they don't spend the money they don't have the problem. There is a lot of migration from the rural areas to the urban areas which gives an opportunity to go school, to seek work and be in close proximity to urban centers where opportunity for self-advancement lie. If we can't offer these people some assistance to try to better themselves, they are not going to migrate to the cities and there is going to be a backlash felt in the rural counties.

Gene Vuckovich, First Vice President, League of Cities and Towns, Executive Board member of MACO and City/County Manager of Anaconda/Deer Lodge County read testimony from EXHIBIT 2.

Mike Schestedt, Deputy County Attorney, Missoula said the impact of HB 427 on county programs, county government as a whole and on citizens of the state will be compelling. This Bill is truly revolutionary. It reverses social policy in this state of more than 50 years standing. He has heard that state assumption only happened 10 years ago and somehow costs got out of control there. The reality is, since 1937, the legislature has capped, through the existence of state grant and aid programs, the amount of local property tax numbered that any individual county could be expected to impose on its citizens. This Bill repeals that state grant and aid program, that institutional safety net.

This does have a constitutional dimension, a constitutional issue involved. The law says the legislature may provide eligibility standards. To this point the legislature has done that. If the legislature abandons this field and leaves the programs in place saying you must set all the criteria, all the benefit standards and benefit amounts, the legislature has abandoned its constitutional duty, turned over its constitutional prerogative to other entities and he would fully expect litigation on that point. He does not think litigation would be against the counties but the state would become involved.

Linda Stoll-Anderson, Lewis and Clark County Commissioner, also Legislative Chair for the Montana Association of Counties said she has been meeting with the 12 state assumed counties and they are all represented here today with the exception of Mineral and Lincoln counties and have asked her to deliver their testimony on their behalf, **EXHIBITS 3, 4 and 5**. The Montana Association of Counties is opposed to HB 427 primarily on three grounds, financial, personnel administration and timing. Counties will not have any money to run this program in July. The taxes will not come in until November. If they have to register warrants and pay 8% they automatically increase by 4% the cost of those programs, just in interest payments alone. It's not fair to make millage comparisons as to why one county may be able to fund a program because the values of their mills are so different. Regarding comparisons she does not know, in the final analysis, the programs really are different between state assumed and non-assumed counties. She compared Yellowstone County and Cascade County. Mill values are mentioned for Yellowstone County as \$190,000, in Cascade County it's \$91,887. The caseload in Yellowstone County for AFDC and food stamps is \$5,555. In Cascade County it's \$4,589. The applications per month in Yellowstone County are 598. In Cascade County it's 496. It's important for this committee to understand, go through those Counties and make those comparisons.

Ann Mary Dussault, Missoula County Commissioner said this has been a very frustrating process and referred to re-writing history. A couple weeks ago the subcommittee voted on an idea. The counties had no opportunity to look at that idea, no opportunity to talk about that idea or to assess that idea. That idea is here today in HB 427. She explained **EXHIBIT 6**.

Edward Beaudette, County Attorney, Anaconda, Deer Lodge County reiterated some of the testimony that has been given. There are two faulty assumptions that were given by **REP. COBB** and **SEN. KEATING**. The first is the assumed counties are not controlling their expenses. The testimony of others indicate the problems come from the state regulations, qualifications, eligibility guidelines and now that they cannot control it, send it back to the counties and let them fix the problem. The other assumption is that for some reason the non-assumed counties are doing a better job. It's not the counties who are assumed that are making any decisions and how are the non-assumed counties dealing with this problem? Part of the way they are dealing with it is sending it to the assumed counties. They are suffering in Deer Lodge County because all the other counties are sending prisoners to Deer Lodge, people to the institutions, their families follow them and they get on his welfare rolls. Those are from the non-assumed counties, not from the assumed counties.

Wilbur Johnson, Low-Income Advocate and a Lobbyist from Great Falls read from testimony **EXHIBIT 7**.

Harley Warner, Montana Association of Churches read from testimony, **EXHIBIT 8**.

Carlo Cieri, Park County Commissioner, said Park County is one of the 12 assumed counties. He commented on the Bill as it stands now, without amendments. Park County is paying 12 mills and if they have to go with the Bill will have to increase that to 18.44 mills. The way the Bill reads it does not exempt them from I-105. The county cannot come up with more money. They would have to take it from other programs.

Steve Powell, Chairman, Ravalli County Commission and they wish to register opposition to the proposal as it stands at this point. Because of the basis on taxable value in the counties these mill levies are set upon the situation reminds him being subject to the lottery for the draft in the early 70s. The property taxpayers would have to fund this program if they ask for an increase. The legislature's priority should be based on, not just solving the state's budget problem, but being able to look every taxpayer in the eye and saying cooperatives from all levels of government have proposed the most reasonable, the most cost effective use of all your tax dollars.

Howard Gipe, Flathead County Commissioner said he does not see much difference whether it's 12 mills or 22 mills. A few years ago they had a levy for bridges that went down 3 to 1. There are over 100 bad bridges in Flathead County. The people in Flathead County also voted for I-27 and I-105. They made their cuts and did away with programs.

Terry Minow, Representing the Montana Federation of Teachers, Montana Federation of State Employees. They represent county employees in Butte-Silver Bow and Missoula County and strongly

oppose HB 427. It is their fear that this tax shift will leave counties unable to raise the necessary revenue to fund these programs. The end result will be the county programs will be cut and county employees will be laid off to fund these benefits. Beyond the job loss and county services they fear savings about welfare benefits will be made solely on the basis of the availability of funds. HB 427 sets into place a giant economic downward spiral in these communities.

Larry Fasbender, Lobbyist, Cascade County said there are four issues they are dealing with in this Bill. They are dealing with money, a problem with both the state and the county; dealing with a priority issue as to whether or not the state medical and GA is really something that is necessary, and whether it's being administered properly; a fairness issue as to whether or not it is proper who is paying their fair share and who should pay. There are a number of legal issues the legislature will have to deal with as far as this legislation is concerned that are extremely complicated and go beyond whether or not the state can actually stop the GA or state medical programs.

The legal issue here is not going away whether you assume or non-assume. The money issue is not going to go away. This is not a problem that is just the state's problem and the counties recognize that. It is not just the counties' problem either. If the money issue is going to be resolved it won't be resolved by having a conflict.

Dan Shea, Representing the Montana Low Income Coalition said he attended Human Services subcommittee meetings during the month of January. Everybody is trying to do away with anything that is funded by general funds. Would we be having a problem at all with this program if we had enough general fund? The program of General Assistance has not been a failure. The failure is a failure of state government, not of the program. He learned something very early in the Human Services committee, that is, there is just so much in general fund.

Ken Fleming, Powell County Commissioner said Powell County is unique because it is the home of Montana State Prison and 20% of the AFDC are inmates' families. The proposal is to release 300-350 inmates and there is no way the county can afford to handle that type of AFDC.

Allen Horsfall, Jr., Ravalli County Commissioner, testified in opposition to HB 427.

Harry Mitchell, Cascade County Commissioner said he appeared before the committee very frustrated, very angry and very confused. What the state needs is tax reform. 55% of all people in the state of Montana are already in assumed counties. It does not include Yellowstone. What is a problem in one area is a problem in another area and we have to solve it collectively. One of the major problems is a wide disparity in the value of the

mill. He gave further testimony from EXHIBIT 9.

George Shanley, Director, Cascade County Office of Human Services, Great Falls and Patty Guiberson, Deer Lodge County Office of Human Services in Anaconda. They are representing the 12 state and county directors and offered testimony from EXHIBIT 10, an alternative to de-assumption.

Roy Aafedt, Cascade County Commissioner opposes HB 427.

Sharon L. Stratton, Flathead County Commissioner opposes HB 427.

A Deer Lodge County Commissioner opposed HB 427.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses: **REP. MENAHAN** referred to **SEN. KEATING's** statement that 25% of these people are coming in new to Montana and asked for figures. **SEN. KEATING** said during the special session **Julia Robinson** brought in some figures that showed the in-migration into the assumed counties because it was impacting the state program and then again in this session he asked the SRS Department for their figures and they showed about 30% as in-migration applications for these benefits in the assumed counties. From much of the evidence received in the subcommittee, both in the special session when they cut the state medical program and in the current session, that people move from other states to go to the states that have the best benefits.

REP. MENAHAN asked **Mr. Vuckovich** what has to be dropped in Deer Lodge County regarding personnel and services because of mill dropping. **Mr. Vuckovich** said in 1988, since the ARCO smelter operation shut down, the valuation dropped approximately 60% from the high of \$22,000 plus, per mill, to the present \$8,745. They had used up all their reserve in every fund and had to make some tough decisions. They cut the road shop department to about 1/3, cut virtually every other department and asked the staff to do the work of two or three people. They went from 163 FTE to 85 FTE in that time. They have been able to survive and able to pull reserves back into line.

REP. WANZENRIED referred to **SEN. KEATING** and said assuming the Bill passes with the amendment of 22 mills and somehow the counties were able to register warrants, what kinds of decisions will those de-assumed counties be faced with such as Deer Lodge County or Silver Bow County and the difference between the 22 mills and the amount of money required to maintain the programs at current level. **SEN. KEATING** said he could not give any specifics on that. The information he has regarding the non-assumed counties, some have project work programs they contract for with HRVC, whereas the state plan mandates that for some of the counties. Any reform Bill, including this one, would have to take into consideration the state requirements. There are many programs in each county. AFDC, Medicaid, Food Stamps are responsibilities of the state. To the extent the counties have

to share in that cost will depend on how the legislature sets eligibility standards.

REP. WANZENRIED asked **Mr. Shanley, Cascade County**, to respond to the same question. Assuming this goes into effect and his county is going to be faced with making adjustments between what the current level program funding level is and the 22 mills. **Mr. Shanley** said it will be a drastic reduction in the GA and State Med programs. In order to reduce down to come in under 22 mill area would probably be 3/4. In order to reduce benefits by 3/4 they would have to drastically reduce the eligibility standards and reduce the benefits.

REP. WISEMAN said the committee has heard from representatives from 55% of the state. There is 45% of the state not represented. Those are the people in the non-assumed counties and have been paying 10 mills, have been paying their program, plus 45% of the over-age of everybody represented here. Is that a fair program to continue for 45% of our state population? **Mr. Schestedt, Missoula County Attorney** said the their is a misconception. The 10-12 mills is not being levied in non-assumed counties. Typical of an example is Forsyth, Rosebud County which levies a little less than 1 mill. If this Committee would consider it, they could go with an absolutely fair state funded welfare program with a uniform state-wide levy of 8 or 9 mills, which would provide 2/3 of the state tax relief. A fundamentally fair program of uniform taxation for welfare benefits for all state residents can be easily achieved by imposing uniform levies, state-wide, providing property tax relief to 2/3 of the state population.

REP. QUILICI said referred to the sales tax issue. One of the big issues in that is property tax relief. How much property tax relief would the counties get if the sales tax passes and this Bill is passed. **Mr. Mitchell, Cascade County Commissioner** said he can't answer that. There are too many ifs and hypotheticals there. **SEN. KEATING** said since **REP. QUILICI** raised that concern how they fund state government, he can show numbers that if you repeal personal property taxes, that is 1/5 of the total taxation of the state, and reduce real property by 25%, you will have cut 2/5 of the property taxes in the state. If you will give \$300 million of the sales tax to the foundation program and take local school districts off county taxes and have a single state-wide mill levy to round out the foundation program, you can cut property taxes in the county, leave sufficient tax base to cover local government, you can equalize funding for education and cut \$80 million out of the general fund budget and still have money left over.

Closing by Sponsor: **SEN. KEATING** said he thinks its important that the committee review history. All of the counties have their own poor fund program. That took care of General Assistance and county Medical for indigents. That poor fund began to expand in some counties and the state had a 13-1/2% mill

levy threshold before a county could seek grant-in-aid on an emergency basis. A couple of counties exceeded their 13-1/2 mills for their county poor fund levy and began to tap general fund. The idea came out to have state-assumed counties. In 1983 they had state-assumed counties and what happened in that legislation was they established a state general assistance, state medical program. The county poor fund was replaced in the 12 counties with a state program. In 1985 when the legislature tried to cut the benefits under the state program, they were sued by low-income coalition under the constitution. As you will recall, the courts found in favor of the low-income coalition and the state could not cut its benefits so they went to the people and got a constitutional amendment. The people of this state voted to reduce the benefits for general welfare and state medical by amending the constitution and giving the legislature the authority to reduce those standards. In 1987 they changed the state program, put on work projects, tried to do everything they could to help people work their way out of poverty. The plan is still statutory, still a state plan and the non-assumed county commissioners control their programs. The assumed counties can do the same thing except they don't manage the benefits. The state plan sets it out. This Bill is to abolish the state plan and allow the counties to institute their own programs.

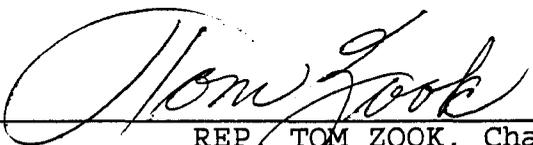
REP. COBB referred to EXHIBIT 1 again for comparisons. It is better for the counties to run their own programs so they can decide to help someone more than the state can by cutting people across the board.

CHAIRMAN ZOOK closed the hearing on HB 427.

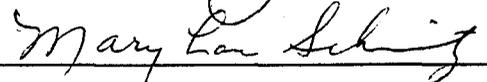
REP. BARDANOUVE asked the Chairman for time to speak and was granted that time by CHAIRMAN ZOOK. REP. BARDANOUVE said it is rare they have so many high-level county officials in the same room as legislators and complimented the county officials as very knowledgeable. He has heard the welfare issue argued for many years and this year, at Governor Racicot's request, the legislature should take a fresh look at welfare and the possibility of a state-wide welfare levy.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 5:45 P.M.



REP. TOM ZOOK, Chair



Mary Lou Sching

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

February 11, 1993

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MARY LOU SCHMITZ, Secretary

TZ/mls

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROPRIATIONS

COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE

2/11/93

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REP. ED GRADY, V. CHAIR	✓		
REP. FRANCIS BARDANOUVE	✓		
REP. ERNEST BERGSAGEL	✓		
REP. JOHN COBB	✓		
REP. ROGER DEBRUYKER	✓		
REP. MARJ. FISHER			✓
REP. JOHN JOHNSON	✓		
REP. ROYAL JOHNSON	✓		
REP. MIKE KADAS			✓
REP. BETTY LOU KASTEN	✓		
REP. WM. "RED" MENEHAN	✓		
REP. LINDA NELSON	✓		
REP. RAY PECK	✓		
REP. MARY LOU PETERSON	✓		
REP. JOE QUILICI	✓		
REP. DAVE WANZENREID	✓		
REP. BILL WISEMAN	✓		
REP. TOM ZOOK, CHAIR	✓		

STATE-FUNDED OPERATING AND BENEFIT COSTS THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN COUNTY COSTS
WITHOUT STATE-ASSUMPTION OF COUNTY WELFARE PROGRAMS

EXHIBIT 1
DATE 2/11/93
HR 443

County/Mills Required	Value of 1 Mill	Operating Costs	Foster Care	Benefits			State Medical	Total	GA Benefits & State Medical
				AFDC	Burials	General Assistance			
Cascade Mills Required	\$95,847	\$854,533 8,916	\$295,103 3,079	\$239,827 2,502	\$40,895 0.427	\$503,770 5,256	\$1,201,243 12,533	\$3,135,371 32,712	\$1,430,358 14,923
Deer Lodge Mills Required	\$8,770	188,003 21,437	37,630 4,291	52,355 5,970	11,174 1,274	75,594 8,620	158,104 18,028	522,860 59,619	289,162 32,972
Flathead Mills Required	\$103,060	520,578 5,051	118,645 1,151	221,236 2,147	43,311 0.420	171,504 1,664	633,852 6,150	1,709,126 16,584	903,770 8,769
Lake Mills Required	\$31,438	280,223 8,914	59,842 1,903	75,852 2,413	10,120 0.322	42,519 1,352	156,257 4,970	624,813 19,874	426,037 13,552
Lewis and Clark Mills Required	\$69,016	572,158 8,290	233,650 3,385	150,703 2,184	14,677 0.213	353,615 5,124	827,647 11,992	2,152,450 31,188	971,188 14,072
Lincoln Mills Required	\$27,564	231,241 8,389	77,160 2,799	76,266 2,767	8,640 0.313	93,167 3,380	187,139 6,789	673,613 24,438	393,307 14,269
Mineral Mills Required	\$8,080	37,864 4,686	7,450 0.922	16,599 2,054	1,037 0.128	33,418 4,136	69,156 8,559	165,524 20,486	62,950 7,791
Missoula Mills Required	\$126,303	811,195 6,423	242,020 1,916	314,158 2,487	43,419 0.344	614,430 4,865	1,316,413 10,423	3,341,635 26,457	1,410,792 11,170
Park Mills Required	\$24,317	143,163 5,887	42,605 1,752	40,280 1,656	11,267 0.463	54,945 2,260	121,149 4,982	413,409 17,001	237,315 9,759
Powell Mills Required	\$12,458	72,856 5,848	17,343 1,392	12,588 1,010	1,166 0.094	28,992 2,327	73,056 5,864	206,001 16,536	103,953 8,344
Ravalli Mills Required	\$32,044	203,038 6,336	51,090 1,594	71,490 2,231	9,368 0.292	109,938 3,431	221,191 6,903	666,115 20,788	334,986 10,454
Silver Bow Mills Required	\$50,334	539,508 10,719	33,778 0,671	170,585 3,389	35,276 0,701	464,739 9,233	1,034,792 20,559	2,278,678 45,271	779,147 15,480
Total		\$4,454,360	\$1,216,316	\$1,441,939	\$230,350	\$2,546,631	\$5,999,999	\$15,889,595	\$7,342,965

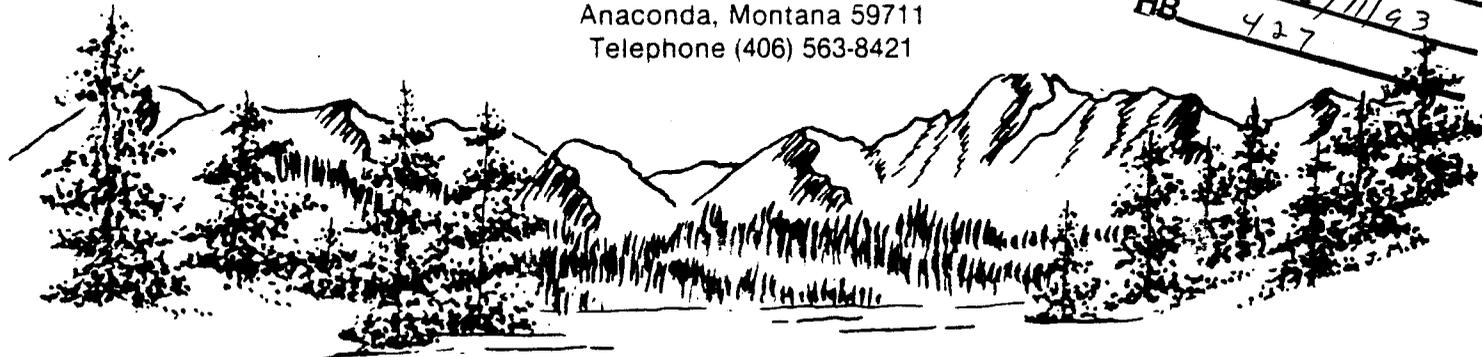
ANACONDA-DEER LODGE COUNTY

Courthouse - 800 South Main

Anaconda, Montana 59711

Telephone (406) 563-8421

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 2/11/93
HB 427



Testimony on H.B. 427, presented by Gene Vuckovich, City/County Manager of Anaconda/Deer Lodge County before the House Appropriations Committee on February 11, 1993.

Chairman Zook, Committee Members, for the record, I am Gene Vuckovich, 1st Vice President of the League of Cities and Towns, Member of the Executive Board of the Montana Association of Counties and City/County Manager of Anaconda/Deer Lodge County.

Anaconda/Deer Lodge County wishes to go on record as being strongly opposed to H.B. 427. It is the view of Anaconda/Deer Lodge County that H.B. 427 is flawed, unfair and unworkable as presented.

If the proposed plan, as stated in H.B. 427, to turn back welfare programs to the state-assumed counties were enacted, the results would be unworkable in Anaconda/Deer Lodge County. In order for Anaconda/Deer Lodge County to assume the welfare program as now administered in Anaconda/Deer Lodge County by the State of Montana, a total of 63.78 mills would have to be levied on the Anaconda/Deer Lodge County Taxpayers. H.B. 427 would authorize an increase in the welfare "cap" to a maximum of ²²18 mills. If Anaconda/Deer Lodge County were able to take the additional ⁰/₈ mills from other general fund services such as police, roads/streets, parks & recreation or other services, which is very doubtful, Anaconda/Deer Lodge County would still be short 45.78 mills necessary to operate the present State run programs. Even if Anaconda/Deer Lodge were to eliminate those portions of the present welfare program that this bill would require full funding by the County (General Relief, State Medical,

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 2-11-93
HB HB-427

State Medical, Burial Assistance and Interstate Transient Relief),
Anaconda/Deer Lodge County would have a ^{19.64}15.64 mill shortfall in
funding. I am attaching to this testimony a breakout of mentioned
funding problems.

*of 18 mills
figured on the 18 mills*

Another problem caused by the provisions of this proposed
legislation is that of personnel. The proposed legislation states
that the employees of the welfare department would become county
employees, but the county would have very limited control over
same. There apparently exists some inequities between state and
county pay scales. This has the potential of creating serious
morale problems within the county. It is difficult enough to
administer one set of personnel policies without trying to
administer dual personnel policies.

If this legislation is enacted, the effective date is July 1, 1993.
This does not allow for funding the program, inasmuch as the first
half taxes are not due until November. How could the counties be
expected to operate the program between July and November.

It is the opinion of Anaconda/Deer Lodge County that welfare is a
statewide problem of equalization. Anaconda/Deer Lodge County is
committed to work together with the other counties and the
legislature to create a solution that is equitable for all involved
and that provides necessary services for those in need. It is our
suggestion that a "Task Force" of legislators, county
representatives and department staff be established to study the
problem of welfare equity. Said Task Force could then return to
the next legislature with specific recommendations that have been
well thought out and agreed upon by all parties concerned.

On behalf of Anaconda/Deer Lodge County, I urge you give H.B.427 a
'**DO NOT PASS**' recommendation.

EXHIBIT 2
 DATE 2-11-93
 HB HR-427

DEER LODGE COUNTY OFFICE OF HUMAN SERVICES

LEGISLATIVE COUNTY ASSUMPTION PROPOSAL

FEBRUARY 1993

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	COUNTY %	COUNTY SHARE
SALARIES/BENEFITS	\$ 240,166	50%	\$ 144,100
OPERATING EXPENSE	\$ 48,396	50%	\$ 24,198
AFDC PROGRAM	\$ 837,917	7%	\$ 58,654
EMERGENCY AFDC	\$ 6,900	50%	\$ 3,450
GENERAL RELIEF	\$ 78,514	100%	\$ 78,514
STATE MEDICAL	\$ 147,427	100%	\$ 147,427
BURIAL ASSISTANCE	\$ 11,173	100%	\$ 11,173
INTERSTATE TRANSIENT RELIEF	\$ 281	100%	\$ 281
TOTAL COUNTY ASSUMPTION EXPENDITURES =			\$ 467,850

$\$467,850 \div \$8,745 \text{ PER MILL LEVY} = 53.49 \text{ MILLS}$

TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$467,850
 GENERAL RELIEF - 78,514
 STATE MEDICAL - 147,427
 BURIALS - 11,173
 TRANSIENT ASSISTANCE - 281

$\$230,455 \div \$8,745 \text{ PER MILL LEVY} = 26.35 \text{ MILLS}$

Note: These costs do not include the Department of Family Services which is estimated at a cost of \$90,000

$\$90,000 \div \$8,745 \text{ PER MILL LEVY} = 10.29 \text{ MILLS}$

TOTAL DEER LODGE COUNTY = 63.78 MILLS

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 2/11/93
HB 427

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

LINCOLN COUNTY
STATE OF MONTANA

DISTRICT NO. 1, LIBBY
GERALD R. CRINER

DISTRICT NO. 2, TROY
LAWRENCE A. (LARRY) DOLEZAL

DISTRICT NO. 3, EUREKA
NOEL E. WILLIAMS

CLERK OF THE BOARD AND COUNTY RECORDER, CORAL M. CUMMINGS
512 CALIFORNIA AVENUE
LIBBY, MONTANA 59923

February 11, 1993

Representative Tom Zook, Chairman
House Appropriations Committee
State Capitol
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Chairman Zook and Committee Members:

We have been meticulously reviewing a variety of data surrounding HB 427 which deals primarily with eliminating State assumption of county welfare assistance. As a result of our meeting with all the state assumed counties, Representative John Cobb and representatives from SRS and DFS, last Friday, February 5, 1993, we understand there were amendments or revisions made to this proposed legislation that were only released yesterday for review. We feel that there is a good deal of confusion and contradiction yet remaining in this bill that has led to a number of different interpretations and thus, differing perspectives and understandings.

It is our conclusion at this time that the best course of action would be to kill this legislation but, at the same time, make it perfectly clear that it is our intent to make a firm commitment to pursue a joint effort between the state and the counties to find solutions to welfare funding problems. Simply turning the problem over to the counties is not local government's idea of a partnership. The problem would continue to exist and we don't feel it is just our problem. We need more time and cooperation to develop sound welfare reform policies.

There are remaining questions surrounding finances, personnel and time frames that will be presented by those speaking on behalf of the twelve assumed counties. We have full confidence that our concerns will be aptly conveyed.

We do not know for sure what the bottom line impacts will be yet for Lincoln County until this bill takes its final form, but it does equate to some combination of a reduction in services and an increase in taxes. We would be happy to review the specific data that deals with potential financial impacts on Lincoln County when your time would

permit; however, this should be addressed in charts that will hopefully be provided you by the staff of SRS and DFS.

Please give this serious and careful consideration. Your constituents and ours have bombarded us with comments that they do not want an increased welfare burden placed upon them at a local level. Defeat this bill and join with us in committing to working to find real solutions that show prudence, responsibility and compassion.

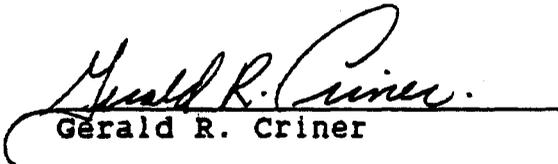
Sincerely,



Noel E. Williams, Chairman



Lawrence A. Dolezal



Gerald R. Criner

EXHIBIT 4
DATE 2/11/93
HB 427

LINCOLN COUNTY SUPPLEMENT

February 11, 1993

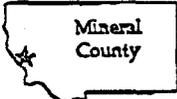
We are still unclear about the bottom line impacts here in Lincoln County, but we think it boils down to the following scenario. If the facts and figures we have been provided are accurate, the total budget for SRS is \$ 532,054.00. The value of a mill in Lincoln County is \$ 27,564.00. This means it would take 19.30 mills to fund SRS. This bill proposes to eliminate the General Assistance, Burials and State Medical benefits which total \$ 288,946.00 of 10.48 mills out of the total SRS budget. The balance of \$ 243,108.00 or 8.82 mills, we are told is primarily operating and administrative costs to run these and other programs. You may give us legal authority to eliminate these benefits altogether, but what would be our combined moral and ethical grounds in light of this? Would many of them be unable to pay their rent and be forced into the homeless category? Who would be responsible to cover costs of treating their medical needs that have been eligible under the present programs?

At the same time this bill proposes to turn over a portion of the DFS budget to Lincoln County. The total DFS budget here is \$ 663,610.00 or 24.08 mills. This proposal would turn a portion of Personal Services and Travel, Foster Care and Operating expenses totaling \$ 151,689.00 or 5.50 mills over to Lincoln County. If this is added to the SRS 8.82 mills we would have a total liability of 14.32 mills which is 2.32 mills over the 12 mills we have levied the past ten years for these services. It is important to note that if we continued the program as it currently exists it would require an additional 10.48 mills for a total of 24.80 mills or 12.80 mills above the current level of local funding. This would equate to an increase in property taxes of \$25.00 for someone owning a \$50,000.00 home, or a \$50.00 increase for someone owning a \$100,000.00 home.

If there is to be no increase in property taxes, we would have to make cuts in other services that equate to 12.80 mills. We do not feel that this is a very desirable direction in which to move. This would roughly be the equivalent of eliminating our County Libraries, Fair, Weed, Airport, Parks, Ambulance, Health, Senior Citizens, Senior Citizens Transportation, and Extension Service which total 12.67 mills from our 1992-1993 levy sheet.

We have given you the three extremes. They are in summary: 1) abrupt elimination of the General Assistance, Burial and State Medical Benefits, 2) maintain the current programs with the necessary property tax increase, or 3) maintain the current programs with the elimination of other programs and services currently in place and funded by local property taxes.

We are open to your suggestions as to what option or combination you think would be the most equitable. If some form of HB 427 passes, we will need to discuss with you the potential impacts on Lincoln County residents.



MINERAL COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

COMMISSIONERS:

Post Office Box 550
300 River Street
Superior, MT 59872
Phone (406) 822-4450

EXHIBIT 5
DATE 2/11/93
HB 427

February 11, 1993

Representative Tom Zook, Chairman
Human Services Appropriations Committee
Capitol Station
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Representative Zook,

We are writing in regard to HB 427 on "De-assumption" of State Assumed Counties. Mineral County finds this bill TOTALLY unacceptable for the following reasons:

1) This bill would allow 18 mills to be levied for support of the local program, an increase from the current level of 12 mills sent from the county to the state. Current estimates of the cost to run a local program would require 21.56 mills (not 18 mills) at our present mill value of \$8,080. We do not believe that 18 mills would cover the cost of the program. Since we are still constrained by I-105, we would have to take the additional 6 (actually 9.56) mills from our general fund and thus reduce those services already supported by the general fund. Mineral County lived under the threat of the BPA suit for 7 years and during that period, pared our general fund down as far as it could go and still allow for a functioning local government. WE DO NOT HAVE 6 OR 9.56 EXTRA MILLS IN OUR GENERAL FUND JUST WAITING TO BE USED!!! Our constituents do not want us to take funds away from other essential programs that they rely on.

2) The issue of personnel: it is really unclear who is responsible over personnel running the proposed local program. In one place the bill reads that the commissioners may not dismiss any member of the staff without the approval of the state while further on it states that the final authority for dismissal is the county board. Section 53-2-304 would create administration problems and possibly leave the county open for wrongful discharge suits. In addition to the problem of administrative control, there is the problem of pay inequity. Mineral County is just now in the process of adopting a comprehensive personnel policy and wage parity/wage matrix. We have been working on this project since 1988 and have finally reached a point of agreement between departments, personnel and administration. The idea of trying to administer 2 different sets of personnel policies and wage matrixes is a nightmare. We have worked very hard to set up policies and wages that treat all county employees fairly and equitably. WE CAN NOT ACCEPT THE RISK TO OUR CURRENT COUNTY EMPLOYEE-ADMINISTRATION RELATIONSHIP THAT THIS PROPOSED BILL WOULD CAUSE.

3) Timeframe: July 1993 as an effective date for this program is definitely unrealistic and does not allow for funding the program. We do not receive the first half of taxes until November, what resources do you expect Mineral County to use from July through November?

4) Reimbursement: Section 53-2-322 leaves reimbursement open ended. How can we be expected to budget for something the state controls?

5) Mineral County is anticipating a loss to our taxable value in FY94 of approximately \$433,667. This loss would be due to railroad reapportionment, BPA Line Depreciation and a US West By-out. This would change our total taxable value from \$ 8,080,300 (FY93) to \$ 7,647,633 (FY94). This would change the value of a mill in Mineral County from \$8,080 to \$7,648 and would mean that we would need at least 23 mills to run a local welfare program at FY93 levels. Looking at a county with similar population and poor fund revenue per capita to Mineral County (ie. Broadwater Co.), 1 mill currently brings in about \$12,500 compared to our \$ 8,080. We feel that any attempt to change the welfare program system should consider a way to make the system fair and equal statewide.

Finally, we believe that HB 427, like many other bills in the last several years, is simply passing the buck in terms of coming up with a solution to our welfare problems. Shifting costs of the program around between different levels or branches of government is not solving the problem. We need stricter legislation to mandate education and programs to restore individual self esteem, independence and needed work skills. We need to remember that these programs of ASSISTANCE were established to help people when they were "down and out" and not to reinforce a way of life. In short, we really need more time to look at this problem as a whole, not shift the responsibility of who pays.

Judy A. Stang, Chairperson
Mineral Co. Commission

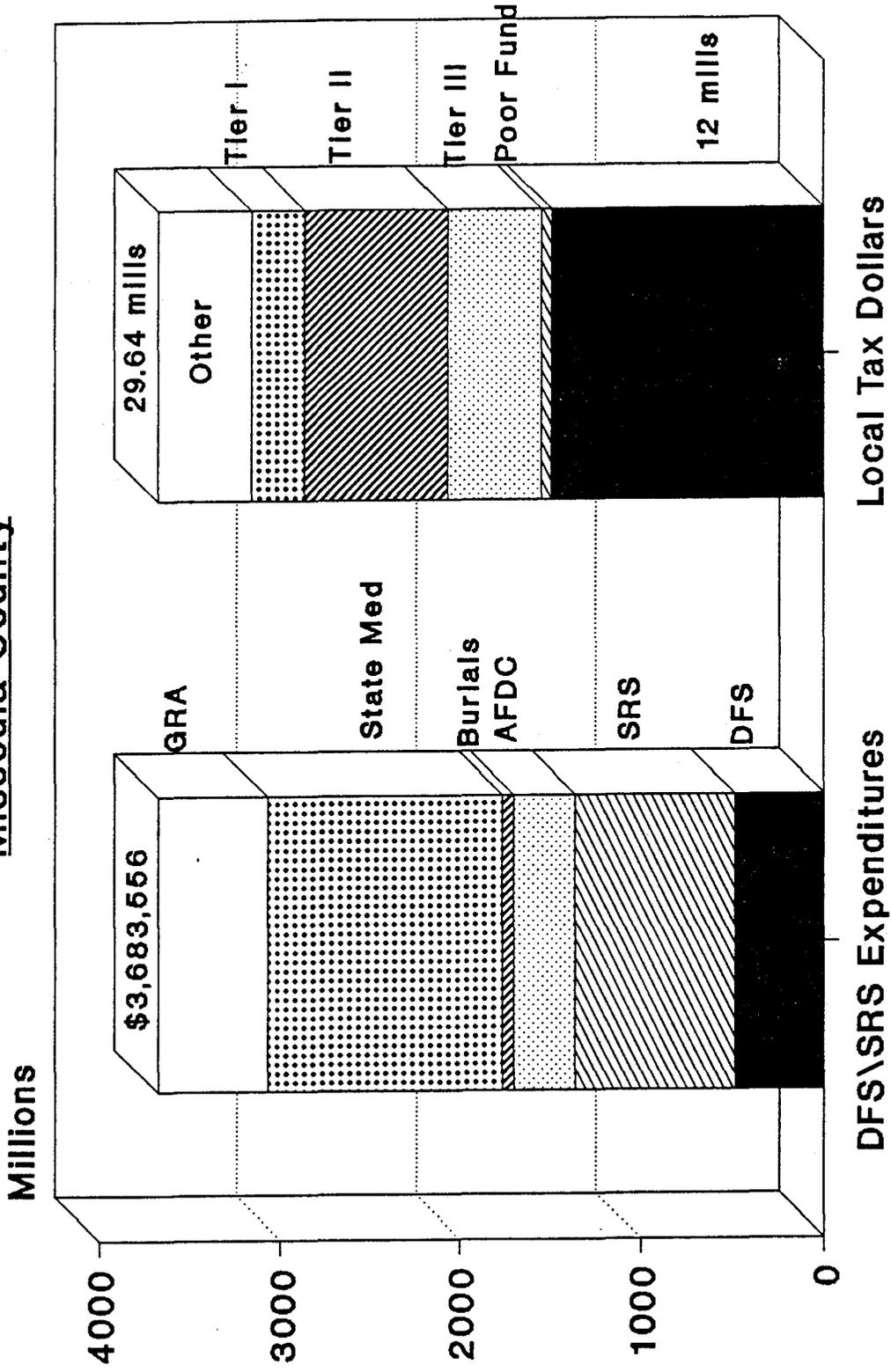
JAS/dlm

cc: Sen. Spook Stang
Rep. Jody Bird

EXHIBIT 6
 DATE 2/11/93
 HB 427

Comparison DFS\SRS Costs VS Local Tax Dollars

Missoula County



COUNTY FUNDING FOR DISCRETIONARY SERVICES

A.	Poor Fund \$ 55,925 At Risk Day Care County Attorney (1FTE) Food Bank Personal Care Homes' Reimbursement	.45 mills
B.	Tier III \$518,239 Extension Fair Open Space Parks	4.17 mills
C.	Tier II \$796,622 Art Museum Historical Museum Library	6.41 mills
D.	Tier I \$324,515 CBO Administration Special Funds CBO's: Aging Services Day Care (Child Care Resources) Developmental Disabilities (CDC) Mental Health Specialized Transportation General Fund/District Court Fund CBO's: Child & Family Resource Council* Community Care* Community Services Project Crime Victim's Advocate* Cultural Exchange Extended Family Svs (Receiving Home)* Friends to Youth* Housing Task Force Missoula Youth Homes* SED Demonstration Project (Children/Serious Emotional Disturbance) Seeley Lake Community Council Women's Place* YWCA Battered Women's Shelter*	2.61 mills

* Victim Assistance Program
 Drug Abuse Prevention Program
 Domestic Violence Program

EXHIBIT 7
DATE 2/11/93
HB 427
2-11-93

Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee

For the record. My name is Wilbur Johnson. I reside at 430 4th Ave North, apt #7. My mailing address is Post Office Box 617 Great Falls, Mt. 57403. I am a low-income Advocate - Lobbyist.

What is the true definition of "People in need"? That question opens up a whole spectrum of thoughts and ideas. Over the last five years, that question has been asked time and time again. No one has been able to come ^{up with} an answer.

Everyone knows that the state is in financial trouble. And the trouble is just beginning with the state turning back to the counties the welfare program. What will happen if the counties can not afford to administer the welfare program? What will happen to the people affected? Will those people end up on the streets totally homeless? What will happen to the people that can not afford medical treatment? Will those people have to go without treatment, and end up dying because they can not pay for treatment?

Fax # ~~442-5191~~

442-5191

EXHIBIT	8
DATE	2/11/93
HB	427

TO: Harley Warner
 Montana Association of Churches
 RE: House Bill 427

*Committee Hearing 3:00 p.m. on Thursday Feb. 11 at the Capitol.

From: Kaye Van Gilder

As a member of Faith Lutheran Church, Hamilton, I am concerned about House Bill 427 being introduced by John Cobb, R-Augusta.

I believe that this bill is poorly crafted and is only a bandaid to the problem. The bill shifts the state's share of federally mandated programs onto the back of local tax payers. This bill will cut the meager assistance people that are medically needy and unemployable are getting.....because each county is not prepared to handle these changes the ones that will suffer are the truly needy that barely get by. IS THERE JUSTICE FOR THE POOR?

Harley, please be present on Thur. to speak against HB 427.

Thank you,

Kaye G. Van Gilder
 Kaye G. Van Gilder
 512 So 4th
 Hamilton, MT 59840

P.S. I am currently working at the Ravalli County Human Services, these clients need a voice.

State-by-state Breakdown of the City & State 2000

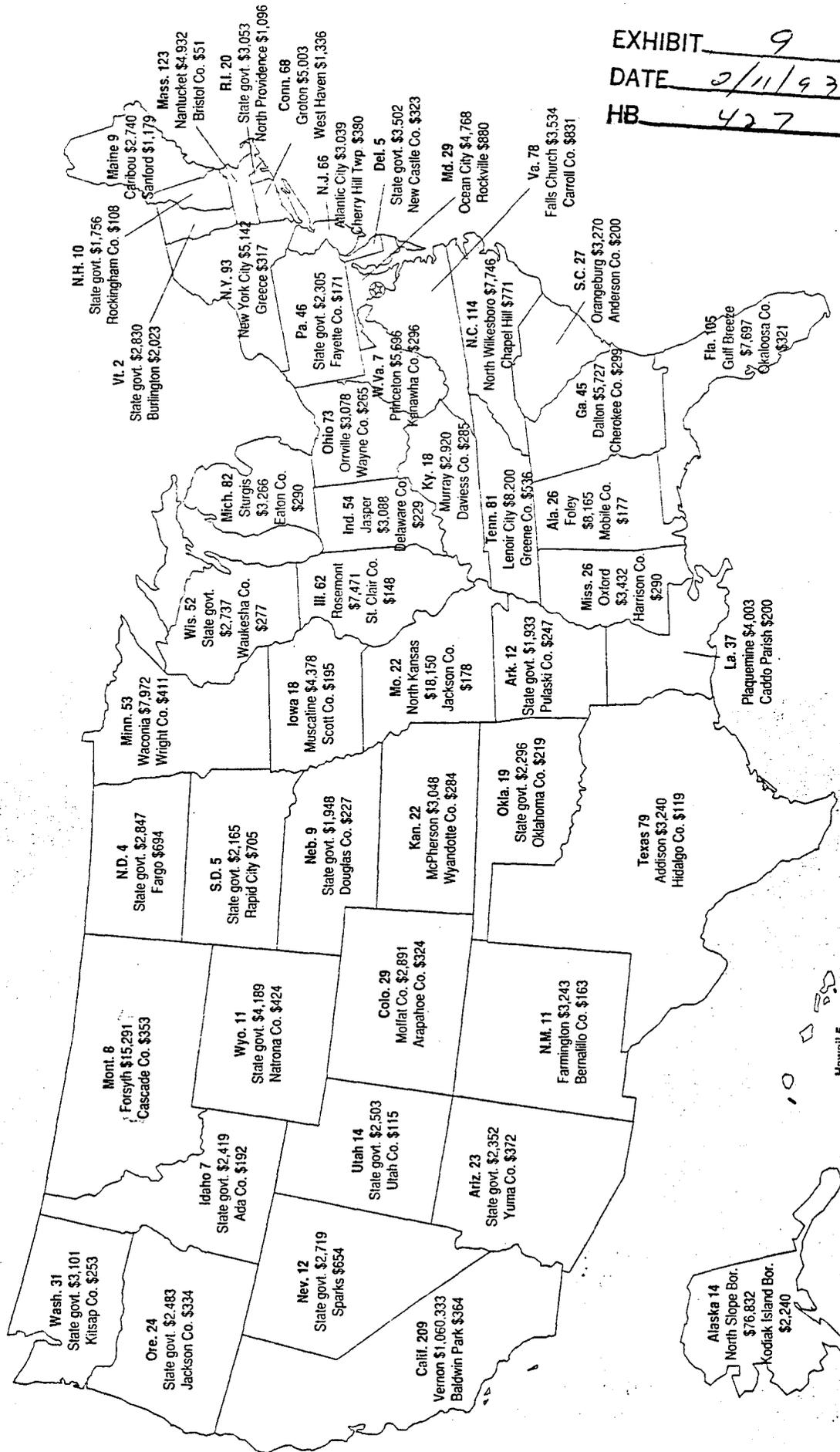
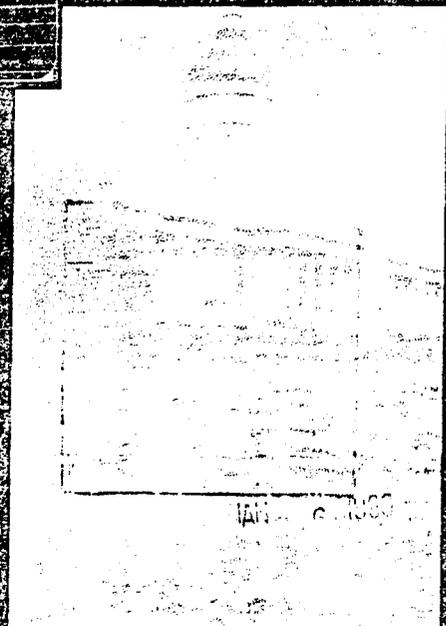
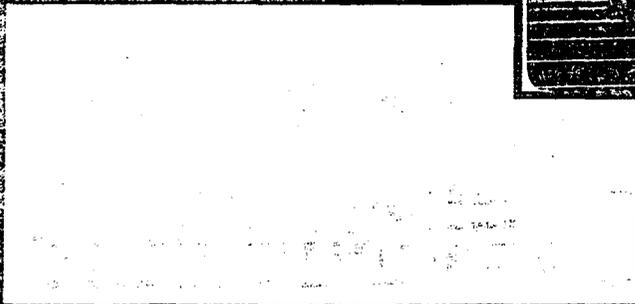
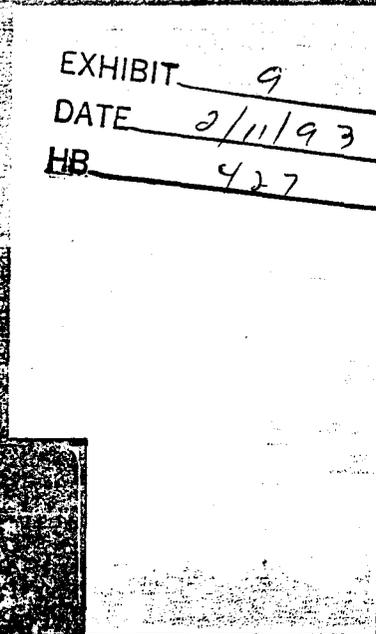


EXHIBIT 9
 DATE 2/11/93
 HB 427

Name of state, number of jurisdictions appearing in City & State 2000
 Jurisdiction with highest per capita revenue in state among those ranked
 Jurisdiction with lowest per capita revenue in state among those ranked
 Fla. 105
 Gulf Breeze \$7,697
 Okaloosa Co. \$321

CITY & STATE 2000

EXHIBIT 9
DATE 2/11/93
HB 427



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and local government

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Contents

Rankings

California, New York state and the city of New York top the 1993 *City & State* 2000, a listing of the 2,000 largest units of government (excluding special districts) in the United States, ranked by revenue.

Many at the top of the list bring in more dollars than all but a handful of the companies at the top of the *Fortune* 500. The listing is based on governmental revenue figures.

Also provided are population numbers for each of the jurisdictions.

Page 4

Charts

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Top 10 states

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)
1	California	\$89,275,421
2	New York	64,359,774
4	Texas	31,236,702
5	Ohio	28,771,360
6	Pennsylvania	27,388,205
7	Illinois	24,567,779
8	Florida	23,868,131
9	Michigan	23,411,174
10	New Jersey	22,759,858
11	Massachusetts	17,229,003

Top 10 cities

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)
3	New York City	\$37,806,930
33	Los Angeles	6,565,211
43	Chicago	3,776,971
44	Philadelphia	3,380,237
49	San Francisco	2,914,304
55	Detroit	2,021,374
59	Baltimore	1,864,568
61	Boston	1,805,126
63	Houston	1,701,737
64	Memphis	1,689,100

Top 10 counties

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)
22	Los Angeles, Calif.	\$9,362,346
50	Dade, Fla.	2,728,388
54	Fairfax, Va.	2,040,400
57	Orange, Calif.	1,915,211
62	Nassau, N.Y.	1,759,730
65	San Diego, Calif.	1,681,011
66	Montgomery, Md.	1,639,480
70	Cook, Ill.	1,445,275
72	Santa Clara, Calif.	1,427,087
73	San Bernardino, Calif.	1,416,358



Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
1	CALIFORNIA	89,275,421	29,760,000
2	NEW YORK	64,359,774	17,990,000
3	New York City, N.Y.	37,806,930	7,352,700
4	TEXAS	31,236,702	16,987,000
5	OHIO	28,771,360	10,847,000
6	PENNSYLVANIA	27,388,205	11,882,000
7	ILLINOIS	24,567,779	11,431,000
8	FLORIDA	23,868,131	12,938,000
9	MICHIGAN	23,411,174	9,295,000
10	NEW JERSEY	22,759,858	7,730,000
11	MASSACHUSETTS	17,229,003	6,016,000
12	WASHINGTON	15,094,818	4,867,000
13	NORTH CAROLINA	14,625,482	6,629,000
14	VIRGINIA	13,608,679	6,187,000
15	WISCONSIN	13,391,083	4,892,000
16	MINNESOTA	13,236,031	4,375,000
17	GEORGIA	13,197,220	6,478,000
18	MARYLAND	12,305,971	4,781,000
19	INDIANA	11,490,775	5,544,000
20	LOUISIANA	10,190,150	4,220,000
21	CONNECTICUT	9,620,605	3,287,000
22	Los Angeles County, Calif.	9,362,346	8,587,800
23	MISSOURI	9,344,463	5,117,000
24	TENNESSEE	9,182,699	4,877,000
25	ALABAMA	9,076,557	4,041,000
26	SOUTH CAROLINA	8,852,303	3,487,000
27	KENTUCKY	8,655,785	3,685,000
28	ARIZONA	8,618,863	3,665,000
29	COLORADO	7,614,029	3,294,000
30	OKLAHOMA	7,223,144	3,146,000
31	OREGON	7,055,548	2,842,000
32	IOWA	6,748,004	2,777,000
33	Los Angeles, Calif.	6,585,211	3,352,180
34	ALASKA	5,547,052	550,000
35	MISSISSIPPI	5,411,479	2,573,000
36	KANSAS	5,163,121	2,478,000
37	NEW MEXICO	4,787,154	1,515,000
38	ARKANSAS	4,545,433	2,351,000
39	WEST VIRGINIA	4,457,672	1,793,000
40	HAWAII	4,362,685	1,108,000
41	District of Columbia	4,323,410	617,000
42	UTAH	4,312,917	1,723,000
43	Chicago, Ill.	3,776,971	2,977,520
44	Philadelphia, Pa.	3,380,237	1,647,000
45	NEVADA	3,267,898	1,202,000
46	MAINE	3,265,525	1,228,000
47	NEBRASKA	3,074,319	1,578,000
48	RHODE ISLAND	3,062,198	1,003,000
49	San Francisco City/County, Calif.	2,914,304	731,600
50	Metropolitan Dade County, Fla.	2,728,388	1,813,500

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
51	IDAHO	2,436,034	1,007,000
52	DELAWARE	2,332,388	666,000
53	MONTANA	2,270,147	799,000
54	Fairfax County, Va.	2,040,400	770,200
55	Detroit, Mich.	2,024,374	1,035,920
56	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,947,578	1,109,000
57	Orange County, Calif.	1,915,211	2,256,900
58	WYOMING	1,901,853	454,000
59	Baltimore, Md.	1,864,568	751,380
60	NORTH DAKOTA	1,819,069	639,000
61	Boston, Mass.	1,805,126	577,830
62	Nassau County, N.Y.	1,759,730	1,318,100
63	Houston, Texas	1,701,737	1,698,090
64	Memphis, Tenn.	1,689,100	645,190
65	San Diego County, Calif.	1,681,011	2,370,400
66	Montgomery County, Md.	1,639,480	704,900
67	VERMONT	1,593,336	563,000
68	Metro Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	1,546,883	481,380
69	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,507,131	696,000
70	Cook County, Ill.	1,445,275	5,284,300
71	San Antonio, Texas	1,433,918	943,130
72	Santa Clara County, Calif.	1,427,087	1,432,000
73	San Bernardino County, Calif.	1,416,358	1,292,400
74	Jacksonville, Fla.	1,399,168	634,890
75	Suffolk County, N.Y.	1,336,119	1,320,800
76	San Diego, Calif.	1,295,746	1,070,310
77	Sacramento County, Calif.	1,280,207	976,900
78	Baltimore County, Md.	1,259,989	689,300
79	Prince Georges County, Md.	1,248,684	700,900
80	Alameda County, Calif.	1,144,364	1,241,000
81	Dallas, Texas	1,120,169	987,360
82	Harris County, Texas	1,116,442	2,786,700
83	Phoenix, Ariz.	1,114,828	925,530
84	Honolulu City/County, Hawaii	1,095,025	838,460
85	Denver City/County, Colo.	1,088,037	492,200
86	Westchester County, N.Y.	1,073,018	864,800
87	Erie County, N.Y.	1,038,432	958,600
88	Austin, Texas	1,033,129	464,690
89	Riverside County, Calif.	1,024,494	985,100
90	Seattle, Wash.	1,011,299	502,200
91	Maricopa County, Ariz.	975,205	2,029,500
92	Wayne County, Mich.	946,215	2,122,800
93	Cuyahoga County, Ohio	919,557	1,430,800
94	Clark County, Nev.	911,192	631,200
95	Hillsborough County, Fla.	905,138	815,000
96	Indianapolis, Ind.	891,533	727,125
97	Hennepin County, Minn.	859,703	1,008,800
98	Contra Costa County, Calif.	827,099	765,100
99	Atlanta, Ga.	801,199	420,220
100	Milwaukee County, Wis.	798,683	930,100

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990

City & State 2000, January 4 - January 17, 1993

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
501	Galveston County, Texas	101,483	209,900
502	Gloucester County, N.J.	101,294	219,100
503	Saratoga County, N.Y.	101,250	172,500
504	Berks County, Pa.	100,867	329,000
505	Saginaw County, Mich.	100,816	215,400
506	Maury County, Tenn.	100,630	55,200
507	Inglewood, Calif.	100,491	103,920
508	Fairfield, Conn.	100,475	51,970
509	Lake County, Ohio	100,442	214,700
510	Hamilton, Ohio	100,256	65,500
511	Manchester, Conn.	100,246	50,700
512	Milford, Conn.	100,233	49,180
513	Pomona, Calif.	99,877	120,470
514	Union County, N.C.	99,585	84,000
515	Santa Barbara, Calif.	99,554	78,170
516	Porter County, Ind.	99,483	124,300
517	Henderson County, N.C.	99,357	69,200
518	Westmoreland County, Pa.	99,297	378,700
519	Rutherford County, Tenn.	99,261	111,600
520	Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska	98,873	38,800
521	Reno, Nev.	98,774	117,130
522	Portage County, Ohio	98,673	139,400

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
523	Redding, Calif.	98,334	55,400
524	Charlottesville, Va.	98,250	41,600
525	Mahoning County, Ohio	98,124	271,800
526	Plano, Texas	98,105	118,790
527	Anoka County, Minn.	98,037	235,700
528	Williamson County, Tenn.	97,581	77,700
529	Kalamazoo, Mich.	97,539	76,310
530	Beverly Hills, Calif.	97,534	34,060
531	South Bend, Ind.	96,737	106,190
532	Blount County, Tenn.	96,590	84,600
533	Ames, Iowa	96,429	43,750
534	Alexandria, La.	96,417	50,180
535	Bryan, Texas	95,977	60,410
536	Framingham, Mass.	95,774	63,140
537	Sarasota, Fla.	95,614	53,280
538	Vernon, Calif.	95,430	90
539	Douglas County, Neb.	95,296	419,300
540	St. Marys County, Md.	95,263	70,300
541	Martin County, Fla.	94,994	95,800
542	Lubbock County, Texas	94,855	226,700
543	Modesto, Calif.	94,826	148,670
544	La Grange, Ga.	94,809	27,410

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990

Top 50 Jurisdictions by Per Capita Revenue*

Jurisdiction	Revenue per capita	2000 rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue per capita	2000 rank
1 Vernon, Calif.	\$1,060,333	538	26 Ocean City, Md.	\$4,768	1415
2 City of Industry, Calif.	\$301,492	433	27 Orlando, Fla.	\$4,667	109
3 North Slope Borough, Alaska	\$76,832	159	28 Dickson, Tenn.	\$4,593	1355
4 Valdez, Alaska	\$39,060	366	29 Harriman, Tenn.	\$4,543	1281
5 North Kansas, Mo.	\$18,150	716	30 Danvers, Mass.	\$4,475	466
6 Forsyth, Mont.	\$15,291	1193	31 Greeneville, Tenn.	\$4,426	763
7 ALASKA	\$10,086	34	32 Burke County, Ga.	\$4,396	550
8 Lenoir City, Tenn.	\$8,200	1004	33 Muscatine, Iowa	\$4,378	494
9 Foley, Ala.	\$8,165	1187	34 La Follette, Tenn.	\$4,279	1433
10 Waconia, Minn.	\$7,972	1894	35 WYOMING	\$4,189	58
11 North Wilkesboro, N.C.	\$7,746	1874	36 Juneau City Borough, Alaska	\$4,107	472
12 Gulf Breeze, Fla.	\$7,697	980	37 Fayetteville, Tenn.	\$4,102	1540
13 Rosemont, Ill.	\$7,471	1572	38 Northwest Arctic Borough, Alaska	\$4,097	1891
14 District of Columbia	\$7,007	41	39 Clinton, Tenn.	\$4,059	1352
15 Sevierville, Tenn.	\$6,423	1050	40 Plaquemine, La.	\$4,003	1634
16 Dalton, Ga.	\$5,727	415	41 San Francisco City/County, Calif.	\$3,983	49
17 Alcoa, Tenn.	\$5,705	1244	42 HAWAII	\$3,937	40
18 Princeton, W.Va.	\$5,696	1080	43 Vero Beach, Fla.	\$3,929	706
19 Ketchikan, Alaska	\$5,610	1212	44 Newport, Tenn.	\$3,891	1662
20 New York City, N.Y.	\$5,142	3	45 Littleton, Mass.	\$3,890	1699
21 Groton, Conn.	\$5,003	984	46 Kissimmee, Fla.	\$3,740	490
22 Nantucket, Mass.	\$4,932	1490	47 Elizabethton, Tenn.	\$3,724	1120
23 Virginia, Minn.	\$4,874	1170	48 Hartford, Conn.	\$3,718	144
24 Sitka City-Borough, Alaska	\$4,806	1287	49 Athens, Tenn.	\$3,667	1134
25 Lexington, Tenn.	\$4,779	1611	50 Cartersville, Tenn.	\$3,649	1152

* Ranked from highest to lowest.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data analyzed by City & State.

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
789	Tyler, Texas	63,775	74,740
790	Barnstable, Mass.	63,713	37,880
791	Lee County, N.C.	63,581	41,900
792	Monroe, La.	63,398	54,520
793	Dona Ana County, N.M.	63,386	127,900
794	Macon, Ga.	63,313	117,940
795	Larimer County, Colo.	63,143	181,900
796	Columbus County, N.C.	63,132	52,500
797	Richardson, Texas	62,960	77,080
798	Sikeston, Mo.	62,856	17,650
799	Everett, Mass.	62,724	35,870
800	Leon County, Fla.	62,669	182,700
801	Canton, Ohio	62,527	86,030
802	Kauai County, Hawaii	62,457	49,200
803	Mesquite, Texas	62,221	93,120
804	Compton, Calif.	62,094	95,060
805	Edgecombe County, N.C.	62,032	59,800
806	Waterloo, Iowa	61,988	68,050
807	Carson City, Nev.	61,842	38,440
808	Youngstown, Ohio	61,759	101,150
809	Bossier City, La.	61,689	55,810
810	Hoboken, N.J.	61,688	41,960
811	Rock Hill, S.C.	61,683	43,810
812	Sheboygan County, Wis.	61,654	102,900
813	Kingsport, Tenn.	61,254	31,440
814	Henry County, Va.	61,218	60,300
815	Washington County, Minn.	60,884	138,200
816	Rock County, Wis.	60,832	136,300
817	New Rochelle, N.Y.	60,828	68,540
818	Floyd County, Ind.	60,759	64,600
819	Billings, Mont.	60,759	78,020
820	Fort Myers, Fla.	60,746	44,150
821	Rockingham County, Va.	60,590	54,700
822	Rancho Cucamonga, Calif.	60,290	98,340
823	Andover, Mass.	60,272	27,660
824	Luzerne County, Pa.	60,223	331,500
825	Vance County, N.C.	60,103	39,200
826	Walworth County, Wis.	60,058	73,500
827	Winnebago County, Wis.	60,028	138,400
828	Thornton, Colo.	59,988	55,660
829	East Providence, R.I.	59,972	51,800
830	Cayuga County, N.Y.	59,630	80,000
831	Lancaster, Calif.	59,447	76,380
832	Woonsocket, R.I.	59,442	44,690
833	Boynton Beach, Fla.	59,421	45,100
834	Bay County, Fla.	59,406	125,400
835	Wayne County, N.Y.	59,394	88,600
836	Redondo Beach, Calif.	59,087	63,890
837	Fitchburg, Mass.	59,086	38,900
838	Will County, Ill.	58,917	346,600

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
839	Lexington, Mass.	58,847	28,640
840	Stanly County, N.C.	58,672	51,000
841	Augusta County, Va.	58,637	49,600
842	Weld County, Colo.	58,516	136,100
843	Coral Gables, Fla.	58,424	41,220
844	Burnsville, Minn.	58,367	45,450
845	San Leandro, Calif.	58,339	66,790
846	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	58,252	27,710
847	Augusta, Ga.	58,185	42,830
848	Knox County, Ind.	58,121	40,500
849	Los Alamos County, N.M.	58,009	19,000
850	Outagamie County, Wis.	57,994	140,700
851	Osceola County, Fla.	57,965	89,700
852	Troy, N.Y.	57,889	52,150
853	Salem, Va.	57,835	24,980
854	Cedar Falls, Iowa	57,685	32,460
855	San Mateo, Calif.	57,679	82,980
856	Fauquier County, Va.	57,557	46,000
857	Decatur, Ill.	57,427	88,220
858	Bristol, Va.	57,377	17,440
859	Tuolumne County, Calif.	57,359	46,200
860	East Chicago, Ind.	57,301	35,990
861	Horry County, S.C.	57,287	137,600
862	St. Charles Parish, La.	57,242	43,700
863	Torrington, Conn.	57,216	31,400
864	Pasadena, Texas	57,201	116,880
865	Trumbull, Conn.	57,129	32,850
866	Montgomery County, Texas	57,095	178,900
867	Stillwater, Okla.	56,944	35,780
868	Lodi, Calif.	56,934	47,990
869	Santa Fe, N.M.	56,877	59,300
870	Tompkins County, N.Y.	56,814	88,800
871	Arvada, Colo.	56,809	90,980
872	Woburn, Mass.	56,736	37,480
873	Kenosha, Wis.	56,608	76,410
874	Hardin County, Ky.	56,590	83,700
875	Overland Park, Kan.	56,564	106,860
876	Frederick County, Va.	56,351	39,400
877	West Covina, Calif.	56,328	97,120
878	Hudson, Mass.	56,288	17,840
879	Shrewsbury, Mass.	56,285	23,010
880	Newport, R.I.	56,261	27,700
881	Lancaster County, Neb.	56,215	211,500
882	Paducah, Ky.	56,167	28,870
883	Holland, Mich.	55,927	30,850
884	Royal Oak, Mich.	55,896	64,120
885	Dyersburg, Tenn.	55,864	15,800
886	St. Mary Parish, La.	55,819	60,000
887	Charleston, W.Va.	55,745	55,730
888	Vineland, N.J.	55,706	54,750

EXHIBIT 9

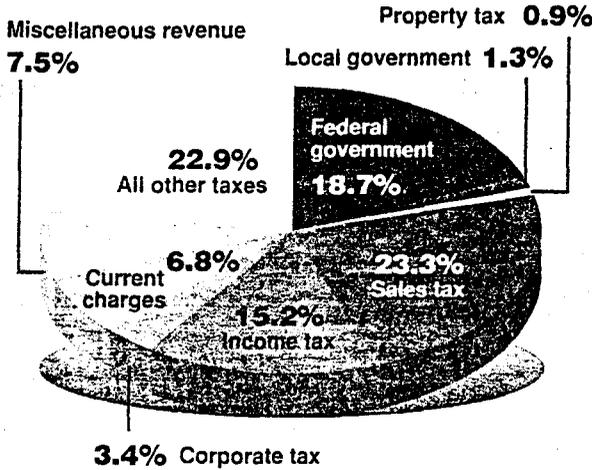
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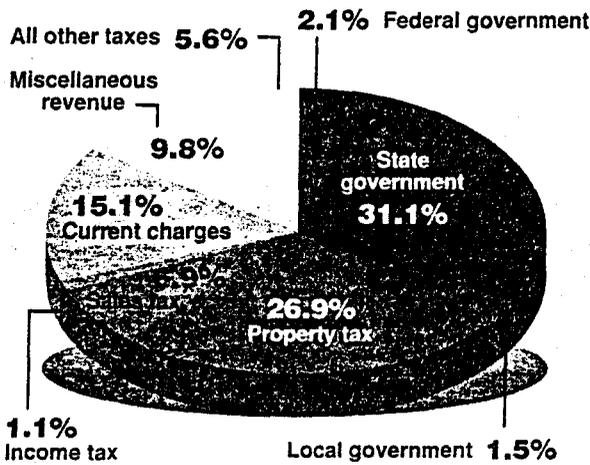
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Where do U.S. jurisdictions get their money?

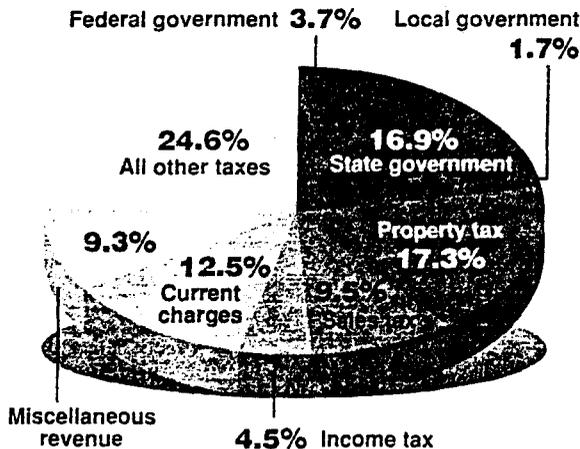
U.S. state governments, total general fund revenue, 1990: \$632.2 billion



U.S. county governments, total revenue, 1990: \$133.0 billion



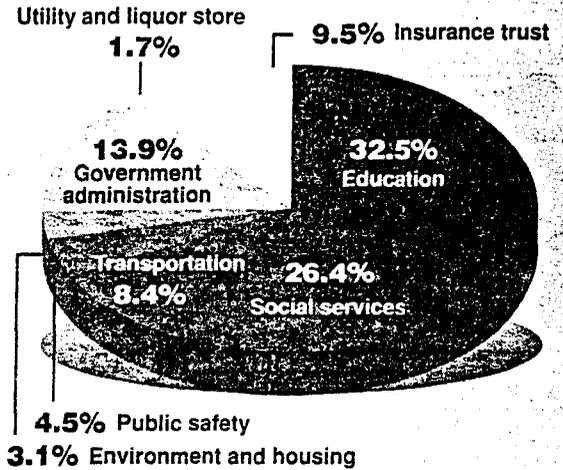
U.S. city governments, total revenue, 1990: \$202.4 billion



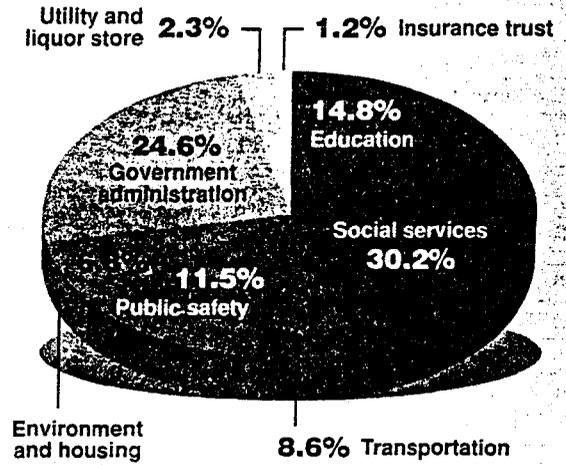
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Where do U.S. jurisdictions spend their money?

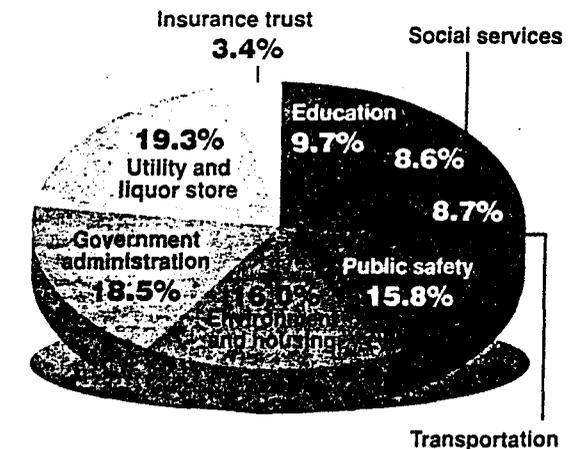
U.S. state governments, total general expenditures, 1990: \$572.3 billion



U.S. county governments, total expenditures, 1990: \$132.2 billion



U.S. city governments, total expenditures, 1990: \$198.8 billion



Graphic by John Hall

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
1089	Tehama County, Calif.	46,140	46,600
1090	Burlington, Mass.	46,129	22,680
1091	Athens, Ala.	46,110	16,760
1092	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	45,913	74,100
1093	St. Clair Shores, Mich.	45,908	70,210
1094	Scotland County, N.C.	45,886	34,600
1095	Daly City, Calif.	45,823	85,810
1096	Wilson County, Tenn.	45,813	68,500
1097	Springfield, Ohio	45,796	69,550
1098	San Marcos, Texas	45,720	29,490
1099	Johnson County, Ind.	45,699	85,800
1100	Linn County, Iowa	45,676	171,500
1101	Kitsap County, Wash.	45,675	180,800
1102	Whatcom County, Wash.	45,652	118,600
1103	Worcester County, Mass.	45,635	675,400
1104	Tonawanda, N.Y.	45,619	82,310
1105	Kinston, N.C.	45,594	26,530
1106	Denton County, Texas	45,371	228,800
1107	Wilmington, N.C.	45,370	55,810
1108	Wyandotte, Mich.	45,368	30,710
1109	Branch County, Mich.	45,197	40,700
1110	Visalia, Calif.	45,156	66,070
1111	Ashtabula County, Ohio	45,120	100,400
1112	Plymouth, Minn.	45,106	52,740
1113	Richland, Wash.	45,038	32,490
1114	Cheyenne, Wyo.	45,006	54,010
1115	Dare County, N.C.	44,990	21,400
1116	Newington, Conn.	44,968	29,250
1117	Laramie County, Wyo.	44,899	75,100
1118	West Allis, Wis.	44,874	64,020
1119	Eau Claire, Wis.	44,815	55,030
1120	Elizabethton, Tenn.	44,805	12,030
1121	Yellowstone County, Mont.	44,795	116,400
1122	Campbell County, Va.	44,748	46,500
1123	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	44,683	48,020
1124	Deerfield Beach, Fla.	44,675	46,850
1125	Greenwood, Miss.	44,675	19,250
1126	South Gate, Calif.	44,671	81,670
1127	Schaumburg, Ill.	44,618	64,690
1128	Washington County, Va.	44,616	47,100
1129	St. Cloud, Minn.	44,594	45,000
1130	El Centro, Calif.	44,582	29,970
1131	Englewood, N.J.	44,508	23,550
1132	Bethlehem, Pa.	44,406	72,490
1133	Montgomery County, Ala.	44,381	214,800
1134	Athens, Tenn.	44,301	12,080
1135	Grapevine, Texas	44,272	24,590
1136	Mishawaka, Ind.	44,258	41,920
1137	Loveland, Colo.	44,152	37,210
1138	Moreno Valley, Calif.	44,121	88,840

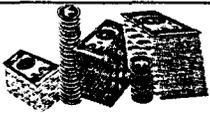
Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
1139	Vanderburgh County, Ind.	44,029	166,300
1140	Statesville, N.C.	44,016	19,620
1141	Portsmouth, N.H.	43,989	25,730
1142	Wayne Township, N.J.	43,780	51,200
1143	Chelsea, Mass.	43,666	26,040
1144	James City County, Va.	43,620	32,700
1145	Marquette, Mich.	43,616	21,000
1146	Middleborough, Mass.	43,561	17,640
1147	Herkimer County, N.Y.	43,488	67,000
1148	Russell County, Va.	43,330	31,800
1149	Chatham County, N.C.	43,156	36,700
1150	La Crosse County, Wis.	43,134	95,500
1151	Smithtown, N.Y.	42,945	112,990
1152	Cartersville, Ga.	42,873	11,750
1153	Buena Park, Calif.	42,859	66,650
1154	Gloucester, Mass.	42,722	28,490
1155	Clarkstown, N.Y.	42,691	82,350
1156	Foster City, Calif.	42,647	28,690
1157	Attleboro, Mass.	42,642	35,440
1158	Cheshire, Conn.	42,634	25,390
1159	Oak Park, Ill.	42,622	53,650
1160	La Crosse, Wis.	42,556	48,360
1161	Parsippany-Troy Hills, N.J.	42,540	48,310
1162	Greeley, Colo.	42,496	57,430
1163	Montgomery County, N.Y.	42,476	51,700
1164	Waukegan, Ill.	42,416	72,610
1165	Longview, Texas	42,383	71,970
1166	Erie County, Ohio	42,332	77,700
1167	Hagerstown, Md.	42,308	34,680
1168	Anson County, N.C.	42,290	26,200
1169	Victoria County, Texas	42,275	74,200
1170	Virginia, Minn.	42,255	8,670
1171	Coral Spring, Fla.	42,147	66,690
1172	Williamsburg, Va.	42,122	12,710
1173	Hillsborough County, N.H.	42,008	332,100
1174	Waukesha, Wis.	42,007	55,250
1175	Garrett County, Md.	41,930	26,900
1176	Rockville, Md.	41,890	47,600
1177	Grand Forks, N.D.	41,866	48,430
1178	Cleveland Heights, Ohio	41,849	53,930
1179	San Angelo, Texas	41,615	87,340
1180	Rapides Parish, La.	41,546	137,800
1181	Mansfield, Mass.	41,526	15,600
1182	Santa Maria, Calif.	41,504	52,700
1183	Yuma, Ariz.	41,472	51,350
1184	Skokie, Ill.	41,246	58,580
1185	Sheboygan, Wis.	41,094	47,310
1186	Farmington Hills, Mich.	41,083	68,270
1187	Foley, Ala.	40,987	5,020
1188	East Point, Ga.	40,925	36,510

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
1189	Des Plaines, Ill.	40,896	55,490
1190	Austin, Minn.	40,870	21,390
1191	Cortland County, N.Y.	40,737	47,800
1192	South Windsor, Conn.	40,678	21,950
1193	Forsyth, Mont.	40,675	2,660
1194	East Haven, Conn.	40,611	26,100
1195	Ogden, Utah	40,583	66,320
1196	Clinton Township, Mich.	40,559	82,100
1197	Monterey, Calif.	40,489	30,600
1198	Whittier, Calif.	40,463	73,630
1199	Westland, Mich.	40,429	81,490
1200	Hamblen County, Tenn.	40,426	51,600
1201	McDowell County, N.C.	40,363	36,300
1202	Oak Lawn, Ill.	40,351	57,480
1203	Council Bluffs, Iowa	40,276	56,700
1204	Marblehead, Mass.	40,183	19,390
1205	Ramapo, N.Y.	40,177	92,000
1206	Medina County, Ohio	40,176	120,100
1207	Murray, Ky.	40,174	13,760
1208	Simsbury, Conn.	40,165	22,590
1209	Vista, Calif.	40,149	57,220
1210	Windham, Conn.	40,148	21,000
1211	Muncie, Ind.	40,125	73,320

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
1212	Ketchikan, Alaska	40,059	7,140
1213	Ridgefield, Conn.	39,907	21,430
1214	Coahoma County, Miss.	39,871	34,000
1215	Midland County, Mich.	39,869	75,100
1216	St. Clair County, Ill.	39,785	269,600
1217	Coon Rapids, Minn.	39,781	47,510
1218	St. Charles County, Mo.	39,763	204,300
1219	Bessemer, Ala.	39,755	37,530
1220	Commerce City, Calif.	39,731	11,720
1221	Martinsville, Va.	39,654	17,440
1222	Rochester Hills, Mich.	39,635	54,580
1223	Middletown, Ohio	39,603	47,160
1224	Melrose, Mass.	39,581	28,570
1225	Grand Island, Neb.	39,428	38,900
1226	Gadsden, Ala.	39,427	44,890
1227	Wyoming County, N.Y.	39,406	41,900
1228	Fort Smith, Ark.	39,402	74,600
1229	Hutchinson, Minn.	39,390	10,850
1230	Ashland, Ky.	39,365	25,960
1231	Lakewood, Ohio	39,338	58,340
1232	Rapid City, S.D.	39,312	55,780
1233	Bannock County, Idaho	39,257	67,800
1234	Victorville, Calif.	39,125	28,300

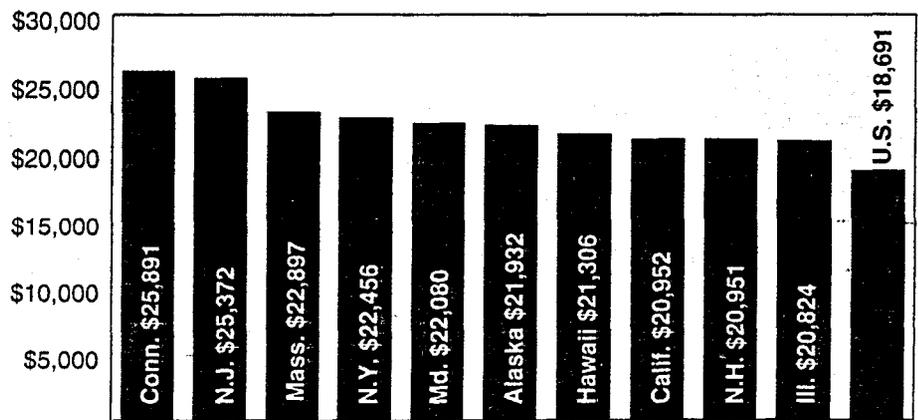
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990



Top 10 States, Ranked by Per Capita Income

1991 figures

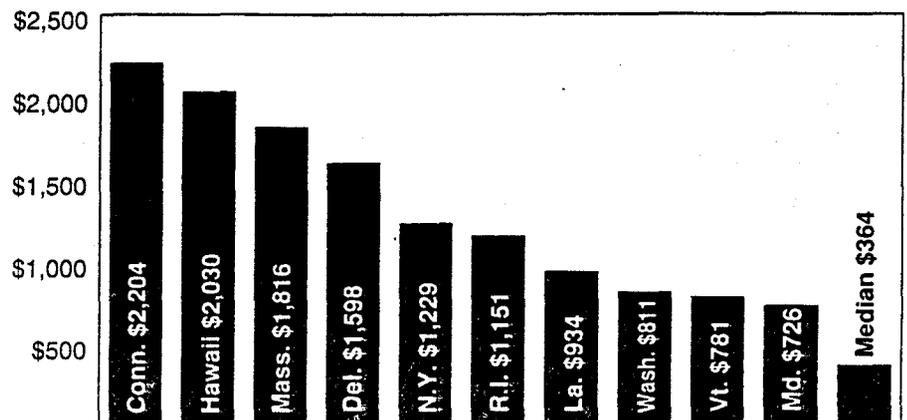
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis



Top 10 States, Ranked by Net Tax-Supported Debt Per Capita

1990 figures

Source: "1992 Medians: Selected Indicators of Municipal Performance," © 1992, Moody's Investors Service Inc.



Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
1235	Euclid, Ohio	39,100	55,320
1236	Winchester, Va.	39,093	22,260
1237	Union Township, N.J.	39,082	51,360
1238	Westerville, Ohio	39,065	30,390
1239	Concord, N.H.	39,033	34,610
1240	Port Huron, Mich.	39,030	34,590
1241	Columbus, Miss.	38,892	27,270
1242	Vermilion Parish, La.	38,850	52,100
1243	St. Bernard Parish, La.	38,835	68,400
1244	Alcoa, Tenn.	38,739	6,790
1245	Olympia, Wash.	38,718	31,660
1246	South San Francisco, Calif.	38,711	52,260
1247	Watertown, N.Y.	38,691	30,210
1248	Cochise County, Ariz.	38,612	100,400
1249	Ada County, Idaho	38,578	200,600
1250	Greenburgh, N.Y.	38,575	84,190
1251	Dover, N.H.	38,569	23,840
1252	Englewood, Colo.	38,553	30,460
1253	West Springfield, Mass.	38,531	26,900
1254	Tustin, Calif.	38,527	43,150
1255	Livermore, Calif.	38,480	56,130
1256	Bloomfield, Conn.	38,377	20,160
1257	Thomasville, Ga.	38,353	18,780
1258	Owatonna, Minn.	38,333	18,220
1259	Claiborne County, Miss.	38,324	12,100
1260	Madison County, N.Y.	38,312	67,100
1261	Hawkins County, Tenn.	38,272	45,300
1262	Davie County, N.C.	38,203	27,800
1263	Opelika, Ala.	38,126	24,660
1264	Berkeley County, S.C.	38,123	127,000
1265	Stoughton, Mass.	38,079	27,690
1266	Klamath County, Ore.	38,009	57,500
1267	Hopkinsville, Ky.	38,003	31,230
1268	Fredericksburg, Va.	38,002	23,230
1269	New Bern, N.C.	37,975	20,240
1270	Missoula County, Mont.	37,966	78,200
1271	New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	37,908	15,640
1272	Peoria, Ariz.	37,876	38,670
1273	Darien, Conn.	37,871	17,570
1274	College Park, Ga.	37,839	28,120
1275	Palm Desert, Calif.	37,766	19,080
1276	Webster, Mass.	37,764	15,560
1277	Napa, Calif.	37,754	57,320
1278	Ouachita Parish, La.	37,734	143,900
1279	Randolph, Mass.	37,719	29,350
1280	Linden, N.J.	37,716	37,860
1281	Harriman, Tenn.	37,704	8,300
1282	Campbell County, Wyo.	37,697	32,700
1283	Calaveras County, Calif.	37,653	31,200
1284	Lycoming County, Pa.	37,600	118,200

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
1285	Lebanon County, Pa. EXHIBIT 9	37,498	114,200
1286	Wauwatosa, Wis.	37,493	49,660
1287	Sitka City-Borough, Alaska DATE 2/11/93	37,490	7,800
1288	Peoria County, Ill. HB 427	37,481	182,600
1289	Bloomington, Ill.	37,452	48,860
1290	Gallup, N.M.	37,443	21,830
1291	Lawton, Okla.	37,406	83,650
1292	Farmers Branch, Texas	37,389	28,500
1293	Rock Island, Ill.	37,371	42,150
1294	Summit, N.J.	37,345	20,650
1295	Branford, Conn.	37,310	26,230
1296	Riviera Beach, Fla.	37,213	28,090
1297	Dodge County, Wis.	37,201	77,000
1298	Kenner, La.	37,181	75,120
1299	Frederick, Md.	37,166	35,780
1300	Gallatin, Tenn.	37,165	20,670
1301	Madison County, Ind.	37,082	131,800
1302	Wooster, Ohio	37,077	19,900
1303	St. Charles, Ill.	37,058	20,740
1304	Ada, Okla.	37,043	16,770
1305	North Kingstown, R.I.	37,027	24,040
1306	Frankfort, Ky.	36,982	27,350
1307	Sheffield, Ala.	36,981	10,490
1308	Moline, Ill.	36,975	43,520
1309	Black Hawk County, Iowa	36,951	124,400
1310	Saugus, Mass.	36,941	25,940
1311	Coventry, R.I.	36,935	30,900
1312	Millville, N.J.	36,903	25,780
1313	Highlands County, Fla.	36,874	66,500
1314	Oshkosh, Wis.	36,855	52,380
1315	Wyoming, Mich.	36,853	62,410
1316	Dedham, Mass.	36,840	23,730
1317	Amador County, Calif.	36,836	27,500
1318	Chino, Calif.	36,814	58,170
1319	Salem County, N.J.	36,800	66,300
1320	Tewksbury, Mass.	36,758	26,930
1321	Sterling, Ill.	36,731	15,800
1322	Washington County, Miss.	36,722	69,600
1323	Winchester, Mass.	36,697	20,020
1324	Franklin County, N.C.	36,678	35,400
1325	Largo, Fla.	36,677	64,020
1326	Arcadia, Calif.	36,656	48,030
1327	Fayetteville, Ark.	36,621	40,730
1328	Harlingen, Texas	36,491	56,420
1329	Franklin County, N.Y.	36,459	43,500
1330	Lima, Ohio	36,450	46,240
1331	Brooklyn Park, Minn.	36,432	56,850
1332	Accomack County, Va.	36,432	31,400
1333	Hertford County, N.C.	36,427	23,600
1334	Elk Grove Village, Ill.	36,410	33,240

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
1515	St. George, Utah	32,133	22,970
1516	Claiborne County, Tenn.	32,129	26,800
1517	South Portland, Maine	32,126	22,530
1518	West Sacramento, Calif.	32,089	26,980
1519	Kearny, N.J.	32,084	33,870
1520	Lakewood, Calif.	32,068	76,200
1521	Murray, Utah	32,044	29,670
1522	Sturgis, Mich.	32,009	9,800
1523	Douglas County, Ga.	31,980	73,400
1524	Gila County, Ariz.	31,970	40,500
1525	Union City, N.J.	31,923	53,630
1526	Watsonville, Calif.	31,920	29,800
1527	Waterford Township, Mich.	31,908	65,280
1528	Worthington, Minn.	31,898	9,390
1529	Lower Merion Township, Pa.	31,871	60,200
1530	South Hadley, Mass.	31,848	16,490
1531	Sudbury, Mass.	31,737	14,480
1532	Antioch, Calif.	31,730	55,980
1533	Florence County, S.C.	31,684	117,900
1534	Davis, Calif.	31,652	42,030
1535	Hickory, N.C.	31,615	27,950
1536	Northampton County, N.C.	31,598	22,100
1537	Fountain Valley, Calif.	31,577	56,310
1538	Monrovia, Calif.	31,499	34,020
1539	Chaves County, N.M.	31,471	55,400
1540	Fayetteville, Tenn.	31,464	7,670
1541	Sandy, Utah	31,377	73,120
1542	Marshfield, Wis.	31,342	20,430
1543	Lancaster, Pa.	31,275	58,980
1544	Cowlitz County, Wash.	31,255	80,400
1545	Salina, Kan.	31,239	43,240
1546	Wheaton, Ill.	31,208	48,830
1547	Muskegon, Mich.	31,201	40,360
1548	Cullman, Ala.	31,146	12,280
1549	Roane County, Tenn.	31,119	49,600
1550	West Feliciana Parish, La.	31,111	13,500
1551	Boone County, Ky.	31,088	55,800
1552	Hutchinson, Kan.	31,050	40,850
1553	Lincoln County, Tenn.	31,030	27,500
1554	Smyth County, Va.	31,023	32,700
1555	Canton, Mass.	31,016	18,520
1556	Crow Wing County, Minn.	31,000	45,400
1557	Kettering, Ohio	30,903	60,080
1558	Coffeyville, Kan.	30,880	13,800
1559	Brookings, S.D.	30,862	14,440
1560	Skagit County, Wash.	30,767	72,600
1561	Altamonte Springs, Fla.	30,764	34,550
1562	Lincoln Park, Mich.	30,734	42,400
1563	Warner Robins, Ga.	30,689	46,000
1564	Talbot County, Md.	30,681	28,000

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
1565	Bolingbrook, Ill.	30,677	39,450
1566	Dickson County, Tenn.	30,677	34,600
1567	Port Angeles, Wash.	30,670	17,880
1568	Kingston, N.Y.	30,656	23,410
1569	Plattsburgh, N.Y.	30,638	20,440
1570	Gainesville, Ga.	30,582	16,860
1571	Great Falls, Mont.	30,563	58,280
1572	Rosemont, Ill.	30,555	4,090
1573	Wareham, Mass.	30,545	21,120
1574	Covina, Calif.	30,530	42,680
1575	Walpole, Mass.	30,524	20,440
1576	Folsom, Calif.	30,473	23,620
1577	Aiken County, S.C.	30,431	122,200
1578	Lombard, Ill.	30,402	38,940
1579	Hempstead, N.Y.	30,380	43,390
1580	Morganton, N.C.	30,369	15,840
1581	Jefferson County, Wis.	30,328	68,800
1582	Brazos County, Texas	30,327	116,500
1583	Scott County, Iowa	30,321	155,300
1584	Sebring, Fla.	30,293	10,900
1585	Paramount, Calif.	30,268	44,520
1586	Griffin, Ga.	30,258	23,730
1587	North Bergen Township, N.J.	30,251	45,910
1588	Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska	30,242	13,500
1589	Wausau, Wis.	30,239	34,530
1590	Prescott, Ariz.	30,232	23,480
1591	Petaluma, Calif.	30,232	40,770
1592	Shaker Heights, Ohio	30,231	30,210
1593	Maple Grove, Minn.	30,208	35,400
1594	Upper Darby Township, Pa.	30,170	84,940
1595	Jacksonville, Ark.	30,159	29,310
1596	Greene County, Tenn.	30,159	56,300
1597	Jasper, Ind.	30,141	9,760
1598	Bowling Green, Ohio	30,135	24,920
1599	Muskingum County, Ohio	30,127	84,000
1600	Monroe, Conn.	30,113	16,890
1601	Tippecanoe County, Ind.	30,101	125,300
1602	Ascension Parish, La.	30,083	58,600
1603	Beltrami County, Minn.	30,080	33,100
1604	Carroll County, Tenn.	30,074	28,000
1605	Southampton, N.Y.	30,039	43,630
1606	West Baton Rouge Parish, La.	30,012	20,700
1607	Bloomfield Township, N.J.	30,007	47,340
1608	Albertville, Ala.	29,991	14,620
1609	Dartmouth, Mass.	29,985	25,670
1610	Rankin County, Miss.	29,924	87,100
1611	Lexington, Tenn.	29,917	6,260
1612	Winter Park, Fla.	29,832	22,930
1613	Halifax County, Va.	29,780	29,200
1614	Dover Township, N.J.	29,742	73,770

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990

EXHIBIT

2/11/93
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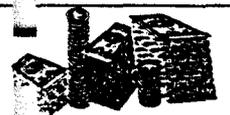
1989-90 State and Local Tax Collections



	Per Capita	Rank	Per Household	Rank		Per Capita	Rank	Per Household	Rank
Ala.	\$1,328	48	\$3,562	49	Neb.	\$1,803	28	\$4,726	30
Alaska	4,069	1	11,840	1	Nev.	1,928	20	4,972	23
Ariz.	1,921	22	5,143	19	N.H.	1,693	32	4,568	34
Ark.	1,273	49	3,360	50	N.J.	2,527	5	6,988	5
Calif.	2,220	9	6,364	6	N.M.	1,690	33	4,715	31
Colo.	1,923	21	4,947	24	N.Y.	3,267	2	8,854	2
Conn.	2,674	3	7,147	4	N.C.	1,675	34	4,412	35
Del.	2,056	15	5,544	14	N.D.	1,569	39	4,161	41
Fla.	1,746	31	4,400	36	Ohio	1,813	27	4,811	29
Ga.	1,801	29	4,929	25	Okla.	1,575	38	4,108	42
Hawaii	2,596	4	8,078	3	Ore.	1,934	19	4,983	22
Idaho	1,561	43	4,355	39	Pa.	1,859	25	4,912	26
Ill.	2,102	12	5,718	11	R.I.	2,037	16	5,404	16
Ind.	1,631	36	4,379	38	S.C.	1,562	41	4,330	40
Iowa	1,881	24	4,910	27	S.D.	1,447	46	3,888	46
Kan.	1,847	26	4,844	28	Tenn.	1,399	47	3,680	47
Ky.	1,496	45	3,993	45	Texas	1,662	35	4,651	33
La.	1,562	42	4,397	37	Utah	1,582	37	5,076	21
Maine	1,974	18	5,213	18	Vt.	2,013	17	5,370	17
Md.	2,305	7	6,302	8	Va.	1,896	23	5,117	20
Mass.	2,359	6	6,315	7	Wash.	2,123	11	5,519	15
Mich.	2,068	14	5,621	12	W.Va.	1,562	40	4,066	43
Minn.	2,303	8	6,115	9	Wis.	2,090	13	5,611	13
Miss.	1,264	50	3,569	48	Wyo.	2,209	10	5,935	10
Mo.	1,532	44	4,050	44					
Mont.	1,794	30	4,685	32	U.S.	\$2,016		\$5,454	

Source: Utah Taxpayers Assn.

City & State 2000, January 4 - January 17, 1993



Spending Per Pupil, by State*

1 Alaska	\$8,865	18 Va.	\$5,356	35 Texas	4,551
2 Conn.	7,857	19 Wis.	5,251	36 S.C.	\$4,439
N.J.	7,832	20 Wash.	5,228	37 Iowa	4,400
N.Y.	7,756	21 Calif.	5,183	38 N.D.	4,335
5 Pa.	6,347	22 Nev.	5,095	39 W.Va.	4,276
6 Md.	6,130	23 Colo.	4,969	40 S.D.	3,968
Vt.	6,019	24 Ind.	4,908	41 N.M.	3,920
Mass.	5,981	25 Ill.	4,882	42 La.	3,836
9 R.I.	5,958	26 Ariz.	4,874	43 Okla.	3,815
10 Maine	5,741	27 Hawaii	4,829	44 Ky.	3,666
Wyo.	5,697	28 Neb.	4,793	45 Tenn.	3,587
12 Fla.	5,694	29 Ohio	4,759	46 Ark.	3,582
13 Del.	5,648	30 Mont.	4,683	47 Ala.	3,538
Mich.	5,609	31 Kan.	4,624	48 Idaho	3,236
Minn.	5,585	32 Ga.	4,622	49 Miss.	3,204
16 N.H.	5,533	33 Mo.	4,602	50 Utah	2,908
17 Ore.	5,471	34 N.C.	4,598		

*For elementary and secondary education, 1989-90.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

City & State 2000, January 4 - January 17, 1993

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
1673	Kershaw County, S.C.	28,434	44,800
1674	Temple, Texas	28,430	46,610
1675	Transylvania County, N.C.	28,416	26,100
1676	Yorba Linda, Calif.	28,372	47,700
1677	Killingly, Conn.	28,344	15,040
1678	Plainville, Conn.	28,339	17,760
1679	Lenawee County, Mich.	28,337	90,900
1680	Wabash County, Ind.	28,330	35,600
1681	Logansport, Ind.	28,315	17,290
1682	Lewisville, Texas	28,313	32,180
1683	Oswego, N.Y.	28,294	18,840
1684	Ormond Beach, Fla.	28,290	30,750
1685	Clay County, Minn.	28,272	48,100
1686	Winthrop, Mass.	28,231	18,770
1687	Marshfield, Mass.	28,213	22,230
1688	Burlingame, Calif.	28,204	26,520
1689	Tullahoma, Tenn.	28,162	17,150
1690	Logan, Utah	28,147	28,180
1691	Wright County, Minn.	28,141	68,500
1692	Somerset, Mass.	28,108	17,690
1693	Henry County, Ind.	28,095	49,300
1694	St. John the Baptist Parish, La.	28,081	41,100
1695	National City, Calif.	28,059	57,000
1696	Shenandoah County, Va.	28,031	29,600
1697	Calhoun, Ga.	28,018	7,890
1698	Oneida, N.Y.	27,991	10,290
1699	Littleton, Mass.	27,970	7,190
1700	Kaukauna, Wis.	27,930	12,490
1701	Dracut, Mass.	27,913	25,490
1702	Trinity County, Calif.	27,902	13,900
1703	Sandwich, Mass.	27,895	14,090
1704	Newark, Del.	27,849	25,580
1705	Wythe County, Va.	27,836	25,900
1706	Utah County, Utah	27,835	242,600
1707	Alexander County, N.C.	27,790	27,500
1708	Pine Bluff, Ark.	27,773	61,230
1709	Champaign County, Ill.	27,740	172,000
1710	Quincy, Ill.	27,686	39,070
1711	Morgan, La.	27,671	14,530
1712	La Habra, Calif.	27,670	48,760
1713	Albemarle, N.C.	27,632	15,010
1714	Wayne County, Ohio	27,614	104,100
1715	Hardin County, Tenn.	27,605	22,400
1716	Van Buren County, Mich.	27,604	69,400
1717	St. Cloud, Fla.	27,598	11,810
1718	Iberville Parish, La.	27,581	33,200
1719	Manhattan Beach, Calif.	27,558	34,910
1720	Duxbury, Mass.	27,553	14,080
1721	Radford, Va.	27,543	13,330
1722	Cascade County, Mont.	27,537	78,100

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
1723	Delaware County, Ind.	27,518	120,000
1724	Rochester, N.H.	27,514	25,270
1725	McComb, Miss.	27,476	11,920
1726	Washington, N.C.	27,436	9,720
1727	Seward County, Kan.	27,419	18,400
1728	Mankato, Minn.	27,389	27,920
1729	Georgetown County, S.C.	27,385	49,200
1730	St. Peters, Mo.	27,382	30,250
1731	Natrona County, Wyo.	27,376	64,600
1732	Westerly, R.I.	27,341	19,960
1733	Sangamon County, Ill.	27,332	180,000
1734	Blue Earth County, Minn.	27,332	50,600
1735	Blair County, Pa.	27,315	132,500
1736	Fairfield County, Ohio	27,304	101,600
1737	Bartow, Fla.	27,294	16,150
1738	Inyo County, Calif.	27,279	18,000
1739	Eaton County, Mich.	27,275	94,000
1740	North Tonawanda, N.Y.	27,265	34,600
1741	Jasper County, Ind.	27,250	26,200
1742	East Lyme, Conn.	27,242	14,640
1743	Hibbing, Minn.	27,237	18,400
1744	Medford, Ore.	27,211	45,610
1745	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	27,204	47,020
1746	Botetourt County, Va.	27,098	25,300
1747	Brookfield, Wis.	27,096	35,150
1748	Amherst County, Va.	27,090	29,100
1749	Kankakee, Ill.	27,058	26,840
1750	Piqua, Ohio	27,051	20,710
1751	Plymouth, Conn.	27,020	11,500
1752	Greece, N.Y.	27,012	85,140
1753	Holden, Mass.	26,977	13,910
1754	Clovis, Calif.	26,959	45,290
1755	Bethel, Conn.	26,948	17,930
1756	Jackson County, Ind.	26,944	37,200
1757	Lincoln County, Wyo.	26,926	14,500
1758	Mentor, Ohio	26,922	44,870
1759	McAlester, Okla.	26,901	18,420
1760	Sanford, Fla.	26,869	30,310
1761	Ozaukee County, Wis.	26,868	72,200
1762	Vigo County, Ind.	26,860	107,400
1763	Mississippi County, Ark.	26,853	57,100
1764	Tipton County, Tenn.	26,827	38,100
1765	Portage County, Wis.	26,805	60,000
1766	Bloomfield Township, Mich.	26,767	44,490
1767	Newburgh, N.Y.	26,749	24,600
1768	Middletown Township, N.J.	26,653	69,410
1769	Fond Du Lac, Wis.	26,650	37,120
1770	Lassen County, Calif.	26,642	27,100
1771	Cumberland County, Tenn.	26,641	33,400
1772	Apple Valley, Minn.	26,594	32,060

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
1901	Glendora, Calif.	24,443	49,000
1902	Lawrence County, Tenn.	24,425	35,100
1903	Uintah County, Utah	24,411	22,300
1904	South Brunswick Township, N.J.	24,404	25,380
1905	Covington, Ga.	24,403	13,620
1906	Sauk County, Wis.	24,375	46,500
1907	Ashe County, N.C.	24,370	23,400
1908	Kirkwood, Mo.	24,365	27,180
1909	Rocky Hill, Conn.	24,360	16,170
1910	Middletown, R.I.	24,295	17,810
1911	Westbrook, Maine	24,269	15,280
1912	Humboldt, Tenn.	24,260	9,710
1913	Ledyard, Conn.	24,248	14,470
1914	Baldwin Park, Calif.	24,228	66,560
1915	Solon, Ohio	24,188	18,080
1916	Montrose County, Colo.	24,146	25,100
1917	Caribou, Maine	24,138	8,810
1918	Monroe County, Ind.	24,137	103,000
1919	Flathead County, Mont.	24,133	58,500
1920	Cicero, Ill.	24,130	61,670
1921	Banning, Calif.	24,113	18,540
1922	Hattiesburg, Miss.	24,109	39,290
1923	Crawford County, Pa.	24,094	85,900
1924	Hull, Mass.	24,087	9,700
1925	Shelby County, Ind.	24,085	40,200
1926	Desoto, Texas	24,055	29,420
1927	Avon, Conn.	24,050	14,260
1928	Fairmont, Minn.	24,025	11,110
1929	Orville, Ohio	24,010	7,800
1930	Fridley, Minn.	23,992	28,510
1931	Washington County, N.C.	23,978	14,600
1932	Glenview, Ill.	23,949	36,560
1933	University Park, Texas	23,928	25,150
1934	Ashland, Ore.	23,924	16,310
1935	Fairhaven, Mass.	23,920	15,410
1936	Lyon County, Kan.	23,916	34,700
1937	Ross County, Ohio	23,901	68,300
1938	Maplewood, Minn.	23,896	34,130
1939	Pascagoula, Miss.	23,894	30,930
1940	Narragansett, R.I.	23,883	12,890
1941	Jefferson County, Tenn.	23,880	33,400
1942	Barrington, R.I.	23,870	16,090
1943	Rock Island County, Ill.	23,864	155,500
1944	Warren County, Tenn.	23,835	34,100
1945	Sylacauga, Ala.	23,821	12,940
1946	Caswell County, N.C.	23,778	22,100
1947	Grady County, Okla.	23,770	42,300
1948	Ottawa County, Ohio	23,725	39,900
1949	Dyer County, Tenn.	23,705	34,900
1950	Menomonee Falls, Wis.	23,699	27,400

Rank	Jurisdiction	Revenue (\$ thousands)	Population
1951	Wheeling, W.Va.	23,693	38,940
1952	Glen Cove, N.Y.	23,690	23,590
1953	Southbridge, Mass.	23,678	18,400
1954	Oakland Park, Fla.	23,673	25,590
1955	Deschutes County, Ore.	23,654	69,700
1956	North Charles, S.C.	23,627	75,280
1957	Carthage, Mo.	23,618	11,510
1958	Scott County, Va.	23,615	25,100
1959	McNairy County, Tenn.	23,605	23,900
1960	Campbell, Calif.	23,600	33,880
1961	Hemet, Calif.	23,595	30,870
1962	Manhattan, Kan.	23,590	32,930
1963	Douglas County, Wis.	23,590	41,900
1964	Chambersburg Borough, Pa.	23,571	16,220
1965	Carroll County, Ga.	23,549	69,000
1966	Sanford, Maine	23,540	19,960
1967	Jupiter, Fla.	23,538	26,480
1968	Walton County, Fla.	23,533	28,200
1969	Wheeling, Ill.	23,524	28,390
1970	Weston, Mass.	23,521	10,600
1971	Joplin, Mo.	23,495	41,630
1972	Woodland, Calif.	23,460	37,280
1973	Hillsboro, Ore.	23,458	33,070
1974	Tecumseh, Mich.	23,448	7,550
1975	Woodbury County, Iowa	23,442	98,400
1976	Pocatello, Idaho	23,352	43,520
1977	Easton, Mass.	23,349	18,870
1978	Crawfordsville, Ind.	23,327	13,870
1979	Warren County, N.C.	23,320	16,600
1980	Wayland, Mass.	23,318	12,220
1981	Saline County, Kan.	23,310	50,000
1982	Longmeadow, Mass.	23,297	16,330
1983	Tuscola County, Mich.	23,285	56,600
1984	Carroll County, Va.	23,279	28,000
1985	Hoffman Estates, Ill.	23,275	44,720
1986	Florence, S.C.	23,270	32,380
1987	Gogebic County, Mich.	23,266	18,100
1988	Orem, Utah	23,251	64,420
1989	Warren County, Va.	23,249	24,900
1990	Athens County, Ohio	23,232	58,900
1991	Ridgewood, N.J.	23,190	24,320
1992	Clark County, Wis.	23,187	33,100
1993	Painesville, Ohio	23,166	16,090
1994	Watertown, S.D.	23,149	16,840
1995	Belleville Township, N.J.	23,128	36,040
1996	Portage, Mich.	23,110	40,460
1997	East St. Louis, Ill.	23,101	47,260
1998	Sheridan County, Wyo.	23,088	25,000
1999	Montclair, Calif.	23,077	26,100
2000	Barnstable County, Mass.	23,053	178,700

AN ALTERNATIVE TO DE-ASSUMPTION

EXHIBIT 10
DATE 2/11/93
HB 427

The problem that created state assumption - the declining value of the county mill and the insufficiency of revenues to adequately fund assistance programs - is still present today. That problem is not one of mismanagement of county operations and programs but one of unmanageable circumstances involving increasing caseloads and decreasing financial resources.

EXAMPLE

<u>Yellowstone County</u>	<u>Cascade County</u>
Mill value - \$190,000	\$91,887
Caseload - 5,555	4,589
Apps/mo. - 598	496

<u>Rosebud County</u>	<u>Deer Lodge County</u>
Mill value - \$168,000	\$8,745
Caseload - 723	784
Apps/mo. - 63	64

Except for this financial difference and the statutorily-driven disparity between the costs of the GRA/GRM programs, state and non-assumed counties are really quite similar.

OCTOBER 1992 STATISTICS

	<u>Assumed</u>	<u>Non-assumed</u>
Staff -	194	176
Cases -	24,577	21,558
Apps -	2367	2,007
Avg caseload -	139	134

Notes

1. County Directors not counted in staff
2. Swysgood cuts not deducted
3. 5% cuts not deducted
4. GRA/GRM not counted in caseload

EXHIBIT 10
DATE 2/11/93
HB 427

As an alternative to total elimination of GRA/GRM in some or all state assumed counties, we propose a team approach to management of poverty programs.

- State assumption would continue and existing administrative resources would be used to pool and disburse GRA/GRM for state assumed counties.
- These counties would operate within the 12 mill levy limit through cooperative development of a restrictive GRA/GRM program.
- This minimal program would still be uniform among the 12 counties and would be quite comparable to the program in the 44 non-assumed counties.
- The Legislature would need to provide the legal basis for this proposal to be carried out.
- DFS costs could not be funded from the revenues generated by the state assumed county mill levy.
- GRA/GRM expenditures would be subject to funding limits with the same authority as non-assumed counties to regulate programs.

Social & Rehabilitation Services
FTE Levels on 12/11/92

EXHIBIT 11
DATE 2/11/93
HB 427

NON-ASSUMED COUNTIES		AVERAGE (10) APPLICATIONS PLUS CASELOAD	TOTAL FTES without Co. Dir.	AVERAGE CASES without Co. Dir.
CO	County			
1	Beaverhead	554	3.00	184.67
2	Big Horn	1,206	8.00	150.75
3	Blaine	645	8.00	80.63
4	Broadwater	226	3.00	75.33
5	Carbon	415	3.00	138.33
8	Chouteau	191	3.00	63.67
9	Custer, Garfield, McCone, Powder River, Prairie	1,070	6.00	178.33
11	Dawson	454	4.00	113.50
13	Fallon, Carter, Wibaux	226	3.00	75.33
14	Fergus, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell, Petroleum, Wheatland	1,239	9.50	130.42
16	Gallatin	1,632	11.00	148.36
18	Glacier	1,603	11.00	145.73
21	Hill, Liberty	1,323	13.00	101.77
22	Jefferson	415	3.00	138.33
28	Madison	199	1.00	199.00
37	Pondera, Teton, Toole	894	8.25	108.36
42	Richland	561	4.50	124.67
43	Roosevelt, Daniels, Sheridan	1,591	9.00	176.78
44	Rosebud, Treasure	789	4.95	159.39
45	Sanders	612	3.25	188.31
48	Stillwater, Sweetgrass	414	4.00	103.50
53	Valley, Phillips	824	8.00	103.00
56	Yellowstone	6,013	41.00	146.66
		23,096	172.45	133.93

ASSUMED COUNTIES		AVERAGE (10) APPLICATIONS PLUS CASELOAD	TOTAL FTES without Co. Dir.	TOTAL CASES without Co. Dir.
CO	County			
7	Cascade	4,991	38.50	129.64
12	Deer Lodge	835	8.00	104.38
15	Flathead	3,713	24.00	154.71
24	Lake	1,766	12.50	141.28
25	Lewis & Clark	2,843	20.00	142.15
27	Lincoln	1,324	10.25	129.17
32	Missoula, Mineral	5,251	37.25	140.97
34	Park, Meagher	923	6.50	142.00
39	Powell, Grnaite	450	3.40	132.35
41	Ravalli	1,527	10.50	145.43
47	Silver Bow	2,773	23.00	120.57
		26,396	193.90	136.13

State Total

49,492 366.35 135.09

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER**

Appropriation

COMMITTEE

BILL NO. HB 427

DATE 2/11/93

SPONSOR(S)

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
SHARON L. STRATTON	FITCO. Commissioner		✓
GEORGE SHAWKEY	CASCADE Co OHS		
Pathy Guiberson	Deer Lodge Co OHS		
Wanda Stout	Jetterson Co. OHS & Commissioner		
Mike Schestedt	Missoula County		✓
CARLO CIERI	PARK County		✓
HARLEY WARNER	ASSOC. OF CHURCHES		X
HOWARD GIPÉ	FATHERS COMMISSION		✓
GENE VUCKOVICH	AUGERSON/DEER LODGE		X
Edward G. Beaudette	X' "		X
Larry Fashenda	Cascade County		X
Ann Mary Hummer	Missoula County		X
Kala George	Cascade		
STAR JACKMAN	Cascade Co		

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER

Approp COMMITTEE BILL NO. HPB 427
DATE 2/11/93 SPONSOR(S) _____

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Wilbur Johnson P.O. Box 617	Johnson advocacy Service Great Hall		X
Roger La Voie PROB CLERK H.L.	SAS	neutral	
Linda Sall-Anderson	L.C. Cmty MT Assn of Counties		✓
SHARON HOFF	Montana Catholic Conference		✓
Ken Fleming	Powell County		X
EARL KNIGHT	Powell County		X
Roy O'Leary RPT AGENT	Cascade County		X
Harry Mitchell	✓ ✓		X
DEBRA SCHALESCHER	MT LIBRARY ASSN		X
Ed Scheibel	LTC		
Don Shea	MLTC		X
Jack Lynch	Beth Shalom Bldg		X
Arlynn Isenbaur	Mt. Arts Council		X

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER

Appropriations COMMITTEE BILL NO. 427
DATE 2/11/93 SPONSOR(S) _____

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Steve Powell	Rawalli Co Commissioners		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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