

DATE FEB 9, 1979

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

BILL NO. 293

17E

## VISITOR'S REGISTER

| NAME              | REPRESENTING                          | Check One |     |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----|
|                   |                                       | Support   | Opp |
| Dee Stalnaker     | MAHPER                                |           |     |
| Maureen McMahon   | MAHPER                                |           |     |
| William McElwain  | <del>Montana State Univ.</del> Self   |           |     |
| Oral Bepko        | SELF                                  |           |     |
| JANE Lloyd        | Billingham Council                    |           |     |
| David Hunter      | City Helena                           |           |     |
| Mike Stephen      | MT Assoc of Counties                  |           |     |
| Phil Campbell     | MEA                                   |           |     |
| Jean M. Evans     | formerly Billings City County Library | 292       |     |
| Robert Cookington | Joint County-City Library, Billings   | 292       |     |
| Robert Sepp       | Self                                  |           |     |

Date 2/7/79

## ROLL CALL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

46th LEGISLATIVE SESSION - 1979

| NAME                         | PRESENT | ABSENT | EXCUSED |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Sen. Bob Brown, Chairman     | X       |        |         |
| Sen. Ed Smith, Vice Chairman | X       |        |         |
| Sen. Jesse O'Hara            | X       |        |         |
| Sen. George McCallum         | X       |        |         |
| Sen. Elmer Severson          | X       |        |         |
| Sen. Mike Anderson           | X       |        |         |
| Sen. Chet Blaylock           | X lots  |        |         |
| Sen. Larry Fasbender         | X       |        |         |
| Sen. Richard Smith           | X       |        |         |
| Sen. Bill Thomas             | X       |        |         |
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Each Day Attach to Minutes.

with a library they should be addressed locally and not by the legislature. He stated in Lewis and Clark County the county levies 3 mills, the city levies 5.4 mills for library support. If the bill passes, it will limit the powers of funding in cities.

Jane Lloyd, representing the Billings City Council, presented her written testimony in opposition to the bill to the committee (attachment #9).

Mike Stephen, representing the Montana Association of Counties, stated they support libraries in any form as far as serving citizens needs. However, the general philosophy of the bill is one of restricting and requiring local governments with self-governing powers to handle their own problems and the association feels since the legislature has mandated local government powers, they are well equipped to handle their own situations.

Dan Mizner, Executive Director of the Montana League of Cities and Towns, stated in case the committee thinks the library federation picture is all rosy it isn't. Some irate people in northeastern Montana called him and asked him to deliver to the committee the message that the federation people dictate, they do the selecting and telling and they are very unhappy with the program.

The other message Mr. Mizner delivered was from the League and that was that this is the kind of bill that if you can't get it done at home do it at the legislature. They are opposed to it as it erodes the self-governing powers.

There being no further opponents, Senator Conover closed. He said the ones doing the talking are the new form of government city managers. He said they are afraid the bill is going to take some authority away from them and all it does is let the city-county library boards have the authority to run their libraries, not the city managers. He questioned the 5.4 levy in Helena saying the law says they cannot and he doubts if it would hold up in court.

The hearing was opened for discussion by members of the committee.

Senator Thomas asked if it is true that we are being asked to adjudicate a local problem.

Mr. Cookingham stated, yes, in a sense.

There being no further discussion, the meeting adjourned to reconvene Monday, February 12, 1979, at 12:30 p.m.

Bob Brown Chairman

#### PROPOSERS

Robert Cookingham, Director of the "County-City" Library in Yellowstone County, stated the bill will strengthen the library federation. He stated there aren't many dollars for libraries in Montana and federations can make the most efficient use of those monies. He stated there are problems in interpretations and problems with contracts with other cities and towns and he is concerned that the loopholes are closed and services and contracts are clarified. He urged support of the bill stating it will strengthen library development, city-county libraries, and library federations.

Senator Blaylock present.

JoAnn Evans, trustee of the Parmly Billings City-County Library, stated as trustees they are charged with providing efficient service to all people in the city, county and federation. The Board is the one unit which has the power to contract for giving and receiving of library services with city, county, and state entities. The funding is 60% city, 30% county, and 10% federation. She stated if one of the governmental agencies had veto power the service would lapse. She urged support of the bill.

Alma Jacobs, Montana State Librarian, stated the lay board is the #1 thing which has made libraries as good as they are. Libraries depend on laymen in their boards in areas of funding and contracting. Trustees are representatives of users, they are unpaid, and concerned about efficiency and cost saving. Federations expand resources through the state so that everyone has more. She urged support of the bill.

Alene Cooper, librarian at the Montana State Library, said libraries as institutions are central to the freedom to read. If the bill passed, she said library boards could continue to function.

#### OPPOSERS

David Hunter, representing the city of Helena, stated this is probably the most important local government bill this session. He stated this bill attacks the concept of local government powers. He further stated if this bill is successful, we'll see firefighters, water departments, etc., in with the same bills next session. He said this bill affects only 17 cities in the state. He bill, it seemed to him, was motivated by the problems of one city. He state the Lewis and Clark City-County Library has no problems with their monies at fiscal year end as they go into the next year's budget as do specific donations. He felt if there are problems locally

Dee Ann Stalnaker presented her written testimony in opposition to the bill to the committee. (attachment #7)

Maureen McMahan, a Helena student and freshman at Carroll College, stated there is already a comprehensive health education course being taught in the schools in Helena and part of that course includes drug education including marijuana. She said she wondered why marijuana should be singled out as other drugs and alcohol are also prevalent.

Dr. William Serdahely presented his written testimony in opposition to the bill to the committee (attachment #8).

Oral Behunin presented his written testimony in opposition to the bill to the committee (attachment #9).

There being no further opponents, Senator Turnage closed by saying he appreciated all those who testified for and against the bill as he felt everyone was sincere in what they are trying to do. He stated he felt it was necessary to break the curriculum mandate in this case due to the seriousness of the problem.

He further stated there is a provision in the bill on lines 17-19 to allow for teaching of alcohol and other drug problems. He said if anyone could find anything good to teach a 12 year old about marijuana, they were welcome to do it. But, he added, be sure what you teach is correct. He said if we don't do something now, we will be right where we started - at ground zero. He said if we only show them films guaranteed just to scare them to death, they'll have to go out and take a joint just to get over it.

After discussion by the committee, the hearing on Senate Bill 178 was closed.

#### SENATE BILL 292

Senator Conover, sponsor of the bill, stated the bill refers to the powers and duties of city/county and federation libraries. He said there are many grey areas of responsibility and some problems with funds and how they can be spent and by whom. Setting up a separate library fund is a problem as leftover city funds go into the general fund at the end of the fiscal year and county funds carry over in the library fund. He said further in Billings the city/county library is also a federation library serving ten counties with various services such as mail-a-book and bookmobile and summer programs.

and can lead to experimenting with harder drugs in order to sustain the high. He felt if students were given enough information to make a mature judgement, it would perhaps save them at a later date.

#### PROPOSERS

Dr. Bennett, Representative from District 15, stated ongoing research on marijuana and THC is long standing. Physiologically, it affects brain cells and extended use has even been shown to produce a certain amount of irreversible brain damage. He said college students tried LSD and amphetamines and after so long that usage dropped way off and has nearly stopped altogether because they educated themselves. If children know use of marijuana leads to serious and harmful effects, they may not try it. He stated the bill is excellent and could even be broadened to include hard drugs and alcohol. He urged support of the bill saying it was a step in the right direction.

Chad Smith, representing the Montana School Boards Association, urged support of the bill. He stated they did have some concern with the word "course" but with the proposed amendment they support the bill.

Lyle Eggum, Office of Public Instruction, presented his written testimony in favor of the bill to the committee. (attachment #6)

#### OPPOSERS

Phil Campbell, representing the Montana Education Association, stated that by opposing the bill he was not supporting the use of marijuana but rather felt the legislature should not mandate curriculum. He agreed in that respect with Mr. Eggum's testimony. He stated the bill does not address the problem of qualified people to teach the units. He felt the information could be taught in health programs. He posed a fiscal impact problem in hiring new teachers with specific course training citing Missoula as an example. If all the sophomores had to take the course, two new teachers would have to be hired as well as new materials purchased. He also stated he felt that only teaching one side of the problem is "intellectually dishonest". He felt that the Board of Public Education should have the responsibility of implementing the curriculum rather than mandating it by law. He further said there is no problem with the concept of the bill, only the problem of mandating curriculum.

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
February 9, 1979

The Senate Education Committee met Friday, February 9, 1979, in Room 402 of the Capitol Building. The meeting was called to order at 12:34 p.m. by Senator Bob Brown, Chairman. Committee members present were Senators Brown, E. Smith, Thomas, O'Hara, R. Smith, Anderson, Severson, Fasbender, and McCallum, with Senator Blaylock arriving late.

The committee heard Senate Bill 178 and Senate Bill 292.

SENATE BILL 178

Senator Turnage, sponsor of the bill, stated there are two areas of concern regarding Senate Bill 178. The first, is there evidence of potential hazards due to the use of marijuana; and second, is it proper to mandate a course of instruction. He noted that the material he gathered to be presented to the committee presents both sides of the bill. He made an effort to gather all the relevant material, not just that which reflects the opinion of the sponsor. He presented a script of a documentary by NBC entitled "Reading, Writing and Reefer" which triggered the writing of the bill. (attachment #1) He also presented materials from the Office of Public Instruction who did a computer search for relevant material, (attachment #2) and a report from the Legislative Auditor stating pros and cons on the issue (attachment #3). District Judge Robert H. Wilson, Billings, sent a report regarding information from his youth court re marijuana use. Senator Turnage noted the report states there is a problem with marijuana use in schools and it shouldn't be ignored (attachment #4). Senator Turnage also passed out an article entitled "The Case Against Marijuana, New Medical Findings" from the February 20, 1979 issue of Family Circle magazine (attachment #5).

Returning to the script of "Reading, Writing and Reefer" Senator Turnage quoted Dr. Robert Dupont, Former Director of the National Institute for Drug Abuse, and Keith Stroup, Director, NORML, both of whom had publicly stated in the past that marijuana was less of a health hazard than tobacco or alcohol and who now have done a dramatic turnabout and cannot stress enough the hazards of smoking marijuana, especially in youngsters. Senator Turnage said the problem is now serious enough to be focused in a unit of instruction from the elementary level on up. He said he doesn't want to frighten children or even get into the legalities but he feels they have the right to know about the potential hazards. If even a minimum number of children were persuaded not to try or continue using marijuana, the effort would be worthwhile. He stated that only since 1976 has there been any reliable clinical evidence that marijuana use is harmful. He cited examples of psychological disorientation and physiological problems such as brain cell damage. He also pointed out that after chronic use, highs aren't as high anymore

# Public School Budgets & Expenditures

| Fiscal Year | Public School Foundation Program | Permissive Increase Without Vote | Voted Levy  | Total General Fund Budget | Per Pupil ANB Budget | Total All School Expenditures |
|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1949-50     | \$20,541,000                     | \$2,863,000                      | \$1,898,000 | \$25,302,000              | \$267.53             | \$33,528,000                  |
| 1950-51     | 21,233,000                       | 3,145,000                        | 2,084,000   | 26,462,000                | 270.09               | 36,019,000                    |
| 1951-52     | 21,394,000                       | 5,393,000                        | 1,780,000   | 28,567,000                | 284.85               | 37,104,000                    |
| 1952-53     | 21,624,000                       | 5,453,000                        | 2,652,000   | 29,729,000                | 291.72*              | 41,365,000                    |
| 1953-54     | 24,268,000                       | 6,000,000                        | 2,402,000   | 32,670,000                | 308.04               | 47,414,000                    |
| 1954-55     | 25,387,000                       | 6,434,000                        | 2,996,000   | 34,817,000                | 311.84               | 49,567,000                    |
| 1955-56     | 27,657,000                       | 7,197,000                        | 2,871,000   | 37,725,000                | 324.81               | 57,976,000                    |
| 1956-57     | 28,750,000                       | 7,418,000                        | 4,255,000   | 40,423,000                | 332.83               | 58,995,000                    |
| 1957-58     | 32,402,000                       | 8,362,000                        | 3,388,000   | 44,152,000                | 347.97               | 64,646,000                    |
| 1958-59     | 33,662,000                       | 8,930,000                        | 4,230,000   | 46,822,000                | 359.25               | 64,918,000                    |
| 1959-60     | 35,966,000                       | 9,448,000                        | 5,000,000   | 50,414,000                | 376.73               | 65,184,000                    |
| 1960-61     | 37,211,000                       | 9,688,000                        | 7,158,000   | 54,057,000                | 388.93               | 79,025,000                    |
| 1961-62     | 39,582,000                       | 11,115,000                       | 7,757,000   | 58,454,000                | 404.37               | 84,080,000                    |
| 1962-63     | 41,168,000                       | 11,452,000                       | 9,532,000   | 62,152,000                | 411.10               | 89,204,000                    |
| 1963-64     | 48,235,000                       | 15,183,000                       | 4,846,000   | 68,263,000                | 431.80               | 94,232,000                    |
| 1964-65     | 49,464,000                       | 16,045,000                       | 6,073,000   | 71,582,000                | 440.17               | 96,135,000                    |
| 1965-66     | 53,900,000                       | 17,477,000                       | 6,240,000   | 77,617,000                | 462.89               | 104,665,000                   |
| 1966-67     | 54,906,000                       | 18,111,000                       | 9,586,000   | 82,603,000                | 482.24               | 120,333,000                   |
| 1967-68     | 69,261,000                       | 16,868,000                       | 9,063,000   | 95,192,000                | 540.12               | 136,554,000                   |
| 1968-69     | 70,996,000                       | 17,514,000                       | 14,443,000  | 102,953,000               | 568.84               | 145,050,000                   |
| 1969-70     | 81,639,000                       | 20,265,000                       | 15,629,000  | 117,533,000               | 635.75               | 150,300,000(1)                |
| 1970-71     | 82,629,000                       | 20,614,000                       | 23,246,000  | 126,489,000               | 677.35               | 154,232,000(2)                |
| 1971-72     | 86,951,000                       | 21,593,000                       | 25,475,000  | 134,156,000               | 707.60               | 164,735,000(2)                |
| 1972-73     | 91,479,000                       | 22,814,000                       | 30,275,000  | 144,567,000               | 753.12               | 174,181,000(2)                |
| 1973-74     | 97,468,000                       | 24,329,000                       | 31,153,000  | 152,950,000               | 783.64               | 193,462,000(2)                |
| 1974-75     | 108,623,000                      | 27,117,000                       | 41,317,000  | 117,118,000               | 1,000.51             | 223,970,000(2)                |
| 1975-76     | 125,814,000                      | 31,393,000                       | 49,153,000  | 206,360,000               | 1,182.91             | 260,450,000(2)                |
| 1976-77     | 140,630,000                      | 35,110,000                       | 53,652,000  | 229,392,000               | 1,334.11             | 285,602,000(2)                |
| 1977-78     | 150,885,000                      | 37,656,000                       | 60,798,000  | 249,339,000               | 1,465.70             | 311,546,000(2)                |
| 1978-79     | 161,854,000                      | 40,407,000                       | 66,021,000  | 268,282,000               | 1,600.70             | 369,221,000(2)                |

Source: Montana State Dept. of Public Instruction Publications, Official Public School Budgets as adopted by Education Assn. Estimate; (2) Total Budgets Adopted First Mon. in August. \*ANB-Average Number Belonging in



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| School<br>Census<br>6-21 | Oct. 1<br>Enroll-<br>ments | ANB     | ANB % of<br>Oct. 1<br>Enrollments | ADA  |        |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|
| 1949-50                  | 143,853                    | 104,221 | 97,974                            | 94 % | 93.5   |
| 1950-51                  | 145,806                    | 107,341 | 100,287                           | 93   | 95.3   |
| 1951-52                  | 146,716                    | 108,947 | 101,908                           | 94   | 96.6   |
| 1952-53                  | 150,072                    | 112,779 | 106,056                           | 94   | 100.6  |
| 1953-54                  | 156,309                    | 118,642 | 111,648                           | 94   | 106.6  |
| 1954-55                  | 162,589                    | 122,367 | 116,150                           | 95   | 110.8  |
| 1955-56                  | 169,203                    | 128,283 | 121,451                           | 95   | 116.1  |
| 1956-57                  | 175,911                    | 133,285 | 126,883                           | 95   | 120.4  |
| 1957-58                  | 180,117                    | 136,832 | 130,332                           | 95   | 124.0  |
| 1958-59                  | 186,433                    | 140,758 | 133,818                           | 95   | 128.7  |
| 1959-60                  | 192,981                    | 145,231 | 139,034                           | 96   | 131.8  |
| 1960-61                  | 199,975                    | 151,063 | 144,557                           | 96   | 136.1  |
| 1961-62                  | 205,729                    | 154,774 | 151,186                           | 98   | 142.5  |
| 1962-63                  | 211,669                    | 156,999 | 158,089                           | 101  | 146.2  |
| 1963-64                  | 215,216                    | 161,230 | 162,622                           | 101  | 151.2  |
| 1964-65                  | 219,344                    | 164,982 | 167,679                           | 102  | 153.1  |
| 1965-66                  | 244,465                    | 166,765 | 171,302                           | 103  | 155.0  |
| 1966-67                  | 228,080                    | 167,984 | 176,241                           | 105  | 157.6  |
| 1967-68                  | 231,000                    | 171,806 | 180,988                           | 105  | 160.6  |
| 1968-69                  | 229,470                    | 172,768 | 184,872                           | 106  | 160.9  |
| 1969-70                  | 229,088                    | 174,532 | 186,741                           | 107  | 162.6  |
| 1970-71                  | 230,435                    | 173,417 | 189,734                           | 109  | 163.6  |
| 1971-72                  | 222,785                    | 172,056 | 191,958                           | 112  | 163.5  |
| 1972-73                  | -----                      | 172,045 | 195,178                           | 113  | 158.71 |
| 1973-74                  | -----                      | 172,158 | 177,028                           | 103  | 160.35 |
| 1974-75                  | -----                      | 171,787 | 174,451                           | 102  | 158.61 |
| 1975-76                  | -----                      | 170,547 | 171,944                           | 101  | 156.64 |
| 1976-77                  | -----                      | 168,730 | 170,117                           | 101  | 154.82 |
| 1977-78                  | -----                      | 164,010 | 167,664                           | 102  | -----  |

(slidnd)  
\* BNA . lidnd  
Total

Per Cent Increase---1950-72 School Census  
Per Cent Increase---1950-78 October 1 Enrollments  
Per Cent Increase---1950-76 Average Daily Attendance (ADA)  
Per Cent Increase---1950-78 Average Number Belonging (ANB)  
All Public School Expenditures---% Increase-1950-79

Source: Office State Superintendent of Public Instruction  
Official Reports, Montana County Superintendents

STATE FOUNDATION PROGRAM BUDGET INCREASES SINCE 1963 REVISION

| Fiscal Year      | Maximum Elementary Schedules (1) | % Incr. | Maximum High School Schedules (1) | % Incr. | Voted Levies | Total Property Taxes for Schools | Average Number Belonging (2) |
|------------------|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1963-64          | \$330.00                         | 10.5%   | \$ 448.00                         | 29.4%   | \$ 4,846,000 | \$ 56,250,000                    | 158,089                      |
| 1965-66          | 349.80                           | 6.0     | 478.88                            | 6.0     | 6,240,000    | 61,157,000                       | 167,679                      |
| 1967-68          | 402.25                           | 14.0    | 546.00                            | 14.9    | 9,063,000    | 77,916,000                       | 176,241                      |
| 1969-70          | 451.35                           | 12.2    | 622.50                            | 14.0    | 15,629,000   | 88,860,000                       | 124,871                      |
| 1971-72          | 470.00                           | 4.1     | 648.00                            | 4.1     | 25,475,000   | 103,877,000                      | 189,734                      |
| 1972-73          | 489.00                           | 4.0     | 675.00                            | 4.2     | 30,275,000   | 109,866,000                      | 191,958                      |
| 1973-74          | 513.50                           | 5.0     | 708.75                            | 5.0     | 31,153,000   | 122,882,000                      | 195,178                      |
| 1974-75          | 551.50                           | 7.4     | 756.75                            | 6.8     | 41,317,000   | 130,682,000                      | 177,028                      |
| 1975-76          | 639.10                           | 15.9    | 851.10                            | 12.5    | 49,153,000   | 153,349,000                      | 174,451                      |
| 1976-77          | 720.20                           | 12.7    | 959.40                            | 12.7    | 53,652,000   | 162,057,000                      | 171,944                      |
| 1977-78          | 770.50                           | 6.9     | 1,027.00                          | 7.0     | 60,798,000   | 173,348,000                      | 170,117                      |
| 1978-79          | 824.50                           | 7.0     | 1,098.00                          | 6.9     | 66,021,000   | 191,098,000                      |                              |
| 1 Year Increase  |                                  | 7.0     |                                   | 6.9%    |              |                                  |                              |
| 2 Year Increase  |                                  | 14.0    |                                   | 14.0%   |              |                                  |                              |
| 3 Year Increase  |                                  | 60.6%   |                                   | 54.9%   |              |                                  |                              |
| 11 Year Increase |                                  | 104.9%  |                                   | 101.1%  |              |                                  |                              |

1) Rate for elementary schools with ANB over 301 and high schools ANB over 601.

2) Average Number Belonging based on previous years enrollment and used for budgeting purposes.

# MONTANA TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 4909

1706 NINTH AVE

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

406.442-2130

February 7, 1979

Edward W. Nelson, Executive Vice President  
Montana Taxpayers Association

## Comments on Senate Bill 2

This proposal increases the present School Foundation Program schedules by 9.2%. During the past decade the schedules have been increased 136% for elementary and 129% for High School.

We do believe the push that school spending receives from these increases has played a major role in the escalation of education costs even when enrollments are decreasing. It should be noted even with the forced enrollment increase which has occurred with the addition of P.I.R. or pupil instruction related days and the addition of public kindergarten school enrollments have dramatically decreased for the past six years. If enrollment rather than ANB is used there has been a decrease for the past 8 years.

This proposed legislation significantly alters the funding available for state government as it exceeds the executive budget.

We believe if this legislation is passed it should be amended to include:

1. A budget and spending limitation for schools.
2. A requirement with the proposal that the state will fully fund its obligation for the Foundation Program.

NAME: Edward W. Nelson DATE: 2-7-79

ADDRESS: 1706-9th Ave. Helena

PHONE: 442-2130

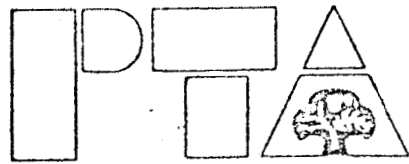
REPRESENTING WHOM? Montana Taxpayers Assoc.

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: S.B. 2

DO YOU: SUPPORT?        AMEND? X OPPOSE? X

COMMENTS: Attached

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.



MONTANA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

February 6, 1979

To the Honorable Members of the Senate Education Committee:

The Great Falls PTA Council strongly supports the passage of Senate Bill 2 with its increase of 9%. The Foundation Program directly effects the quality of education our children will be receiving and as concerned parents and teachers we can not allow the degree of quality to diminish in the slightest degree. Montana's future lies in her youth and the best education is the least we can offer them in their preparation to becoming adults in our state.

Therefore, we urge you to recommend a "do-pass" report out of this committee.

Thank-you for your time and consideration to us and our request.

Sincerely,

*Sharon S. Finney*

Sharon S. Finney

Great Falls PTA Council President



NAME: SHARON S FINNEY DATE: FEB 7 1979

ADDRESS: RT 4 Box 269 Great Falls

PHONE: 453-2783

REPRESENTING WHOM? MONTANA STATE PTA

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SENATE BILL 2

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENTS: STATE PTA STRONGLY SUPPORTS  
THIS BILL AT A 9% INCREASE

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

teachers, some office help, and a principal who may or may not have more than one school. The 9% that is presented in Senate Bill #2 which raises approximately 7% for an increase, will not adequately keep up with inflation, but it will keep us on the present rate of providing increases each year for teachers to maintain their present standard of living. We feel that Senate Bill #2 is established at a level that we can live with over the next two years.

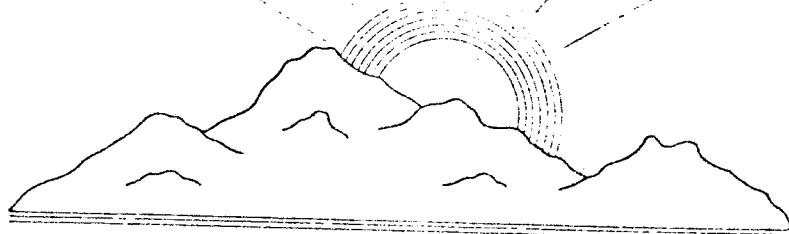
3. We are aware of the current trend to cut programs in order to hold down the soaring cost of education across not only Montana but all over the United States. The Montana elementary schools do not have programs that can be cut drastically that would improve the financial situation any better than it presently is. Quite to the contrary there are programs that should be instituted that would make education more equal for all the students across the state. There are times when we need to expand our programs to keep up with the increasing needs of the students of Montana. An example of this is the current programs that are now being started in districts for the gifted and talented. Most of these programs are financed through local tax efforts and our local mill levies. We are not advocating through this Bill that money be set aside specifically for the gifted and talented, however, it is an example of trying to meet the needs of all the students. Expanded programs at times are in the best interest of our educational system. We feel that Senate Bill #2 will adequately fund education so that if there is need to expand further it does provide enough funding for local districts so that Boards and Trustees can explore these options and put in front of their voters programs that they feel meet the needs of their community.

We, the Montana Association of Elementary School Principals, heartily endorse Senate Bill #2 and we hope that you would give it every consideration in your deliberation.



#5  
MONTANA ASSOCIATION OF  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
PRINCIPALS

JOHN R. FERRO, president  
Central School  
402 North Warren  
Helena, Montana 59601  
Phone: 442-5620



NAESP

SAM

TO: Montana Senate Education Committee  
FROM: John R. Ferro, President, Montana Association of  
Elementary School Principals  
RE: Senate Bill #2  
DATE: February 7, 1979

The Montana Association of Elementary School Principals wish to go on record as being strongly in favor of Senate Bill #2. To elaborate at great length on testimony for this Bill would be redundant. Other education associations testimony has been presented. It would lack giving credit to legislators, and particularly the Senate Education Committee, for having a great deal of knowledge of the Foundation Program and the needs of the public schools of Montana. We would, however, like to point out three major areas of concern that prompt our testimony in support of this Bill.

1. It is the elementary school principal that is responsible for the education of a little better than 1/2 of the students that are in the public schools in our state. We are responsible for carrying out the programs that are, not only mandated through the laws of the State of Montana, but also the policies that are issued to us by the respective Boards of Trustees. We feel that the education in the State of Montana is far above the national average. We would wish to keep it this way and also to expand the good record and increase the effectiveness of the teachers. We feel that the present proposal in Senate Bill #2 will keep us in line with inflation and the increasing demands placed upon the schools. If there are going to be cuts made in the school, the only places that can be reduced at the elementary school level are in the instructional supplies that are presently being used by teachers. With ever increasing inflation we feel that lowering the 9% that is being presented in Senate Bill #2 would deteriorate from an adequate level to a crucial point that would impair the effectiveness of our teachers. It appears through our spending of these school monies that we are continually losing ground with the inflation that we presently have. As a small example of this - we are presently getting word that paper will be going from \$1.50 a ream to \$2.50 a ream in the next year. This alone is a huge expenditure for elementary schools. The replacement of capital outlay is also far above the present 9% that is proposed in Senate Bill #2. We are not advocating an amendment that would increase the funding, however, we do feel that this Bill along with local mill levies will keep us at an even rate.
2. As we are sure that you are well aware, salaries take up a major portion of any school budget. Most elementary schools are composed of a staff of

NAME: John R. Fern DATE: 2-2-77

ADDRESS: Central School Hoboken

PHONE: 442 5620

REPRESENTING WHOM? Hortons Association of Elem. School Principals

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: Senate #2

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENTS: Written support submitted

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

24

Great Falls Public Schools  
Great Falls, Montana

THE EFFECTS OF SB 2 & A 9.2% DISTRICT LEVY INCREASE  
WITH A 6% INCREASE IN GENERAL FUND BUDGETS

- Assumptions:
- 1) Foundation program schedule rates as provided in SB 2
  - 2) No change in the total special education budget or method of funding
  - 3) An increase in the voted levy of 9.2% to equal the increase in schedule rates
  4. A 6% increase in the FY '80 budget but not including special education

ELEMENTARY

|            | ANB  | x | RATE      | = | FOUNDATION PROGRAM |
|------------|------|---|-----------|---|--------------------|
| (K-6)      | 6957 | x | \$ 900.45 | = | \$ 6,264,431       |
| (Collins)  | 102  | x | 1109.80   | = | 113,200            |
| (7-8)      | 2365 | x | 1200.00   | = | <u>2,838,000</u>   |
|            |      |   |           |   | \$ 9,215,631       |
| Voted Levy |      |   |           |   | <u>5,257,980</u>   |
| TOTAL      |      |   |           |   | \$ 14,473,611      |

The FY '79 Elementary General Fund Budget without Special Education is \$13,993,639. With a 6% increase for FY '80 the budget would be \$14,833,257. Based on the foregoing a deficit of \$359,646 would exist even with these increased efforts of both the State and District.

HIGH SCHOOL

|            |      |   |           |   |                  |
|------------|------|---|-----------|---|------------------|
| (9-12)     | 5111 | x | \$1200.00 | = | \$ 6,133,200     |
| Voted Levy |      |   |           |   | <u>2,513,784</u> |
|            |      |   |           |   | \$ 8,646,984     |

The FY '79 High School General Fund Budget without Special Ed is \$8,591,028. With a 6% increase for FY '80 the budget would be \$9,106,490. In spite of the increased efforts of both the State and District there would still remain a \$459,506 deficit.

#4

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS OF MONTANA (SAM)

FOUNDATION PROGRAM

Whereas, There are apparent inequities in current Foundation Program schedules for various size schools; and

Whereas, There are efforts for weighted funding of high cost, categorical programs such as Special Education and Vocational Education from the Foundation Program; and

Whereas, Public Schools have experienced increased costs during the past biennium primarily due to inflation; and

Whereas, There are efforts to curtail large increases in voted levies; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That SAM support efforts to provide greater equity in Foundation Program schedules; and

Resolved, If such programs as Special Education and Vocational Education are funded from the Foundation Program on a weighted basis that the Foundation Program be increased to cover such weightedness; and

Resolved, That the Foundation Program be increased by a percentage so as to allow districts to maintain or reduce voted levies.

Jacob A. Block, Chairman  
SAM Legislation & Resolutions Committee

nbj

NAME:                     

DATE: 2-7-79

ADDRESS :

PHONE :

REPRESENTING WHOM?

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL:

DO YOU:

SUPPORT?

AMEND?

OPPOSE?

COMMENTS :

AS: Stucke L

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Leonard H. Sargent DATE: 2-7-79

ADDRESS: 501 N. Sanders

PHONE: 442-2180

REPRESENTING WHOM? MSBA

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 2

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENTS: SB 2 will provide funding for the foundation  
program at a status quo level. The money in  
actual dollars will be solely within the guidelines  
or collection as prescribed by President Miller.  
With the possibility of many other levels of education  
funding being rolled back upon local district  
any level of funding below that in SB 2 will  
be disastrous.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

quired mandatory jail sentences for violations of Montana drug laws by youth under 18 years. The District is composed of five counties -- Yellowstone, Big Horn, Carbon, Stillwater and Treasure.

A copy of that order is attached to this report as Exhibit 1.

Since then that policy has been strictly enforced throughout this judicial district. The imposition of this mandatory jail policy for violation of drug laws by juveniles sparked considerable controversy. The pros and cons of marijuana usage and whether or not it should be legalized were placed directly in issue. Many questioned imposition of jail for the possession of marijuana, let alone mandatory jail.

The propriety or effectiveness of invoking mandatory jail sentences upon youth for first offenses of any kind -- or even at all -- stirred further controversy.

Rehabilitation and treatment of youthful offenders has for many years leaned toward policies other than punishment for all offenses committed by youth. Many people who are recognized as authorities in the field, have effectively moved most judicial authorities away from first-time punishment of youthful offenders.

The result has been that very few courts in the United States now impose jail time for juveniles as punishment.

The years of 1969 and 1970 marked the beginning of extensive youth involvement with illegal drugs in this judicial district. It became recognized as a substantial community problem. During the nine years since (during which time I have acted as District Youth Court Judge) we have seen a marked increase in the use of marijuana by our youth and we have observed many of the other illegal drugs come and go from the local scene leaving human tragedies of varying degrees in their wake.

During the past nine years the Youth Court in this District has actively been involved in many different educational, treatment and rehabilitative drug programs for youth. Some we have sponsored, some we have jointly sponsored with others, some we have supported and participated directly in or required youth and their families to actively participate in. We have tried innovative approaches and programs, we have tried established methods and we have worked with many dedicated people in the area of drug abuse.

Some of the programs seemed to be effective for a time, some were failures from the beginning, some have continued with varying degrees of success.

In my opinion, the programs dealing with use of the so-called "hard drugs" have had considerable success. There have been many failures, however, education and counseling have reaped large dividends in regard to use of LSD, methamphetamines, barbituates, amphetamines, heroin and cocaine. We still have our share of tragedies caused by these but our community has held its own.

Not true, however, in the use of marijuana. The programs have been substantially ineffective with this drug. They have been unable to effectively combat the "peer acceptance," the barrage of organized medical and legal materials urging legalization and claims of "no harmful effects."

# NEW MEDICAL FINDINGS

# THE CASE AGAINST MARIJUANA

Pot use among young people has soared to what the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) terms "epidemic proportions." FAMILY CIRCLE printed the story of how one mother dealt with the legal and emotional problems of her children's smoking pot in our November 20, 1978, issue. For young people and parents faced with a similar decision, here is frightening medical evidence of the real health dangers of pot. By PEGGY MANN

Pot is *not* harmless. During the past three years startling new medical evidence of the dangers of marijuana has surfaced, and the warning signals are loud and clear. Marijuana can affect the lungs and pulmonary system, the reproductive system, the genes and chromosomes, the white blood cells and certain areas of the brain. It also has damaging psychological effects.

Yet most pot smokers who hear of such findings tend to put them down. A frequent comment: "Well, it doesn't hurt *me*." Others also often quote the reassuring results of early superficial studies that did not use the necessary sophisticated methodology to analyze body cells for evidence of marijuana damage. Or, they quote from the same handful of "pro-pot" doctors who continue to rate marijuana as "harmless." Or, they quote out of context—and consequently *misquote*—such authorities as Dr. Robert L. DuPont, former director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, who has stated for this article:

"While Americans were debating the question of criminal penalties for marijuana possession, the real tragedy has overtaken us almost unnoticed: the alarming levels of very high marijuana use among our young people. For all practical purposes, decriminalization took place several years ago, and nowhere in this country are more than a handful of people in prison because of marijuana possession. The real issue is the *health danger posed by this epidemic*, danger of at least two kinds. One is the

effects of the intoxication, ranging from the hazardous impact on driving to caring less about everything. The other area is purely physical. Here the concerns range from the regular occurrence of chronic bronchitis among marijuana smokers to the very real possibilities of harmful hormonal effects, effects on the immune system and possibly even cancer."

Everyone has the right to know what marijuana can do to them. Once they have the accurate, up-to-date unpoliticized scientific information, they will be better able to make the decision—which only they can make—whether or not they will smoke pot.

At an international symposium on marijuana held last July in Rheims, France, 41 scientists from 13 countries revealed many of the latest findings. The two-day conference was limited to three areas: damage to cells, to the brain and to the reproductive system and sexual

function. Other recent reports supplement these findings.

**Reproduction—female:** In November 1978, Dr. Joan E. Bauman and Dr. Robert C. Kolodny of the Reproductive Biology Research Foundation in St. Louis reported their new study on human females. The women had smoked pot for at least six months prior to the study, ranging from three times a week to daily. The researchers found that 38.3% of the women who smoked pot had defective menstrual cycles, compared to 12.5% in a control group of non-smokers.

Bauman and Kolodny also detected "statistically and consistently higher testosterone levels in the group that used marijuana." Testosterone, the chief male sex hormone, is also found in a much lower level in females. A raised level in females can lead to hirsutism (excessive facial and body hair).

There were also significantly lower prolactin levels in the marijuana users. Prolactin is a hormone involved in milk production of a nursing mother. It is also thought to have other effects on the reproductive system.

All the subjects in this study were ages 18 through 30. Said Dr. Bauman: "We are particularly worried about what marijuana might be doing to the adolescent female. Any of the effects might potentially be even stronger before the body's endocrine regulatory systems have matured."

This alarm is backed up by the striking results of long-term studies on the rhesus monkey (which has a reproductive and hormonal system very similar to humans) reported at the Rheims symposium by Dr. Ethel

To page 103

**EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA**

- Damage to chromosomes
- Hormonal changes and irregular menstrual cycles in women
- Decreased sperm count and abnormal sperm in men
- Breathing impairment and lung damage
- Abnormal brain activity and changes in brain cells
- Goiter, sties—the duck-out syndrome
- Changes in perception of time and space
- May lower immunity to disease

PEGGY MANN has written 30 books and is currently working on two on the hazards of marijuana—one for young readers.



#6  
February 9, 1979

To: Senate Education Committee  
From: Lyle Eggum, *LAC* Co-Director of Basic Skills Unit, Office of Public Instruction  
Re: Office of Public Instruction position on Senate Bill 178.

We would prefer to see curriculum requirements such as this directed to the Board of Public Education to be included in the Standards for Accreditation of Montana Schools. However, if it is the desire of the legislature to resume mandating curriculum through legislative processes, we can support Senate Bill 178 with the amendments that the requirement be a unit of instruction about the potential health hazards and potential harmful effects of marijuana.

NAME: Philip Campbell DATE: 2-9-79

ADDRESS: 1232 8<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>

PHONE: 442-4250

REPRESENTING WHOM? MEA

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 178

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ~~✓~~ AMEND?        OPPOSE? ✓

COMMENTS: The MEA opposes SB 178 because we feel  
the Legislature should not mandate curriculum.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Die Stalinski

DATE: 2/9/79

ADDRESS: 520 8th Ave.

PHONE: 442-6519

REPRESENTING WHOM? Montana Health, Phy. S. & Re. Assoc.

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: # 178

DO YOU:    SUPPORT? \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND? \_\_\_\_\_ OPPOSE? ☒

COMMENTS:

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

Department of Education, Bureau of Education for the

Blind: Bureau of Education for the Blind

By Bureau of Education for the Blind, Bureau of  
Education, and Bureau of Education for the Blind

Professor of Education, Bureau of Education for the Blind

Director of Bureau of Education for the Blind

Assistant Director of Bureau of Education for the Blind

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at 10 o'clock AM

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at 10 o'clock AM

NAME: Mr. J. J. [unclear] [unclear] DATE: 2/9/77

ADDRESS: Box 161 Central City

PHONE: 443-2943

REPRESENTING WHOM? Self

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: \_\_\_\_\_

DO YOU: SUPPORT? \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND? \_\_\_\_\_ OPPOSE? ☒

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

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PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

#8

NAME: Dr. Wm. S. S. S. S. S. DATE: Feb. 9, 1959

ADDRESS: 410 W. Dickson

PHONE: 994-4001

REPRESENTING WHOM? Self

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SP 178

DO YOU: SUPPORT?                      AMEND?                      OPPOSE? ✓

COMMENTS: I am opposed that the federal government for  
the purpose of education as far as I am concerned is wrong.  
I think we need to look at that education system  
which might be more effective.  
66

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

Dr. William Serdahely  
Assistant Professor  
Health Education  
Dept. of Health, Physical Education,  
and Recreation  
Montana State University

A. Background In Drug Education

1. Have taught the "Drugs, Alcohol & Tobacco" course at Montana State for four (4) years.

2. Publications related to Bill No. LC-0617/01:

Serdahely, William. "An Alternative Method for Conducting a College Drug Education Course," Journal of Drug Education, 6 (3), pp. 209-213, 1976.

Serdahely, William, and Behunin, Oral. "Drug Education: Reducing or Increasing Drug Consumption?," Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, 23, Fall, 1977.

Serdahely, William. "Implications of Drug Education Teaching Methods for Drug Usage," Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education (to be published in Fall, 1979).

Serdahely, William. "A Factual Approach to Drug Education: Increasing or Decreasing Drug Usage?," (presently being reviewed by the Journal of Drug Education).



## B. Ineffective Drug Education Programs Of The Past

### 1. Some drug education programs have caused an increase in substance usage.

Since 1971, a number of authors have expressed their belief that drug education programs may cause an increase in drug usage (1-6). Several studies have reportedly shown that an increased consumption of some substances is associated with drug education efforts.(7). In particular, the factual approach to drug education has been implicated as a possible causative factor in the increment of substance usage.

Stuart reports that a lecture presentation to 935 seventh and ninth graders led to a significant increase in their use of alcohol, marijuana, and LSD (8).

Swisher and his associates warn that the factual approach may stimulate curiosity and lead to an expanded experimentation with drugs (4).

After reviewing more than 200 papers on drug education approaches, Randall and Wong conclude that drug experimentation seemed to be increased by programs which provided information about substances (7).

De Lone also claims that the didactic method may increase drug usage (3).

### 2. Future drug education programs need to avoid the mistakes made by previous programs.

### 3. It is just possible that if Bill No. LC 0617/01 was enacted as written, instead of decreasing consumption of marijuana, we might find that there was an increase in marijuana usage among young people.

C. An Example Of A More Promising Approach To Drug Education

1. "Drug Prevention Education Program For Elementary Grades 2 Through 6"

This program is a nationally validated project sponsored by Wisconsin Title III ESEA.

Drug Prevention Education Program  
CESA No.8  
107 North Douglas Street  
Appleton, Wisconsin 54911 (414) 739-1591

2. Rationale for the program:

"Drug abuse is a people problem. People who have a problem with drugs are people who have personal problems, the symptom of which is drug abuse. Although the specific problems leading to drug abuse vary from individual to individual, common to drug abusers are low feelings of self worth and an inability to solve personal problems."

3. Four components to the program:

- a. Self-Concept Development
- b. Values Clarification
- c. Decision-Making Skills
- d. Drug Information

## REFERENCES

1. R.M. Julien, A Primer of Drug Action, 2nd ed., W.H. Freeman and Company, pp. 204-5, 1978.
2. B. Bard, The Failure of Our School Drug Abuse Programs, Phi Delta Kappan, 57, pp. 251-55, December, 1975.
3. R.H. De Lone, The Ups and Downs of Drug-Abuse Education, Saturday Review of Education, pp. 27-32, November 11, 1972.
4. J.D. Swisher, J. Crawford, R. Goldstein, and M. Yura, Drug Education: Pushing or Preventing?, Peabody Journal of Education, 49, pp. 68-75, 1971.
5. G.N. Braucht, D. Follingstad, D. Brakarsh, and K.L. Berry, Drug Education: A Review of Goals, Approaches and Effectiveness, and a Paradigm for Evaluation, Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 34, pp. 1279-1292, December, 1973.
6. O.W. Sadler and N.R. Dillard, A Description and Evaluation of TRENDS: A Substance Abuse Education Program for Sixth Graders, The Journal of Educational Research, 71, pp. 171-175, January/February, 1978.
7. D. Randall and M.R. Wong, Drug Education To Date: A Review, Journal of Drug Education, 6, (1), pp. 1-21, 1976.
8. R.B. Stuart, Teaching Facts About Drugs: Pushing or Preventing?, Journal of Educational Psychology, 66, pp. 189-201, 1974.

49

PHONE: 587-1582

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 178

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

Oral Behunin, Ed.D.  
Associate Professor  
Health Education  
Montana State University  
Bozeman, Montana

I have been an instructor in the area of drug education at Montana State University for 9 years. Research and publication pertinent to drug education has helped to broaden my understanding of this field.

Points for consideration in opposition to SB 173 "An Act Requiring That Courses Be Taught On The Health Hazards of Marijuana":

1. What criteria was used to evaluate this drug as a higher priority than other drugs? Marijuana is only one of numerous drugs about which education is needed.

- a. Why not alcohol?

Alcohol is the number one drug problem in the United States. In Montana 36% of highway fatalities for those up to age 18 involve alcohol.

- b. Why not the harmful effects of smoking?

Cigarette smoking has been identified as a major health hazard. Diseases associated with smoking are among the leading causes of death, i.e., heart disease and cancer.

- c. What about health hazards associated with use of stimulant and/or depressant drugs, or the problems with the over-the-counter drug use.

2. Why isolate a single item for legislated education? Use a holistic approach for a total health education program.

- a. Drug education is only one aspect of a comprehensive health education program.

- b. The comprehensive health program should be a part of the accreditation standards for the schools.

I encourage members of the Education Committee and other legislators to look at the total health education needs of the students. The proposed bill is not broad enough to give them the health education they need and deserve. Lend your support to the development of a comprehensive school health education program that could become part of the accreditation standards. Such a program would insure education about all aspects of healthful living.

NAME: Robert M. Cockingham DATE: Feb 9, 1979

ADDRESS: 731 Alderson, Bo. 11, Missoula, Montana

PHONE: 248-1555

REPRESENTING WHOM? JOINT COUNTY-CITY LIBRARY BILLING  
Montana

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: S.B. 292

DO YOU: SUPPORT? X AMEND? \_\_\_\_\_ OPPOSE? \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS: It will strengthen library

library development throughout Montana

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME:

*Joan M. Evans*

DATE:

*2/9/79*

ADDRESS:

*400 Beverly Hill*

PHONE:

*248-8435*

REPRESENTING WHOM?

*Family Building Library*

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL:

*SB 292*

DO YOU:

SUPPORT?

☒

AMEND?

OPPOSE?

COMMENTS:

NAME: Alvin S. Jacobs

DATE: 2/9/77

ADDRESS: 1205 Highland

Helena, R.H.

PHONE: 443-4312

REPRESENTING WHOM? Monte State Library

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: *SR 292*

SUPPORT?

AMEND?

OPPOSE?

COMMENTS:

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.



NAME: Alice Cooper

DATE: 2/9/79

ADDRESS: 1416 Washington

PHONE: 443-5424

REPRESENTING WHOM? Mont. State Library

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: Seite B 292

DO YOU:    SUPPORT? ✓                      AMEND? \_\_\_\_\_                      OPPOSE? \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: David Hunter DATE: 2/9/79

ADDRESS: Civic Center

PHONE: 442 - 9920 x60

REPRESENTING WHOM? City of Helena

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: SB 292

DO YOU: SUPPORT? \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND? \_\_\_\_\_ OPPOSE? ☒

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

X

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.



## CITY OF BILLINGS

220 NORTH 27TH STREET  
P. O. BOX 1178  
BILLINGS, MONTANA 59103  
PHONE (406) 248-7511

My name is Jane Lloyd and I am a member of the Billings City Council. I am here to speak against SB 292.

In 1976 the people of Billings voted to adopt a Charter form of government because of the unique opportunity to receive a greater degree of control over our own affairs, an opportunity granted by the 1972 Constitution and the Legislature.

We are now very concerned about attempts to erode our local authority through piecemeal efforts of a particular interest. This week it might be the libraries, next week airports and so on. The cumulative effects of these individual decisions would logically end up making a sham of what we know as self-government powers.

We now have a joint City-County library. The agreement states that the Library Board shall be the policy making body and that the chief librarian and the library personnel shall be hired by and under the supervision of the City Administrator. In discussing this arrangement with the County there was no disagreement about the personnel arrangement. It was felt by the governing bodies of the city and county that personnel should be under the supervision of either the city or the county and the county requested that the city assume the responsibility. *If the people of Billings are not satisfied with the agreement, they can amend the ordinance. They have*

The people of our community made their choice at the polls as to the type and operation of their government and would hope that this committee and the Legislature would continue to support local governments and allow us to continue as a self-government powers city.

Therefore it is urged that SB 292 be defeated.

*True -*

SB 292

NAME: Mike Stephen DATE: 2-9-79

ADDRESS: 1602 11th Ave HCA

PHONE: 442-5209

REPRESENTING WHOM? MT Assoc. of Counties

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: \_\_\_\_\_

DO YOU: SUPPORT? \_\_\_\_\_ AMEND? \_\_\_\_\_ OPPOSE? X

COMMENTS: opposed to restricting  
local governments in areas  
where local government knows  
best the needs of the people.

