

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE
MONTANA STATE SENATE

April 5, 1979

The thirty-first meeting of the Senate Finance and Claims Committee met on the above date in Room 108 of the State Capitol Building. Following roll call, the meeting was called to order by Senator Hims1, Chairman, at 1:10 p.m.

ROLL CALL: All members present.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 903: Rep. Moore said this is a bill to appropriate money to Fish and Game for improvements to Giant Springs State Park in Great Falls. Handout given, attached separately. It contains the cost estimate, and this is titled Giant Springs Heritage Park. The people have pledged and contributed \$150,000. \$97,000 has been spent. This has been to keep the park going, private research etc. They are asking \$69,000 from the research indemnity fund and from the federal bureau of recreation account \$138,000.

Don Hipple, Administrator of Giant Springs State Park said there were many legends there because of the springs themselves, the location of the fish hatchery in the developed area, the obtaining of land in addition that had a lot of work done already by the residents were all factors involved. He showed pictures and charts showing the condition of the land when they had obtained it and the condition of the land at the present time.

Senator Boylan: How many acres here? Rep. Moore: Additionally, there were 10 or 12 acres we have acquired an additional 40 making it a total of about 60 some acres now. It is an extremely attractive area for not only local people but people from all over the state. We needed the extra picnic area.

Senator Story: Is this to be another park? Rep. Moore: No.

Senator Hims1: This comes from the indemnity trust money. Is someone running a score sheet on this? Will the money be available? Answer: I would refer that to the budget office or the Department of Natural Resources.

Mike Koehnke: Yes, there is money for this. It is one of the ones that was recommended from our office.

Senator Story: There is another bill that takes money from this that is over in the House.

Mike Koehnke: We will get an up-date for you.

The hearing on House Bill 903 was closed.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 537: Rep. Williams said this is a proposed bill to provide funding for secondary vocational and industrial arts programs through the foundation program.

He explained the different programs and said they were all fine programs. He said the highschool children often go out of high-school and into the job market, and these programs are the ones that can equip them to handle this.

Larry Key, Director and Administrator of Vocational Education gave testimony for House Bill 537, his testimony attached.

Rep. James Schultz, teacher of administrative programs, said there are over 20,000 students enrolled in the wide vocational programs in the highschools in Montana. He said they teach office practices that will give a graduate the skills to get a job. Home economics is a big asset to the graduate who will be going to be married since it gives her a chance to take care of the health of her family. Industrial arts students who may go on to vo-tech training, get jobs locally and do part time studies, but who stay in the community and become good productive citizens. He said he felt these programs have more effect on these students than any other program. Many would have been drop-outs not capable of earning a living if it had not been for these programs. It gives them something to look forward to in school. He said without this bill, if the school districts were in trouble and had to make cuts, this program would be where the cuts would be made.

Mike Cavey, (Ag), Missoula, and the Agricultural Teachers Association: He said the vo-ag program can do a good job, but we need resources to teach these kids. It is much more costly than the average A and B program in the school. This bill would provide equal education. It provides quality by funding only the programs approved. It gives the students a chance to live and to work in Montana. If this bill does not pass it will be the first time in 62 years that the local taxpayer has had to pay all the costs of vo-ed.

Larrae Rocheleau, Superintendent, Thompson Falls said they have 30 typewriters in their typing class. They have to replace 6 a year, and there is our \$3,000 we are going to get. That is all the money we would receive in this program for the year. We would have to back up everything for years.

Doug Polette, MSU, Bozeman, Montana Industrial Education Teacher. This is probably the last time any of our students in the state have a chance at some sort of formal education before they go into the world to work. I would urge your support of this bill.

Coleen Cohn, Home Economics Teacher Helena, said the Home Economics program offers an approach to the problems that are cost effective, in a development program, not in a crisis situation. At the present time our homemaker classes have many male students enrolled. It provides education for a quality home life in Montana. I am voicing the concern of the teachers here.

Elroy Lechter, Montana Council of Cooperatives, said he has close contact with some of the students. This is one of the major employment markets in the local areas - students who come out of highschool to the job market. We rely on producers as the leaders in our society. If they have had leadership training in highschool they make a leader

in the future in our community.

Max Amberson, MSU, Bozeman, said his job is to train teachers. We work with a lot of people. It has been my observation that vocational education has been a very wise program in Montana. An investment in a vo-ed program is much better than the rehabilitation programs that we spend far greater amounts of money on than on vo-ed.

Don Hertz, MVA President, Bozeman, said this is a good bill, it meets the intent of the federal program, and I support it.

Will Weaver, Great Falls, said that the Great Falls schools step to the support of this bill. He said there were 2,221 students in the vocational education programs there the first semester. FY '79 has budgeted \$792,000 for regular on-going educational programs. The amount of money from Montana for '79 will be \$16,569.

Don Whitehead, VICA Student Organization, gave written testimony from the student groups and urged support of the bill.

Jeff Deitz, Career Department of Vocational Programs, Missoula, gave written testimony and urged support of the bill. He said \$250,000 was received last year for these programs.

Maynard Olson, Helena Schools, said they feel this is sound and equitable. It is based on the Foundation programs A and B. It will provide for greater accountability for expenditures. The fiscal note appears to be realistic. It would be better if it were put back to the original figure. Testimony attached.

William Ball, testimony attached, member of the State Advisory Council, urged passage of the bill.

Duane Gebhardt, Ag teacher, Cascade High wchool, said he would like to stress if you have been between here and Great Falls at Cascade, there is a new addition. A local commitment to vocational education. They have made this commitment of over \$1 million, and this is an indication of their support for vocational education in the high schools.

George Ruth Rice, OSPI, State Superintendent, said she would like to urge the committee's commitment to secondary vo-ed programs in Montana.

Senator Ed Smith, co-sponsor of the bill said he would urge the passage of the bill. He said he had one son who did not go on to college, he took vo-ed in high school. He told of the things he had learned, the value of the education on the farm. He said the ones who had taken agricultural training in college but had not had it in high school vo-ed had had to work much harder in college. The vo-ed training in high school was an asset both to the student who did not go on to school and the one who did. He felt it was one of the most important programs in the school system, and felt it deserved support.

A list of those testifying or wishing to testify for HB 537 is attached, as is the testimony handed in to the committee.

No further proponents, and no opponents, questions from the Committee as follows:

Senator Fasbender: Is it no my understanding that only \$16,000 in vo-ed goes to vo-ed? Answer: Yes. Only \$16,000 was earmarked for vo-ed from the OSPI.

Senator Fasbender: How much foundation program is spent on vo-ed in Great Falls? \$792,000 is spent on vo-ed in Great Falls? Answer: Part of it could be vo-ed levies.

Senator Fasbender: I am surprised to see that only \$16,000 is being spent on vo-ed. Answer: The amount designated is the \$16,000.

Senator Fasbender: That was the appropriation by the Legislature? Answer: That is the only one that I know of.

Senator Aklestad: Did you say 60% do not go on? Mr. Key: 60% do not go on. 40% do go on to receive some kind of training beyond high school. I can have more information when the committee goes into this.

Senator Himsl: The Fiscal Note would be about \$5.2 million and the other about \$15 million.

Mr. Key: \$1.5 million for the biennium. We are talking about additional dollars for vo-ed. These are additional dollars. All those other states give additional funding. They give as much as Montana and sometimes more.

Senator Himsl: This is the first time in this committee that a bill like this came into Finance and Claims as a separate appropriation bill. Why?

Rep. Williams: This went before the House Education Committee to pass at \$2.3 million. When in the House it went to House Appropriations Committee and then it passed the committee of the whole as it is now.

Senator Himsl: Did this pass through the Senate Education Committee?

Rep. Williams: I have not had any notice of hearing before in the Senate.

Senator Fasbender: What is to prevent that \$1.5 million projected level being exceeded? Why would it not be exceeded?

Rep. Williams: If you increase the foundation program you would increase it. It is on a weighted program.

Senator Fasbender: What if you increase the number of programs?

Rep. Williams: The way the bill is writeen, if not in one year, the program would have to be approved.

Larry Key: This specifies a specific amount of money.

Senator Fasbender: I can't see that it does that.

Mr. Key: Special education says you will offer this program we have been running after the first year. There are 536 through the state now. Local districts have to pick up the initial expense the first year. A district cannot afford to pick up 40 or 50 thousand dollars for a new program very many times.

Senator Regan: One of the largest enrollments is consumer education. Doesn't the federal government set an amount aside for this?

Mr. Key: Federal government is taken out.

Senator Regan: Aren't those dollars in the mill?

Mr. Key: Consumer education - they figure it was about \$850,000, and we took out the \$145,000 in federal money.

Mary McCulley, consumer-homemaker, said there are five areas in consumer education pertaining to family living.

Senator Nelson: This 19-21 is not in this bill. When was it crossed out? It gives the board the authority to start up new programs. The school boards do have to back up the first year.

Senator Smith: There were no additional new programs in secondary education. The federal funding was taken out and goes into the five vo-tech centers, in addition to our other funding.

Senator Himsl: The total expenditure for 1977 was \$1 million and for '78 was about half a million. This appropriation is about the same. It is now \$1 1/2 million for the two years. There are no federal funds and no state funds in the secondary programs and the secondary fund for handicapped are specific funds. Other recommendations for general program - no funds from federal or state.

Mr. Key: We have taken out the disadvantaged so that we are working with the general program dollars that come into our basic grant.

Senator Himsl: The other vocational programs are not shown.

Rep. Williams: In 1977 the legislature from the general fund, appropriated money for secondary vo-tech in Montana. In 1977 the amount appropriated was \$1,675,000 and there was no money beyond that point. Now we are asking for a new method of funding. We need to have new funds. If this bill does not pass there will be no additional funding for the vocational education in Montana.

Senator Regan: We have constraints on the budget. I am struck by a philosophy. Why not weigh our programs? Physics and chemistry are far more expensive than these programs. Doesn't it kind of wash out, in a sense?

Georgia Rice: During the absence of the legislature, since the last session, we have been given a grant to study the foundation program. It does not include where the money comes from, only how it is distributed. 22 organizations and people representing some of the legislators and teachers studied this. Their decision was the funding method in Montana of our regular programs were being funded properly

through our present formula method under the foundation program - they were funded quite adequately but there was a need to look at the special and vocational education. This was the major amount to the original foundation program funding, and it was their recommendation through my office.

Senator Regan: Was any discussion given to this and was it considered to change it to a weighted program?

Georgie Rice: I don't believe there was a discussion of this because of the constraints of time. There was an extensive list of problem areas. I suggest they look at other states and leave Montana A and B as it stands.

Mr. Key: The question is, the technical programs are more expensive or are they not? Even in higher education - Butte Tech is \$500 to \$1,000 more than other institutions. A technical institution - this is vocational technical education. It is more expensive here the same way. The main reason for this is because of the equipment.

Senator Himsel: This could possibly be in error. I worked with the WICHE program; they pointed out some of the courses were high cost programs. They ran the thing down and found that the most expensive programs were the whole curriculum from liberal arts. This was a surprise to them, and it was of interest to me.

Rep. Williams: To answer your question - continuing education has been financed for years and years in Montana. This is a new program. It has been hard to rearrange our money when it comes to going into these programs. These programs are constructive and useful programs. I would remind you and emphasize to you the importance of vocational education.

The hearing on House Bill 537 was closed.

CONSIDERATION OF HJR 39: Rep. Brand, District 28, Deer Lodge, explained this bill as a part of a package. It would authorize the Department of Highways to seek funds for railroad planning. Initially, the governor took this out of the Department of Agriculture and into the Highway Department. Agriculture went through phase 1. Now the Highway Department is reviewing phase 1 and going into phase 2 and preparing for phase 3.

Rep. Bardanoue thought it better not to put a figure on it since they would not know what the problems would be until they had looked into it. He handed in written testimony, attached.

Ken Clark, United Transportation Union, said he would give their support and hope the committee would see fit to pass the bill.

Terry Whiteside spoke in favor of the bill. He felt the rail planning activities going on in the state may help with some of the Milwaukee problems here in the state.

Senator Thiessen: What are we doing? Authorizing the highway department to come to the legislature to secure federal funds?

Rep. Brand: What they are trying to find out is what kind of federal funds might be needed. We feel they are going to have to say how much money the state needs or the people might not want to get into it. The state will participate with the federal government in maintaining land shipping.

Senator Lockrem: More state money with the 20%? Rep. Brand: We have to find out what the ground work is to find out what the needs are. Two years from now the legislature will make some sort of a decision.

Senator Lockrem: Is this a study to study the funded part? Rep. Brand: Phase 3 has not been funded yet.

Senator Thiessen: We funded enough for phase 2 for this beinnium. It will be pretty hard for the governor to turn down any appropriation if we pass this resolution.

Senator Hims1: This phase 1 went through the Department of Agriculture. It went in after the previous letislature refused to fund it. It was federal money that was made available. Phase 1 was \$100,000, all federal money. Phase 2 was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Highways. They have phase 2. We appropriated with a soft match. FTE for purposes to work on it within the budget they have. The Department of Agriculture did this. How much money? Senator Lockrem: \$150,000 a year with the federal grant on a soft match. Phase 3 is about \$75,000, available in federal funds and a local match of \$150,000. Local was general fund money. Phase 3 is building and constructing railroads. He said he has a letter on this, and that after these phases the legislature will have to participate if we are going to go on.

Senator Regan: I don't understand why the resolution. Wouldn't a supplemental appropriation be a more direct approach and we would be able to limit it?

Senator Thiessen: The resolution is better. You can make some decisions after the phase 2 is made.

Senator Lockrem: Phase 1 and 2 we took the fix and phase 3 is the habit.

Rep. Brand: The Milwaukee is in bankruptcy. Senator Lockrem: As you don't own the railroad, you are talking about state subsidy to the railroad?

Senator Smith: Is this a slow way to get us into rolling stock in the railroad?

Rep. Brand: This is divided into various phases so that we can get into it if we so decide. We are trying to anticipate some of the problems in advance.

The hearing on HJR 39 was closed.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 894: Rep. James Burnett, sponsor of the bill, explained it and said he would suggest it be amended, and if not amended, it should be killed. The amendment would restore the general fund. This particular project is a state project, the state authorized it.

Don Hyyppa, Parks Division, Assistant Administrator, Department of Fish and Game, passed out a book on the Cooney Dam, attached separately. He gave out a copy of his testimony, attached.

Mr. Ted Doney, Director, Department of Natural Resources said that last session they passed a law directing the Department to study the engineering, etc., of the dam in regard to repairing the facility. The report was made in April of 1978. It outlines the problems with the facility and the economics involved in having it repaired. He said it is used for recreation and for irrigation. The cost of \$1.7 million to finance and about \$1.5 of that is federal money. The other \$590,000 is state. It is important that the state put in the state funds. The House amendment to appropriate only private and federal funds is not adequate. We need the state funds to gear up and trigger the federal funds. We are done studying. We are talking about repairing the facility and putting it up to standards. We cannot sit on this project. An accidental flood will come by and we will be in trouble. This program and the Tongue River are two of high priority.

Rich Bandy, DNR, said this dam stores 24,000 acre feet of water. They sell 17,000 acre feet; it is 97 feet high. The project irrigates 20,000 acres of land. The water we supply is paid for at the dam. The irrigators pay the costs of delivery, etc. He showed some slides of the dam showing the structural weaknesses and what could happen in a flood as well as what was happening continuously. The purpose of the whole project is to provide a safe spillway for a large flood, and to make use of the water downstream. It is now unsafe, and we are afraid of a catastrophe in case of a flood.

Al Kirsich: (1) When this facility was designed, it was designed with a concrete spillway, with the technology in 1936. The money was tight, the spillway was changed, the concrete was junked. It cannot handle the maximum flood, it cannot handle the 100 year flood. The amount of money going into it is to repair the work that was not done right in the first place. (2) The cost of water at \$1 per acre foot was used. This is water behind the dam. They pay all operating costs, maintenance costs, and now they will make it about \$2 an acre foot. They contract for 1 acre foot and sometimes never get 1/2 that much water. Agriculture is paying its way in this instance.

Mr. Bandy: I will go through the costs with you. He handed out a sheet giving these costs and went through them. He said they can design it for flood control, irrigation or recreation.

Senator Lockrem: The recommendations made here, change would be the cheapest cost to you. Why was it not considered?

Mr. Kersich: Mainly because there was no place to put the extra water.

Senator Regan: There are 2 plans of financing, both of which loan money, but no general fund money. You picked the fourth and last. Why not grant money and federal funds?

Mr. Kirsich: A number of these water users have paid off their obligation and have paid \$182,000 more back into the general fund than the state paid for the dam.

Senator Lockrem: The state owns two dams and are in the irrigation business? The water users pay for the water?

Senator Smith: There is no more land to use the water for irrigation on? Mr. Kirsich: Everything is held above the water line.

Senator Thiessen: Why won't that pay? Mr. Kirsich: This is water behind the dam. They pay to have it put into the creek. They are paying for delivery, etc. The others are eager for it on the land. It makes a lot of difference. In regard to the question on the \$2. Our daily is 11. Sidney is 15. They don't have to pay the \$2 for it. That is just the charge to get the water to the field. It makes the cost about \$15 per acre. The cost to Sidney is \$5 per acre foot on the land. These people pay \$2 plus whatever it costs to get the water to the land.

Senator Thiessen: When will the damage assessment be paid off on the last assessment? Answer: I think now.

Senator Thiessen: So that they will have another dollar now? Answer: Yes, now.

Senator Story: That is actual delivery?

Mr. Kirsich: They pay for it every year even if they never get it. The user pays the storage and the shortage, and pays the same amount. Four years out of 10 there was a shortage of water.

Senator Aklestad: If you added on you would have more free-board? Answer: Yes.

Senator Lockrem: I have never seen water in the spillway. You say 6 times? And this is to take care of the 100 year flood? Answer: No.

Senator Lockrem: The option you have provides raising it and repairing the dam.

Mr. Kirsich: We could put a concrete spillway in it at about \$20 million.

Senator Boylan: A lot of people get mixed up that they could use the spillway more. They regulate the water with it instead. Answer: No. You could expect some severe damage if you did that.

Senator Thiessen: How come some precaution in the spillway? 2900 second feet of water. That type of water plus the bedding materials - concreting it together it is less apt to go out, isn't it? Answer: Gabions are wonderful for controlling streams, but not for this.

Senator Thomas: These funds are not out of renewable resource funds?

Answer: That is the option. The recommendations for renewable resources were only those that were on hand and those anticipated next year.

Senator Lockrem: Couldn't this be strictly funded as an irrigation users project? Could we give it to the users and let them take care of it? Answer: They couldn't handle it.

Rep. Burnett: I was interested in the questions you did ask. It is a Rock Creek Project. It is on Red Lodge Creek. It started as a work project in 1934. The state engineered it out of the original spillway. The state paid 40¢ to the federal government on the dollar. The state still charged the water users 100% on the dollar. They are overpaid what the state had in it. If left as private and federal funds, I would recommend killing the bill.

The hearing closed on House Bill 894.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 895: John Fitzpatrick, OBPP, Executive, said this was a supplemental, and the committee had passed through the first of three. Explanation attached.

Senator Story: Is all the money spent that is supposed to be spent between now and July 1? Mr. Fitzpatrick: Between now and July 1. Some of it is reimbursements.

Senator Lockrem: On page 2, is this the mule deer on the east slope of the divide? Answer: The money has not been spent.

Senator Lockrem: Phase I of the land freight plan. Is it the Highway earmarked funds? Is it soft matched or what?

Mr. Fitzpatrick: 10% is earmarked. I don't know that every dollar is soft matched this year. Your appropriation is soft matched for next biennium.

Senator Fasbender: Once we found out the federal money was available, the legislative finance committee approved it.

Senator Aklestad: \$264,000 under DES. Isn't this where they are trying to get \$300,000 again?

Mr. Fitzpatrick: I think this is more of the 208 money.

Senator Aklestad: Same program?

Mr. Fitzpatrick: This is an existing program for water planning in Missoula. It is probably the same type of work, but I can't tell you just what without checking on it.

Carrol Kirkland, Montana Petroleum Association gave testimony in opposition to two particular sections in 895 regarding fish and game. She said it was technical information, in regard to the geological and petroleum potential on the Rocky Mountain fund planning unit. She said the price of oil was up 300% higher than 1973. She did not feel

this land should go to fish and game and preclude testing for these valuable oil possibilities, since this was the land type that oil was found in and she felt we should look to the future of fuel shortages and not close our options. She said this area is very similar to the Idaho and Wyoming disturbed shields where the oil is being found.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: He explained about the federal guides and the arrangement the fish and game have with the BLM, the request for a study and said someone will do it; if not here, they will hire someone else.

Senator Story: We are graduating from our university about 300 people in environmental programs. He said perhaps there would not be as much need for game conservation since there was the new game of environmental impact statements. He said we spend more on the statements than on building the projects. In this area you have both the forest and the BLM that control some lands. The forest service has already done this statement, it shouldn't now be necessary for them to do it again. It seems a bit ridiculous to spend \$14,000 on the mule deer. They are going to come up with the same conclusions. It is an exact duplication because Congress says they have to do it. He is correct. Someone will get \$14,000 to do it. We should simply get the message to Congress that this is a waste of money.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

Senator Himsl, Chairman

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COST ALLOCATIONS AND PAYOUT OPTIONS 1/

-----Cost Allocations-----										-----RCWUA Loan Assessment-----			
Option	RCWUA Loan Obligation	Federal Grant		State Grant (loan)	Interest Rate (%)	New Users (\$/acre-ft.)	Historical Users (\$/acre-ft)	Emergency Operating Fund (\$/acre-ft.)		O & M all Years (\$/ acre-ft.)	Total Assessment (\$/acre-ft		
		Grant											
Flood Control	\$765,000	\$365,000		\$363,000	P.L. 984(0)	--	1.08	.10	.35	1.53			
	765,000	365,000		363,000	6 2/	--	2.86	--	.35	3.31			
	765,000	365,000		363,000	9 2/	--	4.01	--	.35	4.46			
P.L. 984 and state loan)	765,000	365,000		(363,000)	6	--	2.44	--	.35	2.89			
Recreation	765,000	385,000		591,300	P.L. 984(0)		Same as above						
Irrigation	890,000	260,000		591,300	P.L. 984(0)	2.64	.63	.10	.35	3.09	1.08		
	890,000	260,000		591,300	6	7.04	1.66	--	.35	7.49	2.11		
	890,000	260,000		591,300	9	9.85	2.33	--	.35	10.30	2.78		
P.L. 984 and state loan)	890,000	260,000		(591,300)	6	7.32	1.74	.10	.35	7.77	2.19		

1/ Based on 40-year term, historical use of 17,750 acre-feet, new use of 4,200 acre-feet.

* New Users
+ Historical Users

2/ CPP = .06646 for 6%, .09296 for 9%

Amendments to House Bill 895

1. Page 1
Following: line 16
Insert: Environmental Management Program \$ 28,844 Federal and Private Revenue
Insert: Hail Insurance Program \$ 6,961 Earmarked Revenue
2. Page 2
Following: line 10
Insert: Department of Health and Environmental Sciences
Insert: Environmental Health Program \$264,693 Federal and Private Revenue
3. Page 2
Following: line 23
Insert: Montana State Prison
Insert: Care and Custody Program \$ 4,500 Federal and Private Revenue
4. Page 3
Following: line 1
Insert: Department of Livestock
Insert: Disease Control Program \$ 3,452 Earmarked Revenue
5. Page 3
Following: line 12
Insert: Board of Horse Racing \$ 15,000 Earmarked Revenue
Insert: Board of Medical Examiners \$ 15,000 Earmarked Revenue
Insert: Board of Warm Air Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning \$ 7,800 Earmarked Revenue
6. Page 3
Following: line 17
Insert: Department of State Lands
Insert: Reclamation Program \$ 10,000 Federal and Private Revenue
Insert: Central Management Program \$ 50,049 Federal and Private Revenue
7. Page 3
Following: line 21
Insert: Assistance Payments Program \$ 47,375 Federal and Private Revenue

AMENDMENTS TO HB 895 - BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Department of Agriculture

Environmental Management Program \$28,844 FPRA 0.0 FTE

These EPA grant funds would be used to augment the department's current pesticide enforcement and certification grants. The grant funds would allow the department to spend an additional \$6,000 in the enforcement area and \$22,844 for training pesticide applicators.

Hail Insurance Program \$6,961 ERA 0.0 FTE

Requests additional authority because of extremely heavy hail losses in parts of the state during FY 1979. As a result more travel than anticipated was necessary to adjust the losses. Their travel allocation is exhausted.

In addition, the former manager retired and his termination pay was in excess of the established budget for the current year.

Department of Health and Environmental Sciences

Environmental Health Program \$264,693 FPRA 0.0 FTE

Requests additional federal funds to allow the department to have contractual work performed to further assess water quality problems, alternatives for best practicable means of correcting problems, and refining draft water quality management plan. Some of the work will be done by the Five Valleys District Council - Missoula, Conservation Districts and Lewis and Clark County.

Montana State Prison

Care and Custody Program \$4,500 FPRA 0.0 FTE

Requests additional federal spending authority for a board of crime control grant. The funds will enable the Prison to continue to provide a video data terminal operator who is entering a backlog of information into the computer system. The information concerns the inmate population presently incarcerated at Montana State Prison.

Department of Livestock

Disease Control Program \$3,452 ERA 1.0 FTE

Requests authority to maintain a veterinary technician position that was formerly filled by a federal employee. This position became vacant and because of federal hiring restrictions they are unable to refill the position. The U.S.D.A. will reimburse the state for salary, benefits, and per diem costs of the position. The technician assists the State District Veterinarian in the control of animal diseases in Western Montana.

Department of Professional and Occupational Licensing

Board of Horse Racing \$15,000 ERA 0.0 FTE

Requests additional funding so the board may carry out their duties in the licensing and regulation of racing. The funds would provide increased security on all race days during the upcoming race season, provide training programs for all track officials and provide for the inspection and re-inspection when needed of all tracks prior to the commencement of the racing season.

Board of Medical Examiners \$15,000 ERA 0.0 FTE

Requests authority to allow the transfer of funds to the Department of Health for the Emergency Medical Technician Program. The Board of Medical Examiners receives a \$35 application fee and then transfers \$32.50 to the department for the examination fee. The amount requested includes a backlog from FY 1978.

The Legislative Auditor recommended the elimination of the expenditure abatement procedure which is presently used. This procedure would replace that and bring the board into compliance with this recommendation.

Board of Warm Air Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning \$7,800 ERA 0.0 FTE

Requests spending authority to refund application fees submitted by 319 applicants for licensure prior to February 12, 1976 when the board was declared unconstitutional and a cease and desist order was issued by district court. This will officially close out the board and its earmarked revenue account balance.

Department of State Lands

Reclamation Program \$10,000 FPRA 0.0 FTE

Requests authority to expend Federal Mining Office grant funds. The funds will be used to develop an inventory of abandoned mines in the State of Montana. The completed inventory will be used to implement the federally financed mine reclamation program. The legislature has appropriated federal funds for the next biennium to start reclaiming abandoned mine sites. This request is a necessary first step in the reclamation process.

Central Management Program \$50,049 FPRA .25 FTE

The Westmoreland Coal Company has contracted with the department to develop an Environmental Impact Statement, as required by MEPA, on their pending coal mine application. The FTE requested is a coordinator for the project and will be terminated when the E.I.S. is completed.

Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

Assistance Payments Program \$47,375 FPRA 0.0 FTE

Requests authorization to spend additional funds provided by the U.S.D.A. Commodities program. The department distributes food from Helena to Indian Reservations, Aging Feeding Stations, and Day Care food projects. These funds are provided to cover increased costs due to expansions in the program. The Commodities program is 100% federally funded.

HB 845

BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Department of Agriculture

Centralized Services Program \$22,495 FPRA 0.0 FTE

To provide spending authority for a grant from the Old West Regional Commission to contract with Kyle International K.K. to establish a Tokyo International Trade Office for the expansion of Agricultural trade between Japan and the Old West Region.

Department of Fish and Game

Capital Program \$6,000 ERA 0.0 FTE

To construct a fire resistive corridor wall through the employees' lounge area of the Fish and Game Headquarters Building in Helena. This project has been required by the State Fire Marshal and the Department of Administration Building Codes Division to comply with the codes.

Capital Program - \$66,400 FPRA 0.0 FTE

The U.S. Corps of Engineers is providing federal reimbursement funds - these funds will be used for various renovation and repair projects at the Yellowstone River Trout Hatcher (Big Timber), Big Springs Trout Hatcher (Lewistown) and the Flathead Lake Salmon Hatcher (Somers).

Capital Program \$7,200 FPRA 0.0 FTE

To construct a new entrance road into Heritage Park addition to Giant Springs State Park. The present road is located poorly; traffic circulation is bad and it does not fit the master plan. Construction will be funded by the local Heritage Park Commission (50%) and Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds (50%).

Fish Program \$16,051 FPRA 0.25 FTE

To prepare for DHES an inventory of Montana lakes identifying those with 1) no eutrophication problem, 2) with no information on trophic status and 3) with known eutrophication problems. This would be part of the U.S. EPA's Clean Lake Program. The inventory will result in the creation of a computer storage file of detail fishery data on more than 300 Montana lakes.

Fish Program \$29,081 FPRA 0.62 FTE

To contract with the BLM to conduct a three-year study to quantify the needed instream flows on the Missouri River from Fort Benton to the Fred Robinson bridge. With the declaration of the Missouri River as a Wild and Scenic River the BLM has taken the position that there is an implied federal water right in the river. This study is to quantify that right.

Department of Fish and Game (continued)

Fish Program \$19,792 FPRA 1.32 FTE

To contract with the BLM contract for the purpose of conducting an inventory of aquatic habitat, species distribution of aquatic invertebrates and migratory and resident fish species for the tributaries of the lower Yellowstone River from the Powder River on the east to Glendive and Cherry Creek to Sidney on the west side of the Yellowstone. The inventory will provide baseline data to evaluate the potential impact of coal mining on these streams.

Parks Program \$44,000 FPRA 0.0 FTE

Augmentation of prior budget amendment to make repairs to the Fish and Game property which was damaged by the Big Horn River flood in the spring of 1978. The Federal Disaster Assistance Administration is providing funds to rebuild latrines, river bank stabilization, reseeding native grasses, replanting fish and paying engineering consulting costs.

Wildlife Program \$12,977 FPRA 0.0 FTE

To contract with the U.S. Army Corps Engineers to do a terrestrial wildlife inventory and impact analysis of the proposed borrow sites for the Libby Reregulating Dam. This inventory and analysis is necessary in order for them to meet their legal obligations under the Montana Open Cut (Mining) act. The Montana Department of State Lands requires a four-season wildlife study in their enforcement of the Act.

Wildlife Program \$14,200 FPRA 0.0 FTE

To provide spending authority for a federal grant from the BLM to conduct a study of mule deer along the east slope of the Rocky Mountains in Teton County. This study will provide baseline data for evaluating possible mule deer range use, population and habitat responses to human disturbance and other activities associated with gas and oil exploration and development on east slope ranges.

Department of Highways

General Operations Program \$154,373 20% ERA/80% FPRA 0.0 FTE

To fully fund the Urban Transportation Planning Program. The Planning and Research Bureau of the department coordinates this program with the Billings and Great Falls city/county Planning Boards. In order to receive federal aid for any highway improvements in these areas it is necessary that they have a continuing transportation planning process.

General Operations Program \$41,000 FPRA 0.0 FTE

The purpose of the request is to increase the funding for the training of minority and disadvantaged individuals. This program is administered by the Equal Opportunity Office of the Personnel Division under the guidelines of the Federal government who provide 100% reimbursement for the training and counseling. The program was considered and approved in the last legislature for \$85,000. The contract with the Federal government is currently being proposed for \$126,000.

Department of Highways (continued)

Rail Planning Program \$199,418 10%ERA/90% FPRA 1.0 FTE

To contract with a consulting firm to formulate a Rail Plan for the State of Montana. This project would fulfill the requirements of HJR 39. The resolution designates the Department of Highways to seek a supplemental appropriation to secure certain federal funds for rail planning development.

Montana Historical Society

Library Program \$5,000 Private Donation 0.0 FTE

To allow the utilization of a private donation earmarked for processing and cataloging a special donated collection reflective of the history of the radio and television industry in Montana in the period 1925-1970. The department will use contracted services to complete the cataloging and description of the materials.

Mountain View School

Developmental Program \$230 FPRA 0.0 FTE

These funds were E.S.E.A. Title IV money to purchase a junior Britannia Encyclopedia, film and cassettes for consumer skills. These funds can be only used for the above purchases.

Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

Energy Division \$22,304 FPRA 0.63 FTE

The federal Energy Office has granted funds to the Department to continue the ongoing geothermal planning and inventory work within Montana and to develop a state geothermal plan. This plan will complement the regional plan being completed by the Department of Energy.

Energy Division \$33,592 ERA 0.38 FTE

The Northern Border Pipeline Company has contracts with the Department to conduct an EIS for their proposed gas pipeline through the northeast corner of the state.

Resource Districts Program \$10,622 0.30 FTE

To utilize funds from the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences to assist conservation districts throughout the state to develop nonsource pollution control programs. They will prepare guidelines for conservation district use in developing the water quality section of their long-range plan.

Department of Professional and Occupational Licensing

Board of Psychologists \$3,000 ERA 0.0 FTE

To receive additional funding for contracted legal services. The board is currently acting on three potential hearings. Attorneys have already been hired for two of them. The additional funds will be used for legal fees and investigation costs.

Department of Professional and Occupational Licensing (cont'd)

Board of Nursing \$8,503 ERA 0.0 FTE

To provide an appropriation to contract with the Department of Administration for the cost of microfilming R.N. and L.P.N. certification and transcript files. Also to purchase a microfilm reader/viewer so that microfilm records can be utilized.

Office of Public Instruction

Chief State School Officer Program \$220,778 FPRA 0.0 FTE

Requests additional federal spending authority for increases in some federal grants as well as some new federal grants. The funds will be used for federal program costs and indirect cost transfers.

Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

Social Services Program \$19,746 FPRA 2.0 FTE

To fund a Work Incentive Program (WIN) project funded 90% with federal money. The general fund match will be through existing agency program funds. It will add one fully staffed WIN team to the Billings program. This team will work exclusively with those clients in unassigned recipient status. The FTE's will be a Social Worker I and a Social Services Aide.

Amendments to HB 495

Line 13 - Insert "Board of Nursing"

Line 14 - Insert "8,503 Earmarked Revenue"

move OPI down two lines

Line 18 - Strike "8,234"
Insert "19,746"

House BILL NO. 895
 INTRODUCED BY Barbara

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO INCREASE AGENCY BUDGETS DURING THE BIENNIMUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1979, WITH FUNDS RECEIVED THROUGH THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1979, WHICH WOULD USUALLY BE ADDED BY BUDGET AMENDMENT."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Increase in spending authority. The following money is appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979:

AGENCY AND PROGRAM	AMOUNT	FUND
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
Centralized Services Program	\$ 22,495	Federal and Private Revenue
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME		
Capital Program	6,000	Earmarked Revenue
Capital Program	66,400	Earmarked Revenue
Capital Program	7,200	Federal and Private Revenue
Fish Program	16,051	Federal and Private Revenue

1	Fish Program	29,081	Federal and Private Revenue
2			
3	Fish Program	19,792	Federal and Private Revenue
4			
5	Parks Program	44,000	Federal and Private Revenue
6			
7	Wildlife Program	12,977	Federal and Private Revenue
8			
9	Wildlife Program	14,200	Federal and Private Revenue
10			
11	DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS		
12	General Operations Program	154,373	Earmarked and Federal
13			and Private Revenue
14			
15	General Operations Program	41,000	Federal and Private Revenue
16			
17	Rail Planning Program	199,418	Earmarked and Federal
18			and Private Revenue
19			
20	HISTORICAL SOCIETY		
21	Library Program	5,000	Federal and Private Revenue
22			
23	DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS		
24	Mountain View School		
25	Developmental Program		

STATE OF MONTANA

Office of the Governor
Budget and Program Planning

Capitol Building - Helena, Montana 59601

Thomas L. Judge
Governor
George L. Boush
Director

April 3, 1979

To: John D. LaFaver
Legislative Fiscal Analyst

JSF From: John S. Fitzpatrick
Deputy Director

Re: Budget Amendments for March

Senator Himsl has requested that the March budget amendments be amended into HB 895. Attached please find copies of the proposed amendments as well as the B212 and justification form for each budget amendment.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding the budget amendments.

JSF:cm

Enc.

cc. Rep. Bardanouve

Sen. Himsl

Amendments to House Bill 895

1. Page 1
Following: line 16
Insert: Environmental Management Program \$ 28,844 Federal and Private Revenue
Insert: Hail Insurance Program \$ 6,961 Earmarked Revenue
2. Page 2
Following: line 10
Insert: Department of Health and Environmental
Sciences
Insert: Environmental Health Program \$264,693 Federal and Private Revenue
3. Page 2
Following: line 23
Insert: Montana State Prison
Insert: Care and Custody Program \$ 4,500 Federal and Private Revenue
4. Page 3
Following: line 1
Insert: Department of Livestock
Insert: Disease Control Program \$ 3,452 Earmarked Revenue
5. Page 3
Following: line 12
Insert: Board of Horse Racing \$ 15,000 Earmarked Revenue
Insert: Board of Medical Examiners \$ 15,000 Earmarked Revenue
Insert: Board of Warm Air Heating Ventilation
and Air Conditioning \$ 7,800 Earmarked Revenue
6. Page 3
Following: line 17
Insert: Department of State Lands
Insert: Reclamation Program \$ 10,000 Federal and Private Revenue
Insert: Central Management Program \$ 50,049 Federal and Private Revenue
7. Page 3
Following: line 21
Insert: Assistance Payments Program \$ 47,375 Federal and Private Revenue

ROLL CALL

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE

46TH LEGISLATIVE SESSION 1979

Date PM, 4-5-79

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
SENATOR HIMSL	✓		
SENATOR STORY	✓		
SENATOR AKLESTAD	✓		
SENATOR LOCKREM	✓		
SENATOR ETCHART	✓		
SENATOR NELSON	✓		
SENATOR SMITH	✓		
SENATOR BOYLAN	✓		
SENATOR REGAN	✓		
SENATOR FASBENDER	✓		
SENATOR THIESSEN	✓		
SENATOR THOMAS	✓		
SENATOR STIMATZ	✓		

VISITOR'S REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	Check One	
		Support	Oppos
Mr. Williams	State Representative	✓	
James M. Schults	" " Dist 48	✓	
ELROY LETCHER	MT COUNCIL OF COOPERATIVES	✓	
MIKE CAVEY	MT. VO-AG TECHS ASSOC	✓	
DAN HERTZ	MT. VOCATIONAL ASSOC.	✓	
Duane A Gebhardt	Cascade High School Vo-Ag	✓	
Rick Bondy	DNR+C		
James Rochelam	Thompson Falls H.S.	✓	
Doug Polak	Boreman -	✓	
Mat J. Amberson	Boreman		
Maynard A. Olson	Helena S. D ^{ist} 1	✓	
Willard Wesson	Great Falls Public Schools	✓	
J. Jeffrey Dietz	Missoula Co. High School	X	
Dan Whitehead	VICA	✓	
Bill Zife	O.P.T.	✓	
Gene Johnson	Scrimm	✓	
James Holden	O.P.T.		
Richard Francis	DNRC		
Mark McAnally	O.P.T.	✓	
William Leach	Helena School Dist #1 - MHEA & Mont. Ass.	✓	
Betty Ann Hoffman	O.P.T.	✓	
Raymond W. Henderson	Office Education Association	✓	
Georgia Rice	Sept. of Public Inst.	✓	

4-5 PM
199

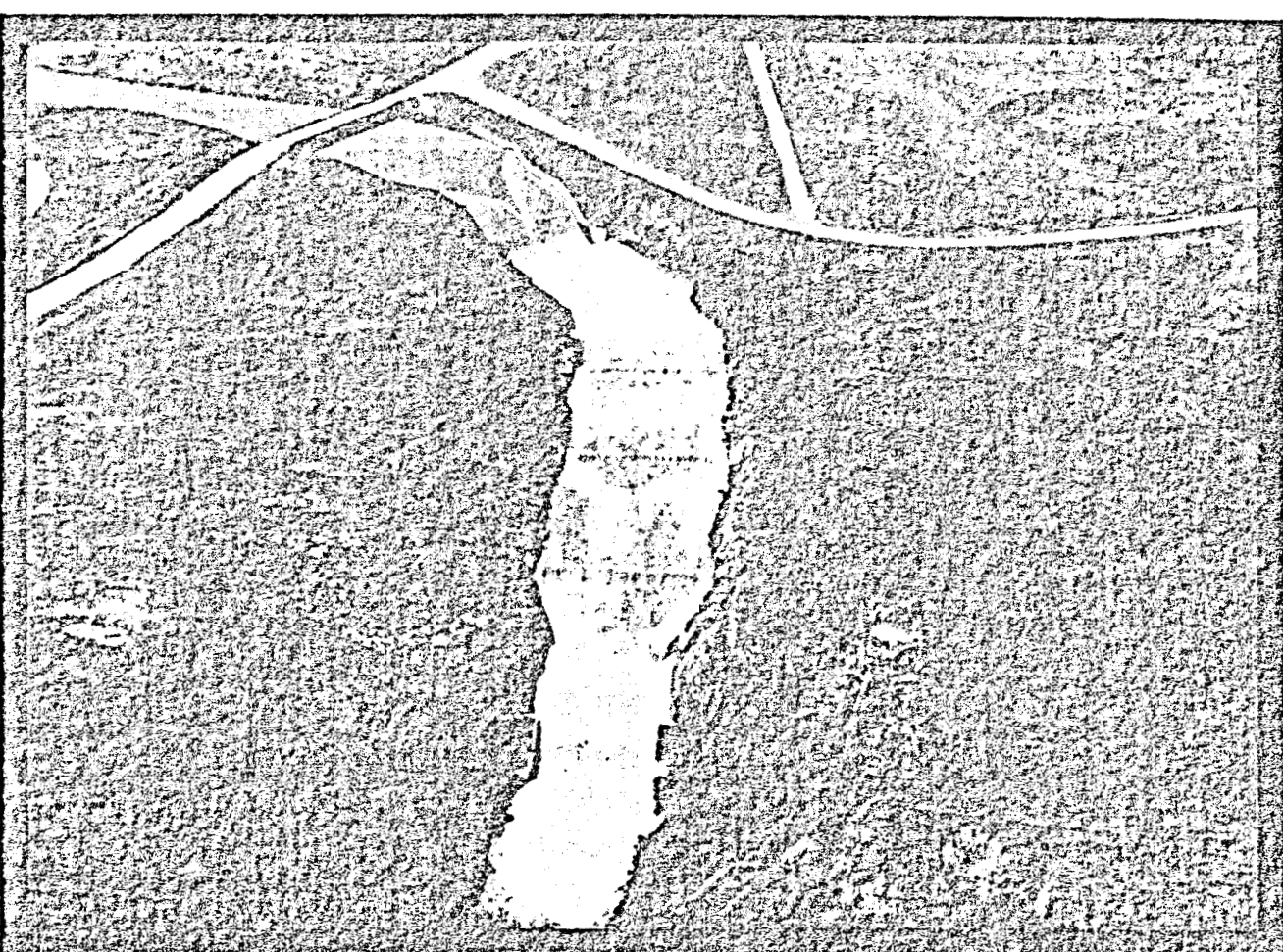
REHABILITATION OF COONEY DAM SPILLWAYS

AS PREPARED FOR

Montana Department of Natural Resources
and Conservation

— IN COOPERATION WITH —

Rock Creek Water Users Association
Carbon County, Montana



HKM Associates
Engineers, Architects and Planners
P.O. Box 31318
Butte, Montana

Date: April 4, 1979

To: Members of the Senate Finance and Claims Committee

From: Sam Askeland, Business and Office Education
Instructor, Simms High School

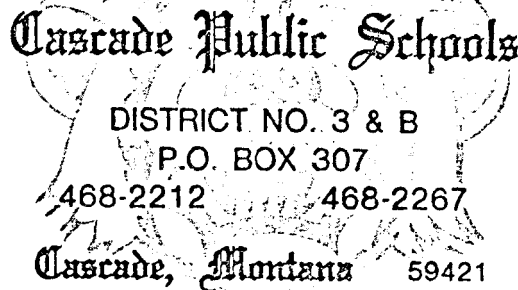
Re: House Bill 537

I feel it is of vital importance that Vocational Education be funded for these reasons:

1. The cost of purchasing new equipment to replace old equipment has risen considerably due to our high rate of inflation.
2. It costs more to operate and maintain an up-to-date Simulated Model Office such as we have at Simms, in order to give the students the proper office training they need.
3. The training we give the students in Model Office enables them to secure a job immediately upon graduation from high school.
4. In order to keep up with the ever changing job market, we must be ever conscious of the new equipment being installed in offices and attempt to acquire and acquaint our students with this new technology.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Chairman: William D. Cummings
John Gordon
John Rumney
Marilyn Moore
Charles Hawn
Dolores Milner
Vonley Cox



SUPERINTENDENT
Wayne F. Lersbak

PRINCIPAL
Bruce Allen

CLERK
Marlene Zahara

SS 537

Proponents

I would like to encourage your favorable consideration of HB 537 as proposed by the House Education Committee. Vocational Education is an important part of Montana Secondary Education Systems and funding for these programs are greatly needed.

Reasons:

1. Vocational Education carries a higher price tag than most other areas of secondary education.
2. Vocational Education commitments have been made at the local levels for buildings and facilities and State and Federal assistance is needed to provide a quality education for our students.
3. Over 40 signatures were obtained and turned over to the House Education Committee for their first hearing supporting HB 537.
4. Vocational Education at Cascade High School is thought to be an important factor in the low drop level of only 3.5%.
5. Summer programs and extended contracts are needed to keep up a high quality program in our school, but these programs cost extra money.
6. Leadership activities sponsored through the local PFA chapter at Cascade helped the school to become the first Montana PFA team to ever win the Western Regional Range Contest in Buffalo Wyoming this past year.

I strongly urge your support of HB 537.

Donna A. Schmidt
Vocational Agriculture Instructor
Cascade High School
Cascade, Montana

ALONG
RANGE
MASTIFF
STUD
TITAN

Grain Springs - Heritage St

Prepared by Parks Division

Department

April 5, 1979

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE
FINANCE & CLAIMS COMMITTEE
REGARDING HOUSE BILL 894

BY DON HYYPPA, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR,
PARKS DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Don Hyyppa. I'm the Assistant Administrator of the Parks Division, Department of Fish and Game.

The Parks Division administers the state parks system of which Cooney Reservoir State Recreation Area is an important part. Our involvement at Cooney is under the auspicious of an agreement with the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation.

Cooney is an extremely popular recreation site. It's close proximity to Billings which is 48 miles to the northeast, its good road access from all directions and the fact that there is no flat water suitable for recreation closer to Billings probably account for much of its popularity.

Fishing, boating, swimming, waterskiing, picnicking and camping take place there.

We estimate that for the months of May through September, 1978, 10,000 vehicles containing approximately 30,000 persons visited Cooney. Week-ends and holidays are especially busy. It has been said that at times one could almost walk across the lake by stepping from boat to boat.

The Department of Fish and Game has invested heavily in providing facilities and services to accommodate this use. Since 1970 we have spent almost \$105,000 to provide capital improvements and to purchase key in-holdings.

This spring another project will be underway to further improve and expand recreational facilities at a cost of over \$200,000. If Cooney Dam is not repaired and therefore must be breached, the recreational opportunities which will be lost by Montanans and their guests, and the financial losses to the Department of Fish and Game will be significant.

On the other hand, if this project is funded, these values will not only be preserved, they will be modestly enhanced by the creation of additional water area and perhaps an improved fishery.

In summary, Cooney Reservoir is an important recreational facility which we feel should not be lost. We have invested money and effort in it and plan to continue to do so. It would be most unfortunate if the dam were breached for safety reasons, especially when the cost of that undertaking would also be high but serve no productive purpose.

Thank you Mr. Chairman and Representative Burnett.



STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE
449-3144

1300 BLOCK CEDAR STREET
AIRPORT WAY BUILDING WEST
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

THOMAS L. JUDGE
GOVERNOR

W. GORDON MCOMBER
DIRECTOR

January 29, 1979

TO: W. GORDON MCOMBER, Director
FROM: T. C. WHITESIDE, Unit Manager
SUBJECT: FRA Rail Planning Procedures.

Pursuant to your request, I contacted Mr. Gerrald Thomas, Chief, FRA State Rail Planning. He indicated the following points in our conversation:

1. Montana qualified under 20% state and 80% federal matching funds for both rail planning and rail projects.
2. Montana has been allocated about \$240,000 federal money to develop the rail plan.
3. Montana can qualify for rail projects when it finishes and has its rail plan accepted by the FRA.
4. In FY, 1979 (ending September 30, 1979), there is available to Montana for projects, \$670,000 federal funds. This must be matched with at least 20% state funds or about \$134,000. A state must qualify before September 30 or lose the allocation each year.
5. Mr. Thomas indicated there will be at least \$670,000 per year federal money available through 1981. He also indicated that in ensuing years (past 1981) there may be available money in excess of \$670,000 per year.
6. It is possible to rehabilitate lines now prior to abandonment and if they have less than 3 million gross ton mile per mile per year. In other words, some assistance may now be given to the Milwaukee.

TCW:rm

Line No.	Montana Light - Density Rail Segment	Rail Miles (1)	Grain Elevators (2)	Stations (3)
<u>BURLINGTON NORTHERN, INC.:</u>				
1.	Bainville to Opheim -- Segment No. B-1 --	146.8	25	18
2.	Sidney to Richey -- Segment No. B-2 --	49.4	5	4
3.	Glendive to Brockway -- Segment No. B-3 --	63.7	4	7
4.	Snowden to Glendive -- Segment No. B-4 --	79.8	2	10
5.	Beach, N.D. to Carlyle -- Segment No. B-5 --	7.4	1	1
6.	Glasgow to A.F.B. -- Segment No. B-6 --	18.8	-	1
7.	Brazil Creek Spur -- Segment No. B-7 --	22.8	-	-
8.	Saco to Hogeland -- Segment No. B-8 --	78.8	2	7
9.	Colstrip to Cow Creek -- Segment No. B-9 --	4.4	-	1
10.	Mossmain to Rapelje -- Segment No. B-10 --	37.7	3	4
11.	Silesia to Red Lodge -- Segment No. B-11 --	34.5	2	7
12.	Moccasin to Lewistown -- Segment No. B-12 --	30.8	-	4
13.	Mission to Wilsall -- Segment No. B-13 --	22.7	2	4
14.	Manhattan to Anceney -- Segment No. B-14 --	15.1	-	4
15.	Sappington to Harrison -- Segment No. B-15 --	10.0	1	1
16.	Whitehall to Alder -- Segment No. B-16 --	45.3	-	6
17.	Helena to Basin -- Segment No. B-17 --	42.1	-	10
18.	Vaughn to Augusta -- Segment No. B-18 -- ^{1/}	41.6	-	6
19.	Power to Pendroy -- Segment No. B-19 --	51.3	5	9
20.	Valier to Conrad -- Segment No. B-20 --	20.0	4	4
21.	Stryker to Eureka -- Segment No. B-21 --	22.3	-	4
22.	Columbia Falls to Somers -- Segment No. B-22 --	24.9	2	4
23.	Missoula to Darby -- Segment No. B-23 --	65.2	3	16
24.	<u>SUB-TOTAL -- B.N. INC.:</u>	935.4	61	132
<u>MILWAUKEE ROAD:</u>				
25.	Lewistown to Winifred -- Segment No. M-24 --	44.2	3	6
26.	Lewistown to Heath -- Segment No. M-25 --	10.5	-	1
27.	Three Forks to Bozeman -- Segment No. M-26 --	38.4	-	6
28.	Agawam to Great Falls -- Segment No. M-27 --	65.7	5	6
29.	Bonner Jct. to Bear Creek -- Segment No. M-28 --	35.8	-	7
30.	<u>SUB-TOTAL -- MILW R.R.:</u>	194.6	8	26
<u>SOOLINE RAILROAD:</u>				
31.	Westby to Whitetail -- Segment No. S-29 --	56.9	5	7
<u>MONTANA TOTALS -- ALL SEGMENTS:</u>		1,186.9	74	165
<u>PER-CENT OF STATE TOTALS:^{2/}</u>		20.6%	27.2%	22.4%

^{1/} Abandonment Pending Before Interstate Commerce Commission.

^{2/} Total Mileage B.N. 4,395; MILW 1m310; SOOLINE 56.9; Total Elevators 272;
Total Rail Points 735.

TESTIMONY - HB 537

Representative Mel Williams

Senator George McCallum

✓ Representative Jim Schultz

Teachers

Mike Cavey (Ag) Missoula

Duane Gebhardt (Ag) Cascade

Sam Askeland (B & O) Simms

✓ Colleen Cohn (Home Ec) Helena

Ray Stubbs (T & I) Bozeman

Adminis-
trators

✓ Larrae Rocheleau - Supt., Thompson Falls

✓ Maynard Olson - Supt., Helena

✓ Will Weaver - Great Falls

Jim Fitzpatrick - Helena

✓ Jeff Deitz - Missoula

✓ Doug Polette, MSU, Bozeman

✓ Max Amberson, MSU, Bozeman

✓ Dan Hertz, MVA Pres., Bozeman

✓ Dan Whitehead - VICA Student Organization

✓ Bill Ball- State Advisory Council

Len Sargent- School Board Association

T. Carl Johnson- School Administration Association

Elroy Letcher - MT. Council of Coops

TESTIMONY ON H.B. 537

I am William Ball, Executive Director for the Montana Advisory Council for Vocational Education.

The Council supports additional state funds for vocational education at the secondary level. At its most recent meeting of March 29th the Council went on record supporting an appropriation of \$1.5 million for each year of the next biennium. The Council further recommends that sum become a ceiling on the amount of funds to be distributed through the system prescribed in H.B. 537, during the next biennium.

February 12, 1979

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE; OTHER INTERESTED LEGISLATORS

FROM: MAYNARD A. OLSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
HELENA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1

RE: SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FUNDING

In view of the decline of federal and state reimbursement to Secondary School Vocational Education Programs and coupled with increased costs and student demand for these programs, we hereby support House Bill 537 for the following reasons:

1. The procedure outlined in the bill for reimbursing Secondary Vocational Education is sound and equitable since it is based on the foundation program's ANB (average number belonging) with weighted factors in accordance with added program costs.
2. The bill is consistent with the recommendation of the Montana Foundation Program Study Committee and would improve the State's effort in meeting the intent of Public Law 94-482 (Vocational Education Amendments)¹ and the goals outlined in the Montana State Plan developed by the State Board of Public Education.²
3. The bill provides for a system of reimbursement which will better equalize educational opportunity for all students in Montana regardless of locale, school or class size.
4. The cost-related factor built into this legislation can be revised in accordance with the Foundation Program schedule each legislative session. This should result in better planning and programming by the State Board of Public Education, the Office of Public Instruction and all school districts.
5. This legislation would have great impact on strengthening programs for over 26,000 students in Montana currently enrolled in Secondary Vocational Education classes, exclusive of Industrial Arts. This includes the 1585 students from Helena School District No. 1.
6. Also, the bill would provide the greater accountability of expenditures for Secondary Vocational Education Programs.

HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
February 12, 1979
Page two

7. The fiscal request for this bill appears to be realistic in meeting training needs as it was calculated on actual costs in quality programs in the State.

We urge your support of House Bill 537. Thank you.

¹In essence the Vocational Education Amendments state that persons of all ages will have ready access to Vocational Training or Re-training.

²One of the Boards' goals is to establish a vocational education system to meet the vocational needs of the people of Montana (page 27, Montana State Plan for Vocational Education).

Missoula County High School

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
915 SOUTH AVENUE WEST
MISSOULA, MONTANA
59801

GEORGE M. ZELICK
SUPERINTENDENT

DONALD E. DELANEY
ASST. SUPERINTENDENT

April 5, 1979

Senator Matt Himsl, Chairman
Senate Finance & Claims Committee
Montana Senate
State Capitol
Helena, Montana 59601

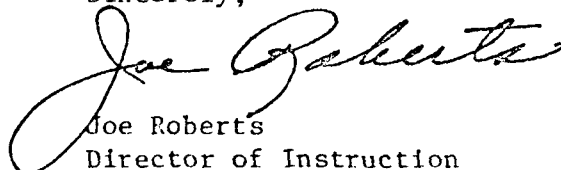
Dear Senator Himsl:

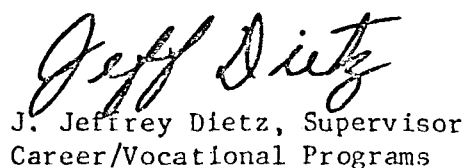
The Missoula County High School administration urges your support of House Bill 537. The procedures outlined in this bill and the financial provisions it contains are badly needed by Montana's high schools. Because of its relationship to the foundation program, this bill would equalize the support for secondary vocational education throughout our state.

High school students must have an opportunity to participate in vocational programs. Developing saleable skills at an early age is the key to success for many, whether or not they pursue further training beyond high school. Secondary vocational education provides young people with the foundation upon which they can perform a service to themselves and our state.

Opportunity and choice has little meaning without preparation. This is what vocational education is all about; helping young people prepare to make a contribution to themselves as well as society. Thank you for helping them in this effort.

Sincerely,


Joe Roberts
Director of Instruction


J. Jeffrey Dietz, Supervisor
Career/Vocational Programs

April 5, 1979

To: The Senate Finance and Claims Committee

From: Dan Whitehead, State Vice President of the Montana Association
of Vocational Industrial Clubs of America

Subject: House Bill 537 - Secondary Vocational Education Funding

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Dan Whitehead from Butte. As a state officer of VICA (Vocational Industrial Clubs of America) I speak on behalf of five vocational student organizations. Those active in the State are Vocational Industrial Clubs of America (VICA), Future Farmers of America (FFA), Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA), Future Homemakers of America (FHA), and Office Education Association (OEA).

These student groups operate as a very important part of vocational education programs. I believe that these organizations are dedicated to teaching not only how to do a job, but also how to succeed in a job situation and even more how to succeed in living. It's one thing to have skills and knowledge in an occupation, but it's another to have self confidence, a professional attitude and a commitment to "improvement and pride in workmanship".

Because I am active in state government I have become concerned about the effects of funding on program quality. Because of local commitment to vocational education programs, schools do try to keep going even though standards may be reduced. It is easy to set back and say "see these programs can operate on their own!", but only a core program is there. Every day in my machine shop class I work on equipment so old that we often have to build parts to repair them. This is just one example of the declining quality that results from under funding. Subtract a little from the at least 20 main aspects of a vocational education program and you can see what happens. It is like the first little dent you get on a new car. It may not be noticed at first, but with 15 or 20 dents the thing looks like a junker.

Vocational Education student organizations are one of these compliments to a good program. We want to see these continue because of their proven worth to students.

I urge your support of House Bill 537 and a decent funding level.

Thank you for taking the time to listen.

GREAT FALLS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1100 FOURTH STREET SOUTH P. O. BOX 2428

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59403

Testimony In Support of House Bill 537

The Great Falls Public Schools would like to stress it's support of H.B. 537. We believe that vocational education is a very important aspect of our comprehensive high school curriculum.

Historically, priorities in education at the state and local levels have been that of promoting excellence in education. In vocational education we are attempting to serve more students at a time of critically declining resources for financing these programs. In the Great Falls district, 2,221 students are currently being served in vocational education programs. Because of the high cost of offering quality vocational programs that lead to entry level employment, it is critical that the partnership that has existed between the state and local levels continue. Fiscal Year 1979, Great Falls Public Schools budgeted approximately \$792,000 for regular on-going vocational education programs. The amount of funding projected from the State of Montana designated for vocational education will be approximately \$16,569.

We believe that H.B. 537, along with additional specific vocational education funding through the foundation program, would provide viable, cost effective, secondary vocational education programs.

House Bill 537 is:

- (1) administratively sound in that it builds on the mechanism already established in the foundation program which distributes funds on the basis of ANB; and
- (2) cost effective in that it places vocational programs in categories with assigned weight factor which are based on calculated cost figures.

Submitted by:



Willard Weaver, Consultant
Career and Vocational Education

TO: Senate Appropriations & Claims Committee Chairman

REF: House Bill 537 - "An Act to provide for Additional Funding for Secondary Vocational and Industrial Arts Programs through the Foundation Program"

FROM: Max L. Amberson - Agricultural & Industrial Education - Department Head
Montana State University

I am concerned about the future of vocational education at the Secondary level in Montana's high schools. I have worked actively in vocational technical education for over 20 years and the past two years with state support being withdrawn, the quality and availability of classes has diminished. This is understandable since vocational education offerings are more expensive. The local school district is often unwilling or unable to bear this added cost and as a result, class offerings are reduced or the amount of time or materials that go into the class are reduced. Admittedly the cost of education in vocational areas is higher - studies indicate that they are from 2 to 4 times higher. Such studies were the basis for asking for 2.6 million/year in the House of Representative. This, I understand, was reduced to 1.6 million/year and now I understand it is \$800,000/year or 25% of what was originally requested.

Vocational education may seem expensive, yet it is substantially cheaper than similar training programs offered within the department of labor, institutions such as; job corp, prisons, Pinehills, and a host of other programs that receive persons who are out of work and who are unproductive and off the tax paying role. As you are aware, people who are willing to work and who possess specific knowledge, skills, attitudes and experiences are always able to enter and advance in occupations.

Since $\frac{1}{2}$ of the students who graduate from high school do not complete college, the education and training received at high school is terminal education. I just completed a study of 3,000 agribusiness in Montana. By 1982 they plan to hire the following additional full time people:

Supplies & Services	1962
Agri-mechanics	1246
Agri-Products & Processing	746
Agri-Resources	425
Horticulture	261
Forestry	30
total	<u>4670</u>

The predominance of education preferred by employers was for persons to have a high school education with specific experience in their area of agribusiness. Vocational education provides for not only specific knowledge, skills, and attitudes, but also for experiences during the regular school program.

I hope you will seriously consider not only passing HB 537, but also increasing the funding to at least 1.6 million/year and preferably 2.6 million/year.



Max L. Amberson, Head

TO: Members of the Senate Finance and Claims Committee

FROM: Colleen Cohn, Montana Home Economics Association, Montana Home
Economics Vocational Teacher Association

RE: House Bill 537

The weighted ANB for vocational funding is vital for the maintaining of vocational education and consumer-homemaking programs in Montana. As a Home Economics Instructor in Helena School District No. 1, I am greatly concerned about continuing essential and quality vocational education programs with reduced funding. During the 1977-78 school year approximately 2500 of 2851 secondary students were enrolled in the nine vocational offerings in School District No. 1. Unfortunately some students were unable to enroll in Vocational Education Programs due to space, staff and funding limitations.

The Home Economics program offers an educational developmental approach to social and economic problems which is cost effective. These programs address malnutrition, poverty, child abuse, teenage pregnancy, inadequate housing, consumer exploitation but in a developmental, educational concept, rather than a crisis intervention. We are providing educational leadership for citizens of the community. We feel that we have established an effective delivery system.

The total picture of home economics is changing. It is no longer sex role stereotyped for women, instead, consumer and homemaking programs have many male students enrolled. Home Economics addresses the needs of everyone, as everyone is involved in the home. A good vocational program provides necessary skills for quality home life in Montana.

Activities that help high school students explore job opportunities and career choices as well as leadership training and community service are an integral part of the co-curricular student vocational organization, Future Homemakers of America.

As a secondary teacher, a member of the Montana Home Economics and Montana Vocational Association, I am voicing our concern for the secondary vocational student. We urge you to support our program through HB 537.

TO: Senate Appropriations & Claims Committee Chairman

REF: House Bill 537 - "An Act to Provide for Additional Funding for Secondary Vocational and Industrial Arts Programs through the Foundation Program"

FROM: Doug Polette - Industrial Arts Teacher Educator
Montana State University

As an industrial arts teacher educator for the past 10 years, I would like to speak in support of HB 537.

During the last couple of years, I have visited most of the industrial education facilities in the state as well as talked with the instructors operating these classes.


The major need that consistently stands out is the lack of funds to provide adequate instructional equipment to carry out the basic fundamentals of industrial education. The vocational program at the secondary level is the last chance for a large number of Montana students to obtain first hand experience with industrial processes and techniques that they will use in a career upon graduation. If the equipment available to them in school shops is inadequate and outdated, then their employment possibilities are diminished considerably.

The Federal Government has, for the past several years, funded vocational education and industrial arts; however, these funds are currently being reduced and restricted to special areas, therefore being of little help to Montana schools.

The funding of vocational and industrial arts programs through the existing foundation program provides an equitable means to provide the secondary students in the state the opportunity to obtain basic skills in the vocational and industrial arts areas.

I would like to request that the Senate Appropriations & Claims Committee approve the passage of House Bill 537 at the highest possible level.

The passage of this bill would provide the youth of Montana a greater opportunity to gain the necessary skills, techniques and practices that will help assure success as they enter the world of work.



Doug Polette, Associate Professor

April 5, 1979


TO: Chairman Himsl - Senate Finance and Claims Committee

FROM: Montana Vocational Agriculture Teacher's Association

RE: HB 537 Secondary Vocational Education Funding

The Montana Vocational Agriculture Teacher's Association of sixty nine paid up members wish to go on record as strongly supporting the passage of this bill in order to restore funding for secondary vocational education which was drastically cut two years ago and in order to insure the continuation of programs that are presently committed to secondary vocational education at the local level. Failure of passage of this bill will only increase the tax burden for the local districts who in many cases have already made a strong commitment to vocational education and need the continued support from the state level to maintain quality education for their students.

It should be pointed out that this bill will benefit all students of secondary vocational education which includes industrial arts, home economics, trades and industries, business and office, distributive occupations, health occupations and vocational agriculture.



Steve Wilcox, President Elect
MVATA

MONTANA ASSOCIATION OF FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA



April 5, 1979

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
STATE CAPITOL
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

RESOLUTION

To: Senator Himsl and members of the Senate Finance and
Claims Committee

From: Montana Association of Future Farmers of America

Re: House Bill 537

On behalf of our 2200 FFA members of the Montana Association of Future Farmers of America, we strongly urge the passage of House Bill 537 concerning the funding of secondary vocational education programs. Failure of this legislation could curtail student vocational organizations.

We sincerely request your careful consideration of this bill as its passage guarantees high quality vocational education in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

Alvin Sorenson
MONTANA ASSOCIATION OF
FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

ap. 5. 1974

Senator Himsl and members of the Senate Finance and Claims Committee.

I am Mike Cavey of Missoula, Montana. I represent the Montana Vocational Agriculture Teachers Association.

I have a deep concern for Montana's youth, and the opportunities they have to enter our work force in jobs that are interesting and challenging to them, that provide sufficient monetary reward to amply provide for them and their families, and that allows them to remain in the Big Sky Country.

1 The vocational programs in our public secondary schools can do an effective job of training our youth to enter and successfully compete in Montana's job market. However, sufficient resources must be made available to the students, so they may develop the competencies needed for employment.

2 The Montana Vocational Agriculture Teachers Association tabulated the costs for our programs throughout the state based upon last years costs. We found that it takes 2.41 times the current ANB average to run our vocational agriculture programs.

Without state support that is adequate to maintain the quality in our programs, I foresee vocational education being among the first programs cut locally when local taxes become too high.

3- A fully funded HB 537 will provide equal education to Montana's youth enrolled in vocational education.

4- A fully funded HB 537 will protect quality by funding only approved programs.

5- A fully funded HB537 will provide our students with opportunities to successfully live and work in Montana.

6- Vocational agriculture has been partially funded by state and or federal funds since the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917. If HB 537 does not pass, it will be the first time in 62 years that local school districts in Montana have had to pay the total costs for vocational agriculture education.

We have a high level of dedication among vocational agriculture teachers, who willingly give of their time and effort, above and beyond their contracted obligations. However, many programs do not have adequate materials and supplies to carry out high quality programs, particularly in school districts that have low tax bases.

7 While school districts must provide those programs mandated by state accreditation standards, vocational education enjoys no such protection and thus become likely candidates for removal from school curriculum when budgets are tight.

HB 537 will provide quality and equality in vocational education in Montana

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you , and I urge your favorable consideration for full funding of HB 537.

ask to leave copies of this

+ MONTANA
MONTANA FFA

Mike Cavey



OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

STATE CAPITOL
HELENA, MONTANA 59601
(406) 449-3095

Georgia Rice
Superintendent

April 4, 1979

TO: Senator Matt Himsl, Chairman
Senate Finance and Claims Committee

FROM: Larry C. Key, Ed.D.
Director/Administrator
Vocational Education

RE: HB 537, Secondary Vocational Funding

House bill 537 is a very short and simple bill, but with its approval or disapproval rides the future of secondary vocational education in the state of Montana. Presently there are 20,000 plus secondary students enrolled in vocational programs throughout the state and the state and federal vocational funds supporting these particular students is \$311,165 or \$15.50 per student for FY 79.

The funding picture for secondary vocational education has not always been so bleak. Below I have indicated the additional funding for secondary vocational programs for FY 76-81.

Secondary Vocational Program Funding

	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>*Projected FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>
Federal \$	567,285	\$ 327,463	\$ 21,060	\$ 63,693	\$ 0	\$ 0
State	<u>679,830</u>	<u>742,415</u>	<u>494,943</u>	<u>247,472</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	\$1,247,115	\$1,069,878	\$ 516,003	\$ 311,165	\$ 0	\$ 0
	<u>FY 76-77</u>		<u>FY 78-79</u>		<u>FY 80-81</u>	
Biennium Totals	\$2,316,993		\$ 827,168		\$ 0	

*The FY 80 and 81 projected amounts come from pages 508 and 510 of the current Legislative Analyst's Appropriations Report to the Forty-sixth Legislative Session.

The reason for the drastic decrease in federal funds is due to the legislature appropriating most of the federal vocational program funds to the state's postsecondary centers and the reason given for the decrease in state general funds is quoted from the Legislative Analyst Appropriation Report 1979 Biennium, page 56.

"The legislative action begins to phase out the general fund contribution for secondary vocational programs . . . This phase out indicates a general dissatisfaction with the use of the money and the method for distribution. Funds have not been provided until after expenditures have been made. This procedure has allowed some recipients to use the money for increasing cash balances rather than for program costs. The percentage of costs that were reimbursed have steadily decreased each year with the resulting tax burden born by local property taxes."

With this legislative dissatisfaction in mind, the Board of Public Education started reviewing different funding methods for secondary vocational programs and on December 11, 1978, adopted the weighted ANB funding system (HB 537) as the system they would recommend to the Forty-sixth Legislative Session. This method of funding (weighted ANB) was a recommendation from the Montana Foundation Study Committee in their final report.

"The state should help pay for vocational education programs by using a student weighted program. Pupil weighting is a system by which pupils in higher cost programs such as vocational education are given an additional weight when counted for the distribution of state aid." (pages 5 and 6 of the Report--two-thirds of the committee agreed)

Further recommendations on the weighted ANB funding method came from the Office of Public Instruction and the State Advisory Council for Vocational Education.

The new weighted ANB foundation funding system (HB 537) is patterned after the present system used in Florida and is outlined below and on page four of the bill:

<u>Funding Levels</u>	<u>(Original Request) Weighted Factor</u>	<u>(As Amended) Weighted Factor</u>
I	1.0	.25
II	0.8	.20
III	0.6	.15
IV	0.4	.10
V	0.2	.05

Secondary vocational education programs would be placed at the funding level that best represents the additional cost of the specific program. Each year the Board of Public Education would again review the actual cost of the different secondary vocational programs and the programs would be adjusted to the funding level in relation to the actual additional cost of the particular program.

Senator Matt Hims1
April 4, 1979
Page Three

The funding formula for the new system is as follows:

Class		<u>No. Vo Ed periods</u>		Local		Weighted		Additional
Enrollment	X	6	X	ANB value	X	Factor	=	Foundation Funds

Examples:

Welding - $(10 \times 3/6 \times \$1000 \times .25 = \$1,250)$

Auto Body - $(10 \times 3/6 \times \$1000 \times .15 = \$750)$

The Board of Public Education would design specific guidelines for the expenditure and accountability of the new secondary vocational funds to assure the State Legislature that these additional dollars will be spent only on the additional cost items in secondary vocational education. Some examples of additional cost items are as follows:

- a. Extended teacher contracts (Agri., Coop, etc.)
- b. Student organization stipends (FFA, VICA, DECA, Etc.)
- c. Instructional supplies (welding, carpentry, etc.)
- d. Electricity and heat for high use programs
(welding, home ec., etc.)
- e. Instructional minor equipment and special furniture
- f. Instructional-related travel expense
- g. Instructional equipment maintenance and repair
- h. Instructional major equipment

These new funds for secondary vocational programs would not be expended on cost items that are presently being funded through the current foundation funding system. This would include regular salaries for administration and instruction, rent or purchase of classroom facilities and "general" classroom furniture and supplies. As stated above the funds generated from HB 537 would be for additional cost items and above the "general" program needs.

It is common knowledge that vocational education programs on the average cost 20 to 100 percent more than general academic programs. If the state of Montana does not help the local school districts with some of the additional costs for secondary vocational education, then we will all see a continued decline in the number of secondary vocational programs available to the students in our state plus a decline in the quality of those programs that continue to operate on local school district funds.

Vocational education at the secondary level gives our high school students a second educational option which is desperately needed in our educational system. Without the funds HB 537 would provide, it is our opinion that only those school districts with a high tax base could afford to continue offering quality secondary vocational education programs.

Senator Matt Hims1
April 4, 1979
Page Four

Yesterday I contacted our neighboring states to get a comparison of the State and Federal funds they are spending on their general secondary vocational programs. Below is a summary of the information I received:

<u>State</u>	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Grade Level</u>	<u>Federal and State Funds</u>
Idaho	30,000-35,000	9-12	\$ 2,000,000 FY 79
South Dakota	23,800	9-12	2,371,722 FY 79
North Dakota	23,200	9-12	3,414,000 FY 79
Utah	30,000-35,000	9-12	9,000,000 FY 79
Wyoming	40,000	7-12	9,224,000 FY 79
Montana	20,000-25,000	9-12	311,165 FY 79

It was projected that the funding increase for FY 80 would be approximately eight to ten percent for each of the above states. I also called Harold Duis, HEW Vo Ed Chief, Western Branch, and asked if there was a state in the United States that was not appropriating additional funds for secondary vocational programs. He said, to the best of his knowledge, every state was supporting the high cost of secondary vocational programs with additional State and Federal dollars and that if Montana chose not to fund these programs in FY 80, we would be the only state, to the best of his knowledge, not financially supporting the additional cost of secondary vocational programming.

We urge your support of secondary vocational education and the passage of House Bill 537.

Thank you.

hd

12/14/78

BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Secondary Vocational EducationANB Foundation Funding System

There are 25 different types of vocational programs offered in the secondary schools of Montana. This system of foundation funding places each program, depending on the additional cost, in a funding unit I - V. The funding units carry the following weighted factor value:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Weighted Factor</u>	(As Amended) <u>Weighted Factor</u>
I	1.0	.5
II	0.8	.4
III	0.6	.3
IV	0.4	.2
V	0.2	.1

<u>Program</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Additional ANB Funds Requested</u>	<u>FY 77 Enrollment</u>	<u>Number Pro. Uni</u>
1. Agri Mechanics	I	\$ 13,170	15	1
Co-Op	I			
2. Production Agriculture	I	775,443	4,127	78
Co-Op	I			
3. Welding	I	103,821	682	26
Co-Op	I			
1. Secretarial Office Practice	II	127,211	957	44
Co-Op	II			
2. Simulated/Model Office	II	29,728	175	14
Co-Op	II			
3. Clerical Office Practice	II	138,195	866	41
Co-Op	II			
4. Auto Mechanics	II	205,113	1,126	39
Co-Op	II			
5. Metalworking	II	66,801	555	12
6. Agri. Forestry	II	31,590	136	3
1. Drafting	III	76,609	925	22
2. Carpentry	III	67,353	675	31
Co-Op*	II			
3. Home Ec. Related Occ. (HERO)	III	18,894	460	9
Co-Op*	II			
4. Small Engine Repair	III	52,565	575	19
5. Agri. Supplies & Services	III	15,810	117	2
6. Consumer Homemaking	III	701,743	6,350	155
7. Auto Body	III	5,270	25	1
8. Graphic Arts	III	15,810	139	5
9. Food Management	III	33,560	165	13
10. Broadcasting	III	7,905	25	1
11. Electronics	III	31,717	360	9
1. Appliance Repair	IV	5,335	94	2
2. Distributive Education	IV	118,976	1,187	23
Co-Op	IV			
3. Clothing Management	IV	5,135	85	4
1. Child Care	V	13,113	155	10
2. Health Occupations	V	7,339	145	2

TOTALS

\$ 2,668,206

20,121

566

Amended Figure-----\$ 1,334,103 per year

*Note the Carpentry and HERO co-op programs which move to level II when conducted as co-op programs.

The Board for Vocational Education approved funding industrial arts programs at 50 percent of the designated funding level for a similar vocational education program.

LAUREL PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Laurel, Montana

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION REIMBURSEMENT

	(1969-70)	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Ec.--High	\$ 3,260.00	\$ 1,927.00	\$ 1,357.10	\$ 1,587.40	\$ 2,412.13	\$ 1,911.55	\$ 2,075.04	\$ 1,225.87	\$ 1,864.34
Ec.--Jr. High	--	1,174.06	876.47	818.82	1,128.93	1,026.56	1,099.23	1,025.91	1,425.47
Business Education	3,412.43	3,649.98	2,055.53	2,465.36	6,010.75	6,239.25	3,387.56	2,714.05	694.98
Electronics	1,319.83	1,546.22	745.36	691.70	1,253.12	1,313.90	1,140.53	574.20	571.62
Program Discontinued	627.07	2,172.32	--						
TOTAL	\$ 8,619.33	\$ 10,469.68	\$ 5,034.46	\$ 5,563.28	\$ 10,804.98	\$ 10,491.26	\$ 7,702.41	\$ 5,540.03	\$ 4,556.41

Requests submitted for reimbursement request included salaries, instructional supplies, replacements, equipment:

L COST OF PROGRAMS:	\$37,475.00	\$39,912.00	\$42,878.51	\$44,342.10	\$54,267.31	\$60,748.33	\$58,749.73	\$59,799.84	\$77,111.00
Reimbursed:	(23%)	26%	11.7%	12.5%	19.9%	17.2%	13.1%	9.3%	5.9%

Reimbursement on salaries only has been in effect for the 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1976-77 school years. Reimbursement for 1977-78 has been on a percentage of Excess Cost Items.

L SALARIES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

EXCESS COSTS UPON WHICH A PERCENTAGE IS REIMBURSED for 1977-78	\$39,720.00	\$43,499.00	\$40,624.00	\$40,557.00	\$50,050.00	6,812.31
Reimbursed for salaries for 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77	27.2%	24.1%	19%	13.7%	--	--