

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
February 6, 1981

The House Education Committee convened at 12:30 p.m., on Friday, February 6, 1981, in Room 129 of the State Capitol, with Chairman Eudaily presiding and all members present except Reps. Azzara and Meyer, who were excused.

Chairman Eudaily opened the meeting to a hearing on the following bills: HBs 388, 449, 457 and 466

HOUSE BILL 388

REPRESENTATIVE MARJORIE HART, District 55, chief sponsor, said this bill provides that community college district boundaries are the same as the boundary that created the community college district. She read a letter from an attorney in Glendive, EXHIBIT 1 of the minutes, and indicated the boundaries of Dawson County on a map that was on the wall.

JIM HOFFMAN, President of Dawson Community College, spoke in support and a copy of his testimony is EXHIBIT 2 and part of the minutes. Presented also as testimony was "A Proposal for the Formation of Post-Secondary Districts in Montana" which was prepared by Vernon Kailey of the Miles City College (EXHIBIT 3), Also presented as testimony for the record is a memorandum to Mr. Hoffman from Russell C. McDonough (EXHIBIT 4). He said this should have been done long ago. He said it will cost Richey some dollars but it's money they should have been spending on this all along.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN M. SHONTZ, District 53, Sydney, said there is a delusion that Glendive is receiving a great deal of benefit from the development of energy. This is not true. Most of the development is on the North Dakota side of the stateline and what Dawson is seeing is a great increase in the number of people and dollars earned, but that doesn't add that much to the property tax base and that is the tax we use to pay our bills. The bill proposing a change in the funding formula has precipitated this bill. It will reduce the budget for Dawson College by 15% and that is a tremendous bite to take all at once. Their property value has increased only 23.3% over the past five years as compared to 37% other places. He said he was not in favor of raising anyone's taxes as they have had the worst drought in history in their county.

REPRESENTATIVE L. DEAN SWITZER, District 54, said he was an opponent speaking for the taxpayers in School District 78 and 78R. He said this high school district is trying to survive with 50 students when they used to have 80, and is being taxed as much as it is capable of and another 14 or 15 mills would be an intolerable burden. He said if this had come at a different time the peoples' objections wouldn't have been so strenuous.

RICHARD BOERE, Richey, representing himself as a taxpayer, said that none of the people affected would have even known of this bill if Rep. Switzer hadn't called. He said the people from the other district didn't seek them out or discuss this with them. He said they have had a severe drought and prospects for another. Burlington Northern says we will lose the railroad spur to Richey. The oil impact is not helping Richey as it cannot expand the water system so workers are driving from Glendive or Sydney. If our economic situations reverses I would come back and help Rep. Hart to push this. At this time I ask for a do not pass on this bill.

DAVE PETERS, Superintendent of Schools, Richey, spoke in opposition and a copy of his testimony is EXHIBIT 5.

Questions were asked by the committee. Mr. Hoffman responded to a question that the bill is to correct a mistake of some time ago. The college district was voted in by a county wide vote and then in 1949 high school districts were created for voted levies and later in the 1960s the Attorney General ruled that areas he had created were the taxing district for the support of the community college. So they automatically assumed the same tax district boundary as the school district. Rep. Dussault asked if only Dawson Community College was affected and Mr. Hoffman said yes. Mr. Hoffman presented as testimony a copy of the incorporating papers of Dawson Community College and it is EXHIBIT 6 of the minutes. *(Ex. 6. is not attached hereto but is with the originals at the Historical Society.) es*

HOUSE BILL 449

REPRESENTATIVE DANNY OBERG, District 8, said this bill is a bookkeeping procedure to allow high school students to graduate early. This gives the school time to update their records and gives the senior an early chance on the job market. He said this is being done now and has been done for years, but auditors from the DCA challenged the practice. They said local school districts could not collect their ANB if the seniors are gone.

WAYNE BUCHANAN, School Board Association, spoke in support. He said it's an interpretation of the law. We feel if the law is properly interpreted we could count these students absent and still be paid, but the DCA has taken a different interpretation. Rather than battle in the courts it is easier to go through the Legislature. In reading the bill over I am not sure it does what we want it to do. One hundred seventy-five days will be sufficient to get funding for the state. If the school district doesn't hold 180 days don't say its going to be paid at the 180 day rate for this. In reading the bill could be some question about it. Rather than have another piece of legislation open to interpretation would like to check this out.

JESSE LONG, School Administrators of Montana, said this legitimizes what has been going on for many years. He said this was done when he graduated in 1943 but the DCA auditors are taking the stand you have to go 180 days.

Rep. Oberg had nothing to add in closing.

Questions were asked by the committee. Rep. Hannah asked how many days students are allowed to be absent before jeopardizing the ANB. The answer was 10 days for each absence. The DCA has ruled the seniors are not absent but dropped.

Chairman Eudaily questioned if the wording could pertain to all graduates whether from high school, eighth grade, etc. Rep. Oberg said he would check on that.

HOUSE BILL 466

REPRESENTATIVE ORVILLE ELLISON, District 73, said this bill was at the request of the Office of Public Instruction. He said it is merely a housekeeping amendment to Section 28-7-430 to allow special ed people to receive travel pay. He introduced Judy Johnson to further explain the bill.

JUDY JOHNSON, Office of Public Instruction, spoke next in support and a copy of her testimony is EXHIBIT 7 and part of the minutes.

Rep. Ellison said he had no closing statements.

Questions from the committee. Rep. Hannah asked what kind of travel and Ms. Johnson said it would be for personnel to go out of district to attend study teams and there is usually one of these a year.

HOUSE BILL 457

REPRESENTATIVE ANN MARY DUSSAULT, District 95, chief sponsor, said the trustees of a unified district has the ability to levy two mills (one on the high school and one on the elementary) for their adult education program and many unified school districts are using this. The nonunified school districts (Missoula and Powell County only two nonunified districts) can only levy one mill. She said it is a question of equity and recommended a do pass.

GEORGE ZULICK, Missoula County High School and Board of Trustees, said they have two distinct districts for their high school and elementary. He said this bill is very important to them as they have 5,000 people involved in adult education. He said adult education is the only hope some people have to improve what they are doing or to have some satisfaction in regards to recreation. He recommend the bill do pass.

CARL SANDELL, Missoula County High School, said their adult program is big and growing. He said they have had to raise the fees and if inflation continues they will have to raise them more and then the people needing the education most won't be able to afford it. Other districts that are unified have had the option of levying the added mill. A copy of a letter from Mr. Sandell which includes other signatures is EXHIBIT 8 of the minutes.

WAYNE BUCHANAN, Montana School Board Association, said he would like to point out that the levying of the extra mill is discretionary on the part of the Board of Trustees. He said not all districts levy the two mills.

JESSE LONG, School Administrators of Montana, said they support the bill. He said there are 16 county high schools with this option to levy the mills if they so desire.

NORM CARLSON, Retired maintenance superintendent of Champion Paper and taxpayer of Missoula county, said he worked in industry for 45 years and now has taught in the adult education. He mentioned how prices have increased on products in the past years. He said he would like to see Missoula get the extra mill to support their adult education classes.

MERILYNNE FOSS, MCHS-Fidelity Real Estate, said the adult classes are an alternate means of education as one can attend classes in the evenings. She felt the real estate course is an example of the general high quality of the classes and is the only evening class for real estate licensing in the area. She encouraged the passing of this legislation.

PAT BARRETT, Missoula, Community Hospital, said she was an inservice coordinator at the hospital and has depended on the adult ed management a number of times to organize classes that were needed by her personnel.

Mr. Zulick mentioned that all post secondary is under the vo-tech center and Mr. Gene Downey is the director.

Rep. Dussault said she just closed.

Questions from the committee. Rep. Williams mentioned that none of the levy goes to the vo-tech. In response to a question Mr. Zulich said the value of a mill is \$110,000.

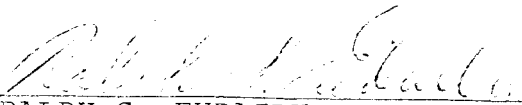
Chairman Eudaily closed the hearing part of the meeting and opened it to an executive session on the following bill.

EXHIBIT 9 is a letter from Paul A. Laisy, supporting HB 457.
EXECUTIVE SESSION

HOUSE BILL 610 - Rep. Kitselman moved DO PASS. Rep. Andreason said he agrees wholeheartedly with the bill. Rep. Hannah spoke in favor of the motion. Rep. Donaldson said we need to urge the Appropriation Committee to take action. He said there was a minor change on page 8, line 1-8, need to make certain they can use either of the two caps - either the 90% or the 25% whichever is greater. Rep. Andreason moved the amendment on page 8, line 6, by adding "and whichever is greater." Rep. Kitselman moved the bill as amended do pass. Rep. Lory said the bill will go to the Appropriation Committee and they will set the schedule and can change what needs to be changed. Rep. Donaldson said the intent is to keep it out of the big appropriation bill. Question was called and the motion carried unanimously - Rep. Vincent and Meyer voted yes by absentee vote.

Meeting adjourned at 2:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



RALPH S. EUDAILY

eas

Ex. 1

LAW OFFICES
MCDONOUGH, COX & SIMONTON, P. C.

HAGENSTON BUILDING
GLENDDIVE, MONTANA 59330

RUSSELL C. MCDONOUGH
DALE COX
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TELEPHONE
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December 31, 1980

MEMORANDUM:

TO: MARGE HART
FROM: RUSSELL C. MCDONOUGH

The law enabling accredited high schools to establish Junior Colleges was passed in 1939. At that time there was required a Petition of 25% of the electors of the County to be presented to the High School Board. The High School Board approved it and then presented it to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Upon her approval it was then submitted to all of the voters of the County for approval. The voters approved it and the College was thereafter supported on a County-wide basis.

In about 1949, there was created High School Building Districts which split the County up insofar as High Schools were concerned for building purposes and also with the creation of the School Foundation Program these districts were used for the creation of areas taxed for voted levies and at times for the mandatory levy.

Later, in the early 1960's, the Attorney General ruled that the area taxed for the support of the Junior College would be the High School Building District. In other words, by Laws which were later passed and applied to High Schools, the whole area which was to support the Junior College was reduced without any additional vote of the people involved. What this Legislation does is restore the College District to the original boundaries voted on when the College was created. The other two Community Colleges do not have that problem. In Miles City, which was created the year before Glendive, there are no other High School Districts in the County and in Flathead County, it was created under a different Law and encompasses the whole County.

The change back to the original boundaries is especially pertinent when it appears that the percentage of State help will decrease and this proposed statute will broaden the college tax base.

cc: Mr. Jim Hoffman

H.B. 388
(Marge Hart)
(Representative--District 55)

H E A R I N G
Friday, 2/6/81
STATE CAPITOL--ROOM 129
Helena, Mt.

TESTIMONY:

James Hoffman
President, D.C.C.
Glendive, Montana 59330
Ph. No. 365-3396

IN THE 1960'S WE WERE DISENFRANCHISED AS A COUNTY-WIDE INSTITUTION BY AN ATTORNEY GENERAL'S RULING. WE'RE ASKING YOU AS A LEGISLATIVE BODY TO NOW RESTORE OUR VOTED ORIGINAL COUNTY-WIDE BOUNDARY BY STATUTE. THERE ARE COMPELLING REASONS WHY THIS BE DONE.

WITH THIRTY PERCENT OF OUR STUDENTS OUT-OF-DISTRICT AND ANOTHER 8%+ OUT-OF-STATE, THE TAX BURDEN FOR THEIR EDUCATION SHOULD NOT FALL ON JUST HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT I OF DAWSON COUNTY. THE LARGEST CONTRIBUTING COUNTIES OF THE 36 REPRESENTED IN THE FALL ENROLLMENT WERE YELLOWSTONE COUNTY (9 STUDENTS), BIG HORN (8), CASCADE (7), CARTER AND RICHLAND (6 EACH), AND VALLEY AND FALLON COUNTIES (5 EACH). 63% OF OUR ENROLLMENT WAS MADE UP OF IN-DISTRICT STUDENTS. THE SIX STUDENTS FROM THE RICHEY AREA, EVEN THOUGH IN OUR OWN COUNTY, WERE TREATED AND CHARGED AS OUT-OF DISTRICT STUDENTS THIS FALL.

PERMISSIVE LEGISLATION EXISTS ON THE BOOKS NOW FOR OUTLYING AREAS TO BECOME PART OF THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT. THE PROCESS IS TOO CUMBERSOME, AND THE DISPARITY BETWEEN OUT-OF-DISTRICT AND IN-DISTRICT TUITION IS NOT ENOUGH INDUCEMENT TO ENCOURAGE ANYONE TO BECOME PART OF YOUR DISTRICT; NOR DO THEY WANT TO VOTE THEMSELVES ADDITIONAL TAXES. WITH THE FORMULA-FUNDING FOUNDATION APPROACH, THESE STATUTES FOR CONSOLIDATION MIGHT AS WELL BE REMOVED FROM THE BOOKS. I BELIEVE THE LEGISLATORS IMAGINED THIS PROCESS TAKING PLACE BY SOME NATURAL EVOLUTION--WHICH WILL NEVER BE THE CASE.

A SOLUTION DOWN THE LINE FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES, AND FOR THAT MATTER ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE, IS FOR THE LEGISLATURE TO ARBITRARILY STRIKE TAX DISTRICT BOUNDARIES FOR EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND WEALTH.

I WOULD LIKE TO PASS OUT AN IDEA THAT VERN KAILEY (RETIRED FORMER PRESIDENT OF MILES COMMUNITY COLLEGE) HAD ABOUT THESE STATEWIDE TAX DISTRICT BOUNDARIES FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN MONTANA. OF COURSE, THE FIGURES ARE OUT-DATED AND NEED CURRENT UPDATING, BUT YOU CAN VISUALIZE THE CONCEPT WHICH MAKES A LOT OF SENSE.

I BELIEVE IT MAY VERY WELL BE THE SOLUTION TO LOCAL FINANCING OF EDUCATION WITH WIDENED TAX BASES; AND TOO, MAYBE THE TIME HAS COME FOR THIS IDEA. I'LL APPRECIATE YOU LOOKING THIS OVER WHEN YOU HAVE A FEW MOMENTS.

PRESENTLY, TEACHER RETIREMENT (AS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOUNDATION PROGRAM) IS SPREAD ON THE ENTIRE COUNTY AS A TAX OBLIGATION. UNDER THE FORMULA FUNDING FP APPROACH BEING PROPOSED BY THE FISCAL ANALYST, RETIREMENT WILL BE FOLDED INTO THE BUDGETING PROCESS FOR A PERCENTAGE STATE SHARE. WE SUPPOSEDLY GAIN THIS WHILE LOSING THE COUNTY FUNDING OF THIS PORTION OF OUR EXPENDITURES (89,235, A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT), WHICH HERETOFORE HAS BEEN OUTSIDE THE BUDGETING PROCESS AND MANDATORILY ASSESSED COUNTY-WIDE.

THE UNFAIRNESS OF DAWSON'S PAST FUNDING IS WHAT STRIKES A PERSON. WE ARE CONSTANTLY BEING COMPARED TO THE TAX BURDEN AND IMPACT WITH THE OTHER TWO COMMUNITY COLLEGES WHO ENCOMPASS THEIR

OWN COUNTY AS A TAX BASE. THE OTHER COMMUNITY COLLEGES DO NOT HAVE THE PROBLEM OF COUNTY PROPORTIONAL FUNDING. IN MILES CITY, WHICH WAS CREATED THE YEAR BEFORE GLENDIVE, THERE WERE NO OTHER HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE COUNTY AND IN FLATHEAD COUNTY, THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE WAS CREATED UNDER A DIFFERENT LAW AND ENCOMPASSES ALL OF THEIR COUNTY.

THE CHANGE BACK TO THE ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES IS ESPECIALLY PERTINENT WHEN IT APPEARS THAT THE PERCENTAGE OF STATE HELP WILL DECREASE, AND THIS PROPOSED STATUTE WILL BROADEN THE COLLEGE TAX BASE.

THE ONLY THING WRONG WITH THE PROPOSAL THAT I CAN SEE RIGHT NOW IS THAT IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE LONG AGO. SURE, IT IS GOING TO COST RICHEY SOME DOLLARS, BUT THEY ARE DOLLARS THEY SHOULD HAVE RIGHTLY BEEN ASSUMING ALL ALONG.

TANSON COUNTY AND COMMUNITY
COLLEGE VALUATIONS 1963-1980

Year	District		County	
	Assessed	Taxable	Assessed	Taxable
1963	\$ 37,430,252.39	\$12,599,215.03	\$ 43,637,732.39	\$14,379,521.36
1964	40,956,461.97	13,480,971.00	48,736,995.97	15,560,324.15
1965	41,674,987.00	13,359,597.00	49,758,563.00	15,498,345.00
1966	41,857,380.54	13,160,457.54	50,161,264.48	15,378,339.48
1967	42,680,404.03	13,438,812.03	51,522,777.03	15,731,778.03
1968	44,954,616.00	13,785,121.00	54,120,109.00	16,154,206.00
1969	45,566,192.83	13,574,411.83	55,714,278.83	16,026,920.83
1970	45,546,902.18	13,644,451.18	55,227,308.18	16,090,552.18
1971	45,961,215.69	13,534,672.69	55,765,086.69	16,013,473.69
1972	47,541,904.48	14,083,159.48	57,359,765.48	16,573,194.48
1973	49,152,133.00	14,578,611.93	58,983,145.93	17,134,137.93
1974	52,630,737.00	16,013,487.63	63,034,775.52	18,852,071.52
1975	56,123,728.00	16,897,716.00	67,431,762.00	19,800,436.00
1976	62,230,611.00	17,352,227.00	73,814,646.00	20,281,003.00
1977	63,128,802.00	17,054,038.00	75,908,196.00	20,135,272.00
1978	155,300,940.00	16,799,447.00	183,168,746.00	20,138,547.00
1979	163,423,962.00	17,601,931.00	193,201,554.00	21,271,645.00
1980	185,982,290.00	20,224,828.00	220,478,487.00	24,233,218.00

-- GLENDIVE TAX PICTURE --

PUBLIC SCHOOL OPERATIONAL LEVY ELECTION

Saturday, April 12, 1980

ANB 1,000	Elementary	36 mills	\$445,060	299 for	102 against
ANB 730	High School	48 mills	\$844,900	284 for	143 against
ANB 300	Junior High				

COLLEGE OPERATIONAL LEVY ELECTION

April 1, 1980 \$68,257 (3.9 mills) 530 for 312 against

TAX BURDEN--GLENDIVE 319.27 mills

	<u>Mills</u>	
University System	5.65	
Dawson College	20.76	(Dist. 16.7 + 4.06 Ret) 7% of Total Burden 319.27 Mls.
Elementary	95.53	(Dist. 59.09, Gen. 25.00: Ret 11.44)
High School	79.92	(Dist. 55.80, Gen. 15.00: Ret 6.74, Trans 2.38)
	201.86	--63.2% (10.3% D.C.C. portion of this 63.2% educ. burden at all levels)
	75.30	--City (24%)
	42.11	--County (13%)
	<u>319.27</u>	

DAWSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE BUDGET 1980-81

<u>Budget Sources</u>	<u>Proportion of Budget</u>
Tuitions \$ 57,357.00	6.2%
Mandatory	
Permissive 235,690.00	25.7%
Voted Amount 68,257.00	7.4%
State Amount 553,311.00	60.2%
Addit'l Levies 4,890.00	.5%
Budget-- \$919,505.00	99.0%

30% of our instructional faculty are topped out on the extreme upper limits of the salary schedule. Another 20% have topped out in their respective columns. Thus, our faculty is basically a senior, tenured faculty centralizing in the upper limits of the salary schedule. Instructional costs are higher, but we have a stabler institution because of it. The faculty is represented by AFL-CIO #3402 (AFT--American Federation of Teachers)

*Figured out. dated now
Concept is here
however - Ex. B*

A PROPOSAL FOR THE FORMATION OF POST-SECONDARY DISTRICTS IN MONTANA

(Prepared by: Vernon Kailey, President, Miles Community College)

Post-Secondary Education should be directed to all people of Montana and should be available within commuting distance of 80% of the population. Based upon these assumptions, the following ideas are offered for a suggested state-wide system.

ENROLLMENT

Exhibit Number I is a map of Montana divided into ten (10) post-secondary districts. Each district contains from four (4) to eight (8) counties (see Exhibit II) grouped in near proximity to an existing post-secondary institution. In some cases, counties were placed in a particular post-secondary district because of natural geographical restrictions (mountain ranges, rivers, etc.) Little attempt was made to equalize the size, population or property valuations of the districts except to assure that each district would have enough population to justify the existence of a school. An important consideration was provision for adult and recurring education and community service programs in addition to the traditional education for 18-22 year old students.

Exhibit II shows the proposed districts with their county populations, assessed valuations and the 1973 juniors and seniors enrolled in high schools within each county of the proposed district.

Exhibit III shows the name of the current post-secondary institution or institutions within a district (Column A); the total institutional enrollment as of Fall 1973 (Column B); the current freshman enrollment by counties in proposed district (Column C); the total current sophomore enrollment, if available (Column D); and the total freshman and sophomore enrollment, if available (Column E). Column F shows the total number of freshman students from each county within the

proposed district attending all units of the university system, the three community colleges and the private colleges.

Current enrollments from the counties in which post-secondary institutions are located clearly indicate that all institutions serve the function of a "community college" to a sizable portion of their students even though they are not, as we normally think of them, community or junior colleges. The two universities are among the lowest in percentage whereas the percentage in vo-tech centers run from about 60 to 90%. The community colleges vary from 90% at Flathead to about 69% at Dawson. Following are examples of the extent to which current Montana institutions serve as community colleges.

MCMST at Butte. 649 Montana students with 70% from Deer Lodge and Silver Bow counties.

Vo-Tech Center at Butte. 458 students, 418 from Silver Bow and Deer Lodge counties (approximately 90%).

EMC at Billings. 2,421 students with slightly over 50% from Yellowstone County.

Vo-Tech at Billings. 278 students with 65% from Yellowstone County.

U of M at Missoula. 5,445 students with 1,535 (approximately 28%) from Missoula County.

Vo-Tech Center at Missoula. 744 students with 461 from Missoula and Ravalli counties (approximately 60%).

FVCC at Kalispell. 1,281 students with 1,166 from Flathead County (approximately 91%).

MCC at Miles City. 500 students with 390 from Custer County (approximately 75%).

Dawson at Glendive. 427 students with 298 from Dawson County (approximately 69%).

MSU at Bozeman. 6,336 students with 1,335 from Gallatin and Park counties (approximately 21%).

Since the University System schools are serving community needs for local liberal arts students, should they not be given authority to serve all citizens of the area in which they are located if they wish to do so? Most communities

where the state colleges and universities are located also have state regional vo-tech centers that primarily enroll local students at the present time. These centers provide a vital service but also are restricted to specific functions for a limited number of local people. The formation of post-secondary districts would provide a vehicle for service to a far greater number of people.

Projecting future enrollments for institutions in the proposed post-secondary districts will be extremely difficult. Much will depend upon the local need and the commitment and funding for programs other than what has been traditional at each institution in the past. Based on past experiences in other states where community colleges have been established, a substantial increase in the number of people taking advantage of educational opportunities would occur in Billings, Butte, Great Falls and Helena. Both Universities might experience a decline in freshman enrollment but with other districts serving as a feeder system there would probably be a considerable increase in upper division students. However, the possible decrease in regular freshman students at the universities would be offset by the number being served within the local districts in adult and recurring education and community service programs.

The formation of districts could bring several changes in the type of student attending the schools.

1. The average age would increase.
2. There is a possibility that both universities would have fewer lower division and more upper division and graduate students.
3. More of the marginal students would attend local schools.
4. A greater number would be part time.
5. In all units other than possibly the universities, an increasing percentage of students would be interested in one and two year programs.

FINANCING LOCAL DISTRICTS

The purpose of forming post-secondary districts is to equalize as nearly as

possible educational opportunity for Montana's citizens. It follows that funding for such districts should be by a combination of local and state support.

This could best be done by establishing a cost per student for lower division academic students, for vocational students, and for adult and community service programs. The percentages for local and state support could be agreed upon by establishing a uniform mill levy upon the local district, with the balance from the state. The total permissive budget would be determined by multiplying the number of students by the amount per student established by the Regents or other state authority. (Also, separate financial support for a statewide extension program offered by the universities through the local district institutions should be strongly considered.)

* * * * *

As an example of possible changes: Eastern Montana College, although recently given authority to award the Associate Degree, does not have authority or funding to truly meet the educational needs of the area it serves. Its enrollment currently is approximately 2,400 students.

If Eastern Montana College had the financial support and the authority to truly represent the area from which most of its student population comes, a far greater number of students would be enrolled. Most of these would be part time but today's educational needs are changing, with greater numbers of students working full time and attending school part time. With a desire and a commitment of co-registration and cooperation, the vo-tech center and EMC could be of far greater service as educational institutions to people in their proposed district.

The current property valuation of the proposed Billings district is approximately 175 million dollars. One mill would bring in about \$175,000. A 5-mil levy assessed locally would bring in about \$875,000. Tuition assessed uniformly statewide could provide part of the local support. I feel that permission for

the local citizens to vote additional funds through special levies should be provided for. There are times when special programs or projects of great value to the local districts should be funded. The easiest way to expedite this would be by special local voted levies. The budget revenue could be as follows:

5-mil local levy	000,000
Tuition	00,000
State Appropriation	<u>Balance of Budget</u>
Total Permissive Budget	000,000

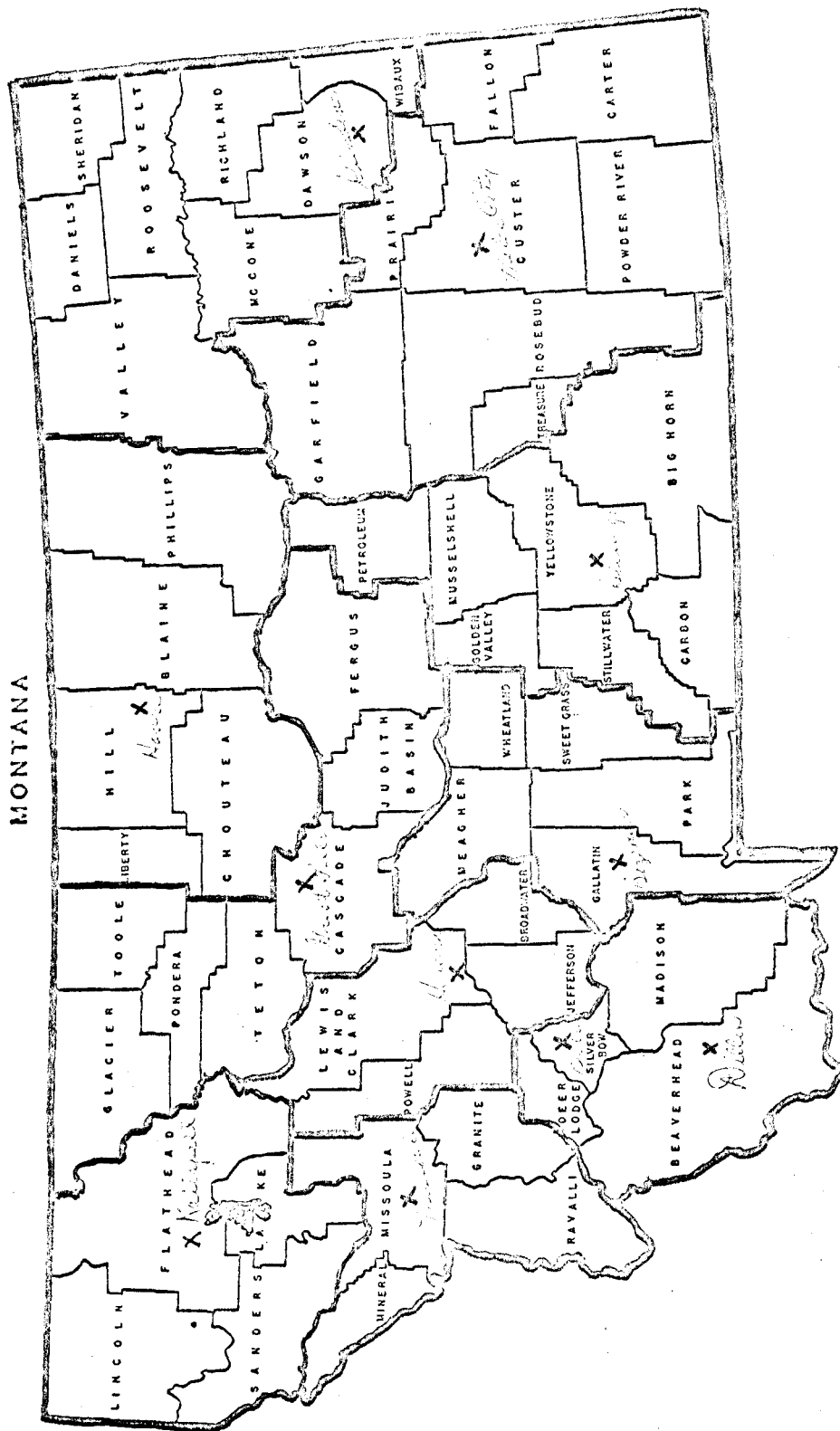
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I make no attempt to limit or delineate what the role and/or scope of post-secondary education should be for any existing institutions, public or private. Study must be given to what we now offer to the public compared to what could be available under this proposal. It is my firm belief that the two universities should be given the very best opportunities to strengthen their upper division and graduate programs. Lower division, vocational and community service education should be widely available. All post-secondary institutions should be given the opportunity to provide the educational and training programs that are needed by all of Montana's citizens.

If you feel my proposal has merit, I would be most happy to be a part of any further study you may wish to make.

5779

EXHIBIT I



POST SECONDARY DISTRICTS

EXHIBIT II

<u>District</u>	<u>County Population</u>	<u>H.S. Jrs.</u>	<u>H.S. Srs.</u>	<u>1973 Total</u>	<u>County Valuation</u>	<u>Home County Population</u>
Northwest at Kalispell						
Lincoln	18,063	384	309	693	18,672,613	39,460
Flathead	39,460	883	368	1251	51,253,863	
Lake	14,445	333	290	623	20,817,015	
Sanders	7,093	147	124	271	14,815,392	
Totals	<u>79,061</u>	<u>1747</u>	<u>1091</u>	<u>2838</u>	<u>105,558,883</u>	
North Central at Havre						
Liberty	2,359	55	60	115	7,261,773	17,358
Hill	17,358	364	367	731	21,884,348	
Chouteau	6,473	137	126	263	22,705,106	
Blaine	6,727	122	110	232	11,918,271	
Phillips	5,386	120	102	222	11,695,544	
Totals	<u>38,303</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>765</u>	<u>1563</u>	<u>75,465,042</u>	
Northeastern at Glendive						
Valley	11,471	259	230	489	18,437,152	11,269
Daniels	3,083	69	54	123	5,920,704	
Sheridan	5,779	143	122	265	11,984,838	
Roosevelt	10,365	209	224	433	16,349,980	
Richland	9,837	220	223	443	20,408,024	
McCone	2,875	58	46	104	7,811,188	
Dawson	11,269	230	231	461	17,134,138	
Wibaux	1,465	45	18	63	7,920,490	
Totals	<u>56,144</u>	<u>1233</u>	<u>1148</u>	<u>2381</u>	<u>105,966,514</u>	
Southeastern at Miles City						
Prairie	1,752	32	31	63	5,197,415	12,174
Fallon	4,050	89	98	187	20,714,648	
Carter	1,956	31	29	60	6,635,679	
Powder River	2,862	55	61	116	18,044,614	
Custer	12,174	221	184	405	15,973,790	
Rosebud	6,032	102	96	198	19,612,993	
Treasure	1,069	26	27	53	3,049,773	
Garfield	1,796	37	26	63	6,240,076	
Totals	<u>31,691</u>	<u>593</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>1145</u>	<u>95,468,988</u>	

<u>District</u>	<u>County Population</u>	<u>H.S. Jrs.</u>	<u>H.S. Srs.</u>	<u>1973 Total</u>	<u>County Valuation</u>	<u>Home County Population</u>
South Central at Billings						
Petroleum	675	15	15	28	2,625,084	87,367
Musselshell	3,734	70	69	139	8,914,924	
Yellowstone	87,367	1785	1679	3464	118,218,146	
Big Horn	10,057	136	139	275	15,324,323	
Carbon	7,080	145	144	289	16,202,154	
Stillwater	4,632	102	86	188	9,595,647	
Golden Valley	931	17	25	42	3,602,153	
Totals	<u>114,476</u>	<u>2270</u>	<u>2155</u>	<u>4425</u>	<u>174,482,431</u>	
Gallatin Valley at Bozeman						
Sweet Grass	2,980	43	55	98	7,068,160	32,505
Park	11,197	266	215	481	14,956,851	
Gallatin	32,505	513	506	1019	37,321,311	
Meagher	2,122	37	34	71	5,335,069	
Wheatland	2,529	58	51	109	5,192,588	
Totals	<u>51,333</u>	<u>917</u>	<u>861</u>	<u>1778</u>	<u>69,873,979</u>	
Southwestern (Butte and Dillon)						
Madison	5,014	92	86	178	11,430,141	41,981
Beaverhead	8,187	154	137	291	15,369,525	
Deer Lodge	15,652	274	272	546	18,393,846	
Silver Bow	41,981	652	558	1210	50,395,701	
Totals	<u>70,834</u>	<u>1172</u>	<u>1053</u>	<u>2225</u>	<u>95,589,213</u>	
Western at Missoula						
Ravalli	14,409	302	308	610	16,481,409	58,263
Mineral	2,958	80	46	126	3,856,291	
Missoula	58,263	1000	913	1913	65,646,625	
Granite	2,737	56	58	114	5,637,114	
Totals	<u>78,367</u>	<u>1438</u>	<u>1325</u>	<u>2763</u>	<u>91,621,439</u>	
Central at Great Falls						
Judith Basin	2,667	65	49	114	9,306,854	81,804
Cascade	81,804	1617	1400	3017	84,555,839	
Teton	6,116	141	134	275	14,434,867	
Pondera	6,611	155	138	293	16,573,321	
Toole	5,839	135	152	287	17,213,295	
Fergus	12,611	240	248	488	21,736,221	
Glacier	10,783	230	210	440	21,306,747	
Totals	<u>126,431</u>	<u>2583</u>	<u>2331</u>	<u>4914</u>	<u>184,927,142</u>	

<u>District</u>	<u>County Population</u>	<u>H.S. Jrs.</u>	<u>H.S. Srs.</u>	<u>1973 Total</u>	<u>County Valuation</u>	<u>Home County Population</u>
Gates of Mountain at Helena	33,281	670	663	1333	39,947,902	33,281
Lewis and Clark	6,660	125	122	247	8,721,180	
Powell	2,526	58	52	110	5,466,891	
Broadwater	5,238	93	74	167	8,025,541	
Jefferson	<u>47,705</u>	<u>946</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>1857</u>	<u>62,161,514</u>	
Totals						

EXHIBIT III

CURRENT POST SECONDARY ENROLLMENT

(Number of Students Currently Enrolled in Public Post Secondary Units by Counties and Proposed Districts)

District	Unit (A)	University or Community College		Total (E)	Fr. Attending ALL Units (F)	Vo-Tech Centers (G)
		Enrollment (B)	Soph. (D)			
Northwest at Kalispell	UVCC	1281				
Lincoln		27			75	
Flathead		427			558	
Lake		16			73	
Sanders		2			27	
Totals		472			733	
North Central at Havre	NMC	892		(493)		
Liberty		3	(217)		20	
Hill		106			168	
Chouteau		13			64	
Blaine		18			79	
Phillips		12			40	
Totals		149			371	
Northeastern at Glendive	DC	427		(184)		
Valley		2			71	
Daniels		3			24	
Sheridan		3			46	
Roosevelt		13			79	
Richland		10			71	
McCone		4			25	
Dawson		112			140	
Wibaux		1			5	
Totals		148			461	
Southeastern at Miles City	MCC	500		(143)		
Prairie		2			16	
Fallon		10			33	
Carter		3			9	
Powder River		4			19	
Custer		92			133	
Rosebud		4			31	
Treasure		-			6	
Garfield		8			16	
Totals		125			263	

<u>District</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Fr.</u>	<u>Soph.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fr. Attending A.L.U. Units</u>	<u>Vo-Tech Centers</u>
South Central at Billings	EMC	2421	(534)	(558)	(1092)	5	(278)
Petroleum			-			0	
MuscleShell			4			21	1
Yellowstone			311			667	180
Big Horn			16			50	1
Carbon			8			39	16
Stillwater			5			36	6
Golden Valley			3			7	1
Totals			<u>347</u>			<u>825</u>	<u>205</u>
Gallatin Valley at Bozeman	MSU	6336	(1632)	(1615)	(3247)	15	
Sweet Grass			6			66	
Park			45			238	
Gallatin			222			15	
Meagher			9			25	
Wheatland			11			<u>359</u>	
Totals			<u>293</u>				
Southwestern (Butte)	MCMST	649	(212)	(170)	(382)	24	(458)
Madison			1			2	
Beaverhead			2			75	3
Deer Lodge			9			89	38
Silver Bow			162			325	380
Totals			<u>174</u>			<u>513</u>	<u>423</u>
Southwestern (Dillon)	WMC	528	(124)	(128)	(252)	24	
Madison			3			75	
Beaverhead			47			89	
Deer Lodge			4			325	
Silver Bow			7			<u>513</u>	
Totals			<u>61</u>				
Western at Missoula	U of M	5445	(1137)	(1608)	(2745)	70	(744)
Ravalli			40			14	69
Mineral			8			368	10
Missoula			298			18	392
Granite			3			<u>470</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals			<u>349</u>				<u>473</u>

<u>District</u>	----- University or Community College -----		<u>Fr.</u>	<u>Soph.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fr. Attending ALL Units</u>	<u>Vo-Tech Centers</u>
	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>					
Central at Great Falls	CGF	667	(258)				(480)
Judith Basin		3				35	8
Cascade		111				518	377
Teton		2				55	11
Pondera		1				50	6
Toole		-				34	14
Fergus		60				140	6
Glacier		6				88	4
Totals			<u>183</u>			<u>920</u>	<u>426</u> *
Gates of Mountain at Helena	CC	822	(254)				490
Lewis and Clark			81			291	166
Powell			1			39	19
Broadwater			1			16	8
Jefferson			3			23	13
Totals			<u>86</u>			<u>369</u>	<u>206</u>

* Figures include Summer, Fall and Winter Quarter.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS - Continued

	County Populat.	H. S. Jrs.	H. S. Srs.	1972 Total	County Valuation	Home County Populat.
Gallatin Valley at Bozeman						32,505
Sweet Grass	2,980	60	41	101	6,675,419	
Park	11,197	232	247	479	14,244,370	
Gallatin	32,505	513	476	989	33,066,163	
Meagher	2,122	35	37	72	4,970,680	
Wheatland	<u>2,529</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>4,885,944</u>	
Totals	51,333	890	863	1753	63,842,576	
Southwestern (Butte ?)						41,981
Madison	5,014	95	74	169	10,386,386	
Beaverhead	8,187	149	117	266	14,215,652	
Deer Lodge	15,652	215	184	399	17,070,139	
Silver Bow	41,981	625	563	1188	43,479,508	
Ravalli	<u>14,409</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>14,895,472</u>	
Totals	85,243	1419	1215	2634	100,047,157	
Western at Missoula						58,263
Sanders	7,093	148	148	296	13,999,884	
Mineral	2,958	50	70	120	3,670,893	
Missoula	58,263	970	855	1825	58,581,254	
South Lake ($\frac{1}{2}$)	7,222 (14,445)	206	180	386	9,367,027	
Granite	<u>2,737</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>5,332,497</u>	
Totals	78,273	1432	1296	2728	90,951,555	
Central at Great Falls						81,804
Chouteau (south $\frac{1}{2}$)	3,236(6472)	88	100	188	11,207,168	
Judith Basin	2,667	50	55	105	8,955,947	
Cascade	81,804	1426	1290	2716	82,154,407	
Teton	6,116	130	132	262	13,891,742	
Pondera	6,611	161	160	321	15,705,400	
Toole	5,839	158	130	288	16,167,514	
Fergus	<u>12,611</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>21,014,277</u>	
Totals	118,884	2265	2072	4337	169,096,455	
Gates of Mountain at Helena						33,281
Lewis and Clark	33,281	720	650	1370	37,728,536	
Powell	6,660	121	120	241	8,559,661	
Broadwater	2,526	55	45	100	5,118,990	
Jefferson	<u>5,238</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>8,519,822</u>	
Totals	47,705	980	881	1861	59,927,009	

COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS

	County <u>Populat.</u>	H. S. <u>Jrs.</u>	H. S. <u>Srs.</u>	1972 <u>Total</u>	County <u>Valuation</u>	Home County <u>Populat.</u>
Northwest at Kalispell						39,460
Lincoln	18,063	351	305	656	17,219,326	
Glacier	10,783	222	204	426	23,191,110	
Flathead	39,460	862	857	1719	47,756,328	
North Lake ($\frac{1}{2}$)	<u>7,222(14445)</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>9,367,027</u>	
Totals	75,528	1552	1466	3018	97,533,791	
North Central at Havre						17,358
Liberty	2,359	65	57	122	7,355,555	
Hill	17,358	385	322	707	20,545,244	
North Chouteau ($\frac{1}{2}$)	<u>3,236(6473)</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>11,207,168</u>	
Blaine	6,727	119	137	256	10,137,946	
Phillips	<u>5,386</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>10,922,387</u>	
Totals	35,066	719	671	1390	60,168,300	
Northeastern at Glendive						11,269
Valley	11,471	236	233	469	17,340,204	
Daniels	3,083	54	81	135	5,700,727	
Sheridan	5,779	111	153	264	12,013,298	
Roosevelt	10,365	223	238	461	16,416,123	
Richland ✓	9,837	241	238	479	19,381,950	
McCone ✓	2,875	51	46	97	6,629,372	
Dawson	11,269	235	241	476	16,573,194	
Wibaux ✓	<u>1,465</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>7,922,569</u>	
Totals	56,144	1170	1260	2430	101,977,437	
Southeastern at Miles City						12,174
Prairie	1,752	33	40	73	4,887,580	
Fallon	4,050	100	101	201	19,357,674	
Carter	1,956	25	32	57	6,080,719	
Powder River	2,862	63	50	113	16,710,360	
Custer	12,174	187	198	385	14,830,892	
Rosebud	6,032	91	77	168	18,121,757	
Treasure	1,069	28	19	47	2,601,450	
Garfield	<u>1,796</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>5,720,120</u>	
Totals	31,691	559	556	1115	88,310,552	
South Central at Billings						87,367
Petroleum	675	14	14	28	2,382,643	
Musselshell	3,734	72	67	139	7,595,619	
Yellowstone	87,367	1793	1521	3314	110,202,916	
Big Horn	10,057	153	129	282	14,479,872	
Carbon	7,080	153	166	319	15,873,719	
Stillwater	4,632	90	97	187	9,209,808	
Golden Valley	<u>931</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>3,499,707</u>	
Totals	114,476	2298	2016	4314	163,244,284	

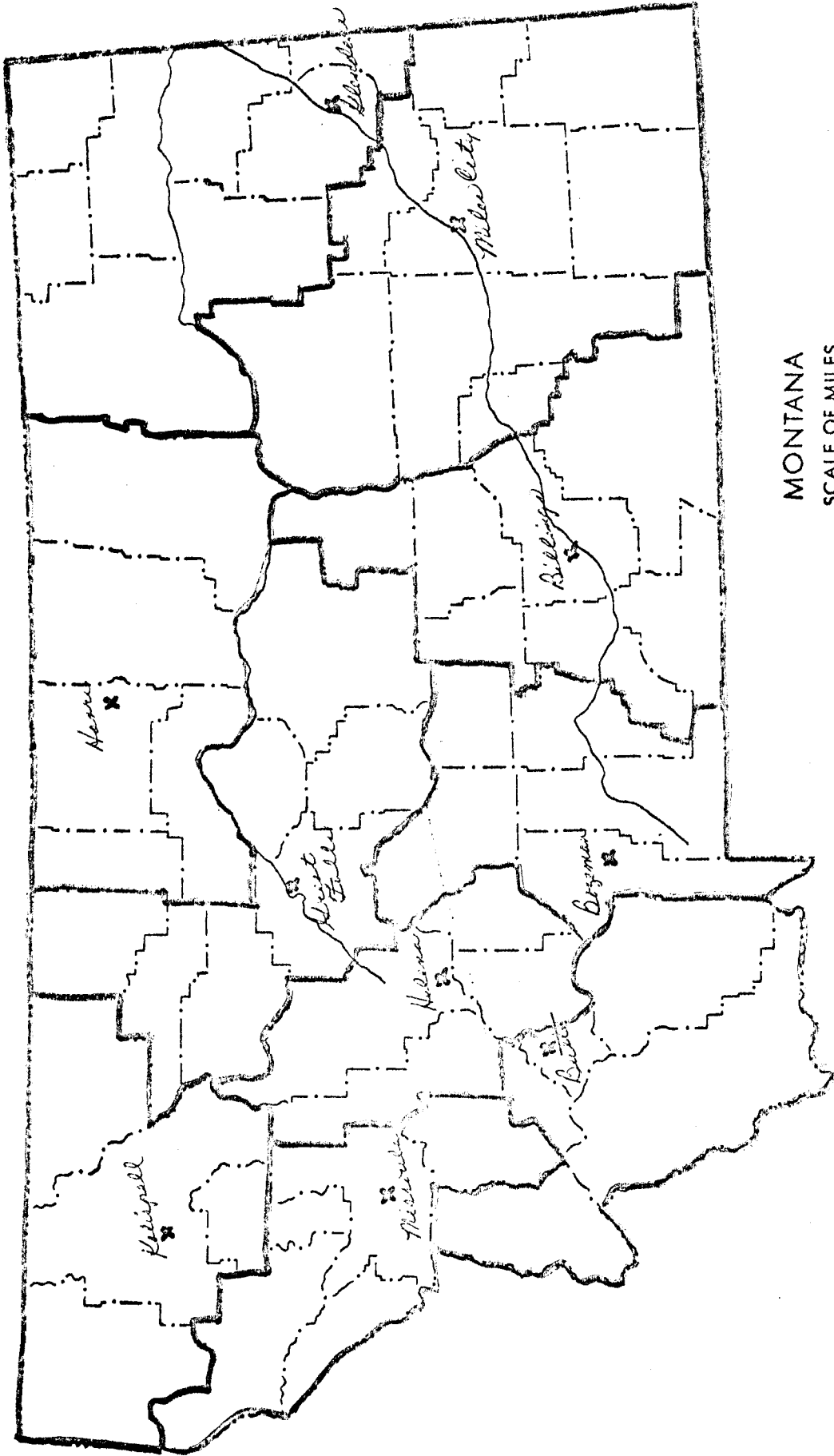
COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS - Continued

	<u>County Populat.</u>	<u>H. S. Jrs.</u>	<u>H. S. Srs.</u>	<u>1972 Total</u>	<u>County Valuation</u>	<u>Home County Populat.</u>
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Meagher	2,122	35	37	72	4,970,680	
Wheatland	<u>2,529</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>4,885,944</u>	
Totals	51,333	890	863	1753	63,842,576	
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Madison	5,014	95	74	169	10,386,386	
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Deer Lodge	15,652	215	184	399	17,070,139	
Silver Bow	41,981	625	563	1188	43,479,508	
Ravalli	<u>14,409</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>14,895,472</u>	
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Teton	6,116	130	132	262	13,891,742	
Pondera	6,611	161	160	321	15,705,400	
Toole	5,839	158	130	288	16,167,514	
Fergus	<u>12,611</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>21,014,277</u>	
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Lewis and Clark	33,281	720	650	1370	37,728,536	
Powell	6,660	121	120	241	8,559,661	
Broadwater	2,526	55	45	100	5,118,990	
Jefferson	<u>5,238</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>8,519,822</u>	
Totals	47,705	980	881	1861	59,927,009	



Possible Locations
 Montana Post-Secondary Institutions
 with community distance of 50 miles
 serves 87% of population
(Radius ca. Circle)

May 29, 1973



MONTANA
SCALE OF MILES
0 40 80 120

MEMORANDUM:

TO: JIM HOFFMAN

FROM: RUSSELL C. McDONOUGH

DATE: FEBRUARY 5, 1981

In 1939, the Legislature passed a Law allowing departments to be set up in high schools for the 13th and 14th year. In the Spring of 1940, a Petition was presented to the Board of Trustees of the Dawson County High School and to the Board of County Commissioners, signed by 25% of the qualified voters of Dawson County, asking for the establishment of such a department at the Dawson County High School. An election was called of all of the qualified voters of Dawson County as to whether or not this department should be established. This election was held on July 16, 1940, and the question passed by substantial margin. In the Fall of 1940, the Junior College Department was established. The department was financed at that time by tuition and as a department of the high school and because it was a department of the high school, so far as local public taxes was concerned, was financed out of the county-wide tax. In 1947, under Chapter 275 of the session laws of that year, construction districts were established for the purpose of construction, repair and improvements and Dawson County was split into two districts, one the Glendive high school district and the second district being the Richey high school district. In fact, when the two districts were established, Richey was contemplating the construction of a high school and the County Commissioners established the District Line quite far South, giving the Richey District the bonding capacity for the improvements that were contemplated. Since that time, improvements constructed by the high school districts have been assessed against the respective districts and as you know, with the exception of voted levies, high schools were financed out of the county-wide level. (This might have changed in recent years so that each high school district has a mandatory levy now, I am not sure.) Dawson College stayed as a department of the Dawson County High School until 1965, when the basic community college law was passed by the Legislature. About that time, because of the passage of the Laws which actually affected high school building districts when the college's association with Dawson County High School changed from a department of the High School to a community college district, the local levy was assessed against the Glendive High School Building District. This is because wording made by the Legislature at the time didn't take into consideration Junior College Departments of such High Schools.

What the present Bill does is to establish the boundaries of the taxable area of the community college district back to the boundary of the area, to-wit: Dawson County, which originally voted to establish the community college. Because of the creation of the high school building districts, this area of the support for community colleges, was lessened because of the statutory construction but there has never been any vote to lessen the area and we are only asking that the boundaries of the community college district be in accordance with the area originally voted to establish the community college. Dawson College is the only

community college that has this problem. Miles Community College has only one high school district in the County, and Flathead College was established under the law passed in 1965 and covers the whole county. In other words, because of the statutory construction of the laws passed relative to high school districts the area encompassed within the original community college district has shrank without the vote of the people. By this law, we are attempting to establish the community college district as the same area the district voted on for the junior college in the first place in 1940.

Ex. 5

FROM: Dave Peters, Superintendent
Richey Public Schools

TO: Education Committee
House of Representatives
Montana State Legislature

Re: House Bill 388

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "An act to provide that community college district boundaries are the same as the boundaries of the district that created the community college district."

REASON FOR TESTIMONY: The single school district in the State of Montana that will be affected by this bill is Richey High School district #2. At a time when taxpayers are in revolt, when mill levy failures are becoming commonplace, when declining enrollment forces more and more of a burden on the local taxpayer to finance a "free" education for his children, when crops are poor and the prices paid for them are dropping, this bill asks that an additional \$55,756.70 in taxes be placed on the citizens of High School District #2.

POSTION:

1. The transferral of credits from Dawson College continues to be a problem. While arrangements have been made to correct this, the fact still remains that courses in several areas are counted only as electives when transferred to a four-year college. The point is made that coursework may be challenged by DCC students attempting to transfer. That is true of anyone, let alone the student who has spent two years in college.
2. Richey High School has graduated only four students in the last three years who have gone directly to DCC to further their education. That amounts to only 5.6% of our graduates.
3. In the last three years, only 13 people in the entire district have elected to attend DCC. There are only three in attendance at this time.
4. The mill levy history of District #2 is typical. Over the past three years of declining enrollment and failure of the foundation program to keep pace with costs, the levy has continued to rise and the patience of the taxpayer to fall.

	<u>AMT LEVIED</u>	<u>% RAISE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE PASSING</u>
1978 -	\$56,488.13		29%
1979 -	\$82,773.80	46	28%
1980	\$100,737.24	22	10%

5. In state-wide comparisons, I believe you can see that Richey is a district that can ill-afford yet another burden on the taxpayer.

- a. We depend on the taxpayer to vote over 38% of the general fund budget. This places us in the 75th percentile state-wide on amount voted.
- b. It costs the district \$3880 per student to operate the school. This places Richey in the 70th percentile state-wide in per pupil cost.
- c. Our number of mills voted places us in the 68th percentile state-wide.
- d. Teacher salaries are only at the 11th percentile state-wide. The money is used to benefit the students.

6. The direct cost to the taxpayers of Richey High School district #2 is outlined below:

DCC present assessment	3.39 mills	or	\$13,588
DCC proposed assessment	13.91 mills	or	\$55,756.70
TOTAL PROPOSAL	17.30 mills	or	<u>\$69,344.70</u>

(figures are based on this years taxable valuation)
(at an average attendance of even four students per year, that amounts to \$11,557.45 per student)

***please note that these figures do not address DCC's desire to build a new dormitory, which would certainly add thousands more to this tax burden.

7. Finally, where does the responsibility of the student and his parents lie? The taxpayers of district #2 do not feel it their responsibility to pay for the college education of someone elses children.



Ex. 7

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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

Ed Argenbright
Superintendent

February 6, 1981

466 2/9

To: Members of the House Education Committee
From: *Judy Johnson* Judith A. Johnson, Director, Special Education Unit (449-5660)
Re: "An act to amend the allowable cost schedules for special education to include transportation costs for special education personnel who must travel to in state child study team and individualized education program meetings; amending section 20-7-431, MCA."

Because the resident district is responsible for the out-of-district placement (see attachment) this amendment will allow the local districts to budget for travel if they so desire. The regulations were superceded by the law when it was rewritten in 1977 and was probably an oversight as we reviewed the 1977 special education laws.

Currently we have 101 children in out-of-district placement.

JAJ/vgv

7.10 Out-of-District Services (10.16.1310)

(1) If a school district is unable to provide services for its resident handicapped students or unable to provide services through cooperative services, the school district may have to use out-of-district placement. The decision to place a child out-of-district must be recommended by the resident district child study team and approved by the resident district board of trustees. Placement made independently of the public school by the parents and/or other agencies relieves the public school of all financial obligations.

(2) When a child is handicapped to such a degree that a totally controlled environment is needed, residential school placement may be essential. Room and board and tuition costs are considered allowable costs in the district's special education budget. The public school is only responsible for room and board and educational costs. Other services such as psychiatric therapy and/or medical treatment must be deleted from the special education costs and assumed by parents and/or other agencies. An out-of-district placement must be approved by the superintendent of public instruction. (See Rule 10.16.2001(1).)

(3) A district must first make a reasonable attempt to secure and utilize in-state resources before out-of-state placement will be approved.

(4) It is the resident district's responsibility to convene the child study team and set the time and place for conducting a review of the child's needs and educational placement. The receiving district is responsible for providing program monitoring and assisting the resident program and progress. The receiving district shall provide pertinent data regarding the child's program and progress to the resident district and parents.

(5) The resident district and receiving district should form a joint child study team to consider the evaluation data and explore program options.

(6) Travel funds to facilitate this process must be approved by the office of public instruction prior to the two districts convening a joint child study team.

(7) A regional service staff may provide supportive services when such services are not available through the local district. Please refer to Rule 10.16.1204, Composition of a Core Child Study Team.

(8) The resident school district is required to budget for room and board costs (0555-Transportation) in its special education budget. Budget approval does not mean the school district has authorization to send a specific child out of district. Approval shall also be obtained from the school district or agency which is providing the services. Program evaluation is the responsibility of both the resident school district and the providing school district or agency.

(9) If a handicapped child is placed out-of-state, tuition charges are covered under Contracted Services 01-01-0280.

(10) It is the responsibility of the resident school district to ensure that an out-of-district living facility is an appropriately licensed facility. An inquiry should be made to the local social and rehabilitation services division to secure appropriate facilities. The local division can provide the school district with a list of homes which are licensed and/or procedures by which a home can be licensed. Payment schedules should follow rates set by social and rehabilitation services division. Any deviation from that schedule should be based on severity of handicap and shall receive concurrence from social and rehabilitation services and approval from the superintendent of public instruction.

(History: Secs. 20-7-403, 20-7-421, 20-7-422, 20-7-423, MCA; IMP, Secs. 20-7-403(2), 20-7-403(7), MCA; NEW, 1977 MAR p. 306, Eff. 3/26/77.)

Montana Adult Education Association

Ex. 8

DEDICATED TO THE SUPPORT AND PROMOTION OF ADULT LEARNING

NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT: WESTERN DISTRICT: SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT: SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT:

January 29, 1980

The Honorable Ralph Eudaily
House Education Committee
House of Representatives
Capitol Building
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Chairman Eudaily and House Education Committee Members:

The Montana Adult Education Association endorses the efforts being made to pass House Bill 457. This legislation is needed to permit trustees in non-unified county high school districts to levy up to 2 mills in support of Adult Education within their school district. Presently trustees of any school district may levy up to 1 mill for Adult Education. Trustees of unified districts can levy 1 mill on their high school district and 1 mill on their elementary school district. Hence, 2 mills to support Adult Education in their communities. Those districts involved in vigorous and responsive Adult Education programs are finding it increasingly difficult to meet the educational needs within their communities with one mill.

Therefore, we ask your support for this legislation.

Sincerely,

Carl R. Sandell

Carl R. Sandell
President

CRS:ea

Juan B. Muike - President elect

Richard H. Lundell - NE Montana Board member

Patrick O'Leary - SE Montana District

Edward M. Longin - Western District

Kathie Nottingham - SE District

William Dwyer - SE District

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2302 Pleasant Avenue
Missoula, Montana
February 5, 1981

Mr. Ralph Eudaily
Chairman
Education Committee

Dear Mr. Eudaily:

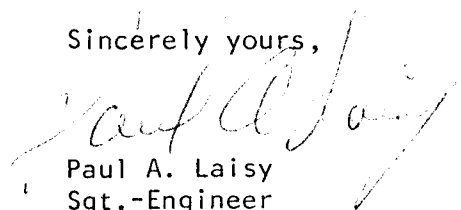
I am asking you to please support legislation allowing the Missoula County High School Board of Trustees the authority to levy additional millage for the Adult Education Program.

I have had the opportunity to both instruct and attend many classes at this fine educational program in the past years, and I must say the Adult ~~Board~~ Education Program is helping to fill our great need for special education in this area.

Many of the industries in Missoula County rely on the Adult Education Program to fill positions in their companies, and are able to send their present employees to this program for further special education that is very hard to find at other schools. I might add that all of the Emergency Public Service agencies in Missoula County have greatly benefited by being able to fulfill their ever-growing need for continued education in their specialized fields. There is no other place for all these special working people, who are the backbone of our economy, to improve their education.

Thank you for your time and careful consideration of this important legislation.

Sincerely yours,



Paul A. Laisy
Sgt.-Engineer
Missoula Rural Fire District