

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE  
March 22, 1983

The Appropriations Committee met at 8:00 a.m. on March 22, 1983, in Room 104, with Chairman Francis Bardanouve presiding and all members were present except Representatives Connelly, Menahan, Shontz, Stobie and Waldron; however, some of them may have come in at a later time. Judy Rippingale, Legislative Fiscal Analyst, was also present. EXECUTIVE ACTION was taken on HOUSE BILLS 1, 418, 510, 600 and 898. HOUSE BILL 405 was heard.

(Tape 8: Track 2:1123)

HOUSE BILL 476: A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO RAISE THE DAILY RATE TO BE PAID BY THE STATE TO THE COUNTY FOR PERSONS PLACED IN A COUNTY JAIL BY THE HIGHWAY PATROL; AMENDING SECTION 7-32-2209, MCA."

Representative PAVLOVICH, the bill's chief sponsor, presented his bill. He said the present rate is \$10 a day and his bill would increase this to \$35 a day. He said he talked with the officials in Silver Bow and they said it costs them anywhere from \$30 to \$40 a day to take care of these people.

Proponents:

Sheriff "Chuck" O'REILLY, Lewis & Clark County Sheriff and Vice President of the Montana Sheriffs' and Peace Officers' Association, said that for many, many years the counties have been subsidizing the Montana Highway Patrol on the installation of their prisoners in county facilities. He said costs have been gradually climbing over the years until it is now between \$25 and \$42 a day. He gave the Committee some documents from the following counties: Beaverhead, Missoula, Yellowstone, Cascade and Gallatin. (Exhibit 1). He said Lewis & Clark County is running at \$35.19 a day. He said Yellowstone County would be higher, but they get commodities to help out with their costs through a contract for cheese, etc. He said, "I know you have all heard a great deal of testimony concerning the plight local governments are in and I think this is just one way you can help us out so that we don't have to subsidize the state and the Highway Patrol can pay their fair share."

Opponents: None.

Discussion:

Representative THOFT asked if there were any capital costs figured into the figures from the County sheriffs? Sheriff O'REILLY said, "No. I asked them to figure out the jailer's time; soap for laundry; their laundry time; if they could figure in electricity or water, fine, but none of them did because it was difficult to break down. So this is just costs of personnel and operation and maintenance."

Representative THOFT asked if there had ever been any case where personnel had to be added because of incarceration by the Highway Patrol? Sheriff O'REILLY said, "Yes, that was one that was hard to figure out. Some of your smaller departments that don't have 24-hour

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facilities can actually have much greater costs. If the Highway Patrol brings an individual in and they have to stay overnight, they have to hire a minimum of two jailers for the afternoon and midnight shift."

Representative ROUSH asked how often people are being incarcerated in county jails by the Highway Patrol? Sheriff O'REILLY said it varies from county to county. He also said there is increased costs for photography.

The Committee had no further questions.

Representative PAVLOVICH closed on his bill.

(Tape 8: Track 2:1182)

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HOUSE BILL 898: A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE MONEY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1983; TO PROVIDE FOR A TRANSFER OF SPENDING AUTHORITY FROM MEDICAID TO AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE." was heard.

Representative BARDANOUE, the bill's sponsor, submitted amendments to the bill which were prepared by the Legislative Fiscal Analyst's office. (Exhibit 2). He said Mr. LaFaver said there may be some money which may not be used because some counties are not eligible because they have no "workfare" program and some claims are sent in that are not eligible - like operation of county hospitals - so they suggested that we amend the bill so that any money left over would go into the SRS Contingency Fund. He said, "We have a senior citizens bill also and if there is any money left over, we could use it in the senior citizens bill."

Representative BENGTON suggested the Committee could put money into this bill for "in-home health services" for senior citizens. Representative BARDANOUE said he feels any money put into this program for senior citizens would be very worthwhile.

Judy RIPPINGALE said the unused funds for grant-in-aid in this bill could range up to \$1 million dollars, but there is no guarantee there will be this much. She thought the "low side" would be about \$400,000.

The Committee discussed at some length the provisions of HB 187 (appropriating \$2 million to SRS for existing area councils on aging) as it relates to HB 898.

Representative QUILLICI made a motion to amend the bill to put \$200,000 above the \$125,000 in the budget... this will give them \$225,000 each fiscal year."

Representative BENGTON made a substitute motion to give them \$300,000, \$150,000 a year... of money from the contingency fund. A voice vote

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was taken and the motion passed. (For amendments, see "Standing Committee Reports" in these Minutes.)

Representative QUILICI made a motion that the bill as amended do pass. A roll call vote was taken, with 13 "Yes"; 4 "Absent", accounting for all 17 members.

(Tape 8: Track 2:1356)

HOUSE BILL 668: The hearing on this bill was held on March 21, 1983, but as a courtesy to Mr. Tom Schneider, Commissioner of the Public Service Commission, his testimony was allowed by the Committee.

Mr. SCHNEIDER said, "In 1975 we went to the current system of in-state per diem providing money for lodging and meals. At that time we established rates of \$17 a day for lodging, \$2 for breakfast, \$3 for lunch, and \$5 for dinner. Since that time we have made some changes each year - each biennium - as we've gone along. As you can see, we have in 8 years raised breakfast from \$2 to \$3, lunch from \$3 to \$3.50 and dinner from \$5 to \$7. Lodging has increased from \$17 to \$24. The last session, lodging was not increased at all, breakfast was increased from \$2 to \$3, lunch was left the same at \$3.50 and dinner was increased from \$6.50 to \$7. Knowing the fiscal situation, I am sure we can't expect to gain a lot out of this, but we would like the Committee to examine each one of those figures and if they think there is some area where we are falling behind, we would like to have some increase granted. The employees feel the dinner is the hardest figure to come up with right now. The regular lodging right now is \$24. That is a problem in the major cities. He said the figure for "non-receiptable lodging" is \$7. We never put that in there... a legislator put that in. The committee raised that from \$7 to \$10... it's never been raised before. It's not a major part of the bill to me, but it's something the Committee should look at."

Representative BARDANOUVE asked, "How about out-of-state?" Mr. SCHNEIDER said there were figures put in this bill to increase out-of-state. The last session we increased them substantially and the State Administration Committee removed all increases for out-of-state travel. It is in the original form for out-of-state travel.

He said this bill traditionally passes after the budget passes and there really is no increased costs as far as the budget is concerned. They simply have to realign travel or cut back on travel to pick up the extra cost. The next biennium the new figures are inserted in and it becomes an added cost at that point.

(Tape 8: Track 2:404)

HOUSE BILL 510: A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE MONEY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR SPECIAL COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION". This bill was heard on March 17, 1983.

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Representative DONALDSON made a motion to amend the bill to remove the funding from the General Fund and fund it out of Community Services Block Grant. A voice vote was taken and the motion passed unanimously.

Representative DONALDSON made a motion that the bill as amended do pass. A voice vote was taken and the motion passed unanimously.

(Tape 8: Track 2:1437)

Chairman BARDANOUE reviewed the agenda for the next week's hearings for the Committee. He said the Committee would hear Long Range Building after the appropriation bills; and Senate bills will be heard later after the House bills meet the transmittal deadline.

The Committee was recessed at 9:00 until 9:30 a.m. to hear HB 1 in the House Chambers.

(Tape 8: Track 4:000)

HOUSE BILL 1: A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT IMPLEMENTING SECTION 4 OF INITIATIVE 95 BY ALLOCATING INTEREST ON THE COAL TAX TRUST FUND TO THE MONTANA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND; APPROPRIATING FUNDS FROM THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY TO ACCOMPLISH THE OBJECTIVES ESTABLISHED BY THE PEOPLE OF MONTANA WITH THEIR APPROVAL OF INITIATIVE 95; AUTHORIZING LOANS FROM THE GENERAL FUND; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE."

Representative JOHN VINCENT, House District #78, introduced this bill. He explained that this bill is mandated by Initiative 95 and would be a positive step toward promoting economic development in the state in bringing together industry, government, and education in a cooperative effort.

Proponents:

GARY BUCHANAN, Director of the Department of Commerce, presented the University of Montana's outline of the "Build Montana" program which details the budget and duties of each program (Exhibit 3). Mr. BUCHANAN went over the material in Exhibit 3 which contains a copy of Initiative 95 and current statutory language for the authorization of the programs. He then presented proposed amendments which are references for the line items (Exhibit 4).

Mr. BUCHANAN felt this program was a step toward creating a diversified economy which was anticipated when the coal tax trust fund was set up years ago. He outlined the work that went into creating this bill and explained the importance of economic development to Montana. Mr. BUCHANAN went on to say that Montana has a serious economic problem that will not go away unless steps are taken to alleviate the problems. He admitted that HB 1 will not solve all of the problems but it will be an improvement. He wanted to emphasize that these programs are meant to serve the existing population of Montana and only a small portion will be used for recruitment.

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Representative DANIEL KEMMIS, Speaker of the House, said this bill has been given a high priority by the leadership of the House because it does grow out of an initiative voted in by the citizens of Montana.

Representative DAN HARRINGTON, House District #88, presented an amendment to HB 1, which has been approved by Rep. Vincent, because of the closure of Anaconda Mineral Company operations in Butte, Anaconda, and Columbia Falls. This amendment would put \$500,000 more into job training (Exhibit 5). Representative HARRINGTON noted that there was an error in the original bill which is also rectified by this amendment.

DAN DOLAN, representing the Task Force on Computer Education, passed out a proposed amendment (Exhibit 6). He felt this money should be added to build the educational basis and technological viewpoints of the citizens. He also presented documents to show that kind of programs are going on in the state and what has happened in the computer field (Exhibit 7). There are many computers being used in the state but only one person coordinates the efforts for computer education. Mr. DOLAN hoped the committee would look favorably on this amendment.

DAVID SEXTON, Montana Education Association, endorsed the amendments presented by Mr. Dolan. He felt we cannot ignore education in the Build Montana program.

TOM RYAN, Montana Senior Citizens Association, encouraged this type of legislation, not only for Montana today but for our children of tomorrow.

LORY ZINC, Montana AFL-CIO, presented written testimony from Don Judge who had to leave the hearing (Exhibit 8).

Opponents: None.

Discussion:

Representative QUILICI asked Mr. Buchanan what he thought of Mr. Dolan's amendment. Mr. BUCHANAN said he had not seen the amendment so he could not voice an opinion. Representative QUILICI asked Mr. Dolan if the state didn't already have computer science in the universities. Mr. DOLAN responded that there was a difference between computer science and computer education. He noted that there are only four people in Montana who have experience in educational computing. Representative BENGTON asked how this would affect the Ag Net program. Mr. DOLAN remarked that this program could perhaps expand the use of Ag Net.

Representative WINSLOW said he did not feel the people necessarily voted for more programming when they voted for Initiative 95. He said programs were not included in the language of I-95 and he felt it was unfair to say that the people of Montana voted for these programs when this kind of language was not included in the initiative. Mr. BUCHANAN responded that the initiative said coal tax money should be used to further economic development and this program is one way to accomplish that task.

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Representative WINSLOW said HB 1 is proposing education programs and he was angry because adult basic education programs had to be cut back in this committee and here is another program that offers much of the same thing. He felt we should be utilizing the programs that are already established and have proven to be successful.

Representative ROUSH wondered why, when this program is so oriented toward tourism, the hotel/motel tax died. Mr. BUCHANAN could not respond to that question but he said tourism is becoming big business in Montana and hotels and motels are only a part of that business.

Representative DONALDSON said the coal tax money going to Build Montana would normally go to the General Fund so, essentially, this is General Fund money. Mr. BUCHANAN agreed that it was General Fund money when put into that context.

Representative DONALDSON reiterated Rep. Winslow's comments that this committee has had to cut some very successful education programs in Montana due to budget problems and here we are allocating more money to start up new programs.

Representative BENGTON was concerned about all of the money being spent on travel promotion. She felt there are some programs that were cut that were much more important than travel promotion.

Representative BARDANOUVE was concerned about the section that allows the Department of Commerce to "borrow" General Fund money. He wanted to know how and when this money would be paid back. Mr. BUCHANAN said they would do it like the Board of Housing. The Board borrowed their operation costs from the General Fund and paid back the loan in about six years through bond proceeds.

Representative BARDANOUVE then voiced his concern that the Department's amendment (Exhibit 4) takes money out of business and into job training. He felt this was not what the people who testified on HB 1 testified on and he felt it hurt the credibility of the people who voiced their support for this bill. They did not have a chance to testify on this major amendment. Mr. HUNTER responded that the state has never had to fund job training programs except in the vo-tech centers. All other job training programs have been federally funded. There was a good deal of discussion regarding Montana's current job training programs. Mr. HUNTER explained that people in current job training programs have to meet CETA eligibility criteria and displaced workers, like the ones layed off from Anaconda, do not meet that criteria. The job training in this bill would only serve those who do not meet the CETA eligibility criteria.

Representative MENAHAN asked how the displaced workers would be trained. Mr. HUNTER explained that this program would take the skills a person has and intensify their training so they can get a job that currently has openings on the job market. There was some discussion regarding the apprenticeship program.

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Representative BENGTON asked how these programs relate to the programs the state already has. Mr. BUCHANAN responded that these programs would work with current programs to increase their effectiveness.

(Tape 8: Track 4:0335)

Mr. BUCHANAN outlined the programs presented in Exhibit 1. Representative DONALDSON asked what the Council on Science and Technology would do that the MONTGOMERY program, which was not funded this year due to budget constraints, couldn't do. Mr. BUCHANAN said the Council on Science and Technology deals with the University System and the University System was behind this program all the way. However, Mr. BUCHANAN said he could not answer the question of the difference in the programs.

Dean LARSON, School of Business at Montana State University, explained the University Business Management Development Program and presented a handout (Exhibit 9).

PAUL POLSON, University of Montana, explained the Montana Economic Reporting and Forecasting System and how it relates to the Build Montana program.

JOHN WILSON, Department of Commerce Travel Promotion Bureau, explained the Business Location Promotion program.

The meeting was closed to further questions.

HOUSE BILL 405: A BILL FOR AN ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR STATEWIDE ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION THROUGH A CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER OPERATED BY A PRIVATE NONPROFIT CORPORATION UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES; PROVIDING AN APPROPRIATION FOR A CENTRAL HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

Representative GAY HOLLIDAY, House District #46, introduced this bill. The Health Information Center would provide consumer-oriented information regarding health issues. Currently, a health information center exists in a seven county area in western Montana which is operated by a professional staff.

Proponents:

SHEILA SCHEURS, director of the 5 Valley Health Care, Inc. (5VHC), voiced her support for this bill and provided a written fact sheet (Exhibit 10). She emphasized the need for these services, especially in these hard economic times. She presented written testimony from one of the nurses at 5VHC who could not attend the hearing due to her workload (Exhibit 11).

BILL MCDONALD, health educator at 5VHC, voiced his support for this bill. He outlined some of the publications the center uses to provide information and detailed his duties at 5VHC.

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Representative KELLY ADDY, House District #62, voiced his support for this bill. He serves as the president of the Montana Chapter of the Arthritis Foundation and said this service is very beneficial.

CELINDA LAKE, Women's Lobbyist Fund, voiced her support for this bill. She felt this kind of service stretches money and personnel.

JEANNE SHEILS-TWOHIG, business manager of 5VHC, voiced her support and explained the financial aspects of the bill. Five Valleys Health Care knew of the tight budget constraints and made voluntary cuts to bring the request to \$197,000. The \$97,000 pared from the original request represents possible revenue from other services including fees for service and a subscription campaign for the pamphlets and packets generated by this center.

JOHN BARTLETT, deputy director of the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, voiced his support and noted that 5VHC has an excellent track record and should be expanded to cover the entire state.

JOSEPH REIF, director of Disaster and Emergency Services for Ravalli County, voiced his support and noted that 5VHC were instrumental in forming five quick response units for that county.

CAROL MEYER, medical technologist for 26 years, voiced her support for this bill and reiterated that 5VHC provides great service and should be expanded.

RITA ALBANO, nursing home ombudsman, voiced her support for this bill.

Representative BARDANOUE wanted to note the dedication and sincerity of the people who run 5VHC.

Opponents: None.

Discussion:

Representative DONALDSON asked if any other state has this service and charges fees for services. Ms. SCHEURS said fees were being charged at the Seattle Health Information Center. She noted that 5VHC has generated more response than the Seattle center even though the Seattle Center has been in business for over ten years. Also, 5VHC got the idea for subscription packets from a center in Cincinnati, Ohio.

This program would be used primarily by rural areas but there will be some use by people in urban areas.

Representative ROUSH asked if this center would displace some of the health care centers now in place. Ms. SCHEURS said this service would free up personnel at health care centers to provide medical services instead of having to spend their time researching and answering health related questions.



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Representative PECK said he has received some opposition to this bill from county health care nurses. Ms. SCHEURS said some public health nurses use 5VHC frequently and appreciate the service. She felt the opposition stems from the concern that Rep. Roush voiced about this program closing other health care facilities. Representative CONNELLY said she researched this bill and called the Flathead County Nurse who said she is very supportive of this service because it frees her up to provide hands-on care instead of spending time researching and answering medical questions.

The hearing was closed to further testimony.

(Tape 8: Track 4:0729)

\*\*\*EXECUTIVE ACTION:

HOUSE BILL 1:

There was some discussion regarding the relationship between the job training provided in HB 1 and the vo-tech centers.

Representative WALDRON moved to delete the Community Development Infrastructure Study for \$273,100.

NANCY LEIFER, Department of Commerce, explained the purpose of this program and how it relates to the current programs in the Department.

The Chairman requested a roll call vote. Representatives BENGTON, DONALDSON, ERNST, LORY, THOFT, WALDRON, and WINSLOW approved the motion. Representatives BARDANOUVE, HEMSTAD, QUILICI, and ROUSH opposed the motion. The motion PASSED.

Representative ROUSH objected to cutting this program because some smaller communities need this service.

Representative WALDRON moved to accept the amendments outlined on Exhibit 4 with the exception of the Community Development Infrastructure Study deleted in the previous motion.

There was a transposition of a number in the Assistance to Local Development Organizations. The correct figure should be \$528,532.

The Chairman requested a roll call vote. Representatives BARDANOUVE, BENGTON, DONALDSON, ERNST, HEMSTAD, QUILICI, ROUSH, THOFT, and WALDRON approved the motion. Representatives LORY and WINSLOW opposed the motion. The motion PASSED.

Representative BENGTON opposed the University Business Management Development Program. She did not feel it related to Build Montana and should not be included.

Representative BENGTON moved to delete the University Business Management Development Program for \$250,000.

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The Chairman requested a roll call vote. Representatives BENGTON, DONALDSON, LORY, THOFT, WALDRON, and WINSLOW approved the motion. Representatives BARDANOUVE, ERNST, HEMSTAD, QUILICI, and ROUSH opposed the motion. The motion PASSED.

Representative WALDRON had some reservations about the Montana Economic Reporting and Forecasting System. Mr. POLSON said there is a lack of up-to-date economic information in Montana and there is no organized structure for this kind of information.

Representative DONALDSON moved to delete the Montana Economic Reporting and Forecasting System for \$150,000.

The Chairman requested a roll call vote. Representatives DONALDSON and THOFT approved the motion. Representatives BARDANOUVE, BENGTON, CONNELLY, ERNST, HEMSTAD, LORY, MANUEL, MENAHAN, PECK, QUILICI, ROUSH, WALDRON, and WINSLOW opposed the motion. The motion FAILED.

Representative WINSLOW was concerned about the additional \$500,000 for training. Mr. BUCHANAN responded that this addition was caused by the Anaconda closure and subsequent layoffs. He felt the Business Development Assistance Program could still be successful without the \$500,000 this biennium.

Representative WINSLOW reiterated his earlier statements that this program is just a trade-off from established, successful programs to new programs and he did not feel it was right. Mr. BUCHANAN said he appreciated Rep. Winslow's concern but this program is top priority with the administration and the people who testified on the bill. Representative WINSLOW asked why, if the people who testified on the education and training programs of this bill, they did not appear before this committee to defend the same types of programs offered at the agency level. Representative BENGTON said economic development is an important issue with everyone but she also could not see the sense in cutting established, successful programs for new programs that no one really knows will work.

Representative LORY said he voted against the additional \$500,000 to training because he did not feel the Department of Labor and Industry could put \$7 million into training in two years and do a good job. He felt there would be a lot of waste.

Representative WALDRON asked if we could hold off on funding the Council on Science and Technology until the second year of the biennium. Mr. BUCHANAN responded that he has to pitch this bill as it is written now. He noted that there is a lot of enthusiasm for technology and he felt we should implement this program right away. He noted that Montana has some top scientists in the country in our universities. In fact, the cure for Dutch Elm disease was discovered at MSU. Representative DONALDSON responded that the research program that found that cure was cut this year because of budget constraints.

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Representative WALDRON said he agreed with the frustration voiced by Rep. Winslow and Rep. Donaldson and he said he felt this frustration is being felt by many legislators in both political parties when they are confronted with a \$6 million program after they had to slash agency budgets almost to the bone.

Representative MENAHAN moved to accept the computer technology amendment outlined on Exhibit 6.

Representative LORY said there are programs at the vo-tech centers that provide computer education and he objects to this amendment on that ground. Representative ERNST opposed this motion because many programs were cut in this field, including Ag Net, and he did not feel this was justified.


The Chairman requested a roll call vote. Representative MENAHAN approved the motion. Representatives BARDANOUVE, BENGTON, CONNELLY, DONALDSON, ERNST, HEMSTAD, LORY, MANUEL, PECK, QUILICI, ROUSH, THOFT, WALDRON, and WINSLOW opposed the motion. The motion FAILED.

Representative WALDRON moved to accept HOUSE BILL 1 as amended by the committee.

The Chairman requested a roll call vote. Representatives BARDANOUVE, BENGTON, CONNELLY, ERNST, HEMSTAD, MANUEL, MENAHAN, PECK, QUILICI, ROUSH, WALDRON, and WINSLOW approved the motion. Representatives DONALDSON, LORY, and THOFT opposed the motion. The motion PASSED.

NOTE: Representative CONNELLY voted for the motion under protest because she did not have a chance to vote on the amendments.

The meeting was recessed until 7:00 p.m.

  
FRANCIS BARDANOUVE  
Chairman

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EXHIBIT 1  
HB 476  
3/22/83  
Pavlovich

**L. JOHN ONSTAD, SHERIFF**

**GALLATIN COUNTY**

**LAW AND JUSTICE CENTER • 615 SOUTH SIXTEENTH • BOZEMAN, MONTANA 59715 • PHONE (406) 586-4971**

**MESSAGE**

Sheriff Chuck O'Reilly  
Lewis and Clark County Sheriff's Dept.  
Helena, MT 59601

January 31, 1983

Dear Chuck:

Attached are the facts and figures regarding  
our care of prisoners and income. I hope  
it covers your needs.

If I can be of further assistance, please  
contact me.

*L. John Onstad*

L. John Onstad, Sheriff

LJO/sl



**REPLY**

DATE

SIGNED

INSTRUCTIONS TO SENDER:

1. SEND YELLOW COPY. 2. SEND WHITE AND PINK COPIES WITH CARBON INTACT.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RECEIVER:

1. WRITE REPLY. 2. DETACH STUB. KEEP PINK COPY, RETURN WHITE COPY TO SENDER.

CARE OF PRISONERS BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982-83

Salaries and Wages	\$ 168,743.
Employer Contributions	16,245.
Operating Supplies	3,500.
Utilities	19,200.
Telephone	1,130.
Prisoner Medical	12,000.
Training	1,000.
Board of Prisoners	14,000.
Liability Insurance	1,536.
Photo Supplies	1,100.
Uniforms	800.
Capital Outlay Items:	7,319.

Total Budget \$ 246,573.00

Total + 365 days \$ 675.54

Cost per day to run detention center + number of prisoners

(\$675.54 ÷ 15.84 daily average)

Cost per prisoner per day

\$ 42.65

1701 prisoners in 1982 for a total of 5783 days ÷ 365 days = 15.84 daily average

INCOME FROM CARE OF PRISONERS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1982

Montana Highway Patrol (\$10.00 per day per prisoner)	\$ 1,460.
Fish and Game (\$10.00 per day per prisoner)	40.
Other Counties (\$10.00 per day per prisoner)	610.
Department of Institutions (20.00 per day per prisoner)	4,322. *
Federal (\$20.00 per day per prisoner)	2,346.
Huber Law (Cost varies depending upon meals eaten)	2,084.
 TOTAL	 \$ 10,862.

\* The Department of Institutions does not usually use this facility, this was an unusual circumstance due to overcrowding of their own facilities.

January 27, 1983

Expenses incurred in holding prisoners at the Lewis and Clark County Jail.

A cost per prisoner study was done at the County Jail in 1981. The cost at that time amounted to \$35.19 per day per prisoner. The figure included jailers time in booking and releasing prisoners, cost of photos, postage for fingerprint card mailing, food, clothing, laundry, phone calls made by prisoners and general supervision of the inmate by anyone who has jail function responsibilities.

Not included were cost of maintaining the Jail building (such as lights, water, heat or repairs) Insurance or other special items that are not taken directly from the Sheriff's budget, but are paid by the county general fund. Food figures in 1981 were computed at 90¢ per meal. This figure is now a conservative \$1.50 per meal.

It must be considered that alcohol related arrests or arrests of women create added problems. Alcohol related arrests are more dangerous and time consuming to jail staff. D.U.I.'s for example require special handling and at times cannot be placed in with the general jail population. Female prisoners must be handled by a matron. If one is not on duty at the time of the arrest one must be called out at overtime rate of pay. (Union shops have a 4 hour minimum call out)

Our figures indicate that 11% of all arrests made in our county are women and 14% of all arrests are for D.U.I. Cost of liability insurance for the Sheriff's department and jail amounts to \$18,000.00 per year. The cost of electricity for the jail is approximately \$24,000.00 per year.

*Sheriff Chuck O'Reilly*

# Each jail prisoner costs county \$28.75 per day

early  
1982

By PAULA WILMOT  
Tribune Staff Writer

Keeping a prisoner in the Cascade County Jail costs \$28.75 a day.

At that rate, a person who remained an inmate for a full year (although that seldom happens) would cost county taxpayers \$10,494, plus medical care and any welfare that might be paid out for his dependents during his incarceration.

The average daily cost was determined by researcher Bob Rechlin in conjunction with plans for a consolidated city-county jail construction project.

The figure shows that prisoners held for the federal court and other state and federal agencies which pay the county are getting a bargain.

They pay only \$16 a day, meaning that local taxpayers subsidize federal prisoners at a rate of \$12.75 a day. Medical costs incurred on behalf of federal inmates are picked up by the federal government, however.

The county acts as the local holding facility for U.S. District Court and U.S. Customs cases.

Rechlin and Sheriff Glenn Osborne have been negotiating with federal authorities to increase the room-and-board fees. Rechlin said Friday he thinks the fee should be raised to \$30 a day because of jail improvements which are planned for

this year.

He said the average daily cost per inmate will increase \$1 for every \$14,600 spent on improvements. "It doesn't take much remodeling to run up a \$20,000 bill," he remarked.

Rechlin said he doesn't anticipate federal authorities will balk at an increase based on the county's costs, although, he noted, Pondera County has been asked for a price quote for housing federal prisoners.

He expects the county will sign a three-year contract to house federal inmates, with a clause allowing for annual renegotiation of the fee.

Statutes provide a minimum fee of \$10 a day, but Attorney General Mike Greely has told the commissioners they can charge as much as is needed to "maintain its facility in a manner that will provide decent and healthful conditions for federal prisoners."

The jail houses an average of 40 inmates every day of the year, Rechlin said. Of those, usually three are federal prisoners.

He figured it will cost \$419,728 to operate the facility this year, including \$329,413 worth of staff costs and \$90,315 in food, utilities and other operating costs. Staff costs include salaries and fringe benefits for the jail administrator, six deputies,

Continued on 2-A, col. 2

Rechlin, four jailers and a cook, all paid for full-time work, plus a part-time cook.

In addition, Rechlin included \$38,337 worth of staff time devoted to jail operations by other sheriff's department personnel, including relief deputies, 10 hours per week of the dispatchers' time, five hours per week of clerk and secretarial time, 15 hours per week of matron duty, four hours of the photographer's time for mugshots, one-fourth of the sheriff's time and one-fifth of the undersheriff's time.

Sometime next month, Rechlin said he expects the county will receive \$16,000 for the care of federal prisoners in the past year.

In the past, one-fourth of the total federal reimbursement has gone into a special fund for jail improvements and jailer training. Osborne said he'd like to continue the fund, and Rechlin suggests increasing the percentage of the fees which go into it.

In addition to negotiating higher fees for federal prisoners' care, Rechlin said he wants the contract to include special conditions, among them restrictions on juveniles detained for federal authorities. Rechlin said he'd like the county to be able to refuse to house the federal court's female juveniles and males under the age of 14. He said the cost of con-

tracting elsewhere to house those juveniles will cost \$40-60 a day. And authorities in Washington, D.C., have told him some juvenile detention facilities cost up to \$150 a day.

Rechlin also suggested establishing a juvenile travel fund of \$2,500 with some of the reimbursement money. With that money, he said, the county could avoid incarcerating runaways until their parents can send travel money.

Osborne said sometimes a juvenile is held in the county jail for lack of a \$15 bus ticket. He had proposed the travel fund in his budget this year, but it was eliminated in the flurry of cost-cutting.

Osborne said the county jail also houses prisoners for state agencies, including the Highway Patrol and Fish, Wildlife and Parks, and maybe they should have to pay the higher rate too. The income from those sources wouldn't amount to much anyway, he noted, since inmates on highway and game violations become the county's responsibility as soon as they appear before a justice of the peace.

Rechlin also has been working on means of speeding up welfare certification for inmates and providing a checklist for preliminary mental health screening at the jail. He said jails all over the county are performing such examinations.



# County of Yellowstone



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

BILLINGS, MONTANA

59101

February 1, 1983

Representative Kelly Addy  
House District 62  
Capitol Station  
Helena, Montana 59620

Re: House Bill No. 476

Dear Kelly:

The cost of boarding prisoners is growing daily. Without doing a lot of research, the cost per day per prisoner in the Yellowstone County Jail is \$25.93.

In some counties, the cost is much higher because they use law enforcement personnel to staff the jail system.

Also, our jail system meets certain federal guidelines; therefore we receive a lot of free surplus commodities, which reduces the cost per day.

If you take into consideration the avenues we use to cut costs, I feel that \$35.00 is a reasonable cost for boarding prisoners regardless who is the placing agency.

Sincerely,

MIKE SCHAFFER, SHERIFF

  
YELLOWSTONE COUNTY

MAS:lr

cc. Chuck O'Reilly,  
Lewis & Clark Co. Sheriff

# County of Yellowstone



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

BILLINGS, MONTANA

59101

February 1, 1983

Sheriff Chuck O'Reilly  
Lewis & Clark County Sheriff's Office  
Helena, Montana, 59601

Dear Chuck:

In answer to your request, I am supplying the following information concerning the cost of operating the Yellowstone County Jail. I hope this information is of benefit to you.

- 1.) The yearly cost of operation of my jail is \$473,200.00.
- 2.) This is based on the annual cost of:
  - (a) Salaries at \$317,000
  - (b) Medical care at \$35,000
  - (c) Uniforms at \$1,700
  - (d) Jail supplies at \$20,000
  - (e) Board of prisoners at \$66,000
  - (f) Transporting prisoners at \$21,500
  - (g) Utilities and maintenance at \$12,000

We average fifty prisoners each day and the average cost of housing one prisoner per day is computed at approximately \$25.93.

Cost of handling, feeding, housing prisoners and maintaining a jail has increased each year and is expected to continue, causing our costs to increase proportionally.

If you need any further information, let me know.

Sincerely,

MIKE SCHAFER, SHERIFF

Mike Schaffer  
YELLOWSTONE COUNTY

MAS:1r



# MISSOULA COUNTY

RAYMOND J. FROELICH  
SHERIFF

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF  
COUNTY COURT HOUSE  
MISSOULA, MONTANA 59802  
(406) 721-5700

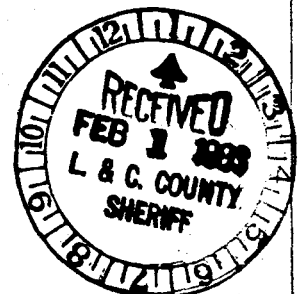
DANIEL L. MAGONE  
UNDERSHERIFF

## FY81 COSTS TO OPERATE MISSOULA COUNTY JAIL

Gross Salaries	\$189,000
Overtime	3,078
Fringe Benefits	32,908
Office Supplies	269
Printing, etc.	744
Copy Costs	543
Long Distance Phone Charges	798
Basic Phone Charges	1,440
Hospital Care	14,406
Prescription Drugs	4,775
Physician Services	7,287
Lab Services	544
Ambulance Fees	470
Contracted Services	8,854
Bedding & Towels	925
Clothing	1,579
Food	42,484
Janitorial Supplies	560
Jail Maintenance	970
Capital - Technical Equipment	1,919
Insurance	6,000
Administrative Costs	37,500
Heat & Lights	6,000
TOTAL	\$363,053

Divided by 14,201 prisoner days = \$25.57 per day

\*NOTE. THIS WAS FOR FY 81  
WE NOW ESTIMATE COSTS TO BE \$28.00 PER DAY.



# OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY

DILLON, MONTANA



FBHNA 116th-79

ARK DOERING, UNDERSHERIFF

PUTIES: RICHARD E. "RICK" LATER

WITH REEDER DILLON

AY TASH, DILLON

DUG MCCLOSKEY, WISDOM

RAYSON PHIPPS, LIMA

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY SHERIFF

February 2, 1983

PHONE 406/683-2383

POST OFFICE BOX 109

ZIP CODE 59725

Chuck O'Reilly, Sheriff  
Lewis & Clark County  
310 North Park  
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Chuck:

In regards to our telephone conversation about board of prisoners. The cost of board of prisoners for the fiscal years of 1981 & 1982, in Beaverhead County was \$27.63 per day. In fiscal year of 1982 & 1983, the cost is running \$34.32 per day.

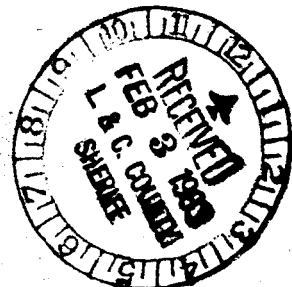
The above figures do not include heat, lights, water, libility insurance, or any repairs or maintenance on the jail.

I hope, this information will be of some help and if I can be of any assistance, feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Richard E. Later  
Beaverhead County Sheriff

REL/pjm



PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO HB 898

1. Page 1, line 5.

Following: "FOR"

Insert: "GRANT-IN-AID ASSISTANCE FOR"

2. Page 1, line 6.

Following: "1983;"

Insert: "TO PROVIDE FOR ANY UNUSED GRANT-IN-AID APPROPRIATION  
TO BE CARRIED INTO THE 1985 BIENNIUM TO BE USED FOR ~~AREA~~ *in home*  
~~COUNCILS ON AGING~~ AND THE 1985 BIENNIUM SRS CONTINGENCY."

*health  
services*

3. Page 1, line 12.

Following: "The"

Insert: "grant-in-aid"

4. Page 1, line 16.

Following: ~~"appropriation"~~ Strike: "reverts to the general fund"

Insert: "is reappropriated for the 1985 biennium for the following two  
purposes: (a) The first \$300,000 shall be equally divided between fiscal  
years for ~~area councils on aging~~, as provided for in 53-5-101, MCA. (b)  
~~Any remaining funds after item (a) receives~~ *in excess of* \$300,000 shall be used  
under the conditions and for the purposes described in the contingency  
item in HB 447, **1983**."

**SRS**

*spell out*

*to in-home health services*

*done*

BUILD MONTANA BUDGET

	BASIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				BUILD MONTANA REQUEST				BIENNIUM TOTAL EXECUTIVE PLUS BUILD MONTANA
	FTE	FY 84	FY 85	TOTAL	FTE	FY 84	FY 85	TOTAL	
Governor's Council on Economic Development	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-	78,409	78,400	156,800	-0- 156,800
Council on Science and Technology	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3.00	96,238	101,175	197,414	3.00 197,414
Montana Economic Development Board	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5.00	286,600	183,400	470,000	5.00 470,000
Business Development Assistance Program	1.83	144,290	109,284	253,574	2.50	243,427	203,014	446,441	4.33 700,015
University Business Management Development Program	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2.00 <sup>2</sup>	120,400	129,600	250,000	2.00 250,000
Assistance to Local Development Organizations	0.50	36,044	38,238	74,282	0.50	262,543	265,989	528,532	1.00 602,814
Business Licensing Assistance	1.00	39,362	39,813	79,175	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1.00 79,175
Montana Product Promotion	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1.00	104,297	104,533	208,830	1.00 208,830
International Export Assistance	1.00	32,224	31,984	64,208	-0-	55,989	53,987	109,976	1.00 174,184
Business & Community Statistical Services	3.00	165,111	165,575	330,686	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3.00 330,686

<sup>1</sup> Reflects cuts made by legislative sub-committee.

<sup>2</sup> Staff to be under direction of University System

	1 BASIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				BUILD MONTANA REQUEST				BIENNIUM TOTAL EXECUTIVE PLUS BUILD MONTANA	
	FTE	FY 84	FY 85	TOTAL	FTE	FY 84	FY 85	TOTAL	FTE	BIENNIUM BUDGET
Montana Economic Reporting & Forecasting System	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	75,000	75,000	150,000	-0-	150,000
Business Location Promotion	1.00	58,174	59,128	117,302	1.00	114,290	113,232	227,522	2.00	344,824
Tourism Promotion	8.00	822,608	864,797	1,687,405	1.00	907,989	877,075	1,785,064	9.00	3,472,469
Community Development & Infrastructure Study	2.34	167,370	172,493	339,863	2.00	145,937	127,113	273,100	4.34	612,963
Economic & Community Development Division Support	3.00	104,590	104,440	209,030	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3.00	209,030
General Fund Totals for Department of Commerce	21.67	1,569,773	1,585,752	3,155,525	18.00	2,491,160	2,312,519	4,803,679	39.67	7,959,204
State Funded Labor Training Program	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1.00	426,400	573,600	1,000,000	1.00	1,000,000
Total General Fund Request	21.67	1,569,773	1,585,752	3,155,525	19.00	2,917,560	2,886,119	5,803,679	40.67	8,959,204
Other Funds										
Tourism Promotion	-0-	350,000	350,000	700,000	-0-	350,000	350,000	700,000	-0-	1,400,000
Umbrella Industrial Revenue Bond Program	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	150,000	150,000	-0-	150,000
Total Other Funds Request	-0-	350,000	350,000	700,000		350,000	500,000	850,000	-0-	1,550,000

1 Reflects cuts made by legislative sub-committee.

2 Staff to be under direction of University System.

- SUMMARY -  
 EXHIBIT 1  
 FY 84-85 PROGRAM SUMMARY      CURRENT      FISCAL YEAR      (Build Montana)  
 Governor's Council on Economic Development  
 (PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER)

EXPENDITURE	1984	1985	BIENNIAL Amount	PROGRAM ACTIVITY
PERSONNEL COST	-0-	-0-	-0-	The current ad hoc collection of advisory committees should be replaced with a permanent Governor's Council on Economic Development with the main subcommittees listed below. The 20-member council should be created to provide for continuity and stability across administrations. The Governor's Council would contain representatives of all major industries, small businesses, agricultural and financial communities, labor, conservationists and appropriate state agency directors. The Council would meet at least quarterly and it would: (1) sponsor appropriate research on economic development issues; (2) propose and evaluate economic development programs; (3) coordinate the work of standing and special subcommittees; and (4) advise the Governor on the preparation of a biennial economic conditions development report. The statute would not specify the standing subcommittees, but we recommend that the initial standing permanent subcommittees of the Council include the following:
				- Ad hoc Committee on Agriculture
SUPPLIES & UTLS	2,000	2,000	4,000	- Manufacturers Advisory Committee
COMMITTEES				- Committee on Economists
				- Development Finance Committee
TRAVEL	18,750	18,750	37,500	- Tourism Advisory Committee
				- Council on Science and Technology
				- Labor Force Advisory Committee
				- Montana Economic Development Association
				- Forest Resource Committee
RENT	800	800	1,600	The standing permanent subcommittees would have their own separate membership and their chairperson would serve on the Governor's Council as a method for providing communication and coordination between subcommittees. Additional subcommittees would be created periodically to deal with other economic development issues.
REPAIR & MAINT				
OTHER EXPENSES				During its first biennium 1983-84, the Council, in cooperation with the subcommittees, would develop its own project priorities, but it is anticipated that
				(1) establishing the Committee of Economists and the economic forecasting system; (2) establishing the Science and Technology Committee; (3) supervising a study of business taxation;
EQUIPMENT				(4) supervising a study of the timber industry in Montana, and (5) monitoring the implementation of economic development programs created by the 1983 legislature. The council would also sponsor public conferences on various economic development issues including the second annual small business conference.
GRANTS				
TOTAL	78,400	78,400	156,800	





**06-07**

EXPENDITURE	1984	1985	BIENNIAL Amount	PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
PERSONNEL COST	71,330	71,065	142,395	INC, Magazine has identified state programs for small businesses as being one of the two top-rated factors in determining small business climate. The state's existing programs would be enhanced as follows:
				Technical assistance to small businesses can often make the difference between success and failure, particularly for those in the first five years of operation. Of primary importance in assisting small business is the ability to help the businessperson analyze the problem/opportunity at hand and pinpoint the type of expertise necessary to solve it. This is best done through a field visit at a business's request. Once the exact expertise has been identified, the small business can then go about hiring the specialist necessary. The program expands the state's capability to help small businesses in two major ways:
CONTRACTED SERV.	132,256	94,279	226,535	
SUPPLIES & MTL	2,800	2,800	5,600	1. Provide on-site analysis capability for small business, to help particular businesses to pinpoint the nature of the problems they have, and provide information on sources of specific expertise capable of solving the problem
COMMUNICATIONS	6,669	6,937	13,606	
TRAVEL	13,388	14,345	27,733	2. Where warranted, to cost-share with small business or local development organizations in purchasing the expertise necessary to solve the problem. Examples include: assistance in putting together bid on federal contract; assistance in writing operations manual to guarantee production control for federal contract; financial packaging; national laboratory testing.
RENT	4,416	4,509	8,925	
REPAIR & MAINT	-0-	-0-	-0-	INC, Magazine identified capital resources as being the other top-ranked factor for small business climate. The availability of capital resources for small business depends on the concept of "packaging" i.e. being able to band together various state and federal local programs with the private sector to get the best term, and rates for a small business. This "packaging" takes special training. This program includes \$40,000 to cost share a training program with the Reagan Administration's HUD program to train loan packagers.
OTHER EXPENSES	9,068	9,079	18,147	
EQUIPMENT	3,500	-0-	3,500	
TOTAL	243,427	203,014	446,441	

-SUMMARY-  
FY 84-85 PROGRAM SUMMARY  
University Business Management Development Program  
(PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER)

EXHIBIT I  
(Build Montana)

CURRENT MODIFIED XX

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

EXPENDITURE	1984	1985	BIENNIAL Amount
PERSONNEL COST	83,500	89,950	173,450
CONTRACTED SERV.	13,000	12,050	25,050
SUPPLIES & MTL	5,000	7,500	12,500
COMMUNICATIONS	2,400	3,600	6,000
TRAVEL	5,000	7,500	12,500
RENT			
REPAIR & MAINT	1,000	1,000	2,000
OTHER EXPENSES	500	500	1,000
EQUIPMENT	10,000	7,500	17,500
GRANTS			
TOTAL	120,400	129,600	250,000

The State of Montana has significant existing resources for assistance and training for small business in the form of the faculty of the various schools in the university system. What is lacking to make these resources accessible and effective for small businesses is a small staff charged with no other responsibilities but to inventory these skills, arrange and publicize specific training programs and actively seek to meet the business educational needs of Montana's small business community. This program would provide the following:

1. Inventory of the talent pool within the university system that is available.
2. Organize and publicize specific business training work sessions for various segments of Montana's business community.
3. Put together beginning-level workshops for those just entering into running their own business.
4. Coordinate special programs of technical assistance such as internships, telecommunications services, and computer use.

-SUMMARY-  
 FY 84-85 PROGRAM SUMMARY  
 BUSINESS PROMOTION (510420 - 510421)  
 (PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER)

EXHIBIT I  
 MODIFIED XX (BUILD MONTANA)

EXPENDITURE	1984	1985	BIENNIAL Amount	PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
PERSONNEL COST	22,222	22,137	44,359	The Business Promotion features a modest but targeted national advertising and publicity program. Advertisements and feature articles on Montana as a business location would be placed in national publications.
CONTRACTED SERV.	13,738	13,457	27,195	Inquiries will be serviced with the Business and Industrial Location Guide and a personalized response from the Governor.
SUPPLIES & MTL'S	282	269	551	A personalized direct recruitment program by the Governor and Director is reflected in the travel budget.
COMMUNICATIONS	72,232	71,565	143,797	Alumni from Montana Higher Education Institutions would be targeted in conjunction with the University for a direct mail campaign.
TRAVEL	2,881	2,881	5,762	A privately funded "Montana Ambassadors" group will be established for recruitment and hosting of potential new businesses.
FURN.	624	624	1,248	
REPAIR & MAINT.				
OTHER EXPENSES	2,311	2,299	4,610	
EQUIPMENT				
GRANTS				
TOTAL	114,290	113,232	227,522	

(PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER)

EXPENDITURE	BIENNIIUM		1935	Amount
	1934	1935		
PERSONNEL COST	36,417	36,336		72,753
FTE 1.0				
14				
CONTRACTED SERV.	14,992	15,891		30,883
SUPPLIES & MISC	218	231		449
COMMUNICATIONS	885	1,024		1,909
TRAVEL	46	49		95
RENT	1,829	1,969		3,798
REPAIR & MAINT				
OTHER EXPENSES	3,787	3,628		7,415
EQUIPMENT				
GRANTS				
TOTAL	58,174	59,128		117,302

Montana is promoted as a business location through coordinated promotional programs which project a unified image with the national Economic Development media. A concise "Business and Industrial Location Guide" and a slide/video program are produced and updated for use in personalized Business Recruitment. A Business Recruitment news letter is published for distribution to instate Economic Development organizations to coordinate state and local industrial recruitment efforts.

Economic Development and technical publication "Rating" questionnaires are professionally handled through the Business Promotion Program.

EXPENDITURE	1984	1985	BIENNIAL Amount
PERSONNEL COST			
There are three recommendations for improving economic reporting and analysis.			
1. A committee of university and state economists should be created to coordinate state economic research and analysis.			
2. The committee would supervise the development of a Montana Economic Forecasting and Reporting System to better coordinate the dissemination of information to the business and government sector.			
CONTRACTED SERVS.	75,000	75,000	150,000
3. The committee would provide quarterly briefings to the cabinet and legislative leaders on economic conditions and forecasts.			
SUPPLIES & MISC			
These programs complement the activities of the proposed State Business and Community Statistical Service and the current work of the Bureau of Business and Economic Analysis. The Committee would include economists specializing in overall analysis of the Montana economy plus economists engaged in agricultural, forest industries, and mineral economics research.			
COMMUNICATIONS			
TRAVEL			
The Bureau of Business and Economic Research would take the lead in preparing economic forecasts and analyses, and in arranging economic briefings. Because it is an organized research unit with full-time researchers, Bureau personnel could provide continuity for long-term projects and, usually, quicker response to other requests than can teaching faculty. No extra compensation except travel would be paid to any University System or state economist for his or her services on the Economic Advisory Committee or in the development of the data system. The System would be designed in the BBER, University of Montana, in consultation with the Economic Advisory Committee and other University System economists. It would provide current state and local data and future projections useful to state and local governments and the private sector. For state government, the system would provide timely and useful information for decision-makers monitoring the state of the economy; agencies and groups concerned with economic development; legislators and legislative committees; individuals engaged in revenue projections; and agencies providing social services. The county data would be useful for local governments. In addition, the system would provide a valuable framework for planning and development in the private sector.			
REPAIR & MAINT			
OTHER EXPENSES			
EQUIPMENT			
GRANTS			
TOTAL	75,000	75,000	150,000

EXPENDITURE	1984	1985	BIENNIAL Amount
PERSONNEL COST	26,204	26,204	52,408
CONTRACTED SERV.	52,109	52,303	104,412
SUPPLIES & MFLS	500	500	1,000
COMMUNICATIONS	15,000	15,000	30,000
TRAVEL	6,000	6,700	12,700
RENT	990	1,036	2,026
REPAIR & MAINT	69	69	138
OTHER EXPENSES	2,725	2,721	5,446
EQUIPMENT	700	-0-	700
GRANTS			
TOTAL	104,297	104,533	208,830

1. The Montana Product Promotion Program will elevate the status of Montana products on the consumer level inside Montana. By increasing demand sales will be increased creating more income and additional jobs.

The program will label Montana products through incorporation of "logo" in packaging or through stick-on labels.

A newspaper, radio, T.V. and outdoor P.S.A. advertising campaign will support the "Buy Montana" program

2. A clearinghouse for Montana manufacturers will be established to refer manufacturers to one another for supplying components in the manufacturing process.

A Montana Manufacturers Directory will be published.

3. The Department of Commerce will serve as an aggressive middleman in referring Federal government procurement contracts to appropriate Montana manufacturers.



FY 84-85 PROGRAM SUMMARY CURRENT X MODIFIED

International Export Assistance

(PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER)

EXPENDITURE	1984	1985	BUDGETARY Amount
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PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

With a population of 780,000 Montana presents a limited market for the firms that produce products in-state. Good export potential exists both in the Canadian province to the north and in Asian countries that could very well be captured by Montana's small businesses. The constraint is that transactions that cross international boundaries are considerably more complex than the marketing of products within the United States. Generally, six different actors are necessary to complete an export transaction, including the buyer, the seller, the governments of each (which takes the form of quotas, import regulations, inspections and certifications which differ from product to product and country to country) and the freight forwarder and financial brokerage firm which actually handle the physical transfer of the goods and payment for the goods. The one existing staff position in International Trade can assist small businesses in developing international markets by providing the following:

1. Basic counseling and referral to small businesses that are new to the complexities of international transactions, thus permitting inexperienced firms to get some skills of their own by having professional counseling through the first series of transactions, until they "learn the ropes".
2. Clearinghouse for international trade leads. The State is in constant communication with the Federal Department of Commerce and its International Trade leads service. These trade leads are then brought to the attention of small firms that are in a position to respond to the particular lead.
3. Additional limited marketing research assistance for foreign markets using publications available at the state level but generally not available to small firms across the state.
4. Staff preparation and negotiation of general trade agreements with foreign governments. Many foreign governments prefer formalized trade agreements with individual state governments before encouraging their firms to do business in a state.

PERSONNEL COST			
FTE 1.0	28,507	28,450	56,957
CONTRACTED SERV.			
SUPPLIES & MTLs			
COMMUNICATIONS			
RENT	456	580	1,036
REPAIR & MAINT			
OTHER EXPENSES	3,261	2,954	6,215
EQUIPMENT			
GRANTS			
TOTAL	32,224	31,984	64,208

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

BIENNIAL  
Amount

1985

1986

EXPENDITURE

PERSONNEL COST

4,200

2,100

2,100

1. The International Export Assistance Program will expand the marketing area and sales volume of Montana manufactured or processed products, and consequently increase employment by:

1. Counseling manufacturers and processors on the mechanics of export transactions and required governmental documentation.

2. Providing direct trade leads and sales opportunity information to manufacturers and processors.

3. Promotion of Montana made products through publication of an Export Directory, and participation in selective international trade shows and trade missions.

4. Cutting red tape and assisting in the resolution of transactional difficulties with foreign governments and purchasers.

5. Maintenance of a one stop office for communications with U.S. consulates and chambers of commerce abroad, foreign government commercial offices, and major foreign trading companies.

2. The program will enhance the state's economic base by:

1. Advertising investment opportunities in international trade publications.

2. Promoting industrial development opportunities at international trade shows and trade missions.

3. Providing detailed economic profiles to inquiries received from foreign investors and industrialists.

EQUIPMENT

454

227

227

GRANTS

TOTAL

109,976

53,987

55,989

BIENNIAL  
Amount

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

EXPENDITURE	1984	1985	BIENNIAL Amount
PERSONNEL COST	14,266	14,213	28,479
CONTRACTED SERV.	8,914	11,012	19,926
SUPPLIES & MTL.	2,749	2,801	5,550
COMMUNICATIONS	919	1,079	1,998
TRAVEL	3,302	4,498	7,800
REPAIR & MAINT.			
OTHER EXPENSES	1,484	1,476	2,960
EQUIPMENT			
TOTAL	230,909	230,910	461,819
	262,543	265,989	528,532

Assistance to local development organizations is an integral part of the state's overall approach to facilitating economic development. This is especially true given Montana's rural nature. Many of our smaller communities are geographically isolated and have not been active in area of economic development. Assistance to local leaders in the form of "how to" workshops and follow-up assistance at their request, is an effective way to facilitate the development of economically sound communities at the local level.

Many states have programs of this nature. As an example, Nebraska, Iowa and Mississippi, all rural states, average \$225,000 per year with seven staff working on programs of this sort.

This portion of Build Montana would provide the following services to Montana communities:

1. Expanded program of training for those communities interested in starting a local development organization. Training to include the "how-to's" of particular local developments tools such as:

- a. incorporation of local groups.
- b. completion of a community profile.
- c. completion of five year plan for economic development
- d. completion of five-year capital improvements plan for community
- e. survey of local labor resource
- f. completion of annual survey of existing business and manufacturing.

2. Expanded program of follow-up on site for local development organizations in accomplishing the above tasks.

3. Purchase of specialized expertise on cost-sharing basis to carry-out special projects to assist local community development. Such assistance could include one-on-one marketing assistance for the small business community; feasibility analysis to demonstrate attractiveness of community to a specific and interested business; engineering work for downtown revitalization efforts.

TRAVEL PROMOTION  
PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTION  
SPENDING AUTHORITY

1. Executive Budget - The executive budget request for travel promotion includes \$700,000 spending authorization for private sector contributions. The appropriations sub-committee amended the executive budget to include this authorization.
  
2. House Bill #1 - House Bill #1 includes a request for \$700,000 spending authority for private sector contributions to travel promotion.

(PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER)

EXPENDITURE	BIPENNION		1984	1985	Amount	PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
PERSONNEL COST						
FTE 8.0	178,213	177,918			356,131	The travel promotion program is divided into three distinct functions: 1) Consumer Travel Promotion 2) Group Travel Promotion 3) Motion Picture and Television Location Promotion
CONTRACTED SERV.	170,008	181,109			351,117	CONSUMER TRAVEL PROMOTION - Based upon a five year marketing plan, Montana is marketed to a targeted consumer population through a coordinated advertising, travel literature publishing, publicity and exhibiting program. Using cooperative private sector funds (\$93,000 - 1983, magazine, radio, newspaper and outdoor advertising extol the benefits of a Montana vacation (both summer and winter), and invite the consumer to write or call toll free for a vacation planning package.
SUPPLIES & MTL	8,138	8,624			16,762	Depending on the season, a "Vacation and Information Guide," "Accommodation Guide" and "Highway Map" (summer) or an "Alpine and Nordic Ski Guide," "Ski Montana" package brochure, or "Montana Snowmobile Guide" give details on why, how, and where to vacation in Montana, including prices.
COMMUNICATIONS	386,087	413,038			799,125	A complete publicity plan garners articles in newspapers and magazines as well as T.V. spots and features. Eight travel films are distributed throughout the world.
TRAVEL	26,319	27,384			53,703	Consumer exhibits such as sports and travel shows are staffed in the prime market.
RENT	5,020	5,515			10,535	GROUP TRAVEL PROMOTION - Package tours and group travel are promoted through the travel trade including tour operators, wholesalers, and travel agents. An aggressive direct marketing effort targeting 75 brokers per year, includes direct sales calls, a "Group Tour Planning Guide" and tour itinerary and sales assistance.
REPAIR & MAINT	266	281			547	Motion Picture and Television Location Promotion - Film locations are promoted through advertising in film trade magazines and directories, and through publicity about Montana locations. One on one film location and scouting services are provided. A "Motion Picture and Television Location Manual" details the nuts and bolts of technical information needed to locate a film or commercial in Montana.
OTHER EXPENSES	48,428	50,799			99,227	
EQUIPMENT	129	129			258	
G.F. TOTAL	822,608	864,797			1,687,405	
PRIVATE SECTOR	350,000	350,000			700,000	

SUMMARY -  
 FY 84-85 PROGRAM SUMMARY  
 TRAVEL PROMOTION 520000  
 (PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER)

MODIFIED XX (BUILD MONTANA)

EXPENDITURE	1984	1985	1986	PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
PERSONNEL COST	22,218	22,137	44,355	\$1.5 million of the \$1.7 request will go directly for advertising to increase the reach and frequency of current advertising programs.
CONTRACTED SERV.	66,135	34,600	100,735	One new staff person is requested. This is for publicity purposes. This person would both write, and recruit journalists to write feature articles on Montana.
SUPPLIES & MTL	2,838	2,337	5,175	The quality and number of promotion brochures would be increased. NOTE: Contracted services in 1984 is large because it reflects a two year print of the Vacation and Information Guide.
COMMUNICATIONS	783,727	789,501	1,573,228	Additional consumer travel shows (7) and travel trade exhibits (2) would be added in prime markets.
TRAVEL	7,978	7,407	15,385	Postage and freight are increased to accommodate the increase inquiry rate due to advertising increases.
				Equipment reflects video equipment for business and motion picture location promotion purposes
RENT	624	624	1,248	THE BOTTOM LINE IS THAT THE INCREASES ARE FOR DIRECT PROMOTION NOT BUREAUCRATS OR OVERHEAD
REPAIR & MAINT	469	469	938	
OTHER EXPENSES	20,000	20,000	40,000	
EQUIPMENT	4,000	-0-	4,000	
GRANTS				
G.F. TOTAL	907,989	877,075	1,785,064	
PRIVATE SECTOR	350,000	350,000	700,000	

EXHIBIT 1

- SUMMARY -

FY 84-85 PROGRAM SUMMARY CURRENT X MODIFIED  
COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE 60300

(PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER)

EXPENDITURE	BIENNIAL		PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
	1984	1985	
PERSONNEL COST	66,714	66,566	133,280
The Community Assistance Program provides technical assistance - especially to the state's smaller, rural communities and counties - to local leaders in identifying community development problems and identifying solutions. Community development can be defined as maintenance or improvement of two elements: a. the public facilities and service available in a local community and b. the capability of the community's leadership to solve problems and manage resources to provide these public services. The Community Development Technical Assistance program assists with both of these elements, through the following kinds of activities:			
CONTRACTED SERVICES	69,707	73,701	143,408
1. Find ways to finance local government services			
Examples: water systems, sewer systems, jail facilities, solid waste programs, rural addressing systems, local street improvements			
2. Provide information and assistance on legal mechanisms for solving local development problems			
SUPPLIES & UTILS	6,048	6,410	12,458
Examples: special improvement districts, interlocal agreements, creation of water & sewer districts; set up industrial parks, annexation laws, tax increment financing			
COMMUNICATIONS	4,587	4,867	9,449
3. Provide assistance on local capital improvements planning			
TRAVEL	8,236	8,730	16,966
Examples: help prevent street repaving prior to installing new sewer lines, therefore making it necessary (and costly) to repave the streets again; help plan scale of water supply project so that it is large enough to meet expected growth, therefore not need to be replaced too soon because it is too small			
4. Help rapid growth communities meet special needs			
RENT	2,146	2,372	4,518
Examples: help Colstrip diversify its commercial area; assisted Terry School District in developing a system to monitor influx and out-flow of students			
REPAIR & MAINT	1,007	1,067	2,074
5. Coordinate state and federal programs to cut back on red tape for local officials			
Examples: formed coordinating team of state and federal water and sewer granting agencies to work toward simplified application forms, procedures, clear information on eligibility for each program			
OTHER EXPENSES	8,925	8,707	17,632
6. Provide practical workshops for local officials on common problems			
Examples: how to work with a consultant, negotiate good contracts, legal recourse for non-compliance, etc.; how to determine how much a community can afford to put up for a upgraded sewage treatment plant, and what other sources of funds is the community eligible for, how to apply for these other funds, etc.			
EQUIPMENT		78	78
TOTAL OPERATIONS	167,370	172,493	339,863
7. Grants to local governments through the county land planning fund of the Coal Severance Tax			
Examples: road layout work to ensure that new developments have access roads that connect; sewer and water studies; mapping utilities and underground facilities; locating gravel pits for new road construction.			
GRANTS	646,885	646,885	1,293,770
TOTAL	814,255	819,378	1,633,633

-SUMMARY-  
FY 84-85 PROGRAM SUMMARY  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE  
(PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER)

EXHIBIT I

CURRENT

MODIFIED XX (BUILD MONTANA)

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER	1984	1985	Amount	DESCRIPTION
PERSONNEL COST	52,916	52,631	105,547	Publicly-owned facilities in Montana's local communities, such as streets, jails, water systems, courthouses and sewage treatment plants are, in many cases, in great need of major repair or replacement. These facilities form the basic community assets which support the local economy with transportation, law enforcement and water/sewer services. The adequacy and quality of these services are major considerations for businesses in decisions to locate or expand. Unfortunately, the need to repair, replace or expand these facilities is hitting local governments at a time when local governments are facing crucial financial shortages. Assistance to local governments in identifying these needs and, equally important, identifying ways to finance these improvements, is a vital part of any effort to "Build Montana."
CONTRACTED SERV.	65,818	48,177	113,995	
SUPPLIES & MTL	2,000	2,200	4,200	This portion of Build Montana would assist local governments in two mayor ways:
COMMUNICATIONS	4,800	5,400	10,200	1. Provide one-on-one assistance, especially to smaller, rural communities, to inventory the adequacy of their physical condition, prioritize the replacement or expansion of these facilities and project the financial burden placed on the community to pay for these facilities over time.
TRAVEL	10,050	11,050	21,100	
RENT	2,000	2,100	4,100	2. Systematically assemble representative information about the physical condition of local facilities, the priorities of replacement or expansion, and financial capability to pay for these costs over time, for local governments statewide, as a way of identifying the financing needed for the state as a whole to rebuild local facilities.
REPAIR & MAINT	500	500	1,000	
OTHER EXPENSES	5,503	5,255	10,758	
EQUIPMENT	2,400		2,400	
GRANTS				
TOTAL	145,987	127,113	273,100	



-SUMMARY-  
FY 84-85 PROGRAM SUMMARY  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD  
(PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER)

CURRENT \_\_\_\_\_ MODIFIED XX (BUILD MONTANA) EXHIBIT I

EXPENDITURE	HB 100	HB 700	HB 685	BIENNIUM AMOUNT	PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
PERSONNEL COST					Three bills HB's 100, 700, and 685 will be administered by the Montana Economic Development Board.
TOTAL	245,506	162,502		408,008	HB 100 - This act implements section 3 of Initiative 95 adopted in November by the voters. It creates an in-state investment fund to be administered by the Montana Economic Development Board. There will be no direct loans to Montana businesses as loans must be made through existing financial institutions. 1-95 required the in-state investment of 25% of new revenue to the coal tax trust fund. This act is mandatory and applies to \$13-15 million per year.
CONTRACTED SERV.	13,708	23,298	3,700	40,706	
LEGAL	15,656			15,656	
NEWSPAPER	748			748	
SUPPLIES & UTILS	3,300	1,800		5,100	HB 700 - This act authorizes the issuance of composite industrial, revenue tax exempt or taxable bonds with individual loans limited to \$800,000 and all bonds limited to \$25 million. The program is administered by a new Montana Economic Development Board and includes a loan insurance program for projects financed under the act or the existing city and county IRB law. The insurance is to the loans not the bonds. All loans must be originated by a bank that keeps 10% of the financing for the project.
COMMUNICATIONS	13,840	2,700		16,540	
TRAVEL	6,180	10,000		16,180	
BOARD	22,400			22,400	
RENT	5,550	2,891		8,441	
	4,800	2,000		6,800	
REPAIRS & MAINT					HB 685 - Promotes availability and investment of development capital through the creation of Montana Capital Companies and provides tax credits for investments in the companies. Individual investors are eligible to receive a 25% credit for their investment not to exceed \$25,000. The maximum tax credits for all companies may not exceed \$2 million for each of the next two bienniums
OTHER EXPENSES					
AUDIT	20,878	10,334		31,112	
INDIRECT COST	24,550	16,249		40,899	
TOTAL	131,610	69,272	3,700	204,582	
EQUIPMENT	5,010	2,400		7,410	
TOTAL PROGRAM	382,126	234,174	3,700	620,000	
FUNDING SOURCES					
GENERAL FUND	382,126	84,174	3,700	470,000	
OTHER FUNDS	-0-	150,000	-0-	150,000	
TOTAL FUNDING	382,126	234,174	3,700	620,000	

## EXHIBIT 1

FY 84-85 PROGRAM SUMMARY CURRENT MODIFIED X Build Montana

Labor Training Program

(PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER)

## PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

BICENNIAL  
Amount

1983

1984

EXPENDITURE

PERSONNEL COST

34,500

36,000

70,500

A trained labor force is vital element in the Build Montana economic development package. Private employers consider the availability of skilled workers to be a primary factor in deciding to open a new business, expand an existing one, or to relocate in a new area. The diversification and recession of Montana's economy require a shift in the skills needed by the labor force. A lack of state resources for job training has limited Montana's flexibility to meet employer needs and to match available federal funds. Two approaches to assisting employers will become available through this state-funded program.

CONTRACTED SERV.

25,000

25,000

50,000

A. Assistance to employers in new and expanding businesses will be provided through a subcontract process to train workers for jobs with specific employers. The availability of this training will be used as an inducement to encourage business expansion and immigration to Montana. Existing training institutions, school districts, organized labor, and employers will be considered for training subgrants under this program. Occupational training will be focused on those jobs which provide growth potential and security. Wages for occupations trained for will average at least \$5.50 per hour. State funds will be multiplied by the supplementation of federal Job Training Partnership Act funding of trainees who meet federal eligibility requirements. State funding will increase employer flexibility in trainee selection by eliminating the need for all trainees to meet federal restrictions. Oversight committees of representatives from employers, workers, and job Service will be established to select and review each training curriculum to ensure that trainees will gain the needed skills to perform the jobs needed by the employers. Employer contributions to training programs established by state funding will include selection of trainees, development of training curricula, assistance in the obtaining of instructors, equipment and plant sites where training can be conducted, participation in job development, unsubsidized employment for program graduates, and encouragement to provide additional monies from the private sector to supplement state funding. On-the-job training positions funded by the federal Job Training Partnership Act will be used when appropriate to assist employers in the hiring of program graduates.

SUPPLIES &amp; MTL

5,000

5,000

10,000

B. A 50:50 match of non-federal funds is required to obtain federal Job Training Partnership Act funds to assist dislocated workers. This new program will include a team of current state agency representatives to respond to major employee layoffs and business closures. Retraining assistance will be offered to workers and will be focused upon those persons who are older and face the greatest barriers in transferring to other occupations. Both on-the-job and classroom training programs will be provided with an emphasis in new and expanding occupations. Assistance will be provided to those workers unable to remain in their communities and willing to relocate for employment.

COMMUNICATIONS

5,000

5,000

10,000

C. Existing training institutions such as the University system units and Vo-techs will be considered for training subgrants, as will labor unions, employers and private schools.

TRAVEL

11,500

11,500

23,000

REPAIR &amp; MAINT

24,000

24,000

48,000

OTHER EXPENSES

10,000

10,000

20,000

EQUIPMENT

20,000

20,000

40,000

GRANTS

291,400

437,100

728,500

TOTAL

426,400

573,600

1,000,000

3/6/85

-SUMMARY-  
FY 84-85 PROGRAM SUMMARY  
HOUSE BILL 700  
(PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER)

CURRENT  
MODIFIED XX (BUILD MONTANA)  
EXHIBIT I

EXPENDITURE	1984	1985	BIENNIAL Amount	PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
PERSONNEL COST				
SALARY	48,567	85,733		The Montana Economic Job Development Board would also have the authority to raise private capital for small Montana businesses. This would be accomplished through the sale of umbrella
BENEFITS - 21%	10,199	18,003		industrial revenue bonds that would pool individual loans (limited to \$800,000) into umbrella
TOTAL	58,766	103,736	162,502	bond issues. The program does not require any pledge of the state's credit.
CONTRACTED SERV.	11,900	11,398	23,298	Industrial Development Authority currently exist in 36 states. They have a variety of power, but most have the power to stimulate industrial and commercial employment through issuance of industrial revenue bonds. Eighteen authorities have the power to insure or guarantee industrial revenue bonds (IRB). Although many development authorities operate direct loan programs, no such direct program is being proposed in Montana. In recent years, there has been a new emphasis among the authorities on packaging a number of small loans to businesses into "pooled" or "composite" or "umbrella industrial revenue bonds" (URB).
SUPPLIES & MISC	600	1,200	1,800	An umbrella revenue bond is a single bond, issued much like any other industrial development bond. The difference between a URB and IRB is that while an IRB will be issued with the total proceeds going to a single firm, portions of the proceeds of a single-issue URB are lent to a variety of firms that stand behind the bond. In effect, the URB issue is a diversified secondary loan portfolio including a number of small businesses. The 1981 federal tax bill now specifically authorizes URBs until September 30, 1986. It is expected that the authorization will be extended.
COMMUNICATIONS	900	1,800	2,700	The pooling of small loans into a single URB presents specific benefits to both borrowers and investors:
TRAVEL	4,000	6,000	10,000	- Smaller firms are given access to capital from the national/tax-exempt bond market. The \$1 million-plus size of a typical IRB issue is both too large for a small firm to carry and larger than many small firms need. URBs permit spreading the \$1 million among a number of small firms.
RENT	915	1,976	2,891	- The actual cost to the firm of raising capital is reduced. The cost of issuing bonds is fairly constant, regardless of the size of the bond. Consequently, the disproportionately high cost of issuing bonds of less than \$1 million often prohibits their issuance. With a URB, instead of issuing many small bonds with high proportionate issuance costs, a single larger bond is issued, decreasing issuance costs to a level that is bearable by the smaller firm.
XEROX	1,000	1,000	2,000	- URBs decrease the cost to the investor of collecting information on the individual firms. By pooling many small loans into a single bond issue that is large enough to qualify for a rating, the investor receives a standard evaluation of the quality of the bond.
REPAIR & MAINT				
OTHER EXPENSES				
AUDIT	4,388	5,946	10,334	
INDIRECT	5,876	10,373	16,249	
TOTAL	29,579	39,693	69,272	
EQUIPMENT	1,500	900	2,400	
TOTAL PROGRAM	89,845	144,329	234,174	
FUNDING SOURCES				
GENERAL FUND	84,174	-0-	84,174	
OTHER FUNDS	5,671	144,329	150,000	
TOTAL FUNDING	89,845	144,329	234,174	

FY 84-85 PROGRAM SUMMARY CURRENT MODIFIED  
 Economic Development Division Support

(PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER)

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Request to reinstate 3 FTE's cut by Subcommittee

BIENNIAL  
 Amount

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

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- SUMMARY -  
 FY 84-85 PROGRAM SUMMARY      CURRENT    FY    MODIFIED  
 Division Support - Economic & Community Development  
 (PROGRAM NAME/NUMBER)

EXPENDITURE	1984-85	1985	BIENNIAL Amount	PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BASED UPON EXECUTIVE REQUEST
PERSONNEL COST	3.0	3.0		
FTE 3.0	93,430	93,073	186,503	1) Provide administrative direction for Division staff to carry out assigned programs. 2) Coordinate Division programs and policies with other appropriate state agencies. 3) Create an awareness and understanding of the Economic and Community Development Division Programs throughout the state. 4) Answer phone for Division and direct calls to appropriate person. 5) Typing, steno and filing pool for entire Division. 6) Maintain basic reference resources for Economic & Community Development Programs. 7) Provide technical information to groups and individuals outside of state government, such as local Development Corporations, Chambers of Commerce, local governments, trade associations, etc. 8) Answer correspondence and phone inquiries about Montana economy. 9) Provide statistical information for site location. 10) Work directly with firms seeking a Montana location. 11) Call on firms outside the state to sell them on a Montana location.
CONTRACTED SERV.	2,087	2,186	4,273	
SUPPLIES & MTL	2,559	2,719	5,278	
COMMUNICATIONS	5,877	6,266	12,143	
TRAVEL	8,357	8,744	17,101	
RENT	2,478	2,677	5,155	
REPAIR & MAINT	470	498	968	
OTHER EXPENSES	14,470	14,620	29,090	
EQUIPMENT	108	108	216	
Total	129,836	130,891	260,727	
Funding G.F.	134,590	104,440	209,030	
Farmarked	25,246	26,451	51,697	
TOTAL	129,836	130,891	260,727	



## INITIATIVE NO. 95

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Montana:

Section 1. Purpose of the coal tax trust fund. The people of Montana establish that the intent of the permanent coal tax trust fund, as created by Article IX, section 5 of the Montana Constitution, is:

- (1) to compensate future generations for the loss of a valuable and depletable resource and to meet any economic, social, and environmental impacts caused by coal development not otherwise provided for by other coal tax sources; and
- (2) to develop a stable, strong and diversified economy which meets the needs of Montana residents both now and in the future while maintaining and improving a clean and healthful environment as required by Article IX, section 1 of the Montana Constitution.

Section 2. Use of the coal tax trust fund for economic development. Objectives for investment of the permanent coal tax trust fund are to diversify, strengthen and stabilize the Montana economy and to increase Montana employment and business opportunities while maintaining and improving a clean and healthful environment.

Section 3. Investment of 25 percent of the coal tax trust fund in the Montana economy.

(1) Twenty-five percent of all revenue deposited after June 30, 1983 into the permanent coal tax trust fund established in section 17-6-203(5), MCA, shall be invested in the Montana economy with special emphasis on investments in new or expanding locally-owned enterprises.

(2) In determining the probable income to be derived from investment of this revenue, as required by section 17-6-201(1), MCA, the long-term benefit to the Montana economy shall be considered.

(3) The State may not use this revenue to make direct loans.

(4) The Legislature may provide additional procedures to implement this section.

Section 4. Establishment of a Montana economic development fund. A Montana economic development fund is created. A portion of the interest income from the permanent coal tax trust fund created in section 17-6-203(5), MCA, shall be deposited in the fund as determined by the Legislature. Monies, if any, appropriated by the Legislature from the Economic Development Fund shall be used only for programs consistent with the objectives in [Section 2].

Section 5. Severability. If part of this act is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid applications.

Section 6. Effective date. This act shall be effective July 1, 1983.

- ☐ FOR investing part of the coal severance tax permanent trust fund in the Montana economy and creating a Montana economic development fund.
- ☐ AGAINST investing part of the coal severance tax permanent trust fund in the Montana economy and creating a Montana economic development fund.

# TITLE 90

## PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

### Ch.

1. Development Coordination.
2. Renewable Resource Development.  
Chapter 3 reserved.
4. Energy Development and Conservation.
5. Secondary Industry and Commercial Development.
6. Community Impact — Planning and Abatement.  
Chapters 7 through 10 reserved.
11. Indian Affairs — Planning and Coordination.

## CHAPTER 1

### DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

#### Part 1 — Planning and Economic Development

#### Section

- 90-1-101. Declaration of necessity and public policy.
- 90-1-102. Functions of department of commerce — state planning.
- 90-1-103. Functions of department of commerce — community development.
- 90-1-104. Functions of department of commerce — recreational development.
- 90-1-105. Functions of department of commerce — economic development.
- 90-1-106. Functions of department of commerce — housing.
- 90-1-107. Contracts and agreements for projects and programs — cooperation with other agencies.
- 90-1-108. County land planning assistance.
- 90-1-109. State information and research system.

#### Chapter Compiler's Comments

*Interim Study:* HJR 48 (1981) requested that an appropriate interim committee be assigned to conduct an interim study to determine how

to improve the economic environment in Montana. The Legislative Council designated the Joint Subcommittee on Business to conduct the study.

### Part 1

#### Planning and Economic Development

#### Part Compiler's Comments

*Transfer of Function:* Section 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981, provided in part: "(1) The department of community affairs is abolished.

(2) The following functions of the department of community affairs are transferred to the department of commerce: . . .

(h) planning and developing the state economy, contained in Title 90, chapter 1, part 1; . . ."

**90-1-101. Declaration of necessity and public policy.** (1) It is hereby declared to be a necessity and the public policy of the state to promote, stimulate, and encourage the planning and development of the economy of the state in order to provide for the social and economic prosperity

of its citizens. Such promotion and development of industry, commerce, agriculture, labor, and natural resources of the state require that cognizance be taken of the continuing migration of people to the urban areas in search of job opportunities and the fact that Montana is making a needed transition to a diversified economy. Community planning, greater diversification of industry and attraction of additional industry, accelerated development of natural resources, expansion of existing industry, creation of new uses for agricultural products, greater emphasis on scientific research, development of new markets for the products of the state, and the attainment of a proper balance in the overall economic base are all necessary in order to create additional employment opportunities, increase personal income, and promote the general welfare of the people of this state.

(2) The department of commerce shall be regarded as performing a governmental function in carrying out the provisions of this part.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 19, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 82, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3702; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

**Compiler's Comments**

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in (2).

**90-1-102. Functions of department of commerce — state planning.** The department of commerce shall:

(1) develop and adopt a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the state;

(2) make economic and social studies needed to accomplish the purposes of this part;

(3) coordinate and assist regional development groups in the comprehensive development of the resources of the region to the betterment of Montana;

(4) assemble and correlate information for the purpose of making long-range plans for economic and resource development of the state and its subdivisions relating to all of the factors which influence the development of new and existing economic enterprises, including taxes and the regulation of industry;

(5) provide advice and assistance to Montana business and labor in the field of economic development and bring to the attention of the governor those significant problems adversely affecting economic development which may be relieved by state action;

(6) locate and maintain information on prime sites for industrial, agricultural, mineral, forestry, commercial, and residential development and on sites of historical importance and make recommendations for protecting and preserving those sites;

(7) apply for, accept, and administer grants from the federal government or other public or private sources to accomplish the objectives of this part and enter into contracts, including agreements with adjoining states, with respect to planning involving adjoining states;

(8) serve as the consultative, coordinating, and advisory agency for state departments, officials, and agencies in state planning and for encouraging and aiding local planning bodies, either directly or by securing planning

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assistance, consulting services, and technical aid, which may include land use, demographic, and economic studies and surveys and comprehensive plans.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 19, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 83, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3705; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

**Compiler's Comments**

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in the section introductory clause.

**90-1-103. Functions of department of commerce — community development.** The department of commerce shall:

(1) cooperate with and provide technical assistance to county, municipal, state, and regional planning commissions, zoning commissions, parks or recreation boards, community development groups, community action agencies, and similar agencies created for the purposes of aiding and encouraging orderly, productive, and coordinated development of the communities of the state;

(2) assist the governor in coordinating the activities of state agencies which have an impact on solution of community development problems and implementation of community plans;

(3) serve as a clearinghouse for information, data, and other materials which may be helpful or necessary to local governments to discharge their responsibilities and provide information on available federal and state financial and technical assistance;

(4) carry out continuing studies and analyses of the problems faced by communities within the state and develop those recommendations for administrative or legislative action as appear necessary. In carrying out the studies and analyses, the department shall pay particular attention to the problems of metropolitan, suburban, and other areas in which economic and population factors are rapidly changing.

History: En. 82-3705.1 by Sec. 84, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3705.1; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

**Compiler's Comments**

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in the section introductory clause.

**90-1-104. Functions of department of commerce — recreational development.** The department of commerce shall:

(1) exercise state responsibility for that part of recreational planning and development which is directly related to private investment in recreational facilities;

(2) assemble and correlate information which may influence the development of recreational enterprises and disseminate it to persons, firms, or corporations interested in constructing or maintaining recreational facilities open to the public.

History: En. 82-3705.2 by Sec. 85, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3705.2; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

**Compiler's Comments**

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in the section introductory clause.

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**90-1-105. Functions of department of commerce — economic development.** The department of commerce shall:

(1) provide coordinating services to aid state and local groups in the promotion of new economic enterprises and conduct publicity and promotional activities in connection with new economic enterprises;

(2) collect and disseminate information regarding the advantages of developing agricultural, recreational, commercial, and industrial enterprises within this state;

(3) serve as the state's official liaison between persons interested in locating new economic enterprises in Montana and state and local groups seeking new enterprises;

(4) aid communities interested in obtaining new business or expanding existing business;

(5) study and promote means of expanding markets for Montana products;

(6) encourage and coordinate public and private agencies or bodies in publicizing the facilities and attractions of the state.

History: En. 82-3705.3 by Sec. 86, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3705.3; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

**Compiler's Comments**

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in the section introductory clause.

**90-1-107. Contracts and agreements for projects and programs — cooperation with other agencies.** (1) The department of commerce may contract for consulting services for the purpose of undertaking and conducting planning and study projects. It may make agreements with other state agencies in order to accomplish its own research programs. It may perform research, but when possible shall make full use of and strengthen the research resources of other state agencies, including the university system. Other state agencies shall provide the department with information which will assist it in carrying out this part.

(2) The department shall assist and cooperate with other state agencies and officials, with official organizations of elected officials in the state, with local governments and officials, and with federal agencies and officials in carrying out the functions and duties of the department.

(3) It may consult with private groups and individuals, and if the department considers it desirable, hold public hearings to obtain information for the purposes of carrying out this part.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 19, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 87, Ch. 348, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3706; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

**Compiler's Comments**

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in (1).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Governor's Council on Economic Development

This appropriation may not be expended until the council is created pursuant to law to advise the department on the implementation and development of economic development programs authorized in title 90, chapter 1, part 1.

90-1-102, MCA \$ 156,800

Council on Science and Technology

This appropriation may not be expended until the council is created pursuant to law to advise the department on the application of scientific and technological research in the development and implementation of economic development programs authorized in title 90, chapter 1, part 1.

197,414

Business Development Assistance Program

as authorized by sections 90-1-102(5)(7) and 90-1-105(3),  
MCA 446,441

Assistance to Local Development Organizations

as authorized by sections 90-1-102(8) and 90-1-105(4),  
MCA

~~582,532~~  
528,532

University Business Management Development Program

as authorized by sections 90-1-102(5), 90-1-105 and  
90-1-107, MCA 250,000

Montana Product Promotion and International Export Assistance

as authorized by sections 90-1-105(2)(5) and 90-1-102(5),  
MCA 318,806

Montana Economic Reporting and Forecasting System

as authorized by sections 90-1-102(2)(4) and 90-1-107(1)  
MCA 150,000

Business Location Promotion

as authorized by section 90-1-105(2)(3)(6), MCA 227,522

Travel and Tourism Promotion

as authorized in section 90-1-105(2)(5)(6), MCA 1,785,064

Community Development Infrastructure ~~Study~~

as authorized in section 90-1-103, MCA 273,100

Montana Economic Development Board

as created in HB 100, 700 470,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Labor Training Program

This appropriation is to serve as state match for federal job training partnership act monies under the displaced workers provisions and to supplement economic development activities for new and expanding business as authorized under the job training partnership act.

1,000,000

TOTAL GENERAL FUND

\$5,803,679

Section 3. Spending authority. The following appropriation is for spending authority for private donations for the Travel and Tourism Promotion Program for the biennium ending June 30, 1985:

Travel, and Tourism, and business Promotion \$700,000

Section 4. Borrowing. The Department of Commerce may borrow from the general fund or other funds for:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Operating costs of the Umbrella

Industrial Revenue Bond Program four year loan \$150,000

Section 5. Effective date. This act is effective on passage and approval.

-End-

Amendments to H.B. 1

1. Page 2, line 3, change:

\$966,441 to \$446,441

2. Page 2, line 18, change:

\$500,000 to \$1,000,000

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL #1

That the introduced copy of House Bill No. 1 be amended as follows:

1. Page 1, line 18.  
Strike: "\$5,803,679"  
Insert: "\$7,153,679"
2. Page 2, following line 16.  
Insert: "Council on Labor Force for Technology in  
Education \$1,350,000"
3. Page 2, line 20.  
Strike: "\$5,803,679"  
Insert: "\$7,153,679"

## DISCUSSION DRAFT

### LEGISLATION TO CREATE A COUNCIL ON LABOR FORCE FOR TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

#### Section 1. Labor force for technology in education board.

1. There is a labor force for technology in education board composed of thirteen members.
2. The labor force for technology in education board is allocated to the department of commerce for administrative purposes only as prescribed in 2-15-121, except that the board is authorized to hire an executive director and such other staff that may be authorized by the legislature.
3. The governor shall apoint the board members as provided under 2-15-124 except that for initial appointments to the board:
  - a. Seven members of the board shall be appointed to terms endong on January 1, 1985, subject to appointment and confirmation of their successors; and
  - b. The remainder of the board shall be appointed to terms ending on January 1, 1987, subject to appointment and confirmation of their successors.
4. In making the appointments, the governor shall consider people from the following fields:
  - a. business, including communications;
  - b. Science and engineering;
  - c. Elementary, secondary and postsecondary teaching and research;
  - d. Public administration;
  - e. agriculture, including ranching and timber harvesting;
  - f. Labor unions
  - g. Student groups
5. No more than seven members may be residents of the same congressional district.

6. The provisions of 2-15-124 apply to the labor force for technology in education board, except for 2-15-124(1).

7. Board members may not be applicants for or recipients of board funding.

Section 2. Definitions. As used in (sections 2 through 10), the following definitions apply:

1. "Board" means the labor force for technology in education board provided for in (section 1).

2. "Technology projects for education and labor" programs designed to include but are not limited to the following:

a. Provide training sessions at a computer education training center developing small business or farm and ranch uses of computers.

b. Provide summer institutes at units of the university system to acquaint high school teachers with the implications of new computer technology.

c. Initiate new vo-tech programs to provide training in newly emerging technological specialties.

d. Provide a program to up-grade the mathematical attainments of students enrolled in high-tech vocational programs.

e. Provide short courses, developed cooperatively by universities and industry to bring state-of-the-art knowledge to professional managers and technical personnel. (e.g., existing short courses in silva-culture, offered by the University of Montana Forestry School, and specialized business management seminars offered by Business Schools.)

g. Initiate innovative experiments with work-place training programs, to broaden knowledge and technical proficiency of workers in industrial settings. (Could be developed in cooperation with the Trades and Labor Council.)

h. Initiate High School honors programs in the sciences and humanities designed to encourage gifted young people to strive for high attainment in scholarship.



- i. Initiate experimental projects to incorporate the inter-disciplinary problem-solving approach into university programs.
- j. Provide high school programs designed to enhance student knowledge of foreign languages and cultures, or of language and communication skills.
- k. Provide outreach programs, through extension or continuing education, to enable Montana citizens in small or remote communities to become acquainted with new technology and its implications for social change.

Section 3. Meetings. The board shall meet quarterly and at other times as called by the chairman or a majority of the board, subject to the availability of funds.

Section 4. Organization.

1. In addition to chairman, the board may establish other offices and select board members to fill such offices. However, only the governor may appoint the chairman.
2. The board may adopt rules of procedure for the conduct of its business. These rules are not subject to the Montana Administrative Procedures Act.

Section 5. Powers related to securing funds.

1. The board may:
  - a. Apply for and accept grants of money or property from private or public sources to be used to fund technology projects for education and labor in Montana;
  - b. Manage property subject to its control; and
  - c. Apply to the Montana legislature for appropriations to fund technology projects for education and labor.
2. Money obtained pursuant to this section or from the sale or management of property obtained pursuant to this section shall be placed in the trust and agency fund.

Section 6. Powers related to disbursing funds.

1. With respect to technology projects for education and labor, the board may:
  - a. Establish procedures for grant applications;
  - b. award grants to individuals, business entitites, computer education training centers, and public agencies, including the public schools and the Montana university system.
2. Any money received by the board pursuant to activities authorized by this section shall be placed in the trust and agency fund.

Section 7. Basis for funding.

1. The grants, permitted by (Section 6) may be made only to persons resident in Montana or to persons who shall conduct projects primarily in Montana.
2. In analyzing projects, the board shall take into consideration the ability of the applicant to accomplish the proposed project; the availability of the proposal to Montana and, in particular, to the Montana economy; and the commitment of resources by the applicant.
3. The board shall consider, but is not required to follow, recommendations of any technical advisory committees created pursuant to (Section 10).

Section 8. Accountability.

1. The board shall develop, review and audit procedures to insure that all grants made by the board are used effectively for the purposes given in the funding application.
2. If the board determines that a project modification is appropriate, it may permit an applicant to make revisions in the proposal that do not require the provision of additional board funding.
3. The board may condition a grant, in such a manner as the board considers necessary to secure proper review, availability of project results, and attainment of project goals.

Section 9. Board duties and responsibilities.

1. To the extent possible with available funding, the board shall:

- a. develop short term and long term research and development plans that complement and support economic development in the state.
- b. develop strategies and implement plans for the securing of private and governmental sources of funding, especially for multi-year and ongoing projects.
- c. Obtain and coordinate information on state economic development so as to provide guidance and direction for projects involving technology in education and labor;
- d. recommend policies and develop a procedure to facilitate dissemination of technological advances in education and labor.

2. To prepare a biennial report to the people of Montana, setting forth both short-term and long-term goals for labor force education in the state, and recommending an action plan for the following biennium.

In preparing their report, the Council should examine:

- a. projected manpower needs of business and industry, both short and long term, and the estimates of manpower supply shortfalls and misallocations;
- b. The opportunities available at all school levels for quality education geared to technologically oriented careers.
- c. The effectiveness of instruction in the schools, especially in mathematics, science and technology, and communication skills, in preparing young people for living in the technologically sophisticated society of our time.
- d. Opportunities and incentives for adults already in the work force, to upgrade and modernize their own proficiency for current or future occupations, through formal or informal educational activities.
- e. The quality and effectiveness of advanced scientific and technological education and related research in our state, for the preparation of professional mathematicians, scientists and engineers.

3. The board shall submit an annual report to the governor and the legislative council on the board's programs and accomplishments for the fiscal year by January 1 following the close of the fiscal year. The report may also include board recommendations relating to technology in education and labor.

Section 10. Computer Educational Training Centers.

1. The board will establish up to five (5) computer education training centers in Montana. These centers would provide inservice programs for teachers, software collection sites for teacher evaluation, assistance to districts to develop quality computer programs, and assistance to the Small Business and Community Training programs. The centers would work closely with qualified staff in the University System, the Office of Public Instruction, and those teachers already designated as Regional Computer Consultants.

Section 11. Proposed Budget for the Next Biennium

1. Operating Budget for Labor Force Technology Board (for staffing, travel to meetings and hearings, office expenses)	\$150,000
2. Labor Force Educational Innovation Grants	
(1) School and vocational education projects	350,000
(2) Post-secondary educational projects	350,000
3. Establishment of regional Computer Education Training Centers	<u>500,000</u>
	\$1,350,000

## BUILD MONTANA THROUGH COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

The program of Building Montana Through Computer Technology is based on a cooperative plan which would bring all those agencies, businesses, educators, and other interested parties together to deliver needed computer education training programs to all segments of Montana population. By doing so, we will develop a computer literate citizenry and publicize to the entire country Montana's interest in this most important technology.

Since computers and communication will become the industry of the future with 80 percent of the population of the United States involved in an occupation related to computers by the 1990's, such a program would put the country on notice that Montana has a technology literate work force. This will make our state an attractive site for the electronic industries that will be the fastest growing companies of the next 20 years. The program to Build Montana through Computer Technology would be a part of the larger Council in the Labor Force Education project. The activities of the program would serve all citizens in Montana and would be directed from five Computer Education Training Centers.

### Computer Education Training Centers (CETC)

Five centers would be established around Montana. These centers would provide inservice programs for teachers, software collection sites for teacher evaluation, assistance to districts to develop quality computer programs, and assistance to the Small Business and Community Training programs. The centers would work closely with qualified staff in the University System, the Office of Public Instruction, and those teachers already designated as Regional Computer Consultants.

Computer Education services to small business and the agricultural community would be coordinated through the Business and Management Center, a project which is in the Build Montana Program, and the Agricultural Extension Service utilizing the AGNET system.

There is a great need to make small business persons better managers and decision makers. This will make them more efficient and productive. The need to upgrade the efficiency and productivity of farm and ranch management is paramount. There is a tremendous interest in learning how to incorporate the computer into agri-business. This is demonstrated by the number of farmers and ranchers who attend local community education programs in computer education.

This portion of the project should also involve the CETC staff, local community development councils, the Small Business Administration, the Montana Chamber of Commerce and local Chambers, the Department of Agriculture, and various Agri-business groups.

Finally, there is a great need to provide local computer education programs for all citizens in Montana. Local Community Training programs might best be delivered by teachers in the public schools. The CETC staff working in conjunction with local school personnel can establish programs that will train all Montana citizens to be computer literate.

September 1982

PUBLISHED BY SCHOLASTIC INC.

EXHIBIT 7  
HB 1  
3/22/83  
Vincent

THE MAGAZINE FOR EDUCATORS OF THE 80s

# ELECTRONIC LEARNING



**Sue Dolezal**  
*EL's Educator of the Year*  
Stevensville, Montana

INSIDE: A COMPUTER LITERACY  
SCOPE AND SEQUENCE  
PLUS: HOW ADMINISTRATORS  
USE MICROS

## MONTANA IS A NATIONAL LEADER IN COMPUTER EDUCATION

- (1) Sue Dolezal - Stevensville High School - National Award as "Technology Using Educator of the Year" - Electronic Learning Magazine (ELM)
- (2) Mike Myrhow - Jefferson City High School - Boulder  
Barry Pollington - Highwood High School - Highwood  
--Both received Honorable Mention awards in the ELM Technology Using Educator of the Year Award Program.
- (3) Plains High School - Plains, Montana - chosen as one of five districts in the United States to be feature in Project BEST (Basic Educational Skills through Technology) national telecast, "Schools and the New Technology - The Getting Started Process."
- (4) Shirley Torgerson - Paxson Elementary School - Missoula - Shirley's class won second prize in the National Young Peoples LOGO Association contest. Computer programs developed by the students were submitted in this national contest. Shirley's class won an Atari computer.
- (5) Bill Chalgren - Libby High School - Libby - Bill's Northwest Computer Network was featured in the December 1982 issue of Electronic Learning Magazine as a first in the country where several schools linked computers together for sharing information.
- (6) Carl Fox - Bridger High School - Bridger - Carl has developed a computer program that can be used by small schools to manage all the fiscal accounting records. He has been featured in national publications for his program.
- (7) Harlem Elementary School - Harlem - Tom Hoyer, elementary principal has developed a unique plan for developing community awareness of computer education. An article in the program appeared in the February 1983 issue of The Arithmetic Teacher, a publication of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. Since its release, the district has received several inquiries from around the United States regarding the program.
- (8) Bill Stannard - Eastern Montana College and Montana Council of Teachers of Mathematics - The leadership of Dr. Stannard and the MCTM has been recognized by the National Science Foundation as an example of statewide cooperative efforts. In the past four years, five grants have been funded in Montana to assist teachers and schools in computer education.

- (9) The Montana Task Force in Computer Education is one of the first in the country to develop coordinated statewide plans to assist teachers and districts to implement computer education programs.
- a. Handbook in Computer Education
  - b. Statewide Inservice Project
  - c. Change in Teacher Certification Standards to include computer education in pre-service training.
- (10) Montana's Task Force work has been publicized in such national publications as:
- InfoWorld
  - Educational Computer
  - Technological Horizons in Education Journal
  - Soft Talk
  - Classroom Computer News
  - Electronic Learning Magazine
  - National Council of Supervisors of Mathematics Journal
  - National Council of Teachers of Mathematics Journal
  - The Computing Teacher
  - Educational Technology
- (11) Montana will be featured in Electronic Learning Magazine in May as "A State To Watch" in educational computing.
- (12) Montana was chosen as one of seven states to be part of 1983 project SLATE (State Leadership Assistance in Technology in Education). A two day workshop put on by staff from Washington, D.C. assists cooperating agencies in Montana to develop means of utilizing new technology in education, business and government, as well as providing leadership to the citizens of Montana.
- (13) Office of Public Instruction has organized a program linking 20 sites throughout the state with electronic mail and exchange of information via Special NET. Schools can be linked in the state, with the State office, and with 600 sites throughout the country.
- (14) As a result of previous National Science Foundation projects and leadership of the state office to develop cooperative efforts in computer education there are 20-25 qualified and trained educators who can provide excellent staff development, consultive assistance to schools to develop school district computer education programs and local community education programs. They could also coordinate training for small business and agricultural interests to implement computer technology as a management tool.



## COMPUTERS IN MONTANA SCHOOLS

### The Crises

1973                87 computers in schools  
1981-82            582 computers in 210 schools  
1982-83            1746 computers in 538 schools

70% of Montana's schools have a computer.

96% of Montana's elementary and secondary students are in a school where they have access to a computer.

In 1982-83 the computer/student ratio is 1/85.

In 1983-84 the computer/student ratio will be 1/60 - 1/70 if school projections for purchase hold true.

There are approximately 11,000 teachers in Montana.

In the summer of 1982, 20 computer education courses or workshops were held in local districts or on college campuses.

Average attendance, 25 each                 $20 \times 25 = 500$  teachers

During 1982-83 school year, approximately 20 courses were held.

Average attendance, 20 each                 $20 \times 20 = 400$  teachers

During summer of 1983, 40 to 50 courses are expected to be held.

Average attendance, 20-25 each,                approximately 900 teachers

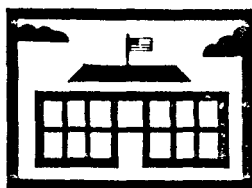
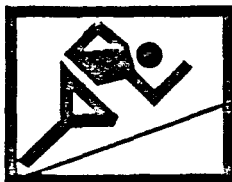
If we could have 30-40 courses/year with an average attendance of 20-25 each we could impact approximately 900 teachers/year.

Given the present conditions and resources, it would be possible to train less than 2000 teachers/year.

It would take more than five years to offer Montana educators the lowest level of instruction of computer education.

In contrast, over 400 elementary and secondary students attended computer camps in Montana last summer.

# SCHOOLS AND THE NEW TECHNOLOGY



## THE GETTING STARTED PROCESS

The latest and most discussed newcomer to the growing family of educational media and technology is the microcomputer. It has become the number one topic of concern for a large number of educators and media specialists at all levels of the educational system. On January 24, Project BEST, in the second of four planned video teleconferences, is exploring the process of "getting started" with this new technology, in a video presentation that will document the current experience of several school sites across the country.

Entitled "Getting Started With the New Technology: Current Classroom Practice and Experience," this second teleconference will originate live at 1:15 p.m. (CST) from the Superdome at the COMMTEx International Exposition in New Orleans. It will include a segment of questions and answers between the 41 teleconference viewing sites and a panel of private and public sector representatives who are assembled at COMMTEx to view the video case presentations and discuss realistic ways in which state departments of education and the private sector can help school districts with the "getting started" process.

The opening segment of the teleconference will provide an overview of convention events, highlighting principal COMMTEx Exposition and AECT Conference activities related to the new technology. Following this brief overview, a pre-recorded video case presentation will be aired that documents the "getting started" process, as experienced in schools in Fairfax, VA; Ann Arbor, MI; Plains, MT; Cincinnati, OH; Albany, OH; and Cupertino, CA. These sites were

nominated earlier by Project BEST State Team Leaders as those involved with the use of the microcomputer to teach basic skills and computer awareness to school-aged children. The video case presentation runs 40 minutes, and will be made available to each Project BEST participating state education agency for use in its respective training and technical assistance program.

Following the video case presentation, staff "roving reporters" will solicit live, on-camera reactions to this module from the state and local educators and AECT convention participants (including State Team Members), who are viewing the teleconference at the Superdome.

A panel of representatives from the private sector will also appear on the teleconference reacting to the video module with suggestions for enlisting the help of the private sector for teachers, school administrators, librarians/media specialists, or others concerned with the best imple-

mentation of computers in our schools.

At the conclusion, there will be approximately 20 minutes of live, on-air interaction time during which private sector representatives and selected state and local educators will receive calls from viewers assembled at state sites across the country about getting started with the new technology. The teleconference will end at approximately 2:55 p.m. (CST).

This second Project BEST teleconference is designed to clarify the factors involved in implementing the new technologies, particularly the microcomputer, into the schools, and also the various roles state education authorities and the private sector can play. It will demonstrate flexible uses of dissemination procedures using viewer-panel interaction, and documented, real-life experience in videotaped formats to communicate current ideas and concerns that educators are expressing about implementing the new information technologies.

If you are interested in participating in the January 24 teleconference in your state, contact your Project BEST State Team Leader, or call Henry Ingle at the Project BEST office in Washington at 202/466-3361.

If you plan to attend the AECT Conference in New Orleans, join us in the Superdome for this major session, which is brought about through the Education Department contract with Project BEST, and co-sponsored by AECT and the National Audio-Visual Association (NAVA).

### January 24 Teleconference Schedule

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1:00 p.m. (CST) | COMMTEx Audience Assembled to Witness Ceremony Honoring Secretary Terrel Bell (concurrently running bars and tone on the PBS stations) |
| 1:15 p.m.       | Introduction of Teleconference and Overview of the Day's Activities  |
| 1:25-2:00 p.m.  | Video Module: Getting Started with the New Technology in Schools—The Microcomputer   |
| 2:00-2:10 p.m.  | Interview with Selected SEA and LEA Viewers in the Audience  |
| 2:10-2:20 p.m.  | Comments on How the Private Sector Can Help  |
| 2:20-2:55 p.m.  | Call in from States for Private Sector, SEA and LEA Representations  |
| 2:55-3:00 p.m.  | Closing  |

## VIEWER'S GUIDE

### PROJECT BEST JANUARY 24, 1983 TELECONFERENCE

#### Overview

This guide is designed as an aid for viewing the Project BEST video tape entitled "Getting Started..." The tape presents the experiences of teachers and administrators in five different school districts as they encountered microcomputers. It documents their personal experiences in becoming familiar with microcomputers, how and why they began using the micros in their schools, and what they have learned as a result of these efforts. Staff development, finding resources, initial computer applications, and problems encountered are addressed, as well.

The videotape provides information that may either confirm some of your views or challenge some of your beliefs. It makes no attempt to suggest models for getting started--there are many different approaches each appropriate to different situations, and there may be many different and equally good ways to getting from Point A to Point B. The purpose of the tape is not one of providing recipes or pat answers, but rather to show some workable approaches and to give some clues about what to anticipate in the getting started process. This information may help you in efforts to introduce microcomputers in your own district or in helping other districts that wish to begin using these tools. Rather than emphasizing a traditional case study approach, Project BEST has opted to use a problem-solving format that notes similarities and differences in the processes and experiences depicted.

#### The Sites Presented in the Video Tape

The sites presented in the video tape are: Albany, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Ann Arbor, Michigan; Plains, Montana; and Fairfax County, Virginia. These sites were selected because they represent variety in terms of geographic location, size of district, wealth of district, and years and types of experience with computer technology. The experiences of the individuals in these districts indicate that there are few prerequisites to the introduction of microcomputers in the schools other than a people-to-people process involving individual enthusiasm and commitment.

Plains, Montana is a small, mountain community of 1,100 people located 80 miles from Missoula, Montana. A logging area, it is currently experiencing close to 30 percent unemployment, but computer literacy is a high priority nonetheless. Two years ago, with community approval, the district started planning for computers. A microcomputer was used for payroll and other administrative functions, and it was decided that the district would move into instructional applications at the secondary level. The principal of the high school and a science teacher attended a state conference that convinced them that the micro was a valuable instructional tool. With the superintendent, they involved much of the district staff in writing a grant proposal that resulted in their first purchase of equipment in 1981. Subsequently, they brought resources together to create an integrated computer literacy curriculum. Plains responded to a heavy demand from the community for training by holding evening and weekend classes taught by teacher volunteers. The thrust of the program is currently at the high school level, but the elementary school, housed in the same building, has recently received its first terminal and has plans to implement micros into its curriculum.

# Montana's Task Force On Computer Education

BY BETTI J. CHRISTIE & DAN DOLAN

**T**he state of Montana is fast becoming one of the national leaders in the world of computer education in public schools. In May 1982, the Montana Task Force on Computer Education met in the state's capital city in order to develop solutions to some of the needs concerning varied applications of computers in schools.

Montana State Superintendent of Schools Ed Argenbright spoke to the opening session of the task force, "To address the issue of computers in schools, we need to first look at the real role of education in our society today. The most important goal of education is to develop students' abilities so that they can function as productive citizens of society."

"According to recent studies done by the U.S. Congress and the National Science Foundation," Argenbright continued, "information technology based on the use of computers will create millions of jobs and a tremendous occupational demand for people who know how to use them. In the technological society of tomorrow, one who cannot interact with a computer will not be as marketable in the world of work as the computer literate. This change is demanding tremendous modifications in our school systems."

Montana's state superintendent referred to local data that illustrated the significance of the issue of computers in Montana classrooms. In 1978, a poll documented that 87 computers existed in Montana schools. By the fall of 1981, that number rose to 582 computers, and, according to reports received in the state department this spring, that amount is expected to nearly double by fall.

In a statewide educational needs assessment of Montana's schools, completed in January 1982, 81 percent of Montana educators (both administrators and teachers) who responded named the selection and utilization of computer technology as the number one concern in their schools.

"After considering the available local and national research," Argenbright said, "I decided to appoint a task force to work with my office to formulate plans to address the needs of local districts."

The 16 members on the task force, averaging 15 years each of classroom experience, were chosen from throughout the state. Their wide diversity of expertise ranged from teaching in small rural schools to previous experience out-of-state in large urban schools. A combined total of over 60 years of actual experience using microcomputers in the classroom was represented by the membership.

Included in the group from throughout Montana were two elementary teachers, two junior high teachers, two high school teachers, two school administrators and two university professors. All members enjoy successful classroom programs utilizing computer technology. Six curriculum specialists from the state department of education were also included in the membership.

Dan Dolan, Math and Computer Specialist from the state department, chaired the group. Among the highly qualified members of the task force were Sue Dolezal from Stevensville, Montana, who was named the "1982 National Technology-Using Educator of the Year" by *Electronic Learning Magazine*, and Dr. William Standard of Eastern Montana College, who has been involved with computers in education for more than eight years. He has directed five National Science Foundation grants involving computer education that impacted both public schools and colleges throughout Montana.

Initially, the group began the task of establishing a general focus for the state concerning computer education. Their recommendation came in three

**Computers will create millions of jobs and a tremendous demand for people who know how to use them.**

*Betti J. Christie is a Communication Specialist with the Office of Public Instruction in the State Capitol of Helena, Montana.*

*Dan Dolan is a Math and Computer Specialist with the Office of Public Instruction, and Chairman of the Task Force.*

**Computers should be integrated with regular classroom instruction, not treated as a separate entity or tacked onto the present curriculum.**

areas. Computers, they agreed, should be integrated with regular classroom instruction, not treated as a separate entity or tacked onto the present curriculum. The task force also decided that instructional computers must provide as many hands-on experiences for students as possible. The group's third suggestion was that the major goal for using computers in the classroom should be problem solving.

Using these three areas of focus as guidelines, the group proceeded to develop a plan for three primary products. One, to be available by late fall, will be a videotape presentation developed through interviews with teachers, administrators, school board members, parents, university staff, business people and students. College and business people will address the need for computer education in the public schools. Teachers, administrators, board members and parents who represent districts with outstanding computer education programs will discuss problems, solutions and the reasons for their success.

This audiovisual presentation will present a variety of programs, classroom management techniques, administrative and curricular plans, along with many practical suggestions and ideas for starting a school computer program and incorporating it into the regular curriculum.

Secondly, the task force planned the organization of a statewide staff development program involving a network of experienced and qualified computer educators from throughout the state who would be capable of offering inservice workshops to local districts workshops concerning instructional computers.

The primary philosophy for the three products of Montana's task force on computers is outlined extensively in the third product, a handbook, *Elements of Computer Education: A Complete Program*. The book outlines detailed suggestions and guidelines for the development of a comprehensive program using computers in the classroom.

A variety of areas are discussed in depth in the book. Some of these are: rationale for a computer program, steps for starting a new program, evaluation and selection of both hardware and software, applications for library and guidance, organization of a staff development plan, use of telecommunications and peripherals for expansion of a program, curricular suggestions for implementation into the classroom, school administration applications, and procedures for managing and maintaining a program.

The handbook strives to address a wide variety of situations that could be encountered by schools implementing computer programs. The vast expertise represented among the membership of the task force contributed to the practical makeup of this compendium of ideas. A series of "do's and don't's" capitalizes on the successes and failures of present programs in order to assist others in avoiding many expensive and timely errors. Program planners can learn from those who have developed and are presently directing outstanding educational computer programs.

The book will be available for national distribution in November.

"Having evaluated the results of the Thursday meeting of the Task Force," Argenbright commented, "we feel we are, with this Task Force, addressing the needs outlined by Montana schools. The three products developed by the group will be extremely valuable to local districts in implementing programs in computer education."

"However, we must be aware," he added, "that these efforts barely scratch the surface. Although they meet our needs today, we must realize that this is a dynamic and constantly changing technology. The products and goals of the task force are being developed with this in mind. We in education must do the same."



EXHIBIT 8  
HB 1  
3/22/83  
Vincent

Box 1176, Helena, Montana

JAMES W. MURRY  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ZIP CODE 59624  
406/442-1708

TESTIMONY OF DON JUDGE  
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

MARCH 22, 1983  
HOUSE BILL 1

I am Don Judge, representing the Montana State AFL-CIO. We support the concept of House Bill 1.

House Bill 1 is part of the economic development package which is the first concerted action Montana has taken toward an organized plan of economic development. We have supported HB100, on in-state investment, HB 685 on Montana Capital Corporations, HB 700 on umbrella revenue bonds, HB 371 on investing 10% of Montana money in Montana and HB 733 on allowing the state to purchase municipal bonds. Taken together, these all move toward development on Montana's terms.

While we are enthusiastic about the entire economic development program which has resulted from I-95 and the myriad of discussion groups centered around it, we realize that this is no panacea. MIT economist and former Montanan Lester Thurow was quoted by consultant Belden Daniels as saying that no matter what a state does it cannot influence more than 10% of its own economy. In other words, what happens in Washington, D.C. and the corporate boardrooms of the major financial centers across this country has much more importance for our economy than anything the state can do. But while there are no panaceas, we should do all that we can to promote sound development on Montana's terms.

I realize that this committee is struggling with very difficult decisions about what to cut and what to fund. HB 1 has a large price tag on it, and it will not bring immediate results. But it seems like an unwise economy to cut out the governor's Build Montana Program to save money now, when it will cost the state money in future years because of some development opportunities that we may have missed out on.

The legislature will undoubtedly want to amend House Bill 1, however. This bill is simply an appropriations bill, with no guidelines of any sort. We have seen the booklet called "An Economic Program

To Build Montana". There is much in that approach with which we are in total agreement, and a few places where we differ in opinion. But House Bill 1 gives no guarantees or guidelines to assure that the proposed Build Montana Program is what will actually come about.

Last year a group called the Economic Development Steering Committee was set up, under a grant from the state's largest corporations. That group recommended among other things a sales tax to replace corporate income taxes. Other preferences of the council members included right to work, lowering the coal severance tax, putting a hold on environmental laws and making the Public Service Commission appointive instead of elected so that it wouldn't be so responsive to the desires of consumers.

When big business funds such a committee, it is of course entitled to its opinions. Other groups, and the general public, have a much different philosophy of development, however.

I-95, on the other hand, represents a balanced approach to development, one that takes account of different philosophies by trying to give wider input into the system from groups with different perspectives. I-95, with a few exceptions, was supported not only by the voting public, but by groups representing the entire spectrum of political thought in Montana.

In House Bill 1, \$156,800 is allocated to an Economic Development Council. But the bill has no guidelines on the makeup of the committee. House Bill 1, like the other parts of the economic development program needs a sense of direction from the legislature. If the Build Montana program is to succeed, it needs the spirit of cooperation among all Montanans.

Another example is the line item for labor training, in the amount of \$1 million. There is no doubt that any training and retraining money that can be appropriated is needed. In January of this year, questionnaires were distributed in Butte through the union offices and the Job Service. The survey showed that 84.3% of the respondents would like to be trained or retrained for a new occupation. Obviously there is a great need for such a program, on the part of workers.

TESTIMONY OF DON JUDGE  
HOUSE BILL 1

-3-

MARCH 22, 1983  
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

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Businesses likewise could use help from the state in receiving a supply of workers with the necessary skills. In addition, the National Jobs Training Partnership act, which will replace CETA in October of this year, requires that state money match the federal money available for Title 3 retraining funds.

We would be happy to work with this committee, or the Select Committee On Economic Development, on specifics regarding guidelines and directions for the bill.

Thank you.



From: School of Business, Montana State University

To: Department of Commerce, State of Montana

Re: Business Management Development Center and Related Programs

The purpose of this memo is to further describe the concept and potential programs of the Business Management Development Center which is included in the "Build Montana" Program. The center would involve cooperation of business faculty from the units of the Montana University System and would also call on other professionals and practitioners in the business community. The purpose of the Business Management Development Center is to provide technical assistance to businesses operating in the state as well as to potential new business ventures. The areas of Accounting, Finance, Marketing and Management, as well as Office Administration, would constitute the main thrust of this program. The center will provide educational services and some types of research services to organizations within the state to assist in their growth and performance.

One of the first steps would be to staff the center with a director and the necessary support personnel and to provide for office space and equipment to support the program. An inventory of professionals within the university system who could assist in the training programs would be made. An effort to cooperate with agencies and programs such as the Small Business Administration, various SCORE Chapters and the ongoing SBI programs would be one of the goals of this center. Referrals would also be received from the Department of Commerce and other agencies recommending areas of training and assistance. The center would also cooperate with private business consulting firms in providing services to various business enterprises.

A description of the types of programs and seminars which would be offered would include the following.

- A. Computer and data processing programs have been of utmost interest to business in recent times. Some efforts have been made to meet the need and demand of business and the operation of the center would be instrumental in delivering information and decision criteria to businesses in the selection and operation of this new technology.
- B. Business Methods Seminars which would include the following types:
  - 1. New business ventures
  - 2. Problems of a new business
  - 3. Advertising and sales promotion
  - 4. Financial management in business
  - 5. Customer relations
  - 6. Business problems and solutions
  - 7. Office procedures and skills
  - 8. Accounting systems update
  - 9. Productivity and motivation
  - 10. Marketing of goods and services
  - 11. Automated office concepts

### C. Technical areas would include:

1. Accounting, including taxation and government accounting
2. Insurance
3. Real estate
4. Agricultural business management
5. Banking
6. Tourism
7. Hospitals, Museums and other non-profit organizations
8. Investments
9. Business law
10. Purchasing

### D. General Seminars

1. Business management for professional organizations
2. Time management
3. Business and society
4. Government and business
5. Business and the environment
6. Leadership concepts

Business Schools in the university system have established a partial track record although it is considered to be somewhat minimal compared to the potential for cooperation in future programs. The activities of this center will not preclude other types of outreach currently being offered or planned by other units of the university system.

There have been several computer clinics and conferences. There have also been small business management seminars and conferences for business executives. Most of these conferences have been developed during break periods or slack time in the annual schedule. At Montana State University some initial funding for computer clinics was provided by a member of the statewide advisory council. These clinics have been held in many locations around the state and have been cosponsored with local Chambers of Commerce. They have included faculty from other units of the University including University of Montana, Eastern Montana College, Northern Montana College and also faculty from out-of-state institutions.

One of the priorities of this center will be to explore and develop new types of delivery systems through some communications network so that programs and information can be provided for some of the more remote locations in the state. The new facilities at both university campuses which involve audiovisual communications can help to enhance this capability.

The School of Business at MSU is in the process of developing a Decision Science Systems Laboratory which will provide a facility for students as well as provide for training and outreach activities in business. This lab will include state of the art equipment in the area of microcomputers and terminals connected to the large mainframe and would assist in the development of software packages for various businesses. Some funding has been obtained and we are in the process of obtaining the necessary resources to bring this facility on line in the near future.

An advisory council for the center will be organized and will include representatives from business and government agencies as well as university system personnel. There will also be a steering committee which will include the

department heads from the business schools at both university units together with the deans and personnel from the center and from the Bureau of Economic Research.

One of the priorities of the center would be to develop a schedule of training and business assistance. It will also be necessary to determine fee structures for different programs and a compensation and release time schedule for faculty members. It will be appropriate, as is the case in other outreach programs, to provide compensation incentives if this program is to be successful. The advertising and promotion of the programs and the determination of priorities and procedures will be important activities of the center. Requests will be received from the Department of Commerce and other sources and these must be considered and prioritized.

The training programs will include professional organizations such as the insurance industry, banking industry, real estate industry and many others. It will also include government agencies and personnel involved in city and local government programs. One possibility would be to provide coordination for internships which would include both students and faculty members. Other programs could be included in entrepreneurship and in small business management areas.

The above listing of activities and directions does not constitute an exhaustive list but will provide examples of the types of activities which can be promoted and provided by this center as a part of the Economic Development Program to build Montana.

## FACT SHEET

TO ESTABLISH A  
MONTANA HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER

## IS THERE A NEED FOR A STATEWIDE HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER?

The model currently in operation in a seven-county area of Montana received 4,939 requests for information in 1982. Since August 1982, 225 of these requests were from outside the seven-county area. Evidence of the value of a statewide center has been supported by a recent statewide survey conducted in nine counties, with 89% of the respondents indicating that they have health related questions. Ready access to health care information through a statewide center was supported by 77% of the respondents.

## WHAT TYPES OF SERVICES WOULD A HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER PROVIDE?

A toll-free telephone service would provide access to:

- a) consumer-oriented information on specific diseases, disorders and concerns;
- b) information on existing health care services;
- c) assistance in video-taping classes or guest speakers so that the presentations may be preserved for future use; and
- d) assistance to community groups, such as wanting to start a support group, wanting to start an infant car restraint program, wanting to develop community forums on health care issues, and other concerns.

## WHO WOULD BENEFIT FROM A STATEWIDE HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER?

The most common users to date are mothers with young children and senior citizens. Distribution between male and female users is nearly equal. Typically, users are seeking to increase their own prevention knowledge and personal responsibility for good health. Because most of Montana is rural in nature, toll-free access to health information would provide an important service not presently available in rural communities.

## WHY ISN'T THE STATE DOING THIS?

The State Department of Health & Environmental Sciences concurs with the need for such a service, is backing H.B. 405, and believes that the need can most appropriately be met through the proposed partnership between the SDH&ES and a private, non-profit corporation.

## WOULD THE HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER BE A DUPLICATION OF EXISTING SERVICES?

- County Health Departments are direct service providers who recognize the importance of patient education and information along with direct care. In many instances, providing the necessary information would require research time on their part that would cut into time spent in direct patient care. By their referring such questions to the Health Information Center, County Health personnel could solicit the information that they believe their patients need.
- Hospitals do not have the resources to maintain updated consumer-oriented health information. Those with medical libraries have information directed toward patient care and treatment, not consumer information.
- Public libraries do not have the resources to answer specific questions on diseases and disorders.

## PHYSICIANS SHOULD BE THE HEALTH EDUCATORS.

In some instances, this is true. In the majority of situations, physicians recognize that the lack of time and their own resources prevent this from occurring. Physicians would use the service to complement their practices because better access to health information for the patient reinforces the patient/physician relationship.

## HOW CAN WE FUND AN INFORMATION PROGRAM WHEN DIRECT SERVICES ARE BEING CUT?

Health information will help people utilize scarce services more appropriately. Granted, direct services are vital, but so is access to good health information. Informed choice by consumers leads to a competitive health care system. In a time when the state and the nation are emphasizing the need to control health care costs, informed consumers become the most valuable resource in addressing this issue.

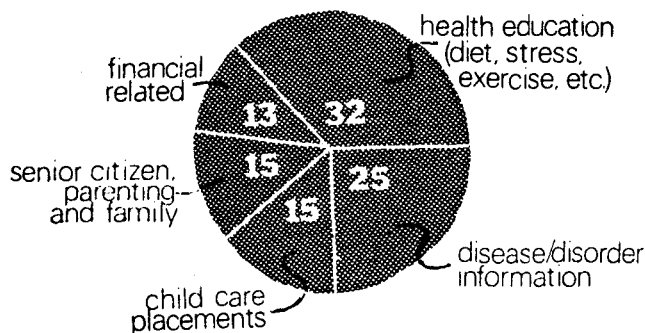
Prepared by:

Five Valleys Health Care, Inc.

## SYNOPSIS OF H.B. 405

HB 405 will establish a central access point for health information, serving all Montana. The Health Information Center will provide updated consumer-oriented information regarding specific diseases, disorders and health choices and will provide assistance in accessing the existing health care delivery system. HB 405 requests an appropriation from the legislature of \$252,500 for the biennium to be awarded to a non-profit corporation under contract to the Montana Department of Health & Environmental Sciences.

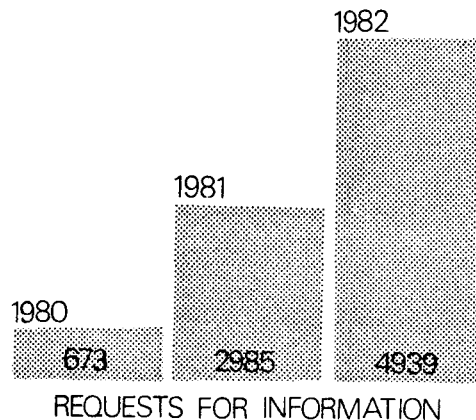
TYPES OF REQUESTS (%)



## THE WORKING MODEL

A Health Information Center exists in a seven county area of Montana and is served by a toll-free line (1-800-332-5759). A professional staff provides consumer-oriented health information. The pie graph at left depicts the types of requests received. The majority of requests are personal concerns related to health problems and issues and requests for educational materials related to the leading causes of disease and disorder.

The bar graph at right depicts the growth of this regional center and illustrates that use of the Center has increased four-fold in three years.



## THE NEED FOR A STATEWIDE CENTER

In the last 18 months, 650 calls were received from outside the service area, even though no advertising was conducted in those areas.

Evidence of the value of a statewide center has emerged from a recent, ongoing statewide health care survey conducted by Five Valleys Health Care, Inc. in cooperation with the State Department of Health & Environmental Sciences. To date, Hill, Liberty, Toole, Musselshell, Wheatland, Golden Valley, Richland, Roosevelt and Sheridan Counties have been surveyed. Of those surveyed, 89% indicated having health care related questions. Ready access to health care information through a statewide Health Information Center was supported by 77% of the respondents.

Calls from outside the seven-county area and results of the rural health survey indicate that pursuit of a statewide concept and the provision of a health care information resource is warranted and that such a center would be the appropriate resource to continue efforts to increase knowledge about less well-known health care services.

**HEALTH INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE**  
Five Valleys Health Care, Inc.  
235, E. Pine, No. 4  
Missoula, Montana 59801  
1-800-332-5759

**HIC SUBJECT HEADINGS/CATEGORIES**

**ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR**

Battered women and children  
Counseling for abuse victims  
Cruelty to animals  
Protective services  
Support groups  
Child abuse/neglect

**ADDICTIVE BEHAVIOR**

Eating/weight control  
Counseling (drug/alcohol)  
Smoking cessation

**ALCOHOLISM**

Counseling  
Detox  
Education/prevention  
Residential treatment  
Support groups

**BIRTH CONTROL**

Counseling, services  
Education  
Family planning

**BIRTH DEFECTS**

Education/information  
Medical care  
Prosthesis, PT  
Diagnosis/evaluation  
Financial assistance  
Referral for genetic problems

**CHILDRENS SERVICES**

Adoption  
Birth defects  
Burn treatment/ rehab.  
Cosmetic surgery

**CHILDRENS SERVICES, (con't.)**

Daycare  
Developmental Screening  
Education/personal growth  
Emergency care/ custody  
Emergency food  
Evaluation/diagnosis of handicaps  
Financial assistance (eyeglasses)  
Group homes  
Handicapped childrens services  
Health care (deaf & blind)  
Health screening  
Immunization records  
Nutrition  
Orthopedic treatment  
Prosthesis  
Protective services  
School health service  
Speech, hearing, & language  
(evaluation/diagnosis/treatment  
Support for one parent family  
Vision, hearing, scoliosis  
screening

**CHILDBIRTH/CHILDREARING**

Alternative birthing/midwifery  
Cesarean childbirth classes  
Lamaze childbirth classes  
Reading materials  
Residential care/ counseling  
Support groups  
Bradley childbirth classes  
Breast feeding  
Family centered maternity care

**CONSULTATION/DIAGNOSIS**

Alcohol treatment

CONSULTATION/DIAGNOSIS (cont.)

Blind/deaf children  
 Career planning  
 Cleft palate/lip  
 Curvature of the spine (scoliosis)  
 Cystic fibrosis  
 Energy systems  
 Genetic screening  
 Health education  
 Hearing tests/ hearing aids  
 Heart disease  
 Hemophiliac patients  
 Communication/mediation  
 Mental health  
 Nutrition/diet  
 Occupation therapy  
 Physical/mental handicaps  
 Physical conditioning  
 Speech, hearing, & language  
 Visual impairment

CONSUMERISM/ADVOCACY

Blind/lobbying efforts  
 Child care services  
 Community rural development  
 Consumer complaints  
 Developmentally disabled  
 Farmers/rural residents  
 Fire safety equipment  
 Research/service projects information  
 Generic drugs  
 Handicapped individuals  
 Retarded citizens  
 Home/nutrition education  
 Housing/renters rights  
 Indochinese refugees  
 Montana resident advocacy in government  
 Low income people's concerns  
 Refugee relocation service  
 Regulation of milk prices  
 Native American advocacy

CONSUMERISM/ADVOCACY

Welfare recipients advocacy  
 Landlord, tenant disputes

COUNSELING

Agent orange  
 Alcohol/drug abuse  
 Battered women/children:  
 abusive behavior  
 Body centered counseling  
 Birth control  
 Child therapy  
 Criminal offenders  
 Crisis intervention  
 Delayed stress syndrome  
 (veterans)  
 Displaced homemakers  
 Employment  
 Family counseling  
 Genetic counseling  
 Handicapped (peer)  
 Indigent  
 Individual  
 Indochinese refugees  
 Legal services  
 Low income/elderly legal services  
 Marriage  
 Mental health  
 Pre-marital counseling  
 Post divorce  
 Pregnancy/parenting  
 Single parent children  
 Visually impaired  
 Troubled youth  
 Vocational/occupational  
 Women  
 Native American  
 Breast feeding  
 CRISIS INTERVENTION  
 Alcohol/drug emergency  
 Abuse victims



HIC SUBJECT HEADINGS/ CATEGORIES, p. 3

CRISIS INTERVENTION (con't)

Developmentally disabled Handicapped

Rape

Telephone reassurance

Emergency financial and housing

Disaster aid

Counseling

DEATH/DYING

Estate planning, wills

Low cost burial arrangements

Reading materials

Sudden infant death syndrome

Support groups

DENTAL HEALTH

Dental screening for children

Financial assistance

Fluoride mouth rinse

University student services

Low cost dental care for senior citizens

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Case management/advocacy

Employment

Family training

Financial assistance

information/referral

Life skills training

Literature (training programs)

Pre-school program

Respite care

Testing/evaluation

Vocational evaluation/training

Services

Agency education

DISCRIMINATION

Age

Employment

Physically/mentally handicapped

Sexual, women's employment

DISEASES/DISORDERS

Agent orange

Anorexia nervosa

Arthritis

Cerebral palsy

Cystic Fibrosis

Diabetes

Kidney disease

Kidney foundation

Epilepsy

Hearing loss

Heart disease

Information/referral

Hemophilia

Language/speech disorder

Liver disease

Lung disease

Mental retardation

Multiple sclerosis

Sudden infant death syndrome

Venereal disease

"Elephant Man" syndrome

Vision disorders

DRUG ABUSE

Counseling

Detox

Information

Reading materials

Support

EDUCATION

Missoula information

Pro life education

Will making estate planning

Teen pregnancy

Community education

Youth

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Abuse victims

HIC SUBJECT HEADING/CATEGORIES, p.4

EMERGENCY SERVICES (con't)

Child care  
Crisis intervention  
Disaster preparedness  
Food supplies  
Medical service  
Mental health  
Clothing  
Housing  
Refugee transportation  
Rape support  
Search and Rescue  
Short term shelter/pregnant women

Veterans

Fire victims

EMPLOYMENT

Job referrals, placement  
U.S. Forest Service  
Job testing, counseling  
Senior citizens  
CETA Program  
Counseling  
Handicapped  
Pre-employment hearing tests  
Refugee  
Ravalli County

ENERGY

Education  
Financial assistance  
Work space available  
Home improvement  
Information on solar technology

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Agricultural research  
Air pollution

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (con't)

Animal control  
Education/information  
Research, lobbying  
Supervision/protection  
Land conservation

ETHNIC GROUPS

Cultural adjustment (refugees)  
Hmong translation  
Translation  
Native Americans  
Refugee resettlement  
Southeast Asian services  
Refugee employment

FAMILY SERVICES

Companionship for 1 parent children  
Counseling  
Counseling for troubled youth  
Daycare  
Family/life education  
Financial assistance  
Foster care  
Home health care  
Indochinese refugee  
Parenting classes  
Protective services  
Teen mothers/pregnant girls support group

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

AFDC  
Information and referral  
Drugs/transportation (oncology)  
Emergency  
Energy bill assistance  
Education (GI Bill)  
Eye surgery

HIC SUBJECT HEADING/CATEGORIES, p.5

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (con't)

Seniors-dental assistance  
Federal grants  
Handicapped children/medical  
Public assistance  
Hearing impairment, treatment  
Low-priced retail outlet  
Maternity/baby supplies  
Medical  
Clothing  
Multiple sclerosis  
Nutrition  
Retirement  
Rent assistance  
Veterans  
Unemployment  
Vision/hearing  
Breast pump for breast feeding  
Food

FIRE

Emergency numbers  
Safety  
Clothing

HANDICAPS

Advocacy  
Barrier free information  
Blind/visually impaired  
Deaf  
Developmentally disabled  
Discrimination  
Driving classes  
Evaluation/diagnosis  
Family training

HANDICAPS (con't)

Employment  
Financial assistance  
Hearing tests/hearing aids  
Home health care  
Housing  
Immunization records  
Information and referral  
Library service  
Medical/Rehabilitation service  
Meal service/nutrition  
Occupational therapy  
Pain clinic  
Pre-school  
Parking  
Respite care  
Telephone aids  
Service referral  
Transportation  
Vision/hearing/scoliosis screening  
Vocational training  
Sexuality program

HEALTH EDUCATION

Alcohol/Drug abuse  
Audio-visuals  
CPR classes  
Captivity effects  
Consultation  
Diabetes  
First aid/emergency training  
Generic drugs  
Body awareness/assertiveness  
Handicaps  
Nutrition  
Prenatal classes  
Professional Cont. Education

HIC SUBJECT HEADING/CATEGORIES, p. 6

HEALTH EDUCATION

Public speakers  
Reading materials  
Vocational instruction  
Women's health  
Workshops/disease prevention  
Developmental disabilities  
Nurse Practitioner Group  
Teen pregnancy

HOME HEALTH

Home health care  
Home meal delivery  
Training for home care  
Supplies

HOUSING

Information  
Elderly/handicapped  
Emergency/indigent  
Section 8 information  
Temporary (not crisis)  
Fixed rent housing

LEGAL SERVICES

Half-way house  
Housing/renters rights  
Sheriff/police  
Youth offender program  
Low-income/elderly (free)  
Legal problems

LEARNING DISABILITIES

Evaluation/information  
Family training  
Information/education  
Service availability

LONG TERM CARE

Developmentally disabled group homes  
Group home/nursing home placement

LONG TERM CARE (con't)

Intermediate/supervisory care  
Skilled 24 hour nursing care  
Training for home care  
Alternatives to nursing  
Home placement

MEDICAL SERVICE

Abortions/GYN  
Acupuncture  
Acute medical care  
Arthritis  
Family planning  
Arthritis  
Bio feed back  
Birth control/physical exams  
Birth defects  
Blood pressure checks  
Breast enlargement  
Burn Treatment (children)  
CAT scanners, head/body  
Chemotherapy  
Chiropractor  
Co-balt (radiation) treatment  
Doctor referrals (OB/GYN)  
Home health care  
Emergency training  
Eye examination, service  
Face lifts/plastic surgery  
General medical care  
(Seeley Lake)  
(Mineral County)  
Handicapped children  
Herb medicine  
Health screening  
Hypnotherapy  
Industrial injury  
Immunizations  
Infectious disease center  
Kidney dialysis  
for Native Americans

HIC SUBJECT HEADING/CATEGORIES, p. 7

MEDICAL SERVICES, (cont.)

Minor surgery (Mineral County)  
Neonatal intensive care  
Naturopath  
Obstetrics  
Open heart surgery  
Orthopedic/cosmetic surgery (children)  
Ostomy patients  
Out patient surgery  
Pregnancy (physician referral)  
Pre-marital check-ups  
Psychiatric residential treatment  
Medical social workers  
Venereal disease testing  
VD treatment  
Women's health referrals  
Sexually transmitted disease testing  
Lice and scabies  
Pnuemonia vaccines  
Yellow fever shots  
Pregnancy testing  
Veterans/dependents  
hearing tests/communicative disorders  
Visitations to hospitals/nursing homes  
Genetic disorders/birth defects  
Cosmetic surgery  
Medical publishing referral

MENTAL HEALTH

Counseling/treatment  
Counseling (university students)  
Education  
Native Americans  
Psychiatric hospitalization  
Referrals (women)  
Stress management

Listening volunteers  
Transition house (women)

NUTRITION

Children  
Education/information  
Food Co-op/food banks  
Food stamps  
Garden preparation  
Infant children/pregnant women  
Noon meal home delivery  
Emergency meals  
Reading materials  
Senior citizens  
Workshops  
Breast feeding

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH/HAZARDS

Information  
Insurance payment

ONCOLOGY

Chemotherapy  
Co-balt (radiation) treatment  
Financial assistance  
Ostomy patients  
Information/referral  
Physical rehabilitation  
Prevention/education  
Prothesis/equipment  
Reading materials  
Support groups

PARENTING

PET

Parenting classes  
Counseling/guidence  
Support groups  
Financial Assistance

HIC SUBJECT HEADING/CATEGORIES, p. 8

PATIENT EDUCATION

Will/Estate planning

Arthritis

Special Diets

Diabetes

Disorders education

Educational games/aids

Oncology

Audiovisuals

Heart condition

Generic drug information

Medical publishing

In-house instruction (St. Pats)

Nutrition education

Special diets

Blind/visually handicapped

Cystic fibrosis

PERSONAL GROWTH/SELF HELP

Assertiveness training

Epilepsy

Group mediaton/communicaton skills

Men's social group

Women's group

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

Brain/spinal injuries

Burn treatment (children)

Hearing aids

Hearing disorders

Housing

Industrial injury

Occuapotional therapy

Orthopedic/prothesis (children)

Pain clinic

Physical therapy

Restoration/treatment

Speech therapy

Vocational/skill training

POISON

Emergency information/treatment

Treatment

PREGNANCY

Childbirth classes

Nutrition

Prenatal classes

Problem pregnancy counseling

Problem pregnancy nursing

Pro Life education

PUBLIC HEALTH

Animal control

Communicable disease

Education/information

Environmental health

Home health care

Child immunizaton

RECREATION/PHYSICAL CONDITIONING

Adult exercise/hobby class

Bicycle trips

Facilities information

Girl scouts

Massage lessons

Programs health/fitness

Reading materials

Research/development

Senior citizens

Seasonal sports

Singles groups

Testing

SAFETY

Fire inspection

First aid

HIC SUBJECT HEADING/CATEGORIES, p. 9

SENIOR SERVICES

Advocacy in government  
Burial arrangements  
Continuing Education  
Day programs  
Dental Care, low cost  
Employment  
Grant money  
Financial assistance  
Hearing aid service  
Home visits  
Home Maintenance  
Housing  
Legal services  
Meal service  
Nursing home placement  
Residential education programs  
Occupational therapy  
Social action  
Socialization/ entertainment  
Speech therapy  
Support group (women)  
Telephone reassurance  
Training for care of invalid  
Transportation  
Volunteer work  
Change in lifestyle, counseling  
Information and referral

TERMINAL ILLNESS

Instage kidney disease  
Support groups

UNPLANNED PREGNANCY

Pro life education  
Abortions/alternatives  
Adoption arrangements  
Counseling/options  
Financial referrals

Residential care

Home visits

Support groups

Classes

Medical referrals

VETERANS SERVICES

Education on captivity effects  
Counseling  
Discharge appeals/reversals  
Employment information  
Emergency services  
Financial assistance  
Health care/hospitalization  
Distribution of benefits

SEX EDUCATION

Counseling  
Information  
Handicapped  
Teen pregnancy education

SUPPORT GROUPS

Alcoholics  
Arthritis  
Battered women/children  
Cesarean families  
Dealing with death  
Divorced women  
Eating/weight control  
Epilepsy  
Gays  
Head injury victims  
Kidney patients  
Life threatening illness  
Mastectomy patients  
Mental illness  
Rape victims  
Single parents  
Teen mothers/pregnant girls

SUPPORT GROUPS, (cont.)

Unplanned pregnancy

Multiple sclerosis

Drug abuse

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Career education

Continuing education

Criminal offenders

Developmentally disabled

Emergency services training

Handicapped

Senior citizens

Young adults

Native Americans

Women

Visually impaired

Training home health care

Veterans

YOUTH PROGRAMS

Companionship for 1 parent children

Counseling

Education/personal growth

Education Scholarships

Employment

4-H Clubs

Girl scouts

Group/foster homes

Support/advocacy

Troubled youth

Girls programs

Boys programs

Summer programs

Juvenile probation, foster care



The Health Information  
Clearinghouse  
235 E. Pine, #4  
Missoula, MT 59802  
1-800-332-5759  
(728-0975 in Missoula)

TOPICS IN ADOLESCENCE: THE RESOURCES OF  
THE HEALTH INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

I. THE STAGES OF GROWTH, PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL

A. Pamphlets

1. "You and Your Adolescent"
2. "Growing Up"

B. Books

1. Teach Us What We Want To Know, authors Buyler, Lewis, & Totman

C. Films

1. Growing Pains
2. Pregnancy and Birth
3. Naturally...A Girl
4. Am I Normal?
5. Dear Diary

D. Filmstrips

1. The Growing Trip
2. Preparation for Parenthood
3. Human Development
4. Understanding Human Reproduction

1-800-332-5759



II. COMMUNICATION

A. Pamphlets

1. "Losing Your Cool With Your Kids"
2. "Helping Children Face Crisis"
3. "Strokes"
4. "Active Listening Helps"

B. Books

1. Parent Effectiveness Training, author T. Gordon
2. Between Parent & Child, author H. Ginott
3. Parents Handbook: Systematic Training for Effective Parenting, author D. Dinkmeyer
4. Troubled Children/Troubled Parents, author S. Goldstein

III. NUTRITION AND THE GROWING ADOLESCENT

A. Pamphlets

1. "Nutritional Requirements in Adolescence" (Nat'l Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism & Digestive Disorders)
2. "An Eye to the Future . . . Healthy Eating for Teenagers"

### III. NUTRITION AND THE GROWING ADOLESCENT (Cont'd)

#### B. Books

1. You Are What You Eat, Sara Gilbert
2. The Way We Eat, Nutrition Service

#### C. Films

1. The Real Talking, Singing, Action Movie About Nutrition

#### D. Filmstrips

1. Too Much of a Good Thing

### IV. ADOLESCENT HEALTH

#### A. Pamphlets

1. "A Guide to Adolescent Health Care"

#### B. Books

1. Compendium of Resource Materials on Adolescent Health, author DHHS
2. Patient, Family & Community Health Education Workbook, author S. Pritchett
3. Perspectives on Adolescent Health Care, author R. Mercer

### V. SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT AND VENEREAL DISEASE EDUCATION

#### A. Pamphlets

1. "Teen Questions About Sex"
2. "Understanding Sexual Child Abuse"
3. "Some Questions and Answers About VD"
4. "The Cove Bugs: Facts on Venereal Disease"
5. "How to Talk to Your Teenagers About Something That is not Easy to Talk About"

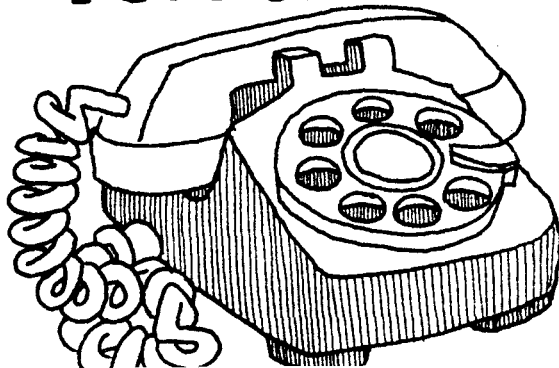
#### B. Books

1. Conception and Contraception
2. The Herpes Book, R. Hamilton
3. A Decision Making Approach to Sex Education A Curriculum, DHEW
4. Facts about Sex for Today's Youth, Sol Gordon
5. Project, Teen Concern: An Implementation Manual for an Educational Program to Prevent Premature Parenthood & VD, DHEW
6. Our Bodies, Ourselves, Boston Women's Health Collective
7. Every Women, A Gynaecological Guide for Life, Llewellyn-Jones
8. The Male Sex Role: A Selected & Annotated Bibliography, DHEW

#### C. Films

1. Growing Pains
2. Naturally . . . A Girl
3. Pregnancy & Birth
4. Am I Normal?
5. Shelley & Pete . . . and Carol
6. Dear Dairy
7. A Half Million Teenagers

1-800-332-5759



V. SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT AND VENEREAL DISEASE EDUCATION (Cont'd)

D. Filmstrips

1. Human Development
2. Understanding Human Reproduction
3. Sex: A Moral Dilemma for Teenagers - Parts I & II
4. Values for Dating
5. The Growing Trip
6. Preparation for Parenthood

VI. ABUSE OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

A. Pamphlets

1. "Alcohol, Some Questions and Answers"
2. "A Message to Teenagers . . . How to Tell When Drinking is a Problem"
3. "Young People and Control"
4. "How to Talk to Your Teenager About Drinking & Driving"
5. "What Every Parent Should Know About Drugs & Drug Abuse"
6. "Warning to Parents! Amphetamines-Bennies-Speed--A Growing Threat to America's Youth"

B. Books

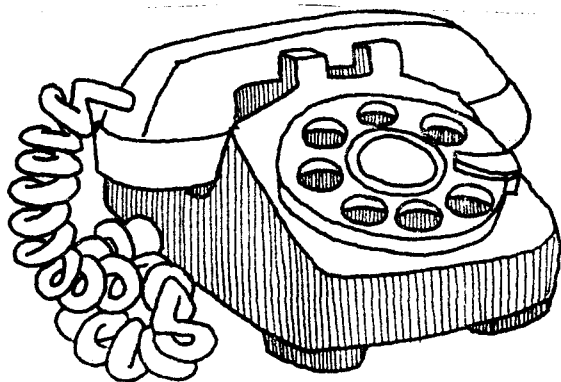
1. Drugs & Attitude Changes, author National Institute on Drug Abuse
2. Drugs & Crime, author National Institute on Drug Abuse
3. Drugs & Family/Peer Influence, author National Institute on Drug Abuse
4. It Starts with People: Experiences in Drug Abuse Prevention, author National Institute on Drug Abuse
5. Parents, Peer & Pot, author National Institute on Drug Abuse

C. Films

1. Alcohol & You
2. America on the Rocks
3. The Alcoholism Film

C. Filmstrips

1. The Physiology of Smoking & Drinking
2. A New Look at the Old Sauce



VII. ADOLESCENCE:

ADOLESCENT DISEASES

A. Pamphlets

Diabetes

1. "St. Pat's Hospital Diabetes Ed. Program"
2. "What You Should Know About the Student with Diabetes"
3. "What the Teacher Should Know About Diabetes"
4. "What School Personnel Should know About Diabetes"
5. "There are Two Types of Diabetic Emergencies"
6. "Diabetes: Emergency Treatment"

ADOLESCENT DISEASES (Cont'd)

A. Pamphlets (Cont'd)

Epilepsy

7. "Books on the Epilepsies for Lay and Professional Readers"
8. "If a Grand Mal Seizure Occurs . . ."
9. "Recognition and 1st Aid for those with Epilepsy"
10. "Answers to the Most Frequent Questions About Epilepsy"

Learning Disabilities

11. "The Child with Minimal Brain Dysfunction"
12. "Plain Talk About Children With Learning Disabilities"
13. "Hyperactive and Learning Disabled Children Can be Helped"
14. "Dyslexia"

Asthma

15. "Understanding Asthma"
16. "What every P.E. Teacher Should Know About Asthma"

Handicapped

17. "A Brochure for the Disabled Student (U. of M.)"
18. "Handicapped Children in the Classroom"

Arthritis

19. "Arthritis in Children"
20. "When Your Student Has Childhood Arthritis"

Eye Troubles

21. "Signs of Possible Eye Trouble in Children"
22. "Eye Cues for Eye Care for Children"

23. "Ticks"

24. "Scoliosis"

25. "Facts on Childhood Cancer"

26. "Understanding Allergy"

27. "It's About Time for a School Nurse Practitioner (SNP)"

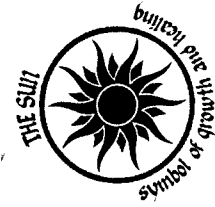


VIII. ADOLESCENCE:

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

A. Books

1. Instruction for Contemporary Living, Child Psychiatry Service, Iowa City, Iowa
2. Teach Us What We Want to Know, Byler, Lewis, Totman, Connecticut State Board of Education, excerpts from Grades 9-12.
3. A Decision Making Approach to Sex Education: A Curriculum, author DHEW
4. Compendium of Resource Materials on Adolescent Health, author DHHS
5. Patient, Family & Community Health Education Workbook, author S. Pritchett
6. Project Teen Concern: An Implementation Manual for an Educational, Program to Prevent Premature Parenthood and VD, author DHEW
7. Health Education, author Robert Russell



The Health Information Clearinghouse is one of four programs of Five Valleys Health Care of Missoula, a Primary Care Research and Demonstration (PCRD) Project.

Sheila K. Schreurs  
Executive Director

# Information and Referral

That means you can call if you have a question about health or social service programs. It could be as specific as info about scoliosis or as abstract as the philosophy of dying in modern America. We'll tell you the specific information we have on hand and also relay to you info about organizations, private, non-profit organizations, that can help you: city, county, state, and national organizations! There's a Speaker's Bureau. There's an interagency Lending Library. And there's a whole lot more . . .

# A Clearinghouse is . . .

a continuing network of information and referral. It is health info at your fingertips. It is health advocacy, preventative health, and self-care classes. It is a listing of over 550 agencies in seven counties. It is a unique idea come to Western Montana.

# Seniors . . .

Information: Medicare, Green Thumb, social security, senior citizen advocacy, education, recreation, nutrition, home health information, housing, helping organizations. They're all listed.

# Social Service

in seven counties: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli, and Sanders. The rural and mountainous areas have immediate access to health and social service information via the toll-free telephone.

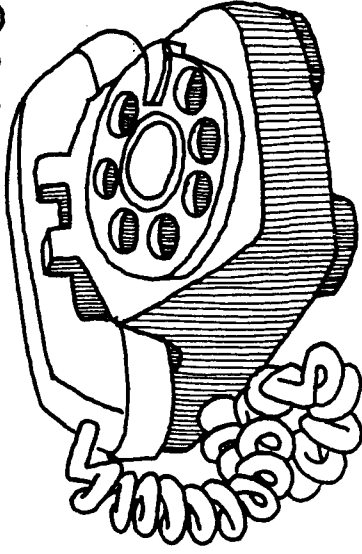
# Health

Films, video programs, pamphlets, periodicals, self-help clinics, blood pressure screenings, health advocacy, sponsor of The Western Montana Health Fair . . . you name it . . .

# Library

Cooperation, not duplication, that's our motto. You can choose among many of the area's health and social service libraries in Western Montana. It is a comprehensive listing.

1-800-332-5759



# Speakers', Bureau

Speakers on abusive behavior, adolescence, air quality, drug dependency, communication skills, death and grief, nuclear disarmament, family and women's health, all available at the touch of the dial.

The Health Information Clearinghouse is supported by the Missoula County Commissioners, the Northwest Area Foundation, and the federal government through the Department of Health and Human Services.

**Call, toll-free**  
**1-800-332-5759**

or 728-0975 if you live in Missoula

HOURS: 8 to 5, Monday through Friday

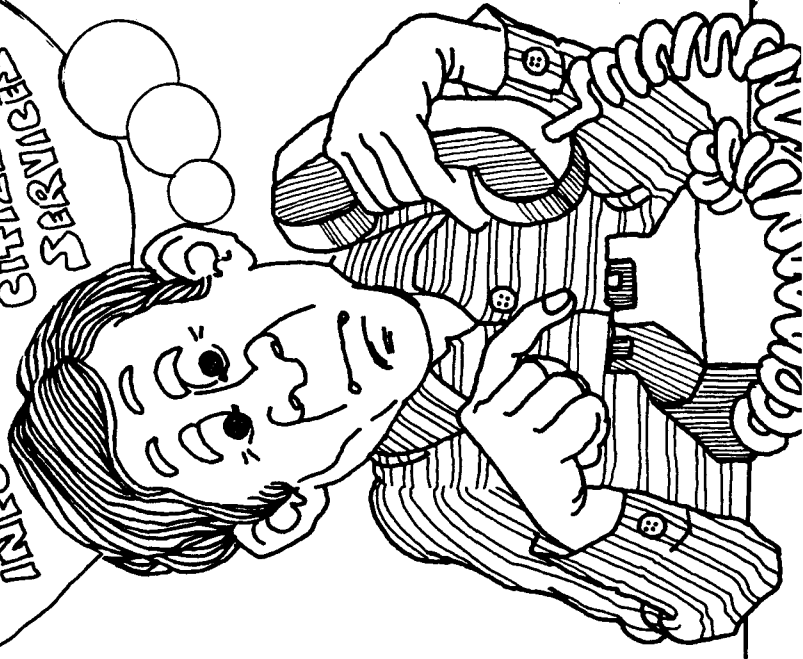


Five Valleys Health Care's

# **Health Information Clearinghouse**

Five Valleys Health Care's  
HEALTH INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE  
235 East Pine, Suite #5  
Missoula, MT 59802

WIDESPREAD  
EQUITY  
MIDWESTERN  
EQUITY  
MONTANA  
OF WORK  
PAMPHLETS  
HEALTH  
BOOKS  
NUTRITION  
EDUCATION  
FILMS  
CHILD  
CARE  
INFO  
SENIOR  
CITIZEN  
SERVICES



Mr. Chairman

Committee Members

I would like to offer testimony in support of HB 405.

I have used the Five Valleys Health Information Clearinghouse in Missoula both as a consumer of health care and as a provider of health care.

The knowledge explosion in the health field makes it difficult to keep abreast of its many changes. The spawning of the age of specialities in medicine and nursing was one answer.

This spawning, in turn, necessitated our reliance on one another to provide comprehensive health care. Part of that comprehensive health care is patient education. Services such as those provided by the Clearinghouse help meet this necessity.

Indeed, each quality practice setting provides for patient education. The Clearinghouse does not preclude this, but is a means merely of enhancing it by establishing a central repository of information whose quality can be monitored and which has the extra benefit of reducing turnaround time in filling the seeker's request for information.

Cooperation, not territorial prerogatives, provides the best avenue to comprehensive health care.

As a provider and a consumer, I urge you to support this measure.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

*Darlene Anderson RN/GNP*  
Darlene Anderson R.N./G.N.P.;  
Geriatric Nurse Practitioner  
Missoula, Montana

## VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE

Appropriations

COMMITTEE

BILL

HB 1

DATE

March 22, 1983

10:00 a.m.

SPONSOR

Tarrant

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
<u>Harvey A. Larson</u>	<u>Bozeman MT.</u>	<u>Montana State Univ</u>	X	
<u>Walker Olsen</u>	<u>Helena</u>	<u>DOC</u>	X	
<u>Paul Pogi</u>	<u>missoula</u>	<u>U of MT, BBER</u>	X	
<u>John Wilson</u>	<u>Helena</u>	<u>D.O.C.</u>	X	
<u>Dale Harris</u>	<u>Helena</u>	<u>DOC</u>	X	
<u>Nancy Leifer</u>	<u>Helena</u>	<u>Dept. of Commerce</u>	X	
<u>J. Brunner</u>	<u>Helena</u>	<u>W.I.T.E.</u>		
<u>Chris Johansen</u>	<u>St. Falls</u>	<u>Mont. Farmers Union</u>	X	
<u>Evelyn Shaughtnessy</u>	<u>Butte</u>	<u>M.S.C.A.</u>	✓	
<u>George Shaughtnessy</u>	<u>Butte</u>	<u>M.S.C.A.</u>	X	
<u>Bruce Mason</u>	<u>Bozeman</u>	<u>IC</u>	X	
<u>Kerri Brunner</u>	<u>Helena</u>	<u>MSCA</u>	X	
<u>TOM RYAN</u>	<u>Helena</u>	<u>Mont. Service Citizens Assn</u>	X	
<u>Carol Staley</u>	<u>Helena</u>	<u>MT. Comm. Adv. Union</u>	X	
<u>LAURE GROSS</u>	<u>Billings</u>	<u>Blles Chamber of Commerce</u>	X	
<u>DAVID SEXTON</u>	<u>HELENA</u>	<u>MONTANA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION</u>	X	
<u>Don Reed</u>	<u>Helena</u>	<u>mt. Environmental Information Center</u>	✓	
<u>James Zink (for Don Judge)</u>	<u>Helena</u>	<u>MT state AFL-CIO</u>	✓	
<u>David Hunter</u>	<u>Helena</u>	<u>Dept of Labor</u>	✓	
<u>Celinda Lake</u>	<u>Helena</u>	<u>Women's Lobbyist Fund</u>	✓	

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.



# VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE \_\_\_\_\_ COMMITTEE

BILL \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

## VISITORS' REGISTER

HOUSE

## APPROPRIATIONS

COMMITTEE

BILL

HOUSE BILL 405

Note: ✓

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SPONSOR

HOLLIDAY

PROVIDE FOR STATEWIDE ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION THROUGH CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER OPERATED BY PRIVATE NONPROFIT CORP. UNDER CONTRACT WITH DEPT. OF HEALTH.

[illegible]

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

## VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE                  APPROPRIATIONS                  COMMITTEE

BILL                      HOUSE BILL 476

SPONSOR                      PAVLOVICH

Note:

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Raise daily rate paid by state to county for persons placed in county jail by Highway Patrol.

[illegible]

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

# STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

MARCH 28,

83

19.....

MR. **SPEAKER** .....

We, your committee on **APPROPRIATIONS** .....

having had under consideration **HOUSE** ....., Bill No. **405** .....

**FIRST** reading copy ( **WHITE** )  
color

**A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR STATEWIDE ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION THROUGH A CENTRAL INFORMATION CENTER OPERATED BY A PRIVATE NONPROFIT CORPORATION UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES; PROVIDING AN APPROPRIATION FOR A CENTRAL HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."**

Respectfully report as follows: That **HOUSE** ....., Bill No. **405** .....

**BE AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:**

1. Page <sup>3</sup> ~~4~~, line 5.  
Strike: "\$252,500"  
Insert: "\$197,000?"

**AND AS AMENDED**

**DO PASS**

# STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

MARCH 28,

1983

MR. SPEAKER

## APPROPRIATIONS

We, your committee on .....

having had under consideration ..... HOUSE ..... Bill No. 476

SECOND reading copy ( YELLOW )  
color

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO RAISE THE DAILY RATE TO BE PAID BY THE STATE TO THE COUNTY FOR PERSONS PLACED IN A COUNTY JAIL BY THE HIGHWAY PATROL; AMENDING SECTION 7-32-2209, MCA."

Respectfully report as follows: That ..... HOUSE ..... Bill No. 476

DO NOT PASS

~~DO PASS~~