

MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE  
MONTANA STATE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 14, 1985

The meeting of the Education and Cultural Resources Committee was called to order by Chairman Dan Harrington on January 14, 1985 at 3:00 p.m. in Room 312-3 of the State Capitol Building.

ROLL CALL: All members were present with the exception of Representative Ted Schye who was excused by the Chairman.

CONSIDERATION OF H.B. 71: Representative Jack Sands, District #90 and sponsor of the bill, explained that it would allocate money from the coal tax severance fund to vocational education centers in the State of Montana. Half of the present 30% coal tax is spent according to specific statutes. Half is reserved to a trust and the remainder is allocated in different ways. Currently 2-1/4% of total coal tax collections are available for an alternative energy development program. This proposal would replace funding to alternative energy and fund, instead, vocational centers. Rep. Sands' intent was not to eliminate the alternative energy program, but to fund it through other sources, i.e. general fund, the Resource Indemnity Trust Fund, or Federal programs. Rep. Sands posed the question of which need is better deserving of an earmarked account. He indicated the feeling of vocational education being closer to the source from which the funds are generated as they are training people to work in the coal industry. Vo-tech demand and support is growing and local school districts should not have to provide a large amount of funding support for these schools. The new Governor's Advisory Council on Science and Technology has proposed \$20 million for research and development and could be an alternative funding source for the energy program. Rep. Sands reviewed the grant applications for the past year that were funded through alternative energy and spoke of past problems with administration. He spoke in favor of the matching funds aspect of the Council on Science and Technology which requires grantees to put up 40% of the costs, and several positive aspects of administering the Alternative Energy Program differently.

PROPOSERS: Gene Christiansen, Assistant Superintendent with Vocational Education Services in the Office of Public Instruction relayed to the committee that the appropriated budgets since 1982 have not met the total needs of the vo-tech centers. Centers have sought support through local district mill levies. Collectively the center's budgetary needs went from \$442,418 to \$1,568,927 projected for fiscal year 1985. If mill levies failed, approximately 15% to 20% of the budgets would be reduced forcing a reduction in programs, training, FTE, and state support. Tuition has increased from 10.5% in 1982 to 14.4% of the budget in 1985. He favors the bill as it would work towards a state system for these centers which has been discussed since 1969.

Eric Fever, President of the Montana Education Association, encouraged passage of H.B. 71 as the state should appropriately fund the vo-tech systems for all the children who wish to attend the centers. He felt there was a growing pressure on local districts and this would alleviate it.

Dennis Lerum, Director of the Missoula Vocational-Technical Center, stated that the Missoula School District contributed \$60,000 in the levy of 1981. In 1985 it was \$453,000 going towards its operations.

Janelle Fallan, representing the Montana Chamber of Commerce, came forward suggesting that vo-tech may be a better investment for the future.

Gene Donaldson, House District #43, renumerated the fiscal problems on a local district in funding vo-tech centers. He remarked that the language of the bill may be suggesting alleviation of the general fund rather than the local mill levy. Suggestion of putting this bill with H.B. 18 in a sub-committee to work out the language problems was offered.

There being no further proponents, opponents to H.B. 71 were called.

OPPONENTS: Larry Fasbender, new Director of the Department of Natural Resources spoke on the legislative history of the vo-tech centers and alternative energy programs. The reliance on the coal tax severance fund has increased dramatically. Coal, being a non-renewable resource, cannot be relied on indefinitely for funding educational programs. The Resource Indemity Trust Fund (carried by him in legislation in 1975) was set up to protect the people against the loss of environmental resources. Last session legislation passed against the use of those funds being used for funding administrative operations. Those funds are no longer available for funding vo-tech or alternative energy. The Renewable Resources Development Program will not be available if the legacy program is passed. There are not a lot of areas in which to turn for funding of the alternative energy program. (See Exhibit 2) The program has been substantially refocused and will be in the future.

Bob Robinson, Deputy Director of the Department of Natural Resources, spoke about setting and changing the direction of the Alternative Energy Program and assessing the impact. Examples of publications published by the Energy Program were given to the Committee (Exhibits 3 through 16). One of the criteria of processing a grant is to give credits to the individual if they are to carry more than 50% of the costs. Research money at the Federal level is being channeled into nuclear research.

George Ochenski, representing 1,110 members of the Environmental Information Center spoke regarding a non-oppositional stand against

vo-tech, but is against eliminating funding for alternative energy research, development and demonstration. Mr. Ochenski requested that the bill be heard by the Natural Resources Committee.

Al Okadaki spoke in behalf of the Alternative Energy Resources Organization. He gave a history of AERO. The bureau is sponsoring research on the use of vegetable oils as a substitute for diesel fuel. It has also worked on the use of clean burning wood stoves and other wood combustion technologies. There is a broad range to these programs in energy conservation and education which will pay for themselves over a short period of time.

Jeanne Souvigny, Northern Plains Resource Council felt it was important for the State to maintain the current allocation to energy research since it would seem to be a message to the nation that Montana is seriously moving away from non-renewable energy development. See Exhibit 19.

Tony Jewett, Executive Director of the Montana State Democratic Party spoke in opposition to H.B. 71. He read the position of the Party from Exhibit 20 which supported the continuation of the alternative energy research. Lowering the local school district levies is only a stop-gap measure and the monies from the coal tax would be viewed as permanent to this formula.

Ray Bolkerson, State Director of Montana Solar Energy Association, stood in opposition to the bill. More needs to be done in the renewable energy area as these funds are just beginning to have impact.

There being no further opponents or proponents, questions from the committee were called for by Chairman Harrington.

DISCUSSION ON H.B. 71: Rep. Peck questioned Rep. Sands if he would have any objections to the bill being placed in a sub-committee to coordinate with Rep. Donaldson's bill. The answer being in the negative, Rep. Peck asked Mr. Robinson to explain what would happen to the energy research and development programs in Montana if the bill were to not pass. The answer was that it would eliminate the programs unless another source of funds were found. Rep. Hannah questioned Rep. Sands regarding the number of years that coal might be available to which Rep. Sands answered that there is about 3,000 years supply presently in Montana. Rep. Brandewie asked what percentage of students in vo-tech are local. Mr. Christiansen replied that it varies, Helena has about 65% coming from outside the county, but as an estimate about 60% come from within the counties. Mr. Lerum answered that the Missoula center has about 50% enrollment from outside the county and there were 40 to 43 different counties represented each year. Rep. Williams asked Rep. Sands what dollar amount per year was represented and the answer was \$2,016,000 in 1986 and \$2,028,000 in fiscal year 1987. Rep. Eudaily asked if it would raise enough money to affect county levies and Rep. Sands said it would not

under current projections. It would generate around \$4 million and would not quite cover all. Rep. Brandewie asked if the vo-tech funding is being replaced or reimburses local districts for their share of out-of-county students. Rep. Sands responded that there are three ways presently used to fund which are: 1) student tuition; 2) local county mill levy of 1-1/2 mills which would have to be continued; and 3) the voted school district levy. Rep. Sands explained that the bill would replace the local levy where the school is located. Rep. Hammond asked Rep. Sands what percentage of the vo-tech money would this represent, and it was answered that it was 17% or 18%. Rep. Harbin reiterated that part of the reason for issuing 4-1/2% of the coal tax funds was to find the alternative energy sources and did Rep. Sands feel that the general public sentiment had changed. It was answered that it was only a matter of priorities.

There being no further discussion, Rep. Sands made closing remarks regarding H.B. 71 which were that it was not an easy decision, but that there are growing needs in the area of vocational technical training and it is a basic statewide service. He had no reservations in referring this bill to a subcommittee to explore it further.

CONSIDERATION OF H.B. 99: Rep. Dorothy Bradley, District #79, introduced her bill to the Committee which calls for engineering technologist to be allowed to take the EIT examination immediately upon graduation rather than waiting after a four year training period. She explained that 13 other states allow the examination to be done in this manner and students are leaving the state to take it elsewhere. Rep. Bradley assured committee members that there would be no lowering of standards with this proposal, but it would equalize the treatment given to all engineering students. The matter was brought to the attention of Rep. Bradley by students at Montana State University who felt that testing should be given at the height of the educational training.

PROPOSERS: Several students came forward representing the Associated Students of Mechanical Engineering Technology of M.S.U. They spoke of the Mechanical Engineering Technology curriculum being accredited by ABET (Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology) and stated that the results of the testing should determine the ability of the individual. These students, in order of testimony before the committee, were: Tom Freed, (Exhibit 21), Bob Daily (Exhibit 22), Tom Flynn (Exhibit 23), and David Bartz (Exhibit 24).

Mrs. Will Hall witnessed before the committee as a mother of an engineering technology student and asked that the legislation be enacted in order to help defer the students from leaving the state and taking jobs in other areas. She gave to the committee a listing of 94 signatures showing support of the passage of H.B. 99. (Exhibit 25).

No further proponents came forward; Chairman Harrington called for opponents to this bill.

OPPONENTS: David Gibson from the Board of Professional Engineers testified as to the differences in an engineer and engineering technologist. It was explained that the engineering technologist supervises the building of the engineered design directly in the field of action. He stated that curriculum differences exist and presented to the Committee a table from the Journal of Engineering Technology of statewide requirements of licensing standards for the EIT exams. (See Exhibit 26)

Al Kersich, Also from the Board of Professional Engineers, testified his concern that the bill takes away from the Board the right to approve creditation and the need to keep the highest standards possible. A concern he showed was with matters in the bill dealing in curriculum. He felt the exam was a part of the overall qualifications a person needs. There are other needs involved in order to be registered.

Mr. H.S. Hanson from the Montana Technical Council appeared in opposition to the bill stating that the basis for licensing is through the accredited program at school.

DISCUSSION ON H.B. 99: Discussion centered on the qualifications requirements of Montana State versus other states in the union. It was noted that in states which had lesser requirements there would be no distinction between one which was trained as an engineer or an engineering technologist. Rep. Brandewie asked Mr. Gibson if these people took the EIT exam and passed could they be hired as a professional engineer without having the required courses. Mr. Gibson replied that they would be licensed as a professional engineer, according to H.B. 99.

Rep. Peck showed concern with the language of the bill and directed his concern to Rep. Bradley. Rep. Bradley replied that the bill removes the board's flexibility in administering the tests and there shouldn't be a problem with timing as stated.

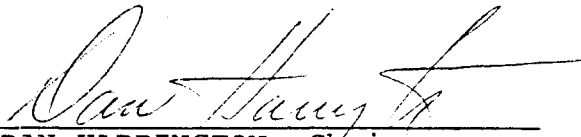
Rep. Eudaily clarified the process of passing and failing the exam. It was answered by Mr. Gibson that a student could take the exam several times in order to pass. Rep. Eudaily asked if any thought had been given to making an endorsement in technology rather than giving a general professional engineer's license. Mr. Gibson answered that this consideration was in process and there would be certification as such in the future.

Rep. Sands asked if Rep. Bradley would oppose an immediate effective date which would apply this spring rather than next fall. Rep. Sands voiced concern with language on line 16 and 17, page 1. This deals with certification and creditation and Rep. Bradley has no intent to change or remove the authority of the Board. It was noted that the lines which have been deleted may need to be included.

Rep. Bradley closed the hearing by saying that she did not find anyone on the campus of Montana State University who opposed this bill. She spoke of the unfairness of waiting four years and being employed in a lesser paying job during that time when they were unable to be licensed. Because of the inability to be tested at the beginning of their career, hardships may come about through updating their education with extensive training.

Executive action on H.B. 80 will be reserved until 1-16-85.

There being no further business, the committee adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

  
DAN HARRINGTON, Chairman

crf

DAILY ROLL CALL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

49th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1985

Date 1-14-85

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Dan Harrington	✓		
Ralph Eudaily	✓		
Ray Brandewie	✓		
William Glaser	✓		
Joe Hammond	✓		
Thom Hannah	✓		
Raymond Harbin	✓		
Roland Kennerly	✓		
Les Kitselman	✓		
John Mercer	✓		
John Montayne	✓		
Richard Nelson	✓		
Jerry Nisbet	✓		
Ray Peck	✓		
Jack Sands	✓		
Ted Schye			✓
Fred Thomas	✓		
Mel Williams	✓		

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Janelle Fallan Committee On E & CR  
Address Box 1730, Helena Date 1/14/85  
Representing Mont C of C Support X  
Bill No. HB 71 Oppose \_\_\_\_\_  
Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. Putting money into vocational education  
is a better investment for the future of  
Montana.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.



Larry F.  
EXHIBIT 2  
H.B. 71  
1-14-85

TESTIMONY ON HOUSE BILL 71

My name is Larry Fasbender, Director of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. When I first campaigned for the legislation back in 1966...<sup>elaborate</sup> The Department does not oppose vocational education, but opposes House Bill 71 which eliminates funding for the Renewable Energy Program.

In 1975, when the Legislature created this program,, it anticipated a future in which energy was a critical concern. The Legislature envisioned renewable energy and conservation as the most viable long-term solution to these energy problems. Their vision was accurate. Energy costs have increased in the past 10 years placing economic hardships on agricultural and other businesses, industry, local governments and consumers. It has become clear that the development of conservation and renewable energy technologies is vital to the well being of the state.

WHAT DO THE PEOPLE OF MONTANA GET WITH THEIR RENEWABLE PROGRAM?

- 1) INFORMATION: technical information on renewable energy systems, the quality and quantity of particular renewable energy resources, and economic information to all consumers so they can make "wise" economic decisions regarding renewable energy and conservation;
- 2) RESEARCH: research into new technologies that show promise in Montana and make use of Montana's agricultural and timber resources, and research into defining the renewable resource base in Montana for future development;

- 3) DEMONSTRATION: independent verification that renewable energy systems sold for other climates, such as California, will actually operate effectively in Montana; and identification of the most effective designs through extensive monitoring;
- 4) COMMERCIALIZATION: loans are made to new and expanding renewable businesses at favorable interest rates to help establish the renewable energy industry in Montana. The loans have created local jobs and are repaid to the program;
- 5) ENERGY CONSERVATION: research, development and demonstration of energy conservation was authorized by the 1983 Legislature. Development of new conservation strategies and aggressively marketing this information will help consumers, businesses and industry reduce energy costs.

There is a large demand for funds for renewable energy research, development and commercialization. In FY84, 35 applications were received requesting over \$6 million for grant funding and 8 loan applications for \$1.1 million. Thirteen grants were awarded for \$1.2 million and 7 loans were authorized at which 4 arranged financing for a total of \$367,000. In FY85 \$785,000 is authorized for loans and we will accept loan applications through March 3rd. Twenty grant applications requesting \$1.6 million are now being reviewed.

The program is now being directed by requesting proposals and awarding contracts for specific research or demonstration projects. Eight such contracts were awarded in FY84.

Research is being conducted on ways to utilize wood and agricultural wastes for drying grain; to develop an innovative steam engine powered by biomass, and to commercially develop an enzyme to produce alcohol from grain without cooking.

Builders are being trained to construct superinsulated and passive solar homes and the performance of these structures is being closely monitored.

The program places a strong emphasis on providing state-of-the-art information that is specific to Montana's needs. Two marketing campaigns were conducted in FY84, one on conservation techniques for mobile homes and another on insulating domestic hot water tanks. Information centers were established in 60 locations through the Cooperative Extension Service.

New businesses established as a result of the loan program include a wood pelletizing plant in Livingston, a business for biofuel production from forest thinnings, an alcohol plant in conjunction with a feedlot near Dillon and two retail businesses, SunCraft of Bozeman and Energy Products Unlimited of Kalispell.

In addition, \$53,000 is used as matching funds to leverage over \$400,000 of federal funds for energy education activities. Examples include funding industry conservation experts to give technical information on conservation techniques at conventions of hotel, motel, laundry, dry cleaning and other specific businesses.

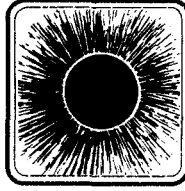
To summarize the Renewable Energy and Conservation Program provides needed research into a variety of renewable energy and conservation technologies and stimulates the commercialization of renewable energy while helping to establish Montana businesses. The program is meeting the goal of reducing the states reliance on fossil fuels. Program direction is carefully charted through the use of studies, planning activities, and ongoing evaluation. Conservation projects have been added and these projects allow the program to address renewable energy and conservation in an integrated and more cost-effective manner.

Promoting the renewable energy industry is important to the future of Montana and that embodies the original purpose of the Renewable Energy Program which is to use revenues from non-renewable coal to develop other sources of energy that are renewable.



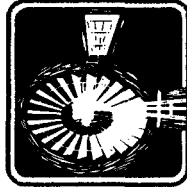
**Conservation**

**Active Solar Power**



**Passive Solar  
Power**

**Wood as a Fuel**



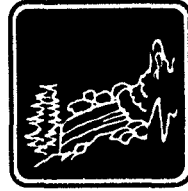
**Wind Energy**

**Geothermal Energy**



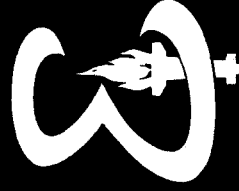
**Biomass Energy**

**Energy-Efficient  
Home Designs**



**Small Scale  
Hydro Power**

For further information, write:  
Montana Cooperative Extension Office  
Montana State University  
Bozeman, Montana 59717  
Attention: M.P. Vogel



ENERGY DIVISION

**preserve it  
energy is precious**

**Free Energy  
Information**

# Free Energy Information

## Help Yourself

You now have access to free energy publications at 62 Energy Information Centers throughout Montana. Over 50 publications covering renewable energy systems and energy conservation are being made available through the Energy Information Center project. The project is being conducted by the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. It is funded by the U.S. Department of Energy.

## Vital to Every Montanan

Energy is a precious resource. We depend on it every day to cook the food we eat, to light our homes and offices, to keep them warm or cool and to get from one place to another. Energy is vital to every Montanan. We assume it will always be available, but that might be assuming too much. Past trends and current research indicate that we must conserve energy and utilize renewable energy sources to ensure an abundant supply for future generations. Saving energy doesn't mean you have to suffer. Many conservation measures can become comfortable, enjoyable and money-saving ways of life.

We've created the Energy Information Center to help you make wise energy decisions and to provide you with resources relevant to Montana.

The programs of the Montana Cooperative Extension Service are available to all people regardless of race, creed, color, sex or national origin.

Issued in furtherance of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics; acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Carl J. Hoffman, Cooperative Extension Service, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana 59717.

20,000 copies of this public document were published at an estimated cost of 4¢ per copy, for a total cost of \$834.00, which includes \$634.00 for printing and \$200.00 for distribution.

## Publications Available

Publications available from Energy Information Centers include many that illustrate energy systems designed and currently operating in Montana. Sources for publications include the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, the Montana Cooperative Extension Service and the U.S. Department of Energy.

## Publication Titles

- **The Montana Renewable Energy Handbook** - an introduction to renewable energy systems with examples of their use in Montana.
- **Montana Sunpower Volume 1: Active Solar Homes** - active solar space and hot water heating systems in Montana homes.
- **Montana Sunpower Volume 2: Passive Solar Homes** - cost-effective passive solar homes and greenhouses built in Montana.
- **Guidelines for Preparing Grant and Loan Proposals** - application forms and background information for submitting grant and loan proposals to Montana's Renewable Energy and Conservation Program.
- **Twelve Ways To Turn Down High Energy Bills** - measures that cost little or nothing to implement but help conserve energy.
- **Hot Water** - step-by-step instructions for adding insulation to your hot water tank.
- **Montana Energy Tax Benefits** - state and federal tax incentives for conservation and renewable energy.
- **Guide to the Renewable Energy Report Library** - renewable energy project reports from DNRC files available for public use through the Montana State Library.
- **Mobile Home Energy Savings** - step-by-step instructions on ways you can make your mobile home more comfortable and more energy-efficient.
- **Montana's Energy Resources** - brief introductions to conservation and renewable technologies, examples of Montana projects, and reading lists for more information. Current titles include Wind, Small Hydro, Geothermal, and Alcohol Fuel.

# Look for free energy information at these Energy Information Centers across Montana:

ANACONDA -  
BAKER -  
BIG TIMBER -  
BILLINGS -  
BOULDER -  
BOZEMAN -  
BROADUS -  
BUTTE -  
CHESTER -  
CUT BANK -  
CHINOOK -  
CHOTEAU -  
CIRCLE -  
COLUMBUS -  
CONRAD -  
CULBERTSON -  
DEER LODGE -  
DILLON -  
EKALAKA -  
EUREKA -  
FORSYTH -  
FORT BENTON -  
GLASGOW -  
GLENDALE -  
GREAT FALLS -  
HAMILTON -  
HARDIN -  
HARLEM -  
HARLOWTON -  
HAVRE -

HELENA -  
HOT SPRINGS -  
HYSHAM -  
JORDAN -  
KALISPELL -  
LEWISTOWN -  
LIBBY -  
LIVINGSTON -  
MALTA -  
MILES CITY -  
MISSOULA -  
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
NOXON -  
PHILIPSBURG -  
PLENTYWOOD -  
POLSON -  
RED LODGE -  
ROUNDUP -  
RYEGATE -  
SCOBEY -  
SHELBY -  
SIDNEY -  
STANFORD -  
SUPERIOR -  
THOMPSON FALLS -  
TOWNSEND -  
VIRGINIA CITY -  
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS -  
WIBAUX -  
WINNETT -  
WOLF POINT -

Contact your County Extension Agent for the location nearest you.

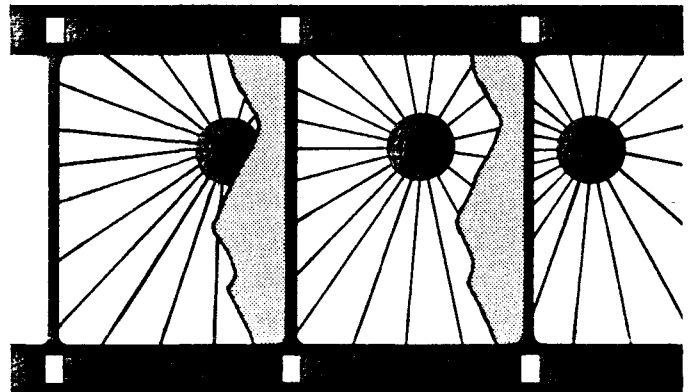
SEE ORIGINAL at HIST. SOCIETY

EXHIBIT 4  
H. B. 71  
1-14-85

# ENERGY FILMS

Available in Montana through  
your local public library.

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL  
RESOURCES & CONSERVATION  
Energy Division  
Nov. 1983  
**DNRC**



SEE ORIGINAL AT HIST. SOCIETY

Twelve Ways to

EXHIBIT 5  
H. B. 71  
1-14-85

# Turn Down High Energy Bills



**DNRC**

Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation  
Energy Division

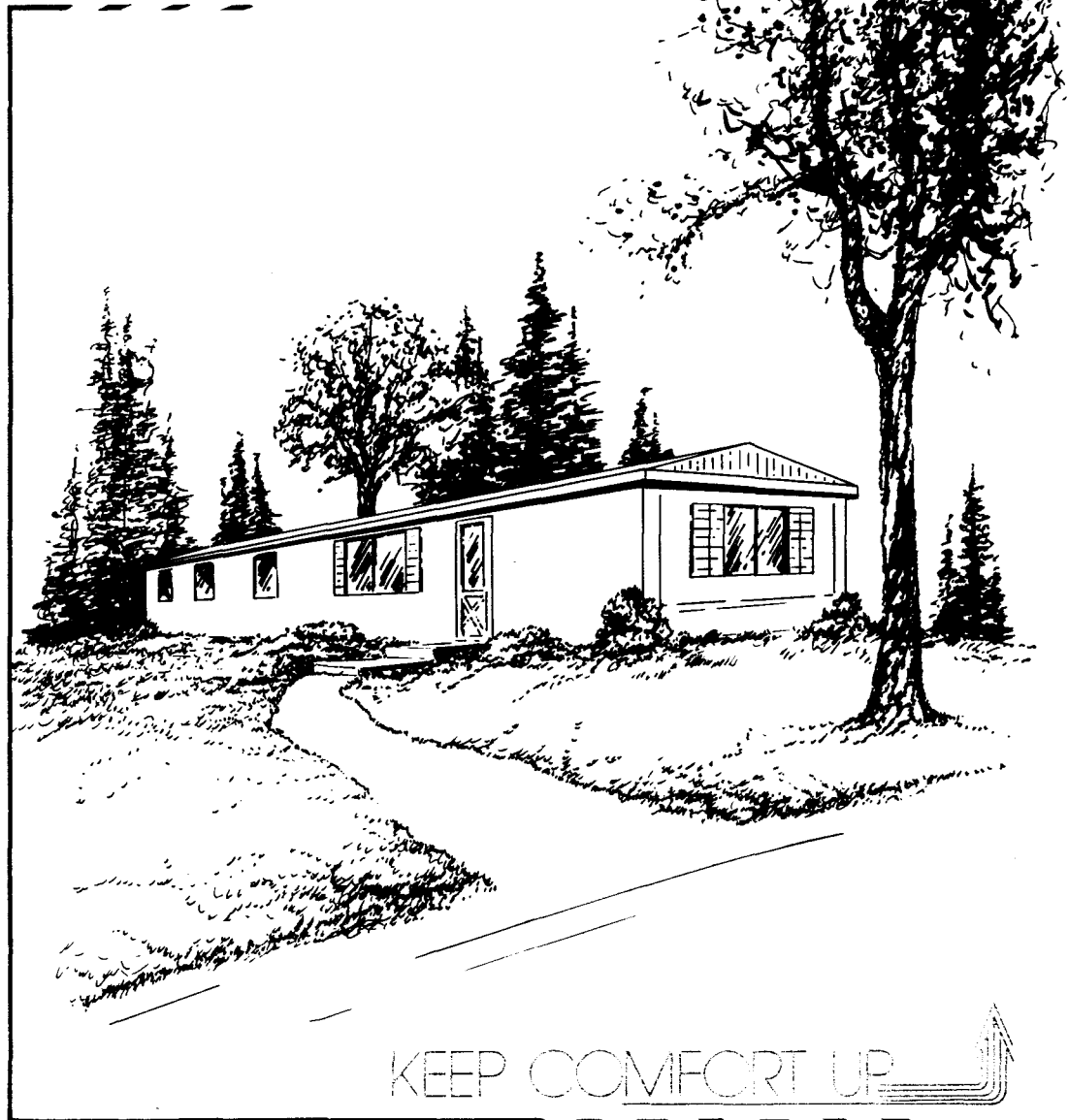
September 1982



SEE ORIGINAL AT HIST. SOCIETY

EXHIBIT 6  
H.B. 71  
1-14-85

# Mobile Home Energy Savings



KEEP COMFORT UP

and COSTS DOWN

# GUIDE to the RENEWABLE ENERGY REPORT LIBRARY

H.B. 71  
1-14-85

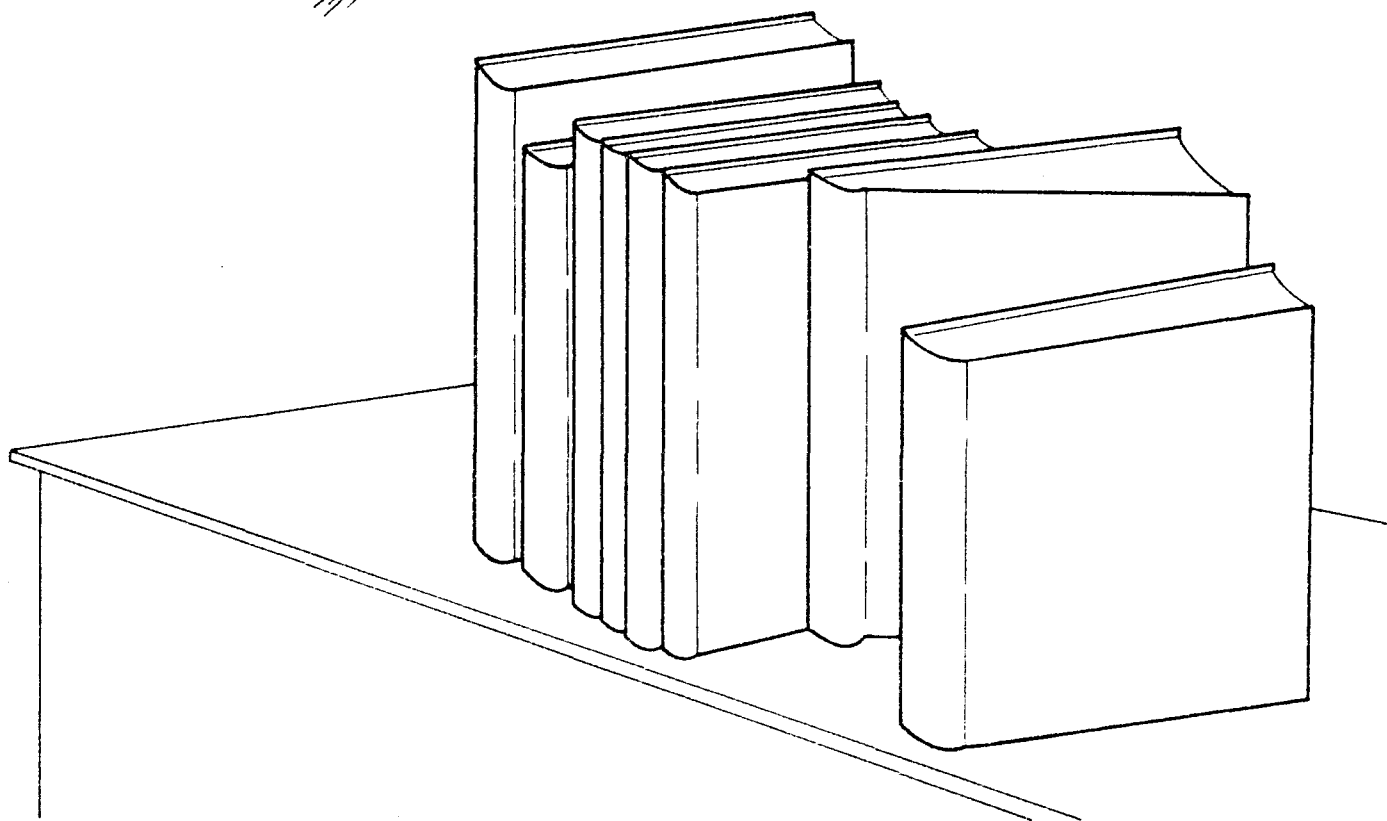


EXHIBIT 7  
H.B. 71  
1-14-85

# **MONTANA ENERGY TAX BENEFITS**

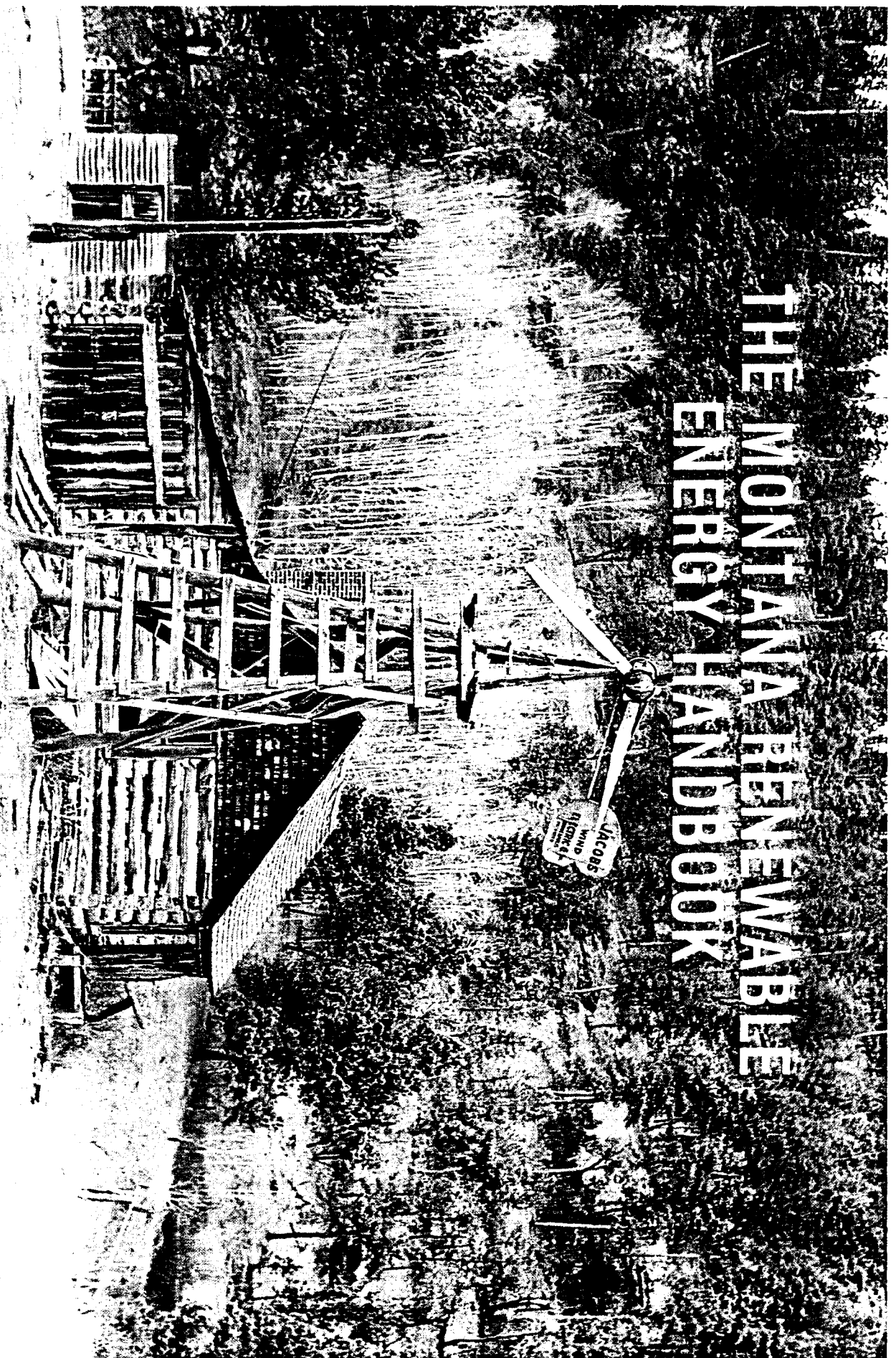
A guide to state and federal tax incentives  
for conservation and renewable energy

SEE ORIGINAL AT HIST. SOCIETY

**JANUARY 1985**

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
AND CONSERVATION**

# THE MONTANA RENEWABLE ENERGY HANDBOOK



conservation • solar • wind • hydro • biomass • geothermal

SEE ORIGINAL AT HIST. SOCIETY

# **MON ONTANA ENERGY RESOURCE GUIDE**

A directory of energy education resources

# **1984**

EXHIBIT 10  
H.B. 71  
1-14-85

# Geothermal

SEE ORIGINAL AT HIST. SOCIETY

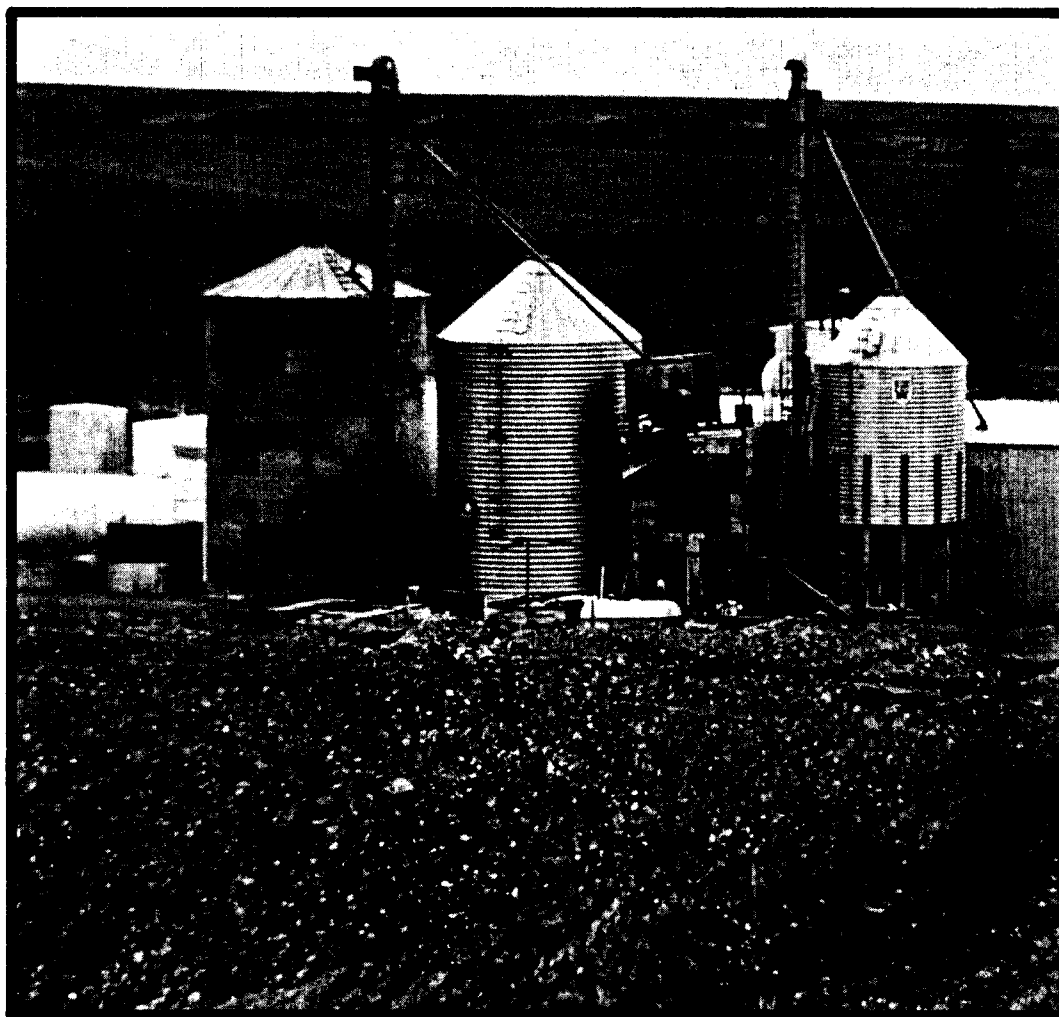


# Montana's Energy Resources

VOLUME  
**3**

## **Alcohol Fuel**

SEE ORIGINAL AT HIST. SOCIETY



# **Montana's Energy Resources**

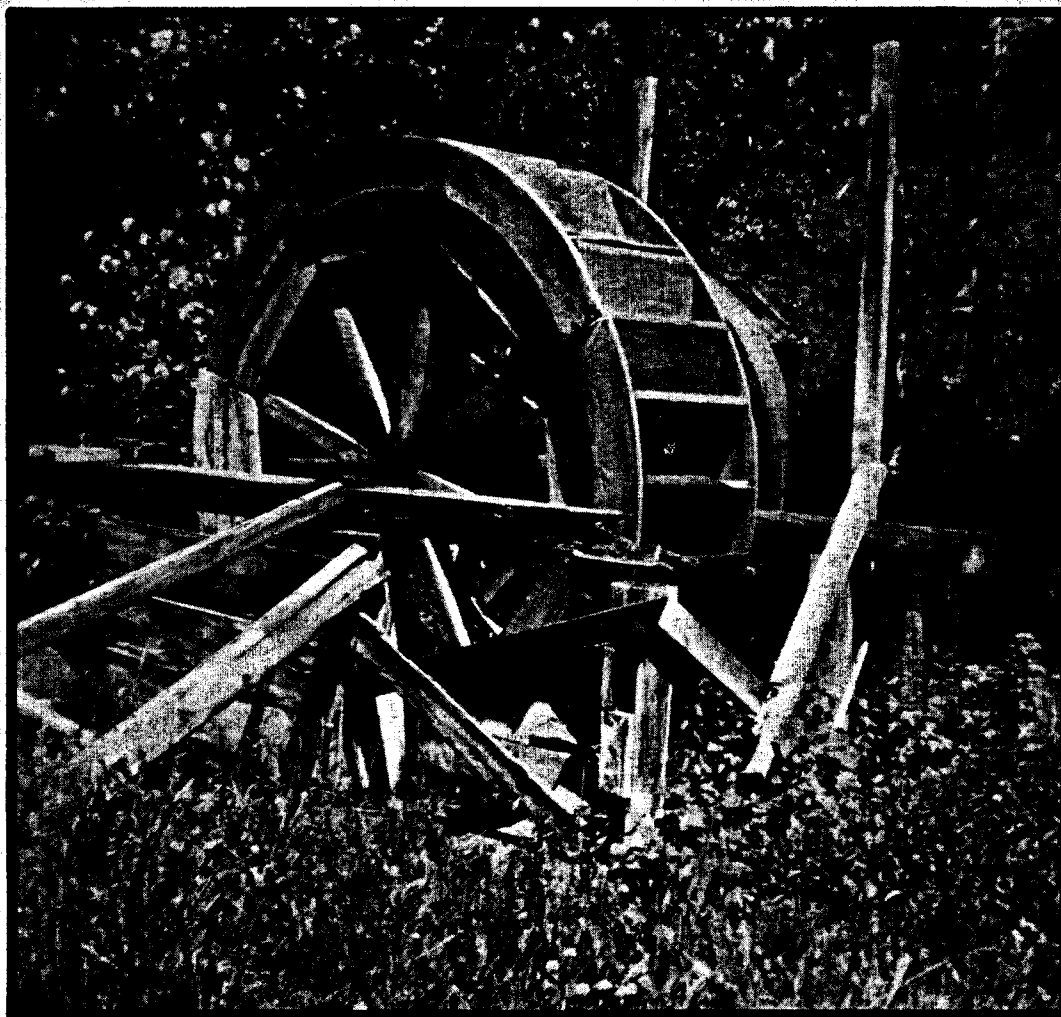
VOLUME

**4**

EXHIBIT 12  
H.B. 71  
1-14-85

## Small Hydro

SEE ORIGINAL AT HIST. SOCIETY



# Montana's Energy Resources

VOLUME

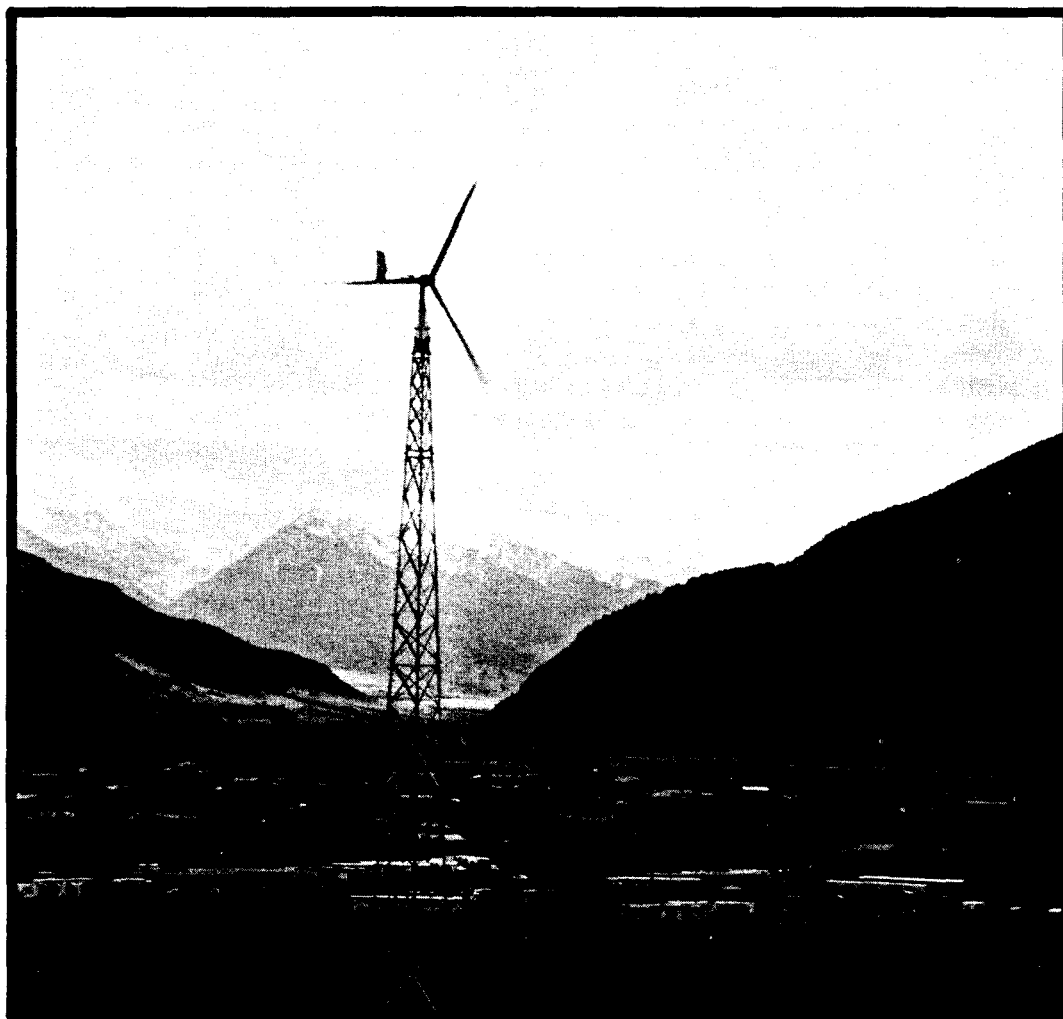
2



EXHIBIT 13  
H.B. 71  
1-14-85

# Wind

SEE ORIGINAL AT HIST. SOCIETY



# Montana's Energy Resources

VOLUME

1

EXHIBIT 14  
H.B. 71  
1-14-85

SEE ORIGINAL AT HIST. SOCIETY

# MONTANA SUNPOWER

Volume 1:

# MONTANA SUNPOWDER

SEE ORIGINAL AT HIST. SOCIETY

EXHIBIT 15

H.B. 71

1-14-85

Volume 2:

213371 SOLAR 40413

EXHIBIT 16

H.B. 71

1-14-85

SEE ORIGINAL AT HIST. SOCIETY

# **MONTANA**

# **WIND ENERGY ATLAS**

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name GEORGE OHTENSKI Committee On ED + CULTURE  
Address PO Box 1184 59601 Date 1-14  
Representing ENV. INF. CENTER Support \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill No. HB-71 Oppose ☒  
Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. COAL TAX SHOULD GO FOR ALTERNATE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT
2. VO-TECHS HAVE OTHER FUNDING SOURCES BUT ALT. ENERGY DOESN'T
3. WE DO NOT OPPOSE EDUCATION OR VO-TECHS.
- 4.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

EXHIBIT 18  
H.B. 71  
1-14-85

TESTIMONY OPPOSED TO HB 71  
ELIMINATING ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATION

By George Ochenski, Montana Environmental Information Center  
January 14, 1985

Mr. Chairman and members of the House Education Committee, for the record, my name is George Ochenski and I appear today on behalf of the 1,110 members of the Montana Environmental Information Center, a non-profit organization which promotes environmental quality and alternative energy.

Our opposition to HB 71 should not be construed as opposition to adequate funding for education or vo-techs. We oppose HB 71 because of our support for alternative energy research, development and demonstration.

Our support for using a portion of the coal severance tax collections for alternative energy research, development and demonstration stems from our perspective on the coal severance tax itself. We believe that the coal tax is an appropriate way of extracting revenues from a non-renewable resource, coal, and using those revenues to build for a future time when we cannot depend on fossil fuels for our energy needs. Funding alternative energy development through the coal tax is our way of planning for the future. We see the coal tax and alternative energy development as linked through this understanding of our future energy needs.

Alternative energy research, development and demonstration funding is money well-utilized. While we support most alternative energy sources, we are particularly interested in developing the important area of bio-fuels. Bio-fuels are alternative energy sources from grains, trees and other plants. Bio-fuels hold a great deal of potential to do the Montana economy good. They use Montana agricultural products, provide jobs for Montanans, and reduce our dependence on foreign energy imports. Bio-fuels are just one example of how alternative energy research, development and demonstration can benefit Montana.

In closing, we are not opposed to better funding for education or vo-tech centers. We are opposed to eliminating funding for alternative energy research, development and demonstration. It is appropriate for this bill to be heard by this committee, but we ask that HB 71 also be heard by the Natural Resource Committee, which is traditionally involved with programs related to alternative energy. Thank you for your attention.

EXHIBIT 17  
H.B. 71  
1-14-85

# NORTHERN PLAINS RESOURCE COUNCIL

Field Office  
Box 858  
Helena, MT 59624  
(406) 443-4965

Main Office  
419 Stapleton Building  
Billings, MT 59101  
(406) 248-1154

Field Office  
Box 886  
Glendive, MT 59330  
(406) 365-2525

January 14, 1984

Jeanne-Marie Souvigney

NPRC opposes HB 71, an act to eliminate the coal severance tax allocation for alternative energy research and development. It is an attempt to provide property tax relief at the expense of the state's renewable energy program.

We strongly support maintaining the current allocation to the alternative energy research and development account. We feel it is important for the state to continue its commitment to developing alternatives to non-renewable energy resources, and to developing opportunities for conservation and renewable energy for the citizens of the entire state of Montana.

State support for the renewable energy projects allows Montanans a choice of commercial renewable energy options, and helps to reduce the state's dependence on non-renewable resource development, particularly fossil fuels. A state position supporting alternatives to this development represents a significant, compelling defense of the coal severance tax, since it sends a clear message to the rest of the nation that we are serious about moving away from an emphasis on non-renewable energy development to an economic and energy policy that promotes sustainable, renewable energy development.

We urge you to oppose this bill, and vote instead to continue the state's support for renewable energy technology development.

# MONTANA DEMOCRATIC PARTY

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION  
HB 71

JANUARY 14, 1985

SUBMITTED BY THE MONTANA STATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE. I AM TONY JEWETT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE MONTANA STATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THE MONTANA DEMOCRATIC PARTY COMES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE IN OPPOSITION TO HOUSE BILL 71.

THE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AS ADOPTED AT ITS 1984 PLATFORM CONVENTION IN BILLINGS, ON THE ISSUE OF COAL TAX REVENUES FOR ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PROJECTS IS THE FOLLOWING:

"RECOGNIZING THAT ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY MUST BE THE BASIS FOR A STATE ENERGY POLICY, WE SUPPORT THE CONTINUATION OF THE ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM AND ITS CONTINUED FUNDING FROM COAL TAX PROCEEDS."

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, HOUSE BILL 71 WOULD ELIMINATE FUNDING OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESEARCH AND STATE-SPONSORED DEVELOPMENT BY WHOLLY TRANSFERRING COAL TAX PROCEEDS CURRENTLY ALLOCATED FOR THIS USE TO POSTSECONDARY VO-TECH AND ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS. THE LEGISLATION STATES THAT THE MONIES WOULD BE USED TO REDUCE OR ELIMINATE THE NECESSITY FOR ADDITIONAL LEVIES BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

WHEREAS WE FAVOR MEASURES TO AUGMENT POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION PROJECTS, WE FEEL THAT DOING SO TO THE DETRIMENT OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WOULD BE SHORTSIGHTED.

Montana Democratic Central Committee • Steamboat Block, Room 306 • P.O. Box 802 • Helena, MT 59624 • (406) 442-9520

Executive Board						
Bruce Nelson Chairman	Donna Small Vice Chairman	Mary Hempleman Secretary	Bobbie Wolfe Treasurer	Tony Jewett Executive Director	James Pasma Nat'l Committeeman	Dorothy Bradley Nat'l Committeewoman
Phil Campbell	Helen Christensen	Virginia Egli	Wendy Fitzgerald	Chas Jeniker	Les Morse	Les Pallett
Sharon Peterson	Gracia Schall	Barb Skelton	Clara Spotted Elk	Chuck Tooley	Mike Ward	Blake Wordal
Sen. Chet Blaylock	Rep. Dan Kemmis	Jim Foley	Rep. John Vincent	Phillis Moore		



PAGE 2

THE CURRENT ALLOCATION OF COAL-TAX REVENUES FOR ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PROJECTS PERFORMS A VALUABLE FUNCTION FOR MONTANA: 1) IT DEMONSTRATES MONTANA'S COMMITMENT TO THE CREATION OF RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY, AND IN SO DOING MAKES AN EFFORT TO FIND REAL SOLUTIONS TO A RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CYCLE SUBJECT TO THE WHIMS OF A FLUCTUATING MARKET WHICH IN TURN PLACE THE STATE IN A CONTINUAL CONFRONTATION WITH ITSELF OVER THE NATURE OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT 2) THE PRESENCE OF A STATE-SPONSORED ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PROGRAM GIVES CREDENCE TO THE UNDERLYING PURPOSE OF OUR COAL TAX -- THAT IS TO USE THE PROCEEDS OF THE TAX FOR LONG-TERM STABILIZATION OF OUR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FABRIC. THIS COMMITMENT BOLSTERS OUR STATE'S DEFENSE OF OUR RIGHT TO LEVY THE COAL TAX, STRENGTHENING THE ARGUMENT THAT THE COAL TAX IS AN INVESTMENT IN MONTANA'S FUTURE, AND NOT A TEMPORARY METHOD TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THOSE WHO DO RESOURCE BUSINESS IN MONTANA.

TYING THE ELIMINATION OF COAL-TAX ALTERNATIVE ENERGY FUNDING TO A REDUCTION IN ADDITIONAL LEVIES BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS AGAIN IS A TEMPORARY STOP-GAP MEASURE. WHEREAS THE ISSUE OF LEVIES FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS IS A MAJOR CONCERN FOR ALL MONTANANS, THE ADDITION OF THESE COAL-TAX MONIES INTO THE SCHOOL DISTRICT LEVY BASE WOULD PROVE BENEFICIAL ONLY IN A FLEETING WAY. WITHIN A SHORT TIME, THE NORMAL PROCESS OF UPWARD PRESSURES ON THESE LEVIES WOULD CONTINUE, WITH THE COAL TAX MONIES VIEWED SIMPLY AS A PERMANENT PIECE OF THE FORMULA. THE PRICE PAID FOR THIS TEMPORARY EASING OF PRESSURES ON SCHOOL DISTRICT LEVIES WOULD BE THE ELIMINATION OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PROJECTS WHOSE FUNCTION IS BENEFICIAL TO ALL OF MONTANA ON A LONG-TERM BASIS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, AGAIN THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT OUR VIEWS ON HOUSE BILL 71 BEFORE YOU TODAY.

-END-

1-14-85

NAME: Thomas A. Freed DATE: 1-14-85

ADDRESS: 1409 South Fifth Avenue, Bozeman, MT  
59715

PHONE: 587-2221

REPRESENTING WHOM? Associated Students of Mechanical Engineering Technology  
MSU

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HB 99

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

COMMENT: The F.I.T. Exam is written to  
determine the individuals level ~~of~~ knowledge.  
The Mechanical Engineering Technology curriculum  
has been accredited by the Accreditation  
Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) and  
is recognized as an official charter of the  
Associated Students of Mechanical Engineering (ASME)  
Therefore, I feel we deserve the opportunity  
to take the Exam upon completion of our  
course work, and let the exam determine  
the ability of the individual.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Bob Dault DATE: Jun 14, 1985

ADDRESS: 3751 S 14th BOZEMAN MT 54715

PHONE: 586-1627

REPRESENTING WHOM? Associated Student of Mechanical Engineering Technology (ASMET)

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HR # 99

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENT: The ETT exam is an 8-hour examination  
which covers all aspects of engineering. The  
examination is meticulously written, approved and  
administered. It is designed to measure the level  
of knowledge of an individual  
in engineering sciences

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

## E.I.T.

HB#99 is introduced at the request of the Mechanical Engineering Technology, (McET), students at M.S.U. At the present time these students are prohibited from taking their engineer-in-training exam until four years after they have completed their required coursework and graduated from M.S.U. The purpose of this legislation is to allow those students to take the engineering-in-training exam once they have completed the required coursework and are qualified to graduate.

The mechanical engineering technology program at M.S.U. is a four year bachelor of science engineering technology program which covers many aspects of engineering technology. The mechanical engineering technology program at M.S.U. is accredited by the Accredittation Board for Engineering and Technology, (ABET), and is officially recognized by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The engineering-in-training examination is an eight hour examination covering all aspects of engineering. It is designed to measure an individual's level of knowledge, basic to the engineering sciences. This is a nationally written, approved and administered examination. Once an individual has passed the examination, he must then complete four years of in-service training to achieve the goal of becoming a professional engineer.

Under the present system in Montana, graduates of the four year mechanical engineering program may take the E.I.T. exam upon graduation and if they pass it, spend four years in training to become eligible to the Professional Engineering exam, (P.E.).

However, the present system in Montana does not treat mechanical engineering technology students in a similar manner. Those graduates of the four year mechanical engineering technology program must work four years before they are allowed to take the E.I.T. exam and then if they pass it, spend another four years of in-service training to become eligible to take their P.E. exam.

This discrepancy has caused some M.S.U. McET graduates to favor other states, which by allowing earlier admission to the exam offer more lucrative professional advancement possibilities. It is important to note that the E.I.T. exam in those other states is the same exam given here in Montana. Of further importance is the fact that some M.S.U. McET graduates have taken the E.I.T. exam in other states and successfully passed it.

The mechanical engineering technology students are not asking that standards be lowered nor that special consideration be given. We merely request the opportunity to take the national exam upon the completion of our studies and then let the results of the exam determine whether we are qualified to become an engineer-in-training. If our graduates can pass the exam, they are qualified and if they do not pass, they are not qualified.

We only ask that we be allowed to use our education upon graduation and in our homestate.

1-14-85

NAME: Thomas D. Ryman DATE: 1-14-85

ADDRESS: 1409 SOUTH 5TH Bozeman MT 59715

PHONE: 597-2221

REPRESENTING WHOM? Associated Students of MONTANA Eng. Technology  
MONTANA State University

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HB 99

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

COMMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

I AM IN FAVOR OF HB 99 FOR REASONS STATED ON ~~THE~~  
THE ATTACHED PAGE AS WELL AS THE ABILITY FOR PERSONS  
TO LEAVE OUR STATE AND GO TO ANOTHER STATE AND TAKE  
THE SAME EXAM. MY PARENTS PAY MONTANA TAXES, I  
PAY MONTANA TAXES AND I WOULD LIKE TO RESIDE ~~HERE~~ HERE  
IN OUR STATE BUT UNDER THE PRESENT STIPULATION  
I WILL HAVE TO GO TO ANOTHER STATE TO START  
A CAREER ~~AS~~ A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER  
TO BECOME

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

(This sheet to be used by those testifying on a bill.)

EXHIBIT 24

H.B. 99

1-14-85

NAME: DAVID P. BARTZ DATE: 1-14-85

ADDRESS: 1409 So 5th ST. BOZEMAN, MT. 59715

PHONE: 587-2221

REPRESENTING WHOM? ASSOCIATED STUDENTS MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY  
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HB 99

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENT: ON ATTACHED SHEET

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

Jan. 14, 1985

To: House Education Committee  
From: Will Hall (Mrs. Wm E)  
Re: HB 99

I urge your support for the passage of HB 99. This bill will give Mechanical Engineering Technology students the opportunity to take the engineer-in-training examination upon graduation. Presently these technology graduates must wait four years before they can take the test or go to a state that does not have this time restriction.

The Mechanical Engineering Technology program at M.S.U. is a four year Bachelor of Science Engineering Technology program which covers many aspects of engineering technology. It is accredited by the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology, and is officially recognized by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The engineer-in-training examination is an eight hour exam covering all aspects of engineering and is a nationally written, approved and administered test. The Mechanical Engineering Technology students are not asking for lower standards. They are simply asking for an equal opportunity to take this exam upon graduation. After providing this excellent course at our state college, let's not force our Montana students to leave the state to seek testing and jobs.

Please vote yes for HB 99

We, the undersigned support the E.I.T. HB # 99.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>MAJOR</u>
1. Barry Carter	EEET
2. David Orr	EEET
3. DAVID CARTER	EEET
4. LOUISE TEST	EEET
5. Gary Schutt	EEET
6. James Miller	EEET
7. Curtis Roe	MCET
8. John Holmes	
9. JOHN ENOIT	MCET
10. Roland Johnson	MCET
11. Mike Kullman	EEET
12. Steve Ahlrich	EEET
13. David Verhaef	EEET
14. Mitch Bonetta	EEET
15. Larry Bock	EEET
16. Richard Thadde	CET
17. Dean T. Wickers	CET
18. Brian Wetzelton	CET
19. Keith Ottoberry	CET
20. Steven A. Martin	CET
21. Doug Benson	CET
22. J. J. Antkowiak	CET
23. Mark Wahl	CET
24. James Day	MCET
25. Don ...	
26. Dick McLeod	CET
27. ...	MCET
28. HARRY GASTINE	CET
29. Craig L. ...	MCET
30. James M. ...	MCET
31. John ...	CET
32. Barney Melnick	CET



	<u>NAME</u>	<u>MAJOR</u>
33.	Ross Conway	CET
34.	Ali Owanati	CEET.
35.	Scott Stubberud	EEET
36.	Jamie Ombel	CET
37.	Ron Losinski	LEET
38.	Willy Tuck	EEET
39.	Steve Nettik	EEET
40.	LORE KELASS	ET
41.	Allen Finneeman	EEET
42.	Ken Moton	E <sup>3</sup> T
43.	E. Lamb	CET
44.	John C. Sorenson	CET
45.	Paul H. Kuchert	LEET
46.	Alan D. Murant	CET
47.	Rod Duty	CET
48.	Ian Temple	MEET
49.	Ray Hall	MCET
50.	Jay Cedelberg	MCET
51.	Charles Hill	MCET
52.	W. J. Hayes	WET
53.	Lon S. Matthews	MCET
54.	Paul J. Finkelman	MCET
55.	Tom Boehm	MCET
56.	Mike Williams	MCET
57.	Mitchell B. Swanger	MCET
58.	Dwaine W. Gray	MCET
59.	Wayne C. Hovens	MCET
60.	Maurice Peticola	WMCET
61.	John D. Tubbesing	MCET
62.	Jerry Ritveld	MCET
63.	Corey Johnson	MCET
64.	W. J. Finkelman	MCET
65.	John Verstraete	MCET

	NAME	MAJOR
66.	Paul J. Weaver	McET
67.	Ed Taylor	McET
68.	Paul Hysant	McET
69.	Marty Brunell	McET
70.	Mike Nielsen	McET
71.	Brent Williams	McET
72.	Paul K. Jones	McET
73.	Mike Johnson	McET
74.	Alan D. Dancy	McET
75.	San Antonio Torres	McET
76.	MIKE SILVEIRA	McET
77.	Tom Taylor	LET
78.	Istener Cooper	McET
79.	David Hogg	Co
80.	Bridget Warden	LET
81.	Leck Askin	McET
82.	ED JOHNSON	LET
83.	Joseph G. Confone	McET
84.	Paul M. Gidd	EEET
85.	Ray Richey	EEET
86.	Philip Clum	EEET
87.	Mark Nohr	McET
88.	Wade J. Clis	McET
89.	William L. Lons	IA
90.	Wayne Barr	IA
91.	Jason Freer	McET
92.	Jon L. Keith	McET
93.	Dave Orfield	McET
94.	Jeffrey	McET
95.		
96.		
97.		
98.		

# House BILL 99 EIT EXAM

## IN FAVOR OF

1. Dave Hansen	E <sup>3</sup> T
2. Mike Kramke	E <sup>3</sup> T
3. Larry M. Russ	E <sup>3</sup> T
4. Ronald F. Bach	E <sup>3</sup> T
5. Ali Owainth	E <sup>3</sup> T
6. JACK CROSSEN	E <sup>3</sup> T
7. Amini Tatch	E <sup>3</sup> T
8. Bill Kehler	E <sup>3</sup> T
9. Robert Lukes	EEET
10. Steven M. Swamy	EEET
11. Ed E. Johnson	EEET
12. Thoma quoc Lieu	E <sup>3</sup> T
13. Sid Maskimen	"
14. Gerald M. Foster	EEET
15. Russell Spary	EEET
16. David Parkowski	EEET
17. George T. Ferguson	E <sup>3</sup> T
18. Ronald D. Losinski	EEET
19. Scott Stubberud	EEET
20. Jim B. Bach	EEET
21. Kelly Keal	EEET
22. Robert McKelgyn	EEET
23. Gus Puff	EEET
24. Michael Nishi	EEET
25. Andrew Hansen	EEET
26. Ted Lister	E <sup>3</sup> T
27. David Batchelor	EEET
28. Joe Kramke	EEET
29. G. Jones	EEET
30. Ron Fisher	E <sup>3</sup> T
31. Donald White	EEET
32. Brian M. Diller	E <sup>3</sup> T

EXHIBIT 9  
HB 44  
1-14-85

Table 1  
State Requirements for Registration as a Professional Engineer

Requirements to Sit for EIT Exam			Requirements to Sit for PE Exam	
State	Degree	Experience	Status	Experience
Alabama	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years
Alaska	BSET	4 years	EIT	4 years
Arizona	BSET		EIT	4 years
Arkansas	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years
California	BSET		EIT	4 years
Colorado	BSET		EIT	6 years
Connecticut	BSET	4 years	EIT	3 years
Delaware	BSET		EIT	8 years
Florida	Not admitted		Not admitted	
Georgia	BSET		EIT	7 years
Hawaii	Not admitted		Not admitted	
Idaho	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years
Illinois	Not admitted		Not admitted	
Indiana	BSET	2 years	EIT	5 years
Iowa	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years
Kansas	BSET	4 years	EIT	4 years
Kentucky	Not admitted		Not admitted	
Louisiana	BSET	4 years	EIT	4 years
Maine	BSET		EIT	6 years
Maryland	BSET	4 years	EIT	4 years
Massachusetts	BSET		EIT	4 years
Michigan	Not admitted		Not admitted	
Minnesota	Not admitted		Not admitted	
Mississippi	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years
Missouri	Not admitted		Not admitted	
Montana	BSET	4 years	EIT	4 years
Nebraska	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years
Nevada	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years
New Hampshire	BSET	4 years	EIT	4 years
New Jersey	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years
New Mexico	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years
New York	BSET	4 years	EIT	4 years
North Carolina	BSET	4 years	EIT	4 years
North Dakota	Not admitted		Not admitted	
Ohio	BSET	4 years	EIT	4 years
Oklahoma	BSET	1 year	EIT	5 years
Oregon	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years
Pennsylvania	BSET		EIT	4 years
Rhode Island	BSET	8 years	EIT	4 years
South Carolina	Not admitted		Not admitted	
South Dakota	BSET		EIT	5 years
Tennessee	Not admitted		Not admitted	
Texas	BSET	6 years	EIT	4 years
Utah	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years
Vermont	BSET	8 years	EIT	4 years
Virginia	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years
Washington	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years
West Virginia	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years
Wisconsin	BSET	1 year	EIT	4 years
Wyoming	BSET	2 years	EIT	4 years

NOTE: These requirements pertain only to graduates of ABET-accredited, four-year engineering technology programs. The degree can be either a Bachelor of Science (BSET) or a Bachelor of Technology (BET).

## VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE \_\_\_\_\_

COMMITTEE \_\_\_\_\_

BILL HB-99DATE 1-14-85

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
Michelle S. Wing	Bozeman	ASMSU	X	
David J. Allen	Bozeman	Bio F Prof/Eng.		X
<del>John Schwartz</del>	<del>Bozeman</del>	<del>HB 70</del>		<del>X</del>
W. T. Knecht	Billings	Bldg Prof/Engs		X
Louis Finton	Gr. Falls	" "		X
AS Houson	Helena	M-TECH Command		X
W. A. Nelson	Bozeman	ASMSU		
Thomas R. Bostick	Bozeman	Self		
Lena Davidson	1	HD 43 HB 71	✓	
Bob Butler	Bozeman	ASMSU	L	
Thomas A. Hood	Bozeman	ASMET	✓	
Daniel P. Bantz	Bozeman	ASMET	✓	
Thomas D. Flynn	Bozeman	ASMET	✓	

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 HE 71

DATE 1-14-85

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

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

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

## VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE EDUCATION

COMMITTEE

BILL H.B. 99 v 71DATE 1-14-85

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
Gene Christensen	Helena	OPI - HB 71	X	
James C. Taylor	Missoula	MVTC - HB 71	X	
James Perum	Missoula	MVTC - HB 71	X	
Steven Floth	Bozeman	ASMET HB-99	X	
GEORGE CHERASKI	HELENA	MEIC		X
Shari T. Stinson	Bozeman	ASMET HB-99	X	
Phil "Keyhole"	Bozeman	ASINET HB-99	X	
Dora O'Neill	BOZEMAN	ASINET HB-99	X	
Spring Johnson	HELENA	DNRC HB 71		X
Bob Johnson	Helena	DNRC HB 71		X
Lawrence Murky	Helena	DNRC HB 71		X
Willie Hall	Helena	self HB 99	X	
E. J. Dun	Helena	M & A	A	
Elmer R. Ross	Helena	N/A		X
Margie Barden	Butte	HB 99	✓	
B. H. ...	Butte	HB 99	✓	
B. H. ...	Butte	HB 99	X	
B. H. ...	Butte	HB 99	A	
B. H. ...	Butte	HB 99	I	
Ann O'Neill	HELENA	AGLO (HB 71)		X

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

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.