

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

February 4, 1985

The meeting of the House Education and Cultural Resources Committee was called to order by Chairman Harrington on February 4, 1985 at 3:25 p.m. in Room 325 of the State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: All members of the Committee were present, although Representatives Hannah and Kitselman were not present for roll call and arrived later.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILLS 79 & 211: Chairman Harrington told those present that because of the equal nature and intent of these bills, they would be heard together. Vice-Chairman Ralph Eudaily, District #60, rose as sponsor of H.B. 211 to introduce the bill. He stated that several organizations such as the Office of Public Instruction, the Montana School Board Association, Montana Education Association, School Administrators of Montana, and the Montana Federation of Teachers concurred after careful deliberation that a 7% increase for the general fund was needed for each of the next two years to fund the Foundation Program. Rep. Eudaily read an article regarding the Foundation Program posing the question of whether it met the costs of school operation. In essence, the article said that the increased costs have been assumed by the local district taxpayer and legislative increases have not been adequate to even maintain the status quo. Inflation and declining enrollment (ANB) have further contributed to the inadequacy. The purposes of equal educational opportunity and equalized school support are being defeated. Montana faces the prospect of court action on the basis of educational inequality.

Chairman Dan Harrington from District #68 spoke in introduction of House Bill 79 stating he did not want to be repetitious and both bills went in the same direction. There is a shrinking tax base in many areas as well as the high cost of education and he hoped that these percentages could be adopted. When the Foundation Program was funded it accounted for 90% of the actual costs and today it has dropped below 50% in some areas. When the legislature does not address the problem, it seems as though it gives rise to property taxes. Rep. Harrington will submit two amendments for this bill to the Education Committee dealing with the shrinking tax base and enrollment. The tax base amendment would carry a five year plan with a 14% drop and the enrollments would be based on a three year average. In the State the mill levies can range from \$300,000 to \$1,000 and less and is inadequate for equalization in view of the potential court cases.

PROPONENTS: Superintendent of Public Instruction and Executive Officer Ed Argenbright addressed the Committee regarding the importance of the legislation. He said there are 551 districts

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in the State governed by a local elected board of trustees. According to figures, 60% of Montanans believe schools are worthy of financial support and urged prompt action to move these bills and appropriations out of committee. Education cannot be a "whipping boy" for every other money need in the State and indicated a worry about the lawsuit possibilities. The 7% and 7% increases are the minimum amounts needed to maintain the system. The Secretary of Education in USA Today Newspaper ranked Montana as #3 in the United States. Teachers are leaving the system as the average teacher makes \$2,000 less than nationwide averages. The local board trustees are in the process of calculating budget figures and computing mill levies and if the Foundation Program is used as a budget balancing mechanism then the levies will be set in the dark and may be higher. Constitutional mandates requires 180 days in school for every youngster and the voted levies are funding approximately 64 days while 116 are met by State government. He urged the bills be moved quickly as the people of Montana place a priority on their schools and it is an economic necessity to do so.

Red Menahan, Representative from District #67, spoke support of either bill, but mostly the amendments. In Deer Lodge County a mill was worth \$20,000 but now is \$9,000 for a total of 461 mills, may be highest in State. Enrollment in schools has dropped and 35-40 teachers have not been hired back. Since 1972 four parochial schools and four public schools have been closed. The constitution guarantees those communities with a low tax base the same opportunities as others. He felt the courts will dictate what is to be done.

Hidde VanDuym, Executive Secretary with the Board of Public Education spoke support of the requested 7% and 7% with a resolution that was passed by the Board in December.

Terry Minow, representing the Montana Federation of Teachers said that without these increases property taxes will go up and mill levies might fail. The rolling average concept allows the school time to think through the decisions concerning dropping enrollment and implement the least detrimental program for the schools, children and communities involved. She suggested revenue from legalized poker machines, a state lottery, and increases in cigarette taxes or progressive income tax. (See written testimony)

Wayne Buchanan with the Montana School Board Association said there were a number of meetings held prior to the legislative session to determine the amount of money necessary to adequately fund the foundation program and this percentage is reasonable and genuine. He sympathized with the dire financial status of the State but to not fund education would undermine and erode the system. He urged prompt action so the districts can plan.

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Steve Colberg, Researcher with the Office of Public Instruction submitted Exhibits 1 and 2 which showed the budget changes FY79 through FY85 and the projections through FY87 using 7%, 4%, 2.4% and 3%, and no increases. He pointed out that the voted general fund was down in 1981 and 1982 but is increasing to 34.86% and would stabilize at 7% and 7%. According to Exhibit 2, the total budget by individual funds is 579 million for FY85 and the estimated revenues which are not generated by property taxes come to 133.91 million or 23.11% State earmarked and appropriated money. This shows 70.42% property tax and local money, of which 25.03% is voted levy.

Helen Volden, Montana PTA Legislative Coordinator spoke in behalf of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers Association and its 7,000 members urging support for no less than 7% increases for the biennium. She said the Foundation Program alone should fund the required program of a school and it is not happening. The school district's general funds are funded one-third by local voted levy, which is too great a share. The teachers are underpaid and yet Montana is ranked third in the nation ranking high on achievement test scores, percentage of graduates with fewer drop-outs, and high on college admission test scores. She asked for early resolvment of the funding problem issues. (See Exhibit 11)

Sharon Dickman, homemaker from Three Forks and member of the Board of Directors of Montana PTA shared a problem concerning the Three Forks School District. (See written testimony). The district cut back because of a protested tax revenue by industry and because of the protest, the property owners have been put under an unfair burden.

Sherry Breyer, School District Trustee from West Yellowstone District #69 spoke as not being from a special interest group but education is a strength and future investment for all the people of Montana. The local citizens cannot afford any more. (See testimony summary)

Chris Mattocks, Superintendent of School in Cut Bank submitted Exhibit 3 for the Committee. He displayed a chart of funding patterns starting with the 1975-76 school year with increases of 15.8% and the peak of 18% increase in 1981 school year which dropped to 4% and 3% the last two years. The voted levy percent was about 20% in 1975-76 and showed direct decreases in relationship with the funding level. The inflation rate (CPI) was shown connected as if it were at or near the percentage of Foundation Program increase the percent of voted levy has also gone up. It goes down only if the funding percentage exceeds the cost of inflation. A committee was composed of a cross section of 12 superintendents meeting since 1984 to decide a beneficial statewide percentage to present to this committee. They wanted to be pro-active, rather than reactive. They discussed two questions being, 1) What more are you going to get for providing more money? and, 2) where is the money going to come from? Rep. Hannah questioned where the figures came

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from on the charts to which Mr. Mattocks replied that the CPI figures came from the Kipplinger Report and the Office of Public Instruction gave the statistics for the others. Percentage increases are beneficial when enrollments are rising and when the percentage increase greatly exceeds the cost of inflation. He distributed Exhibit 3 which pointed out the mandated laws that school districts follow for creditation. In reviewing these standards he relayed that the opportunity for education has to be equalized and other codes concerning free text books, clerical staff, courses, insurance and teaching staff have to be met or the school jeopardizes the ANB and State monies. The cost of meeting these basic standards, he believes, is 300 million this year. That means the funding is short by 29 million. This amount should not be funded by the taxpayers. Anything beyond the basics should be the responsibility of the local school district. The legislature shall fund the cost of the basic educational program for the state. This is a requirement, they do well in funding every other area but education. Local taxpayers are assuming too much and it will be more of a burden in the future. He proposes that the legislature fund what is in the lawbook and the standards. Will the brunt of not being able to meet standards fall upon the legislature or the local school districts? The total cost for education is 579 million and they request the State to pay for what they mandate, which would take 300 million.

Rod Spree spoke as Co-Chairman of the Committee formed through the Cut Bank School District to study the Foundation Program percentage increases. He distributed Exhibit 4 and reiterated that the Foundation Program should pay for the mandates, not the taxpayers or the permissive levy. These exhibits showed by county the schools and the mandated funds, property tax, and the percentages of the total for each. The Foundation Program gets its beginning by funding 45 mills at the local level, regardless of its title.

Claude Coffin, School Board Member from School District #69 in West Yellowstone spoke support of H.B. 211. He said he was not speaking for any special interest group except children, taxpayers, and electors of the State. In West Yellowstone the enrollment is 230 with a staff of 34. The local community paid 34.7% of the cost of school operation. Each time the Foundation Program does not meet the needs, the ballot total raises and is moving to the limit of the ability of the people to pay. He felt 7% is not high and asked support as the number of districts facing failed mill levys will be increasing.

Lois Klatt from West Yellowstone School District and Member of the Board spoke in favor of the education increase as in their districts there would be nothing to cut. Many times the small districts only have one basic teacher. Raising property taxes is prohibitive and the voted levys will be defeated.

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Eric Fever, President of the Montana Education Association spoke support of 7% and 7%. It was well publicized and a major issue. It is a status quo proposal and does not correct gross inequality in our schools. Any funding less than this will deepen these inequalities and may cause local tax mill levys to fail. 7% and 7% is the common proposal of the education community and they have been together on this from the beginning.

Owen Nelson, Director of MEA Research listed four concerns which are, 1) teachers and compensation; 2) process of the State general fund appropriation; 3) equilization of funding; 4) other state legislatures and what they are doing. (See Exhibits 5, 6 & 7) In regards to teacher salary, Montana is ranked 26th in the nation at an average of \$20,690. In relation to the cost of living, teachers cannot overcome it unless the budget authority increases have been considerable. Competent teachers cannot be attracted. 43.5 million dollars was appropriated last session, the Budget Office estimates that 22.7 million will be left over at the end of this year and not used for public education, which means actually 20.8 million will be put to use. He felt it very unfortunate that this would go back into the general fund and would have to be reappropriated. It could have meant a reduction in the voted portion of the general fund budget by 5%. In speaking of equalization, the diagram showed the three major parts of the general fund--voted, permissive, and foundation. The Foundation is a fully equalized source of funding which represents about 52% of the total. The Permissive is equalized to a degree as some districts do not have to levy their full mills, the voted levy is definitely not equalized. It varies around the state as to how much the individual districts have to levy to meet their needs. In 1950 the voted levy amounted to 8%, but it has decreased each year where presently about 35% is voted levy, and 65% makes up the Foundation Program and Permissive portions. In Exhibit 8, Mr. Nelson showed that other states in the nation were funding public education at greater percentages than Montana.

Richard Trerise, from the Montana Association of County School Superintendents, spoke support of his organization for these bills.

Jesse Long with the School Administrators of Montana said adequate funding of the Foundation Program is a must for Montana schools. (See Exhibits 9 & 10) Montana is willing to pay for education according to the polls. There are appropriation requests for other areas of education such as special education, vocational education, and gifted and talented programs, plus districts are making up the differences in their transportation budgets. The State is giving little assistance. In response to requests, he shared a view of administrator's salaries in relation to the cost of living percentages and asked to take into consideration that it represented only 3/4 of the administrators in the state excluding assistant principals and central office personnel.

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Craig Brewington, Superintendent of Schools at Fort Benton relayed that he had a small school system with 500 students. He needs \$31,000 next year and the taxpayers will have to cough up \$47,000 with the governor's proposal. There is declining enrollment and yet has has 34 students in one class which violates the standards of 30 per classroom. Even with the 7% proposal, the taxpayers in his district will have to come up with \$25,000. Only rolling average will help this situation as he can't cut costs.

Carl McCallum, Superintendent of Schools at Philipsburg spoke saying his area has been losing taxable value steadily for the last five years because of the shutdown of forestry and mines. He said 7% would not entirely do it, but it is a lot better than 2.4%. Last year they voted 28% of the total budget. In the high school it was 32%, if 2.4% were given it would be 35% in the elementary and 40% in the high school. The taxpayers will revolt eventually even though they have been good so far, and he felt it unfair.

Alice Tulley, Trustee from Hellgate Elementary and on the Montana School Board Association Board of Directors strongly urged quick passage of the legislation.

Don Waldrom Superintendent of Schools from Hellgate Elementary and Co-Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the School Administrators of Montana relayed that his district has 750 elementary youngsters and the voted levy is 19%, but if the 2.4% goes through they are looking at 40% increase in the levies, a slight increase will be needed at 7%. He urged speedy action on the bills.

Mary Jean Maron, Board Trustee from Lolo relayed that they went to the public three times with a mill levy and the third time it was trimmed to bare bones in order to pass. The district is K-8 and has 514 students. They do not have enough rooms or teachers.

Fay Lesmeister, Superintendent of Schools at Fort Shaw said he maybe should be an opponent as 7% and 7% is really not sufficient. Besides a declining enrollment, the district belong to an electric cooperative until two months ago. The utility bills will be going up 73% for next year. The 7% and 7% increase will bring his district \$1,998 additional next year and the power bill will be over \$10,000. He said the 7% and 7% will not even pay his light bills.

OPPONENTS: Keith Anderson, President of the Montana Taxpayer's Association, spoke of not comparing statistics with other states as there are earmarked taxes which support public schools such as income tax, corporation license tax, etc. In 1981 the increase was 36% and 7% was given last session and there has been an increase every session since 1949. The Bureau of Census places Montana third in the nation in per-capita

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direct state and local general fund expenditures and fourth in the nation in state and local expenditures per \$1,000 of personal income. Budgets have increased from 193.5 million in 1974 to 579.4 for the current fiscal year, and during this period of time enrollments have dropped 20%. Projections would be frightening. It has been business as usual for government and the public schools while the public sector is hard hit. The 26.6 million difference in general fund projections and a 30.9 million difference in the foundation fund projection totals 57.6 million in revenue discrepancies between the Budget Office and Fiscal Analyst and demonstrates our fiscal dilemma. We are spending more than we are taking in and creating deficits. They are in agreement with the increases in the Executive Budget, anything in excess would undoubtedly call for a general tax increase and would be counter productive to the economic climate in Montana.

There being no further proponents or opponents, Chairman Harrington requested questions from the Committee.

Rod Spree explained to Rep. Hannah that Exhibit 1 deals only with the general fund of the school district and Exhibit 2 demonstrates that there are other funds that need revenue and are financed through property taxes. If the base is increased, the percentage drops.

Rep. Peck questioned Keith Anderson as to what surplus he would recommend if they were to reduce the State Fund. He answered a reasonable surplus could be 15 to 20 million. He asked Rod Spree why the 18% increase in 1981 did not reflect itself in the special levy. Mr. Spree answered that the CPI was high at the time and also school districts tend to band-aid items and wait until a good funding year to get some jobs such as maintenance done. He confirmed with Mr. Spree that the state legislature should not get involved with accreditation standards.

Chairman Harrington questioned Keith Anderson as to who should pay the utility costs for the Fort Shaw School District. Mr. Anderson said there has to be local responsibility and the school boards need to detail to the public what the fiscal issues are. Rep. Eudaily asked how a tax increase could be gotten away from if the Executive Budget were adopted. Mr. Anderson replied that the budget was balanced with it came out. Chairman Harrington was told that the Montana Taxpayer's Association had a membership of about 2,000 and Mr. Anderson could not possibly speak for all of them as opinions differ within the group.

Rep. Peck asked Owen Nelson of how we got a surplus in the school foundation program. Mr. Nelson said two years ago when the Budget Office anticipated the revenue they underestimated by about 40 million dollars.

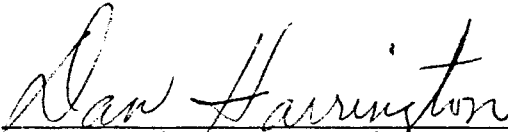
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Representative Hannah was answered by Rod Spree that the Board does talk about the fiscal impact of mandating programs, but more likely it is the constitutional right to these programs. The Board is flexible and open for alternate proposals when dealing with contradictions to the standards and variations are approved in cases like exceeding class limits by a few students.

Rep. Sands questioned Bill Anderson on the potential lawsuit possibility and Mr. Anderson said an attorney has been hired and a letter has gone to all schools in Montana asking for donations toward the cost. He said the 7% and 7% proposal would greatly reduce chances for this lawsuit.

Representative Eudaily closed the hearing by saying that the threat of a lawsuit is a real issue and the people know that this legislation is needed. Without passage, we will be in more serious trouble. He spoke of sympathy with the amendments but did not want to endanger the bill and asked for full support.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:50 p.m.



Dan Harrington, Chairman

crf

DAILY ROLL CALL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

49th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1985

Date 2-4-85

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	✓		

01/03/85
 SCHOOL DISTRICT GENERAL FUND BUDGET CHANGES -- FY79 THRU FY85 -- PROJECTIONS THRU FY87
 (Special Education Omitted)
 SCHEDULE INCREASE % = 4.00 AND 4.00
 TOTAL--

YEAR	ANB	GENERAL FUND BUDGET***			PERCENT			GEN FUND MILLS			PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR			TAX, VAL., (billions)
		MGFBW	VOTED	TOTAL	per ANB	VOTED	DISTRICT	COUNTY	TOTAL	ANB	MGFBW	VOTED	TOTAL per ANB	
FY79	167651	174005053	66020708	239952392	1431.26	27.51	43.95	40	83.95	-2.61	4.75	21.76	9.44	12.37
FY80	163276	162277142	80386888	262598448	1608.31	30.61	52.08	40	92.08	-3.12	6.56	22.03	11.31	14.90
FY81	158175	194226587	98093573	292294062	1847.92	33.56	54.64	40	94.64	-2.43	15.01	4.92	11.62	14.40
FY82	154331	223381431	102918289	326251222	2113.97	31.55	52.33	40	92.33	-1.44	13.59	4.25	10.64	2.002705
FY83	152105	253732166	107290765	360972724	2373.18	29.72	47.04	40	87.04	-92	3.16	14.58	6.55	7.54
FY84	150705	261753122	122933897	384622538	2552.16	31.96	43.98	45	88.98	-35	3.53	17.94	8.15	2.224466
FY85*	151231	270988563	144987033	415952103	2750.44	34.86	49.14	45	94.14	-51	4.53	13.17	7.55	7.77
FY86**	152002	283275393	164085015	447360408	2943.13	36.68	54.24	45	99.24	-80	4.89	13.19	7.93	2.406118
FY87**	153222	297123762	185728454	482852216	3151.33	38.46	59.03	45	104.03				7.07	2.502363

ELEMENTARY--

YEAR	ANB	GENERAL FUND BUDGET***			PERCENT			GEN FUND MILLS			PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR			INFLATE FACTOR
		MGFBW	VOTED	TOTAL	per ANB	VOTED	DISTRICT	COUNTY	TOTAL	ANB	MGFBW	VOTED	TOTAL per ANB	
FY79	110291	104290367	39099221	143317965	1299.45	27.28	25.33	25	50.33	-2.57	4.36	21.75	9.11	11.99
FY80	107456	108832823	47604601	156371842	1455.22	30.44	30.02	25	55.02	-2.56	7.10	22.87	11.93	14.87
FY81	104700	116554866	58493811	175022398	1671.66	33.42	31.92	25	56.92	-63	17.23	1.92	12.11	12.82
FY82	104039	136639987	59616869	196211590	1885.94	30.38	29.84	25	54.84	-21	15.06	1.86	11.05	11.28
FY83	103823	157217206	60726890	217894432	2098.71	27.87	25.99	25	50.99	-32	4.63	14.46	7.36	7.02
FY84	104152	164493555	69505236	233934349	2246.09	29.71	23.91	28	51.91	-62	3.98	18.82	8.41	7.74
FY85*	104795	171041892	82582911	253601310	2419.98	32.56	27.46	28	55.46	-49	4.51	13.74	7.52	7.00
FY86**	105309	176755423	9397956	272683379	2589.37	34.45	29.87	28	57.87	-54	4.57	13.32	7.58	7.00
FY87**	105682	186918146	106442155	293360301	2770.63	36.28	32.55	28	60.55					

HIGH SCHOOL--

YEAR	ANB	GENERAL FUND BUDGET***			PERCENT			GEN FUND MILLS			PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR			INFLATE FACTOR
		MGFBW	VOTED	TOTAL	per ANB	VOTED	DISTRICT	COUNTY	TOTAL	ANB	MGFBW	VOTED	TOTAL per ANB	
FY79	57360	69714686	26921487	96634427	1694.70	27.86	18.62	15	33.62	-2.68	5.35	21.77	9.93	12.96
FY80	55820	73444319	32782287	106226606	1903.02	30.86	22.06	15	37.06	-4.20	5.76	20.80	10.40	15.24
FY81	53475	77671901	39599762	117271664	2193.02	33.77	22.72	15	37.72	-5.95	11.68	9.35	10.89	17.91
FY82	50292	86741444	43301420	130039632	2585.69	33.30	22.49	15	37.49	-4.00	11.27	7.53	10.03	14.61
FY83	42882	96514960	46563875	143078292	2963.39	32.54	21.05	15	36.05	-3.58	.77	14.74	5.32	9.23
FY84	46553	97259528	53428661	150688189	3236.92	35.46	20.07	17	37.07	-25	2.76	16.80	7.74	8.01
FY85*	46436	99946671	62404122	162350793	3496.23	38.44	21.68	17	38.68	-55	4.58	12.42	7.59	7.00
FY86**	46693	104519970	70157059	174677029	3740.96	40.16	24.36	17	41.36	-1.38	5.44	13.01	8.48	7.00
FY87**	47339	110205616	79286299	189491915	4002.83	41.84	26.48	17	43.48					

* Preliminary data.

** Projections.

***If MGFBW + VOTED does not equal the TOTAL, the difference is caused by some districts not using the full Permissive Amount.

(AI:Q02,F1:A1110)
 SCHEDULE INCREASE \$= .00 AND .00
 (Special Education Omitted)
 TOTAL

YEAR	ANB	GENERAL FUND BUDGET***			PERCENT			GEN FUND MILLS			PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR			TAX VAL. (billions)
		MGFBW	VOTED	TOTAL	per ANB	VOTED	DISTRICT	COUNTY	TOTAL	ANB	MGFBW	VOTED	TOTAL per ANB	
FY79	167651	174005053	66020708	239952392	1431.26	27.51	43.95	40	83.95	-2.61	4.75	21.76	9.44	12.37
FY80	163276	182277142	80386888	262598448	1608.31	30.61	52.08	40	92.08	-3.12	6.56	22.03	11.31	14.90
FY81	158175	194226587	98093573	292294062	1847.92	33.56	54.64	40	94.64	-2.43	15.01	4.92	11.62	14.40
FY82	154331	223381431	102918289	326251222	2113.97	31.55	52.33	40	92.33	-1.44	13.59	4.25	10.64	2.002705
FY83	152105	253732166	107290765	360972724	2373.18	29.72	47.04	40	87.04	-9.2	3.16	14.58	6.55	7.54
FY84	150705	261753122	122933897	384622358	2552.16	31.96	43.98	45	88.98	-35	3.53	17.94	8.15	7.77
FY85*	151231	270988563	144987033	415952103	2750.44	34.86	49.14	45	94.14	.51	.51	20.69	7.55	7.01
FY86**	152002	272380186	174980222	447360408	2943.13	39.11	57.82	45	102.82	.80	.85	18.95	7.93	2.406118
FY87**	153222	274707620	208144596	482852216	3151.33	43.11	66.11	45	111.11					2.502363

ELEMENTARY

YEAR	ANB	GENERAL FUND BUDGET***			PERCENT			GEN FUND MILLS			PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR			INFLATE FACTOR
		MGFBW	VOTED	TOTAL	per ANB	VOTED	DISTRICT	COUNTY	TOTAL	ANB	MGFBW	VOTED	TOTAL per ANB	
FY79	110291	104290367	39099221	143317965	1299.45	27.28	25.33	25	50.33	-2.57	4.36	21.75	9.11	11.99
FY80	107456	108832823	47604601	156371842	1455.22	30.44	30.02	25	55.02	-2.56	7.10	22.87	11.93	14.87
FY81	104700	116554586	58493811	175022398	1671.66	33.42	31.92	25	56.92	-63	17.23	1.92	12.11	12.82
FY82	104039	136639987	59616869	196211590	1885.94	30.38	29.84	25	54.84	-2.1	15.06	1.86	11.05	11.28
FY83	103823	157217206	60726890	217894432	2098.71	27.87	25.99	25	50.99	.32	4.63	14.46	7.36	7.02
FY84	104152	164493595	69505236	233934349	2246.09	29.71	23.91	28	51.91	.62	3.98	18.82	8.41	7.74
FY85*	104795	171041892	82582911	253601310	2419.98	32.56	27.46	28	55.46	.49	.49	22.06	7.52	7.00
FY86**	105309	171880215	100803164	272683379	2589.37	36.97	32.06	28	60.06	.54	.54	19.58	7.58	1.07**
FY87**	105682	172816333	120543968	293360301	2770.63	41.09	36.86	28	64.86					1.07**

HIGH SCHOOL

YEAR	ANB	GENERAL FUND BUDGET***			PERCENT			GEN FUND MILLS			PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR			INFLATE FACTOR
		MGFBW	VOTED	TOTAL	per ANB	VOTED	DISTRICT	COUNTY	TOTAL	ANB	MGFBW	VOTED	TOTAL per ANB	
FY79	57360	69714686	26921487	96634427	1684.70	27.86	18.62	15	33.62	-2.68	5.35	21.77	9.93	12.96
FY80	55820	73444319	32782287	106226606	1903.02	30.86	22.06	15	37.06	-4.20	5.76	20.80	10.40	15.24
FY81	53475	77671901	39599762	117271664	2193.02	33.77	22.72	15	37.72	-5.95	11.68	9.35	10.89	17.91
FY82	50292	86741444	43301420	130039632	2585.69	33.30	22.49	15	37.49	-4.00	11.27	7.53	10.03	14.61
FY83	48282	96514960	46563875	143078292	2963.39	32.54	21.05	15	36.05	-3.58	.77	14.74	5.32	9.23
FY84	46553	97259528	53428661	150688189	3236.92	35.46	20.07	17	37.07	-25	2.76	16.80	7.74	8.01
FY85*	46436	99946671	62404122	162350793	3496.23	38.44	21.68	17	38.68	.55	.55	18.87	7.59	1.07**
FY86**	46693	100499971	74177058	174677029	3740.96	42.47	25.76	17	42.76	1.38	1.38	18.10	8.48	7.00
FY87**	47339	101891287	87600628	189491915	4002.83	46.23	29.25	17	46.25					1.07**

* Preliminary data.
 ** Projections.
 ***If MGFBW + VOTED does not equal the TOTAL, the difference is caused by some districts not using the full Permissive Amount.

YEAR	ANB	MEBMY	VOIED	TOTAL	per ANB	PERCENT VOIED DISTRICT	GEN FUND MILLS COUNTY	TOTAL	ANB	MEBMY	VOIED	TOTAL	per ANB	TNY. VTL. (billions)
FY79	167651	174005053	66020708	239952392	1431.26	27.51	43.95	40	83.95	-2.61	4.75	21.76	9.44	12.37
FY80	163276	182277142	80386888	262598448	1608.31	30.61	52.08	40	92.03	-3.12	4.75	21.76	9.44	12.37
FY81	158175	194226587	98093573	292294062	1847.92	33.56	54.64	40	94.64	-2.43	6.56	22.03	11.31	14.90
FY82	154331	22381431	102918289	326251222	2113.97	31.55	52.33	40	92.33	-2.43	15.01	4.92	11.62	14.40
FY83	152105	253732166	107290765	360972724	2373.18	29.72	47.04	40	87.04	-1.44	13.59	4.25	10.64	2.002705
FY84	150705	261753122	122933897	345622538	2252.16	31.96	43.98	45	88.98	-.92	3.16	14.58	6.55	7.54
FY85*	151231	270988563	144987033	415952103	2750.44	34.86	49.14	45	94.14	.35	3.53	17.94	8.15	7.77
FY86**	152002	278917310	168443098	447360408	2943.13	37.65	55.67	45	100.67	.51	2.93	16.18	7.55	7.01
FY87**	153222	289739621	193112595	482852216	3151.33	39.99	61.36	45	106.36	.80	3.88	14.65	7.93	2.502363

ELEMENTARY--

YEAR	ANB	MEBMY	VOIED	TOTAL	per ANB	PERCENT VOIED DISTRICT	GEN FUND MILLS COUNTY	TOTAL	ANB	MEBMY	VOIED	TOTAL	per ANB	INFLATE FACTOR
FY79	110291	104290367	39099221	143317965	1299.45	27.28	25.33	25	50.33	-2.57	4.36	21.75	9.11	11.99
FY80	107456	108832823	47604601	156371842	1455.22	30.44	30.02	25	55.02	-2.56	7.10	22.87	11.93	11.9869
FY81	104700	116554686	58493811	175022398	1671.66	33.42	31.92	25	56.92	-2.56	7.10	22.87	11.93	11.9869
FY82	104039	136639987	59616869	196211590	1865.94	30.38	29.84	25	54.84	-.63	17.23	1.92	12.11	12.82
FY83	103823	157217206	60726890	217894432	2098.71	27.87	25.99	25	50.99	-.21	15.06	1.86	11.05	11.28
FY84	104152	164493595	69505236	233934349	2246.09	29.71	23.91	28	51.91	.32	4.63	14.46	7.36	7.02
FY85*	104795	171041892	82582911	253601310	2419.98	32.56	27.46	28	55.46	.62	3.98	18.82	8.41	7.74
FY86**	105309	176005340	96678039	272683379	2589.37	35.45	30.75	28	58.75	.49	2.90	17.07	7.52	7.00
FY87**	105882	182272843	111087458	293360301	2770.63	37.87	33.97	28	61.97	.54	3.56	14.90	7.58	7.00

HIGH SCHOOL--

YEAR	ANB	MEBMY	VOIED	TOTAL	per ANB	PERCENT VOIED DISTRICT	GEN FUND MILLS COUNTY	TOTAL	ANB	MEBMY	VOIED	TOTAL	per ANB	INFLATE FACTOR
FY79	57360	69714686	26921487	96634427	1684.70	27.86	18.62	15	33.62	-2.68	5.35	21.77	9.93	12.96
FY80	55820	73444319	32782287	106226606	1903.02	30.85	22.06	15	37.06	-4.20	5.76	20.80	10.40	15.24
FY81	53475	77671901	39599762	117271664	2193.02	33.77	22.72	15	37.72	-5.95	11.68	9.35	10.89	17.91
FY82	50292	86741444	48301420	130039632	2585.69	33.30	22.49	15	37.49	-4.00	11.27	7.53	10.03	14.61
FY83	48282	96514960	46563875	143078292	2963.39	32.54	21.05	15	36.05	-3.58	.77	14.74	5.32	9.23
FY84	46553	97259528	53428661	150688189	3236.92	35.46	20.07	17	37.07	-.25	2.76	16.80	7.74	8.01
FY85*	46436	99946671	62404122	162350793	3496.23	38.44	21.68	17	38.68	.55	2.97	15.00	7.59	7.00
FY86**	46693	102911971	71765058	174677029	3740.96	41.08	24.92	17	41.92	.138	4.43	14.30	8.48	7.00
FY87**	47339	107466779	82025137	189491915	4002.83	43.29	27.39	17	44.39					1.07**

* Preliminary data.

** Projections.

***If MEBMY + VOIED does not equal the TOTAL, the difference is caused by some districts not using the full Permissive Amount.

The funding problems facing Montana's schools appear not to come from a conspiracy to raise local property taxes but rather the problems come from a basic misunderstanding as to what Montana has decreed constitutes a minimum educational program and how that program should be financed. The misunderstanding of the requirements occurs in state school financing of the general fund budget which finances those general maintenance and operational costs of a district not financed by other funds established for special purposes.

State law 20-7-111 mandates that "the Board of Public Education shall define and specify the basic instructional program for pupils in public schools, and such program shall be set forth in the standards of accreditation." The Board of Public Education has fulfilled this mandate.

Another state law 20-9-303 defines "The term 'foundation program'" as the minimum operating expenditures, as established herein, that are sufficient to provide for the educational program of a school." The crux of the funding misunderstanding occurs from the failure of the foundation program to fully fund the requirements of the Standards Accreditation. State law 20-9-352 clearly shows that the foundation program and the permissive levy are separate. The foundation program alone should fund the required program of a school.

The following standards show which courses must be offered in all public schools. (See exhibit 1)

High School	Standard 402.8
Junior High	Standard 402.9
Elementary	Standard 403

Once the course requirements are established, teachers must be hired to teach those courses. The question remains, "How many?" The following standards give us a partial answer. See exhibit 2)

High School and Junior High	Elementary
Standard 304.1	Standard 305.1
Standard 304.2	Standard 305.2
Standard 304.3	Standard 305.3
Standard 304.4	Standard 305.4
Standard 304.5	Standard 305.5
Standard 304.6	

In addition to the teaching staff, accreditation standards or state law require certain other staff members, as listed below, to operate our school.

Superintendent (Exhibit 3)	State Law 20-4-401 Standard 203.1 Standard 202.7	
Principals (Exhibit 3)	Standard 204.1 Standard 204.2	
Librarians (Exhibit 4)	Standard 404.3 Standard 404.4	High School Elementary
Guidance (Exhibit 4)	Standard 406.2 Standard 407	High School Elementary
Custodians (Exhibit 4)	Standard 503.1 Standard 504.1 Standard 504.2	High School & Elementary
Secretaries (Exhibit)	Standard 207.1 State Law 20-3-324 (Records necessary to fulfill duties)	
Library Aide	Standard 404.3 Standard 404.4	
District Clerk	State Law 20-3-321	

Once the number of employees has been established, the next question becomes one of salary. School districts are forced to compete freely both with private industry and each other for teachers. The salaries are therefore set by competition. Other factors such as location and size may enter into the competition but the expected result is one that allows a district to compete with the other schools in Montana or with industry.

Non-certified staff members must be hired from the local community. Their salaries are also established by competition but are based on local norms.

Standards for accreditation also require certain other expenditures. Library standards are the most clearly stated budget requirement.

Library expenditures other than personnel: (See exhibit 5)

<u>HIGH SCHOOL</u>	<u>ELEMENTARY</u>
Standard 404.6	Standard 404.6

Expenditures for instructional materials are also required although the amounts are not as clearly designated as are the library expenditures: (See exhibit 50)

<u>ELEMENTARY</u>
Standard 403.2

EXHIBIT "1"

402. (8) The basic instructional program for each high school shall be at least 16 units of course work which shall include at least those given below:

- (a) Language arts: 4 units. The basic minimum program in the four skills of communication (speaking, listening, reading and writing) is required each year.
- (b) Social sciences: 2 units.
- (c) Mathematics: 2 units.
- (d) Science: 2 units.
- (e) Health and physical education: 1 unit. A school must offer at least a two-year program of physical education and specific instruction in health, the content to be adjusted to provide for earning one unit of credit during the two-year period. Students must take health and physical education for two years. Participation in interscholastic athletics cannot be utilized to meet this requirement.
- (f) Fine arts: 1 unit. Fine arts include music, art, drama.
- (g) Practical arts: 2 units. Practical arts include home economics education, industrial arts, business education and agriculture.
- (h) Two electives.

402. (9) Basic instructional program for junior high school, middle school, and grades 7 and 8 budgeted at high school rates must offer:

- (a) Language arts: 3 units in junior high and 2 units for middle school and 7th and 8th grades.
- (b) Social sciences: 3 units in junior high and 2 units in middle school and 7th and 8th grades.
- (c) Mathematics: mathematics offerings are to include both algebra and general math in grade 9, 3 units in junior high and 2 units in middle school and 7th and 8th grades.
- (d) Science: 3 units in junior high and 2 units in middle school and 7th and 8th grades.
- (e) Health and physical education: $\frac{1}{2}$ unit each year in junior high and $\frac{1}{2}$ unit each year in middle school and 7th and 8th grades.
- (f) Art: $\frac{1}{2}$ unit each year in junior high and $\frac{1}{2}$ unit each year in middle school and 7th and 8th grades.
- (g) Music: $\frac{1}{2}$ unit each year in junior high and $\frac{1}{2}$ unit each year in middle school and 7th and 8th grades.
- (h) Practical arts (includes home economics, industrial arts, business education and agriculture) $\frac{1}{2}$ unit each year in junior high and $\frac{1}{2}$ unit each year in middle school and 7th and 8th grades.

403. Basic Instructional Program: Elementary

- (1) An elementary school shall have a minimum educational program that includes the subject areas listed below:
 - (a) Language arts including reading, literature, writing, speaking, listening, spelling, penmanship and English.
 - (b) Arithmetic, written computation and problem solving.
 - (c) Science, ecology and conservation.
 - (d) Social sciences, including geography, history of the United States, history of Montana, agriculture and economics. Contemporary and historical traditions and values of American Indian culture may also be included.
 - (e) Fine arts, including music and art.
 - (f) Physical education.
 - (g) Safety, including fire prevention as outlined in state statutes.
 - (h) Health education.
 - (i) Weekly time allotments for each subject area are flexible; however, in grades 1, 2 and 3, the standard school day must consist of at least four hours. In grades 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, the standard school day must consist of at least six hours. Daily time allotments do not include time allotted for the lunch period, and time allotments should be scheduled to give balance to the educational program. Two recesses per day may be counted toward the standard school day. One recess per day may be counted as physical education if a planned activity supervised by a certified teacher is provided.
- (2) Basic instructional course material or textbooks in the fundamental skill areas of language arts, mathematics, science and social studies must be reviewed by authorities at intervals not exceeding five years. All instructional materials must be sequential and, in addition, must be compatible

304. Teacher Load: High School, Junior High School, Middle School and Grades 7 and 8 Budgeted at High School Rates

- 304.1 High schools and junior high schools shall employ at least four full-time equivalent certified teachers (including library and guidance personnel) in addition to the administrator of the school.
- 304.2 Middle schools and grades 7 and 8 budgeted at high school rates with 60 or more students shall employ at least three full-time equivalent certified teachers (including library and guidance personnel) in addition to the administrator of the school.
- 304.3 Grades 7 and 8 budgeted at high school rates with less than 60 students shall employ two and one-half full-time equivalent certified teachers (including library and guidance personnel) in addition to the administrator of the school.
- 304.4 Individual class size shall not exceed 30 students, except where schools are experimenting and have the approval of the state superintendent. Physical education and typing classes may have 45 students. Class size limits do not apply to instrumental music or choral groups.
- 304.5 No teacher shall have more than 28 clock hours of assigned student responsibility per week.
- 304.6 The number of students assigned a teacher per day shall not exceed 160. Typing and physical education classes shall be counted at two thirds of the actual enrollment. Study hall, regardless of size, shall be counted as 15 students. Student limits do not apply to instrumental music or choral groups. Library, guidance and study hall duties are assigned student responsibilities. However, in cases where a teacher is assigned full-time in these areas, the assignment may be for the entire day.

305. Teacher Load: Elementary Schools

- 305.1 In multi-grade classrooms, the maximum class load shall be as set forth below:
 - (a) Grades kindergarten, 1, 2, and 3: 20 students.
 - (b) Grades 4, 5, and 6: 24 students.
 - (c) Grades 7 and 8: 26 students.
- 305.2 Multi-grade classrooms that cross grade level boundaries (e.g., 3-4, 6-7) shall use the maximum of the lower grade.
- 305.3 In single-grade rooms, the maximum class load shall be as set forth below:
 - (a) No more than 24 students in kindergarten.
 - (b) No more than 26 students in grades 1 and 2.
 - (c) No more than 28 students in grades 3 and 4.
 - (d) No more than 30 students in grades 5 through 8.
- 305.4 In one-teacher schools, the maximum class load shall be 26 students.
- 305.5 No teacher shall have more than 28 clock hours of assigned student responsibility per week except for one- and two-teacher rural schools.

203. District Superintendent

- (1) Each school district operating both an elementary school and a high school must have a superintendent who shall be certified in accordance with state statutes and with the policies of the board of public education.
- (7) The board of trustees shall transact official business with professional personnel and other employees through the district superintendent of schools except as provided in section 39-31-101 through 39-31-304 of state law.

204. Principal

- (1) The principal shall be certified in accordance with the state statutes and with the policies of the board of public education.
- (2) Requirements for the services of principals are determined by enrollments of schools or school districts.
 - (a) Any school with an enrollment of fewer than 150 students and not under the supervision of a district superintendent shall provide for supervision at the minimum average of two days per teacher per year through the office of the county superintendent.
 - (b) In any school district with a combined elementary and secondary enrollment of more than 50 but less than 150 students and where the superintendent serves as both elementary and secondary principal, the superintendent shall devote half time to administration and supervision in both schools.

(c) In any school district where the combined elementary and secondary enrollment exceeds 150 but is less than 300, the superintendent may serve as half-time elementary or half-time high school principal. The district must employ a half-time elementary or high school principal or administrative assistant for the other unit in the district. The administrative assistant shall be defined as a person who holds a bachelor's degree and presents evidence of working toward the administrator's certificate on a planned program to be completed within five years of first assignment. The administrative assistant shall not supervise or evaluate staff or curriculum.

- (d) Any elementary or secondary school with an enrollment of 150 to 300 shall employ a principal (in addition to the superintendent) who shall devote half time to supervision and administration.
- (e) Any school with an enrollment exceeding 300 shall employ a principal (in addition to the superintendent) who shall devote full time to supervision and administration.
- (f) Any junior or senior high school with an enrollment of over 500 students shall employ an assistant principal who shall devote at least one half of each school day to supervision and administration.
- (g) Any elementary school with an enrollment of over 650 students shall employ an assistant principal who shall devote at least one half of each school day to supervision and administration.

EXHIBIT "4"

- (3) In high schools, junior high schools, middle schools and 7th and 8th grades funded at high school rates, the full-time or part-time librarian shall have a teaching certificate with a library endorsement and the library shall be housed in a central location.

- (a) In schools of 100 or fewer students, the librarian shall devote a minimum of 1 ½ hours or 2 periods per day in the library.
- (b) In schools of 101 to 300 students the librarian shall spend a minimum of 3 hours or 3 periods per day in the library.
- (c) In junior and senior high schools of 301 to 500 students, the librarian shall spend full-time in the library. One library aide shall be employed for each librarian, or the services of a student librarian or volunteer aide shall be available.
- (d) Junior and senior high schools of 501 students shall have a full-time librarian and additional librarians at the following ratio:

Enrollment	Librarian
501 to 1,000	1.5
1,001 to 1,500	2
1,501 to 2,000	2.5
2,001 to 2,500	3

One library aide shall be employed for each librarian, or the services of a student librarian or a volunteer aide shall be available.

- (4) Elementary schools with four or more teachers must assign a teacher with a minimum of nine credit hours in professional library training at a ratio of one full-time librarian to 800 students or a minimum of one hour per day, whichever is greater. In school districts employing a certified teacher with a library endorsement, a trained para-professional under the direct supervision of this librarian may be employed to meet this requirement.

406. Guidance and Counseling, High School, Junior High School, Middle School and 7th and 8th Grades Funded at High School Rates.

- (2) A minimum equivalent of one full-time counselor for each 400 students shall be provided. All schools must have a counselor assigned for at least one hour a day or five hours per week.

407. Guidance and Counseling: Elementary

- (1) Guidance and counseling services shall be provided.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

BUILDINGS, REMODELING AND IMPROVEMENTS, NEW EQUIPMENT

503. School Plant and Facilities

- (1) The school plant and facilities must be adequate for the number of students enrolled and for the curriculum offered. Facilities must be constructed and equipped to safeguard health and to protect students and staff against fire and other hazards. The local board of trustees or other designee shall review annually plant and facilities in cooperation with the local fire chief and the county sanitarian where such offices exist.
- (2) All high schools, regardless of enrollment, must have at least four general classrooms in addition to a study hall and a library. All rooms shall be neat, clean, well lighted, attractive and adequately heated and ventilated.
- (3) Schools must provide a special room with the necessary equipment for emergency nursing care and first aid.
- (4) Lunch rooms shall meet state standards for food handling establishments and the standards established by the superintendent of public instruction. (See Food Service Establishment Rules in Title 16, Chapter 10, Sub-Chapter 2 of the Administrative Rules of Montana.)
- (6) The furnishing and equipping of the school building shall be sufficient in quality and quantity to support a quality educational program. Hygienic requirements and adaptability to various school and classroom activities should be carefully considered in the selection of school equipment and materials. Adequate storage space, convenient to classrooms, should be provided for equipment and materials.
- (9) Minimum essential facilities must be available and accessible to all students.
- (10) Special education classrooms are in a school building and are in a regularly utilized school building comparable to regular classrooms within a district. Handicapped children are not discriminated against because of the lack of appropriate facilities.

504. Maintenance

- (1) The school grounds and buildings must be maintained in such manner so as to assure the health and safety of students and staff.
- (2) Custodial service and heating, lighting, ventilation, water supply and lavatories shall be such as to assure hygienic conditions for students and staff. Standards of the Public Accommodation and Consumer Safety section of Title 16, Chapter 10, Sub-Chapter 11 of the Administrative Rules of Montana must be met.

505. Safety

- (1) Fire drills should be conducted in accordance with state statutes.
- (2) Precautions for protection against disasters such as blizzards, fires, floods, earthquakes, bomb threats, or nuclear disasters must be taken throughout the buildings and grounds.
- (3) Safety precautions must be taken for the protection of students and staff against injuries in all buildings and on all grounds, particularly on playgrounds and in laboratories, shops and gymnasiums. Special provision must be made to protect students while operating power machinery.
- (4) Gas supply lines serving science laboratories, home economics rooms, shops or other rooms utilizing multiple outlets shall have a master shut-off valve that is readily accessible to the instructor or instructors in charge.
- (5) Home economics rooms, shops, offices and other rooms using electrically operated instructional equipment shall be supplied with a master electric switch readily accessible to the instructor or instructors in charge.

SUPERINTENDENT

203. District Superintendent

- (1) Each school district operating both an elementary school and a high school must have a superintendent who shall be certified in accordance with state statutes and with the policies of the board of public education.
- (2) The district superintendent shall be responsible for the selection and assignment of all school employees and for the administration and supervision of the educational program, subject to the approval of the board of trustees.

Requires 162 Superintendents

202. (7) The board of trustees shall transact official business with professional personnel and other employees through the district superintendent of schools except as provided in section 39-31-101 through 39-31-304 of state law.

State Law 20-4-401

- 204.2 (d) Any elementary or secondary school with an enrollment of 150 to 300 shall employ a principal (in addition to the superintendent) who shall devote half time to supervision and administration.

Requires 14 Superintendents

In nine (9) other cases that require an administrator, the individual is called a superintendent even though one is not required. This individual in each case is the only administrator and as such could be listed here or as a principal.

9

 State Total 185

204. (2) Requirements for the services of principals are determined by enrollments of schools or school districts.

(a) Any school with an enrollment of fewer than 150 students and not under the supervision of a district superintendent shall provide for supervision at the minimum average of two days per teacher per year through the office of the county superintendent.

(b) In any school district with a combined elementary and secondary enrollment of more than 50 but less than 150 students and where the superintendent serves as both elementary and secondary principal, the superintendent shall devote half time to administration and supervision in both schools.

Counted as Superintendents

(c) In any school district where the combined elementary and secondary enrollment exceeds 150 but is less than 300, the superintendent may serve as half-time elementary or half-time high school principal. The district must employ a half-time elementary or high school principal or administrative assistant for the other unit in the district. The administrative assistant shall be defined as a person who holds a bachelor's degree and presents evidence of working toward the administrator's certificate on a planned program to be completed within five years of first assignment. The administrative assistant shall not supervise or evaluate staff or curriculum.

Describes 29 School Districts = 14.5 F.T. Principals

(d) Any elementary or secondary school with an enrollment of 150 to 300 shall employ a principal (in addition to the superintendent) who shall devote half time to supervision and administration.

Describes 179 Schools = 179 Principals

(e) Any school with an enrollment exceeding 300 shall employ a principal (in addition to the superintendent) who shall devote full time to supervision and administration.

Describes 179 Schools = 179 Principals

(f) Any junior or senior high school with an enrollment of over 500 students shall employ an assistant principal who shall devote at least one half of each school

Describes 33 Schools = 33 Assistant Principals

- (g) Any elementary school with an enrollment of over 650 students shall employ an assistant principal who shall devote at least one half of each school day to supervision and administration.)

Describes 2 Schools = 2 Assistant Principals

State Total Principals = 372.5

Assistant Principals = 35.0

EXHIBIT 4
H.B. 79-211
2.4.85

COUNTY Beaverhead

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	3,703,998	1,645,348	44.5
Transportation	352,118	203,401	51.3
Bus Depreciation	60,528	46,029	76.1
Tuition	36,402	31,986	88.8
Retirement	388,041	417,939	98.7
Comprehensive Insurance	28,641	25,162	87.9
Total	4,569,728	2,369,865	51.9

COUNTY Big Horn

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	6,791,793	6,671,749	98.3
Transportation	502,960	352,520	70.1
Bus Depreciation	24,844	14,367	57.8
Tuition	15,681	15,579	99.3
Retirement	660,892	572,488	86.6
Comprehensive Insurance	143,635	80,615	56.1
Total	8,139,805	7,707,318	94.7

COUNTY Blaine

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	5,127,251	3,660,622	71.4
Transportation	444,347	332,001	74.8
Bus Depreciation	40,585	29,675	73.1
Tuition	26,065	25,503	97.8
Retirement	472,605	463,380	98.1
Comprehensive Insurance	31,627	28,047	88.7
Total	6,142,480	5,522,628	90.1

Part B

Required expenditures (Explanation on Part A)

Superintendents	- \$ 5,570,023	84-85
Principals	- 14,001,272	84-85
Librarians	- 6,633,623	83-84
+4% Inflation	- 6,898,968	84-85
Counselors	- 6,147,467	83-84
+4% Inflation	- 6,393,366	84-85
Teachers	- 140,884,104	83-84
+4% Inflation	- 146,519,468	84-85
Central Office Clerical	- 5,508,216	84-85
Building Level Clerical	- 6,630,800	84-85
Teaching Supplies & Textbooks	- 13,990,155	84-85
Library Expenditures	- 1,439,006	84-85
Custodial & Operation	- 41,401,926	84-85
Maintenance	- 15,852,316	84-85
Employee Health Insurance	- 18,372,197	84-85
Capital Outlay	- 17,457,759	84-85

TOTAL - \$300,035,472 Required to be funded by the
Foundation Program

Maintenance (Exhibit 4)

Salaries	\$ 4,656,414	
Replacement & Parts	5,013,310	
Instructional Equipment Maintenance	919	
Contracted Services	4,846,139	
<hr/>		
Total -	\$14,516,773	
5% inflation -	\$15,242,612	
4% inflation -	\$15,852,316	84-85

Employee Health Insurance (A salary item) (Exhibits 4-10)

1982-83	- \$16,824,356	
5% Inflation -	\$17,665,574	83-84
4% Inflation -	\$18,372,197	84-85

Capital Outlay (Exhibit 4)

Rental Land and Buildings	\$ 201,203	82-83
Sites	654,064	
Buildings	1,930,312	
Remodeling and Improvements	5,497,082	
New Equipment	5,433,430	
Other	1,318,487	
<hr/>		
Total -	\$15,034,578	
5% inflation -	\$16,786,307	83-84
4% inflation -	\$17,457,759	84-85

Central Office Clerical Salaries	- \$5,044,154	82-83
(Exhibit 11)	5% inflation - \$5,296,362	83-84
	4% inflation - \$5,508,216	84-85

Building Level Clerical Salaries	- \$6,072,161	82-83
	5% inflation - \$6,375,769	83-84
	4% inflation - \$6,630,800	84-85

Teaching Supplies & Textbooks	- \$12,811,497	82-83
(Exhibit 13)	5% inflation - \$13,452,072	83-84
	4% inflation - \$13,990,155	84-85

Part A

Exhibits 6-10 indicates the actual personnel or expenditures required by statute or accreditation standard. The following comparisons show the cost of the required personnel using 1984-85 salary figures.

Superintendents - $185 \times 37,382.71$ (average 84-85 salary for 96 class 1 and 2 superintendents and 53 class 3 superintendents) = \$5,570,023

Principals - $407.5 \times \$34,358.95$ (average salary 84-85 for 106 high school and junior high school principals and 206 elementary principals) = \$14,001,272.

Librarians - 178.34 high school and junior high school librarians $\times \$21,764$ (MEA average high school teacher's salary for 1983-84) = \$3,881,392

136.75 elementary librarians $\times 20,126$ (MEA average elementary school teacher salary for 1983-84) = \$2,752,231

Total Librarians - \$6,633,623

Counselors - 160.21 high school and junior high school counselors $\times \$21,764$ (MEA average high school teacher's salary for 1983-84) = \$3,486,810

132.2 elementary counselors were listed by the state for elementary schools for the 1983-84 school year $\times \$20,126$ (MEA average elementary school teacher's salary for 1983-84) = \$2,660,657

Total Counselors - \$6,147,467

Library Expenditures required - High School = \$708,069.80
Elementary = \$730,935.70

\$1,439,005.50

Teachers - $2,459.9$ high school teachers $\times \$21,764$ (MEA average high school teacher's salary for 1983-84) = \$53,537,263.60

$4,340$ elementary teachers $\times 20,126$ (MEA average elementary teacher's salary for 1983-84) = \$87,346,840

Total Teacher's Salaries = \$149,884,103.60

Other expenses required by Accreditation Standards
(Exhibit 4-12)

Custodial and Operation (1982-83) (Exhibit 4)

Salaries	\$17,654,259
Other Supplies and Expenses	3,392,921
Heat for Buildings	10,109,720
Utilities except Heat	6,756,951

Total -	\$37,913,851	
5% inflation -	39,809,544	83-84
4% inflation -	41,401,926	84-85

TEACHER AIDES

107. (1) Specialists, paraprofessionals and teacher aides employed in a school will be considered in the evaluation of the entire school program for accreditation purposes. In cases where class enrollment is in excess of minimum standards, consideration will be given in determining the severity of deviation for those schools employing specialists, paraprofessionals and teacher aides.

TEXTBOOK EXPENDITURES

20-7-601. Free textbook provisions. (1) The trustees of each district shall provide free textbooks to the public school pupils of the district. The trustees shall purchase such textbooks at the expense of the district and loan them to such pupils free of charge, subject to the textbook damage policy of the trustees.

(2) For the purpose of this section only, textbooks shall not include those books or manuals which are rendered unusable as a result of having pages designed to be written upon or removed during the course of the study they serve. When the parents of a pupil attending a school of the district so request, such textbooks shall be sold to them at cost.

History: Ea. 75-7602 by Sec. 394, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7602.

Cross-References

Free education to be provided, Art. X, sec. 1,
Mont. Const.

20-7-602. Textbook selection and adoption. Textbooks shall be selected by the district superintendent or by the school principal if there is no district superintendent. Such selections shall be subject to the approval of the trustees. In districts not employing a district superintendent or principal, the trustees shall select and adopt the textbooks on the basis of recommendations of the county superintendent.

History: Ea. 75-7603 by Sec. 395, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7603.

ACCREDITATION STANDARD (Elementary)

403. (2) Basic instructional course material or textbooks in the fundamental skill areas of language arts, mathematics, science and social studies must be reviewed by authorities at intervals not exceeding five years. All instructional materials must be sequential and, in addition, must be compatible with previous and future offerings.

CLERICAL SALARIES

207. Student Records

- (1) Each school shall keep a permanent file of students' records which shall include the name and address of the student, parent or guardian, birth date, academic work completed, level of achievement (grades, standardized achievement tests), immunization record as per 20-5-406, MCA, and attendance data of the student. Student records shall be kept in a fireproof file or vault in the school building or for rural schools, in the county superintendent's office. Each school district shall establish policies and procedures for the use and transfer of student records which are in compliance with state and federal laws which assure that an individual's privacy is respected.
- (2) All inactive permanent records from a school that closes shall be sent to the county superintendent or the appropriate county official.
- (3) **Special Education Records**
 - (a) Each school shall maintain a separate records file for each student receiving special education and/or related services. As a minimum, each record will contain a current referral form, permission for evaluation, child study team report with accompanying evaluation data, individualized education program and permission for program placement.
 - (b) Records will be maintained in confidential manner to include secure storage.
 - (c) Each district shall establish written procedures for the destruction of confidential records. Records are to be kept for a minimum of five years after termination of special education services or after age 18 or legal age.

20-3-324. Powers and duties. As prescribed elsewhere in this title, the trustees of each district shall have the power and it shall be their duty to perform the following duties or acts:

(1) employ or dismiss a teacher, principal, or other assistant upon the recommendation of the district superintendent, the county high school principal, or other principal as the board may deem necessary, accepting or rejecting such recommendation as the trustees shall in their sole discretion determine, in accordance with the provisions of Title 20, chapter 4;

(2) employ and dismiss administrative personnel, clerks, secretaries, teacher aides, custodians, maintenance personnel, school bus drivers, food service personnel, nurses, and any other personnel deemed necessary to carry out the various services of the district;

(3) administer the attendance and tuition provisions and otherwise govern the pupils of the district in accordance with the provisions of the pupils chapter of this title;

(4) call, conduct, and certify the elections of the district in accordance with the provisions of the school elections chapter of this title;

(5) participate in the teachers' retirement system of the state of Montana in accordance with the provisions of the teachers' retirement system chapter of Title 19;

(6) participate in district boundary change actions in accordance with the provisions of the districts chapter of this title;

(7) organize, open, close, or acquire isolation status for the schools of the district in accordance with the provisions of the school organization part of this title;

(8) adopt and administer the annual budget or an emergency budget of the district in accordance with the provisions of the school budget system part of this title;

(9) conduct the fiscal business of the district in accordance with the provisions of the school financial administration part of this title;

(10) establish the ANB, foundation program, permissive levy, additional levy, cash reserve, and state impact aid amount for the general fund of the district in accordance with the provisions of the general fund part of this title;

(11) establish, maintain, budget, and finance the transportation program of the district in accordance with the provisions of the transportation parts of this title;

(12) issue, refund, sell, budget, and redeem the bonds of the district in accordance with the provisions of the bonds parts of this title;

(13) when applicable, establish, financially administer, and budget for the tuition fund, retirement fund, building reserve fund, adult education fund, nonoperating fund, school food services fund, miscellaneous federal programs fund, building fund, housing and dormitory fund, traffic education fund, and interlocal cooperative agreement fund in accordance with the provisions of the other school funds parts of this title;

(14) when applicable, administer any interlocal cooperative agreement, gifts, legacies, or devises in accordance with the provisions of the miscellaneous financial parts of this title;

(15) hold in trust, acquire, and dispose of the real and personal property of the district in accordance with the provisions of the school sites and facilities part of this title;

(16) operate the schools of the district in accordance with the provisions of the school calendar part of this title;

(17) establish and maintain the instructional services of the schools of the district in accordance with the provisions of the instructional services, textbooks, vocational education, and special education parts of this title;

(18) establish and maintain the school food services of the district in accordance with the provisions of the school food services parts of this title;

(19) make such reports from time to time as the county superintendent, superintendent of public instruction, and board of public education may

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

404. (6) After a school library has assembled the minimum collection, the annual expenditure for the library collection, exclusive of textbooks and audiovisual materials, must meet the minimum expenditures given below:

Funding: high school, junior high school, middle school and 7th and 8th grades funded at high school rates:

50 or fewer students	\$ 900	---	44 schools x \$900=\$39,600		
51-100	1,440	---	40 schools x \$1,440=\$57,600	1 school at \$1,755	
101-200	1,800	---	57 schools x \$1,800=\$102,600		
201-500	3,600	---	39 schools x \$3,600=\$140,400	+ 9 schools at 36,531	
or \$9 per student, whichever is greater.					
501-1,000	5,400	---	9 schools x \$5,400=\$48,600	+ 2 schools at 12,987.	
or \$7.20 per student, whichever is greater.					
1,001-1,800	7,200	---	2 schools x \$7,200=\$14,400	+ 4 schools at 34,605	
or \$6.30 per student, whichever is greater.					
1,800 +	10,800	---	0 schools	= 0 + 6 schools at \$106,158.60	
or \$5.40 per student, whichever is greater.					
			Total required = \$595,237.40		

A minimum of \$1.80 per student shall be expended for media software.

Total required = \$112,832.40

Funding: Elementary

300 or fewer students—\$8.10 per student or \$180, whichever is greater.

311 schools total = \$190,275.40

Over 300—\$2,430 plus \$4.50 per student over 300 enrollment.

71 schools total = 379,562.70

A minimum of \$1.80 per student shall be expended for media software.

Total required = 161,097.70

Total for State = \$1,439,005.60

COUNSELORS

406. (2) A minimum equivalent of one full-time counselor for each 400 students shall be provided. All schools must have a counselor assigned for at least one hour a day or five hours per week.

(3) A separate room specifically designed for guidance and counseling shall be provided.

(a) Adequate space and facilities for clerical assistance shall be provided.

(b) A guidance library shall be provided which is available to all students.

One counselor for each 400 students must be provided but no less than 5 hours in a 30 hour week = 16.7%

16.7% of 400 students = 66.8 students

60 schools with 67 or fewer students =
60 x .167 = 10.02 counselors

25 schools with 68-100 students =
25 x .21 FTE = 5.25 counselors

31 schools with 101-150 students =
31 X .31 FTE = 9.61 counselors

26 schools with 151-200 students =
26 x .44 FTE = 11.44 counselors

14 schools with 201-250 students =
14 x .56 FTE = 7.84 counselors

13 schools with 251-300 students =
13 x .69 FTE = 8.97 counselors

9 schools with 301-350 students =
9 x .81 FTE = 7.29 counselors

6 schools with 351-399 students =
6 x .94 FTE = 5.64 counselors

46 schools with 400 or more students =
94.15 counselors

400 or more	94.15
fewer than 400	<u>66.06</u>
Total State	160.21

407. Guidance and Counseling: Elementary

- (1) Guidance and counseling services shall be provided.

No specific number is required. 132.2 counselors were listed by the state for elementary schools for the 1983-84 school year.

LIBRARIAN

404. (3) In high schools, junior high schools, middle schools and 7th and 8th grades funded at high school rates, the full-time or part-time librarian shall have a teaching certificate with a library endorsement and the library shall be housed in a central location.

- (a) In schools of 100 or fewer students, the librarian shall devote a minimum of 1½ hours or 2 periods per day in the library.

Describes 86 schools x .28FTE = 24.08 Librarians

- (b) In schools of 101 to 300 students the librarian shall spend a minimum of 3 hours or 3 periods per day in the library.

Describes 78 Schools x .42 FTE = 32.76 Librarians

- (c) In junior and senior high schools of 301 to 500 students, the librarian shall spend full-time in the library. One library aide shall be employed for each librarian, or the services of a student librarian or volunteer aide shall be available.

Describes 30 Schools x 1 FTE = 30 Librarians

- (d) Junior and senior high schools of 501 students shall have a full-time librarian and additional librarians at the following ratio:

Enrollment	Librarian
------------	-----------

501 to 1,000	1.5 ---Describes 19 Schools x 2.5 FTE = 47.5 Librarians
1,001 to 1,500	2 ---Describes 10 Schools x 3.0 FTE = 30.0 Librarians
1,501 to 2,000	2.5 ---Describes 4 Schools x 3.5 FTE = 14.0 Librarians
2,001 to 2,500	3

One library aide shall be employed for each librarian, or the services of a student librarian or a volunteer aide shall be available.

178.34 Librarians

- (4) Elementary schools with four or more teachers must assign a teacher with a minimum of nine credit hours in professional library training at a ratio of one full-time librarian to 800 students or a minimum of one hour per day, whichever is greater. In school districts employing a certified teacher with a library endorsement, a trained para-professional under the direct supervision of this librarian may be employed to meet this requirement.

Describes:

300 Schools x .14	FTE = 42 Librarians
91 Schools x .25	FTE = 22.75 Librarians
76 Schools x .375	FTE = 28.5 Librarians
54 Schools x .5	FTE = 27 Librarians
19 Schools x .625	FTE = 11.875 Librarians
5 Schools x .75	FTE = 3.75 Librarians
1 School x .875	FTE = .875 Librarians

136.75 Librarians

178.34

136.75

State Total

315.09

	1-50			Over 50			Over 100			Over 300		
	Sec.	Schools	Teachers %	Sec.	Schools	Teachers %	Sec.	Schools	Teachers %	Sec.	Schools	Teachers %
Agriculture	62	18	12.4	5.2	62	16	12.4	4.8	181	42	36.2	4.9
Business	175	40	35	14.7	167	32	33.4	12.8	398	59	79.6	10.9
Consumer Ed.	3	3	.6	.2	3	3	.6	.2	8	8	1.6	.2
Computer Ed.	15	10	3	1.2	16	14	3.2	1.2	35	30	7	1
Career Ed.	2	2	.4	.2	1	1	.2	.1	13	11	2.6	.4
Distributive Ed.					1	1	.2	.1	4	2	.8	.1
Eng. & Lang. Arts	187	41	37.4	15.7	202	31	40.4	15.5	664	59	132.8	18.1
Fine Arts	109	37	21.8	9.2	119	32	23.8	9.1	330	58	66	9
Consumer Home.	58	23	11.6	4.9	112	32	22.4	8.6	227	54	45.4	6.2
Health	24	15	4.8	2	12	9	2.4	.9	61	18	12.2	1.7
Industrial Arts	79	24	15.8	6.6	101	23	20.2	7.8	286	51	57.2	7.8
Mathematics	159	41	31.8	13.4	157	33	31.4	12.1	429	60	85.8	11.7
Science	142	41	28.4	11.9	144	33	28.8	11.1	422	59	84.4	11.5
Physical Ed.	51	31	10.2	4.3	69	30	13.8	5.3	208	51	41.6	5.7
Social Studies	117	40	23.4	9.8	132	33	26.4	10.1	384	58	76.8	10.5
Trades & Industry	6	2	1.2	.5	4	1	.8	.3	12	5	2.4	.3
TOTAL	1189	42	237.8	100	1302	33	260.4	100	3662	60	732.4	100
Adjusted for 7 & 8			237.8				260.4				717	

Total Secondary Teachers required = 2890.2

The above figures are based on the 1981-82 second semester schedules for high schools and junior high schools in Montana.

The teacher totals are based on one teacher per five sections of course work.

Other courses are listed on the full report from the Office of Public Instruction. Only the required offerings are listed in this chart.

<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>(No of teacher required per school)</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>(No. of Schools)</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>Total No. of Teachers</u>
0-18	1		125		125
19-42	2		53		106
43-66	3		35		105
67-90	4		35		140
91-114	5		28		140
115-138	6		22		132
139-152	7		16		112
153-176	8		26		208
177-200	9		17		153
201-224	10		22		220
225-248	11		27		297
249-251	12		3		36
252-279	9		35		315
280-306	10		21		210
307-333	11		26		286
334-360	12		15		180
361-387	13		24		312
388-414	14		17		238
415-441	15		12		180
442-468	16		7		112
469-495	17		13		221
496-522	18		3		54
523-549	19		3		57
550-576	20		11		220
577-603	21		3		63
604-631	22		-0-		-0-
632-658	23		4		92
659-685	24		-0-		-0-
686-712	25		-0-		-0-
713-739	26		1		26
			<hr/> 604		<hr/> 4340

Guidelines for figuring elementary teacher numbers:

1. Enrollments in multi grade combination classrooms are:

K, 1, 2, 3	20
4, 5, 6	24
7, 8	26

2. The average of 20, 24, and 26 is 24. Therefore, 24 is used as the increment to increase class size.

3. Enrollment in single grade classrooms are:

K	24
1-2	26
3-4	28
5-8	30

4. The average of 24, 26, 28, and 30 is 27. Therefore, 27 is used as the increment to increase class size.

5. An assumption is made that multi grade combination classrooms are utilized until an enrollment of 252 is reached. At 252 there would be one sections of each grade level. i.e.:

K	24
1	26
2	26
3	28
4	28
5	30
6	30
7	30
8	30

TOTAL K-8	252
-----------	-----

6. Consequently, the increments from 18 to 251 are units of 24. From 252 on up the increments are units of 27.
7. The 7-9 junior high school enrollments were multiplied by .66 to get an approximate 7-8 grade enrollment.
8. By making these assumptions the totals are hedged on the conservation side. i.e. no schools are required to have more than these numbers of teachers. However, some schools could have fewer.

EXHIBIT C
H.B. 79 - 211
2-4-85Sources of Information - attached chart

The information for 1974-75 through 1984-85 shown above the double horizontal line is factual information obtained from the Office of Public Instruction, Montana Taxpayers Association, U.S. Department of Labor, National Education Association, and the Montana Education Association.

The information for 1985-87 shown below the double horizontal line is projected information. The enrollment (ANB) figures in column 9 were projected by the Office of Public Instruction. The general fund budget amounts in column 5 were projected by the Office of Public Instruction and were concurred in by MEA as being realistic projections.

Projections for 1985-86 and 1986-87

Based on the ANB projections in column 9 and the general fund budget projections in column 5, the remaining information was calculated for four levels of budget schedule adjustments.

7% and 7% - hold the line - status quo - maintain present level of equalization

The projections show that a 7% increase in the budget schedules for each of the next two years would keep the funding burden proportionately the same as it is for 1984-85.

The foundation program (column 2), permissive (column 3), and voted levy (column 4) would increase at approximately the same rate as the total general fund budget (column 5). The increase is distributed evenly between state funding and property taxes. The percent of the general fund budget obtained from voted property taxes (column 8) would remain at 34.9% for the biennium.

4% and 4% - lose ground - shift heavier burden to property taxes - reduce level of equalization

The projections show that a 4% increase in the budget schedules for each of the next two years would decrease state support and increase the reliance on property taxes. The annual rate of increase in the state supported foundation program and permissive portions would be 4.5% to 4.9% while the voted portion would have to increase at a 13.2% rate. The percent of the general fund budget obtained from voted property taxes would increase to 38.5%.

2.4% and 3% - same as the 4% and 4% - only more so

The projections show that a 2.4% increase the first year would cause a lesser increase in state funding at 2.9% and a greater increase in the voted levy at 16.2%. This would increase the portion of voted property taxes from 34.9% to 37.7% of the total general fund amount.

A 3% increase the next year would provide a 3.9% increase in state funding and a 14.6% increase in the voted levy amount. The voted property tax amount would increase to 40% of the total general fund budget.

0% and 0% - disaster - incite a taxpayer rebellion - drastic reduction in level of equalization

Practically the entire burden would be shifted to 20.7% and 19.0% increases in the voted property taxes. The voted portion of the total general fund budget would increase to 39.1% and 43.1%. The share of equalization would be drastically reduced.

COUNTY Glacier

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	8,794,411	6,260,005	71.2
Transportation	570,362	366,586	64.3
Bus Depreciation	67,480	52,253	77.4
Tuition	807	305	37.8
Retirement	958,681	958,369	100
Comprehensive Insurance	86,572	84,609	97.7
Total	10,478,313	7,722,127	73.7

COUNTY Yellowstone

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	47,476,946	20,124,200	42.4
Transportation	2,217,744	1,376,740	62.1
Bus Depreciation	42,240	38,139	90.3
Tuition	249,641	40,810	16.3
Retirement	5,545,847	5,370,575	96.8
Comprehensive Insurance	466,649	409,027	87.7
Total	55,999,067	27,359,491	48.9

COUNTY State Totals

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	382,058,633	190,410,765	49.9
Transportation	25,023,020	17,348,108	69.4
Bus Depreciation	3,046,654	2,360,557	77.5
Tuition	1,248,650	880,692	70.5
Retirement	40,653,589	39,130,426	96.3
Comprehensive Insurance	3,996,875	3,485,894	87.2
Total	456,027,421	253,616,442	55.7

COUNTY Hill

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	9,540,089	5,488,742	57.6
Transportation	673,009	501,381	74.5
Bus Depreciation	129,983	102,514	78.9
Tuition	19,601	18,634	95.1
Retirement	914,706	905,858	99.0
Comprehensive Insurance	45,021	41,491	92.2
Total	11,322,409	7,058,620	62.4

COUNTY Gallatin

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	16,026,307	6,525,775	40.8
Transportation	1,484,046	1,047,888	70.7
Bus Depreciation	87,489	58,395	66.7
Tuition	3,546	731	20.6
Retirement	1,901,381	1,877,636	98.8
Comprehensive Insurance	160,175	136,818	85.4
Total	19,662,944	9,647,243	49.1

COUNTY Garfield

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	918,382	501,599	54.7
Transportation	126,438	69,031	54.6
Bus Depreciation	4,961	4,400	88.7
Tuition	5,729	6,403	111.8
Retirement	92,902	85,414	91.9
Comprehensive Insurance	15,938	15,440	96.9
Total	1,164,350	1,082,297	92.9

COUNTY Sweet Grass

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	1,446,678	661,157	45.7
Transportation	115,565	63,782	55.2
Bus Depreciation	29,934	17,178	57.4
Tuition	735	688	93.6
Retirement	174,152	170,760	98.1
Comprehensive Insurance	19,185	17,272	90.0
Total	1,786,249	930,837	53.0

COUNTY Golden Valley

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	788,580	362,394	46.0
Transportation	100,438	76,911	76.6
Bus Depreciation	5,605	2,362	42.1
Tuition	-0-	-0-	-0-
Retirement	84,773	84,773	100
Comprehensive Insurance	8	8	100
Total	979,404	526,448	53.8

COUNTY Granite

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	1,494,237	536,783	36.0
Transportation	145,369	112,741	77.6
Bus Depreciation	13,048	11,642	89.2
Tuition	373	340	91.2
Retirement	168,688	168,688	100
Comprehensive Insurance	21,444	19,178	89.4

COUNTY Sheridan

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	4,005,234	3,603,352	90.0
Transportation	456,017	347,574	76.2
Bus Depreciation	116,423	104,755	90.0
Tuition	-0-	-0-	-0-
Retirement	367,868	364,994	99.2
Comprehensive Insurance	39,195	38,122	97.3
Total	4,984,737	4,458,797	90.0

COUNTY Silver Bow

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	18,751,630	8,434,296	44.9
Transportation	512,032	404,936	79.1
Bus Depreciation	197,547	183,852	93.1
Tuition	4,095	3,438	84.0
Retirement	2,314,089	2,309,780	99.8
Comprehensive Insurance	175,204	156,660	89.4
Total	21,954,597	11,492,962	53.0

COUNTY Stillwater

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	3,134,545	1,312,526	41.8
Transportation	242,223	191,546	79.1
Bus Depreciation	44,782	41,109	91.8
Tuition	-0-	-0-	-0-
Retirement	331,763	330,671	99.7
Comprehensive Insurance	58,296	57,476	98.6
Total	3,811,609	1,933,328	50.7

COUNTY Wheatland

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	1,286,628	646,446	50.2
Transportation	151,867	117,892	77.7
Bus Depreciation	938	938	100
Tuition	-0-	-0-	-0-
Retirement	116,740	119,489	102.4
Comprehensive Insurance	22,897	21,956	95.9
Total	1,579,070	906,721	57.5

COUNTY Wibaux

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	866,753	825,331	95.1
Transportation	91,131	67,079	73.6
Bus Depreciation	14,006	11,154	79.6
Tuition	2,222	2,052	92.3
Retirement	102,294	101,248	99.0
Comprehensive Insurance	9,080	8,899	98.0
Total	1,085,486	1,015,763	93.6

COUNTY Sanders

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	4,272,065	1,800,708	42.2
Transportation	491,706	340,486	69.2
Bus Depreciation	44,777	34,996	78.2
Tuition	2,928	2,431	83.0
Retirement	480,968	472,518	98.2
Comprehensive Insurance	129,454	122,143	94.4
Total			

COUNTY Toole

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	3,333,710	3,126,449	93.8
Transportation	180,738	267,184	74.8
Bus Depreciation	60,697	55,185	90.9
Tuition	6,727	6,550	97.4
Retirement	303,528	294,958	97.2
Comprehensive Insurance	24,960	23,651	94.8
Total	3,910,360	3,773,977	55.3

COUNTY Treasure

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	627,496	354,426	56.5
Transportation	81,409	59,307	72.8
Bus Depreciation	-0-	-0-	-0-
Tuition	763	688	90.2
Retirement	57,367	57,367	100
Comprehensive Insurance	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total	767,035	471,788	61.6

COUNTY Valley

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	6,510,359	3,701,801	56.8
Transportation	474,178	337,849	71.2
Bus Depreciation	123,990	87,842	70.8
Tuition	24,402	22,638	92.8
Retirement	738,176	730,686	99.0
Comprehensive Insurance	74,411	62,602	84.1
Total			

COUNTY Toole

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	3,333,710	3,126,449	93.8
Transportation	180,738	267,184	74.8
Bus Depreciation	60,697	55,185	90.9
Tuition	6,727	6,550	97.4
Retirement	303,528	294,958	97.2
Comprehensive Insurance	24,960	23,651	94.8
Total	3,910,360	3,773,977	55.3

COUNTY Treasure

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	627,496	354,426	56.5
Transportation	81,409	59,307	72.8
Bus Depreciation	-0-	-0-	-0-
Tuition	763	688	90.2
Retirement	57,367	57,367	100
Comprehensive Insurance	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total	767,035	471,788	61.6

COUNTY Valley

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	6,510,359	3,701,801	56.8
Transportation	474,178	337,849	71.2
Bus Depreciation	123,990	87,842	70.8
Tuition	24,402	22,638	92.8
Retirement	738,176	730,686	99.0
Comprehensive Insurance	74,411	62,602	84.1
Total			

COUNTY Roosevelt

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	8,449,087	6,233,959	73.8
Transportation	493,088	344,750	70.0
Bus Depreciation	113,061	97,858	86.6
Tuition	24,799	23,561	95.0
Retirement	787,092	780,297	99.1
Comprehensive Insurance	44,534	38,682	86.9
Total	9,911,661	7,519,107	75.9

COUNTY Rosebud

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	9,055,821	8,262,354	91.3
Transportation	553,654	407,914	73.7
Bus Depreciation	161,445	142,910	88.5
Tuition	2,725	2,565	94.1
Retirement	1,034,256	995,528	96.3
Comprehensive Insurance	118,635	83,349	70.3
Total	10,926,536	9,894,620	90.6

COUNTY Teton

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	3,290,982	1,601,803	48.7
Transportation	332,715	233,181	70.1
Bus Depreciation	54,270	38,609	71.1
Tuition	11,160	9,955	89.2
Retirement	337,426	330,746	98.0
Comprehensive Insurance	56,496	43,072	76.2
Total	4,083,049	2,357,366	57.7

COUNTY Prairie

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	908,289	419,031	46.2
Transportation	128,999	68,918	53.5
Bus Depreciation	21,629	14,612	67.6
Tuition	8,477	7,638	90.1
Retirement	108,443	44,811	41.3
Comprehensive Insurance	242	186	76.9
Total	1,176,079	556,196	47.3

COUNTY Ravalli

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	10,024,782	2,095,324	21.0
Transportation	622,327	453,250	72.9
Bus Depreciation	105,557	81,004	76.7
Tuition	953	647	67.9
Retirement	1,117,847	966,961	86.5
Comprehensive Insurance	77,906	68,901	88.4
Total	11,949,372	3,666,087	30.7

COUNTY Richland

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	7,690,126	7,150,591	93.0
Transportation	843,294	530,288	62.7
Bus Depreciation	68,522	57,852	84.4
Tuition	19,098	17,568	92.0
Retirement	735,645	637,449	86.7
Comprehensive Insurance	54,424	47,607	87.5
Total	9,411,112	8,989,755	95.7

COUNTY Pondera

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	3,659,982	2,259,833	61.8
Transportation	322,996	231,772	71.8
Bus Depreciation	72,044	54,851	76.1
Tuition	4,566	4,396	96.3
Retirement	403,721	395,857	98.1
Comprehensive Insurance	48,475	46,849	96.6
Total	4,511,784	2,993,558	66.4

COUNTY Powder River

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	1,731,988	1,458,263	84.2
Transportation	284,303	169,707	59.7
Bus Depreciation	14,085	9,400	66.7
Tuition	23,782	23,698	99.6
Retirement	149,443	144,237	96.5
Comprehensive Insurance	18,707	15,565	83.2
Total	2,222,308	1,820,870	82

COUNTY Powell

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	2,813,057	1,218,016	43.3
Transportation	267,054	163,129	61.1
Bus Depreciation	83,184	55,201	66.4
Tuition	4,687	4,078	87.0
Retirement	309,697	296,609	95.8
Comprehensive Insurance	39,293	33,690	85.7
Total	3,509,972	1,770,723	50.5

COUNTY Park

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	6,092,051	1,957,279	32.2
Transportation	381,351	220,248	57.8
Bus Depreciation	65,001	46,489	71.5
Tuition	7,829	6,542	83.6
Retirement	720,173	706,597	98.1
Comprehensive Insurance	114,879	90,100	78.4
Total	7,381,284	3,027,255	41.1

COUNTY Petroleum

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	527,315	219,524	41.7
Transportation	104,296	58,206	55.9
Bus Depreciation	4,063	3,793	93.4
Tuition	17	17	100
Retirement	39,826	39,826	100
Comprehensive Insurance	12,946	12,097	93.4
Total	688,463	333,463	48.5

COUNTY Phillips

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	3,133,474	2,405,523	76.8
Transportation	377,936	261,020	69.2
Bus Depreciation	32,269	29,679	92.0
Tuition	9,731	8,933	91.8
Retirement	281,889	282,013	100
Comprehensive Insurance	24,981	24,124	96.6
Total	3,860,280	3,011,292	78.1

COUNTY Mineral

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	2,248,930	716,371	31.9
Transportation	224,734	131,788	58.7
Bus Depreciation	53,261	39,298	73.8
Tuition	---	---	---
Retirement	265,121	264,415	99.7
Comprehensive Insurance	39,273	33,602	85.6
Total	2,831,319	1,185,474	41.9

COUNTY Missoula

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	29,059,523	12,605,230	43.4
Transportation	1,687,785	1,273,825	75.5
Bus Depreciation	26,632	11,914	44.7
Tuition	18,407	71,168	93.3
Retirement	3,215,077	3,134,203	97.5
Comprehensive Insurance	259,625	239,899	92.4
Total	34,267,049	17,282,689	50.5

COUNTY Musselshell

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	2,605,960	2,384,939	91.6
Transportation	191,651	127,148	66.4
Bus Depreciation	57,550	50,277	87.4
Tuition	23,453	21,231	90.5
Retirement	289,200	287,840	99.5
Comprehensive Insurance	---	---	---

COUNTY Madison

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	2,818,659	1,343,583	47.7
Transportation	319,388	240,135	75.2
Bus Depreciation	48,118	36,954	76.8
Tuition	22,590	21,192	93.8
Retirement	313,077	304,715	97.3
Comprehensive Insurance	37,528	34,632	92.3
Total	3,559,360	1,981,211	55.7

COUNTY McCone

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	1,539,647	969,283	63.0
Transportation	239,325	170,378	71.2
Bus Depreciation	21,754	9,243	42.5
Tuition	59,971	56,145	93.6
Retirement	164,620	163,061	99.1
Comprehensive Insurance	38,237	37,859	99.0
Total	2,063,554	1,405,969	68.2

COUNTY Meagher

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	1,092,479	604,992	55.4
Transportation	52,462	38,453	73.3
Bus Depreciation	9,507	8,352	87.9
Tuition	-0-	-0-	-0-
Retirement	104,998	104,998	100
Comprehensive Insurance	2,688	2,456	91.4
Total	1,262,134	759,251	60.2

COUNTY Lewis & Clark

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	20,651,890	7,146,674	34.7
Transportation	780,734	529,434	67.9
Bus Depreciation	22,784	14,812	65.0
Tuition	419,700	305,466	72.8
Retirement	2,266,176	2,175,077	96.0
Comprehensive Insurance	175,599	152,211	86.7
Total	24,316,883	10,323,674	42.5

COUNTY Liberty

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	1,590,101	1,468,497	92.4
Transportation	194,596	169,319	87.1
Bus Depreciation	20,917	16,940	81.0
Tuition	542	523	96.5
Retirement	147,196	144,292	98.0
Comprehensive Insurance	2,255	1,964	87.1
Total	1,955,607	1,801,535	92.2

COUNTY Lincoln

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	8,924,741	4,822,916	54.1
Transportation	626,881	485,226	77.5
Bus Depreciation	70,344	53,797	76.5
Tuition	33	8	24.2
Retirement	999,615	784,200	78.5
Comprehensive Insurance	122,162	121,762	99.7
Total	10,743,776	6,267,909	58.4

COUNTY Jefferson

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	3,588,634	1,152,718	32.2
Transportation	328,220	231,036	70.4
Bus Depreciation	18,684	9,845	52.7
Tuition	55,336	46,658	84.3
Retirement	419,976	414,157	98.6
Comprehensive Insurance	44,795	39,004	87.1
Total	4,455,645	1,893,418	42.5

COUNTY Judith Basin

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	1,734,165	935,766	54.0
Transportation	278,668	227,686	81.8
Bus Depreciation	52,830	49,484	93.7
Tuition	---	---	---
Retirement	164,968	164,646	99.8
Comprehensive Insurance	46,572	46,316	99.5
Total	2,277,203	1,423,898	62.6

COUNTY Lake

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	8,811,572	2,999,849	34.1
Transportation	763,271	543,865	71.3
Bus Depreciation	162,416	103,718	63.9
Tuition	1,252	1,078	86.1
Retirement	979,286	958,715	97.9
Comprehensive Insurance	81,523	69,997	85.9
Total	10,799,320	4,677,222	43.4

COUNTY Fallon

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	1,140,056	1,059,707	93.0
Transportation	63,446	23,263	36.7
Bus Depreciation	212	212	100
Tuition	560	560	100
Retirement	79,500	67,436	84.8
Comprehensive Insurance	27,469	23,452	85.4
Total	1,311,243	1,174,630	89.6

COUNTY Fergus

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	6,268,619	2,659,740	42.5
Transportation	424,467	279,693	65.9
Bus Depreciation	119,642	73,639	61.6
Tuition	4,498	3,918	87.2
Retirement	669,227	640,310	95.7
Comprehensive Insurance	96,274	86,229	89.6
Total	7,679,001	3,743,529	48.8

COUNTY Flathead

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	21,454,011	8,210,084	38.3
Transportation	1,031,844	749,300	72.4
Bus Depreciation	44,363	27,567	62.1
Tuition	11,542	9,124	79.1
Retirement	1,852,009	1,741,489	94.0
Comprehensive Insurance	237,341	211,849	89.3
Total	24,631,110	10,940,313	44.4

COUNTY Daniels

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	480,696	232,028	48.3
Transportation	68,471	44,515	65.1
Bus Depreciation	11,395	8,337	73.2
Tuition	32	-0-	-0-
Retirement	61,248	60,956	99.5
Comprehensive Insurance	14,451	14,280	98.8
Total	636,293	360,116	56.6

COUNTY Dawson

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	2,861,670	1,374,125	48.1
Transportation	190,751	112,349	58.9
Bus Depreciation	28,986	19,809	68.3
Tuition	413	365	88.4
Retirement	325,433	322,772	99.2
Comprehensive Insurance	23,588	19,682	83.4
Total	3,430,841	1,849,102	53.9

COUNTY Deer Lodge

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	3,352,656	1,103,933	33.0
Transportation	177,950	113,910	64.1
Bus Depreciation	-0-	-0-	
Tuition	-0-	-0-	
Retirement	360,126	360,126	100
Comprehensive Insurance	-0-	-0-	
Total	3,890,732	1,577,969	

COUNTY Cascade

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	34,333,893	12,560,297	36.6
Transportation	1,277,346	1,277,346	68.7
Bus Depreciation	102,531	82,493	80.5
Tuition	21,650	19,555	90.3
Retirement	3,491,066	3,393,006	97.2
Comprehensive Insurance	292,073	235,917	80.8
Total	39,518,559	17,568,614	44.5

COUNTY Chouteau

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	3,970,434	2,897,319	73.0
Transportation	561,161	420,421	75.0
Bus Depreciation	94,849	83,516	88.1
Tuition	150	112	74.7
Retirement	344,649	343,313	99.6
Comprehensive Insurance	51,319	49,695	96.8
Total	5,022,562	3,794,376	75.6

COUNTY Custer

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	5,262,845	2,366,641	45
Transportation	176,488	116,605	66.1
Bus Depreciation	13,401	9,306	69.4
Tuition	21,831	19,137	87.7
Retirement	537,072	532,663	99.2
Comprehensive Insurance	82,330	70,104	85.2
Total	6,093,967	3,114,456	51.1

COUNTY Broadwater

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	1,382,465	549,414	39.8
Transportation	82,686	47,866	57.9
Bus Depreciation	6,654	4,875	73.3
Tuition	389	161	41.4
Retirement	138,962	137,620	99.0
Comprehensive Insurance	13,445	10,326	76.8
Total	1,624,601	750,262	46.2

COUNTY Carbon

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	4,542,180	2,437,280	53.7
Transportation	336,082	234,336	69.8
Bus Depreciation	65,852	52,791	80.2
Tuition	1,007	564	56.0
Retirement	429,250	419,734	97.8
Comprehensive Insurance	19,964	15,943	79.9
Total	5,394,334	3,160,648	58.6

COUNTY Carter

Mandated Funds	Receipts	Amount Funded by Local Property Tax	% Funded by Local Property Tax
General	865,221	402,824	46.6
Transportation	111,290	51,258	46.1
Bus Depreciation	24,552	19,679	80.2
Tuition	23,786	21,710	91.3
Retirement	87,505	85,633	97.9
Comprehensive Insurance	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total	1,112,354	581,104	52.2

EXHIBIT C
H.B. 79-211
2.4.85

MONTANA PUBLIC SCHOOLS GENERAL FUND
EQUALIZATION

1950 - 8%	VOTED LEVY	<u>Voted Levy</u> (Not Equalized)
1960 - 13%		
1970 - 18%		
1985 - 35%		
	PERMISSIVE	<u>Permissive</u> (Equalized for the most part)
1950 - 92%	FOUNDATION PROGRAM	<u>Foundation Program</u> (Equalized)
1960 - 87%		
1970 - 82%		
1985 - 65%		

EXHIBIT 7
H.B. 79-211
2.4.85

Public School Budget & Expenditures

Fiscal Year	Public School Foundation Program	Permissive Increase Without Vote	Voted Levy	Total Budget	Per Pupil All Budget	Total All School Expenditures	Total Per Pupil Budget	ANB * (Pupils)
1950-51	\$ 21,233,000	\$ 3,145,000	2.084,000	\$ 25,378,000	\$ 270.09	\$ 36,014,000	\$ 367.63	97,974
1951-52	21,334,000	5,393,000	1,780,000	28,117,000	294.85	37,104,000	369.97	100,287
1952-53	21,624,000	5,453,000	2,652,000	29,729,000	291.72	41,365,000	405.90	101,908
1953-54	24,268,000	6,000,000	2,402,000	32,670,000	308.01	47,414,000	443.95	106,055
1954-55	25,387,000	5,434,000	2,996,000	33,817,000	311.84	49,167,000	463.14	111,648
1955-56	27,657,000	7,197,000	2,871,000	37,725,000	324.81	57,076,000	539.75	116,150
1956-57	28,750,000	7,118,000	4,255,000	39,123,000	332.82	58,995,000	549.49	121,451
1957-58	32,402,000	8,362,000	3,380,000	44,142,000	347.97	64,046,000	599.02	126,883
1958-59	33,662,000	8,930,000	4,230,000	46,822,000	359.25	64,918,000	498.09	130,332
1959-60	35,966,000	9,448,000	5,000,000	50,414,000	376.73	65,134,000	487.10	133,818
1960-61	37,211,000	9,488,000	7,158,000	53,857,000	399.93	79,076,000	567.39	139,034
1961-62	39,582,000	11,115,000	7,757,000	58,454,000	404.17	84,000,000	581.63	144,557
1962-63	41,168,000	11,452,000	9,532,000	62,152,000	411.10	89,294,000	590.02	151,186
1963-64	43,235,000	15,183,000	4,846,000	63,264,000	431.29	94,332,000	596.06	158,089
1964-65	49,464,000	16,045,000	6,073,000	71,582,000	440.17	96,115,000	591.15	162,622
1965-66	53,900,000	17,477,000	6,240,000	77,617,000	461.93	104,076,000	624.19	167,679
1966-67	54,906,000	18,111,000	9,586,000	82,603,000	459.24	120,133,000	702.46	171,302
1967-68	69,261,000	16,868,000	9,063,000	94,192,000	540.12	136,551,000	774.81	176,241
1968-69	70,996,000	17,514,000	14,443,000	102,953,000	568.94	145,050,000	801.43	180,988
1969-70	81,639,000	20,265,000	15,629,000	117,533,000	636.75	150,990,000(1)	812.99	184,872
1970-71	82,629,000	20,614,000	23,246,000	126,489,000	677.35	154,712,000(2)	825.91	186,741
1971-72	86,951,000	21,593,000	25,475,000	133,919,000	707.60	164,715,000(2)	868.24	189,734
1972-73	91,479,000	22,814,000	30,275,000	144,568,000	753.12	174,531,000(2)	927.23	191,958
1973-74	97,468,000	24,329,000	31,151,000	152,948,000	848.11	193,452,000(2)	1,072.79	180,336
1974-75	108,623,000	27,117,000	41,317,000	177,057,000	1,000.51	223,079,000(2)	1,265.17	177,028
1975-76	125,814,000	31,393,000	49,133,000	206,340,000	1,142.91	279,570,000(2)	1,492.97	174,451
1976-77	140,630,000	35,110,000	53,652,000	229,392,000	1,297.71	311,592,000(2)	1,661.02	171,944
1977-78	150,891,000	37,658,000	60,790,000	249,339,000	1,463.74	311,516,000(2)	1,831.36	170,117
1978-79	161,054,000	40,407,000	66,021,000	267,482,000	1,609.12	340,054,000(2)	2,032.96	167,664
1979-80	165,673,000	41,353,000	80,387,000	287,413,000	1,760.29	370,430,000(2)	2,271.80	163,276
1980-81	172,303,000	43,050,000	98,084,000	313,437,000	1,991.45	408,426,000(2)	2,581.95	158,181
1981-82	197,229,000(3)	49,259,000(4)	102,938,000	349,426,000	2,265.23	455,660,000(2)	2,953.92	154,251
1982-83	223,262,000	55,765,000	107,283,000	386,310,000(5)	2,535.12	503,187,000(2)	3,302.06	152,380
1983-84	230,366,000	57,527,000	122,925,000	410,818,000(6)	2,796.02	535,949,000(2)	3,555.47	150,711

Sources: Montana State Dept. of Public Instruction Publications, Office of Public School Budgets, Budgeted by County Officials. (1) National Education Assn. Estimate; (2) Total Budgets Adopted First Monday in November; (3) Includes \$19,500,000 special education; (4) \$4,549,000 special education; (5) Includes \$25,344,884 special education; (6) Includes \$18,134,000 special education. * ANB - Average Number Belonging in Public Schools Previous Year.

STATE AND LOCAL REPORT

EXHIBIT 8
H.B. 79-211
2.4.85

STATE ISSUES FORUM

December, 1984

Vol. 2, No. 4

RECEIVED

JAN 14 1985

MEA

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Increase in Budget Schedules	General Fund Foundation Program	Without-a-Vote Permissive	Voted Levy	General Fund Budget Total	Foundation Program	% of GFB		ANB (Previous Year)	GFB Per ANB	CPI (U) (Dec.)	Tchr. Salaries Mont. Nt'l Average Rank	
						Permis- sive	Voted Levy					
Elem. H.S.												
1974-75	7.4%	6.8%	\$ 97,866,000 +14.0%	\$24,428,000 +13.9%	\$41,317,000 +19.0%	\$163,611,000 +15.2%	59.8%	14.9%	25.3%	177,028 -1.5%	\$ 924 +17.0%	\$10,230 + 9.0%
1975-76	15.9%	12.5%	111,548,000 +11.2%	27,826,000 +11.3%	49,153,000 + 9.2%	188,527,000 +10.7%	59.2%	14.8%	26.1%	174,451 -1.4%	1,081 +12.3%	11,150 + 8.1%
1976-77	12.7%		124,068,000 + 5.9%	30,969,000 + 5.9%	53,652,000 +13.3%	208,689,000 + 7.8%	59.5%	14.8%	25.7%	171,944 -1.1%	1,214 + 9.0%	12,053 + 5.1%
1977-78	6.9%	7.0%	131,422,000 + 5.9%	32,791,000 + 5.9%	60,790,000 + 8.6%	225,003,000 + 6.6%	58.4%	14.6%	27.0%	170,117 -1.4%	1,323 + 8.2%	12,668 + 7.8%
1978-79	7.0%	6.9%	139,160,300 + 4.8%	34,733,600 + 4.8%	66,021,000 +21.8%	239,914,900 + 9.5%	58.0%	14.5%	27.5%	167,664 -2.6%	1,431 +12.4%	13,651 + 7.5%
1979-80	8.0%		145,821,700 + 6.6%	36,390,200 + 6.7%	80,387,000 +22.0%	262,598,800 +11.3%	55.5%	13.9%	30.6%	163,276 -3.1%	1,608 +14.9%	14,680 + 8.8%
1980-81	10.0%		155,389,000 +15.0%	38,821,500 +14.9%	98,084,000 + 4.9%	292,294,500 +11.6%	53.2%	13.3%	33.5%	158,185 -2.5%	1,848 +14.4%	15,967 +11.3%
1981-82	18.0%		178,633,000 +13.6%	44,610,000 +13.6%	102,938,000 + 4.2%	326,181,000 +10.7%	54.8%	13.7%	31.5%	154,256 -1.4%	2,115 +12.0%	17,770 +10.9%
1982-83	15.0%		202,986,000 + 3.2%	50,696,000 + 3.1%	107,289,000 +14.6%	360,971,000 + 6.6%	56.2%	14.0%	29.7%	152,386 -1.1%	2,369 + 7.7%	19,702 + 5.0%
1983-84	4.0%		209,409,000 + 3.5%	52,288,000 + 3.6%	122,925,000 +17.9%	384,622,000 + 8.1%	54.4%	13.6%	32.0%	150,711 +0.3%	2,552 + 7.8%	20,690 + 4.9%
1984-85	3.0%		216,791,000	54,174,000	144,987,000	415,952,000	52.1%	13.0%	34.9%	151,231	2,751	21,705*
1985-86	7.0%		233,157,000 + 7.5%	58,289,000 + 7.6%	155,914,000 + 7.5%	447,360,000 + 7.6%	52.1%	13.0%	34.9%	152,002 +0.5%	2,943 + 7.0%	*Estimated
1986-87	7.0%		251,610,000 + 4.5%	62,903,000 + 4.6%	168,339,000 +13.2%	482,852,000 + 7.6%	52.1%	13.0%	34.9%	153,222 +0.5%	3,151 + 7.0%	
1985-86	4.0%		226,620,000 + 4.9%	56,655,000 + 4.9%	164,085,000 +13.2%	447,360,000 + 7.9%	50.1%	12.7%	36.7%	152,002 +0.8%	2,943 + 7.1%	
1986-87	4.0%		237,699,000 + 2.9%	59,425,000 + 3.0%	185,728,000 +16.2%	482,852,000 + 7.6%	49.2%	12.3%	38.5%	153,222 +0.5%	3,151 + 7.0%	
1985-86	2.4%		223,134,000 + 3.9%	55,783,000 + 3.9%	168,443,000 +14.6%	447,360,000 + 7.9%	49.9%	12.5%	37.7%	152,002 +0.8%	2,943 + 7.1%	
1986-87	3.0%		231,792,000 + 0.5%	57,947,000 + 0.6%	193,113,000 +20.7%	482,852,000 + 7.6%	48.0%	12.0%	40.0%	153,222 +0.5%	3,151 + 7.0%	
1985-86	0.0%		217,904,000 + 0.9%	54,476,000 + 0.9%	174,980,000 +19.0%	447,360,000 + 7.9%	48.7%	12.2%	39.1%	152,002 +0.8%	2,943 + 7.1%	
1986-87	0.0%		219,766,000	54,941,000	208,145,000	482,852,000	45.5%	11.4%	43.1%	153,222	3,151	

STATE ISSUES FORUM: WHO WE ARE

The State Issues Forum is a national organization of civic, public interest and labor organizations seeking to assist state governments in meeting their widening responsibilities.

The Forum believes that state governments are playing an increasingly important and expanding role in public decision making, and want to assure that all relevant points of view are heard in the forums of state governments.

The State Issues Forum has a close working relationship with the National Conference of State Legislatures.

The members of the State Issues Forum Sponsors are: American Nurses Association, American Public Health Association, Common Cause, Conference on Alternative State and Local Policies, Corporation for Enterprise Development, National Education Association, People for the American Way, Planned Parenthood, and United Auto Workers.

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SPECIAL REPORT

States Treated Schools Well In '84 Budgets

With the recession of the early 1980's behind them, many states this year comfortably increased elementary and secondary education aid. Where money remained tight, governors crusaded for tax hikes to buoy school budgets.

The biggest spending increases for this school year came in Arkansas, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, where lawmakers raised taxes for education improvements. The smallest gains occurred in states that haven't yet rebounded from the economic recession, and in states that set biennial budgets last year.

Schools made healthy spending gains in California, Michigan and Ohio--states that in 1983 dug their schools out of deep funding slumps.

Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, Virginia, Alabama, Kansas, Rhode Island, Florida, Idaho and Connecticut also boosted school aid by at least 10 percent over last year.

"Schools got good increases, but it was a strong year for [state] spending in general," said Steven Gold, a senior fellow at the National Conference of State Legislatures. On the average, education spending in the states this year increased at about the same rate as other spending, according to Gold, who is now analyzing data from a nationwide survey of 1984 state budget actions.

Exceptional Steps Several states, however, took exceptional steps to enrich their education coffers.

Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton late in 1983 won a one-cent sales tax hike to raise this year's state appropriation for elementary and secondary education to \$663 million, nearly 21 percent above last year's \$550 million.

After being blocked in 1983 by his state's teachers union, Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander this March convinced legislators to erect the nation's most comprehensive teacher career ladder, which links salaries and bonuses to job performance.

As in Arkansas, Tennessee legislators approved a one-cent sales tax increase, catapulting this year's elementary and secondary school appropriation to \$974 million, 22 percent more than in 1983-84.

South Carolina Gov. Dick Riley in June emerged victorious in a two-year battle with his legislature for school improvements funded with a one-cent sales tax hike. South Carolina this year will spend \$1.07 billion on its schools, or 32 percent more than the \$807 million it laid out in 1983-84.

Texas Gov. Mark White this year called a long-promised special session on school reform, and his legislature responded by raising sales, gasoline and other taxes for \$2.7 billion in education improvements over the next three years. Texas this year will spend \$4.65 billion on elementary schools for a 24 percent increase over last year's \$3.75 billion.

California schools this year got a 12 percent state spending increase to continue on a massive school reform plan enacted in the 1983 legislative session. They'll receive \$9.2 billion in 1984-85.

Michigan's state school aid budget this year is set at \$1.63 billion, 12 percent more than in 1983-84, with extra aid for districts that offer at least 300 minutes of instruction a day and a state-prescribed range of courses. Massachusetts made a 13 percent gain, raising aid this school year to \$1.26 billion.

Ten Percent More Spending gains ranging from 10 percent to 11 percent were made in Florida, where a \$2.76 billion school aid budget was set; Rhode Island, with a \$231 million appropriation for schools; New York, where a record funding boost brought school aid to \$5.35 billion; New Jersey, where school aid will total \$2.37 billion; and in Connecticut, with \$684 million for schools.

More modest but solid strides were made in Pennsylvania, where this year's \$3 billion school aid appropriation is 7 percent above last year's, and in Illinois, which boosted its education budget 5 percent to \$2.26 billion.

The Pennsylvania legislature rejected Gov. Dick Thornburgh's proposal to establish a \$10 million awards program for outstanding teachers, and Illinois lawmakers let die a year-old \$637,000 program of grants for the best teachers.

Maine schools, which got close to an 8 percent increase in state funding this year at \$257 million, stand to win up to \$50 million more this week in a special legislative session on education.

Regionally, the biggest education spending gains this year came in the South. Mark Musick, state services officer for the Southern Regional Education Board, said southern states have boosted budgets to raise relatively low teacher salaries. And, Musick noted, the pay hikes "are not a one-shot deal" but often are part of several-year plans to raise salaries to national averages.

Virginia, for example, this year set its 1984-86 biennial budget with back-to-back, 10 percent teacher pay raises for each year of the biennium. State aid for Virginia elementary and secondary schools this year will rise to \$1.33 billion, or 13 percent more than last year.

South Carolina teacher salaries this year will jump to an average \$20,000, up from \$16,000 last year. Texas's reform package boosts beginning teacher salaries from a minimum of \$11,110 to \$15,200 and the top of the scale from \$20,000 to \$26,600.

In addition to setting up a \$50 million career ladder, Tennessee this year will grant teachers a 10 percent across-the-board pay hike at a cost of \$69 million.

The Georgia legislature this year set a \$1.6 billion school budget with a 10 percent teacher pay hike. Alabama lawmakers approved a \$932 million education appropriation, representing a 21 percent increase over last year's and carrying a 15 percent salary increase for teachers.

Alabama expects a big surplus at the end of its current fiscal year Sept. 30, and legislators in 1985 are almost certain to order up a second round of pay hikes, said Richard McBride, legislative services director for the state education department. A strong revenue situation makes budget setting easy, because "it's always easy when you've got money to give folks."

A \$600 million surplus allowed North Carolina legislators this year to enact a \$255 million package of school reforms, raising the state education budget to \$1.89 billion for 1984-85, or about 16 percent above last year. An \$86 million state lottery surplus was divvied up among schools in Ohio, where the legislature in biennial budget-setting in 1983 put the 1984-85 school budget at \$2.46 billion, or 7 percent above last year's.

Not a Sure Thing "A favorable fiscal environment makes it more likely education will get a big appropriation, but it doesn't guarantee it," said Gold, citing as an example Minnesota, where a large surplus exists. According to state education department officials, this year's appropriation will hold steady at last year's \$1.06 billion level, with an additional \$355 million in state-paid property tax credits turned back to local districts.

Minnesota, North Dakota, Wyoming, New Hampshire and Nevada, which set biennial budgets in 1983, tended to have smaller increases in school spending this year than did other states, according to Gold.

And not all states have joined in the general economic recovery of the past 22 months.

With an economy strongly tied to flagging energy prices, Oklahoma lawmakers this year approved a temporary sales tax hike to restore funds that were cut from last year's education budget; this year's school aid appropriation totals \$695 million, only about 1 percent over last year.

Temporary revenue measures allowed Kansas to raise its 1984-85 school budget to \$674 million, 10 percent higher than last year's. But when the measures expire next year, "There are going to be some pressures here monetarily," said Gary Stotts, chief analyst in the state budget division.

The New Mexico legislature, which this year turned down Gov. Toney Anaya's bid to raise sales taxes for \$177 million in school reforms, granted an 8 percent spending increase for an education appropriation of \$610 million. The state is now going into debt and will have to raise taxes or cut services, said Luciano Baca, state education office director.

In Idaho, which is still facing revenue shortfalls after prolonged bouts with the national recession, lawmakers this year made permanent a sales tax hike to help increase school aid by 15 percent. This year's budget is \$289 million, reflecting a first-time incorporation of social security costs in the total.

A different kind of fiscal uncertainty stalks Oregon, where a November ballot issue would limit local property tax collections and gouge millions of dollars from the revenue source Oregon schools are most dependent on. This year the state is paying only 31 percent of the school bill, with a \$448 million appropriation that is about 4 percent higher than last year's.

In addition to boosting budget totals, several states this year scrutinized the way they hand out school money. Maryland adopted a \$616 million five-year plan to equalize spending among districts, pumping up this year's school aid budget to \$951 million, or 17 percent above 1983-84.

Texas also enacted a new school finance system, throwing out one that based state aid on each district's number of teachers in favor of a formula that takes into account the varying costs of educating different kinds of students.

In Delaware, where this year's \$266 million school aid budget is 7 percent above last year's, a new school aid system will more accurately measure district wealth and tax efforts. Minnesota lawmakers last year approved a new finance system, and schools this year embarked on the plan.

Maine this week is expected to revise its school aid system, and Illinois lawmakers next year will face a proposal to massively revamp theirs.

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**School Administrators of Montana
501 North Sanders
Helena, MT 59601
(406) 442-2510**

**EXHIBIT 9
H.B. 79-211
2.4.85**

February 4, 1985

Chairman Harrington and Committee Members
House Education Committee

Adequate funding of the Foundation Program is a must for the schools in Montana.

During and after the November elections, a great deal of bipartisan support for funding the Foundation Program at the 7% and 7% level was indicated by members of the Legislature. Even the talk of passage of the Foundation Program in the early days sounded promising.

What happens if the schools are not funded at 7% and 7%? The obvious answer is that local districts will ask voters for increases in property taxes.

The February 14, School Night for Excellence and the Montana Poll in March 1984 are evidence that Montanans are willing to pay for education.

Unfortunately, the Foundation Program is not the only program that will throw state responsibilities back on the local district taxpayers.

Recently we heard the appropriation requests for other areas of education.

Special Education is now serving a greater number of students. The Contingency Fund is providing for greater numbers and more expensive placements. Local districts are now being forced to provide greater numbers of dollars for Special Education.

Vocational Education has been funded at the same level for 4 years and as a result, the funding represents a smaller and smaller proportion of the Vocational Education costs. Districts are being obligated to provide more dollars.

Because the state only funds 20% of the Transportation Budget rather than 33%, districts levies make up the difference.

Recently the State Board of Public Education put in place a mandated Gifted and Talented Program without funding. Currently 109 schools have programs in place with little assistance from the state. In essence that means district levies pick up the tab.

School Administrators of Montana would ask your support of the 7% and 7% increase in the Foundation Program schedule to keep levies on property taxpayers from going any higher.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

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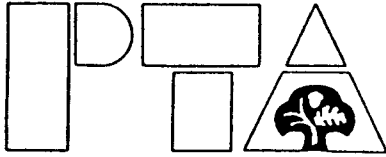
**School Administrators of Montana
501 North Sanders
Helena, MT 59601
(406) 442-2510**

**EXHIBIT 10
H.B. 79-211
J. 4. 85**

February 4, 1985

ADMINISTRATIVE SALARIES

	1980-81		1984-85		Average Percentage
	Average	(Number)	Average	(Number)	Increase per year
1st Class Supt.	\$38,385	(16)	\$50,441	(16)	6.28
2nd Class Supt.	28,754	(86)	38,719	(79)	6.94
3rd Class Supt.	23,959	(53)	31,787	(53)	6.54
1st Class H.S. Prin.	33,470	(18)	42,041	(19)	5.12
2nd Class H.S. Prin.	24,024	(65)	33,023	(55)	7.50
3rd Class H.S. Prin.	19,173	(9)	25,968	(7)	7.09
1st Class Elem. Prin.	27,791	(85)	36,185	(93)	6.04
2nd Class Elem. Prin.	23,381	(77)	31,600	(72)	7.03
3rd Class Elem. Prin.	20,298	(12)	27,187	(8)	6.79
CPI (u)					6.60



MONTANA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

February 4, 1985

Dear Chairman Harrington and Members of the Education & Cultural Resources Cm:

On behalf of the Montana Congress of Parents and Teachers Association and its 7,700+ members I represent, we urge your support for no less than 7% increase each yr of the biennium for the Foundation Program.

Anything less than a 7% increase will mean greater reliance on local voted levies in order to maintain required school programs.

The Foundation Program was enacted in 1949 to fund the state-required basic education. It appears the funding misunderstanding in each Legislative session occurs from the failure of the Foundation Program to fully fund the requirements of the Standards Accreditation, as set by the Board of Public Education. The Foundation Program alone should fund the required program of a school. Unfortunately, this is not happening in all of Montana's 551 school districts today.

Our Constitution of this great state reads: Equality of educational opportunity is guaranteed to each person of the state; The Legislature shall provide a basic system of free quality public elementary and secondary schools; And it shall fund and distribute in an equitable manner to the school districts the state's share of the cost of the basic elementary and secondary school system.

1/3 of many school district's general fund comes from local voted levies - that's too great a share. We'll soon have more inequity than we do now if we allow that to continue.

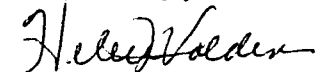
Salaries: the issue is not that school administrators are so over-paid, it's that our teachers are under-paid. If we are to recruit and retain a "quality" work force in the field of education we need to allow for adequate compensation.

There is the age-old question: are Montana schools producing? In a report recently released by former Education Secretary T. H. Bell, Montana schools were ranked 3rd in the nation. In addition, Montana ranks high on achievement test scores, graduate a high percentage and have fewer drop-outs, rate high in college admission test scores and the list goes on. We believe the state has a good education system that we can be proud of and should be maintained - we ask for your committment and courage.

Currently school districts are preparing their budgets. It is imperative this legislation be resolved early. It is poor judgement to balance the budget on the back of our children's basic education - the Foundation Program.

In closing, we cannot afford to make cuts in education - for which our future depends.

Sincerely,



Helen J. Volden, Montana PTA Legislative Co-Ordinator

103 Marion Pk Wy
Hamilton, MT 59840

363-2997

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

H.B. 79+211

2.4.85

School District Number 69

P. O. Box 460

West Yellowstone, Montana 59758

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CLERK
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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
LOIS KLATT
SHERRY BREYER
CLAUDE COFFIN
LINDA MICHEL
GORDON PETERSON

January 31, 1985

Hon. Ralph Eudaily, Vice-Chairman
House Education & Cultural Resources Committee
House of Representatives
Montana State Capitol
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Vice-Chairman Eudaily:

Last evening at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the West Yellowstone Public Schools, the upcoming consideration of HB79 and HB211, on February 4 by the House Education and Cultural Resources Committee, became a topic of considerable and concerned discussion.

The past actions of the legislators of Montana, as they fulfilled the constitutional obligation of providing for the education of this great state's children, has caused Montana to be in the company of the leading states of our nation in support of our schools. Because of the recent scrutiny of our nation's schools, many of these states are taking strong action to remedy deficiencies still existing. Increasing support, in cases of excess of 10%, for the coming year, is being observed.

The original recommendations to maintain the educational system in Montana, 7% in the foundation program, do not respond to remediation of long-existing deficiencies. The 7% increase recommended and supported by those groups responsible for the education of our children is a recognition of the present circumstances in our state. It is not a "pie-in-sky" recommendation but a custodial support level recommendation aimed at maintenance, not improvement.

Those persons who advocate the short-term treatment, not cure, of social conditions through the increase of welfare type programs at the expense of our constitutionally mandated responsibility to provide for the education of Montana's children, lack understanding of the need to look to the future.

West Yellowstone, is as many smaller rural communities in Montana, limited in its ability to raise revenue through taxation. Each time the state burden is shifted to the local community, without benefit of an equalization process, taxes become disproportionately higher. During the 1984-85 budget year, the local community paid 34.7% of the cost of school operation, authorizing at the local levy election a levy in excess of 130 mills. Each time the foundation program fails to respond to needs, that total on the ballot increases.

The preliminary budget discussed last evening reflects a 13.9% increase. Obviously the Board will be forced to direct reductions in operations as the local levy has reached its limit. A budget for our district figured at a 5% increase in salaries, along with the initial needs identified would result in a local levy measured in hundreds of mills.

On behalf of the taxpayers and electors of this community, we sincerely urge your support in the passage of the 7%-7% recommended for the education foundation program for the 1985-87 biennium. This will not make Montana a leader but it will prevent the deterioration of our educational system.

Respectfully,

Paula A. Offin
Sherry Bruyer
Les Klatt

Linda A. Michel
Linda Peterson

Board of Trustees
School District No. 69

JGS/slk



The Big Sky Country

TESTIMONY

H.B. 79+211

2.4.85

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN COBB

HOUSE DISTRICT 42

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COMMITTEES:

JUDICIARY

FISH AND GAME

NATURAL RESOURCES

To Education Committee:

I have received over 150 letters and phone calls from my District concerning the 7+7 increase for the School Foundation Program. Their responses were all the same - a 7+7 increase is necessary. A 7+7 increase is needed just to keep even. A lesser increase mandates increases in local property taxes. Many of the schools in my district raise less than \$900.00 per mile. Times are tough, many people are having problems paying daily living expenses. The local tax payer can not pay for the additional cost of a 7+7 is not passed. Please support a 7+7 increase.

Sincerely,

John Cobb

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Claude A. Coffin Committee On Education
 Address Box 38 West Yellowstone, MT Date Feb. 4, 1985
 Representing School Dist. 69 West Yellowstone Support HB 211 ✓
 Bill No. HB 211 Oppose _____
 Amend _____

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. During the 1984-85 budget year our community paid 34.7% of school operation, authorizing a local levy of 130 mills. w/o benefit of the equalization process (7%--7%) taxes @ the local level become disproportionately higher, esp for districts w/limited taxation.
2. The 7% increase is not "pie-in-the-sky" but custodial level aimed @ maintenance, not improvement. The 7% increase will not make Montana a leader, but will prevent the deterioration of our education system.
3. Lets live up to our constitutionally mandated responsibility to provide for the education of Montana's children. I promptly pass out of the Education Committee w/ due pass, HB 211
- 4.

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

TESTIMONY

H.B. 79 + 211

2.4.85

Choteau Public Schools

School District No.1

CHOTEAU, MONTANA 59422

ERVIN E. KETTERLING SUPERINTENDENT
406-466-5303

KEN DEPNER, BOARD CHAIRMAN
GLORIA DAVIS, CLERK

PRINCIPALS

STAN RATHMAN, ELEMENTARY 466-2639
DON MURRAY, HIGH SCHOOL 466-5303

January 21, 1985

Representative Ralph Eudaily
The House of Representatives
Helena, MT 59601

Dear Representative Eudaily:

Concerning the school funding issue, I respectfully solicit your support in passage of legislation to increase Foundation Program schedules that will provide adequate funding of our basic educational programs. To this extent I urge your support of the 7% and 7% increase over the Governor's proposal of 2.4% and 3.0%.

Our district continues to experience a decrease in ANB (Ex. High School ANB for 83-84 was 162; 157 projected for 84-85). Because of this situation a 2.4% increase in the schedules translates into a .09% increase in actual FP dollars generated for the 1985-86 high school budget over this year. Our board of trustees has addressed the declining enrollment with reductions in staff; however, any further reduction in staff would require cutting educational programs.

I have compiled some data on Choteau School District #1 based on a 5% general fund budget increase (C.P.I. Adjusted) for 1985-86. A comparison of the first year increase of 2.4% and the 7% increase is shown below:

VOTED LEVY IN MILLS AND DOLLARS GENERATED

	<u>2.4%</u>		<u>7.0%</u>	
High School	29.39	\$ 290,399	27.82	\$ 274,880
Elementary School	46.81	\$ 253,580	42.02	\$ 227,584
TOTAL	<u>76.20</u>	<u>\$ 543,979</u>	<u>69.84</u>	<u>\$ 502,464</u>

This shows a difference of 6.36 mills that would have to be levied or \$41,515 additional dollars that would have to be made up by the local property owners, if the 2.4% increase prevails.

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Ervin E. Ketterling
Ervin E. Ketterling
Superintendent

EEK/SC

January 31, 1985

Rep. Ralph Eudaily
Capitol Building
Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Representative Eudaily:

As an elected school trustee in Great Falls, I wish to emphasize to you the need of your support for the 7 and 7 Foundation bill which has been introduced this session.

The 7 and 7 proposal would only "hold the line" in our district assuming no decline in enrollment. With other states increasing their aid to education at an average rate of ten percent per year, it is imperative that Montana keep pace not only from the aspect of our children, but also from the standpoint of local taxpayers who will bear the burden by increased property taxes if the legislature fails to meet the constitutional mandate of equality of educational opportunity for all persons of this state.

Simply to "hold the line" in Great Falls means a difference of 12 mills to the local taxpayers comparing the Governor's proposed foundation increase with the 7 and 7 plan.

I would ask your support for the 7 and 7 proposal which will be heard before the House Education Committee at 3:00 P.M. on February 4, 1985.

If there are questions I may answer for you I would be happy to do so.

Again, I would urge your support for early passage of the 7 and 7 proposal rather than balancing the budget at the expense of the education of our children and the local property taxpayers.

Very truly yours,



DJH:mt

Donald J. Hamilton



MONTANA FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

AFL-CIO

P.O. Box 1246

Helena, Montana 59624

(406) 442-2123



TESTIMONY

H.B. 79 + 211

2.4.85



February 4, 1985

TESTIMONY OF TERRY MINOW, REPRESENTING THE MONTANA FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
House Bill 79

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee:

My name is Terry Minow. I represent the Montana Federation of Teachers. The Montana Federation of Teachers would like to go on record in support of a seven percent increase in the Foundation Program in each year of the biennium, as found in Representative Harrington's House Bill 79. Without an increase of this amount, property taxes will go up--or mill levies will fail. Since a good deal of testimony will be heard on this issue, I would like to address myself to the concerns raised by Representative Harrington.

The rolling average concept addresses the problem of declining enrollment felt by many of the State's schools. Many of the cities of the State have already closed schools in response to this problem. This is a tough decision, one that shouldn't be made hastily. Sometimes, though, it is impossible to close a school--or even a classroom. If the decline is distributed throughout the school district, it may be difficult to consolidate classrooms while still providing a good student-teacher ratio. In some areas the elementary school is experiencing an increase in enrollment while the high school is experiencing a decline. It is important that programs be maintained so that when that population increase reaches the high school, the district will be prepared to meet those students' needs. The rolling average is a mechanism which allows schools time to think these decisions through so that the resulting decisions have the least detrimental impact on the schools, children and communities involved.

The issue of eroding tax bases must also be addressed. Communities experiencing this problem are suffering a "Double Whammy." Their enrollment is dropping so they are receiving fewer educational dollars from the state. They have significant adjustments to make in their school system, adjustments that may take several years to make. At the same time, each mill is worth less. They must ask a community that is already in serious trouble to raise its taxes that much more.

Although the number of communities experiencing this problem is small now, any community is vulnerable. I think that agricultural communities may be in this position in the near future. Any community that is in this much trouble needs the protection offered by Representative Harrington's amendment.

During the last hearing on the Foundation Program, the question frequently asked was "Where are we going to find the money?" I believe it is the Legislature's responsibility to make that decision, but I would like you to investigate several options.

One option would be to legalize and tax poker machines, with the proceeds going to support education. Poker machines raise a great deal of money, they are popular and they have already had a trial period of being "somewhat legal." Other options that could be investigated: a state lottery, an increase in cigarette taxes or an increase in the progressive income tax.

I know that some people have a real problem with tying gambling to education--and they have some valid points. But I submit to you that we are already gambling. We are gambling every time we allow the State's percentage of educational funding to drop. We are gambling every time we ask the local property tax payers to pass another mill levy. We are gambling every time we use the Foundation Program to balance the State's budget. We are gambling with the quality of education provided to the State's children. Myself, I'm not much of a gambler. But I'd much rather put my quarter in the machine and wait for the aces to turn up than to gamble on the quality of Montana's education.

In closing I would like to urge you to give the seven and seven proposal a "Do Pass" recommendation including some adjustments for declining enrollments and eroding tax bases.

Thank you for your consideration.

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

NAME: Heleen J Volden DATE: 2/4/85

ADDRESS: 103 Marion PK WY

PHONE: 363 2997

REPRESENTING WHOM? Montana PTA

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HB 79

DO YOU: SUPPORT? X AMEND? _____ OPPOSE? _____

COMMENTS: _____

Copy of testimony also handed out to
Committee members

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: SHARON DICKMAN DATE: 2-4-85

ADDRESS: 3995 TRIDENT RD, THREE FORKS, MT 59752

PHONE: 285-6707

REPRESENTING WHOM? THREE FORKS PTSA

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HB 79

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENTS: _____

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

In May 1984 Ideal Cement, in School District #24, formally appealed a \$95,000 tax increase on their limestone production. The Department of Revenue did not notify the Gallatin County Superintendent of Schools of the protest until November, well after local elections ^(we had to have it, as the first ballot) and appropriations. ^{in the high school}

Due to the protest the Three Forks school district has begun to cut back on travel, supplies and new equipment for this school year. Cuts in supplies could include canceling textbook purchases.

About \$35,000 of the protested tax revenue will have to be cut from other school-related funds run by the county, such as transportation, either by cutting the 1985-1986 budget or by increasing taxes next year.

Several ranchers at the protest hearing (January 8) in Three Forks stated that industry is now sounding the alarm felt by other property owners. It is unfair to keep increasing property owner taxes. There has to be a limit before more and more tax protests are registered and additional school districts suffer.

We need the 7%-7% for our schools and for our voters.

*Sharon Lickman
Three Forks, MT
February 4, 1985*

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Sherry Breyer Committee On education
Address Box 424 Date 2-4-85
Representing school district # 69 Support — yes
Bill No HB 211 & HB 77 Oppose _____
Amend _____

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. Funding education is the most important thing legislators can do for overall population of MT.
2. If foundation program isn't adequately funded by state the burden of funding education then
3. falls to the ~~the~~ local level, resulting in higher property taxes —
4. people on the local level are becoming overburdened

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

VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE

EDUCATION

COMMITTEE

BILL #79 - GENERAL FUND BUDGET

DATE February 4, 1985

SPONSOR Harrington

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
Dennis Williams	Highwood	School	✓	
Jack Adkins	Sidney	"	✓	
Chen H. Nelson	Helena	MEA	✓	
Bill Satterly	Butte	School	✓	
Bill W. Kelly	Conrad	School	✓	
Ernie J. Kitting	Chouteau	School	✓	
Ed H. Hays	Helena	OPI	✓	
Pat Anderson	"	OPI	✓	
Roger F. Elle	"	100 School Admin of MT	✓	
Steve Colberg	"	OPI		
Richard Treise	"	MACSS	✓	
Graig Brewington	Fort Benton	School Dist #1	✓	
Jerry Steinhilber	Carter mt.	Chouteau County	✓	
Jain K. K.	East Helena	School	✓	
Harry Lockard	Lincoln	School Dist #38	✓	
Si Keith Anderson	Helena	Montana Jaycees 1986		✓
Red Menahan	Anaconda	Dist #67		
Eric Jew	Helena	MSA	✓	
Wayne Buchanan	Helena	MSBA	✓	
John Malee	Butte	M.F.T	✓	

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 #79 - GENERAL FUND BUDGET

DATE FEBRUARY 4, 1985

SPONSOR Harrington

[illegible]

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

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.