

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

February 13, 1985

The meeting of the Education and Cultural Resources Committee was called to order by Chairman Dan Harrington at 3:20 p.m. on February 13, 1985, in Room 312-3 of the State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: All members of the committee were present.

CONSIDERATION OF H.B. 497: Representative Francis Koehnke, sponsor of H.B. 497 from District #32 said the bill came at the request of a high school in his district. It provides discretion to approval agents for high school tuition applications to attend school in another district. The bill addresses an inconsistency between the high school and elementary school procedures. Rep. Koehnke presented some amendments and reviewed them.

PROPOSERS: Jim Moulds, Superintendent from Centerville Public Schools presented to the Committee his position paper (Exhibit 1) and said the only discretion presently in the high school law is who lives closer to what and the approval agents must approve the applications as proven by a case in Cascade County. This bill would change the wording of "shall" to "may".

Fay Lesmeister, Superintendent of Schools in Cascade County spoke in favor of the bill as it would streamline the law. Students are moving from district to district at their own whim and the county or district must pay for it.

Helen Loney from Great Falls spoke for her own interests in this bill and asked support for changing the word in the bill to "may" as it is becoming a financial hardship to many districts.

Bob Laumeier, Superintendent at Boulder Public Schools, pointed out that if the bill were passed it did not prevent anyone from attending a high school outside their district but the case will be up for review and a decision made on it. He relayed that 3% of high school students in the State have a choice of which high school to attend. In Jefferson High School, 190 students live closer to Helena and 85 elect to attend there. If enacted, it could save the State Foundation Program between \$250,000 and \$400,000 per year.

Tom Lorane, Chairman of the School Board of Trustees at Centerville Schools spoke in favor of the bill as the current law does not allow for planning day to day operations. There is a need to know the enrollment figures. The current law is financially disasterous as the district has no choice but to pay the tuition.

Jake Ketterling, Superintendent of Schools at Choteau said the students desiring to go out of district may do so even if they live 8-10 miles from the other school and 15-20 miles from their home school. There is a duplication of services for these students as transportation is being provided for others living nearby. (See written testimony)

Helen Williams, Jefferson County Superintendent of Schools urged support of the bill. Out of county expenditures for Jefferson County for these students is \$130,000 for the past year and in view of the law they only receive 55% reimbursement back because tuition has to be paid out of first monies. Jefferson City is building a new high school which can accommodate the influx of new students and those going to Helena High. (See written testimony)

Stan Perkins, Superintendent at Broadview School, said that because of the differences in the laws the parents do not understand why the elementary students cannot have tuition paid for out of district attendance.

Chairman Harrington asked for a show of hands from the audience as to the number of proponents in attendance.

OPPONENTS: Richard Trerise with the Montana Association of County School Superintendents reiterated that the original intent of the legislation was to have a difference between the elementary and high school tuition payments. There is also a difference in the method of payment as the high school tuition is paid out of the county general school funds and falls back on the state. Being closer, the students have a better chance to participate in extra-curricular activities. Mr. Trerise proposed an amendment that the bill would apply only to tuition in the resident county. There is no burden to the resident district for those going out of county.

Doug Denler from Montana City stood up and spoke for as many as 40 families in his area. The economic impact on members of the community if they were to pay tuition would be great. They are not prepared to pay for high school tuition which may be around \$1,636. There are three choices with this legislation: 1) pay the excessive amount to keep the kids at Helena; 2) send the kids to Boulder; or 3) move from the county. They consider themselves members of the Helena community as that is where they work, shop, and go to church. The choice was made at

the beginning of the educational program for the child and to change now would have a negative effect. It would divide the support for the school system that now exists and may have an adverse effect on upcoming bond issues.

Representative Bob Marks, District #75, spoke as opposing the bill as it now stands. He served on the school board which reversed the situation ten years ago. He explained that at that time they were experiencing growth problems and were happy with the kids going to Helena. Other costs were included with the tuition payments to allow them to be high enough so Helena could support their building programs with these tuitions. He offered two solutions for consideration being 1) look at tuition schedules to see if they should be reduced and 2) put a grandfather clause in the bill so that students already attending out of district may remain. Rep. Marks said he had received 200 letters on this issue.

Liz Pomroy from Montana City spoke to the committee. She attends Helena High and has many other friends in Jefferson County who oppose this bill and do not want to leave Helena High and establish themselves in another school.

Kathleen Hayes, parent living in Jefferson County does not want children driving during the winter for extra-curricular activities. It affects only a small portion of the children and would be a financial and emotional drain on the families involved. (See written testimony)

Chairman Harrington asked for a show of hands from the opponents to this bill and requested that any of those who did not get a chance to testify submit written testimony.

Seeing no questions from the committee, Chairman Harrington called for Representative Koehnke to close the hearing on H.B. 497. He submitted an opinion offered by the State Superintendent in relation to a case heard in Cascade County which alluded to inconsistencies in the procedures in this law between high school and elementary districts. (See Exhibit 2). Rep. Koehnke said taxpayers enjoy the privileges of Lewis and Clark County but the home district still has to provide room, buses, and teachers for the students.

CONSIDERATION OF H.B. 699: Sponsor of the bill, Representative Janet Moore from District #65 introduced this bill which would provide that the Superintendent of Public Instruction rather than the County Commissioners hear appeals on the transfer of territory from one elementary district to another. It would allow boundry disputes to be handled the same as in secondary education. Now, a few parents can sign a petition to move the children out of the school district, having quite an impact. The Superintendent of Public Instruction

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would be an appropriate person to hear cases such as this.

PROPONENTS: Ben Harrison, Superintendent of Clinton School District #32 passed out Exhibit 3 and relayed that his board unanimously approves this legislation. Last summer 10 parents petitioned to move part of his territory to the Bonner District and succeeded. The present statute is not used much but has a far reaching ramification. This bill would call for the highest level appeal to be the State Superintendent.

Chip Erdmann with the Montana School Board Association spoke for the bill as the County Commission is a remnant from the past.

There being no opponents, questions from the committee were called for.

Rep. Moore closed the hearing on H.B. 699 by referring the committee to the statutes of 20-6-320 to see how the high schools handle the matter and asked support for this bill.

CONSIDERATION OF H.B. 630: Representative Paul Pistoria from District #36 as sponsor of this bill explained that it would limit general fund cash reserves to 35% or \$3 million dollars, whichever is less. He relayed that mill levies may be reduced if the bill were enacted. See Exhibits 4 through 9. He said the reasons for the high reserves in districts is for months when warrants were registered, but as far as he could tell, they were not using it. He asked that the bill be considered in good favor as it helps the taxpayer.

PROPONENTS: John Kenney from Great Falls spoke as a critic of the reserve fund especially as it applies to the Great Falls School District. He does not object to the 35% which takes into consideration the large and small districts. In Cascade County the reserves are at \$6 million and the interest on them was \$9,000. A recent levy was passed which will increase the taxes while the reserves would have covered it. With the population decrease, he feels \$3 million is more than adequate for any school district.

OPPONENTS: Earl Lamb, Assistant Superintendent of Business from Great Falls School District spoke against the bill by saying that there are months during the year when they are well into the reserves and the fund is used when revenues do not come in, such as in the months of December and June. (See Exhibits 10 and 11).

Dick Reich, Clerk for the Billings School System said this bill would eliminate powers of the local board. Some months, \$3-1/2 millions dollars could be spent from the reserves. Currently their reserves are at 18%.

Chip Erdmann with the Montana School Board Association opposed the bill as both small and large districts should have ample reserves. Interest earned reduces the next year's tax levy. The bill does not make good business sense.

Bill Anderson with the Office of Public Instruction said the local officials should be in the position to judge what the reserves should be.

Jesse Long with the School Administrators of Montana stood in opposition to the bill.

There being no questions from the committee, Rep. Pistoria closed the hearing on H.B. 630 by relaying that there is a discrepancy in the figures supplied by the Great Falls District and the ones he obtained elsewhere. He believes this bill would protect smaller districts and alleviate some of the power the larger districts are carrying.

CONSIDERATION OF H.B. 556: Representative Dorothy Bradley, District #79, opened the hearing on this bill as its sponsor. It calls for setting up a 15 member board from the education community to review certification standards. There would also be an ethics panel of five teachers which would make recommendations back to this board. It would raise certification fees up to as much as \$10 to cover costs. She feels teachers are frustrated with public pressures and need to participate in the governance of their profession. She also pointed out a need for more uniformity in certification requirements.

PROPOSERS: Phil Campbell of the Montana Education Association spoke for the bill as the board will set the standards for teacher training. He felt teachers should be accountable but at present lacked control for the evaluation of their profession. The state assures the public through other governing boards, and it should do no less for educators. He believed that input from the field is lacking. The standards review is given to 60 people, 45 of which are chosen at random. This bill was introduced in 1979 and improvements have been made since then, but there are still things lacking. He said the bill would be self-funding because of the fee increase. (See Exhibits 12, 13, & 14)

Terry Minow with the Montana Federation of Teachers, spoke support for the bill. More representation is needed from higher education and vo-tech on this board.

Representative Richard Nelson, District #6, offered support for this bill as it is long overdue.

OPPONENTS: Hidde Van Duym, Executive Secretary to the Board of Public Education offered written testimony in regard to the opposition to this bill. (See Exhibit 15)

Wayne Buchanan with the Montana School Board Association rose in opposition to the bill. He argued that teachers have not been excluded from setting standards and are looking for more union control. The present system is excellent and only a few states have adopted this plan which seems to be a product of the National Education Association state-by-state push. (See written testimony, Exhibit 16)

Helen Williams, County Superintendent in Jefferson County said there was no need to change something that works and instead called for legislation that monitors teacher preparation at the college level. (See written testimony) The bill may be harmful to the State as it calls for certified substitutes.

Bob Anderson with the Office of Public Instruction opposes the bill and reiterated the two major functions of the Board of Education as the creditation of schools and the certification of teachers. They are hand in glove operations and the bill would separate them to the detriment of the State of Montana. To require a certified substitute teacher could be harmful. (See Exhibit 17)

Jesse Long with the School Administrators of Montana showed concern with the board of teaching adopting rules and standards for teacher education program; they may need input but not control of the programs.

Don Waldron, Superintendent at Hellgate Elementary, said the Office of Public Instruction called in specialists to investigate certain contentions, and felt this proposed board would lack expertise and it also calls for teachers reviewing administrative credentials.

Representative Bradley closed the hearing on H.B. 556 by saying that this bill would give teachers a hand in regulating themselves and she felt they would be hardest on those in the profession, rather than too lenient. This bill had no intent of utilizing public money so a fee was charged, but Rep. Bradley assured Chairman Harrington that she would supply the committee with the fiscal note for the bill.

CONSIDERATION OF H.B. 534: Representative Tom Hannah, District #86, opened the hearing for this bill which would permit school districts to hold trustee elections on the first Tuesday in May in odd numbered years and notify non-tenure teachers of re-election in May. He relayed that the intent was to extend the election so the trustees could hear legislative changes and set levys.

PROPOSERS: Wayne Buchanan with the Montana School Board Association said that the concern was not eliminating the chance for three levy elections.

Jesse Long with the School Administrators of Montana spoke for the bill with reservations questioning whether the date for nontenure teacher notice was satisfactory. He also suggested consideration be given to other legislation pertaining to changing school election times while looking at this bill.

Representative Ray Peck spoke in favor of the bill as it allows the district to conduct the levy and trustee election at a later date in the year that the legislators are in session. It would save money by taking care of two elections at once. It is permissive in that it gives an option for doing this to local districts.

OPPOSERS: Eric Fever, President of the Montana Education Association spoke against this legislation as it was not necessary and confusing. The bill does not mandate an election in any year and clearly does not mandate a mill levy election in May so there is no certainty. It could cause trustee elections to be of uneven duration. It calls for non-tenured teachers notices to be issued by May 15th which should not be changed. The Board is not required to run its mill levy elections in April. He suggested an amendment that required trustee elections to be held in May every year.

There being no further opponents, Rep. Hannah closed the hearing on this bill by saying that he would not be in opposition to taking out the May 15th teacher notification date, but felt the bill would facilitate district levy and trustee elections.

CONSIDERATION OF H.B. 608: Representative Melvin Williams from District #85 in Yellowstone explained that the bill would mandate tuition application approval when a transfer is a result of a court order. It was requested by the Billings School District and later approved by the School Board Association at their convention.

PROPOSERS: Chip Erdmann with the Montana School Board Association spoke in favor of the bill as the courts failed to make the determination and the sending districts would refuse to pay tuition. There was a loophole and this bill would correct it.

There being no further proponents or opponents, Rep. Williams was asked to make closing remarks. He said the judicial system places foster children or children staying with relatives into a local school system without providing tuition payments. It is a tax burden on the local people.

The hearing on H.B. 608 concluded and the committee moved to executive session. A motion was entertained by Rep. Brandewie that the committee reconsider the action taken on H.B. 324. Rep. Eudaily seconded this motion and a voice vote and show of hands saw nine for and seven against this reconsideration. The bill will again be looked at in the near future.

There was a motion sponsored by Rep. Brandewie to accept all the changes made by the sub-committee and give a DO PASS to the greybill on H.B. 18. Rep. Eudaily seconded this motion, but after discussion it was withdrawn and decided that the committee will study the greybill and will take action on Friday, February 15th.

ACTION ON H.B. 330: Rep. Hammond moved DO PASS to H.B. 330. A substitute motion of DO NOT PASS was given by Rep. Brandewie and a voice vote showed the motion carried, with Rep. Schye opposing.

ACTION ON H.B. 471: Rep. Hammond moved H.B. 471 DO PASS WITH AMENDMENTS and STATEMENT OF INTENT, Rep. Harbin seconded this motion and the motion carried unanimously by voice. The amendments are as follows:

1. Page 1, line 22.  
Strike: "3,000"  
Insert: "2,000"
2. Page 1, line 23.  
Strike: "3,000"  
Insert: "2,000"
3. Page 3, line 9.  
Following: "superintendent"  
Insert: "or his authorized representative"
4. Page 3, line 13.  
Following: "belonging"  
Insert: ", or his authorized representative,"
5. Page 3, line 14.  
Following: "agent"  
Insert: ", unless otherwise agreed upon  
by participating districts"
6. Page 4, line 10.  
Following: "board"  
Insert: "or their authorized representatives"



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ACTION ON H.B. 480: Rep. Peck moved DO PASS to H.B. 480. Rep. Eudaily seconded the motion and it passed unanimously by voice vote.

ACTION ON H.B. 551: Rep. Brandewie offered a motion of DO PASS to the bill with a second by Rep. Hammond. Rep. Peck made a substitute motion of DO NOT PASS which was seconded by Rep. Thomas. Rep. Sands offered another substitute motion that the bill be TABLED and a voice vote showed all in favor with the exception of Rep. Hannah.

ACTION ON H.B. 626: Representative Brandewie motioned DO NOT PASS to this bill which was seconded by Rep. Hannah. A substitute motion of DO PASS was given by Rep. Thomas with a second by Rep. Schye. A roll call vote on the motion showed H.B. 626 DO PASS with 13 for and 2 against.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:45 p.m.

  
DAN HARRINGTON, Chairman

crf

DAILY ROLL CALL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

49th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1985

Date 2.13.85

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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	✓		

ROLL CALL VOTE

HOUSE COMMITTEE EDUCATION

DATE 2.13.85 HOUSE Bill No. 626 Time \_\_\_\_\_

NAME	YES	NO
<del>Dan Harrington</del>		
Ralph Eudaily		✓
Ray Brandewie		✓
William Glaser		✓
Joe Hammond	✓	
Tom 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	✓	
DAN HARRINGTON	✓	

Secretary \_\_\_\_\_

Chairman \_\_\_\_\_

Motion: DO PASS 13 FOR 5 AGAINST

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

FEBRUARY 13 ..... 19 85

MR. SPEAKER .....

We, your committee on EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES .....

having had under consideration ..... HOUSE ..... Bill No. 330 .....

FIRST reading copy ( WHITE )  
color

**TRANSPORTATION CONTROVERSIES TO BE HEARD BEFORE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT**

Respectfully report as follows: That ..... HOUSE ..... Bill No. 330 .....

DO NOT PASS

~~DO PASS~~

# STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

PAGE 1 OF 3

FEBRUARY 13

19 85

MR. SPEAKER

We, your committee on EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 471

FIRST reading copy (WHITE)  
color

## CREATING SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICE AREAS

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 471

### BE AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

1. Page 1, line 22.  
Strike: "3,000"  
Insert: "2,000"
2. Page 1, line 23.  
Strike: "3,000"  
Insert: "2,000"
3. Page 3, line 9.  
Following: "superintendent"  
Insert: "or his authorized representative"

~~DO PASS~~

STATEMENT OF INTENT ATTACHED

CONTINUATION OF AMENDMENTS

4. Page 3, line 13.  
Following: "belonging"  
Insert: ", or his authorized representative,"
5. Page 3, line 14.  
Following: "agent"  
Insert: ", unless otherwise agreed upon by participating districts,"
6. Page 4, line 10.  
Following: "board"  
Insert: "or their authorized representatives,"

AND, AS SO AMENDED

DO PASS

STATEMENT OF INTENT ATTACHED

STATEMENT OF INTENT FOR HB <sup>471</sup>~~47~~

A statement of intent is required for this bill because it grants rulemaking authority to the superintendent of public instruction for the purpose of dividing the state into special education service areas in order to provide efficient and comprehensive special education services to Montana children.

Section 1 of the bill provides the basic criteria that the superintendent of public instruction must consider in adopting rules to implement special education service areas.

In acknowledgement of this criteria, the superintendent of public instruction may adopt rules for dividing the entire state into special education service areas, for distributing funding, and for addressing any controversies that arise from the creation of special education service areas.

# STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

FEBRUARY 13

19 85

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

We, your committee on ..... **EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES** .....

having had under consideration ..... **HOUSE** ..... Bill No. **480** .....

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

**ALLOW REAPPROPRIATION OF UNEXPENDED BALANCE FROM SPECIAL ED.  
APPROPRIATION**

Respectfully report as follows: That ..... **HOUSE** ..... Bill No. **480** .....

DO PASS



# STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

.....FEBRUARY 13..... 19.35.....

MR. SPEAKER.....

We, your committee on.....EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES.....

having had under consideration.....HOUSE..... Bill No. 625.....

FIRST reading copy ( WHITE )  
color

**TO REMOVE VOTER TURNOUT REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOL BOND ELECTIONS**

Respectfully report as follows: That.....HOUSE..... Bill No. 626.....

DO PASS

Submitted on behalf of the Centerville Board of Education, Sand Coulee, Montana,  
by Jim Moulds, Superintendent of Schools

1 The factual background leading to the presentation of H.B. 497 involves the  
2 claims of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Bell and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olds (hereafter  
3 parents) that they may not only send their children to another high school  
4 outside their resident school district (which right they most assuredly have)  
5 but also their principal claim that the resident school district must pay the  
6 tuition for children attending the school outside their district of residence.  
7 The parents made application to the trustees of School District C to pay the  
8 tuition for their children attending Great Falls High School which is outside  
9 the School District C, but within Cascade County. After due deliberation, the  
10 trustees rejected the tuition application. The parents appealed that decision  
11 to the Cascade County Superintendent of Schools. The Cascade County Superintendent  
12 of Schools ruled in favor of parents, citing section 20-5-311, High School Tuition  
13 paragraph (2) which states. . . "The approval agents shall approve a tuition  
14 application when a child lives closer to a high school of another district than  
15 any high school located within his resident district." The State Office of  
16 Public Instruction has upheld the decision of the Cascade County Superintendent  
17 of Schools, citing essentially the same reason, "we shall pay."

18  
19 The parents live closer to Great Falls High "as the crow flies" and are somewhat  
20 closer by car, but each lives further from Great Falls High than from Centerville  
21 High School (School District C) when bus mileage is considered and also where the  
22 time traveled by school bus is considered. It takes approximately twenty minutes  
23 less to travel from the area in which the parents live to Centerville High than  
24 it does to Great Falls High.

25  
26 The parents live within the boundaries of School District C. They applied to  
27 Centerville's Board of Trustees for approval of a tuition application for payment  
28 of tuition by the School District to the Great Falls School District. At the  
29 regular board meeting in May of 1984, the trustees considered the application.  
30 They discussed the needs for planning for the District, the cost to taxpayers  
31 within the District, and the lack of hardship on the parents and their children.  
32 The board considered the differences in mileage, if any, and determined it was  
insignificant in terms of travel and further considered the fact that the children

1 could easily go to Centerville High with no difficulty. Also discussed was  
2 the ready availability of buses for the children, and the extraordinary and  
3 possibly backbreaking financial crisis facing the school district if required  
4 to pay tuition for students who reside within School District C but who might  
5 be somewhat closer to Great Falls High. Also considered was the fact that the  
6 sending of the children to Great Falls High instead of Centerville was a personal  
7 choice of the parents and not forced or mandated upon the parents or the children  
8 for any financial, scholastic, geographical, or medical reasons.

9  
10 The School District's finances are also an issue in that the District purchased  
11 a new bus. That purchase for \$30,988.00 was based upon determination by the  
12 trustees concerning the number of students residing within the district and  
13 particularly in the outlying areas within the boundaries of School District C,  
14 including those areas in which the parents reside. It was part of the trustee's  
15 planning to take into account the necessity of providing transportation for  
16 pupils in that area. The Centerville Board of Educations' deliberations and  
17 decision not to pay the parents tuition were all for naught. As previously stated  
18 the Cascade County Superintendent of Schools and subsequently the State Office of  
19 Public Instruction ruled that according to 20-5-311 M.C.A. paragraph (2) that the  
20 parents live closer to another high school out of district and regardless of the  
21 reasons the resident district shall pay !!!

22  
23 It is appropriate, in fact necessary, that the trustees have reasonable discretion  
24 in making important budgetary and administrative decisions regarding the operation  
25 of their school and the management of attendance within the respective districts  
26 because the 1972 Montana Constitution, Section 8, mandates that the supervision  
27 and control of schools in each school district rests with the Board of Trustees.  
28 The School District Trustees here properly exercised their constitutional mandate  
29 in making their determination rejecting the tuition application for students  
30 who could just as easily travel to Centerville as to Great Falls except for the  
31 personal preference of their parents. There certainly is no logic and no sound  
32 economic principles served in having a law interpreted to mean that school district  
boundaries are meaningless.

1 It is illogical to conclude that a small difference in distance between one  
2 school and another is more important than the fact a school district might be  
3 subject to vastly increased expenses. If there were economic or travel hard-  
4 ships to the pupils in question, Boards of Trustees throughout the state  
5 would consider same. Economic hardships and impossibility of planning faces  
6 school district trustees and school boards in every district throughout the  
7 state, if they are unable to look to their district boundaries when making  
8 plans for attendance, budgets, school bus routes, and appropriate purchases.  
9 Not economic sense but economic chaos results when section 20-5-311 M.C.A.  
10 is being interpreted as presently stated by the State Office of Public  
11 Instruction and the Cascade County Superintendent of Schools. We are not  
12 suggesting that the interpretation of 20-5-311 M.C.A. by the State Office of  
13 Public Instruction and the Cascade County Superintendent of Schools is wrong  
14 for that is not the purpose of this position paper. We are stating that in  
15 light of recent decisions by the above two agencies, it is absolutely necessary  
16 that the law be changed.  
17

18 Summary: A review of the entire statute on high school tuition reveals the  
19 legislative intent to prevent genuine hardships, but no suggestion  
20 exists that the legislature intended permissive pandering to the  
21 whims and preferences of individuals who prefer to ignore convenient  
22 bus routes and savings to taxpayers to serve their own personal,  
23 private purposes. When one considers that the legislature approved  
24 the creation of high school districts, it does not seem to much to  
25 presume that the law makers intended that the district's boundaries  
26 have some genuine meaning. When reading section 20-5-311 M.C.A.  
27 High School Tuition and in light of its interpretation by the State  
28 Office of Public Instruction and Cascade County Superintendent of  
29 Schools, one must legitimately determine the consequences and effect  
30 of the statutes. The consequences and effect of simply determining  
31 which school is closer creates not only meaningless school district  
32 boundaries, but also unfairness to taxpayers and confusion to school  
trustees attempting to follow their constitutional mandate to administer

1 the running of their respective schools.

2  
3 It is genuine hardship which is the evil to be prevented, and  
4 when construing a statute, the statute should be constructed  
5 with an eye to determine what evil the statute intends to remedy.  
6 The mere wish of parents' or students' preferences in schools  
7 outside the resident school district is not a hardship nor does  
8 it represent an "evil." An evil and unfair result occurs when  
9 a school district has to pay tuition for students within their  
10 own district who may by one means of reckoning be slightly closer  
11 to an out of district school than their own district's school.

12  
13 School districts should not be compelled to pay tuition outside  
14 their own district when the students in question could easily  
15 attend tuition free within their district of residence even  
16 though they may have a personal preference to go elsewhere. No  
17 student is denied the right to go to the high school of his choice  
18 in Montana. What is at issue here is the question of forced payment  
19 of tuition by a school district when a student within its own  
20 boundaries wants to go elsewhere. To strap every school district  
21 trustee with the responsibility of guessing the future course and  
22 attendance of pupils slightly closer to an outside school, to require  
23 those trustees to make no long term plans, to insist that trustees  
24 avoid bus purchases because they are unable to predict the future  
25 whims of parents or pupils, to require a special treatment to  
26 students "near the line" in order that they won't bolt to another  
27 school and cause budgetary havoc, is the real evil to be prevented.

28  
29 H.B. 497 will establish that there will be a rule of reason applied  
0 to out-of-district tuition payments.

1 The Centerville Board of Education most strongly urges the Education  
2 Committee of the Montana State House of Representatives to present  
this bill to the House recommending its passage.

1 Respectfully submitted,

2 *Jim Moulds*

3 Jim Moulds, Superintendent  
4 Centerville Public Schools  
5 Sand Coulee, Montana 59472

6  
7 Board Chairman *Thomas L. ...*

8 Board Vice-chairman *Wm. E. ...*

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BEFORE THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT  
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
OF THE STATE OF MONTANA

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1			
2	HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. C	)	
3	CASCADE COUNTY, Appellant	)	
4	vs.	)	OSPI No. 72-84
5	MR. and MRS. MICHAEL BELL	)	MEMORANDUM OPINION
6	and MR. and MRS. ROBERT	)	
7	OLDS, Respondents	)	

\*\*\*\*\*

MEMORANDUM OF LAW

The Order of the Cascade County Superintendent of Schools in this matter was argued on two grounds:

1. That Section 20-5-311, MCA, is ambiguous;
2. That the hearing conducted by the Cascade County Superintendent of Schools was contrary to the Montana Constitution of 1972 and statute.

The latter argument is most easily disposed of by reference to the case of Yanzick v. Polson School District, \_\_\_ Mont. \_\_\_ 641 P.2d 431 (1982), and Lima School District No. 12 and Elementary School District of Beaverhead County, Mont. v. Kenneth Simonsen and Ann Simonsen, \_\_\_ Mont. \_\_\_, 41 St. Rptr. 944 (1984). The Montana Supreme Court applied the Montana Administrative Procedures Act in reference to the Rules for School Controversy, to the hearings conducted by the County Superintendent in contested school controversies. Yanzick involved a terminated tenured teacher. Simonsen involved a transportation and tuition disapproval controversy. This State Superintendent has adopted rules further clarifying the role of the county superintendent in controversies. See Section 10.6.101 et seq., ARM. This State Superintendent has conducted numerous hearings and educational forums regarding these rules and their implementation by all county superintendents in Montana. Until or unless the procedures are changed, the

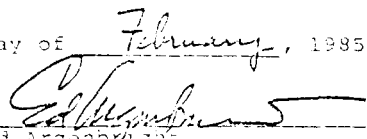
1 rules require the county superintendent to do exactly what  
2 she did in this case.

3 Concerning the ambiguity of Section 20-5-311, MCA, this  
4 State Superintendent will not engage in any legislative  
5 clarification or redrafting. Sentences have been moved  
6 about in this statute, as they are in other statutes, over  
7 the years by various legislative sessions. In this case,  
8 any such change does not indicate discretion for the local  
9 school board concerning these inter-district transfers.

10 There is some inconsistency between the procedures  
11 followed in elementary districts and those in high school  
12 districts. This State Superintendent will not oppose change  
13 to make those statutes more consistent; however, that deci-  
14 sion and that determination will be made by the legislature  
15 and not by this Superintendent. House Bill 497 has been  
16 recently introduced into the 49th Legislature to make the  
17 procedures more consistent. It also expressly grants  
18 discretion to the approval agents. This is the proper way  
19 to change the law.

20 Therefore, the decision of the County Superintendent of  
21 Schools is affirmed.

22 DATED this 7<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1985.

23   
24 Ed Argenbright  
25 State Superintendent  
26  
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32



# Clinton school fights costly change

By EVELYN KING  
of the Missoulian

Clinton School officials are fighting a boundary change made last fall that will cost their school district thousands of dollars in state education funds and has already eliminated up to 20 pieces of property from the district's tax rolls.

"If we sue, they say, to reverse the decision. Residents of the Sunwood Acres subdivision near Tarah requested the boundary change, which allowed their children to switch from Clinton to Bonner School. They are now five miles closer to classrooms, car-pooling and cooperation among parents for school and social activities are easier because all the neighbor children attend the same school.

Mike Bowman, county superintendent of schools, agreed to change the school district boundaries last summer at the request of 10 Sunwood Acres residents. Five children were affected.

Clinton School stands to lose \$1,200 in state aid for each of the five children, plus \$48,912 in taxable value for about 18 to 20 lots, most of

which are along the Chumrau Loop in the subdivision.

Clinton School did not lose the money this year, but will next year if the boundary decision isn't reversed.

Ben Harrison, Clinton School superintendent, and members of the Clinton School Board have asked Missoula attorney Jack Pinsoneault to prepare a suit to challenge Bowman's decision in District Court.

"They've already exhausted one appeal. The Missoula County commissioners declined to reverse Bowman last summer.

At the time, Harrison called Bowman's order short-sighted and said it didn't consider the long-range education of District 32 students. He said the loss of revenue would have an adverse effect on the district.

"The property valuation is lost permanently," Harrison said, adding that the money lost will have to be made up through higher property taxes.

Following the commissioners' decision last summer, more than 400 Clinton-area residents

signed a petition requesting that the boundary change be put on the ballot and determined by the voters in April. The petition was turned down by the Missoula county attorney's office.

Deputy County Attorney Mike Sehestedt explained that according to Montana law, such a petition must be signed by a majority of electors in the territory to be transferred.

"It's a weird statute," said Pinsoneault, the attorney for Clinton School. "The residents of the area that want the transfer would be unlikely to sign a petition leaving the decision to the entire district. There is something wrong with the statute. It means that a pocket of people can pull away from a school whenever they want to, creating havoc for the district."

"It is not uncommon to move territory from one district to another," Sehestedt said. "In the past, Bonner has lost some areas to School District 1."

Meanwhile, in response to requests from Clinton residents, state Rep. Janet Moore has introduced a bill that would require school-boundary changes to be approved by the state superintendent of public instruction.

\* original

EXHIBIT 4  
H.B. 630  
2.13.85

Recd - Mon - Sept. 12, 1983  
at School Bd. Meeting  
Paul H. Pistoria

GREAT FALLS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SCHEDULE OF RESERVES

1983-1984 Reserve

FUND	MAXIMUM RESERVE (PER CENT)	ELEMENTARY FUNDS			SECONDARY FUNDS		
		BUDGET	PER CENT	RESERVE	BUDGET	PER CENT	RESERVE
GENERAL	35	19,967,242	18.54	3,693,939	12,183,607	18.54	2,253,967
TRANSPORTATION	20	6,632,855	19.04	1,260,240	4,407,720	19.05	83,747
RETIREMENT	35	2,308,202	19.05	438,588	1,357,784	19.05	257,979
COMPREHENSIVE INS	35	1,470,350	13.30	194,930	758,950	27.45	20,800
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>23,085,764</b>	<b>18.58</b>	<b>4,278,044</b>	<b>14,058,058</b>	<b>18.66</b>	<b>2,616,493</b>

Total Reserve  
\$4,278,044 Budget by  
Supt. Harold Wenas  
& Ben Lamb, clerk.  
After the questioning  
them at length they  
admitted the Reserve  
was over \$6,000,000  
They lied in their Budget  
figures - Paul H. Pistoria

# Pistoria opposes taxes for CMR shop addition

By LANCE LOVELL  
Tribune Staff Writer

Local Democratic state Rep. Paul Pistoria told the Great Falls school board Monday that he will campaign against the proposed 3.98 mill levy that would raise \$900,000 for a new shop addition at C.M. Russell High School.

Also during the regularly scheduled meeting, trustees authorized officials to seek the establishment of a scholarship foundation for local students.

Pistoria said he favors the proposed shop addition at CMR, but said the school system should use money from its \$4.5 million reserve fund instead of increasing taxes with an additional mill levy.

The proposed mill levy would create a \$900,000 reserve building fund, raising \$300,000 yearly for three years.

But retiring-Superintendent Harold Wenaas opposed Pistoria's idea.

"The first step toward disaster is to cut that reserve," he said. "You are courting disaster when you eliminate your reserves."

Trustee John Paul, when asked his opinion on the matter by Pistoria, said he is "reluctant to advocate" reducing the reserve fund.

Paul credited Wenaas with leaving the school system "a good, healthy financial picture," and said

that reserve is a major reason for the high quality of the district.

In other action, trustees agreed unanimously to authorize Jerry Hatch, administrative aide, to continue his work to establish a scholarship foundation for local students.

Hatch said he now will request authority to establish the foundation from the state.

He said once the state gives its approval, foundation bylaws will be drafted and board members will be appointed.

Although the foundation is still in the planning stage, Hatch told the board that trustees likely will establish the criteria for granting scholarships, but said foundation directors will have the ultimate authority over the program.

He said the foundation will reduce problems concerning tax laws for individuals who want to donate money for scholarships. In addition, the foundation will make it easier for people who want to establish scholarships in their names, he said.

In other business the board approved unanimously a request to establish a \$50 petty cash fund at Paris Gibson Junior High, and approved unanimously the request by the Great Falls Vo-Tech Center for a new IBM word processor at a total cost of \$28,171.10.

national religious beliefs." Standing

TRIBUNE - MON - APRIL 2, 1984 - Page 7-A

# \* Metal shop addition cut costs, says Lamb

By LANCE LOVELL  
Tribune Staff Writer

Using a pre-fabricated metal building for a shop addition at C.M. Russell High School would be cheaper than the concrete addition considered by the Great Falls school board last year.

Earl B. Lamb, assistant superintendent of business for the school system, says a metal building the district is considering would cost \$153,000 less than a brick addition studied last year.

CMR is in danger of losing its vocational training accreditation because of several deficiencies in its shop caused by inadequate space. Tuesday, voters will decide whether to approve the special mill

levy, which would raise \$900,000 over the next three years for a building reserve fund to pay for the shop addition.

Some critics of the mill levy say the school district should pay for the addition by using money from the reserve fund.

Last year, the school board decided by a 4-3 split decision to place on the ballot a proposed mill levy that would have generated \$1,053,000 to construct a masonry-built addition.

But trustees reversed their decision because they feared the split vote would send the wrong message to voters, who might in turn defeat the levy.

This year, the board voted 5-2 to put the issue before the voters. Voting against the shop addition

were trustees Darlene Meddock, who is running for re-election, and Shirley Gray.

Meddock has said she voted against putting the issue on the ballot because she believes it is the wrong time. She has said that the levy would be "excessive," and would burden taxpayers.

However, she has also said she supports the mill levy now that it's on the ballot, and has encouraged voters to approve it.

Gray has opposed spending money to construct the addition because of declining student enrollments and the fact that the district owns some vacant buildings, one of which might be adapted to use as a shop facility.

State Rep. Paul Pistoria, D-Great Falls, has opposed the passage of the mill levy and has suggested the district pay for the addition by using interest earnings from its \$4.5 million reserve fund.

Pistoria has said that two years' worth of interest from the reserve fund would pay for the addition.

But Lamb said Pistoria's suggestion cannot be implemented because it would be illegal to take money from the reserve fund to pay for the addition.

Lamb said interest earned by the district must go back to the district to reduce the mill levy required to maintain the budget. He said the reserve and its interest cannot be used for extra costs such as funding a new addition.

Supporting the passage of the mill levy are the Great Falls Chamber of Commerce, the Cascade County Trade and Labor Association, the Great Falls Education Association and the Citizens for Quality Schools committee.

While all five school board candidates favor the shop addition, only three support the mill levy to fund it. They are Janet Hafner, Donald Hamilton and Claudia Steen.

Candidate Ronel Eustance has said he will vote against the mill levy because he believes the school board could have taken different actions to fund a shop addition.

EXHIBIT 7  
H.B. 630  
2.13.85

TRIBUNE-MON-APRIL 2, 1984-Page 9-A

## I AM NOT FOR ANY TAX INCREASES! WE'VE HAD IT!

I AM FOR THE C.M.R. HIGH SCHOOL SHOP EXPANSION ONLY ON THE CONDITION THAT THE \$900,000 BE USED FROM THE APPROXIMATE \$4,500,000 RESERVE FUND, NOT THE 3.98 MILL LEVY.

I am for having a reserve fund but not that much. The amount of \$900,000 to build the shop expansion is negligible. If you vote for the shop mill levy, the total tax for 3 years on a \$25,000 home would be \$8.50 and for a \$50,000 home, it would be \$17.00.



PAUL G. PISTORIA

Many of our citizens didn't know that they had the reserve fund totalling \$4,500,000 of our tax dollars and is invested at approximately 10% interest which is approximately \$450,000 per year. Therefore, in 2 years, the interest would be enough to build the C.M.R. Shop without using any of the reserve fund, and no tax mill levy required.

The School Administration and Claudia Steen who is trying to be re-elected School Trustee, are saying they cannot use the reserve fund. How did they get it in the first place? From the taxpayers, of course, it is our money, not theirs.

The School Administration and Claudia Steen are always using the gimmick for requiring that much in the reserve fund is the fact that state and county tax money is not available during certain periods such as, June & December which is used to pay the salaries. Otherwise, warrants would have to be issued. That is not true anymore. By State Law, the tax money comes in every month, not, every 6 months as in past years. Therefore, there is no excuse that they have to pay salaries by Warrants.

I would appreciate any financial help, even one dollar bills help pay for this AD.

Thank You.  
March 29, 1984

This AD pd. for by Paul G. Pistoria  
2421 Central Ave., Great Falls, Montana 59401

Sincerely yours,

*Paul G. Pistoria*

Paul G. Pistoria

Fri - April 13, 1984 4630

By John Kenney  
2.13.85

SCHOOL DISTRICT KILLING TAXPAYERS

When will the Great Falls School District with the help of the School Board quit "ripping off" the property owners?

The recent school election is a primary example of what I have in mind: the passage of a levy for the addition to the shop at Russell High School. This levy was clearly not needed when we consider the large reserve and substantial annual interest the School District maintains. I do not believe the property owners and especially the voters who take the time to vote in school elections (26.5% this year) are aware of the large amount our administrators hold in reserve and invest each year, keeping the interest and adding to the reserve. Here are the figures for the 1982-1983 fiscal year and nine months, of the 1983-1984 fiscal year.

1982-1983 - General Fund Budget	- - -	\$29,924,028.00
Interest from investments	-	\$ 918,359.46
Reserve approximately 20%	-	\$ 6,000,000.00 +
School Population	- - -	12, 458
1983-1984 General Fund Budget	- - -	\$32,150,849.00
Interest from Investments	-	\$ 612,103.37
1st 9 months		
* Reserve approx. 20%	- - -	6,000,000.00
School Population	- - -	12,067

Compare these figures with 1972-1973 fiscal year:

General Fund Budget	- - -	\$15,656,819.99
Reserve approx. 20%	- - -	3,000,000.00 +
School Population	- - -	20,394

Interest from investments for one year would pay for the shop addition without a mill levy.

It is time that state law entitles a School District to keep 35% of their general budget as a reserve, but there certainly should be a dollar amount considered as reasonable for reserve purposes. In the past thirteen years, the school enrollment in Great Falls has decreased almost 40% while the budget has more than doubled. Likewise, the reserve has more than doubled.

Our Administrators would have us believe that this big reserve is necessary in order that warrants will not be issued for teachers' salaries and other expenses. When is the last time warrants were issued by the School District? Not since I came to Great Falls many years ago.

They would also have us believe that the reserve fund cannot be used for such purposes as a shop addition and can only be used for emergencies. What constitutes an emergency?

Wouldn't losing accreditation by Russell qualify as an emergency?

A number of years ago and until recently, school funds were invested through the County Treasurer's Office, and the interest earned was put in the County General Fund where it belongs. Monies were given to the School District twice a year. Now, they are

SCHOOL DISTRICT KILLING TAXPAYERS - Pg. 2

given to the School District on a monthly basis. I contend that a large reserve is not necessary and that the Shop Addition could be handled by the investment interest rather than another mill levy. I have to agree with Rep. Paul Pistoria regarding the shop levy on the ballot.

Has our School District with the approval of the School Board, become primarily interested as an investment firm rather than devoting their interests to education? I am afraid a taxpayers revolt is in order to make them realize property owners, especially Senior Citizens on fixed incomes, have had enough of increasing property taxes where they are not warranted.

JOHN F. KENNY  
2505 - 3rd Avenue North

EXHIBIT 9  
H. B. 630  
2.13.85



# Cascade County

*State of Montana*

TELEPHONE: (406) 761-6700

Great Falls, Montana 59401

*Rec'd - Wed - Feb. 6, 1985 School Board  
Cmbs.*

February 4, 1985

Dear Paul,

Here is the information you requested pertaining to cash balances in school funds. The figures were taken from the County Treasurer's records.

Hope this is what you want.

*Keep working - Pat*





*Retd. Vol. 72, 6, 1935*

Cash Balances Taken from Cascade County Treasurer's Records (All Funds)

	<u>IC</u>	<u>Elem. 1</u>
APRIL, 1984	\$7,367,013.82	\$5,593,421.86
MAY, 1984	6,716,734.25	4,664,105.06
JUNE, 1984	6,958,951.53	5,085,748.37
JULY, 1984	4,682,930.29	4,766,328.81
AUGUST, 1984	4,562,423.78	4,561,308.63
SEPTEMBER, 1984	6,881,865.34	4,765,743.93
OCTOBER, 1984	5,871,500.36	2,923,244.82
NOVEMBER, 1984	5,449,412.78	2,870,782.48
DECEMBER, 1984	6,159,050.50	4,518,696.95

GREAT FALLS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

APPROVED----AUGUST 27, 1984 TRUSTEE MEETING

SCHEDULE OF RESERVES

1984-1985

FUND	MAXIMUM RESERVE (PER CENT)	ELEMENTARY FUNDS			SECONDARY FUNDS		
		BUDGET	PER CENT	RESERVE 1984-85	BUDGET	PER CENT	RESERVE 1984-85
GENERAL	35	21447365	17.5	3753288	13006133	19	2471165
TRANSPORTATION	20	686781	20	137356	457476	20	91495
RETIREMENT	35	2533949	17	430771	1454203	17	247214
COMPREHENSIVE INS.	35	158166	19	30000	79084	35	27679
TOTALS		24826261		4351415	14996896		2837553



GREAT FALLS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1100 4th Street South  
P.O. Box 2428  
Great Falls, Montana 59403

EXHIBIT 11  
H.B. 630  
2.13.85

February 13, 1985

House Education Committee  
Capitol Station  
Helena, Montana 59602

Dear Representatives:

The Great Falls Public Schools oppose House Bill 630 concerning the limiting of school districts' cash reserve to 35% or \$3,000,000 whichever is less.

Opposition to this bill is based on the following:

Great Falls Public Schools has maintained Elementary General Fund Reserves between 17% and 22%. This amount provides for the payment of the District's expenses while avoiding the registering of warrants.

Our financial data indicated the following balances for the October - December period of 1984:

<u>1984</u>	<u>Cash Balance - (Includes Reserve of \$3,753,288)</u>
Oct. 31	\$ 1,297,000
Nov. 30	992,000*
Dec. 31	2,354,000

\*Received 297, 000 of Federal Impact Revenue that was not anticipated.

In December of 1984 the breakdown of revenue and expense is as follows:

Dec. 1984

Beginning Balance:		\$ 992,000
Dec. 1 - 21	Revenue	\$ 9,000 \$1,001,000
Dec. 1 - 21	Expenses	1,185,000 - 184,000

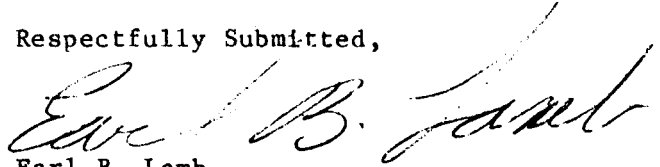
The negative balance remained to Dec. 31 when the final expenses were made and the County receipts were reported.

Had we not received the Federal Impact Revenue, the negative balance would have been \$481,000.

The limiting of a School District to a \$3,000,000 cash reserve could adversely affect the local taxpayers by automatically forcing a School District to register warrants to increase taxes for the interest thereon.

Based on the comments and tables, the Great Falls Public Schools opposes House Bill 630.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Earl B. Lamb". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Earl B. Lamb

Assistant Superintendent for Business

E L E M E N T A R Y

YEAR	BUDGET	35% ALLOWABLE RESERVE	ACTUAL RESERVE	%
1979-80	15130224	5295578	3328649	22
1980-81	16049756	5617414	3209950	20
1981-82	17533457	6136709	3506691	20
1982-83	18594470	6508064	3718894	20
1983-84	19967242	6968534	3693939	18.5
1984-85	21447365	7506577	3753288	17.5

ELEMENARY GENERAL FUND  
 RESELN  
 V50

				R	E	V	E	M	U	E										
				DISTRICT	FACTORY	COUNTY	STATE	PL B74 AND OTHER												
				LEVY	VEHICLE	EQUAL.	EQUALITA.	REVENUE												
BEGINNING																				
BALANCE	3778142																			
JULY	716000	257000	59000	25000	25000	148000														
AUGUST	452000	236000	386000	25000	25000	148000														
SEPTEMBER	1809000	2026000	28000	25000	25000	148000	1800000													
OCTOBER	1787000	216000	18000	25000	25000	148000														
NOVEMBER	1861000	670000	472000	25000	25000	148000														
DECEMBER	3746000	3549000	2995000	25000	25000	500000														
JANUARY	1818500	3198000	68000	25000	25000	180000	1800000	1100000												
FEBRUARY	1870000	2216000	43600	25000	168000	180000	1800000													
MARCH	1865000	2081000	51000	25000	25000	180000	1800000													
APRIL	1852000	300000	70000	25000	25000	180000														
MAY	1730000	662000	432000	25000	25000	180000														
JUNE	3938000	6035000	2309810	25000	25000	180000	1800000	1100000												
	21461500	21441500	6587810	300000	443000	2320000	9000000	2200000												

\*Estimates as of July 1, 1984

A-118  
H.B. 356  
2-13-85

COMPOSITION OF GOVERNING BODIES

State	Total Members		Teachers		Administrators			Higher Education		Lay			State				Teacher Org'n Representation		Ex-Officio/Nonvoting Members			
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Specialists	Elementary	Secondary	Superintendents	Other	Teacher Educators	Other Academic Disciplines	Administrators	Local Boards of Education	State Board of Education	Other	State Education Agency	Governor/Staff	Legislators		Other	College Students	NSA
ALABAMA	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	2
ALASKA	1	4		1	1	1	1				1										5	
ARIZONA	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Body 1																					1	1
Body 2																					4	3
ARKANSAS																						
CALIFORNIA	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Body 1																					1	2
Body 2																					4	0
COLORADO	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Body 1																					0	1
Body 2																					0	0
CONNECTICUT <sup>a</sup>																						
DELAWARE																						
FLORIDA	12	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	1
Body 1																					5	5
Body 2																					2	3
GEORGIA	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	1
Body 1																					6	1
Body 2																					4	2
HAWAII	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	6	1
IDAHO	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	2
ILLINOIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	2
INDIANA	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
IOWA	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	0
Body 1																					3	0
Body 2																					0	0
KANSAS	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	7	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	1
Body 1																					11	1
Body 2																					0	0
KENTUCKY	3	4	1	1	1	2	3	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Body 1																					7	0
Body 2																					0	0

32	KENTUCKY	3	3	3	8	3	3	(11) <sup>d</sup>	1	1	2	1	0	4	9	0	3
15	LOUISIANA	5	5	0	1	2	1				1				5		
	MAINE																
23	MARYLAND	2	5	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	7	1	
21	MASSACHUSETTS	21	7					13			0		1		5	2	
15	MICHIGAN	3e	3e	1											5e	0e	0
25	MINNESOTA		14												4	3	7
	MISSISSIPPI																
	MISSOURI																
	MONTANA <sup>a</sup>																
	NEBRASKA																
134 <sup>f</sup>	Body 1	17 <sup>f</sup>	13 <sup>f</sup>	8 <sup>f</sup>	8	9	11		12	5	6	2	2	34		0	
55 <sup>g</sup>	Body 2	6 <sup>g</sup>	7 <sup>g</sup>	3 <sup>g</sup>	4	4	4		5	2	3	1	1	15		4	
9	NEVADA	1	2	1	0	1			1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	
14	NEW HAMPSHIRE																
	NEW JERSEY																
12	NEW MEXICO																
24	NORTH CAROLINA																
9	NORTH DAKOTA																
	OHIO <sup>a</sup>																
25	OKLAHOMA																
12	Body 1		7	2	1	1	2								1	1	
17	Body 2																
16	OREGON																
	PENNSYLVANIA																
	RHODE ISLAND																
13	SOUTH CAROLINA																
18	SOUTH DAKOTA																
16	TENNESSEE																
15	TEXAS																
	Body 1																
	Body 2																
	UTAH																
	Body 1																
	Body 2																
13	VERMONT																
17	VIRGINIA																
	WASHINGTON																
18	WEST VIRGINIA																
13	WISCONSIN																
	WYOMING																

No teacher standard, board or practices commission (or equivalent body). Most states did not include ex-officio in the total members; some did. For purposes of consistency, ex-officios are not included in total members.

Teacher educators and academics are deans. Regional superintendent.

Some teacher not a member of either NEA or AFT.

Total reported was 134+. Total teachers reported was 19; 1 not specified. No "others" reported to justify "total."

Total reported was 55. Total teachers reported was 17; 1 not specified. No "others" reported to justify "total."



-X-13  
H.B. 556  
2.13.85

POWERS AND DUTIES OF GOVERNING BODIES  
(Ad = Advisory. Au = Autonomous. N = None.)

State	Establish Preparation, Certification Standards		Approve Preparation Programs		Award, Renew Certificates		Warn, Reprimand Professionals		Suspend, Revoke Reinstatement Certificates		Promulgate, Enforce Code of Conduct		Hold Hearings		Set, Administer Budget		Adopt Rules, Regulations, Procedures		Conduct Research in Teacher Education					
	PV	NV	N	PV	NV	N	PV	NV	N	PV	NV	N	PV	NV	N	PV	NV	N	PV	NV				
ALABAMA																								
ALASKA																								
ARIZONA																								
Body 1																								
Body 2																								
ARKANSAS																								
CALIFORNIA																								
Body 1																								
Body 2																								
COLORADO																								
Body 1																								
Body 2																								
CONNECTICUT <sup>a</sup>																								
DELAWARE <sup>a</sup>																								
FLORIDA																								
Body 1																								
Body 2																								
GEORGIA																								
Body 1																								
Body 2																								
HAWAII <sup>a</sup>																								
IDAH0																								
ILLINOIS																								
INDIANA																								
IOWA																								
Body 1																								
Body 2																								
KANSAS																								



8-11/11  
H.B. 532

2-13-85

NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF GOVERNING BODIES

State	Those Who Nominate (N) or Appoint (A)								Appoint-ments must be from Nominations		Terms of Office				Eligible for Reappoint-ment		Teacher Organi-zation Nomin-ation Quotas		
	Governor (or Representative)	State Board/Education Agency	State Colleges/Universities	Private Colleges/Universities	School Administrators	Teacher Organizations	Professional Standards Board	Professional Practices Commission	Other	Yes	No	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	Other	Yes	No	NEA	AFT
ALABAMA		A <sup>+</sup>								X	No					X			
ALASKA	A	N	N	N	N	N				X	No					X			
Body 1	A																		
Body 2	A																		
ARIZONA	N/A	A	N	N	N	N				X	No					X			
Body 1	N/A																		
Body 2	N/A																		
ARKANSAS																			
CALIFORNIA	N/A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N <sup>a</sup>		X	No					X			
Body 1	N/A							N <sup>a</sup>											
Body 2	N/A							N <sup>a</sup>											
COLORADO		N/A	N	N	N	N				X	No					X			
Body 1																			
Body 2																			
CONNECTICUT*																			
DELAWARE*																			
FLORIDA	A	N	N	N	N	N													
Body 1	A																		
Body 2	A																		
GEORGIA	A	A	N	N	N	N													
Body 1	A																		
Body 2	A																		
HAWAII*																			
IDAHIO		A	N	N	N	N													
ILLINOIS		A	N	N	N	N													
INDIANA	A	N	N	N	N	N													
ICWA																			
Body 1																			
Body 2																			
KANSAS	A	A	A	A	A	A													
Body 1	A																		
Body 2	A																		
KENTUCKY	A		N/A	N	N	N													





# Board of Public Education

February 13, 1985

Hidde Van Duym  
Executive Secretary

## BOARD MEMBERS

### EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

- Ted Schwinden, Governor
- Ed Argenbright, Superintendent of Public Instruction
- Irving E. Dayton, Commissioner of Higher Education

### APPOINTED MEMBERS:

- Ted Hazelbaker, Chairman Dillon
- James Graham, Vice Chairman Ismay
- Sarah "Sally" Listerud Wolf Point
- Alan Nicholson Helena
- Arthur "Rocky" Schauer Libby
- Bill Thomas Great Falls
- Thomas A. Thompson Browning

Chairman Harrington and members of the Committee:

I am Hidde Van Duym, Executive Secretary to the Board of Public Education.

The Board is very concerned about H. B. 556. There seems to be no immediate need for this bill at this time. Certainly, there is no crisis warranting such a momentous change in the state governance of the public education system. I would like to make three observations: 1) with regard to the particulars of the present bill, 2) with regard to the philosophical implications, and 3) with regard to what can be accomplished without this bill.

The bill calls for a Board which will meet quarterly or more if necessary. Four meetings will not handle the business relating to certification of teachers, standards for teacher education, review of presently offered programs at the colleges, and hearings for suspension or revocation. Particularly the hearings for suspension or revocation need to be expedited as quickly as possible if the new Board is to act in the interest of teachers. If the new Board is going to do its job it will have to establish a full year's meeting schedule. However, with a full year's schedule there will be an administrative burden which this bill does not address but which will constitute quite an imposition on the present Board if it is to act as administrative office. In addition, the bill calls for an ethics panel but the structure to receive complaints and make recommendations regarding ethical conduct of teachers is presently available.

More important than the particular problems is the bigger issue of state governance. Certification is a legitimate area of authority of the Board which should not be transferred. It has been one of the reasons for the public schools system in this state which was emphatically repeated in the 1972 Constitution. It is not wise to separate certification from accreditation and it is not wise to assign certification to a board of professionals in a case where the consumers are children in the public trust. Children are not individuals who make choices as do those who choose a lawyer, doctor, or any other professional.

Finally, if there is concern and need for a council of teachers, there presently is a structure to seek and gather advice from teachers. The Board appoints an advisory group known as the Certification Review Panel which continuously reviews programs and implementation of standards. The Board will be very happy to consider a revision of this council. In summary, the Board questions the need for this bill at this time because many of its apparent concerns can be handled without new statutes.

THE CREATION OF A BOARD FROM THE INCEPTION OF



# MONTANA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

EXHIBIT 16  
H.B. 556  
2-13-85  
501 North Sanders  
Helena, Montana 59601  
Telephone: 406/442-2180  
Wayne G. Buchanan, Executive Director

February 13, 1985

## OFFICERS:

### PRESIDENT

Marvin Edwards  
Box 428  
Chinook, MT 59523

### VICE PRESIDENT

Karen Doolen  
5503 Sweetgrass Creek Drive  
Billings, MT 59106

### IMMEDIATE

#### PAST PRESIDENT

Robert Short  
1510 Tompy  
Miles City, MT 59301

### DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

#### 1 EARL LEE

Rt. 1, Box 59  
St. Ignatius, MT 59865

#### 2 MARVIN EDWARDS

P.O. Box 428  
Chinook, MT 59523

#### 3 SALLY LISTERUD

Box 937  
Wolf Point, MT 59201

#### 4 HENRY NOLLMMEYER

Savage, MT 59262

#### 5 DOLORES VESTAL

Rt. 1, Box 19  
Denton, MT 59430

#### 6 ALICE TULLY

5355 Mullan Road  
Missoula, MT 59801

#### 7 KENNETH BANDELIER

740 E. Bannack St.  
Dillon, MT 59725

#### 8 TAMMY HALL

6734 Gooch Hill Road  
Bozeman, MT 59715

#### 9 GAIL ALEXANDER

Box 47  
Shawmut, MT 59078

#### 10 HUGH BROADUS

Route 1  
Forayth, MT 59327

### MUNICIPAL:

#### BILLINGS DIRECTOR

KAREN DOOLEN  
5503 Sweetgrass Crk. Dr.  
Billings, MT 59106

#### BUTTE DIRECTOR

ROBERT MOODRY  
1921 Adams  
Butte, MT 59701

#### GREAT FALLS DIRECTOR

DON HAMILTON  
Box 2269  
Great Falls, MT 59403

#### MISSOULA DIRECTOR

RON FERNELIUS  
2216 East Vista  
Missoula, MT 59801

Rep. Dan Harrington, Chairman  
House Education Committee

Mr. Chairman:

The Montana School Boards Association would like to express its opposition to HB 556 for the following reasons:

1. **A teacher dominated board of certification would be an unwise change from the present system.**

One argument advanced by the supporters of this bill is that teacher certification by members of the profession is necessary to maintain professional standards just as in other professions such as law or medicine. We would point out that there is a fundamental difference between professions which are practiced in the private sector and those of the public sector. An individual may easily exercise his choice of an attorney or a physician but does not usually have that choice in the selection of teachers for his children. Thus it is appropriate that the public or its representatives be charged with the authority to license those professions which primarily practice in the public sector.

Still, it would be unwise to have lay individuals solely responsible for licensure in any profession. Nonprofessionals should not set the standards for any profession including teaching. Under the present system in Montana all recommendations for teacher certification standards are developed by individuals who were or are members of the profession.

2. **The purpose of this bill is to establish union control of teaching rather than professional control.**

Of the thirteen voting members of the board in this bill, eight of them must be individuals currently involved in teaching who have been nominated by statewide organizations of professional educators. It is reasonable to assume that the largest organizations—the teacher unions—will be in the best position to propose and lobby for gubernatorial appointment of their members.

3. **The board of teaching would have broad powers to set teacher certification, which may not be in the interest of the public.**

While we assume that the board would exercise its authority in ways that would be beneficial to the public, there would be numerous reasons and pressures not to do so. For instance, setting standards for teacher

education which were substantially higher would cut down on the number of people entering the profession causing schools to raise salaries to attract teachers. Since the jobs of those already in the profession would almost certainly be grandfathered in under the new provisions, this would provide a considerable measure of job protection for those already teaching. At the same time, the recertification of teachers would be controlled by this board, and we could surmise that substantive improvements in recertification requirements would not be popular with a board a majority of whom were currently teaching.

**4. The board would control teacher certificate suspension and revocation; perhaps not in the public interest.**

The teacher unions have opposed nearly all teacher certificate suspensions and revocations for nonperformance of contract which have come before the Board of Public Education. There is little reason to believe they would change their position before a board controlled by their own members. Without this protection, many schools, particularly small rural districts, would not be certain that they had adequate teachers to staff their classrooms until the beginning of school in the fall.

**5. The board of teaching would control the certification and employment of substitutes and emergency teachers.**

It would be hard to believe that the board would not make it difficult or perhaps impossible for a school district to legally staff their schools in cases of work stoppages or other concerted union activity.

In conclusion, there are few good reasons to create a board of teaching and many reasons to be wary of this bill. The Office of Public Instruction and the Board of Public Education have done an outstanding job in the past of balancing the need for teachers in the public schools of Montana while improving the quality of those entering the profession. I was a member of the panel, headed by Dr. John Voorhis, which created the present teacher certification standards. Most of that panel consisted of teaching professionals and teacher educators. I think we did a good job and those who have reviewed our work, both inside and outside Montana, wholeheartedly agree. The Board of Public Education, with input from the professional staff at OPI, deliberate on some aspect of the improvement of certification standards for teachers at nearly every Board meeting. These people have a great deal of interest in seeing that we have high quality teachers in sufficient numbers to staff our schools.

A teacher controlled professional standards board has been a state by state priority of the National Education Association for as long as I can remember. There must be a reason why. At this time only a few states have adopted such a plan. Again, there must be a reason why.

Recent figures have placed Montana education in the top three states in the country. I submit to you that we must be doing something right in terms of teacher education and certification.

EXHIBIT 17  
H.B. 556  
2-13-85



OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

STATE CAPITOL  
HELENA, MONTANA 59620  
(406) 444-3095

Ed Argenbright  
Superintendent

February 13, 1985

Mr. Chairman and members of the House Education Committee--I am Bob Anderson, Assistant Superintendent, Basic Instructional Services, Office of Public Instruction.

The Office of Public Instruction has the following concerns about this bill:

DUPLICATION OF SERVICES

Certification alone is extrapolated from the law and placed under a separate board of teaching. Since certification is an integral part of the accreditation process, which the Board of Public Education also administers, it appears that this fragmentation would be detrimental and confusing to public schools and to the proper administration of both programs. In addition, the bill calls for the implementation of a definition of approved teacher education programs (new section 4, page 4). The possibility exists with a new organization that the current teacher education standards might be changed to implement a different set of standards that are recommended and supported nationally by a vested interest group. The current standards have been approved by the Board of Public Education after considerable input and the colleges have had their programs reviewed based on these standards during the last five years. If a change in the teacher education standards was considered and implemented, this would work an undue hardship both on public schools and on the teacher training institutions throughout the state. The bill is not clear on this issue.



## COST

The fees for teaching certificates could be increased from \$2 per year to an amount not to exceed \$10 per year for each year of the five year certificate. At \$5 per year, this would increase the total cost of the certificate from \$10 to \$25 and, at \$10 per year, it would increase from \$10 to \$50. In this period of financial uncertainty, we are seeing skyrocketing increases in cost of goods and services. Will this bill not add to the financial hardships of an educator who has already experienced significant increases in other professional fees? In addition, over 800 educators hold more than one certificate, which would make this even more of a financial drain.

The Office of Public Instruction administers this program. All fees are deposited in the general fund and we must then ask to have money allocated into our budget to administer this program. With the change in fees to support a licensing board plus our operational costs, there seems to be a duplication of expenses and increased fees without improved services.

## OTHER CONCERNS

At the present time, any person may serve as a substitute teacher for a limited period of time (30 days). At the end of that period that person must be replaced with a certified teacher if the absence of the regular teacher continues. The new section implemented on page 16, under item g, requires all substitutes to be certified. This would work an administrative hardship on our office since we assume this would be effective on July 1, one of our busiest times of the year for certification. This is especially true with our reduced staff. It also represents a radical change for school districts in their substitute policies that could result in few, if any, qualified applicants in some areas of Montana.

Finally, while we support the idea of improvement of ways to remove incompetent and unethical teachers and administrators from the profession, the new section of this bill that organizes the teacher ethics panel (pages 23 and 24) is vague and, in our opinion, unworkable with the present language. For example, how could superintendents be dealt with under this section since they are excluded from the definition of teachers?

In HB 497

The Choteau School District #1 board of trustees and I respectfully request your support in passage of <sup>HB 497</sup> ~~this bill~~ so as to bring the provisions of the High School Tuition law more closely in line with the Elementary Tuition law. At present there is inconsistency between the two laws regarding conditions or situations that approval agents are allowed to consider when approving tuition applications.

For example, under the Elementary Tuition law the approval agents are not required to approve a tuition application when the child resides more than 3 miles from the nearest school of his/her resident district and more than 3 miles from the school which he/she wishes to attend if the resident district provides transportation.

In this same situation when the request is for a high school student to attend a high school outside his/her resident district, but still within the state of Montana the High School Tuition law does not include language that states "if the resident district provides transportation," and therefore the approval agents are required to approve the tuition application -- even though the resident district provides transportation to the resident school.

The High School Tuition law seems to be inconsistent even within itself in that a situation where the request is for a high school pupil seeking to attend a high school outside the state of Montana the law does include language that states if the resident district provides transportation to the resident school the approval agents are not required to approve the tuition application.

- (1) Attendance outside the resident district, but within state -- the law requires approval.
- (2) Attendance outside the resident district, but in another state -- the law does not require approval.

Does this seem fair and equitable? We think not. To this extent we believe there is need for more uniformity in the <sup>rules</sup> ~~rules~~, so to speak; what is fair and equitable

for Elementary would seem to me to be fair and equitable for high school as well.

The present High School Tuition law permits the expenditure of public funds for what I consider a duplication of services. I believe there is need to be more accountable, and the requested change in the law would address this concern.

In my opinion there is expenditure of funds for duplication of services when our district provides bus transportation to our school for our resident students (practically to the child's doorstep), and the law allows these students to attend another school and requiring our county and/or district to pay tuition for these students to attend the non-resident school.

Erwin "Jaki" Ketterling, Supt.  
Choteau School Dist. #1  
Choteau, Mont. 59422

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Thomas Kincaid Committee On 9 d.S.  
 Address Boonville Date 2/13/85  
 Representing pp. Dept. of Jefferson Support ✓  
W. Va. Oppose \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill No. 497 Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. As in case of Jefferson City, the out of county bus. tuition only, L.V. Union City school #125,000 as a result of this?
2. Jefferson & Hitchell h.s. do not receive their p.m. d.s. amounts they apply more
3. nothing Jefferson h.s. loses ANB.
4. Jefferson h.s. provides transportation to Cragg Mt. City area.
5. Jefferson h.s. is building a new h.s. to accommodate students.

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

TESTIMONY  
H.B. 497  
2-13-85

I am in opposition to the passage of Bill No. 497. The present bill for the high school has been in effect since 1930's, at least 50 years, therefore, why change the bill today?

I feel the children should go to the nearest high school to their home. Boulder is a 35 minute drive in good road conditions versus 12 miles into Helena. Since all high school students eventually want to drive to school, my children would be crossing the Boulder Pass in the winter for extracurricular activities. Presently there are 213 students attending Jefferson High School in Boulder, and 105 of those students are being transported to Boulder daily. With the passage of this bill 175 students would be transported daily. Presently the Boulder bus makes three round trips daily, with 70 additional students two more trips of a total of five would be needed as well as an additional bus.

There are only 320 students in the whole state of Montana that have the opportunity to choose where they want to attend high school. Approximately ten years ago Jefferson County passed a bill to increase the tuition so Lewis and Clark would be more willing to accept Jefferson County children since they were over crowded.

Why enact a bill now? Last election the bond issue to build a new high school was not passed, is this the reason for the pursuing of this bill? They say the bill would not affect the children presently in high school, but it still affects families who have children in the school system and who have lived in northern Jefferson County for 50 years knowing their child may attend the closest high school.

Since the Jefferson High School can accommodate to full capacity 300 children, with the additional 70 who have tuition agreements, that leaves the high school almost full. Jefferson County is just beginning to grow, therefore, they would not even be able to accommodate all the students.

By the fall of 1985 the construction of the mining operation at Wicks is predicted. The County Commissioner is estimating 188 more people during the last quarter of 1986 when the mining begins operation. They also estimate only 15 additional high school students, however, I feel if the mining goes into full swing there will be many more.

My family of six moved here in 1978 from out of state. We settled in Jefferson County as it was the only house we could locate that accommodated our family. Up to one year ago I worked at Fort Harrison, Montana. Now my husband, myself and our son, who's a senior, works in Helena. Our church, physicians and dentists are in Helena.. We purchase our clothes, food and other necessary items in Helena. Since Helena provides our children with social and culture activities, our family life revolves in Helena.

Our first child, who had physical problems, attended Helena High School. Since almost the first two years of high school, she saw an orthopedic surgeon, pediatrician, dermatologist, ophthalmologist, podiatrist, dentist and orthodontist three times a week. Since she was attending classes in Helena, she usually could schedule her appointment during lunch, study hall or after school. If she was attending Jefferson High School, not only would she had missed two days of school a week, but her father or I would have had to leave work.

Our second child had a learning disability. We wanted him to attend the best high school for his problems so that the transition into high school was easier emotionally. After investigating into the two high schools, discussing our son's problems with professional people such as special educational teachers, his present teachers at Clancy, and a psychologist, Helena High School offered our son the programs he needed. In addition, meetings at Helena High School, Helena Industries and family counseling at the Family Teaching Center were able to be scheduled without a burden on the six members of the family.

I have seen where an interpreter tutor didn't even show up for a child with special handicaps in Helena. If they don't make it to Helena where they reside, they definitely would not make it to Jefferson High School.

Since Helena High School is a larger school, there is a definite difference in educational opportunities provided between the two schools. If Jefferson High School is interested for the best education of our future leaders, they would want our children to attend the school which provides the best education for the child. Helena High School offers Honors Classes so students may attend Carroll College during high school.

I can appreciate the fact that its costly for Jefferson County to have children attend Helena High School, however, ten years ago the legislatures even increased the tuition. Why should families of children who are attending Helena High School today have to suffer the consequences since they increased the tuition ten years ago.

If this bill is passed, with the growing population of northern Jefferson County, the present high school will just accommodate school year 1985.

If this bill is passed, then it should be mandated to the families of children who are just entering kindergarten. Therefore, families who are presently moving into Jefferson County would know their children would have to attend Jefferson High School.

*Kathleen Hayes*

Kathleen Hayes  
Box 38 G.E.  
Clancy, MT 59634  
933-5769



TELEPHONE CALL TALLY SHEET

#	NAME	CITY	HB#	OPPONENT	PROONENT	COMMENTS
1	Dale Scholz	Jefferson	497	✓		will see tax protest
2	Kenneth Platt	Jefferson	497	✓		
3	Doug Andrus	" "	497	✓		
4	John Ballum	Cascade	497	✓		
5	Don Nelson	Serry	497	✓		
6	Karen Nelson	Montana City	497	✓		too long of a distance
7	Darlene Platt	Montana City	497	✓		
8	Paula Jimmy	Montana City	497	✓		kids go to Helena Secretary - upstate/online
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Mrs Kenneth A (Darlene) Platt Committee On \_\_\_\_\_  
Address Star Rt PO Box 175 Clancy MT Date 2-13-85  
Representing \_\_\_\_\_ Support \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill No. H. B. 497 Oppose X  
Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. Sending our children to Boulder would present much difficulties with part-time after school employment, dentist & doctors appointments with both family members working who could take off work
2. Travel to Boulder to pick them up... its too far!

We bought our present home, as did many others, with the stipulation that our children could attend either school.

3. We support Lewis & Clark County through all the grocery shopping, buying clothes, eating out & all extra curricular activities that we do.
- 4.

Also, there is much concern sending our children so far with such poor road conditions during the winter months. Some of our children are already in their last year in highschool and it would be devastating for them to be forced to leave their friends, activities etc to attend a different school. I hope we have freedom of choice!

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

To: HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Ref: HB 497

I am opposed to the passage of this Bill.

All it does is take what is now a family decision and makes it a political decision. It puts the high school students living on the fringes of the various counties at the mercy of whatever pressure groups can influence the County Superintendent of Schools.

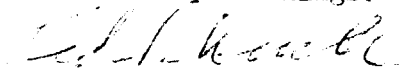
As Legislators, you should understand as well as anyone the difficulty of making a fair and intelligent decision, while being subjected to political pressures.

The fact that this Bill was introduced and we are forced to come here today to defend our rights is ample proof that there are some people who would inject more political influence into our school system.

It is unclear to me who benefits from this Bill, if it is enacted, but I'm sure it isn't the students or their parents. Hopefully, as the Hearing unfolds this question will be answered.

In the smaller and poorer counties the School superintendent tends to be a semi-retired teacher from the local school system. Naturally their allegiance is to that school. These people would have to have the patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon plus a desire to commit political suicide to make a fair and unbiased decision. The purpose of the original Law was to relieve them of this burden and place the responsibility on the parent, the one most concerned with the student's well-being.

I'm sure there have been cases where this Law was abused but by and large it has worked rather well. To use a popular phrase of the day- "If it ain't broke don't fix it". Let's give this Bill a merciful death and a dignified funeral so we all can move on to better things.

  
Ted Schuele Clancy, Mt. 442-5441

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Carol L. Ferguson Committee On Educ. etc.  
 Address P.O. Box 163, Clancy, MT. Date 2/13/85  
 Representing my 4 youngsters & others Support \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill No. HB497 Oppose  Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. HB497 would create a severe financial hardship for many families (tuition.)
2. In the northern - Jefferson County/Helena High vs. Boulder situation: if a youngster is prevented from attending Helena High that youngster would also be forestalled from after-school employment in Helena because of time constraints. My oldest daughter has earned \$3500 towards her college expenses by working in Helena this year. Additional financial hardship from HB497.

Helena High provides a substantially different educational opportunity for students - for ex - a greater variety of programs like honors program. It is better suited to the needs & abilities of many northern-Jef. youngsters than is Jefferson Hi. (while Jef. Hi. meets the

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.  
 needs of other students. Keep the students' options open - that's allowing excellence in education. Maybe the old tuition law should be...

WITNESS STATEMENT

House of Education  
Resources  
Committee

Name Kathleen Hayes Committee On \_\_\_\_\_

Address Box 38 G E Clancy, NY 59634 Date 2-13-85

Representing \_\_\_\_\_ Support \_\_\_\_\_

Bill No. 497 Oppose  \_\_\_\_\_

Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. Want children to attend the closest high school to their home.
2. Why change a bill that has been in effect for 50 years!
3. This bill only affects a very small percentage of children!
4. Emotional & financial drain on families whose mothers & sisters are already attending Helena High.

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

WITNESS STATEMENT

House Education

Name Jennifer West Committee On Culture Resource  
Address Box 38 G.E. Date February 13, 1981  
Representing Self Support \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill No. 497 Oppose   
Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. I'd have to quit ballet.
2. I wouldn't be able to have a job in Helena.
3. Transportation would be a problem for my entire family.
4. My family can't afford to pay the tuition.

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

I am an eighth grader at Clancy School and I am opposed to House Bill No. 497 for many reasons. I take a ballet class in Helena at the Helena Movement Center from Anna Paskevka. Anna is a very good teacher from Europe. If I went to Helena High School, I could walk from school to my ballet class, but if I had to go to Boulder I would have to quit ballet lessons because I wouldn't have transportation into town. My ballet lessons are after school and so my Mom or Dad would have to leave early from work to come pick me up in Boulder. I would not arrive on time for my lessons and it would cost my parents gas money and it would affect their jobs. It would all add up to a big problem, which I'm sure would mean stopping ballet. I have wasted my time and my parents money to stop ballet now after all these years. It also would crush a dream. I believe in helping people follow their dreams not ruin them.

I have a friend who is an excellent basketball player whose Dad works in Helena. He wants to go to Helena High School. He plans to play basketball in high school. If he has to go to Boulder then his Dad can't come to his games. Now, how would you feel if you couldn't go to your son's games?

I have another friend who is an eighth grader who goes into Helena for school. She planned to attend school at one of the high schools in Helena. She had to leave Clancy because of problems with some other students. If you make her go to Boulder she is going to be pushed around and harassed every day at school. That could totally wreck her emotionally and mentally. She would have to live with that for four years. I would not be able to handle that, could you? There would be no way out, her high school years would be ruin, wasted and terrible. You'd never believe how mean kids can actually be.

Also my brother has a job in Helena. If he goes to Boulder, transportation will become a problem. If you'd just put yourself in his place, think how much you pay for gas a year and double your price. My brother is not rich and his job is not what I'd call the highest paying job and there is more to life than paying all of your pay check towards gas. The Bill won't affect him, but if you look into the future and put my name there instead of my brothers', you'll find this Bill will cause a problem in that area.

Another question I have is what about the teachers who live in Montana City and work at Helena High School? I know there is about three. Is it fair they can teach at Helena High School while kids have to go to Boulder? Please understand that I don't want them to lose their jobs, but I don't think it is fair.

This Bill allows kids who were already going into Helena for high school to continue, but if you are just beginning ninth grade and have to go to Boulder, this would divide kids with some at Helena and others at Boulder.

Journal - 9/1/04

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name J. [unclear] Committee On House Education  
Culture, Research  
 Address 100 [unclear] (Hawaii) Date Feb 13, 1955  
 Representing self Support \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill No. 497 Oppose   
 Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. I would like to have all the opportunities given to me in Hawaii as Hawaii is a state.
2. I'd have a better chance of getting a job in Hawaii and getting other benefits.
3. The transportation is unreasonable for my family to go to Honolulu.
4. Kids should have a right to their choice of schools. High school they go to.

⑤ If this bill is passed & I still want to go to Hawaii, I'd have to pay tuition & high pay teachers for a public school. Our family can't afford that, we also can't afford the gas money going to Hawaii.

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



P.O. Box 6193  
Helena, Mt. 59604  
Feb.12, 1985

Dear Mr. Robert Marks:

This bill that has been introduced(bill #497)has put a little disappointment into mine and other peoples' lives.

The kids who live in Jefferson county and want to go to Helena High School should have the right to their choice.

Jefferson High doesn't have all the opportunities that Helena High does. For example: Helena High has a larger music program than Jefferson. A regular band as well as an orchestra which I would like to be a part of. Going to school in Helena, I'd have a better chance in joining the outside activities that are available. For example: The Grand Street Theater and jobs that are necessary. If I get a job in Helena and go to Jefferson High School, there would be a problem in getting to my job.

There is a question in my mind that has to be answered. Why are they trying to stop high school students from going to Helena schools when they already allowed children to go to their grade schools and junior highs? I don't understand it!

I have another question.what about the Freshman and Sophmore high school students(who just started high school in Helena)who live in Jefferson county. I know they don't plan on taking those particular students out of Helena, but the students living in Jefferson county and want to go to the Helena school the next year and are told they may not, that's getting quite confusing. You might have half of a family going to a Helena school and the other half in Boulder. Now, if I were a parent and had a situation like that, I'd be really upset! Think of the gas money the parent would be using going back and forth to Boulder and not to Helena, but there are games and dances and other activities that students want to be a part of which take gas.

Where I live,(Blue Sky Heights)most of the kids here want to go to Boulder because their brothers and sisters have gone there. But there are some(and enough)kids who really want to go to Helena High School.

From my house to Boulder it is about 30 miles and about 30 min. away by car. It is very inconvenient for me and my parents. When going by bus, it takes about 30 to 45 min. to get to Boulder. I don't want to be doing that! Both my parents work in Helena so transportaion to and from school would be no problem. It only takes about 15 to 20 min. to get into Helena from our house. That would be more convenient

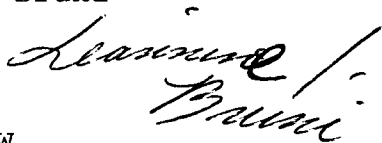
than going on a cold bus for 45 min.

We would like you(Robert Marks)to vote against this bill so the signers of this letter can go to the high school of their choice.

I hope this letter convinces you and others to vote against the bill.

Thank you very much!

Jeannine Bruni

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jeannine Bruni". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

(In the original copy of this letter, there are a few students who have signed their name. This copy does not. Thanks again!)

J.S.B.

Background: Drummond High School receives approximately 20% of its students from Powell County. Most of these are from the Helmville area where a grade school district exists. The students are bussed to Drummond to save on transportation costs and board/room payments which would occur if the students attended Deer Lodge High School.

Specifics: Figures taken from Powell County Budgets, Helmville District. Tax Base is \$951,936.00, 1983-84.

Revenue Raised

Transportation Fund	\$3,970.00
General Fund	\$40,887.00
Retirement Fund	\$9,655.00
Comprehensive Insurance Fund	\$984.00
Debt Service Fund	\$5,886.00
	<u>\$61,378.00</u>

Expenses Paid

Bus Route	\$13,500.00
Individual Transportation	\$3,290.00
Tuition to Drummond High School	\$9,964.00
	<u>\$26,754.00</u>

This amounts to a difference of \$34,624.00. I realize that this isn't a profit but you must admit a difference does exist on what is paid for the education of the high school students from this area and what is raised to provide for their education.

Presently tuition revenue figures are based upon actual expenditures in these school district budgets: (1) district general fund; (2) debt service fund; and (3) retirement fund. To obtain the tuition rate, these totals are divided by the present average number belonging (student enrollment) minus the payments of the foundation program.

Most school districts also have two other budgets which do not enter into the computation for tuition, namely, the building reserve fund and comprehensive insurance fund. These definitely should be involved.

Passage of this bill would mean a loss of revenue to the Drummond High School District of \$9,000 to \$12,000 per year. This loss means the Drummond taxpayers make up the difference. A briefing to my board of trustees in regards to this issue raised many questions. The main question asked was, could the public view this revenue loss without looking at it as another tax increase?

If tuition is not paid, then this leaves us the option of allowing or denying access. Thus we start a merry-go-round of issues involving students.

Thus, as I understand the bill, to change the procedure for one school district is not a benefit to other districts; in our case, it is a detriment to the taxpayers of the Drummond District and presents obstacles to the education of Helmville students.

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Dale E Huhstaren Committee On \_\_\_\_\_  
Address Drummond Mt Date 2/13/85  
Representing School Dist 11/2 Support \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill No. HB 497 Oppose X  
Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1.

2.

3.

4.

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

*Mr. Chairman + members of the Committee  
My name is Siavanna Brumby  
Student at Clancy Elementary*

P.O. Box 6193  
Helena, Mt. 59604  
Feb. 12, 1985

Dear Mr. Robert Marks:

This bill that has been introduced (bill #497) has put a little disappointment into mine and other peoples' lives.

The kids who live in Jefferson county and want to go to Helena High School should have the right to their choice.

Jefferson High doesn't have all the opportunities that Helena High does. For example: Helena High has a larger music program than Jefferson. A regular band as well as an orchestra which I would like to be a part of. Going to school in Helena, I'd have a better chance in joining the outside activities that are available. For example: The Grand Street Theater and jobs that are necessary. If I get a job in Helena and go to Jefferson High School, there would be a problem in getting to my job.

There is a question in my mind that has to be answered. Why are they trying to stop high school students from going to Helena schools when they already allowed children to go to their grade schools and junior highs? I don't understand it!

I have another question. What about the Freshman and Sophomore high school students (who just started high school in Helena) who live in Jefferson county. I know they don't plan on taking those particular students out of Helena, but the students living in Jefferson county and want to go to the Helena school the next year and are told they may not, that's getting quite confusing. You might have half of a family going to a Helena school and the other half in Boulder. Now, if I were a parent and had a situation like that, I'd be really upset! Think of the gas money the parent would be using going back and forth from town to town. There is a bus that takes Jefferson high students to Boulder and not to Helena, but there are games and dances and other activities that students want to be a part of which take gas.

Where I live, (Blue Sky Heights) most of the kids here want to go to Boulder because their brothers and sisters have gone there. But there are some (and enough) kids who really want to go to Helena High School.

From my house to Boulder it is about 30 miles and about 30 min. away by car. It is very inconvenient for me and my parents. When going by bus, it takes about 30 to 45 min. to get to Boulder. I don't want to be doing that! Both my parents work in Helena so transportation to and from school would be no problem. It only takes about 15 to 20 min. to get into Helena from our house. That would be more convenient

than going on a cold bus for 45 min.

We would like you (Robert Marks) to vote against this bill so the signers of this letter can go to the high school of their choice.

I hope this letter convinces you and others to vote against the bill.

Thank you very much!

Jeannine S. Bruni

signers:

Jeannine S. Bruni

Dana Sorey

Mark Kohler

Clam Houghton

Wendy Sussie

Kelly M. Rose

Paul [unclear]

Paul [unclear]

John [unclear]

Ray [unclear]

Kathrina Paul

Pat [unclear]

[unclear]

Doug Williams

Don Culwell

[unclear]

Pep Mcmillan

Jenny Shibley

Jason Vitello

Chancey Brondin

Rod C. Kittleson

Honi Westberg

Ei Campbell

Chet Carpenter

Crystal Wessick

Mike [unclear]

Mike [unclear]

Jennifer West

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Lila Williams Committee On Ed.  
 Address Boulder, Date 2/13/85  
 Representing Co. Supt. & ~~Ed. Officers~~ Support \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bill No. 556 Oppose   
 Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

~~My testimony received~~

Comments:

1. Why change something that works? We have a system for certification & it works
2. Ethics & morals can't be legislated. Teachers are adults.
3. We already have a system for hearing controversies utilizing the Co. Supt. This bill suppresses the Co. Supt. in hearings & controversies.
4. Instead of this bill why not enact legislation closely monitoring college graduates in the teacher ed. program maybe setting a teacher examining board as doctors, lawyers, dentists have making teaching a real profession
5. Local school districts & boards should not be suppressed

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

in the hearing process. They know even individual teachers better than any state person,

VISITOR'S REGISTER

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

BILL 534--SCHOOL FUNDING ELECTIONS TO BE  
 HELD IN MAY  
 SPONSOR Tom Hannah

DATE 2-13-85

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
Lura Steltz	Clancy, Mt	Parent		X
Richard Edelen	Clancy Mt	parent		X
David Brown	Clancy Mt	parent		X
Thomas Edelman	Blair (Clancy)			✓
John Oatman	Cascade <del>St</del> Dist	Cascade Dist 3/B		X
Linda Slaght	Boulder	School Board J.C.	✓	
J. Hopkins	Cascade	Ch. Board		✓
Michael Frost	Clancy	Parent	✓	
Vicki Hunter	Clancy	Parent-Trustee	✓	
Pat Dumas	Clancy	Parent	✓	
KEN A. PLATT	MONT. CITY MONT	SELF		✓
Yana Platt	Mont City, Mont			✓
John Rich	Billings	Billings Public Sch	✓	

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 608--MANDATORY APPROVAL FOR TUITION WHEN DATE 2-13-85  
STUDENT TRANSFERRED ON COURT ORDER

SPONSOR Mel Williams

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
<i>Jack Reuch</i>	<i>Bellingham</i>	<i>Bellingham Public Schools</i>	<i>X</i>	
<i>Chip Edman</i>	<i>Helena</i>	<i>MSBA</i>	<i>X</i>	

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 699 - REVISE APPEAL PROCESS FOR PROTEST      DATE 2-13-85  
 TO TRANSFER OF TERRITORY FROM ELEM. DIST.

SPONSOR Janet Moore

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
<i>Don Lewis</i>	<i>Clinton</i>	<i>SP #32</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Chip Edman</i>	<i>Hele</i>	<i>MSBA</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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 630--TO LIMIT SCHOOL DIST. CASH RESERVE

DATE 2-13-85

TO 35% or \$3,000,000

SPONSOR Paul Pistoria

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
<del>Emil M. Jones</del>	<del>Get Falls</del>	<del>Get Falls School</del>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rep Paul Pistoria	Get Falls	State Rep	X	
<del>W. J. K... ..</del>	<del>Clancy Mt</del>	<del>Family</del>		X
Karla Pannone	Clancy Mt	self		X
John P... ..	Bellevue	Bellevue Public School		X
Chip EDMANN	H... ..	MSBA		X

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 756 - REQUIRE TRUSTEES TO SEEK VOTER DATE 2-13-85

APPROVAL TO PAY SUPERINTENDENT OVER \$50,000

SPONSOR Red Menahan

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
Chip Edman	MSBA	He		X

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 #497-PROVIDE DISCRETION TO APPROVAL AGENTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL TUITION

DATE 2-13-85

SPONSOR Francis Koehnke

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP-PORT	OP-POSE
James L. Pearson	Star Rt., Box 138, Clancy			✓
Chlene Pearson	Star Rt., Box 138, Clancy			✓
Robert L. Laumyer	Boulder		✓	
Kathie Zitzler	Montana City			✓
Tommy Schmickler	Mt. City			✓
Paula Rode	Madison, Calif.			
Ronald M. Hedden	Mt. City			✓
Keith G. Wood	Montana City			✓
Ted Schuel	Clancy	Self + children		✓
Larry Lillard	Montana City			✓
<del>John Schuman</del>	<del>Clancy</del>	<del>SP 23</del>		
Kelly Pomroy	Mt. City			✓
Pat Pomroy	" "			✓
Tom Lorange	EDENRTE GREAT FALLS	CENTERVILLE H.S.	✓	
Jim Moulden	314 Carol Dr GREAT FALLS	Centerville H.S.	✓	
Stan Perkins	Broadview Mt.	Broadview H.S.	✓	
Helene Lourey	St. Falls	St. Falls	✓	
Erin Jane Ketterling	Choteau	School Dist.	✓	
John W. Simpson	Boulder	Co. Supt.	✓	
Jennifer W. WDT	Boulder, Clancy	Self		✓

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

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITOR'S REGISTER

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

BILL 497

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP-PORT	OP-POSE
Terry Cannon	Clancy			✓
Shirley Johnson	St Rte Box 129 Clancy, Mt			✓
Elizabeth Volody	G.R. Box 193 Clancy MT			✓
Annelle Jay	SP. Box 115 Clancy			✓
Leann J. Brown	Blue (Key) Clancy			✓
Kathleen Hume	Truber Estates Clancy			✓
Jason West	Truber Estates Clancy			✓
Sandra Green	Mtn View - Clancy			✓
Alan Campbell	Yellow			✓
Faylokesmeister	Bx 38 Simms Mt	School Dist 68 F	✓	
Val & Anita	Pruned Mt	School Dist 11+2		✓
Darlene Platt				✓
Alv & Davidson	302 Beaver Slide			✓
Maria Z. H.	Bx 159 Clancy MT	Self + wife		✓
W. Schmalhofer	Box 945 Clancy MT	" "		✓
Dorothy Miller	Box 986 Mt	Self		✓
Tom Kunkler	Box 47 Blue Stender	EIS		✓
Oliver McBrath	Box 334 Ump Lake	Self		✓
Frank W. J.	4474 1/2 St	Social Work Self		
Luck Price	P.O. Box 451 Clancy, Mt	S. P. # 45		✓
Jim Gouron	Clancy, Mt			✓

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

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY. ✓

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Paul M. Pistoria Committee On Education  
Address St Falls Date 2/13/85  
Representing Self as State Rep Support H.B. 630 Oppose  
Bill No. H.B. 630 Oppose \_\_\_\_\_  
Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1.

2.

3.

4.

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

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Bob ANDERSON Committee On House Educ.  
Address Helena Date 2/13/25  
Representing Office of Public Instruction Support \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill No. 556 Oppose  \_\_\_\_\_  
Amend \_\_\_\_\_

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1.

2.

3.

4.

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 556--CREAT A BOARD OF TEACHING &

DATE 2-13-85

SPONSOR TEACHER ETHICS PANEL  
Dorothy Bradley

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP-PORT	OP-POSE
HB 497	John Williams	Boulder	Ed. Dept.	✓
HB 497	Janice Walker	Clancy - M.T. City	Self	✓
HB 497	Carol Williams	Clancy MT City	Self	✓
	Marcy Roberts	Clancy Mt.	Self	✓
HB 497	Lorraine Bauer	Clancy <sup>Raymond City</sup> Mont	Self	✓
HB 497	Marcelle Watson	MT City	Self	✓
	Cory Duke	MT City	Self	✓
AD 497	Phonra Williams	MT City	Self	✓
AD 497	Fanni Williams	mt. City	Self	✓
HB 497	Dorothy MacMaster	mt. City	Self	✓
HB 497	Margorie Kohn	MT City	Self	X
HB 530	John Kenny	Gr Falls	Net.	
HB 497	Beatrice Lips	Clancy	Self	✓
HB 497	Gene Smith	Clancy	MT Self	✓
HB 497	Lucile Komney	Clancy	mixed	✓
HB 497	Julie Beth Munnick	MT City	Self	✓
	Kathy Schuck	Clancy	Self	✓
	Becky Lang	Clancy	Self	✓
	Lisa Cannon	Clancy	Self	✓
	Laura Ferguson	Clancy	Self	✓

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

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.