

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE
ON EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS
MONTANA STATE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 16, 1985

Tape 10 Side A

The meeting of the Joint Subcommittee on Education was called to order by Chairman Gene Donaldson at 7:00 A.M. On Wednesday, January 16, 1985, in Room 104 of the State Capitol.

All members were present.

The purpose of the meeting was discussion of the Budget for the Distribution Program of the Office of Public Instruction.

The first presentation was made by Francis Olson (10:A:031) of the Budget Office (EXHIBIT #1). The first topic discussed by Mr. Olson was Special Education. This program provides education for children with various kinds of handicapped conditions. Federal and state laws direct that the state provide free and appropriate public education for these children. The Executive budget allows a 2 percent increase per year to the fiscal 1985 appropriated amount for Special Education. The amounts recommended by the Executive are \$27,794,622 for FY 86 and \$28,350,514 for FY 87.

The Special Education Contingency Fund is a funding source used for unexpected needs. The funds are provided on an "as needed" basis. The Executive budget provides a 2 percent increase over the fiscal 1985 appropriated amount. The recommended amounts are \$510,000 for each year.

Regarding Transportation, state reimbursement is provided to school districts for students who live three or more miles from school. This reimbursement is one-third of the cost generated from a statutory schedule for transportation. Reimbursement is based on bus capacity and the number of transportees. The Executive budget provides a 2 percent increase over the fiscal 1985 appropriated amount. The amounts recommended are \$6,207,720 for FY 86 and \$6,331,874 for FY 87.

On the next item, School Lunch, the state provides a required federal match of funds, Mr. Olson explained. The Executive budget recommends amounts that reflect the request of the Office of Public Instruction. The total request is for \$707,298 for each year.

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Mr. Olson said that the Gifted and Talented Program budgeted amounts are \$100,000 for each year of the biennium.

The state provides supplemental funding for Secondary Vocational Education programs operated by school districts. The Executive budget maintains the fiscal 1985 appropriated amount for each year of the next biennium. That amount is \$750,000 for each year.

The Adult Basic Education Program provides persons wishing to obtain high school equivalency certificates an opportunity to obtain this goal. The appropriated funds for this program are obtained from 10 percent of the interest on the Education Trust Fund, which is also shared by the Vocational Technical Centers. The Executive budget provides a 2 percent per year increase over the fiscal 1985 appropriated amount. The recommended amounts are \$152,255 for FY 86 and \$155,300 for FY 87, Mr. Olson said.

The next program discussed by Mr. Olson was Traffic Safety Education. The Office of Public Instruction distributes annually to the school districts, which provide traffic education courses, revenues collected from highway fines, bond forfeitures and related traffic fines. The Executive budget request estimates that there will be available for fiscal 1986 \$1,133,000 and \$1,158,470 for fiscal 1987.

Mr. Olson discussed discretionary funds. Because of the potential passage of House Bill 12, it will not be possible to use statutory authority for appropriating discretionary federal funds. Those funds which are not appropriated have been treated as "pass through" funds. All of these funds go to the local school districts, and the Office of Public Instruction exercises discretionary authority over these funds. The new fund structure dictates that these funds be placed in a federal special revenue fund, and they therefore must be appropriated by the Subcommittee. The amounts which the Budget Office would like to have appropriated are \$3,866,000 for FY 86 and \$3,942,000 for FY 87.

Pam Joehler (10:A:160) (EXHIBIT #2) of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst's office made the following presentation.

Generally speaking, Ms. Joehler said, the major difference between the LFA's budget and the Executive's budget is the inflation figure used.

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In the area of Special Education, current level analysis provides \$249,870 for FY 86 and \$529,704 for FY 87, which is higher than the Executive's recommendation. This was caused primarily by using a higher inflation rate.

Regarding Special Education Contingency funding, current level analysis recommends \$500,000 for each year.

For Transportation, current level analysis includes \$6,175,000 for FY 86 and \$6,295,000 for FY 87. Slightly lower inflation rates were used by the LFA's office than were used by the Executive. This lower rate was used primarily because of anticipated decreases in gasoline costs, Ms. Joehler explained.

Regarding the School Lunch Program, current level analysis includes funding that will meet the minimum federal matching requirements only. This also includes a little bit of cushion, in the hope of avoiding supplemental appropriations. The LFA's current level budget amounts are \$640,000 for FY 86 and \$655,000 for FY 87.

Current level analysis for the Gifted and Talented Program recommends \$100,000 for each year, consistent with the previous biennium, Ms. Joehler said.

Current level analysis for the Secondary Vo-Ed Program provides \$750,000 for each year of the biennium.

For the Adult Basic Education Program, current level analysis used the standard inflation factors used for other agencies. The Executive provides an 11.4 percent increase from fiscal 1984 to fiscal 1986, while current level analysis provides an 8.68 percent increase. From fiscal 1986 to fiscal 1987 the Executive provides a 2 percent increase and current level analysis provides 5 percent. The budget figures from the LFA's office are \$148,000 for FY 86 and \$155,962 for FY 87.

Because of the variety of revenues that come into the Traffic Safety Education budget, current level analysis provided the same level as FY 85. The budget amounts are \$1,050,000 for each year, Ms. Joehler said.

With respect to the discretionary grants, the Office of Public Instruction had statutory authority to flow through federal grants to the local schools. However, if there is a statutory change (House Bill 12), these grants must then be brought to the legislature for appropriation, Ms. Joehler said.

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Ms. Joehler answered questions from the Subcommittee (10:A:235).

The first program considered was Special Education. Gail Gray (10:A:340), Director of Special Education for the Office of Public Instruction discussed this program. Ms. Gray referred to a handout which she distributed to the Subcommittee (EXHIBIT #3). On Page 1 of this exhibit is the Superintendent's proposed funding, which is essentially a 7 percent increase. The reasons for the request for this substantial increase are as follows.

If Special Education is not given the same level of increased funding as other programs, then the local districts and levies will be impacted. Ms. Gray stated that there is a lack of flexibility in the Special Education budgets. She also stated that there is an increased severity in many Special Ed students. She stated that there has been a massive deinstitutionalization movement within the state. Additionally, there are more and more students who are more severely handicapped. Until the past year, there has been a substantial growth each year in the program, and it will continue to grow. The rights of handicapped children are constitutionally protected both by the state and federally, and there is not much that the school districts can do about this, nor would they want to, Ms. Gray said.

Referring again to Exhibit #3, Ms. Gray pointed out the summary of funds available for Special Education. She noted that there has been an increase in federal funds each year. She said that a substantial increase in the program next year is not anticipated, but that the funding would remain constant. Ms. Gray said that a 10 percent increase in the number of handicapped children this year is not anticipated, and that a leveling off is expected because the state is reaching the national average of handicapped children. There are now 15,132 students in the state who are being served served by Special Education.

Ms. Gray stated that the Special Ed program has had \$500,000 per year in contingency funds. Page 5 of Exhibit #2 shows allocations by category. Finally, Ms. Gray noted that the need for contingency funding is substantial and referred to a list of contingencies in Exhibit #3.

Testifying next, in behalf of the Special Education Program, was Larry Holmquist (10:A:605), Director of Special Education for the Gallatin Madison Co-Op and President of

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the State Administrators for Special Education. He stated that Special Ed has been in a decline relative to appropriated funds, and that the increases have been minimal relative to the program's needs. He said that there is concern that Special Ed is operating under a mandated program and is competing with local district levies. Special Ed children are high cost children, Mr. Holmquist stated, and the program needs the requested funding support in order to respond to the needs of those children. He said that the contingency fund has bailed the program out of some real difficulties relative to meeting the needs of children, when it was impossible for those needs to be anticipated.

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The next witness was Jesse Long, Executive Secretary for the School Administrators of Montana. Mr. Long said his organization supports the request of the Special Ed program and pointed out that if Special Ed is not funded to the level requested, then more and more burden will be thrown back on the local school districts, which means more property taxes will have to be levied in order to meet those needs.

The next witness was Chip Erdmann (10:B:010) of the Montana School Board Association. Mr. Erdmann said that his association endorses what was said by the previous witnesses. He stated that the contingency fund is especially important in many situations.

A question and answer session followed between Ms. Gray, Mr. Holmquist, Mr. Long, Mr. Erdmann, and members of the Subcommittee (10:B:020).

Chairman Donaldson asked Ms. Gray what percentage of Special Ed students also receive ANB. Ms. Gray answered that about 80 percent receive ANB.

The next program discussed was Transportation. Bob Stockton (10:B:065) of the Office of Public Instruction discussed this program. Mr. Stockton presented a handout to the Subcommittee (EXHIBIT #4). He said that it is anticipated that transportation costs for FY 85 will be \$1.09 per mile. The anticipated base cost for FY 86 is \$1.12 per mile and for FY 87 it is \$1.18 per mile. These numbers are based on an inflation factor of 4 percent. Mr. Stockton noted that school buses in Montana, over the last year, traveled

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17,166,780 miles. He said that for each three cent increase in the schedule, the state would pay one cent. This would amount to an increase in state cost of approximately \$172,000. If the state goes to the rate of \$1.12 per mile for FY 86, a total dollar amount of \$1,832,000 over and above the FY 85 appropriation would be required. If the rate of \$1.18 for FY 87 is adopted, \$2,347,000 over the FY 85 amount would be required.

The next program discussed was School Lunch. Bris Skiles (10:B:280), Director of School Food Services, spoke on this subject (EXHIBIT #5). Mr. Skiles said the estimated minimum requirement needed for FY 86 and FY 87 for the program is \$1,291,196. Failure to meet this requirement could result in loss of federal funding. The base year for calculation of the state matching requirement is the 1980 - 1981 school year.

A question and answer session between the Subcommittee members and Mr. Skiles followed (10:B:380).

Chairman Donaldson asked about the commodities program. Mr. Skiles said that this is a significant program and that approximately \$3,000,000 worth of food is distributed through the program. The transportation and warehousing for the food is contracted, and those costs continue to increase, so as they increase the actual cash available for distribution to the schools decreases.

Chairman Donaldson pointed out that the commodities distribution cost is taken out of the state's match. Mr. Skiles said that this is part of the matching requirement.

In response to a question from Representative Moore, Mr. Skiles said that the School Lunch program had a 12 percent loss in 1982, but children are now returning to the program at an approximate rate of 2 percent per year.

Senator Haffey asked Mr. Skiles how one would judge whether or not a child is hungry. Mr. Skiles said that probably the best judge of that (at a school) would be the teacher.

In response to another question from Senator Haffey, Mr. Skiles said that the actual percentage of children participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch program has remained stable

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since 1982. Responding to a question from Representative Moore, Mr. Skiles said that two schools have dropped the School Lunch program, but these have now re-joined, and an additional half dozen schools have joined the program.

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The next program was Secondary Vocational Education.

Representative Jim Schultz (11:A:010) of District 30 spoke briefly and urged that the increased funding requested for the program be approved. (EXHIBIT #6)

The next witness was Ed Argenbright (11:A:075), Superintendent of the Office of Public Instruction. Superintendent Argenbright stated that the request for funding for Secondary Vo-Ed is a timely and necessary request. He said that in 1980 there were slightly more than 19,000 students in the program and now there are more than 24,000. He said that changes are being made in high school level programs: there are higher standards and increased graduation requirements. There is a great deal of emphasis on academics, but at this time the vocational education programs must not be neglected. Not all students go on to college, and the vocational program for those students is vital. He strongly urged the Subcommittee's support of the basic request and for the modification included in the Governor's budget proposal. (EXHIBIT #7)

Gene Christiaansen, Assistant Superintendent of the Office of Public Instruction, introduced the next eight witnesses.

The first to speak was Jesse Long (11:A:144), Executive Secretary of the School Administrators. Mr. Long said that vocational education is important to those students who don't go to college. He said that the Vo-Ed programs are strong and that they give career choices and opportunities to students. He stated that his organization strongly supports the funding requested for the program.

Next, Mr. Christiaansen introduced Kersten Lersbak (11:A:170) (EXHIBIT #8), a student from Cascade High School, President of the Montana Office Educational Association. Ms. Lersbak stated that she is in favor of continued and increased funding for secondary vocational education. She said that vocational education allows "hands on" experience for students who wish to enter the business world. She said the program helps to develop special talents and skills and that the vocational program mixes well with the academic program.

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Mr. Christiaansen next introduced Kelly Keeler (11:A:255), a 1982 Helena High School graduate, formerly a student in the vocational program. Mr. Keeler said he is currently employed at the Black Angus in Helena. He said that he found his job through DECA (a vocational education association), and that he is currently being considered for a managerial position at the Black Angus. He hopes that the Subcommittee will encourage vocational education through adequate funding.

The next witness introduced by Mr. Christiaansen was Kathryn Penrod, (11:A:285), Executive Director of the Vo-Ed Advisory Council. Ms. Penrod stated that vocational education is an important link between basic skills and the world of work. She said her organization strongly supports the modification requested for vocational education. (EXHIBIT #9)

Mr. Christiaansen next introduced John Dallum (11:A:350), Superintendent of the Cascade Public Schools. Mr. Dallum said that if he is to keep his vocational education program current and viable adequate funding must be provided. He said that if his allocation from the state drops and if his people at home cannot pay more, he has no choices; he must downgrade the programs that he has or drop them. (EXHIBIT #10)

Mr. Christiaansen next introduced Dr. Doug Polette (11:A:405) of the Montana University System. Dr. Polette said that vocational education is not really a cost to the state of Montana but an investment. (EXHIBIT #11)

The next witness introduced by Mr. Christiaansen was Steve Wilcox (11:A:450), representing the Montana Vocational Association. Mr. Wilcox, a vocational agriculture teacher in Kalispell, said that vocational education is more than just a vehicle for occupational training. While occupational training is certainly a goal, there are other goals equally important to vocational education. He said that if the good job Vo-Ed is doing is to be continued there must be adequate funding for it. (EXHIBIT #12)

The last witness introduced by Mr. Christiaansen was Jim Fitzpatrick (11:A:505) of the Montana Vocational Association. Mr. Fitzpatrick noted that there is a great deal of experience and knowledge in the field of vocational education embodied in the members of the Sub-

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committee. He said that vocational education is not just for those students who are not going on to college, and that many students who do go to college receive excellent background training through the Vo-Ed programs. He said that keeping up with technology is a real challenge to The Vo-Ed program, and there is a critical need for funding.

The next witness was Chip Erdmann (11:A:590) of the Montana School Board Association, who said that an increasing number of students have turned to vocational education over the past several years. Vo-Ed provides the practical skills and knowledge needed for getting jobs or entering college. His organization supports the requested funding for Secondary Vocational Education, Mr. Erdmann said.

The next witness was Nancy Walter (11:A:600) of the Montana Education Association, who said that her organization supports increased funding for vocational education. She said the needs of Vo-Ed students must not be overlooked.

A question and answer session followed between the members of the Subcommittee and the witnesses (11:A:625).

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Representative Peck asked Mr. Dallum what percentage of his district's costs were covered by the \$12,984 allocated in fiscal years 1980 and 1981 and what percentage was covered in 1984 and 1985. Mr. Dallum replied that in 1980 - 1981 the percentage was approximately 40 percent, and in 1984 - 1985 the percentage covered was approximately 7 percent.

The Gifted and Talented Program was discussed next.

The first witness was Nancy Lukenbill, Specialist for Gifted and Talented Education (EXHIBITS #13 and #14). She said that a talent search was conducted by the Gifted and Talented program, and through a random sampling of 356 seventh and eighth graders who were tested, it was determined that 60 percent of those students were qualified to be senior college-bound students. Eleven of them were ready to do graduate work. She said that one of the program's problems is the fact that it is a competitive grant process. Since 1981, 112 grants have been funded, which have gone to 76 school districts. Out of those districts, through an accumulation of state and local monies, the

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program is now serving approximately 4,237 students. Ms. Lukenbill stated that since 1982, when block grant money became available, districts have used that money as an additional funding source for gifted education. These grants do require matching money, she said, and one of the problems encountered is that the grant money often is not allocated in time for the setting of budgets.

Ms. Lukenbill stated that during the past grant period 16 grants were turned down basically because of lack of funds. Also, because the grants are of a competitive nature it is necessary to use a scoring system. She stated that the program has requested an increase in funds to meet the needs of increased growth in programs for gifted students.

The next witness to speak on the Gifted and Talented program was Judy Johnson, Assistant Superintendent for the Office of Public Instruction (11:A:225). Ms. Johnson said that funding of \$500,000 for each year of the biennium for the Gifted and Talented program is being requested for specific reasons, many of which were enumerated by Ms. Lukenbill. Ms. Johnson said the funding is needed in order to be ready for possible mandating of the Gifted and Talented program. She said that eventually it may be necessary to adopt the modified block grant concept. The modified block grant would aid those districts that are not good grant writers and also those that cannot match the funding. Ms. Johnson said that, Like Vo-Ed funding, Gifted and Talented funding is an investment.

The next witness was Hidde Van Duym (11:A:280) (EXHIBIT #15), Executive Secretary of the Board of Public Education. Mr. Van Duym said the Board supports the Superintendent's request for additional funds for the Gifted and Talented program.

The next witness was Terri Minnow (11:A:301) representing the Montana Federation of Teachers. She said that MFT supports increased funding for Gifted and Talented and also for Secondary Vocational Education and Special Education. She said that the organization feels that in the interest of equality it is important that the needs of all the children in the state be met.

The final witness to speak in support of this program was Chip Erdmann (11:A:310) of the Montana School Board Association. He said that it's important to keep in mind that the State Board has adopted a resolution that will mandate Gifted and Talented in the local districts by the year 1990.

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A question and answer session between the witnesses and the Subcommittee followed (11:A:225).

Representative Peck asked Ms. Johnson what increases in staff she anticipates, if the requested funding is approved. Ms. Johnson said that there would be no increase in staff if the block grant concept is adopted.

The next program discussed was Adult Basic Education.

Bill Cunneen (11:A:438), Adult Education Specialist for the Office of Public Instruction, discussed the Adult Basic Education Program. He said the amounts in the Executive budget represent a 2 percent increase over the 1985 operating budget, while the amounts in the LFA's budget represent a 4 percent increase over the 1984 operating budget. He said the current source of funding is not general fund. Adult Basic Education is funded by the interest income from the Educational Trust Fund. Mr. Cunneen said that House Bill 129, if passed, will provide additional funding for Adult Basic Education. He said he does not know what that additional funding will be because it depends on what the projected income is from the interest from the Educational Trust Fund. Currently in Montana there are 35 classrooms operating which serve approximately 5,000 people per year (in the Adult Basic Education Program). The program offers preparation to take the General Educational Development test, and if a person successfully meets the standards, he or she will be awarded the Montana education certificate of equivalency. There is also an External Diploma Program, which does award a diploma indicating completion of high school, Mr. Cunneen said.

A discussion followed between Mr. Cunneen and the Subcommittee (11:A:485).

In response to a question from Chairman Donaldson, Mr. Cunneen said that the amount of money budgeted for Adult Basic Education is not enough, however House Bill 129 would have to be dealt with. If it doesn't pass, then current funding is not adequate to maintain current enrollment. Mr. Cunneen said that there is available to local school districts a one mill permissive levy. The revenues from this levy are for the funding of all adult education classes in a given district, not just Adult Basic Education. He said that in some instances the one mill levy revenues are totally inadequate to do much more than fulfill the matching requirement on the federal monies available to the program and the state

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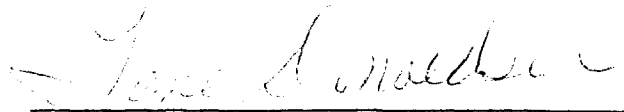
monies available to the program.

The final program discussed was the Traffic Safety Education Program.

Curt Hahn, Administrator of the Traffic Safety Program for the Office of Public Instruction, spoke briefly in behalf of this program. Mr. Hahn presented a brochure to the Subcommittee, which he said should answer most questions regarding the program (EXHIBIT #16).

A brief discussion followed between Mr. Hahn and members of the Subcommittee.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:05 A.M.



Gene Donaldson, Chairman

DAILY ROLL CALL

EDUCATION SUB COMMITTEE

49th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1985

Date January 16, 1985

[illegible]

VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE EducationSub COMMITTEE

BILL _____

DATE Jan. 16, 1985

SPONSOR _____

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
Bob ANDERSON	Helena	OPI	-	
CURT HAHN	HELENA	Supl. of Public Instruction		
Bob Smith	"	OPI		
Perry Holmquist	Bozeman	Ballot/Medison Spec. Gr.	✓	
Nancy Lukehart	Helena	OPI	✓	
Judy Johnson	Helena	OPI		
Gail Gray	Helena	OPD	✓	
Chip Eromann	Helena	MSBA		
Jim Fitzpatrick	Helena	MVA	✓	
Steve Wilcox	Kalispell	MVA	✓	
Doug Poltek	Bozeman	Mont. Voc Educ. Ass.	✓	
Rally Kader	Helena	MTA S.A.T.	✓	
Phil Murn	Helena	MET UTA	✓	
Tom Chaffin	Helena	OPI	✓	
William Towner	Helena	Mt Council for Ed	✓	
Shel Christensen	Helena	OPI	✓	
C.W. Loos	Helena	MAINE	✓	
Jim W. Ross	Helena	SAM	-	
Brian Hales	Helena	OPI	✓	

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

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

HOUSE Education Sub COMMITTEE

DATE Jan. 16, 1985

SPONSOR

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

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

EXHIBIT 1
1-16-85

DISTRIBUTION TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS PROGRAM

Table - page 107 of the Executive Budget Book
FY 85 FY 86

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>Appropriated</u>	<u>Recommended</u>	<u>FY 87 Recommended</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
1. Public Sch.Supp.	\$132,898,000	\$142,473,000	\$148,455,000	2.4 % + 4.0 %
2. Special Educ.	27,249,629	27,794,622	28,350,514	2.0 % + 2.0 %
3. Spec, Educ Con.	500,000	510,000	500,000	2.0 % & 2.0 %
4. Transportation	6,086,000	6,207,720	6,331,874	2.0 % + 2.0 %
Bus Schedule:	FY 85 - \$.80 per mile plus \$.02 per mile for each seat over 45.			
	FY 86 - .82 per mile plus .02 per mile for each seat over 45.			
	FY 87 - .84 per mile plus .02 per mile for each seat over 45.			
Individual:	FY 85 - .20 per mile			
	FY 86 - .21 per mile			
	FY 87 - .22 per mile			
5. School Lunch	659,787	707,298	707,298	agency recommed.
6. Gifted & Tal.	100,000	100,000	100,000	no increase
7. Secondary Vo-Ed	750,000	750,000	750,000	no increase
8. ABE	149,270	152,255	155,000	2.0 % + 2.0 %
9. Traffic Educ.		1,133,000	1,158,470	funds available
10. Discretionary Funds	3,595,290	3,797,536	3,918,400	

Office of Budget and Program Planning - Request for the 1987 biennium.

OPI - DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM

EXHIBIT 2

1-16-85

	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
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1. Special Education

Executive	\$27,794,622	\$28,350,514
Current Level	<u>28,044,492</u>	<u>28,880,218</u>
Difference	\$ (249,870)	\$ (529,704)

LFA uses 2.94 percent inflation in fiscal 1986 and 2.98 in fiscal 1987; the executive uses 2 percent each year.

2. Special Ed. Contingency

Executive	\$ 510,000	\$ 510,000
Current Level	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>
Difference	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000

Executive uses 2 percent inflation; LFA uses no inflation.

3. Transportation

Executive	\$ 6,207,720	\$ 6,331,874
Current Level	<u>6,175,000</u>	<u>6,295,000</u>
Difference	\$ 32,720	\$ 36,874

LFA used lower inflation than the executive budget, caused primarily from anticipated decrease in gasoline costs.

4. School Lunch

Executive	\$ 707,298	\$ 707,298
Current Level	<u>640,000</u>	<u>655,000</u>
Difference	\$ 67,298	\$ 52,298

LFA meets minimum federal matching requirements.

5. Gifted and Talented

Both the executive and current level analysis provide \$100,000 each year.

6. Secondary Vo-Ed

Both the executive and current level analysis provide \$750,000 each year.

7. Adult Basic Education

Executive	\$ 152,255	\$ 155,300
Current Level	<u>148,535</u>	<u>155,962</u>
Difference	\$ 3,720	\$ (662)

The executive provides a 11.4 percent increase from fiscal 1984 to fiscal 1986 while the current level analysis provides a 8.68 percent. From fiscal 1986 to fiscal 1987 the executive provides 2 percent increase the current level analysis provides 5 percent.

8. Traffic Safety Education

Executive	\$ 1,133,000	\$ 1,158,470
Current Level	<u>1,050,000</u>	<u>1,050,000</u>
Difference	\$ 83,000	\$ 108,470

The executive recommends the agency request while the current level analysis held steady at the fiscal 1985 appropriation level.

Discretionary Grants to Education Agencies
Agency Request for Authorization

<u>Description</u>	Actual	- - Agency Request - -	
	<u>Fiscal 1984</u>	<u>Fiscal 1986</u>	<u>Fiscal 1987</u>
Job Training Partnership Act	\$ 120,050	\$ 500,000	\$ 540,000
Vocational Education	2,371,766	2,500,000	2,500,000
Adult Basic Education	334,760	383,000	383,000
Educ. of Hndcp-Pt B	n/a	330,000	350,000
Educ. of Hndcp-Pt D	36,660	35,000	40,000
Preschool Incentive Grant	<u>97,057</u>	<u>118,000</u>	<u>129,000</u>
Total	<u>\$2,960,293</u>	<u>\$3,866,000</u>	<u>\$3,942,000</u>

Office of Public Instruction
Ed Argenbright, Superintendent
State Capitol
Helena, Montana 59620
January 8, 1985

EXHIBIT 3
1-16-85

SUPERINTENDENT'S PROPOSED FUNDING

	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>Total Biennium</u>
APPROPRIATION	\$29,157,103	\$31,198,100	\$60,355,203
CONTINGENCY	535,000	572,450	1,107,450
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$29,692,103	\$31,770,550	\$61,462,653

GOVERNOR'S PROPOSED FUNDING

	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>Total Biennium</u>
APPROPRIATION	\$27,794,622	\$28,350,514	\$56,145,136
CONTINGENCY	510,000	510,000	1,020,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$28,304,622	\$28,860,514	\$57,165,136

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYSTS'S PROPOSED FUNDING

	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>Total Biennium</u>
APPROPRIATION	\$28,044,492	\$28,880,218	\$56,924,710
CONTINGENCY	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
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TOTAL	\$28,544,492	\$29,380,218	\$57,924,710

SUMMARY

Funds available for Special Education 1981-85

School Year	¹ State Appropriations	² Federal Funds	Total Funds	³ Number of Handicapped	Funds/Child
1981-82	\$23,754,921	\$2,918,370	\$26,673,291	13,906	1918
1982-83	⁴ 25,847,864	2,992,486	28,840,350	14,871	1939
1983-84	26,697,622	3,351,307	30,048,929	15,132	1986
1984-85	27,749,624	3,826,664	31,576,293	5.	5.

¹ Includes \$500,000 per year contingency funding

² Federal Funds include Part B and Preschool Grants

³ Child counts reported here are December 1 counts; the total number of children served each year is considerably higher.

⁴ \$164,157 was transferred by the 1983 Legislature to Eastern Montana College for the operation of the Montana Center for Handicapped Children.

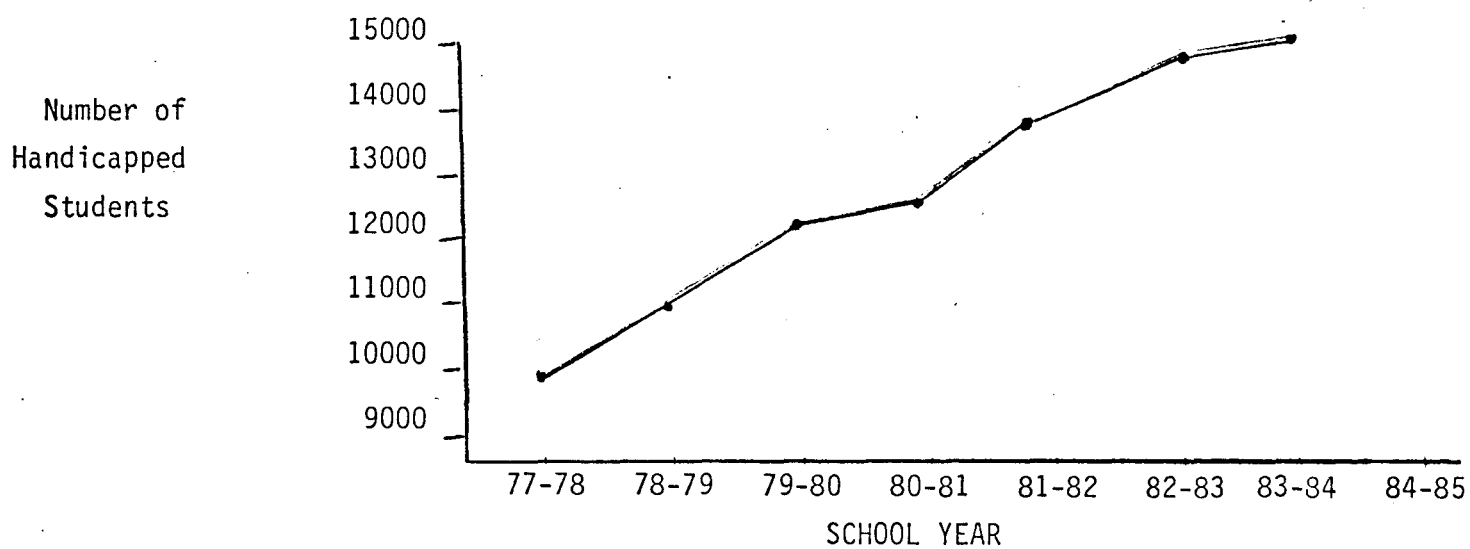
⁵ Available February 5, 1985.

Funds per child represent the total state and federal funds available to local school districts for special education purposes during the year.

Graph A presents the number of handicapped students being served in special education programs as of December 1 for the past eight (8) years.

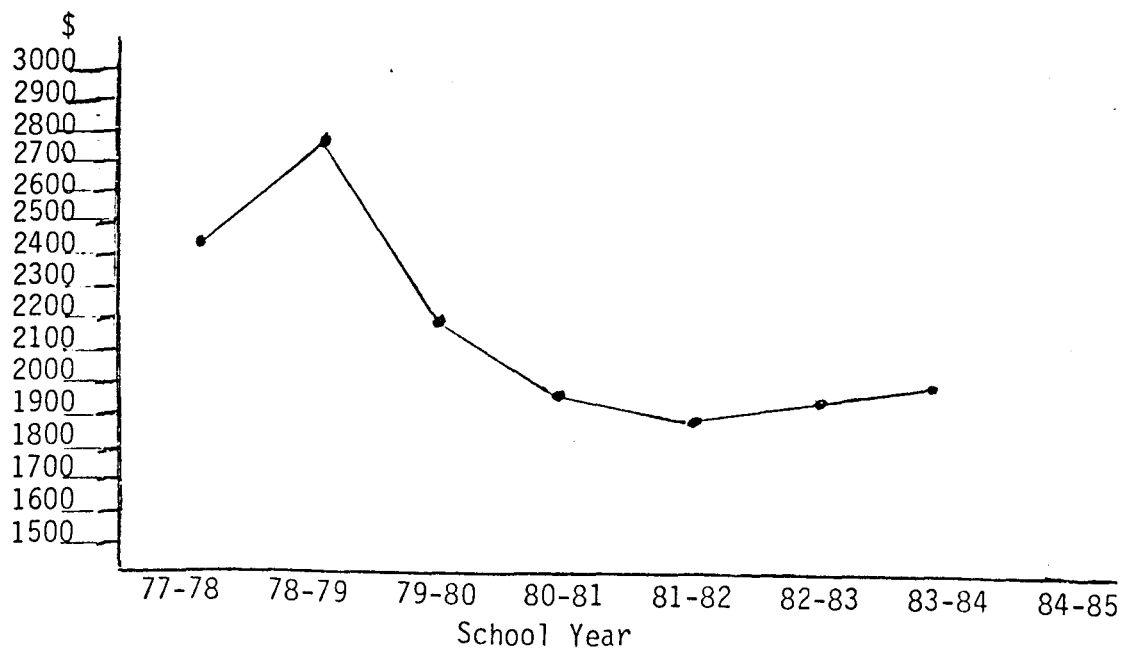
Graph B presents the average funds available per child for the past eight (8) years.

GRAPH A



GRAPH B

Average funds/child
(State & Federal)



1983 CHILD COUNT: STUDENTS BY AGE AND DOMINANT HANDICAP

AGE	HH	D	MR	OH	OI	SI	VI	LD	ED	DB	MHI	TOTAL
1			2	4	2	14		4			4	30
2	3		3	1	4	22	1	3			5	42
3	6	2	12	3	8	168	1	7	1		21	229
4	6		26	2	7	260		17	4		12	334
5	6	2	38	2	9	789	4	51	7		19	927
6	8		48	7	6	1,009	7	236	17	1	22	1,361
7	5	5	83	3	10	839	8	391	37		19	1,400
8	7	2	84	15	9	658	2	575	55		27	1,434
9	5	1	81	20	7	361	6	663	52	2	15	1,213
10	10		82	9	4	242	1	681	67		20	1,116
11	6		87	11	12	159	7	738	79		23	1,122
12	5	1	106	14	7	104	3	748	62		26	1,076
13	10	1	109	11	4	49	5	757	90		28	1,064
14	6		108	12	6	33	5	672	71		23	936
15	7	1	102	9	5	32	2	606	76		14	854
16	10		103	12	1	20	2	516	59		34	757
17	4	2	123	6	6	19	3	438	41		16	658
18	3	1	102	5	3	7	5	263	27		19	435
19	1		30			1		54	10		5	101
20			19		1	1		7	1		5	34
21			7			1						8
22						1						1
TOTALS	108	18	1,355	146	111	4,789	62	7,427	756	3	357	15,132

 TOTALS 108 18 1,355 146 111 4,789 62 7,427 756 3 357 15,132

12/1/82

COUNT	114	15	1,441	138	122	4,833	53	7,211	643	8	293	14,871
NET CHANGE	-6	3	-86	8	-11	-44	9	216	113	-5	64	261
% CHANGE	5	20	6	6	9	1	17	3	18	63	22	1.76

% TOTAL

ENROLLMENT

152,335

(10-1-82)

% OF SP. ED.

.71

.12

.19

% NATIONAL

1.93

8.95

.96

.13

.14

2.81

.08

.41

31.65

.73

.07

.01

.9

.1

.07

3.1

.04

4.9

.5

.002

.2

9.9

2.36

.16

99.99

10.64

15.132

14,871

261

1.76

9.9

2.36

.16

99.99

10.64

15.132

14,871

261

1.76

9.9

2.36

.16

99.99

10.64

15.132

14,871

261

1.76

9.9

2.36

.16

99.99

10.64

*Number of children ages 3-21 years served as a percent of the Fall 1982 enrollment (5-17)

January 4, 1985

CONTINGENCY REPORT

Funding Allocation

	1984-85	1983-84	1982-83	1981-82
Available	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$501,850	\$500,000
Approved	<u>462,967</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>501,850</u>	<u>498,150</u>
Balance	\$ 37,033	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 1,850

Awards to Schools	124	157	99	69
-------------------	-----	-----	----	----

Allocations by Category

Aides	62	62	29	20.45
Teachers	16	17	19	15.05
OOD Placements	10	12	20	14
Homebound	22	43	23	13
Evaluations	4	8	6	2
Other	10	15	2	5

cmw22

JuDean Sundheim
Board Chairman

FAIRVIEW CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

Ethel Hawley
Clerk

DISTRICTS 13 (Elementary) and 3 (High School) RICHLAND COUNTY

Gordon Gumke
Elementary Principal

KEN AVISON
Superintendent

Doug Walsh
High School Principal

P.O. BOX 467

FAIRVIEW, MONTANA 59221

(406) 747-5265

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1985
SUPERINTENDENT
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

January 10, 1985

Gail Gray
Director of Special Education
Office of Public Instruction
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Gail,

Pusuant to our request for contingency funds to allow us to hire an aide for a student (. . .) we received \$ 2,479.00. . . . has been placed in a foster home in Billings and we are therefore not serving him any longer. Please be informed that we have expended \$ 1,287.00, leaving an unused balance of \$ 1,192.00 remaining.

Sincerely,



Ken Avison
Superintendent

State of Montana
Office of Public Instruction
Ed Argenbright, Superintendent
State Capitol
Helena, Montana 59620

January 10, 1985

1984-1985 CONTINGENCY

SCHOOL DISTRICT	COUNTY	REASON	AMOUNT
Lima El. #12	Beaverhead	Aide	\$ 9,043
Fort Smith El. #17H	Big Horn	Teacher	9,182
Hardin El. #174	Big Horn	Teacher	21,788
Hardin El. #17H	Big Horn	Aide	1,784
Hardin H.S. Dist #1	Big Horn	Aide	4,911
Chinook El. #10	Blaine	Teacher	466
Hays-Lodge Pole H.S. #50	Blaine	Aide	1,830
Bridger El. #2	Carbon	Aide	1,543
Bridger El. #2	Carbon	Aide	2,187
Bridger El. #2	Carbon	Aide	4,081
Red Lodge El. #1	Carbon	Aide	1,830
Great Falls H.S. #A	Cascade	OOD Placement	7,000
Great Falls El. #1	Cascade	Evaluation & OOD Placement	4,424
Great Falls El. #1	Cascade	Teacher	21,987
Sand Coulee El. #5	Cascade	Homebound	634
Benton Lake El. #99	Choteau	Aide	2,070
Fort Benton El. #1	Choteau	Aide	1,890
Miles City El. #1	Custer	Aide	2,955

Miles City El. #1	Custer	Occupational Therapy	896
Scobey H.S. #1	Daniels	Psychologist	4,000
Baker El. #12	Fallon	Aide	3,083
Lewistown El. #1	Fergus	Homebound	450
Bigfork El. #38	Flathead	Aide	3,137
Columbia Falls H.S. #6	Flathead	Homebound	375
Columbia Falls H.S. #6	Flathead	Homebound	375
Evergreen El. #50	Flathead	2 Aides	10,000
Kalispell H.S. #5	Flathead	Aide	8,721
Kalispell H.S. #5	Flathead	Homebound	475
Swan River El. #4	Flathead	Aide	2,723
Whitefish El. #44	Flathead	Aide	6,154
Belgrade El. #44	Gallatin	Aide	2,846
Belgrade El. #44	Gallatin	Occupational & Physical Therapy	3,960
Bozeman El. #7	Gallatin	Teacher	8,763
Bozeman El. #7	Gallatin	Aide	3,160
Bozeman H.S. #7	Gallatin	Teacher	1,750
Springhill El. #20	Gallatin	Aide	5,705
Pine Grove El. #79	Garfield	Aide	2,835
Browning H.S. #9	Glacier	Homebound	163
Ryegate El. #6	Golden Valley	Teacher	4,419
Havre H.S. #A	Hill	Homebound	285

Havre H.S. #A	Hill	Homebound	450
Rocky Boy El. #87-J	Hill	Teacher	10,050
Valley View El. #35	Lake	Aide	1,152
Helena El. #1	Lewis & Clark	Evaluation & 2 Aides	9,430
Helena El. #1	Lewis & Clark	Aide	2,346
Eureka El. #13	Lincoln	Aide	1,260
Libby El. #4	Lincoln	Homebound	648
Libby El. #4	Lincoln	OOD Placement	5,464
Libby El. #4	Lincoln	Homebound	216
McCormick El. #15	Lincoln	Aide	1,890
Troy El. #1	Lincoln	Aide	2,363
Yaak El. #24	Lincoln	Aide	935
Circle El. #1 (Prairie View Coop)	McCone	Aide	9,400
Alberton El. #2	Mineral	Counseling	500
Superior El. #3	Mineral	Homebound	240
Bonner El. #14	Missoula	Teacher	11,368
Hellgate El. #4	Missoula	Aide	6,090
Hellgate El. #4	Missoula	OT	8,167
Lolo #7	Missoula	Aide	1,875
Missoula Co. H.S.	Missoula	Speech Therapy	1,640
Missoula Co. H.S.	Missoula	OOD Placement	7,297
Missoula Co. H.S.	Missoula	Aide	7,212
Missoula Co. H.S.	Missoula	Homebound	330

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
	BUS TRANSPORTATION COSTS																				
BUS SIZE	1982-83 ACT. REIM. SCHIED.	1983-84 ACT. REIM. SCHIED.	1984-85 EST. REIM. SCHIED.	1985-86 EST. REIM. SCHIED.	1986-87 EST. REIM. SCHIED.																
12	.70	.22	.65	1.15	.24	.72	1.23	.27	.80	1.28	.37	1.12	1.33	.39	1.18						
16	.98	.22	.65	1.01	.24	.72	1.08	.27	.80	1.12	.37	1.12	1.17	.39	1.18						
20	.85	.22	.65	.98	.24	.72	1.05	.27	.80	1.09	.37	1.12	1.14	.39	1.18						
24	.78	.22	.65	1.12	.24	.72	1.20	.27	.80	1.25	.37	1.12	1.30	.39	1.18						
30	.96	.22	.65	1.00	.24	.72	1.07	.27	.80	1.11	.37	1.12	1.16	.39	1.18						
36	.95	.22	.65	.88	.24	.72	.94	.27	.80	.98	.37	1.12	1.02	.39	1.18						
42	.92	.22	.65	.98	.24	.72	1.05	.27	.80	1.09	.37	1.12	1.14	.39	1.18						
48	1.09	.22	.65	1.94	.26	.78	1.25	.29	.86	1.30	.39	1.18	1.35	.41	1.24						
54	1.24	.25	.75	1.24	.30	.90	1.33	.33	.98	1.38	.43	1.30	1.44	.45	1.36						
60	1.40	.30	.90	1.44	.34	1.02	1.54	.37	1.10	1.60	.47	1.42	1.67	.49	1.48						
66	1.47	.35	1.05	1.24	.38	1.14	1.33	.41	1.22	1.38	.51	1.54	1.44	.53	1.66						
72	1.58	.40	1.20	1.81	.42	1.26	1.94	.45	1.34	2.02	.55	1.66	2.10	.57	1.77						
78	1.50	.45	1.35	1.79	.46	1.38	1.92	.49	1.46	2.00	.59	1.78	2.08	.61	1.84						

Est. Base \$ 0.99

Est. Base \$ 1.09

Est. Base \$ 1.13

Est. Base \$ 1.18

Actual Base \$ 1.02

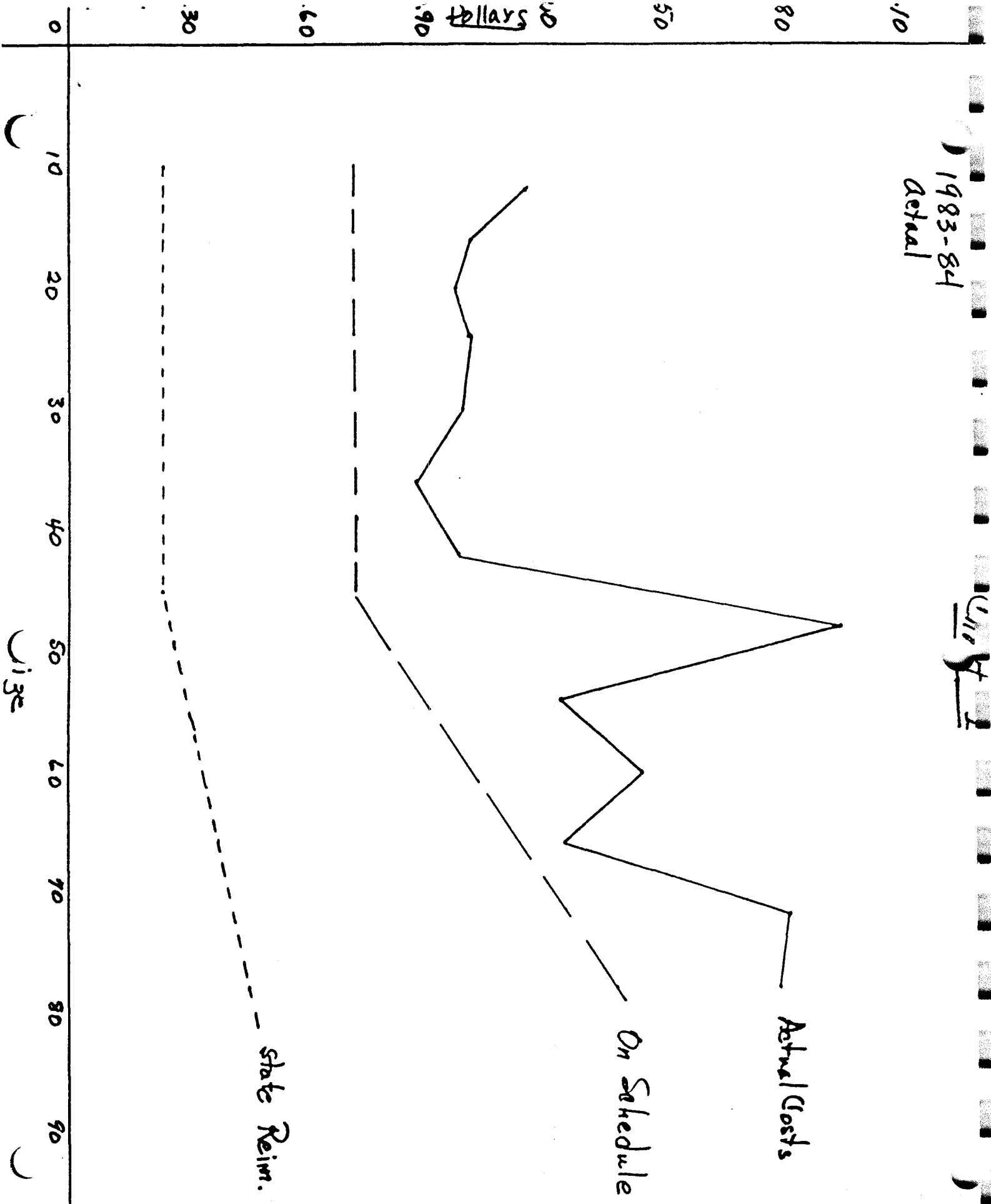
Actual Base \$ 1.09

4% Inflation

4% Inflation

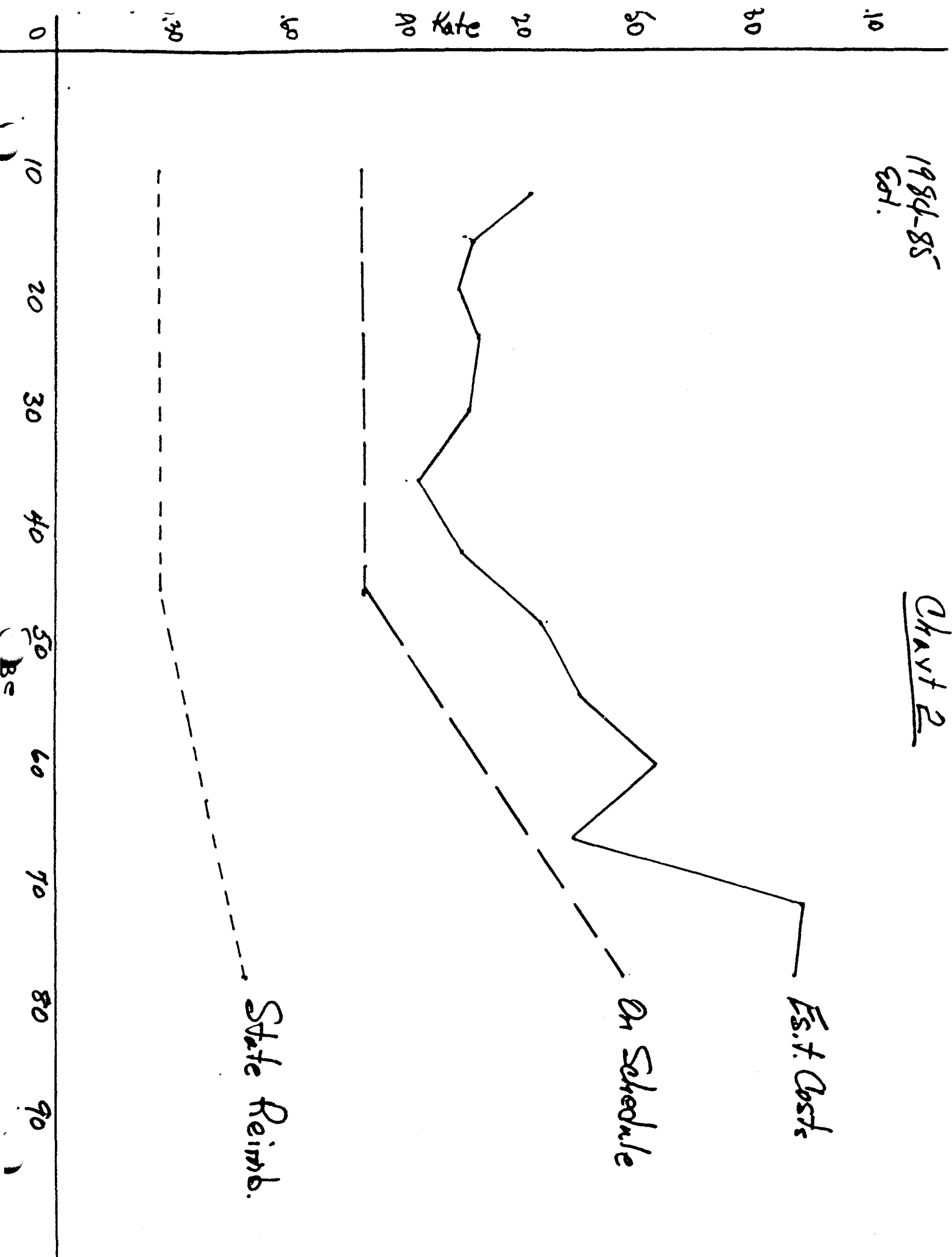
1983-84
Actual

U.S. 1



1984-85
Est.

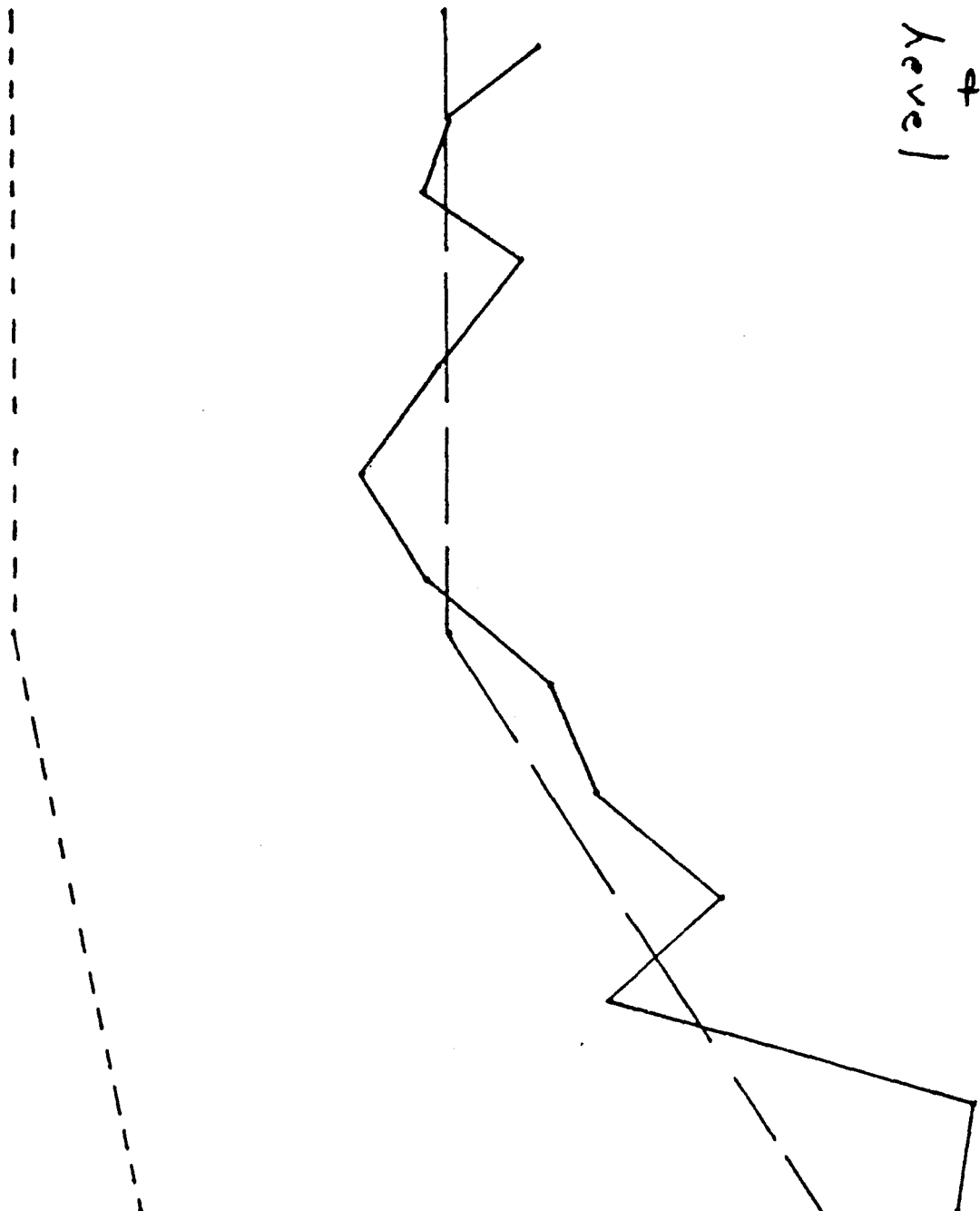
Chart 2



1985-86
Unit 5

Est. Costs
+
Level

Est. Costs
On Schedule

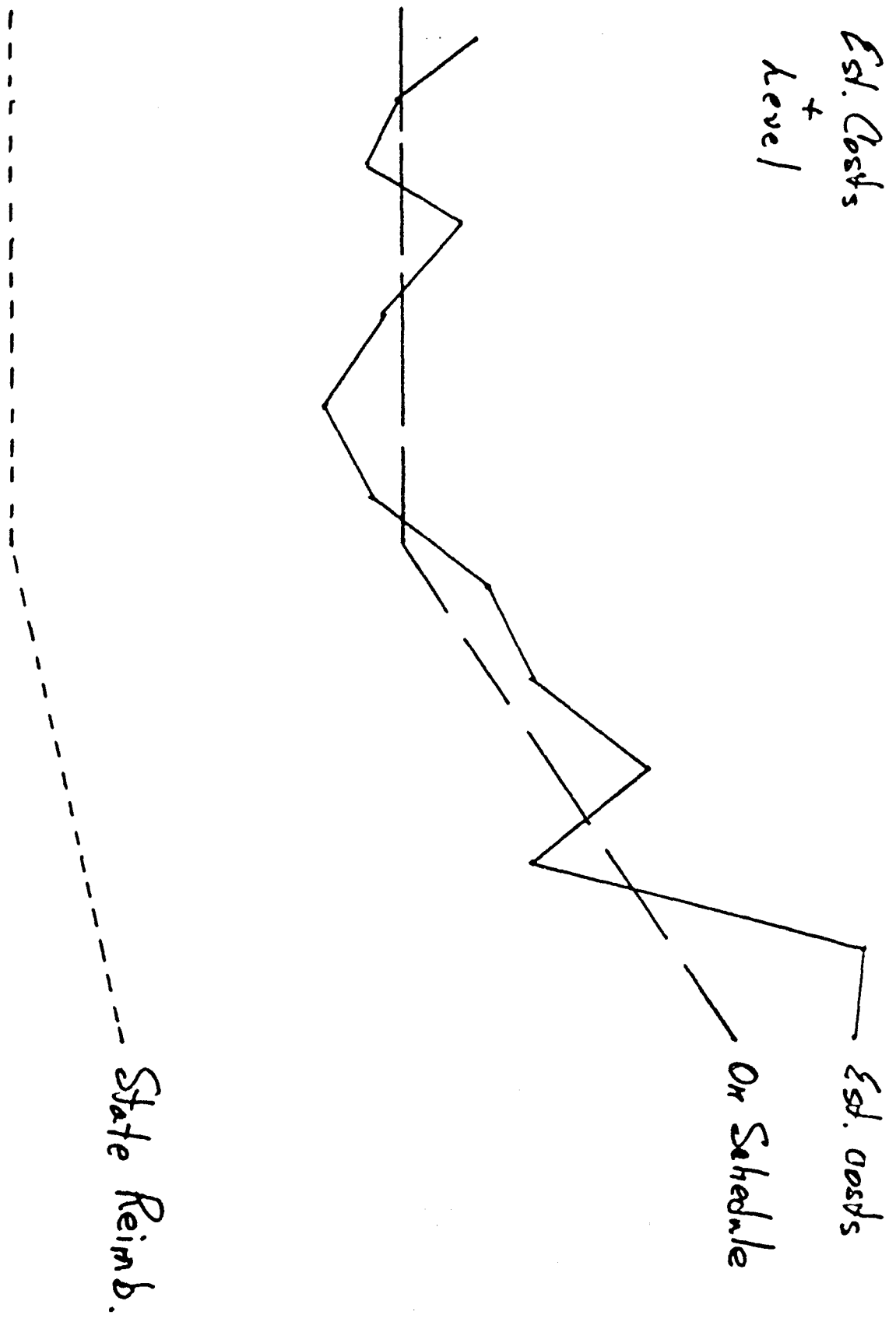


State Reimb.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

Unit

1986-87
Est. Costs
+
Level



110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

8 Kate

6

30

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

30

State Reimb.

Est. costs
Or Schedule

1-16-85

USDA FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE
NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM
STATE MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Authority 42 USC 1751 - 1760, 1779; sections 2-12 60 Stat. 230 as amended
Section 10.80 Stat. 889 as amended: 84 Stat. 270

National School Lunch Program Regulations
7 CFR Part 210 November 26, 1982

Part 210.6a -- "For each school year beginning July 1, 1981 the amount of state revenues appropriated and used for program purposes shall not be less than 30 percent(%) of Section 4 funds during school year beginning July 1, 1980. Provided, however, if per capita income of any state is less than the national average per capita income, the matching requirements shall be decreased by the percentage the state per capita is below the national average."

Part 210.6h -- Failure To Match -- "If in any school year a state fails to meet the state revenue matching requirement, the general cash for food assistance funds (Section 4) used by the state during the school year shall be subject to recall and repayment to the Food and Nutrition Service."

Biennial Requirements

Base Year 1980 - 1981 Section 4 \$2,505,135

1986 - 1987 Estimated Requirement \$1,291,196

1986 Factor - .2554300 percent (actual)

Dollar requirement 1986 \$639,861 (actual)

1987 Factor - .2600000 percent (estimate)

Dollar requirement 1987 \$651,335 (estimate)

Use of funds

1. Costs of Food Distribution Transportation and Storage to Public Schools.
2. The remainder is cash payment to public schools.

1984 - 1985 Biennial appropriation \$1,319,574

1984 Factor - .2690878 percent

(\$2,505,135 x .2690878 percent = \$674,101)

School Year 1984 \$674,101

\$370,750 Cash, \$303,351 Food Distribution Program

1985 Factor - .2587557 percent

(\$2,505,135 x .2587557 percent = \$648,218)

School Year 1985 \$648,218

1984 - 1985 Biennial Requirement \$1,322,319

Shortfall \$2,745

SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS I HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED BY MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY TO SUPERVISE THEIR STUDENT TEACHERS IN SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN LOCAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

IN THIS TIME, I HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEND FOUR DAYS IN EACH OF 20 HIGH SCHOOLS.

HAVING THE EXPERIENCE OF 30 ODD YEARS OF TEACHING AND ADMINISTERING VO-ED PROGRAMS, I CAN AFFIRM THE QUALITY OF MANY OF THE PROGRAMS.

THERE ARE PROGRAMS ON THE SECONDARY LEVEL THAT ARE EQUIVALENT OR SUPERIOR TO THE SAME PROGRAMS IN OUR POST SECONDARY CENTERS. THERE ARE SMALL SCHOOLS WITH PROGRAMS IN MECHANICS, OFFICE PRACTICE AND HOME ECONOMICS THAT ARE GIVING MANY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES OCCUPATIONAL ENTRY LEVEL SKILLS; SKILLS THAT THEY CAN TAKE DOWN ON MAIN STREET AND MARKET.

I URGE YOUR COMMITTEE TO INCREASE THE FUNDING FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

JAMES SCHULTZ, REPRESENTATIVE
HOUSE DISTRICT 30

January 16, 1985

Modification request

Submitted to: Rep. Gene Donaldson, Chairman
Committee members

Before the: Subcommittee on Appropriations

EXHIBIT 7

1-16-85

Office of Public Instruction Modification
Request for Secondary Vocational Education

Current level

	FY 86	FY 87
Executive budget	\$750,000	\$750,000

Legislative Fiscal Analyst	\$1,500,000 for biennium	
----------------------------	--------------------------	--

Modification request	FY 86	FY 87
An additional amount of	\$750,000	\$375,000

The total of the request including current level and modifications for the biennium is \$2,625,000 or an increase of \$1,125,000 over current level.

Secondary Voc Ed

P R O P O N E T

TO: Joint Appropriations Committee
Rep. Gene Donaldson, Chairman, Helena

SUBJECT: Vo-ed Appropriation

FROM: Kersten Lersbak
Proponet
President Montana Office Education Association
Box 296
Cascade, Montana 59421

Hello I am Kersten Lersbak a high school student involved in vocational education. I am also the state president of the Montana Office Education Association. I am in favor of continued funding at the present level for vocational education in the state of Montana.

Vocational education basically provides an opportunity for students at the high school level to learn and have hands on experience in a vocation. At this age, being given and having the opportunity to experience different aspects of the business world is very important to a great number of students..

When you look at the rising cost of post secondary tuitions and the number of students attending post secondary facilities you can see just how important vocational education is at the high school level. Students are kept away from post secondary schooling owing to the constant rise in tuitions. Other students don't have an incentive to attend the higher education institutions. Students find that they have special skills and talents that they have learned in the vocational classes. They also find that these skills help them tremendously and they find it easy to start a job right out of high school and can make a decent living without attending a post secondary institution. Out of one hundred seniors graduating from high school, you may find that only thirty of these seniors attend college. That is when you begin to see the importance of vocational education.

It is important that sufficient funds are provided to maintain the basic level of teaching and to keep up to date with the present day technology. Although books of a math class and a shop or typing class may be close in cost, it goes way beyond that. The tools used in a vocational education classes are more expensive and in greater demand than those used in the regular academic classes. Typewriters, sewing machines, saws, welders, and the various other tools required to teach vocational classes cost money and if you want to keep up to date in the latest techniques, you have to procure the new high tech equipment, and the teachers of the class will have to be trained to kept up to date with the new technology.

In the past few years we have seen a tremendous growth in the numbers of students involved in vocation classes and vocational clubs. Yet, as we see a great increase in demand for vocational experience at the high school level we experience decrease in funding for these programs. Four or five years ago when there was money to go around, you could set up a model office in the business departments of your school. But now the funding for this program is little and next to nothing. When model office first started only seven to ten positions of the thirteen positions could be filled. Today you see twenty students applying for the thirteen positions. A classic example of the growing demand of vocational classes. The basic secretarial job today includes using a word processor, yet again we see schools in Montana that can't even provide typerwriters for the teaching of a basic skill that is used in all levels of schooling and careers.

Vocational education is just not the learning of different job skills. It is the learning of leadership. Vocational education takes students and puts them in a high position of responsibility. Students learn to dig deeply into their own resources and talents toward success. Without the ability to have confidence in yourself, you don't succeed in the vocational classes. Students learn to depend on themselves and their feelings as well as working with others. They learn the basics of leadership, responsibility, service, and cooperation. Taking students from the vocational class and putting them in the vocational club provides the student with opportunities of a life time. They are exposed to other competitive students and environments. Students learn to interact with other students, whether it is becoming involved in a group activity or being the leader of the group and learning all that comes with a position of leadership. Students learn what it takes and what they have to do to compete for jobs and succeed in the business field. By business, I don't just mean office or clerical but agricultural business and home economics.

One of the greatest honors and experiences for a vocational student is to compete at the district, regional, state, and national level of competition. Most students are allowed to go only so far, owing to the fact that funding is not provided. The money has to come from the clubs' fund raisers and the parents themselves. By not having funding for vocational education, you take away all the tools and means of giving students opportunities and experiences that may never come to them again. You take away the means to a better society and the means to build better leaders. But most importantly, you take away the chance for students to learn and grow, and the chance for those student to express themselves and put their best foot forward. You also take away that special link between the school and the community.

I would sincerely request your continued support for funding vocational education.

MONTANA ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Kathryn M. Penrod, Ph.D.
Executive Director

January 16, 1985

TO: Rep. Gene Donaldson, Chairman, and Members of the Appropriations -
Finance and Claims Joint Subcommittee on Education

FROM: Kathryn Penrod, Executive Director, Montana Advisory Council for
Vocational Education

RE: Secondary Vocational Education Funding

Chairman Donaldson and Committee members, I am Kathryn Penrod speaking for the State Advisory Council for Vocational Education. The Council supports increased excess cost funding for secondary vocational education based on four main points.

First, secondary vocational education is the link between school learning and a productive wage-earning life after high school. Vocational education provides the opportunity for students to experience the relevance of school and appreciate the need to learn basic skills while in high school. Teaching techniques need to be up-to-date and schools need additional funds to purchase current instructional materials and equipment.

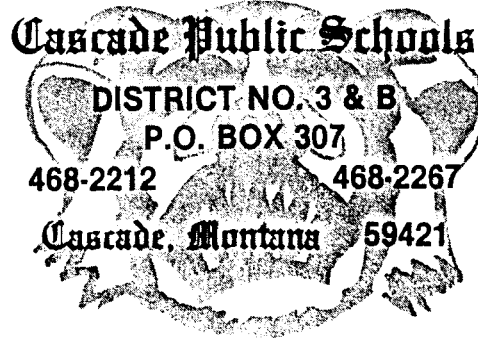
Second, statistics show that students who are likely to drop out of high school find a great deal of relevance in vocational education and are likely to focus on useful learning and stay in school if quality vocational education is available. According to recent statistics reported nationally, Montana has a graduation rate of only 83 percent. This means 17 percent of Montana's high school students do not graduate.

Third, in 1984, only 4,012 students graduated from Montana's two universities and four colleges. Eight years earlier, 15,041 students started high school in Montana. The difference between these two figures is 11,021. This number represents a large group of young people who need relevant, job-related education. High school vocational education and postsecondary vocational-technical education are just that kind of education.

Fourth, economic stability is increased as people who have skills obtain employment. I believe it is practical to increase support to relevant high school education that keeps students in school and allows them to apply basic skills such as Math, Science, English and problem solving in ways similar to the world of work. Quality public vocational education is an effective way to strengthen Montana's economy. Students who develop job-related skills in high school are less likely to become dependent on our social welfare and adult education and training systems.

The State Advisory Council for Vocational Education strongly supports increased funding for secondary vocational education. Strengthening quality vocational education is indeed a part of the unfinished agenda for improving public education statewide.

Mr. Chairman and Committee members, I respectfully submit this testimony to you for your consideration. Thank you.



To: Representative Gen Donaldson
Joint Appropriations
Sub Committee on Education

Subject: VoEd Appropriations

From: John H. Dallum, Superintendent
School District 3 & B
Cascade, MT

Committee Chairman Donaldson and members of the sub committee. I would hope that my testimony would be tempered with the understanding that the vocational education program in Cascade is a source of pride to myself and my community. When I refer to it as the best in the state please forgive my presumptuous attitude. I believe the following schedule of state fund dispersements will provide all the testimony you need.

State Fund Dispersement

	VoAg	HomeEc	Commercial	Total
1980-81	10,881.00	1,686.72	416.49	12,984.21
1981-82	9,038.51	1,730.15	826.38	11,595.04
1982-83	5,341.48	1,300.21	1,393.10	8,034.79
1983-84	5,988.93	589.66	1,625.14	8,203.73
1984-85	4,738.32	1,216.38	1,726.75	7,681.45

As you can see the increases in the foundation program have not kept pace with the loss of revenue from the state dispersements. In accordance with the mandates of the state both in spirit and letter we are providing what is requested. However, more and more of the burden for paying for vocational education is being shifted to the local level.

Just as the state is attempting to hold the line on taxation so are we at the district level. However, if the states share is reduced we at the local level have two choices: (1) we can raise taxes or (2) we can cut services. I do not seek a raise in funding, only the status quo plus inflation so that we may continue to provide the best vocational educational program in the state.

EXHIBIT 11
1-16-85

11110 Bridger Canyon Road
Bozeman, MT 59715
January 16, 1985

Representative Gene Donaldson
Chairman, Joint Appropriations
Sub-Committee on Education
Helena, Mt 59601

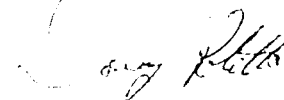
Dear Mr. Donaldson:

As an industrial arts and vocational education teacher educator, I am writing to you to urge your support for continuing specific funding for vocational education programs.

I have been involved with vocational education and industrial arts programs for the past 24 years in both Wyoming and Montana with the last 14 years as a teacher educator in the industrial education field. I have found in visiting most of the schools across the state of Montana within the last few years, that one major need is generally present; that is a lack of adequate instructional resources and equipment to carry out the basic fundamentals of industrial education.

Specifically I would like to request that the Joint Appropriations Sub-Committee on Education support the Governor's budget for funding Vocational Education for this coming bien-nium. I can assure you that the money invested during the past several legislative sessions has enabled our schools to better prepare Montana youth for the world of work. However, as careers become more dependent upon the understanding of high technology in the work place, the need to provide the secondary school student with the appropriate vocational, technical and technological education becomes more and more critical. Without adequate support at the state level, Montana schools will fall behind as we move into an era of more rapidly changing technological advancements. Therefore, I would like to request that your committee support the investment of a small portion of Montana's resources to continue to provide up-to-date, quality education for the youth of Montana so they will be able to compete on an equal basis with the youth from other states.

Sincerely,



Doug Polette, Teacher Educator
Box 11110
Bridger Canyon
Bozeman, MT 59715

To: Rep. Gene Donaldson
Joint Appropriations

Sub-committee on Education



Montana Vocational Association

Steve Wilcox
President, MVA
Ralispell, Montana

I am here this morning representing the MVA and the vocational students they serve in this state.

I would like to preface my comments by quoting from a brochure produced by the National Center for Research in Vocational Education, Ohio State University entitled "The Unfinished Agenda."

"Vocational education must be a significant part of a quality high school education. Vocational Education is frequently the catalyst that reawakens their commitment to school and sparks a renewed interest in the academic skills."

Vocational education is both a body of knowledge and an educational process, but the vocational process has not received the degree of attention it deserves. Vocational Education's potential to respond to diverse learning styles has been under-utilized."

It is time we recognize vocational education for what it truly is and not just a vehicle for occupational training. While occupational training is a goal of vocational education, there are other goals that are frequently overlooked. These include personal skills and attitudes and computational skills and technological literacy, and knowledge that helps prepare for career planning and lifelong learning.

A Gallop poll conducted this past year confirmed that the majority of the people feel that vocational education courses should be required for those students who do not plan to go to college. (Eighty-three percent of those polled felt that vocational courses should be required.)

There are many excellent secondary and post-secondary vocational programs in Montana and our instructors can be justifiably proud of the job they are doing, but if we are to continue to do this job and meet the needs of the young people in this state we must be willing to fund them adequately.

Vocational education is expensive. Staying current with the needs of industry means replacement and updating of equipment, inservice training for



Montana Vocational Association

for instructors and better salaries to attract qualified teachers. Without the supplemental funding which State and Federal government provides, local governments are not always able to provide the dollars needed to make vocational education a strong viable entity that it can and should be and all too often the burden of these increased costs falls on the shoulder of the local taxpayer.

On behalf of the Montana Vocational Association, I thank you for your support of our vocational programs in the past and I ask for your continued support in the future.

Thank you.

Steve Wilcox
Steve Wilcox
President, MVA

GIFTED AND TALENTED PROGRAMS IN MONTANA
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
UPDATE 1981-1985

- 1) Number of public elementary and secondary school age students in Montana: 154,420
- 2) Projected percent of gifted and talented students in Montana:

1 percent	1,544 students
3 percent	4,633 students
5 percent	7,721 students
10 percent	15,442 students

- 3) Total amount provided through the Office of Public Instruction:

	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
1981-82	\$ 33,892.	\$ 41,314.	\$ 75,206.
1982-83	144,544.	41,574. (Block)	186,118.
1983-84	97,283.	50,875. (Block)	148,158.
1984-85	102,717.	50,467. (Block)	153,184.

Number of school districts utilizing block grant money for gifted and talented programs:

1982-83:	33 districts
1983-84:	28 districts
1984-85:	23 districts

A complete listing of school districts receiving state funds since 1981 is attached.

- 4) Number of gifted and talented programs with identification process at present or in developing stage using either local, state or federal dollars: 109

(See Fig. 1 for historical breakdown and Figure 2 for statewide map)

- 5) Numbers of gifted and talented students presently being served to include the following performance areas: intellectual, academic aptitude, creative and productive thinking, leadership, visual and performing arts:

Grades K-6	Grades 7-8	Grades 9-12	Total
2,500 students	925 students	812 students	4,237

At present 14 schools are offering Advance Placement Courses from the College Boards/Denver. Four hundred and five students are participating in the 14 programs.

- 6) Does Montana have mandatory state legislation for gifted and talented education? No.
Permissive legislation is under Montana School Laws 20-7-901 through 20-7-907.
- 7) Under which department within the Office of Public Instruction is Gifted and Talented housed: Department of Special Services

Submitted by:

Nancy Lukenbill, Specialist
Gifted and Talented Programs
Division of Special Services
Office of Public Instruction

January 16, 1985

School Districts Which have Received State
Gifted and Talented Flow Thru Funds Between 1981-1985

Anaconda
Arlee
Belgrade
Bigfork
Big Sandy
Billings
Bloomfield
Blue Creek
Blue Sky-Rudyard
Bonner
Bozeman Elementary
Browning
Butte
Canyon Creek
Cascade
Cayuse Prairie
Centerville
Colstrip
Columbia Falls
Columbus
Corvallis
Dillon
Eldergrove
Elysian
Frazer
Frenchtown
Fromberg Elementary
Fromberg High School
Glasgow
Glendive
Great Falls
Hardin Elementary
Hardin High School
Helena Elementary
Helena High School
Helena Flats--Kalispell
Highwood
Huntley Project
Independent--Billings
Jordan
Kalispell
Lame Deer

Libby
Livingston
Lockwood
Manhattan
Miles City
Missoula
Morin
Park City
Pioneer
Plains
Potomac
Red Lodge
Ronan
Roundup
St. Ignatius
Seeley Lake
Sidney
Somers
Sun River
Superior
Swan River
Swan Valley
Turner
Twin Bridges
Ulm
Vaughn
Victor
Warren/Jim Darcy--Helena
White Sulphur Springs
Whitefish
Whitehall
Winifred
Wolf Point Elementary
Wolf Point High School

Conrad
Haure
Florence

School Districts Serving Gifted and Talented
Students in Programs with an Identification Process in Effect
or Planning Year--1985

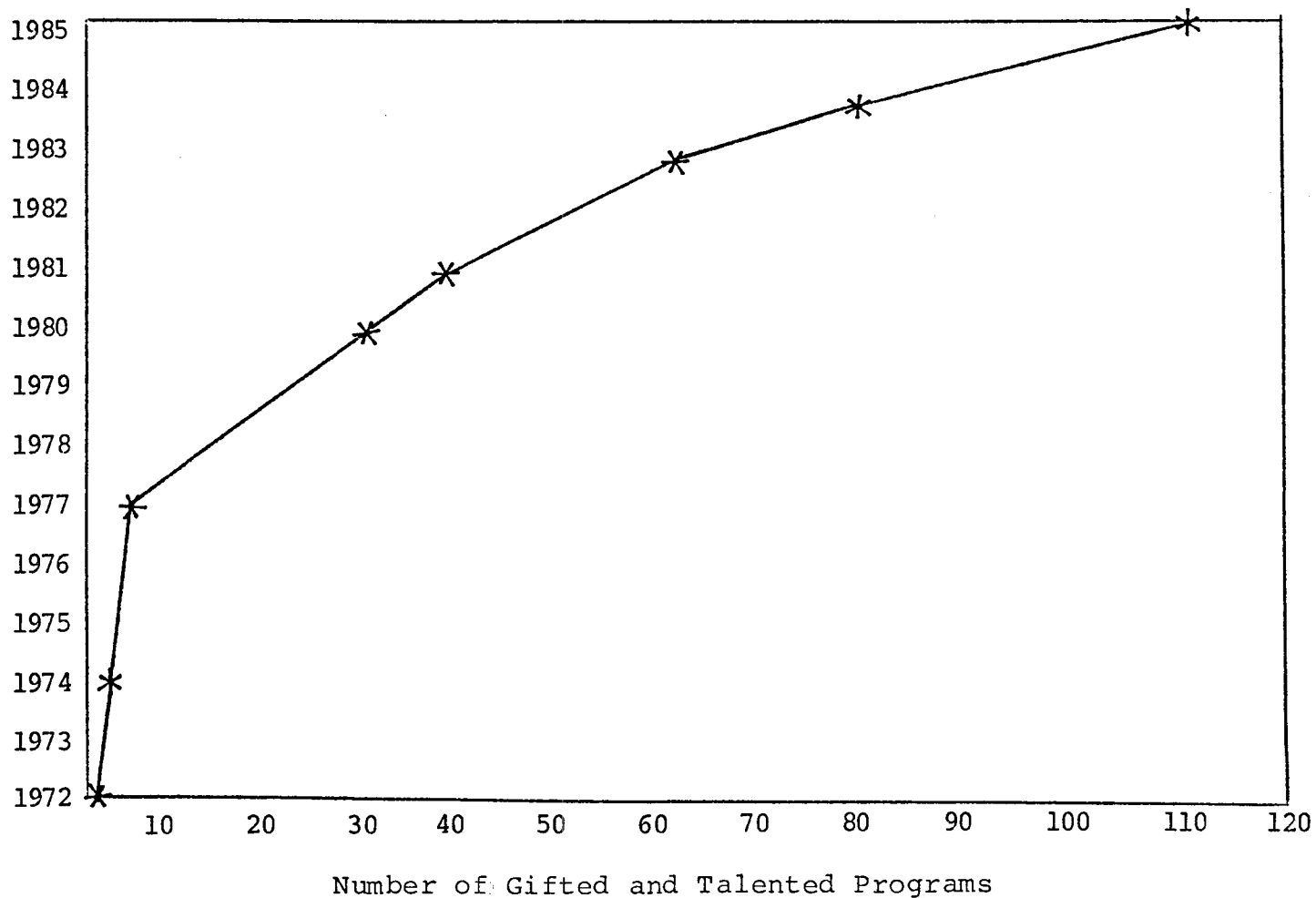
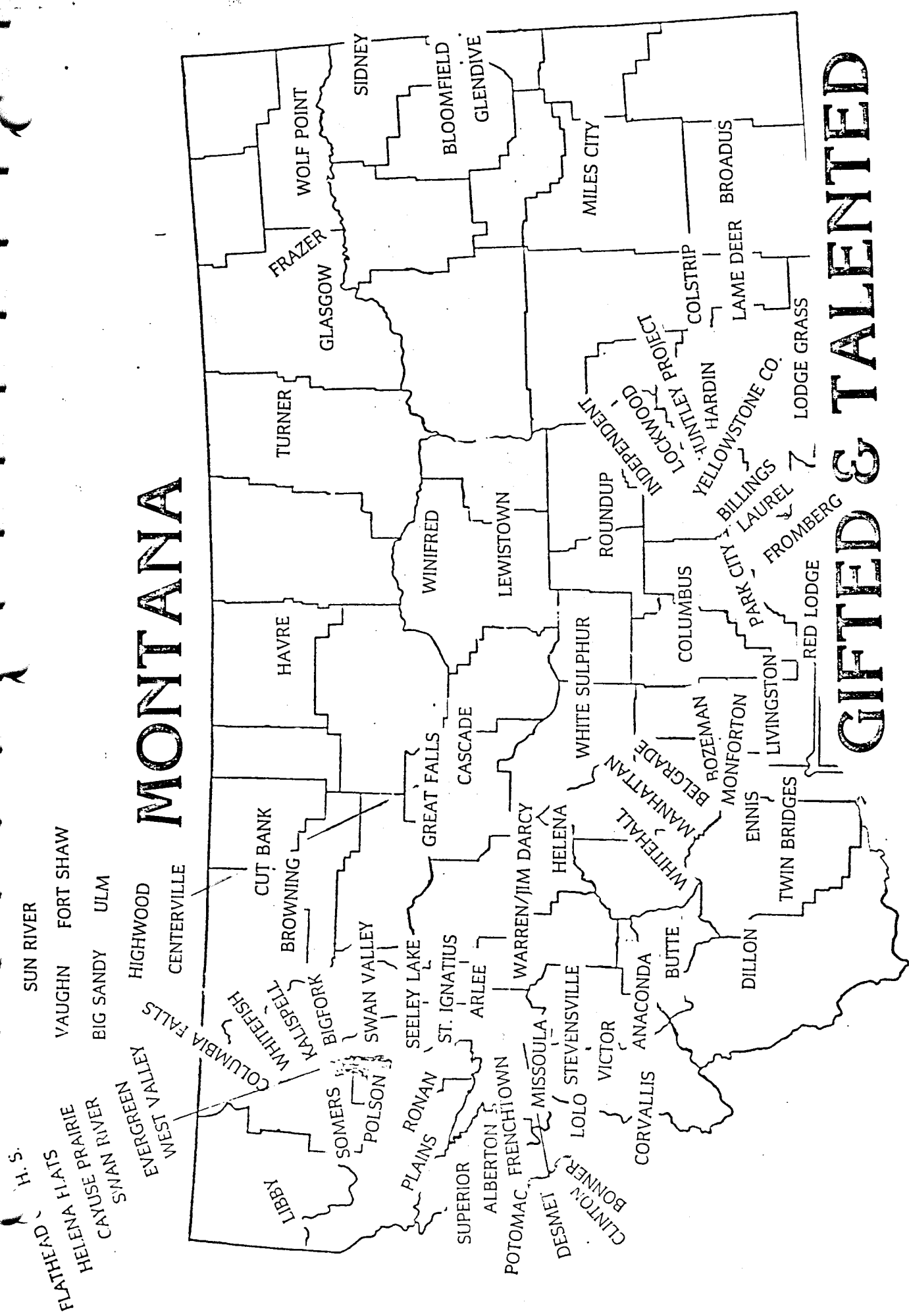


Figure 1



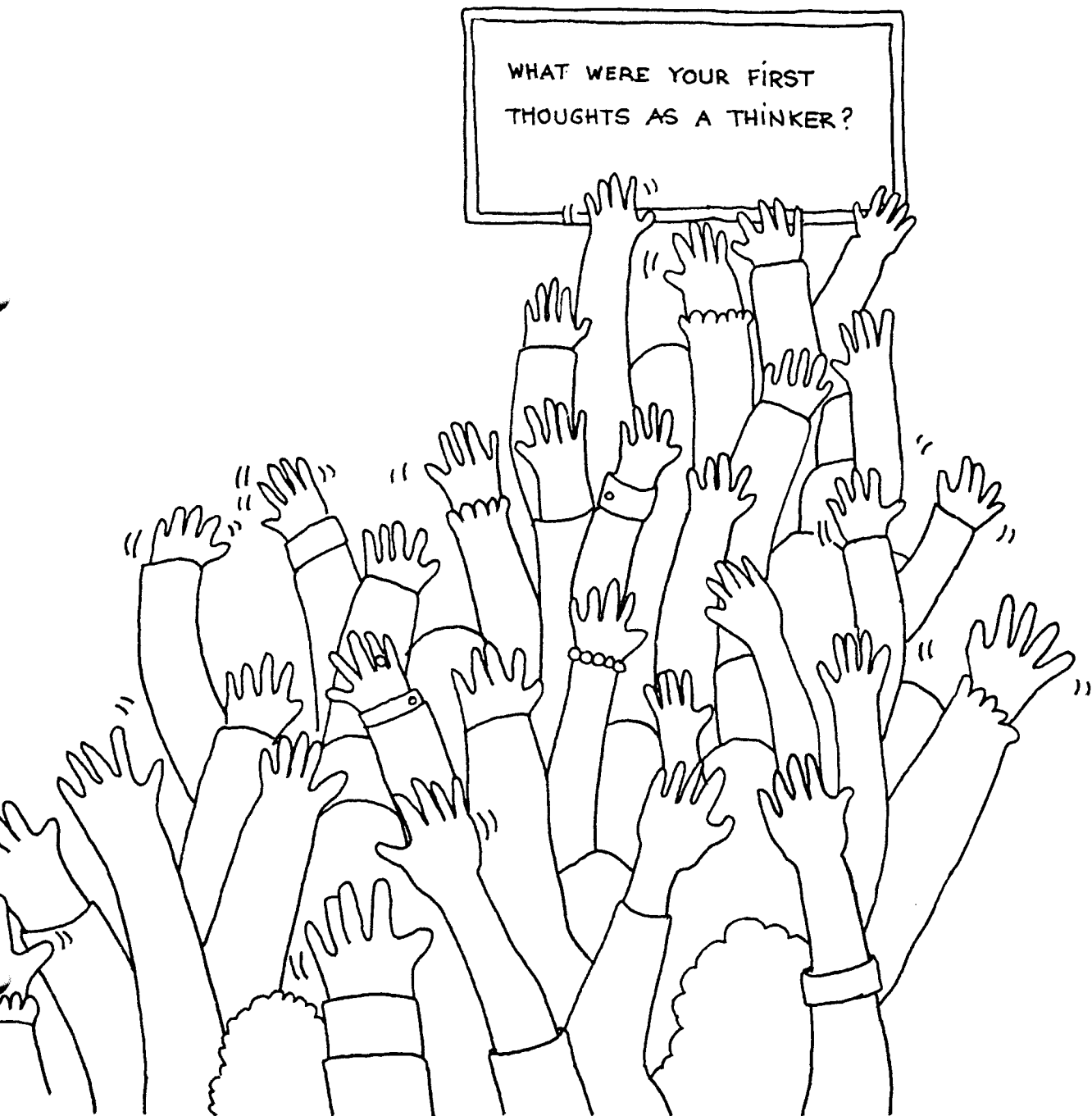
GIFTED & TALENTED

1985

Figure 2

MONTANA PROGRAMS FOR THE GIFTED AND TALENTED

1984-85





Board of Public Education

BOARD MEMBERS

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Ted Schwinden, Governor

Ed Argenbright, Superintendent of
Public Instruction

Irving E. Dayton, Commissioner
of Higher Education

APPOINTED MEMBERS:

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Dillon

James Graham, Vice Chairman
Ismay

George A. Johnson
Polson

Sally Listerud
Wolf Point

Harriett C. Meloy
Helena

Arthur Schauer
Libby

Thomas A. Thompson
Browning

Hidde Van Duym
Executive Secretary

January 16, 1985

Chairman Donaldson, members of the Committee:

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

The Board supports the Superintendent's request for additional funds for the gifted and talented children's programs made available under MCA 20-7-901 through 904.

The Board's support for gifted and talented programs is longstanding. In 1976 it passed a resolution supporting national funding for gifted and talented programs. In 1978 the Board went on record supporting the present state legislation for gifted and talented programs.

In the fall of 1983 the Board renewed its concerns about the gifted and talented students particularly in light of the national reports on educational excellence. The School Night for Excellence discussions held statewide on February 14 of last year revealed that a high percentage (41.5%) of the nearly 11,000 people that participated, felt that, of all student services, services for the gifted and talented were least adequate.

In response to such concerns the Board would like to call on all school districts to make the consideration of the needs of those with demonstrated abilities part of district curriculum planning. The funds appropriated under MCA 20-7-901/904 are an important state contribution to such planning.

Thank you.

Statewide Survey Summary
of

EXHIBIT 16
1-16-85

Montana's 1983-84 Traffic Education Program*
(For the period July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984)

Program Enrollment:

1. **163** high school districts were **eligible** to offer a traffic education program.
2. **155** high school districts **offered** a state-approved traffic education program.
3. **11,922** students were **eligible** to enroll in traffic education.
4. **10,459** students **completed** traffic education.

Program Scheduling:

5. The number of high school districts that offered programs:
 - a. **During** the regular school day: **72**
 - b. **Outside** the regular school day: **106**
 - c. **Exceeding** the minimum state requirements: **138**
 - d. **With Traffic Simulator**: **13**

Program Fees:

6. **31** high school districts charged a **fee** during the regular school year.
 - a. The **minimum** fee charged was **\$5**.
 - b. The **maximum** fee charged was **\$45**.
 - c. The **mode** fee charged was **\$25**.
7. **43** high school districts charged a **fee** during the summer.
 - a. The **minimum** fee charged was **\$10**.
 - b. The **maximum** fee charged was **\$50**.
 - c. The **mode** fee charged was **\$25**.

Program Characteristics:

8. **118** districts taught **fuel conservation** as part of the traffic education program.
9. **118** districts **granted credit** for successful completion of traffic education.
10. **70** districts used **psychophysical testing equipment** for prescreening students.
11. **51** districts employed a traffic education **supervisor** to coordinate the program.
12. **44** districts conducted a **pedestrian safety** program.
13. **49** districts conducted a **school bus rider safety** program.
14. **56** districts conducted a **bicycle safety** program.
15. **22** districts conducted a traffic education program for **adult beginners**.
16. **34** districts conducted a traffic education program for **handicapped persons**.
17. **6** districts conducted a **motorcycle rider** course with "on cycle" instruction.
18. **151** districts used Montana's current Traffic Education **Curriculum Guide**.
19. **14** districts conducted **follow-up research** on student performance (violations/accidents).
20. **142** districts conducted **alcohol/drug use** surveys.

Instructional Media:

21. **6** districts utilized **computers** in their program.
22. **128** districts used films from the regional Traffic Education **Resource Centers**.
23. **75** districts used **programmed instructional materials** in their program.
24. **3** districts used **closed circuit TV** in their program.
25. **32** districts used **videotape** in their program.
26. **114** districts used **filmstrips** in their program.
27. **62** districts used **OPI films** in their program.
28. **24** districts used **audiotape** in their program.
29. **25** districts used **loop films** in their program.
30. **28** districts used **other** instructional media approaches.

Teachers:

31. **45 full-time** teachers were employed.
32. **255 part-time** teachers were employed.

Vehicles:

- 33. **316 vehicles** were used in the program.
- 34. **20 districts** obtained their vehicles on a **free loan** basis.
- 35. **42 districts** obtained their vehicles on a **daily fee** basis.
- 36. **61 districts** obtained their vehicles on a **lease or rent** basis.
- 37. **28 districts** **purchased** vehicles.
- 38. **11 districts** used **other** means to obtain vehicles.

Accidents:

- 39. **12 traffic accidents** occurred involving student drivers in traffic education vehicles.
- 40. **0 persons** were **killed**.
- 41. **0 persons** were **injured**.
- 42. **\$4,566.96** in property damage costs were involved.

Teacher Hourly Rates:

- 43. **\$6.75** per hour is the **minimum** rate paid.
- 44. **\$14** per hour is the **maximum** rate paid.
- 45. **\$11** per hour is the **mode** rate paid.

Cost Per Pupil:

- 46. **\$203.69** is the average per pupil cost.

(District costs were partially offset by state reimbursement amounting to **\$99.5685** per pupil.)

**This information was compiled from the 1983-84 Traffic Education Program surveys completed by all high school districts conducting state-approved traffic education programs during the summer of 1983 and the school year 1983-84.*

BF18384

Distributed by the Montana
Office of Public Instruction
Traffic Education Programs
Helena, MT 59620
(444-4432)



EXHIBIT 17
1-16-85

FILED

X-Filed

Copy To

Bill

Robert S. Sindelar

Superintendent
Phone 373-5300

Karen Cook
District Clerk
Phone 373-5516

Pete Williams
High School Principal
Phone 373-5300

Joe Spivey
Elementary Principal
Phone 373-5516

Shepherd Public Schools

District No. 37
Shepherd, Montana 59079

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 1985

SUPERINTENDENT
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

January 8, 1985

Rep. John W. Patterson, Legislator
State Capitol Building
House of Representatives
Helena, MT 59601

Dear Representative Patterson,

After our visit concerning school funding for the foundation program for the 1985-87 biennium, I came up with these figures based on an average 5% budget increase (C.P.I. adjusted). A comparison of the governors proposed first year percentage increase of 2.4 and the O.P.I. (et.al) proposal of 7% would result in the following for Shepherd School District #37.

VOTED LEVY IN MILLS FOR GENERAL FUND BUDGET			
	Gov. Schwinden 2.4%		O.P.I. 7%
Foundation Program Increase Proposals Percentage Wise			
High School	25.75 mills (\$129,184.40)	21.22 mills	(\$106,437.50)
Elementary	13.05 mills (\$50,986.14)	5.78 mills	(\$22,594.05)
Total	38.80 mills	27 mills	

The additional mills would fall on the property owners in Shepherd School District #37.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Robert S. Sindelar

Robert S. Sindelar
Superintendent

RSS:dm

cc ✓ Ed Argenbright
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Esther Bengtson, Legislator, Montana Senate