

MONTANA STATE SENATE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
MINUTES OF THE MEETING

June 19, 1986

The first meeting of the Senate Education Committee for the 49th Third Special Session was called to order at 1:05 P.M. on June 19, 1986, by Chairman Chet Blaylock in Room 325 of the Capitol Building.

ROLL CALL: All members were present.

CONSIDERATION OF SB 5: Senator Williams, Senate District 15, presented this bill to the committee as sponsor. He said this bill represents a different means for raising revenue without tax cuts in programs and personnel. He stated his bill would decrease to 4 the maximum number of Pupil-Instruction-Related (PIR) days that may be conducted during a school year. He furnished the committee with a memorandum from Robert Stockton, Office of Public Instruction, regarding the cost to the state for school districts operating more than 180 pupil instructed days, and a fiscal note from the budget director (attached as Exhibit 1). He reviewed Mr. Stockton's memorandum with the committee and said this bill is a painless way to increase revenue.

PROPONENTS: Sandra Whitney, representing Montana Taxpayers, gave testimony in support of this bill. She stated the A&B calculations right now allow school districts, based on policy decisions, to inflate the number of children. In the Helena district, because we have 180 days, plus 7 PIR days, our enrollment is inflated approximately 4% above the actual number of children attending. In Great Falls the enrollment is inflated about 6% above the children attending.

OPPONENTS: Harry Erickson, Superintendent of Schools, Belgrade, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. He said they would lose \$13,403 if this bill passes. The Office of Public Instruction passed a requirement that school districts have to have three training days. He feels this bill would conflict with that directive. It is not true that districts will find reasons to use PIR days. Any district of any size is subject to master negotiating agreements which state the number of days teachers have to teach, etc. We cannot arbitrarily decide to use the maximum number of days. This bill will be taking a lot away from the Belgrade school system.

Sara Parker, State Librarian, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. She stated the 7 PIR days encourage participation in the total library resources of the state and she would encourage the continuation of the 7 PIR days.

Bob Anderson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. A copy of his testimony is attached as Exhibit 2.

Eric Feaver, President, Montana Education Association, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. He said this bill will not meet the Governor's need for the call of this session. There will be no effect seen until FY87. He believes making a decision at this time on this bill is premature. If there is a problem with how PIR days are used, then it is a matter for the Office of Public Instruction or the Board of Public Education, not the legislature. This special session is not the time to discuss a bill of this nature where there is no time for deliberation.

Terry Minow, Montana Federation of Teachers, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. She questions what the effect of this bill will be and stated that this special session is not the time to tamper with the basic education system.

Mignon Waterman, Trustee, Helena School District, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. She said this bill does not affect the 1986/1987 budgets and she cannot see addressing this issue during the special session. It is obvious that this bill will have great ramification on educators in Montana.

Wayne Buchanan, Montana School Board Association, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. He said he thinks there is a need for in-service and a need for the time to do it. He said this is an example of the kind of legislation that should be considered by the regular legislative session.

Jesse Long, Executive Secretary, School Administrators of Montana, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. He endorsed the previous statements made by the opposition and stated we need the PIR days to maintain our already excellent programs in Montana.

Dick Seitz, Montana Council of Teachers of Mathematics (MCTM), gave testimony in opposition to this bill. The teachers are asking for more in-service training not less.

Dick Seitz said there are some teachers that will take time in the summer at workshops and there are still ways that teachers can get training beyond the in-service training.

Senator Yellowtail asked Mr. Stockton the year his memo was referring to.

Robert Stockton said his memo refers to the past school year.

Senator Yellowtail asked Bob Anderson if he knew if Senator Williams information was verified concerning the possibility of one school requesting as many as 10 PIR days for the coming year.

Bob Anderson said the highest he is aware of is Great Falls with 185 days.

Senator McCallum asked Mr. Anderson to explain about the required 3 in-service training days.

Mr. Anderson said one of the rules the Board of Public Education operates under is that the professional staff development is to be ongoing on a monthly basis. The task force for the board determined that three six hour in-service days would be necessary toward that goal.

Senator McCallum said with the 180 days mandatory, teachers conventions, teachers conferences, three mandated days, and such days as are needed at the beginning and end of the school year, he sees school districts needing 190 days.

Mr. Anderson said he thinks we are discussing different things here in that schools go 180 PID days but PID days are not the same as PIR days.

Senator Blaylock asked Mr. Anderson with the minimum of 180 days of PIR days required by the Board of Education, plus three six hour PIR days, doesn't that make 183 days required.

Bob Anderson said a minimum of 180 PIR days are required, plus three six hour days of professional development for the staff. These are not additional days but days the board has allowed for professional development.

CLOSING STATEMENT: Senator Williams closed by stating the 7 PIR days are not mandated, they are authorized but not

mandated. He realizes this is not a quick fix for the current budget and that it will not take effect until 1987 or 1988. He commented that maybe if we looked at this type of bill now we wouldn't have the problem we have now with the budget.

CONSIDERATION OF SB 9: Senator Van Valkenburg, Senate District 30, presented this bill to the committee as sponsor. This bill would amend the school foundation funding schedules for the 1986/87 school year so that they remain at the same level as the schedule that is now in place for the 1985/86 school year. The funding for the foundation program has an 11.1 million dollar effect on the overall budget of the State of Montana in terms of saving general fund expenditures that would otherwise occur. He reviewed the background on the revenue deficit realization which prompted the Governor to request this necessary measure. He said we are looking at a deficit in the neighborhood of 90 to 100 million dollars depending on what is considered mandated expenditures. He expounded on the state's traditional roll of funding education but given the magnitude of the state's deficit, he agrees that public education should incorporate in the sharing of some of the expenditure reductions. He furnished committee members with a copy of a letter he received from the Legislative Fiscal Analyst and graphs for FY 1987 & 1986 Appropriations for Education. See attached Exhibit 3. If we pass this bill, the effect of the state's deficit will be felt and seriously looked at by citizens of this state and they will seriously begin to look at what it will take to get Montana back on a sound fiscal track. He stated he thinks any public entity is capable of making a reduction in their budget and this is what the school districts will have to do. There are reserves in many counties that can be used but some counties will have to look at other methods.

Senator Hims1, Senate District 3, gave testimony in support of this bill. He is a member of the Finance and Claims Committee and there is a serious budget shortage. He said we recognize we have an obligation to take care of the people of our state but we also recognize that we all have to share in this deficit to meet the problem. We are asking that the foundation program share with the rest of the members of this state. We have cut other budgets in the state but we are simply asking not to give the .4 increase that was passed in the 1985 session. He understands that

there are school districts in the state that do not have reserves but he has been in the school business for years and surely those people who are running our schools are intelligent, capable people and they can surely somehow meet these demands of a shortage in their budget.

David Hunter, Office of Budget Program and Planning, gave testimony in support of this bill. He referred to a chart, attached as Exhibit 4, which lists the proposals by the Governor to address the budget deficit and the legislatures follow through in accepting the Governor's solutions to the problem. He stated if this bill does not pass we are looking at increased revenue of 11 million dollars to make up the deficit. He said the appropriations subcommittees have worked hard and have made cuts in the other services that the State of Montana provides. If we pass this bill, clearly in the Governor's recommendation and the legislature's action, the education is still the most important budgetary program in Montana. We are reducing agency budgets 5%, we are asking state employees to take a salary freeze, but we are asking the schools to take exactly the same amount in 1987 as they received in 1986. No other program that we are funding in the state government is receiving that priority treatment.

Representative Peck, House District 15, gave testimony in support of this bill. He said after having sat on the Appropriations Committee last week he can appreciate what the legislature is clearly required to do. He gave his background in the educational field and his previous support for funding of the foundation program. He stated this is not a cut but merely a freeze. He is confident that the boards and administrators of the schools of Montana can reduce expenditures to meet the obligations they will face in the next year on the budget. In his judgment taxes cannot be increased in view of the economy of this state.

Representative Pistoria, House District 36, gave testimony in support of this bill. He is not against education in this state and never has been but he is very much in favor of this bill because it will allow the school districts to use reserves, which in some cases are very large. He furnished the committee with cash balances from the Cascade County Treasurer's records and the Yellowstone County records reflecting balances that the school districts in those areas have and a newspaper clipping in relation to excess reserves. See attached Exhibit 5.

Representative Donaldson, House District 43, gave testimony in support of this bill. He does not like to support this bill but realizes it is important to balance the budget.

Sandra Whitney, representing Montana Taxpayers, gave testimony in support of this bill. She is representing the people who are paying the bill for education. We know that if this freeze is passed that it may go back to the taxpayers as a special levy. She would hope that school districts will cut budgets and not ask for additional money from the taxpayers.

OPPONENTS: Ed Argenbright, Superintendent for Public Schools in Montana, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. He would urge a vote against this bill because it is an arbitrary change in the state's commitment to education and to our schools. The loss of this money will be picked up by an increase in property taxes which are already too high. He believes this is a stopgap measure to continue things until the next session when we have to address the real problems of the State of Montana.

Wayne Buchanan, Montana School Board Association, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. He understands the problems the legislature is faced with and agrees with many of the statements made by the proponents. If the foundation program is insufficiently funded then two things happen, 1) you deprive the schools of adequate money to spend and 2) you erode the equalization concept when you use the reserves. You reduce the responsibility of the state and transfer that to the local community. Funding K-12 is something like 38% of the state budget and we know that it is a lot of money but it is one of the major responsibilities of the state. Montana currently ranks 14th in the cost per student in the nation. We spend \$3,604 per student and the national average is \$3,186. Montana spends this much more than the national average. Montana is \$418 more than the national average but we have a transportation problem that many states do not face. Wyoming pays an average of \$4,690. We do not over pay our teachers. Montana ranks 31st in the nation with \$22,482 as an average and the national average is \$25,257. He would urge a do not pass on this bill.

Eric Feaver, Montana Education Association, gave testimony in opposition of this bill. He stated Montana does support public education and the proof is in expenditures as well as excellence. We rank in the top 3-5 in any other state in the union. We are one of the top states in the union that ranks so high in providing excellence in education. If the school system has to take this cut it will show in programs lost, in classroom size and eventually in excellence in education.

Tom Bilodeau, representing the Montana Education Association, gave testimony in opposition of this bill. See attached Exhibit 6.

Terry Minow, Montana Federation of Teachers, gave testimony in opposition of this bill. She said education has already taken cuts and state employees and schools should not be the only ones expected to pay for the state budget. The Montana Federation of Teachers urges the legislature to make good their promise of education.

Don Waldrom, School Administrators of Montana, gave testimony in opposition of this bill. The needs existed in April and still exist. The School Administrators are prepared to help the legislature to find other sources of revenue to meet their budget needs. Reserve funds are not state funds. They belong to the taxpayers in the different school districts. If you are asking us to use those funds then you are asking us to go back to the taxpayers and asking them to foot the bill.

Jesse Long, Executive Secretary, School Administrators of Montana, gave testimony in opposition of this bill. He furnished the committee with a chart showing the percentage of reserves in each school district. See attached Exhibit 7.

Jeff Satterly, Superintendent, Butte School District, gave testimony in opposition of this bill. In the last few years we have lost a major employer and since have closed five grade schools. Our school district cannot afford the loss of foundation program money.

Representative Eudaily, House District 60, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. The passage of SB 9 takes away any options that school districts have. The state did make a commitment in the last session. The legislature took 89 days to arrive at the 4-4 funding and we knew at that time the outlook wasn't rosy.

Don Judge, Montana State AFL-CIO, gave testimony in opposition to this bill. He said the state has had a long standing commitment in support of quality education, which is represented by people in every walk of life. He understands that the state is having hard times right now but he thinks other solutions should be found. He thinks this is a long term problem and should be addressed with long term solutions.

QUESTIONS FROM COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Senator Pinsoneault said that his school district has anticipated this problem

and he spoke with the superintendent of his school district this morning and they have a plan in place in the event of a freeze. He said we are prepared for the freeze and we will maintain quality education in School District 28.

Senator Farrell asked the representatives from his district what this cut would mean to their district.

One representative said their district would be cut \$45,026 and the other said his district would be cut \$400,000.

Senator Brown asked Mr. Hernandez what this cut would mean to his district.

Ivan Hernandez said \$148,000 on the foundation program. He said they do not have reserves at this time.

Senator Brown asked if he would anticipate a levy.

Mr. Hernandez said we will address that question when the time comes.

Senator Farrell asked Mr. Hunter how much more of a percentage of money they will need in view of taxpayer protest money.

Mr. Hunter said we do not have a percentage on that. He said there is a good reasonable cash management procedure that cities and counties use.

Senator Farrell asked if there was any information on what this would do to the local economies of the school districts if they had to raise mill levies.

Mr. Hunter said they have not done any studies on what would happen if they have to raise mill levies. He said it would certainly be offset in terms of ability to pay \$11 million at the state level.

CLOSING STATEMENT: Senator Van Valkenburg closed by stating if there is any statistic he would like to drive home is that the inflation rate is now in the range of 1-2%. Personal income growth in Montana is at approximately 1%, the lowest rate of any state in the United States. The real issue before us is the fiscal integrity of the state of Montana. We have to have the means to pay our teachers and fund our education system.

Senate Education Committee
June 19, 1986
Page Ten

There being no further business to come before the
committee, the meeting was adjourned at 4:10 P.M.



CHET BLAYLOCK, CHAIRMAN

ah

ROLL CALL

EDUCATION

COMMITTEE

49th THIRD SPECIAL SESSION - 1986

Date 6-19-86

SENATE
SEAT

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
SENATOR BROWN	✓		
SENATOR FARRELL	✓		
SENATOR HAFHEY	✓		
SENATOR MAZUREK	✓ left early		
SENATOR McCALLUM	✓		
SENATOR REGAN	✓		
SENATOR SMITH	✓		
SENATOR YELLOWTAIL	✓		
SENATOR PINSONEAULT, VICE-CHAIRMAN	✓		
SENATOR BLAYLOCK, CHAIRMAN	✓		

Each day attach to minutes.

SENATE Education COMMITTEE

BILL SB 5, SB 9

VISITORS' REGISTER

DATE 6-19-86

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	(check one)	
			SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Don W Long	S. A. M.	SB 9		X
Don Waldron	S. A. M.	SB 5		X
Terry Minow	MFT	SB 9		✓
Laird Erickson		SB 5		✓
Glenn D. Eulm	Supt Belgrade	SB 5		✓
Tony Tognetti	Supt Stevensville	SB 9		✓
Bud Williams	Supt Conrad	SB 5		✓
Alice Tully	MT School Bds Asm	SB 9		✓
Sandra Kuffelberger	Helena teacher	SB 5		✓
ASNA Nathan	Helena teacher	SB 9		✓
Anne Blotkamp	Helena	SB 5-9		✓
Dick SEITZ	MONTANA Council of	SB 5-9		✓
	Teachers of Mathematics (MCA)			
Chris Champlin	Helena teacher	SB 9		✓
Lydia Leonard	Helena teacher	SB 5		✓
Tom Leonard	Helena teacher	SB 9		✓
GORDON ZUELKE	HELENA, TEACHER	SB 5		✓
Ed Argenbright	OP 1	SB 9		✓
Henry W. Schneider	MIPEA	SB 9		✓
John Peterson	Save the Foundation	SB 9		✓
Paul H. Restorick	State Rep	SB 9	✓	
Joe Bottebusch	Wofm Advocates	SB 9		✓
Tillie Keenan	Helena Teacher	SB 5-9		✓
Judy Grace	Helena Teacher	SB 9		✓

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY

TO: SENATOR BOB WILLIAMS

FROM: ROBERT STOCKTON

- RE: 1. THE COST TO THE STATE OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS OPERATING MORE THAN 180 PUPIL INSTRUCTION DAYS.
2. THE COST OF THE PUPIL INSTRUCTION RELATED DAYS AND THE SAVINGS THAT RESULT FROM ALLOWING ONLY 0, 3, OR 5 DAYS AS COMPARED TO THE PRESENT 7 DAYS.

of 550

1. ONLY 86¹ SCHOOL DISTRICTS HAVE MORE THAN 180 PUPIL INSTRUCTION DAYS. THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL DAYS IS 5. MOST OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS USE ONLY 1 OR 2 ADDITIONAL PUPIL INSTRUCTION DAYS. FOR ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS THAT OPERATE MORE THAN 180, I HAVE CALCULATED WHAT THE REDUCED REQUIREMENTS WOULD BE IF THEY ONLY OPERATED FOR 180 DAYS. THE REDUCED REQUIREMENT FOR STATE FUNDING WOULD BE

\$1,269,988.	FOUNDATION PROGRAM
<u>222,248.</u>	STATE'S SHARE OF PERMISSIVE
\$1,492,236	
OR	
APPRO. \$1.5 MILLION	

2. THE PRESENT COST OF THE FOUNDATION PROGRAM USING 7 PUPIL INSTRUCTION RELATED AND WITHOUT SPECIAL EDUCATION IS \$225,625,010.

THE REDUCED REQUIREMENTS OF STATE FUNDS FOR THE FOUNDATION PROGRAM AND THE STATE'S SHARE OF THE PERMISSIVE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

0 P.I.R. DAYS	\$9,924,153	
3 P.I.R. DAYS	5,671,316	4 P.I.R. Days \$4,253,250
5 P.I.R. DAYS	2,835,184	1,492,236
7 P.I.R. DAYS	-0-	\$5,745,486 saved

THE ABOVE TWO CHANGES WOULD NOT AFFECT THE 1986-87 SCHOOL YEARS AS THEY WOULD CHANGE THE PROCEDURE USED TO CALCULATE ANB. THE SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGET IS BASED ON THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S ANB. THUS THE FIRST YEAR THAT THE CHANGES WOULD AFFECT WOULD BE 1987-88.

SENATE EDUCATION

EXHIBIT NO. 1

DATE 6-19-86

BILL NO. SB 5

assume: 50 pupils and no regular absences

7 PIR days (pupils absent but counted)

182 days of attendance (class days)

$$50 \times 182 \text{ days} = 9100$$

$$7 \text{ PIR days} + 350$$

$$\underline{9450} \div 180 \text{ (current law)} = 52.5 \text{ ANB}$$

school with 7 PIR and 185 attendance days

$$50 \times 192 = 9600 \div 180 = 53.3 \text{ ANB}$$

under this bill:

school with 180 attendance days

$$50 \times 180 = 9000$$

$$4 \text{ PIR days} + 200$$

$$\underline{9200} \div 180 \text{ (attendance days)} = 51.1 \text{ ANB}$$

school with 182 attendance days

$$50 \times 182 = 9100$$

$$4 \text{ PIR} + 200$$

$$\underline{9300} \div 182 \text{ (attendance days)} = 51.1 \text{ ANB}$$

SENATE STATE ADMIN.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

DATE 06-19-86

BILL NO. S.B. 5

In compliance with a written request, there is hereby submitted a Fiscal Note for SB005, as originally introduced.

Description of Proposed Legislation:

SB005 reduces the number of pupil instruction related days eligible for funding by the Foundation Program from 7 to 4. Also adjusts the method in which the average number belonging (ANB) is calculated for each school.

Assumptions:

1. Number of pupil instruction related days will remain at the 1985-86 level.
2. 86 schools currently operate longer than 180 school days.
3. Foundation Program expenses in FY87 increase by 4% over the 1986 level.
4. Enrollment remains at the 1986 level.
5. Assumes ANB change will alter school year 1987 Foundation payments.

Fiscal Impact:

	FY87
	<u>General Fund Impact</u>
Reducing the number of pupil instruction related days	(\$5,670,944)
Adjusting ANB calculation	
Foundation	(\$1,320,788)
State share of permissive levy	<u>(243,838)</u>
	(\$7,235,570)

Local Impact:

School districts would not receive funding for more than 4 pupil instruction related days or more than 180 school days. These costs would be funded from the voted levy if districts chose to exceed these amounts of funded school days.

Technical Note:

There may be some confusion regarding the calculation of the ANB for school year 1987. If it is the intent that the ANB change affect school year 1987 Foundation payments, an amendment should be added to clarify that issue.

SENATE STATE ADMIN.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

DATE 06-19-86

BILL NO. S.B. 5

PRIMARY SPONSOR

DATE

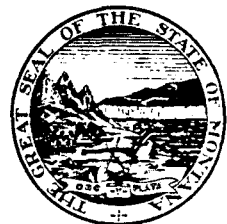
DATE

BUDGET DIRECTOR

Office of Budget and Program Planning

Fiscal Note for

SB005, as originally introduced.



OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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

Ed Argenbright
Superintendent

To: Members of Senate Education Committee
From: Office of Public Instruction
Re: Senate Bill #5 by Senator Bob Williams

Senate Bill #5 will not impact the foundation program for the 1986-87 school year or, in other words, if the intent of this bill is to save the general fund any money for the next fiscal year, this bill will not accomplish that objective.

Pupil-instruction-related days are optional days used for a variety of important educational functions. Examples would be teacher-parent conferences, professional development or inservice education, staff orientation, and time used to finalize school records. Each of these days offers valuable opportunities for teachers, students, parents, administrators, and trustees to carry out important goals and objectives of the school district. The research would indicate that when a school uses these days effectively, the outcome is a more effective school and the correlation is a better educated youth.

Recently the State Board of Public Education recognized that there were some inherent problems with PIR days and the way they are used and, after study by a task force on this issue, they made some major changes in an effort to rectify the problems they discovered. As a result, we believe schools are making a major effort to better design the PIR day part of the school year.

SENATE EDUCATION

EXHIBIT NO. 2

DATE 6-19-86

BILL NO. SB-5

One example is in the area of professional development. Under the new BPE rule, a school must insure that teachers play a major role in the planning for programs in which they will participate. Although our office is in the middle of processing the PIR day reports for the 86-87 school year, our preliminary analysis indicates that schools are placing greater emphasis on planning improved professional development and inservice programs as well as orientation. The State Superintendent also believes that with a graying teaching force and an accelerated age of information including important new information regarding how students learn and achieve, it is critical that schools and, in particular, educators have adequate time to plan for learning.

On the issue of limiting the number of instructional days to 180 as a minimum, I would call your attention to the recent major findings by several national task force studies as to why students in our public schools were scoring substantially lower on national achievement tests than in previous decades. Most of those reports pointed to shorter school years and days as part of the problem and, as a result, many states have raised the minimum standards for days and hours of instruction. Most of the reports recognized that most modern day countries attend school an average of 25 days in excess of our Montana minimum standard of 180 days. It is hard for us to believe that the legislature would feel that excellence means limiting schools to a minimum level in any standard.

SENATE STATE ADMIN.

EXHIBIT NO. 2

DATE 6-19-86

BILL NO. S.B. 5



STATE OF MONTANA
Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst

STATE CAPITOL
HELENA, MONTANA 59620
406/444-2986

JUDY RIPPINGALE
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST

May 14, 1986

Senator Fred Van Valkenburg
Senator Majority Leader
State Capitol
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Senator Van Valkenburg:

At this point in time, our projection of the revenue available to the public school foundation program in the 1989 biennium indicates that a \$96.8 million general fund supplemental will be necessary to cover \$588.8 million of formula-driven costs on a 0-0 schedule.

The projection of the revenue available is \$492 million, and is based on the following assumptions.

1. Oil prices will average \$15 per barrel through 1987 and rise to \$20 per barrel thereafter.
2. The coal severance tax allocation to the public school foundation program will decrease from 4.4 percent in fiscal 1987 to 3.8 percent in fiscal years 1988 and 1989, as scheduled.

State equalization aid to the public schools will fall by 5 percent from the 1987 to the 1989 biennium. The major factor in the decline is that the one-time (fiscal 1986) gain of \$22 million in the common school interest and income account will not be repeated in the 1989 biennium. A second factor in the decline is that the coal severance tax contribution is estimated to decrease by 16 percent as a result of the smaller allocation in the 1989 biennium.

County equalization aid revenues are estimated to decrease by 7.5 percent in the 1989 biennium due to lower property tax revenues. In the 1989 biennium, the property tax base will feel the impact of falling oil prices, when the taxes will be paid on 1986 and 1987 production. Tax revenues on gross proceeds will also fall in the 1989 biennium, reflecting a decline in coal prices in the 1986-1987 period from 1984-1985 levels. Since net and gross proceeds currently represent over 30 percent of Montana's tax base, the sharp drop in both categories will not be offset by growth in the residential, commercial and industrial sectors.

If oil prices average \$20 per barrel in 1987 and 1988, the public school foundation program would need a general fund supplemental of \$90.9 million. As you are aware, oil prices affect many elements of the public school foundation program, including interest and

SENATE EDUCATION

EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 6-19-86

public school lands, U.S. mineral royalties, property taxes, individual income, and corporate license taxes. This analysis looks at the direct effect of \$20/barrel oil on interest and income from public school lands, U.S. mineral royalties, and property taxes but does not attempt to estimate the direct and indirect effects on individual income and corporate license taxes.

Please be advised that these estimates are preliminary and that our office will be revising our estimates during the summer and fall for the 1987 regular legislative session. If you have any further questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Madalyn Quinlan
Assistant Fiscal Analyst

Attachment: List of School District Reserves - Fiscal 1986

SENATE STATE ADMIN.

EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 06-19-86

BILL NO. S.B. 9



JUDY RIPPINGALE
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST

STATE OF MONTANA
Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst
STATE CAPITOL
HELENA, MONTANA 59620
406/444-2986

SENATE STATE ADMIN.

EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 06-19-86

BILL NO. S.B. 9

May 14, 1986

Senator Fred Van Valkenburg
Senator Majority Leader
State Capitol
Helena, MT 59620

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public school lands, U.S. mineral royalties, property taxes, individual income, and corporate license taxes. This analysis looks at the direct effect of \$20/barrel oil on interest and income from public school lands, U.S. mineral royalties, and property taxes but does not attempt to estimate the direct and indirect effects on individual income and corporate license taxes.

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Assistant Fiscal Analyst

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SENATE STATE ADMIN.

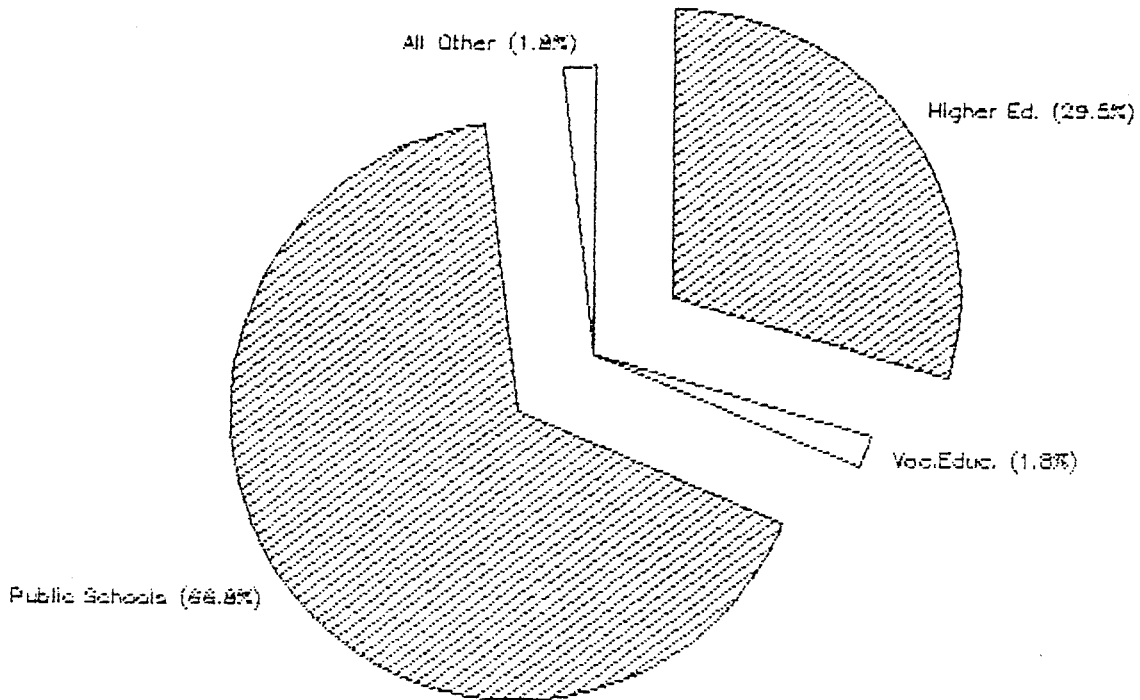
EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 06-19-86

BILL NO. S.B. 9

FY 1987 APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION

General Fund & Foundation Prg.



FY 1987 GF & FOUNDATION APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION

Education Category	FY 1987 (millions)
Higher Ed.	\$68.66
Voc. Educ.	\$5.40
Public Schools	\$200.47
All Other	\$5.51
Total	\$300.04

SENATE STATE ADMIN.

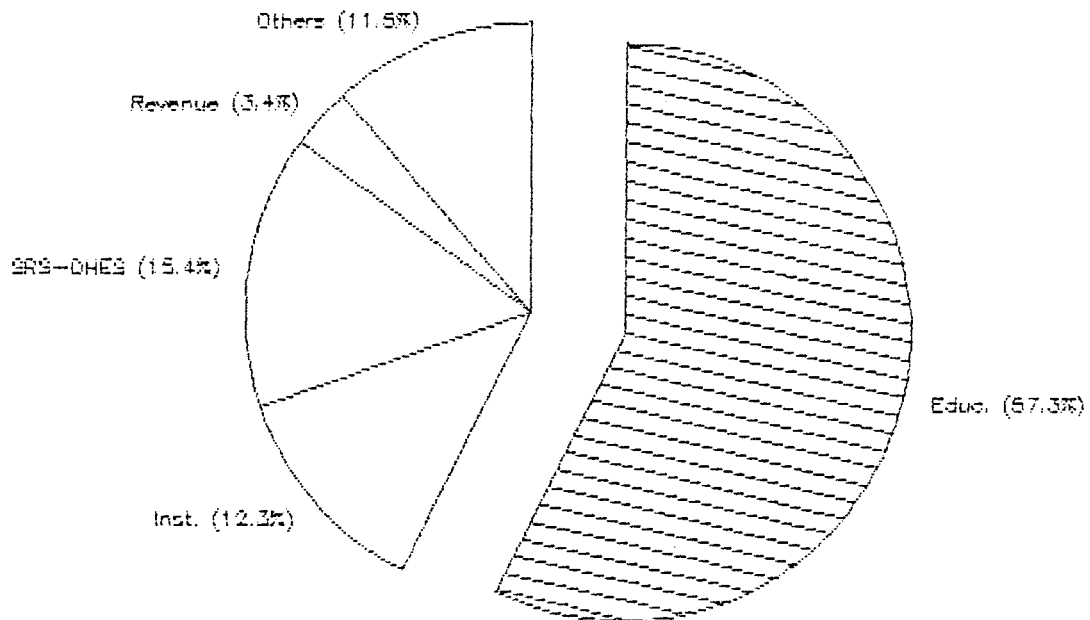
EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 06-19-86

BILL NO. S.B. 9

FY 1986 APPROPRIATION PERCENTAGES

Includes Foundation Prog. Equalization



General Fund & Foundation Program Equalization Expenditures FY 86 (in million \$)

Education	\$800.04
Institutions	\$64.47
SRS-Health	\$60.66
Revenue	\$17.76
Others	\$60.43
Total	\$923.36

Totals include \$150 million of state equalization aid for the school foundation program.

SENATE STATE ADMIN.

EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 06-19-86

BILL NO. S.B.-9

CHART PRESENTED BY DAVID HUNTER, OFFICE OF BUDGET
PROGRAM AND PLANNING

6/19/86	(87.8) EXEC.	(91.6) LEG.	DIFF.
REVENUE	689.3	685.7	(3.6)
5% CUTS	12.1	11.8	(0.3)
POLICY REDUCTION	25.9	15.3 16.9NA	~ 5.0
FOUNDATION	11.2	NO ACTION	
PAY PLAN	8.1	NO ACTION	
RIT/EDUC TRUST	11.1	NO ACTION	
FUEL/UTILITY TAX	24.5	NO ACTION (3.08)	
BLOCK GRANT	(7.9)	NO ACTION	

SENATE EDUCATION

EXHIBIT NO. 4

DATE 6-19-86

BILL NO. SB-9

Recd - mon - Feb. 10, 1986 - Paul G. Pistone - made up for me.

CASH BALANCES TAKEN FROM CASCADE COUNTY TREASURER'S RECORDS
(All Funds)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>IC</u>	<u>ELEMENTARY 1</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
APRIL, 1984	\$7,367,013.82	\$5,593,421.86	\$12,960,435
MAY, 1984	6,716,734.25	4,664,105.06	11,380,839
JUNE, 1984	6,958,951.53	5,085,748.37	12,044,699
JULY, 1984	4,682,930.29	4,766,328.81	9,449,259
AUGUST, 1984	4,562,423.78	4,561,308.63	9,123,732
SEPTEMBER, 1984	6,881,865.34	4,765,743.93	11,647,608
OCTOBER, 1984	5,871,500.36	2,923,244.82	8,794,745
NOVEMBER, 1984	5,449,412.78	2,870,782.48	8,320,195
DECEMBER, 1984	6,159,050.50	4,518,696.95	10,677,747

JANUARY, 1985	8,186,777.87	5,979,613.78	14,166,391
FEBRUARY, 1985	7,213,857.91	4,361,670.08	11,575,528
MARCH, 1985	6,990,365.20	8,794,975.57	15,785,340
APRIL, 1985	7,650,110.28	5,034,021.59	12,684,132
MAY, 1985	8,013,803.54	4,941,158.63	12,954,962
JUNE, 1985	8,240,758.19	6,127,863.62	14,368,621
JULY, 1985	6,052,172.12	5,673,061.85	11,725,233
AUGUST, 1985	6,371,014.46	5,963,558.35	12,334,572
SEPTEMBER, 1985	7,576,880.70	4,529,623.40	12,106,504
OCTOBER, 1985	7,654,521.89	4,051,981.48	11,706,503
NOVEMBER, 1985	9,173,168.13	6,121,004.62	15,294,172
DECEMBER, 1985	7,555,868.67	4,853,445.83	12,409,314

Note: MON - FEB. 10, 1986

The nov. 1985 - G.F. School District Reserve was \$15,294,172. Much more than the State Reserve. The average Reserve per month for 21 months is \$11,977,168 or approx \$2,000,000 Reserve which is more than the State Reserve of approx \$10,000,000 per year or \$20,000,000 for the biennium - 1985-1987. IS THIS FAIR? HELL NO. Paul G. Pistone

TOTAL

\$

251,520,536 ÷ 21 MONTHS =
\$11,977,168 - AVERAGE
PER MONTH FOR 21-
MONTHS.

SENATE EDUCATION

EXHIBIT NO. 5

DATE 6-19-86

BILL NO. SB-9

County of Yellowstone



FINANCE

(406) 256-2777

Box 35000
Billings, MT 59107

June 9, 1986

Recd - Tues - June 10, 1986

Honorable Paul Pistoria
State Representative
House District #36
2421 Central Avenue
Great Falls, Montana 59401

Dear Representative Pistoria:

Per your request, I am submitting a detailed list of Investable Funds for S.D. #2, Billings, from October 1985 through April 1986. The month ending investment balances are as follows:

October	\$12,700,000
November	13,400,000
December	18,000,000
January	17,400,000
February	17,400,000
March	21,400,000
April	22,200,000

I hope this information satisfies your needs.

Sincerely,

Jerry S. Thomas
Jerry S. Thomas
Finance Director

JST:gp

SENATE STATE ADMIN.
EXHIBIT NO. 5
DATE 06-19-86
BILL NO. S.B.-9

SENATE STATE ADMIN.
EXHIBIT NO. 5
DATE 06-19-86
BILL NO. S.B.-9

LET'S NOT LET JERRY WEAST & THE SCHOOL BOARD GET AWAY WITH IT THIS TIME.

SOME OF THE ENORMOUS & NOW AVAILABLE RESERVE FUND SHOULD BE USED INSTEAD OF TAXING US TO DEATH. IT BELONGS TO US, NOT THEM.

THE AMOUNTS OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM RESERVE FUND WAS ACCUMULATED PERIODICALLY EACH MONTH FROM APRIL, 1984 THROUGH DECEMBER, 1985 (21 MONTHS). IT IS SELF-EXPLANATORY AND RIGHT FROM THE HORSES MOUTH, THE COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE. IF THE FIGURES ARE NOT ACCURATE, IT ISN'T MY FAULT.



I have been after them for several years to use some of the RESERVE FUND. You must remember in March 1984 I wanted MR. WENAAS, MR. LAMB & THE SCHOOL BOARD to use \$900,000 for the new C.M.R. Shop from the RESERVE FUND instead of, the 1 MILL LEVY each year for 3 years. It passed by only 71 votes. The C.M.R. Shop hasn't been started as yet. But, if the RESERVE FUND had been used, the C.M.R. Shop would have been built sometime ago and in use without any tax increase & it would not affect the RESERVE FUND. THIS PROVES THAT I WAS RIGHT.

IMAGINE, that same year in April, 1984, there was \$12,960,435 in the RESERVE FUND, NOT \$4,500,000 as Mr. Wenaas, Mr. Lamb & the School Board had stated. They are brainwashing the Public.

Again, this year, I have been after them to use some of the RESERVE FUND. WHY NOT? As you check below, you can see where the AVERAGE RESERVE per month for 21 months was \$11,977,168. Also NOTE, in November, 1985, there was \$15,294,172 in the Reserve & in December, 1985, the Reserve was \$12,409,314. NOTICE BELOW ... the School Reserve is MORE than the \$10,000,000 for the whole STATE RESERVE PER YEAR. This should OPEN YOUR EYES & NOT BE ALLOWED. THIS IS SHAMEFUL & NOT FAIR.

I gave Jerry Weast a copy of the Reserve Fund Figures as shown below. I met ALONE with him a few times and had a few telephone conversations with him to try to convince him on a couple of proposals on how to use some of the RESERVE. One was to use approximately \$2,000,000 to REDUCE TAXES & HELP THE 1986-1987 BUDGET. The other proposal was to use approximately \$410,000 which he said was needed so as not to eliminate any teachers and other employees. Thus, they can maintain the same Balanced Budget for 1986-1987 without raising taxes and THIS WAS THE FAIR WAY TO GO because no lay-offs would be made and it would help maintain our Economy.

I TOLD HIM IT WOULD BE A FEATHER IN HIS HAT AND MAKE HISTORY. He acknowledged that it would. He seemed to be interested and he was considering it, and, would let me know. But, as I read the Tribune on Saturday, March 1, 1986, he mentioned a more lenient New Plan, other than using some of the Reserve. I decided to speak to all of them at their Monday, March 3, 1986 regular School Board Meeting ON WHY THEY SHOULD USE SOME OF THE RESERVE FUND.

I did speak on the using of Reserve Proposals as I stated above at their March 3rd regular meeting. During our visits, Jerry weast admitted he had considered them, but was hesitant to use the Reserve. We will never get the real reason WHY?

I strongly advocated using the Reserve. I especially dwelled on using approximately \$410,000 thereby preventing lay-offs of teachers and other employees, which isn't necessary with that much Reserve on hand. It is terrible to put these people out on the street with nothing to look forward to here. It would worsen our economy, create loss in taxes and hurt our unemployment insurance which is now in trouble financially.

WHAT IS WRONG with this proposal as long as it didn't affect the 1986-1987 Budget without any increase in taxes. NOTHING. But, they didn't LISTEN.

In the 1985 session, I introduced H.B. 630 to place a \$6,000,000 Cap on the School's Reserve and leaving the 35% so as not to hurt the smaller schools and it was defeated. Ben Lamb testified against the bill, but admitted at the Hearing, that my figures were accurate. Isn't this something, contradicting his remarks. Due to your actions, you have convinced me that we need to place a \$6,000,000 Reserve Cap. I, again will introduce the same Bill in the 1987 Session. I will never give up on this issue.

Both T.V. Stations and the Tribune were represented by their people at the meeting. But, none of the above remarks and the Reserve Figures were mentioned by them. WHY? No doubt, it depends on who you are. Our citizens deserve better treatment than that. They would do us a FAVOR by staying home. This goes on continuously. No one knows better than me.

They always give the excuse, if they use the Reserve, they would have to use Registered Warrants, especially, at the end of the year. It proves that it isn't so.

In fact, no Registered Warrants have been issued since the School Foundation Program was adopted in 1949. THIS IS TRUE. They don't have a legitimate excuse.

Mr. Weast, I am happy that I have disturbed all of you. THE TRUTH SURE HURTS. I never talk from hearsay. I always produce the facts. If that is making Political Hay and cutting in the wrong field, well as long as I am around, I will be doing more. Maybe you do not know it, but in my boyhood, I was raised on a farm before furthering my education and could dwell on my experiences. I never was caught cutting hay on neighbors field and this was long before you were born.

Mr. Lamb, my figures are not misleading. I got them from the Horses Mouth, from the County Treasurer's office. You know if the BILLS are not paid in one month, they are picked up in the next month as in your own checking account. Just get your act together. this isn't the FIRST time that you were found to be wrong.

I WANTED TO INFORM ALL OF YOU ABOUT THE TRUTH ON THIS ISSUE.

REC'D - MON.-FEB. 10, 1986-PAUL G. PISTORIA-MADE UP FOR ME.
CASH BALANCES TAKEN FROM CASCADE COUNTY TREASURER'S RECORDS
(All Funds)

DATE	IC	ELEMENTARY 1	TOTAL
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NOVEMBER, 1985	9,173,168.13	6,121,004.62	15,294,172
DECEMBER, 1985	7,555,868.67	4,853,445.83	12,409,314
TOTAL-----			\$251,520,536

TOTAL — \$251,520,536 — 21 MONTHS = \$11,977,168 — AVERAGE PER MONTH FOR 21 MONTHS.
SINCE YOU DO NOT INTEND TO USE SOME OF THE RESERVE, I KNOW HOW I WILL VOTE ON THE LEVIES.

ANY DONATIONS, EVEN A \$1.00 BILL WILL BE APPRECIATED TO HELP ME PAY FOR THIS AD.
IF I RECEIVE ENOUGH IN DONATIONS, I WILL DWELL ON THIS IN THE TRIBUNE IN THE NEXT AD. THE CITIZENS NEED TO KNOW.

P.S. Mr Richard Michelotti, you should start learning your department. I did not get these figures from you. I knew better than that — you should get your act together too. It's a good thing you have competent help that knows their work well.

THANK YOU.

This AD Pd. for by Paul G. Pistoria, 2421 Central Avenue, Great Falls, MT

Paul G. Pistoria
Paul G. Pistoria
State Representative



Montana Education Association 1232 East Sixth Avenue • Helena • Montana 59601 • 406-442-4250

MEA TESTIMONY OF JUNE 12 & 19

BEFORE THE JOINT APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The MEA believes that the Governor is wrong when he proposes that the State renege on its commitment of a 4% increase in the foundation program to local school districts in 1986-87. Moreover, the Governor is wrong when asserting that the 4% reduction in the 1986-87 foundation schedules can be readily accommodated by almost all school districts from "reserve" accounts without raising local property taxes, severely curtailing necessary educational programs, or jeopardizing the operation of a number of schools because of a cash-flow crisis which is anticipated next spring.

The Governor's office states that statewide, local school district "total reserves" stand at \$123 million in FY 86. That figure, however, includes not only \$98 million in "reserve" amounts but also nearly \$25 million in FY 86 "cash reappropriated" dollars. In actual fact, the cash reappropriated dollars are dollars already spent. The \$123 million claimed by the Governor is really only \$98 million. Even that figure may be too high for 1986-87 as many districts have spent-down their reserves since last year.

Whatever the correct current figure, reserve and cash reappropriated constitute local tax dollars accumulated and spent to make up for the state's failure to provide adequate foundation schedule levels in years past. As indicated by the Governor's figures (page 2) the foundation program dollar increases from 1976 to 1986 amount to 100%. This increase roughly corresponds to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase since 1976. In contrast, actual voted levies have increased by over 300% since 1976.

SENATE EDUCATION

EXHIBIT NO. 6

DATE 6-19-86

BILL NO. SB-9

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Foundation Amount</u>	<u>Annual % Change</u>	<u>Voted Levy</u>	<u>Annual % Change</u>
76	\$111,548,000	13.98	\$ 49,153,000	18.966
77	\$124,068,000	11.22	\$ 53,652,000	9.15
78	\$131,422,000	5.93	\$ 60,790,000	13.30
79	\$139,160,300	5.89	\$ 66,021,000	8.61
80	\$145,921,700	4.79	\$ 80,387,000	21.76
81	\$155,389,000	6.56	\$ 98,084,000	22.01
82	\$178,633,000	14.96	\$102,938,000	4.95
83	\$202,986,000	13.63	\$107,289,000	4.23
84	\$209,409,000	3.16	\$122,925,000	14.57
85	\$216,768,000	3.51	\$144,987,684	17.95
86	\$220,456,556	1.70	\$156,368,038	8.19

What we have seen over the last ten years are local districts picking up the slack caused by the state's failure to adequately fund the Foundation Program. Except for a handful of very small districts, no educational program offered anywhere in Montana is any longer fully funded by the foundation program. For at least a decade, local district levies and property taxes have increasingly carried the state's burden. One need only look at the voted levy mill rates in Great Falls or Butte, or Superior or Glendive, to see that local taxation has not only supplied the extra dollars needed to attempt to foster quality education, but that these same dollars have been used to create the reserves that the Governor now wants to deplete.

The Governor also asserts that only 16 districts have reserves of less than 5% of their FY 86 general fund budgets. The argument is then made that very few districts providing educational services to only a tiny fraction of the student population will be hard pressed to make up for the State's withdrawal of 4% in foundation funding. The Governor's argument is specious as

SENATE STATE ADMIN.

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the 5% reserve level bears no practical relation to districts cash flow -- budgeting requirements.

A sizeable portion of districts' budgets for supplies, textbooks, and maintenance are incurred in the early months of each fiscal year. Moreover, initial school year salaries are paid in September. Districts, however, do not receive significant new revenue from the state's foundation program until late September and do not receive local tax revenue until two months later. 5% reserves are simply inadequate to cover the normal, reasonable, and unavoidable costs incurred by districts during the first three months of each fiscal year. A more realistic reserve level to cover frugally budgeted initial fiscal year cash flow costs must, at a minimum, be pegged at 15% of the general fund budget. Smaller districts which expect late payments of local tax revenue, or districts experiencing tax protests which can hold up tax receipts for months or years (talk with administrators from Jefferson County or Malta, or a dozen other places on this point) must have reserves considerably higher than the 15% level.

If one uses the more realistic 15% reserve level as the criterion, 113 (rather than 16) districts do not currently have adequate reserves to meet typical fall '86 cash-flow expectations. Specifically, as reported in budgets submitted last fall, 70 of 382 operating elementary districts and 43 of 163 high school district do not have reserves of more than 15%. More critically, these 113 districts include a high proportion of the larger, already high property tax districts. Some 42,000 of Montana's 151,000 students (27%) receive their education in the 113 districts with reserves of less than 15% of the general fund budget. These 113 districts lie in 30 of Montana's 56 counties and stretch across the state from Kalispell, Plains and Whitefish to Chinook and Medicine Lake, and from Boulder and Helena to Judith Gap and

SENATE STATE ADMIN.

EXHIBIT NO. 6

DATE 06-19-86

Manhattan. Indeed, most senators and representatives sitting on the House and Senate Education Committees, as well as on this sub-committee, represent districts that have limited reserves and that would be adversely impacted by the Governor's proposal. The facts are that one-fifth of Montana's school districts serving nearly a third of the state's children have only minimal reserves necessary for this fall's cash-flow requirements: these districts simply do not have a huge pool of locally produced revenue to also fund the state's withdrawal of 4% in the foundation program, as well as the additional loss in revenue from already set permissive levies if the foundation program is diminished.

Additionally, though discussion has centered on reserves, do not believe that most school districts could make up for lost foundation funding and permissive revenue by raising local property taxes. From a practical administrative viewpoint, you must realize that FY 87 school budgets and contracts have already been set and voted on in many districts. Moreover, from a political viewpoint, all of us realize that raising often already very high local taxes to pay for the state's education obligations is not going to happen. For example, to take an extreme but not uncommon case, we all know of Butte's already high voted levies and its recent trouble in passing a levy for '86-87. Butte's elementary and high school reserves, however, are low (1.7% and 1.1% respectively). Just to cover the 4% loss in foundation funding plus the additional 1% consequent loss in permissive revenue, Butte would have to spend 121% of its elementary reserves and 199% of its high school reserves. Alternatively, if Butte wants to maintain its already inadequate reserves and cover lost revenue through higher local mills, it will cost 5 mills for the elementary, plus 4 mills for the high school. Frankly, we all know 9 additional mills isn't going-to-fly in Butte. The situation

SENATE STATE ADMIN.

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may not be as extreme in other localities, but in many cases it's not significantly different. Consider the chances of a levy passing in East Helen for the elementary school if 5 more mills were added, or in Billings or Polson if the elementary and high school levies were raised by 7.4 mills. Or consider the possibilities in Wyola, St. Ignatius and Browning where the districts are reeling from the federal governments threat to reduce PL-874 money by as much as 50% over the next three years and where local millage would need to be set from 7 to 25 mills higher just to cover a 4% foundation loss. In short higher property taxes are not a political reality; indeed, they may be political suicide. At the same time though, a failure by the State to fund education may well be educational homicide.

Finally, I hope the legislature recognizes that even if 113 districts use reserve expenditures, program cuts, and higher local taxes to make it through the chaos of the coming year that would be caused by withdrawal of the foundation program, next year at this time the situation would be far worse; the number of districts with inadequate reserves will be higher, education programs will be teetering on accreditation deficiencies, and the local taxpayer will be even more over-burdened and unwilling to increase millage.

In conclusion, the MEA believes this state has an obligation to provide a quality education for all. This obligation is to our children, our future, and to our Constitution. Fast solutions that don't resolve the problem and quick-fix's that don't repair the damage already done, won't suffice. To the contrary, maintaining our promise to school districts and the foundation program is only the first step -- in the near future revenue enhancement and a restructuring of the state's educational funding practices must be undertaken.

SENATE STATE ADMIN.

EXHIBIT NO. 6

DATE 06-19-86

BILL NO. S.B. 9

RESERVES LESS THAN 15%

Enroll	School	Reserve
48	Lima High School 12	10.1
68	Pryor Elementary 2	1.2
158	Lodge Grass High School 2	4.6
57	Plenty Coups High School 3	0.0
347	Chinook Elementary 10	9.6
175	Chinook High School 10	12.2
46	Zurich Elementary 17	7.5
8	Cow Island Trail 42	9.0
7	Bear Paw Elementary 67	9.8
7	N. Harlem Colony 6	3.3
27	Toston Elementary 15	0.0
212	Broadwater Co. High School	10.1
196	Bridger Elementary 2	14.6
99	Bridger High School 2	8.2
203	Simms High School F	14.6
230	Big Sandy Elementary 11	10.5
105	Big Sandy High School 2	10.1
1403	Miles City Elementary 1	14.4
	Locate - Riverview 9	0.0
599	Custer Co. High School 1	14.4
	Union Elementary 67	0.0
1085	Lewistown Elementary 1	9.4
485	Fergus High School 1	11.6
	Maiden Elem	3.6
88	Deer Park Elementary 2	10.5
118	Fair-Mont-Egan E3	4.7
139	Swan River Elementary 4	0.0
2814	Kalispell Elementary 5	13.6
1500	Flathead High School 5	0.0
58	Creston Elementary 9	12.6
171	Cayuse Prairie Elem. 10	10.8
184	Helena Flats Elementary 15	0.0
94	Kila Elementary 20	0.7
93	Batavia Elementary 26	9.7
330	Bigfork High School 38	10.0
1140	Whitefish Elementary 44	11.4
515	Whitefish High School 44	0.0
788	Evergreen Elementary 50	9.0
41	Mountain Brook Elem. 62	12.4
175	West Valley Elementary 1	0.4
352	Manhattan Elementary 3	0.0
146	Manhattan High School 3	0.5
1068	Bozeman High School 7	1.2
382	Three Forks Elem. 24-24	6.5
118	Three Forks H. S. J-24	9.1
185	Monforton Elementary 27	8.5
112	Gallatin Gateway Elem. 35	9.5
80	Anderson Elementary 41	3.0
1020	Belgrade Elementary 44	6.9
160	W. Yellowstone Elem. 69	2.3
74	W. Yellowstone H. S. 69	4.1
	Seville Elementary 64	0.0
67	Ryegate Elementary 6	14.3
33	Ryegate H. S. 1	11.1

Enroll	School	Reserve
6	Davey Elementary 12	15.0
75	Box Elder High School G	12.7
96	Blue Sky Elementary 90	14.4
53	Blue Sky High School K	14.6
18	Basin Elementary 5	8.9
231	Boulder Elementary 7	2.7
210	Jefferson High School 1	6.9
136	Montana City Elem. 27	2.4
99	Hobson Elementary 25	9.2
57	Hobson High School 25	2.2
951	Polson Elementary 23	14.2
467	Polson High School 23	9.3
401	St. Ignatius Elem. 28	14.3
11	Valley View Elementary 35	7.3
89	Charlo High School 7J	15.2
4826	Helena Elementary 1	12.3
2662	Helena High School 1	9.5
255	Kessler Elementary 2	12.7
19	Trinity Elementary 4	10.4
18	Auchard Creek Elem. 27	10.4
104	Lincoln Elementary 38	9.5
57	Lincoln High School 38	10.3
204	Troy High School 1	12.9
57	Lincoln Co. High School	10.3
25	Rexford Elementary 2	13.3
73	Twin Bridges High School 7	12.8
571	Lolo Elementary 7	12.5
60	Swan Valley Elementary 33	8.5
570	Park High School 1	11.2
37	Saco High School B	12.4
77	Saco Elementary 12A	13.5
549	Conrad Elementary 10	14.9
265	Conrad High School 10	9.4
23	Helmville Elementary 15	8.9
16	Gold Creek Elementary 33	13.3
153	Lone Rock Elementary 13	9.9
170	Plains High School 1	6.9
441	Thompson Falls Elem. 2	12.8
195	Thompson Falls H. S. 2	11.5
54	Heron Elementary 3	10.8
48	Paradise Elementary 8	6.9
6	Camas Prairie Elementary 11	5.4
96	Hot Springs H. S. 14-J	5.3
160	Medicine Lake Elementary 7	12.2
60	Medicine Lake High School 7	12.6
4775	Butte Elementary 1	1.9
1435	Butte High School 1	1.3
312	Columbus Elementary 6	4.2
143	Columbus High School 6	4.8
345	Choteau Elementary 1	10.2
153	Choteau High School 1	11.6
92	Dutton Elementary 28	15.2
44	Dutton High School 28	14.8
111	Harlowton High School 16	6.4

SENATE EDUCATION

EXHIBIT NO. 7

DATE 6-19-86

FILE NO. 52-2

Enroll	School	Reserve
76	Judith Gap Elementary 21J	0.0
21	Judith Gap High School 21J	9.0
232	Canyon Creek Elementary 4	15.2
1182	Laurel Elementary 7-70	14.2
95	Broadview Elementary 21-J	7.3
33	Broadview High School 21-7	11.3
537	Huntley Project Elem 24	14.0
370	Shepherd Elementary 37	6.8
216	Shepherd High School 37	1.9
131	Independent Elementary 52	14.5
78	Yellowstone Boys & Girls 58	8.5

High School - 13,441 = 32.3%

Elementary - 29,164 = 25.9%