MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 52nd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Call to Order: By Chairman Bardanouve, on March 5, 1991, at 8 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Francis Bardanouve, Chairman (D) Ray Peck, Vice-Chairman (D) Dorothy Bradley (D) John Cobb (R) Dorothy Cody (D) Mary Ellen Connelly (D) Ed Grady (R) John Johnson (D) Mike Kadas (D) Berv Kimberley (D) Wm. "Red" Menahan (D) Jerry Nisbet (D) Joe Quilici (D) Chuck Swysgood (R) Bob Thoft (R) Tom Zook (R)

Members Excused: Representatives Grinde and Peterson

Staff Present: Terry Cohea, Legislative Fiscal Analyst and Jim Haubein

Sylvia Kinsey, Committee Secretary

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 692

School of Pharmacy Account from Increased Pharmacy-Related Licensure Fees

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. BUD GOULD, House District 61 and Chief Sponsor of House Bill 692 said this was an extremely important bill both to the pharmacists and to the state of Montana and he would leave the explanation to the experts.

Proponents' Testimony:

Mark Eichler, MSDA, Helena handed in written testimony. He pointed out that pharmacists do a lot more than dispense prescriptions. They help hospitals, specific illnesses, review the medical histories of individuals, give information on nonprescription drugs to those selling them, etc. Seventy five percent of the practicing pharmacists in Montana are graduates of our Montana school.

Anne Gidel, Registered Pharmacist handed in written testimony, EXHIBIT 1. She spoke in favor of House Bill 692.

Sarah Green, Great Falls told about the school and the evaluation that put them on probation. She told about the problems the school had and those that were still unsolved.

(Tape 1, side 2) **Bonnie Tippy** spoke in favor of the bill and handed in **EXHIBIT 2** which included her testimony. She said they would like to have an amendment to sunset the bill in July of 1993.

Roger Tippy discussed the amendment and passed out **EXHIBIT 3**, and said it should read "both private and public donations". (263)

John Hutchinson, Commissioner of Higher Education spoke in favor of House Bill 692, said he would applaud the efforts of the Pharmacy School and it is one of those problems that need to be solved. It also throws into bold relief a number of problems they have in other programs.

George Dennison, President, U of M spoke in favor of House Bill 692.

Questions From Committee Members:

REP. SWYSGOOD asked about the letter which spoke of licensed pharmacies not objecting to the fee and asked if they had polled the small retail stores. **Mrs. Tippy** said no they had spoken to the Montana Retailers Association and they did not feel there would be any objection considering the service they received from the pharmacists.

REP. SWYSGOOD asked if it would be fair to assume that a lot of retailers selling non-prescription drugs are not aware they could be slapped with another license fee in order to keep selling the products. **Mrs. Tippy** said possibly, but they will be getting a lot more non-prescription drugs and will need more information from pharmacists. She cited the recent Sudafed poisoning and felt they would be receiving good service for their money.

REP. SWYSGOOD asked what dispensing these drugs had to do with accreditation and **Mrs. Tippy** said with the school of pharmacy in Montana it made the information more easily available and the

public aware of the school which also increased the support.

CHAIRMAN BARDANOUVE said he was intrigued by testimony that pharmacists' pay is several thousand dollars less in Montana than in the peer states. He said this was not the issue of losing state workers since pay was more in peer states, and asked for the justification. Mrs. Tippy said it is "as the state goes, so goes private industry", and many positions were paying less salary because of the low state pay. There are very few jobs in Montana that come up to the surrounding areas in other states in salary.

CHAIRMAN BARDANOUVE said one of the speakers had said they worked for the federal administration and asked about that pay scale. Mrs. Tippy said even the federal pay is behind other states in federal salary here.

REP. COBB asked if the university system would provide the \$70,000 if the Legislature did not, or would they lose their accreditation. **President Dennison** said it is critical to the school to have that money there.

REP. CODY asked how many students go through the school every year and **Mrs. Tippy** said between 135 and 150, and it was a two year course.

REP. CODY asked how many states have pharmacy schools in the University System and Mrs. Tippy said most of them have. **REP. CODY** asked what the average wages for a pharmacist is and Mrs. Tippy answered between \$25,000 and \$30,000 and there are approximately two job openings for every graduate in the state of Montana.

(At this point in the meeting **Jim Haubein** replaced **Mrs. Cohea** and **REP. PECK** took over the chair.)

REP. KIMBERLEY asked if this bill passed would it give a guarantee that the School of Pharmacy would be accredited. **Dr. Hutchinson** said they have been told they need to put \$200,000 in every two years of the biennium, this generates \$130,000 and if we can scratch up another \$70,000 he personally felt they should be home free since they would have the money to hire the extra personnel.

REP. KIMBERLEY asked what would happen if the manufacturers refused to pay the increased fee and **Mr. Tippy** answered that the manufacturers representatives pass out samples, call on the doctors and hospitals, etc. If they did that and did not pay the fee, medicaid would be required to de-list their products.

<u>Closing by Sponsor</u>: REPRESENTATIVE GOULD said the costs of his prescriptions ran from \$230 to over \$500 per month and he could not see the pharmaceutical manufacturers balking at a fee of \$1,000.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 684

Encumber local impact funds for study of infrastructure and clean coal center

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REPRESENTATIVE DRISCOLL, House District House District 92 and Chief Sponsor of House Bill 684 said this bill takes a million dollars from the local impact money. This money came from an audit after the last session so the local impact funds did not have the authority to spend it. The bill would take the million dollars and put it in Eastern Montana College for coal technology. We need someplace to get this technology together. There is technology developed in many countries in the world and in our own states and no one is putting the information together. If this information is put together the coal companies would be willing to pay for it, and in two years if we get this money, the program should be either federally funded or self supporting.

<u>Proponents' Testimony</u>: SENATOR BRUCE CRIPPEN, Senate District 45, Co-Sponsor of House bill 684 said the events seen in the Persian Gulf pointed out the advancement made in alternative fields, and this bill was for research of a clean fuels information center which would aid the development of advanced technology in the field. He urged passage of the bill.

(At this point REP. THOFT temporarily took over the chair.)

John Hutchinson, Commissioner of Higher Education spoke in favor of the bill. He said this would give a good education in the field and it is a good idea to have this in Eastern Montana College since it is positioned near the coal areas and they will do a good job with it.

EXHIBIT 4 was handed in to the secretary and is attached to the minutes.

Andre Corbeau, Dean, School of Business and Economics, EMC spoke in favor of the bill and handed in testimony EXHIBIT 5 along with EXHIBITS 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E, 5F AND 5G. He spoke in favor of the bill and read his testimony. He said this could give Montana a major role in world wide information.

Cal Cummin, Yellowstone County and Montana People Developing Montana Business said this is a bill of excellence. One half of the money goes to Eastern and 1/2 to the Coal Council. The Marketing and Information Source Center is not being done anyplace, the information is scattered all over the world and the states, and this bill would provide a new vehicle for a new service.

Kay Foster, Chamber of Commerce, Billings, said the Chamber is in

support of the bill.

Sue Olson, County Commissioner, Musselshell County spoke in favor of the bill, her testimony is attached as EXHIBIT 6, 7 and 8. She said this would be a one time appropriation of coal tax money and would be used for a clean air fuels information center at Eastern.

Herschel Robbins spoke in favor of House Bill 684, his testimony is attached as EXHIBIT 9.

Monty Sealey, Coordinator, Central Montana Resource Conservation & Development Area spoke in favor of the bill, his testimony is attached as EXHIBIT 10.

<u>QUESTIONS FROM THE COMMITTEE:</u> REP. THOFT asked about continued funding since we have a habit of starting things and then winding up with a problem. REP. DRISCOLL said he would be willing to carry this next session.

REP. CODY asked if this was a study of Natural Resources and Community Infrastructure and **REP. DRISCOLL** said that would be for half of it, they are put in a computer exactly where the coal is and when a coal company comes in they will know what else is in the area that they need to be concerned with.

REP. KADAS asked why was this more applicable to EMC than another area, for instance Butte Tech, and **REP. DRISCOLL** said because this is the information center and has nothing to do with mining.

REP. KADAS asked about the statement on ongoing revenue and asked where they anticipated that revenue coming from. **REP. DRISCOLL** said they have been in contact with the U. S. Senator and they think if money is needed for future funding the U. S. will pay for it and the information will also be sold.

REP. KADAS asked if the committee does not make the appropriation where does the money go and **REP. DRISCOLL** said into the Local Impact Account.

<u>CLOSING BY SPONSOR:</u> REP. DRISCOLL closed by saying the world will use coal and we must make it as clean as possible. He said at present it is cleaned through a scrubbing process and the refuse must be buried forever. There is a gasification plant in North Dakota and no one put that information together. A lot of companies that put up a generation plant need the information, they have tested burns and no one keeps that information and this would develop clean coal technology.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 365

MSU Applied Genetic Engineering Technology Research and Development

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. SWYSGOOD, House District 73 and Chief Sponsor of House Bill 365 said this bill was taken from HB 398 last session and said he had traveled to the MSU Potato lab and was very impressed with the research going on there. It is time consuming and very professional process. The research going on in this facility relates to almost all the agricultural crops, not only potatoes.

Proponents' Testimony:

Dr. Michael Malone, Acting President, MSU told a little about the lab work done, and said Montana is a leading producer of the Russet certified seed potato.

Don Mathre, Associate Director of Agriculture, Plant Pathology, U of M told of the work done in the lab and said the Russet Burbank is the leading potato and Montana supplies the majority of the seed for the surrounding states. He said the information they have is available to other researchers in the potato field.

Eileen Carpenter spoke in favor of HB 365 and handed in testimony **EXHIBIT 11 AND 12.** She said the nation needs 42 million hundred weight of Russet Burbank seed annually and Montana only produces 4.7% of that amount.

Bill Coddam, seed potato grower, said the Montana Seed Potato Growers are trying to support the genetic research on their own and have voluntary contributions from the seed potato growers amounting to over \$20,000 a year for the past 2 years and expect to keep up their own support from the growers to support this program but would need additional support to continue with the genetic research until they can show actual dollars gained in the industry to support it themselves.

<u>Questions From Committee Members</u>: REP. KADAS asked if the Regents had considered this particular modification, and Dr. Hutchinson said they had not considered it. REP. KADAS asked why this did not go through the Regent's prioritizing process and Dr. Malone said they are in support of the bill and the bill was introduced directly through the auspices of the industry.

REP. CODY asked the sponsor if this was a continuation of a program started in the last session and where did the money come from. **REP. SWYSGOOD** said the money came from the general fund. **REP. CODY** said this money apparently goes to a tissue culture room and asked where the money was spent the last time. **REP. SWYSGOOD** said most of it went to purchase the equipment listed on the back of the handout. **REP. CODY** asked if when the money was given last time if it was line itemed or general and **REP. SWYSGOOD** answered that it was general expenditure, basically it went for equipment which was the purpose of the bill last time.

REP. COBB said it was mentioned the potato growers gave \$20,000 a

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year, and asked if they were going to increase their contribution. **REP. SWYSGOOD** said that is in addition to the \$20,000 you were told about. The Potato Growers fund considerably more than you are seeing on that sheet or what has been testified to here.

<u>Closing by Sponsor</u>: REP. SWYSGOOD said this program has brought Montana Seed Potato Producers to the fore front on quality of seed potatoes produced in Montana that are in high demand across the country. Idaho has a reputation of being the potato capital of the world, Montana with the aid of this research facility has become known as the seed potato capital of the world. This research allows the growers to produce the best seed potatoes in the country and we hope this 2 year time for tissue growing would be all that was needed for it to become self sustaining.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 125

Director of American Indian/Minority Achievement

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. GERVAIS, House District 9, and Chief Sponsor of House Bill 125 said this bill appropriates money to the Commissioner of Higher Education for American Indian minority achievement purposes, and the program is on-going at this time. The bill came out of the Indian Affairs Committee last summer and he would turn it over to the proponents.

Proponents' Testimony: John Hutchinson, Commissioner of Higher Education said he was in support of House Bill 125 which would provide some positions in the office of the Commissioner of Higher Education. This is a continuation of work that has already begun. Over the past several years the Montana University System has received 2 grants, one from the Ford Foundation and another from the Northwest Area Foundation. Initially made to track American Indians from kindergarten through graduate education to determine patterns of success and patterns of drop out. The money has nearly dried up and we need some support from the Legislature for the director of American Indian achievement. **EXHIBIT 13.**

REP. THOFT reminded sponsors of re-referred bills that the policy was to hear the sponsor of the bill and then questions from the committee, but felt this policy had perhaps not been made clear to the House membership, and therefore would take testimony from the witnesses on the bill. The reason for the ruling is that the bill has received a full hearing in another committee prior to this committee, and this committee will consider only the money part.

Margaret Perez, President, Fort Belknap College, said on behalf of the Fort Belknap College, the Montana Indian Education Association and the Montana Committee for Indian Higher Education, would like to go on record in support of House Bill 125.

(At this point REP. PECK resumed the chair)

Dr. Joseph McDonald, President, Salish-Kootenai College said he would like to speak in favor of the bill since it is very important to them. Since they have had this position in the Commissioner's office we have had a lot of good communication going back and forth between the Indian communities, the Tribal Colleges and Commissioner's office which has been invaluable to them.

Jan Wright, Montana Education Association said the MEA supports this bill.

<u>Ouestions From Committee Members</u>: REP. COBB asked how much money was spent in the past 2 years on this program and Dr. Hutchinson said he would give "ball park" figures. In the first year under the Ford Foundation Grant it was about \$44,000 or \$45,000 and last year the Northwest Area Foundation supplied them with about \$72,000 to \$74,000.

REP. COBB asked about the operations expenditure of the capital outlay desk chairs, was this in addition to what you already have? **Dr. Hutchinson** said they are currently housing the people in this office in the Montana Higher Education Student's Assistance Corporation and are borrowing their desks. They are going to kick us out and we will need some help there.

REP. KADAS asked where this was in the Regents' priorities, and **Dr. Hutchinson** said this did not come forward as a Regent mod. The bill was sponsored by the interim committee on American Indian Affairs, so it came through as an independent bill. He gave his assurance that the Regents are strongly behind this particular bill.

REP. KADAS said, if the Regents were to receive some discretionary money, would this be one of the priorities the Regents would use this for and **Dr. Hutchinson** said if this bill was not funded and there was some discretionary money the Regents would give this very high priority.

REP. CODY asked the commissioner for clarification since the pool had been fished dry, and had mentioned one type of grant they might possibly get. **Dr. Hutchinson** said when the Ford Foundation grant dried up they went through the books to find which foundations might consider this sort of program a part of their mission. They found about 2 dozen and sent out letters. The answers came back from virtually all of them saying they were not interested, save for one--the Northwest Area Foundation and they did later fund them. He said they were relatively certain they would not continue that funding since they apparently considered this a stop gap measure to get them to the point where they could come to the Legislature.

REP. CODY asked if the tribal governments had ever been approached to contribute to this type of program. Dr. Hutchinson said he was not aware of anyone approaching them.

<u>Closing by Sponsor</u>: **REP. GERVAIS** closed by thanking the committee for the hearing. He said the studies are all done and this is an action committee now, and is probably way over due. They would appreciate any consideration the committee could give them.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 277

Establish Grasshopper Management Program and Provide and Appropriation

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor: (Tape 2, side 2)

REP. STEPPLER, House District 21 and Chief Sponsor of House Bill 277 said he was not aware of the hearing policy and also had some people here. He said his district in Eastern Montana, Richland and Roosevelt Counties is the heart of the grasshopper infestation the past few years. He said grasshoppers are cyclic in their region and each year consume 21% to 23% of the harvestable range forage. He said the emergency program that was put in place for Montana did not work well, and we should support research into long-term grasshopper options. He told about chemicals, the danger to the person applying it, and the resistance of the grasshoppers to them. He said at present the insecticides are a useful, necessary and cost effective means of controlling threatening populations, but are not the only means. He felt it necessary to include many forms of control including chemical, biological and cultural practices. He also discussed the health hazards and the chances of contracting some form of cancer from applying them.

Proponents' Testimony:

Dr. Malone said this is not a measure that has come through the University. MSU is in support of the Montana Department of Agriculture and it's Environmental Management Division. MSU is a world leader in this type of research that is so vital to Montana.

Dr. Florence Dunkel, Entomology Dept. MSU, said she had with her Dr. Jerry Onsager, Research Director, USDA Area Rangeland Insect Laboratory in Bozeman who comes with over 20 years experience in developing an understanding of rangeland grasshopper and nonchemical management technique. Because of time restraints her comments would combine both of them. Testimony handed in EXHIBIT 14. She pointed out research has been working on rangeland and not on cropland, and no one is working on cropland.

(Tape 2, side 2 065) Chris Koffman, Environmental Information

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Center said the public is more and more concerned about chemicals in food production, and this bill would give an integrated control of pest management which we support.

Bob Stephens, Montana Grain Growers Association said grasshopper infestation continues to be one of the greatest economic threats to crop production in Montana. Every year some part of the state is seriously impacted by grasshopper damage and every year all of us have some losses.

Lorna Frank, Farm Bureau said they also support House Bill 277.

Al Kurki, Alternative Energy Resources Organization (AERO) said their farmer members support this bill. He said now is a good time to speak to this issue because the state isn't in the throes of the problem, but we can look back on the crop damage, the cost of chemicals, the spotty results of biological controls as they were used in cropland while recognizing it is just beginning to be recognized, and the concerns about the environmental impact.

<u>Questions From Committee Members</u>: REP. COBB asked if this is a one time appropriation or does it have to be done every session and **Don Matrick, Experiment Station**, said they hoped it would be a long term program.

REP. KADAS asked how big the range program is and Mr. Matrick told him this is a USDA program. **Dr. Onsager** said currently their staff is 7 scientists working full time on biology control on rangeland and enjoy a budget of about \$1.25 million per year, but the work is highly directed and there is nobody in the state of Montana in charge of directing these findings to a cropland application.

REP. KADAS asked if this is entirely federally funded, and **Dr. Onsager** said yes, it is. They have research going in insect pathology, in parasites, predators, range harvesting practices and biological control is necessary.

REP. KIMBERLEY said the budget modification was about \$20,000 less than the bill. **Dr. Dunkel** said the budget is as shown with a total of \$91,000 which covered 3 personnel and expenses related to it. She said she did not know of any specifics to make this higher, but agreed it was probably because they found the costs higher.

REP. GRADY said with 7 people working on rangeland now, couldn't we start to redirect more into cropland and **Dr. Onsager** said that is not one of his prerogatives. The golden objectives of the USDA is to attack problems of regional and national significance, and we are responsible for research on control of grasshoppers over approximately 650 million acres of rangeland in 17 western states. The money is highly directed and they are operating in support of the USDA's action program (APHIS, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service) and the USDA has made a deliberate and

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conscious effort to stay away from state and local problems, and they intend rather, to provide moral and teamwork approach in support of the Agricultural Experiment Stations in state and local problems.

REP. ZOOK asked if there aren't 98 or 102 species of grasshoppers and Dr. Onsager said more than that, there are probably 160 in the state of Montana. 15 to 18 of these ordinarily contribute to economic damage on rangeland. REP. ZOOK asked if they didn't feel they were the same grasshoppers causing crop damage. Dr. Onsager said there is about an 80% overlap. Range and crops are entirely different systems. While we are working on numerous pathogens for example and development of formulations of new baits and methods of marking migration and studying movements in and out of crops, their emphasis is from the range point of view. They feel there are numerous opportunities to be tapped and applied to cropland but currently nobody has that authority. While there is a lot of overlap there are still very distinct unique differences.

(Bad tape again at this point)

<u>Closing by Sponsor</u>: REP. STEPPLER closed by saying there are several parts of this rangeland research that could be used for crop lands in the next 3 to 5 years where part of the grasslands management could be incorporated in crop lands and get some results. There is a lot of major changes being made in practices, we are seeing less summer fallow and more non-till farming and the application of a lot of chemicals, and giving a good seed bed for grasshoppers. (Tape 204) When you lose a crop you can also lose the farm, we need to take a good look at some other method of controlling grasshoppers.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 775

Creating College Savings Bond Program

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. J. RICE, House District 43 and Chief Sponsor of House Bill 775 said this bill would put \$48.5 million in the Capital Projects account the money from bond sales for future tuition. He had worked together with **REP. SCHYE** and this was taken from the bill last session by John Vincent. With the cost of college education going up so fast we need some way of investing to pay for their education.

<u>Proponents' Testimony</u>: Jack Noble, Deputy Commissioner for Management and Fiscal Affairs spoke in favor of House Bill 775, his testimony is attached as EXHIBIT 15.

<u>Opponents' Testimony</u>: (434) Lynn Chenoweth, Dept. of Revenue spoke against House Bill 775 saying the department is opposed to this bill and would like one amendment made to section 8 if the

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bill should pass. The bill provides for a tax exemption on interest earned on these bonds. This tax exemption only applies to individuals and if they were to exempt the interest on these bonds they would have to exempt all federal bonds and would cost the state a considerable amount of money. She did not have the amendment made but would do so and get it to the committee before executive action was taken on the bill.

Questions From Committee Members: REP. CODY asked about the cost of the bonds. She felt if the bonds were for less money many people could afford them who do not have the money to buy the more expensive ones. REP. J. RICE said the smallest would probably be \$2500. Mr. Noble said they would be \$2500 or \$5,000 and the costs would probably be too high to process smaller ones. He said the same backing would be used as for the state G. O. bonds. He said the purchase price of a \$2500 bond would probably be about \$650 to \$7,000, and it would be very expensive to market them in \$50 denominations. In answer to REP. CODY suggesting the \$2500 minimum would cut off a whole section of people Mr. Noble said the Board of Examiners would direct the marketing of these bills.

CHAIRMAN BARDANOUVE remarked that we have G.O. (general obligation) bonds and have no difficulty in marketing them. Montana bonds sell very well. He asked what the market value of these bonds was in case one had to sell them before maturity and REP. RICE said it was his understanding you can sell these as good as any other. Mr. Noble said the bond is not limited to education, you can cash the bond and use it for anything you like. If you needed the money before the bonds mature the market for a zero coupon bond now would be very good. You stand to lose or gain depending on the market risk of interest rates.

REP. COBB asked when you sell the bonds will you have some arbitration money sitting there? Can the University use the extra money or is the Dept. of Administration going to have control of the extra money? There will be a lot of money floating for a while before the buildings are built. **Karen Monroe, D of A**, said she believed they would work with their financial advisor and issue the bonds in pieces. Planning and design work would take up to a year and they would issue some of the bonds for planning, etc., and it would not be all of the \$48 million right away. They would have to be concerned about the arbitrage since they would have to spend the money within a year.

REP. COBB asked about the maintenance after the buildings were built and **Mr. Noble** said the Long Range Planning Program had been taking care of the maintenance.

CHAIRMAN BARDANOUVE referred to a life cycle analysis that had been mentioned and said he had never seen one. Mr. Noble said he thought a life cycle analysis was required on any building to be constructed.

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REP. KADAS asked what the service cost would be once the buildings were fully let and **Mr. Noble** said that would depend on the rate and structure of the bonds, you could build 3 major facilities and have less debt services in 1997 than we currently have. We have \$11.6 million now and it could be \$9 million debt service for the three and referred to page 3 of **EXHIBIT 15.**

<u>Closing by Sponsor</u>: REP. RICE closed by saying some people told him they get calls from citizens to see if there is an opportunity to purchase a bond like this because they were familiar with the program in other states.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 843

Fund Flathead Lake Biological Station

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. LEE, House District 49 and Chief Sponsor of House Bill 843, said this was an appropriation to the Flathead Lake Biological Station. He discussed the value of the research done at the station and said the results of the research were used in other states and other countries. He handed out EXHIBITS 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26 and 26A, and read the letter from Dr. Sorenson EXHIBIT 16.

<u>Proponents' Testimony</u>: Dr. Jack Stanford, Professor and Director of the Flathead Lake Experiment Station referred to EXHIBITS 17, 18, 19 and 20. (Tape 3, Side A, 000) He said their program retrenched at the request of the University. They have built an internationally recognized program and every objective they set in the early '80's has been met during the decade. House Bill 843 would allow them for the first time to put a staff at the station, and it is far less than 1% of the U of M budget.

Dr. Craig Spencer, Professor at the Biological Station said the station is grossly under utilized as an educational facility. They do the research, do the reports and publish the papers but are not turning what they have learned back to the resources of Montana. Students are leaving Montana to go to school and with this bill we could keep some of the best students in Montana. They have the research, etc., but not the facilities to handle students.

Richard Hower, a faculty member at the Biological Station said he first came to the station in 1975 as a student. He worked at a larger station and what they were doing in terms of their productivity paled in comparison with what they have been doing at Flathead Lake. He mentioned the multi-million dollar fishery that was lost because of poor decisions made on the part of management agencies. He said he had just completed a 2 year study on the dams on the Missouri River. The information from the station can make important decisions instead of decisions "off the seat of their pants" as has been done too often in the past.

Rick Smith, Real Estate Broker, Polson said they are getting a lot of people coming to their area to retire and one of the reasons is the water.

Sheila Stearns, U of M. said they are fully in support of House Bill 843.

Stan Bradshaw MTU (Montana Trout Unlimited) said they were in favor of House Bill 843.

Jim Jensen MEIC (Montana Environmental Information Center) said they were in favor of House Bill 843. He said we bring people from around the world, give them knowledge and export that knowledge.

Questions From Committee Members: (Tape 3, A, 218) REP. COBB asked in regard to the money requested, is it just for the 4 faculty members and the administration, and Dr. Stanford said there are a couple of maintenance areas in that request.

<u>Closing by Sponsor</u>: REP. LEE said he would close by saying we have to understand that this bill has the strong support of all the Flathead delegation. The only people missing on the bill are not there because he did not have time to track them all down. He hoped the committee realized they could not bring about the full potential of the station either in terms of grant money brought in or recognition for Montana without the additional state support requested. He said the end of the book **EXHIBIT 21** has the "Crown of the Continent" project listed, and the end result of that is to determine how we can successfully and productively live within that eco system we find ourselves in without negatively impacting it over the long haul.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 755

Money to Museum of the Rockies

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. SCHYE, House District 18 and Chief Sponsor of House Bill 755 said this bill authorizes the general fund appropriation to MSU to be incorporated into its base budget. It provides funding for personnel for the Museum of the Rockies and funds for the physical plant at MSU for utilities and maintenance for the new addition of the museum. The \$439,706 requested for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1991 includes \$280,963 for personnel and \$158,743 for physical plant maintenance and utilities.

<u>Proponents' Testimony</u>: Dr. Michael Malone, Acting President, U of M. handed out EXHIBIT 23 and his testimony EXHIBIT 24.

Joyce Grandy, Volunteer to Museum of Rockies and on the Board of

the Museum (411) told of the beginning of the Museum to date, and what it now means to the state of Montana.

SENATOR BIANCHI, Senate District 39 spoke in favor of House Bill 755 and praised the merits of the Museum of the Rockies.

(Tape 3, side 2) **REP. SPRING. House District 77**, spoke in favor of House Bill 755.

SENATOR ECK, Senate District 40 said they are all solidly behind this bill and hoped the committee would put this into the base and fund it.

REP. WALLIN, House District 78 said the museum was really started by Mrs. McGill and told some of the history behind the start of both the museum and the collection in the museum.

Gary Spaeth gave testimony in favor of the Museum of the Rockies.

Lori Shadoan, Bozeman Chamber of Commerce spoke in favor of House Bill 755.

John Lahr, appearing for himself, said he is involved with the Museum of the Rockies and thinks highly of it.

Questions From Committee Members: REP. COBB asked about the money that was for personal services and REP. SCHYE said he would defer the question and someone from the department answered that they are all state employees. REP. COBB asked if by giving the money we had the right to set fees and who sets them now. He was told the institution is managed by the Montana State University in close collaboration with the private board and the fees are set officially through the state management process.

<u>Closing by Sponsor</u>: REP. SCHYE closed by saying he was a strong advocate of education and hoped the committee would prioritize it as high as possible since it is a great benefit to our state and our education system.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 469

Money for Multi-purpose Building at Northern AG Research Center

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. BACHINI, House District 14 and Chief Sponsor of House Bill 469 said this bill would appropriate money for a multi-purpose building at Northern Ag Research Center.

Proponents' Testimony:

SENATOR JERGESON, Senate District 8 said they have been coming back session after session asking for this and feels it is time to do this. They need an adequate shop and facilities to handle the ongoing activities of the Northern Ag. Experiment Station and would urge support of the bill.

SENATOR HOCKETT, Senate District 7 told of the inadequacy of the shop, with no way to work on equipment in the winter, and this bill would bring in income to the state rather than cost money down the road.

Dr. Michael Malone, Acting President, MSU said this is a facility of MSU and the Agricultural Experiment Station and said he would like **Mr. Anderson** to speak on this.

Don Anderson, Superintendent of the Experiment Station said most of what he would say is on the handout. EXHIBIT 25.

Fred Elling, farmer from Inverness, member of the Advisory council for the Experiment Stations. He said he supports the bill, the buildings are really bad. They have a lot of support for the station, their field day is one of the biggest in the area, and the one comment is how can you get anything done with the equipment shed you have.

Giles Gregoire, Montana Land and Mineral Owners Assn., said he supports the bill to replace the old brick building.

Earl Donovan, Kremlin said he would ask the support of the committee for this bill. They do a lot of work there and the station needs to work on the equipment in the winter.

CHAIRMAN BARDANOUVE said he has been in the shop and it is a horrible shop. He said he had a call from a board member, Russell Anderson who was strongly conservative, urging him to support this bill.

<u>Closing by Sponsor</u>: REP. BACHINI spoke in favor of House Bill 469. He said the handout given to the committee by Mr. Anderson shows the real need for the facility. In the long term the state will save money on the shop because of the building costs going up and the cost of machinery also going up the deterioration of the machinery is very costly.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 967

Appropriate Funds to Implement Peer Funding Levels for Higher Education

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. BRADLEY, House District 79 and Chief Sponsor of House Bill 967, passed out **EXHIBITS 26, 26A and 27** and said this bill proposes to add \$7 million each year to Higher Education budget. She said if we pass this bill there are 7 they would not have to worry about and there are more to be heard yet today. This is a direct response to a recommendation of the Committee on the

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE March 5, 1991 Page 17 of 24

'90's. They recommended trying a 5 year catch-up program to reach peer level funding of the regents in this institution so that by '95 we would reach the average. All this bill is addressing is the first 2 years effort. The LFA has correctly stated if the recommendation were really being followed this would be \$21 million. She said in looking at the high school graduates, in '86 25% left the state and in '88 28% were In the past 5 years student tuition has gone up 23.6% leaving. and total state funding has gone up only .5%. Every time we put more general fund dollars in we keep eroding the mill base and it comes out nearly a wash. The second concern she expressed was the state of Montana' economy. This deepened as they worked through the Human Services Budget this time, because they saw certain problems, in spite of a stagnant population, which are increasing, and are signs of an ill and depressed economic state. She said an investment in Higher Education is an investment in economic development.

Proponents' Testimony:

Nancy Davidson said she worked most of her adult life as a community volunteer, she is a past member of the Great Falls School Board, Chairman of a task force in Great Falls whose purpose is to promote and facilitate Montana University offerings for Great Fall residents. She was co-chairman in 1988 of a state wide citizens committee to procure funds and promote the passage of Referendum 106 which was the 6 mill levy for the University System and last year was a member of the Governor's Education Commission of the '90's. House Bill 967 would provide funds for the University System so the units can operate at a funding level that is at an average of their peer units in the region.

George Roth, U. S. West Communications said they serve over 14 states, currently serves on the UM foundation as well as the Montana Tech Board. U. S. West employs a large number of graduates of the Montana University System, most of the managers on his staff throughout Montana are system graduates. Montana graduates are found throughout their company and are highly valuable employees and have found themselves successful in U. S. West.

(Tape 4) **Dennis Burr**, President of Montana Tax Association said they support House Bill 967, and felt the relationship between the University System and the Legislature has left no one in control of quality of education in the system. The Legislature does the best it can in appropriating money to the system and the way the system increases its funding is to increase students. This usually results in more students with less money per student and in the study we tried to break that cycle and put both the Board of Regents and the Legislature in charge of the quality of education.

Jeff Conners, MSU Junior, majoring in physics said he had a 4. GPA and a Presidential scholarship gave the students perspective.

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE March 5, 1991 Page 18 of 24

He said the three things that are missions of a land grant university--education, research and service. He discussed good students which he felt Montana had, good professors who are retiring and their replacements are necessarily of lesser quality because the funds aren't there to attract the highest. Research has failed to keep up with the times, and after attending a large school he felt the machines here were obsolete, and hardly recognized them.

Kirk Lacy said the issue is where do we get the funds, and the issue is getting worse. Montana State University System pays off for the state, if you have good education and have good research you can have an extension service that is that much better. If you want to help the state with their problems in farming or whatever, get good research at MSU.

(Tape 4) **Terry Minnow, Montana Federation of Teachers** said they strongly support House Bill 967.

<u>Questions From Committee Members</u>: REP. ZOOK said we hear a lot about our salaries not being up to peer levels. Would you say we have a tax system in the state of Montana that is up to our peer states? **Dennis Burr** said we have a tax system that does not respond to economic growth and with increased revenue needs that arise.

REP. SWYSGOOD said, if we gave you all the money necessary to catch up with the peers in teachers' salaries is the institution's ability to function and educate all these kids to the nth degree. If we can't keep them here and provide them with jobs what have we gained? **REP. BRADLEY** said if we make the investment in education we would also be making an investment in our economy. We do need economic improvement, but feels this is a necessary first step.

REP. CODY asked Mr. Conners if we had all these worthwhile things you talked about to help your education, would you stay in Montana? **Mr. Conners** said he thought he would, he plans on going to graduate school and thinks as far as a career is concerned he could go into teaching or private industry and if we could attract the industry he would stay in Montana. By developing the University System we can attract industry and keep them here.

The meeting recessed to adjournment of the House and reconvened at 3:17 p.m. Testimony of **Jefferson M. Kommers** was handed in as **EXHIBIT 27.**

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 349

Assist Non-beneficiary Students Attending Tribal Colleges

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. GERVAIS, House District 9 and Chief Sponsor of House Bill

349 said this bill would give money to assist non-beneficiary students attending Tribal Colleges.

<u>Proponents' Testimony</u>: Dr. Joseph McDonald, President, Salish-Kootenai College told of the funding in the college and said since they had many nonbeneficiary students in the college and because they refused no one who desired the education, they did need some money to assist the school. His testimony is included in EXHIBIT 28.

CHAIRMAN BARDANOUVE asked what was meant by a nonbeneficiary student and **Dr. Joseph McDonald** said these students are non-Indians and students that are of some indian blood, but are not enrolled in a federally recognized tribe and therefore do not qualify for the reimbursement.

Dr. Margaret Perez, president, Fort Belknap College spoke in favor of House Bill 349. She passed out EXHIBITS 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 and discussed the need for financial aid to the colleges. She asked the committee to consider tribal colleges as an investment in the future.

Patricia Hurley, Director Associate of Science, Natural Sciences Program, said 90% of the students wanted to go to college but Missoula is too far away and Bozeman scares them. After 2 years of tribal college they feel they can handle a larger college and can get off the reservation and into the system.

Dr. John Hutchinson, Commissioner of Higher Education handed in EXHIBIT 38 said the percentage of American Indians in the University system is 7%. These colleges help with assistance and give a chance to students to go to college where they would otherwise not go, and help them go on to the University System. These colleges have taken the lead in historical preservation. MSU has been a help to get the colleges accredited, this bill speaks to the help we may give them.

Jacque Dolberry, Nursing Program Director, said Montana needs more nurses, both Indian nurses and nonbeneficiary nurses. Their nursing program opened a year ago and they admitted 25 students and have applications for 125 of which 100 are nonbeneficiary students.

A Resident said Dull Knife is located in Northern Montana at Lame Deer and is a tribally controlled college but educates all. These students could not relocate very early. They do not discriminate between Indian and non-Indian.

LaDonna Fowler, Salish Kootenai College gave testimony which is included in the booklet given as **EXHIBIT 28.**

<u>Questions From Committee Members</u>: REP. COBB asked if the Federal Government reimburses more than before. **President McDonald** said this year there is a 40% increase. **REP COBB** asked if the tribe

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would put up some matching money and **President McDonald** said the tribe has been very good to them.

REP. PECK said this is an open bill, \$500,000 to proprietary funds. What is the basis for assistance to the students. **Commissioner Hutchinson** said this addresses the students that would fall through the cracks. It amounts to about \$1600 per student, but he did not know exactly where the recommendation came from. **President McDonald** said it probably came from the Blue Ribbon Commission. **REP. PECK** asked if the aid goes to individual students and **President McDonald** said this was to be modeled after our non beneficiary funds, it would go to the Commissioner's office and then go out. **REP. PECK** said there needs to be more in the bill, it just says it has payment to the college.

REP. CODY said under the bill it says an expenditure from this appropriation is contingent on the Tribal Community College being accredited, but are all of them accredited? How many of the Tribal Colleges are there? If they all qualify, then is it apportioned out according to student population? **President McDonald** said that is the way the federal money is apportioned and we were used to it and wanted to handle it the same way.

REP. KADAS asked if a school being a candidate for accreditation goes through the 6 years and then with a review would fail, what happens? **Mr. McDonald** answered they would not be eligible for the funds. They would have to wait and prove to the commissioner they are again viable candidates.

REP. KIMBERLEY said looking at the enrollment of the various tribal colleges, one is way above the rest. **Mr. McDonald** said they serve the Flathead, and the majority are not in Lake County. There are 25% Indian and have more non-Indian students attending. He said they have a lot of nursing students coming in.

REP. BARDANOUVE said he has received a large amount of letters for this bill.

REP. KADAS asked if in adding state funding they could endanger federal funding, and **Dr. Hutchinson** answered that he did not think it would as long as it is going to non-beneficiary students. **President McDonald** said they have this same effect in Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, so this is happening in other states.

REP. KADAS said in regard to equal protection, if the state is providing money for non-Indian students, will they be obligated to spend money for Indian students even though they are receiving more dollars. We get very good nonpartisan support from Congress.

CHAIRMAN BARDANOUVE said he lives close to Fort Belknap and they have an open door policy. He said he did not want to hold out

any false hopes that this bill will pass. It might pass but we may not be able to find enough money to support it. These bills are all in trouble because of the shortage of money.

REP. GERVAIS closed by saying the Community Colleges have a difficult time being funded because they have to compete against black and hispanic colleges. We have to show papers that we are 1/4 Indian and when we have non-beneficiary students we are not 100% and would lose out. The Tribal Government is not involved in running the colleges. Our college gets a lot of in-kind contributions on maintenance and buildings. If they run short of cash they get a loan or a grant.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 944

Create a Higher Education Challenge Endowment Fund

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor: REP. BRADLEY, House District 79, Bozeman, and chief sponsor of House Bill 944 explained the bill by saying this is one that wants to use the coal trust to lure more money into it. The purpose is to set up a challenge, and \$20 million would be used as a challenge to the private sector to match it in the trust. Only the interest could be spent for each of the institutions up to the total of \$20 million. This should be an incentive to go out to the private sector to attract more dollars.

Proponents' Testimony: Ray Dore, President, Montana State University Foundation spoke in favor of House bill 944 because of his experience and interest in Higher Education. He said he had served on the old Blue Ribbon Commission and would urge the committee to support HB 944.

<u>Ouestions From Committee Members</u>: REP. CODY mentioned that Mr. Dore had said the principle is not to be touched and only the interest is used, but felt this was an erosion of the coal tax. CHAIRMAN BARDANOUVE was concerned that this would set up an entirely new trust.

REP. SWYSGOOD said he was not clear, and asked where the 15% and the 85% went now. **REP. BRADLEY** said the only interest that would be moved into a different place would be the \$20 million. **REP. SWYSGOOD** asked for the bottom line impact on the general fund and **REP. BRADLEY** said it increases the dollars coming to the state for University problems. The permanent trust could lose the interest on \$20 million.

REP. KADAS said on page 3 of the bill there is some stricken language. It is a deducted amount and deals with 15%. In the past couple years we have deferred the 15% and if we took this out we would lose about #1.6 million a year in interest earnings of general fund money. That money would not be used in the school foundation program.

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE March 5, 1991 Page 22 of 24

REP. COBB asked how much the 15% a year came to and **REP. KADAS** said it is 15% of close to \$500 million, which is about \$15 million into the trust rather than the general fund.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 969

Appropriations to Support and Expand Public Television in Montana

<u>Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor</u>: REP. STICKNEY House District 26, Miles City and Chief sponsor of House Bill 969 said this bill would fund Public TV in Montana. She said most Montanans are familiar with Public Television because of watching it in other states, and we have a good chance of enjoying it in Montana. Part of the money in this bill is precisely to utilize the U of M and to have them develop their abilities to expand the T V line in Montana. If you ask for the money in this bill she would ask the committee to underline the fact that we are only asking for about \$480,000 and they will raise a large amount before our state connects in.

Proponents' Testimony: Dr. Malone, Acting President, MSU and speaking for Dr. George Dennison, U of M said this bill is one he believes will touch the lives of many people in Montana.

Jack Hyppa, manager KUSM TV, MSU spoke in favor of House Bill 969. His own testimony is EXHIBIT 45.

Dave Wilson, Director, Tela Communications in Western Montana said this bill will provide Montana Public Television through cable. He read a letter from Daniel Kemis, Mayor, Missoula.

Jack Noble, Montana University System handed out EXHIBIT 44, and said \$180,000 will go to Western Montana to extend the services.

Jack Day, businessman spoke in favor of KUSM Public Television and House Bill 969, his testimony is **EXHIBIT 46**.

Gail Gray, OPI spoke in favor of HB 969 and gave several reasons why the Superintendent supports the program. It is an excellent program for pre-school as well as children who are in school.

Riley Johnson, Montana Broadcasters Association spoke in favor of HB 969. He said this is not competition, the commercial broadcasters support Public T V. This program also reaches more low income people in Montana and serves a purpose the private broadcasters cannot do. He said a large percentage of people come into broadcast in Montana and have had training through public broadcasting.

David Nelson, Executive Director, Montana Arts Council spoke in favor of the bill and said they have been in support of Public T V for 24 years. He said this would be a cooperative effort between the elements of the University System.

Joyce Silverthorne, Salish Kootenai College said the college has one of the low power T V stations talked about in this bill. The Salish Kootenai College would like to stand up in support of this bill. This program brings history, language and other issues into the classroom.

Questions from the Committee: REPRESENTATIVE MENAHAN asked if it would be possible to get more of the state covered by translators rather than by TCI and was told by Mr. Hyppa that some things have been done with TCI through this. They have agreed to take microwave system as a backbone for the state of Montana and will have permission to branch off that system and put translators in communities that are already being served by cable.

REP. MENAHAN asked what it would cost to set up a translator and **Mr. Hyppa** said the one at Big Timber and one other had been about \$100,000 for the apparatus to work on.

REP. ZOOK said while many of the proponents mentioned the Highline and rural areas, they are not getting Public T V. Mr. Hyppa said Cutbank, Shelby, etc. are rural areas and now they can make that expansion.

REP. COBB asked if we basically built part of this system for the company and **Mr. Hyppa** answered that the lines on the map are TCI coverage. **REP. COBB** said Bozeman and Livingston and the work was only \$100,000 and asked if they will come in and ask for more money? **Mr. Hyppa** said we will be working with those counties for that support. A good network in Billings and one in Great Falls would cover a lot of the state.

REP. COBB asked if there was no cable in the area there would be no program there now and **Mr. Hyppa** said with the exception of Bozeman and Livingston, yes. **REP. COBB** asked how soon this could happen and **Mr. Hyppa** said they are talking to the counties now.

REP. BRADLEY said on the last page of the bill, you would have a private fund raiser to raise the total amount of \$480,000 and capitalize the whole amount before you get anything. **Mr. Hyppa** said it would be 1/2 of that amount each year of the biennium.

Jack Day, EXHIBIT 46 said since this is a partnership, we have raised \$220,000.

<u>Closing by Sponsor</u>: REP. STICKNEY closed by saying this is an exciting program and she was very pleased and honored to be carrying the bill.

Someone asked the question as to how this will affect the rural transmitters we already have and would it undermine the support. **Mr. Day** answered that the transmitters in Missoula would not overlap.

INFORMATIONAL:

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE March 5, 1991 Page 24 of 24

CHAIRMAN BARDANOUVE said he would like to go over the procedural rules for the coming days. He handed out a list of the bills for April 6 and said he would appreciate the close attention of the committee all day, and with the amount of bills he would try to keep things moving. He asked for suggestions for getting all the hearings finished in the allotted time. REP. CODY said she was satisfied with this meeting and felt perhaps some of the rereferred bills could be expedited with less testimony since they had already had a full hearing. Expressions of satisfaction on the handling of the meeting were made, the hope they could break for lunch in the following days. CHAIRMAN BARDANOUVE said he would prefer executive action be taken following the hearings, and asked the committee to use the summary sheets to make notes on the hearings to have available. Questions were asked and it was recommended to hear House Bill 2 on Wednesday since the bill would be out of the printers on Monday and it would give the Subcommittee Chairs a chance to review it before their presentation to the full committee. REP. SWYSGOOD expressed his gratitude to the LFA for the recap sheets on the bills being heard.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 5:02 p.m.

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FB/sk

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE

3/5/71

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REP. FRANCIS BARDANOUVE, CHAIRMAN	1		
REP. RAY PECK, VICE-CHAIRMAN	1		
REP. DOROTHY BRADLEY	~		
REP. JOHN COBB	~		
REP. DOROTHY CODY	\checkmark		
REP. MARY ELLEN CONNELLY	V		
REP. ED GRADY			
REP. LARRY GRINDE			\checkmark
REP. JOHN JOHNSON	V		
REP. MIKE KADAS	~		
REP. BERV KIMBERLEY	V		
REP. WM. "RED" MENAHAN			
REP. JERRY NISBET	\checkmark		
REP. MARY LOU PETERSON			
REP. JOE QUILICI	V		
REP. CHUCK SWYSGOOD			
REP. BOB THOFT	V		
REP. TOM ZOOK	V		

WITNESS STATEMENT

HB 692 NAME ANN Gidel BILL NO. 692 ADDRESS P.O. Box 1083, Helena, My DATE 3/5/91 WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? MA Society Hospital Pharmacists / Dept of Veterans Astails SUPPORT X OPPOSE AMEND

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3/5/91

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

Textimony tiven - See attached

As Supervisor of the Fort Harrison VA Medical Center's Pharmacy, I can personally attest to recruitment problems, recently having a vacancy that lasted for 1 year. I was attempting to recruit a pharmacist having a Pharm D advanced degree to implement clinical pharmacy services in our outpatient area. I sent letters to every School of Pharmacy in the United States having a Pharm D program and sent personal letters to every pharmacist completing an American Society of Hospital Pharmacists accredited residency in Ambulatory Care or Geritrics in 1990. I received <u>no</u> responses from this effort and feel this is most likely because the starting salary I could offer is \$10,000 to \$15,000 less than that offered in other areas of the country. I eventually hired a University of Montana graduate who desired to return to the State of Montana from Minnesota.

To further enumerate the recruitment problems that would become evident with the School's closure, we currently employ 9.0 FTE pharmacists at the VA Medical Center. Six of these nine pharmacists are graduates of the University of Montana. Four of them are native Montanans who would have pursued alternate carreers if the state had not had a school of pharmacy, due to the inability to afford out of state tuition elsewhere. Without the ability to recruit Montana graduates, I truly feel the pool of pharmacists would diminish and recruitment would become even more difficult.

I ask your support of HB 692 as a measure to retain accreditation of the University of Montana School of Pharmacy, to ultimately protect the safety and availability of prescription services to the citizens of Montana. Thank you for your time.

ann & Side

Ann L. Gidel

P.O. Box 683 Helena, Montana 59624 March 5, 1991

House Appropriations Committee Francis Bardannouve, Chairman House of Representatives Capitol Station Helena, Montana 59601

Chairman Bardannouve and Members of the Committee:

My name is Ann Gidel. I am a registered pharmacist in the State of Montana, graduating from the University of Montana School of Pharmacy. I have spent my career working for the Department of Veterans Affairs and am currently employed at the Fort Harrison VA Medical Center as the Pharmacy Supervisor and Clinical Pharmacy Coordinator. I am also here today representing the Montana Society of Hospital Pharmacists. I have served on the Board of Directors of that organization since 1985 and am currently the Immediate Past-President.

I am here to express my support for House Bill 692, better known as the Save the School of Pharmacy Bill. This bill contains some novel approaches to supply the needed additional funding required by the University of Montana's School of Pharmacy, to remain an accredited school by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education. The Montana Society of Hospital Pharmacists supports these measures, as it is felt that the School of Pharmacy must be preserved to protect the safety of the provision of medications to patients. I also personally agree with this assessment through my experince as a supervisor at the Fort Harrison VA Medical Center.

Of major concern to the Montana Society of Hospital Pharmacists, is the the current shortage of pharmacists in the State. This shortage is worsening as the salary disparity between Montana pharmacists and pharmacists in other states becomes more significant. Closure of the school of pharmacy would significantly impact this current shortage, considering the fact that most pharmacists currently practicing in the State of Montana are University of Montana graduates.

Shortages are currently being felt by the major hospital pharmacys who have had vacancies for long periods of time. This will be even a greater problem as it begins to affect rural areas where the availability of health care professionals is limited. In such areas the pharmacist is a key provider of medical information to the community. The unavailability of pharmacists in these areas will promote mail-order prescription services, which will severely compromise the safety of the provision of medications to the consumer. Pharmacists are the key individuals that provide patient counseling to ensure medications are taken at the proper times to avoid food and drug interactions, to identify potential adverse drug reactions, and to stress the importance of medication compliance for effective treatment. The pharmacist also often provides patients with education on their particular disease state. Without an adequate number of pharmacists in the state, such important services will become compromised.

WITNESS STATEMENT

	ARC ELLITER			BILL NO. 692
ADDRESS	4224 areenfix	e Helene		DATE 3 5 91
WHOM DO	YOU REPRESENT?	Montana State Phy	amacy	ASSN
SUPPORT	<u> </u>	OPPOSE	1	AMEND

Exhibit 2a 3/5/91 HB 697

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

Testimiony Given - 300 -

WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS STATEMENT	Exhibit Dq 3/5/9/ HB 692
NAME SARAH GREEN	BILL NO. <u>697</u>
ADDRESS ZOY ZIND Ave NW	DATE <u>3-591</u>
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Mt St Pharmacy ALON	
SUPPORT OPPOSE	AMEND
PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.	

Comments:

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Testimony: House Bill 692 Save Our School of Pharmacy (SOSOP) House Appropriations Committee March 5, 1991

Presented by: The Montana State Pharmaceutical Association

Contact: Bonnie Tippy, Executive Director, 449-3843 Mark Eichler, Vice President, 449-2555

The Montana State Pharmaceutical Association represents well over two thirds of the practicing pharmacists in the state of Montana. The organization is, first and foremost, committed to the administration of quality health care to Montanans. Part of an overall quality health care package includes well -educated, competent pharmacy professionals. The best care includes not only the dispensing of drugs, but also patient education.

It is the strong belief of the pharmacy professionals in Montana that the only way to maintain the excellent standards of care that pharmacists have set in our state, the School of Pharmacy at the University of Montana must be maintained. Should the School cease to exist, it will become more and more difficult to fill critical pharmacy positions throughout Montana, and in particular more rural areas. There is a shortage of pharmacists nationwide, and in spite of the fact that we do have our own school, there is also one here in Montana. That shortage would reach critical levels should the school be closed. The salary levels in our state are much lower than many surrounding areas, and if we do not have our own school educating Montanans, then the consequences could be severe.

In addition to the critical need for Pharmacy health care services, the profession offers to young people excellent, well paid, career track positions right here in their own state. In fact, over 75% of the practicing pharmacists in Montana are graduates of the School. There has been much discussion in the Montana Legislature and other arenas about the misery of having to educate our young people and then export them to other states because there are no jobs for them here. That simply is not the case with pharmacy. We educate them here, we keep them here, it's as simple as that.

Yet, in spite of the true value of the Pharmacy program at the University of Montana, the school has been under great distress for well over ten years. The following is a synopsis of the accrediting woes:

- 1977 Program placed on unpublished probation, removed in 1978.
- 1980 Program warned that ACPE was 'disappointed' by continuing financial problems.

Exhibit # 2 3/5/91 HB 692

HB 692

1981 Program obtained part of a new building

- 1982 Program submitted a report to ACPE which was characterized as "neither the precision or definition" requested.
- 1983 Program warned to make progress in critical areas and would be site visited (evaluated) in 1986
- 1986 Program site visited by ACPE
- 1987 Program placed on University termination list Program placed on probationary status by ACPE because of lack of funding, less faculty positions than needed and unfilled faculty positions.
- 1988 Program placed on published probation by ACPE, the final warning before a program loses accreditation. Faculty positions remain unfilled.

University submits Program Modification request to Regents for \$513,342 which was reduced to \$181,343 by the Regents and then dropped altogether

1989 A bill was submitted to the Montana Legislature for \$200,000 for pharmacy and eventually \$50,000 was awarded to pharmacy by the Legislature.

> A report was prepared for ACPE documenting progress but ACPE "determined that progress over the past year was insufficient and that plans for sustenance and improvement were inadequate." Further, ACPE 'expects the University to provide adequate financial resources so that continuing operation of the program is insured at an acceptable level. An adequate base budget is essential to meet program goals and needs including faculty and staff salaries, materials and supplies, faculty development, and curricular study and improvement. The improvements in the financial base of the school since the last on-site evaluation have been meager. The Council acknowledges the efforts made by the University to secure substantial funding increases for the program from both the Board of Regents and the Montana Legislature. The product of these efforts (\$25,000 a year for two years) is insufficient in amount, and its one-time funding does not represent a commitment for adequate financial support." In summary, the Council requested the University add \$400,000 to the base of Pharmacy's budget which was the Council's estimate of resources needed for the pharmacy program to employ twenty faculty. However, with faculty turnover and retirements, this figure probably was an under estimate of the resources needed to hire additional new and replacement faculty members.

In october, ACPE Executive Director Dan Nona and Council Member Jack Coffey visited Missoula and met with University president James V. Koch and other administrators, faculty, and students; area legislators, Board of Regent's Chairman William Mathers and Board staff; and area pharmacists. At that meeting President Koch, because of a record university enrollment, was able to pledge to the pharmacy program a \$125,000 base budget increase effective July 1, 1990.

In January the Council informed the University that the Council 'has postponed consideration of withdrawal of accreditation until its June 1991 meeting. . . if accreditation is withdrawn in June 1991, the program may no longer be accredited for the acceptance of new students."

With the further existence of the School of Pharmacy hanging by the proverbial thread, the Montana State Pharmaceutical Association finds itself in a difficult position. Our membership has as its number one goal an end to the problems with accreditation that the school has experienced for well over ten years. Yet, the traditional paths of help for the school have proven either fruitless or, frankly, too little too late. It is out of both frustration and committment that we propose to the Montana State Legislature a new and truely unique funding mechanism for the school. House Bill 692 has not come easily, but, rather, after much deliberation and debate on the part of our membership. There is opposition from within the profession as well as from manufacturers. However, the school is very near to actual closure, and desperate times call for desperate measures.

We propose to raise the majority of the additional needed funds from every sector of the profession. Pharmacists, pharmacies, over-the-counter retail stores, wholesalers and manufacturers would all be required to either pay additional licensure fees or new licensure fees which would then be earmarked for the School of Pharmacy. The attached graph very simply demonstrates how the proposal would work and just how many dollars it would raise.

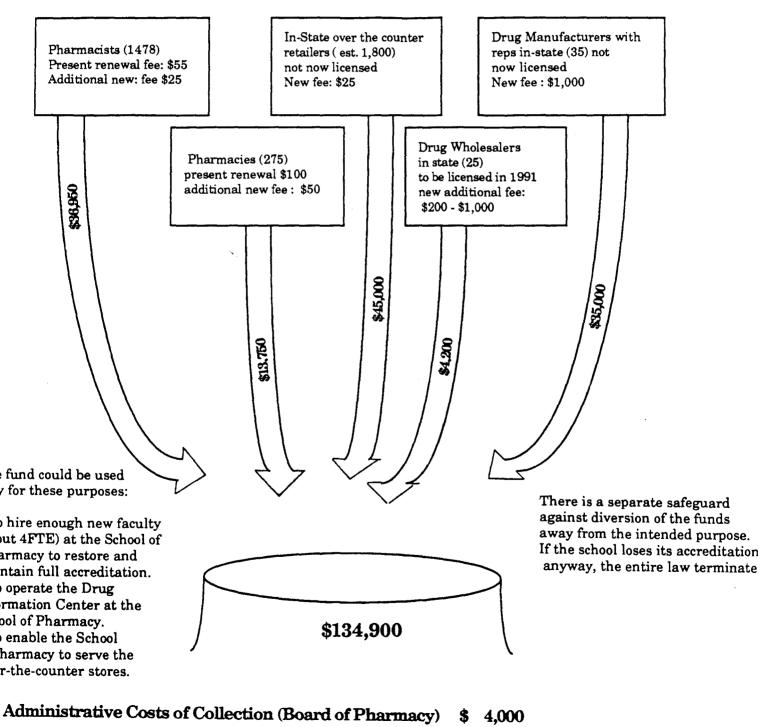
Is it entirely fair that the profession have to do this? We believe not. We believe that adequate health care is in the best interests of all of the citizens of our state, and that, as such, general tax dollars should be prioritized to not only bring the School of Pharmacy up to accreditation standards, but to maintain that accreditation status permanently. It is for this reason that we ask the committee to sunset this bill in two years. While we are wiling to take the drastic measures that this bill provides for in order to save the school from the immediate ax, we are not willing to do so permanently. We ask this committee and the 1991 Montana Legislature to make an incredibly important public policy decision during this legislative session. That decision is to do whatever is necessary to maintain the school for future generations of Montana youth and, indeed, all of the citizens of our state. Without that committment, the School will surely close, if not this year, then at a date in the near future.

HOUSE BILL 692 THE SOSOP (SAVE OUR SCHOOL OF PHARMACY BILL) AND HOW IT WOULD WORK

Exhibit # 2

3/5/91 HB 692

SOSOP is a proposal to increase certain license fees now being collected by the Board of Pharmacy, and to give the Board authority to license some other elements of the Pharmaceutical industry, with new fees, with all the new net revenue going to the special fund for the Uof M School of Pharmacy. Graphically, here's what the system could look like.



Net to School of Pharmacy	\$130,900

Additional Yearly Revenue needed to save accreditation \$ 69,100

MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEMS

Exhibit # 2 3/5/91 HB 692

1.0

Accreditation Problems

PROGRAM	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>FY 92</u>	<u>FY 93</u>	TOTAL
Pharmacy (UM) Engineering (TECH) Education (EMC) TOTAL (Status 1)	1 1 1	\$ 200,000 510,330 <u>412,274</u> \$1,122,604	\$ 200,000 220,000 <u>285,000</u> \$ 705,000	
Engineering (MSU) TOTAL (Status 2)	2	<u>\$ 500,000</u> \$ 500,000	<u>\$1,062,000</u> \$1,062,000	
Business (MSU) Education (MSU) Interior Design (MS TOTAL (Status 3)	3 3 U) 3	\$ -0- -0- <u>81,620</u> \$ 81,620	\$ 238,000 \$ 200,000 <u>\$ 134,245</u> \$ 572,245	_30,000 215,865
Nursing (NMC) Education (NMC) Technology (NMC) TOTAL (Status 4)	4 4 4	\$ 93,600 165,000 <u>116,000</u> \$ 374,600	\$ 93,600 165,000 <u>111,000</u> \$ 369,600	\$ 330,000 227,000
GRAND TOTAL		<u>\$2,078,824</u>	<u>\$2,708.</u>	<u>\$4,787,669</u>
Status 1:	published warning.	situation. probation Additional to retain acc	, or sin funds an	"show cause", nilar severe se absolutely
Status 2:	will be probation	placed on "	show cause"	that program or published necessary to
Status 3:		tuation. Co ram to accrec		erfunding will ficulties.
Status 4	funded to		creditation	insufficiently at this time ned.
1273w				

Exhibit # 2 3/5/91 HB 692

Amend House Bill 692, first reading copy

- 1. Page 5, line 21
 Following: "in the"
 Strike: "special revenue"
 Insert: "restricted subfund of the current"
- 2. Page 9, line 21
 Following: "shall"
 Strike: "remainder of line 21 and all of line 22
- 3. Page 9, line 23 Following: "deposit the" Strike: "balance of the"
- 4. Page 11, line 9 Following: "shall" Strike: remainder of line 9 and all of line 10
- 5. Page 11, line 11 Following: line 10 Strike: "37-7-324 and shall" Following: "deposit the" Strike: "balance of the"

Rationale for 1 through 5: No 1 addresses the Technical Note at the end of the fiscal note. Nos. 2-5 reflect the provision in sec. 3 that all administrative costs of the Board of Pharmacy are to be reimbursed from this fund; thus assumption No. 7 in the fiscal note will not apply.

- 6. Page 12, line 17
 Following: "and"
 Strike: "stores"
 Insert: "wholesalers"
 Following: "drugs"
 Insert: "to unlicensed retailers"
- 7. Page 12, line 8 Following: line 7 Strike: all of lines 8, 9, and 10 Insert:

"A manufacturer, licensed under [section 9], or a wholesaler, licensed under [Senate Bill 135 or section 10], may not sell any over-the-counter drug to a retailer who is not licensed by the board as a pharmacy or an over-the-counter store. The board may suspend or revoke, subject to the opportunity for a contested case hearing, the license of any manufacturer or wholesaler which it finds has sold one or more over-the-counter drugs to an unlicensed retailer." Rationale: These amendments would make license compliance at the retail level enforcable without additional staff in the Commerce Dept., by means similar to those used in the beer and wine laws.

- 8. Title, page 1, line 16
 Following: "DATE"
 Insert: ", a termination date,"
- 9. Page 14, line 21 Following: line 2Ø Insert: "<u>NEW SECTION</u>. Section 19. Termination. This act terminates on July 1, 1993."

Rationale: While HB 692 will enable the School of Pharmacy to demonstrate to ACPE an ability to improve programs, it should not be regarded as a single permanent solution to accreditation problems. If the University System and the Montana Legislature cannot find more adequate and permanent solutions by 1993, then the school should be closed. cents a ton for inspection and 35 cents a ton to fund educational and experimental programs operated by the extension service and the ag. experiment station at MSU (80-10-207, MCA). Any manufacturer whose sales approached 2,000 tons would be approaching a \$1,000 annual fee.

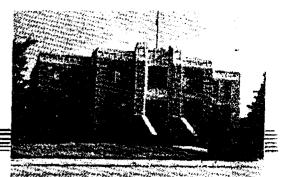
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HARDIN, MONTANA 59034

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS DRAWER H (406) 665-3520

HB684

March 4, 1991

Rep. Francis Bardanouve Montana State Representative Capitol Station Helena, MT 59620

RE: HB 684

Dear Rep. Bardanouve:

We, the Board of Commissioners, Big Horn County, would like to express our support of HB 684 appropriating \$1,000,000.00 from the Local Impact Account to be used by June 30, 1993, for a Study of Natural Resources and Community Infrastructure and for a clean fuels information center.

Please present our letter to the Appropriation Committee Members.

Very truly yours,

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS BIG HORN COUNTY, MONTANA

ohn Doyle, Chairman

rely Breckel Boeckel, Member

rina

Robert Koyama, Member



Exhibit # 4 3/5/91 HB 684

County of Stillwater State of Montana

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS P.O. Box 147 Columbus, Montana 59019 February 28,1991

Francis Bardanouve House Appropriations Committee State Capitol Helena, Mt. 59620

Dear Francis:

We would like to go on record in support of HB684, an act which would create a clean fuels information depository at Eastern Montana College.

With the new Clean Air Act recently passed by Congress, we feel this fill could go a long way bringing business and technology together to help our nation reach our goal of cleaner air.

While we have no coal deposits in Stillwater County natural gas deposits are plentiful. Market development for this resource, as well as other clean fuels, is a crucial link.

Please consider giving this bill a "do pass" recommendation.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Rick **p**han

RY/br

c.c. Cal Cumin, Yellowstone County Development Office





RESOURCE CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT AREA

Drawer J 🔶 Joliet, Montana 59041 🔶 Phone 406-962-3571

Representative Francis Bardanouve Chairman House Appropriations State Capital Helena, MT 59620

Dear Sir:

I am writing in Support of HB684 which would fund a Clean Fuels Information Center to be located at Eastern Montana College. It is extremely important to promote technological information exchange for the development of clean fuels and coal reserves of which Montana has a need for and has in good supply.

In order for Montana to be competitive regionally and internationally, we need to focus on obtaining the scientific and technological resources for our available natural resources. Montana needs a system in place to provide current technical assistance to companies for their needs whether its field, laboratory, or production activities. A well formulated and focused marketing effort is also necessary.

A coal technology clearinghouse is needed for several reasons including:

a. The 1990 Clean Air Act requires less pollution and provides opportunity for the use of clean burning Montana coal,

b. There is an increased demand for electricity in California and the northwest which improves the potential for use of Montana coal,

c. A Western Clearinghouse would store and provide information for supporting development and export of Montana coal and the upcoming clean fuels industry,

d. The use of Montana coal means enhancing economic development and creates jobs, and

e. The development of Montana coal would increase the tax base.

Your support for this legislation would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Bob Tribelhorn, Coordinator Beartooth RC&D Area, Inc.

Exhibit # 4 3/5/91 HB 684

County of Yellowstone

COMMISSIONERS

March 4, 1991

(406) 256-2701

Box 35000 Billings, MT 59107

Chairperson Bardanouve and Members House Appropriations Committee Room 104 Montana Legislature Helena, MT 59620

Dear Committee Members:

We urge your support of HB 684, creating a central facility for information and marketing of Montana's clean fuels and clean coal opportunities.

Such an information center will complement our existing natural resource industry; keep Montana competitive in leading-edge, clean fuels information development and dissemination; assist the State's coal area governments in proper use and administration of coal development issues; and, provide more value-added worth to one of our largest natural resources.

This is a sound project that will have long-term benefits for the people of this State.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA

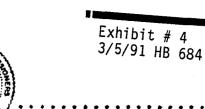
Dwight MacKay, Member

James A. (Ziggy) Ziegler, Member



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

County of Carbon



id Lodge, Montana

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March 4, 1991

Representative Francis Bardanouve, Chairman House Appropriations Committee Montana Legislature Helena, MT 59601

Dear Representative Bardanouve and Committee Members

We would like to urge your support of HB-684 which uses the money remaining in the Local Impact Account to coordinate development, use, and marketing of Montana's coal and clean fuel resources.

Montana has received \$994,000 from coal severance taxes and put very little back into the effort of planning and development of our clean fuel and coal resources.

HB 684 will properly utilize designated impact dollars for important development-related programs. It is not a new appropriation, and we urge your support.

Thank you.

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Member ting

inkki, Member

Testimony of Andre Corbeau As a Proponent House Bill 684 52nd Legislative Session - State of Montana House Appropriations Committee 8:00 a.m., Room 104 March 5, 1991

DATE 3/5/91 HB 684

Mr. Chairman:

Members of the Committee, for the record my name is Andre Corbeau and I am the Dean of the School of Business and Economics at Eastern Montana College.

I speak in support of this legislation because it enhances the opportunity for economic development in the region served by Eastern Montana College. During the past two years, Eastern Montana College in conjunction with the Montana Ambassadors and Senator Conrad Burns has sponsored a series of Clean Coal Technology meetings on the campus. These meetings focused on the development of Montana's coal reserves and have attracted high level participants from both the private and public sectors. Included on the roster of attendees were individuals from the highest levels of government and industry (I am submitting lists of attendees and proceedings of two meetings for your consideration).

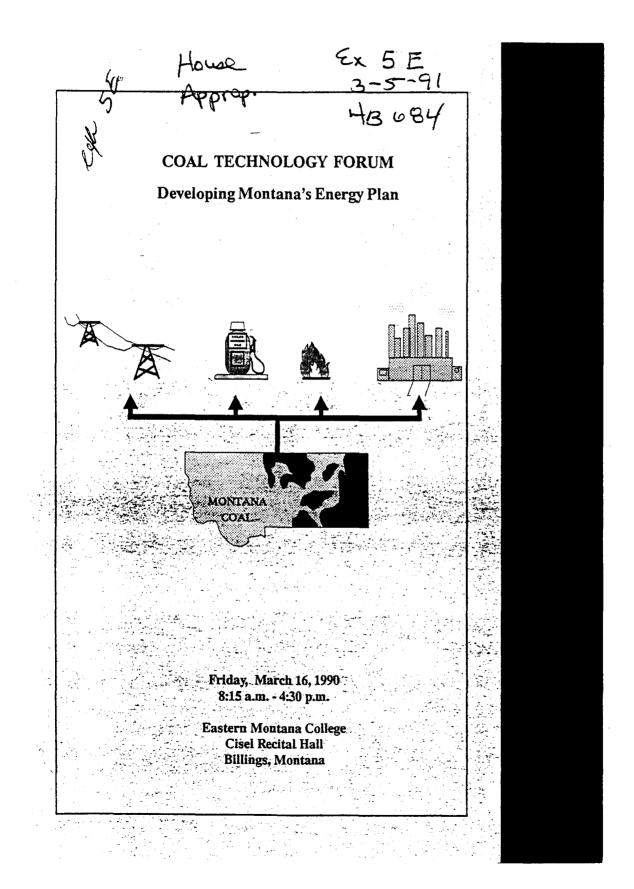
A principal conclusion from these meetings is that the passage of the 1990 Clean Air Act creates an opportunity for greatly increased utilization of Montana clean coal reserves. The clean fuels information center funded by House Bill 684 can facilitate coal development in the following ways:

- Development of special information collections of value to Montana.
- Liaison and facilitator with diverse interest groups associated with coal.
- Disseminate cutting edge developments that could affect world-wide coal utilization in the overall energy picture.
- Collection of a variety of data that have the potential for a high degree of utilization in the economic development activities in Montana.
- Analysis of data generated in coal technology and development to identify potentially high impact changes.
- Develop expertise that can be used by a wide variety of constituencies in the economic development of Montana.
- Disseminate specialized information that would promote economic development in the region and state.
- Provide a brokerage function in promoting interstate cooperation with special emphasis on Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and the Dakotas.
- Provide a brokerage function in utilizing the resources of the Montana University System to facilitate the development of Montana coal resources.

The ultimate benefit to the state of Montana from House Bill 684 will be enhanced economic development, creation of a greater number of jobs, increased tax revenues to support foundation programs, and a major role in world-wide dissemination of technological and marketing information related to coal.

Thank you.

Andre Corbeau, Dean School of Business and Economics Eastern Montana College 1500 N 30th St Billings, MT 59101-0298 (406) 657-2220 Exhibits 5a - 5e are lists of the proceedings and attendees of the Clean Coal Technology Meetings. The originals are stored at the Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts, Helena, MT 59601. (Phone 406-444-4775)



Typy & McCue

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1215 Eleventh Avenue P.O. Box 543 Helena, Montana 59624 406-442-4448 FAX 406-442-8018

March 5, 1991

Roger Tippy MaryKelly MCue

To: Committee on Appropriations Montana House of Representatives Re: House Bill 692

1. Additional general fund money must be appropriated in House Bill 2 in order to avoid loss of accreditation and to realize the revenues this bill could raise. "You'll have to spend a buck to make two." Based upon the language used in the 1989 general appropriation bill, it is suggested that a line item under the University of Montana section be inserted to read:

Pharmacy Accreditation \$70,000 \$70,000", with the numbers referring to general funds appropriated each fiscal year, and with the additional language following the line items to read:

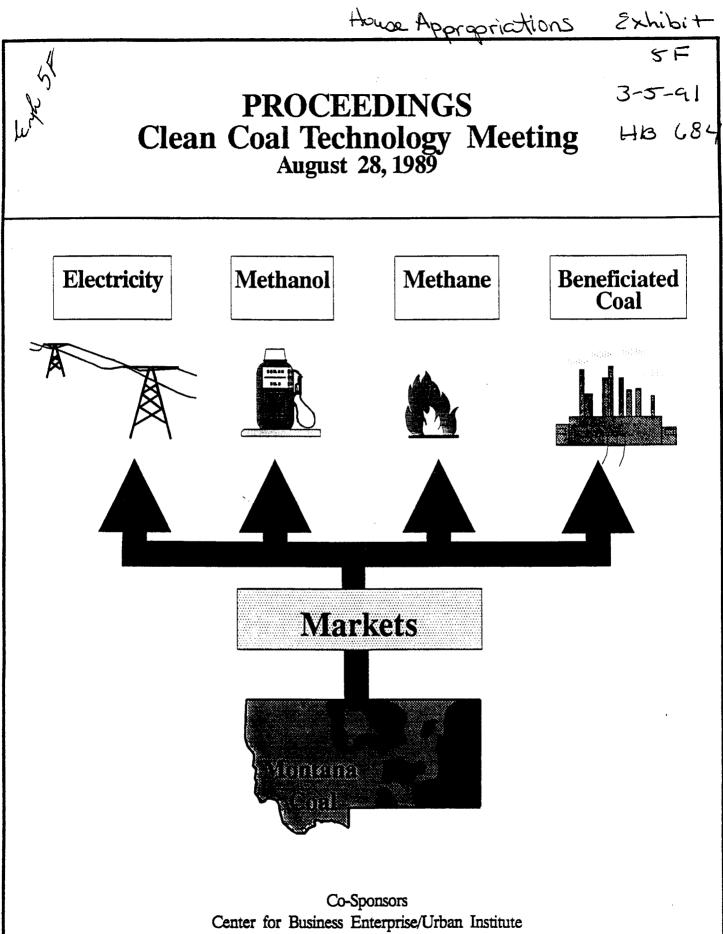
"Up to \$140,000 per year in current restricted public and private donations for the pharmacy program accreditation are appropriated."

Without such action on the general appropriation bill, if such inaction led to loss of accreditation this year, the conditional termination provided in sec. 18 of HB 692 (p. 14) would cause the early termination of HB 692.

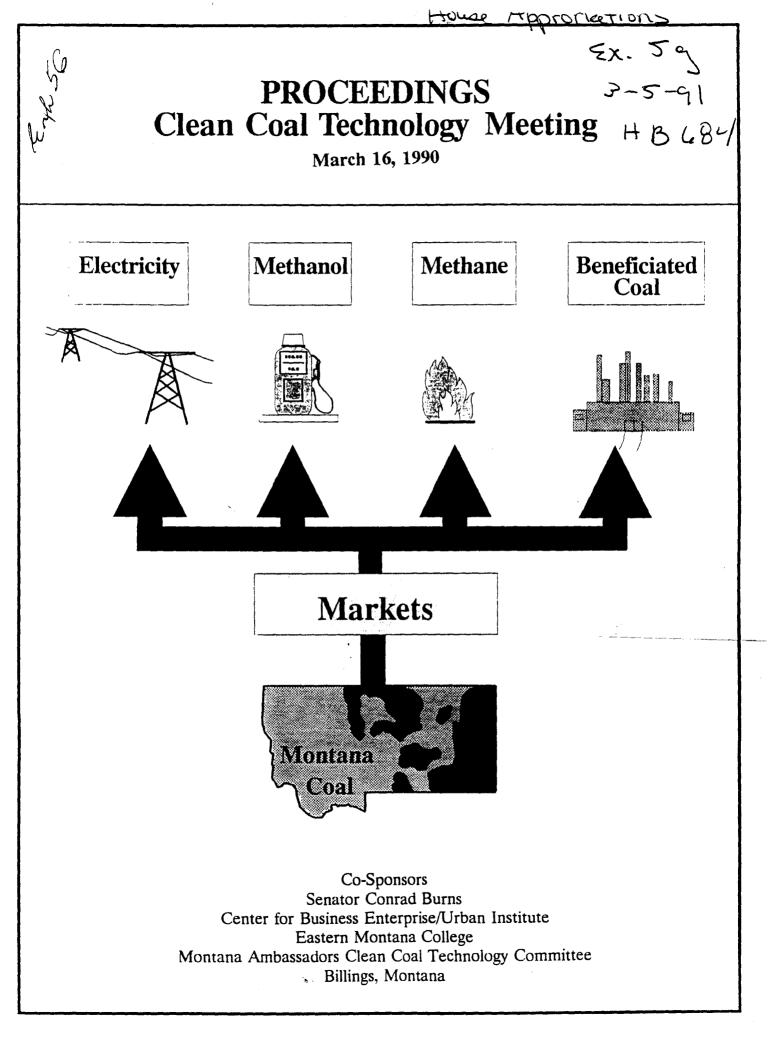
2. Over-the-counter retailers were licensed by the Board of Pharmacy until 1981. The Legislative Audit Committee recommended sunset of this \$10 annual license fee because it saw no benefits flowing to the licensees from regulation. HB 692 reinstates this fee and offers benefits--a newsletter, a course fro students not majoring in pharmacy, and the ability to submit written inquiries to the Drug Information Center--easily worth \$25 a year.

3. Wholesalers are not presently licensed, but Congress says they must be licensed by every state by next year. Senate Bill 135, already concurred in by the House Human Services Committee, is therefore "must-pass" legislation.

4. Manufacturers: About 30 to 40 out-of-state manufacturers are currently licensed by the Board of Pharmacy under the Controlled Substances Act as makers of scheduled drugs. This 100fee would still be due in addition to the 1000 under HB 692. Is this unusually high? Pesticide manufacturers pay the state Department of Agriculture an annual registration of 75 per pesticide (80-8-201(4), MCA), so a company with 14 different pesticides would pay as much. The manufacturers of commercial fertilizers pay the same agency fees based upon sales volume, 20



Eastern Montana College Montana Ambassadors Clean Coal Technology Committee Billings, Montana



JRTIS C. MOXLEY Commissioner

ATHUR KLEINJAN Commissioner

KEITH BENSON Commissioner

CILLET. DEHMGKE Sterk and Recorder

SHIRLEY GRUBB

ILLUE MC MASTER

R.G. ÖEHMCKE Justice of Peace



BLAINE COUNTY

Chinook, Montana 59523

March 4, 1991

LEONARD H. LANGEN District Judge

RAY O'BRIEN JOHNSON Clark of Court District #17

DONALD & BANSTROM County Attorney

JOHN W HABRINGTON Sheriff and Public Administrator

CAROL L. FLLIOT Superintendent of Schoole

MARVIN A. EDWARDS

B.W. NG GUIRE Justice of Peace

Representative Francis Bardanouve Chr. and the House Appropriation Committee Montana Legislature Capitol Station Helena, MT 59620

Dear Francis:

We would like to voice our support for HB684, we feel that a Natural Resource and Infrastructure Inventory/Analysis would be a valuable tool to provide information to new businesses starting up and existing companies wishing to expand. It would be a vital link in the promotion of our natural resources.

The NRIIA would collect all available information concerning our natural resources and the infrastructure of this information would be compiled and computerized in a geographic information system. The data base would be accessible to local governments, planning agencies and industry at one source, Eastern Montana College.

We feel that this system is needed to promote the development of our natural resources and would appreciate you support of this bill.

Thank You.

Best regards,

BLAINE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

her. Chr.

CCHRUSSIONERS Bir/B49 - Phone 778-2883 Ronald D. Shepherd, Cheirman Dorald Rieger, Ismay Allen Rusted, Bstar

CLERK & RECORDER Mary Lee Dietz Bux 846 - Phone 778-2883

COUNTY ATTORNEY Denzil R. Young Bor, 520 - Phone 778-2406

UUSTICE OF THE PEACE Challes Of Largon Box 200 - Phone 778-2885

FALLON COUNTY BAKER, MONTANA 59313

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March 4, 1991

Representative Bardanouve House of Representatives State Capitol Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Mr. Chairman (Appropriations):

As a concern of FALLON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, in regard to support of HB684, which is entitled "An act appropriating \$1,000,000.00 from the Local Impact Account to be used by June 30, 1993, for a Study of Natural Resources and Community Infrastructure and for a Clean Fuels Information Center; and providing an immediate effective date."

Even though FALLON COUNTY is not in this region, we feel the need is vital for such a system. This may only be the first step in such a program, however, we hope this plan will grow to include our area or even the entire state.

Again as FALLON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, we urge full support on this HB684.

Sincerely Yours; Konald U. Shephend

FALLON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS RONALD SHEPHERD, CHAIRMAN

cc: Musselshell County Commissioners

ASSESSOR Curtis Huether Box 499 - Phone 778-2883

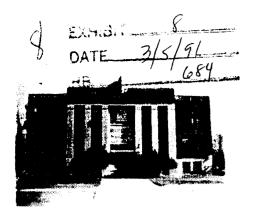
CLERK OF COURT Carol Wade Box M - Phone 778-2883

SHERIFF Leiand Gundlach Box 899 - Phone 778-2879

SUPT. OF SCHOOLS Mariene A. Ferrel Box 1117 - Phone 778-2883

TREASURER Faye M. Koenig Box 787 - Phone 778-2883

12.00





County of Musselshell

ROUNDUP, MONTANA

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS M. D. BREWER SUE M. OLSON **KELLY GEBHARDT**

March 4, 1991

Rep. Francis Bardanouve, Chairman House Appropriations Committee Montana Legislature Helena, MT. 59601

Dear Representative Bardanouve and Committee Members:

The Musselshell County Commissioners would like to encourage your support of HB684. Using the remaining monies from the Local Impact Account to extablish this program will go a long ways in coordinating development, use and marketing of Montana clean fuel resources, including coal.

Because of the hundreds of millions in coal severence taxes Montana has received and the fact that this particular Local Impact Account balance is not a usually anticipated revenue, we believe HB684 is an excellent application of impact dollars. The return to Montana could be enormous.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Musselshell County Commissioners

Sue M. Olson, Chairman

M.D. Brewer, Member

<u>y(ll. Jabla, dj-</u> Kelly Gebhardt

JANEE, MANG Clerk & Recorder MARY C. NELSON Treasurer Supt. of Schools Assessor G. PAUL SMITH Sheriff VICKI KNUDSEN County Attorney DONA C. ROBSON **Clerk of District Court** JOHN RAE Coroner COLETTE Y. MADISON **Public Administrator ROBERT E. MIHALOVICH**

Justice of the Peace

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Testimony in Support of House Bill 684

For the record my name is Hershel Robbins and I represent the Musselshell Valley Development Corporation.

I speak today in support of House Bill 684 which appropriates funds from the Local Impact Account for a clean fuels information center at Eastern Montana College and establishes a study of the status of natural resources and community infrastructure in the Powder River coal region of Montana.

I strongly support this measure as this is a golden opportunity to use Local Impact funds generated by a one time only windfall to further promote Montana's leading mineral resource, coal, and yet not have a detrimental effect on the current Coal Board program. This million dollars in funding came about as a result of a Department of Revenue audit yet the Coal Board program cannot use these monies since they do not have automatic spending authority equal to yearly collections. Other recipients of Coal Severance tax proceeds like the general fund, school foundation program, state library, and highway reconstruction fund to name a few, have already benefited from this infusion and my group feels it is justified to use this portion for a coal enhancement



CENTRAL MONTANA RESOURCE CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT AREA

March 4, 1991

House Appropriations Committee Rep. Francis Bardanouve, Chairman Montana Legislature Helena, MT 59601

Dear Chairman Bardanouve and Committee Members:

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Central Montana RC&D Council I would like to urge your support for HB-684. Funding this effort at Eastern Montana College would be a major step forward, compatible with two of the RC&D Council's identified objectives; better utilization and management of RC&D area mineral resources and expansion of business opportunities.

We believe in this concept to create a centralized, coordinated information center working on development related programs. Using existing severance tax dollars for planning and development of Montana's clean fuel and coal resources is not only appropriate, but timely. A very real opportunity may exist to leverage this funding with federal dollars, i.e., Department of Energy Clean Coal and Alternative Fuels Program.

Eastern Montana College, located within a major natural resource region, is an excellent site for such an effort. Involvement and participation opportunities for the education community, including students, serve to strengthen this concept.

Your favorable consideration of HB-684 will be in the best interests of our State.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Monty L. Sealey Coordinator

EXHIBIT // DATE 3/5/91 HB 398

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FOR HB 365

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

[Presented by Eileen Carpenter for Mike Sun]

The genetic engineering research which was funded by the 1989 HB 398 appropriation has been successful. We have achieved all the goals we set which include:

- 1. building a gene receiving station at the MSU Potato Lab to collect genes from other research organizations;
- 2. working out a gene transformation technique using the potato as a prototype;
- 3. testing the performance of the transgenic potatoes.

We have made the nation's first genetically-engineered Russet Burbank potato resistant to potato bacterial diseases. The gene was isolated from an immunized giant silk moth. In greenhouse tests, these transgenic potatoes showed a tremendous increase in resistance against potato ring rot bacteria. [Please see the illustration.]

Potato ring rot disease is the most feared potato bacterial disease in the US and Canada. In seed potato certification, there is "zero" tolerance for this particular disease, which means that if one plant in a field is found to be infected with potato ring rot bacteria, the entire field, regardless how large the field is, will be disqualified for use as seed. Therefore, potato ring rot bacterial disease is a limiting factor for marketing the seed.

Russet Burbank is the most important potato variety in North America. The nation needs 42 million cwt (hundred weight) of Russet Burbank seed annually and Montana only produces 4.7% of that amount. We believe our transgenic Russet Burbank potato will have great market potential.

We would like to point out that the largest portion of the 1989 HB 398 funds went to purchase needed equipment for this research. This is high-tech research and the equipment is expensive. With this equipment we can continue the research in the future.

Today, we come back to request funds to continue genetic engineering technology research. We are making this request because:

- 1. We need to do further testing regarding the performance of the transgenic potatoes engineered in our lab. The tests will include:
 - a. disease resistant testing under field conditions;
 - b. safety for human consumption; and
 - c. processing quality.

Ex. 11 3/5/91 HB 398

These tests are required in order for the industry to accept the transgenic strain. If this transgenic Russet Burbank turns out to be as good as we expect, the market potential should be excellent. As a result, the industry should eventually be able to make enough profit to support future potato genetic engineering research.

2. We feel that by continuing this genetic engineering research for another two years, the accumulated data will be helpful to other agricultural industries. As we have shown you today, genetic engineering technology is becoming the most powerful technique for improving the quality of agricultural plants.

Through genetic engineering technology, a selected single gene from an insect, or any other source, can be inserted into a given agricultural crop without changing the characteristics of the plant. Genetic engineering technology can produce specific crop improvements in a much shorter time with greatly reduced costs than is required by conventional breeding methods. The economical impact is obvious.

Improving crop quality using genetic engineering technology basically involves three steps:

- 1. making genes;
- 2. cloning genes into the vector, Agrobacterium tumefacients;
- 3. transferring the gene into target plants.

The most difficult and most expensive part of this research is making the genes. Many genes made by other research institutions may be obtained through negotiation. We can take advantage of these available genes by concentrating our efforts on Steps 2 and 3.

By demonstrating to Montana's agricultural industries that genetic engineering technology is superior to current breeding practices, we can encourage the various factions of the industry to work together. The Montana seed potato industry is working very closely with MSU.

3. With two more years of research, we hope to get results good enough to compete for national funds.

We believe there is no better way to enhance Montana's total agriculture program. Genetic engineering technology is the most economical way to do it. We trust that the committee members can see what we are trying to do. We respectively submit this report and request approval for the funding which will give us the ability to continue genetic engineering research.

Ex. 11 3/5/91 HB 398

The proposed budget for the next two years is as follows:

BUDGET_PROPOSAL (two years)

•		Montana
	<u>State Legislature</u>	<u>Potato Growers</u>
<u>Salaries & Benefits</u> ¹		
Senior Scientist 1/2 time Post-doctoral scientist Lab Technician or visiting scientist Student Laborers	46,000 15,000	46,000 60,000
Equipment ² (tissue culture room)	55,000	
Chemicals	24,000	
Education/Traveling	10,000	
TOTAL	160,000	106,000

¹ This is a proposed dispursement; however, circumstances may dictate what personnel we can hire. We would like to reserve some latitude in the area of personnel.

² Tissue culture room will be installed at the MSU Plant Growth Center. It will be used for gene transformation work and increasing the transgenic plants.

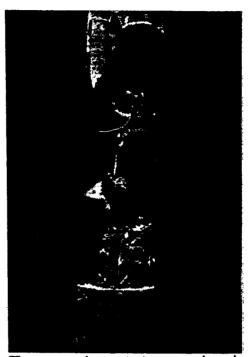
[Please see handouts]

A PROGRESS REPORT ON GENETIC ENGINEERING RESEARCH FUNDED BY 1989 HB398

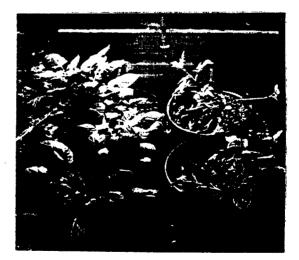
At the MSU Potato Lab, we have used genetic engineering techniques to improve potato quality. The polypeptide gene encoding bacterial resistance that was originally isolated from insects was successfully inserted into Montana Russet Burbank potatoes. In greenhouse tests, this transgenic potato showed a tremendous increase in resistance against potato ring rot bacterium which is the most feared potato pathogen in the United States and Canada. Further testing under field conditions will be conducted as soon as permission for field release is obtained from the federal government.

The same technique will be used to introduce high protein and cold resistant genes into potatoes, and other crops. More funding is needed for this work.

This research will have a great impact on Montana's agricultural growth, environment and economy.



Transgenic potato growing in tissue culture.



Transgenic potato inoculated with ring rot bacteria

Non-transgenic inoculated with ring rot bacteria

Ex. 12

315191

EXPENDITURES REPORT GENETIC ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY PROJECT

HB 398

HB398 FUNDS

ITEM	AMOUNT	TOTAL
<u>Wages & Benefits</u> Laboratory Technician Senior Scientist ¹ Total Wages & Benefits	\$ 19,932.00 <u>15,435.00</u> \$ 35,367.00	\$ 35,367.00
<u>Chemicals & Supplies</u> Purchased to date On order Total Chemicals & Supplies	\$ 21,370.00 4,348.00	\$ 25,718.00
Equipment		\$ 98,915.00
TOTAL HB398 FUNDS		<u>\$ 160,000.00</u>
¹ Equivalent of a post-doctoral		
POTATO LAB	FUNDS	
<u>Wages & Benefits</u> Student & Hourly Employees Actual to 1/1/910 Projected to 6/30/91 Total Wages & Benefits	\$ 17,979.10 3,100.00	\$ 21,079.10
<u>Chemicals & Supplies</u> Actual to 2/18/91 Projected to 6/30/91 Total Chemicals & Supplies	10,582.36 1,200.00	11,782.36
Equipment & Equipment Maintenance Actual to 2/18/91 Projected to 6/30/91	13,647.68 300.00	13,947.68
Travel	2,915.25	2,915.25
<u>Space Rent</u> Actual to 2/18/91 Projected to 6/30/91 Total Space Rent	4,522.45 1,100.00	5,622.45
TOTAL POTATO LAB FUNDS		<u>\$ 55,346.84</u>

Expenses paid out of Potato Lab funds not itemized are: MSU personal support recharges; telephone, steam/natural gas, electricity, and water/sewer recharges; administrative expenses such as support staff, computer time and use, office equipment and supplies, and long distance telephone calls; other miscellaneous indirect expenses, including advertising for and hiring lab technician.

EX. 12 3/5/91 HB 398

EQUIPMENT PURCHASED WITH GENETIC ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH FUNDS

Fisher Isotem Laboratory Freezer	\$ 1,772.00
TOMY SS325 Autoclave with baskets & shelf	5,700.00
TOMY Microtube Shaker MT 360	830.00
Robbins Hybridization Incubator	2,675.00
Perkin-Elmer Thermal DNA Cycler	6,221.00
BB240 Blance	1,181.00
Lab Line Orbital Shaker 3525	4,445.00
Hoefer DNA Mini-Flourometer	1,449.00
Fisher Power Supply FB600	1,795.00
Hoefer PV200 Busch Drygel Vacuum Pump	1,378.00
Hoefer TE70 Semiphor Transphor Unit	665.00
Hoefer SE600-15-1.0 Vertical Slab Electrophoresis	805.00
Life Tech 1105SC Seq Gel Electrophoresis	725.00
Hoefer SE11601 Dry Gel SR Slb Gel Dryer	900.00
Pure Water System	4,300.00
New Brunswick Innova 3000 Gynotory Water Bath System	3,610.00
Conviron TC16 Tissue Culture Chamber	10,245.00
Conviron TC30 Multi-tier Tissue Culture Chamber	22,755.00
CD-MRX-151 TOMY Portable Refrigerated Microcentrifuge	6,150.00
· RO-TMS-3 Swinging bucket rotor	1,295.00
RO-TMS-3 Horizontal rotor	995.00
Macintosh system with scientific software	5,728.00
Jouan centrifugal evaporator	6,555.00
TOMY MC-150 Microcentrifuge & accessories	1,635.00
Horizontal Rotor for MTX150	2,145.00
Scotsman AF1AE-1D Flaker with Storage Bin	1,420.00
Minor accessories & equipment	1.541.00
	_

Total Equipment Purchased with GET Funds

<u>\$ 98.915.00</u>

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) i)	2 UPDATE
ÊXHIB.	AMERICAN INDIAN/MINORITY ACHIEVEMENT
DATE 3/5/ Proposed 2-Yea	91
Proposed 241ea	<u>r sugger</u> increase salary of Director/possible Ph.D. position
/25	- increase Secretary to full time
100	- continue Computer Technician services
Travel	- increase travel -
	- addition of 5 Vo-Tech centers to the project
Operations	- communications - telephone, FAX
	- copying - mailings to Task Force
	- printing - update brochures and yearly status report based on recommendations
	- capital outlay - desks, chairs, file cabinets, etc.
Note: Com	puter provided 1990-91 via Northwest Area Foundation
TRACKS Project	
	 design and implementation of a comprehensive data base K-postsecondary
	- development of tracking and reporting mechanism to provide a
	statistical profile of the American Indian student
	- formation of local, reservation, urban, and campus follow-up
	committees to identify transfer and drop-out issues, using
	existing mechanisms and organizations
	- publication of a state report on status and recommendations
<u>Montana Univer</u>	sity System - Minority Education Attainment Campus Plans
	- The Minority Achievement policy adopted by the Board of
	Regents directs the individual units to have plans ready
tistes with m	for implementation in September of 1992.
LIAISON WITH I	<u>ribal Governments and Tribal Colleges</u> - All tribal colleges are at present either fully accredited or
	candidates for accreditation by Northwest.
	- We are working with the 7 tribal colleges on core curriculum
	ensuring that maximum transfer of tribal college courses is
	easily achieved.
We found out:	- January 1990 count at OPI-
	- 13,611 AI students
	- 9.2% of total students
	- 1.9% of teachers AI
	- 1.7% of administrators AI
	- <u>Montana University System</u> -
	- " <u>estimate</u> " of IPEDS Fall 1990 Enrollment Summary
	AI Students by Racial/Ethnic Status
	Big 6 803
	CC's 67
	TC's 1,689
	Private Schools 89 Vo-Techs87
	Vo-Techs $_{2,735}$ of 39,823 students = 7%
	(includes part- and full-time, undergrad and grad students)
	- According to 1989 EEO-6 reports -
	- 41 of the employees at the Big 6 were AI or 1% of the total
	- only 12 of that number were full-time faculty
	- BIA Higher Education program (FY90) was unable to fund 701
	eligible Montana AI students who applied because of lack of funds.
	- Tribal colleges served 318 non-Indian or non-enrolled Indian
	students this fall.

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Exhibit # 14 3/5/91 HB 277

The USDA/ARS Rangeland Insect Laboratory (RIL) is the largest concentration of grasshopper expertise in North America. We have five permanent and two temporary scientists working full-time on biology and control of grasshoppers. Our facilities are on the MSU campus, and all of our scientists are adjunct professors in the Entomology Research Laboratory (Department of Entomology). The scientists from the two units have worked closely on collaborative research and teaching for many years. It is a dynamic and healthy relationship.

The federal government supports the RIL for research on rangeland but not on cropland. Cropland is a markedly different ecosystem than rangeland. This means that not all techniques that work in managing grasshoppers on the range will work in crops and vice versa. We have demonstrated that certain management tactics on range - for example, timing and extent of range defoliation by grazing livestock - can have a marked influence on health and well-being of rangeland grasshoppers and thereby affect movement to crops. Likewise we have observed various cultural practices on cropland - for example, poor weed control in no-till grain stubble - that enhance grasshopper problems on both crops and range. Because crops are temporary, building up populations of parasites and predators in crops will not work as well as on the range. Because field margins - i.e., fences, ditches, gulleys, rangeland, etc. - tend to be permanent, augmentation or conservation of natural enemies can be encouraged in such areas. Research by the RIL has established that most of the pestiferous cropland and rangeland grasshopper species also thrive in CRP areas. CRP represents a unique problem in that initial vegetative cover most closely resembles poorly managed cropland while the permanence is similar to range.

In my opinion, Montana Agriculture needs a scientist whose primary responsibility is to concentrate on grasshopper problems in crops and across rangecrop-noncrop interfaces, and to develop and coordinate a system to integrate available and future suppression tactics in a manner that is effective, self-sustainable, and environmentally acceptable. There have been several recent advances in research on biorational management of rangeland grasshoppers. These include registration of a protozoan pathogen, Nosema locustae, successful safety tests and promising field tests of two new entomopoxviruses, development of new bait formulations that can selectively deliver pathogens or pesticides to target grasshopper species, chemical markers that allow study of grasshopper movements like across crop-noncrop interfaces, and positive biochemical means of diagnosing pathogen infections. Recent successes in assembly, integration, and dissemination of information on rangeland grasshoppers include two important decision support packages. You have in front of you examples of each. These are a grasshopper hazard map generated by using GIS techniques, and reference to a computer-based expert system entitled "HOPPER", that assists in selection of appropriate control tactics (including the option of no control). All of these advancements could potentially be developed by a new scientist to provide utility in the area of crop protection. I would welcome an opportunity for the RIL to work cooperatively with such a scientist.

Exhibit # 14 3/5/91 HB 277

4

HOUSE BILL #277

CROPLAND GRASSHOPPER INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT

Outline of presentation

- 1.0. Formal introduction for record (Dunkel) 0.5 min
- 2.0. Rationale of bill (see "Background Material") (Dunkel) 1.5 min
- 3.0. What will the bill fund? (Dunkel) 0.5 min
- 4.0. Plan of work (particularly address the role of Extension after this Biennium) (Dunkel) 0.5 min
- 5.0. Why does this plan of work have a special possibility of succeeding?(Onsager) 1.0 min
- 6.0. Some applicable results from rangeland studies (Onsager) 1.0 min
- 7.0. Questions (Dunkel and Onsager)

Handouts to committee:

- House Bill #277 Cropland Grasshopper Management Background
- **1990 Grasshopper hazard map, designed to predict area of highest rangeland** grasshopper populations in 1990, based on 1989 survey data.
- Users manual of Hopper, a computer expert system designed to aid in decision making in rangeland grasshopper management
- Entomology Research Laboratory brochure, listing faculty involved in rangeland program

Exhibit # 14 3/5/91 HB 277

1

HOUSE BILL #277

CROPLAND GRASSHOPPER INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT

Background Information

1. Cyclical Nature of Grasshoppers in Montana:

It has been estimated that grasshoppers consume an average of 21-23% of harvestable range forage EACH YEAR. While regional outbreaks occur only cyclically at about 8- to 10-year intervals, localized severe infestations and potential for invasion of cultivated crops occur every year.

2. Additive Effect Biocontrol Agents:

Numerous natural organisms, including specialized parasites and pathogens (i.e., fungi, viruses, protozoa) of grasshoppers and general predators of insects, including (spiders, birds, small mammals, and other insects), depend upon 40-odd grasshopper species for food, and thereby contribute additively to maintenance of complex grasshopper populations of low to moderate densities. Unfortunately, chemical insecticides used against high grasshopper densities tend to destroy intricate food webs and allow rapid resurgence of a few resilient grasshopper species.

3. <u>Opportunities for Integrated Management of Grasshoppers in Montana</u> <u>Cropland:</u>

Integrated pest management is an ecological approach to pest control that provides the desired benefit, minimizes environmental insult, and emphasizes use of a variety of suppression tactics, many of which are non-catastrophic. Candidate technologies for degrading grasshopper habitat in or near Montana crops include development of trap cropping, tillage systems, variety selection, field border treatment, selective bait treatment, pathogen introduction, parasite or predator conservation, and associated decision support systems.

4. <u>Recommendations of the 1989 EIS (Environmental Impact Statement):</u>

In its 1989 Environmental Impact Statement, the Montana Department of Agriculture concluded that producers realize few economic benefits from the state's emergency grasshopper control program and that there are potential negative environmental impacts associated with extensive insecticide use. Of the eight possible future actions considered, the department decided to recommend 1) that the state eliminate the emergency grasshopper control program and 2) that the state support research into long-term, low-impact grasshopper control options, especially biological and cultural controls.

5. <u>Role of CRP Acres in Cropland Grasshopper Management:</u>

Vast acreages of highly erodible cropland in Montana have been set aside as Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) areas and seeded with forage plants. If grasshoppers are controlled before their numbers build-up in these ungrazed CRP areas early in the season, then one could reduce the damage that occurs to crops could be reduced when grasshoppers move into nearby fields late in the summer.

Florence V. Dunkel
 Head and Associate Professor
 Entomology Research Laboratory
 Montana State University

Jerry Onsager Research Director USDA-ARS Rangeland Insect Laboratory Adjunct Professor Entomology Research Laboratory Montana State University

2

Exhibit # 14 3/5/91 HB 277

COLLEGE SAVINGS BONDS March 5, 1991 Appropriations

Jack Noble Deputy Commissioner for Management and Fiscal Affairs

Three Basic Questions:

- What are college savings bonds?
- Why should the Legislature consider using CSB's as debt instruments in a bonded LRBP program?
- How could the college savings bonds concept best be incorporated into the LRBP bill?

Premise Used:

- A. College Savings Bonds should not be considered as an end product to a LRBP bill.
 - 1) The demonstrated need for the facilities is paramount in the decision.
 - 2) The methods of long-term financing should be selected that are the most cost efficient to the state.
 - 3) LRBP language regarding college savings bonds should be permissive not mandatory.

It is the opinion of the Board of Regents that the following three major objectives are extremely important to our state's higher education system.

- 1) A broadbased effort that will increase the general public's awareness of the difficulty that future generations will face in meeting the cost of tuition in post-secondary education.
- 2) A Montana sponsored program that will provide our citizens with an investment opportunity to accumulate college savings and invest in the future of Montana's post-secondary education system.
- 3) A college savings bond program that will complement the first two objectives and provide the needed money using one of the most cost efficient means of obtaining capital in the financial markets today to provide the means to construct needed higher education facilities.

I would like to clarify some confusion regarding the difference between a "Guaranteed Tuition or Tuition Prepayment plan" and a College Savings Bond plan.

Under the guaranteed tuition trust approach, the state creates a new agency or separate administering authority to encourage parents, through various incentives, to begin to invest specifically for college costs. The agency accepts funds from the public and invests the funds on behalf of the parents. In addition, the trust approach <u>guarantees</u> the investment will cover tuition at public institutions at some future date. The guarantee aspect is a critical feature. While the guaranteed tuition approach may meet its primary objective of encouraging parents to save for higher education costs, several disadvantages or obstacles remain.

- 1) State assumes risk that tuition costs may increase faster than investment earnings with the state or the college having to furnish or subsidize the difference.
- 2) Requires substantial administrative cost to the state.
- 3) Creates a separate Board that will want to influence tuition-setting practices to stay within projected investment yields.
- 4) Potential student admission conflicts may arise between being financially prepared versus academically prepared to meet admission criteria or to gaining access to limited enrollment programs.
- 5) Limited choice of institutions. Michigan's plan, for instance, is limited to the state publicly-supported schools.
- 6) Lack of portability between public/private schools or in-state versus out-of-state institutions.
- 7) Consumer risk is greater because of the single purpose nature of the investment and refunds are limited or conditioned.
- 8) Seems to underestimate the mobility of the investing parent.

The Regents have considered and rejected the Guaranteed Tuition approach but have enthusiastically endorsed the College Savings Bond approach. Exhibit I highlights the key advantages of a college savings bond plan.

A College Savings Bond plan proposes selling long-established debt vehicles, -- zero coupon bonds and Capital Appreciation Bonds to parents and grandparents seeking an investment approach for college savings. A zero coupon bond -- similar to a U.S. Savings Bond, is bought at deep discount and all of the interest and principle is accumulated until the time a bond matures. For instance, a \$5,000 zero coupon bond bearing 7.5% interest with an 18 year maturity could be purchased for \$1,312.50. The bond holder would be paid \$5,000 tax free at maturity. Since the bond is tax free at both the federal level and the state level, the investor would have to buy a taxable bond yielding 9.61% to obtain an equivalent yield (see attached).

The state, on the other hand, only incurs an interest cost of 7.5% if the bonds are marketed in Montana. So the cost to the state is lower or just as low as other means of financing.

There has been questions raised as to whether "zero coupon bonds" or college savings bonds are good investments for the average Montanan. A state issued general obligation zero coupon bond is just as sound as any other state issued conventional bond. Instead of paying interest annually, a zero coupon bond (or C.A.B.) pays all the interest at maturity. That is what makes them so popular as a college savings or retirement investment instrument. The investor does not have to ride the ups and downs of the equity markets or the money markets and reinvest interest or dividends every year. Your rate of return is locked in at the time of purchase. There is a great demand for Montana to join the majority of the other states and provide an opportunity for our residents to invest in a college savings bond.

> Exhibit # 15 3/5/91 HB 775

I provided conservative estimates of the annual cost of attending the Montana University System through the year 2012 (Exhibit II). The projected cost of four years of education for children with current ages of 1 year through age 15 is provided in Exhibit III. Exhibit IV shows how a zero coupon bond purchased with a single outlay compares to a monthly savings program that would yield an equivalent amount over the same period of time.

It would appear that the CSB approach would fit the current financial situation of Montana. You are faced with a demonstrated need for various types of facilities but you are also faced with very limited financial resources for the coming biennium.

The state's general obligation debt schedule drops off dramatically in FY 97 and is virtually paid off in FY 98. Few, if any states enjoy that opportunity (see schedule).

Since zero coupon bonds require no interest or principal payments until maturity, the state can defer a major portion of its obligation until the current general fund debt is paid off.

Last year, the investment firm of D.A. Davidson was asked to provide the Regents with an estimate of bond proceeds using the following three scenarios:

- 1) Future commitment of 40% of current G.O. debt of \$11,057,000;
- 2) Future commitment of 50% of current G.O. debt of \$11,057,000;
- 3) Future commitment of 60% of current G.O. debt of \$11,057,000.

The estimates provided by D.A. Davidson revealed the following amounts:

	<u>A) 40%</u>	<u>B) 50%</u>	<u>C) 60%</u>
Total Bond Proceeds	<u>\$31,050,000</u>	\$39,335,000	<u>\$47,680,000</u>
Net (available for construction)	<u>\$27,274,000</u>	\$34,562,300	<u>\$41,903,400</u>
Annual Debt Service	<u>\$ 4,420,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,520,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,630,000</u>

In summary, providing the flexibility in an LRBP bill to market college savings bonds offers real potential to begin construction of needed facilities in a cost efficient manner and also initiates a public awareness program regarding the need for parents to plan ahead and begin a savings program for their children's college education.

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Exhibit # 15 3/5/91 HB 775

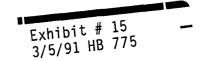


EXHIBIT I

STATE OF MONTANA COLLEGE SAVINGS BOND PROGRAM

Key Advantages

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- Provides needed funds for construction of State facilities with no increase in the current level of taxation or debt service.
- Utilizes one of the most efficient means of financing capital improvements estimated net effective borrowing rate of less than 7.50% at current market levels.
- Provides a conservative savings vehicle for Montanans wishing to save for their children's college education.
- There is no unidentified financial risk to the State with a College Savings Bond Program as is assumed by the State with a Guaranteed Tuition Program.
- No additional State staffing requirements or administrative costs.
 Again, with a Guaranteed Tuition Program additional staffing would be required resulting in substantial administrative costs.
- Virtually all College Savings Bonds could be sold to Montanans.
- Broadbased marketing and promotion of the bonds helps achieve public awareness of the future problem of meeting college costs.
- The savings device is flexible and totally portable with regard to public/private schools or in-state and out-of-state institutions.
- The tax exempt status of zero coupon type bonds is currently in existence.
- The investment vehicle is not single purpose in nature and the process upon maturity can be redirected if circumstances have changed.

Exhibit # 15 3/5/91 HB 775

EXHIBIT II

Projected Annual Cost of Attending a Unit of the Montana University System 1987-2011¹

Veen			Required Tuition, Room and Board <u>Total Cost</u> ²
<u>Year</u>			
0	-	1985-1990	\$ 4,152
1		1990-1991	4,411
2		1991-1992	4,676
3		1992-1993	4,957
4		1993-1994	5,254
5	-	1994-1995	5,570
6		1995-1996	5,903
7		1995-1997	6,258
8		1997-1998	6,633
9		1998-1999	7,031
10	-	1993-2000	7,451
11		2003-2001	7,900
12		2001-2002	3,374
13		2002-2003	3,877
14		2003-2004	9,410
	-	2004-2005	9,974
16		2005-2006	10,572
17		2005-2007	11,207
18		2007-2008	11,880
19		2003-2009	12,592
20	-	2009-2010	13,348
21		2013-2011	14,149
22	-	2011-2012	14,998

 $^{\rm 1}$ All Costs Projected at 6% Average Inflation.

² Excludes Bcoks, Supplies and Other Incidentals.

EXHIBIT III

Projected Cost of Four Years of College Montana University System Relative to a Child's Current Age

Child's <u>Current Age</u>	Starting <u>Year</u>	Four-Year <u>Total</u>
1	2007	\$51,969
3	2005	\$46,251
5	2003	\$41,163
7	2001	\$36,635
9	1999	\$32,602
11	1997	\$29,015
13	1995	\$25,825
15	1993	\$22,985

Over the 20 year time framework, the costs appear staggering -- even unrealistic. One's first reaction is that something will change to reduce the cost estimates. While this may turn out to be true, those familiar with college costs and the particular needs of the Montana higher education system would, in my opinion, be hard pressed to enumerate conditions that would lessen the cost projections. Consider the recent actions on differential tuitions for law, pharmacy, physical therapy and architecture. The cost for some of those programs have already shifted the mandatory fees to the projected mid 1990's cost range.

Exhibit # 15 3/5/91 HB 775

Exhibit # 15 3/5/91 HB 775

KXHIBIT IV

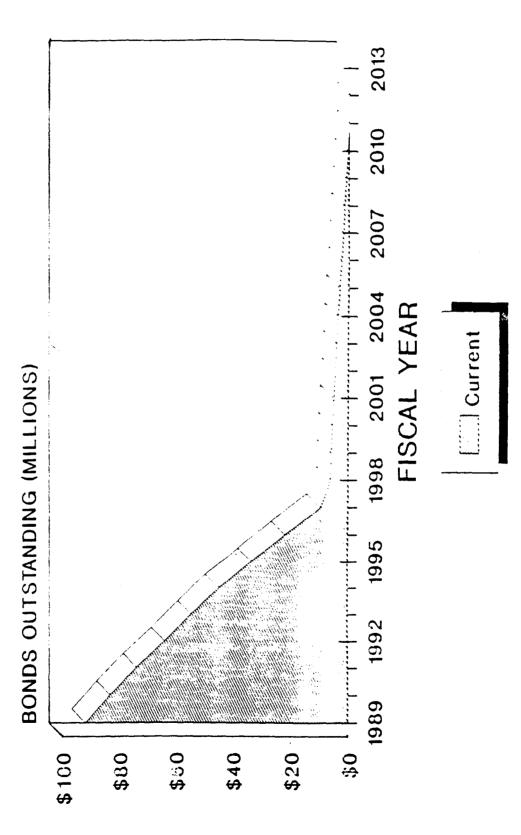
Estimated Investment Required To Meet Projected College Cost Montana University System

Child': Curren Age		Cost of Zero Cou <u>(7% Y</u>	pon Bond	Number of \$5,000 Units <u>Required</u>	Total Cost of Single <u>Cash Outlay</u>	Monthly Savings Req. @ 7% to Yield Total ¹
1	\$51,969	\$1,582	17 yrs.	10.394	\$16,443	\$133.21
5	\$41,163	\$2,075	13 yrs.	8.233	\$17,083	\$162.49
9	\$32,602	\$2,720	9 yrs.	6.52	\$17,734	\$217.55

¹ Assumes Tax Exempt Yields on Monthly Investment.

It is obvious why there is a sudden national interest in college savings programs. The required monthly investment increases very rapidly as the child approaches matriculation. Public awareness appears to be the necessary first step in any approach that is to succeed. It would seem that there would be a natural marketing target for grandparents. Zero coupon bonds could be a valuable investment device in estate planning.

STATE OF MONTANA CURRENT DEBT REPAYMENT



WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A ZERO COUPON BOND AND A CAPITAL APPRECIATION BOND?

Exhibit # 15 3/5/91 HB 775

ZERO COUPON BOND

Bond is sold at deep discount and the interest payments accrete to the maturity value (\$5,000 = Par).

Example: \$5,000 zero coupon bond @ 7.5% (18 year maturity) would sell for \$1,312. The state would pay the bond holder \$5,000 at maturity (total cost to the state \$5,000).

Par value would be stated at <u>\$5,000</u> (maturity value)

<u>Year 1</u>

18 year maturity

<u>\$1,312</u> - interest would accumulate to \$5,000 Par

CAPITAL APPRECIATION BOND (CAB)

Bond is sold at face value (\$1,312 = Par) and the bond provides that all interest will accumulate and be paid upon maturity in 18 years.

Example:

Year 1

18 year maturity

 $\frac{$1,312}{(cost to the state $5,000)}$ Par Value-interest would accumulate for 18 years to \$5,000

Note - The cost to the state is the <u>same</u> even though the stated par values are different.

Another way of explaining it would be to say that it would take a \$5,000 par value zero coupon to build a \$1,312 building. The interest and principal payments will total \$5,000 over 18 years.

-or-

You could sell a \$1,312 capital appreciation bond at par value (\$1,312) and pay 7.5% interest for 18 years with all the interest paid at maturity. It would cost the state \$5,000 over the 18 years.



Exhibit # 15 3/5/91 HB 775

APPENDIX 4 MONTANA TAX EQUIVALENT YIELD TABLE INDIVIDUAL INCOME BRACKETS - JOINT RETURN

TAXABLE INCOME-JOINT RETURN	\$11,000 TO \$13,700	\$13,700 TO \$19,200	\$19,200 TO \$27,500	\$27,500 TO \$29,750	\$29,750 TO \$8,100	\$48,100 TO \$71,900	\$71.900 TO \$171.090	\$171.090 TO ABOVE
AMOUNT OF FEDERAL TAX	\$1,530 TO \$1,935	\$1,935 TO \$2,760	\$2,760 TO \$4,005	\$4,005 TO \$4,570	\$4,570 TO \$9,925	\$9.925 TO \$18.255	\$18.255 TO \$55.810	\$55.810 TO ABOVE
FEDERAL TAX RATE (%)	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	28.00%	28.00%	33.00%	28.002
MONTANA TAX RATE (%)	7.70%	8.80%	9.90%	11.00%	11.00%	11.55%	11.55%	11.53
TAX FREE YIELD								<u> </u>
5.00%	5.88% 6 .28%	5.88% 6.36%	5.88% 6.40%	5.88% 6 .47%	6.94% 7.53%	6.94% 7.60%	7 46% 8.1 2%	6 24 7.60%
5.50%	6.47% 6.91%	6.47% 7.00%	6.47% 7.04%	6.47% 7.12%	7.64% 8.28%	7.64% 8.36%	8.21% 8.93%	- <u>-</u> 8.36×
6.00%	7.06% 7.53%	7.06% 7.64%	7.06% 7.68%	7.06% 7.76%	8.33% 9.04%	8.33% 9 .1 2%	5.96∞ 9.74%	8-13 9-12ª
6.50%	7.65% 8.16%	7.65% 8.27%	7.65% 8.33%	7.65% 8.41%	9.03% 9.79%	9.03% 9.88%	9.70% 10.55%	9 13 9 889
7.00%	8.24%	8.24%	8.24%	8.24%	9.72%	9.72%	10.45%	 ;
7.50%	8.79% 8.82%	8.91% 8.82%	8.97% 8.82%	9.06% 8.82%	1 0.54% 10.42%	1 0.64% 10.42%	11.36% 11.19%	10.64ª 10.42
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Corporate Office:Davidson BuildingBox 5015Great Fails, Montana 59403(406) 727-42001-800-332-8916Branch Offices:Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Great Fails, Havre, Helena, Kalispell and Missoula, MontanaCoeur playereLewiston, IdahoPacific Stock Exchange Specialists, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calibria

FLATHEAD BASIN COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR CAPITOL STATION HELENA, MONTANA 59620 (406) 444-3111

16

247<u>3/5/91</u> 8 843

> 723 FIFTH AVENUE EAST KALISPELL, MONTANA 59901 (406) 752-0081

March 5, 1991

The Honorable Francis Bardanouve Chairman Appropriations Committee House of Representatives State Capitol Helena, Montana 59620

Contraction and the second

Dear Representative Bardanouve:

The Flathead Basin Commission, a 21-member non-regulatory organization headquartered in Kalispell, would like to go on record in support of HB 843.

The Basin Commission was established in 1983 to preserve, protect and promote water quality in Flathead Lake and the entire Flathead River basin. The Commission was created through a recognition that the economic base and the quality of life which makes the Flathead so special is dependent on water quality.

One of the Commission's legislatively required mandates is the monitoring of Flathead basin waters, and the Flathead Lake Biological Station is an essential part our water quality monitoring program. The biological station performs much of our monitoring field work, and the research of the biological station and its commitment to water quality make its operation an integral component of the Flathead community's future.

In addition, the biological station has gained an international recognition for its innovative research of freshwater ecology. A leader in scientific field-oriented ecological disciplines, the biological station has attracted researchers from all over the globe to live and study in the beautiful Flathead. The past decade for the biological station has been one of growth, of prestigious research accomplishments, and of valuable service to the people and environment of the Flathead.

As we enter the 1990s, Yellow Bay is at a crossroads. By approving the appropriation sought by Representative Lee and other members of the Flathead legislative delegation, you will allow the biological station to progress through the decade and continue its essential level of service. An enhanced support staff, capital construction at the facility, additional Yellow Bay campus educational programs and equipment needs are all critical elements necessary for the biological station to maintain its international reputation and continue its commitment to the Flathead Valley and people of Montana.

Ex. 16 3/5/91 HB 843

(12)

On behalf of the Flathead Basin Commission, I'd like to thank you for your consideration of HB 843 and recommend this legislation pass the legislature.

Sincerely,

Jerry Sovenson

JERRY SORENSEN Chairman Flathead Basin Commission

Exhibits 17 and 18 are informational pamphlets about University of Montana's biological station at Yellow Bay. The originals are stored at the Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts, Helena, MT 59601. (Phone 406-444-4775)

GOAL STATEMENT

The Biological Station can lead the Montana University system toward international recognition for seminal work in an emerging new arena that I call ecotechnology, which is the application of state-of-the-art technology to quantify ecological processes for the purpose of allowing man to live in harmony with his environment. Such vision and creativity in the ecological sciences can contribute in a very large way toward revitalization of Montana's economy in the form of R&D income and new research jobs; and, it can be done with little or no impact on the pristine attributes that make Montana so valuable. Data and interpretations from such an initiative will have global impact in terms of environmental policy and human values.

WHAT DOES THE STATION NEED?

I propose 7 specific actions that will approach these goals with the least fiscal impact on an already stressed University budget.

- 1. Provide four (4) State-supported faculty positions at the Station.
- 2. Provide new administrative structure at the Station.
- 3. Integrate the Station curriculum with appropriate campus programs and expand the continuing education function.
- 4. Allow research grants and contracts to be charged an off-campus indirect cost rate.
- 5. Consolidate Station lands.
- 6. Provide capital costs for key maintenance projects and equipment needs.
- 7. Operate the Station under a separate institution status.

WHAT WILL THIS NEW PLAN COST?

A 150% increase in the Station's current base budget (i.e. State or "hard" money) is needed to allow hiring of the faculty and staff positions recommended above. An annual O&M budget (Table 2) is estimated on the basis of these new hires and the Station being operated near the full capability of its current facilities. Capital repairs and equipment will be prorated at \$15,000 per year over 5 years.

The proposed lands consolidation plan and all auxiliary functions, including extension and continuing education workshops and courses, should be self-supporting. Regular course work (e.g. summer and other courses listed in the UM catalog) can be expected to return about half of their cost in the form of tuition, if enrollment is at the capacity of 60 students.

The bottom line is a State-supported O&M budget of \$601,279 per year (1991 dollars), which is about 1.4% of The University of Montana's current annual operating budget.

Ex. 19 315/91 HB 843

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AT THE FLATHEAD LAKE BIOLOGICAL STATION

1980 - 1990

by

Jack A. Stanford Bierman Professor and Director Flathead Lake Biological Station University of Montana

26 November 1990

I was hired as Director of the Flathead Lake Biological Station in February, 1980. At that time the primary program at the Biological Station was the annual academic program offered every summer for 8 weeks. My marching orders then from CAS Dean Solberg were to continue to offer a solid summer program and to develop a research program that would be recognized on a national level.

I was fortunate in that former Station Director Tibbs had been successful in landing a grant from the Fleischmann Foundation to build a new research lab. I was handed the grant and told to build the lab (I did play a role in getting the grant, but I did so as a UM affiliated researcher from North Texas State University, where I was an Associate Professor). The result was the Freshwater Research Laboratory, which is the focal point of the research program that exists today.

Several other objectives I set during my first year as Director were also met over the years. One was to assume control of the physical plant budget and personnel at the Biological Station, because I felt that aspect of the operation was critical to the academic and research functions. After a 2-year struggle, I was able to document mismanagement by the campus physical plant people and Main Hall gave me supervision of the O&M line that was allocated to the Biological Station. Considerable improvements to our facilities have eventuated without a significant increase in budget (Figure 1). The most notable achievement was the revamping of the sewage treatment plant operation to meet permit limits on the effluent discharged into Flathead Lake (prior to my direction the plant was in continual violation of State law). The plant now produces effluents that are routinely 2 orders of magnitude less than the permit limits. Other objectives included 1) construction of winterized housing for students and visitors, 2) construction of a new commissary and 3) acquisition of a new research vessel. All of these objectives were met (i.e. G. W. Prescott Center, Jessie B) during a decade of fiscal retrenchment at UM.

EX. 19 3/5/91 HB 843

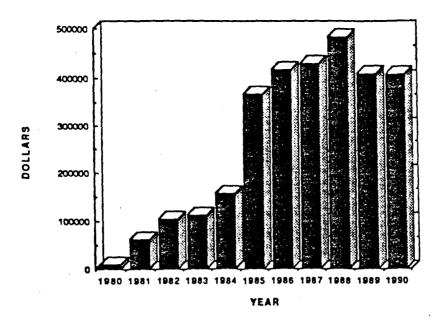


Figure 2. Extramural research dollars generated at the Biological Station during the decade of the 80s.

The academic program suffered like other major field stations in the early- to mid-80s from a decline in student interest in field programs. Our enrollment was not as dynamic as some (Figure 3) and remained fairly stable around 42. However, at the urging of CAS Dean Flightner in 1988, I began to work on improving enrollment in the summer program with a goal of 60 in mind. Sixty students is the absolute maximum that our typical program of 6 courses and existing facilities can handle. I traveled to other institutions advertising the program and streamlined the application process. As a result, we had more applications than we could accommodate in 1990. Unfortunately, CAS also cut our offerings from 6 classes to 4 in order to help meet a budget crunch on campus, which seriously undermined my effort and caused us to limit enrollment to 40 students. The future of the summer program is presently in doubt because of this erosion of support on campus. I might add that the summer program is funded by Continuing Education, but has never been self-supporting as are most extension and other courses normally offered by Continuing Education. Indeed, the typical student at our station pays only about half his/her cost in the form of tuition and fees, which is typical of other stations and of mainstream university programs in general.

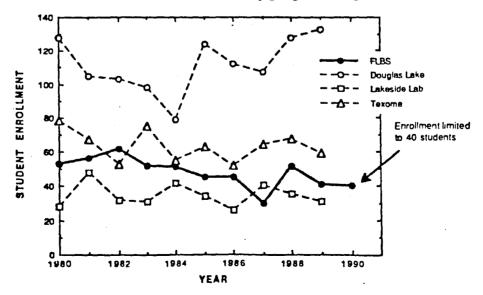


Figure 3. Enrollments at the Flathead Lake Biological Station compared to similar field stations during the decade of the 80s.

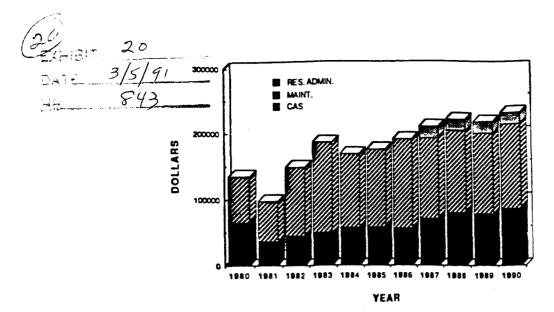


Figure 1. Annual expenditures of hard dollars by the University at the Biological Station during the decade of the 80s. Solid bars show the administrative budgets (excluding the summer session which is funded by Continuing Education). Hatched bars show the maintenance budgets and the stippled bars show additional salary covered by Research Administration (see text).

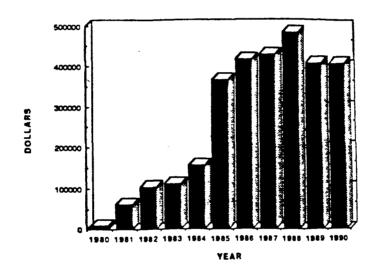


Figure 2. Extramural research dollars generated at the Biological Station during the decade of the 80s.

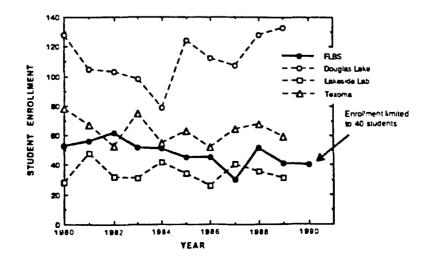
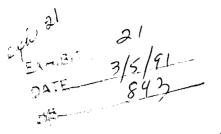


Figure 3. Enrollments at the Flathead Lake Biological Station compared to similar field stations during the decade of the 80s.



House Appropriations

In Favor of HB 843, March 5, 1990

I am Dr. Jack A. Stanford, Bierman Professor and Director of the Flathead Lake Biological Station, University of Montana, Polson, MT 59860 (406-982-3301).

Note in the attached brochure that the mission of the Station encompasses the following objectives:

-to conduct and publish basic research in ecology with an emphasis on limnology (freshwater ecology) of the Flathead River-Lake ecosystem

-to maintain long-term ecological data bases for use by the research and academic programs as well as the scientific community in general

-to provide quality college courses in field-oriented ecological disciplines

-to train graduate students for professions in ecology

-to train agency professionals in new techniques and applications in ecology through offering of short courses and other outreach programs

-to provide ecological information to the community through lectures and colloquia on ecological issues, lay reports, ecological data bases and tours of Biological Station facilities and projects.

The Station has earned the respect and support of the University and the public by virtue of the critical importance our research, teaching and community service has played in protecting and enhancing the value of life and environment in the Flathead in particular and Montana in general.

The attached figures show that the Station's current operational budget is only \$273,000/yr and has increased no more than 5% per annum over the last decade. Yet, in the last fiscal year alone, Station scientists won research grants valued at nearly one million dollars. Indeed, during 1984 - 1990, the Station pumped over \$6 million into Lake and Flathead Counties, including construction of new labs, housing and commissary facilities at Yellow Bay at almost no cost to the State. At the same time student enrollment in the Station's nationally famous summer academic program has stayed constant at about 50 students per year.

This intense activity during the decade of the 80s has allowed an internationally recognized program in ecological research and academics to be established at the Station. Owing to the unique setting on the shores of Flathead Lake, the prospect for developing an ecological "Los Alomos" is very good.

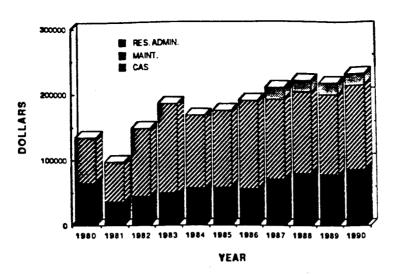
Indeed, the Station's development for the decade of 1990s has been carefully planned (planning document provided to the committee secretary) and can lead the Montana University system toward international recognition for seminal work in an emerging new arena called ecotechnology, which is the application of state-of-the-art technology to quantify ecological processes for the purpose of allowing man to live in harmony with his environment. Such vision and creativity in the ecological sciences can contribute in a very large way toward revitalization of Montana's economy in the form of R&D income and new research jobs; and, it can be done with little or no impact on the pristine attributes that make Montana so valuable. Data and interpretations from such an initiative will have global impact in terms of environmental policy and human values.

5×.21 3/5-/91 HB 843

To accomplish this goal, the Station must employ 4 scientists and provide associated O&M to fulfill the excellent facilities that have been built during the last decade. Funds requested in HB 843 amount to only about 0.7% of The University of Montana's current annual operating budget. Yet, the Station is a Center of Excellence and one of the most visible and productive programs in the University system.

Please understand that we cannot reach the full potential of the Station, either in terms of grant money brought in or recognition for Montana, without additional State support requested. We have existed on status quo funding for a decade and if that is to continue we have no choice but to gradually retrench the program, leaving these new facilities empty, the equipment unused.

If you legislators will support the Station with an adequate professional staff and necessary infrastructure, you can expect a return on our investment of over a million dollars per year, minimum. Montana cannot afford to say no to that kind of cost:benefit economics, not to mention the collateral benefits of such a highly visible program.



Ex. 21

3/5/91

HB 843

Figure 1. Annual expenditures of hard dollars by the University at the Biological Station during the decade of the 80s. Solid bars show the administrative budgets (excluding the summer session which is funded by Continuing Education). Hatched bars show the maintenance budgets and the stippled bars show additional salary covered by Research Administration (see text).

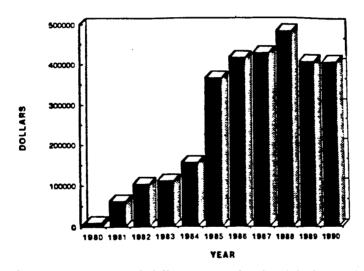


Figure 2. Extramural research dollars generated at the Biological Station during the decade of the 80s.

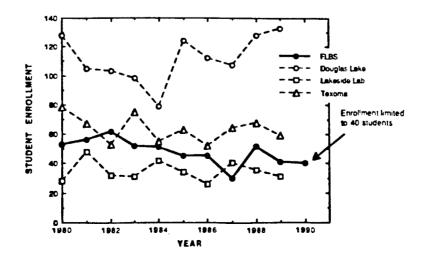


Figure 3. Enrollments at the Flathead Lake Biological Station compared to similar field stations during the decade of the 80s.

House

Appropriations

A NEW OPERATIONS PLAN FOR THE FLATHEAD LAKE BIOLOGICAL STATION

Ex. 21 3/5/91 HB 843

The University of Montana

14 January 1991

by

Jack A. Stanford Bierman Professor and Director

INTRODUCTION

From its inception in 1899 until 1980, the primary function of the Biological Station was to conduct a summer academic session in field ecology. During the decade of the 1980s, development of a year-round research program in limnology (aquatic ecology) was emphasized in addition to continuing a high quality summer program. Considerable new activity occurred at the Flathead Lake campus as the research program expanded successfully.

New facilities, including the Freshwater Research Lab and the Prescott Center (housing and commissary complex) were built. State-of-the-art research equipment was purchased with major grants from the National Science Foundation and other sources (see Appendix 1 -Facilities and Equipment). A substantial private gift established the first permanent, tenured professorship at the Station. Numbers of affiliated faculty from out-of-state institutions increased (see Appendix 2 - Personnel) as outside interest in teaching and research expanded. Research funding increased from near zero to over \$400,000 per year (see Appendix 3 -Summary of Activities, 1980 - 1990); and, 85 journal papers, books and symposia proceedings brought international recognition in ecology; limnological work by the permanent staff at the Station was especially significant (e.g. the discovery of complex groundwater food webs within unconfined aquifers of gravel bed rivers; the discovery that structure and function of food webs **Flathead Lakers, Inc.** 5/5/21 - A Non-Profit Corporation of Flathead Lake Residents -8/93 P.O. Box 290 -:- Polson, Montana 59860 HB

Mr. Francis Bardanouve, Chairman House Committee on Appropriations State of Montana Helena, Montana

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

The following comments are made in support of HB 843 on behalf of the Flathead Lakers. The Flathead Lakers is a non-profit Montana corporation that was granted corporate status in 1958. Over the past ten years, its membership list has been maintained at approximately 1000 individuals, 80% of whom who own property on or close to the lake. Over these past three decades the Lakers have maintained a consistent policy of involvement in and support of activities to protect and enchance the water quality of Flathead Lake.

We in Montana are fortunate that the University of Montana has seen fit to operate the Biological Station at Yellow Bay on Flathead Lake since the early part of this century. A unique slate of upper level undergraduate courses, taught by distinguished visiting professors and faculty affiliates, has been offered in annual summer sessions that attract students nationwide, as well as from foreign countries. Of equal importance, research by scientists at the Station has had a major impact in conserving or improving the quality of water in Flathead Lake and other Montana lakes and streams. This unique facilty has had a long tradition in freshwater research and, over the past decade, the role of the Station has expanded as private foundations and other extramural grants have helped to fund the development of their internationally recognized research program.

Residents in the valley have long depended on the Flathead Lake Biological Station at Yellow Bay for expertise on lake-related matters. Before we can address water quality problems, we must determine what we know and what our problems are. A broad, impartial base of information, developed over time, continually updated and expanded, is necessary to understand complex water questions, to choose intelligent and effective ways to respond and to keep pace with new developments. For people to respond and change, educational programs must begin with basic facts, progressing thru the complexities of water issues and arriving at alternatives and solutions. The comprehensive studies produced by the station staff have led to increasing scientific and public insight into the nature and extend of water quality problems.

That is why the Lakers have consistently suported the ongoing research on Flathead Lake by the University of Montana Flathead Lake Biological Station for over 25 years.

At this period of time, it seems reasonable, even critical, to foster continued development of the Biological Station's research, academic and public service functions. However, as one examines the budget problems of the University, it is apparent that the Biological Station cannot grow, or even maintain its present program level, without a stable base of revenue.

The requested funding will help to provide for a lasting program of research on the lakes and rivers of the Flathead Basin and all of Montana. In these unsettled times for government support of research and education, the need for independence and continuity of research is clear. With stable financial support, researchers at the Station can continue to draw upon the work and insights of those who preceded them as well as to strike out on new, exciting paths. The results can be priceless.

Dich Ublem Dick Wollin, President

Dedicated to the Protection of Beautiful Flathead Lake!

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2) A The Big Sky Country

Testimony for HB 843

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee:

8.4.3

For the record, my name is William Boharski, House District 4, Kalispell, Lakeside, and Somers.

Very rarely do I come before this committee asking for money.

However, I would like to offer my strong support for HB 843 because I believe the Flathead Lake Biological Station is an invaluable asset not only to the entire Flathead Basin, but to all the watersheds of Montana.

Since its creation nearly 100 years ago, and especially since Dr. Stanford's arrival in the early 1980s, the biological station has shown its ability to help address water quality issues and its potential to become a world class research station.

With Montana's vast water resources, it seems only logical that we have and maintain this kind of facility, and Flathead Lake being the largest fresh water lake west of the Mississippi River makes it the ideal location for such a facility.

With Dr. Stanford's proven ability to generate three to four times the revenue we are able to supply him, I believe HB 843 is one of the most sound investments we can make in the furtherance of Montana's pristine water and other natural resources. Exhibit 23 is a packet of information about the Museum of the Rockies. The original is stored at the Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts, Helena, MT 59601. (Phone 406-444-4775)

27 3/5/9/255

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee--

I am Mike Malone, Acting President of Montana State University. The Museum of the Rockies is a department of Montana State University. It was founded on campus in 1956 and has been supported by the University from the very beginning. The facility belongs to the State.

The initial development of the Museum as well as the recent expansion of the facility have been reviewed and approved by the University, the Board of Regents and the Legislature at every step of the way.

CHRONOLOGY

- Montana State College Historical Museum established at MSC.
 Private 501(c)(3) corporation formed to support capital
- construction and exhibits. Museum renamed Museum of the Rockies.
- Board of Regents authorizes MSU to enter an agreement with the private corporation to build a museum facility.
- 1969 Legislature approves building plans for construction of museum facility.

MSU agrees to provide land, utilities, maintenance and staff for museum.

- 1971 Governor Anderson signs Easement Agreement with the corporation approving construction of museum facility and requests that the State approve plans and specifications by 1973.
- 1972 Construction is completed and as stated in Easement Agreement, title of facility becomes automatically vested in the State.
- 1981 Museum Director, Dr. Michael W. Hager appears before the Legislature to present program for an expanded Museum.

ZX. 24 3/5/91 HB 755

The 47th Legislature appropriates \$110,000 in Coal Tax Funds (HB 550) to do architectural planning.

The State Architecture and Engineering Division selects architect for the new expansion. The contract is submitted to State Board of Examiners for approval.

- 1982 The Regents authorize the President of MSU to proceed with the planning authorized and funded by HB 550.
- 1984 The Building Plan is approved by the Board of Regents.
- 1985 The Legislative Long Range Building Committee approves the building project.

Montana State University Revenue Bonds are issued to finance construction.

1986 \$7.5 Million MSU Revenue Bonds are financed.

The State Division of Architecture and Engineering signs construction contract with Sletten Construction following normal state bid and selection procedures.

Project supervised by A & E Division through completion.

- 1987 Legislature appropriates \$100,000 for additional personnel for the biennium.
- 1989 April 1 new addition opens, tripling size of facility and program.
- 1989 Legislature appropriates \$530,000 (of \$750,000 request) for personnel and maintenance for the biennium. Governor vetoes funding for second year.

A chronology of the Museum's history is included in your packets.

The Museum is supported by a State appropriation, earned revenues and private gifts--with primary support coming from revenues and private sources. These earned revenues and the private support for the Museum are increasing, but there is a critical need for the support

ミメ、 マイ 3/5/91 HR 755

we are requesting from the Legislature. The base appropriation for the Museum needs to be adjusted.

This partnership between the public and private sectors accords with legislative intent and also with the Governor's philosophy on privatepublic sector marriage. This successful working relationship between the public and private sector is particularly commendable for a University System program. 25 1910 EVAN 25 1910 DATE 21469 MULTIPURPOSE SHOP PROPOSAL NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER - HAVRE, MT MONTANA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Current Shop:

The current shop facility that includes vehicle storage at the Research Center was build in 1937, utilizing brick and lumber from some of the many old Fort buildings that were torn down. Being build 50 years ago, it was very adequate in size for the type of equipment they had to repair at that time. But our current farm equipment and research equipment has increased in size and is specialized to a point, it does not fit into the shop for repairs or modifications. Thus, any major work, repair or modifications, has to wait until the weather is mild, rather than accomplishing necessary work during the winter months. This often is critical in timing spring research, as equipment is being repaired or modified when it should be in the field.

The inside shop area measures 30' x 45'. This area only allows adequate room for one project at a time. The service area is a "pit" on the side of the work area which is a safety concern. Ventilation is inadequate which necessitates the doors being open during welding or other smokey conditions. Lighting is inadequate for efficient work on a project.

An important factor to consider, in replacing the existing shop facility with a new shop that would have large doors and high ceilings, would be that the floor space gained would allow Experiment Station employees to make many repairs currently not accomplished due to weather or size of equipment.

The current shop has served a useful 53 years but is not adequate for the 1990's.

Proposed Multipurpose Shop:

Construct a multipurpose shop facility for the Northern Agricultural Research Center. A multipurpose building fits into the long range facility improvement plans of Northern Agricultural Research Center.

Cost of proposed building will include the following:

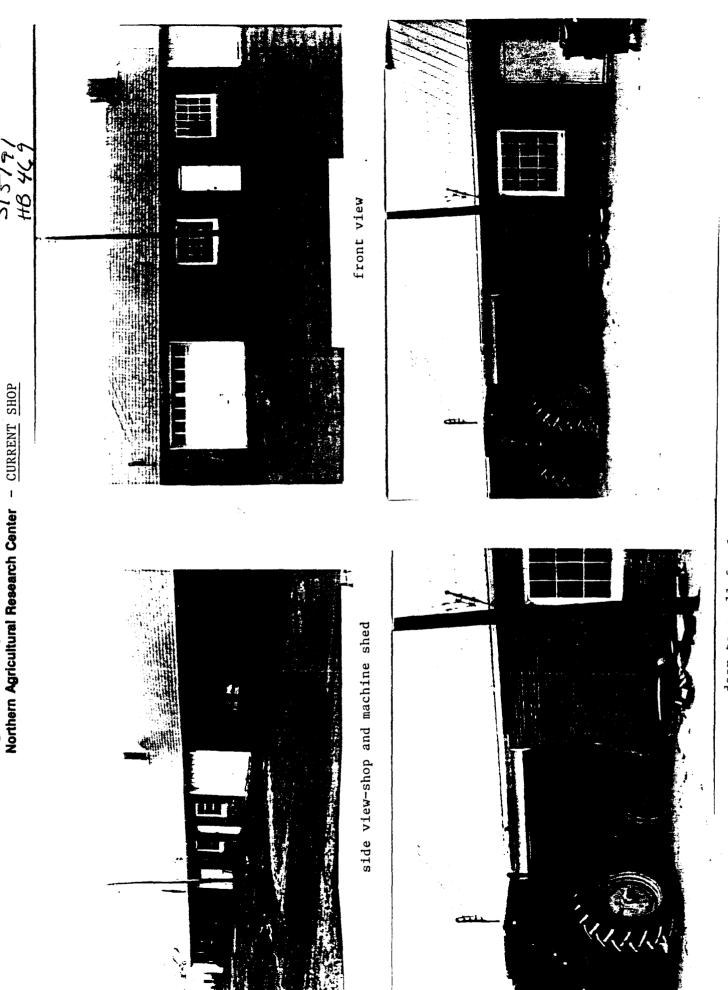
- 1. Building cost - has to meet all state codes.
- 2. Site development - leveling site and roads.
- Utilities develop water, sewer, gas, and electricity. Architect required by state law. 3.
- 4.
- 5. Field office and restrooms. (This does not replace the current office.)

Benefits of the facility:

- Accommodates larger tractors and equipment. 1.
- Timely maintenance will not have to wait for nice weather 2. to maintain large equipment.
- More efficient use of employee's time. 3.
- Less wear on large tractors due to cold weather start-ups Δ. outside.
- 5. Will meet health and safety requirements.
- A saving of budget dollars in the short term and long 6. term by saving excess wear and maintenance.
- 7. Meeting area for larger Research Center groups.

door to small for larger tractors and equipment

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Agricultural Experiment Station.



March 1, 1991

Representative Francis Bardanouve House Appropriations Committee State Capitol Helena, MT 59624

Dear Representative Bardanouve:

I regret that I can not appear personally before your Committee to support Representative Bradley's H.B. 967, but travel out of state prevents me from being in Helena. Please acknowledge this letter as my strongest possible support for this important piece of legislation.

As the Commission for Education for the Nineties and Beyond stated, Montana is truly at a "crossroads" in regard to post secondary education. Montana has slipped badly over the past ten years, and our University System is in need of support if we are to remain competitive in the field of higher education. To illustrate how badly our University System has slipped, Montana was funding our University System at approximately 98% of its peer institutions in the early 1980's. Today that funding support is approximately 65%. Montana university and college students deserve better and H.B. 967 is a good beginning, and a start in addressing the recommendations of the Commission on Education.

It is my understanding that H.B. 967 will provide \$7MM in additional revenue to the University System in each year of the biennium. This should be considered as a minimal "down payment" in Montana's effort to put our University System back in a competitive position with its peers.

As the CEO of a major technical corporation in Montana, I am keenly aware of the importance of our University System. Montana simply can not afford to let our system fall further behind. To do so is to commit academic and economic suicide. I urge your support of this critical piece of legislation.

Sincerely,

Donald R. Peoples

Donald R. Peoples President-Montana Technology Companies, Inc. Member-Commission for Education for the 90's and Beyond

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4D • TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1991 • USA TODAY

(Corner)

MOUNTAINS OF THE MIND

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tana 15 an 100 A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACT academic success sto

By Jeff Kleinhuizen USA TODAY

Allin

Folded Fape

"How about the big Montana sky?" says Jim Turner, Helena school superintendent leacher Mike Durney put it. ain water, as Bozeman (Mont.) High School English Maybe it's the Rocky Moun-

from the Big Sky state showed look for answers when students But USA TODAY decided to Take your pick

ic Team, announced Friday. up in seemingly disproportionper's All-USA College Academate numbers Consider on the newspa-

dents named to this year's first team grew up in Montana. Two – Jennifer DeVoe, 19, and Jef-ferson Kommers, 20 – attend Montana State University in Borrows attend University. lughes, 21, attends Harvard Jozeman. ➤ Three of the 20 college stu-A third, Elizabeth

KOMMERS: A physics major on the All-USA first team.

► Another Montana native at MSU, Jan Wright, 19, made the academic third team. Whitney, 19, an All-USA Aca-demic First Team high school Montana resident Allene

school students graduate, com-pared to 71% nationwide.

Among possible reasons:

 vices Vocational Aptitude tests.
 More than 87% of its high sions, and first on Armed Serscores used for college admis rank third in the nation on ACT

something is working in dents' favor. Montana ra coincidence. penditures, and yet: MSU sophomore. selection in 1989, ist in average All this, of course, may be But per-pupil Ħ is now an appears ranks ŝ ç

Its high school seniors na

. 7.

ullu School senior:

the focal point of the communi-ty," says Nancy Keenan, superof the state, schools become intendent of public instruction socially and intellectually. Says Jay Nelson, 18, a Hele "Because of the rural nature

that enable children to develop small, nurturing communities

N N

DEVOE: The Montana State University sophomore's work in gender equity helped land her on the All-USA academic team. 0 2000 Lawrence B. Aupp

isn't like hanging around down-town L.A. We just don't have that much to do besides school."

That rural atmosphere contributes to some well-inten-tioned self-deprecation. Physics professor Gerry Wheeler of MSU says some new freshmen get jittery when

> graduates close to home State struggles to keep

Montana educators and legislators worry that they're losing many of their best students because graduates can't find professional

is fighting back. Gov. Stan Stephens ap-pointed the Science and

Technology Advisory Coun-cil last fall, partly to advise

business people and legisla-

At MSU, about 80% of graduating engineers leave the state. But the state now

man, a physics major at Montana State University it's not going to be possible," says one top student, Jefferjobs at home. and an All USA-Academic son Kommers, 20, of Bozeeam selection. "I'd love to live here, but companies and research here that will keep more of our good students in the state," says Carl Russell of the Science and Technology Alliance, Department of

bio-technology.

"We're looking to create

high-tech industries, such as tors about expanding new

"There's not much going on in physics and scientific

mining and lumber. research industry are agriculture, The staples of Montana

Commerce.

assigned dormitory rooms above the third floor. E e "For some of them, that's

their life," he says. highest they've been

160 high schools have fewer than 100 students. Small won-der many students enter MSU braced for the big-city life of Bozeman. Population: 26,000, including 10,000 MSU students. lem," says computer science "It's a major recruiting prob-More than half of Montana's

> spruce stud the campus. dle this university town. ing Douglas fir and Norway Tower

square miles, Montana could fit the six New England states Covering more than 147,000

people who were used to doing for themselves." pioneer stock who settled here: All these were individualistic ers. That goes back to the

may inreaten the numre.

education because of a properthe leaders in state spending on Harper, D-Helena, says Monana no longer ranks among

Another concern: University

says the state will keep devel-Malone Despite tough times, Keenan

source: children's minds. oping its most precious re-

cess to marketplaces or trans-portation," she says. "We can ingenuity compete with brainpower, with "We can't compete with accient." Rocky Mountain ranges cra-

and more inside its borders. Says Dwight Moose, princi-pal, Capital High School, Helena: "The students aren't whin-

Still, a struggling economy

Speaker of the House Hal

ty tax freeze in 1986. "The freeze could push us

into a second-class, or even a

third-class, state," he says.

faculty salaries here lag be-hind those at comparable uni-versities by about 25%, says MSU acting President Michael

professor Denbigh Starkey. "Sometimes we have to keep ourselves from laughing." ing students. "They have a can-do atti-tude," says Pat Callbeck attribute to hardy, hard-workdemic successes, But no one laughs at the acawhich some

Б Harper, gender equity special ist, Office of Public Instruction.

in. We have to be self-suffi-"Here, you're always aware of

The Big Sky Country



MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BRUCE MEASURE, REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE DISTRICT 6

> COMMITTEES: JUDICIARY NATURAL RESOURCES FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS

CAPITOL STATION HELENA, MONTANA 59620 HOME ADDRESS: POST OFFICE BOX 918 KALISPELL, MONTANA 59903

HELENA ADDRESS:

PHONE: 752-6373

POST OFFICE BOX 86

February 27, 1991

Appropriations Committee House of Representatives Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Representative Bardanouve and Committee Members:

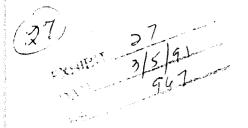
I ask that you "do pass" House Bill 843 from Appropriations committee in substantially the same form that it came in. Jack Stanford at the University of Montana Biological Station at Yellow Bay have turned the Biological Station into a world-class research facility of inestimable value to not only the students that are served, but the region and the state as a whole.

My apologies for being unable to present testimony directly to you. If further information is needed regarding Yellow Bay Station, feel free to contact me prior to voting on this issue.

Sincerely,

Brµce A. Méasúre Representative House District 6

BM/mf



Testimony of

Jefferson M. Kommers

House Appropriations Committee Francis Bardanouve, Chair March 5, 1991

HE 967

I. Personal Background

I am a junior majoring in physics at Montana State University, where I am the recipient of a Presidential Scholarship and a Seifert Memorial Physics scholarship. I have a 4.00 GPA and am a member of the 1991 USA Today Academic All-American Team.

II. My Views on the Montana University System

I see Montana's university system as an asset to the state that should be protected and developed. I would like to talk about our university system in terms of the three-fold mission of the land grant colleges: education, research, and outreach. Each of the three areas affects the others. Here is my perspective on what is needed to preserve and enhance the value of our university system in these fields.

A. Education

Our universities and colleges draw on Montana's outstanding elementary, junior high, and high schools. The relatively clean and safe learning environment furnished by our low population and lifestyle produces students that can compete with graduates of any other high school system in the country. We have the option of keeping these bright students in Montana, where they can use their minds to improve our state. If we continue to starve our university system, however, we will lose those bright students to out-of-state institutions and out-of-state jobs. Montana has the students to produce top quality education at the college level, but we can realize their potential only if we can also attract good faculty. The professors hired when salaries were competitive are beginning to retire, and their replacements are of lesser guality due to salary constraints.

B. Research

The Montana University system has not preserved its research capability. Out-dated equipment and seriously inadequate libraries hinder our ability to do highquality research. For example, I spent last summer as a research intern at Argonne National Laboratory outside of Chicago. There I had the opportunity to work with state-of-the-art equipment on cutting edge

EX.27 3/5/91 HB 967 2

research, with access to seven on-site libraries. Walking through the labs at Montana State. however. there are times when its like I'm walking through a museum: I see equipment that was state-of-the-art in the 60's and 70's. but that is almost unrecognizable next to today's apparatus. I see a library that has cut literally hundreds of journals due to lack of funding. If this trend continues. quality research will become impossible at our universities. To produce high-quality research, to attract and keep the good faculty, and to provide an up-to-date education we must actively develop and support research in our universities.

C. Service

Service and outreach programs are where the taxpayers' investment in the university system pays off. By supporting better education and research, we make the quality of the extension services that much better. Improving our universities improves the quality of life for the citizens of the state. Also, if we develop our educational and research capabilities, we can attract businesses that are looking for the "brain-power" that our colleges can provide if supported and cultivated. Starving the university system risks not only educational losses, but also the loss of creative minds and economic opportunities.

III. Conclusion

I would love to stay in Montana and make my living here. Unfortunately, with the present situation, that simply won't be possible. We are facing a crisis--a turning point--in our university system. We can choose to develop it and realize its full potential. or we can starve it watch one of our state's great assets dwindle away.

SALISH KOOTENAI COLLEGE Compiled Testimony Presented To HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE MONTANA STATE LEGISLATURE

In Support Of House Bill 349 to Provide Financial Assistance to Non-Beneficiary Students at Attending Tribally Controlled Community Colleges

> <u>in Montana.</u> March 5, 1991

- Question and answer sheet on tribal colleges and non-beneificiary students
- Information on funding and non-beneificiary student enrollment at Salish Kootenai College
- Student profile of non-beneificiary students at Salish Kootenai College

President Joseph McDonald

Debbie Demarais, Student Body President

Anna Kruse, graduate

Mary Pierce, student

Jacque Dolberry, Nursing Program Director

Paula Rohrer, student

Marie LaMoose, graduate

Marty Moeller, student

Patricia Hurley, Director, Associate of Science Program

Susan Brueckmann, student

LaDonna Fowler, graduate

Joyce Silverthorne, Title III Director

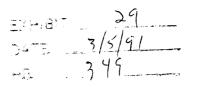
Glenda Graham, student

Louis Mikesell, student

Sherry Burke, graduate

Robert Fouty, Development Director

March 3, 1991



An Open Letter to the Montana State Legislature In Support of Salish Kootenai College, Pablo, Montana:

As former students and staff members of Salish Kootenai College, we would like to express our support and enthusiasm for this unique educational institution and strongly urge that the elected members of the legislature give to the college the same consideration and support as is afforded its peer institutions across the state.

As a tribal college, Salish Kootenai has developed and practiced a holistic, multicultural approach to education that has benefited increasing numbers of residents on the reservation, Indian and non-Indian alike. Affiliation with the tribes allows for unique perspectives from tribal culture and other resources that truly enhance the educational opportunity for students, many of whom would have no alternative recourse for post-secondary education without Salish Kootenai College.

From its inception, Salish Kootenai College has maintained and practiced an "open-door" policy, offering its services in a non-discriminatory manner to promote greater understanding, cooperation, and a sense of community across the reservation. These services have benefited many, not solely in an educational, social sense but also in terms of economic development in the surrounding area.

Perhaps unbeknownst to many in Montana, Salish Kootenai College is becoming recognized in other parts of the country and, indeed, the world. The tribal college can offer courses on tribal history and culture (to name but a miniscule segment) that could, and has, attract students world-wide who are eager to learn and participate in this curriculum by visiting authentic sites and being involved in ongoing, educational, cultural activities.

By granting a small amount of funding for a college like Salish Kootenai, the legislature would be attracting many more dollars to this state from those students and their families who will utilize housing, food, entertainment, and recreational opportunities in the surrounding communities. Such an action is one of foresight that would benefit all those concerned.

Salish Kootenai College has demonstrated through its programs, growth, and open-door policy for students, that it is and will remain a viable part of the

HB 349 Flathead Reservation community. The manner in which it has sincerely and competently carried forth its mission and service to all who would seek it is cause for recognition and merit for those who would assess its accumulated worth. Providing a funding avenue to allow Salish Kootenai College to continue to assure and expand these opportunities for all citizens is an action also of great merit, for the legislature.

Ex. 29

3/5/91

It is our hope that the legislature will recognize these contributions of Salish Kootenai College, and that the future prospects for growth, development, and service are also evident.

Again, we strongly urge your recognition of the commendable service of Salish Kootenai College and ask that you assist them by helping to fund non-Indian students as they participate in the "open-door" policy in pursuit of a unique and quality education. In the process, you will also be doing a great service for the people of Montana.

Barbara A. Baker Terry Q. Baker

Terry A. Baker

P.O. Box 97 Dixon, Montana 59831

 $29)^{R}$ 3/5/913/9

> TEBTIMONY TO THE MONTANA STATE LEGISLATURE IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL 349 ENTITLED: AN ACT APPROPRIATING MONEY TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO NONBENEFICIARY STUDENTS ATTENDING TRIBALLY CONTROLLED COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN MONTANA By Dr. James Shanley, President Fort Peck Community College February, 1991

Mr. Chairman, speaking on behalf all current and future students of Fort Peck Community College who reside in a great portion of northeastern Montana, I urge the passage of this timely and important piece of legislation. Without the presence of Fort Peck Community College in Poplar and Wolf Point, our sixty two (62) Non-Indian and non-enrollable Indian students would most likely not be college students at all. The nearest Montana higher education institution--Dawson College--is 110 miles from the Fort Peck Reservation. Our nonbeneficiary students are not financially able nor otherwise willing to attend another college in this region.

Fort Peck Community College, along with the six (6) other Tribally Controlled Colleges in Montana, serves its resident population with ever-expanding, needs-based academic and vocational curriculums. The Tribally Controlled Colleges need a dependable financial means of retaining and serving all nonbeneficiary students. House Bill 349 will provide just such a means.

This Bill is important to the educational, economic and social development of many northeastern Montana Non-Indian and Indian citizens, as well as Fort Peck Community College. Our institution has an intentionally broad Mission Statement which necessarily includes the goal of developing the human resources of the northeastern Montana region through the provision of full-access educational opportunities. Without the financial assistance that House Bill 349 would provide to nonbeneficiary students, Fort Peck Community College may eventually fall short of meeting its stated educational mission.

Educational costs--including tuition, fees and miscellaneous expenses--at Fort Feck Community College are currently \$3,190.00 per student, per academic year. Like all other Tribal and State Colleges, Fort Peck Community College must adjust its fees upward to meet the rising costs of educational services provision. Nonbeneficial students, without state financial assistance, will in effect be priced right out of the Montana educational systems.

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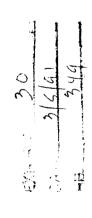
Well-balanced, permanent Post-secondary education in rural Montana is vitally important to the whole State. A better educated, better socially functioning society helps to relieve State social services, employment and educational agency budgets and case loads. The more educated and trained Montana's citizens become, the better they feel personally about themselves and subsequently, the better the State becomes in all social and economic areas.

The Tribally Controlled Community Colleges provide great services to the people of rural Montana. We give Indian and Non-Indian alike, unique opportunities for gaining an academic and/or vocational education, as well as providing avenues for community and personal development. Such avenues and opportunities should not be precluded to the people of this State because of financial constraints.

We at Fort Peck Community College, and all other Tribal Colleges, wish to continue to serve all Reservation and surrounding area people. Our ability to be effective in our educational endeavors towards nonbeneficial students depends to a great extent upon legislation like House Bill 349.

Again, I urge the Montana Lawmakers to pass House Bill 349 and all related legislation, thereby guaranteeing future assistance to relatively large numbers of Montana constituents, in their educational and personal growth.

Thank You.



٢,

February 16, 1991

The Homoreble Francis Bardanouve Montana State Capitol Ceptrol Station Heiene, Mt. 59620

Dear Francis:

SKC Student Government and the National Treasurer for the American Indian My name is Debbie Demarais. I am a registered voter and a full time student college. Salish Kootenai College has been the answer to my prayers. I have Malta, Mt. Due to lack of work and opportunity, I moved to Poison to go to at Salish Kootenai College, Pablo, Mt. 1 am currently the President of the Higher Education Consortium Student Congress. I was born and raised in found my place and am busy building a better future for myself and my daughter I am writing to support HB 349 " An Act appropriating money to the Board of attending Tribally Controlled Community Colleges in Montana." The benefits education for indians and non-indians alike, at a Tribal College. I have seen success story connected with their respective College. The extra funding of this bill would be imense. The funding would help provide for a better 0Ø students from Tribal Colleges all over the nation and they always have I ask for your support for HE 349, to help build the educational for nonpeneticiary students would help ensure equal education for all Regents to provide financial assistance to nonbeneficiary students creams and future ambitions of the students attending the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges in Montana

i scoreciate your consideration of this matter and would ask you to support HE 349.

Denote Demarais Sincerely,

American Indian Higher Education Consortium Student Congress Treasurer Selish Kootenai Collage Student Government President

EXAMPLE 31 EASE 3/5/91March 1, 1991 HE 346

31

Francis Bardanouve, Chairman Appropriations Committee Montana State Capitol Capitol Station Helena, MT 59620

Dear Mr. Bardonouve:

My name is Jo Morigeau, I live in Arlee, Montana on the Flathead Reservation. I am a Registered Nurse with a BSN from Montana State University. Currently I am employed at the Salish Kootenai College as Clinical Resource Coordinator in our new Associate Degree Nursing Department.

I am asking you to support HB 349 "An Act appropriating Money to the Board of Regents to provide financial assistance to nonbeneficiary students attending Tribally Controlled Community Colleges in Montana."

We have an "open" enrollment here at SKC. Anyone, Indian and non-Indian alike, can attend. We receive Federal funding for enrolled Indians, but no funding, not even from the state, for non-Indians. Our non-Indian students comprise over 50% of SKC's student body. The State of Montana contributes funds to other colleges and universities on behalf of this type of student, but not to SKC.

Our college is well-known throughout the nation and serves as a role model to other Community Colleges. The calibre of education is very high. There is a caring and supportive attitude for students and faculty here that I have not seen at other institutions.

Due to the high non-Indian enrollment and lack of funding for these students, we may need to limit enrollment. Many people attend SKC from Missoula to Libby. I know if SKC and its opportunities weren't accessible to all, many of these students would not be able to pursue an education.

Thank you for your consideration. I urge you to visit Salish Kootenai College and meet our students and faculty.

Sincerely, -Jo Morigean, BSN, RN

Clinical Resource Coordinator



Salish Kootenai College

Box 117 Pablo, Montana 59855 (406) 675-4800



March 1, 1991

The Honorable Francis Bardanouve Montana State Capitol Helena, MT 59620

Dear Representative Bardanouve:

I am writing in support of HB 349 entitled <u>An Act Appropriating Money to The</u> <u>Board of Regents to Provide Financial Assistance to Non-Beneficiary Students</u> <u>Attending Tribally Controlled Community Colleges in Montana</u>

I have taught at Salish Kootenai College for over three years. During this time I have encountered many non-Indian students and students of Indian descent who are diligently striving to complete a college education. An expanding pool of students are in the transfer track, preparing for four year degrees. Most of these students would not be attending college without the access to classes and support systems available at SKC.

Of particular concern to me is the growing numbers of non-beneficiary students applying for entrance into the associate degree nursing program. The college is the only school in western Montana offering the entire nursing curriculum at one site. We have approximately 150 students competing for 25 new placements each year. Fortyfive students now attend Salish Kootenai College taking prerequisite courses. One hundred five applicants attend state, private, and tribal schools throughout Montana. Of these 150 applicants, 100 are non-beneficiary students.

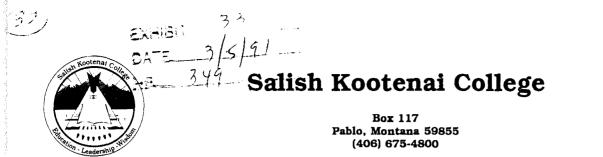
The Nursing Department can increase numbers of faculty, thereby increasing the placements for admission. We can easily accommodate 60 students. This is not possible, however, without additional funding. Should our current 87 pre-nursing and
 nursing students be attending state colleges, the cost to the state would be close to \$234,000.

The nursing shortage is reaching a critical point in Montana. Health care agencies resort to recruitment out-of-state for nurses. This is very costly. At the same time, all state supported nursing programs have wait lists for admission.

Please help us to continue serving non-beneficiary students and to impact on the nursing shortage in Montana. Approve HB 349.

Sincerely. Acque Doller

Jacque Dolberry, RNC, MS⁻⁻⁻⁻ Director, Associate Degree Nursing Program





February 20, 1991

Francis Bardanouve, Chairman Montana State Capitol Capitol Station Helena, MT 59620

Dear Mr. Bardanouve,

My name is Julie Serstad. I currently live in Missoula, but I am in the process of moving to the Flathead valley. I am the Nurse Recruiter for the nursing program at Salish Kootenai College in Pablo.

I am writing to let you know I strongly support House Bill 349. We are a tribal college and are providing the only 2 year ADN Nursing Program in the western part of Montana. We are foreseeing a waiting list for entrance this coming fall. We currently have 60 non-beneficiary students enrolled full-time in pre-nursing and nursing classes.

As you know the nursing shortage is very real in Montana and especially so in our rural areas. The cost of nursing education is also higher than some other fields of study. We will be forced to limit our enrollment if funds are not available, for those non-beneficiary students.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely, Jerolad

Julié A. Serstad, RN, BSN Nurse Recruiter



Salish Kootenai College

Box 117 Pablo, Montana 59855 (406) 675-4800



February 4, 1991

Francis Bardanouve, Chairman Montana State Capitol Capitol Station Helena, MT 59620

Dear Mr. Bardanouve,

As an instructor in the nursing program at Salish Kootenai College I deal with a student population that is primarily non-Indian at this time. Our program has provided an avenue for many non-Indians to obtain a nursing education.

During the two days per week I spend with students at Missoula Community Hospital, individuals inquire about our program. This past week three L.P.N.'s approached me asking questions, telling me their progress and hopes for being admitted to our program. These individuals feel the SKC nursing program is the only way they can become an RN. This has been a recurring experience for me. On further exploration with these people thy state that the nursing program as MSU is not an option, due to family responsibilities, length of program and costs.

It seems to me that we have provided a much needed educational program for Montana citizens. Our non-Indian students are tax paying Montana residents who upon graduation will be eagerly sought as employees and who because of their increased earning power will pay even more taxes to the state of Montana.

For these reasons it appears to me as a non-Indian, tax paying Montana citizen, the state of Montana has a fiscal responsibility to SKC to reimburse this institution for it's educational pursuits on behalf of Montana citizens.

Sincerely,

Rèeda Owens, RN, MS Nursing Instructor

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The Honorable Francis Bardanouve House Appropriations Committee Montana State Capitol Capitol Station Helena, MT 59620

Dear Chairman Bardanouve:

My name is Janet Wilburn and I live in Polson MT. I am the director of the Dental Assisting Technology Program at Salish Kootenai College in Pablo MT.

I am in support of HB 349. This is currently the first year of the dental assisting program. This first year we have six students enrolled. One of these is a tribal member. The remaining five are non-tribal members yet live on the reservation. We can accept up to twenty-four students per year.

There are two dental assisting programs in Montana that are accredited by the American Dental Association, Salish Kootenai College and the Vocational Technical Center of Great Falls. Salish Kootenai College is the only dental assisting program in the state that a student can obtain an Associate of Applied Science degree.

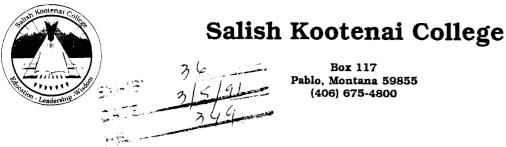
As a health educator I want to keep the open door policy at Salish Kootenai College to educate all of those who wish to further their education. Also, I believe the Salish Kootenai College program enhances the quality of dental health care of the residents of the state of Montana.

I would appreciate your support for HB 349.

Sincerely,

Janet E. Wilburn C.D.A., B.S.

55



Box 117 Pablo, Montana 59855 (406) 675-4800



March 5, 1991

e)

Chairman Bardanouve House Appropriations Committee Montana State Legislature Helena, MT 59620

Dear Chairman Bardanouve and Committee:

I ask your support of House Bill 349 to provide financial assistance to non-beneficiary students attending tribally controlled colleges. I wish to speak to the intangible reasons for successful passage of House Bill 349. I am a life-long resident of the Flathead reservation and for the past eighteen years, a guidance counselor in the Polson Public Schools. I have been a board member of Salish Kootenai College for the past twelve years.

Salish Kootenai College, since its inception, has provided quality instruction to all residents of the Flathead Reservation through an "open door" policy, with the benefit of the diversity so essential to a institution of higher learning. We seek to continue this policy that promotes and fosters understanding between the Indian and non-indian residents of the Reservation. Salish Kootenai College has been the catalyst in providing a rebirth to the study of the language, traditions and culture of our Tribes while teaching the skills necessary to provide each individual with the pride and opportunity to better their lot in life. Our non-indian students have benefited in the same way by being able to achieve a restoration of pride in those who leave welfare rolls and find gainful employment. There are many others of both races who have used Salish Kootenai College as a stepping stone to one of our major colleges or universities. The housewife or retired person who wants to take a few classes or upgrade existing skills have all benefited from Salish Kootenai College. The SKC Board is proud of each and every one of them.

Our students are like other students in the state's community colleges; they have family, employment or financial constraints that do not allow them to go to educational institutions any distance from home.

Ex. 36 3/5/91 HB 349

If that were not the case, our students would be at Flathead Valley Community College, the University of Montana, or Missoula Vo-Tech.

However, the greatest strength, the greatest benefit, outside of each individual success is that our students are studying together, they are learning together, they are working together. We have achieved the elusive goal of <u>Working Together</u> at Salish Kootenai College. Despite honorable men and women on our Tribal Council and in our legislative delegation, we still have serious problems on our reservation born of misconception and misunderstanding. Our students at SKC are coming together each day and learning from and about one another.

Please pass House Bill 349. Thank you.

Roger MEClure

Rogef McClure Chairman of the Board Salish Kootenai College



Salish Kootenai College

Box 117 Pablo, Montana 59855 (406) 675-4800



March 5, 1991

Chairman Bardanouve House Appropriations Committee Montana State Legislature Helena, MT 59620

Dear Chairman Bardanouve and Committee Members:

I ask your support for House Bill 349 to <u>Provide Financial Assistance to</u> <u>Non-Beneficiary Students at Attending Tribally Controlled Community</u> <u>Colleges in Montana.</u>

I am a member of the board of trustees of Salish Kootenai College and a long-time businessperson in Lake County.

Salish Kootenai College is an institution of higher learning providing quality instruction to residents of the Flathead Reservation; Indian and non-indian. Our Indian and non-indian students are seeking an education that will ultimately enhance career and future educational opportunities as well as provide a better life for their families.

Many of our students have obligations which will not allow them to relocate to educational institutions in other parts of the state. These students should not be prohibited from receiving State support because they attend a tribally controlled community college. Their goals are the same as students in the State institutions.

Students at tribally controlled community colleges have a unique opportunity; one to learn and work together.

I ask for your support and committee passage of House Bill 349. Thank you for your time and consideration.

here Dupice

Shiree Dupuis Member of the Board of Trustees Salish Kootenai College

Fort Belknap College

(406) 353-2205 or (406) 353-2803 P.O. Box 159 Harlem, Montana 59526

March 4, 1991



Representative Francis Bardanouve, Chairman HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE Room 104 Capitol Building Helena, MT 59620-2602

Dear Mr. Bardanouve:

35

I am writing to support **HB349**, the proposed law to appropriate money to the Board of Regents to provide financial assistance to nonbeneficiary students attending tribally controlled community colleges in Montana.

Fort Belknap College has always had an "open-door" policy. Since our inception we have welcomed, served and graduated non-Indian students. As you are aware though, tribally controlled colleges have never been able to receive any kind of compensation for services.

Last year the State's University System received approximately \$4,000.00 per FTE. If we could have received the same amount of money for the non-Indian students attending Fort Belknap College it would have amounted to \$52,000.

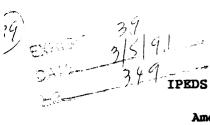
Section 1.2.b of the proposed law states that tribal colleges would provide the Board of Regents with "documentation on the curriculum to ensure that the content and quality of courses offered by the tribal colleges are consistent with the standards adopted by the Montana University System." I want to point out that our tribal college faculty are actively working hand in hand with the Academic Vice Presidents and faculty of the Montana University System in adopting a core curriculum that is acceptable to both the tribal and state colleges. Our registrars, financial aid officers and academic deans of both tribal and state colleges have been working in a positive, cooperative manner to ensure quality curriculum through regularly scheduled meetings.

Tribal Colleges maintain open-door policies for all students. We want to continue serving non-Indian students but our restrictive operating budgets coupled with the fact that we do not receive compensation for them will force us to raise our fees, which may result in students dropping out of college.

I appreciate your giving me time to voice my support of HB349.

Sincerely,

Margarett C. Perez. President



MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM Summary IPEDS Fall Enrollment 1990 by Racial/Ethnic Status

	Americ	an Indian	All Amer. In	d. Al	1	A 11	
	Male	Female	<u>Students</u>	Male		Student	<u>s</u>
Montana University							
System							
MT Tech	8	8	16	1,120	809	1,929	
MT State Univ	97	119	216	5,814	4,578	10,392	
Northern MT College	61	83	144	819	946	1,765	
Eastern MT College	68	120	188	1,425	2,564	3,989	
Univ of MT	117	106	223	N/A	N/A	10,055	
Western MT College	4	12	_16	487		1,101	
TOTALS	355	448	803	9,665	9,511	29,231	
Percentage of Am				.,			
Indian Students							
Vocational-Technical							
Schools	•						
Butte Vo-Tech	2	4	б	135	297	432	
Gr Falls Vo-Tech	6	19	25	135	418	553	
Missoula Vo-Tech		19	28	205	359	555	
Helena Vo-Tech	9 8	19	19	205	312	568	
Billings Vo-Tech TOTALS	<u>5</u> 30	<u>4</u> 57	<u>9</u> 87	<u>155</u> 886	$\frac{187}{1572}$	342	
		57	07	000	1,573	2,459	
Percentage of Am							
Indian Students	- 45	N					
Community Colleges							
Dawson CC	5	б	11	268	380	648	
Flathead Valley CC	13	25	38	574	1,280	1,854	
Miles CC	8	10	_18	174	411	585	
TOTALS	26	41	67	1,016	2,071	3,087	
Percentage of Am		••	•••	1,010	2/0/2	3,00,	
Indian Students							
GRAND TOTALS	- 2 -		<u>957</u>			34,767	
Overall percenta	ce of 2	merican	<u> </u>			51/10/	
Indian Students	-	7061 109M					
Tribal Colleges (not	. Montar	la Universi	ty System)				Non-
							Beneficiary
Salish Kootenai C	267	224	406	N/A	N/A		M F All 33 154 187
Ft. Belknap C	262 28	234 95	496 123	N/A 29	N/A 106	084 135	1 11 12
Dull Knife Mem. C	28 57	95 169	226	29 74	207	281	
Ft. Peck CC				/4 91			
	83	122	205		155	246	0 33 41
Stone Child C	47	91 160	138	47	91 167	138	2 7 10
Blackfeet CC	94	160	254	97	167	264	
Little Big Horn C	<u>82</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>247</u>	<u> </u>	<u> 176</u>	260	
TOTALS	653	1,036 Indian Stu	1,689	422	902	2,008	64 254 318
Percentage of American Indian Students - 84% Percentage of Non-Beneficiary Students - 16%							
rercentage of NO	u-senei	iciary Stu	uents - 10%				
STATE TOTAL			2,646			<u>36,775</u>	
Percentage of Am	erican						
Indian Students							

.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Appropriations Committee:

I am Joyce Grande, a rancher from Lennep, a community volunteer, and a member of the Regional Advisory Board for the Museum of the Rockies.

Two years ago I met many of you when I testified in favor of state funding for operations for the Museum of the Rockies. I have returned today to repeat that testimony, to let you know that my interest in and enthusiam for the Museum is in no way diminished.

My first acquaintance with the museum was in the early sixties when I was driving children, my own and others, to Bozeman for school and 4H field trips. We visited the Montana State College Historical Museum in a barn on llth avenue, where it was located on the campus and funded through the Montana State College budget. When my parents moved to Bozeman in the late sixties, we became aware of the new museum facility, now named the Museum of the Rockies, out by the football stadium and still managed under the auspices and funding of the university.

At the time that new facility was built, a private non-profit corporation was formed to raise capital funds for construction. This 501(c)(3) corporation has, for the past 23 years, continued to raise capital funding for this museum which, in fact, belongs to the university system and the state of Montana. It is not a private museum and it never has been.

EX. 40 3/5/91 HB 755

Support for the museum is given in many forms, not the least of which is the time and service donated by over 200 volunteers. I am as proud to be a volunteer as I am to be a member of the Regional Advisory Board. Living 85 miles from Bozeman I do not have many opportunities to work at the museum, but when I do I feel enriched. Associating with the upbeat people of the staff and the volunteers, I always learn something. It's exciting to come away having hear of a new program, or a new grant, or a new employee, any of which will bring enrichment to the museum.

During the last fiscal year volunteers contributed 28,978 hours of their time...the equivalent of 14 fulltime employees...at an estimated value of more than \$191,000!

Other volunteers serve on three different boards. A National Advisory Board includes Charles Kuralt, Sir David Attenborough and Governor Stan Stephens. The Regional Advisory Boards includes people like myself from all across Montana and Wyoming who help market the museum outside the Bozeman area. And there is a Board of Trustees who raise money for the museum and oversee the finances of the non-profit corporation. These trustees live in Bozeman, Butte and Livingston.

Museum membership has grown from 900 to 4000 and 308,000 people have come through the doors since the new addition was opened.

Our one-room school at Lennep has visited the museum. The school in White Sulphur Springs has sent students to the museum on field trips, and the Starlab has been to White Sulphur at least twice. Only in a country school like Lennep could they visit the Starlab when it is in the county seat, then schedule an evening session of school so the students could view the night

Ex 40 3/5/91 HB 755

sky together and put their learning to use. Not a parent complained about the extra time, or extra driving, or inconvenience caused by this opportunity for student learning.

Are the teachers enthusiastic? One evening last week while visiting with a friend who teaches in the White Sulphur system, I mentioned that I was coming to Helena today to talk with you. She asked if it would be appropriate for her to write a letter, and she mentioned another teacher who has also been involved with the opportunities for education through the Museum of the Rockies. Of course I said, "Go right ahead."

The next day she called, told me that she and Julie had both written letters, but they were so similar they decided to combine them in one letter with their two signatures. The principle came along and asked if he might sign the letter too, inasmuch as he concurred with what they were saying. It is a small school system and word gets around, so..."Joyce," she asked, "Is it all right to send this with 18 signatures? Everyone wanted to get into it!"

Let's shift to another topic for a minute. Everywhere we hear talk of economic development. Economic development in Montana will have to start with the resources readily available to us: our Big Sky at night, dinosaur fossils in uncounted numbers just waiting to be found, and our western history.

Any of these things has enormous appeal to our own citizens and to people visiting our state. With tourism as a rapidly growing industry, consider the people who are attracted by the research of our paleontologists. Amateurs, as well as professionals, come for the paleo field schools at Egg Mountain, those field schools so successfully run that they pay their own way. Those who attend no doubt visit other areas in the state, dropping a few dollars while they are here.

Ex. 40

4

3/5/91

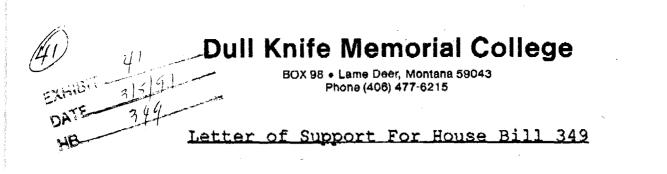
HB 755

Economic development is created through public awareness...such as the national and international publicity received when our very own T Rex was found, uncovered, and transported to the Museum where it is being prepared in a public exhibit. Plans for a living history museum at the Centennial House and exhibits of the painting of nationally known Russell Chatham are also appealing and generate wide interest.

As a Board member, private donor, and volunteer I am here to pledge our continued support for this department of Montana State University and the programs it offers. But it is vital to our effort that the museum also has the support of our state government.

I implore you to consider the importance of giving monetary recognition to an institution that holds educational, cultural, and economic potential for the future in our state.

The Museum of the Rockies is truly one of Montana's treasures, one we feel is well worth our time, money and effort. We would appreciate having the legislature join us by giving your support.



To Whom It May Concern:

RHAFE SQUELLUS

We the under-signed are in support of the Bill appropriating moneys providing financial assistance to non-beneficiary students enrolled in tribally controlled community colleges in Montana. This Act will be quite beneficial to our state, as this proposal will increase student enrollment in tribal colleges; therefore, increasing the education level in our work-force. We believe this will be a "feather in the cap" for the state, the legislators, and the people of Montana. With this new bill, the man or woman living near a tribal college can further their education without being a financial burden on the institution. If this Act is not passed, we <u>all</u> will suffer. As student fees increase, student enrollment will most assuredly decrease, helping no **one**.

We believe in our school and would like to see it continue to blossom and grow. We believe this Act will help to do just that. Dull Knife does not discriminate, and its focus is on education, for <u>anyone</u>, reguardless of age, sex, creed, or color. This country was founded on liberty and freedom, and we believe that financially separating the non-Indian student is against the very essence of the Constitution. We know this is not your intent, and we know, no one wants discrimination, <u>of any kind</u>

As the under-signed we raise our voice in support of the bill that will continue our tribal colleges to flourish, the bill supporting education to all men and women, the bill that guaranties low-cost, quality education--the bill for an Act entitled: "An Act appropriating money to the board of regents to provide financial assistance to non-beneficiary students attending tribally controlled community colleges in Montana; providing a contingency for receipt of money; providing for a reversion of unspent funds to the general fund; and providing an immediate effective date."

> Thank you for your time, Supporters of House Bill 349

Dull Knife Memorial College

BOX 98 • Lame Deer, Montana 59043 Phone (406) 477-6215 Exhibit # 41 3/5/91 HB 349

SIGN UP FOR SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL 349

Cheyenne Student 1. Karoho O A Anno -nouthour 10 hibrary 40 3 Shoulder Made 150 DN Indian 7 Ian) 8. instructor mc 10.___ indant 11. MISDI 12. AVa feml Bul £L. 13. \overline{a} inter 15 Fudant Indean U.Sh: 16. hree-Timens 17. 18. 19. ah. o antura. 20 Climon M 21. May Par 22. m 23. 24. 25. 26.

IEE 190.400741170442

Dull Knife Memorial College

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BOX 98 • Lame Deer, Montana 59043 Phone (406) 477-6215 Exhibit # 41 3/5/91 HB 349

SIGN UP FOR SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL 349

-kled - l. l. C 1. KMC rucan House Sti 2 ίn. or DK LC Ôw orihirn chunne Former student MO 7 resul filiated Tubes Ell- N. Chayenne - Student 10 N. Chayennetudent winh -11 12 (gradual) non-indian den mer stu 13 Studen 15 16 na 17 NEN-18. Marse 19 źa 20 ھ . active american 21 indu 22 ant P non natincamerican 23. N -24 59UDLA Registian DM/ 25. 0 - Pect Tribe For 00^{3} tu 26. mar

Exhibit # 41 3/5/91 HB 349

Jebruary 21, 190

To whom it may, concern;

I would like to express my appreciation for tribal colleges. I am a single pound with Two young, children with the nearest State College auer 100 miles away, any College degree. would rearmally be and of the question. Dull Knife Memorial College has allound me to continue my education and be near my family. Those importantly, Wall Knife's low Tuition has made getting a degree possible. I feel it is important for the State to support non-indian students who attend tribal colleges. There are many men and women call are single parents or are in similar circomstances, who would like to further their education. I cannot encourge these people to attend our College because & know it is financially difficult for weald thispe. If enough non- indian students attend Dull Knife, our college would event wally close from insufficient finding. Many people are missing the apportunite af education, because the State well not precide The menay. Montana's fature depends on education. I hope that you will Vote for Mortana and vote for the funding of rear indean Students in Tribal Colleges. Sincerely, Down Rowland

Exhibit # 41 3/5/91 HB 349

To whom it May Concern,

My none is Charles Kaline, I an a member of the Northern chargenne tribe. I an writing this letter in supporting a biel defore the house that would give 500,000 to the bould of regards to provide faminial assistance to non beneficieny student molled in tribally controlled colleges.

I an appending to you people to give time and considuation to this bill 20 that we could at Dull timbe college force a wide away of students anall in den Community College.

I myself no encould in Dull Knip to presur a degree so that I could be able to better myself and survives in these times I have muchted in Atustice of Human Dervice to being out the potential in people to pursue education as a means of being fanoncially independent, aducated for survival. I feel very strongly about education for ing proper as well as all people whe and tying to pusse a education. I would like to day Thank you and appresinte your consideration. Respectfully your. Ro. Box 617

1 Amelling of 5 9000

Rhonda Stemenson Bev 503 Jane Deers, MJ. 590 3 Jeb 20,1991

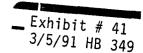
I Whom it May Concern,

Devig considered to provide Tribal Colleges with monies for non beneficiary students. Dam a white, 34 years old student at a Dribal College. Pull Krubs Memorial College, a Tribal College, has allowed me to continue my education, achieving a two year degree. I was actourded to find out Dull Knope Menorial College down't receive help financially for the while students that attend. Jet The aska question: "Do thesa form of discrimination Dthink it is time to drop the color voues and support our people of Montana with dignity while encousting them to get an education. One lined on the northern Cheyenne Repervation given the apportunity to continue my education at a Tribal College. Of is shame the College geto penalized for the white students who enroll. I Kere are many white people living on the Repervation and narried onto the Tribe.

Exhibit # 41 3/5/91 HB 349

Jo whom it may concern, In regards to funding nom indiano, lotware attendence tribal colleges. I'm a white student, what I can afford and is in driving distance of my home. If this is taken away, because of naising in trution it would be very. detrimental to my continueing my caucation. I'm against the naising of tulkon to not afforing nen-instance to attend these pollege. Please pass the bill regarding the appropriation money to non-beneficiary students attending.

Jincerely, Janices Breyer



3-4-91

To whom if may ConCERN:

I'm concerned About the finacial ASISTENCE to NON- Indians in our Tribal Colleges. feel this is unfair to them, to Not Allow them the same Chance at an Education. To raise the trees or total not Allow them to Attend regard only hurt les in the hong rund. the Colleges elect to raise the fees, would the quaility Change 2/so? I feel we arat getting what we are prying for Now Somthing HAS to be done immediatly to Kelp our College Survive this problem.

"THANK YOU Roy Charette

Exhibit # 41 3/5/91 HB 349

3-4-91 To whom it may concern: In wrighting concerning financial assistance to non-Indian members in tribal colleges. I feel this is untair to us and to the pollages. If this is not changed the fees will be raised of you indians will have to drop out of tribal colleges. I am white and was form on

a reservation and have lived on one for twenty six years. It would be a shome if I could not finish my degree in the college of my choice. As it stands tribal colleges get financial assistance for indian students only is this tai? I pray that you would do something to change this fat. I feel alot of people would beminfit from this

Thank you Lawa Leedon

February 20,1991

Exhibit # 41 3/5/91 HB 349

To whom it may concern,

I would like to say that I am very grateful for tribal colleges I am a 32 year old housewife who lives 120 miles away from the nearest state college. Attending Dull Knife Memorial College in Lame Deer has given me the opportunity to fulfill my dream of getting an education. at my age and because of my marital statue, it would be impossible for me to leave my family to go to school, but because of the nearness of Dull Knife, l'can get an associatés degrée without having to leave my family, I also appreciate the low tuition at Sull Knife I thow that I cannot afford the tuition at the state colleges I feel that it is important for the state to support the white students who attend tribal colleges. I know of many other women who would like to go to school but cannot because their family situations are similar to mine. The reason I don't encourage them to attend dull frife is because I know it's financially difficult for the college. I know if more white students attended school here, they would have to close the school because of insufficient funding. I think this

To whom it may concern:

My name is Denise american Hanse I am really grateful for Frileal Calleges. I stay right in Some Weer where the Callege is lacated, it's a very nice callege and the Campus is great!!.

But I think a Tribal Callege would be bigger and better if we had more students. So that is why I am all for supporting the white students to attend. Tribal calleges.

The future of montand depends upon the Education of it's populace. I hope you will note in Bauar of all the people of Montana and Uate Bon the functing of white students at Trubal Calleges.

> Sincerley Denise American Harse P.O.Box # 920 Lame Deer Mt. 59043

Exhibit # 41 3/5/91 HB 349

is very sad that so many people will miss the opportunity to better themselves because the state will not provide enough money. The future of Montana depends upon the education of it's populace. It is my hope that you will vote in favor of all the people of Montana and vote for the funding of white students at tribol colleges. Sincerely, Mary Bahr P.O. Box 957 Colstrip Mt · · · · · · · ·

3/5/91 HB 349 Bertha Brown P.O. Box 13 Lame Seer, MA. 590 Feb. 20, 1991

Exhibit # 41

To Whom it May Concern:

I are a Wating American student at Dull Knife Memorial College. I agree whole heartedly that the state provide financial assistance for non-beneficia students at all tribally controlled community Colleges. Attending a Tribal College with non- Indian students is inspiration to me, so I push negoelf to excel academicly. Not only are me of different Color but me have one priority in mind and that is to fulfill our educational goals. Therefore, fundie Non-beneficiary students attending tribal Colleges is necessary.

Sincerely, Butha Brown

The Rosebud County Press June 23, 1988, Page 5

Exhibit # 42 3/5/91 HB 349

Davis graduates with high honors

Judy Davis, Magna Cum Laude graduate from Eastern in Billings, is the mother of three and received her high school diploma through the GED program.

It was difficult for Judy to leave her husband and the one son left at home to pursue her college education, she says. Not only did she persevere and earn her degree, she is now taking classes on her way to a masters degree.

"I missed the stimulation of the academic world," she said. But as the children left home, I realized I had to have more.

Starting in 1983 at Dull Knife Memorial College, Judy began slowly, taking one or two classes a day. Her advisor said she should plan a schedule of classes to earn a degree rather than taking credits haphazardly.

"I Had substitute taught at Colstrip and liked it so I chose education; as a major; "Judy said. Judy said the individual attention she received while at Dull Knife enabled her to get back into study habits and not become safraid and sperhaps drop out. Dull' Knife is a personal school," Judy said. A positive type of person, Judy enjoys learning and was more at ease seeing many other parents and even grandparents in her classes. She does, however, admit to some moments of panic. "During the first two weeks, holding her back now



Judy Davis

I said, 'I can't do this'.' HI was more difficult after she enrolled at Eastern At first she tried to make it home each inight but, that isoon proved to abe unreasonalbe. With the support of her family she decided to share the rent of an apartment in Billings with a friend. I learned my husband and son could make it without me," Judy said ... They would slick up the house on Thursday for my return on Friday ; Taking the first step in getting her degree was difficult but Judy is happier with her-self and has a higher sense of her own worth There is no

6-C Tuesday, June 28, 1988 The Bi

Graduates receive EMC diplomas

Two: Eastern Montana College graduates were honored at a graduation ceremony earlier this month Patsy Founy Guenthner of Laurel graduated summa cum laude with a 4.0 grade point average, and Judith Diane Davis graduated magna cum laude with a 3.99 GPA from EMC June 4

Guenthner received a bachelor's degree in business administrationaccounting and Davis received a 507 were undergraduate degrees and 89 were masters' degrees awarded to graduate students. Of those who received degrees, 265 completed programs in the School of Education. That represented the school with the largest number of June graduates at EMC, followed by the School of Business and Economics, which had 173 graduates, and the School of Arts and Sciences, which had 110 spring graduates.

DULL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE

CHARTERED BY THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE

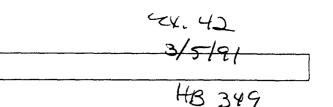
MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION CONSORTIUM

In the late 1870s when the Northern Cheyenne were removed from their homelands on the Northern Plains to a barren reservation in Oklahoma, two chiefs, Dull Knife and Little Wolf, resolved to lead their people home. Making one of the most tragic and heroic marches in American history, eloquently retold in Marie Sandoz' *Cheyenne Autumn*, these Cheyenne leaders and their bands overcame disease, starvation, and the bullets of Federal troops, at last bringing the Cheyenne people home so that they could begin a new way of life, despite their losses. A hundred years later, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe established its own community college and chose Dull Knife as its name to commemorate the integrity, courage, and foresight that Chief Dull Knife used to ensure the survival of his tribe.



Today Dull Knife Memorial College is a two-year community college serving the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation and surrounding areas. A Board of Trustees consisting of six persons enrolled in the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, has established six goals for the College:

- 1. To attain financial stability and self-sufficiency.
- 2. To render accredited higher educational programs responsive to the needs of the specific community served.
- 3. To provide educational resources and experiences to assist community members in acquiring improved skills for work and life.
- 4. To provide academic education and vocational training for American Indian and area residents in those careers and occupations which have a high employment potential and to improve employee proficiency within local businesses, industries, and government agencies.
- 5. To achieve an accredited institution of higher education on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation capable of increasing the educational levels of students who enter and graduate from post-secondary programs.
- 6. To incorporate the Northern Cheyenne cultural values into college programs for the purpose of recognizing Native American contributions to American culture.



"The Threshold of a New Era"

A new Carnegie Foundation report calls tribal colleges an essential part of Native American society

By Paul Boyer

"tribal colleges assume a mission of great consequence to Native Americans and the nation" I n a major new report, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching applauded the work of tribally controlled colleges, calling them "the most significant and hopeful development in our long history of failed policies toward Native Americans."

"For the first time, Indians are directing their own colleges and great educational and social contributions are being made by the growing network of tribally controlled institutions," said foundation President Ernest L. Boyer.

The report—*Tribal Colleges: Shaping the future of Native America*—is the first to focus on these fledgling colleges and recommends a ten-point plan of assistance involving federal and state governments, foundation, and the larger higher education community.

Dave Archambault, president of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium, welcomed the study. He believed it will strengthen the colleges and promote better understanding of the unique role they play in the nation.

"The report is a springboard into legitimacy," Archambault said. "We will be perceived as viable institutions working to provide real impact in Indian communities."

The 95-page document, released in November, stressed the impact of the colleges despite their small size and relative youth.

"Viewed by numbers alone, tribal colleges add up to only a small fraction of the total higher education picture—the equivalent perhaps of a small branch of a single state university. But using conventional yardsticks to measure these colleges misses the significance of their work," Boyer wrote in the forward to the report.

Instead, the achievements of tribal colleges must be compared to the poor performance of past Indian education programs. Three centuries of effort, the report stated, did not produce the sense of hope and opportunity that Indian controlled colleges are creating.

In addition, they must be viewed in the context of their own cultures where their impact is real and significant. In some cases, tribal colleges are the only institutions on a reservation to address the many pressing social, cultural and economic needs of the community. "When viewed from these perspectives, tribal colleges assume a mission of great consequence to Native Americans and the nation," the forward continued.

The report focused on the need for support to these institutions, noting that tribal colleges do not have many of the resources that most colleges take for granted.

"During the conduct of this study, we were struck by the capacity of tribal colleges to cope with resources that are painfully restricted," Boyer wrote. "At almost all of these institutions, salaries are far too low, libraries are shockingly underfunded, and administrators struggle to operate with day-to-day constraints that other learning institutions would totally reject."

Despite such limitations, however, the Carnegie Foundation argued that tribal colleges are meeting the needs of their students and, in many cases, offering a range of important services to the surrounding Native American communities. The report documented how the colleges tailor course offerings and teaching styles to the needs and unique cultures of each reservation. It also provided examples of how many colleges are providing programs in social, cultural and economic development.

The study said that despite this growing list of achievements, tribal colleges remain largely unrecognized in the nation.

"Most educators and policy-makers . . . do not even know these colleges exist. They have no idea that a network of tribal colleges plays an important role in Native American education or in community development. Nor do they recognize the increasingly significant role tribal colleges play in shaping the nation's American Indian policy."

The report outlined in six chapters the need for tribal colleges and describes their impact in Indian society. It also placed their movement in the broader context of both contemporary Native American society and what the report calls a "history of mis-education."

The report also offered ten recommendations to strengthen the colleges and their movement. The Carnegie Foundation proposals focused on both the role of tribal colleges within their communities and the need for support from American society.

The federal government, the report stressed, has a special obligation to provide support to the colleges.

"No one can reasonably deny that the United States has accumulated over the years large moral and legal obligations to Indians and tribal colleges offer a unique opportunity to respond to this challenge," it said.

While the Carnegie Foundation applauded the federal assistance provided through the Tribally

Controlled Community College Act of 1978, it said that annual appropriations, totaling about \$8.5 million in 1989, does not meet the growing needs of the colleges.

"The harsh truth is, however, that federal support has been woefully insufficient; it simply has not kept pace with the rate of growth in the tribal colleges, or with their most basic needs," it said.

It also offered examples of how greater cooperation with state government and non-Indian colleges and universities could strengthen the tribal colleges and the range of services they offer to their communities. In addition, the report urged the nation's foundations and corporations to offer their support to the colleges.

Tribal college presidents believed the report, distributed to educators, legislators, policy-makers and others, will provide visibility for their colleges and encourage greater support to the still struggling institutions. Administrators expect that an endorsement from the Carnegie Foundation, a respected policy institution, will strengthen their cause in Washington D.C. and around the country.

"It gives us exposure we never had," said Salish Kootenai President Joseph McDonald. "And to have the Carnegie Foundation saying it makes it more valuable."

"It validates what we're doing and will explain to our community, accrediting agencies, foundations and others who we are and what we are doing," McDonald said. "Certainly it will been useful in Washington."

McDonald said that the recommendations have already had an impact. Early discussion of recommendations helped to win a major grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and built interest from several other key foundations and corporations.

Dull Knife Memorial College President Art McDonald said that the study could become a second Meriam Report—the 1928 Brookings Institution study that prompted fundamental change in the nation's policies towards Native American society.

"What (the nation) has to understand is that the tribal college model is effective and does not have to be limited to a few reservations," McDonald said. "It can be a vehicle to provide for other educational needs in other communities."

Moreover, McDonald said, the idea "has been field tested. We know what works and what doesn't."

Paul Boyer is Editor of Tribal College: Journal of American Indian Higher Education. He participated in the research and writing of the Carnegie Foundation study.

A SPECIAL REPORT Tribal Colleges SHAPING THE FUTURE OF NATIVE AMERICA

Tribul College F

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

Foreword by Ernest L. Boyer

"Twenty years ago in Arizona, Native Americans created a new institution—the first tribally controlled college. Today twenty-seven higher learning institutions, founded and controlled by Indians, are serving Native communities from Michigan to Washington State. While most of these colleges are no more than a decade old—a blink in time for higher education—they have undergone dramatic growth, expanding and gaining recognition in spite of conditions others would regard as impossible.

Researchers from The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching spent two years studying these remarkable institutions. We reviewed the federal government's past attempts to "educate" the Indians and discovered how, in the desert left by a long history of failed policies, the Navajos in 1968 created Navajo Community College, inspiring a movement that now offers to Native Americans a door of hope.

Exhibit # 42 3/5/91 HB 349

Viewed by the numbers alone, tribal colleges add up to only a small fraction of the total higher education picture—the equivalent perhaps of a small branch of a single state university. But using conventional yardsticks to measure these colleges misses the significance of their work. Tribally controlled colleges can be understood only in the historical context of Indian education and in the spiritual role they play in bringing renewal to their people. When viewed from these perspectives, tribal colleges assume a mission of great consequence to Native Americans and to the nation."

CHAPTER 1:

Tribal Colleges: A New Era

"Learning is the key. Native Americans are now being educated in large numbers—and they are being heard. They are challenging the economic stagnation in reservation communities, and they are aggressively confronting the devastating impact of alcoholism and drug abuse. Of equal importance, they are reaffirming tribal traditions that were slipping away."

"Tribal colleges have moved through a painful period in which they have struggled to secure even minimum support. We believe, however, that a decade of unprecedented opportunity is emerging, one in which tribally controlled colleges can achieve maturity and bring vitality to the reservations. America must affirm and aggressively support these institutions as they prepare to meet, in a new century, the needs of their communities."

CHAPTER 6:

Recommendations: A Strategy for Excellence

"First, we urgently recommend that the federal government adequately support tribal colleges by providing the full funding authorized by Congress."

"Second, we urge that the libraries, science laboratories, and classroom facilities at tribal colleges get significantly improved through federal government appropriations. We also propose that foundations help improve facilities at tribal colleges."

"Third, we urge that connections between tribal colleges and non-Indian higher education be strengthened."

"Fourth, we recommend that

programs linking tribal colleges to their communities be significantly increased." $\frac{1}{2}$

"Fifth, we recommend that tribal colleges expand their important role of preserving the languages, history, and cultures of the tribes."

"Sixth, we recommend that state governments more adequately support tribal colleges. We urge especially that the states target funds for community service programs."

"Seventh, we recommend the establishment of a comprehensive program for faculty development at tribal colleges."

"Eighth, we propose that foundations collaboratively support the Tribal College Institute, which is designed to strengthen administrative leadership in Native American Higher Education."

"Ninth, we recommend that the national awareness and advocacy programs for tribal colleges be strengthened."

"Finally, we recommend that the newly established tribal college endowment be supported to increase the fiscal base and bring long-term stability to these institutions."

Reprinted with permission from The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

Copies are available from the Princeton University Press 3175 Princeton Pike Lawrenceville, N.J. 08648

The American Indian College Fund

217 East 85th Street • Suite 201 • New York, New York 10028 • 212-988-4155

Exhibit # 42 3/5/91 HB 349	"Impossible" conditions remain a reality. Students and staff work in the poorest and most isolated areas of the country. Most	factifices are madequate, public transporta- tion and student housing non-existent. Tribal colleges are in a battle for survival. Devastating conditions on reservations force tribal colleges to survive on grants and appropriations that are unpredictable and frequently threatened. Because enrollments	have increased, lederal support per student has declined almost 40% since 1980. The annual per capita income of student families is \$1500-\$5000! Already students make immense sacrifices to attend class. And there are never enough scholarships to go around.	
			Tribal colleges bring hope and opportunity. Tribal colleges support Indian pride, teaching tribal history, language and culture as well as math, computers and Shakespeare—a success- ful bridge between cultures. The proof: enroll- ment has increased over 60% in the last nine years, and continues to grow. Tribal colleges are work- ing for Indian people. Tribal college retention rates are nearly 90%. As many as 90% of graduates have jobs or pursue higher degrees. Graduates stay on the reservations to contribute to their communities. "I can vouch for the College Fund's claim the tribal colleges are working miracles. Their importance cunot be overstated." —Senator. South Daschle, South Dakota.	
	The American Indian College Fund wants you to know the facts.	The American educational system has failed Indian people. Many Indian students don't finish the ninth grade. Over 50% drop out of high school. Less than 20% of graduates go on to traditional colleges, and nearly all drop out their first year.	Tribal colleges are critical to Indian survival. In failure of education has spelled disaster on America's Indian reservations. Unemploy-ment reaching 80%, rampant alcoholism, poverty and hopelessness are the legacy of America's failed Indian education policies.	

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Exhibit # 42 3/5/91 HB 349

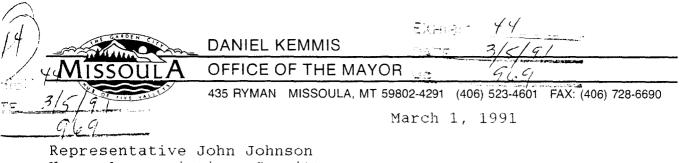
Dull Knife Memorial College

BOX 98 • Lame Deer, Montana 59043 Phone (406) 477-6215

DKMC NON-INDIAN ENROLLMENT

QUARTER	# STUDENTS	% ENROLLMENT	FTE
Fall 1987	24	19	10.75
Winter 1988	40	25	15.17
Spring 1988	73	33	25.75
Fall 1988	56	17	17.33
Winter 1989	42	20	20.67
Spring 1989	38	24	19.00
Fall 1989	71	32	31.08
Winter 1990	63	25	28.58
Spring 1990	53	17	26.08
Fall 1990	55	20	19.00
Winter 1990	32	21	21.25

Exhibit 43 consists of 12 letters supporting HB 349 and the Salish and Kootenai College. The originals are stored at the Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts, Helena, MT 59601. (Phone 406-444-4775)



Representative John Johnson House Appropriations Committee Capitol Station Helena, MT 59620

Dear Representative Johnson:

I am writing in support of HB 969. While I realize that this bill is of special importance to Missoula and Bozeman, my enthusiasm for the bill is strictly as a Montanan. Let me explain why I say that.

For two years, I had the pleasure of conducting a call-in show on Montana Public Radio. As the show's host, I would listen to people in White Sulphur Springs carrying on good conversations with folks in Darby. I have rarely had an opportunity to see so clearly how a Montana-based public broadcast medium could do so much to bring Montanans together, to get us to appreciate ourselves and our state, and to come to understand one another so that we can work better together.

We need this kind of meeting-place for Montana, this kind of mirror for the state to look at itself. When I look at the tremendous popularity of the book, <u>The Last Best Place</u>, I am convinced that we need more of that kind of opportunity to build our identity as a state. Well, books are fine, and as an author myself, I like to have people reading them, but this is the age of television. If we want to enable Montanans to create a sense of identity, then we have to give them a public television vehicle to do it.

When I watch public television, it comes from Spokane. There is no Montana programming. There won't be, unless we have an all-Montana station. This bill will make that possible.

I know how little money you have for this kind of program. I believe the best long-term strategy for deepening that pool is to help Montanans come to appreciate our strengths and our potential. Montana public television is an indispensable tool for building the real strength of Montana: our pride in ourselves. Please give favorable consideration to HB 969.

Sinderelv,

cc: George Dennison, University of Montana Michael Malone, Montana State University Marilyn Wessel, Montana State University David Wilson, University of Montana MONTANA PUBLIC TELEVISION ASSOCIATION A Nonprofit Corporation Box 421 White Sulphur Springs Montana 59645

March 5, 1991

Francis Bardanouve, Chairman House Appropriations Committee State Capitol Helena, Montana 59620

HB 969

KUSM now serves a number of Montana communities through cable companies via microwave owned by TCI. Thus the signal is available only to cities linked by microwave with a population density large enough to support a cable company. This leaves a vast area of rural Montana outside cable service areas, some of which however are served by community owned low power TV stations. These stations broadcast PBS received by satellite under agreement with KUSM. Presently, a number of cable companies in western Montana are served by KSPS, Spokane, Washington.

Montana now has an opportunity to build a unified, state-wide, educational, PBS and distance learning network which can reach every remote corner of Montana at a reasonable cost.

House Bill 969 provides the necessary funding to enable Montana State University and University of Montana to cooperatively accomplish this objective: Serve all of Montana with top-notch educational courses, classes, PBS programs, instate programming and news.

It is time Montana joined the other 49 states in providing their citizens with these services.

We strongly recommend a "do pass" for HB 969.

Montana Public TV Association

R.E. Saunders, Treasurer

State General Office 951 Custer Avenue Post Office Box 4669 Helena, Montana 59604 (406) 449-8980 Exhibit # 44 3/5/91 HB 969

TCI Cablevision of Montana, Inc.

March 5, 1991

House Education Committee Chairmen and Members of the Committee:

My name is Hank Sexton and I am the State Executive Manager with TCI Cablevision of Montana, Inc.

I would like to take this opportunity to ask that you act favorably on House Bill 969, continuing the realization of a Montana PBS across the state.

As you may not know, TCI has donated the carriage of KUSM across much of the state on its microwave systems and will continue to do so as long as we can afford it. I mention this because I think the University of Montana should be added to this equation and help is needed to accomplish such for our state.

This should allow both Montana State University and University of Montana to work together on a PBS sustem in Montana and realize what I think most Montanans want in an educational system.

We have come along ways with a Montana PBS. House Bill 969 should continue towards the bright future of Montana PBS with many costs shared across the state.

As it did in the past, the cable industry could feed all of the communities without KUSM or the University of Montana, but Montana stations wouldn't be used and Montana needs its own PBS stations.

Please support House Bill 969.

Thank you,

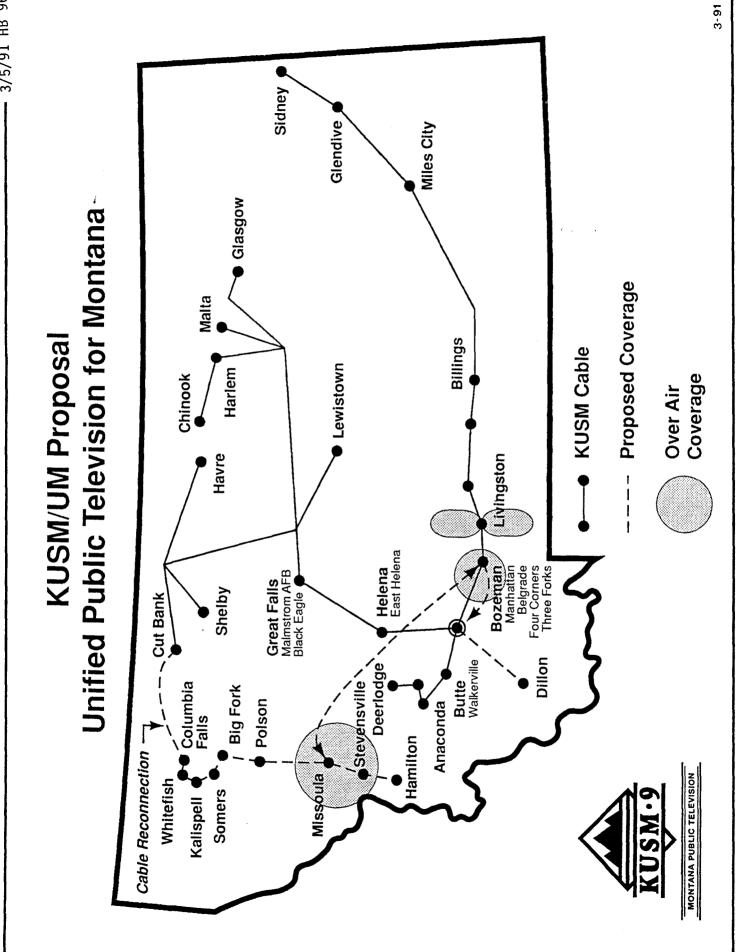
Nonth Tutton

Hank Sexton State Executive Manager

HS:dp



Exhibit # 44 3/5/91 HB 969





1500 North 30th Street, Billings, MT 59101-0298

PUBLIC RADIO KEMC-FM

406/657-2941

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL 969 By Marvin F. Granger, General Manager, KEMC Public Radio

I URGE YOUR SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL 969 TO PROVIDE FUNDING FOR MONTANA PUBLIC TELEVISION.

IT WAS ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO THAT MONTANA WAS THE ONLY STATE IN THE UNION WITHOUT ITS OWN PUBLIC TELEVISION STATION. NOW THAT KUSM HAS REMOVED THAT DUBIOUS DISTINCTION FROM THE RECORD, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT MONTANA PUBLIC TELEVISION BE MADE AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

THIS BILL FOSTERS COOPERATION AMONG OUR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN DEVELOPING THE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBU-TION OF QUALITY PUBLIC TELEVISION STATEWIDE. BECAUSE OF THE HIGH COST OF TELEVISION HARDWARE AND THE LABOR INTENSITY OF TELEVISION PRODUCTION, THIS DEVELOPMENT MUST REFLECT A UNIFIED PLAN OF ACTION WHICH MINIMIZES DUPLICATION OF BOTH ORIGINATION AND TRANSMISSION FACILITIES.

MONTANA CAN HAVE A FIRST CLASS PUBLIC TELEVISION SYSTEM IF WE ALL PULL TOGETHER TO CREATE ONE. THIS WILL REQUIRE BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR COMMITMENT. THE FUNDING PROPOSED IN THIS BILL WILL ATTRACT ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FROM FOUNDATION, CORPORATE, INDIVIDUAL AND FEDERAL SOURCES.

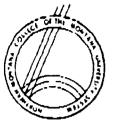
THROUGHOUT AMERICA, PUBLIC TELEVISION HAS PROVEN TO BE A MAJOR SOURCE OF INFORMAL EDUCATION AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT. THE PEOPLE OF MONTANA DESERVE TO BE INCLUDED IN THIS SPIRIT-UAL AND INTFLLECTUAL BONANZA.

11

BUDGET FOR HB969

	1992	1993
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PERSONNEL SERVICES	1 FTE	3 FTE
CONTRACT FACULTY PROFESSIONAL GTA/GRA		2. j. – X
CLASSIFIED	\$ 15,750	\$ 47,250
OTHER	5,000	11,550
BENEFITS	5,033	14,581
SUBTOTAL PERSONNEL	25,783	73,381
OPERATIONS		
CONTRACTED SERVICE	8,000	10,000
SUPPLIES	9,000	10,000
COMMUNICATIONS	1,000	2,000
TRAVEL	4,000	6,000
OTHER OPS (REPAIR & MAINT.)	15,000	33,450
SUBTOTAL OPERATIONS	37,000	61,450
CAPITAL	37,217	65,169
UM DESIGN & EQUIPMENT PURCHASE	30,000	150,000
TOTAL BUDGET	\$130,000	\$350,000

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NORTHERN MONTANA COLLEGE

NUR NERH NUN ANA SULLEGE

Montana University System P.O. 80X 7751 HAVRE, MT 56501 (406) 265-6720

SERICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 4, 1991

Representative Francis Bardanouve, Chairman Appropriations Committee Capitol Station Helena, Montana 59620

1 U I HU

Dear Mr. Bardanouve:

On behalf of Northern Montana College I would like to indicate our support for House Bill 969 which appropriates money for the expansion of Montana Public Television. As you are well aware, part of the state is currently not being served by the Montana system. It's expansion into western Montana will greatly improve the service that this most valuable asset provides the citizens of the State of Montana.

We at Northern Montana College encourage you to look favorably at House Bill 969 so that all Montanans may be provided access to public talevision.

Sincerely,

William Daehling President

El 1/91 per or

Exhibit # 44 3/5/91 HB 969 Early Childhood Persiont March 1, 1991

Representative Francis Bardanouve, Chairman House Appropriations Committee State Capitol Helena, MT 59620

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I would like to urge the full support of HB 969 which provides funding for KUSM and Montana Public Television. During the past year I have had the opportunity to work with an exciting initiative to provide parent education across the KUSM viewing area. We have only just begun to explore cost-effective ways in which public television can be used to provide educational programming throughout Montana. The MSU Extension Service, in cooperation with other agencies including the Department of Family Services, Department of SRS, public schools, and community organizations provided a combined effort to reach as many parents in the state as possible with high quality parent education over KUSM. Over 24 communities participated in supporting the Active Parenting broadcast, including Sidney, Glasgow, Miles City, and many others. A re-broadcast of the program is planned for the spring along with the broadcast of Active Parenting of Teens in the fall. We anticipate a growing audience for these programs.

Montana is on the frontier of exploration of providing high-quality, low-cost educational programming using the KUSM network. Legislative funding is critical to assure these programs continue and expand to many other topics of concern to Montanans. Without adequate funding for KUSM we cannot realize this dream.

Thank you for your attention. The enclosed articles will provide additional information on the programs and the communities which participated in the program.

Sincerely,

1 Water

Billie Warford 10 West Cleveland Bozeman, Montana 59715

A PARTIAL LIST OF PROGRAMS PRODUCED BY THE FACULTY, STUDENTS AND STAFF AT KUSM, MONTANA PUBLIC TELEVISION AND BROADCAST TO THE STATE 1989-1991

"Montana The Second Century: Agriculture and the Global Economy"

"Montana The Second Century: The New Montana Gold Rush"

"Montana The Second Century: Pamelia Fergus (The Arts in Montana)"

"Montana The Second Century: Assessing Student Performance"

"Montana The Second Century: Student Access"

"Montana The Second Century: Media Conversations with the Governor" quarterly

(Three more programs in this series are in production and are schedule in the next several months. "Entrepreneurship", "Tourism" and "Public Lands"

"Home to Montana" A Boston newspaper man comes home to Fort Peck.

"Let Us Try" Documentary on construction of Fort Peck Dam.

"Skywatch" A monthly look at the Montana Skies (stars).

"Water Quality" Information on ground water testing and monitoring.

"Wall Street in the Rockies" A quarterly business series. Discontinued due to underwriter loss.

"The Place of Falling Waters" Three part series telling the history of the Flathead reservation. Native Voices series production produced by Roy Big Crane and Thompson Smith in cooperation with KUSM. (In progress)

"Transitions" Relationship between language, thought, culture and the tragedy of native language loss. Native Voices series production produced by Joe Fisher and Darrell Kipp in cooperation with KUSM. (In progress)

"The Crazy Mountains" The sacred lands of the Crow people. Native Voices series production produced by Dean Bear Claw in cooperation with KUSM. (In progress)

"The Invisible Boarder" Documentary on Montana Canadian Relations (In progress)

"Pamelia" presentation of the Montana Centennial Opera

"The Governor's Education Commission for the 90's and Beyond" featuring the testimony and discussions from town meetings.

"Montana Journal: The state of Montana's Economy"

"Montana Journal: Glasnost in Montana" four soviet filmakers visit Montana

.

"Centennial Train" remembering Montana's Centennial Train

"The Sheepeaters: Keepers of the Past" a look at one of Montana's Native culture from the past.

A PARTIAL LIST OF PROGRAMS DONE BY INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS AND SHOWN ON KUSM

"A Walk Through Pine Butte Preserve"

"Yellowstone Fire"

"Parenting" a multi part series aired in cooperation with MSU Extension Service and used in statewide parenting classes.

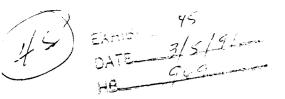
"The Hyalite Challenge" a look at the Forest Service and Community groups developing handicapped access in the Hyalite area.

"The Full Circle" A photo essay of Montana.

"Protecting Montana's Underground Water"

"Against the Darkness" A documentary about Montana's miners.

"Rocky Mountain Hardboating"





Testimony in Support of HB969 3/5/91 RTP BARBINOU-EAN'S MEMORY STARS STARS COMMENTATION

Jack Hyyppa Manager, KUSM-TV

PUBLIC TELEVISION -- NON-COMMERCIAL, EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION --EXISTS IN THIS COUNTRY AS AN ESSENTIAL ALTERNATIVE TO THE COMMERCIAL USES OF THE MOST POWERFUL COMMUNICATIONS TOOL OF OUR CONGRESS, THE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT. AGE. HAVE EACH RECOGNIZED THE PUBLIC AND SOCIAL VALUE SUCH AN ALTERNATIVE PROVIDES TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. STATE MANY GOVERNMENTS HAVE DONE LIKEWISE. WE HOPE MONTANA WILL SOON BE AMONG THEM.

COMMERCIAL AND CABLE TELEVISION ARE LEADING ECONOMIC ENGINES IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. HOWEVER, WISE AND ABLE POLICY MAKERS FROM ALL SIDES OF THE POLITICAL SPECTRUM CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE IDEA OF NON-COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL USES OF TELEVISION FOR THE COMMON GOOD. THE FACTS ARE THAT WE NEED BOTH. THE PROGRESS THAT KUSM HAS MADE IN PROVIDING A QUALITY NON-COMMERCIAL SERVICE TO MONTANANS WOULD NOT ΒE POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE SUPPORT OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTERS AND THE CABLE INDUSTRY. BOTH ARE HERE TODAY IN FAVOR OF HB 969. # WHY WOULD THEY BE SO SUPPORTIVE? THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE. PUBLIC TELEVISION PROVIDES A SERVICE NOT POSSIBLE IN THE COMMERCIAL MARKETPLACE. IT'S EXISTENCE PROVIDES BALANCE AND TEXTURE TO THE INFORMATION MIX THAT WE RELY ON FOR MAKING OUR CIVIC DECISIONS. PUBLIC TELEVISION IS IMPORTANT TO THE FABRIC OF OUR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

THE BILL THAT YOU HAVE BEFORE YOU WILL INSURE THAT MONTANA WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE ACCESS TO ALL OF THE EDUCATIONAL AND INFORMATIONAL SERVICES THAT MONTANA PUBLIC TELEVISION CAN OFFER. IF YOU WOULD PLEASE LOOK AT THE MAP ENCLOSED IN YOUR PACKAGE, I WOULD POINT OUT THAT KUSM IS ALREADY SERVING MOST, BUT NOT YET ALL, OF THE MAJOR COMMUNITIES IN THE EASTERN THREE FOURTHS OF THE STATE. THIS BILL WILL HELP FUND THE EXPANSION OF SERVICE IN THE WEST. AN HISTORIC AGREEMENT BETWEEN MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY--KUSM--THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA AND TCI CABLE WILL FACILITATE THE EXTENSION OF THE KUSM SIGNAL INTO MANY WESTERN MONTANA COMMUNITIES. MSU AND UM WILL BECOME PARTNERS IN PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION TO MONTANA.

WITH OUR PARTNERSHIP, THE LETTERS KUSM WILL STAND FOR THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF MONTANA. MY COLLEAGUE DAVID WILSON FROM UM WILL TELL YOU MORE ABOUT THE WESTERN EXPANSION. YOUR PACKET ALSO INCLUDES A COPY OF OUR CURRENT PROGRAM GUIDE AND A LISTING OF LOCALLY PRODUCED PROGRAMS BROADCAST OVER KUSM IN THE LAST TWO YEARS. WE ARE RESPONDING TO MONTANA NEEDS AS EXPRESSED BY MONTANANS. 2x. 45 3/5/91 HB969

THIS BILL WILL ALSO PROVIDE MUCH NEEDED SUPPORT FOR THE DAY TO DAY OPERATIONS OF THE BASIC MONTANA PUBLIC TELEVISION SERVICE. BECAUSE KUSM LACKS A DIVERSE FUNDING BASE, IT IS DIFFICULT TO STAFF OR OPERATE THE STATION TO ITS FULL EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL. WE ESPECIALLY LACK SUPPORT FOR EQUIPMENT REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE AND FOR THE STAFF TO PROVIDE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMMING SERVICES FOR SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES AND ADULT LEARNERS WHEREVER THEY LIVE. YET IT IS IN THE INSTRUCTIONAL AREA FROM WHICH WE GET THE MOST REQUESTS. (NOTE LETTERS FROM SCHOOL TEACHERS FF.WE. ARE ABLE TO GET ANY)

JAE K

IN FACT THIS BILL COMPLEMENTS THE PROVISIONS IN HB-30 WHICH EXPECTS TO USE PBS INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMMING IN A NEW SYSTEM OF K-12 ELECTRONIC NETWORKS.

SINCE THIS IS A JOINT MSU/UM EFFORT, YOU MAY BE ASKING WHY IT IS NOT A PART OF THE UNIVERSITY BUDGET YOU WILL BEGIN HEARING NEXT WEEK. I THINK IT'S FAIR TO SAY THAT THE REGENTS ARE VERY MUCH BEHIND PUBLIC TELEVISION--CERTAINLY THEY HAVE BEEN SUPPORTIVE OF STUDENT AND FACULTY INVOLVEMENT ON OUR CAMPUS SINCE 1984--AND BEHIND THE UNIFICATION OF THE SYSTEM AS ENVISIONED IN THIS BILL. HOWEVER PUBLIC TELEVISION SERVICE EXTENDS FAR BEYOND THE STUDENTS ENROLLED OR THE FACULTY EMPLOYED IN THE MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM. WE CURRENTLY REACH OVER 230,000 MONTANANS AND WITH THE WESTERN EXTENSION, WE WILL LIKELY ADD ANOTHER 60,000 TO 100,000 PEOPLE. ALTHOUGH THE REQUEST FOR \$480,000 FOR THE BIENNIUM IS SMALL BY UNIVERSITY SYSTEM STANDARDS, THE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE REACHED ARE MUCH LARGER AND MORE DIVERSE THAN THE SYSTEM ITSELF. FOR THAT REASON THE REGENTS FELT THE BILL SHOULD BE DEBATED ON ITS OWN MERITS.

KUSM IS A POWERFUL AND COST-EFFECTIVE TOOL THAT CAN HELP FILL A GAP IN OUR EDUCATIONAL DELIVERY SYSTEM. IT'S NOT THE WHOLE SOLUTION, BUT IT CAN BE AN IMPORTANT PLAYER ALONG WITH OTHERS IN SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF LINKING THIS LARGE AND DIVERSE STATE. WE URGE YOUR SUPPORT FOR HB 969.



Hello,

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before this committee. My name is Jack Day and I am a businessman and friend of KUSM, Montana Public Television. I also have the privilege of serving on the Board of Directors of the Friends group.

In the past 7 years, through a very diligent and wellplanned effort, the station has developed from a tiny local public broadcasting entity to a full-fledged member of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, serving major areas of the State of Montana. The Friends of KUSM has grown from a small group of dedicated folks to an estimated membership of 5,000 regular contributors throughout the state. And we are continuing to grow. We are especially excited about gaining new friends in western Montana.

Personally, I have always been a financial supporter of KUSM. I do this for the following reasons:

<u>1</u>. The educational possibilities of this station are boundless. Over 70% of all children in the U.S. are enrolled in schools that receive educational programming services from local public TV stations. We can become a growing part of that statistic. Also, we will have the opportunity, with increased funding, to offer more coursework for Montana citizens in their homes. Quality children's programming has long been a mission of KUSM Montana Public Television. Many, many young people now entering our workforce today have learned their numbers, alphabet, and science basics from the likes of Sesame Street and 3-2-1 Contact. Our children here in Montana would not have this opportunity if it wasn't for KUSM.

Ex. 46

3/5/91

HR 969

3. Wide variety of adult programming offers needed alternatives to our Montana audience. The MacNeil Lehrer Report is widely viewed and sought after. The Civil War series has been critically acclaimed worldwide. Masterpiece Theatre wins awards year after year. The "how to" programs such as This Old House, The Frugal Gourmet, and the Victory Garden are both educational, and entertaining. Of course, the nature programs are among the most popular.

These are some of the reasons why I support Public Television in Montana. It is for these same reasons that I am confident that KUSM can raise the necessary matching funds required in HB969 from non-state sources. We already have over 100 corporate and business sponsors. We raised over \$200,000 in private support last year. This is a solid base on which to expand and meet the requirements in the bill.

We ask you to support HB 969.

∠ou. Jack Day

-2-

1-1 3/5/91 349

> TESTIMONY TO THE MONTANA STATE LEGISLATURE IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL 349 ENTITLED: AN ACT APPROPRIATING MONEY TO THE

BOARD OF REGENTS TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO

NONBENEFICIARY STUDENTS ATTENDING TRIBALLY

CONTROLLED COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN MONTANA

By Dr. James Shanley, President

Fort Peck Community College

February, 1991

Mr. Chairman, speaking on behalf all current and future students of Fort Peck Community College who reside in a great portion of northeastern Montana, I urge the passage of this timely and important piece of legislation. Without the presence of Fort Peck Community College in Poplar and Wolf Point, our sixty two (62) Non-Indian and non-enrollable Indian students would most likely not be college students at all. The nearest Montana higher education institution--Dawson College--is 110 miles from the Fort Peck Reservation. Our nonbeneficiary students are not financially able nor otherwise willing to attend another college in this region.

Fort Peck Community College, along with the six (6) other Tribally Controlled Colleges in Montana, serves its resident population with ever-expanding, needs-based academic and vocational curriculums. The Tribally Controlled Colleges need a dependable financial means of retaining and serving all nonbeneficiary students. House Bill 349 will provide just such a means.

This Bill is important to the educational, economic and social development of many northeastern Montana Non-Indian and Indian citizens, as well as Fort Peck Community College. Our institution has an intentionally broad Mission Statement which necessarily includes the goal of developing the human resources of the northeastern Montana region through the provision of full-access educational opportunities. Without the financial assistance that House Bill 349 would provide to nonbeneficiary students, Fort Peck Community College may eventually fall short of meeting its stated educational mission.

Educational costs--including tuition, fees and miscellaneous expenses--at Fort Peck Community College are currently \$3,190.00 per student, per academic year. Like all other Tribal and State Colleges, Fort Peck Community College must adjust its fees upward to meet the rising costs of educational services provision. Nonbeneficial students, without state financial assistance, will

Éx. 47 315/91 HB 349

Well-balanced, permanent Post-secondary education in rural Montana is vitally important to the whole State. A better educated, better socially functioning society helps to relieve State social services, employment and educational agency budgets and case loads. The more educated and trained Montana's citizens become, the better they feel personally about themselves and subsequently, the better the State becomes in all social and economic areas.

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The Tribally Controlled Community Colleges provide great services to the people of rural Montana. We give Indian and Non-Indian alike, unique opportunities for gaining an academic and/or vocational education, as well as providing avenues for community and personal development. Such avenues and opportunities should not be precluded to the people of this State because of financial constraints.

We at Fort Peck Community College, and all other Tribal Colleges, wish to continue to serve all Reservation and surrounding area people. Our ability to be effective in our educational endeavors towards nonbeneficial students depends to a great extent upon legislation like House Bill 349.

Again, I urge the Montana Lawmakers to pass House Bill 349 and all related legislation, thereby guaranteeing future assistance to relatively large numbers of Montana constituents, in their educational and personal growth.

Thank You.

VISITOR'S REGISTER

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COMMITTEE

BILL NO.

DATE

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
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Joyce Grande Lennep	Museum of the Rockies	755	-	
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VISITOR'S REGISTER

2 of 3

ODVONISTONS COMMITTEE BILL NO. 3-5-91 DATE

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Kay Foster	Billings Chamber	684		
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Riley JOHNSON	Mt. BRANLICASIONS ASSN	HR3 969		
Jores Silver Farits		HB125 HB349		
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Ray Dore	MSU Foundation	HB9	(\checkmark
LORNA FRANK		4B-365 HB-27	,	
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Stan Bradshaw	MTU	4B 813		
Jim Jensen	WEIC	843	_	\checkmark
Martin Vielan	SKC	347		\checkmark

VISITOR'S REGISTER

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COMMITTEE BILL NO.

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
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Kirk Lacy	Martin and the	• • • •		
Jan Wright		HO125 HO125		
Boh Fouty	SALISH HOOTENER COLLEGE	Hb349		\checkmark
Joe McDonald	Sahah Kutenni Gollag	HERM		
				:
DennisBurr	MTT TAXPAYERS ASSOC			
mainzamore	Salinf Katanai College	·18349		1
Carole Pitere	Salier Appleans Calley			
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