

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION & CULTURAL RESOURCES

Call to Order: By Rep. H.S. "Sonny" Hanson, Chair, on January 29, 1993, at 3:18 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Sonny Hanson, Chair (R)
Rep. Alvin Ellis, Vice Chair (R)
Rep. Ray Brandewie (R)
Rep. Fritz Daily (D)
Rep. Ervin Davis (D)
Rep. Ed Dolezal (D)
Rep. Dan Harrington (D)
Rep. Jack Herron (R)
Rep. Bob Gervais (D)
Rep. Bea McCarthy (D)
Rep. Scott McCulloch (D)
Rep. Norm Mills (R)
Rep. Bill Rehbein (R)
Rep. Sam Rose (R)
Rep. Dick Simpkins (R)
Rep. Norm Wallin (R)

Members Excused: Rep. Wilbur Spring

Members Absent: Rep. Diana Wyatt

Staff Present: Andrea Merrill, Legislative Council
Susan Lenard, Committee Secretary

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

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: HB 262, HB 276, HB 284
Executive Action: HB 246

HEARING ON HB 284

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. COBB, House District 42, Augusta, explained HB 284 is an act to extend the authorization of state loans to school districts in order to pay the holders of school district bonds declared invalid or unenforceable. He said bonds were issued for the

schools since the state didn't have a plan last session to equalize education. **REP. COBB** explained the bill would give an extension of up to \$15 million worth of bonds and would allow schools the opportunity to bond, which they otherwise could not do. He noted HB 284 could be viewed as a back-up bill to **SENATOR BLAYLOCK'S** bill (SB 32) which is also now under consideration. He stressed HB 284 would back existing bonds and would not remove money from the coal tax trust fund.

Proponents' Testimony:

Madalyn Quinlan, Office of Public Instruction (OPI), stated HB 284 is basically an extension of authorization provided in SB 5, presented in the January special session. She explained OPI would create a pool of money within the coal severance tax trust fund. This "reserve" would provide loans to school districts in the event they are unable to levy mills in order to meet debt service payments on district bonds. **Ms. Quinlan** stressed the only way schools may borrow this money for debt service payment is in the event a court rules it unconstitutional to levy bills for debt service. She said if a district fails to meet a debt service payment for some other reason, it will not be eligible to borrow from this fund. **Ms. Quinlan** described the coal severance tax trust fund flow of money summary presented to the committee. She stated there is enough money flowing through the coal severance tax account such that there is not competition with the clean coal technology demonstration fund. She affirmed under present law no district is eligible for more than six million dollars. **Ms. Quinlan** emphasized there is no termination date on this piece of legislation. When the forty million dollars in total loan authorization is depleted no district will be able to issue bonds. **EXHIBIT 1**

Don Waldron, Montana Rural Education Association, stood in support of HB 284, maintaining it can help school districts.

Jacob Block, Superintendent of Missoula School District No.1, remarked without the passage of SB 32 or HB 284 he did not see how schools would be able to sell their bonds. Written testimony describing the birth rate and enrollment forecasts for his district were provided. He said a bond issue would need to be passed in order to allow for continued growth and the construction and remodelling of schools. **EXHIBITS 2 AND 3**

Paula Butterfield, Superintendent of Bozeman Public Schools, declared Bozeman schools are working in over-crowded conditions and stressed the drastic measures being considered by the district in order to deal with the enrollment growth. She stressed the six million dollar cap would make further building projects impossible.

Bill Barringer, Superintendent of Schools Whitehall, emphasized the school at Whitehall is an outdated facility which has been determined unsafe and unfit. He said without this or some similar

bill, even with the passage of a local bond issue and the non-existence of a growth problem, reconstruction and renovation of unstable and unsafe school buildings could not take place. He asked for the committee's support of HB 284.

Wayne Buchanan, Board of Public Education, stated the Board does not wish to go on record in favor or opposition to the bill. He stressed it did not want to be perceived as suggesting this is the only way education's financial problems can be addressed.

Pat Melby, Independent Schools Coalition, stood in support of HB 284, although he offered his stronger support for SB 32.

Bruce Moerer, Montana School Boards Association, remarking even though HB 284 probably won't "go very far," MSBA supports the bill.

Opponents' Testimony:

REP. EWER, House District 45, Helena, referenced the supreme court decision in 1990 which announced the issue of equalization is more than a question of funding for maintenance and operations. "It affirmed capital equalization needs to be considered as well. The supreme court gave a window during which school bonds could be issued with the understanding the Legislature of 1991 would address the problem." He noted in the special session subsequently called, the legislature made what was supposed to be a one-time promise to use twenty-five million dollars to alleviate the crisis. **REP. EWER** noted HB 284 exists because the problem has not been fixed. He said the fiscal impact might not be as innocuous as presumed if one takes into consideration the leverage already on coal severance tax dollars. He observed that, for the first time in the history of the state, the Board of Investments has made an agreement with the Department of Administration to pay off the Trans Account if the State of Montana does not have the money to do so. He noted the Board of Investments would buy warrants for this purpose. The money for these warrants would come from the coal severance tax fund. **REP. EWER** commented there is nearly four hundred million dollars in potential and real leverage, and asked how far the legislature will push this issue. He said there will be a day when the state can no longer leverage coal severance tax dollars. **REP. EWER** stressed he was sympathetic with schools presently holding bonds, but emphasized the legislature needs to do its job.

Eric Feaver, Montana Education Association (MEA), complimented **REP. EWER** on his testimony and on his comments regarding the leverage situation in the state. He indicated the fiscal statement simply represents no impact on the general fund which is different from no impact on the state. He stressed the present situation was caused by the passage of a much amended SB 5 during the January 1992 special session. He said MEA supported

SB 5 because of the extreme panic of the situation. House bill 284 will only perpetuate the panic. **Mr. Feaver** noted HB 284 sunsets, so the next legislature will be faced with the same problem. With a six million dollar per project limit and a fifteen million dollar aggregate limit, he stated HB 284 would help very few schools. He called attention to three school districts who spoke in favor of the bill. They indicated they could spend over twenty million dollars on proposed projects right now. **Mr. Feaver** declared he did not see how other schools would be aided and abetted by the bill after those three schools utilized their share of the limited funds. He stressed SB 32 will guarantee equity and adequacy in a guaranteed tax base scheme. He articulated his support for SB 32 and his opposition to HB 284, even though MEA understood why HB 284 was introduced.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

REP. SIMPKINS asked **Ms. Quinlan** if the state is refinancing any existing bonds. **Ms. Quinlan** said this money would only be used for new construction projects. She said it is reserved for damaged or destroyed buildings, to deal with health and safety issues within the school, or to meet accreditation standards.

REP. SIMPKINS asked if the money will be tied up until the bonds are paid back. **Ms. Quinlan** replied the money not be useable until the bonds are retired.

REP. MCCARTHY asked if the payback on the bonds happens over a period of time, or all at once. **Ms. Quinlan** said a loan would be given to a school district in order to meet its annual debt service payment. She said the loan would be made to a school district for one year, and the district would then have up to ten years to pay it back. **Ms. Quinlan** explained the loan covered the amount the school actually had to levy for debts for that year, not for the amount of the bond.

REP. BRANDEWIE asked **REP. EWER** if he could put an amount to each of the accounts noted in the flow chart provided by **Ms. Quinlan**. **REP. EWER** responded he could, but stressed other programs have been authorized which are not shown on the diagram. He said the system is not a bottomless well and HB 284 perpetuates an inefficient utilization of money.

REP. BRANDEWIE asked for the total coal severance tax income amount per year. **Ms. Quinlan** replied the amount is approximately forty million dollars a year in total coal tax collection, fifty percent of which flows through the funds pictured on her handout.

REP. WALLIN asked what the difference is between borrowing on the coal severance tax bond and not doing so. **REP. EWER** explained school districts typically get special rates in other states because they are novel school bonds and because Montana has such a high income tax. He said Montanan's enjoy a high return and are thus willing to pay a high price for these bonds. He stated he

didn't believe there was too much difference between coal severance tax rates on enhancements of the bonds and on the bonds themselves.

REP. HANSON asked for clarification on the backup of bonds. He questioned whether the trust fund is paying out any money or if it exists in case of a ruling determining the illegality of school districts paying off their bonds. **Ms. Quinlan** said the state is presently not going to issue new bonds to school districts. She said the money will be loaned to a school district in the event it cannot meet its annual debt service payment. She explained the school district will pay back the money over time. The costs involved are those which may eventually affect the bond rate because of other liens against the trust fund. Another cost is recognized by the lower interest rate the two million dollars in the coal severance tax school bond contingency loan fund will earn.

REP. ELLIS asked what would have to occur for a school to be excused from paying off a bond. **Ms. Quinlan** replied the most likely requirement would be a court ruling stating the present property tax system is unconstitutional and, therefore, the district cannot levy to meet those debt service payments.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. COBB stated the legislature needs to understand the financial crisis school districts are experiencing. He noted the primary intent of the bill is to approve the backing of bonds in order to allow some construction projects to proceed. The second issue of HB 284 is that, although it ties up part of the coal trust fund, it does not spend as much as SB 32. He said HB 284 is a vehicle for alleviating some problems until the issue of equalization has been resolved.

HEARING ON HB 262

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. KADAS, House District 55, Missoula, said HB 262 was drafted out of frustration in the relationship between the Board of Regents and the legislature. He commented on the strong separation of power between the Regents and the legislature as defined by the state constitution. **REP. KADAS** stated the existing struggle makes it very difficult to manage and fund the university system. House Bill 262 attempts to bring these institutions together. He noted the bill would add four ex-officio, nonvoting members to the Board. He suggested neither position, the legislative nor the Board's, can successfully understand the other institution's approach without sitting at the same table and discussing the issues. **REP. KADAS** remarked the decision making process needs to include the experience of both sides in order to reach a consensus.

Proponents' Testimony:

Fred Freedman, Associated Students of Montana State University (ASMSU), stood in support of the bill because ASMSU believes any option to increase the communication between the legislature and the Board of Regents is a good idea. He noted ASMSU also supports SB 77 and the amendment which may be added to put a student on the board. He insisted students at Montana State University support HB 262, with the hope it does not replace SB 77.

Opponents' Testimony:

LeRoy Schram, Legal Council to the Board of Regents, maintained it is too early to discontinue the joint interim committee on education. He said there was little need for both the joint committee and the modifications offered by HB 262. He suggested the bill may be constitutionally questionable. He stated the constitution does state the Board of Regents will consist of seven members appointed by the governor. He noted the governor and the superintendent of the Office of Public Instruction are ex-officio, nonvoting members. **Mr. Schram** stated that where the constitution prescribes the qualifications for state office, the legislature can neither add to, nor detract from, the qualifications so prescribed. It is self-evident a statute cannot change the qualifications fixed by the constitution. The legislature has no authority to prescribe additional qualifications or to remove any of the requirements provided for in the constitution. He noted that, in order to properly address this issue, it might need to be put forth as a constitutional amendment.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

REP. GERVAIS asked **REP. KADAS** if he felt HB 262 would provide an opportunity to allow a Native American to be appointed to the Board of Regents. **REP. KADAS** responded it depends on the qualifications of Native Americans within the legislature and on whether the speaker of the committee can be convinced to select someone of Native American origin.

REP. WALLIN asked the sponsor for the purpose of adding to the size of the committee without permitting the additional members the ability to vote. **REP. KADAS** replied it would allow the committee to receive more information. He explained it is not an issue of the right to vote, but of the right to speak.

REP. ELLIS asked the sponsor if he ever considered proposing the Board of Regents be elected by the people. **REP. KADAS** replied he has, but stressed having the members appointed is probably better since the level of the office is not seen by the general public as being very significant. He said it was his belief a higher level of quality is achieved through appointment.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. KADAS stated the problem between the two institutions is obvious. He asked the committee to consider how difficult decisions are made. REP. KADAS stressed difficult decisions are made around a table late at night, and if one is not present at the table, one's voice will not be heard. He said it was most important to have legislative representation sitting at the same table with the Board of Regents when decisions involving the university system are discussed.

HEARING ON HB 276Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. GERVAIS, House District 9, Glacier, opened the hearing on House Bill 276 and referred any questions the committee might have to the proponents of the bill.

Proponents' Testimony:

J.R. Clark, Superintendent of Browning Schools, indicated REP. GERVAIS asked him to speak on consanguinity. He said affinity means "close relationship," such that a board member cannot hire someone related to them by marriage. Consanguinity is a matter of being related by blood. He said it carries over to the fourth degree, so would only allow the hiring of an individual beyond first cousin, niece, grandparent, etc. status. Mr. Clark said although he supports HB 276 it does not cover the hiring of contracted teaching staff. He asked for an amendment to cover such cases. He remarked present law has worked well in the state. He commented on the regulations surrounding the approval of new members to the board. He asked section 2-2-302, subsection 2 (b) be amended to read "school trustees who are present at the appointment meeting."

Don Waldron, Montana Rural Education Association said he supports HB 276 but added perhaps the words "provided a quorum is reached" should be included on line 24, page one if that is the intent.

Sandra Murie, Superintendent of Rocky Boy Schools, said before the nepotism law passed in the 1991 legislative session, it was very difficult to find qualified personnel to fill necessary positions in small rural districts. She noted critical positions which have recently been hard to fill because of the present nepotism law are: bus drivers, bus mechanics, teacher assistants, food service personnel, janitorial, maintenance and other classified positions. Ms. Murie asked the committee give favorable consideration to HB 276.

Opponents' Testimony: None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

REP. ROSE asked Mr. Clark if HB 276 could prevent the best qualified individual from being hired. Mr. Clark replied in some cases that could occur.

REP. MCCARTHY asked if it was possible for a school to hire an individual on a temporary basis for a permanent position for which she/he is desired until that position comes open, under current law. Mr. Clark replied it may be done, but the opening needs to be advertised for two weeks. He emphasized the Browning school board does not allow that particular situation. He said his school board does not like a candidate to be serving in a position before they are formally hired to fill it.

REP. REHBEIN asked what constitutes a quorum on a school board. Ms. Merrill responded it is a simple majority of the number of members on the board.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. GERVAIS stated HB 276 is a good bill which would help his part of the state. He asked the committee to vote yes on a do pass motion for this piece of legislation.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 246

Motion/Vote: REP. BRANDEWIE MOVED HB 246 DO NOT PASS. Motion carried 13 to 5 with REPS. DAVIS, DOLEZAL, HARRINGTON, McCULLOCH, and WYATT voting no. EXHIBIT 4

Motion/Vote: REP. SIMPKINS MOVED HB 246 BE TABLED. Motion carried 13 to 5 with REPS. DAVIS, DOLEZAL, HARRINGTON, McCULLOCH, and WYATT voting no. EXHIBIT 5

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 5:15 p.m.


REP. H.S. "SONNY" HANSON, Chair


SUSAN LENARD, Secretary

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Education and Cultural Resources COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE

1/29/93

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REP. SONNY HANSON , CHAIR	✓		
REP. ALVIN ELLIS , VICE-CHAIR	✓		
REP. DIANA WYATT , VICE-CHAIR		✓	
REP. RAY BRANDEWIE	✓		
REP. FRITZ DAILY	✓		
REP. ERVIN DAVIS	✓		
REP. ED DOLEZAL	✓		
REP. DAN HARRINGTON	✓		
REP. JACK HERRON	✓		
REP. BOB GERVAIS	✓		
REP. BEA MCCARTHY	✓		
REP. SCOTT MCCULLOCH	✓		
REP. NORM MILLS	✓		
REP. BILL REHBEIN	✓		
REP. SAM ROSE	✓		
REP. DICK SIMPKINS	✓		
REP. WILBUR SPRING			✓
REP. NORM WALLIN	✓		

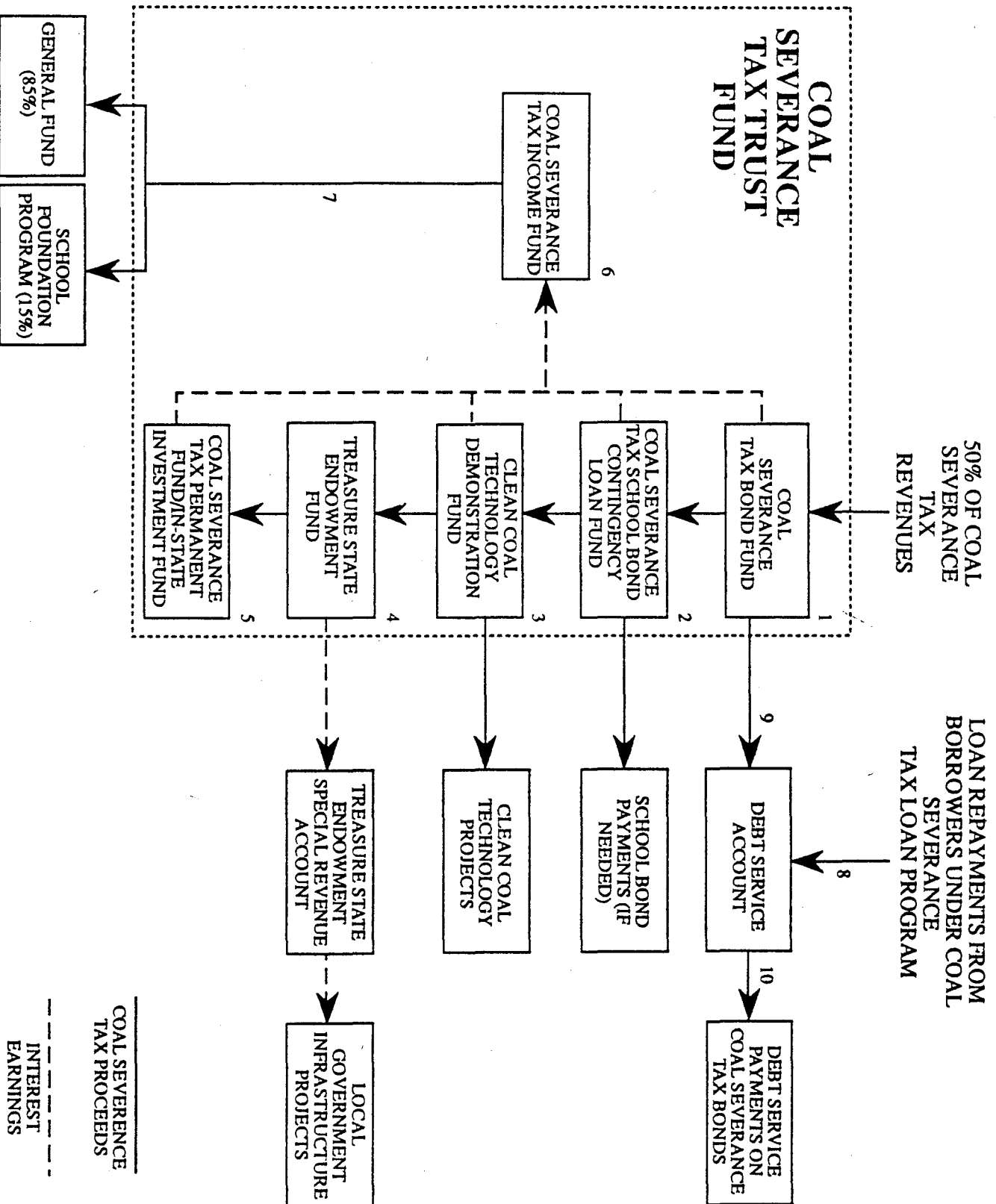
COAL SEVERANCE TAX TRUST FUND FLOW OF FUNDS SUMMARY

JANUARY 1993

EXHIBIT 1

DATE 1/29/93

BB 284



- (1) Within 30 days of the end of each calendar quarter, coal severance taxes are paid to the state, 50 percent of which are deposited in the **Coal Severance Tax Trust Fund** (the **Trust**). Six accounts are established within the **Trust**: 1) the **Coal Severance Tax Bond Fund**, 2) the **School Bond Contingency Loan Fund**, the **Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Fund**, 4) the **Treasure State Endowment Fund**, 5) the **Coal Severance Tax Permanent Fund** (within which is established the **In-state Investment Fund**), and 6) the **Coal Severance Tax Income Fund**.

Coal tax revenues which flow in to the **Trust** are initially deposited in the **Bond Fund** and made available for payment of debt service on the **Coal Severance Tax Bonds** (see footnotes 8, 9, and 10). All amounts in excess of the amount needed to secure outstanding **Coal Severance Tax Bonds** for the next two ensuing semiannual payments shall be transferred to the **Coal Severance Tax School Bond Contingency Loan Fund**.

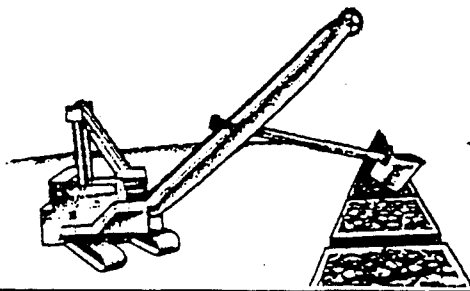
- (2) The January 1992 Special Legislative Session passed an Act creating the **Coal Severance Tax School Bond Contingency Loan Fund**. A total of \$25 million of School Bonds were authorized to be issued and secured by this fund. For as long as there are any outstanding school district bonds secured by the **Contingency Loan Fund**, an amount equal to the next 12 months of principal and interest payments due on any School Bonds will be retained in the **Contingency Loan Fund**. Any amounts in excess of the balance needed to secure outstanding School Bonds, shall be transferred to the **Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Fund**.
- (3) The 1991 Legislature passed an Act creating the **Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Fund**. On July 1, 1991, \$25 million was transferred into the **Demonstration Fund**. From July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1997, a maximum of \$5 million per year will be transferred into the **Demonstration Fund** from the **Contingency Loan Fund**. In total a maximum of \$55 million will be deposited in the **Demonstration Fund**. Any amounts in excess of the \$5 million retained in the **Demonstration Fund** will be transferred to the **Treasure State Endowment Fund**.
- (4) The **Treasure State Endowment Fund** was established when voters approved the measure on the June 2, 1992 ballot. All funds in excess of what is retained in the **Bond Fund**, the **Contingency Loan Fund**, and the **Demonstration Fund** will be deposited in the **Endowment Fund**. Annually, interest earnings required to meet the obligations of the state under this program are transferred to the **Treasure State Endowment Special Revenue Account**. Interest earnings not transferred to the **Revenue Account** are to be retained in the **Endowment Fund**. From time to time 50 percent of the principal transferred into the **Endowment Fund** will be transferred to the **Permanent Fund**.
- (5) Twenty-five percent of the receipts to the **Coal Severance Tax Permanent Fund** are segregated into the **In-state Investment Fund**. As the name indicates, the purpose of this sub-fund is making investments in Montana.

- (6) Investment income on the monies in the **Bond Fund**, the **Contingency Loan Fund**, the **Demonstration Fund**, and the **Permanent Fund** are periodically transferred to the **Income Fund**. The only exception to this is the **Endowment Fund** where any interest earnings are either transferred to the **Revenue Account** or retained in the **Endowment Fund**.
- (7) Eighty-Five percent of the balance in the **Income Fund** is transferred to the state's **General Fund**; the remaining 15 percent is transferred to the state's **School Foundation Program**.
- (8) Under the Coal Severance Tax Loan Program, the state sells coal severance tax bonds and loans the proceeds to local government entities for various water projects. The borrowers make semiannual loan payments, which upon receipt are credited to a **Debt Service Account**. The terms of the loans vary, but generally involve an interest rate subsidy for the first five years of the loan followed by a direct pass-through of interest rate on the Bonds for the remaining life of the loan.

The Act creating the **Endowment Fund** also expanded the loan authority from strictly water projects and now includes all local government infrastructure projects approved under this Act.

- (9) Debt service payments on the Bonds are due each June 1 and December 1. To the extent funds on hand in the **Debt Service Account** from loan repayments are insufficient to pay principal and interest on the Bonds when due, funds are transferred to the **Debt Service Account** from the **Bond Fund**.
- (10) On each June 1 and December 1, the state pays debt service on the Bonds from amounts on hand in the **Debt Service Account**.

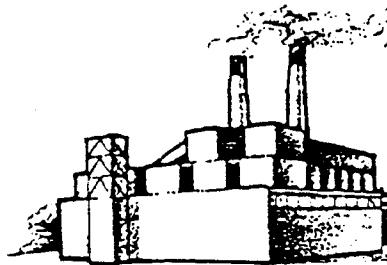
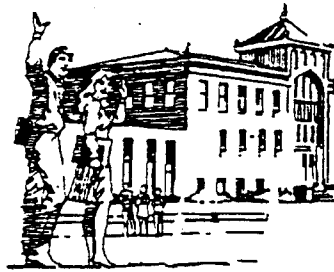
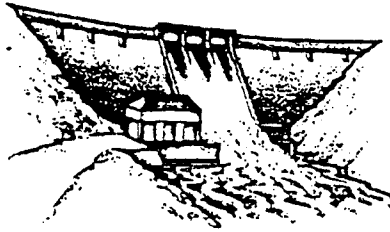
EXHIBIT 1
DATE 1/29/93
SB HB 284



50%

Current Operations
of State Programs

50%



Coal Severance Tax Trust Fund

INTEREST

INTEREST

INTEREST

Coal Severance Tax Income Fund

85%

General Fund

Interest
Earnings

15%

Interest
Earnings

School
Foundation
Program

BOND ISSUE TO ADDRESS NEEDS OF MISSOULA GROWTH

Q: Why is School District One asking voters to approve a bond issue?

A: Elementary schools in the South Hills -- Cold Springs and Russell -- are full and getting overcrowded. Growth in the Missoula valley is predominant in the south of town, and is expected to continue. The larger number of students not only makes class sizes unmanageable, and often exceed state standards, but put unrealistic strains on the general facilities, such as lunch rooms and gymnasiums. **The bond issue would finance construction of a new elementary school on the corner of 55th and Hillview.**

Also, C.S. Porter Middle School, which was built as an elementary school, has never been remodeled, as have the other three middle schools. Only modulars have been added to accommodate growth. **The bond issue also would fund an addition to Porter Middle School and moving modular units to Meadow Hill Middle School.**

Q: How much is enrollment expected to increase in the next 10-15 years?

A: Enrollment is expected to increase from 6,265 now to 7,353 in 2005 (see graph at right). Most of the growth is expected in the South Hills and west of Reserve Street, which impacts Cold Springs, Russell, Meadow Hill, Porter and Hawthorne.

Q: Did School District One foresee this growth and plan ahead?

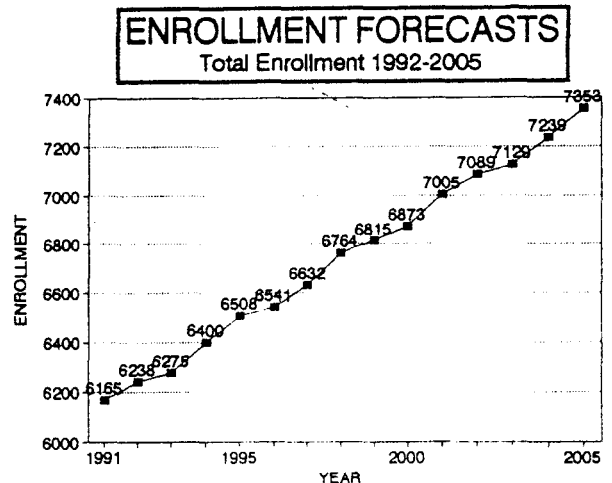
A: A facilities plan begun in 1986 predicted that growth would occur in the South Hills, but birth rates in Missoula had peaked in 1980 and large kindergarten enrollments would start to come down. Therefore, the School Board took a cautious approach and instead of building a new school immediately, brought in modular units to enlarge Cold Springs and built a new gymnasium.

Although birth rates did decline as predicted, actual enrollments in Missoula schools have not, especially in the South hills. Birth data has become only part of the picture, as more and more families move into our valley.

Q: Why ask for a bond issue now?

A: If the bond issue passes November 3, construction would begin as soon as possible, but the school would not be ready for another three years, until the fall of 1995. Also, to pass a bond issue, at least 40 percent of the electorate must vote, and presidential elections are one of the few times this happens.

More on back of page



Q: What happens if the bond issue passes?

A: Planning the building would begin immediately, followed by this schedule:

1993 --	March	Design development
	June	Construction documents
	July	Sell bonds
1994 --	January	Bid projects
	February	Award bids
	March	Site development
	June	Begin construction
1995 --	June	Substantial completion
	July	Occupy buildings

Q: What happens if the bond issue does not pass?

A: Although nothing definite has been planned yet, several options have been discussed and would be considered:

1. Students who live in the South Hills could be bused to Jefferson School, now occupied by the Fine Arts department and Project EXCEL. Project EXCEL could be moved to the Russell annexes and Fine Arts to the Administration Building, which would have to be expanded to meet the need, or a new facility would need to be built.
2. Four more modular classrooms would have to be built at Porter to reduce crowding.
3. The middle school program could be altered to eliminate some elective and other classes.
4. The possibility of starting year-round schools, currently under review by the school board, would be studied further.

Q: What would be the annual additional costs to the taxpayer?

A: Please consult the graph below, and remember that the figures are annual costs and are based on current tax values and bond rates.

Tax Cost to Property Owner		
Bond Amount: \$9,200,000		
Bond Interest Rate: 5.5%		
<u>15 Years</u>	<u>Property Value</u>	<u>20 Years</u>
(per year)		(per year)
\$26.00	\$50,000	\$22.25
34.00	65,000	29.00
39.00	75,000	33.50
41.50	80,000	35.75
52.00	100,000	44.50

FILE:BIRTH.WK1				SCHOOL DIST # 1				DATE
				MISSOULA				APR 284
				BIRTH DATA				
A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
	COUNTY BIRTHS	CONVERSION TO SCHOOL YEAR	COUNTY BIRTHS SCHOOL YEAR	CORRESPOND YEAR ENTER SCHOOL	DISTRICT KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT	SURV. RATIO		
		(S 11-S 10)						
1974	1000	EST.						
1975	1021	74-75	1015	1980-81	617	0.6081		
1976	1096	75-76	1073	1981-82	644	0.6002		
1977	1139	76-77	1126	1982-83	656	0.5827		
1978	1169	77-78	1160	1983-84	631	0.5441		
1979	1281	78-79	1247	1984-85	673	0.5399		
1980	1385	79-80	1353	1985-86	783	0.5787		
1981	1358	80-81	1366	1986-87	768	0.5621		
1982	1263	81-82	1292	1987-88	727	0.5626		
1983	1192	82-83	1214	1988-89	734	0.6047		
1984	1282	83-84	1254	1989-90	738	0.5883		
1985	1247	84-85	1258	1990-91	762	0.6058		
1986	1246	85-86	1246	1991-92	741	0.5946		
1987	1074	86-87	1127	1992-93	751	0.6665		
				PROJECTIONS BASED ON ACTUAL BIRTHS				
								TRENDING
1988	1123	87-88	1108	1993-94	692	0.6250	686	
1989	1160	88-89	1149	1994-95	718	0.6250	722	
1990	1095	89-90	1115	1995-96	697	0.6250	710	
				PROJECTIONS BASED ON FIVE YEAR AVERAGE				
1991	1140	90-91	1126	1996-97	704	0.6250	728	
1992	1140	91-92	1140	1997-98	712	0.6250	748	
1993	1140	92-93	1140	1998-99	712	0.6250	759	
1994	1140	93-94	1140	1999-20	712	0.6250	770	
1995	1140	94-95	1140	2000-01	712	0.6250	780	

[illegible]

EXHIBIT 4
DATE 1/29/93
HB 246

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Education and Cultural Resources COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

DATE 1/29/93 BILL NO. HB 246 NUMBER _____

MOTION: DO NOT PASS

NAME	AYE	NO
Rep. Sonny Hanson - Chair	✓	
Rep. Alvin Ellis - Vice Chair	✓	
Rep. Diana Wyatt - Vice Chair		✓
Rep. Ray Brandewie	✓	
Rep. Fritz Daily	✓	
Rep. Ervin Davis		✓
Rep. Ed Dolezal		✓
Rep. Dan Harrington		✓
Rep. Jack Herron	✓	
Rep. Bob Gervais	✓	
Rep. Bea McCarthy	✓	
Rep. Scott McCulloch		✓
Rep. Norm Mills	✓	
Rep. Bill Rehbein	✓	
Rep. Sam Rose	✓	
Rep. Dick Simpkins	✓	
Rep. Wilbur Spring	✓	
Rep. Norm Wallin	✓	

13 5

same opposition to table

TABLED 13 to 5

EXHIBIT 5
DATE 1/29/03
~~FB~~ HB 246

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Education and Cultural Resources COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

DATE 1/29/93 BILL NO. HB 246 NUMBER _____

MOTION: BE TABLED

NAME	AYE	NO
Rep. Ray Brandewie	✓	
Rep. Fritz Daily	✓	
Rep. Ervin Davis		✓
Rep. Ed Dolezal		✓
Rep. Dan Harrington		✓
Rep. Jack Herron	✓	
Rep. Bob Gervais	✓	
Rep. Bea McCarthy	✓	
Rep. Scott McCulloch		✓
Rep. Norm Mills	✓	
Rep. Bill Rehbein	✓	
Rep. Sam Rose	✓	
Rep. Dick Simpkins	✓	
Rep. Wilbur Spring	✓	
Rep. Norm Wallin	✓	
Rep. Diana Wyatt		✓
Rep. Alvin Ellis	✓	
Rep. Sonny Hanson	✓	

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR'S REGISTER**

Education & Cultural Resources COMMITTEE

BILL NO. HB 284

DATE 1/29/93 SPONSOR(S) REP. COBB

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Jacob Block	Missouri School Dist #1	✓ w/ qual.	
Don WA/Loren	MT. Rural Ed Assoc	✓	
Pat Melby	Underfunded School Coalition		
Bruce W. Fierz	MSBA	X	
Paula Bitterfield	Supt. Dozeman Public Schools	✓ w/ qualifications	
Eric Dean	MSA		✗
Bill Barringer	Whitethall Schools	✓	
Wayne Buchanan	B.P.E.		✓

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS
ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education & Cultural Resources COMMITTEE

BILL NO. HB 262

DATE 1/29/93 SPONSOR(S) REP. KADAS

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
FRED FREEDMAN	ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF MONTANA STATE	X	
Danna Smith	ABN18U	✓	

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VISITOR'S REGISTER

BILL NO. HB 276

DATE 1/29/03 SPONSOR(S) REP. GERVAIS

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[illegible]

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