

MINUTES

MONTANA SENATE 53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE & CLAIMS

Call to Order: By Chair Judy Jacobson, on February 11, 1993, at 12:00 noon.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Sen. Judy Jacobson, Chair (D)
Sen. Eve Franklin, Vice Chair (D)
Sen. Tom Beck (R)
Sen. Don Bianchi (D)
Sen. Chris Christiaens (D)
Sen. Gerry Devlin (R)
Sen. Gary Forrester (D)
Sen. Harry Fritz (D)
Sen. Ethel Harding (R)
Sen. Bob Hockett (D)
Sen. Greg Jergeson (D)
Sen. Tom Keating (R)
Sen. J.D. Lynch (D)
Sen. Dennis Nathe (R)
Sen. Chuck Swysgood (R)
Sen. Larry Tveit (R)
Sen. Eleanor Vaughn (D)
Sen. Mignon Waterman (D)
Sen. Cecil Weeding (D)

Members Excused: Senator Aklestad

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Terry Cohea, Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Lynn Staley, Committee Secretary

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

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: SB 278, SB 292
Executive Action: SB 292

HEARING ON SB 292

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Senator Harry Fritz, District 28, sponsor, Missoula, and a member

of the General Government and Transportation Subcommittee, which originated this bill, said the bill covers administrative costs.

Proponents' Testimony:

Ed Hall, Administrator of the Board of Crime Control, said SB 292 would give authority to use some portion of the lottery proceeds for administrative costs, which right now are budgeted at under 50 thousand dollars for the fiscal year.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Informational Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

None.

Closing by Sponsor:

Senator Fritz closed, saying the proceeds cap out at one million dollars and they are at about \$600,000 now, so the administrative costs are less than 10 per cent.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON SB 292

Motion/Vote: Senator Weeding moved that SB 292 DO PASS. Motion CARRIED unanimously.

HEARING ON SB 278

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Senator Chris Christiaens, Senate District 18, Cascade County, said SB 278 was written at the request of the Office of Public Instruction. It is an effort by OPI to help manage an anticipated shortfall in the state's general fund appropriations for the cost of education for emotionally disturbed children. The bill, with the OPI supported amendments, accomplishes; (1) revision to the laws relating to the distribution of funds for educational services for children in psychiatric hospitals and residential treatment facilities. (2) Limitations on state general fund appropriations to costs not reimbursable under other provisions of state and federal law, that is, medicaid or health insurance benefits. (3) The limiting of appropriations to

residential treatment facilities, which are licensed by the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, and which participates in medicaid programs. (4) Providing for reimbursement of education and related costs to those districts providing educational services to students placed in non-medicaid eligible residential treatment facilities.

Proponents' Testimony:

Robert Runkel, Director of Special Education with the OPI, said he would like the committee's support for SB 278, with some proposed amendments. (Exhibit 1) He said the bill is basically a refinancing bill; it revises the laws related to funding educational services for children's treatment in residential facilities. The bill will allow us to continue to insure educational services to our children while exercising fiscal control to leveraging other funding sources, such as medicaid and health insurance. As a result of recent changes in medicaid laws, many services previously considered to be education's full responsibility for funding now have been determined to be eligible for medicaid reimbursement. This bill distributes funds on a per student by enrollment basis and requires the money, basically, to follow the child in the event the child is served by a public school. This bill will also result in a more equitable distribution of available dollars between the facilities by becoming more sensitive to children who are actually receiving the services in those facilities. The bill also limits state general fund appropriations to costs not reimbursable under other provisions of state and federal law. According to the fiscal note it would remove approximately two million dollars from the allowable costs provided in the current statute. The bill limits appropriations to residential treatment facilities that are licensed by the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences and who participate in the medicaid program for psychiatric care in a residential setting. The remaining amendments to the bill submitted by OPI are intended to simplify the procedures for public schools to access funds set aside to provide services to residents of treatment facilities. This bill provides an assurance that public schools where the facilities are located will not be financially impacted in the event they are obligated to serve the children who come from all over the state of Montana. The bill would allow us to continue to insure education services to our children and leverage costs through other funding sources, such as medicaid and health insurance.

Cort Harrington, Trustee for Helena School District No. 1, said he is testifying on behalf of the entire school board, and Helena School District No. 1 supports SB 278 contingent on the adoption of the amendments that were offered by Mr. Runkel of OPI. (Exhibit 2)

Ned Laird, Executive Director for the Department of Pupil Services of the Billings Public Schools, said students are in

need of 24 hour structured environment, plus their education may be an integral part of the total therapeutic program, but is not the primary reason for placement. He said it is best to conduct the educational program at the facility until the student is able to successfully integrate back into the regular school and community. He said they work cooperatively with the facilities in that endeavor. Most placements are made by either state agencies or psychiatrists. He said they believe that the educational program should also be administered through, and financed by, the state. Local school districts should not bear any financial responsibility for the educational programs conducted at these facilities. They are willing to work cooperatively with the state and the facility, but it would be a deterrent to the students of the Billings Public Schools if local funds were used to assist out-of-district students in these facilities. They support HB 278 with the amendments given by Mr. Runkel. Without the amendments, they would not be in support of the bill.

Pat Melby, representing Rivendell of Butte and Billings, said they support this bill, although he did have a concern about an amendment being made that he hoped would be corrected by the Runkel amendments, but he thinks it is the same problem that is present, even with the amendments. On page 7, line 9, where under the prior legislation, OPI would fund 100 per cent of approved allowable costs. The bill as introduced would have changed that "up to" 100 per cent. Amendment No. 2 eliminates the language of "up to 100 per cent" and instead would say from appropriations provided for this purpose, fund any approved allowable costs under this section,...which he thinks basically is saying the same thing. If the appropriation provided for the purpose are insufficient, OPI simply would not be able to pay for the allowable costs. He would recommend to the committee that the phrase "from appropriations provided for this purpose," be deleted from that amendment and that we insure that all of these costs that are allowable, be paid for during the biennium.

Eric Feaver, MEA, said they had a lot to do with the passage of HB 999 and they are in support of SB 278.

Ron Hatcher, representing Yellowstone Treatment Center in Billings, Montana, asked the committee for support for SB 278 and to the amendments presented, as they feel the amendments take out the negative issues of the bill.

Jack Casey, Administrator of Shodair Hospital and Shodair Residential Treatment Center in Helena, stated they were in support of SB 278.

Madalyn Quinlan, OPI, said if the amendments are adopted there appears to be one more technical amendment that needs to be made, and that is to the sections that define the state equalization aid account, 20-9-343. An amendment would be needed to add this payment under these amendments as one of the allowable uses of

state equalization aid.

Claudia Morley, representing Intermountain Children's Home, said they support SB 278, with amendments that will be introduced by Mona Jamison. (Testimony Exhibit 3)

Dick Carlson, School District 1 in Butte, said they are in support of SB 278 and amendments as proposed.

Mona Jamison, representing Intermountain Children's Home, said SB 278 ends up writing us out of the intents and purposes for all of the other comparable and equal facilities. She asked the committee to go to page 10 of the bill. She said her comments would be directed towards the section, as will the amendment she has. She said Intermountain currently receives no medicaid, therefore they end up being written out of the bill by the amendment to residential treatment facility contained on page 10, lines 5 through 19. She said they are attempting to come under medicaid without changing the successful program that has been established. At this point they do not receive medicaid dollars and residential facility means, among other things, on line 17 of page 10, "a facility which participates in the Montana medicaid program for children under 21 years of age". What this bill will do will mean, unlike the other facilities, that are residential facilities and meet the criteria, on page 10, we will be able to negotiate directly with OPI for their educational costs. Intermountain will no longer be able to do that. What will happen is they will have to have their educational costs picked up by the school district in which they reside, which is the Helena Public Schools. Their concern is that if there are not enough funds available to cover their educational costs, what will happen to the educational program that has been developed at Intermountain, and that program is intertwined with the treatment program. She said they see the options being that the school district would actually come in to the facility, or they would have to actually move the children to the school district. These children cannot function and be placed in the school district. This would not only have a negative impact on the treatment of the children, but not the best situation for the other children in the school district. She said they would like the committee to consider her amendment. The focus of her amendment is to grandfather Intermountain in under residential treatment facility. (Exhibit 4) She said Intermountain has received a Certificate of Need for residential treatment facility from the Department of Health. They believe this allows them to share the same status as the other facilities. She said they have not gotten that license as a residential treatment facility. They do not want to be a residential treatment facility since they believe their program is different. This amendment will say this particular facility will qualify to the Certificate of Need process as a residential treatment facility and that criteria allows Intermountain to share that same status. She said they do not believe there are any other facilities in the state that would come in under that grandfather clause.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Informational Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

Senator Jacobson asked someone from Intermountain Children's Home to explain to the committee the statement saying Intermountain provides exactly the same type of services as the other facilities, but choose not to apply for medicaid. She said that affects not only the schooling, but also the amount of money the state pays for the per diem.

Ms. Morley said they do not offer the same kind of treatment; they treat the same children using a different treatment approach. The reason they haven't applied for the medicaid funding is that medicaid, being the payer of last resorts, generally restricts these programs for 6 to 9 months. The approach Intermountain uses requires approximately two years of treatment. They use a treatment that is based upon the attachment theory and it takes that long. If they were to proceed under the medicaid rules, they would be the same type of treatment the other facilities are because it would be more of a behavioral approach of 6 to 9 months.

Senator Jacobson said if they would apply for medicaid, the state would be receiving reimbursement for at least 6 to 9 months.

Senator Waterman said her subcommittee is working on that. Everyone recognizes it is in the state's and Intermountain's best interest to get them medicaid eligible. She thinks it is commendable that Intermountain doesn't want to become qualified in a category that quite frankly, we have too many treatment beds in this state right now; for them to become another residential facility is not in the state's best interest. She said what they are trying to do is meet some middle ground that allows them to treat what is a very unique, severe category of kids that require longer treatment and get them medicaid eligible. She thinks they need some transitional protection.

Senator Keating said their model doesn't fit the specific criteria of the standards. The department may change the standards to fit the model treatment and they will become medicaid eligible.

Senator Nathe asked Sen. Waterman if they would be putting money in the subcommittee budget for this program.

Senator Waterman said they are already paying for this treatment facility 100 percent with state monies because they are not medicaid eligible.

Senator Nathe said they have put 2.6 million dollars in the OPI budget.

Senator Waterman said that was for the educational part. She said her subcommittee is not putting money in for Intermountain, and that is part of their problem, we are not placing kids there. The irony is they are placing kids out of state that used to be placed at Intermountain. She believes that is why they will become medicaid eligible and bring kids back in to Montana.

Senator Jacobson asked if they were going to take out the money for medicaid for all of these treatment centers.

Senator Keating said they are going to put in general fund money for match from medicaid but remove the entitlement feature of medicaid for in-patients in psychiatric care and allow the department to develop a program for placement through a utilization review.

Senator Jacobson asked if they were removing the family rule of one.

Senator Keating said they were getting close. They are going to do something with it.

Senator Jacobson asked Sen. Christiaens if it would harm the bill if they were to grandfather Intermountain Children's Home into this bill.

Senator Christiaens doesn't think it will do much harm, however he thinks it may dilute the amount of money that will be going to all of the other treatment programs. He thinks they may eliminate the family rule of one.

Senator Jacobson asked if the state isn't placing anyone in Intermountain Children's Home presently, how can it affect the funding on the schooling?

Senator Waterman said because there are students there. They are full.

Senator Keating directed a question to OPI. On page 10 regarding the definition of residential treatment facility, why is it necessary to say a facility that participates in the medicaid program? If it is licensed by the Department of Health and working with Montana children, aren't they afforded equal opportunity of education under the constitution? Don't you have to take care of them regardless of whether the facility is medicaid eligible or not?

Mr. Runkel said it is with respect to the fiscal or cost containment access to medicaid. That is the reason it is in there.

Senator Keating said it seems to him it is unconstitutional to prohibit educational opportunity to Montana children in a Montana facility.

Mr. Runkel said he would agree with Senator Keating. The provisions of this bill would call for the Helena Public Schools to provide that educational service in the absence of the facility providing it.

Senator Keating asked if it would hurt the bill if those 3 lines were deleted; lines 17, 18 and 19.

Mr. Runkel said he didn't believe it would hurt the bill if those 3 lines were deleted or if the Jamison amendment were included, other than it would dilute the available money for educational costs in all other facilities.

Senator Keating noted his concern that with a \$805 million expenditure a year that we can't afford to teach a few kids in a psychiatric ward.

Sen. Swysgood said he is hearing educational things in here, and whereas Sen. Waterman's committee is responsible for the treatment of this, and our subcommittee is responsible for the educational part of this, and the question is where does education start and treatment stop. When executive action is taken on SB 278, he would like to have OPI and SRS people present to discuss medicaid reimbursement and how it affects HB 999.

Sen. Jacobson said she would let Terry Cohea, LFA, explain the amendment on page 2, line 25, because that would very clearly affect Sen. Swysgood's subcommittee.

Terry Cohea said if the negotiated amount that OPI has negotiated with the facility exceeds the daily membership rate, OPI must pay the remaining balance from the state special revenue fund, state equalization aid account. The amendment Ms. Quinlan spoke to would include it as a statutory appropriation so there would be no limit whatsoever as to what could be spent under this. Under current law any shortfall in the school equalization account must be paid for with a general fund supplemental. This essentially does not limit the appropriation for the program. It would be unlimited.

Closing by Sponsor:

Senator Christiaens closed saying it does relieve general fund in excess of two million dollars, and as we are looking for every possibility to be saving money, anytime you can leverage medicaid

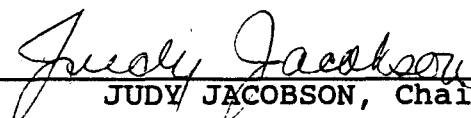
dollars and other federal programs, it is in the best interests to do it.

Senator Jacobson said she didn't think the committee was ready to act on this bill at the present time, and asked Sen. Christiaens if he would like to get some members of this committee together, in sort of a subcommittee and work on some amendments. Senators Nathe, Swysgood, Waterman and Christiaens will work on the bill.


Senator Jacobson advised the committee that SB 335 would not be heard today since Senator Towe was not present to present the bill.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 12:55 p.m.



JUDY JACOBSON, Chair



LYNN STALEY, Secretary

JJ/LS

ROLL CALL

SENATE COMMITTEE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

DATE 2/11/93

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
SENATOR JACOBSON	✓		
SENATOR FRANKLIN	✓		
SENATOR AKLESTAD			✓
SENATOR BECK	✓		
SENATOR BIANCHI	✓		
SENATOR CHRISTIAENS	✓		
SENATOR DEVLIN	✓		
SENATOR FORRESTER	✓		
SENATOR FRITZ	✓		
SENATOR HARDING	✓		
SENATOR HOCKETT	✓		
SENATOR JERGESON	✓		
SENATOR KEATING	✓		
SENATOR LYNCH	✓		
SENATOR NATHE	✓		
SENATOR SWYSGOOD	✓		
SENATOR TVEIT	✓		
SENATOR VAUGHN	✓		
SENATOR WATERMAN	✓		
SENATOR WEEDING	✓		

FC8

Attach to each day's minutes

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

Page 1 of 1
February 11, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

We, your committee on Finance and Claims having had under consideration Senate Bill No. 292 (first reading copy -- white), respectfully report that Senate Bill No. 292 do pass.

Signed: _____

Judy H. Jacobson
Senator Judy H. Jacobson, Chair

AW
315 Amd. Coord.
Sec. of Senate

341354SC.San

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL 278

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO. 1

DATE 2/11/93

BILL NO. SB 278

1.

Page 2

Line 25

Following: "district"

Strike: "under the provisions of 20-7-411 - or 20-7-435, the district of residence is responsible for tuition for the proportion of time the child is served in the public school district unless the public school district is operated primarily for the purpose of providing education to children who attend the residential facility or hospital."

Insert: "the superintendent of public instruction shall reimburse the district providing the services for the negotiated amount that represents the district's costs of providing education and related services. Payments shall be made from funds appropriated for this purpose. If the negotiated amount exceeds the daily membership rate under 20-7-435 (3) and any per ANB amount paid on the foundation program schedules as provided in 20-9-318, 20-9-319, and 20-9-320, the superintendent of public instruction must pay the remaining balance from the state special revenue fund, state equalization aid account."

2.

Page 7

Lines 9-19 Strike in their entirety

Insert: "(c) From appropriations provided for this purpose, fund any approved allowable costs under this section, with the exception of services for which reimbursement is made under any provision of state or federal law or an insurance policy."

3.

Page 8

Line 9

Following: "subsection (2)"

Insert: "the superintendent of public instruction shall negotiate with"

4.

Page 8

Line 12

Following: "located"

Insert: "for the supervision and implementation of"

5.

Page 8

Line 13

Following: "implementation of"

Strike: "shall supervise and implement"

6.

Page 8

Line 20

Following: "subsection (3)"

Strike: "Funding for the school district must be at the rate established under the provisions of subsection (3)(d)."

Insert: "The amount negotiated with the school district must include all education and related services costs that may be negotiated under the provisions of subsection (3), and all education and related services costs necessary to fulfill the requirements of providing the child with an education."

7.

Page 9

Following line 7

Insert: "New Section (7). The superintendent of public instruction will negotiate all education and related services costs with districts providing services to any child who resides in a residential facility which was under contract with the office of public instruction in fiscal year 1993 to provide education and related services but no longer meets the definition of a residential treatment facility in 20-7-436(3). If the negotiated costs exceed the ANB amount provided for in the foundation program schedule, the superintendent of public instruction must pay the remaining balance from the state special revenue fund, state equalization aid account."

la/h:sb278d

TO: Montana Senate Finance and Claims Committee

FROM: Helena School District Board of Trustees

RE: Senate Bill 278 (with amendments)

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO. 2

DATE 2/11/93

BILL NO. SB 278

The Helena School District supports the efforts of the legislature during the last session in the enactment of House Bill 999 and accompanying appropriation. The District appreciates the recognition by the legislature of the state's responsibility for educational costs for eighty students placed in Shodair and Intermountain Home for Children. The law has alleviated countless legal arguments and disputes as to who is responsible, what is the adequate level of education and who will pay.

The Helena School District supports SB 278 contingent upon the adoption of the attached amendments. These amendments continue the state's responsibility for providing educational programs and reducing the district's financial risk. School districts, by law, must provide educational services to all school children who reside within the school district boundaries. At this time, eighty non-resident students with emotional or mental illness, reside at Shodair or Intermountain Home for Children. Helena School District should not be placed in a position to assume the responsibility for educating children of other resident districts without fair and adequate compensation. Helena must not be placed in a position to extend their limited resources to children who are not residents because it is unfair to our taxpayers and our children.

The continuation of House Bill 999 and the amended SB 278 are crucial for the fiscal stability of Helena schools. Because of state and federal laws, Helena could find itself responsible for the educational services of at least eighty children who are not our residents children. Further, historically, Helena has run into significant problems in being compensated or reimbursed for the education services from students' resident districts. Although tuition laws speak about reimbursement of education costs, local resident districts have refused to pay Helena for these education costs. The resident district argues the child's placement was made independent of the school by the parent or other agency. OPI administrative rules and practices support this legal theory. (section 10.16.1310 ARM). Helena pays the bills.

In addition, nearly half of these children are not classified as special education children. They are therefore not within the special education rules or tuition laws. However, they require costly educational services to meet their special needs because of other state and federal mandates.

Helena firmly believes the Office of Public Instruction must continue to be a part of state process in the delivery of education at the facilities because of statutory responsibilities and the state plan filed with the federal government. Helena supports continued funding for the OPI to negotiate with the facilities and have the education component monitored by OPI.

In the event negotiations breakdown between Shodair, Intermountain Children's Home, and OPI, both facilities have indicated they would seek legal action to force Helena to provide education services for all of these non-resident children. Helena would be responsible for delivering, implementing, monitoring and paying for educating over eighty emotionally disturbed, non-resident children. This burden will have a substantial adverse impact on the district.

Funded Now -

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 2/11/93

BILL NO. SB 278

MEMORANDUM

Date: February 11, 1993
From: Claudia Morley, M.S., Director of Education
Intermountain Children's Home
To: Senate Finance and Claims Committee
Subject: Testimony as a proponent for SB 278, with amendments

As Director of Education for the Home I am speaking on our behalf as a proponent for SB278, with the amendments as proposed by Mona Jamison. *Describe* During the past several years, but particularly the past two legislative sessions there has been numerous questions, concerns, and issues raised by educators, school administrators, social workers, and you the legislators, around children being placed in residential treatment programs and psychiatric hospitals. Today I want to tell you my experience in working with these children.

I taught behaviorally ~~disordered~~ *psychologically* and emotionally disturbed children in our public schools for ten years and feel like I did a more than adequate job. I prided myself on the relationships I established and I prided myself in being able to contain them. But that world ended at 3:00 P.M. The carryover of the day did not happen and they did not develop the necessary self-esteem to stay out of the judicial system. I know I contained them during the day, but they were abandoned onto themselves after 3:00 p.m. and on weekends. These kids and the kids we serve *have* outstripped the system's ability to care for them or to treat them. Is the public school approach successful? I guess it depends upon who's measuring.

In 1980 I became frustrated with these children's lack of success, so I resigned and decided to look elsewhere for a different way to intervene with this group of children. I came upon Intermountain and had the privilege of building a program that **WORKS! 80% SUCCESS!**

In 1989 we privatized our school program, we hired our own school staff, and we developed individual fee agreements with individual school districts to recover our educational costs. OPI took a lot of grief over these agreements, so in January, 1991 they drafted HB999. It was hastily done and not thought through well in terms of the long haul. We did not support the bill initially because we did not feel we would be able to recover costs, but it did work out for us. However, it was clearly underfunded and did effect some of the other providers. Now once again in 1993 it's last minute negotiations, but it is to obtain any funding at all.

We fully support OPI's position in trying to leverage federal funds. In fact we think it is a great idea, but the manner is just too last minute, and it is a funding alternative for only two classes of care.

Since HB999, we have not been sitting passively under a rock. We have been at the forefront working proactively with OPI and the other providers to come up with administrative rules and amendments that allow all of the children's needs to be met. We have not received guidance from OPI, and we are not receiving any today as to what will happen to the children come July 1. The proposed bill without the amendments just doesn't go far enough to meet the needs of children. Can we really afford to let it go and leave all of these children up to the public school programs? I don't think so.

We understand Superintendent Keenan's position, as we have met with her. We have a new education and therapy building, we raised 1.7 million, but we find ourselves in the unique spot of not being able to use it. I am asking why?

In summary we do support the bill, but only with the amendments introduced by Mona. I ask you to please consider these amendments and allow us to continue meeting the needs of children.

So, on behalf of the home I thank you. I appreciate your listening.

Proposed Amendments to SB 278

Submitted by Mona Jamison, on behalf of the Intermountain Childrens Home of Helena

1. Page 10, Line 19
Following: "age" on line 19
Strike: "."
Insert: "or,"

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO. 4

DATE 2/11/93

BILL NO. SB 278

2. Page 10, Line 20
Following: "b" on line 20
Insert: "notwithstanding (3)(a)(i) through (iv) above, has received a Certificate of Need from the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences pursuant to Title 50, chapter 5, part 3, prior to January 1, 1992."
3. Renumber accordingly

Note: In order to be effective, proposed amendments 1 and 2 above, must replace amendment(s) # 7, proposed by the Helena Public schools.

DATE February 11, 1993

SENATE COMMITTEE ON Finance & Claims

BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY: SB 278 - Christiaens ;
SB 292 - FRITZ ; SB 335 Towe

Name	Representing	Bill No.	Check One Support Oppose
Claudia Morley	Intermountain Ch. Home	SB 278	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> w/Amend
Ned Laird	Billings Pub School	SB 278	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WITH Amend
Ken Fletcher	Yellowstone Educ Ctr	SB 278	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D. SCHLESING	MT. LIBRARIAN ASSN	SP 335	
3. # Breckner			
Pat Melby	Rivendell	278	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dee Schell	Helena School		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marian Evenson	Helena Schools	SB 278	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WITH Amend
Robert Hampton	Helena School Trustee	SB 278	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> w/Amend
Ed Hall	MBCC	292	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Don Mink	MBCC	292	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tom Schneider	MPEA #335	278	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X
ack Cary	Shodaja	278	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> w/HL Amend
Terry Trow	MT Ad State Employees	335	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X
Bob Runkel	OPZ	278	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WITH Amend

VISITOR REGISTER

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE SECRETARY

DATE

2/11/93

SENATE COMMITTEE ON

Finance / Claims

BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY:

SB 278 SB 292

SB 325

Name

Representing

Bill
No.Check One
Support Oppose

Eric Fearon	MEA	SB 278	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with amendments	
Kathy Winslow	Shodan	SB 278		
Mona Jamison	Intermountain	SB 278	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with amendments	
David Kraft	Intermountain	SB 278	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> amendments	
Jo Berg	Lo Heli	SB 292		
Pamela Wintrode	Dept. of Labor & Industry	SB 335		
Kathleen Martin	Medicaid - SRS	SB 278		
Kathy McGowan	MACCA			
Debra Fulton	Chair, Helena Schools	SB 278	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> amendments	

VISITOR REGISTER

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE SECRETARY