#### MINUTES

#### MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

#### COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Call to Order: By REP. TOM ZOOK, CHAIRMAN, on March 15, 1993, at 9:00 a.m.

#### ROLL CALL

#### Members Present:

Rep. Tom Zook, Chairman (R)
Rep. Ed Grady, Vice Chairman (R)

Rep. Francis Bardanouve (D)

Rep. Ernest Bergsagel (R)

Rep. John Cobb (R)

Rep. Roger Debruycker (R)

Rep. Marj Fisher (R)

Rep. John Johnson (D)

Rep. Royal Johnson (R)

Rep. Mike Kadas (D)

Rep. Betty Lou Kasten (R)

Rep. Red Menahan (D)

Rep. Linda Nelson (D)

Rep. Ray Peck (D)

Rep. Mary Lou Peterson (R)

Rep. Joe Quilici (D)

Rep. Dave Wanzenried (D)

Rep. Bill Wiseman (R)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Terry Cohea, Legislative Fiscal Analyst Staff Present:

Mary Lou Schmitz, Committee Secretary

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and

discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: HB 674; HB 675; HB 676; HB 678; HB 677

Executive Action: HB 666; HB 537; HB 678

#### HEARING ON HB 674

An act revising the laws related to state construction projects; increasing the cost for building without legislative consent; authorizing the governor to transfer funds and authority for

emergency repairs; allowing the Department of Administration to contract for work if responsible bids are not received.

Opening Statement by Sponsor: REP. ERNEST BERGSAGEL, House District 17, Malta, introduced HB 674 by request of the joint subcommittee on long range planning. He said the bill raises the limits on costs for building construction and architectural, engineering, and land surveying services which may be performed without legislative consent. He explained that the bill was in response to inflation in the cost of construction and engineering costs.

Proponents' Testimony: Tom O'Connell, Administrator, Architecture and Engineering Division, Department of Administration, reported that HB 674 extended a bill introduced by Rep. Wallin which raised the construction authority of the Montana university system. He said HB 674 also removed the Board of Examiners from the construction process. He explained that the board of Examiners, which includes the governor, secretary of state, and attorney general, currently must approve certain steps in the construction process such as the appointment of architectural engineers and approval of changes over \$25,000. Mr. O'Connell said he had contacted each board member and they had agreed the requirements slowed down the construction process. He reported they were willing to be removed from the process. Additionally, HB 674 gives authority to the Division of Architecture and Engineering to transfer funds from other agencies to complete projects. He described the bill as streamlining designed to help the construction process.

Jane Hamman, Governor's Budget Office, stated the clean-up language in the bill was critical to enable state government to respond to emergencies.

Opponents' Testimony: None

Informational Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses: REP. DeBRUYCKER referred REP. BERGSAGEL to lines 1-6, page 9, and asked what situation would prompt an agency to contract work without bids. REP. BERGSAGEL responded that if an agency received no bids, they would be able to contract the work without repeating the bid process.

Closing by Sponsor: REP. BERGSAGEL closed.

#### HEARING ON 675

An act authorizing construction projects by inmates; authorizing inmate labor for construction projects in excess of \$25,000 with approval by the legislature; and exempting authorized inmate

labor projects from public bidding, bonding, workers' compensation, and wage laws.

Opening Statement by Sponsor: REP. ERNEST BERGSAGEL, House District 17, Malta, introduced HB 675 by request of the joint subcommittee on long range planning. He explained the bill authorized construction up to \$25,000 to be performed by inmates, and authorizes construction by inmates for projects in excess of \$25,000 by approval by the legislature. He said the prison staff view using inmate labor for construction projects as more economic for the prison and a means of providing rehabilitative training.

Proponents' Testimony: Mickey Gamble, Administrator, Corrections Division, Department of Corrections and Human Services, said the department believes the use of inmate labor would stretch funding and would provide vocational training. He said having inmates working on construction projects also keeps them occupied. He noted lack of activity and boredom are major issues for inmates in the institution. He reported the long range building committee had tentatively approved \$6.8 million in construction projects at the penitentiary. He said the \$6.8 million had been calculated assuming the use of inmate labor in construction.

Opponents' Testimony: None

Informational Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses: REP. PETERSON asked REP. BERGSAGEL to explain the basis for choosing \$25,000. REP. BERGSAGEL said limiting projects to under \$25,000 meant they were not major projects. He said projects under \$25,000 were also expensive to bid.

Closing by Sponsor: REP. BERGSAGEL closed.

#### HEARING ON HB 676

An act appropriating money from the interest earnings of the resource indemnity trust fund to the Department of Justice.

Opening Statement by Sponsor: REP. MARJ FISHER, House District 3, Whitefish, introduced HB 676 by request of the joint subcommittee on general government and transportation. She explained the bill appropriated \$812,000 from the interest income of the resource indemnity trust (RIT) fund and \$347,200 from the general fund to the Department of Justice for legal costs related to defending the Crow coal tax case.

<u>Proponents' Testimony</u>: Beth Baker, Department of Justice, reported that the legislature had earlier passed HB 77 which provided a supplemental appropriation from the general fund for the Department of Justice for litigation costs. She said HB 77

had been signed by the governor. She said HB 676 would provide a one-time shift of funding from the RIT fund. She explained the case was scheduled for trial in November, 1993, and the funds would be used for expert witness expenses.

#### Opponents' Testimony: None

Informational Testimony: James Haubein, Legislative Fiscal Analyst, stated there was a question about the availability of funding for the bill. He said the bill took \$812,000 in interest income from the reclamation and development account of the RIT fund. He explained these funds had already been appropriated for either department operations or grants for FY 93. According to Greg Petesch, if contracts had been signed for the grant monies, then HB 676 could not supersede the contracts. Thus, there may not be enough RIT monies to fund the \$812,000.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses: REP. KADAS asked Mr. Haubein what happened to money from reversions in the grant program. Mr. Haubein explained any reversions would go into the FY 94-95 program to be used for either operations or grants.

- REP. PETERSON commented that the subcommittee had noted that the lawsuit was scheduled for court action. She said members were most anxious that it be funded but were also concerned about the impact on the general fund. She said it seemed more logical to use RIT funds as a source of funding because the lawsuit pertained to the same issue. She noted, however, if the money was not available, then the bill would not work.
- REP. BERGSAGEL asked John Tubbs, Resource Development Bureau, Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, how much of the RIT money had been contracted. Mr. Tubbs said \$1.7 million had been contracted out. He distributed a list of reclamation and development grants projects. EXHIBIT 1
- REP. BERGSAGEL asked Mr. Tubbs how much money would be available for the lawsuit. Mr. Tubbs said there were uncontracted funds for projects which, if eliminated, would provide revenue. He referred to the list of grants projects (EXHIBIT 1) and said by considering projects which would be included in the \$3.3 million in anticipated revenue from the RIT fund and eliminating the five lowest in priority, then \$812,000 could be available. He reported, however, that \$60,000 for Butte-Silver Bow had been contracted already.
- REP. BERGSAGEL asked Ms. Baker whether the Department of Justice could manage with \$752,000. Ms. Baker said their preference would be to amend the bill to appropriate \$752,000 from the RIT fund and the remainder from the general fund.
- REP. QUILICI asked Ms. Baker which attorneys were defending the state in the lawsuit. Ms. Baker responded primarily attorneys with the attorney general's office; she said they had allocated

\$5,000 for outside counsel. REP. QUILICI agreed defending the state in the lawsuit was a high priority. He asked Ms. Baker whether the court defense fell within the guidelines for use of RIT funds. Ms. Baker said when the issue had arisen in subcommittee, she had checked the statute and determined the Crow coal tax case would be the only litigation which would fit within the guidelines.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked Ms. Baker to explain the use of the money. Ms. Baker explained these were the same funds which had already been approved in HB 77 and would be used for information from expert witnesses on economic marketing, full market research, rail transportation rates, etc. REP. BARDANOUVE protested he had already sponsored a bill to finance these costs. Ms. Baker explained that the subcommittee thought it would be more appropriate for funds to come from the RIT fund rather than the general fund. She said HB 676 would amend the statute passed in She said HB 676 represented the subcommittee's intent to shift funding from the general fund to the RIT fund. REP. BARDANOUVE declared he did not like the bill or having the department return for RIT money. Ms. Baker explained the bill was only in response to the subcommittee's actions after HB 77 passed. She reported the subcommittee had made an additional cut from the department's budget and was trying to find alternative funds to finance the lawsuit. She said it was not the Department of Justice's intention originally to have the funds come from the RIT fund.

REP. KADAS referred Mr. Tubbs to the list of grants projects and asked whether it was common to have so many projects uncontracted this late in the biennium. Mr. Tubbs responded that it was not uncommon. He explained some communities needed to raise matching funds before receiving RIT money; other projects were later because they were funded only as revenue became available. REP. KADAS asked how much progress had been made on the five projects proposed for elimination. Mr. Tubbs said they were all in the beginning stages and described the status of each project.

REP. KADAS noted that the RIT fund generated about \$45 million per year for the general fund and that the grants projects were clearly within the guidelines for use of RIT funds. He asked REP. PETERSON to explain why the general fund was not the more appropriate source of funds for the Department of Justice. REP. PETERSON explained that the federal government paid for expert witnesses for the other side; therefore, Montana had to pay for witnesses so that its defense had information available. She said the Department of Justice had determined only \$812,000 could be appropriately taken from the RIT fund. She contended, if the money was available, it was still an appropriate source.

REP. BARDANOUVE objected to the use of RIT funds for HB 676 and suggested it was a violation of agreements with people across the state of Montana. REP. PETERSON explained the subcommittee had understood the 1993 money would not be extended because the

projects were not going; she said the subcommittee's intent was to use funds which had not been allocated to projects.

Closing by Sponsor: REP. FISHER expressed support for the bill. She noted the funds were to be used to defend the state against the federal government. She said the lawsuit was related to coal tax money and therefore she considered it appropriate use of RIT funds.

#### **HEARING ON HB 678**

An act limiting to \$190,000 the transfer to the general fund from the gambling license fee account.

Opening Statement by Sponsor: REP. BETTY LOU KASTEN, House District 28, Brockway, introduced HB 678 by request of the house appropriations committee to help fund drivers' license examiners. She reminded the committee she had introduced an amendment to restore drivers' license examiners and that committee action had left the examiners short of funds. In searching for funds, she said the committee had agreed to use some of the gambling license fees to fund the examiners; HB 678 was the legislation to do so.

Proponents' Testimony: None

Opponents' Testimony: None

Informational Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses: REP. PETERSON asked REP. KASTEN whether the \$190,000 in HB 678 was enough to fund the drivers' license examiners for the 42 counties targeted for elimination. REP. KASTEN responded it did not cover the entire amount; the \$190,000 would help fund 15 of the 18 drivers' license examiners who would cover 46 small towns.

REP. BARDANOUVE suggested the bill robbed Peter to pay Paul.
REP. KASTEN agreed, but she contended the state needed to provide the means for drivers to be licensed.

Closing by Sponsor: REP. KASTEN closed.

#### HEARING ON HB 677

An act which transfers money from the state traffic education account to be used for vocational education and gifted and talented programs.

Opening Statement by Sponsor: REP. ROYAL JOHNSON, House District 88, Billings, introduced HB 677 by request of the house appropriation committee. He said the bill was an attempt to keep three Montana school programs, all of which had a great deal of

public input and participation, in operation. He stated drivers' education was an extremely important program which should continue to receive funding; however, HB 677 would take \$800,000 from the program for the next two years and fund two other programs which are directly related to education: vocational education and the gifted and talented program. He contended drivers' education was less directly related to education, although very important to drivers' safety concerns. He reported some schools gave students credit toward graduation for taking drivers' education but the program was not an educational requirement.

REP. ROYAL JOHNSON explained that because funds were used for other programs such as bus safety, pedestrian safety programs, and safety products, the amount of money transferred to the drivers' education program had varied between \$1.4 and \$1.6 million per year. He reported in Yellowstone County about 1,300 students pay \$40 per year for 50 hours of drivers' training. He contended paying \$0.50 per hour to learn to drive was a very good deal. He argued parents would save more than that on their insurance costs for having their children drive; therefore, they should be willing to pay more for the training.

REP. ROYAL JOHNSON reported the subcommittee had completely eliminated vocational education and the gifted and talented program from the budget. He stated vocational education had been a long-term educational program which at one time received about \$9 million; under HB 677 the program would receive \$650,000 per year or \$1.3 million over the biennium. Although \$1.3 million was less than the program received in the last biennium, he maintained the reduction would not destroy the program. He suggested the vocational education program provided opportunities for students who choose not to go to college, and insisted the program was important to continue. He discussed the effort in communities to build and maintain gifted and talented programs. REP. ROYAL JOHNSON expressed the concern that once eliminated, the programs would have difficulty restarting. He said the intent of HB 677 was to keep the programs alive.

<u>Proponents' Testimony</u>: Bill Jimmerson, Conrad High School, Bobcat Vocational Association, provided written testimony describing the importance of maintaining vocational education programs. EXHIBIT 1

Larry Fasbender, Montana Gifted and Talented Programs, agreed with REP. ROYAL JOHNSON that many people worked extremely hard to keep the gifted and talented program alive. He said \$150,000 would not provide a great deal of support for the program, but it did provide an incentive to schools to maintain the program. He noted the taxation committee had passed a 0.65 mill assessment which would raise approximately \$1.0 million for economic development programs. He stated, however, the state was not putting money into programs which in the long run would do far more for economic development. He argued vocational education

and gifted and talented programs provided education to people who would have the creative ideas, energy, and enthusiasm important to economic development in the future. He contended the gifted and talented programs were very important to motivate and challenge students. He asserted it was important to give people working in gifted and talented programs some incentive to continue. He urged the committee to pass the legislation.

Karen Richardson, school board trustee, Somers School District, reported that funds they had received had allowed them to build a foundation for the gifted and talented program in Somers and urged continued funding. She read a letter from Brad Wilson, Hamilton High School junior, describing the impact of the gifted and talented program on his education. EXHIBIT 2

Sandy Jomini, Helena, provided written testimony in support of continued funding of gifted and talented programs. EXHIBIT 3

Bill Lombardi, Agriculture education teacher, Deer Lodge, testified funding for vocational education was not insignificant and argued vocational education was important for preparing students for the future.

Jim Fitzpatrick, Helena, educator, Montana Council on Vocational Education, stated the council had long supported finding a stable and equitable funding system for secondary and post-secondary vocational education. He expressed concern that high schools mostly prepared students for college and yet 70% of students would not seek or complete a college degree. He argued those students needed vocational training. He reported an increasing trend in education to integrate the practical application of vocational training with academic course work. He expressed some concern Carl Perkins monies might be threatened if state funding were eliminated. He lamented taking funds from one program to give to another and expressed the hope that during the interim a more stable funding system could be developed.

P. Cruickshank, Vocational specialist, Butte High School, stated support for both drivers' education and vocational education programs. He emphasized the need to integrate vocational education into students' education. He said vocational education provided preparation for the work force of the future. He agreed with REP. BARDANOUVE that the bill robbed one program to pay for another.

Einar Brosten, Montana Vocational Association, stated 31,000 high school students in 164 high schools were affected by the funds for vocational education. He said 50% of the money was used for books; 30% was used for supplies and repairs.

Jay Erdie, Superintendent, Roundup Public Schools, expressed dismay that programs were pitted against one another and stated his support for vocational education.

Louise Jenkins, Superintendent Custer School, business teacher, described the importance of funds for vocational education in small schools. She said funds were used mostly to buy equipment and reported vocational education benefitted the majority of students in the Custer School.

Ramona Stout, Huntley Project School, stated support for both vocational education and gifted and talented programs. She said the drivers' education program could be maintained with reduced funding. She said because of technical advances in vocational education and the number of students who benefitted, the funds were important in keeping both programs strong.

Opponents' Testimony: REP. DAN HARRINGTON, House District 68, Butte, stated that both vocational education and drivers' education programs were important. He argued cutting funds for drivers' education would result in school districts charging students \$150-160 for drivers' training; and the cost would limit the number of students who would be able to participate. He contended 90-95% of high school students currently take drivers' education. He claimed drivers' education provided benefits beyond traffic safety including anti-drug and alcohol counseling. He pointed out that the funding source, fines from traffic violations, was not related to vocational education or gifted and talented programs. He asked the committee to give HB 677 a second thought and change their minds.

Jim Carroll, Traffic Education and Vocational Education
Instructor, Conrad High School, provided written testimony in
opposition to reducing funds to drivers' education and vocational
education programs, recommending alternative solutions, and
presenting a statewide survey summary of Montana's 1991-92
traffic education programs. EXHIBIT 4

Deanna DiBrito, Florence, opposed reductions in the drivers' education program. She maintained every Montanan benefitted from the program.

Michael Bloom, Helena Assistant Police Chief, Montana Chiefs of Police, stated the chiefs opposition to HB 677. He maintained money from traffic fines should stay with traffic safety programs, and other funds should be used for vocational education and gifted and talented programs.

Tony Tognetti, Superintendent of Schools, Stevensville, stated HB 677 watered down all the programs.

Ric Floren, Havre Public Schools, stated that in his district cutting funds for drivers' education would result in an increase in student fees for the program. He claimed reductions in educational funds would require an increase in the school district mill levy. He stated HB 677 would not kill any of the three programs in Havre and predicted the district's board of trustees would likely shift funds among programs to ensure that

all programs would continue. He contended, however, the district would not be as effective in any of the programs as a result of the cuts.

Randy Burrington, Helena insurance agent, opposed reducing funds to drivers' education. He stated without drivers' education, parents would pay 2.5 times more to insure their student drivers. He predicted the consequence would be an increase in uninsured and underinsured motorists in Montana. He asserted drivers' education was important for teaching traffic safety and suggested more inexperienced, untrained drivers would result in more traffic accidents. He contended drivers' education was important for saving lives.

Glenna Wortman-Obie, Public Relations and Safety Manager, AAA Montana, stated AAA Montana represented over 90,000 motorists in She reported a survey of their membership had shown that 66% supported the current funding system of drivers' education, viewing it as a user fee. She said 40% agreed students should not pay over \$50 for drivers' education, and 60% agreed students should not pay over \$100. She contended it was illogical to take funds from drivers' education for vocational education and gifted and talented programs. She stated the reduction would decimate drivers' education and not give enough money to the other programs to be meaningful. She reported traffic accidents were the number one killer of children under the age of 21 and that teenage drivers had proportionately more accidents than other drivers. She also reported Montana was a dangerous place for drivers with more accidents per miles driven than most other states. She claimed the real consequence of HB 677 would be loss of life rather than financial savings. stated AAA Montana opposed HB 677 and urged the committee to find a more fair and equitable funding source for the other programs.

M.C. Larango, Montana Safe Kids, stated drivers' education was a prevention program. She reported children were most likely to die or be injured in traffic accidents. She distributed data supporting the need for traffic education in Montana schools and a resolution from the Montana PTA supporting full funding of drivers' education. EXHIBITS 5, 6

Terry Grant, drivers' education teacher, Box Elder School District, opposed HB 677 because he asserted many families would not be able to afford the increased cost for learning a lifetime skill. He said his school district already faced budget cuts and might choose to eliminate drivers' education. He maintained everyone drove a vehicle and contended there would be more untrained, unskilled drivers without drivers' education.

Darlene Cashman, Montana Association of Public Transportation, Montana School Bus Contractors' Association, and Montana School Bus Drivers' Association, stated they were not opposed to gifted and talented or vocational education programs; they opposed the transfer of money from traffic user funds to those programs. She urged the committee to vote no.

Bill Fleiner, Montana Sheriffs' and Police Officers' Association, stated their opposition to HB 677. He claimed driving was a useful skill for all students to learn. He contended the bill would affect low income families the most.

Kent Mollohan, Assistant Administrator, Highway Traffic Safety Division, Department of Justice, expressed concern about the safety issues and increased costs associated with reductions in state funding of drivers' education. He informed the committee that these funds could not be replaced with federal construction money.

Curt Hahn, Montana Traffic Education Association, provided written testimony in which he described four reasons for opposing HB 677: (1) the bill was an inappropriate way to fund the gifted and talented and vocational education programs; (2) the cost for students taking driver education will increase by at least \$100; (3) students least able to pay will be eliminated from drivers' education; and (4) the bill would contribute to an increase in traffic accidents and more death, injury, and expense for Montanans. He also distributed a list of traffic education student fees for selected counties as of March 1993. EXHIBITS 7,

REP. FRANCIS BARDANOUVE, House District 16, Harlem, stated HB 677 was a cannibal bill which ate up programs. He suggested the bill caused tunnel vision with people defending their particular programs. He said the committee should take an overall view of the budget rather than acting like Robin Hood or cannibals. He said if one were to calculate the cost of salaries, travel, and motel stays for all those who had testified, the amount would be greater than many school would receive for their programs. He suggested the committee should reappraise their efforts in balancing the budget.

REP. CARLEY TUSS, House District 35, Great Falls, opposed reducing funds to drivers' education. She emphasized the importance of the program for safety and contended it was a preventive program.

Informational Testimony: None

<u>Questions From Committee Members and Responses</u>: REP. WISEMAN asked how many committee members had taken drivers' education. Three members raised their hands.

Closing by Sponsor: REP. ROYAL JOHNSON thanked the proponents and opponents for testifying. He described the difficulty of cutting programs. He noted Montana had a serious financial problem and many tough choices would be made. He referred to the list of student fees distributed to the committee and noted many

counties did not have a fee. He said the highest fee listed was \$100, or \$2 per hour, for instruction from a professional drivers' education instructor. He argued \$2 per hour of instruction was very low and contended students and parents would pay the fee for students to learn to drive. He suggested drivers' education was not a necessity in the educational process. He reported automobile insurance was very expensive for student drivers. He granted that traffic funds may not be the most appropriate source of revenue for vocational education and gifted and talented programs; he suggested if no funds were earmarked, then programs would still be competing for funds. He stated all three programs were worthwhile, and the bill provided funding for them.

#### EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 666

Motion: REP. WANZENRIED moved to amend HB 666. EXHIBIT 1

<u>Discussion</u>: Ms. Cohea explained that currently the operating expenses and grants of the Petroleum Board were statutorily appropriated. She said the committee had voted to make the appropriation subject to legislative appropriation and had included spending authority for \$4 million in HB 2. She said the possibility of concern by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) about that procedure had been raised. The amendments clarify that the Board's operating expenses will be subject to legislative appropriation, but the grant portion remains statutorily appropriated.

Vote: HB 666 BE AMENDED. Motion carried unanimously.

Motion: REP. WANZENRIED MOVED HB 666 DO PASS AS AMENDED.

<u>Discussion</u>: REP. GRADY asked whether the amendment made the appropriation from the general fund. Ms. Cohea explained fees would be collected and placed in the state special account; operating costs would be appropriated from the state special account by the legislature.

REP. GRADY expressed concern that the grants would be slowed by the process and asked whether the amendment alleviated the problem. REP. WANZENRIED responded only operating expenses would be legislatively appropriated and reported the EPA had no concern about the bill with the amendment. REP. GRADY asked the reason for acting on the bill rather than waiting for SEN. GROSFIELD'S study to consider which funds should be de-earmarked. REP. WANZENRIED explained the study would not consider statutory appropriations. He said currently two programs were working in isolation and the reclamation subcommittee thought it was sensible to look at the budget.

REP. KASTEN clarified HB 666 did not de-earmark funds or involve the general fund; the bill provides a chance for the legislature to review the administrative costs of the board. REP. WANZENRIED agreed and reiterated the bill ended the statutory appropriation for operating costs.

<u>Vote</u>: HB 666 DO PASS AS AMENDED. Motion carried 15 to 2 with REPS. GRADY and PETERSON voting no.

#### EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 537

Motion: REP. BARDANOUVE MOVED HB 537 BE AMENDED. EXHIBIT 1

<u>Discussion</u>: Robert Anderson, Department of Corrections and Human Services, explained the Board of Investments needed the amendment in order to provide bonds to fund campus consolidation in Boulder.

Vote: HB 537 BE AMENDED. Motion carried unanimously.

Motion: REP. BARDANOUVE MOVED HB 537 DO PASS AS AMENDED.

<u>Discussion</u>: REP. QUILICI asked REP. BARDANOUVE whether these would be general obligation bonds. REP. BARDANOUVE responded the bonds would be sold through the Health Facilities Act and would be revenue bonds paid off by revenues generated by patient care.

<u>Vote</u>: HB 537 DO PASS AS AMENDED. Motion carried unanimously.

#### EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 678

Motion: REP. KASTEN MOVED HB 678 DO PASS.

<u>Discussion</u>: REP. QUILICI asked what the fund balance would be. Ms. Cohea responded approximately \$400,000 which would have reverted to the general fund. She said there was more money in the account than the \$190,000 anticipated during the special session. She said the bill would allow all but \$190,000 to remain in the state special; the money to finance drivers' licensing examiners has been appropriated out of the state special.

REP. KADAS asked how much money would revert to the general fund if the bill did not pass. Ms. Cohea responded approximately \$590,000, the \$190,000 in HB 678 and the additional \$400,000. REP. KADAS asked if the bill passed, whether \$400,000 less would go to the general fund and would stay in the state special instead. Ms. Cohea agreed \$400,000 would not go into the general fund and would stay in the state special. She said the money was appropriated in HB 2 as part of the funding for the drivers' license stations. REP. KADAS asked whether the entire \$590,000 reverted to the general fund if HB 678 did not pass. Ms. Cohea confirmed REP. KADAS' question; she said the anticipated \$190,000 was in the HJR 3 revenue estimates. REP. KADAS asked if HB 678

passed whether \$190,000 would go to fund the drivers' license examiners and the remaining \$400,000 would remain in the state special revenue fund. Ms. Cohea said under HB 678, \$190,000 would go to the general fund and the unanticipated \$400,000 would remain in the state special account; HB 2 appropriated the money in the state special account for drivers' license stations in 42 counties. She said additional revenue was anticipated in FY 94-95. She said the effect of the bill would be to keep \$400,000 in the state special account and to spend those funds from the state special account. REP. KADAS asked where the \$190,000 would be spent. Ms. Cohea explained the \$190,000 would be spent in the general fund. The bill takes the unanticipated revenue and uses it for the drivers' license stations.

CHAIRMAN ZOOK clarified that the bill actually spent \$400,000 in unanticipated money and reverted the anticipated money to the general fund.

REP. WISEMAN asked how much money was generated by the fees. Ms. Cohea was unable to answer but agreed it would be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

<u>Vote</u>: HB 678 DO PASS. Motion carried 17 to 1 with REP. BARDANOUVE voting no.

#### <u>ADJOURNMENT</u>

Adjournment: 11:50 a.m.

REP TOM ZOOK, Chairman

MARY LOU/SCHMITZ, Secretary

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ROLL CALL

DATE

3/15/93

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REP! ED GRADY, V. CHAIR	V		
REP. FRANCIS BARDANOUVE	~		
Rep. Ernest Bergsagel	V		
Rep, Јони Совв	/		
REP. ROGER DEBRUYKER	/	***************************************	
REP. MARJ. FISHER	/		
REP. JOHN JOHNSON	/		
REP. ROYAL JOHNSON	V		
Rep. Mike Kadas	/		
REP. BETTY LOU KASTEN	/		
REP. WM. "RED MENEHAN	. /		
REP LINDA MELSON	V	•	
REP. RAY PECK	/		
REP. MARY LOU PETERSON	/		
REP. JOE MUILICI		**************************************	
REP" DAVE WANZENREID	✓ ·		
REP, BILL WISEMAN			
REP. TOM ZOOK, CHAIR	/		

March 16, 1993
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Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on <u>Appropriations</u> report that House Bill 666 (first reading copy -- white) do pass as amended

Signed:

Tom Zook, Chair

And, that such amendments read:

1. Title, line 6.

Strike: "ELIMINATING"
Insert: "REVISING"

2. Title, line 8.

Strike: "SECTIONS 17-7-502 AND"

Insert: "SECTION"

3. Page 1.

Following: line 11

Strike: section 1 in its entirety Renumber: subsequent sections

4. Page 3, line 12. Following: "board"

Insert: "and is statutorily appropriated, as provided in 17-7-502, for the purposes provided for under subsections (3) (b) and (3) (c). Administrative costs under subsection (3) (a) must be paid pursuant to a legislative appropriation."

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on <u>Appropriations</u> report that <u>House Bill 537</u> (second reading copy -- yellow) <u>do pass as</u> amended.

Signed:

Tom/Zook, Chair

#### And, that such amendments read:

M

1. Rage 1, line 7. Strike: "SECTION" Insert: "SECTIONS"

2. Page 1, line 8. Following: "90-7-220" Insert: "AND 90-7-317"

3. Page 3, following line 20.

Insert: "Section 2. Section 90-7-317, MCA, is amended to read:
"90-7-317. Capital reserve account. (1) There is a capital
reserve account in the enterprise fund provided for in 90-7202(17).

- (2) The authority shall deposit into the capital reserve account:
- (a) funds from state appropriations received for deposit into the account, as provided in 90-7-319, for bonds issued to finance capital projects for community health facilities that contract with the state to provide health care services or bonds issued to finance the facility described in 90-7-220;

(b) proceeds from the sale of bonds or notes to the extent provided in the resolutions or indentures of the authority authorizing their issuance;

- (c) revenues from fees and charges imposed by the authority;
- (d) income from the investment of funds belonging to the authority; and
- (e) any other funds that may be available to the authority for the purpose of the account from any other source, including loans authorized under 90-7-320.""

-END-

Commi	ttee	Vote:	
Yes	,	No	•

March 16, 1993

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on <u>Appropriations</u> report that House Bill 678 (first reading copy -- white) do pass as amended

Signed:

From Zook, Chair

#### And, that such amendments read:

1. Page 1, line 7. Strike: "SECTION" Insert: "SECTIONS"

2. Page 1, line 8.
Following: "90-7-220"
Insert: "AND 90-7-317"

3. Page 3, following line 20.

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March 16, 1993
Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on <u>Appropriations</u> report that House Bill 678 (first reading copy -- white) do pass .

Signed:

rom Zook, Chair

Committee Vote: Yes \_\_\_, No \_\_\_.

1991 LEGISLATURE (52nd SESSION) H.B. 8

FY 92-93 CASHFLOW FOR RECLANATION AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS PROJECTS

CONTRACT	PROJECT TITLE	APPROPRIATED AMOUNT	CONTRACTED AMOUNT	AMOUNT DISBURSED	AMOUNT RECEASED	APPROPRIATED Amount Remaining	CONTRACTED AMOUNT REMAINING	CONTRACT RXP1RATION DATE
RIT-92-8562	BUTTE-SILVER BOW1126, Air, Soils Testing etc. (MASTEC)	\$296,113.00	\$296,113.00	\$196,234.70		\$99,878.30	\$99,878.30	06/30/93
(91-0074)	CHINOOK IDMilk River H2O Supply, Rehab & Betterment	\$300,000.00				\$300,000.00	\$0.00	NOT YET CONTRACTED
RIT-93-8571	JUDITH BASIN CDCommunity-Led Rural Development in MT	\$170,000.00	\$170,000.00	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	 	\$170,000.00	\$170,000.00	06/30/94
R17-92-8567	DIRS/CENTRAL MT HEALTH DIST Arro Refinery Sludge Cleanup	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	18/11/21
RIT-92-8566	RRD OF OIL & CAS CONS Abandoned Well Plugging Proj "A"	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$186,171.66	f : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	\$113,828.34	\$111,828.34	6/10/90
RIT-93-8569	BRD OF OIL & GAS CONS Abandoned Well Plugging Proj "U"	\$295,000.00	\$295,000.00	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	: : : : : : : : : :	\$295,000.00	\$295,000.00	10/01/93
(0800-16)	MT SALINITY CNTRL ASSOC Soil & H20 Nonpl Srce Pollution	\$137,500.00	+	†	! ! ! ! !	\$137,500.00	\$0.00	NOT YET CONTRACTED
RIT-93-8573	MSH/RECLAMATION RESEARCH Effect of Sodium, Chlorine etc.	\$82,885.00	\$82,885.00	\$179.44	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$82,705.56	\$82,705.56	<b>\$6/11/80</b>
RIT-92-8563	CARBON, STILLMATER CO & BIG TIMBERIntegrated Maste Mgmt	\$45,437.00	\$45,437.00	\$24,632.00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$20,805.00	\$20,805.00	12/31/93
(100-16)	DHES/WATER QUALITY Nonpoint Pollution Control Proj in HT	\$146,620.00	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	; ; ; ;	\$146,620.00	\$0.00	NOT YET CONTRACTED
(91-0037)	MBMCDownhole Geophysical Logging Techniques	\$39,749.00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	 	\$39,749.00	\$0.00	NOT YET CONTRACTED
RIT-93-8570	BRD OF OIL & CAS CONS-Abandoned Well Plugging Project "C"	\$144,000.00	\$94,000.00	 	1	\$144,000.00	\$94,000.00	06/01/94
RIT-92-8568	TOOLE COUNTYNorth Toole County Reclamation Project	\$105,000.00	\$105,000.00	\$35,367.89	1	\$69,632.11	\$69,632.11	06/15/93
C (£900-16)	[91-0063] X CARBON, CHOUTEAU, CHSTER, DAMSON, LAKE CO'8Pesticide Cleanup	\$300,000.00	146,771	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	103,229	\$300,000.00	\$0.00	NOT YET CONTRACTED
RIT-93-8572	RIT-93-8572 K HUTTE-SILVER DOMUpper Clark Fork River Basin Coordinator	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	1	000009	\$60,000.00	\$60,000,00	02/14/94
(61-0022)	(91-0055) *DNRC/WATER MNGMT-Argenic In Upper Missouri River Basin	\$179,330.00	P	! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !	74330	\$179,330.00	\$0.00	NOT YET CONTRACTED
( (1900-16)	[91-0064] X DSLMell Assessment and Abandonment	\$300,000.00			300,000	\$300,000.00	\$0.00	NOT YET CONTRACTED
(200-16)	→ (91-0032) XiDSLComet Mine Wellands Development 169,441	\$250,700.00	 		164441	\$250,700.00	\$0.00	NOT YET CONTRACTED
(61-0033)	GLACIER CO CDComprehensive Evaluation/Groundh20 Contamin	\$197,453.00		\		\$197,453.00	\$0.00	NOT YET CONTRACTED
(61-00)	DHESHydrogeo/Land Use/Chem Qual-H20 Resources-Clark's FK	\$218,250.00	4	; ; ; ; ; ; ;	412,000	\$218,250.00	\$0.00	NOT YET CONTRACTED
(41-0012)	SHERIDAN CO. CDExtent of Oil Field Maste Contamination	\$134,736.00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$134,736.00	\$0.00	NOT YET CONTRACTED
(11-0011)	YELLOWSTONE COUNTY Yellowstone County LIS/GIS Project	\$50,000.00	1		1	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	NOT YET CONTRACTED
(91-00-16)	MSH BIOLOGY DRPTTrout Stream Restoration	\$45,500.00	1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	\$45,500.00	\$0.00	NOT YET CONTINACTED
(61-0000)	MT SALINITY CTRL ASSOC Fundng/Soil, 1120 Nonpt Srce Pollutn	\$62,500.00	1	1		\$62,500.00	\$0.00	NOT VET CONTRACTED
								3/1
								/ \$\frac{1}{2}

March 15, 1993

TO: Appropriations Committee

RE: HB 677

FROM: Bill Jimmerson

Conrad High School

DATE 3/5/5

Secondary Vocational Education students across Montana appreciate the support you have shown for them with a bill to re-establish funding in this area. I have to believe that the support for vocational education funding is widespread and strong across our State.

Bill Januare

Vocational programs in our high schools provide the greatest opportunities for students to achieve their goals and prepare for technical employment skills necessary to become solid citizens in all our communities. Although the funding received by secondary programs from the State of Montana has been viewed as an insignificant amount, I can assure you that it has a large impact in keeping these programs viable and strong rather than weak and endangered.

Governor Racicot recently said, "Most importantly, vocational education helps train the workers who are going to build the economic future of our state. Without skilled workers, without workers who have developed the practical skills of analysis, problem-solving, communication, assuming responsibility, and teamwork, Montana is destined to wallow in the stagnant backwaters of an outdated economy."

Research has indicated that for every dollar invested in vocational education, \$12.49 will be saved in future social costs. This is due, in part, to the fact that only 4% of vocational graduates are unemployed today compared to 17% of their peers without vocational training. Vocational education works and has a positive impact on our state as well as for our students.

Attached is a fact sheet which one of my students prepared on the benefits of vocational education.

Thank you for your time and consideration to help fund secondary vocational education.

## FACTS ABOUT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION!!!

- FACT 1: Approximately 97% of all high school students take some type of a vocational class.
- FACT 2: Students who concentrate on a particular vocational program consider their education to be more valuable.
- FACT 3: 61% of vocational students enter some form of postsecondary education and about half enter four-year colleges.
- FACT 4: Students who took four or more vocational courses during high school were 23% more likely to be employed in the 18 months following graduation than those who took one or no courses.
- FACT 5: Those students who take four or more vocational courses have earned 47% more in the first year after graduation than the group who took one or fewer vocational courses.
- FACT 6: Five years after graduation, vocational graduates that had worked part-time during high school enjoyed a 6 to 14 percent advantage in earnings.
- FACT 7: Students in school supervised work experience programs exhibit positive and traditional work attitudes.
- FACT 8: One dollar invested in vocational education saves \$12.49 in future social costs.
- FACT 9: Only 4% of vocational graduates who didn't continue their education were unemployed, compared to the average unemployment rate for this age group at this time was 17%.

Vocational Education Journal. January 1993. pg. 27.

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 3

In first and second grade I was tested, because I was doing very well. The conclusion that was reached was that I had little motor control and possible brain damage. As it turned out, I just didn't fit into the "standard" school situation. hadn't been for the Gifted and Talented program, I probably would have slowly been devoured by the school system. G&T taught me how to cope with a system that didn't make much sense to me, and opened up new doors in my mind. This program is essential for those other kids floundering in a system designed for the "average" student, and helps them to gain information through processes unique to their individual mind. Gifted and Talented has the potential to help many students cope with the world, where they would otherwise fade away into the scholastic void where these students have currently been slipping away. Students like myself would be nowhere if this program did not exist.

- Brad Wilson 3/15/1993

High School Junior

Brad Wils



Have you ever wanted to be challenged? Not just a little challenge but a big one to see what you can really do? Have you ever wished for a way to figure out a tough problem? Wouldn't it be nice if you had someone along the way who understood you and thought like you and would work with you? And how about a safe place to talk where no one put you down? Sounds like a legislative dream and nightmare all mixed in one, doesn't it?

There is another group of people who have similar dreams and nightmares - our gifted and talented. I have had the opportunity to know many bright children throughout my life. The over-whelming thing I have learned from them is that they have definite needs. What needs could such bright people possibly have? They need to be challenged, they need a faster pace, they need to produce something, they need to have peers who think like they do and have the same drive, they need a place to be themselves and not who other people make them. They want to reach their potential.

I realize that the State of Montana has serious budget problems; however, the small amount that is spent on Gifted Education benefits more than just our gifted and talented. The programs and ideas used in gifted classrooms filter throughout a school and into the community.

You are the leaders of today; the gifted will be the leaders of tomorrow. You will go home when the session is over; gifted and talented children have no escape. I ask that you recognize them and invest in their potential and our future. Thank you.

March 15, 1993

To: Appropriations Committee Members

From: Jim Carroll

Traffic Ed. & Vocational Ed. Instructor

Conrad High School Conrad, MT 59425 (406) 278-3285

Topic: House Bill 677

Dear Appropriations Committee Members:

I would like to voice my opposition to HB 677. I am against this piece of legislation because in my opinion, it will negatively affect Traffic Education programs across the state as well as in my community.

As a motorist and as a teacher of Traffic Education, I see daily the need for this program. Studies consistently show that student completion of Traffic Education helps to reduce injury, thereby reducing insurance costs to all of us.

According to 1992 OPI figures, it costs a statewide average of \$272 to send a student through a local Traffic Education program. Of this amount, schools have been reimbursed at an average of \$140 per student. This money has traditionally come from user fees in the form of fines and motor vehicle registration.

Many schools already charge students an average fee of \$25 to take a Traffic Education course.

If state funding of the level that this bill proposes is transferred, it will force the burden back on our local communities in the form of higher student costs.

I find it difficult to believe that students and parents in my community will be able to pay \$125 or more to receive the correct training for this lifetime skill.

As a result, I feel that a great majority of students will end up driving without a license. More importantly, these students will not have the necessary training to help them out in a variety of critical traffic situations.

DATE 3/5-/53



#### Page 2.

I also feel that this lack of training will result in more student accidents, violations, and fatalities. If we are trying to be conscious of costs to the people of Montana, how are increased insurance rates from these factors going to help the situation?

At the same time, I have a deep concern about the future of Vocational Education in our state. As a teacher in this area also, I fear that without continued support we will be limited in providing an effective work force for the future. If cuts need to be made however, then this fund as well as all other funds should shoulder a proportionate cut.

This current bill however, does not seem to be the answer. It forces Traffic Education to take a disproportionate cut in funding compared to other programs.

I do understand that cuts are imminent. I believe most Montanans understand this as well. I propose to you two solutions that would seem to be more appropriate:

- 1. If cuts must be made, why not cut <u>ALL</u> state set-aside funds a reasonable and proportionate amount. To me, this is the most fair way to handle the current situation with these monies. It simply does not make sense to wipe out entire programs, after all the years that have been spent in building them into what they are today.
- 2. If the costs to process a \$5 speeding ticket are closer to \$20, why not impose a stiffer fine on those who feel it is necessary to get some place that much quicker. This could help to build up the state funds so that cuts need not be so deep in some of these other areas. Perhaps this bill needs to be re-introduced for further consideration.

I have included some additional facts about Traffic Education in Montana schools for you to consider.

I urge you to reconsider HB 677 and look at more proportional cuts to these set—aside and supplemental distribution funds.

Thank you for your hard work during this session and your willingness to listen to my concerns.

Sincerely Causel

Jim Carroll

#### Statewide Survey Summary

#### of

#### Montana's 1991-92 Traffic Education Programs\* (For the period July 1, 1991 - June 30, 1992)

#### Program Enrollment

- high school districts were eligible to offer a traffic education program. 163
- high school districts offered a state-approved traffic education program. 153 3. 11,762 students were eligible to enroll in traffic education.
- students completed traffic education. 10,061

#### Program Fees:

- 28 high school districts charged a fee during the first semester of the regular school year.
  - The minimum fee charged was \$5.
  - The maximum fee charged was \$75.
  - The mode fee charged was \$25.
- high school districts charged a fee during the second semester of the regular school year. 6. 37
  - The minimum fee charged was \$15.
  - The maximum fee charged was \$75.
  - The mode fee charged was \$25.
- high school districts charged a fee during the summer. 7.
  - The minimum fee charged was \$15.
  - The maximum fee charged was \$100.
  - The mode fee charged was \$25.

#### Program Characteristics:

- districts taught fuel conservation as part of the traffic education program, districts granted credit for successful completion of traffic education. districts used psychophysical testing equipment for prescreening students. districts employed a traffic education supervisor to coordinate the program.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12. districts conducted a pedestrian safety program.
- districts conducted a school bus rider safety program. 13.
- 14. districts conducted a bicycle safety program.
- 15. districts conducted a traffic education program for adult beginners.
- 16. 63 districts conducted a traffic education program for handicapped persons.
- districts conducted a motorcycle rider course with 'on cycle' instruction. 17.
- districts used Montana's current Traffic Education Curriculum Guide.
  districts conducted follow-up research on student performance (violations/accidents) 18. 145
- 19. 145
- districts conducted an alcohol/drug instructional unit. 20. 21. districts conducted parent involvement programs for Traffic Education.
- districts had regular contact with their local Driver Examiner. 22

#### Instructional Media:

- districts utilized computers in their program. 23.
- 24. 70 districts used films from the regional Traffic Education Resource Centers.
- districts used programmed instructional materials in their program. districts used closed circuit TV in their program. districts used videotape in their program. districts used filmstrips in their program. 25.
- 26.
- 27.
- 28.
- 29. districts used OPI films or videos in their program.
- districts used audiotape in their program. 30. 27
- districts used 35 mm slides in their program. 31.
- 32. 33 districts used other instructional media approaches.

#### Teachers:

- full-time teachers were employed.
- 34. 250 part-time teachers were employed.

#### Vehicles:

- 35. 263 vehicles were used in the program.
- districts obtained their vehicles on a free loan basis. 36.
- 37. districts obtained their vehicles on a daily fee basis.
- 38. districts obtained their vehicles on a lease or rent basis.
- districts purchased vehicles. 39.
- 40. districts used other means to obtain vehicles.

#### Accidents:

- 41. traffic accidents occurred involving a student driver in traffic education vehicles.
  - persons were killed. 42 43.
- persons were injured. \$26,305 in property damage costs were involved.

#### Teacher Hourly Rates:

- \$ 7.75 per hour is the minimum rate paid.
  - 46. \$17.50 per hour is the maximum rate paid.
  - 47. \$13.00 per hour is the mode rate paid.

#### Cost Per Pupil:

\$272.34 is the average per pupil cost.

(District costs were partially offset by state reimbursement amounting to \$140.00 per pupil)

<sup>\*</sup> This information was compiled from the 1991-92 Traffic Education Programs surveys completed by all high school districts conducting state-approved traffic education programs during the summer of 1991 and the school year 1991-92.

## DATA SUPPORTING THE NEED FOR TRAFFIC EDUCATION IN MONTANA SCHOOLS

CHILDREN FACE A GREATER LIKELIHOOD OF DEATH OR DISABILITY THROUGH TRAFFIC-RELATED INJURIES THAN THROUGH ANY OTHER DISEASE OR CAUSE. Statistics reveal that traffic trauma takes 20 times more children's lives than drugs and kidnapping combined.

The graphs show Montana Death and Injury Death Statistics by age category. The solid black in the Deaths by Age Category reflect INJURY Deaths. Significant is that in the ages 5-14 years, our target ages, injury deaths are 67 percent of the deaths. In the Injury Death column, MOTOR VEHICLE related deaths, whether unproperly buckled, bicycle or pedestrian related, are shown in black.

When we look at the types of injury deaths we find that 48 percent of the deaths are related to Motor Vehicles in the 5-14 years. In the 15-24 years, the new vehicle driver, the injury deaths that are motor vehicles related jump to 76 percent.

This is compelling justification for traffic education, pedestrian and bicycle training in the elementary school. It is imperative that predrivers are given the decision-making skill to deal with traffic. An example of a significant problem is that most children are told to watch out for cars. They grow as drivers who are still looking for cars. We need to train drivers to watch out for traffic which includes cars, trucks, bicycles, motorcycles, pedestrians. Our brain will only let us see what we are looking for. making the identification process of traffic other than cars slower. Most crash reports involving a motor vehicle and a bicycle will usually quote the driver of the vehicle saying, "I never saw the bicycle." They didn't see them in time partly because their brain wasn't looking for a bicycle.

Children need practice, not just rules. They need to learn the defensive street crossing and visual and psychomotor skills needed to cope with gap assessment, hazard detection and other fundamental traffic threats. These exact skills are needed under the future demands of driving.

Also note the injury pyramid; it reflects that deaths are the tip of the iceberg and the number of injuries is significant. Our concern centers on the permanent disability and what that means to the loss of potential and the emotional and financial impact on society.

Presented of Childhood Injury.
Source Gallegium, presenting in only a small part of the total injury picture. The pyramid compares the number of neutronic canion, 1991.

1 Death

1,120

Emergency Room Visits

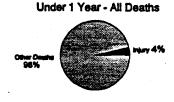
Childhood Injury.
Source Gallegium, presented compares the neutron of neutronic injury deaths to hospitalizations in the member of neutronic injury deaths to hospitalizations to emergency recons varies in a population-based study in Massachusetts.

1,120

Emergency Room Visits

Rancy Konne, Superfusion State Confidence.

Deaths by Age Category
Montana, 1986-1990



1 to 4 Years - All Deaths



5 to 14 Years - All Deaths



15 to 24 Years - All Deaths



25 to 34 Years - All Deaths



35 to 44 Years - All Deaths



45 to 64 Years - All Deaths

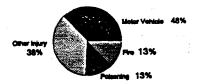


65 Years and Over - All Deaths

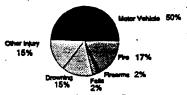


Injury Deaths By Age Category

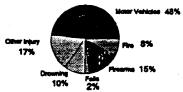
Under 1 Year - Injury Deaths



1 to 4 Years - Injury Deaths



5 to 14 Years - Injury Deaths



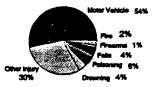
15 to 24 Years - Injury Deaths



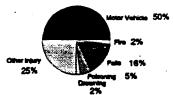
25 to 34 Years - Injury Deaths



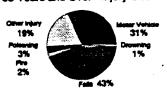
35 to 44 Years - Injury Deaths



45 to 64 Years - Injury Deaths



85 Years and Over - Injury Deaths



PREPARED BY:

# EXHIBIT 3/1/43 DATE 477

#### MONTANA PTA RESOLUTION

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED DURING THE 1990 MONTANA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS CONVENTION:

Whereas, Twenty-five percent of all persons killed on Montana's roadways in 1989 were youth between fifteen and nineteen years of age; and

Whereas, The percentage of teenagers of driving age who own a car has tripled in the last ten years; and

Whereas, The National Traffic Safety Administration has endorsed high quality driver training in secondary schools, estimating that a program can reduce the likelihood of crash involvement by ten to fifteen percent; and

Whereas, Fiscal pressure and an emphasis on "educational basics" are threatening some driver education training programs; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Montana PTA and its units, councils, and districts support fully funded classroom and behind-the-wheel driver education courses taught by trained instructors.

March 15, 1993

TO: House Appropriations Committee

FROM: Montana Traffic Education Association

RE: Testimony on HB677

Good morning Mr. Chairman and committee members. My name is Curt Hahn, I live in Helena and administer the traffic education program for OPI. However, today I am here on personal leave representing the Montana Traffic Education Association. This association is made up primarily of driver education teachers who meet annually in a workshop/conference to upgrade skills and knowledge to become more effective teachers of traffic education. In addition, we send one of our members to a national conference and assist with traffic education curriculum development. We have no paid lobbyist.

We OPPOSE HB677. This bill has put us in an awkward position, because we do not wish to deny the gifted and vocational programs their level of funding. However, we find this bill illogical and ill-conceived and wonder why the traffic education earmarked account was selected as a target to support programs that are not related to this funding source. Our friends in the vocational and gifted programs assure us this was not their idea.

We oppose this legislation for the following reasons:

First, this is an inappropriate way to fund the gifted and vocational programs. The revenue source for the traffic education account is driver license fees, traffic fines, and motorcycle registration fees. This is its only source of revenue. Traffic education receives no general fund money! Although it has been the policy of the legislature to take a portion of these dedicated highway user fees and reinvest them in our youth to provide quality driver education courses at a reasonable cost so that all eligible students can enroll, it million, approximately 60%, from the next biennium's money which would have been used to reimburse schools for driver education. My understanding is that the gifted and vocational money earmarked from this source is supplemental and would not affect their basic source of funding. More bizarre, is that this bill guarantees a set amount of money to vocational and gifted programs right off the top. Driver education has never been guaranteed any specific amount from these revenues. Driver education will only get what is left! If revenues dropped, driver education could receive almost nothing. The irony here is that gifted and vocational become the primary recipient of the traffic education account. If you want to provide these supplemental monies for the gifted and vocational programs why not cut 2% of all general fund

DATE 3/55/93

supplemental distribution monies across the board? Why target only this one small account?

Secondly, if this bill passes, at the local level the cost for students taking driver education will increase by at least \$100. Driver education has always been viewed as a partnership between the state and local schools. Since 1967, the state has recognized their obligation to provide quality driver education programs at a reasonable cost to allow all eligible youth an opportunity to enroll. I will provide a handout at the conclusion of my testimony that shows current information on student traffic education fees in selected counties. Under their present budget crisis, schools will not be able to pick up these additional costs. Student fees will have to increase by \$100 if HB677 passes.

Third, passage of this bill will eliminate the students that are least able to pay. It will become a program only for those who can come up with \$100-\$200. With current levels of funding, driver education courses are taken by approximately 90% of all eligible students, from the gifted to the disadvantaged. Most students who take traffic education pay a small fee. I don't believe that's true for those in the gifted and vocational courses. Traffic education is part of a student's basic education. It should not be an elitist program. The ability to drive safely and competently is one key to our youth's future success. Maturing to independency may become very difficult with so few alternatives to driving in Montana. In this fall's AAA Montana survey, 94% of the respondents supported High School Driver Education, but only 30% of them considered \$100 or more a reasonable fee. If the fee for taking driver education is too high, students may drive illegally until they can obtain a driver license. They will be driving our streets and highways without having learned from an experienced teacher using research-based curriculum and instructional methodology.

Fourth, passage of HB677 will contribute to an increase in Traffic Accidents--more death, injury and expense for Over the past twenty years we have made great Montanans. strides in reducing traffic accidents in Montana. I believe traffic education can claim some of the credit. Although we can never eliminate risk, we continue to reduce it through prevention programs like traffic education. Let's not be short sighted. The cost for lifetime care of one head-injured person is \$4 to \$7 million. The state's support of driver education through license fees and traffic fines is a bargain. We cannot afford to reduce the funding available to this vital program. Please DO NOT PASS HB677. It makes no sense to provide supplemental funds for vocational education and a few gifted students out of driver license fees and traffic fines. Thank you. ●

## DATE 3/15/93 HB 677

## TRAFFIC EDUCATION STUDENT FEES FOR SELECTED COUNTIES

MARCH 1993

BLAINE CO	YTKU		
	CHINOOK H S HARLEM H S HAYES-LODGE POLE H S TURNER H S	NONE \$ 40.00	FY 91-92 FY 91-92 FY 90-91 FY 91-92
CASCADE C	OUNTY		
	BELT H S CASCADE H S GREAT FALLS PUBLIC C M RUSSELL H S GREAT FALLS H S		FY 91-92 FY 90-91 FY 91-92
	CENTERVILLE H S SAND COULEE	NONE	FY 91-92
CHOTEAU C	OUNTY		
	BIG SANDY H S FORT BENTON H S GERALDINE H S HIGHWOOD H S	NONE	FY 91-92 FY 91-92 FY 91-92 FY 91-92
CUSTER CO	UNTY		
	CUSTER COUNTY H S FLAXVILLE H S PEERLESS H S SCOBEY H S	•	FY 91-92 FY 91-92 FY 90-91 FY 91-92
DAWSON CO	UNTY		
	DAWSON COUNTY H S RICHEY H S	•	FY 91-92 FY 91-92
DEER LODG	COUNTY		
	ANACONDA H S	\$ 50.00	FY 91-92
FLATHEAD (	COUNTY		
	BIGFORK H S COLUMBIA FALLS H S FLATHEAD H S WHITEFISH H S	\$ 25.00 \$ 30.00 \$ 50.00 \$ 50.00	FY 91-92 FY 91-92 FY 91-92 FY 91-92
HILL COUN	<u>ry</u>		
	BLUE SKY H S BOX ELDER H S HAVRE H S KREMLIN/GILDFORD H S ROCKY BOY H S	NONE NONE \$ 60.00 NONE NO PROGRAM	FY 91-92 FY 91-92 FY 91-92 FY 91-92

LEWIS & C	LARK COUNTY		
	AUGUSTA H S	NONE	FY 91-92
	HELENA PUBLIC	\$ 75.00	FY 91-92
	CAPITOL H S HELENA H S	\$110.00	FY 92-93
	LINCOLN H S	\$ 40.00	FY 91-92
LINCOLN CO	OUNTY		
	LINCOLN COUNTY H S LIBBY H S TROY H S	\$ 25.00 \$ 35.00 \$ 35.00	FY 91-92 FY 91-92 FY 91-92
MCCONE CO	JNTY		
	CIRCLE H S	NONE	FY 91-92
MISSOULA (	COUNTY		
	MISSOULA PUBLIC BIG SKY H S HELLGATE H S SEELEY SWAN H S SENTINEL H S	\$ 40.00	FY 91-92
	FRENCHTOWN H S	\$ 20.00	FY 91-92
PHILLIPS O	COUNTY		
CUEDIDAN	DODSON H S MALTA H S SACO H S WHITEWATER H S	\$ 25.00 NONE NONE NONE	FY 90-91 FY 91-92 FY 91-92 FY 91-92
SHERIDAN (		MONT	<b>777. 01. 00</b>
	MEDICINE LAKE H S OUTLOOK H S PLENTYWOOD H S WESTBY H S	NONE NO PROGRAM NONE NONE	FY 91-92 FY 91-92 FY 91-92
SILVERBOW	COUNTY		
	BUTTE H S	\$ 25.00	FY 91-92
YELLOWSTO	NE COUNTY		
	BILLINGS PUBLIC BILLINGS SENIOR H S BILLINGS WEST H S SKYVIEW H S	\$ 60.00	FY 91-92
	BROADVIEW H S CUSTER H S HUNTLEY PROJECT H S LAUREL H S SHEPHERD H S	NONE NONE \$ 25.00 \$ 35.00 \$ 25.00	FY 91-92 FY 91-92 FY 91-92 FY 91-92 FY 91-92

## Amendments to House Bill No. 666 First Reading Copy

## Requested by Representative Wanzenried For the Committee on Appropriations

#### Prepared by Clayton Schenck March 13, 1993



1. Title, line 6.

Strike: "ELIMINATING" Insert: "REVISING"

2. Title, line 8.

Strike: "SECTIONS 17-7-502 AND"

Insert: "SECTION"

3. Page 1.

Following: line 11

Strike: section 1 in its entirety Renumber: subsequent sections

4. Page 3, line 12.

Following: "board"

Insert: "and is statutorily appropriated, as provided in 17-7-502, for the purposes provided for under subsections (3)(b) and (3)(c). Administrative costs under subsection (3)(a) must be paid pursuant to a legislative appropriation."

1

{Office of Legislative Fiscal Analyst

444-2986}

#### Proposed Amendments to HB 537

DATE 3/15/93

Page 1, Line 7

Delete: "SECTION" Add: "SECTIONS"

Page 1, Line 8

Following: "90-7-220"

Delete: ","

Add: "AND 90-7-317"

Page 3, Following Line 21

Insert: "90-7-317. Capital reserve account. (1) There is a capital reserve account in the enterprise fund provided for in 90-7-202(17).

(2) The authority shall deposit into the capital reserve account:

(a) funds from state appropriations received for deposit into the account, as provided in 90-7-319, for bonds issued to finance capital projects for community health facilities that contract with the state to provide health care services; or bonds issued to finance the facility described in 90-7-220.

(b) proceeds from the sale of bonds or notes to the extent provided in the resolutions or indentures of the authority authorizing their issuance;

(c) revenues from fees and charges imposed by the authority;

(d) income from the investment of funds belonging to the authority; and

(e) any other funds that may be available to the authority for the purpose of the account from any other source, including loans authorized under 90-7-320.

ADDDODDIATIONS	COMMITTEE
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DATE	3/15/93 BILL NO.	НВ 666	NUMBER		
MOTION:	Rep. Wanzenried move	d to adopt	the amendments	, Exhibit	1
	Motion carried	unanimous	sly.		
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NAME	AYE	ио
REP. ED GRADY, V. CHAIR	l x	
Rep. Francis Bardanouve	x	
PEP. FRNEST BERGSAGEI	x	
Ren Joun Conn	x	
REP. ROGER DEBRUYKER	l x	
REP. MARJ. FISHER	x	
REP. JOHN JOHNSON	·	·
REP. ROYAL JOHNSON	l x	
Rep. Mike Kadas	х	
REP. RETTY LOU KASTEN	x	
REP' WM RED MENAHAN	x	
REP. LINDA MELSON		
REP. RAY PECK	x	
REP MARY LOU PETERSON	x	
REP. JOE PUILICI	X	
REP. DAVE MANZENREID	X	
RED' RILL HISEMAN	x	
REP. TOM ZOOK, CHAIR	X	
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DATE	3/15/93	BILL	NO	H	3 660	5	N	באם:	ER	
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Rep. Francis Bardanouve		1
PEP. FRNEST BERGSAGEI		
REA JOHN CORR	X	
REP. ROGER DEBRUYKER	· X	
Rep. Marj. Fisher	X	
REP. JOHN JOHNSON	. X	
REP. ROYAL JOHNSON	X	
REP. MIKE KADAS	· X	
REP. RETTY LOU KASTEN	Х	
REP MM RED MENAHAN	X	
REP. LINDA MELSON	· X	
REP. RAY PECK	X	
RED MARY LOU PETERSON		<u> </u>
REP. JOE PUILICI	x	
REP. DAVE MANZENREID	x	
RED' RILL HISEMAN		
REP. TOM ZOOK, CHAIR	X	
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	DDDIATIONS	COMMITTEE
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DATE	3/15/93 BILL NO. HB 537 NUMBER
MOTION:	Rep. Bardanouve moved amendment, Exhibit 1
	Motion carried unanimously.

NAME	AYE	NO
REP. ED GRADY, V. CHAIR	, x	
REP. FRANCIS BARDANOUVE	X	
GEP. FRNEST BERGSAGEL	X	-
PER JOHN CORR	X	
REP. ROGER DEBRUYKER	· X	
Rep. Marj. Fisher	X	
REP. JOHN JOHNSON	. X	
REP. ROYAL JOHNSON		<u> -</u>
REP. MIKE KADAS		<u> </u>
REP, RETTY LOU KASTEN	X	
REP'' WM. RED MENAHAN	X	
REP. LINDA MELSON	· X	
REP. RAY PECK	X	
REP. MARY LOU PETERSON	X	
REP. JOE PUILICI	X	<u> </u>
REP. DAVE MANZENREID	X	
REP" RILL MISEMAN	X	
REP. TOM ZOOK, CHAIR	X	
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DATE	3/15/93	BILL NO.	HB 537	NUMBER	
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		Motion	carried u	ınanimously.	

NAME	AYE	NO
REP. ED GRADY, V. CHAIR	l x	
REP. FRANCIS BARDANOUVE	X	
GEP. FRNEST BERGSAGEL	X	
Pro Joun Conn	X	
Rep. Roger DeBruyker	· X	
Rep. Marj. Fisher	X	
REP. JOHN JOHNSON	. X	
REP, ROYAL JOHNSON	X	<u> </u> .
REP. MIKE KADAS	x	
REP. RETTY LOU KASTEN	X	
REP WM RED MENAHAN	x	
REP. LINDA MELSON	x	<u> </u>
REP. RAY PECK	x	
RED MARY LOW PETERSON	x	
REP. JOE SUILICI	X	
REP. DAVE MANZENREID	X	
RED" RILL HISEMAN	X	
REP. TOM ZOOK, CHAIR	X	
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ווו או נוכן ינוכוט א	1017	COMMITTEE

DATE	3/15/93	BILL NO	HB_678	NUMBER	
MOTION:	Rep.	Kasten moved	HB 678 DO PASS	. •	
			Motion carried	17 - 1	

NAME	AYE	NO
REP. ED GRADY, V. CHAIR	x	
REP. FRANCIS BARDANOUVE	·	x
PEP FRNEST BERGSAGEL		<u> </u>
RED JOHN CORD	X	
REP. ROGER DEBRUYKER	· x	
Rep. Marj. Fisher	X	
REP. JOHN JOHNSON	.   X	·
REP. ROYAL JOHNSON	X	<u> </u> -
REP. MIKE KADAS	X	
REP. RETTY LOU KASTEN	X	
REP' WM. RED MENAHAN	Х	
REP. LINDA MELSON	. x	
REP, RAY PECK	Х	
RED MARY LOU PETERSON	x	
REP. JOE MUILICI	x	
REP. DAVE HANZENREID	x	
REP" BILL HISEMAN	X	
REP. TOM ZOOK, CHAIR	X	
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## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VISITOR REGISTER

DATE 3/15/93 SPONSOR (S		ill no. <u>Hi</u>	8 677
	PLEASE PRINT	PLEASE I	PRINT
NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Darlene Cashman	Cont. aus-AM Sch. Les	0 • 1	-
Tom Livers	DNRC - HB97	· ·	
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Jan Fahrschull	Helena		·
JAMIE Miller	Kalispell		/
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Leo Lorenz	Joliet		
Bill Lombardi	Deer Lodge		·
Karen Richardson	Somers		٠.
Jay ERDIZ	Roundup		
ZANDY JOMINI	HELENA	V	
Anda CARLEN	St. Regis School		
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PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITHER ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.

WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VISITOR REGISTER

	appropriations	COMMITTEE	BILL NO.	HB 677
DATE	3/-5/53 SPONSOR(S)			

PLEASE PRINT PLEASE PRINT PLEASE PRINT

	NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
2	Cestrar Frates	Mont Vor assay	X	
ン	Bill Emmison-Conrad		X	
,	Jim Canall	Traffic El & Voc. El.		X
_	Tony Tognetti	Stevensville Schools		X
	MC LARANGO	MJ SAFE KIDS		χ.
	Jerri Miller	Cayuse Prairie School - Flathead		$\mathcal{D}$
	Terry Grant	Box Elder School Dist		X
	HARRY G FAY	MT SAF 1CIOO		X
	Lucyard Comband		X	
	Kout Mollshan	Highway Trafic Safety Div. / Two	<b>9</b>	$\chi$
+	Monus Foreign	HOT SPRINTS SCHOOL	V	
	Dan Hangen	Chinock Schools	*	P
	Deanna DiBrito	Florence		X
	DEN GRUS			$\lambda$

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## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VISITOR REGISTER

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE	
RamonaStout	Huntly Project School			
Derone A. Danny	Hissable Public	~		
Terra Mnow	MT Fel Teachers			
Curi HAND	MT Traffic Educ. Assoc			
RIC FLOREN	HAURE Public Schools		1	
Michael K-Bloom	MONTANA CHIEFS OF POLICE			
Rob Korthuis	Jud; th Gap	·		
James Policites	Justow School	•		
ROGER SOHNSON	Sewisteen Schools	·		

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### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VISITOR REGISTER

appropriation COMMITTEE BILL NO. 48-677

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT OPPOSE	
Larry Fashend	AGATE		
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Clenna Wortman C	Vie AAA Monto.	4 a	
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PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS

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