MINUTES

MONTANA SENATE 53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE & CLAIMS

Call to Order: By Senator Judy Jacobson, Chair, on April 5, 1993, at 8:00 a.m., Room 108.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Sen. Judy Jacobson, Chair (D)

Sen. Eve Franklin, Vice Chair (D)

Sen. Gary Aklestad (R)

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. Chuck Swysgood (R)

Sen. Daryl Toews (R)

Sen. Larry Tveit (R)

Sen. Eleanor Vaughn (D)

Sen. Mignon Waterman (D)

Sen. Cecil Weeding (D)

Members Excused: None.

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: HB 657, HB 4, HB 146, HB 333, HB 145, HB

427, HB 677

Executive Action: None.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 657

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Representative Fisher, House District 33, Whitefish, sponsor, said HB 657 was presented at the request of the joint subcommittee on general government and transportation. HB 657 would allow the attorney general to charge a fee to issue opinions to certain government officials.

Proponents' Testimony:

Beth Baker, Department of Justice, said it was noted in subcommittee that the Attorney General opinions were identified because it is a function they have that would not affect public safety if it was eliminated. It was decided that HB 657 would be amended to allow the Attorney General to charge a reasonable fee. She noted that their attorneys spent approximately 1500 hours in the last two fiscal years in doing these opinions. They anticipate fees would cover the cost of the opinion, including attorney time and overhead expenses.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Ouestions From Committee Members and Responses:

Senator Devlin questioned the fiscal note with regard to no effect on county or other local governments.

Ms. Baker said the fiscal note was based on the elimination of the opinions. There will be a fee to local governments under the bill as amended. The fee would amount to much less than the litigation, which is likely. The Attorney General opinion often prevents litigation over subjects.

Senator Beck asked Ms. Baker to comment regarding the fiscal note showing a savings of \$24,000.

Ms. Baker said it was based on the hourly wage of the attorneys.

Senator Harding said the bill notes "reasonable fee", and she questioned if that would be an hourly fee based on salaries.

Ms. Baker said a determination had not been made on the amount of the fee. However, in response to a request by the appropriations committee, they wanted to make sure the fees would be enough to offset the costs; it probably would include attorney time as well as overhead expenses in coming up with the fee.

Senator Aklestad questioned if the service in the past had been provided the counties without charge, and if it would be an additional charge to the counties.

Ms. Baker said that was correct.

Senator Swysgood questioned if this was passed onto local governments, how would they get around the 99/99.

Rep. Fisher said originally when the different agencies came to subcommittee, they were asked what they could give up in prioritizing their needs for providing services. It was the consensus that if Attorney General opinions were charged for, it might make people more aware before deciding to pursue it.

Closing by Sponsor:

Rep. Fisher closed.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 4

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Rep. Zook, House District 25, sponsor, said HB 4 appropriates money that would usually be made by budget amendment to various state agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1993 and would provide that certain appropriations continue to fiscal year 1994.

Rep. Zook presented amendments to HB 4. (Exhibits 1, 2, 3)

Rep. Zook said the bill included federal special revenue and state special revenue.

Proponents' Testimony:

None.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

Senator Aklestad questioned if the figures in HB 4 are above and beyond what the subcommittees looked at.

Rep. Zook said he assumed they are. They cover all areas of government, where the subcommittees were dealing with a certain section.

Senator Weeding asked if this is something that more normally has been used in legislative contract authority.

Rep. Zook said no. The Departments have no idea when the money will be given to them in one form or another. It involves no general fund.

In a question from Senator Weeding regarding the subcommittees dealing with this, Senator Jacobson said this is similar to the

supplemental bill. It is dealing with '93 money and not next biennium. It is money that has come in this biennium to be used this biennium. There is no general fund money involved.

Closing by Sponsor:

Rep. Zook closed.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 146

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Rep. Cobb, House District 42, sponsor, said HB 146 allows agencies to expend money appropriated for the first fiscal year of a biennium in the second fiscal year of the biennium. It allows agencies to retain a portion of unexpended appropriations for certain purposes and allows the state treasurer to borrow from certain interest-bearing funds.

Proponents' Testimony:

Dave Lewis, Office of Budget and Program Planning (OBPP), said there is language that needs to be added at the bottom of the page 3. He said with the approval of the Governor, expenditures may be made during the second fiscal year. They did not want to have blanket authority for agencies to take any unexpended balances from the first year to the second year. Language will be drafted that it will be up to the Governor as far as the executive branch agencies are concerned whether they could make the changes. He said there is the issue of short term money held for cash flow purposes for various agencies. They have statutory authority to set that money aside and earn interest on it. therefore has not been accessible to the treasurer for borrowing purposes to cover cash flow. With the amendment in HB 146, if the treasurer wants to borrow money from agencies with large fund balances, that could be done on a temporary basis with the interest on those balances.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

Senator Keating questioned if it would be simpler to establish biennial appropriations.

Rep. Cobb said they have in most cases appropriated annual appropriations to make sure the monies are spent that way.

Senator Keating asked if it was the intent of the bill to initiate ease of handling money through the whole biennium.

Rep. Cobb said currently money can be moved from the second year to the first year, but cannot be moved from the first year to the second. If there is money left over at the end of a fiscal year, there is a tendency to spend the money, and this would allow money to be moved from the first to the second year and not have to spend it on short-term projects.

Regarding a question from Senator Keating relative to affecting a savings, Rep. Cobb said if agencies had extra money left over the first year, instead of spending it on short-term projects, they could put it in part of their budget in the second year or use it for higher priorities.

Senator Keating asked if in this way, the money would be kept for six or eight months longer and interest could be drawn from it.

Rep. Cobb said that was correct.

Senator Jacobson asked if the executive branch agencies were being allowed to do this, but not the legislative or judicial branch agencies.

Rep. Cobb said that is what was stated by Mr. Lewis. The way it would be amended is with the approval of the approving authorities. The legislature and judiciary could do that subject to the approval of the judiciary branch and finance committee.

Senator Jacobson said this would be the only approval going through the OBPP and not going before the finance committee.

Senator Jergeson asked Mr. Lewis if the language he was recommending for executive branch agencies precludes this being utilized by non-executive branch agencies such as the legislature, judiciary and university system.

Mr. Lewis said it would be with the approval of the Governor. It could be changed to the approval of the approving authority which is defined for each of the branches.

Senator Jergeson questioned who is the approving authority for the Department of Justice, investment commissioner, et cetera.

Mr. Lewis said it is the Governor.

Senator Jergeson said regarding the issue of borrowing from the other funds and paying interest, is the amendment in anticipation that the tax increase on motor fuels will fail.

Mr. Lewis said if the gas tax is approved by the legislature, it would be more than sufficient. Those funds can be borrowed without paying interest. He is concerned the only way they could be assured they would maintain their rating when they sold some notes was to assure the rating agencies there would be some backup behind the treasurer at the end of the fiscal year to pay

off the TRANS. The board of investments entered into the agreement to buy registered warrants if necessary under an old statute. This would do away with the requirement that they do that. It would give the treasurer the ability to go in and use that short-term investment capital cash and pay the short-term investment pool rate of interest on that cash if a problem developed. There is no indication that is going to happen in the coming biennium.

Senator Jergeson questioned if it would be preferable to balance the budget so that the legislature does not adjourn with an ending cash deficit.

Mr. Lewis said obviously that would be the best solution to have a zero or above cash balance projection.

Senator Devlin questioned the termination date of June 30, 1997.

Rep. Cobb said they wanted to have the ability to see if this is working or is not doing a good job. They wanted to have a chance to come back and review it. It will be for two bienniums, which is an amendment by Rep. Peck.

Senator Aklestad questioned the fiscal note.

Terry Cohea, LFA, said HB 146 currently has a price tag of \$875,000 general fund because it allows all agencies to move forward their reversions into the next year. If there are amendments allowing the approving authority to decide what amounts could be carried forward, presumably that would lessen that. The bill currently allows any agency that has any money unexpended in the first year to move it forward.

Senator Jacobson asked Ms. Cohea to clarify the interaction of the funds that would be allowed to be borrowed and the length of time they could be borrowed for.

Ms. Cohea said under current law the Department of Administration can authorize inter-entity fund loans for one year without legislative approval, and under unusual circumstances for up to two years. If Section 3 is enacted, there would be the larger pool of money available that could be borrowed from. understands from Mr. Lewis that the purpose is to repay TRANS or get through cash flow problems at the end of the fiscal year; in fact, those loans could be out for up to two years without legislative authorization. Some funds would lose some interest because presumably during that time instead of being held in short-term pool, they would have been invested in long term if the loan is out for that length of time. In order to make the school equalization payment that is due July 15, the Department of Administration will need to borrow a little over \$20 million from other accounts. A cash deficit will be carried into the '94 biennium.

Senator Aklestad questioned how this was being handled as far as ending fund balance for the biennium.

Ms. Cohea said every bill is being handled that as it passes out of committee, it shows on the status. HB 146 at this time has passed the House with these amendments. In answer to a question from Senator Aklestad, she said it is worked into the budget already.

Senator Keating asked Ms. Cohea what the annual reversions are.

Ms. Cohea said at the beginning of the session, the estimate was about \$7.3 million per year. When the House applied the 5 percent vacancy savings, that was reduced because the bulk of reversions come from personal services. At that point, it was \$1.75 for the biennium or about \$875,000 per year. HB 146 as it stands allows 100 percent of any anticipated reversion to be carried forward to the next year.

Senator Keating asked Ms. Cohea if HB 146 changes the estimate of the \$1.7 million reversion.

Ms. Cohea said it reduces it in half because there would be no reversions under this bill under '94.

In answer to a question from Senator Weeding, Ms. Cohea said the theory of the bill is to allow agencies to expend the money. That is how the reversion is calculated. With the five percent vacancy savings applied, if an agency were able to carry forward their unexpended reversion, it would reduce the number of people they might have to lay off in the second year.

Closing by Sponsor:

Rep. Cobb closed.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 333

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Representative Cobb, House District 42, sponsor, said HB 333 would extend application of the utilization fee on nursing facilities to bed days reimbursed by all payors to meet requirements for obtaining federal matching funds for fee revenue expended by the state for medicaid items and services. HB 333 would create a special revenue account, depositing the fee in the account, and appropriating funds for the 1995 biennium.

Proponents' Testimony:

Rose Hughes, Executive Director, Montana Health Care Association, stated her support of HB 333. (Exhibits 4, 5, 6).

Ms. Hughes noted HB 333 is a mechanism to get funding into the nursing facilities to provide the care that is required.

Clyde Dailey, Executive Director, Montana Senior Citizens Association. He said the Association is a proponent if there is an amendment for some funding for the ombudsman program which will be a \$200,000 appropriation or one percent, whichever is greater.

Mr. Dailey said he felt HB 333 is fair. Originally they did not support it because they felt it was a shift onto the private pay people in the nursing homes. He concluded with the amendment, they would support HB 333.

Bill Olson, representing AARP, stated their support of HB 333.

Rick Ojala, Administrator of Park Place Health Care Center, Great Falls, Montana, stated their support of HB 333 in its current form.

Chair Jacobson stated those wishing to speak to the amendment that will be offered to HB 333 could do so.

When questioned regarding the amendment, Chair Jacobson said there would be an amendment to fund some of the cuts to the ombudsman program using bed tax money. It would be \$60,000.

Ferne Prather, a long-term care ombudsman in Sweetgrass County, said she spoke in favor of the amendment to HB 333. She said the ombudsman plays an important part in long term care. They attend council meetings so that nursing home residents will be better informed and are required to have training each year for their duties.

Jean Pease, ombudsman for Yellowstone County, Billings, Montana, said she visits each of ten nursing homes monthly and talks with residents and staff. She added she gets the confidence of those in the nursing home and is informed about treatment at the facilities, and she in turn attempts to solve the problems. She distributed a handout to the committee on an investigation into an incident in a nursing home (Exhibit 7). She asked for support for the ombudsman program.

Sally Wood, president of Northern Montana Hospital long term care unit in Havre, Montana, stated her support of HB 333 without amendment.

Nancy Ellery, Administrator of Medicaid Program, Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS), stated her support of the bill in its original version. She noted they are not opposed to the ombudsman and the activities they do, but are opposed to using the special revenue account to fund those activities.

Dan Shea, speaking as a private citizen, stated his support of HB

333 because it shows the nursing homes are willing to support a bed tax to fund some of the operations. With that bed tax, it will help to get federal government matching funds. He said the hospitals are opposed to a bed tax. He said hospitals should not be able to extend building a building without going through a hearing process. He concluded that is very important for the health of the state.

Gary Spaeth, Health Care Association, stated their support of HB 333 in its current form, but an opponent to the amendment to HB 333. He said this is a volunteer program. There is approximately \$3 million in the Department of Health budget which is designed to inspect and investigate nursing home complaints, and there are 40 full time surveyors whose purpose it is to visit and look at nursing homes. He noted when money is taken from federal monies, direct care is reduced.

Charles Briggs, Area 4 Area on Aging, Helena, Montana, speaking on behalf of the Montana Association of Area Agencies on Aging. He said the ombudsman program is a federally mandated program which is needed, largely with volunteers. With the ombudsman program, there is a working relationship of intervening. He stated if private pay people will have to pay the bed tax, a portion of the increase should pay for this program.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

Senator Christiaens asked Ms. Ellery what money from SRS is currently being spent for ombudsmen.

Ms. Ellery said she did not believe there were any general funds out of SRS going into the ombudsman program; it is directed through the office on aging.

Senator Christiaens stated in discussions with Mr. Blouke, he felt there might be some money available in the committee.

Ms. Ellery said she was not aware of any money in SRS. She said that could be looked into before executive action was taken on HB 333.

Senator Jacobson said there was a medicaid waiver for home health care, and most of it was contracted with Westmont. She asked if senior citizens that are being cared for by a variety of people in their homes have any advocacy program.

Ms. Ellery said there is a program where part of it is personal care that is administered through Westmont, and there is a separate personal care program for people that are not on the waiver also administered by Westmont. They have advisory

councils with consumers that can advocate for the people.

Senator Jacobson questioned if any of them go to the people's homes like an ombudsman does to see if there are any problems developing.

Ms. Ellery said they have care provided by personal care attendants supervised by a nurse supervisor who is an employee of Westmont. She is not aware of any independent person that goes into the home of people receiving personal care. She added there is an elaborate grievance and complaint mechanism if someone is having a particular problem.

Senator Hockett questioned whose responsibility it is to check the nursing homes to determine if the patient has adequate care.

Ms. Ellery said if it is a problem in the nursing home, the Department of Health has the responsibility to go out on a regular basis to look at staffing and quality of care. If it is not ultimately resolved, SRS can cut off medicaid spending or medicaid entitlement.

Ms. Hughes said that is the role of the Department of Health, survey and certification bureau. The surveyors are nurses, dietitians, social workers, professionals that go in at least annually and spend a week to check on everything. When asked by Senator Hockett if they announce their coming prior to arrival, Ms. Hughes said they do not.

Senator Beck asked Mr. Briggs why they are coming for \$60,000 when it could cost the state \$428,000 of federal funds over the next biennium.

Mr. Briggs said it is to pay for mileage reimbursement for the ombudsmen across the state. He said they would welcome another avenue, but if funds are put into a program, there has to be a source for those funds. He said he has difficulty believing that this small amount of money threatens the agreement regarding medicaid reimbursement to nursing homes.

Senator Beck questioned if they were attempting to get general fund money in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Briggs said there was an original attempt to get the amendment in HB 333, and then there was an attempt to find the money in the general fund, which did not materialize.

Senator Keating questioned Ms. Hughes regarding the bed tax on private payors which would have their daily charges increased. He said nursing homes cannot raise medicaid rates and the tax does not increase that payment.

Ms. Hughes said the tax falls on all payors, including the private pay. The medicaid program is also paying the tax, which

was one reason the tax was imposed in the beginning. It allows in an indirect way to match federal dollars with federal dollars. It has the effect of improving the medicaid match. For the private pay patients, they will be paying that. Private pay patients are paying the cost shift close to \$15 because there are two medicaid patients that each private pay patient is making up for. In answer to a question from Senator Keating, Ms. Hughes said the private pay rates have rapidly been increasing to make up for what medicaid is not paying. Private pay rates will go up less than they otherwise would if the medicaid rate goes up.

Senator Christiaens questioned how many vacant beds are currently available in nursing homes in the state.

Ms. Hughes said information from the Health Department for 1992, it appears on the average there are around 600 beds available which would indicate about a 92 percent occupancy rate statewide.

Senator Christiaens questioned if that includes set aside beds in a hospital for the patient coming back.

Ms. Hughes said it is her understanding the numbers would not include bed hold days because they are considered patient days.

In answer to Senator Vaughn's question regarding the use of money for purposes other than nursing home staffing, Ms. Hughes said the bed fee money goes into the general rate for nursing homes, and that rate is intended to include all of the costs associated with providing the care.

Senator Weeding said he would like to have a breakdown of the 600 beds provided and if it included swing beds.

Ms. Hguhes said she would have that information available.

Closing by Sponsor:

Rep. Cobb closed, stating the amendment would take away matching funds, which it is the purpose of the bill to pay for mandated federal programs.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 145

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Representative Cobb, House District 42, sponsor, said HB 145 would create a health care fund and direct SRS to implement expanded funding for medicaid reimbursement for services to certain children and women. It also directs SRS to seek a federal waiver. It also would provide an appropriation for the expansion of the MIAMI project.

Rep. Cobb offered an amendment to HB 145 (Exhibit 8), which would take three percent of the sales tax for the programs.

Senator Jacobson asked Rep. Cobb which health care authority he was referring to.

Rep. Cobb said he was referring to SB 285, Senator Franklin's bill.

Proponents' Testimony:

Paulette Kohman, Executive Director, Montana Council for Maternal and Child Health, indicated support in trying to obtain adequate funding for health care for pregnant women and children. She stated they are pleased with the funding for the MIAMI project as it is very important for mothers and children. She noted many private pay women having children do not have insurance and have a little too much money for medicaid. These are the people paying for out of pocket births. HB 145 would help them get the needed medical care. She concluded her desire to have HB 145 fully funded.

Jean Kemmis, Montana Council for Families, a nonprofit child abuse prevention organization. She said the program Healthy Start is an important program which puts into place practice with families of new approaches in the family policy act. She said an interim study recommended that pilot programs be created with a recommended budget of \$150,000 per year per site. Currently there is spent \$100,000 to prevent child abuse and neglect, and \$600,000 trying to help families that have been identified as abusive. \$16 million is spent removing children from the home after they have been abused.

Kate Cholewa, Montana Women's Lobby, urged support for HB 145. This is a strategy to keep low income people working so when a health crisis arises, there can be help.

Clyde Dailey, Executive Director, Montana Senior Citizens Association, said their primary interest in HB 145 is the funding mechanism for the health care authority. There is an attempt to find funding for the health authority but all options need to be kept alive.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

Senator Devlin questioned the coordinating of all programs for children.

Ms. Kemmis said different isolated projects is part of the motivation for creating an interagency coordinating council so

there will be directors of pertinent human service agencies that will look into the system.

Senator Jacobson said there is confusion because there are many different names. She added it would help to have more coordination with some of the programs in other departments.

Senator Keating said he would like to know if there is a relationship between the MIAMI program and the Baby your Baby Program.

Ms. Kohman said Baby your Baby is part of the MIAMI program. Baby your Baby is primarily privately funded, although the state puts in a little general fund. The MIAMI project that is funded will pay about \$15,000 into the Baby your Baby, and the remainder is donated funds. The MIAMI projects do case management, social services, nutritional services and public health nursing for pregnant women. Their job is to get a care provider and a women in touch for prenatal care. They have some services until the child reaches age one. Healthy Start will select the highest risk parents for child abuse neglect from the MIAMI population. She concluded that all the different programs have been working and coordinating on a private level.

Senator Keating asked Lois Steinbeck, LFA, regarding funding for programs in HB 2.

Ms. Steinbeck said Baby your Baby was an amendment added in the House. It has \$482,500 of federal authority and other funds which are primarily donations each year of the biennium for this educational outreach.

Senator Keating questioned if the monies are there.

Ms. Kohman said they have to be raised and matched.

In regard to a question from Senator Keating about an abuse prevention program in Billings, Ms. Kemmis said it is not government funded and trains volunteers to work with families after a new baby is born. It does not handle high risk families.

Closing by Sponsor:

Rep. Cobb closed. He said the funding needs to be discussed relative to HB 145.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 427

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Rep. Cobb, House District 42, sponsor, stated HB 427 generally revises the laws relating to public assistance. It revises how the 12 assumed counties will be funded in the future.

Rep. Cobb distributed to the committee "A proposal for revision to state assumption of county welfare programs and repeal general relief - HB 427" and described the proposal (Exhibit 9).

Proponents' Testimony:

Michael Sehestedt, Missoula County, stated his support of HB 427 as presently constituted. He said they support not eagerly but in recognition that the legislature is facing a difficult job in trying to balance the budget and that all programs cannot be funded. He said they will get the flexibility with 3 mills in which they will try to devise local programs, aiming them at specifically targeted critical groups and meet the most essential community needs. He added if the program has to be cut, HB 427 is the best way to do it from the county's perspective. He concluded if the state determines it cannot afford the program, it should be killed rather than passed down to the counties.

Gordon Morris, Director, Montana Association of Counties. He also stated that Commissioner Linda Stahl Anderson from Lewis and Clark County would like to be on the record as supporting HB 427. She wanted it stressed that both MACO and the current state assumed counties will attempt to work with SRS to see if there might be a preferred solution that could be worked on during the interim and reported to the 1995 session relative to welfare services.

Opponents' Testimony:

Craig Young, Montana Low Income Coalition, stated their opposition to HB 427. He said he had several letters from Missoula County, Lewis and Clark County, Butte-Silver Bow, plus a petition with over 400 signatures stating their opposition to HB 427. He said HB 427 will not save money in the long run, and the people will be left with nothing. This program helps people for four months out of the year. He concluded many of the people will be out of homes.

Gene Vuckovich, City-County Manager, Anaconda-Deer Lodge County, said they are opposed to HB 427 even though attempts have been made to help the county, specifically with regard to the welfare program. Their county is committed to work with the legislature and other counties to create an equitable solution. With their small mill levy and state institutions in their area, families from around the state locate in their area, and they then try to provide assistance to these people. He said these people need assistance, and that is why it is a statewide problem of equality. They should get the same services as other counties, and they should be funded statewide. He concluded HB 427 has changed many times, and this should be studied over the next biennium by the legislature, commissioners, SRS, with a studied out proposal presented.

Dan Shea, private citizen, also speaking based on his knowledge

acquired before the human services subcommittee where he spent approximately 100 hours this legislative session. He said there is not enough general funds available, and according to this legislation, they must eliminate the program. He said that is not the answer. It is a statewide problem and there should be a statewide welfare program handled statewide. He said there is a problem in that the general funds are going somewhere else; that most are being used to get federal matching money to fund medicaid. Too much money is going to hospitals and physicians from the general fund of the state. He concluded hospitals need a cap and should be under a certificate of need requirement.

Senator Chris Christiaens said HB 649 would have levied eight mills statewide for welfare and appropriated it. He said part of the problem regarding the 12 mills was disparity of the mill statewide. He said it was his understanding three mills would be levied to take care of indigent burials. They are asking medical facilities in his county to pick up approximately \$5 million in unpaid medical costs. When the medically needy program is taken away, those costs will be picked up by those with insurance and private paying people. He said with HB 649, eight mills would raise more money than necessary to handle these needs. There could be a statewide program for welfare throughout the state. With that, most counties would be able to have a cost savings to the taxpayers. Any county currently levying over eight mills would see a tax decrease to handle this type program.

Senator J. D. Lynch, District 35, stated his opposition to HB 427. He said those that think this will only be a problem for those assumed counties will find that is not the case.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

Senator Waterman questioned how rapidly HB 427 would take effect.

Rep. Cobb said he phased the bill. He said he did not want to keep funding medical costs for out of state people, so he wanted it phased in as quickly as possible.

Senator Waterman said she has a concern that counties rather than using the money for welfare will use it for road graders, workers' compensation programs, et cetera, and there is nothing to prevent that. The counties because they are strapped for funds may eliminate the entire welfare program and not fund any program, which would affect many people.

Rep. Cobb said if the counties want to use the three mills for something of a higher priority and if the voters in the county do not want to help the people, it was argued that why should the taxpayers across the state be doing it. It was a statewide program being eliminated, and the counties would not be mandated to do anything.

Senator Waterman questioned if there is no longer going to be a mandate that there be a county poor funded program.

Rep. Cobb said there is a poor fund, but they can do what they want with it. In answer to Senator Waterman, Rep. Cobb said it is optional.

Senator Lynch said regarding what a mill raises in various counties, would it include license plate tax.

Rep. Cobb said this is vehicles also.

Mr. Morris said in looking at the charts, it is his conclusion that there is non-levy revenue which follows the current 12 mills that is assumed in the scenario to follow what would then be the equivalent of the 9 mills. The bulk of that would be the 2 percent motor vehicle fee.

Senator Lynch questioned the total savings the state would realize by HB 427.

Rep. Cobb said \$10.67 roughly.

Senator Lynch said the options left are that people will not get the services or the counties will somehow make up the difference.

Rep. Cobb said or else the hospitals would have to take care of some of the costs.

Senator Lynch said he has checked in his district where the hospitals are already over on charity cases and bad debts. If someone needs medical care, can a judge order someone to get it.

Rep. Cobb said unless they qualify for medicaid or SSI, they are on their own.

Senator Beck questioned that some of the counties have not been levying the 9 mills.

Rep. Cobb said under HB 427, if they want to opt out on state assumption, they could take the extra money and do as they see fit.

Senator Christiaens asked Mr. Morris if all counties support this legislation.

Mr. Morris said there are some counties that withhold support of the bill. He said he has worked to get an effective compromise that was generally supported by the current 12 state assumed counties. He said he has personally worked with welfare directors in the other 44 counties from the standpoint of assuring there are no adverse effects of the bill in reference to those counties. He said there are problems with the bill, but they look to support it as a preferred alternative to what could

be a worse scenario that could be played out.

Senator Christiaens questioned what assurance he gave the 44 nonassumed counties.

Mr. Morris said the bill basically does not have any effect on the 44 nonassumed counties. Their general assistance and county medical assistance programs locally administered will continue if they determine to continue them in the same fashion as they are set out in county welfare plans now without change. The effects on the 12 counties is they will be capping their federally mandated expenses associated with AFDC, food stamps and medicaid at 9 mills, and they can effectively use the remainder beyond the cap to do whatever they want to do locally.

Senator Waterman said regarding the counties levying 7 or 8 mills, those counties that opt out and take their 4 or 5 mills to run the local program, what would happen when the state costs go up to the 9 mills.

Rep. Cobb said people could come in. They will advise in October whether they want out in July or want in. They have a chance to come in or out.

Closing by Sponsor:

Rep. Cobb closed.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 677

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Rep. Royal Johnson, House District 88, sponsor, said HB 677 would transfer money from the state traffic education account to be used for vocational education and gifted and talented programs.

Proponents' Testimony:

Bill Jimmerson, Conrad High School, presented a fact sheet regarding vocational education (Exhibit 10). He said they would appreciate getting some funding back. He stated his support for HB 677, and said they are not testifying against driver's education. The value of vocational education affects 31,000 Montana students in 164 high schools. He concluded that students are willing to pay a little extra to take driver's education.

Jim Fitzpatrick, Executive Director, State Council on Vocational Education, said because they are an oversight committee for the Carl Perkins vocational education act where they receive federal funding for vo-ed, they have to maintain effort from one year to the next.

Mike Stevenson, Hobson, Montana, said he is a product of

agricultural education. He presented testimony relative to agricultural education (Exhibit 11) He said benefits derived by students are very worthwhile and useful.

Shirley Olson, Laurel, Montana, representing AGATE, as well as a school teacher, stated her support of HB 677 (Exhibit 12). She added that she brought children with her to speak in support of HB 677.

Scott Wiley, eleven year old student from Laurel, Montana, stated his support for HB 677. He said without the gifted and talented, there would not be important programs; everyone in gifted and talented benefits career-wise.

Mark Collins, Laurel, Montana, seventh grade student, said gifted and talented is very important to students at Laurel as these students can research other subjects of study. He concluded many people benefit from this program.

Larisa Wahler, fourth grade student at Central School in Helena, presented testimony in support of HB 677 (Exhibit 13).

At this time, Chair Jacobson asked other proponents to identify themselves as time had elapsed for testimony of proponents.

Brenda Wahler, a teacher working with at risk students, stated her support of HB 677 (Exhibit 14).

Van Shelhamer, President, Montana Vocational Association, Inc., stated his support of HB 677 (Exhibit 15).

Cheryl Schlepp, Home Economics educator, Conrad High School, Conrad Montana, testified in support of HB 677 (Exhibit 16).

Chad Walden, Deer Lodge FFA vice president, Deer Lodge, Montana urged reconsideration of funding for vocational education.

Ken Adams, Ag education instructor at Joliet High School, serving as president of Montana Vocational Ag Teachers Association, testified in support of HB 677.

Nancy Lundwall, Butte, Montana, representing Montana Home Economic Education Association, stated her support for vocational funding.

John Uggetti, business instructor at Butte High School, Butte, Montana, and president elect of Montana Business Education Association, stated his support of vocational funding.

Bill Lombardi, a teacher of agricultural education at Deer Lodge, Montana, said he is here as a voice for his students, and noted funding is very important for his high school.

Carol Perlinski, a business education teacher at Bozeman Senior

High School, stated her support of HB 677 to keep computer laboratories and other equipment up-to-date as well as for teacher training.

Jim Rose, Agriculture education instructor at Shields Valley High School, Clyde Park, Montana, stated his support of HB 677.

Einar Brosten, representing Montana Vocational Education Association, Helena, Montana, stated his support of HB 677.

Kevin Fochs, Agriculture education instructor at Park High School, Livingston, Montana, stated his support of HB 677.

Kirk Moore, Agriculture education instructor at Hobson High School, Hobson, Montana, stated his support of HB 677.

Opponents' Testimony:

Curt Hahn, Helena, Montana, involved in traffic and safety education area for over twenty years, stated his opposition to HB 677. He said traffic education has been supported from a portion of driver license fees and traffic fines because it makes sense to put that into educating youth to be safe road users. Traffic education account is the only revenue source from the state for traffic education, while vocational has a funding base that includes \$4.9 million of federal dollars, and both gifted and vocational traditionally receive local general fund support. said HB 677 pits two educational programs against another, and the end result will not provide anymore money for schools. takes responsibility for supporting these programs from the general fund and places it in a small earmarked program. He presented documents relative to the traffic education reimbursement summary (Exhibit 17), and the summary of traffic education funds reimbursed for Montana Schools (Exhibit 18). concluded that the vocational and gifted programs are forward funded, not reimbursed. As a result, they already have their money for this fiscal year, where traffic education does not. HB 667 perverts what has been clean, clear, justifiable legislation. It sacrifices safety and increases inequities.

Don Fleming, business consultant, Helena, Montana, stated his opposition to HB 677 (Exhibit 19).

Doug Clanin, Supervisor of Driver Education at Great Falls High School, Great Falls, Montana, stated his opposition to HB 677. He said to take driver's education in his school costs \$50. If HB 677 passes and they lose 60 percent of their funding, it will cost the student \$135 to take this class. Regarding students recouping the money for drivers education through reduced insurance fees, that is not the case.

Harold T. Lair, Language Arts and Traffic Education Instructor, Polson, Montana, presented testimony in opposition to HB 677 (Exhibit 20).

Kathy Seacat, representing 1,000 members of the Montana Congress of Parents, Teachers and Students, presented testimony in opposition to HB 677 (Exhibit 21).

Joseph Anderson, Traffic Education Instructor, Helena, Montana, in stating his opposition to HB 677, said fees in Helena would go up to over \$200 in the school district, and he did not feel that was a way to price out traffic education.

Bob Graham, former president of Montana Traffic Education Association, stated his opposition to HB 677.

Glenna Wortman Obie, Public Relations and Safety Manager, AAA Montana, presented testimony in opposition to HB 677 (Exhibit 22).

Linda Brander, Lewis and Clark County Stop DUI Task Force Coordinator, presented testimony in opposition to HB 677 (Exhibit 23).

Jack Traxler, representing Montana School Transportation Association, Missoula, Montana, testified in opposition to HB 677 (Exhibit 24).

Pat Keim, representing Montana Operation Lifesaver, stated his opposition to HB 677.

Frank Johnston, Drivers Education Instructor, Butte, Montana, stated his opposition to HB 677.

Darlene Cashman, Montana School Bus Contractors Association and Montana School Bus Drivers Association, indicated her opposition to HB 677.

Terry Grant, Traffic Safety Instructor at Box Elder High School, Rocky Boy High School and Havre High School, presented testimony in opposition to HB 677 (Exhibit 25). He noted that two of the three schools he works at would "dump the program" if HB 677 passes.

Sherry Burke, manager of a drug and alcohol testing collection site program, Manhattan, Montana, testified in opposition to HB 677.

Yvonne Hawmiller, supervisor of Traffic Education, Bozeman, Montana, stated her opposition to HB 677.

Kent Mollohan, Assistant Administrator, Highway Traffic Safety Division, stated his opposition to HB 677.

Bob Miller, elementary principal and driver's education instructor from Hysham, Montana, stated his opposition to HB 677.

Terry Gollehan, East Glacier, Montana, stated his opposition to

HB 677.

Dave McConnell, Traffic Education instructor at Fergus County High School, Lewistown, Montana, stated his opposition to HB 677.

Jeff Mead, Sidney, Montana, stated his opposition to HB 677.

Mary Cheryl Larango, Helena, Montana, in stating her opposition to HB 677, presented statistics about injuries directly related to traffic education (Exhibit 26).

Steve Yeakel, representing Montana Traffic Education Association, stated his opposition to HB 677.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

None.

Closing by Sponsor:

Representative Johnson closed. He stated he did not present the bill to create a problem of pitting one group against the other. He said funding has made it so the question comes to what in school will be taught. In this particular situation, the two accredited courses are gifted and talented and vocational education, and not driver's education. Driver's education should be funded by the state and some by other places, but that doesn't mean it should get all the money because the money earlier had been earmarked for this program. He said HB 677 has nothing to do with 1992 or 1993 money; it has to do with the 1995-'96 biennium. He concluded his desire to see the legislation supported for the importance of the people of this state.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 12:10 p.m.

LYNN STALEY, Secretary

JJ/LSt

ROLL CALL

SENATE COMMITTEE FINANCE AND CLAIMS DATE 4/5/93

NAME	F	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
SENATOR JACOBSON		V		
SENATOR FRANKLIN				
SENATOR AKLESTAD		/		
SENATOR BECK		V		
SENATOR BIANCHI		V	·	·
SENATOR CHRISTIAENS		V		
SENATOR DEVLIN				
SENATOR FORRESTER		. /		
SENATOR FRITZ				
SENATOR HARDING		V		
SENATOR HOCKETT		V		
SENATOR JERGESON		/		
SENATOR KEATING		V		·
SENATOR LYNCH		/		
SENATOR TOEWS				
SENATOR SWYSGOOD	·	V		
SENATOR TVEIT		V		
SENATOR VAUGHN		V		
SENATOR WATERMAN		V		
SENATOR WEEDING				

AMEND HOUSE BILL 4, THIRD READING

Senate Finance and Claims

April 3, 1993 Representative Tom Zook

1. Page 2, line 10.

Strike: "322,422"

Insert: "322,442"

2. Page 5, line 12.

Strike: "116,892"

Insert: " 32,673"

SENATE FINANCE, AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO.

DATE 4/5/93

BILL NO.

Explanation: These are technical amendments to correct data entry errors in House amendments.

Prepared by the Office of Budget and Program Planning

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SUMMARY EXPLANATION OF HOUSE BILL 4

BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Prepared for Senate Finance and Claims
the Office of Budget and Program DIFFERENT NO

By the Office of Budget and Program Planning No.

BILL NO.__

Department of Justice (beginning p. 2, line 1)

<u>Highway Patrol</u> - \$175,000 federal special revenue in FY93 for the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP). The fiscal 1992 grant was carried forward to fiscal 1993 and the fiscal 1993 grant amount was increased over the appropriated level.

<u>Highway Patrol</u> - \$5,000 federal special revenue in FY93 for a grant from the Highway Traffic Safety Division to replace approximately seven worn and defective radar units.

<u>Law Enforcement Services</u> - \$19,682 federal special revenue in FY93 for augmenting the Board of Crime Control grant for the special drug investigation team in Missoula. The actual grant award is higher than the estimated amount used to determine the authorized appropriation.

<u>Highway Patrol SFST Manuals</u> - (amendment no. 1) \$1,000 federal special revenue in FY93 to pay printing expenses for 500 standard field sobriety testing manuals for distribution in training classes for police and other law enforcement personnel.

Department of Transportation (beginning p. 2, line 5)

Federal Transit Administration (Pass Through) - \$184,323 state special revenue pass through authority for the local match which was accounted for in a non-budgeted account, but now must be accounted for in the state special revenue fund for the Federal Transit Authority Section 3, 16 and 18 grant recipients. There is no impact on the cash balance of the highways special revenue account.

<u>Federal Transit Administration Discretionary Grant</u> - \$138,189 state special revenue and \$322,442 (technical amendment) federal special revenue in the Rail and Transit Division for pass through authority to award grants for the purchase of buses and vans for elderly and disabled and assisting in public transportation in non-urbanized areas.

Department of Revenue (beginning p. 2, line 11)

<u>Director's Office</u> - \$9,108 federal special revenue in FY94 to complete a "sting" operation project to reduce the incidence of under-age purchases of alcohol under a \$34,000 grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The department is currently appropriated for \$24,892 in FY93.

Crime Control Division (beginning p. 2, line 13)

<u>D.A.R.E.</u> - \$3,800 state special revenue in FY93 to provide sufficient appropriation authority for approximately \$20,000 in estimated Drug Abuse Resistance and Education tax check off revenue. The amount authorized for FY93 is \$16,200 but contributions to date exceed that amount.

<u>Victim assistance</u>, <u>drug enforcement</u>, <u>drug education and missing children</u> is authorized to continue from FY93 into FY94 because these federal grant funds span three state fiscal years.

State Library (beginning p. 2, line 19)

<u>Literacy Resource Center</u> - \$14,915 federal special revenue in FY94 to spend the balance of funds available for expansion of the Literacy Resource Center.

<u>LSCA VI Literacy Program</u> - \$17,360 federal special revenue in FY94 to expend the estimated balance in federal Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Title VI Library Literacy funds.

Department of Administration (beginning p. 2, line 26)

General Services - Central Mail - \$220,000 proprietary authority in FY93 for postage costs due to an increased number of agencies using central mail services as a cost saving measure.

<u>Video Telecomm Upgrade</u> - \$235.109 proprietary authority in FY93 for equipment to upgrade the state telecommunications system in order to improve the capacity of the system for video transmission. Supported video sites include Helena, Bozeman, Missoula, Billings, Kalispell, and Miles City for METNET and other purposes.

Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (beginning p. 3, line 4)

<u>Law Enforcement Division</u> - \$62,989 state special revenue in FY93 for upgrading handguns through trade-in provisions.

<u>Wildlife Division</u> - \$37,390 state special revenue in FY93 for the 25% state match of Pittman-Robertson federal grant funds for wildlife environmental impact statements.

<u>Wildlife Division</u> - \$112,170 federal special revenue in FY93 for Montana's wildlife management environmental impact statements.

Department of Livestock (beginning p. 3, line 8)

<u>Diagnostic Laboratory</u> - \$50,000 state special revenue in FY93 for maintaining operations of the laboratory to fiscal year end due to increased workload.

Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (beginning p. 3, line 10)

<u>Water Resources</u> - \$580,000 state special revenue in FY93 from the escrow account for work related to construction completion of the Broadwater Power Project with authority continued into FY94. <u>Water Resources</u> - \$2,000,000 state special revenue in FY93 from settlement recovery/arbitration award for experts in design and analysis, repairs and related construction activities pertinent to management of the Broadwater Power Project with authority continued into FY94.

<u>Energy Division</u> - \$9,000 state special revenue in FY93 for the Architects and Engineers Conference including \$7,500 for registration fees, \$700 from the Montana Dakota Utilities and \$800 from Pacific Power and Light for the conference.

Department of Commerce (beginning p. 3, line 22)

<u>Local Government Services</u> - \$15,200 federal special revenue in FY93 for a portion of the \$116,474 HUD Section 107 technical assistance grant which will be used to assist Montana communities in the areas of housing and land use regulations. The FY94 and FY95 balance of the grant is in HB2. <u>Financial Institutions</u> - \$79,933 state special revenue in FY93 for four additional examiners plus associated operating expenses for increased workload.

<u>Building Codes</u> - \$127,138 state special revenue in FY93 for 3.50 FTE building inspectors and associated operating expenses due to increased workload.

Department of Corrections and Human Services (beginning p. 3, line 26)

<u>Corrections - Prison Industries</u> - \$350,000 proprietary in FY93 due to sales revenue exceeding the appropriated budget.

MSP - Adult Basic Ed - \$3,396 federal special revenue in FY93 to allow the education unit of the Montana State Prison to utilize and participate in the Adult Basic Education Section 353 project administered by the Office of Public Instruction.

MSP - Chapter I - \$4,365 federal special revenue in FY93 to allow the education unit of the Montana State Prison to utilize and participate in the Educational Improvement and Consolidation Act Chapter I Education Project administered by the Office of Public Instruction.

EXHIBIT.	#2
DATE	4-5-93
1	HB-4

Montana Arts Council (beginning p. 4, line 5)

NEA Local/Tech Assistance to RAI - \$45,449 federal special revenue in FY93 from the National Endowment for the Arts to enhance Montana's Local Arts Agency Initiative and develop the rural and local arts agency network under the Rural Arts Initiative..

<u>NEA/Tribal College AIE</u> - \$9,710 federal special revenue in FY93 from the National Endowment for the Arts for Montana's tribal colleges to serve as catalysts for development of more substantive arts education programs in schools in Indian communities.

AIS Community Match - (amendment no. 3) \$30,000 state special revenue from increased community match for the Artists in School (AIS) program.

<u>NEA/Folk Art Apprenticeships</u> - (amendment no. 4) \$30,000 federal special revenue to support apprenticeships in the Arts Folk Arts Program.

Montana Historical Society (beginning p. 4, line 11)

Spanish Creek Project - \$75,000 state special revenue in FY93 to support an archaeological survey on 9,000 acres in Gallatin and Madison counties with privately donated funds.

National Preservation Grants - \$175,220 federal special revenue

<u>Photo Archives</u> - \$4,000 proprietary funds in FY93 to purchase photographic supplies required due to a higher than average number of print requests and, as a result, additional revenue.

<u>IMS Conservation</u> - \$25,000 federal special revenue in FY93 to rehouse 3,500 Native American artifacts in more appropriate storage conditions and to complete detailed condition surveys for approximately 2,500 Native American artifacts.

<u>Publications/Press Desk Top</u> - (amendment no. 5) \$15,000 proprietary revenue to purchase a desk top publishing system.

Department of Family Services (beginning p. 4, line 25)

Management Support - Aging Unit - \$31,802 federal special revenue in FY93 for expansion of services provided by the Long Term Care Ombudsman.

Department of Labor and Industry (beginning p. 4, line 2)

Native American Vets Outreach - The balance of the FY93 federal grant is continued into FY94 because the notice of award was signed January 7, 1993 and the grant agreement period was extended to January 5, 1994.

<u>Fair Housing HUD</u> - \$138,150 federal special revenue in FY93 for the Human Rights Commission to study, identify and begin legal proceedings on illegal discrimination in housing through investigative activities which seek to identify systemic discrimination in real estate practices which affect American Indians in rural communities.

Mine Safety - \$50,538 federal special revenue in FY93 to provide federally-required mine training and specific training for Montana's mining industry designed to help reduce fatalities, accidents, and injuries in the mining industry.

Sec 503(b) Fed Mine Safety Grant - (amendment no. 7) \$50,000 federal special revenue in FY93 to provide health and safety training for prevention of fatalities in the mining industry.

Fed Touch Screen Project Grant - (amendment no. 8) \$582,540 federal special revenue in FY94 for the Job Service Division to expand the touch screen system (kiosks) recently placed in Montana. <u>EUCA-UI Division</u> - (amendment no. 9) \$191,134 federal special revenue in FY94 for the Unemployment Insurance Division increased workload from the continuation of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act.

<u>EUCA Job Service Division</u> - (amendment no. 10) \$391,724 federal special revenue in FY94 for the Job Service Division increased workload from the continuation of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act.

<u>JTPA Summer Youth Employment</u> - (amendment no. 11) \$29,300 federal special revenue in FY93 for the economically-disadvantaged youth to participate in summer employment.

<u>JTPA Summer Youth Employment Grants</u> - (amendment no. 12) \$3,432,266 federal special revenue in FY93 for grants to enable economically-disadvantaged youth to participate in summer employment.

<u>Jobs for Montana Graduates</u> - (amendment no. 13) \$129,529 state special revenue in FY94 for non-state contributions to help support the program operated by the Job Service Division.

<u>Dislocated Wrkrs-Health JSD</u> - (amendment no. 14) \$14,986 federal special revenue in FY93 in the Job Services Division to support job retraining for dislocated workers who lost jobs in the health industry.

<u>Dislocated Wrkrs-Health RSTD</u> - (amendment no. 15) \$3,046 federal special revenue in FY93 for Research, Safety and Training administrative costs of the dislocated health industry worker grants. <u>Dislocated Wrkrs-Health Grants</u> - (amendment no. 16) \$74,470 federal special revenue in FY93 for grants to program operators who will provide job training for dislocated workers who lost jobs in the health industry.

<u>Dislocated Wrkrs-Asarco JSD</u> - (amendment no. 17) \$19,068 federal special revenue in FY93 for the Job Service Division to retrain dislocated workers who lost their jobs in Troy.

<u>Dislocated Wrkrs-Asarco RSTD</u> - (amendment no. 18) \$3,046 federal special revenue in FY93 for administrative costs of grants to retrain dislocated workers who lost their jobs in Troy.

<u>Dislocated Wrkrs-Asarco Grants</u> - (amendment no. 19) \$82,723 federal special revenue in FY93 for grants to program operators who will provide job training for dislocated workers who lost jobs in Troy.

Department of Health and Environmental Sciences (beginning p. 5, line 11)

<u>Stormwater</u> - \$32,673 (technical amendment) federal special revenue in FY93 to provide authority in the Water Quality Bureau for aiding in state implementation of the federal stormwater runoff permit regulations.

Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (beginning p. 5, line 13)

<u>DDPAC Grant</u> - \$116,892 (\$63,620 additional grant award in FY93 plus \$53,272 carryover from FY92) federal special revenue in FY93 for a contract to provide a public service announcement and community integration project, along with associated administrative costs, for the developmentally disabled.

<u>Food Stamp Enhancement</u> - (amendment no. 20) \$11,000 federal special revenue in FY93 due to receipt of \$5,500 enhancement funds for the SRS low error rate on food stamps and \$5,500 federal matching revenue.

Montana University System (beginning p. 5, line 15)

Agricultural Experiment Station - \$127,000 federal special revenue will be used to pay for physical plant repair and renovation. The \$11,873 from livestock sales will be used to fund the payplan expense for the Livestock and Range Research Laboratory (LARL).

<u>University Millage</u> - The university system has \$100,000 in additional millage collections that HB2 requires be added by budget amendment to offset reductions made during special session. This amount is spread through the units in the instruction amendments in the bill.

DATE 4-5-93 HB-4

<u>University and Vo-Tech Tuition</u> - The tuition budget amendment reflects additional tuition revenue available as a result of a 2% increase over FY92 enrollments along with an increase in nonresident students. The increase is actually a 7.6% increase in actual full-time students (1,913) over the budgeted number of 25,136.

MUS SUMMARY:

Millage		
Instruction (01)	\$ 100,000	State Special
Budget Amended Tuition		
Instruction (01)	1,962,926	State Special
Research (02)	5,530	State Special
Support (44)	2,487,878	State Special
Operation and Maintenance of Plant (07)	596,336	State Special
Scholarships and Fellowships (08)	3,640	State Special
TOTAL	\$5,056,310	State Special

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AMEND HOUSE BILL 4, THIRD READING

Senate Finance and Claims

March 29, 1993

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

Representative Tom Zook

DATE 4/5/93

1. Page 2, line 5. Following: line 4

Insert:

"Highway Patrol SFST Manuals

1993

1,000

BILL NO.

Federal Special"

Explanation: The Highway Patrol Division in the Department of Justice recently received a \$1,000 FY93 federal grant from the Highway Traffic Safety Division. The grant will be used to pay printing expenses to produce 500 Standard Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) manuals for distribution in training classes to police and other law enforcement personnel.

2. Page 4, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "All remaining fiscal year 1993 federal special budget amendment authority for NEA/tribal college AIE is authorized to continue to fiscal year 1994."

3. Page 4, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "AIS Community Match 93

1993 30,000

State Special"

4. Page 4, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "NEA/Folk Art Apprenticeships

1993

30,000

Federal Special

All remaining fiscal year 1993 federal special budget amendment authority for NEA/Folk Arts Apprenticeships is authorized to continue to fiscal year 1994."

<u>Explanation:</u> The Montana Arts Council is receiving in FY93 \$30,000 state special revenue from increased community match for the Artists in Schools (AIS) program and \$30,000 federal special revenue for Arts Folk Arts Program to support folk arts apprenticeships in Montana.

5. Page 4, line 25.

Following: line 24

Insert: "Publications/Press Desk Top

1993

15.000

Proprietary "

Explanation: The Montana Historical Society Magazine and Press Programs will use \$15,000 proprietary revenue in FY93 to purchase a desk top publishing system.

6. Page 5, line 7.

Following: line 6

Insert: "All remaining fiscal year 1993 federal special budget amendment authority for Fair Housing - HUD is authorized to continue to fiscal year 1994."

Amend HB4, third reading

7. Page 5, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "Sec 503(b) Fed Mine Safety Grant 1993 50,000 Federal Special

All remaining fiscal year 1993 federal special budget amendment authority for Sec 503(b) Fed Mine Safety Grant is authorized to continue to fiscal year 1994."

8. Page 5, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "Fed Touch Screen Project Grant 1994 582,540 Federal Special"

9. Page 5, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "EUCA - UI Division 1994 191,134 Federal Special"

10. Page 5, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "EUCA Job Service Division 1994 391,724 Federal Special"

11. Page 5, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "JTPA Summer Youth Employment 1993 29,300 Federal Special

All remaining fiscal year 1993 federal special budget amendment authority for JTPA Summer Youth Employment is authorized to continue to fiscal year 1994."

12. Page 5, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "JTPA Summer Youth Employment Grants 1993 3,432,266 Federal Special

All remaining fiscal year 1993 federal special budget amendment authority for JTPA Summer Youth Employment Grants is authorized to continue to fiscal year 1994."

13. Page 5, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "Jobs for MT Graduates Grants 1994 129,529 State Special"

14. Page 5, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "Dislocated Wrkrs-Health JSD 1993 14,986 Federal Special"

15. Page 5, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "Dislocated Wrkrs-Health RSTD 1993 3,046 Federal Special"

16. Page 5, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "Dislocated Wrkrs-Health Grants 1993 74,470 Federal Special"

Amend HB4, third reading

17. Page 5, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "Dislocated Wrkrs-Asarco JSD 1993 19,068 Federal Special"

18. Page 5, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "Dislocated Wrkrs-Asarco RSTD 1993 3,046 Federal Special"

19. Page 5, line 11.

Following: line 10

Insert: "Dislocated Wrkrs-Asarco Grants 1993 82,723 Federal Special"

Explanation: The Department of Labor and Industry is receiving an additional \$129,529 in state special revenue and \$4.87 million in federal special revenue. Language is required for some projects in FY94 and to continue some projects into FY94 when the grant is for the federal fiscal year. The amendments are summarized by number below.

- #6 Human Rights Commission Continue Fair Housing HUD from FY93 to FY94.
- #7 Research, Safety & Training Div \$50,000 federal special revenue in FY93 will provide specific health and safety training as related to prevention of fatalities for Montana's mining industry.
- #8 <u>Job Service Division</u> \$582,540 federal special revenue in FY94 to expand to the touch screen system (kiosks) recently placed in Montana.
- #9 <u>Unemployment Insurance</u> \$191,134 federal special revenue in FY94 will assist in the UI division increased workload from the continuation of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act (EUCA) as well as the increased workload in annual unemployment claims.
- #10 <u>Job Service Division</u> \$391,724 federal special revenue in FY94 will assist in funding the increased workload from the continuation of the Emergency unemployment Compensation Act (EUCA) as well as the increased workload in annual unemployment claims.
- #11 Research, Safety & Training \$29,300 federal special revenue in FY93 for the JTPA Summer Youth Employment program (SYEP) for economically disadvantaged youth.
- #12 <u>Job Training Grants</u> \$3,432,266 federal special revenue in FY93 for the JTPA Summer Youth Employment program (SYEP) for economically disadvantaged youth.
- #13 <u>Job Service Division</u> \$129,529 state special revenue in FY94 from various contributors who will help support the Jobs for Montana Graduates (JMG) program operated by Job Service Division.
- #14 <u>Job Service Division</u> \$14,986 federal special revenue in FY93 will provide services related to job retraining for dislocated workers who lost their jobs in the health industry.
- #15 Research, Safety & Training \$3,046 federal special revenue in FY93 for administrative costs of the dislocated worker grants for dislocated health industry workers.
- #16 <u>Job Training Grants</u> \$74,470 federal special revenue in FY93 will fund grants to program operators who will provide job retraining for dislocated workers who lost their jobs in the health industry.

- #17 <u>Job Service Division</u> \$19,068 federal special revenue in FY93 will provide services related to job retraining for dislocated workers who lost their jobs with Asarco in Troy.
- #18 Research, Safety & Training Division \$3,046 federal special revenue in FY93 for administrative costs of the dislocated worker grants for dislocated workers of the Asarco plant in Troy.
- #19 <u>Job Training Grants</u> \$82,723 federal special revenue in FY93 will fund grants to program operators who will provide job retraining for dislocated workers who lost their jobs with Asarco in Troy.
- 20. Page 5, line 15. Following: line 14

Insert: "Food Stamp Enhancement

1993 13

11,000 Federal Special"

<u>Explanation:</u> The Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services received \$5,500 in federal special revenue food stamp enhancement funds for the low error rate on food stamps and requests \$5,500 additional matching federal authority for the Food Stamp Program.

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Prepared by the Office of Budget and Program Planning



36 S. Last Chance Gulch, Suite A · Helena, Montana 59601
Telephone (406) 443-2876 · FAX (406) 443-4614 SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT N

DATE____

BILL NO.

HOUSE BILL 333 - NURSING HOME USER FEE

WHAT THE BILL DOES:

- 1. Broadens the user fee to include all bed days to meet federal standards.
- 2. Keeps the fee at \$2 per patient day for FY 94; and raises the fee to \$2.80 per patient day for FY 95.
- 3. Creates a special revenue account for all funds generated by this fee.
- 4. Appropriates all funds generated by the fee (and federal matching funds) to SRS to use for nursing home reimbursement.



36 S. Last Chance Guich, Suite A · Helena, Montana 59601 Telephone (406) 443-2876 · FAX (406) 443-4614

HOUSE BILL 333

INFORMATION ON RATES AND COSTS

	Rate	Cost	Rate vs. Cost <u>Difference</u>	Cost Shift
FY 93	67.23	76.09	-8.86	14.45
FY 94	74.76	79.89	-5.13	8.37
FY 95	79.48	84.73	-5.25	8.57

FY 93 cost is the cost as projected by SRS. (including the \$2 user fee).

FY 94 cost is based on 5% inflation (and the \$2 user fee).

FY 94 cost is based on 5% inflation (and \$2.85 user fee).

The calculation of the cost shift is based on the actual Medicaid population - 62% of all nursing home residents. In effect, each private pay resident picks up the cost shift for 2 Medicaid residents, unless the facility makes up the cost shift in some other way. For example, county facilities often make up the difference with county tax subsidies to the county nursing home.

The increases provided in this bill, while substantial, simply <u>reduce</u> the difference between the cost of nursing home care and what Medicaid pays.

At the end of the biennium, the Medicaid rate will still be over \$5 per patient day less than the actual cost of care.



EXHIBIT_#4

DATE 4-5-93

##8-333

36 S. Last Chance Gulch, Suite A. Helena, Montana 59601 Telephone (406) 443-2876 FAX (406) 443-4614

HOUSE BILL 333--NURSING HOME USER FEE NEED FOR RATE INCREASE

Current rate:

\$67.23

Current cost:

76.09

Difference

\$ 8.86

Nursing homes lose \$8.86 per day for each Medicaid resident they care for.

SRS's own projections indicate that 78 of Montana's 97 nursing homes lose money caring for Medicaid patients.

This represents nearly 80% of all facilities.



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HOUSE BILL 333 - NURSING HOME USER FEE

WHY ARE NURSING HOME COSTS INCREASING?

1. GENERAL INFLATION

2. WORKERS' COMP PREMIUM INCREASES

...premiums have increased 152% since 1987 - from \$7.49 per \$100 of payroll to \$18.89 per \$100 of payroll

...nursing homes are labor intensive; salary and benefits account for 60-70% of all costs experienced by nursing homes

3. NEW REGULATIONS

- ...OBRA nursing home reform imposed numerous new & costly standards
- ...OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard
- ...Americans With Disabilities Act
- ...Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act
- ...Safe Medical Devices Act
- ...Patient Self Determination Act

4. PATIENT ACUITY

Today's residents are more difficult to care for-this is caused in part by hospital DRG's which require hospitals to discharge patients sooner and by an increase in lower level services, such as home health care and the waiver, which keep all but the very sickest patients out of nursing homes.



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SENATE FINAN	ICE_AND	CLAIM S
EXHIBIT NO.	3	
DATE 4/5	793	
BILL NO.	LB.	333

HOUSE BILL 333 - NURSING HOME USER FEE

WHAT THE BILL DOES:

- 1. Broadens the user fee to include all bed days to meet federal standards.
- 2. Keeps the fee at \$2 per patient day for FY 94; and raises the fee to \$2.80 per patient day for FY 95.
- 3. Creates a special revenue account for all funds generated by this fee.
- 4. Appropriates all funds generated by the fee (and federal matching funds) to SRS to use for nursing home reimbursement.

HOUSE BILL 333--NURSING HOME USER FEE NEED FOR RATE INCREASE

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\$67.23

Current cost:

76.09

Difference

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This represents nearly 80% of all facilities.

DATE 4-5-93

W #B-333

HOUSE BILL 333

INFORMATION ON RATES AND COSTS

			Rate vs. Cost	
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The increases provided in this bill, while substantial, simply <u>reduce</u> the difference between the cost of nursing home care and what Medicaid pays.

At the end of the biennium, the Medicaid rate will still be over \$5 per patient day less than the actual cost of care.

FACTORS (OTHER THAN INFLATION) DRIVING THE COST OF NURSING HOME SERVICES

In recent years, nursing homes have been faced with substantial cost increases beyond those associated with general inflation in the goods and services they purchase. New federal and state requirements and substantial increases in workers' compensation insurance premiums account for much of these increased costs. The following list outlines the major new requirements and costs.

All of the following are new requirements or costs <u>since 1987</u>, which we believe are responsible for much of the increased cost of nursing home care since that time:

- 1. <u>Nursing home bed fee</u>. The nursing home bed fee accounts for \$2 per patient day of the cost increases experienced by nursing homes.
- 2. <u>Workers' comp premium increases</u>. Workers' compensation premiums have increased 152% since 1987, from \$7.49 per \$100 of payroll to \$18.89 per \$100 of payroll. Because nursing homes are labor intensive, salaries and benefits account for 60-70% of all costs experienced by nursing homes.
- 3. Minimum wage increase. The federal minimum wage increased from \$3.35 to \$4.25 per hour.
- 4. <u>OBRA</u>. The federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, and subsequent amendments, included major nursing home reform provisions. New nursing home requirements include:
 - a. 75 hours of training for nurse aides
 - b. testing of nurse aides
 - c. continuing education of 12 hours per year for all nurse aides
 - d. additional requirements for RN and LPN staffing
 - e. quality assessment and assurance committees
- f. additional assessments, reviews and care planning requirements, including used of a federally mandated "minimum data set" and protocols
 - g. additional requirements for use of bachelor's degree social workers and

dietary, pharmacy and medical records consultants

DATE 4-5.93 #B-333

- h. additional requirements for physician involvement
- i. new requirements for handling patient trust funds
- j. new requirements for reduction and elimination of the use of restraints
- k. new requirements relating to use of drugs
- 1. new requirements relating to residents rights and choices
- m. requirement to provide care and services designed to enable every resident to attain and maintain the "highest practicable level of physical, mental and psychosocial functioning"
- 5. Additional new laws and regulations which add requirements and costs to nursing facility services:
 - a. OSHA bloodborne pathogens standard
 - b. Americans with Disabilities Act
 - c. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA)
 - d. Safe Medical Devices Act
 - e. Patient Self Determination Act
- 6. <u>Patient acuity</u>. The care needs of nursing home patients continues to increase. This is caused in part by the availability of home health, waiver, and other lower level services to care for those with less intense care needs.



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SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO.

DATE 4/9 9 3

BILL NO. 4B 333

HOUSE BILL 333 - NURSING HOME USER FEE AMENDMENT TO DIVERT FUNDS TO OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM

The Montana Health Care Association is strongly opposed to the diversion of nursing home user fee revenues to local ombudsman programs, or to any other program.

We believe it is very important not to stray from the original purpose of the user fee. The fee was designed to accomplish the following:

- 1. To raise Medicaid rates to nursing facilities to bring the Medicaid rates closer to the actual costs of caring for Medicaid patients.
- 2. To leverage federal dollars; i.e., every \$1 raised by the user fee generates an additional \$2.57 from the federal government, so that \$3.57 is available to put into the rates for patient care.
- 3. To reduce the "cost shift" to private pay patients. When Medicaid fails to pay the costs of Medicaid patients, the shortfall is shifted to private pay residents. This amounts to a "hidden tax" on private pay patients.

If money is diverted to area agencies, all three of those purposes are defeated:

- 1. The money diverted would not be used to raise rates to bring them closer to the actual costs of providing care.
- 2. The money diverted will cause the cost shift to increase, instead of decreasing.
- 3. The money diverted will not be available to use to leverage federal funds. In fact, for every \$1 diverted, facilities will lose \$3.57, because of the loss of the federal matching funds.

THE PROPOSAL TO DIVERT USER FEE FUNDS

REDUCES THE FUNDS AVAILABLE #6

FOR PATIENT CARE

DATE 4-5-93 HB-333

We believe the proposal is well-intentioned but short sighted, because it take funding away from patient care in order to send people into the facility to check on patient care.

EXAMPLE:

If \$60,000 per year is diverted from nursing home reimbursement to the ombudsman program, it will result in the loss of \$428,400 over the biennium:

FY 94	FY 95
\$60,000	\$60,000
154,200 fed. funds	154,200
\$214,200	\$214,200
	154,200 fed. funds

Information provided about the proposal to divert funds to the ombudsman program indicates that they would like to use the funds to pay their volunteers \$6.50 per hour to visit facilities.

If the \$60,000 used in this example were used for that purpose, it would provide about 9,230 hours of visitation per year.

However, if the \$60,000 were provided to nursing homes and matched with federal funds, there would be \$214,200 available, with which nursing facilities could purchase 33,000 hours of direct care by nursing assistants.

Does it really make sense to trade 33,000 hours of direct care to residents for 9,230 hours of visitation to check on the care?

INFORMATION ABOUT OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM

FEDERAL LAW

EXHIBIT #6

DATE 4-5-93

The federal government requires states to provide ombudsman services through a State Long Term Care Ombudsman Office. Local ombudsmen are not mandated by federal law, but the federal law provides that the state may utilize local ombudsmen, who may be volunteers or paid staff.

There is no federal or state requirement for monthly visits and there is no federal or state requirement that local ombudsmen be "certified."

STATE LAW

The Montana law (52-3-601 and 52-3-603) provides that Montana maintain an office of legal and long-term care ombudsman services "contingent on receipt of federal funds for the purpose." The legislature was obviously concerned about the potential costs to the state of running an ombudsman program.

FUNDING OF STATE OMBUDSMAN PROGRAM

The state ombudsman program is funded with approximately \$96,000 per year of which approximately 20% is State general fund. This funds the positions of (l) State Long Term Care Ombudsman and (2) Legal Developer in the Helena office.

In addition, there is a \$19,000 federal grant for ombudsman services, all of which is disbursed to Area Agencies on Aging to provide ombudsman services.

FUNDING OF AREA AGENCIES ON AGING

The Area Agencies on Aging receive approximately \$5 million per year in state and federal grants (approx. \$700,000 state) to run a variety of programs for the elderly. Some of those funds are designated for specific programs; however, some of the funds they receive could be used for ombudsman services if they chose to do so.

BRIEF HISTORY OF PROPOSAL

TO DIVERT FUNDS

The proposal to divert funds was first introduced in the House Taxation Committee which did not adopt the proposed amendment. At that time, the requested amount was:

\$120,000 per year

Those sponsoring the amendment later decided that they would settle for \$25,000 per year from the general fund (to pay transportation costs) if they could get it.

Amendments were offered in the House Appropriations Committee and on the House floor to provide \$25,000 per year for this program. In both instances, the amendment was defeated.

During discussions last week, those working on this proposal were unable to determine how much money they really want or would be asking for today. The following amounts were discussed: \$120,000 per year; \$60,000 per year; \$40,000 per year; and \$25,000 per year.

Part 6

Ombudsman Services

- 52-3-601. Purpose. The legislature finds that many disabled and elderly Montana citizens reside in long-term care facilities in Montana and because of their isolated and vulnerable condition are dependent on others for care and protection. It is the intent of the legislature that, contingent on receipt of federal funds for the purpose, the office of legal and long-term care ombudsman services:
- (1) monitor the quality of care and life for residents of long-term care facilities;
 - (2) develop and coordinate legal services for elderly citizens; and
- (3) through necessary investigations, reports, and corrective action, ensure that a good quality of care and life be maintained for residents of long-term care facilities.

- 52-3-602. Definitions. In this part, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Local ombudsman" means a person officially designated by the long-term care ombudsman to act as his local representative.
- (2) "Long-term care facility" means a facility or part thereof that provides skilled nursing care, intermediate nursing care, or personal care, as these terms are defined in 50-5-101.
- (3) "Long-term care ombudsman" means the individual appointed under 42 U.S.C. 3027(a)(12) to fulfill the federal requirement that the state provide an advocate for residents of long-term care facilities.
- 52-3-603. Office of legal and long-term care ombudsman services. Contingent on receipt of federal funds for the purpose, there is an office of legal and long-term care ombudsman services in the department of family services. As required by the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3001, et seq.), and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, the office:
- (1) serves as an advocate for Montana citizens residing in long-term care facilities, regardless of their age or source of payment for care, to ensure that their rights are protected, that they receive quality care, and that they reside in a safe environment; and
 - (2) coordinates legal services for the elderly.
- 52-3-604. Access to long-term care facilities. (1) The long-term care ombudsman or local ombudsman shall have access without advance notice to any long-term care facility, including private access to any resident, for the purpose of meeting with residents, investigating and resolving complaints, and advising residents on their rights.
- (2) Access must be granted to the long-term care ombudsman or local ombudsman during normal visiting hours (9 a.m. to 6 p.m.) and to the long-term care ombudsman at any time he considers necessary to perform the duties described in 52-3-603.
- (3) The ombudsman shall carry out the duties described in 52-3-603 in a manner that is least disruptive to resident care and activities.
- 52-3-605. Enforcement of access. (1) A person who violates the provisions of 52-3-604 is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation. The department of health and environmental sciences or, upon request of that department, the county attorney of the county in which the long-term care facility in question is located may petition the district court to impose, assess, and recover the civil penalty. Money collected as a civil penalty must be deposited in the state general fund.

ADULT SERVICES

DATE 4-5-9823 - #B-333

(2) The department of health and environmental sciences or, upon request of that department, the county attorney of the county in which the long-term care facility in question is located may bring an action to enjoin a violation of any provision of 52-3-604 in addition to or exclusive of the remedy in subsection (1).

Patients

From Page One

needed," the report said. However, the last record of the splint being used was on Dec. 14, 1990. When questioned by a state investigator, a nurse's aide said that "the splint had been washed and shrank, so is now too small," records said.

Hansen confirmed that the brace had been shrunk, but added the nurses "simply felt it didn't matter because she didn't need it."

THE STATE'S REPORT also found that Western Manor's staff was not large enough at certain times. "The great majority of staff interviewed were concerned about not having enough help to give adequate care to residents," the report said.

For example, during one meal that the state's investigators witnessed, "Feeding was slow and several residents were up and out of the dining room before the meal could be offered to them," the report said.

Several nursing assistants also told the state investigators that they are instructed by nurses to complete patient records, "even when they have not completed the care that is outlined," the report said. "Some (nursing assistants) report that they refuse to fill in areas when they know they haven't done the care. Others state they have filled in some of the blank areas because they felt pressured to do so."

Davis said the complaints cited in the state report are "not the only problems. They're just examples. The investigation is only a snapshot of Western Manor."

"I wouldn't say these are the only complaints we've heard."

THE STATE investigators also concluded that much of the record keeping at Western Manor was either incomplete or didn't exist.

"Serious resident injuries occurred with little or no documented evidence of appropriate and aggressive investigation or follow-through by the facility staff or administration," the report said.

Hansen said the health department could have learned more about how patients are treated at Western Manor if the investigators had interviewed nurses at the home rather than nurses' aides.

"If they would have done that, they would have gotten the rest of the story," Hansen said. "I have to admit, I was angry when I saw this because I felt it was incomplete and inaccurate."

HANSEN ALSO SAID that the Western Manor's reports of patient care are complete, but because of "an unfortunate misunderstanding," those documents were not available to the state during its investigation. Copies of reports have since been sent to the state, Hansen said.

But Davis said the lack of records is not the state's major concern.

"When we asked for records, we were told that the files couldn't be found," Davis said. "But that's not the issue. The issue is that the incidents did indeed happen."

Hansen did confirm that, as of this past week, the director of nursing at Western Manor is no longer at the home. He refused to say if the director was fired or if she quit.

When asked if that director's absence would make a change for the better at Western Manor, Hansen said, "I have to be honest and say that I think it will."

While Hansen concedes that Western Manor is not perfect, he believes that the problems cited by the state's investigators are industrywide and not just at the home he administers.

Davis, however, said the health department has "no problems with any other facility in Billings."

"Right now, Western Manor is the only (nursing home) in the state that we have under termination action."

WESTERN MANOR has until Monday to provide the state with a "letter of credible solution," which will specifically detail what is being done to correct the deficiencies the state found, Davis said.

After receiving that document, which Hansen said the state will indeed have by Monday, Western Manor will be subject to an unannounced inspection in the near future, Davis said.

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1

Amendments to House Bill No. 145 Third Reading Copy

Requested by Representative Cobb For the Committee on Finance and Claims

> Prepared by Greg Petesch April 3, 1993

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO._

BILL NO.

1. Title, page 2, lines 2 and 3.

Following: ";" on line 2

Strike: remainder of line 2 through line 3

Insert: "AUTHORIZING THE HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY TO EXPAND THE

MEDICAID PROGRAM, PILOT PROJECTS, BLOCK GRANTS, AND

INSURANCE PURCHASES; "

2. Page 5, line 12.

Following: "."

Insert: "It is the intent of the legislature that the expansion of the medicaid program be limited to the level of appropriations. The department shall limit eligibility or take other measures allowed under federal regulations to comply with the limit imposed by the level of appropriations."

3. Page 8, line 24.

Strike: "must" Insert: "may"

4. Page 9, line 1. Following: "150%"
Insert: "[185%]"

5. Page 9, line 4.

Strike: "must" Insert: "may"

6. Page 9, line 8.

Strike: "<u>must</u>" Insert: "may"

7. Page 9, line 10. Following: "133%"
Insert: "[160%]"

8. Page 11.

Following: line 15
Insert: "General fund"

9. Page 11, line 16. Strike: "\$200,000"

Insert:

10. Page 13, line 17. Following: line 16

Insert: "

NEW SECTION. Section 6. Contingent sales tax provisions -- fund transfer -- appropriations. (1) If Senate Bill No. 235 is passed and approved, the following provisions are effective:

- (a) There is transferred from the sales tax and use tax account to the health care fund 3% of the money deposited in the sales tax and use tax account between April 1, 1994, and July 1, 1995. Transfers must be made on a quarterly basis.
- (b) The bracketed percentages in [section 2 of this act] replace the percentages of the federal poverty threshold on January 1, 1994, and [section 5(1) of this act] is void.
- (2) If Senate Bill No. 235 and Senate Bill No. 285 are both passed and approved, the following provisions are effective:
- (a) On July 1, 1993, there is appropriated from the general fund \$1 million to the health care authority for block grants. The block grants may not be used for the administrative costs of the authority or regional authorities.
- (b) On January 1, 1994, there is appropriated from the general fund \$3 million to the health care authority to be used for pilot projects, block grants, and the purchase of health insurance for low-income working families and to expand medicaid assistance to children as provided in 53-6-131(7). The health care authority may apportion the funds as it determines appropriate. The money transferred to the department of social and rehabilitation services is appropriated to the department to be used for medicaid assistance for children.
- (c) On July 1, 1994, all money in the health care fund is appropriated to the health care authority. Up to \$9 million of the fund may be used for pilot projects, block grants, and the purchase health insurance for low-income working families and to expand medicaid assistance to as provided in subsection (1)(b). The health care authority may apportion the funds as it determines appropriate, except that the authority shall transfer to the department of social and rehabilitation services sufficient money to fund the medicaid assistance levels provided for in subsection (1). The money transferred to the department is appropriated to the department to be used for medicaid assistance."

Renumber: subsequent sections

11. Page 14, line 3.
Strike: "6,"
Following: "7,"
Insert: "8,"

12. Page 14, line 6. Following: "2"
Insert: ","
Strike: "AND"
Following: "5"

Insert: ", and 6"

EXHIBIT # 8

DATE 4-5-93

HB-145

SERVIE LINGHOR

EXHIBIT NO.

PROPOSAL FOR REVISION TO STATE ASSUMPTION OF COUNTY PROGRAMS AND REPEAL GENERAL RELIEF HOUSE BILL 427

3\19\93

new pass

BACKGROUND:

Federally mandated welfare programs and state/county General Assistance and Medical Assistance programs are operated by both the 12 state assumed counties and the 44 counties that are nonassumed. The state assumed counties include: Cascade, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Park, Powell, Ravalli, and Silver Bow. State assumed counties are those counties which have opted to turn over to the state full responsibility for administration and financial support of all welfare programs. In exchange for assuming total responsibility for administration of the welfare programs, the state (through the department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, SRS) receives as revenue 12 mills of the county poor fund from each of the assumed counties. While the federally mandated programs are matched with federal funds, the General Assistance and State Medical programs in the assumed counties are paid with 100 percent general fund and are operated consistent with legislative direction.

The 44 non-assumed counties must also provide the federally mandated programs such as AFDC, Medicaid, and Food Stamps under the direction and supervision of SRS. However, these programs are directly supported with county poor fund revenue which is then paid to the state for the purpose of leveraging federal funds and covering personnel costs. In the non-assumed counties, the General Assistance and County Medical programs are designed, administered, operated and funded at the discretion of local county welfare offices, according to state statutes and administrative rules.

Federally mandated programs are operated in all counties, regardless of "assumption" status, in compliance with federal regulations and with generally similar staffing patterns. Federally mandated programs (AFDC, Medicaid, Food Stamps) are administered and staffed by employees who are hired according to the state pay plan, governed by state personnel policies and paid by state warrants.

RATIONALE:

Over the 10 years since state assumption of the 12 county welfare programs was established, costs to the state for operation of the local welfare programs has significantly exceeded the revenue generated from the 12 mills assessed. Cost increases have been most significant in the State Medical programs. Because federal programs are mandated and operated under federal rules and regulations, fiscal and program flexibility only exists within the programs of General Assistance and State Medical. By eliminating General Assistance and State Medical, House Bill 427 would free

counties to manage resources according to the needs of their own population and within the budgetary limits imposed by the values of their own mill levies.

All counties would provide poor fund revenue to the state for federally mandated programs. The state would then use these funds, as it does presently, to leverage federal matching funds to cover personnel and operating costs associated with administration of the federally mandated welfare programs (AFDC, Medicaid, Food Stamps). There will be no change to the county poor fund budgeting and billing process currently existing in non-assumed counties.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1. All statutory language with regard to General Relief/ General Assistance and General Relief Medical/County Medical would be repealed.
- 2. All counties would be treated similarly with regard to the administration of human services programs. The state (SRS) would operate the federally mandated programs (AFDC, Medicaid and Food Stamps) as is current practice; the counties would control and operate any additional local programs they choose.
- 3. For the 12 counties which were state assumed during fiscal 1993, those counties would levy and contribute to the state an amount equal to the county's expenditures during the previous year up to 9 mills for the operation of federally mandated (AFDC, Medicaid & Food Stamp) and Department of Family Services programs. The state would manage the expenditure of those funds and determine the resources necessary to operate the programs. An initial county expenditure limit would be established at or below the 9 mill cap at the FY 93 level with provision only for justifiable inflationary, caseload-related and/or federally mandated increases.
- 4. The state would continue to supplement those counties whose costs for the federally mandated or DFS programs exceed the 9 mill threshold.
- 5. After their state obligation is met (in no case will the state obligation exceed the 9 mill threshold), the 12 counties which were state assumed during fiscal 1993 could, at their discretion, levy up to their full Poor Fund Mill authority (13.5 mills). Mills levied in excess of those required by the state could be used at the county's discretion for any related activities it might deem necessary.

- 6. The state would continue to pay the non-federal share for the AFDC enrolled Indian cases.
- 7. On May 1, 1993 General Assistance rates would drop to 32% of poverty and State Medical services would be limited to physician, prescription, x-ray and laboratory costs. The effective date for all other changes listed would be July 1, 1993.

FISCAL IMPACT FY 1993:

Savings from State Medical restrictions	\$524,454
Savings from General Assistance reduction	<u>\$108,546</u>
Total savings FY 1993	\$633,000
FISCAL IMPACT FY 1994:	
Revenue lost due to reduction in mill levy contribution	(\$2,040,560)
Savings from elimination of State Medical and State General Assistance at LFA current level benefits	<u>\$7,372,481</u>
Total savings FY 1994	\$5,331,921
FISCAL IMPACT FY 1995:	
Revenue lost due to reduction in mill levy contribution	(\$2,081,371)
Savings from elimination of State Medical and State General Assistance at LFA current level benefits	<u>\$7,451,153</u>
Total savings FY 1994	\$5,369,782
Total Fiscal 1995 Biennium Savings	<u>\$10,701,703</u>

PROPOSED 9 MILL LEVY BY ASSUMED COUNTIES AND DELETE STATE GA AND STATE MEDICAL LANGUAGE

Department of Family Services

the Kon Y. 4-5-4 # 3

EXHIBIT

DATE

9.515 6.516 11,206 8.612 13.675 14.407 7.706 11.231 15.636 33.045 13,734 State Mile \$406,219 \$120,055 0.987 \$1,614,034 \$488,522 \$261,796 \$890,431 \$327,668 6.724 \$1,027,503 \$1,083,477 \$70,443 \$1,604,688 18,344,537 \$448,301 8 State 8,006 12,305 7.983 909 5.052 7.788 920 6.137 27.0 24.218 Oth SPS Department Of Social & Rehabilitation Services \$307,743 \$86,500 \$200,230 \$700,752 2.468 \$1,112,648 \$5,789,583 \$240,296 \$784,033 £348,373 \$621,622 £51,673 \$172,481 2.482 \$1,083,034 80 2.213 3.362 1.043 <u>1</u>00. 2.745 6.923 2,130 2.304 2.100 2.038 Required AFDC \$209,188 \$85,803 \$45,211 \$14,129 \$80,242 \$191,469 \$1,618,469 \$18,631 \$58,785 \$100,153 352,610 \$85,138 248,321 5.135 5.782 6.953 Required 7.505 3.014 6.310 4.628 7.123 18,298 4.50 7.401 5.797 5209,988 Operating \$813,848 \$33,042 7.80,027 \$72,371 222,140 536,712 283,236 M52,069 1127,270 500,283 \$4,181,114 \$181,531 28 3.240 3.100 2.063 3.445 4.897 8.828 2.088 3.940 5.012 4.530 2.361 3.331 Total DFS 1482,242 \$60,315 \$33,555 \$87,572 1481,855 \$115,989 \$189,678 1243,470 \$140,149 \$141,558 \$18,770 \$2,544,054 6 6 8 8 1.018 1.540 1.230 0.563 3.783 <u>286</u> 2,992 2.474 0.520 <u>1</u>8 Required Foster Care Required 2.176 \$295,103 2.721 \$51,090 \$42,806 \$17,343 \$33,786 \$50,842 233,660 \$77,160 \$4,750 1242,020 \$1,213,626 \$37,630 1118,045 1.780 1.150 5.033 2.258 2.820 2.005 1.534 1.751 2. 88. 2.737 1.07 \$64,800 \$48,710 1000,000 \$1,331,328 \$49,942 \$14,020 \$16,212 \$124,625 \$228,005 \$64,306 250,222 \$155,891 \$60,307 £27,513 \$14,005 536,255 \$20,00 1116,803 \$35,560 \$31,166 \$0,142 1142,901 \$56,049 \$78,080 ewto & Clark Deer Lodge Silver Bon Caecade Platheed Mesoula Mineral Lincoln Powel Parvall Park 3

County Operated Programs

TOTAL COST

				10	8	0	Oth	100	Net State
	Hevenue	8	St Med	County	Caty Mile	Cost	Į	Bevenue	Subsidy
Cascade	\$108,442	3	2	8	0.000	\$1,614,034	14.884	\$475,978	\$838,056
Deer Lodge	\$9,922	8	8	8	0.000	\$327,668	33.045	\$89,298	\$238,570
Flathead	\$116,603	8	8	8	0.000	\$1,027,503	8.812	\$1,049,427	(\$21,924
	\$36,560	#	8	2	0.000	\$466,522	13.734	\$320,121	\$168,401
Lowle & Clark	\$78,089	2	8	#	0.000	\$1,083,477	13.675	\$702,801	\$380,676
Lincoln	\$31,186	.	*	8	0.000	\$449,301	14.407	\$280,674	\$168,627
Mineral	\$9,142	2	*	\$	0.000	\$70,443	7.705	\$42,278	(\$11,835)
Missoula	\$142,001	8	\$	*	0.000	\$1,604,868	11.231	\$1,286,109	\$318,779
Park	\$27,513	2	8	.	0.000	\$261,798	9.515	\$247,617	\$14,179
Powel	\$14,086	8	8	8	0.000	\$120,055	8.518	\$126,865	(28,800)
Reveill	\$38,255	2	2	#	0.000	\$408,219	11.205	\$326,295	\$79,824
Silver Bow	\$56,949	æ	8	\$	0.000	\$800,431	15.630	\$512,541	\$377,690
	\$606,666	3	Q	8		\$8,344,537		\$5,999,994	\$2,344,543

Assumptions:

1. DFS costs stay constant (same as FY 92).

2. Operating costs for FY94 allocated based on FY92 Expenditures.

3. Operating Costs include Teams processing and indirect cost.

4. AFDC allocated among countiet based on FY92 expenditures.

5. GA payment level frozen at FY93 level.

6. Saake Medical includes all current services.

7. GA includes costs of PWP and Legal Services

8. Saate Medical includes costs of Managed Care and Claims Processing.

LIFA CHERIENT LIEVES BUINDIST FOR UN AND MEDICAL

Department of Family Services

\$70,443 \$1,604,888 \$281,796 \$120,055 \$406,219 9.987 \$1,614,034 \$488,522 24.216 \$327,868 8.724 \$1,027,503 \$1,083,477 \$448,301 State ğ 7.983 7.788 6.200 6.137 8.005 5.652 B.866 Total SRS \$346,373 \$621,822 \$307,743 \$51,673 2.406 \$1,112,646 \$172,481 \$86,500 \$290,230 \$240,298 \$784,033 2.482 \$1,083,034 8 36. 2.213 5.823 2.130 2.745 2.038 <u>2</u> 2.304 2.186 \$14,129 \$80,242 \$85,603 352,619 \$45,211 AFDC \$289,188 \$58,785 \$65,138 169,153 \$18,631 1248,321 3.614 5.135 5.782 7.123 4.628 18.298 5.797 ₹. 140 3 5209,988 \$72,371 \$452,069 127,270 Operating \$813,846 535,712 222,140 \$33,042 263,235 750,027 1181,531 SHS 9.629 2.088 3.040 5.012 4.539 2.063 3.445 3.240 2,381 3.100 4.807 otal DTS 243,470 \$140,149 M61,655 \$141,558 \$18,770 482,242 \$89,315 \$33,555 \$115,989 \$87,572 3.793 1.018 1,002 2.962 0.520 1.549 1.230 409 2.474 8 \$17,343 \$37,630 \$77,180 \$42,605 \$51,090 242,020 Foster Care \$50,842 £,750 \$118,645 233,650 1285,103 7.780 5.033 1.898 1.150 1.071 2.258 2.820 2.085 £8. 1.751 \$48,710 \$16,212 \$84,899 \$49,942 \$124,825 \$80,307 228,005 \$64,366 \$14,020 250,222 S108,442 \$27,513 \$14,095 \$116,603 \$9,142 \$9,022 \$78,089 \$38,255 \$35,589 \$31,188 142,901 owls & Clark Deer Lodge Missoula Flathead Mineral Lincoln

i, mke

9.515 8.518

11.205 15.636

\$880,431

12.305

3.362 \$700,752 \$5,799,583

\$101,460 \$1,616,469

8.943

\$509,283

3.331

\$189,679

0.583

\$33,788

2.737

\$155,891

\$56,949

Silver Box

Powell Ravel

Park

\$1,213,626

5000,000 \$1,331,320

\$2,544,854

\$4,181,114

\$8,344,537

County Operated Programs

State Supplement of County Programs

TOTAL COST

 OA payment level frozen at FY93 level.
 State Medical includes all current services.
 OA includes costs of PWP and Legal Services.
 Sate Medical includes costs of Managed Care and Claims Processing. 1. DFS contus stay constant (same as FY 92).
2. Operating costs for FY94 allocated based on FY92 Expenditures.
3. Operating Costs include Teams processing and indirect cost.
4. AFDC allocated among counties based on FY92 expenditures. Assumptions: \$2,622,412 \$44,422 \$100,001 1354,186 \$674,605 \$87,133 \$45,803 \$83,531 \$152,007 520,087 \$120,127 1872,080 \$5,748,018 675% \$1,140,601 \$1,011,908 \$130,889 \$193,690 \$68,705 \$1,308,120 \$125,296 \$69,632 \$228,011 \$183,577 \$531,240 \$780,131 \$1,349,210 \$7,084,624 6 100% \$1,520,801 \$218,102 \$708,332 \$174,285 \$1,040,174 \$258,253 \$1,744,180 \$167,062 \$88,843 \$304,014 \$91,607 Revenue \$1,301,304 \$683,388 \$7,999,992 M35,080 \$1,714,812 \$169,140 \$119,084 \$428,828 890,758 1374,232 \$109,704 **5**330,158 \$1,399,236 12 UII 19.500 23.438 55.028 18.834 14,621 27.185 22.688 17.728 15.587 39.327 \$428,858 \$208,898 \$710,234 \$2,239,641 \$162,050 \$545,970 \$1,735,835 134,835 \$662,788 \$707,554 13,349,047 \$18,009,361 123,651 Cnty Mills 14.024 23.692 6.075 6.072 6.303 8.385 21.982 4.899 6.281 10.020 12,205 13.320 \$68,643 \$631,636 \$717,372 \$1,349,210 \$187,062 \$304,014 County \$1,520,801 \$218,102 \$708,332 \$174,285 \$1,040,174 \$258,253 \$91,607 \$1,744,180 \$3,505,996 \$4,158,826 \$7,884,824 St Med \$832,786 \$912,608 \$153,340 \$108,914 \$430,420 \$108,328 \$573,789 \$129,738 \$47,943 \$83,988 \$50,647 CA \$888,038 \$150,874 \$109,188 \$208,912 \$65,839 1468,405 \$128,517 \$43,063 331,552 \$38,198 \$83,074 1999,998 \$27,513 S108,442 \$9,622 \$31,188 \$9,142 \$14,095 38,255 \$56,948 118,803 \$35,569 \$78,089 1142,901 ewis & Clark Deer Lodge Silver Box Missoula Flathend Mineral Lincoln Powell P. P. Park

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B Department Of Social & Rehabilitation Services

Total Cost

33.045 6.812 13.734 13.875 14.407 7.705 11.231

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

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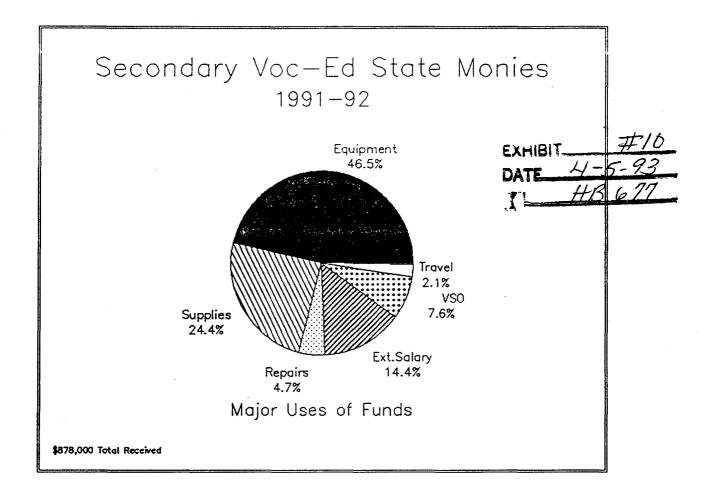
Secondary Vocational Education in Montana

A Report to the 1993 Legislature and the Office of Public Instruction

prepared by the Montana Vocational Association

Vocational Education in Secondary Montana Schools

- Fact: 164 high schools in Montana offer vocational education classes.
- Fact: Over 31,000 students take advantage of vocational education classes 72% of the 42,779 high school students.
- Fact: Secondary vocational education programs include those in agriculture, business & office, home economics, marketing, technology education, and trades & industry.
- Fact: Vocational Student Organizations (VSO's) include Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA), Future Business Leaders of America (FBLA), FFA, Future Homemakers of America/Home Economics Related Occupations (FHA/HERO), and the Vocational Industrial Clubs of America (VICA).
- Fact: School Districts spend \$3,770,000 to pay for the additional costs that vocational education programs have compared to other high school programs.
- Fact: School Districts spend \$123 per student for their vocational education training.
- Fact: The State of Montana, through secondary vocational education appropriations, contribute \$27.27 of the \$123 per student or 22%.
- Fact: Local school districts pay 78% of the additional cost of offering vocational education classes.
- Fact: The original \$1.8 million biennium appropriation for vocational education was reduced 8% by the 1992 legislative special session.
- Fact: Governor Stephens' 1993 budget reduces the voc-ed appropriation to \$1.3 million, an additional 20% decrease which is unfair to secondary vocational education.
- Fact: The graduates of 1993 and all future graduates are required to take at least one unit of vocational education in order to graduate.
- Fact: Secondary vocational education teachers use nearly one-half (46.5%) of their State appropriation to purchase new equipment to keep technologically up-to-date.
- Fact: Secondary vocational education teachers use 25% of their State appropriation to purchase supplies, 15% for extended contracts, and the remainder for vocational student organizations, repairs, and travel to educational conferences.
- Fact: Secondary vocational education uses the State Appropriated funds wisely and must continue to receive these funds in order to continue to provide the educational experiences that allow students to compete in an ever changing world workplace.



It is important to realize that the teachers of secondary vocational education believe that the State funding is critical to the success of their programs. They spend nearly one-half of their appropriations on new equipment to keep their programs abreast with the latest technology being used in industry. They realize that the funding they receive from the State is not enough to keep totally up-to-date with the technology used in industry. But, when the State money is combined with what local District's can afford and further supplemented with Federal money available through the Carl Perkins grants, very good quality programs can be offered to their students. Good quality vocational programs produce the type of students who are able to compete for the best jobs in industry.

Secondary vocational teachers thank the State for providing the special appropriations and sincerely hope this funding can continue.

Montana Secondary Voc-Ed Teachers Speak to the Importance of State Funding Received:

"My program with this funding is able to improve and update equipment and supplies." - Winifred High School

This funding is the "major method for equipment purchases." -Jefferson High School

The funding is "critically important. Without it, we could not by any means update equipment or travel for VSO leadership training." -Denton High School

The funding is "very important. Without it, we would have a hard time keeping up with advances in training for vocational education." -Conrad High School

The funding is "very important. It is about the only way I can get major equipment." -Stanford High School

The funding is "absolutely necessary." -Grass Range High School

"Without it, program improvements and maintenance would not be possible." -Beaverhead High School

"It is VITAL as we begin the 1992-93 school year for the success of our program." Butte High School

"It provides enhancement beyond local district's obligation." -Glasgow High School

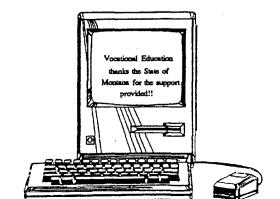
"This funding allows my students to experience new technology normally not available in our rural area." -Three Forks High

"It allows us to buy equipment we wouldn't have otherwise." -Fergus High School

This funding is "essential in this tight money economy. Without it I could not provide future taxpayers with knowledge." -Powder River High School

"Vocational lab courses are vital to maintain life skills. Schools struggle to have these courses, but need this vocational funding to keep up with technology advancements." -Twin Bridges High School

The funding is "extremely important because it is an ever changing technological world and we need to stay current so students can advance with the times." -Bozeman High School



We know what to call the FFA.

We call it America at her best, America at her

most generous, an America embodied by your

motto: Learning to do, Doing to learn, Earning

to live, Living to serve.

George Bush President of the United States

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO,...

DATE 4/5/93

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Strategic Plan for Agricultural Education

The <u>mission</u> of agricultural education is to provide a total, dynamic educational system.

We aspire to excellence as we recruit, prepare and support individuals in agricultural careers.

We <u>serve</u> the people and inform them about agriculture, its needs, opportunities and challenges.

- GOAL 1 To update instruction in agriculture and expand programs about agriculture.
- GOAL 2 To serve all people and groups equally and without discrimination.
- GOAL 3 To amplify and expand the "whole person" concept of education, including leadership, personal and interpersonal skills.
- GOAL 4 To develop educational programs that continually and systematically respond to the trends and demands of the marketplace.
- GOAL 5 To provide the stimuli that will foster the spirit of free enterprise and develop creative entrepreneurship and innovation.
- GOAL 6 To provide leadership and cultivate strong partnerships in the total educational system.
- GOAL 7 To elevate and extend our standards of excellence in classroom and laboratory instruction, supervised experience and student organizations.

Business & Industry Involvement

The following individuals have been recognized as leaders of their respective industries, as well as extreme advocates of Agricultural Education. This is a record of only a few that have been involved in my personal efforts this past year.

Neil O. Christenson

Vice President United States and Canada Deere & Company

Ron Davis

President & Chief Executive Officer William R. Briggs/Gilmore Associates

Mark W. Atwood

Vice President, Development Agricultural Research Division American Cyanamid Company

Frank C. "Buzz" Baker

President & Chief Executive Officer CMF&Z

Tom Blandford

Vice President, Farm/Crop Division Continental Insurance

Terry A. Blanks

President

Alfa-Laval Agri, Inc.

Henry D. Bobe

President & Chief Executive Officer Fermenta Animal Health

H. D. Cleberg

President & Chief Executive Officer Farmland Industries, Inc.

Gary Costley

Executive Vice President
President-U.S. Food Products Division
Kellogg Company

Gary L. Duncan

President & Chief Executive Officer NC + Hybrids, Inc.

James E. "Ed" Frost

General Manager

Livestock Marketing Association

Dale A. Miller

President & Chief Executive Officer Sandoz Crop Protection Corporation

Robert W. Reynolds

Vice President & General Manager Monsanto Agricultural Company

John M. Johansen

Director, Sales Programming & Pricing North American Ag Sales Case Corporation

Johnathan Kemper

President & Chief Executive Officer Commerce Bank of Kansas City

Tom O. Luehder

Vice President AGRIGENETICS

Edward L. McMillan

President & Chief Executive Officer Purina Mills, Inc.

Earl Morgan

Vice President FMC Corporation

Leo T. Rasmussen

Vice President, Agricultural Investments Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

Tadd C. Seitz

Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer The O.M. Scott & Sons Company

Richard O. Shuler

Vice President & General Manager Syntex Animal Health, North America

Nick Hein

Vice President, Global Agricultural Products DowElanco

James H. Heilmich

Director, Dairy Ingredient Management Kraft General Foods

Max Fisher

Director, Public Relations Purina Mills, Inc.

Edward Kalail

Director, Corporate Communications General Tire, Inc.

Patrick L. Doyle

Vice President, Office of General Chairman Nationwide Insurance Foundation

Patrick J. Norton

President & Chief Executive Officer Barefoot Grass

James L. Sheets

Administrator Kiwanis International Foundation

John Swisher

President United Feeds

Ed Fehnel

Vice President Elanco Animal Health

Richard Reed

President
Kova Fertilizer/Chemical Company

Tom Kalchik

Vice President, Member Relations Curtice-Burns/Pro Fac

Jeff Stewart

Vice President Ag Radio Network, Inc.

Arthur Fogerty

Senior Vice President, Corporate Relations Agway

Kevin Bryla

Manager, Employee Communications Atochem

Nicholas B. Kalm

Director, Agricultural Public Affairs American Cyanamid Company

Catherine A. Westphal

Director, Public Relations Santa Fe Pacific Corporation Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway

Richard Sabo

Executive Director
The Lincoln Electric Company

DATE 4-5

Tim Bailey

Market Development Manager Na-Churs Plant Food Company

Jim Purdy

Director of Raw Milk Procurement Borden Foundation

Jim Holthouse

Vice President DowBrands, General Manager DowBrands, Inc.

Michael Jackson

President Agri Business Group

Susan Andrews

Public Relations Manager Indiana Farmers Mutual Insurance Group

Phillip K. Kreegar

Education Manager Countrymark Cooperative, Inc.

Jim Weidman, III

Vice President, Corporate Communications Welch's

Edward R. Robinson

Vice President, Business Development Genencor

Richard Buecheler

President

G. C. Hanford Manufacturing Company

Richard P. Smith

Chief Executive Officer Dairylea Cooperative Inc.

Donald Burkat

Senior Director, Public Affairs MSD AGVET Division Merck & Co., Inc.

Loren Williams

Vice President, Marketing A. L. Laboratories, Inc.

Earl Ainsworth

Managing Editor Farm Journal

Bob Stewart

Manager, Lubes Planning Sun Oil

Dick Monfort

Chief Executive Officer Monfort of Colorado, Inc.

Dean Moore

Marketing Manager United Agri Products

Janice Grauberger

Communications Director
American Sheep Industry Association

Don Schiefelbein

Marketing & Membership Specialist North American Limousin

Dave Carter

Secretary National Farmers Union

John D. Shelton

General Manager & Chief Executive Officer Denver Wholesale Florist Company

Doug McCrimmon

President
Nexus Greenhouse Corp.

Jay Lemmerman

Manager Western Dairymen Cooperative, Inc.

Jim Gibb

Executive Director

American Gelbvieh Association

Mike Miller

Program Director AGNET

Bill Tjarks

National Accounts Manager Texberry Container Corporation

Larry L. Worden

Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary King Ranch

Dr. James R. Kirk

Senior Vice President, Research & Development Campbell Soup Company

Doug Bauer

Manager, Corporate Contributions Scott Paper Company

Jim Harms

Marketing Manager Lextron, Inc.

Douglas W. Slothower

President & Chief Executive Officer
The National Potato Board

Monte Reese

Chief Executive Officer Beef Board

John Butler

Vice President, Membership Services National Cattlemen's Association

John Ross

Executive Vice President
American Society of
Farm Managers & Rural Appraisers

Mike Frey

Vice President & Corporate Secretary
The Farm Credit Council

Debbie Lininger

Manager, Member Services International Arabian Horse Association

Brad Anderson

Executive Vice President
Colorado Cattle Feeders Association

Chuck Cannon

OEM Program Manager Gates Rubber Company

Laura Watts

Coordinator Coca-Cola Foods

Elaine White

Marketing Communications Manager Conoco

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.

Senior Vice President
RJR Nabisco Foundation Inc.

Gene Hemphill

Manager, North American Public Affairs Ford New Holland, Incorporated

Robert Van Patten

President, Agricultural Division Vigoro Industries

Geraldine M. Manlin

Manager

Nestle USA Philantropy

W. Jay Spencer

National Truck Sales Development Mgr Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.

Richard S. Hiatt

President & Executive Manager National Food & Energy Council

Martin L. Andreas

Senior Vice President & Assistant of CEO Archer Daniels Midland Company

Jim C. Perkins

Director of Marketing Chevrolet Motor Division, General Motors Corp

W. Phil Niemeyer

Vice President

Nasco Division/Nasco International

Judith Barker

President

Unocal Foundation

Larry Chapman

Chairman of the Board Manna Pro Corporation

Nick Rosa, Jr.

Vice President, Marketing Wayne Feed Division

Dr. Owen J. Newlin

Senior Vice President

Pioneer Hi-Bred International

Paul Ecke, Jr.

President

Paul Ecke Poinsettia Ranch

Betty Abrams

Executive Vice President
American Floral Endowment

Emmett Barker

President

Equipment Manufacturers Institute

V. Elaine Osborn

Manager, Public Relations

Mobay Corporation, Ag. Chemical Division

Emilio Bontempo

President

CIBA-GEIGY Corporation

Ms. Marian Jenkins

Director of Marketing Services
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Roger Zuehl

Manager, Agricultural Advertising Case IH

Kent Schulze

President & Chief Executive Officer Northrup King

Jim Wissmiller

Vice President

ICI Americas, Inc., Agricultural Products

Boyd D. Wainscott

President

Pitman-Moore Inc.

Dr. Jack Shelton

President

American Breeders' Service

Gadys Tripp

Public Affairs/50

Cargill, Inc.

Ed Frost

General Manager

Livestock Marketing Association

James A. Oliver

Eastern Regional Director

Sandoz Crop Protection Corporation

Ray H. Miller III

Vice President, Sales

The Lerio Corporation

Terry L. Humfeld

Executive Director

Professional Plant Growers Association

Bernard Nielsen

President & Chief Executive Officer Gehl Company

Frederick P. Stratton, Jr.

President

Briggs & Stratton Corp. Fnd, Inc.

Kay Schwichtenberg

Director of Animal Health
Equicare, Division of Zoecon Corp.

Bill W. Kennedy, Jr.

Merchandising Specialist Dodge Truck Merchandising Chrysler Motors Corporation

Catherine Swigon

Executive Director FMC Foundation

Raymond W. Marttila

Vice President

Chore-Time Equipment, Inc.

Richard (Rick) M. Cloyd

Director of Marketing & Public Affairs Red Brand Fence/Made by Keystone

Rich Severson

President

Kent Feeds, Inc.

Ron Lytle

Senior Vice President, Sales/Marketing Kubota Tractor Corporation

Dr. Wid Crawford

Executive Vice President

Pfizer Animal Health Div / Pfizer Inc.

Barry Kadechuk

President

Firestone Agricultural Tire Division

Tom Dille

President & Chief Executive Officer Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company

Nick Babson

Chairman & President Babson Bros. Co./SURGE

Clifford Patz

General Manager

Patz Sales, Inc.

Gerald M. Freeman

Vice President & General Manager Stone Container Corporation

Gerald A. Welch

Corporate Executive Vice President Upjohn Co., Agricultural Division

John Justin

Chief Executive Officer
Justin Boot Company

Patrick J. Catania

Vice President/Ed. & Public Services The Chicago Board of Trade

Robert Pritchard

Manager, Public Relations DEKALB Genetics Corporation

George Haefner

President

ConAgra Poultry

James R. Smith

President

Sanofi Animal Health, Inc.

Keith Maxey

Executive Secretary/ Treasurer American Dairy Goat Association

Mary Kastle

Contributions Coord./Foundation Manager CENEX/CENEX Foundation

Charles T. Buck

Chairman Buck Knives

Norman Braksick

President

Asgrow Seed Company

Irvin Elkin

President

Associated Milk Producers, Inc.

David Parrish

Corporate Vice President Mid-American Dairymen, Inc.

Dean Kleckner

President

American Farm Bureau Federation

Greg Wahl Marketing Manager

Grace Sierra

Kenwood C. Nichols

Vice Chairman Champion International Corporation

Richard L. Knowlton

President

Geo. A. Hormel & Company

Clint Albin

Director of Marketing & Retail Services American Association of Nurserymen

Lonnie "Bo" Pilgrim

Chairman & Chief Executive Officer Pilgrim's Pride Corporation

Arnold Donald

Vice President & General Manager Monsanto Agricultural Company

Raymond L. Byers, Jr.

Manager, Contributions Programs Ford Motor Company Fund

Peter C. Meyers

President, Farm Credit Council Farm Credit System

Michael Gorham

Vice President, Commodity Marketing Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Robert Bating

President

Homelite Division of Textron, Inc.

Dale Rodman

Executive Vice President Excel Corporation

Thomas F. Duesler

Executive Vice President Oscar Mayer Foods Corporation

Craig Regelbrugge

Director of Regulatory Affairs Wholesale Nursery Growers of America, Inc.

Leland Tollett

President & Chief Executive Officer Tyson Foods, Inc.

Robert L. Harness

Vice President, Environ. & Public Affair Monsanto Agricultural Company

William Dovle

President

PCS Sales, Inc.

Roy Peterson

Chief Executive Officer Stewart-Peterson Advisory Group

Bonnie Culp

Senior Education & Marketing Manager Chicago Board of Trade

Throughout the history of mankind, people have tended to gravitate into two groups--those who lead and those who follow. Most of us, of course, are followers, and we must hope that the few who are in a position to lead are leading well.

It is difficult to imagine an arena of human endeavor in which the importance of good leadership is ultimately more critical than in the stewardship of the Earth--agriculture and, more broadly, all of the supporting agribusinesses that help us advance our ability to feed and clothe the world's people and preserve our planet for the generations to come.

Agricultural Education is dedicated to developing vital leadership for agriculture, and developing it well. We know that just hoping is not good enough; we want to be certain of it. The National FFA is helping nearly 400,000 young people grow toward leadership through experience, opportunity and encouragement. We'd like you to be part of all this.

Neil O. Christenson Vice President United States & Canada Deere & Company

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NAME SHIRLEY M. OLSON	EXHIBIT NO. 12 DATE 4/5793
ADDRESS 928 4 auc	BILE NO. NB677
HOME PHONE 628-7063 WORK PHONE	
REPRESENTING A.G.A.T. E. Giftel & D	
APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL? 677	
DO YOU: SUPPORT V OPPOSE A	MEND
COMMENTS:	
(Gifted Children are needing ap	propriate
education now	
(2) Gifted programs enhance the w	hole sekcol
3 Grant funds, while small, stretch	, efficiently
Over 83 districts and would help set	
initiate or maintain programs as	required
by curriculum quides.	

WITNESS STATEMENT

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE SECRETARY

Hello, my name is Larisa Wahler and I am in favor of this bill. I live here in Helena and I am 10 and in the 4th grade at Central school and in the program project promise for gifted and talented Students. I think of it as much more than a class to me because I get more individual attention than my normal class and I get to use my brain for more complex things. When I'm in project promise I feel like a normal kid because I'm with more kids like me.

The problem solving skills I learn in project promise also help me in my everyday life because I don't get as frustrated because I can't figure out stuff.

And I and a lot of other kids like me need you senators to help keep these programs like project promise going.

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO.

DATE 4/5/9

BHI NO.

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS
EXHIBIT NO. 14
DATE 4/5793
BILL NO. HB 677

G &T testimony--8AM Finance and Claims

Brenda Wahler--Teach History at Mountain View School, but am here on my own time to speak in support of continued funding for gifted and talented Education. Please understand that I am <u>not</u> here as a representative of MVS.

However, I am here both out of personal and professional concern:

I was identified as gifted when I was a child and skipped a grade, but otherwise received no special services. In part, the pain of my own childhood fuels my knowledge of the critical need for special services to G &T children.

However, a more immediate reason for coming here today is because I am also the parent of a gifted child. She is enrolled in a gifted and talented program, and I can see the tremendous benefits that come from even the small amount of pull out time she spends there.

But beyond my personal concerns, I go to work every day and see the shattered lives of at-risk students, many of whom could be defined as gifted. It is a horrible waste to see young fertile minds devolve into deliquency, or to see them numb their pain as well as their gifts with drugs and alcohol. (I know of at least two kids at the school right now that I am certain are gifted= 5% of population--consistent %)

Gifted kids do not necessarily "make it on their own." They have special needs and need special programs. Not all--or even most-gifted kids come from comfortable, functional homes where their special qualities are recognized and nurtured. The suicide rate among gifted kids is high, underachievement and school failure is commonplace--and a loss for all of us.

We need to continue to encourage school districts to develop and improve programs for gifted and talented children. We need to continue to get information out to schools, teachers, parents and the public. There still are gifted children out there who desperately need special services and are not getting them. The state needs to keep the heat on schools to serve these kids.

An investment of \$150,000 is not really very much, and it goes directly into services for kids. To put this in perspective, in Helena alone there are 215 kids in Helena's Project Promise, and that covers only grades 3-5. The return is tremendous, not only in terms of student achievement and the good to society, but especially when we consider the high price we pay trying to save the kids who are falling through the cracks.

For example: Inpatient psychiatric care can cost (as you well know) at least \$500 a day. The average length of stay at a hospital such as Rivendell is 28-32 days, making the cost of a single child's pyschiatric care 14 to 16 thousand dollars. If services to G & T kids keep even 11 children a year out of inpatient treatment, we come out money ahead.

We can stretch a dollar a long way, but that small amount of money is critical. We can't afford to waste gifted minds.

I urge your support of this measure. Thank you.





SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

Montana Vocational Association, Inc.

April 5, 1993

TO:

Senate Finance and Claims Committee Van Shelhamer, President

FROM:

RE: HB677

Thank you for the opportunity to share with you some facts as to why funding for secondary vocational education in Montana is absolutely necessary.

- * The state secondary vocational funds flow directly to local vocational programs with no administrative costs and directly impact the quality of education of over 37,000 secondary students. Funds currently cover about 25 percent of excess cost required to equip and conduct vocational classes.
- * Approximately 41 percent of Montana high school graduates pursue postsecondary education, thus 59 percent must graduate from high school with employment competencies that allow them to become gainfully employed.
- * Cornell University researchers found that high school graduates who took at least four vocational courses were 23 percent more likely to be employed than their non-vocational peers. Students who complete four units of vocational education in high school enjoy an 8 percent high wage rate, and earn 47 percent more income.
- * Secondary vocational education has a positive impact on students attainment of skills.
- * Secondary vocational education leads to higher weekly earnings over the first 15 years following graduation.
- * Taking one vocational course per year during four years of high school raises graduation rate of at-risk youth by six percent and ultimately translates to a two percent increase in their earnings.
- * Although vocational education is often viewed as a program for nonacademic students, data indicate that college-bound students account for almost half of all vocational enrollment. With 70% of Montana State University students working part time or receiving financial aid. It is critical that graduates have skill that will allow them to demand wages above the minimum scale. By doing so, they can concentrate on

- their course load and reduce the length of time required to complete their degree program.
- * Better than fifty percent of MSU's College of Agriculture entering freshman are a product of secondary agriculture programs. Follow-up studies reveal that students who take four years of agriculture education have similar GPA"s as those who are in the college preparation curriculum.
- * Learning studies have found that the practical hands on method utilized in vocational classes is the most effective way of teaching 38 percent of all students.
- * Forty five percent of all vocational credits earned are earned by students in the top half of the ability distribution.
- * Vocational classes that have a high math content, such as accounting, drafting, electronics, contribute to increased proficiency in mathematics for both college and non-college bound students. If the course is a specific vocational math class, its contribution is the same as Algebra II.
- * Vocational education students in Colorado have an unemployment rate of 5% after one year compared to 13% among their peers. Or put another way, 95% of secondary vocational education students who sought jobs found them.
- * U.S. General Accounting Office points out that "From the customary end of compulsory education at age 16 through age 24 less than half as much is invested in education and training for each noncollege youth as for each college youth."
- * A study conducted in the mid 80's shows that one dollar invested in vocational education saves \$12.49 in future social cost, such as welfare. Using this figure and the current biennial funding level of \$1.8 million this translates into an increase societal cost to Montana of \$11.2 million dollars, if funding for vocational education is eliminated.
- * When the legislature eliminated secondary vocational funds in 1987-88, vocational education enrollment declined. During this same period, the Montana high school dropout rate increased from 13,7 percent to 16.1 percent. Aggravating the dropout rate problem by eliminating vocational educational options will have a profound effect on Montana's economy.
- * As the funds for Higher Education are reduced, tuition increased, and access denied, it seems appropriate that the state and local schools increase efforts to insure that graduates are prepared to enter the workforce at some level other than minimum wage.
- * Presently, the nine largest service industries in Montana are heavily reliant on skilled workers: so much so, that many

EXHIBIT # 15 DATE 4-5-93 #B-677

consider the workforce the critical determinant of the rate of growth of the economy and well being of the population.

- * After a year of studying secondary vocational agriculture education, the Montana Leadership Council for Agriculture Education recommended that agriculture education be expanded into every school in Montana. They concluded that agriculture education is critical to providing an understanding of agriculture and is necessary to provide an trained agricultural workforce. A task that cannot be accomplished without state funding for vocational education.
- * Elimination of state funding for secondary vocational education and a 5 percent reduction in school foundation means that vocational instructors will receive a 30% reduction in operating budgets. This reduction is so severe that Hardin has given all twelve of their secondary vocational teachers notice that their positions are scheduled for elimination, unless state funding is restored.

A strong vocational education system adequately funded is critical to the recovery and future maintenance of Montana's economic problems. Without a well trained workforce and system for preparing youth with workplace competencies, Montana may become the "last place you want to be" instead of the "Last Best Place."

The Montana Vocational Association recognizes the financial condition of the state and supports the elimination of the deficit. But we don't want funding for vocational education eliminated. Elimination of state funding means a loss of programs and once local programs are eliminated they are almost impossible to restart because of the associated cost. The Association has a task force examining how to better fund vocational education and hope to bring to you a permanent solution to this continuing problem of funding secondary vocational education. Until that time, I ask your support in passing HB677 and then help find a permanent funding solution for vocational education.

Please give serious consideration to raising the fine for speeding as a way of increasing the available funds for vocational and drivers education.

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS Jo: Lenators of Senate Finance and Claims Committee 4/5/93

The Committee No. 1/16/19 BILLE NO. 1/16/19 BILLE NO. 1/16/19 Thom: Cheryl Schlepp!, Nome Economics Educator, Courad, Mt.

Dres., Montana Association of Vocational Home Economics Jeachers (MAVHET) Montana Vocational Association - Vocational education is essential to a well-rounded education. - Vocational education is a "hands-on education, providing an ef-Kective learning mode for all ability level of students. - Vocational education Classrooms emphasize the development of self-worth through healthy competition / development of skille. - Vocational education is reading, writing, and arithmetic, speaking and listening, AND a 4th "R" - Relating to others. - Vocational education in Thinking skill - decision making, Creative thinking - - knowing how to think. - Vocational education is personal qualities - work ethics, responsibility and self-management As a home economics teacher, I see the pregnant teen who is learning garenting skiller, or in need of them. She learner time management, money management and skills, plus entrepreneurial basics. I see the 19-year old who is self supporting and meed of these basic luring and survival spille. The "average" student getting ready to begin independent living reads These education apportunities. Stress management is an important part of my curriculum. Family communication skills are As a home economical teacher, I see the Valuable tof Vocational Student organizations, such as IHA, being immeasurable. The leadership, scholarship and high standards developed are a lifelong education. lifelong education. Vocational education is REALITY education. Students of all abilities are deserving of the continuance of their programs. Cherol Schlipp o thank were

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SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

TRAFFIC EDUCATION REIMBURSEMENT SUMMARY NO. 1992-93 School Year

DILL NO

PROJECTED PROJECTED LOSS BY COUNTY FOR PROGRAMS
COUNTY TOTAL ENROLLMENT COMPLETED IN THE 1992-93 SCHOOL YEAR

01	Beaverhead	123		9,780.33
	Big Horn	64		5,088.95
	Blaine	73		5,804.59
04	Broadwater	69		5,486.53
05	Carbon	151		12,006.76
06	Carter	12		954.17
	Cascade	802		63,771.02
08	Choteau	-93	,	7,394.89
09	Custer	187		14,869.30
10	Daniels	60		4,770.89
	Dawson	139		11,052.58
	Deer Lodge	106		8,428.58
	Fallon .	67		5,327.50
	Fergus	194		15,425.90
	Flathead	946		75,221.18
	Gallatin	513		40,791.19
	Garfield	25 137		1,987.87
	Glacier Golden Valley	7		10,893.55 556.60
	Granite	34		2,703.50
	Hill	231		18,367.96
	Jefferson	81		6,440.71
	Judith Basin	30		2,385.44
	Lake	315		25,047.22
	Lewis & Clark	504		40,075.55
	Liberty	39		3,101.08
	Lincoln	254	•	20,196.80
	Madison	45		3,578.17
29	McCone	29		2,305.93
30	Meagher	14		1,113.20
	Mineral	94	•	7,474.40
	Missoula	969		77,050.03
33	Musselshell	68		5,407.01
	Park _	145	•	11,529.67
	Petroleum	8		636.11
	Phillips	83	•	6,599.74
	Pondera	84		6,679.25
	Powder River	34		2,703.50
	Powell	60		4,770.89
	Prairie Ravalli	20 379		1,590.29 30,136.18
	Richland	187		14,869.30
	Roosevelt	121		9,621.31
	Rosebud	199		15,823.48
	Sanders	70		5,566.04
	Sheridan	104		8,269.55
	Silver Bow	395		31,408.42
	Stillwater	116		9,223.73
49	Sweet Grass	-52		4,134.77
	Teton	109		8,667.13
51	Toole	89		7,076.83
	Treasure	17		1,351.75
	Valley	121		9,621.31
	Wheatland	32		2,544.47
	Wibaux	26		2,067.38
56	Yellowstone	1,135		90,249.52

TE028

Curt Hahn

SUMMARY OF THE TRAFFIC EDUCATION FUNDS DATE REIMBURSED MONTANA SCHOOLS BILL NO.

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO. 18

Date 4/5/93

Fiscal Year	Amount of Reimbursement Paid	No. of Students Paid by Reimbursement	Average School Cost Per Pupil	Per Pupil Rate Paid By Reimbursement	% of Average Per Pupil Cost Paid By Reimbursement
1968-69	\$53,265.00 66,507.22	9,140 3,591	\$ 64.48	\$5.82 18.52	38
1969-70	316,125.68	9,560	73.00	33.06	45
1970-71	344,862.92	10,632	73.12	32.44	44
1971-72	396,854.47	11,403	76.17	34.80	46
1972-73	486,978.40	12,847	89.17	37.90	43
1973-74	521,292.42	13,468	84.50	38.70	46
1974-75	564,193.78	13,083	90.77	43.12	47
1975-76	630,762.55	13,414	104.62	47.02	45
1976-77	723,541.58	13,405	117.86	53.97	46
1977-78	808,759.00	13,551	127.45	59.68	47
1978-79	864,987.00	12,130	143.13	71.31	50
1979-80	905,380.07 (Both Pmts)	11,784	153.26	76.82	50
1980-81	906,044.73	10,655	169.59	85.03	50
1981-82	1,047,981.57	10,320	184.55	101.55	55
1982-83	1,169,235.84	10,108	203.57	115.67	57
1983-84	1,041,387.98	10,459	203.69	99.57	49
1984-85	1,092,754.03	10,774	226.78	101.43	45
1985-86	1,134,231.93	10,404	213.25	102.73	48
1986-87	1,146,730.97	10,808	242.52	106.10	44
1987-88	1,224,180.49	9,600	235.43	127.52	54
1988-89	1,199,999.69	9,909	245.25	121.10	49
1989-90	1,100,000.03	10,084	237.22	109.08	46 .
1990-91	1,386,280.00	9,902	256.98	140.00	54
1991-92	1,408,540.00	10,061	272.34	140.00	51

SENATE FINANCE AND CLASSICS

EXHIBIT NO. 19

DATE 415793

Thank you Ms. Chairperson and committee members. My name is Don Fleming, I live in Helena and I work as a business consultant. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on HB 677. I would like to urge all members of this committee to vote no on this bill. The bill has put two different departments against each other with Nancy Keenan in the middle unable to take sides. This bill is bad business. Several years ago, a law was passed, earmarking funds for a specific purpose. That purpose of providing driver's education, has proved to be a worthwhile project. By diverting funds from the Traffic Education fund to Vocational Education and Gifted and Talented Programs, each individual taking drivers education will have to pay up to \$100 for the class. A very large majority of the people of Montana cannot afford this extra expense. Therefore Many individuals will be unable to take the Driver's Education Course. As a result based on statistics, more accident's and more severe motor vehicle accidents will occur.

This bill also takes money that serves almost the entire state of Montana and diverts it to a program which only serves a few people. Why would the legislature want to make a change in what as worked very well in the past. Funding for Vocational Education and for Gifted and Talented Programs should part of the states budget and not rely on earmarked monies. Traffic education is directly affected by the earmarked monies. For a continuation of success by the Traffic Education Program a decrease in fines may result making fewer earmarked funds. The diverted funds would represent supplemental funding for the Vocational and Gifted and Talented Programs. Without this extra money, these programs could still exist. Without this money, Drivers education would not exist as it does now, offering Driver's Education at a reduced rate.

My objection to this bill is not based on that Vocational Education and Gifted and Talented Programs not be funded. These programs should receive full funding but through the general fund.

Again I strongly urge you to please vote NO on HB 677.

HAROLD T. LAIR

LANGUAGE ARTS AND TRAFFIC EDUCATION INSTRUCTOR

POLSON SCHOOL DISTRICT #23

111 4TH AVE. EAST

POLSON, MONTANA 59860

BILL NO.

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO. 20

DATE 4/5/93

BILL NO. 1/8 6 22

WOULD HAVE A TREMENDOUS IMPACT ON THE THE PASSAGE OF HB 677 POLSON COMMUNITY AS WELL AS THE ENTIRE STATE. PARENTS GRANTED. TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION COURSES TO HAVE THEIR CHILDREN TAKE LOWER INSURANCE PREMIUMS. BUT THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS, TRAFFIC CRASHES ARE FATALITIES ON OUR STATE'S HIGHWAYS ARE REDUCED. REDUCED. AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAWS RULES OF ROAD IS OR THE INCREASED WITH DRIVER EDUCATION. INSURANCE PREMIUMS WOULD. INCREASE FOR ALL OF US BECAUSE MANY PARENTS WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO AFFORD THE COST OF TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN. FATALITIES WOULD INCREASE CRASHES AND BECAUSE INEXPERIENCED DRIVERS WOULD BE LET LOOSE ON OUR HIGHWAYS. PARENTS WHO DO MAKE THE SACRIFICE FINANCIALLY TO HAVE THEIR CHILDREN TAKE TRAFFIC SAFETY CLASSES WOULD NOT BE THE ONLY ONES PAYING, ALL OF US WOULD PAY IN THE END!

THERE ARE MANY OUTSTANDING TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN THE STATE OF MONTANA. THE PASSAGE OF HB 677 WOULD JEOPARDIZE THE EXISTENCE OF SOME OF THESE. I FEEL POLSON SCHOOL DISTRICT HAS A OUR TRAFFIC SAFETY SOUND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAM. EDUCATORS NOT ONLY WORK TO EDUCATE THE BEGINNING DRIVERS. BUT WE ALSO WORK TO EDUCATE OTHER AGE GROUPS WITHIN OUR SCHOOL DISTRICT ON SAFETY SUCH AS PEDESTRIAN SAFETY, BICYCLE SAFETY, AND SCHOOL WE ALSO EDUCATE AND INFORM BUS DRIVERS IN OUR SCHOOL BUS SAFETY. DISTRICT ON THE LATEST TRENDS IN TRAFFIC SAFETY AND HOW THE SCHOOLS AND DRIVERS CAN EASE THE MINDS OF CONCERNED PARENTS ABOUT

THE SAFETY OF THEIR CHILDREN. COMMUNITY MEMBERS ARE CONSTANTLY UPDATED ON SAFETY NEWS AS WELL. WE INFORM AND EDUCATE PEOPLE IN OUR COMMUNITY ON THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE USE OF SAFETY RESTRAINT SYSTEMS AND CHOICES OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. THE PASSAGE OF HB 677 WOULD DRASTICALLY CUT BACK OUR ABILITIES TO EDUCATE AND INFORM MORE PEOPLE THAN ONLY DRIVER EDUCATION STUDENTS.

THERE ARE MANY, MANY STUDENTS IN MY SCHOOL DISTRICT, AS WELL AS YOURS, WHOSE PARENTS FIND IT DIFFICULT TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE LUNCHES FOR THEIR CHILDREN. IF THESE PARENTS CANNOT DO THIS, THEN HOW ARE THEY EXPECTED TO PAY A MUCH LARGER COST FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN?

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I HAVE LOST FORMER STUDENTS IN TRAFFIC CRASHES. IT'S A MISERABLE FEELING. IT WOULD BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO COPE WITH THE FACT THAT POTENTIAL STUDENTS IN TRAFFIC EDUCATION COULD DIE IN A CRASH BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT AFFORD TO PARTICIPATE AND GAIN ADDED KNOWLEDGE AND DRIVING EXPERIENCE.

POLSON SCHOOL DISTRICT WOULD STAND TO LOSE APPROXIMATELY \$12,000 IN DRIVER EDUCATION REIMBURSEMENTS AND LAKE COUNTY WOULD LOSE OVER \$25,000 IF THIS BILL PASSES. IT ONLY MAKES SENSE TO USE TRAFFIC FINES AND LICENSE FEES TO SUPPORT PROGRAMS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE TRAFFIC ENVIRONMENT AND THOSE PROGRAMS WOULD BE IN THE AREAS OF TRAFFIC SAFETY!

I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO VOTE AGAINST HB 677!



EXHIBIT NO.

DATE 7/5/9

Testimony H. M. 77 1567 Senate Finance and Claims Committee April 5, 1993

Chairperson Jacobson and Members of the Senate Finance & Claims Committee:

I am Kathy Seacat, Legislative Coordinator for the Montana Congress of Parents, Teachers and Students. We are commonly known as the Montana PTSA and we are the largest child advocacy organization within the state. Our objectives include securing adequate laws for the care and protection of all children and youth in our state and nation.

Today I am here on behalf of the 11,000 members I represent to address H.B. 677 and to ask you to OPPOSE this act to transfer money from the State Traffic Education Account to the vocational education and gifted and talented programs. The Montana PTSA actively supports all three of these programs. We do not, however, support supplementing dollars in the vocational education and gifted and talented programs AT THE EXPENSE OF THE TRAFFIC EDUCATION PROGRAM.

Proceeds earmarked for the State Traffic Education Account must be used first and foremost for traffic education programs. Traffic education programs include driver's education, motorcycle safety instruction, pupil transportation safety and bicycle/pedestrian safety. Within the last six months we have lost two children in Helena due to bicycle/pedestrian accidents. Two children who were needlessly killed in collisions with automobiles. Our children must learn to be predictable and competent in traffic—this skill comes from practice, not just rules. Quality traffic education programs in our elementary and middle schools will help reduce death and injuries to our children.

Montanan's want their teens to take driver's education. The National Traffic Safety Administration estimates that taking high quality driver training in secondary schools can reduce the likelihood of crash involvement by ten to fifteen percent. The driver's education curriculum includes 'determining the effect of various degrees of braking, acceleration and steering upon different vehicles, defining procedures to be followed when confronted with critical driving situations due to vehicle malfunction, and knowing how emotional states affect driving and how to overcome or compensate for these.' After twenty years of 'on the road' experience I couldn't answer these questions or predict the outcomes. I've been lucky. Our highly mobile society seems to demand that our teens will be behind the wheel either with or without the benefit of a driver's education course by their sixteenth birthday. As the cost of driver's education courses go up, families (who are already 'sacrificing'in today's economy) will begin to choose between driver's education and basketball shoes. That choice will affect each and every person on the road. We can't all be lucky!

Please OPPOSE H.B. 677. Thank you.

Kathy Seacat, Legislative Coordinator 2710 Tizer Road Helena, MT 59601 443-6637

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO. 22.

My name is Glenna Wortman Obie and I am manager of public relations and safety for AAA Montana. AAA Montana represents over 90,000 motorists in Montana. In a survey of our members this fall, we found 94% support driver's education and 66% support the current funding system where state funds from drivers license fees and code violation fines provide about half the support for driver ed while the local school district and/or the student pay the other half.

I have a great belief in programs for gifted and talented and vo-ag. But remember, the funding for driver ed comes from drivers license fees and code violation fines. It is traffic safety funding, NOT general education money. If these monies do not go to traffic education, logic would dictate they go to traffic safety programs at some other level. There is no logical connection for these funds to be sucked into general education funding.

But the most important reason to oppose HB 677 is that it will result in more danger on Montana's highways. Traffic accidents are the number one killer of children under the age of 21. Teenagers have accidents in much greater proportion than people of other ages and Montana is at or near the top in traffic fatalities per miles traveled. We need to consider the real consequences of the legislation under discussion. In many cases young people will simply not be able to afford driver education. In other cases school districts may be forced to discontinue their driver ed programs. "Let their parents teach them," I've been admonished. Ladies and gentlemen, most parents are not equipped to take on such a task and even if they undertake such instruction, the content of their instruction would be limited. There would likely be no instruction on defensive driving, the consequences of driving under the influence or the importance of safety measures. Even in skiing, we advise our young people to get instruction from the professionals or you risk learning bad habits. Faster cars and more crowded highways demand that we put more funding into educating those who use the highways. HB677 moves us in utterly the wrong direction.

Consider not the savings of a few dollars for other education programs, but the loss of many young Montanans whose lives might have been saved had they been properly instructed. AAA Montana opposes HB 677 and urges you to do the same.

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO. 23

DATE 4/5/93

Lewis & Clark County Stop DUI Task Force POB 1723 Helena, MT 59601 442-8397

Linda Brander, DUI Coordinator

The Lewis & Clark County Stop DUI Task Force is an advisory board made up of citizens and policy makers from Lewis & Clark County. It is the goal of this task force to reduce the numbers of DUI incidents in this county. We do this by working in the areas of education, enforcement, and prosecution.

The Task Force believes that traffic educational programs in the schools are extremely important. Not only must young drivers understand the basic safety factors involved in the operation of a vehicle, they also must be taught responsible attitudes toward alcohol use and driving.

A societal norm must be established making drunk driving a socially unacceptable behavior. Achievement of such a goal must begin with the pre-driver population and the best place to send this message is through driver education programs.

We are opposed to the passage of HB677. In order to effectively address the DUI issue in Lewis & Clark County and the state of Montana, an integrated effort must be incorporated into a long-range plan. The driver education programs are just one of the vital links that must be maintained and made accessible to students from all economic backgrounds.

MADAME CHAIRPERSON, LADIES AND GENTLEMENT OF THE FINANCE AND SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

CLAIMS COMMITTEE, GOOD MORNING! NO. _

DATE 4/579-3

BILL NO. 143 677

MY NAME IS JACK TRAXLER. I RESIDE IN MISSOULA AND REPRESENT THE MONTANA SCHOOL BUS CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION, ON HB-677. THIS BILL ONLY ROBS PETER TO PAY PAUL. IT TAKES EARMARKED FUNDING THAT WAS SET IN PLACE SOME TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO AND GIVES IT TO TWO GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

EDUCATION IN OUR SCHOOLS. IT WILL HAVE A DEVASTATING EFFECT ON THE ADVANCED DRIVER TRAINING SCHOOL RUN BY O.P.I. AND THE HIGHWAY PATROL OUT IN LEWISTOWN. OUR POLICE, SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, HIGHWAY PATROL OFFICERS, AND SCHOOL BUS DRIVERS GET TRAINING THERE THAT IS INVALUABLE.

I CAN ATTEST TO THIS PERSONALLY BECAUSE OF MY 14 YEARS OF WORKING FOR BEACH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY IN MISSOULA. THERE IS A VAST DIFFERENCE IN DRIVING THE FAMILY CAR AND STEPPING UP INTO A TEN TON TRUCK OR BUS. MY TRAINING AT THE LEWISTOWN FACILITY MADE ME A SAFE, QUALIFIED DRIVER IN PRACTICALLY EVERY ASPECT OF DRIVING AND THE ASSOCIATION STATEWIDE SENDS NEW AND OLD DRIVERS TO THAT SCHOOL EVERY YEAR, AND THEY DO IT AT THE COMPANIES EXPENSE.

OUR ENVIABLE DRIVER RECORDS FOR SCHOOL BUS DRIVERS AND CHARTER BUS, IS DUE IN A LARGE PART TO THE TRAINING THEY GET OVER THERE. YOUNG NEW DRIVERS WILL BE DEPRIVED OF THE FUNCTIONAL TRAINING THEY NOW GET IN THE SUMMER TRAINING IN OUR HIGH SCHOOLS

ACROSS THE STATE AND WITHOUT THAT TRAINING WE ARE GOING TO SEE A RISE IN THE ACCIDENT RATE WITH YOUNG DRIVERS. OUR YOUNG PEOPLE ARE GOING TO DRIVE WITH OR WITHOUT THIS TRAINING. BUT WITH IT WE CAN HOPEFULLY PREVENT ACCIDENTS THAT MAIM YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE AND DESTROY PROPERTY AS WELL.

IT IS OUR HOPE THAT YOU WILL SEE FIT TO MAINTAIN THIS MONEY THAT HAS, FOR A QUARTER OF CENTURY, BEEN EARMARKED FOR THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE THAT IT WAS MEANT FOR. THEREFORE, WE ASK RESPECTFULLY THAT YOU KILL H.B.-677 AND BURY IT IN COMMITTEE. I THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND WISH YOU ALL A GOOD DAY!

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS
EXHIBIT NO. 26
DATE 4/5793

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.

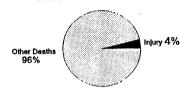
The graphs show Montana Death and Injury Death Statistics by age category. The solid black in the Deaths by Age Category reflect INJURY Deaths. Significant is that in the ages 5-14 years, our target ages, injury deaths are 67 percent of the deaths. In the Injury Death column, MOTOR VEHICLE related deaths,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

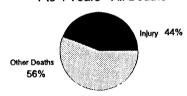
This is compelling justification for traffic education, pedestrian and bicycle training in the elementary school. It is imperative that predrivers are given the decision-making skill to deal with traffic. An example of a significant problem is that most children are told to watch out for cars. They grow 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,

Deaths by Age Category Montana, 1986-1990

Under 1 Year - All Deaths



1 to 4 Years - All Deaths



5 to 14 Years - All Deaths

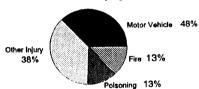


15 to 24 Years - All Deaths

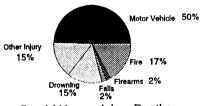


Injury Deaths By Age Category Montana, 1986-1990

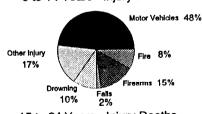
Under 1 Year - Injury Deaths



1 to 4 Years - Injury Deaths



5 to 14 Years - Injury Deaths



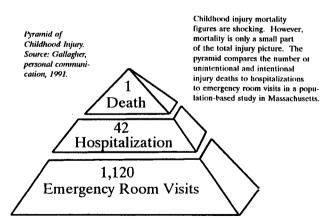
15 to 24 Years - Injury Deaths

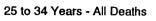


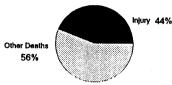
ess of the tree off ation than cars slower. Most crash reports involving a motor vehicle and a bicycle will usually quote the driver of the vehicle saving, "I never saw the bicycle." They didn't see them in time partly because their brain wasn't looking for a bicycle.

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.

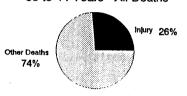
Also note the injury pyramid; it reflects that deaths are the tip of the iceberg and the number of injuries is significant. Our concern centers on the permanent disability and what that means to the loss of potential and the emotional and financial impact on society.



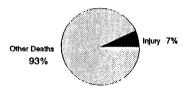




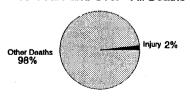
35 to 44 Years - All Deaths



45 to 64 Years - All Deaths



65 Years and Over - All Deaths

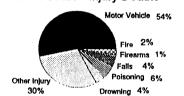


25 to 34 Years - Injury Deaths

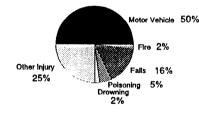
Other Injury 9%



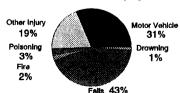
35 to 44 Years - Injury Deaths



45 to 64 Years - Injury Deaths



65 Years and Over - Injury Deaths



Statistics: EMS Bureau, MT Dept. of Health and Evironmental Sciences, 1992.

BOX ELDER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DISTRICT NO. 13-G, HILL COUNTY BOX ELDER, MONTANA 59521

April 5, 1993

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO

DATE 4/57 93

BILL NO.____

TO:

Senate Finance & Claims Committee

FROM: Terry Grant,

Traffic Safety Instructor

RE:

HB677

Dear Committee Members:

I am in opposition to House Bill 677.

I teach Traffic Safety at Box Elder High School, Rocky Boy High School and during the summer, Havre High School.

As you are aware, the funds for assisting Montana's schools with Traffic Safety expenses are derived solely from driving related fees. It's not that we wish to see any program have less than we do, but the appropriation of at least 50% of what funds we do have will be devastating to many schools and programs, especially the smaller ones, which happen to make up most of the great state of Montana.

Yes, it is correct to say that parents should be willing to pay for the education of their child and the benefits they will receive from this education. Those parents I have spoken with that have an income feel it is an essential program and would be willing to pay, if need be. However, those without an income don't have this choice. Health, Life and Automobile insurance are all important, yet how many Montanans don't have one or any of these due to the fact they don't have the income to afford them?

The community I work and live in believes in Education, Health and Life, yet we are faced with an 80% unemployment rate. Can you imagine your community facing everyday life with this problem? At this percentage, Traffic Safety Education would reach two (2) of every ten (10) eligible students. Those that can afford it! Try picturing our Math or Reading programs in this same situation. They too are life-long skills.

All schools are facing pressures and short-falls right now. Our's has just eliminated the principal's and the Drug and Alcohol Counselor's positions due to shortages of funds and attempting to balance the budget. I was informed Traffic Safety Education would be joining those ranks if House Bill 677 passes.

In speaking with the Administration of Rocky Boy, they face the same possibility due to lack of general funds available and very little monetary support available from the community.

Grant, HB677 (page 2)

If House Bill 677 passes, you will be showing support for two educational programs, but you will be turning your backs on many who wish to participate in a knowledgeable and safe manner in a life-long activity - DRIVING. Since my students, as do most, take their training and skills home and teach their parents how to maneuver and think skillfully, you will be taking this away, too. If this bill is allowed to pass, more students are going to be behind the wheels without a thorough understanding of how to deal with and protect others. Knowledge and experience do this.

Osmosis and heredity have not worked with regards to seat-belts, alcohol or drugs. It's not going to work with the mental and physical skills of driving, either.

Please support our future roadway users and give our students the opportunity of being professionally educated.

PLEASE DEFEAT THIS BILL!

Thank you for your time and concerns toward our youth and safety.

Sincerely,

Terry J. Grant

DATE Monday, Ass	nil 5, 1993			
	N Finance And Claims		·	
BILLS BEING HEARD TO	DAY: 484, 48 651, HA	3 146		
	4B333, HB145, HB			(1
Name	Representing	Bill No.	Check	-7
STEVE YEAKEL	MT TRAFFIC ED ASSIV.	HB677		×
Bill Limmers on	MA	HB 677	X	
Cheryl Schlep	MVA MAVHET		\succ	
John Uggette	MUN MISER			
Karen Erdie	Area Il Agencyon Aging	HB 333	X	
Ferne K. Prathon	State Clombudsman			
JEAN PEASE		AB 333	X	
DOUG. CLANIN	SEVERBL. ThousANA YOUNG PEOPLE FROM GREATIAN	45 HBL 77		X
Jeff Mead	Sidney Schools + Community	18677		1
Derlene Ceshman	MT Schi. Bus Contracting MT Sch. Bus Dr. ASS	HB677		4
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Brile Dr. Ol	end MT AGATE	HB 677	V	
Lany Collins	MT a Vale	1+B 677	/	
Chris Collins	mr agate	HO GTT	/	
Linda Collins	1 , , ,	#B 677		
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DATE Monday, April 5	, 1993			
SENATE COMMITTEE ON Fina			·	
BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY:	184, HB 651, HB	146,		
	333, HB145, HB	427, 1	+B67	7
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-/ARRY FAY	CONCERNED CILIZER	HB677		-
Michael W. Sphestodt	Missoula Courty	HB 427	V	
Inda Stoll- Anderson	L.C. County	#6427		
Kellerwoodward	M+ Seil 10x C HERRS ASS	n HB 145		
CURT HOOM	MTED/ Myseef	H8677	 	~
Bol Graham	MTEAL	HB677		
Harold Lair	MTEA/Polson Schools	HB677	,	V
With Towner	Mr. Schocklasts	NBETE		
Larisa Mahler.	GTT	672		
Breida Wahler	A GATE	677	~	
Jim Svaldi	Silver Bow	677		i/
Vangue Mc Connell	Teinstonen Schools	617		
David N. Hull	City of Helena	657	_	
Nanay Symmers	North Valla Musinghame			
Pariette Kohman	manat)	HB145	<i>i</i>	
Kathy Seacat	Montana Congress) Desents, Teachers + Student	HB77		
VISITO	OR REGISTER	14627		~

DATE <u>Monday</u> , Apri SENATE COMMITTEE ON	·			
 BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY				
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Terry Grant	Box Elder School	HB627		/
Terry Gollehan	East Glacien	HB 677		سيا
DonFleming	Helena	HB6>>		
JOSEPH ANDERSON	HELENA	NB617		-
MC CARANGO	Helena	A3677		4
Bol miller	HYShAM, MT.	HB677		L
Dave Mc Connell	hewistown mt.	H13677		V
Karen Spranget	Welens mt	HB677		/
Mary Deshande	Get tout Talentes Shee	48677	1	
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Pat Denn	M. Oportion Lifeway	148677		
Bill Olson	AARP	HIS 333		
Pan Shea	Citizen	40 147 146		4
Dan Shea	Citizen	HB 377		2

DATE Monday April 5	5, 1993			
SENATE COMMITTEE ON $\frac{1}{2}$	ance + Claims			
BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY:				
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Name	Representing	Bill No.	Check Suppor	One t Oppose
crais young	MITC	427		1
Dan Shea	Citizen	427		4
Rick Ojala	Park Place HCC	333	V	- CU
BIN Mc Carty	Laster Ent.	333	/	
Charlie Brises	Area Agencieson Asun	333	~	C dia
Gordon mairis	MAGO.	427	V	
Linda Stoel Andreson	Lewis & Clack	427	V	
KAR ChokeNA	MT Women Cobby	145		
The Dier Schippone. 1	Traffic Ed + Maits	677		V
Einer Brooten	MONT VOC. ASSOCIA	677		
Clus Buke	Montana Daug Lexting Schirico	677		1
Jame Shipp	Bus Dunia	627	·	
Jan Whealor	Fell or	677	V	
Dancy Lundwall	Martina Vocationelles	677	V	
Bill Lombardi	Ag-Ed Teacher DeerLodge	677		
MIKE STEVENSON	PAST NATIONAL FEA CFF	677 10F	X	

DATE				
SENATE COMMITTEE ON				
BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY: _				
Name	Representing	Bill No.		k One n Oppose
Ken Adams	Montana Vo the Teachers Assoc Joliet High School	677	X	
Kiek Moore	Ag ED TEACHER 140BSON High Schools	677	X	
Jim Rose	Ag Ed Instructor Shields Valley H.S Clyde Para	677	X	
Kevin Fochs	Ag Education Instructor Park High hivingston, MT	677	X	
Chad Walden	Ag-Ed Student Deerlugger FFA-Vice President NT	677	X	
Learned Lombarti	the lena	697	X	
Laurie Potterf	3 Valley View Dr. Helena, mit	677	X	
Clenna Wortman - Obie	AAA Montana	677		*
Cristina Medina	Ut. Low-Income Coalition			X
Frank Solinston	Bufte, Drivers Ed Inst.	677	1	X
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DATE				
SENATE COMMITTEE ON				
BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY: _				
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Name	Representing	Bill No.	Check Suppor	t Oppose
GENE VUCKOWICH	Augeoral Dear Logica Co	477 427		\checkmark
VAN Sholhame	mont. Voc Arese	HB 677	L	
MARION L REED	Bes-Education	HB 677	4	
Carol Perlinski	Business Education	HB 677	V	
Staci Riley	MFT/MFSE	427		4
Kent Mollina	Hizuway Safety Dr.	677		~
Lindu Brander	Levis a Clarkibui	647		L
Jone Karas	OCHE	677		
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