

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 53rd LEGISLATURE - SPECIAL SESSION

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION & CULTURAL RESOURCES

Call to Order: By **CHAIRMAN H.S. "SONNY" HANSON**, on December 1, 1993, at 1:12 P.M.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

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

Members Excused: None.

Members Absent: None.

Staff Present: Andrea Merrill, Legislative Council
Claudia Johnson, Committee Secretary

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

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: HB 22, HB 26, HB 31, HB 32
Executive Action: HB 22, HB 26, HB 31, HB 32

HEARING ON HB 26

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. DAVE WANZENRIED, District 7, Kalispell, said HB 26 limits the school district general fund expenses related to general

administration, business services, and the activities of the board of trustees; and requires voter approval for certain administrative expenses that exceed 95% of the average expenditures in certain previous fiscal school years.

PROPOSERS:

None.

OPPOSERS:

REP. JODY BIRD, District 52, Superior, said she is presenting the concerns of the Frenchtown Public Schools who are in opposition to HB 26. **EXHIBIT 1**

Bob Anderson, Montana School Board Association, said the school districts in the state once numbered 2,035; today there are 495 districts in the state. If consolidation is reinventing government certainly schools have looked at more ways to reinvent government when looking at their numbers than state government itself. In every one of our community there are two hearings before the budget is adopted. The public does not travel to Helena to comment on what the budget might look like. Some of the provisions in this bill do not meet his approval.

Don Waldron, Montana Rural Education Association (MREA), said MREA opposes HB 26 because it will take away local control of the schools.

Pat Melby, Underfunded School Coalition, said there are equalization problems in this bill. HB 26 is a horrible slap in the face of boards of trustees all across the state. To suggest that people who would place the administration of their school districts in front of the welfare of the students in the classroom is the height of cynicism. This bill is not going to hurt the large school districts, because they will find out some way to absorb the 5% cut. This bill does an extreme amount of damage to the small school districts.

Loren Frazier, School Administrators of Montana, said the administrators oppose HB 26. He said it is not a re-invention of education; by the time there are legal costs involved it would be a lot higher. He distributed a data sheet regarding the superintendents. **EXHIBIT 2**

Larry Fasbender, Great Falls Public Schools, said some school districts are doing an excellent job, and their administrative costs are not that high. To go back and take averages that reduce all of those schools without considering them individually can amount to the legislature cutting all the way across the board which is one of the things the Governor and this legislature have indicated they would not do. This bill is a meat ax approach of lowering administrative salaries and costs.

He distributed a general summary sheet showing the school micro-financial analysis project. **EXHIBIT 3**

Vern Beffert, Superintendent, Livingston School District, stated his opposition to HB 26.

Carl Shauntz, Great Falls physician, stated his opposition to the bill.

Marty Reffelson, Custer Public School District #15, turned in a witness statement in opposition to HB 26. **EXHIBIT 32**

QUESTIONS:

REP. REHBEIN questioned the fiscal impact.

REP. WANZENRIED said the fiscal impact would be approximately \$2 million to \$3 million.

REP. SIMPKINS said he did not see any amount of savings in this bill.

REP. WANZENRIED said the cuts target administration.

REP. MCCULLOCH questioned the 95%.

REP. WANZENRIED said in terms of the 95% there are indications are that the legislature will need to do take care of that if funding were reduced. The small rural districts that would bring about cooperation, functional consolidation, and eventually structural consolidation.

REP. MCCARTHY asked what particular rules will need to be changed from the State Board of Public Education in order to allow school districts to operate with less personnel.

REP. WANZENRIED suggested that some rules will need to be changed.

REP. ELLIS asked what proportion of the principal's salary is considered, if it is.

REP. WANZENRIED said he did not have a definite answer.

REP. DOLEZAL questioned the effect of this bill on local control and its effect on the school boards.

Mr. Melby said the bill is misguided. The legislature in the last session moved a substantial portion of the school funding from the state to local property taxes. In HB 26 the local property taxpayers will be asked to pick up a substantial portion of the funding of schools that was not picked up in the past. In those districts that cannot pass a levy for basic education these

administrative costs will be voted down along with extracurricular activities.

REP. DAILY questioned the term general administration.

REP. WANZENRIED said that the OPI manual for school accounting explicitly points out what the administrative costs are.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. WANZENRIED closed on HB 26.

HEARING ON HB 31 AND HB 32

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. WANZENRIED said HB 31 and HB 32 removes the expenses from the general fund budget of a school district relating to extracurricular athletic programs; creates a budgeted athletics fund to be funded in part from sports-related revenue and a voted levy; required reimbursement and provided a penalty for audit compliance errors. HB 32 removed from the general fund budget of a school district the expenses related to extracurricular activities and extracurricular athletics; created a budgeted activities fund to be funded from activity and athletics related revenue and a voted levy; required reimbursement and provides a penalty for audit compliance errors.

PROPONENTS:

None.

OPPONENTS:

Pat Melby, Underfunded School Coalition, cited Bartmass v. Helena District a Supreme Court case regarding student involvement in extracurricular activities. He said that extracurricular activities are an integral part of the total educational process. Even though they are not a fundamental right in Montana, they are a right protected under the Constitution.

Dan Freund, Executive Director, Montana High School Association (MHSA), presented a case for high school activities; from interscholastic sports to music, drama and debate, activities enrich a student's high school experience, and the programs must be kept alive. EXHIBIT 4.

Cliff Hagfeld, Scobey Schools, MHSA Board, said he opposes HBs 31 and 32. The cuts are a local issue and should be made by the local boards.

Bob McLeod, Whitefish physician, (MHSA), said he opposes these bills.

REP. KARYL WINSLOW, District 97, Billings, said she opposes HBs 31 and 32 on behalf of the superintendent of schools in Shepherd, MT.

George Harper, Retired Methodist Minister, said as a citizen he opposes HBs 31 and 32.

Mary Dunn, Chairman, Great Falls Board of Trustees and member of MHSA, stated her opposition of HB 31 and HB 32.

Bill Sprinkle, Montana High School Association, stated his opposition of HBs 31 and 32. He said a good prediction of success in schools is a student's development and performance in activities. He also discussed the cultural exchanges.

Hal Johnston, Activities Director, Billings Public Schools, said there are four ways the bill specifically speaks about mill levies and gate receipts. When people start voting on a single issue levy there are value judgments made.

Don Waldron, Montana Rural School Association, said the association is in opposition to these bills. The rural schools that he represents their extracurricular activities are the life blood of the communities. He said there is a greater amount of children that participate in these rural schools than the larger schools.

Conrad Stroabe, Billings High School, District #2, said he opposes these bills. He quoted that school activities are cheaper then prisons in the long run. He said it is the responsibility of the communities to elect a school board to handle the budget. The MHSA, through **REP. BENEDICT,** will be sponsoring legislation to restore the annual school levy vote to the people.

Larry Fasbender, Great Falls Public Schools, said the public schools in Great Falls oppose this legislation. He said if the legislature chooses to adopt this philosophy, they should also understand the mechanics of this legislation. He pointed out that the Great Falls elementary schools spend \$48,000 on extracurricular activities. Under this formula \$340,000 will be taken out of that budget and will be a reduction to the state. The high school spends \$400,000 which will amount to a loss in excess of \$700,000 for the Great Falls schools. He said this reduction will not be taken away for extracurricular actives, but the children in the classrooms.

Loran Frazier, School Administrator, stated his opposition to HBs 31 and 32.

Carl Shauntz, Great Falls, said he opposes these bills.

Questions from Committee Members and Responses:

REP. GERVAIS said the schools located on reservations are extremely isolated and there are no recreational facilities. He asked what the savings would be and how is that compared to the benefits?

REP. WANZENRIED said the savings is about \$.5 million and there is concern and compassion for the schools and the students, but the legislature is down to making those kinds of choices. He admitted that his answer would not satisfy the concerns of the committee and the public.

REP. ELLIS said there are 103 school districts that will be at 100% and they will not have the option of this vote. These districts only represent 7,000 students or less. He wondered if it is fair to give options to some of the school districts.

REP. WANZENRIED said that obviously this bill would produce disparity. He said as a parent there is great value in extracurricular activities. There are satisfactory answers for some of the changes that are being made, but he did not know if this was the answer either.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. WANZENRIED closed stating this special session is about life and death decisions to be made on programs to be cut. He feels the programs to be cut from state spending will survive at the local level. He said approximately \$.25 will be cut from the Big Brothers and Big Sisters program. He said this is an opportunity for the legislature and the citizens of Montana to file new ground and examine how public money is being spent. Decisions will have to be made and priorities set about extracurricular activities and the classroom structure. He said it is the importance of the classroom education to protect the integrity of why there are schools in the first place. He reiterated that the extracurricular activities will stay active at the local level.

HEARING ON HB 22**Opening by Sponsor:**

REP. SONNY HANSON, District 87, Billings, said HB 22 reduces funding to the school districts and eliminates high school districts of 35 or less students that are less than 25 miles from a larger school will have their state funding reduced by 50%. He said this is referred to as consolidation. The bill addresses five sections: 1) reduces the disincentive for consolidation found in Governor Schwinden's study; 2) reduces the funding formula by one-half percent; 3) reduces the budget increase. Currently, it is 104% based on last year's budget per-ANB, and HB 22 will lower it to 102%; 4) increase the distance between the schools per-ANB account from 20 miles to 25 miles. The reason

will be to correlate with the 35 and 25 miles with the consolidation; and 5) the inclusion of the full time education students in the district ANB. He reviewed the issues separately. He distributed an amendment that deals with reducing the 10% total school district budget. **EXHIBIT 5**

REP. DAILY questioned the application of an amendment by the sponsor when this amendment was not within the title of the bill.

VICE-CHAIRMAN ELLIS said it is allowable.

PROPONENTS:

Curt Nichols, Office of Budget and Programming Planning (OBPP), said the administration has requested and supports HB 22. The bill saves approximately \$11.3 million or 1/5% of the shortfall that this session is facing. Public schools represent approximately half of the expenditures made from general taxes.

OPPONENTS:

Trudy Peterson, Judith Gap community, distributed written testimony in opposition to HB 22. **EXHIBIT 6**

REP. ED DOLEZAL, District 34, Great Falls, said he teaches the children of the constituents he represents at the legislature. HB 22 is doing something that the legislature said they wouldn't do and that was not to take money away from education. He said there needs to be equalization, and it is not happening. When money is cut from education it is not only cut from administrative services and extracurricular services, but money is cut that has a direct impact on children. Enough teachers cannot be hired to take care of the classes.

Judith Finley, student in Judith Gap High School, opposes this bill.

Jennifer Peterson, student in Judith Gap High School, said many of the students live out of town and have to travel 30 miles a day. Consolidation could add another 30 miles to the mileage each day, not to mention expense of this extra travel time. The lack of individual attention, increased travel time, and the inability to participate in extracurricular activities are just a few of the side effects of school consolidation. **EXHIBIT 7**

Nancy Keenan, Superintendent of Public Instruction, said there was no one in the audience or anyone in the education community who does not understand the difficult task which requires significant cuts to balance the budget. This is a task which cannot exclude K-12 education. She will not ask for the exemption of K-12 education from the cuts, but ask that the legislature be smart about the cuts. She said if this bill is passed, that the committee consider taking out that delay of implementation component of special education; this is

devastating to the public schools. She said it is reasonable to cut 3% from the foundation program. She distributed information for the committee's consideration in regard to priorities and recommendations for public schools. **EXHIBIT 8**

Don Waldron, Montana Rural Education Association, said that local districts should make decisions on what to cut rather than have the legislature make specific program cuts. **EXHIBIT 9**

Don Molloy, Attorney from Billings, said he opposes HB 22.

Scott Ruff, Trustee for School District 15, Custer, said this was not the time to consider something as drastic as HB 22. Custer schools have produced military officers, an army of educators and administrators, doctors, secretaries and lawyers as well farmers and ranchers.

Carl Belgard, Outlook Public School, opposes HB 22.

Conrad Stroebe, Rural Trustee, Billings High Board of Trustees, presented testimony from **Alfred Bloomer, Chairman, Billings Public Schools**, and **Andy Laszlo, Vice-Chairman, Canyon Creek School**, in opposition to HB 22. **EXHIBIT 10**

Pat Melby, Underfunded School Coalition, presented his views in opposition to HB 22.

Dick Cameron, Lavina School District, supplied testimony in a fact sheet showing what consolidation will do to the taxpayers in Golden Valley County. He said the bill was unfair, discriminating against rural people and a new kind of bigotry that the state cannot afford. **EXHIBIT 11**

Marty Raffelson, Custer High School, stated her opposition to this bill.

Rikka Soelter, Ryegate School District, stated her opposition to this bill.

Gary Linder, Trustee of Flaxville Public School District 3, said he was here to provide information and help the legislature decide if cutting state basic entitlement, reducing budget growth, requiring small high schools to consolidate or absorb one half of direct state aid, and delaying special education to provide the funds to balance the state's budget. **EXHIBIT 12**

REP. DICK KNOX, District 29, Winifred, said he supports the 17 communities that will be affected by this bill.

Terry Minow, Montana Federation of Teachers, stated her opposition on across-the-board cuts for education funding.

REP. BOB CLARK, District 31, Ryegate, stated his opposition to HB 22.

REP. KARYL WINSLOW, District 97, Billings, said this bill was punishing rural Montanans, and she opposes the bill.

Christopher Lehfeldt, Lavina School student, said without the aid of special education his advancement to the 10th grade would not have been possible. He opposes this bill.

Bob Anderson, Montana School Board Association, stated his opposition to this bill.

Dale Syler, Superintendent, Willow Creek School, stated his opposition to consolidation and said he does not approve of the bill.

Lenny McDonald, Trustee, Geyser Public Schools, said the small schools provide tremendous education, as a result, Geyser received an excellence in education award from President Ronald Reagan in 1986. He took offense at a previous speaker that local school boards would not make the correct decisions to protect the classroom environment.

Robert Gould, Superintendent, Westby Schools, presented a handout showing the relationship between taxes paid and taxes returned for Montana high schools using 38 mills. **EXHIBIT 13**

Loren Frazier, School Administrators of Montana, said the school administrators did vote against cuts and basically wanted to see across-the-board cuts.

Norm Higgins, Superintendent, Rosebud School District, stated his opposition to HB 22.

SEN. JOHN BRENDEN, District 10, Redstone, stated his opposition to this bill.

Eric Feaver, Montana Education Association, presented testimony from **Gary C. Scott, Superintendent, Rapelje Public Schools,** who stated that Rapelje School District supports all of HB 22 with the exception of cutting half the state entitlement for the seventeen smallest schools. **EXHIBIT 14**

Questions from Committee Members and Responses:

REP. MCCULLOCH questioned the reserve account.

Mr. Nichols said that 2.8% would be the amount placed in reductions for special education.

REP. HARRINGTON said this money is used for problems that occur, expenses where money does not come in as in a shortfall in funds. If there is not a reserve fund, perhaps employees will go without checks. All of these monies are used over a period of time so he questioned how the statement can be made that the reserves are not going to cause any problems to these schools.

Mr. Nichols said the committee was working to address this.

REP. DOLEZAL said that when the bill was introduced it contained amendments to address the concerns mentioned in the hearing. It is not going to put more money into the bill.

REP. HANSON stated that the bill in its original form generated more than \$11 million in savings. The modifications or the amendments that will be offered will adjust the 1.5% funding arrangement up to 2.8%; the end result of that modification will still be more than \$11 million.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. HANSON closed on HB 22.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 22

Motion/Vote: REP. HANSON MOVED HB 22 DO PASS AND THE AMENDMENT TO REMOVE THE PART OF THE BILL LIMITING BUDGET GROWTH TO 2% RATHER THAN THE CURRENT 4%. Roll call vote was taken. Motion carried 10 - 8 with REPS. DAILY, DAVIS, DOLEZAL, HARRINGTON, GERVAIS, MCCARTHY, MCCULLOCH AND WYATT voting no. EXHIBITS 15 & 16

Motion/Vote: REP. HANSON MOVED THE AMENDMENT TO CANCEL THE DELAY IN INCLUDING SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS AS ANB WHICH REQUIRES ENTITLEMENT REDUCTION OF 2.7%; REMOVING THE PART OF THE BILL THAT AFFECTS SCHOOLS UNDER 35; REMOVING THE REQUIREMENT THAT A SCHOOL BE 25 MILES FROM ANOTHER BEFORE IT CAN CALCULATE ITS ANB SEPARATELY. REQUIRES ENTITLEMENT TO BE FURTHER REDUCED TO 2.8% WITH SPECIAL EDUCATION DELAY OUT OF THE BILL. Roll call vote was taken. Motion carried 10 - 8 with REPS. DAILY, DAVIS, DOLEZAL, HARRINGTON, GERVAIS, MCCARTHY, MCCULLOCH and WYATT voting no. EXHIBITS 17, 18, & 19

Motion/Vote: REP. BRANDEWIE MOVED TO ADOPT AMENDMENT ON THE STATEMENT OF INTENT. Roll call vote was taken. Motion carried 10 - 8 with REPS. DAILY, DAVIS, DOLEZAL, HARRINGTON, GERVAIS, MCCARTHY, MCCULLOCH and WYATT voting no. EXHIBITS 20 & 21

Motion/Vote: REP. SIMPKINS MOVED TO TAKE FINAL ACTION ON HB 22 AT A LATER DATE. Voice vote was taken. Motion carried unanimously.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 26

Motion/Vote: REP. DAILY MOVED HB 26 BE TABLED. Voice vote was taken. Motion carried 17 - 1 with REP. BRANDEWIE voting no.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 31

Motion/Vote: REP. MCCARTHY MOVED HB 31 BE TABLED. Roll call vote was taken. Motion failed 9 - 9 with REPS. ELLIS, DAILY, DAVIS, DOLEZAL, HARRINGTON, GERVAIS, MCCARTHY, MCCULLOCH and WYATT voting yes. EXHIBIT 22

Motion/Vote: REP. SIMPKINS MOVED HB 31 DO PASS. REP. SIMPKINS MOVED TO ADOPT HIS AMENDMENT. Roll call vote was taken. Motion failed 9 - 9 with REPS. HANSON, ELLIS, BRANDEWIE, HERRON, MILLS, REHBEIN, ROSE, SIMPKINS, SPRING, WALLIN and WYATT voting yes. EXHIBITS 23 & 24

Motion: REP. MCCULLOCH MOVED HB 31 BE TABLED. Roll call vote was taken. Motion carried 17 -1 with REP. ROSE voting no. EXHIBIT 25

Vote: HB 31 BE TABLED. Motion carried 17 - 1.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 32

Motion: REP. SIMPKINS MOVED HB 32 DO PASS. REP. SIMPKINS MOVED TO ADOPT HIS AMENDMENTS. Roll call vote was taken. Motion failed 8 - 10 with REPS. DAILY, DAVIS, DOLEZAL, HARRINGTON, GERVAIS, MCCARTHY, MCCULLOCH, SPRING, WALLIN and WYATT voting no. EXHIBITS 26 & 31

Motion: REP. HARRINGTON MOVED TO TABLE THE SIMPKINS AMENDMENTS. Voice vote was taken. Motion carried 17 - 1 with REP. SIMPKINS voting no. EXHIBIT 31

Vote: HB 32 BE TABLED. Motion carried 17 - 1.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 23

Motion/Vote: REP. BRANDEWIE MOVED HB 23 DO PASS.

Discussion: Andrea Merrill, Legislative Council, said the first amendment is a clarification amendment; the second amendment from REP. BOHARSKI and REP. KADAS shows how the transition into the 100% area will work. These amendments would work with the concept of the bill. The amendment on page 3, line 18 would remove the restrictions for growth below-80% districts. The remaining language is clerical. Amendment number 9, allows the above-100% districts to go one more year without a vote.

Motion/Vote: REP. BRANDEWIE MOVED TO ADOPT CONCEPTUAL AMENDMENTS. Roll call vote was taken. Motion carried 10 - 8 with REPS. DAILY, DAVIS, DOLEZAL, HARRINGTON, GERVAIS, MCCARTHY, MCCULLOCH and WYATT voting no. EXHIBITS 27 & 28

HOUSE EDUCATION & CULTURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

December 1, 1993

Page 12 of 12

Motion/Vote: REP. BRANDEWIE MOVED TO ADOPT AN AMENDMENT BY REP. DOLEZAL TO GO FROM CURRENT 4% PERMISSIVE TO 2% PERMISSIVE. Roll call vote was taken. Motion failed 8 - 10 with REPS. HANSON, ELLIS, BRANDEWIE, HERRON, MILLS, REHBEIN, ROSE, SIMPKINS, SPRING, AND WALLIN voting no. EXHIBITS 29 & 33

Motion/Vote: REP. BRANDEWIE MOVED HB 23 DO PASS AS AMENDED. Roll call vote was taken. Motion carried 10 - 8 with REPS. DAILY, DAVIS, DOLEZAL, HARRINGTON, GERVAIS, MCCARTHY, MCCULLOCH and WYATT voting no. EXHIBIT 30

Vote: HB 23 DO PASS AS AMENDED. Motion carried 10 - 8.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 17

Motion: REP. DAILY MOVED HB 17 BE TABLED. Voice vote was taken. Motion carried unanimously.

Vote: HB 17 BE TABLED. Motion carried 18 - 0.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 7:30 P.M.


H.S. "SONNY" HANSON, Chairman


CLAUDIA JOHNSON, Secretary

HSB/cj

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE 12-1-93

NAME	AYE	NO
REP. H.S. "SONNY" HANSON, CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. ALVIN ELLIS, VICE CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. DIANA WYATT, VICE CHAIR	✓	
REP. RAY BRANDEWIE	✓	
REP. FRITZ DAILY	✓	
REP. ERVIN DAVIS	✓	
REP. ED DOLEZAL	✓	
REP. DAN HARRINGTON	✓	
REP. JACK HERRON	✓	
REP. BOB GERVAIS	✓	
REP. BEA MCCARTHY	✓	
REP. SCOTT MCCULLOCH	✓	
REP. NORM MILLS	✓	
REP. BILL REHBEIN	✓	
REP. SAM ROSE	✓	
REP. DICK SIMPKINS	✓	
REP. WILBUR SPRING	✓	
REP. NORM WALLIN		

HR:1993

wp:rlclvote.man

CS-11



HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

December 2, 1993

Page 1 of 2

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Education and Cultural Resources report that House Bill 23 (first reading copy -- white) do pass as amended.

Signed:

Sonny Hanson
Sonny Hanson, Chair

And, that such amendments read:

1. Title, lines 4 through 11.

Following: the second "ACT" on line 4

Strike: remainder of line 4 through "AMOUNT" on line 11

Insert: "REQUIRING VOTER APPROVAL FOR THE OVER-BASE BUDGET OF A
SCHOOL DISTRICT IF THE BUDGET EXCEEDS THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S
GENERAL FUND BUDGET OR THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S GENERAL FUND
BUDGET PER-ANB"

2. Title, lines 13 through 15.

Following: "PER-ANB;" on line 13

Strike: remainder of line 13 through "BUDGET" on line 15

Insert: "CLARIFYING THE VOTER APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS FOR A SCHOOL
DISTRICT GENERAL FUND BUDGET THAT EXCEEDS THE BASE AMOUNT IN
PART"

3. Page 3, line 16.

Following: "~~whenever~~"

Insert: "(i)"

4. Page 3, line 18.

Strike: "(ii)"

Committee Vote:

Yes 10, No 8.

40956SC.Hcr

*12-3-93
10:05*

5. Page 3, line 22.

Following: line 21

Insert: "(ii) Whenever the trustees of a district adopt a general fund budget that does not exceed one of the limitations in subsection (2)(a) but does exceed the BASE budget for the district, the trustees shall submit a proposition on the amount that exceeds the BASE budget to the electors of the district, as provided in 20-9-353."

6. Page 3, line 24.

Strike: "Whenever"

Insert: "(a) Except as provided in subsection (2)(b)(ii), whenever"

7. Page 4, line 6.

Strike: "greater of"

8. Page 4, lines 7 through 9.

Following: "or" on line 7

Strike: the remainder of line 7 through "amount." on line 9

Insert: "the previous year's general fund budget per-ANB multiplied by the current year ANB for budgeting purposes. (b)"

Renumber: subsequent subsections

9. Page 5, line 7.

Strike: "The"

Insert: "Except for the school fiscal year beginning July 1, 1994, the"

-END-

Frenchtown Public Schools, District No. 40

P.O. Box 117

Frenchtown, Montana 59834

MICHAEL W. NICOSIA
406-626-5762
SUPERINTENDENT

SUSAN M. SHANKLE
406-626-5762
DIRECTOR OF BUSINESS SERVICES

November 30, 1993

Representative Jody Bird
Montana State Capitol
Capital Station
Helena, MT 59620

Representative Bird:

Tomorrow, December 1, at 1:00 p.m. the House Education and Cultural Resources committee is meeting to discuss bills proposed by Representative Wanzenried. These bills reduce or prohibit General Fund support of specific functions: general administration, business services, and the activities of the Board of Trustees, and extracurricular activities and athletics.

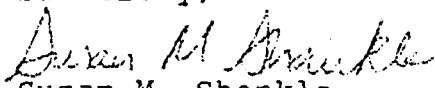
HB No. 26 eliminates local control while also tying the Board of Trustees and administration's hands to operate the District in a sound and prudent manner. This bill reduces expenditures for Board and administrative organizational memberships and training, contract negotiations, development, planning, evaluation, data processing, and fiscal operations. These are all essential operations to properly maintaining a school district. Our general, business, and central administrative costs are currently 5.76% of the total General Fund budget. I have not found any testimony or data that this is an excessive amount, in fact, many federal programs allow up to 22% for administrative costs.

Representative Wanzenried's extracurricular bills have yet to be printed but will also be heard tomorrow at 1:00 p.m. Again, the loss of local control is a central issue.

Our District began evaluating all District programs and courses several months ago, in open Board meetings with staff and public input. We do this evaluation every year in developing the preliminary budget. It is our philosophy that the decisions influencing our childrens' educational opportunities are best made at the local level with input from the public, staff, students, and administration.

Please represent our concerns at these hearings, Jody. If you need additional information or have comments on those proposed bills, please contact me at 626-5762 or fax at 626-4571.

Sincerely,



Susan M. Shankle
Director Business Services

EXHIBIT 1

DATE 12-1-93

HB 2

STEPHEN MCHUGH
406-626-4451
ELEMENTARY PRINCIPAL

THOMAS C. KALLAY
406-623-5222
HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

12-1-93
Seal # 62

HB 24

HB 25

HB 26

Superintendent Data Sheet

Draft Copy

	<u>#</u>	<u>FTE</u>
Total Number of Superintendents	194	141.46
Number of Superintendents "As Only"	41	
(Administrator in District serves as all three administrators)		
Number of Superintendents that serve as additional duty as High School Principal	19	
Number of Superintendents that serve as additional duty as Elementary Principal	31	
Districts that are served by a supervising teacher	154	

Thirteen Counties have only one District Superintendent.
Eleven Counties have two District Superintendents.
Six Counties have three District Superintendents.

30 of the 56 counties have three or fewer District Superintendents.

Counties with only one District Superintendent:

Broadwater	Garfield	Powder River
Carter	McCone	Prarie
Custer	Meagher	Silver Bow
Deer Lodge	Petroleum	Treasure
		Wibaux

Counties with two District Superintendents:

Dawson	Granite	Sweetgrass
Fallon	Liberty	Toole
Golden	Musselshell	Wheatland
Glacier	Powell	

Counties with three District Superintendents:

Beaverhead	Daniels	Judith Basin
Lincoln	Mineral	Park

List of Counties**# of Supt's.****FTE**

Beaverhead	3	2.33
Big Horn	4	3
Blaine	4	2.33
Broadwater	1	1
Carbon	6	3.33
Carter	1	.33
Cascade	6	4.5
Choteau	4	2.67
Custer	1	1
Daniels	3	2.67
Dawson	2	1.33
Deer Lodge	1	1
Fallon	2	1.33
Fergus	6	2.83
Flathead	9	7.5
Gallatin	9	5.83
Garfield	1	.5
Golden	2	.67
Glacier	2	2
Granite	2	.83
Hill	5	3.83
Jefferson	4	3.67
Judith Basin	3	1.17
Lake	5	5
Lewis & Clark	5	3.33
Liberty	2	1.5
Lincoln	3	3
Madison	4	2.33
McCone	1	1
Meagher	1	.67
Mineral	3	2
Missoula	9	8
Musselshell	2	1.33
Park	3	2
Petroleum	1	.33
Phillips	4	2.17
Pondera	4	2.83
Powder River	1	1
Powell	2	2
Prairie	1	.5
Ravalli	7	6.5

<u>Counties</u>	<u># of Supt's</u>	<u>FTE</u>
Richland	4	2.83
Roosevelt	7	4.67
Rosebud	4	3.33
Sanders	4	3.5
Sheridan	4	3.33
Silver Bow	1	1
Stillwater	5	3
Sweetgrass	2	1.33
Teton	4	2.83
Toole	2	2
Treasure	1	.5
Valley	5	2.5
Wheatland	2	1.33
Wibaux	1	1
Yellowstone	9	7.17
	TOTAL	194
	OPI TOTALS	199
		141.46
		152.0

Difference between SAM & OPI Totals of 194 VS. 199 is probably independent elementary districts that accreditation standards require 1/2 superintendent. I counted them as a principal.

F.T.E. difference is the percentage of time reported on budgets. The OPI F.T.E. count gives a better account of the percent of time devoted to superintendent vs. principal duties.

Great Falls Public Schools
Great Falls, Montana

October 26, 1992

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

**GENERAL SUMMARY
SCHOOL MICRO-FINANCIAL ANALYSIS PROJECT**

**A Project of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce Center for Workforce Preparation
and Quality Education
supported by a major grant from the Eli Lilly Endowment of Indianapolis, Indiana**

Among eight school districts, Great Falls Public Schools was selected for a new type of financial analysis by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce Center for Workforce Preparation and Quality Education in Washington, D. C. Under the direction of project researchers, Bruce S. Cooper, Ph.D., (Fordham University) and Robert Sarrel, Ed.D., (New York City Secondary School District), some 240 school districts initially applied for the eight research spots.

The eight districts finally selected were of diverse size, with enrollments ranging from 6,473 pupils in the study year of 1990-91, (the last full year of fiscal information available when this research began) to a high of 75,789 students. The Great Falls School District, with an enrollment of 12,261 pupils in 1990-91, was the fourth largest district within the sample. Districts that served as pilots for the project include: Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina; Spartanburg, South Carolina; Jefferson County, Colorado; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Alameda, California; Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Nashville, Tennessee; and Great Falls, Montana. The model was applied to 422 individual schools within the eight districts. The schools serve over a quarter-million students (262,712) across the eight representative districts.

Total expenditures for the sample year of 1990-91 were also diverse, with the smallest district expending \$19.576 million in the target year to the largest district expending \$344.908 million. The total money accounted for within the compass of this School Micro-Financial Allocation Study was \$1.157 billion, all of which was attributed to a site and function within the scope of this study. Most districts found it necessary to re-aggregate expenditure codes to break out the data for this study. The per-pupil expenditures across the eight sample districts ranged from \$7,899 per pupil to \$3,024 per pupil. The mean per-pupil expenditure for the eight districts in this study was \$4,630 per pupil, close to the national per-pupil average of \$4,850 in the 1990-91 school year.

In 1990-91, the Great Falls Public Schools had an enrollment of 12,261 students, with a total budgetary expenditure level of \$45.729 million, for an average per-pupil expenditure of \$3,730. The Great Falls School District, with its 21 school sites, is the only Northern Plains school district to have been included within the study. Schools across the Northern Plains (including Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa, in particular) tend to rank very well on national attainment indicators, including high SAT/ACT college scores, high achievement scores in mathematics, and low drop-out rates. Community support for comprehensive education programs is high, indicating a strong identity between schools and community. Average per-pupil costs within several of these states are well below national averages. At 12,261 students, the Great Falls school district is representative in size of a large number of school districts across the United States, and is mid-range within the compass of this study, with four of the eight districts being below 10,000 and the other three districts being substantially larger in size (ranging from 67,140 to 75,789).

This inter-district, multi-state data base of 422 schools in the sample of eight districts is the largest data base in the nation of school-by-school costs analyzed by function. Besides testing the model of Micro-Financial Analysis — a major purpose of the study — the project also accumulated invaluable information on classroom, school, and district costs within each participating district.

At the onset of the study, researchers Sarrel and Cooper were using the so-called "Cascade Model" of school expenditures created to study New York City's high school expenditures (reported in studies by Weschler, 1990; Sarrel and Cooper, 1991; Sarrel, 1990). The Cascade Model, precursor to the present model, approached funding from the "top" of the system, tracking the dollars down through the district, to the school, and then to the classroom. Originally applied in the New York City schools, the model illustrated several strengths as well as drawbacks. It sought to connect the resources entering the system with those reaching the instructional program in the individual school and classroom by separating Central Office from School Site expenditures, dollars at the school from those in the classroom. Further, it established the principle of using the district-wide per-pupil expenditure as the standard against which to compare funds at the school and classroom, and thus permit inter-school comparisons. The standard of district-wide per-pupil expenditures is prevalently used by courts in adjudicating equalization lawsuits in many states, and is increasingly being looked to by the U. S. Department of Education and the United States Congress as a means for determining various allocations and equalizations.

Among drawbacks, the Cascade Model does not track the manner in which funds were spent at the Central Office by function, and left the impression with some critics that money not allocated to the classroom is somehow wasted, lost, or unnecessary. The Eli Lilly Endowment project supported a major refinement of the Cascade Model, filling in certain of these voids to derive the present Allocations Model.

Within both the Central Office and each School Site examined, the Allocations Model requires that all expenditures be entered into one of five functional categories which include: Administration; Operations and Facilities; Staff Development; Pupil Support; and Instruction (each category being applied separately to Central Office and School level functions).

The Final Report of the study provides detailed information and analysis on each of the eight participating school systems. Its Summary makes a first attempt to use the Model to make inter-district comparisons, though more sophisticated analysis will in the future require an integrated data base, productivity data by school, and other information that goes beyond the purview of the present study. The Study has examined the data in eight districts, refined the Model, tested it, applied it "long-distance," and completed the work specified within the original grant proposal to the Lilly Endowment.

The project researchers personally visited the eight school districts, introduced each district to the Allocations Model, refined the model, and gathered reconfigured expenditure data using its process. These data were analyzed and were then presented to each of the eight districts in a debriefing. Districts had an opportunity to examine their inputs and the outcomes and suggest corrections in the initial data. But all expenditure dollars were necessarily accounted for within the categories. Since the chief financial officer of each district had been actively involved in reconstructing the district's books in order to provide the information necessary to drive the model, the researchers report that the data were received with confidence and trust in each of the districts. Thus, the study was not a case of "outsiders" intruding upon a district, but an example of cooperation and partnership with each of the districts, its staff, school board, superintendent, and local chamber of commerce. The Allocations Model, the data, and the results of the analysis were identifiably "owned" by the district in each case, and the results were available to each district and community for its own analytical purposes. The researchers refrained from making judgments or even trying to explain why some schools were "high" and others "low" on certain costs.

In summary, application of an Allocations Model across the eight districts, including the Great Falls Public Schools, was designed to develop and test a "model" of funding allocations, tracing the allocation of money from a central board of trustees, through the public school "system," to the individual school -- and from the school level to the classroom. In so doing, the analysis tracks resources through various "administrative" functions and supportive services to direct classroom instruction. Hence, the research is viewed as both **structural** (levels, locations, sites) and **functional** (administrative, support, and the instruction of students). The process has involved analyzing fund flows within each school system, testing to see if actual dollars can be accounted for using the Allocations Model (an accounting focus), and applying the Model both to central level and school levels (an analytic focus).

The intent of this research is to make a reliable tool available to other districts interested in tracking their funds. It is assumed that most school districts have a somewhat similar structure and division of labor. School buildings house teachers who instruct students — the core technology of education. A central office contains managers, supervisors, and administrators who assist the board of trustees in planning and operating the system. An implicit assumption based on current research and thinking is that advantages accrue to maximizing dollar allocations at the Site and Classroom level.

Another assumption is that school districts resemble other large organizations in a systemic sense. With good information on where funds are going, school-by-school, decision-makers can begin to set their school's vision and develop and/or change plans and patterns of use with respect to resources. Districts can also detect anomalies in the way their funding structure is working, can better improve efficiency and effectiveness of schools, more clearly track and evaluate the process of education at the school level, and develop a longitudinal outlook to see if changes in program and structure result in changes in use of resources or vice versa.

**THE MICRO ANALYSIS APPLIED TO SCHOOL DISTRICT 1 & A
(GREAT FALLS PUBLIC SCHOOLS)**

- In Great Falls, 94.16% of school district revenues goes to School Sites, while only 5.84% of the dollars is allocated to Central Administration. Great Falls' ratio was weighted most favorably to the School Site among the eight districts. Other districts ranged between 20.43% down to 7.97% of allocations to Central Administration. In general, the survey showed the smaller the district, the larger the percentage for central administrative costs.
- Of the District's total costs, 70.54% was expended for student and instructional support. Another 19.63% was expended for building support, and 7.21% for student support.
- At 18.55%, Great Falls Public Schools is the second highest district among the eight districts sampled in its support of operations (maintenance and transportation) at the school-site level. Teacher support allocations and instructional support allocations to the school-site level were the highest among the eight districts surveyed.
- The Great Falls per-pupil expenditure was the second lowest among the eight districts sampled. The Great Falls per-pupil expenditure was \$3,730 as compared to the mean per-pupil expenditure for the eight districts in this study of \$4,630. The range of per-pupil expenditures was \$3,024 to \$5,053. The national per-pupil average in the 1990-91 school year was \$4,850.
- In Great Falls, 4.53% of per-pupil expenditures is allocated to School-Site Administration, while 3.59% is allocated to Central Administration. The percentages across the eight-district sample range from 1.98% to 9.71% for Central Administration costs, with a range of 4.53% (Great Falls) to 9.52% for Site-based Administration.
- Great Falls has 21 school sites. Other districts included in the sample ranged from having 11 school sites to 121 school sites. The total number of schools included within the survey sample was 422.
- The Great Falls District has the narrowest range among the eight districts surveyed for percentages of allocations on a per-pupil basis across its 21 school sites. The Great Falls Public Schools spent \$3,730 per student overall in 1990-91, and "allocated funds rather equally, with its "outliers" [extremes] being only 10 percentage points apart."

The Case For High School Activities



INTRODUCTION

At a cost of only one to three percent (or less in many cases) of an overall school's budget, high school activity programs are one of the best bargains around. It is in these vital programs — sports, music, speech, drama, debate — where young people learn lifelong lessons as important as those taught in the classroom.

Unfortunately, there appears to be a creeping indifference toward support for high school activity programs by the general public. This neglect undermines the educational mission of our schools and the potential prosperity of our communities.

There is no better time than today to assert "The Case for High School Activities." Education and community leaders across the nation must be made aware of the facts contained in this document. From interscholastic sports to music, drama and debate, activities enrich a student's high school experience, and the programs must be kept alive.

Benefits of Activities

- ★ **Activities Support the Academic Mission of Schools.** They are not a diversion but rather an extension of a good educational program. Students who participate in activity programs tend to have higher grade-point averages, better attendance records, lower dropout rates and fewer discipline problems than students generally.
- ★ **Activities are Inherently Educational.** Activity programs provide valuable lessons for many practical situations — teamwork, sportsmanship, winning and losing, hard work. Through participation in activity programs, students learn self-discipline, build self-confidence and develop skills to handle competitive situations. These are qualities the public expects schools to produce in students so that they become responsible adults and productive citizens.
- ★ **Activities Foster Success in Later Life.** Participation in high school activities is often a predictor of later success — in college, a career and becoming a contributing member of society.

Following are some of those benefits, with case studies listed to document the benefits:

Participation in high school activities is a valuable part of the overall high school experience.

- ★ A 1989, nationwide study by the Women's Sport Foundation indicated that athletes do better in the classroom, are more involved in school activity programs and stay involved in the community after graduation. The study also revealed that high school athletic participation has a positive educational and social impact on many minority and female students. The study, based on an analysis of data collected by the U.S. Department of Education's High School and Beyond Study, indicated that girls receive as many benefits from sports as boys, the "dumb jock" stereotype is a myth, sports involvement was significantly related to a lower dropout rate in some school settings and minority athletes are more socially involved than non-athletes.
- ★ Research conducted by Skip Dane of Hardiness Research, Casper, Wyoming, in 1991 revealed the following about participation in high school sports: 1) By a 2-to-1 ratio, boys who participate in sports do better in school, do not drop out and have a better chance to get through college. 2) The ratio for girls who participate in sports and do well in school is three to one. 3) About 92 percent of sports participants do not use drugs. 4) School athletes are more self-assured. 5) Sports participants take average and above-average classes. 6) Sports participants receive above-average grades and do above average on skills tests. 7) Those involved in sports have knowledge of and use financial aid and have a chance to finish college. 8) Student-athletes appear to have more parental involvement than other students. 9) Students involved in athletics appear to change focus from cars and money to life accomplishments during the process.
- ★ In 1985, the National Federation sponsored a national survey of high school principals and nearly 7,000 high school students in all 50 states. The survey, funded by a grant from the Lilly Endowment in Indianapolis, was conducted by Indiana University in cooperation with the National Association of Secondary School Principals. Following are the results of that survey:

Survey of High School Principals

- 95 percent believed that participation in activities teaches valuable lessons to students that cannot be learned in a regular class routine.
- 99 percent agreed that participation in activities promotes citizenship.
- 95 percent agreed that activity programs contribute to the development of "school spirit" among the student body.
- 76 percent said they believe the demand made on students' time by activities is not excessive.
- 72 percent said there is strong support for school activity programs from parents and the community at large.

Students who compete in high school activity programs make higher grades and have better attendance.

- ★ A 1992 study by the Colorado High School Activities Association and the Colorado Department of Education revealed that Colorado high school students who participate in some form of interscholastic activity have "significantly higher" grade-point averages and better attendance. Of the students surveyed, the average participant's GPA was 2.96 (on 4.0 scale), compared to 2.35 for the non-participant. In one school, participants had an average reading test score of 76.30, compared to 58.91 for non-participants. In another school, participants scored 16.17 on the math standardized test, compared to 13.31 for non-participants. A participant missed school an average of 3.59 days a year, while a non-participant missed 5.92 days. The survey showed that the larger the school, the more pronounced the differences in participant and non-participant test scores and attendance results.
- ★ High school students who compete in activity programs in New Mexico had a 2.80 grade-point average, compared to 2.00 for non-participants, according to a 1992 survey by the New Mexico Activities Association. The survey also indicated that more than 60 percent of the state's principals found that GPAs of at-risk students improved by being active in interscholastic activities.

- ★ In a 1988 survey, John Chevrette and Kenneth Patranella concluded from an investigation in San Antonio, Texas, that educational outcomes related to scholastic performance are enhanced for those secondary students who participate in activity programs. A study of a high school population of 3,536 students found that secondary pupils who participated in more than one activity during a semester tended to experience higher academic performance levels than other participants and non-participants.
- ★ In 1984, the Texas Education Agency studied the incidence of course failure among activity participants and non-participants in a sampling of 56,140 pupils from 100 randomly selected high schools. For a six-week reporting period in the fall, 46 percent of the uninvolved students failed one or more classes, while 23 percent of the participant group failed a class.
- ★ In a 1981 study by the Iowa High School Athletic Association, students not active in sports had a 2.39 grade-point average (4.0 scale). Those active in one sport had a 2.61 GPA, and those active in two sports 2.82.
- ★ A survey of more than 300 schools conducted by the Minnesota State High School League in 1983 showed the average student had a 2.68 GPA (4.0 scale), student-athletes had a 2.84 average and fine-arts students averaged 2.98. The average student was absent 8.76 days a year, athletes were absent 7.44 days and fine-arts participants were absent only 6.94 days a year.
- ★ Students participating in a number of activities not only achieve better academically but also express greater satisfaction with the total high school experience than students who do not participate, according to a 1985 survey conducted for the National Federation by Indiana University. The grade-point average for "high activity" students was 3.05 on a 4.0 scale, compared to a GPA of 2.54 for "low activity" students. Researchers defined high activity as involvement in four or more activities, while low activity students were involved in one activity or none.
- ★ A 1990-91 study in the Randolph (North Carolina) County school system showed a strong correlation between participation in athletics and positives such as improved grades and increased attendance rates. Athletes in grades 9 through 12 in the school system's four high schools recorded an 86 average, compared to 79 for the general population. Athletes averaged four absences, while the general population averaged seven. Eleven percent of the athletes had discipline referrals, compared to 25 percent of the general population. None of the athletes dropped out, while 3.7 percent of the general population were dropouts.

Participation in activity programs yields positive results after high school as well.

- ★ Results of a 1987 survey of individuals at the executive vice-president level or above in 75 Fortune 500 companies indicated that 95 percent of those corporate executives participated in sports during high school. In addition, 54 percent were involved in student government, 43 percent in the National Honor Society, 37 percent in music, 35 percent in scouts and 18 percent in the school's publication.
 - ★ The American College Testing Service compared the value of four factors in predicting success after high school. "Success" was defined as self-satisfaction and participation in a variety of community activities two years after college. The one yardstick that could be used to predict later success in life was achievement in school activities. Not useful as predictors were high grades in high school, high grades in college or high ACT scores.
 - ★ The College Entrance Examination Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) was examined in much the same way. It was found that having a high SAT score did not necessarily indicate success in a chosen career. The best predictor of later success, the study showed, was a person's independent, self-sustained ventures. Teens who were active in school activities, had hobbies or jobs, were found to be most likely to succeed at their chosen profession and make creative contributions to their community.
-

From a cost standpoint, activity programs are an exceptional bargain when matched against the overall school district's education budget.

- ★ Generally speaking, the National Federation has determined through information received across the country that activity programs make up only one to three percent of the overall education budget in a school. In Chicago, that figure is even less. In 1992, the overall budget for the Chicago Board of Education was \$2.6 billion, and activity programs received only \$2.9 million, a miniscule one-tenth of one percent (.001).

Activity programs fulfill students' basic needs, help in students' attitudes toward self and school, and minimize dropout and discipline problems.

- ★ A 1991 survey of 10,000 students by the American Footwear Association revealed that the No. 1 reason that girls and boys participate in high school sports is to have fun. Conversely, lack of fun was the leading reason for dropping out. Winning was not seen as a major benefit of sports by young people who participate — it was ranked No. 8 by boys and No. 12 by girls. Skill development was considered a crucial aspect of fun — it was considered more important than winning even among the best athletes. Another finding: The most rewarding challenges of sports are those that lead to self-knowledge. Finally, intrinsic rewards (self-knowledge that grows out of self-competition) are more important in creating lifetime athletes than extrinsic rewards (victory or attention from others).
- ★ In New York City, an increase of \$2 million was given by the Board of Education for interscholastic activities for the 1985-86 school year. Jack Kriegsman, supervisor of the New York City Public Schools Athletic League, said the increase was a result of "realizing the values of activities in lowering the dropout rate" and the discovery of "the impact of athletics on the school-wide substance-abuse problem."
- ★ Besides higher grades, participation in activities helps students have a better attitude, according to a study conducted at the request of the Utah State Board of Education. In the study, students, parents, teachers and administrators agreed that being part of such activities serves not only as an incentive to do well in academic work, but it relieves tension and increases self-confidence.

The National Federation of State High School Associations is a non-profit organization that serves as the national voice of high school activities.

Headquartered in Kansas City, Missouri, the National Federation encompasses 50 individual state high school athletic or activities associations, plus the District of Columbia. Also affiliated are scholastic organizations from 10 Canadian provinces and from Bermuda, Guam, St. Croix and St. Thomas-St. John.

The National Federation represents about 10 million students in 20,244 high schools and serves coaches, sponsors, officials and judges in activity programs encompassing sports, speech, drama, music, debate and spirit squads.

ORDER FORM — CASE FOR HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Name _____

Address _____
Street (No Post Office Boxes) _____ City _____
State _____ Zip _____ Telephone () _____

Quantity	Purchase Order No.	Unit Price 10¢ each	Amount Enclosed
_____	_____	_____	_____

- Order more copies of this brochure for only 10 cents each (minimum order of 10). No cash please. Pre-payment under \$25.
- Send this order form with payment to:



National Federation of State High School Associations
 11724 NW Plaza Circle, P.O. Box 20626, Kansas City, MO 64195-0626
 Phone: 816/464-5400

Amendments to House Bill No. 22
Introduced Copy

For the House Committee on Education and Cultural Resources

Prepared by Office of Budget and Program Planning
Dec 1, 1993

1. Title Line 17.

Following: "district;"

Insert: "revising the limit on school district general fund operating reserve;"

2. Title Line 17.

Following: "sections"

Insert: "20-9-104"

3. Page 1, Line 24.

Following: Line 23

Insert: " Section 1 Section 20-9-104, is amended to read:

"20-9-104. General fund operating reserve. (1) At the end of each school fiscal year, the trustees of each district shall designate the portion of the general fund end-of-the-year fund balance that is to be earmarked as operating reserve for the purpose of paying general fund warrants issued by the district from July 1 to November 30 of the ensuing school fiscal year. Except as provided in subsections (5) and (6), the amount of the general fund balance that is earmarked as operating reserve may not exceed 10% 15% of the amount to be raised from district levies, not to include amounts to be raised from nonlevy revenues, in the final general fund budget for the ensuing school fiscal year.

(2) The amount held as operating reserve may not be used for property tax reduction in the manner permitted by 20-9-141(1)(b) for other receipts.

(3) Excess reserves as provided in subsection (5) may be appropriated to reduce the BASE budget levy, the over-BASE budget levy, or the additional levy provided by 20-9-353, except that districts with a balance on June 30, 1993, in the excess reserve account for Public Law 81-874 funds shall transfer the June 30, 1993, balance to the impact aid fund established in 20-9-514.

(4) Any portion of the general fund end-of-the-year fund balance that is not reserved under subsection (2) or reappropriated under subsection (3) is fund balance reappropriated and must be used for property tax reduction as provided in 20-9-141(1)(b)(iii).

(5) For fiscal year 1994 and subsequent fiscal years, the limitation of subsection (1) does not apply when the amount in excess of the limitation is equal to or less than one or more of the following:

(a) the unused balance of any amount received:

(i) in settlement of tax payments protested in a prior school fiscal year;

(ii) in taxes from a prior school fiscal year as a result of a tax audit by the department of revenue or its agents; and

(iii) in delinquent taxes from a prior school fiscal year; or
(b) any amount received as a general bonus payment under 20-6-401.

(6) The limitation of subsection (1) does not apply when the amount earmarked as operating reserve is \$10,000 or less."

(7) In implementing this provision in fiscal year 1994 the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall calculate from approved district budgets for fiscal Year 1994, prior to any budget amendments, the additional fund balance which would have been reappropriated to reduce levies assuming that reserves in excess of 5% would be used to reduce levies. To the extent GTB levies would be reduced the superintendent will calculate the reduction in the state GTB obligation and reduce the final GTB payment for fiscal year 1994 accordingly. The district share of any GTB levy reduction which would have occurred if these reserves had been considered in the preparation of the budget will be carried forward to fiscal year 1995 reduce district levies."

Renumber subsequent sections.

4. Page 23, Line 15.

Following: Line 15

Insert: " NEW SECTION. Section 10 {standard} Retroactive applicability. Section 1 applies retroactively to budgets for fiscal year 1994 with retroactive calculations to be performed as described in [Section 1].

Chairman Hanson and members of the House Education Committee, members of the Judith Gap Community oppose the parts of HB 22 referring to cutting in half the basic entitlement for 17 non-isolated high school districts. This is a forced consolidation bill.

Over half of our student enrollment ride a bus to school with many of these students riding the maximum amount of time allowed by law. If bussed or forced to go to another school, 18 to 24 miles further, that riding time increases. We testified before this committee last year and distributed photos a mother took as she and her 2 children were trying to come to school in a ground blizzard. You can verify our weather and road conditions with the highway department.

You would eliminate our community if you eliminated our school. We have several small towns around us to prove our point; Garneill, Buffalo, Straw. Our school alone provides employment for 23 people. This income of over \$400,000 is spent in Judith Gap and surrounding communities. With the loss of this income, Judith Gap's businesses will suffer causing an income loss to the state of Montana.

Ted Schwinden in his report to the MSBA cited examples of recent consolidation and stated that there is little evidence to support the fact that Montana will save money by consolidating schools. Wyoming has done consolidation and they are still paying more per pupil and yet their students have lower test scores than we do in Montana.

Like it or not we do have financial concerns in our state but our children are our future and they are the ones that we must consider. Therefore, we propose to you that we would be willing to share the loss of state aid to our school on an equal basis with the other school districts in Montana, whether that means cutting our transportation

costs or cutting our costs to extracurricular activities. We resent that you single our students out because of the jobs and location of their parents.

We are not here with lots of emotional testimony but only with a plea for common sense. Our community with its vast area and our unpredictable weather needs our school so our children can be prepared for the future, no matter what it holds.

Trudy Peterson

Testimony Against School Consolidation

Chairman Hanson and members of the House Education Committee, I am Jennifer Peterson, a Senior at Judith Gap High School. I started school in Amarillo, Texas and then moved in the 5th grade, Lebec, California was where I attended Middle School, and then for High School my parents decided a smaller school, the same one they grew up in, would be more beneficial.

The concept of school consolidation defeats any idea I can think of when considering a good education. The individual attention we receive in the Senior class is priceless. Approximately 61% of the graduates go on to college and 12% to the military after graduating from high school at Judith Gap. We are all receiving an education that is built around each of our needs.

Many of the students live out of town and have to travel 30 miles a day. Consolidation could add another 30 miles to the mileage each day. Not to mention expense, this extra travel time could add a lot of other problems.

One of these problems would be an inability for students to participate in extracurricular activities. Adding half an hour to travel time would make this nearly impossible. Extracurricular activities have been very beneficial to me and my classmates. Over the past four years a total of \$257,200.00 in scholarships have been awarded to the 28 students who have graduated. This is an

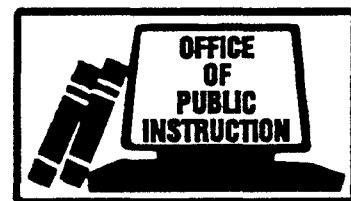
average of \$9,000.00 per student graduated. School consolidation would force a decrease in participation and therefore decrease the college aid awarded each year.

School consolidation as a whole would have a negative effect on me and fellow students. Lack of individual attention, increased travel time, and inability to participate in extracurricular activities are just a few of the side effects of school consolidation.

Considerations Priorities Recommendations

for
Montana Public Schools

Special Legislative Session
December 1993



Nancy Keenan
Superintendent

Contents

- A. Administrative Unification of K-12 School Districts
- B. State Special Education Funding - The New Bill
- C. Difficult Options to Protect the Integrity of the School Day
 - The Integrity of the School Day
 - Difficult Options:
 - Traffic education
 - Pupil Transportation
 - One time Capture of County Retirement
 - School Athletics and Activities
- D. School Equalization
- E. Aligning Teacher Certification Fees
- F. Overview of K-12: How many kids, how many dollars?

A. Administrative Unification of K-12 School Districts

Increases Opportunity to Improve Quality.

- * **Curriculum** would improve because it could be coordinated from kindergarten through 12th grade by one school system and one set of policies. As students feed into the high school, they would have all had the same educational and developmentally appropriate opportunities to succeed in high school.
- * **Inservice training** for teachers would be coordinated and integrated and could result in reduced cost and increased staff interaction.
- * Individual programs like **Drug-Free Schools** and **Chapter 1** would be better coordinated.
- * **School reform** would be more easily achieved in K-12 districts.

Achieves Cost Savings and Government Efficiencies at Many Levels.

- * Unifying multiple elementary districts into one high school district could result in **larger districts with lowered per pupil costs**. Larger school districts can generally provide **economies of scale** for services such as maintenance, school lunch, school nursing, libraries, and business offices.
- * Unification would reduce number of budgeting and fiscal districts from 495 to 165, a **reduction of 330 budgeting districts**.
- * **Treasurers** would have 330 fewer districts to distribute taxes to on a monthly basis. Since the average elementary district has approximately 7 separate funds, the treasurers would have some 2,000 fewer funds to administer.

* **County Assessors** would have 330 fewer taxing jurisdictions to administer and establish taxable values for property taxes.

* The following government entities would each have 330 fewer accounts to administer each month:

Workers Compensation
PERS

Teachers' Retirement
Unemployment Compensation

* **Commerce** would have 330 fewer financial statements and audit reports to review.

* **County Superintendents** would have 330 fewer retirement and transportation budgets to review, and after one year they would have 330 fewer school district expenditure reports to review. Additionally, they would no longer have to supervise small elementary districts.

* **OPI** would have 330 fewer district expenditure reports and budgets to review annually and 330 fewer distributions to make monthly for school equalization.

* Assuming each administrative district has a clerk, K-12 unification would eliminate the need for 193 clerks.

* **Taxpayers** would have to pay for 330 fewer school district audits every two years.

* There would be 193 fewer elections to be held every year, which would result in savings to taxpayers.

* **Pupil Transportation** may become more efficient.

* **Guaranteed Tax Base** calculations would be reduced from six to three. (K-12, debt service and county retirement)

* Larger districts should result in efficiencies in purchasing and payroll.

* **District health insurance** policies would have a larger group and therefore lower costs. **Liability insurance** should decrease.

Potential Problems of K-12 Unification.

- * How to determine which collective bargaining agreement and corresponding pay scale to use?
- * If higher pay schedule prevails instructional costs could increase. Some other costs, such as travel may also increase.
- * Real people such as superintendents, clerks, teachers and others will lose their jobs.
- * Valuable education associations such as the Montana School Board Association, the Montana Association of School Business Officials, the School Administrators of Montana and the Montana Rural Education Association could lose revenue when unification reduces their numbers of contributing districts.

Recommendation:

Legislate administrative unification of K-12 school districts that honors local control, that is reasonable in its time line, and that encourages site-based management.

B. State Special Education Funding

WHY CHANGE?

The current system of allocating state special education funds did not work well. It was:
unpredictable
inflexible
overly complex and labor intensive for local districts and the state
encouraged the identification of students as disabled.

It did NOT encourage: cost-effective models of service
innovation in service planning.

It directed the special education program from a state level rather than the local level.

ROAD TO REFORM

September 1991

Superintendent Keenan announced a commission to study special education funding system.
(see following pages for list of commission members)

October 1991 - January 1993

Seven meetings of the commission/innumerable communications with multiple education groups.

January 1993

Final recommendations to Superintendent Keenan. SB 348 to implement them was drafted.

February 22, 1993

SB 348 passed third reading--Senate 49-0.

April 1, 1993

SB 348 passed third reading--House 91-8.

April 4, 1993

Governor Racicot signed SB 348 into law.

July 1, 1994

New special education funding system implemented.

State Special Education Commission Membership

- A. Appointments of school superintendents were made by the nine regional presidents of School Administrators of Montana:**
- | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Bob Richards | Miles City | Superintendent |
| Rick Moe | Boulder | Superintendent |
| Dorothy Laird | Kalispell | County Superintendent |
| Don Bidwell | Belfry | Superintendent |
| Rob Rust | Malta | Superintendent |
| Duane Synoground | Melstone | Superintendent |
| Dennis Williams | Conrad | Superintendent |
| Carol Ruff | Richey | Superintendent |
| Steve Gaub | Charlo | Superintendent |
- B. The Montana Association of County Superintendents appointed:**
- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Mary Hudspeth | Libby | County Superintendent |
|---------------|-------|-----------------------|
- C. Appointments of special education directors made by the Montana Council of Administrators of Special Education:**
- | | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| Gail Cleveland | Gt. Falls | Director of Special Education,
Gt. Falls Public Schools |
| Bill Pellant | Stevensville | Director, Bitterroot Valley
Special Education Cooperative |
| Fred Appelman
(replaces Bill Pellant) | Missoula | Director, Missoula Area
Cooperative |
| Ned Laird | Billings | Director of Pupil Services,
Billings Public Schools |
| Pat Gum
(replaces Ned Laird) | Billings | Director of Special Education
Billings Public Schools |
- D. Appointments made by Superintendent of Public Instruction:**
- | | | |
|-----------------|----------|--|
| Katharin Kelker | Billings | Parent and Director, Parents
Let's Unite for Kids |
| Ray Peck | Havre | Legislator |
| Jude Oberst | Helena | Parent |
- E. Appointments of principals made by Montana Association of elementary and Middle School Principals and Montana Association of Secondary School Principals:**
- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Rick Davis | Kalispell | Elementary Principal |
| Bob Miller | Helena | Middle School Principal |
| Steve Racki | Bigfork | High School Principal |
- F. Appointments of trustees made by Montana School Boards Association:**
- | | | |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| Mike Richter | Valier | Trustee, District #18, Valier |
| Dr. Michael Kupilik | Missoula | Trustee, District #1, Missoula |
- G. Appointments of teachers made by Montana Education Association:**
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Peg Hunter | Helena | Helena Public Schools |
| Jim Benish
(replaces Peg Hunter) | Helena | Helena Public Schools |
| Sara Lester | Great Falls | Great Falls Public Schools |

Major Components of SB 348

The New Special Ed Funding Bill

1. Inclusion of Special Education Students in ANB.

All special education students shall be counted for ANB under the BASE funding program, not just those in special education half time or less. The allowable cost payments for special education do not include general expenditures for heat, lights, maintenance, administration, etc.

2. Instructional Block Grant.

- A. The instructional block grant assists districts in funding allowable costs for teacher salaries, aides, equipment and supplies.
- B. The calculation of funding for the instructional block grant is based on the district's ANB count (including all general and special education students). It is a single rate per student (elementary and high school) and not indexed on school size.
- C. The school district must provide a fiscal match (75 percent state and 25 percent local) to qualify for the block grant. Districts do not retain any unmatched portion of the block grant.

3. Related Services Block Grant.

- A. The related services block grant helps fund related services personnel (i.e., school psychologists, speech pathologists), independent evaluations, medical evaluations and inservice training costs.
- B. The related services block grant will be provided to cooperatives and school districts who are not members of a cooperative.
- C. The calculation of the grant will be based on a dollar amount per ANB in the cooperative or non-member district. The same match requirements as for the instructional block grant exist.

4. Reimbursement of Disproportionate Local District Costs.

Should special education allowable cost expenditures exceed the total of the block grants plus required district match by more than 10 percent, all expenditures above that level will be reimbursed at 65 percent. This is a safety net for the district that for some reason has exceptional special education costs.

SB 348 has many components, i.e., special education cooperatives, reimbursement process, etc., not addressed in this brief summary.

12-1-93
HB 22

Recommendation:

Implement SB 348, the new special education funding bill as passed in the 1993 Legislative Session. OPI opposes delaying implementation of this important legislation that dramatically improves how special education is funded.

C. Difficult Options to Protect the Integrity of the School Day

The Integrity of the School Day.

If there is one lesson these difficult times dictate, it is that the State cannot be all things to all people. It must set priorities and make choices. Failure to do so will cause a deterioration of basic, vital services.

And so it is with Montana's schools.

We must reject the "across the board cut" mentality and recognize and protect the primary ingredients most critical to a basic system of quality education.

An expensive home is of little worth if its foundation is ignored. Quality education, like that home, depends on solid footing. Without it, everything is at risk. All educational research, as well as basic common sense, tells us that student/teacher ratios which allow for individual attention to each child, are the most important component of a quality education.

Our limited fiscal resources make it impossible to maintain high quality ancillary services and programs and a basic comprehensive instructional program. There is no question that these ancillary services and programs are important; that's precisely why setting priorities is so difficult. But the question is: Are these programs and services the essential mission of public education?

Given only this painful choice, we must protect the **integrity of the school day**, by avoiding "across the board cuts" to the BASE funding program.

The Montana Department of Commerce's promotional business literature "*The Sky's the Limit*" says, "Montana's sights are set firmly on the future and the quality of that future will be a direct result of the first class educational system the state has created."

We are clearly at a crossroads. We will either focus firmly on the future, setting priorities and protecting them, or legislate across the board cuts and watch a slow, but certain deterioration of the **integrity of our school day**.

Difficult Options:**1. Eliminate state support of traffic education.**

Savings of \$1.3M would be realized by this change alone.

Staff savings in OPI administration of at least 1.0 FTE could also be realized. 10,567 students will have to pay an average of \$117 in additional costs or the district will have to subsidize the loss of state revenue.

2. Eliminate state support for pupil transportation except for special education.

Savings to the state of \$9.6M less \$800,000 for special ed.

Additional savings to the taxpayer of another \$9.6M if/when the county transportation levy eliminated. However, districts could still levy for present transportation costs. May need to give parents the option of creating a special taxing district or voting a levy if they want to pay for pupil transportation costs other than directly.

	FY92	FY93
Number of students transported by bus:		
Eligible Elementary:	34,596	36,234
Eligible High School:	<u>16,352</u>	<u>19,350</u>
Total	50,948	55,584

Number of miles traveled by bus:	17,699,974	18,388,152
----------------------------------	------------	------------

NOTE - The above number of students transported by bus does not include students transported to school under individual contracts between parent/guardians and school districts. Also, the number of miles traveled by bus does not include miles reimbursed under individual contracts with parent/guardians.

3. **Capture the ending fund balance in the County Retirement Account.**

A one time savings of \$8.5M will be realized. No impact to students.

4. **Eliminate state support of extracurricular athletics.**

Move outside the general fund and support with revenues and a voted district levy specifically for this purpose. Reduce state support of high school BASE aid by 40% of the \$13,532,206 (\$5,412,882) spent on athletics out of districts' general fund in FY93.

5. **Eliminate state support of extracurricular activities.**

Move these activities outside the general fund and support with revenues and a voted district levy specifically for this purpose. Reduce state support of high school BASE aid by 40% of the \$3,549,258 (\$1,419,703) spent on activities out of the district general fund in FY92.

ASSUMPTIONS. For options 4 & 5 above, a 40% savings is assumed on the theory that the state only funds 40% of the maximum budget. There may be additional state savings when GTB aid is considered. The Montana High School Association expects to have participation numbers by November 29 for athletics. No participation numbers are available for activities other than athletics.

Recommendation:

The Office of Public Instruction shares Governor Racicot's philosophy stated in his recent State of the State Address, that we must ". . . preserve our essential services . . ." Like the Governor, we do not endorse across-the-board cuts. Protecting the integrity of the school day preserves the essential mission of public education and dictates that the 1993 legislative appropriation for direct state aid (BASE) be maintained.

D. School Equalization

12-1-93
HB 22

Brief History of School Equalization:

- 1985 School districts file law suit on constitutionality of school funding
- 1988 "Loble Decision" in district court rules Montana system of funding public schools unconstitutional
- 1989 Montana Supreme Court upholds the "Loble Decision."
- 1989 Special Session of Montana Legislature enacts HB 28
- 1993 Montana legislature enacts HB 667, a major step towards equalizing school funding

School equalization has proven to be one of the most complex challenges we face in Montana. The OPI believes that HB 667 may well provide significant progress in this effort. Because only time will tell, we must give this legislation at least two years to work before we can accurately determine how effective it is in achieving equalization. Changes to the basic structure of HB 667, at this time, will force us back to "square one."

Recommendation:

Preserve HB 667 in the form it was enacted by the 1993 legislature. The 1995 legislature will be in a better position to evaluate whether this legislation brings us closer to school equalization.

E. Aligning Teacher Certification Fees

Increase teacher/administrator certification renewal fees from \$6.00 per year to \$20.00 per year.

Montana teachers and administrators are presently the only occupation group in Montana which receives a state subsidy which substantially underwrites the cost of licensing. Tax dollars finance seventy percent of actual cost of educators certification. Other occupational licensing fees completely compensate the State for their licensing costs.

Savings to the general fund would total \$300,000 over the biennium and there would be no impact on students.

Sample of Occupational Licensing Fees.

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Renewal Fee Per Year</u>
Social Worker	\$ 75
Nurses	\$ 20
Sanitarians	\$ 35
Barber	\$ 15
Speech Pathologists & Audiologists	\$ 25
Teachers/Administrators	\$ 6

When this recommendation was originally proposed, there was concern about the State Superintendent appointing the members of the Teacher Certification Council and the Council's ability to make recommendations directly to the Board of Public Education.

The State Superintendent agreed to a compromise which retained the Board of Public Education's authority to appoint the members of the Teacher Certification Council. She also agrees that when the Council and the OPI's recommendations differ, each party will make independent and separate recommendations to the Board.

Recommendation:

Increase teacher/administrator certification renewal fees from \$6.00 per year to \$20.00 per year. This action will save \$300,00 in the general fund and bring this fee to an equitable level.

F. Overview of K-12: How Many Kids, How Many Dollars?

12-1-93
HB 22

Montana School Districts 1993-94

K-12 Districts	31
Combined Districts	128
Independent Districts	190
Non-operating Districts	8

Total Administrative Districts: 357

Budgeting and Fiscal Districts 1993-94

Elementary Districts	331
High School Districts	133
K-12 Districts	31

Total Budgeting Districts: 495

Montana Students - Preliminary Count 1993-94

Elementary (PreK-8)	116,586
Secondary (9-12)	<u>46,305</u>
Total	162,891

Educational Staff 1992-1993

Full time equivalent

Elementary teachers	6,731
Secondary teachers	3,404
Administrators	769
Other certified staff	839

Latest Available Per Pupil Expenditures FY 1992

U.S. Dept. of Education, NCES data

Montana	\$4,808
National	\$5,215
Montana's national rank:	28th

HOUSE EDUCATION

12/1/93 Hearing
1:00 P.M.

House Bill 22 - Rep. Hanson

The Montana Rural Education Association (MREA) is comprised of about 152 primarily rural school districts. MREA realizes that K-12 education must take a cut in order for the Legislature to balance their budget. We think that local districts should make decisions on what to cut rather than have the Legislature make specific program cuts. In other words we feel it is best to cut some of our basic entitlement and the per ANB entitlement. The amount to cut is the question. 1½% may not be the right figure.

We oppose reducing the growth factor from 4% down to 2% for those under the maximum budget. Reinstating the voting requirement does not bother us as much as the reduction in the budget growth to 2%.

Moving the calculation for individual ANB units from 20 miles to 25 miles for schools beyond the city limits does not seem to be a problem.

Delaying the ANB for special ed leaves us with another promise removed from the last minute compromises on HB 667 and SB 348 last session. This is an important part of the total equalization program. Please let this be enacted as promised.

The most damaging portion of this bill is the proposal to decrease by half the state's basic contribution to high

schools with fewer than 35 students which are within 25 miles of another high school. It penalizes those Montanans who live and work in rural Montana by forcing them to pay more for the same level of education that is offered in urban Montana. It raises some significant Constitutional questions in regard to the requirement to distribute funds to school districts in an equitable manner. That issue will be addressed by Don Molloy, an attorney from Billings who represented MREA in the recent funding lawsuit.

Remember that the high school shares a lot of staff with the elementary. We do believe some of the data was not complete and some of this bill has some wording problems. Much work is needed to make this a good bill. We oppose the bill in its form and content.

Donald R. Waldron
MREA Lobbyist
P.O. Box 5418
Helena, Montana 59604

**RESOLUTION
MONTANA SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION**

WHEREAS, the trustees of School District #2, Yellowstone County and High School District #2, Yellowstone County have reviewed the resolutions prepared by the Montana School Board Association relative to the Special Legislative Session of the State of Montana scheduled to begin Monday, November 29, 1993 and;

WHEREAS, the trustees of School District #2, Yellowstone County and High School District #2, Yellowstone County affirm their support of the Montana School Boards Association, and;

WHEREAS, the trustees of School District #2, Yellowstone County and High School District #2, Yellowstone County support the efforts of school boards to maintain local control of their entities;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the trustees of School District #2, Yellowstone County and High School District #2, Yellowstone County affirm their support of the Montana School Board Association in their stand on consolidation with particular emphasis placed on the school district's need to maintain local control.

Alfred T. Bloomer

Alfred Bloomer
Chairman
Billings Public Schools

ATTEST:

Dick Reich

Dick Reich
District Clerk

Dated and resolved this 15th day of November 1993.



Canyon Creek School

School District No. 4
3139 Duck Creek Road
Billings, Montana 59101

EXHIBIT 10

12-1-93

HB 22

November 22, 1993

Mr. Conrad Stroebe
High School District Representative
School District #2
Yellowstone County
Billings, Montana

Dear Conrad,

We have just finished a survey in School District #4. Seventy percent (70%) of those responding to the survey opposed forced consolidation.

In our district, our voters and school board trustees believe that forced consolidation would detract from the quality of education and would not result in significant financial savings. In fact, forced consolidation might increase costs by creating bureaucracies in surviving mega districts. The facts are that no studies have produced evidence that forced consolidation will save any money at all.

Our district is currently taking pro-active measures to save money by cooperating with neighboring districts. Plans are underway to meet and make plans to pool our buying power and share assets. Our district is constantly looking at everything we do to save money and achieve greater efficiencies. Local voluntary efforts have a greater chance of success than any legislative edict.

Please present this letter to the legislators. Urge them to consider the MSBA proposals and the cost saving actions that we and other small districts are already taking. Urge them not to adopt an ill conceived forced consolidation plan for political purposes.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees,

Andy Laszlo (sr)

Andy Laszlo, Vice-chairman

VOLUNTARY CONSOLIDATION IS WORKING IN MONTANA!

2,439 School Districts in 1930's (SEEDS Report)

390 Administrative School Districts in 1989-90

357 Administrative School Districts in 1993-94

(2% of the 15,173 School Districts nationwide.)

EXHIBIT 16
12-1-93
HB 22

6 Directory of Montana Schools Public School Districts

	1993-94	1992-93	1991-92
Administrative Districts:			
K-12 Districts	31	16	155
Combined Districts (joint boards)	128	140	217
Independent Districts	190	208	7
Non-operating Districts	8	10	
	<u>357</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>379</u>

Total Administrative Districts:

Budgeting & Fiscal Districts:

Elementary	331	350	371
High School	133	148	164
K-12	31	16	
	<u>495</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>535</u>
Total Budgeting & Fiscal Districts			

Enrollment

Elementary Schools

Grades:	11,929	11,995
Kindergarten (head count half-day program)	77,266	75,745
1-6	24,800	23,766
7-8	1,157	1,437
Pre-K & Ungraded	<u>115,152</u>	<u>112,743</u>

Total Elementary

High Schools

9-12	44,342	42,506
Ungraded	266	273
	<u>44,608</u>	<u>42,779</u>

Total High School

Total Public School Enrollment

*State-Funded Schools	1992-93	1991-92
Elementary (PreK-8)	68	74
High School (9-12)	150	183
	<u>218</u>	<u>257</u>

Total

School names used in this directory that refer to middle school and junior high school do not necessarily indicate that schools are accredited in those categories.

*Mountain View, Pine Hills, and the School for the Deaf & Blind

Testimony: House Committee Education and Cultural Resources
Rep. Sonny Hanson, Chair

December 1, 1993

Ryegate Public Schools
Robert Heppner, Superintendent

Lavina Public Schools
Richard W. Cameron, Superintendent

We thank the committee for the opportunity to present our opposition to the part of HB-22 that places an unfair burden on small schools. This is a bill to force consolidation. It has nothing to do with fairness, improving education, or trying to equalize taxes. It is a forced consolidation bill. Seventeen schools are penalized because they fall below the magic number of 35. Seventeen communities are being attacked at their economic heart. This bill is not going to save \$680,000; it may in fact cost the state additional dollars.

Attached to this testimony is a fact sheet that will show you what consolidation will do to the tax payers in Golden Valley County. In order to maintain a workable budget to support a consolidated school system, the tax payers in the county would see a very significant increase in their taxes. There can only be two reasons for consolidation: 1. To be more efficient and reduce taxes. 2. To provide for a better education. The figures don't lie, Golden Valley County tax payers will see their taxes go up not down. In this age of increasing technology isolation is not the problem it once was. According to Harris B. Haupt, one of the nations leading authorities in educational technology, "No longer is consolidation the only option. We need not close existing schools, ship students miles away from familiar surroundings and support systems and toss them into an entirely new mix which we hope will provide an acceptable level of educational excellence. Telecommunications technology has vastly expanded the options of rural states struggling to provide educational equity for students living in isolated and rural areas." Both Lavina and Ryegate have satellite systems in place.

The message given to small communities by the part of HB-22 that singles them out is very clear. You do not have the right to grow or develop. The increased expense and difficulty of transporting children to school activities is of no consequence. This is one more attack on rural people and the rural life style. It appears that the supporters of "Buffalo Commons" have many allies in the Montana Legislature. What other conclusion can a rural family draw when only seventeen schools must share an unequal burden to reduce the state's budget deficit? We can assure you that the seventeen communities these schools represent did not have a major part in creating this deficit.

This bill is unfair. It is discrimination against rural people. A new kind of bigotry that the state of Montana cannot afford.

Thank you.

CONSOLIDATION
GRADES 9-12
Ryegate & Lavina

FACTS:			Direct State Aid
	Ryegate Budget 93-94	\$338,001.00	\$134,804.00
	Lavina Budget 93-94	<u>227,456.00</u>	<u>128,940.00</u>
		\$565,457.00	\$263,744.00

Consolidated Maximum Budget \$445,000.00

Loss of \$120,457.00 in budgeting

Consolidated Direct State Aid \$178,000.00

Loss of \$85,744.00 in Direct State Aid

GTB Subsidy 93-94

Lavina	\$45,523.00
Ryegate	<u>8,060.00</u>
	\$53,583.00

Consolidated GTB Subsidy 0

Loss of \$53,583.00 in GTB Subsidy

Mill Levy 93-94 General Fund	Consolidated
Ryegate 47.48 mills	53.40 up 5.92 mills
Lavina 23.72 mills	53.40 up 29.69 mills

WHY CONSOLIDATE WHEN....

- A. You lose budgeting authority of some \$120,000.00.
- B. You lose \$85,744.00 in Direct State Aid.
- C. You lose GTB subsidy of \$53,583.00.
- D. You increase local mill levy in Ryegate by 5.92 mills and in Lavina by 29.69 mills in the General Fund.
- E. You increase transportation costs.
- F. No assurance of students transferring in districts being consolidated to up enrollment numbers.

MARVIN E. RICH
Superintendent

LORALIE FOLDESI
Secretary

JERE LEE GUNDERSON
Clerk

Flaxville Public Schools

DISTRICT NO. 3

400 First Ave. — Box 89
Flaxville, Montana 59222

Telephone 474-2211

EXHIBIT 12

DATE 12-1-93 BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Rick Marriage, Chrmn.
Leon Cantrell
Gil Hammer
Gary Linder
Sam Moore

December 1, 1993

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am Gary Linder, Trustee of Flaxville Public School District #3. I am here to provide information to help you decide if cutting State Basic entitlements, reducing budget growth, requiring small high schools to consolidate or absorb **ONE HALF OF DIRECT STATE AID**, and delaying Special Ed A N B will provide the funds to balance the states budget.

The Flaxville school is a very important part of the community and of Daniels county. It employs 19 (full or part time) people. The school provides approximately 20% of the utility support (water, sewer, etc.) in the town. With its sports, music, and academic programs it provides the only entertainment in the community. Most of all it provides what we feel is a **QUALITY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM** for our children.

When you start to consider the different parts of HB22 please remember we are part of the **State of Montana** and would like a fair shake the same as every other school.

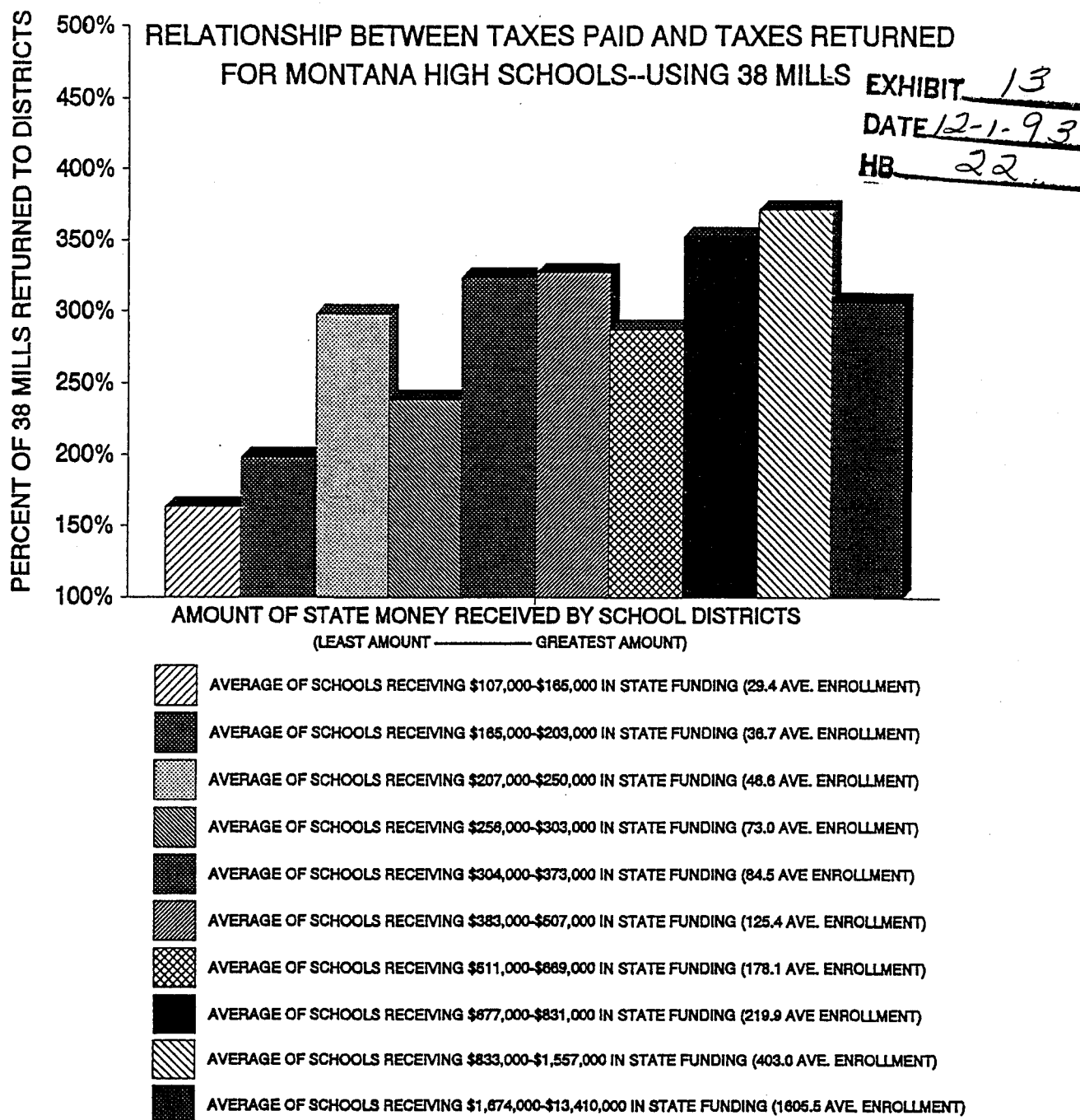
Not every part of HB22 affects the Flaxville School District the same as it does other districts. I speak for our district when I say we could if necessary, get by with a 1.5% basic entitlement cut. The reduction in budget growth does not affect our district because 667 already froze our budget. Delays in Special Ed A N B count will not affect us because we are in a declining enrollment.

The part of HB22 that really hurts us is the move to cut our basic state fund in half. This \$40,000 and the percentage cut to the basic entitlement would mean an **increase** to our district's patrons of **28.03 mills** just to maintain the present level of our Educational budget. This cut would translate into a **19.93% cut in our state revenues**. The governor wants to give rebates if property taxes grow by 10%, but wants our small school to increase our asking by 25%. I question if this is a budget saving move or one toward forced consolidation.

If it is truly a saving approach and you plan to save \$40,000 in each of the small districts not approved as isolated for a total of \$680,000, have you considered the economic losses the state will suffer? Flaxville School's payroll for the year is approximately \$370,000.00. If you use the economic rollover theory of 5 times, this amounts to \$1.85 million. Multiply this by the seventeen schools affected by this part of the bill and it amounts to **\$31.45 million dollars**. The big question we have is? How much would \$31.45 million dollars mean to Montana's economy? How much revenue would the state garnish in INCOME TAXES from \$31.45 million?

Can you as representatives of the people of ALL OF MONTANA truly say we are doing the right thing by cutting funds which will save \$680,000 now dollars, but lose the increase in the economy of \$31.45 million, lose the revenue from these monies, and possibly wipe-out several small communities in the process.

I hope you will consider all the facts and act in a manner that you can be proud of and not regret.



This graph shows the relationship between money contributed to the state (in the form of a 38 mill levy) and total money received from the state. To build the graph schools were ranked in order from least amount of money received to greatest amount of money received. Schools were then divided into ten groups with the same approximate number of schools (15-16) in each group, as represented by the ten bar graphs. The first group (far left) receives the least amount of state money and the last group (far right) receives the greatest amount of state money. The average enrollment for each group of schools is indicated in the state funding breakdown for each group. The average percent of money received from the state in comparison to the 38 mill contribution was then calculated for each group. For example, the first group receives state funding in an amount equal to 163% of the 38 mills it sends to the state, while the second to the last group receives 372% of the 38 mills it sends to the state. The average received back for all schools 287%. This graph demonstrates that larger school districts receive a greater percentage of state financial support for 9-12 education in comparison to state taxes paid than do small school districts. Data is from the office of the legislative auditor for fiscal year 1994 and is based on projections as of May 28, 1993.



Gary Scott
Superintendent

Charlene McFarland
Clerk

Rapelje Public Schools

School District #32
P.O. Box 89
Rapelje, Montana 59067
Phone (406) 663-2215
Fax (406) 663-2299



EXHIBIT 14
DATE 12-1-93
HB 14

To: Honorable Members Of The Montana Legislature
From: Gary C. Scott, Supt. *GS*
Subject: H.B. 22

The Rapelje School District realizes that cuts must be made, and it is the responsibility of all schools to take their share of the spending cuts.

Rapelje School District supports all of H.B. 22, with the exception of cutting half the state entitlement for the seventeen smallest schools.

In the remainder of this letter I will explain the effects of H.B. 22 on the Rapelje School District.

1. The Rapelje School District pays \$57,651.22 more into the State equalization program than it receives. Under H.B. 22 the District is being asked to not only subsidize other schools, but to come up with an additional \$40,000.00 if they want to keep the High School open. I don't think you will find anyone who will feel this is giving Rapelje a equitable deal.
2. If Rapelje has to close the High School and join the Columbus School District the Taxpayers of the Rapelje School District will pay approximately 46 more mills than they are presently paying.
3. If Rapelje High School closed and the Elementary remained open there would have to be double bus routes so that the High School Students could make it to Columbus on time. The cost to Columbus and Rapelje would be more than the money that would be saved by the State. The Tax burden would again be placed on the local taxpayer.
4. The Rapelje Elementary could not stand alone if the High School was to close. The new financial formula would not allow enough money to run the Elementary. If the Elementary students had to travel to Columbus some of them would be traveling 49 miles one way to school. State Statutes do not allow elementary students to be on a bus longer than one hour.

5. Bus routes in the Rapelje School District are long and four of the five routes are on gravel or dirt the entire distance to the School. In the winter and spring there are several days that alot of our students are late to school or don't get to school. Under H.B. 22 our students would not only have to get to Rapelje, but then board another bus for the 25 mile trip to Columbus. The road to columbus is the only paved road in the Rapelje School District. In the winter the road to Columbus has a history of being blocked by snow. Last year the road was closed seven times. Students would be put in jeopardy on a daily basis during the winter. Would you put your child on a bus that must travel almost 100 miles per day over dangerous roads? Students would go to school in the dark and return in the dark, which would add to the danger of the trip. I would invite you to come to Rapelje and ride our buses to observe the routes these young people must travel each day. After you have went down or up Jones, Smith, Hail Stone, Love, Lindemulder, Weiler, Keyser, Big Coulee, and Big Timber when they are snow covered you will see why sending students all the way to Columbus is a very poor decision.

In summary, Rapelje is paying its own way, plus subsidizing other schools. The distances our students would have to travel are too far and the roads are terrible. The tax burden to our local patrons would be unbearable. Our Elemenary can't survive without our High School. You will probably save the \$40,000.00 if you pass the cost of busing on to the local tax payers, but what a terrible thing to do.

I feel that consolidation is one answer to solve some of the financial prblems in Montana, but size should not be a factor. Distance and facilities are the factors that need to be considered. There are schools in Montana that could be consolidated that would give the State a small savings and the local taxpayer a great savings. Consolidation is not going to save the State much money unless it is in transportation. Consolidation should be left to the local taxpayer.

If the Legislature sees fit to cut make the cut a across the board cut that will effect all the schools in a equal manner.

I would be happy to discuss any of these matters with you at your convenience.

Amendments to House Bill No. 22
1st Reading Copy

Requested by Representative Hanson
For the House Committee on Education

Prepared by Andrea Merrill
November 30, 1993

REMOVING THE PART OF THE BILL LIMITING BUDGET GROWTH TO 2% RATHER
THAN THE CURRENT 4%

1. Title, lines 7 and 8.

Following: "PERCENT;" on line 7

Strike: remainder of line 7 through "PERCENT;" on line 8

2. Title, line 18.

Strike: "20-9-308,"

3. Page 9, line 10 through page 14, line 3.

Strike: section 4 in its entirety

Renumber: subsequent sections

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

BILL NO. HB 22 DATE 12-1-93

*Rep. Hanson Moved Amendment to limit
 budget growth from current 4% to 2%*

NAME	AYE	NO
REP. H.S. "SONNY" HANSON, CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. ALVIN ELLIS, VICE CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. DIANA WYATT, VICE CHAIR		✓
REP. RAY BRANDEWIE	✓	
REP. FRITZ DAILY		✓
REP. ERVIN DAVIS		✓
REP. ED DOLEZAL		✓
REP. DAN HARRINGTON		✓
REP. JACK HERRON	✓	
REP. BOB GERVAIS		✓
REP. BEA MCCARTHY		✓
REP. SCOTT McCULLOCH		✓
REP. NORM MILLS	✓	
REP. BILL REHBEIN	✓	
REP. SAM ROSE	✓	
REP. DICK SIMPKINS	✓	
REP. WILBUR SPRING	✓	
REP. NORM WALLIN	✓	
	10	8

Amendments to House Bill No. 22
1st Reading Copy

Requested by Representative Hanson
For the House Committee on Education

Prepared by Andrea Merrill
November 30, 1993

CANCELING THE DELAY IN INCLUDING SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS AS
ANB -- REQUIRES ENTITLEMENT REDUCTION OF 2.7%

1. Title, line 7.

Strike: "1.5%"

Insert: "2.7%"

2. Title, lines 15 through 17.

Following: "SEPARATELY;" on line 15

Strike: remainder of line 15 through "DISTRICT;" on line 17

3. Title, lines 18 and 19.

Following: "MCA" on line 18

Strike: remainder of line 18 through "1993" on line 19

4. Page 7, lines 3 and 15.

Strike: "\$197,000" in both places

Insert: "\$194,600" in both places

5. Page 7, lines 5 and 12.

Strike: "\$17,730" in both places

Insert: "\$17,514" in both places

6. Page 8, line 9.

Strike: "\$4,826"

Insert: "\$4,768"

7. Page 8, lines 17 and 25.

Strike: "\$3,448" in both places

Insert: "\$3,406" in both places

8. Page 9, line 5.

Strike: "\$4,826"

Insert: "\$4,768"

9. Page 14, line 8.

Strike: "compute an average enrollment by adding a"

Following: "count"

Strike: "of"

10. Page 14, lines 11 through 14.

Following: "year" on line 11

Strike: remainder of line 11 through "two" on line 14

11. Page 14, line 15.

Strike: "average"

12. Page 18, lines 12 and 14.

Strike: "1995"

Insert: "1994"

13. Page 22, line 13 through page 23, line 11.

Strike: sections 6 and 7 in their entirety

Renumber: subsequent section

11. Page 20, lines 10, 11, and 17.
Strike: "25" in all three places
Insert: "20" in all three places

Amendments to House Bill No. 22
1st Reading Copy

Requested by Representative Hanson
For the House Committee on Education

Prepared by Andrea Merrill
November 30, 1993

REMOVING THE PART OF THE BILL THAT AFFECTS SCHOOLS UNDER 35 AND THE PART ON REQUIRING A SCHOOL TO BE 25 MILES FROM ANOTHER BEFORE IT CAN CALCULATE ITS ANB SEPARATELY. REQUIRES ENTITLEMENTS TO BE FURTHER REDUCED TO 2.8% (WITH SPECIAL ED DELAY OUT OF BILL)

1. Title, line 7.

Strike: "1.5%"

Insert: "2.8%"

2. Title, lines 9 through 15.

Following: line 8

Strike: line 9 in its entirety through "SEPARATELY;" on line 15

3. Title, line 18.

Strike: "20-9-302, 20-9-303,"

4. Page 1, line 24 through page 5, line 21.

Strike: sections 1 and 2 in their entirety

Renumber: subsequent sections

5. Page 7, lines 3 and 15.

Strike: "\$197,000" on both places

Insert: "\$194,400" in both places

6. Page 7, lines 5 and 12.

Strike: "\$17,730" in both places

Insert: "\$17,496" in both places

7. Page 8, line 9.

Strike: "\$4,826"

Insert: "\$4,763"

8. Page 8, lines 17 and 25.

Strike: "\$3,448" in both places

Insert: "\$3,402" in both places

9. Page 9, line 5.

Strike: "\$4,826"

Insert: "\$4,763"

10. Page 16, lines 9, 10, and 16.

Strike: "25" in all three places

Insert: "20" in all three places

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

BILL NO. HB 22 DATE 12-1-93

Rep Hanson Moved Amendment to Cancel
delay in Special Education Students as per
ANB

NAME	AYE	NO
REP. H.S. "SONNY" HANSON, CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. ALVIN ELLIS, VICE CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. DIANA WYATT, VICE CHAIR		✓
REP. RAY BRANDEWIE	✓	
REP. FRITZ DAILY		✓
REP. ERVIN DAVIS		✓
REP. ED DOLEZAL		✓
REP. DAN HARRINGTON		✓
REP. JACK HERRON	✓	
REP. BOB GERVAIS		✓
REP. BEA McCARTHY		✓
REP. SCOTT McCULLOCH		✓
REP. NORM MILLS	✓	
REP. BILL REHBEIN	✓	
REP. SAM ROSE	✓	
REP. DICK SIMPKINS	✓	
REP. WILBUR SPRING	✓	
REP. NORM WALLIN	✓	
	10	8

EXHIBIT 20
DATE 12-1-93
HB 22

Amendments to House Bill No. 22
Introduced Copy

For the House Committee on Education and Cultural Resources

1. Page 1, Line 23.

Following: Line 22

Insert: "

STATEMENT OF INTENT

The Legislature supports and acknowledges the role of local school boards in managing schools. However the Legislature requests that school boards carefully review expenditures for school administration, extracurricular activities, and special education, and further that school boards consider and pursue possibilities for school consolidation"

EXHIBIT 21
DATE 12-1-93
HB 22

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

BILL NO. HB 22 DATE 12-1-93

..... Rep Brandewie Moved Amendment to
..... adopt statement of intent
.....

NAME	AYE	NO
REP. H.S. "SONNY" HANSON, CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. ALVIN ELLIS, VICE CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. DIANA WYATT, VICE CHAIR		✓
REP. RAY BRANDEWIE	✓	
REP. FRITZ DAILY		✓
REP. ERVIN DAVIS		✓
REP. ED DOLEZAL		✓
REP. DAN HARRINGTON		✓
REP. JACK HERRON	✓	
REP. BOB GERVAIS		✓
REP. BEA MCCARTHY		✓
REP. SCOTT McCULLOCH		✓
REP. NORM MILLS	✓	
REP. BILL REHBEIN	✓	
REP. SAM ROSE	✓	
REP. DICK SIMPKINS	✓	
REP. WILBUR SPRING	✓	
REP. NORM WALLIN		
	10	8

EXHIBIT 22
DATE 12-1-93
HB 31

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

BILL NO. HB 31

DATE 12-1-93

Rep McCarthy moved to table HB 31

NAME	AYE	NO
REP. H.S. "SONNY" HANSON, CHAIRMAN		✓
REP. ALVIN ELLIS, VICE CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. DIANA WYATT, VICE CHAIR	✓	
REP. RAY BRANDEWIE		✓
REP. FRITZ DAILY	✓	
REP. ERVIN DAVIS	✓	
REP. ED DOLEZAL	✓	
REP. DAN HARRINGTON	✓	
REP. JACK HERRON		✓
REP. BOB GERVAIS	✓	
REP. BEA MCCARTHY	✓	
REP. SCOTT McCULLOCH	✓	
REP. NORM MILLS		✓
REP. BILL REHBEIN		✓
REP. SAM ROSE		✓
REP. DICK SIMPKINS		✓
REP. WILBUR SPRING		✓
REP. NORM WALLIN		✓
	9	9

HR:1993
wp:rlclvote.man
CS-11

Amendments to House Bill No. 32
1st Reading Copy 431

Requested by Representative Simpkins
For the House Committee on Education

Prepared by Andrea Merrill
November 30, 1993

1. Title, line 7.

Following: "ATHLETICS;"

Insert: "ESTABLISHING THAT EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND
EXTRACURRICULAR ATHLETICS ARE NOT PART OF THE BASIC SYSTEM
OF FREE QUALITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS THAT THE LEGISLATURE MUST
PROVIDE ACCORDING TO THE MONTANA CONSTITUTION;"

2. Page 2, line 12.

Following: line 11

Insert: "NEW SECTION. Section 1. Legislative intent. It is the
intent of the legislature that the extracurricular
activities and extracurricular athletics that may be offered
by a public school district are not part of the basic system
of free quality public schools that must be provided by the
legislature according to Article X, section 1, of the
Montana constitution."

Renumber: subsequent sections

EXHIBIT 24
DATE 12-1-93
HB 31

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

BILL NO. HB 31

DATE 12-1-93

Rep Simpkins Moved to Adopt Amendment

NAME	AYE	NO
REP. H.S. "SONNY" HANSON, CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. ALVIN ELLIS, VICE CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. DIANA WYATT, VICE CHAIR		✓
REP. RAY BRANDEWIE	✓	
REP. FRITZ DAILY		✓
REP. ERVIN DAVIS		✓
REP. ED DOLEZAL		✓
REP. DAN HARRINGTON		✓
REP. JACK HERRON	✓	
REP. BOB GERVAIS		✓
REP. BEA McCARTHY		✓
REP. SCOTT McCULLOCH		✓
REP. NORM MILLS	✓	
REP. BILL REHBEIN	✓	
REP. SAM ROSE	✓	
REP. DICK SIMPKINS	✓	
REP. WILBUR SPRING	✓	
REP. NORM WALLIN		✓
	9	9

Amendments to House Bill No. 23
1st Reading Copy

Requested by Representative Simpkins
For the House Committee on Education

Prepared by Andrea Merrill
December 1, 1993

1. Title, lines 4 through 11.
Following: the second "ACT" on line 4
Strike: remainder of line 4 through "AMOUNT" on line 11
Insert: "REQUIRING VOTER APPROVAL FOR THE OVER-BASE BUDGET OF A
SCHOOL DISTRICT IF THE BUDGET EXCEEDS THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S
GENERAL FUND BUDGET OR THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S GENERAL FUND
BUDGET PER-ANB"
2. Title, lines 13 through 15.
Following: "PER-ANB;" on line 13
Strike: remainder of line 13 through "BUDGET" on line 15
Insert: "CLARIFYING THE VOTER APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS FOR A SCHOOL
DISTRICT GENERAL FUND BUDGET THAT EXCEEDS THE BASE AMOUNT IN
PART"
3. Page 3, line 16.
Following: "~~whenever~~"
Insert: "(i)"
4. Page 3, line 18.
Strike: "(ii)"
5. Page 3, line 22.
Following: line 21
Insert: "(ii) Whenever the trustees of a district adopt a
general fund budget that does not exceed one of the
limitations in subsection (2)(a) but does exceed the BASE
budget for the district, the trustees shall submit a
proposition on the amount that exceeds the BASE budget to
the electors of the district, as provided in 20-9-353."
6. Page 3, line 24.
Strike: "Whenever"
Insert: "(a) Except as provided in subsection (2)(b)(ii),
whenever"
7. Page 4, line 6.
Strike: "greater of"
8. Page 4, lines 7 through 9.
Following: "or" on line 7
Strike: the remainder of line 7 through "amount." on line 9
Insert: "the previous year's general fund budget per-ANB
multiplied by the current year ANB for budgeting purposes.
(b)"
Renumber: subsequent subsections

9. Page 5, line 7.

Strike: "The"

Insert: "Except for the school fiscal year beginning July 1,
1994, the"

EXHIBIT 28
DATE 12-1-93
HB 23

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

BILL NO. HB 23

DATE 12-1-93

Rep. Brandewie Moved to Adopt Amendment

NAME	AYE	NO
REP. H.S. "SONNY" HANSON, CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. ALVIN ELLIS, VICE CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. DIANA WYATT, VICE CHAIR		✓
REP. RAY BRANDEWIE	✓	
REP. FRITZ DAILY		✓
REP. ERVIN DAVIS		✓
REP. ED DOLEZAL		✓
REP. DAN HARRINGTON		✓
REP. JACK HERRON	✓	
REP. BOB GERVAIS		✓
REP. BEA MCCARTHY		✓
REP. SCOTT McCULLOCH		✓
REP. NORM MILLS	✓	
REP. BILL REHBEIN	✓	
REP. SAM ROSE	✓	
REP. DICK SIMPKINS	✓	
REP. WILBUR SPRING	✓	
REP. NORM WALLIN	✓	
	10	8

EXHIBIT 29
DATE 12-1-93
HB 23

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

BILL NO. HB 23

DATE 12-1-93

Rep. Brandewie Moved Rep. Dolezal's
Amendment to go from current 4% permissive
to 2% permissive

NAME	AYE	NO
REP. H.S. "SONNY" HANSON, CHAIRMAN		✓
REP. ALVIN ELLIS, VICE CHAIRMAN		✓
REP. DIANA WYATT, VICE CHAIR	✓	
REP. RAY BRANDEWIE		✓
REP. FRITZ DAILY	✓	
REP. ERVIN DAVIS	✓	
REP. ED DOLEZAL	✓	
REP. DAN HARRINGTON	✓	
REP. JACK HERRON		✓
REP. BOB GERVAIS	✓	
REP. BEA MCCARTHY	✓	
REP. SCOTT MCCULLOCH	✓	
REP. NORM MILLS		✓
REP. BILL REHBEIN		✓
REP. SAM ROSE		✓
REP. DICK SIMPKINS		✓
REP. WILBUR SPRING		✓
REP. NORM WALLIN		✓
	8	10

HR:1993

wp:rlclvote.man

CS-11

EXHIBIT 30
DATE 12-1-93
HB 23

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

BILL NO. 23

DATE 12-1-93

Rep. Brandewie Moved HB 23 DPAA

NAME	AYE	NO
REP. H.S. "SONNY" HANSON, CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. ALVIN ELLIS, VICE CHAIRMAN	✓	
REP. DIANA WYATT, VICE CHAIR		✓
REP. RAY BRANDEWIE	✓	
REP. FRITZ DAILY		✓
REP. ERVIN DAVIS		✓
REP. ED DOLEZAL		✓
REP. DAN HARRINGTON		✓
REP. JACK HERRON	✓	
REP. BOB GERVAIS		✓
REP. BEA MCCARTHY		✓
REP. SCOTT McCULLOCH		✓
REP. NORM MILLS	✓	
REP. BILL REHBEIN	✓	
REP. SAM ROSE	✓	
REP. DICK SIMPKINS	✓	
REP. WILBUR SPRING	✓	
REP. NORM WALLIN	✓	
	10	8

Amendments to House Bill No. 32
1st Reading Copy 431

EXHIBIT 31
DATE 12-1-93
HB 32

Requested by Representative Simpkins
For the House Committee on Education

Prepared by Andrea Merrill
November 30, 1993

1. Title, line 7.

Following: "ATHLETICS;"

Insert: "ESTABLISHING THAT EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND
EXTRACURRICULAR ATHLETICS ARE NOT PART OF THE BASIC SYSTEM
OF FREE QUALITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS THAT THE LEGISLATURE MUST
PROVIDE ACCORDING TO THE MONTANA CONSTITUTION;"

2. Page 2, line 12.

Following: line 11

Insert: "NEW SECTION. Section 1. Legislative intent. It is the
intent of the legislature that the extracurricular
activities and extracurricular athletics that may be offered
by a public school district are not part of the basic system
of free quality public schools that must be provided by the
legislature according to Article X, section 1, of the
Montana constitution."

Renumber: subsequent sections

EXHIBIT 32
DATE 12-1-93
HB 22

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Education and Cultural Resources COMMITTEE

WITNESS STATEMENT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME Marty Ann Raffelson BILL NO. 22
ADDRESS Big Horn, MT, Box 50, 59010 DATE December 1
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Custer Public School (District 15)
SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE X AMEND _____

COMMENTS: This bill will force consolidation of the
17 small schools targeted. This is Discrimination
against small schools.

Kadas 33
 EXHIBIT 33
 DATE 12-1-93
 HB 23

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST
 SUMMARY OF FY94 BUDGET DATA, BY CATEGORY, BY LEVEL

11/30/93

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST
 SUMMARY OF FY94 BUDGET DATA, BY CATEGORY, BY LEVEL

11/30/93

ELEMENTARIES

CATEGORY	ANB	NO OF DISTRICTS	TAX VALUE PER ANB	TAX EFFORT MILLS	FY94 BUDGET AS PERCENT OF MAXIMUM
1	30,240	128	13,029	44.05	76%
2	69,913	150	12,987	63.36	86%
3	3,135	44	85,467	17.81	122%
ALL	103,288	322	15,199	50.77	84%

HIGH SCHOOLS

1	17,525	49	32,722	25.38	75%
2	21,508	64	32,766	40.19	90%
3	2,667	20	111,876	15.94	112%
ALL	41,700	133	37,807	30.22	86%

K-12 SCHOOLS

1	5,085	8	8,558	74.57	74%
2	5,366	11	10,857	97.67	86%
3	1,515	12	19,358	83.83	118%
ALL	11,966	31	10,956	86.91	87%

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS:

- 1 = FY94 BUDGET < 80%
- 2 = FY94 BUDGET = 80% - 100%
- 3 = FY94 BUDGET = > 100%

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
FISCAL 1994 BUDGET DATA
November 18, 1993

ELEMENTARIES

		LE_NAME	ANB	TAXABLE VALUATION	F4A	F4B	F5	PER ANB VALUE	MILLS EFFORT	CAT	OVER/UNDER 3 => 100%
BEAVERHEAD	Grant Elem	28	942,277	116,785	93,389	86,000	33,653	36.24	1		73%
BEAVERHEAD	Polaris Elem	14	422,122	67,691	54,121	40,070	30,152	25.12	1		59%
BEAVERHEAD	Wisdom Elem	48	1,086,175	187,920	150,239	145,300	22,629	36.45	1		77%
BEAVERHEAD	Dillon Elem	975	10,853,287	4,001,885	3,225,374	3,297,832	11,132	65.12	2		82%
BEAVERHEAD	Jackson Elem	18	661,695	81,978	65,537	79,845	36,761	61.97	2		97%
BEAVERHEAD	Reichle Elem	15	480,124	71,234	56,953	71,233	32,008	80.94	2		99%
BEAVERHEAD	Wise River Elem	23	753,727	99,869	79,831	80,908	32,771	43.98	2		81%
BIG HORN	Lodge Grass Elem	414	1,774,507	1,778,286	1,436,473	1,435,847	4,286	52.33	1		80%
BIG HORN	Pryor Elem	37	671,911	265,233	214,477	210,164	18,160	57.56	1		79%
BIG HORN	Wyola Elem	41	1,003,957	241,211	196,677	241,211	24,487	106.62	2		100%
BIG HORN	Community Elem	21	1,580,018	91,458	73,166	91,225	75,239	23.41	2		99%
BIG HORN	Hardin Elem	1,192	12,381,808	4,949,951	4,009,072	4,171,170	10,387	47.86	2		84%
BIG HORN	Squirrel Creek Elem	5	10,152,104	35,498	28,398	70,006	2,030,421	1.45	3		197%
BLAINE	Lloyd Elem	3	1,233,188	28,861	22,827	18,499	411,063	0	1		64%
BLAINE	Harlem Elem	443	2,798,796	1,820,734	1,432,385	1,348,689	6,318	42.13	1		74%
BLAINE	Cleveland Elem	12	1,032,756	78,172	62,395	52,749	86,063	3.49	1		67%
BLAINE	North Harlem Colony Elem	9	99,439	52,533	42,317	38,083	11,049	46.86	1		72%
BLAINE	Bear Paw Elem	16	1,105,653	92,255	73,791	71,468	69,103	0	1		77%
BLAINE	Turner Elem	65	1,604,495	360,371	288,668	353,824	24,685	81.34	2		98%
BLAINE	Chinook Elem	324	3,976,997	1,353,136	1,086,013	1,220,000	12,275	55.55	2		90%
BLAINE	Zurich Elem	66	1,974,958	253,413	202,924	215,476	29,924	17.63	2		85%
CARBON	Luther Elem	23	674,242	99,407	79,482	75,946	29,315	42.4	1		76%
CARBON	Boyd Elem	11	362,534	56,930	45,524	38,491	32,958	38.8	1		67%
CARBON	Red Lodge Elem	414	6,233,295	1,742,113	1,400,307	1,271,539	15,056	46.35	1		72%
CARBON	Joliet Elem	217	2,001,138	955,324	766,714	722,139	9,222	52.25	1		75%
CARBON	Jackson Elem	13	222,219	64,570	51,607	54,000	17,094	69.21	2		83%
CARBON	Fromberg Elem	117	1,085,908	538,935	433,330	442,438	9,281	57.9	2		82%
CARBON	Edgar Elem	17	836,025	78,064	62,425	91,000	49,178	34.37	3		116%
CARTER	Johnston Elem	5	378,213	35,627	28,496	24,615	75,643	11.08	1		69%
CARTER	Alzada Elem	16	2,712,704	75,114	60,040	59,983	169,544	4.41	1		79%
CARTER	Hammond - Hawks Home Elem	22	834,039	113,823	91,020	78,364	37,911	28.37	1		68%
CARTER	Albion Elem	8	523,869	46,427	37,122	34,183	65,484	15.23	1		73%
CARTER	Coal Creek - Plainview Elem	12	542,219	60,472	48,356	45,760	45,185	4.62	1		75%
CARTER	Ridge Elem	4	207,031	32,303	25,829	28,009	51,758	71.2	2		86%
CARTER	Ekalaka Elem	100	1,773,665	451,275	362,333	454,272	17,737	90.18	3		100%
CASCADE	Cascade Elem	246	3,787,672	1,049,677	842,954	815,055	15,397	49.16	1		77%
CASCADE	Vaughn Elem	177	1,359,416	801,233	645,093	638,531	7,680	57	1		79%
CASCADE	Ulm Elem	129	859,349	543,967	437,800	414,339	6,662	50.26	1		76%
CASCADE	Belt Elem	237	5,822,017	1,026,289	825,514	831,797	24,565	48.21	2		81%
CASCADE	Great Falls Elem	8,948	83,470,373	34,672,485	28,036,500	28,735,304	9,328	64.87	2		82%
CASCADE	Centerville Elem	243	1,828,412	1,041,257	838,850	838,850	7,524	53.07	2		80%
CASCADE	Sun River Valley Elem	264	2,321,249	1,166,461	941,957	1,031,214	8,793	96.71	2		88%
CASCADE	Deep Creek Elem	5	569,397	35,730	28,574	41,310	113,879	24.6	3		115%
CHOUTEAU	Warrick Elem	10	633,896	53,129	42,497	41,385	63,390	15.67	1		77%
CHOUTEAU	Big Sandy Elem	180	6,609,442	781,383	627,532	693,107	36,719	36.47	2		88%
CHOUTEAU	Fort Benton Elem	352	5,751,861	1,449,579	1,165,193	1,275,450	16,341	70.66	2		87%
CHOUTEAU	Highwood Elem	89	2,221,652	449,681	362,162	580,309	24,962	115.04	3		129%
CHOUTEAU	Benton Lake Elem	5	1,258,059	35,498	28,398	48,155	251,612	20.04	3		135%

ELEMENTARIES

LE_NAME	ANB	DISTRICT TAXABLE VALUATION	MAXIMUM BUDGET	BASE BUDGET	FY94 ADOPTED BUDGET	TAXABLE VALUE PER ANB	TAX EFFORT MILLS	1 = <80% 2 = 80 - 100% 3 = > 100% CAT	PERCENT OVER/UNDER MAX/MIN
HOUTEAU Knees Elem	4	1,650,738	37,855	30,925	54,080	412,684	7.75	3	142%
HOUTEAU Geraldine Elem	112	3,717,748	499,656	401,568	588,483	33,194	63.7	3	117%
HOUTEAU Loma Elem	8	1,384,616	46,208	36,957	51,886	173,077	25.22	3	112%
HOUTEAU Carler Elem	6	1,498,148	39,307	31,431	55,435	249,691	22.87	3	141%
USTER SY Elem	9	379,452	49,774	39,807	29,164	42,161	14.12	1	58%
USTER Trail Creek Elem	10	362,807	53,272	42,605	34,236	36,281	6.37	1	64%
USTER SH - Foster Creek Elem	12	336,619	61,571	49,185	36,115	28,052	15.56	1	58%
USTER Kircher Elem	50	1,834,032	202,900	162,888	162,888	36,681	0	2	80%
USTER Twin Buttes Elem	4	314,552	32,124	25,599	27,095	78,638	15.9	2	84%
USTER Miles City Elem	1,348	9,288,396	5,589,859	4,523,422	4,547,914	6,891	56.42	2	81%
USTER Kinsey Elem	47	740,829	191,504	153,596	158,982	15,762	69.59	2	83%
USTER Cottonwood Elem	16	347,279	110,431	88,325	88,420	21,705	30.22	2	80%
USTER Hockett - Basin Spr Crk El	5	488,378	35,872	28,680	32,135	97,676	15.04	2	89%
USTER Moon Creek Elem	6	764,418	39,185	31,339	32,000	127,403	15.62	2	81%
USTER Whitney Creek Elem	5	327,249	35,623	28,493	28,493	65,450	22.5	2	79%
AWSON Bloomfield Elem	29	1,014,343	121,697	97,255	84,365	34,977	19.61	1	69%
AWSON Deer Creek Elem	27	1,945,709	114,134	91,230	91,230	72,063	12.93	1	79%
AWSON Glendive Elem	1,128	10,271,318	4,674,514	3,781,625	3,872,521	9,106	67.17	2	82%
AWSON Lindsay Elem	9	1,423,532	49,715	39,762	58,000	158,170	0	3	116%
AWSON Richey Elem	56	2,022,416	305,056	245,075	394,000	36,115	62.74	3	129%
AWSON Anaconda Elem	1,123	8,989,432	4,771,098	3,874,979	4,166,762	8,005	72.92	2	87%
ALLON Fertile Prairie Elem	7	1,839,925	42,496	33,997	35,175	262,846	0	2	82%
ALLON Baker Elem	411	5,420,346	1,713,473	1,380,069	1,815,031	13,188	83.42	3	105%
ERGUS Deerfield Elem	16	179,275	74,344	59,459	55,886	11,205	23.71	1	75%
ERGUS Ayers Elem	9	121,189	49,873	39,881	34,600	13,465	26.15	1	69%
ERGUS Lewistown Elem	1,201	8,541,875	5,014,914	4,050,670	3,856,815	7,112	54.09	1	76%
ERGUS Cottonwood Elem	5	121,311	36,005	28,781	28,753	24,262	11.84	1	79%
ERGUS Spring Creek Colony Elem	5	109,205	35,613	28,398	31,987	21,841	74.04	2	89%
ERGUS Moore Elem	95	2,093,632	438,174	351,329	415,184	22,038	88.36	2	94%
ERGUS King Colony Elem	5	928,330	35,636	28,503	31,987	185,666	3.42	2	89%
ERGUS Grass Range Elem	91	1,381,624	416,658	335,084	372,866	15,183	52.88	2	89%
ERGUS Denton Elem	115	2,839,634	528,147	423,381	499,266	24,692	79.06	2	94%
ERGUS Maiden Elem	8	155,795	46,156	36,917	39,370	19,474	0	2	85%
ERGUS Evergreen Elem	737	6,729,279	3,118,796	2,530,220	2,479,728	9,131	55.01	1	79%
ERGUS Olney - Bissell Elem	105	1,536,112	470,875	379,504	368,137	14,630	55.05	1	78%
ERGUS Kila Elem	133	1,627,678	512,546	412,391	384,494	12,238	40.03	1	75%
ERGUS Pleasant Valley Elem	9	384,937	49,884	39,889	34,651	42,771	36.65	1	69%
ERGUS Columbia Falls Elem	1,679	20,833,696	6,993,279	5,668,647	5,370,980	12,408	51.15	1	76%
ERGUS Bigfork Elem	580	13,635,332	2,386,865	1,922,659	1,845,533	23,509	42.42	1	77%
ERGUS Kallispell Elem	2,531	31,156,616	10,650,264	8,657,561	8,630,915	12,310	50.32	1	81%
ERGUS Fair - Mont - Egan Elem	170	1,585,834	745,355	598,536	589,293	9,328	56.05	1	79%
ERGUS Whitefish Elem	1,258	21,083,151	5,172,919	4,178,770	3,880,272	16,759	44.89	1	75%
ERGUS West Valley Elem	281	2,325,742	1,217,943	981,059	905,729	8,277	49.39	1	74%
ERGUS Somers Elem	417	9,510,466	1,676,642	1,346,813	1,388,684	22,807	55.37	2	82%
ERGUS Smith Valley Elem	160	1,074,489	711,157	573,203	573,203	6,716	59.49	2	80%
ERGUS Helena Flats Elem	206	1,350,093	875,731	705,166	714,114	6,554	62.27	2	81%
ERGUS West Glacier Elem	63	2,814,301	265,300	214,893	251,078	44,671	48.04	2	94%
ERGUS Swan River Elem	137	2,361,043	601,678	485,108	492,150	17,234	36.65	2	81%

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
FISCAL 1994 BUDGET DATA

November 18, 1993

ELEMENTARIES

LE_NAME	ANB	DISTRICT TAXABLE VALUATION	MAXIMUM BUDGET	BASE BUDGET	FY94 ADOPTED BUDGET	TAXABLE VALUE	TAX EFFORT MILLS	1 = <80% 2 = 80-100% 3 = >100% CAT	PERCENT OVER/UNDER MAX/MIN
FLATHEAD	107	1,881,666	495,612	399,348	F5	17,586	72.92	2	88%
FLATHEAD	85	1,219,737	341,088	275,439		14,350	58.36	2	82%
FLATHEAD	92	705,396	452,531	364,322		7,667	66.83	2	81%
FLATHEAD	238	2,248,563	1,030,397	830,342		9,448	60.93	2	82%
GALLATIN	9	585,335	50,228	40,149		65,037	25.84	1	67%
GALLATIN	54	937,595	208,897	167,019		17,363	35.15	1	74%
GALLATIN	161	2,071,340	675,720	542,185		12,865	40.56	1	70%
GALLATIN	1,257	10,948,210	5,132,980	4,150,324		53,99	53.99	1	77%
GALLATIN	172	1,383,773	744,775	598,822		8,045	59.89	1	79%
GALLATIN	14	255,985	66,982	53,586		18,285	47.12	1	79%
GALLATIN	275	6,394,541	1,162,788	936,170		23,253	48.17	1	76%
GALLATIN	371	2,882,863	1,582,574	1,275,180		7,771	49.95	1	74%
GALLATIN	45	1,589,165	235,463	189,412		35,315	37.5	1	69%
GALLATIN	3,360	49,146,406	13,150,769	10,618,494		14,627	48.33	2	81%
GALLATIN	206	2,232,988	898,752	723,427		10,840	65.34	2	82%
GALLATIN	9	563,353	49,662	39,722		62,595	34.59	2	79%
GALLATIN	6	251,128	39,286	31,416		41,855	67.8	2	88%
GALLATIN	64	5,485,691	244,728	195,641		85,714	17.97	2	84%
GALLATIN	52	2,205,461	200,750	160,554		42,413	38.72	2	93%
GARFIELD	6	170,501	38,997	31,198		28,417	23.83	1	74%
GARFIELD	19	400,866	85,805	67,573		21,098	44.52	1	67%
GARFIELD	24	843,920	104,930	81,556		35,163	23.15	1	75%
GARFIELD	7	123,011	42,496	33,997		28,470	27.26	1	66%
GARFIELD	4	410,051	32,124	25,693		17,573	14.6	2	79%
GARFIELD	121	1,745,326	585,223	469,852		102,513	53	2	80%
GARFIELD	2	78,541	25,031	20,023		39,271	55.76	2	99%
GARFIELD	5	406,269	35,872	28,398		81,254	3.25	2	79%
GARFIELD	5	180,506	35,498	28,398		36,101	0	3	111%
GLACIER	24	134,942	101,945	81,556		5,623	46	1	76%
GLACIER	1,496	5,190,112	6,062,975	4,905,532		3,469	58.09	2	80%
GLACIER	706	12,842,833	2,904,688	2,342,694		18,191	73.07	2	95%
GLACIER	72	1,328,840	278,029	223,406		18,456	93.12	3	100%
GOLDEN VALLEY	81	1,763,633	390,689	314,534		21,773	47.99	2	84%
GOLDEN VALLEY	59	3,325,675	289,106	232,614		56,367	42.49	3	103%
GRANITE	136	3,365,138	626,414	503,191		24,744	44.96	1	80%
GRANITE	209	3,734,039	940,291	756,779		17,866	60.36	2	84%
GRANITE	17	1,179,316	78,064	62,424		69,372	29.62	3	154%
HILL	9	127,172	52,890	42,644		14,130	56.73	1	80%
HILL	368	55,556	1,538,948	1,238,712		151	52.17	1	75%
HILL	145	3,833,713	617,311	495,114		26,439	55.37	2	83%
HILL	1,808	18,195,968	7,237,154	5,844,242		10,064	50.66	2	82%
HILL	13	327,788	69,002	55,632		25,214	0	2	98%
HILL	164	1,020,907	720,952	581,254		6,225	62.02	2	80%
HILL	96	2,919,010	433,756	348,265		30,406	79.72	2	99%
HILL	30	2,547,350	140,150	113,844		84,912	5.32	3	135%
HILL	49	4,600,938	201,281	162,067		93,897	10.32	1	77%
JEFFERSON	401	8,782,590	1,631,832	1,308,315		21,902	50.08	1	77%
JEFFERSON	386	3,797,928	1,582,695	1,269,209		9,839	42.81	1	71%

FA 20
12-1-93
HB 23

November 18, 1993

November 18, 1993

November 18, 1993												
ELEMENTARIES		DISTRICT TAXABLE VALUATION		MAXIMUM BUDGET	BASE BUDGET	FY94 ADOPTED BUDGET	TAXABLE VALUE PER ANB	TAX EFFORT MILLS	1 = <80% 2 = 80 - 100% 3 = >100% CAT			
LE_NAME	ANB			F4A	F4B	F5						PERCENT OVER/UNDER MAX/MIN
JEFFERSON	229	3,038,109	1,034,114	834,923	924,834	924,834	13,267	83.15	2	89%		
JEFFERSON	243	3,184,966	987,250	790,859	940,915	940,915	13,107	99.99	2	95%		
JEFFERSON	17	1,440,767	77,473	62,512	78,043	78,043	84,751	0	3	100%		
JUDITH BASIN	77	1,424,342	383,589	307,948	57,837	317,878	18,498	66.41	2	82%		
JUDITH BASIN	15	535,240	72,084	307,948	57,837	57,837	35,683	18.33	2	80%		
LAKE	1,141	5,862,698	4,643,500	3,754,759	3,355,416	66,470	5,138	44.321	1	72%		
LAKE	25	3,370,055	105,440	84,352	3,117,717	17,815	36,916	36.916	1	69%		
LAKE	1,095	19,507,753	4,459,337	3,598,369	963,289	6,194	52,685	52.685	1	77%		
LAKE	288	1,783,919	1,239,488	968,771	90,784	72,656	50,963	22.412	1	64%		
LAKE	22	1,121,189	113,510	90,784	72,656	60,060	12,287	28.4	1	65%		
LAKE	21	258,021	91,458	73,166	60,060	70,044	59,285	46.14	2	80%		
LAKE	197	1,387,586	836,579	670,674	670,674	558,058	11,995	24.88	1	76%		
LEWIS AND CLARILincoln Elem	163	1,955,157	727,332	586,066	53,821	10,019	24.88	54.72	1	77%		
LEWIS AND CLARIAuchard Creek Elem	22	220,423	95,259	76,193	879,817	3,059,192	9,530	11.79	2	84%		
LEWIS AND CLARIKessler Elem	298	3,633,508	1,095,596	879,817	3,238,866	63,123	132,494	85.19	2	87%		
LEWIS AND CLARIEast Helena Elem	1,026	9,777,334	4,035,104	3,238,866	59,473	18,300,525	206,081	59.32	2	95%		
LEWIS AND CLARIWolf Creek Elem	16	2,119,899	74,364	59,473	34,407	41,295	24,433	7.23	3	101%		
LEWIS AND CLARIHelenia Elem	5,295	50,695,824	20,824,540	16,831,700	205,212	204,441	62.75	62.75	1	79%		
LEWIS AND CLARICraig Elem	7	1,442,565	43,040	34,407	772,331	38,392	50,244	8.14	1	73%		
LEWIS AND CLARIAugusta Elem	99	2,418,848	421,814	337,301	337,301	395,268	28,505	44.41	2	87%		
LEWIS AND CLARITrinity Elem	9	1,757,939	49,763	39,594	205,212	50,686	36,496	68.24	3	133%		
LIBERTY	68	164,767	256,573	205,212	204,441	2,423	13,402	58.4	1	80%		
LIBERTY	8	401,954	52,481	42,609	84,352	75,000	12,358	40.59	1	71%		
LIBERTY	231	6,584,721	961,009	772,331	56,383	54,615	13,971	51.49	1	77%		
LIBERTY	106	3,868,598	515,184	413,871	723,331	66,597	14,303	26.57	1	72%		
LINCOLN	461	6,178,354	2,037,730	1,648,977	413,871	686,197	28,505	42.27	1	72%		
LINCOLN	25	308,941	105,440	84,352	1,644,575	1,644,575	13,402	73.42	2	82%		
LINCOLN	15	209,572	70,479	56,383	84,352	75,000	12,358	57.54	2	81%		
LINCOLN	21	300,359	91,458	73,166	56,383	54,615	13,971	48.12	1	71%		
LINCOLN	86	857,819	318,269	254,615	73,166	66,597	32,358	49.65	1	78%		
LINCOLN	86	1,243,374	326,279	261,944	754,615	83,688	11,596	42.4	1	67%		
LINCOLN	531	4,825,847	2,317,702	1,879,562	1,879,562	1,888,656	9,088	42.27	1	72%		
MADISON	95	1,888,191	426,974	341,606	341,606	304,537	19,876	48.12	1	71%		
MADISON	25	808,950	106,628	85,249	83,688	32,358	49.65	49.65	1	78%		
MADISON	199	2,307,590	843,935	675,745	572,331	572,331	11,596	42.4	1	67%		
MADISON	260	12,829,042	1,100,429	884,004	926,975	926,975	49,342	30.35	2	84%		
MCCONE	19	2,332,873	87,909	70,171	85,400	85,400	122,783	14.6	2	97%		
MCCONE	7	635,220	43,453	34,720	37,711	37,711	90,746	16.56	2	86%		
MCCONE	205	4,991,126	960,244	775,235	833,463	833,463	24,347	50.4	2	86%		
MEAGHER	14	2,270,740	66,981	53,585	36,850	36,850	162,196	3.57	1	55%		
MEAGHER	188	4,563,911	806,311	647,127	784,669	784,669	24,276	71.69	2	97%		
MEAGHER	5	1,702,849	35,572	28,454	37,317	37,317	340,570	7.26	3	104%		
MINERAL	336	3,981,595	1,446,909	1,165,890	1,168,938	1,168,938	11,850	57.33	2	80%		
MINERAL	164	3,484,165	724,372	583,209	639,171	639,171	21,245	62.97	2	88%		
MINERAL	157	2,078,179	697,540	557,662	614,219	614,219	13,237	82.94	2	88%		
MISSOULA	1,003	12,441,401	4,014,079	3,239,949	3,108,327	3,108,327	12,404	52.89	1	77%		
MISSOULA	513	6,213,529	2,179,919	1,759,348	1,665,209	1,665,209	12,112	52.45	1	76%		
MISSOULA	229	3,689,285	937,492	749,462	715,305	715,305	16,110	49.09	1	76%		

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
FISCAL 1994 BUDGET DATA

November 18, 1993

ELEMENTARIES

	LE_NAME	ANB	DISTRICT TAXABLE VALUATION	MAXIMUM BUDGET	BASE BUDGET	FY94 ADOPTED BUDGET	TAXABLE VALUE	TAX EFFORT MILLS	1 = <80% 2 = 80-100% 3 = >100% CAT	PERCENT OVER/UNDER MAX/MIN
	Sunset Elem	15	473,135	79,265	64,183	63,651	31,542	61.98	1	80%
MISSOULA	Missoula Elem	5,993	72,600,670	23,657,417	19,154,892	21,126,000	12,114	84.74	2	89%
MISSOULA	DeSmet Elem	136	2,270,648	610,457	491,382	500,939	16,696	66.52	2	82%
MISSOULA	Clinton Elem	248	2,565,155	1,089,954	878,660	904,905	10,343	71.39	2	83%
MISSOULA	Lolo Elem	637	3,799,613	2,588,261	2,079,869	2,123,758	5,965	61.26	2	82%
MISSOULA	Potomac Elem	109	973,109	485,725	388,264	421,910	8,928	90.3	2	86%
MISSOULA	Woodman Elem	68	837,505	340,336	272,093	299,240	12,316	76.1	2	87%
MISSOULA	Bonner Elem	433	6,654,825	1,844,337	1,488,860	1,521,388	15,369	60.15	2	82%
MISSOULA	Swan Valley Elem	78	1,363,143	340,010	278,117	311,121	17,476	59.34	2	89%
MUSSELSHELL	Roundup Elem	453	5,042,790	1,953,447	1,576,700	1,528,036	11,132	49.97	1	78%
MUSSELSHELL	Melstone Elem	66	979,450	369,109	297,179	297,179	14,840	44.82	2	80%
MUSSELSHELL	Musselshell Elem	21	740,037	96,272	77,372	96,709	35,240	9.05	3	100%
PARK	Pine Creek Elem	26	652,636	109,711	87,734	87,743	25,101	33.77	1	61%
PARK	Cooke City Elem	10	854,451	53,148	42,512	34,500	85,445	11.05	1	64%
PARK	Arrowhead Elem	53	2,037,905	205,128	164,016	163,837	38,451	36.65	1	79%
PARK	Springdale Elem	11	782,114	56,881	45,487	39,100	71,101	19.98	1	68%
PARK	Shields Valley Elem	220	3,893,841	943,884	750,485	750,485	17,699	51.34	2	79%
PARK	Livingston Elem	1,092	13,183,197	4,614,529	3,733,969	3,786,368	12,073	62.19	2	82%
PARK	Gardiner Elem	197	3,943,889	867,683	698,160	764,744	20,020	73.09	2	88%
PHILLIPS	Landusky Elem	10	3,087,176	57,442	46,338	42,393	308,718	5.39	1	73%
PHILLIPS	Malta Elem	460	7,482,367	1,967,794	1,582,829	1,672,117	16,266	67.45	2	84%
PHILLIPS	Second Creek Elem	6	654,121	43,250	35,040	35,040	109,020	12.14	2	81%
PHILLIPS	Dodson Elem	92	1,567,697	444,229	358,444	358,444	17,040	60.27	2	80%
PHILLIPS	Whitewater Elem	55	3,513,055	299,495	240,208	446,224	63,874	31.9	3	148%
PHILLIPS	Saco Elem	96	4,019,235	464,537	374,811	551,185	41,867	32.49	3	118%
PONDERA	Valier Elem	205	2,832,723	888,755	715,364	695,319	13,818	53.27	1	78%
PONDERA	Heart Butte Elem	194	42,280	841,847	678,388	588,166	218	43.85	1	69%
PONDERA	Conrad Elem	573	7,739,197	2,365,013	1,907,081	2,022,660	13,506	52.36	2	85%
PONDERA	Dupuyer Elem	28	737,118	120,025	96,360	100,000	26,326	51.39	2	83%
PONDERA	Miami Elem	21	408,280	93,508	74,974	77,621	19,442	36.6	2	83%
PONDERA	Brady Elem	61	3,035,410	336,965	271,372	385,937	49,761	61.42	3	114%
POWDER RIVER	South Stacey Elem	8	206,389	46,492	37,171	33,245	25,799	24.91	1	71%
POWDER RIVER	Horkan Creek Elem	7	189,621	42,689	34,143	30,957	27,089	45.56	1	72%
POWDER RIVER	Broadus Elem	211	3,274,895	958,370	773,040	915,098	15,521	91.89	2	95%
POWDER RIVER	Billup Elem	5	223,735	35,867	28,677	34,611	44,747	0.61	2	96%
POWDER RIVER	Biddle Elem	20	502,593	89,021	71,169	78,003	25,130	21.05	2	87%
POWDER RIVER	Belle Creek Elem	11	1,263,074	56,811	45,434	114,000	114,825	9.98	3	200%
POWELL	Avon Elem	46	1,390,871	180,730	144,496	113,838	30,236	13.1	1	62%
POWELL	Ovando Elem	22	734,030	97,327	77,754	77,656	33,365	42.18	1	79%
POWELL	Gold Creek Elem	11	1,440,284	56,945	45,536	45,334	130,935	0	1	79%
POWELL	Elliston Elem	36	729,974	145,958	116,672	100,219	20,277	43.86	1	68%
POWELL	Deer Lodge Elem	667	6,750,825	2,844,932	2,308,362	2,543,246	10,133	78.66	2	89%
POWELL	Garrison Elem	16	1,029,922	74,545	59,610	60,837	64,370	0	2	81%
POWELL	Helmville Elem	24	955,418	103,342	82,610	82,610	39,809	32.69	2	79%
RAVALLI	Stevensville Elem	824	6,200,321	3,389,375	2,724,890	2,536,627	7,525	50.06	1	74%
RAVALLI	Lone Rock Elem	166	1,622,432	651,031	526,070	527,864	9,774	58.69	2	81%
RICHLAND	Savage Elem	139	1,457,290	608,454	478,367	478,300	10,484	41.73	1	78%
RICHLAND	Sidney Elem	1,066	11,900,507	4,374,932	3,530,430	4,041,440	11,164	80.76	2	92%

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
FISCAL 1994 BUDGET DATA
November 18, 1993

ELEMENTARIES

	LE_NAME	ANB	DISTRICT TAXABLE VALUATION	MAXIMUM BUDGET	BASE BUDGET	FY94 ADOPTED BUDGET	TAXABLE VALUE	TAX EFFORT MILLS	1=<80% 2=80-100 3=>100% CAT	PERCENT OVER/UNDER MAX/MIN
				F4A	F4B	F5	PER ANB			
RICHILAND	Brorson Elem	9	955,696	50,234	40,153	50,233	106,188	0	2	99%
RICHILAND	Rau Elem	58	1,155,883	225,064	179,852	225,064	19,929	67.26	2	99%
RICHILAND	Fairview Elem	182	3,386,609	799,692	642,589	862,987	18,608	76.64	3	107%
RICHILAND	Lambert Elem	82	2,061,209	391,611	313,674	480,000	25,137	76.75	3	122%
ROOSEVELT	Wolf Point Elem	733	4,721,809	3,023,584	2,445,859	2,343,785	6,442	37.45	1	77%
ROOSEVELT	Poplar Elem	679	7,504,494	2,838,071	2,301,658	2,301,658	11,052	58.51	2	81%
ROOSEVELT	Froid Elem	90	1,897,324	417,497	333,892	417,496	21,081	80.34	2	99%
ROOSEVELT	Brockton Elem	83	420,316	417,377	337,590	337,590	5,064	62.86	2	80%
ROOSEVELT	Frontier Elem	141	3,466,444	627,301	505,559	627,301	24,585	49.63	2	100%
ROOSEVELT	Culbertson Elem	227	4,511,889	949,767	764,028	774,000	19,876	48.32	2	81%
ROSEBUD	Ashland Elem	123	1,631,934	596,426	482,826	460,000	13,268	50.4	1	77%
ROSEBUD	Lame Deer Elem	363	150,719	1,535,117	1,247,379	1,247,379	415	59.7	2	81%
ROSEBUD	Birney Elem	18	343,777	81,757	65,370	65,370	19,099	36.72	2	79%
ROSEBUD	Rock Spring Elem	5	685,986	35,623	28,493	28,493	137,197	13.83	2	79%
ROSEBUD	Forsyth Elem	449	6,616,598	1,928,256	1,552,548	1,686,020	14,736	76.11	2	87%
ROSEBUD	Rosebud Elem	83	1,963,832	404,914	325,483	379,020	23,661	87.45	2	93%
ROSEBUD	Colstrip Elem	882	168,548,880	3,648,938	2,946,123	4,430,739	191,099	6.83	3	121%
SANDERS	Paradise Elem	68	935,436	255,544	204,436	166,843	13,756	35.176	1	65%
SANDERS	Thompson Falls Elem	397	6,602,131	1,671,407	1,342,502	1,293,462	16,630	53.264	1	77%
SANDERS	Camas Prairie Elem	11	764,102	56,489	45,191	34,173	69,464	13.058	1	60%
SANDERS	Plains Elem	330	3,680,168	1,410,860	1,139,040	1,038,958	11,152	41.415	1	73%
SANDERS	Noxon Elem	201	7,052,691	866,193	695,217	723,774	35,088	47.14	2	83%
SANDERS	Hot Springs Elem	138	1,370,049	631,176	509,361	527,730	9,928	70.05	2	83%
SANDERS	Trout Creek Elem	100	5,144,403	374,529	299,283	346,109	51,444	35.28	2	92%
SANDERS	Dixon Elem	52	619,926	222,459	179,886	222,460	11,922	112.29	3	100%
SHERIDAN	Plentywood Elem	384	5,019,186	1,600,807	1,287,834	1,287,834	13,071	43.07	2	80%
SHERIDAN	Hiawatha Elem	13	603,058	63,717	50,963	116,460	46,389	0	3	182%
SHERIDAN	Westby Elem	75	1,464,811	372,982	299,967	667,322	19,531	0	3	178%
SHERIDAN	Medicine Lake Elem	143	3,043,767	656,263	527,762	720,000	21,285	29	3	109%
SILVER BOW	Butte Elem	3,755	45,778,902	15,390,636	12,498,166	15,196,542	12,191	107.15	2	98%
SILVER BOW	Divide Elem	13	450,062	64,216	51,340	53,126	35,236	56.98	2	82%
SILVER BOW	Ramsay Elem	159	5,867,630	678,304	545,991	546,000	36,903	41.79	2	80%
SILVER BOW	Melrose Elem	18	344,585	82,858	66,201	80,757	19,144	60.21	2	97%
STILLWATER	Absarokee Elem	274	5,107,195	1,173,509	942,148	936,516	18,639	47.74	1	79%
STILLWATER	Columbus Elem	408	5,543,061	1,739,679	1,404,018	1,283,335	13,586	43.23	1	73%
STILLWATER	Park City Elem	208	1,953,995	928,738	747,534	739,272	9,394	39.1	1	79%
STILLWATER	Fishtail Elem	36	2,241,975	145,475	116,307	99,019	62,277	16.57	1	68%
STILLWATER	Reedpoint Elem	43	1,340,008	274,968	222,597	222,597	31,163	56.2	2	80%
STILLWATER	Rapelje Elem	49	2,892,580	258,922	208,386	300,000	59,032	36.12	3	115%
STILLWATER	Nye Elem	3	848,574	28,680	22,942	32,062	282,858	20.42	3	111%
STILLWATER	Molt Elem	10	879,893	53,934	43,105	64,000	87,989	11.91	3	118%
SWEET GRASS	Greycliff Elem	34	833,708	137,586	110,037	109,355	24,521	50.44	1	79%
SWEET GRASS	Bridge Elem	6	717,352	39,542	31,609	29,607	119,559	29.19	1	74%
SWEET GRASS	Melville Elem	21	1,254,910	92,416	73,888	85,218	59,758	26.26	2	92%
SWEET GRASS	Big Timber Elem	309	4,319,969	1,314,185	1,058,190	1,071,992	13,980	60.35	2	81%
SWEET GRASS	McLeod Elem	12	466,304	60,359	48,270	48,270	38,859	26.69	2	79%
TETON	Golden Ridge Elem	49	388,459	193,539	155,221	125,069	7,928	30.57	1	64%
TETON	Bynum Elem	61	575,991	232,871	186,218	158,952	9,442	27.94	1	68%

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
FISCAL 1994 BUDGET DATA
November 18, 1993

ELEMENTARIES

LE_NAME	ANB	DISTRICT TAXABLE VALUATION	MAXIMUM BUDGET	BASE BUDGET	FY94 ADOPTED BUDGET	TAXABLE VALUE PER ANB	TAX EFFORT MILLS	1 = < 80% 2 = 80 - 100% 3 = > 100% CAT	PERCENT OVER/UNDER MAX/MIN
TETON	338	5,079,306	1,437,804	F4B 1,157,191	F5 1,156,693	15,028	56.82	1	80%
TETON	113	1,385,239	522,959	419,875	436,789	12,259	70.82	2	83%
TETON	114	3,744,189	526,099	423,074	465,559	32,844	54.11	2	88%
TETON	66	733,410	315,998	253,089	274,004	11,112	43.25	2	86%
TETON	201	1,952,864	942,167	762,612	773,865	9,716	53.46	2	82%
TETON	9	1,023,426	49,768	39,802	49,820	113,714	2.29	3	100%
TOOLE	240	6,667,647	1,032,116	831,091	910,095	27,782	16.61	2	88%
TOOLE	514	7,296,611	2,131,948	1,716,941	1,894,500	14,196	60.56	2	88%
TOOLE	17	3,980,281	78,189	62,519	114,400	234,134	5.46	3	146%
TREASURE	137	4,679,507	599,856	481,580	497,876	34,157	50.73	2	82%
VALLEY	732	11,940,174	2,978,381	2,395,711	2,900,000	16,312	88.23	2	97%
VALLEY	135	2,028,117	635,652	513,385	523,124	15,023	60.2	2	82%
VALLEY	114	1,648,746	545,529	443,721	443,721	14,463	63.15	2	81%
VALLEY	52	2,379,528	214,645	173,225	280,597	45,760	28.98	3	130%
VALLEY	22	292,239	94,954	75,963	200,000	13,284	102.51	3	210%
WHEATLAND	67	3,886,596	328,579	264,204	387,392	58,009	35.39	3	117%
WHEATLAND	210	2,123,857	964,840	776,896	747,431	10,114	55.82	1	77%
WHEATLAND	91	1,859,199	423,642	339,291	337,411	20,431	59.94	1	79%
WHEATLAND	8	597,876	46,156	36,917	41,924	74,735	0	2	90%
WHEATLAND	9	3,798,466	49,699	39,985	47,043	422,052	9.21	2	94%
YELLOWSTONE	165	2,065,841	604,210	482,851	466,459	12,520	46.87	1	77%
YELLOWSTONE	486	7,480,571	2,024,572	1,630,494	1,568,600	15,392	50.52	1	77%
YELLOWSTONE	111	1,710,226	411,887	329,210	320,415	15,407	44.79	1	77%
YELLOWSTONE	209	2,165,880	864,637	691,608	650,910	10,363	46.48	1	75%
YELLOWSTONE	1,177	13,643,438	4,784,654	3,863,322	3,767,137	11,592	52.76	1	78%
YELLOWSTONE	541	4,240,019	2,232,452	1,792,304	1,472,412	7,837	38	1	65%
YELLOWSTONE	207	1,979,139	934,296	753,305	702,396	9,561	50.81	1	75%
YELLOWSTONE	132	6,837,295	494,783	396,631	383,132	51,798	25.85	1	77%
YELLOWSTONE	1,210	18,276,513	5,027,187	4,056,986	4,320,059	15,105	66.45	2	85%
YELLOWSTONE	66	989,018	253,530	202,599	202,600	14,985	58.34	2	79%
YELLOWSTONE	35	1,397,266	141,449	113,111	113,111	39,922	15.04	2	79%
YELLOWSTONE	10,659	140,212,371	43,469,952	35,343,646	35,518,601	13,154	57.23	2	81%
YELLOWSTONE	64	8,189,817	362,793	292,931	513,000	127,966	27.26	3	141%
YELLOWSTONE	22	7,124	264,089	230,727	403,582	324	0	3	152%
YELLOWSTONE Education Ctr									
HIGH SCHOOLS	103,288	1,569,908,566	427,844,204	345,538,424	359,265,982	15,199	50.77		

BEAVERHEAD	473	14,992,543	2,536,523	2,035,473	2,067,056	31,697	34.97	2	81%
BIG HORN	184	2,778,464	1,156,255	932,259	932,259	15,100	22.01	1	80%
BIG HORN	61	671,911	530,137	427,049	427,049	11,015	35.53	2	80%
BIG HORN	393	24,113,930	2,174,003	1,749,189	2,369,199	61,359	0	3	108%
BLAINE	141	3,744,870	904,633	716,812	694,062	26,559	26.66	1	76%
BLAINE	36	1,840,921	377,514	301,947	316,629	51,137	30.44	2	83%
BLAINE	209	8,240,490	1,255,757	1,020,760	1,090,000	39,428	7.39	2	86%
CARBON	131	2,856,381	858,360	688,343	647,134	21,804	27.76	1	75%
CARBON	180	7,755,937	1,115,195	895,866	819,710	43,089	26.41	1	73%

EXHIBIT 33
12-1-93
HB 23

ELEMENTARIES

November 18, 1993

ELEMENTARIES		LE_NAME	ANB	DISTRICT TAXABLE VALUATION	MAXIMUM BUDGET	BASE BUDGET		FY94 ADOPTED BUDGET	TAXABLE VALUE PER ANB	TAX EFFORT MILLS	1 = <80% 2 = 80 - 100% 3 = > 100% CAT		PERCENT OVER/UNDER MAX/MIN
						F4B	F4A				F5		
CARBON	64	Fromberg H S	64	1,693,516	523,703	419,265	436,270	26,461	39.67	83%	2		
CARTER	49	Carler County H S	49	6,971,740	447,187	358,356	498,500	142,280	32.43	111%	3		
CASCADE	162	Simms H S	162	3,680,665	1,026,429	824,456	841,563	22,720	37.64	81%	2		
CASCADE	112	Centerville H S	112	1,808,572	768,818	616,947	616,947	16,148	31.82	80%	2		
CASCADE	138	Cascade H S	138	5,216,418	909,236	730,824	730,824	37,800	32.2	80%	2		
CASCADE	101	Belt H S	101	4,285,629	734,265	591,540	645,242	42,432	35.65	87%	2		
CASCADE	3,597	Great Falls H S	3,597	85,026,601	17,700,271	14,292,754	15,579,398	23,638	44.77	88%	2		
CHOUTEAU	99	Big Sandy H S	99	7,613,442	720,009	579,616	659,789	76,903	30.09	91%	2		
CHOUTEAU	51	Highwood H S	51	2,524,816	458,126	367,265	410,103	49,506	33.79	89%	2		
CHOUTEAU	184	Fort Benton H S	184	10,113,710	1,124,138	902,261	948,825	54,966	32.78	84%	2		
CHOUTEAU	47	Geraldine H S	47	4,474,190	430,751	344,556	502,850	95,196	39.07	116%	3		
CUSTER	683	Custer County H S	683	15,393,437	3,629,361	2,926,393	3,075,994	22,538	39.44	84%	2		
DAWSON	544	Dawson County H S	544	14,679,886	2,911,358	2,342,845	2,572,562	26,985	34.35	88%	2		
DAWSON	53	Richey H S	53	2,709,780	460,676	368,465	410,155	51,128	40.72	89%	2		
DEER LODGE	530	Anaconda H S	530	9,196,296	3,036,919	2,465,197	2,723,248	17,352	41.97	89%	2		
FALLON	170	Baker H S	170	7,260,271	1,056,965	849,155	1,492,474	42,707	53.69	141%	3		
FERGUS	66	Denton H S	66	3,018,909	534,098	428,306	404,771	45,741	29.31	75%	1		
FERGUS	470	Fergus H S	470	12,489,525	2,540,092	2,039,580	1,987,306	26,573	31.01	78%	1		
FERGUS	47	Moore H S	47	2,439,392	439,819	352,752	412,610	51,902	54.92	93%	2		
FERGUS	41	Grass Range H S	41	1,502,813	407,226	326,255	384,587	36,654	62.37	94%	2		
FLATHEAD	736	Columbia Falls H S	736	23,647,997	3,865,888	3,115,110	3,027,738	32,130	30.1	78%	1		
FLATHEAD	605	Whitefish H S	605	22,252,317	3,193,261	2,568,426	2,305,652	36,781	22.67	72%	1		
FLATHEAD	2,112	Flathead H S	2,112	61,981,355	10,166,959	8,168,319	7,918,135	29,347	26.35	77%	1		
FLATHEAD	364	Bigfork H S	364	17,303,649	1,994,447	1,600,606	1,407,083	47,537	20.74	70%	1		
GALLATIN	199	Manhattan H S	199	5,320,705	1,203,284	1,967,002	907,691	26,737	29.07	75%	1		
GALLATIN	23	Willow Creek H S	23	1,421,308	318,797	255,037	216,751	61,796	21.68	67%	1		
GALLATIN	495	Belgrade H S	495	11,543,864	2,703,689	2,087,918	1,953,080	23,321	26.22	72%	1		
GALLATIN	1,394	Bozeman H S	1,394	62,557,196	6,888,742	5,540,355	6,082,346	44,876	31.61	88%	2		
GALLATIN	105	Three Forks H S	105	6,278,674	715,434	572,769	619,291	59,797	35.38	86%	2		
GARFIELD	113	Garfield County H S	113	5,467,119	765,946	613,868	550,608	48,382	20.95	71%	1		
GLACIER	429	Browning H S	429	6,518,952	2,344,469	1,885,729	1,885,729	15,196	30.29	80%	2		
GLACIER	301	Cut Bank H S	301	12,977,775	1,700,395	1,364,935	1,779,427	43,116	40.49	104%	3		
GOLDEN VALLEY	25	Lavina H S	25	1,763,633	329,502	264,179	227,456	70,545	23.71	69%	1		
GOLDEN VALLEY	28	Ryegate H S	28	3,325,675	338,001	270,356	338,001	118,774	47.48	99%	2		
GRANITE	104	Drummond H S	104	4,544,453	718,534	575,569	522,366	43,697	14.32	72%	1		
GRANITE	72	Granite H S	72	3,734,039	589,979	475,854	561,803	51,862	51.28	95%	2		
HILL	88	Rocky Boy H S	88	55,556	663,288	533,862	533,853	631	34.54	80%	1		
HILL	797	Havre H S	797	20,856,711	4,147,577	3,209,875	3,003,653	26,169	14.01	72%	1		
HILL	63	Box Elder H S	63	1,020,907	509,214	407,304	407,304	16,205	35.57	79%	2		
HILL	34	K-G H S	34	3,260,604	367,119	293,659	413,746	95,900	65.49	112%	3		
HILL	36	Blue Sky H S	36	3,833,713	377,346	301,820	474,274	106,492	67.2	125%	3		
JEFFERSON	251	Jefferson H S	251	16,446,907	1,473,063	1,183,936	1,155,366	65,526	29.28	78%	1		
JEFFERSON	171	Whitehall H S	171	8,708,258	1,065,195	855,619	780,319	50,925	22.68	73%	1		
JUDITH BASIN	34	Geyser H S	34	1,959,582	372,005	297,983	297,177	57,635	30.77	79%	1		
LAKE	138	Arlee H S	138	1,783,919	903,901	725,841	623,507	12,927	21.99	68%	1		
LAKE	419	Ronan H S	419	5,862,698	2,282,499	1,834,418	1,628,402	13,992	23.91	71%	1		
LAKE	98	Charlo H S	98	2,007,512	700,223	562,191	534,489	20,485	29.53	76%	1		
LAKE	457	Polson H S	457	23,135,829	2,477,039	1,991,965	1,681,864	50,625	18.876	67%	1		

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
FISCAL 1994 BUDGET DATA

November 18, 1993

ELEMENTARIES

LE_NAME	ANB	DISTRICT TAXABLE VALUATION	MAXIMUM BUDGET	BASE BUDGET	FY94 ADOPTED BUDGET	TAXABLE VALUE PER ANB	TAX EFFORT MILLS	1 = < 80% 2 = 80 - 100% 3 = > 100% CAT	PERCENT OVER/UNDER MAX/MIN
LEWIS AND CLARIAugusta H S	48	2,639,271	462,225	372,730	381,445	54,985	28.21	2	82%
LEWIS AND CLARIFelena H S	2,595	69,427,069	12,972,824	10,485,725	12,529,053	26,754	59.45	2	96%
LEWIS AND CLARILincoln H S	49	1,955,157	443,745	354,804	354,804	39,901	26.5	2	79%
LIBERTY Chester H S	101	7,151,442	716,775	575,717	711,925	70,806	24.65	2	99%
LIBERTY J-IH S	47	3,868,598	437,938	351,095	523,848	82,311	52.62	3	119%
LINCOLN Troy H S	237	6,997,226	1,389,648	1,116,587	1,056,328	29,524	28.12	1	76%
LINCOLN Lincoln County H S	305	6,927,040	1,722,127	1,383,546	1,235,074	22,712	23.95	1	71%
MADISON Sheridan H S	95	3,116,540	685,501	550,526	524,829	32,806	30.47	1	76%
MADISON Harrison H S	44	1,862,523	421,869	338,082	299,338	42,330	24.77	1	70%
MADISON Madison Valley Cons H S	97	12,829,042	690,558	553,971	689,104	132,258	25.64	2	99%
MCCONE Circle H S	126	7,959,219	855,345	687,552	755,464	63,168	32.03	2	88%
MEAGHER White Sulphur Spgs H S	99	8,537,500	693,660	555,915	626,679	86,237	33.48	2	90%
MINERAL St Regis H S	72	3,583,164	560,831	449,115	560,831	49,766	57	2	100%
MINERAL Alberton H S	69	1,987,644	541,872	433,274	541,872	28,806	85.51	2	100%
MINERAL Superior H S	137	3,973,131	873,369	698,391	716,121	29,001	37.23	2	81%
MISSOULA Missoula H S	3,572	113,882,018	18,107,290	14,649,750	16,912,852	31,882	51.42	2	93%
MUSSELSHELL Roundup H S	225	5,782,827	1,276,130	1,109,380	1,036,959	25,701	19.33	1	81%
MUSSELSHELL Melstone H S	42	979,450	405,370	325,434	325,434	23,320	24.49	2	80%
PARK Park H S	527	17,321,345	2,943,193	2,378,862	2,409,662	32,868	33.65	2	81%
PARK Gardiner H S	83	4,798,340	616,534	494,220	614,673	57,811	56.36	2	99%
PARK Shields Valley H S	96	3,520,349	691,000	554,953	624,958	36,230	45.26	2	90%
PHILLIPS Malla H S	231	8,369,084	1,365,001	1,097,336	1,091,890	93,097	31.98	2	79%
PHILLIPS Dodson H S	50	4,654,873	445,254	356,164	356,164	36,670	27.6	1	79%
PHILLIPS Saco H S	44	3,422,804	416,293	332,982	537,638	77,791	29.11	3	129%
PHILLIPS Whitewater H S	37	3,418,932	389,198	312,005	415,489	92,404	7.24	3	106%
PONDERA Brady H S	37	3,035,410	382,056	305,595	291,651	82,038	27.62	1	76%
PONDERA Heart Butte H S	50	42,280	446,292	357,253	357,253	846	35.14	2	80%
PONDERA Conrad H S	247	8,147,477	1,461,184	1,175,405	1,246,760	32,986	27.37	2	85%
PONDERA Valler H S	79	3,569,841	587,065	469,584	515,554	45,188	39.22	2	87%
PONDERA Powder River Co Dist H S	136	6,261,360	890,207	714,423	983,000	46,039	50.93	3	110%
POWELL Powell County H S	304	13,039,354	1,757,957	1,414,751	1,543,760	42,893	34.46	2	87%
RAVALLI Stevensville H S	402	7,822,753	2,271,159	1,830,596	1,617,648	19,460	24.83	1	71%
RICHLAND Savage H S	42	1,813,688	406,288	324,989	372,000	43,183	45.31	2	91%
RICHLAND Lambert H S	43	1,827,584	413,166	330,685	413,166	42,502	53.2	2	100%
RICHLAND Sidney H S	513	14,353,943	2,748,586	2,210,435	2,402,200	27,980	28.02	2	87%
RICHLAND Fairview H S	155	3,846,385	987,135	792,476	892,582	24,815	11.19	2	90%
ROOSEVELT Culbertson H S	102	3,800,918	716,277	574,807	574,807	37,264	26.1	1	80%
ROOSEVELT Froid H S	40	1,897,324	407,373	327,087	327,086	47,433	26.06	1	80%
ROOSEVELT Wolf Point H S	323	8,188,253	1,828,474	1,471,036	1,416,188	25,351	14.68	1	77%
ROOSEVELT Brockton H S	50	449,640	456,018	365,963	365,963	8,993	34.98	2	80%
ROOSEVELT Poplar H S	197	7,504,494	1,161,931	929,260	929,260	38,094	19.19	2	79%
ROOSEVELT Forsyth H S	231	7,346,769	1,373,246	1,102,956	1,023,994	31,804	15.87	1	74%
ROSEBUD Rosebud H S	35	2,649,818	372,638	298,045	372,638	75,709	61.84	2	100%
ROSEBUD Colstrip H S	505	170,258,799	2,688,724	2,159,935	2,824,656	337,146	2.45	3	105%
SANDERS Thompson Falls H S	221	6,698,768	1,306,857	1,048,810	955,887	30,311	27.378	1	73%
SANDERS Plains H S	192	4,615,604	1,155,324	926,985	842,744	24,040	25.695	1	72%
SANDERS Noxon H S	111	12,100,456	753,649	603,829	535,491	109,013	17.602	1	71%
SANDERS Hot Springs H S	71	2,134,152	559,894	449,437	461,138	30,058	37.65	2	82%

12-1-93
HB23

ELI-MENTARIES

	LE NAME	ANB	DISTRICT TAXABLE VALUATION	MAXIMUM BUDGET	BASE BUDGET	FY94 ADOPTED BUDGET	TAXABLE VALUE PER ANB	TAX EFFORT MILLS	1 = <80% 2 = 80 - 100% 3 = > 100% CAT	PERCENT OVER/UNDER MAX/MIN
SHERIDAN	Plentywood H S	158	5,019,186	1,000,761	F4B 803,897	F5 1,020,518	31,767	57.31	3	101%
SHERIDAN	Medicine Lake H S	83	3,464,525	615,581	493,513	634,613	41,741	19.21	3	103%
SHERIDAN	Wesby H S	32	1,643,076	365,590	293,427	634,459	51,346	24.19	3	173%
SILVER BOW	Butte H S	1,612	52,449,179	8,530,506	6,929,655	8,335,588	32,537	50.64	2	97%
STILLWATER	Absarokee H S	128	7,573,689	859,870	691,357	651,968	59,169	26.27	1	75%
STILLWATER	Reedpoint H S	28	1,274,398	342,665	274,599	265,000	45,514	26.9	1	77%
STILLWATER	Park City H S	111	1,816,932	768,845	617,639	577,515	16,369	17.98	1	75%
STILLWATER	Columbus H S	164	5,518,115	1,065,314	859,606	848,229	33,647	30.78	1	79%
STILLWATER	Rapelje H S	24	3,480,075	330,293	265,540	297,130	145,003	25.67	2	89%
SWEET GRASS	Sweet Grass County H S	205	7,840,401	1,225,074	982,697	998,453	38,246	35.58	2	81%
TETON	Power H S	62	1,515,451	505,252	404,347	371,000	24,443	28.78	1	73%
TETON	Fairfield H S	138	2,966,914	913,894	735,451	718,959	21,499	28.95	1	78%
TETON	Dutton H S	46	3,744,189	433,050	347,257	426,451	81,395	48.76	2	98%
TETON	Choteau H S	150	6,656,330	952,781	764,197	984,883	44,376	56.26	3	103%
TOOLE	Shelby H S	221	11,276,892	1,313,902	1,055,344	1,283,000	51,027	29.15	2	97%
TOOLE	Sunburst H S	98	6,667,647	694,012	556,694	800,021	68,037	24.49	3	115%
TREASURE	Hysham H S	58	4,679,507	499,956	401,731	493,483	80,681	54.48	2	98%
VALLEY	Nashua H S	74	2,320,356	594,715	479,622	530,000	31,356	51.6	2	89%
VALLEY	Frazer H S	36	4,028,274	377,268	301,761	301,761	111,897	33.52	2	79%
VALLEY	Hinsdale H S	26	4,344,554	330,267	264,391	434,978	167,098	33.94	3	131%
VALLEY	Glasgow H S	283	11,940,174	1,631,766	1,312,892	1,707,500	42,191	53.75	3	104%
WHEATLAND	Judith Gap H S	37	1,513,439	384,651	307,953	307,953	40,904	32.48	2	80%
WHEATLAND	Harlowton H S	117	6,520,199	785,267	629,535	723,891	55,728	47.49	2	92%
YELLOWSTONE	Billings H S	4,873	170,018,580	24,318,634	19,688,181	18,731,944	34,890	28.1	1	77%
YELLOWSTONE	Laurel H S	612	18,012,221	3,196,910	2,564,304	2,243,469	29,432	22.97	1	70%
YELLOWSTONE	Huntley Project H S	212	7,480,571	1,258,663	1,009,957	943,000	35,286	25.75	1	74%
YELLOWSTONE	Shepherd H S	253	5,229,037	1,483,652	1,193,006	1,193,006	20,668	33.06	2	80%
YELLOWSTONE	Broadview H S	38	8,514,216	408,737	329,387	508,000	224,058	21.5	3	124%
		41,700	1,576,543,749	234,387,144	189,679,391	200,598,858	37,807	30.22		

K-12 SCHOOLS

	LE NAME	ANB	DISTRICT TAXABLE VALUATION	MAXIMUM BUDGET	BASE BUDGET	FY94 ADOPTED BUDGET	TAXABLE VALUE PER ANB	TAX EFFORT MILLS	1 = <80% 2 = 80 - 100% 3 = > 100% CAT	PERCENT OVER/UNDER MAX/MIN
BEAVERHEAD	Lima Schools	119	1,831,716	812,571	651,781	640,051	15,393	71.26	1	78%
BROADWATER	Townsend Schools	749	10,582,059	3,499,125	2,810,389	2,400,845	14,128	79.04	1	68%
CARBON	Roberts Schools	134	1,076,509	868,279	695,617	664,466	8,034	66.18	1	76%
RAVALLI	Hamilton Schools	1,407	12,289,911	6,307,884	5,077,107	4,709,478	8,735	73.6	1	74%
RAVALLI	Victor Schools	290	3,102,578	1,504,401	1,208,313	1,204,142	10,699	78.7	1	80%
RAVALLI	Corvallis Schools	1,068	5,236,873	4,971,133	4,009,500	3,817,264	4,903	85.56	1	76%
RAVALLI	Florence - Carlton Schools	731	4,115,433	3,367,849	2,706,479	2,477,717	5,630	69.41	1	73%
RAVALLI	Darby Schools	587	5,281,435	2,959,560	2,391,119	2,049,984	8,997	61.46	1	69%
BLAINE	Hays - Lodge Pole Schools	243	97,223	1,382,195	1,111,096	1,111,096	400	93.76	2	80%
CARBON	Bridger Schools	232	4,053,815	1,317,698	1,060,266	1,184,198	17,473	89.26	2	89%
FERGUS	Winifred Schools	161	1,867,080	945,616	756,668	825,000	11,597	57.21	2	87%
GALLATIN	West Yellowstone Schools	237	4,198,103	1,314,226	1,056,304	1,314,226	17,714	118.71	2	100%
JUDITH BASIN	Hobson Schools	148	3,153,610	916,281	734,584	850,797	21,308	107.75	2	92%
JUDITH BASIN	Stanford Schools	185	3,450,577	1,048,141	838,943	893,302	18,652	96.78	2	85%
LAKE	St Ignatius Schools	603	1,968,199	2,874,161	2,309,168	2,309,170	3,264	92.424	2	80%

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
FISCAL 1994 BUDGET DATA
November 18, 1993

ELEMENTARIES

	LE_NAME	ANB	DISTRICT TAXABLE VALUATION	MAXIMUM BUDGET	BASE BUDGET	FY94 ADOPTED BUDGET	TAXABLE VALUE PER ANB	TAX EFFORT MILLS	1 = <80% 2 = 80-100% 3 = >100% CAT	PERCENT OVER/UNDER MAX/MIN
LINCOLN	Libby Schools	2,125	14,127,373	9,407,115	7,594,419	8,100,000	6,648	96.22	2	86%
MADISON	Twin Bridges Schools	229	4,169,427	1,287,332	1,034,692	1,142,000	18,207	112.14	2	88%
MISSOULA	Frenchtown Schools	940	16,828,406	4,228,836	3,396,540	3,642,366	17,903	101.96	2	86%
PRAIRIE	Terry Schools	263	4,343,670	1,410,776	1,130,790	1,220,918	16,516	72.64	2	86%
CARBON	Bellry Schools	127	1,406,297	834,585	669,170	1,002,465	11,073	54.13	3	120%
DANIELS	Flaxville Schools	59	1,543,866	554,282	444,531	577,761	26,167	101.99	3	104%
DANIELS	Scohey Schools	348	3,437,450	1,783,306	1,433,247	1,792,582	9,878	141.09	3	100%
DANIELS	Peerless Schools	75	1,177,698	612,225	492,382	732,382	15,703	122.74	3	119%
FALLON	Plevna Schools	133	3,024,101	837,277	673,836	1,162,326	22,738	77.193	3	138%
FERGUS	Roy Schools	59	1,046,097	482,737	386,539	582,680	17,730	146.66	3	120%
PETROLEUM	Winnett Schools	97	2,169,473	697,892	560,310	731,648	22,366	89.78	3	104%
ROOSEVELT	Bainville Schools	116	3,856,097	764,639	623,953	1,021,019	33,242	15.96	3	133%
SHERIDAN	Outlook Schools	64	1,461,479	560,353	449,590	708,207	22,836	184.22	3	126%
VALLEY	Ophelm Schools	112	3,905,848	756,890	608,393	1,000,463	34,874	100.94	3	132%
WIBAUX	Wibaux Schools	238	4,124,135	1,322,856	1,063,757	1,539,560	17,328	24.11	3	116%
YELLOWSTONE	Custer Schools	87	2,174,377	638,251	511,571	738,250	24,993	87.05	3	115%
		11,966	131,100,915	60,268,470	48,491,054	52,146,363	10,956	86.91		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education COMMITTEE BILL NO. HB 22
 DATE 12-1-93 SPONSOR(S) J. L. Hanson

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
11A TINKER P.O. Box 243 Lavina MT 59046	Lavina School		X	
Sarah Tate PO Box 67 Lavina MT 59046	Lavina School		X	
Doug Ward P.O. Box 44 Lavina MT 59046	Lavina School		X	
Christopher Lehfeldt Box 111 Lavina MT 59046	Lavina School		X	
Lavina BRIAN LOSOYA Lavina LAVINA MT 59046	Lavina School Lavina School		X	
Trent Wallis Box 135 Lavina MT 59046	Lavina School		X	
Justin W. Hamilton Box 91 Lavina MT 59046	Lavina School		X	
Joline VonOlnhausen 110 Hiller Rd. Ryegate MT 59074	Ryegate School		X	
Amber Fiske P.O. Box 195 Ryegate MT 59074	Ryegate School		X	
Jeff Schanz 586 Big Coulee Rd. Ryegate MT 59074	Ryegate School		X	
Brooke Habener P.O. Box 11 Lavina MT 59046	Lavina School		X	
April Wallis P.O. Box 135 Lavina MT 59046	Lavina High School		X	

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education COMMITTEE BILL NO. HB22
 DATE 12-1-93 SPONSOR(S) J. Hanson

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPOSE	SUPPORT
Brandy Coughlin	Custer		X	
Bryan Kozak	Radical		X	
Becky Keller	Custer		X	
Shannon Olson	Custer		X	
Melissa Mayford	Custer		X	
Darren Sjostrom	Custer		X	
Marty Rafelson	Custer		X	
John M. Metherhead	Custer		X	
Lyle Burgess	Ryegate		X	
Ben W. Parker	Ryegate		X	
SAM D. Bruner	Ryegate		X	
Tarrod J. Weenum	Ryegate		X	

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

1 1/2 Hr

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education COMMITTEE BILL NO. HB 22
 DATE 12-1-93 SPONSOR(S) J. Hanson

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
Billie Higgins	Ryegate		X	
Cody Nelson	Ryegate		X	
Samantha Trout	Ryegate		X	
RIKKA J SOELTER	RYEGATE		X	
Larry Truitt (Senator)	Fairview		X	
John C. Brenden	Scobey - South Dist #10		X	
Ken Holverson	Ophir		X	
SCOTT RUFF	CUSTER		X	
Dustin Hill	Scobey schools		X	
CONRAD SLOEBE	TRUSTEE BILLINGS Sch DIST 2			
DON MOLLOY	MREA		X	
Paul M. Mally	Twin Bridges School		X	

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education

COMMITTEE

BILL NO.

HB 22DATE 12-1-93 SPONSOR(S) J. Hanson

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
Terry Minar	MFT	22	X	
Bob Anderson	MSBA		X	
Dick Cameron	Larvin School		X	
CARL SHONK	Great Falls Parents	22	X	
Reg. Hank Rux	Dist. 29		X	
Orin Illen	MSA	22	X	
Carl Odegard	Outlook	22	X	
Chip EROMANN	MREA	22	X	
CORBA STRASSE	TRUSTEE BILLINGS HS DIST #2	22	X	
Ed Odegard	HD 34	22	X	

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education COMMITTEE BILL NO. HB 22
 DATE 12-1-93 SPONSOR(S) S. J. Hanson

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
Ivy Lentfeldt Box 175 Lavina, MT 59046	Lavina School		X	
Gloria Tate Box 67 Lavina MT 59046	Lavina School		X	
Charles Frost Box				
Pat Melby	Underfunded Schools		X	
Larry Jackman	GFPS		X	
Mike Gundwitz	Willow Creek School		X	
Dale Sailer	Willow Creek School		X	
Karl Henry	Willow Creek School		X	
Chrystal Crowe	Willow Creek School		X	
Bob Anderson	MSBA		X	
Tom C. Hays	Boz. Co.		+	
Gary Miller	Helen School		X	
Cliff Anderson	Helen School		X	

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education COMMITTEE BILL NO. HB 22
 DATE 12-1-93 SPONSOR(S) J. Skenson

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
Robert Olthoff	Westby		X	
Louise Jenkins	Custer		X	
SCOTT RUFF	CUSTER		X	
Kelle Coughlin	Custer		X	
Joyce Tisch Elliott	Custer		X	
Marrienne Weinberg	Custer		X	
Kristy Larson	Rapelje		X	
Gary Scott	Rapelje		X	
Sheila Green	Rapelje		X	
Ieri Green	Rapelje		X	
Don Waldron	M&EA	22	X	
REP ROBERT CLARK	H. D. 31 - RYEGATE	22	X	

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education

COMMITTEE

BILL NO.

HB 22DATE 12-1-93

SPONSOR(S)

J. Hanson

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
<u>W. Aoy</u>	<u>Roseland</u>	<u>22</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>MARVIN E RICH</u>	<u>FLAXVILLE</u>	<u>22</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>GARY LINDER</u>	<u>FLAXVILLE</u>	<u>22</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Judi Peterson</u>	<u>Judith Gap</u>	<u>22</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Hina Finley</u>	<u>Judith Gap</u>	<u>22</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Jennifer Peterson</u>	<u>Judith Gap</u>	<u>22</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Christine Woff</u>	<u>Judith Gap</u>	<u>22</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Marnie Munn</u>	<u>Judith Gap</u>	<u>22</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Ben L. Brander</u>	<u>Geyer Schools</u>	<u>22</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Lennie McDonald</u>	<u>Geyer Schools</u>	<u>22</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Rodney D Olson</u>	<u>Red Fort Schools</u>	<u>22</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>HARRY D ERICSSON</u>	<u>SAM</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Larry Tarabede</u>	<u>GEPs</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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

①

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education

COMMITTEE

BILL NO.

HB 26

DATE

12-1-93

SPONSOR(S)

Wanzenried

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
Robert Ottem	Westby		X	
M. Woyen	Rochester		✓	
Bob Lehfelt	Lavina	HB 22	X	
Rodney D Olson	Red Point School		X	
Don Waldron	MBEA	HB 26	X	
Jean Curtiss	MT PTSA		✓	
Dan Nelson	Broadview		✓	
Harry Do Erdt	SAM			
Pat Melby	Underfunded School		X	
Dick Cameron	Lavina School		✓	
Cliff Roesser	Heleva School		✓	
Don Fickens	Adrian MBEA		✓	
Ken Halverson	Ophir		✓	

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education COMMITTEE BILL NO. HB 26
DATE 12-1-93 SPONSOR(S) Waggenried
PLEASE PRINT PLEASE PRINT PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
John C. Borden	Seby State Dist #10		X
Dustin Hill	Seabey Schools		X
Leon Frazier	SAAC		X
Gyle Bumpers	Ryegate		X
Jody Bird of Frenchtown	Schools HD 57		X
Verne Beffert	Lingston Schools		X
CONRAD STROBE	TRUSTEE BLES Sch Dist #2		X
Paul Braulty	Talia Bridge School		X

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR'S REGISTEREducation

COMMITTEE

BILL NO.

HB 31DATE 12-1-93

SPONSOR(S)

Wanzennied

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
<u>Wes Robert Othen</u>	<u>Westky</u>		X
<u>Robert A Hoppert</u>	<u>Ryoga & Co</u>		X
<u>M Ryan</u>	<u>Rosbud</u>		✓
<u>Noreen Lehtfeldt</u>	<u>Lavina</u>		X
<u>Redney D Olson</u>	<u>Red Point School</u>		X
<u>Don Waldman</u>	<u>MREA</u>		X
<u>Kathy Sea cat</u>	<u>Helena High School + Helena Middle School PTSA</u>		✓
<u>Jean Curtiss</u>	<u>Montana PTSA</u>		✓
<u>Ham D. Engh</u>	<u>SAM</u>		✓
<u>Pat Melny</u>	<u>Underfunded Schools</u>		✓
<u>Larry Fashenb</u>	<u>GFP5</u>		✓
<u>Bob Anderson</u>	<u>MSBA</u>		✓
<u>Out Cameron</u>	<u>Leaving School</u>		✓
<u>Cliff Rossow</u>	<u>Helena schools</u>		✓

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

1/2

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education COMMITTEE BILL NO. HB #31
DATE 12-1-93 SPONSOR(S) Wanzemied

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Robert M. Yeard	Whitefish - MHS A		X
Bill Sprinkle	MHSA - Helena		X
Cliff Kappell	Scobey Schools MHSA Board		X
DAN FREUND	Helena MHSA		X
Ken Helverum	Ophir		X
Dustin Hill	Scobey Schools		X
Robert Inger	SDM		X
Verne Belfert	Livingston Schools		X
CONRAD STROBE	TRUSTEE BILLINGS School Dist #2		X
Cal Johnson	AD Billings Public Schools		X
George Harper	Retired minister		X
Paul Bradley	Twin Bridges School		X
Jeri Green	Rapelje (student)		X
John C. Brundage	Seneca Dist #10		X

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

BEN BEAUDRY

Gayser Schools

X

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education

COMMITTEE

BILL NO

HB 32

DATE 12-1-93

SPONSOR(S)

Wagenried

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Robert Rother	Westby		✓
IV Smith	Outlook		✓
Carl Odegard	Outlook		✓
Mark Motz	Outlook		✓
Robert A Hoppner	Ryoga Co		✓
GARY LINDER	FLAXVILLE		✓
MARVIN E. RICH	FLAXVILLE		✓
N. Ray	Reed Point		✓
Rodney D Olson	Reed Point Schools		✓
Don Waldron	MRER		✓
Kathy Seacat	Helena Middle School Helena High School PTSA		✓
Jean Curtis	MT PTSA		✓
Henry D. Engel	SAM		✓
Larry Jackson	AFPS		✓

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education COMMITTEE BILL NO. HB 32
 DATE 12-1-93 SPONSOR(S) D. Wagenried

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
Dat Melby	Underfunded Schools		X	
Bob Anderson	MSBA		X	
Richard Cameron	Larimer School		X	
Mary Dunn	GF Pub Schools		X	
Cliff Kappell	SCOBEY Schools MHSA Board		X	
DAN FREUND	HELENA - MHSA		X	
Robert N. McLeod	Whitefish MHSA		X	
Bill Sprinkle	MHSA - Helena		X	
Ken Halverson	Opheim		X	
Dustin Hill	Scobey Schools		X	
Norm Fager	J Am		X	
Verne Belfert	Linniston Schools		X	

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR'S REGISTER

Education COMMITTEE BILL NO. H/B 32
 DATE 12-1-93 SPONSOR(S) Wayenried
 PLEASE PRINT PLEASE PRINT PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
<i>Randall Hurdley</i>	<i>Twin Bridges School</i>		X
<i>Conrad Strocke</i>	<i>TRUSTEE BILLINGS SCH DIST 2</i>		X
<i>Jeri Green</i>	<i>Rapelje (student)</i>		X
<i>Krusty Larson</i>	<i>Rapelje (student)</i>		X
<i>John C. Brenden</i>	<i>Senole Dist # 10</i>		X
<i>BEN BRAUDRY</i>	<i>Geyser Schools</i>		X

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