

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
BUSINESS AND LABOR COMMITTEE
MONTANA STATE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 5, 1985

The meeting of the Business and Labor Committee was called to order by Chairman Bob Pavlovich on February 5, 1985 at 8:00 a.m. in Room 312-2 of the State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: All members were present.

HOUSE BILL 418: Hearing commenced on House Bill 418. Representative John Harp, District #7, sponsor of the bill, stated that this bill generally revises the contribution rates for employers under the unemployment insurance law. This will make the trust fund solvent without imposing much of a burden to basic industry. We have deficit employers due to where we live and our climate, explained Representative Harp. The market place has changed and we must remain competitive to build Montana. We must look at the backbone of Montana's economy and make sure that it is taken care of. The effective date of this bill would be 1-1-85.

Proponent Chad Smith, representing the Unemployment Compensation Benefit Advisors, stated that House Bill 418 creates a more efficient way to raise funds. It avoids overreaction, meets the problem squarely and does not raise an enormous excess to be placed in trust. The surtax will take care of the deficit. Mr. Smith distributed to committee members Exhibit 1, at this time. The state has the opportunity to borrow funds at the rate of 10% and any reserve is deposited with the federal government, Montana does not benefit from the reserve. Our taxable wage base is presently higher than 34 other states, we should not put ourselves at a disadvantage, but all pay and tighten benefits until the problem is solved, added Mr. Smith.

Proponent Keith Olson, Executive Director, Montana Logging Association, explained that the Montana timber industry is not healthy. Under House Bill 284 the logging industry would have an increase of \$419 per year and under House Bill 418 the increase would be \$207, which would be a lesser burden on the industry. Should the timber industry not prosper, all retailers will be hurt. Mr. Olson distributed to committee members Exhibit 2, which is attached hereto.

Proponent Gary Langley, representing Montana Mining Association, stated that mining brings in money that is spent in local economies. These people pay their equitable share

of taxes, thus, must compete in the international marketplace and must have a favorable tax plan

Proponent Ken Kramer, representing the Contractor's Association of America, offered his support of House Bill 418 and explained that it is a more reasonable plan than that presented under House Bill 284.

Proponent Tim Rollins, representing ASARCO, Inc., stated that his corporation can live with the increase presented in House Bill 418.

Proponent Ben Havdahl, representing the Montana Motor Carrier's Association, presented testimony as shown on his witness statement attached hereto.

Opponent Dave Wanzenried, Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industry, distributed to committee members Exhibits 3 and 4, which are attached hereto. If the taxable wage base is not raised, our problem will not be solved, stressed Mr. Wanzenried. We will lose a portion of our federal tax credit if the present loan from the federal government is not paid off. House Bill 418 will not restore the solvency of our trust fund, added Mr. Wanzenried.

Opponent George Allen, representing the Montana Retailer's Association, stated that the unemployment tax paid by businesses is a small portion of their total operating expenses. With a 115% increase, these deficit employers will still be drawing more benefits than what they have paid into the fund and retailers will still be subsidizing these employers, explained Mr. Allen.

Opponent Bob Durkee, representing the Montana Tavern Association, stated that in order to make the fund solvent, we need the harshness proposed in House Bill 284. By paying off the federal government, we will be stepping in the right direction, added Mr. Durkee.

Opponent Roland D. Pratt, Executive Director, Montana Restaurant Association, explained that House Bill 284 presents a solution to the trust fund problem and that House Bill 418 will place the fund in this same situation in a short period of time.

In closing, Representative Harp explained that the fund will generate an additional 12.8 million dollars, by passing House Bill 418. We are currently in debt to the federal government in the amount of 8.5 million, added Representative Harp.

Representative Driscoll asked Mr. Smith if the middle schedule presented would provide for a 7.9 million dollar reserve and if House Bill 418 could be amended into House Bill 284. Mr. Smith explained that the median schedule has a maximum of not more than 33 million dollars and that sections 2 and 5 could be replaced in House Bill 284.

Representative Bachini asked Mr. Smith, who he represents and how long it would be before the fund would be solvent under House Bill 418. Mr. Smith explained that he represents all classes of employers and that the fund would be solvent in 1985 and the debt paid back to the federal government in approximately 3 years.

There being no further questions by proponents or opponents, all were excused by the chairman and the hearing on House Bill 418 was closed.

HOUSE BILL 428: Hearing commenced on House Bill 428. Representative Joan Miles, District #45, sponsor of the bill, presented Exhibit 5, which is attached hereto, explaining the bill. A statement of intent, attached as Exhibit 6, was distributed to the committee.

Proponent Dave Wanzenried, Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industry, distributed to committee members Exhibit 7. Mr. Wanzenried explained these proposed amendments.

There being no further discussion by proponents or opponents, all were excused by the chairman and the hearing on House Bill 428 was closed.

HOUSE BILL 584: Hearing commenced on House Bill 584. Representative Jan Brown, District #46, sponsor of the bill, supplied written testimony, which is attached hereto as Exhibit 8.

Proponent John Scully, representing the Montana Sheriff and Peace Officer's Association, stated that House Bill 584 would help in the investigating process for his association.

Proponent Bruce Loble, presented testimony as outlined on his witness statement, attached hereto. Mr. Loble also presented articles from various cities around the state, showing youth engaged in alcoholic activities.

Opponent Steve Browning, representing Anheuser Busch Companies, presented testimony as shown on the witness statement, attached hereto. Exhibit 9 was also received from Mr. Browning.

Opponent Roger Tippy, representing the Beer and Wine Wholesaler's Association, presented testimony as outlined on the witness statement attached hereto.

There being no further discussion by proponents and opponents, all were excused by the chairman and the hearing on House Bill 584 was closed.

HOUSE BILL 378: Hearing commenced on House Bill 378. Representative Gene Donaldson, District #45, sponsor of the bill at the request of the Department of Labor and Industry, stated that this bill changes the unemployment insurance law to require that a person who received benefits during a year must be employed during that year before he requalified for benefits.

Proponent Dave Wanzenried, Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industry, explained that the fund suffers an approximate \$60,000 loss each year due to the requalification procedure as it presently exists. Mr. Wanzenried stated that 17 other states presently have this law, as proposed under House Bill 378.

Proponents George Allen, representing the Montana Retail Association and Riley Johnson, representing the National Federation of Independent Business, offered their support.

Proponent Jim Murray, Executive Secretary, Montana AFL-CIO, suggested to the committee that they may want to amend the language in the bill to read "verifiable employment". With the amendment, individuals would still be allowed to work in the agriculture industry and then requalify for benefits.

There being no further discussion by proponents or opponents, all were excused by the chairman and the hearing on House Bill 378 was closed.

ACTION ON HOUSE BILL 462: Representative Donaldson presented to the committee amendments as shown on Exhibit 10, attached hereto. Representative Brandewie made a motion that House Bill 462 DO PASS. Representative Brandewie moved the amendments. Questions were raised by Representatives Schultz, Ellerd, Simon, and Wallin regarding the amendments. The amendments DO PASS unanimously. House Bill 462 DO PASS AS AMENDED unanimously.

ACTION ON HOUSE BILL 428: Representative Kadas made a motion that House Bill 428 DO PASS. Representative Kadas then moved the amendments proposed by the Department of Labor and Industry

Business and Labor Committee
February 5, 1985
Page 5

and the Statement of Intent, and they all PASSED unanimously. House Bill 428 DO PASS AS AMENDED WITH STATEMENT OF INTENT, by unanimous vote.

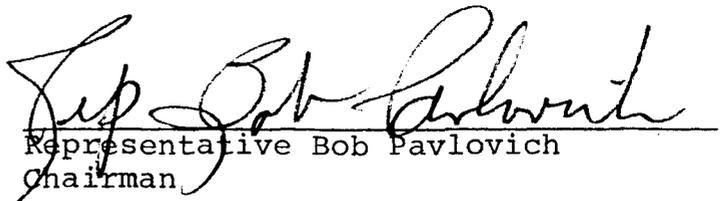
ACTION ON HOUSE BILL 418: Representative Kitselman moved that House Bill 418 BE TABLED. Representative Kitselman explained that the sponsor requested this bill be TABLED and amended into House Bill 284. Second was received and House Bill 418 is TABLED, with all but Representative Driscoll voting yes.

ACTION ON HOUSE BILL 184: Representative Bachini made a motion that House Bill 184 be taken from the table and sent to the floor without any amendments. Representative Ellerd does not see how the amendments proposed by the Association of Churches, will hurt the live keno game that is played now. Representative Kadas suggested to the committee that House Bill 184 be sent to the floor without amendments and debated there. Question being called, a roll call vote resulted in 11 voting yes and 9 voting no, to reconsider action on House Bill 184. Representative Kitselman moved the amendments proposed by the Association of Churches. Representative Ellerd added that by passing House Bill 184 a difficult situation will be created for the law enforcement agencies. Representative Kitselman's motion received 9 yes votes and 11 no votes. Representative Driscoll moved that House Bill 184 DO PASS. A roll call vote resulted in 11 members voting yes and 9 members voting no. House Bill 184 PASSED.

ACTION ON HOUSE BILL 90: Representative Harbin distributed to committee members Exhibits 11, 12 and 13, attached hereto. Representative Harbin explained the proposed amendments and the supplement to the fiscal note. Representative Thomas moved that House Bill 90 BE RECONSIDERED. Second was received and the motion did fail by a vote of 9 to 11.

ACTION ON HOUSE BILL 378: Representative Thomas made a motion that House Bill 378 DO PASS. Representative Wallin stated that the amendments proposed by Jim Murray should not be included. Representative Driscoll added that it is not fair to continually pick on these same people. Second was received and Representative Thomas' motion received 11 yes votes and 9 no votes. House Bill 378 DO PASS.

ADJOURN: There being no further business before the committee, the meeting was adjourned at 10:50 a.m.


Representative Bob Pavlovich
Chairman

DAILY ROLL CALL
 BUSINESS AND LABOR COMMITTEE

49th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1985

Date February 5, 1985

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Bob Pavlovich	✓		
Les Kitselman	✓		
Bob Bachini	✓		
Ray Brandewie	✓		
Jan Brown	✓		
Jerry Driscoll	✓		
Robert Ellerd	✓		
William Glaser	✓		
Stella Jean Hansen	✓		
Marjorie Hart	✓		
Ramona Howe	✓		
Tom Jones	✓		
Mike Kadas	✓		
Vernon Keller	✓		
Lloyd McCormich	✓		
Jerry Nisbet	✓		
James Schultz	✓		
Bruce Simon	✓		
Fred Thomas	✓		
Norm Wallin	✓		

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 5

19 85

MR. SPEAKER

We, your committee on BUSINESS AND LABOR

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 378

FIRST reading copy (WHITE)
color

REQUALIFYING FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 378

DO PASS

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 5
page 1 of 3

19 85

MR. SPEAKER

We, your committee on BUSINESS AND LABOR

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 428

FIRST reading copy (WHITE)
color

GENERALLY REVISE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 428

BE AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

- 1) Page 7, line 13
Following: "~~6500~~"
Strike: "\$1,500"
Insert: "\$1,000"
- 2) Page 25
Following: line 3
Insert: "NEW SECTION. Section 15. Collection of benefit overpayments. A person who receives benefits not authorized by this chapter shall repay to the department, either directly or as authorized by the department, by offset of future benefits to which he may be entitled, or by a combination of both such

- continued -

DQ:PASS

STATE PUB. CO.
Helena, Mont.

Rep. Robert Pavlovich, Chairman.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY

February 5

85

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page 2 of 3

19.....

HB 428

methods, a sum equal to the amount received by him unless the department finds that the benefits were received through no fault of the person and the recovery of such benefits would be against equity and good conscience."

Renumber: Subsequent sections.


AND AS AMENDED,
DO PASS

STATEMENT OF INTENT ATTACHED

STATEMENT OF INTENT

A statement of intent is needed for this bill because section 5 amends 39-51-302 to clarify, modernize, and make more direct the existing grant of authority to the department of labor and industry to adopt unemployment compensation rules, and section 6 amends 39-51-304 to substitute the department of administration for the merit system council as the agency adopting merit system principles to be followed by the department of labor and industry in hiring personnel to administer the unemployment compensation law.

Both amendments are for purposes of coordinating existing rulemaking authority with prior changes in the law. Each department should continue its current rules in effect and continue to adopt rules in the areas in which it is already adopting rules.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 5

19 35

MR. SPEAKER

We, your committee on BUSINESS AND LABOR

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 462

FIRST reading copy (WHITE)
color

LIMITING THE MARKETING OF INSTITUTIONAL INDUSTRY PRODUCTS

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 462

BE AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

- 1) Page 3, line 16
Following: "wholesale"
Insert: "or retail"
- 2) Page 3, line 17
Following: "outlets"
Insert: "or through export firms for sale to international markets"
- 3) Page 3, line 18
Following: line 17
Insert: "(4) Subsection (3) does not prevent the sale of prison made furniture to any state institution, facility, or program operated by the department."

AND AS AMENDED,
DO PASS

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 5 19 05

MR. SPEAKER

We, your committee on BUSINESS AND LABOR

having had under consideration HOUSE Bill No. 184

FIRST reading copy (WHITE)
color

ALLOW CASH BINGO PRIZES

Respectfully report as follows: That HOUSE Bill No. 184

DO PASS

ROLL CALL VOTE

HOUSE COMMITTEE BUSINESS AND LABOR

DATE 2/5 BILL NO. 184 TIME 10:15

NAME	AYE	NAY
Bob Pavlovich	✓	
Les Kitseiman		✓
Bob Bachini	✓	
Ray Brandewie		✓
Jan Brown	✓	
Jerry Driscoll	✓	
Robert Ellerd		✓
William Glaser		✓
Stella Jean Hansen	✓	
Marjorie Hart	✓	
Ramona Howe	✓	
Tom Jones	✓	
Mike Kadas	✓	
Vernon Keller		✓
Lloyd McCormick	✓	
Jerry Nisbet	✓	
James Schultz		✓
Bruce Simon		✓
Fred Thomas		✓
Norm Wallin		✓

Secretary Debbie Aquil

Chairman Bob Pavlovich

Motion: 11-9 to reconsider action on HB 184

ROLL CALL VOTE

HOUSE COMMITTEE BUSINESS AND LABOR

DATE 2/5/85 BILL NO. 184 TIME 10:30

NAME	AYE	NAY
Bob Pavlovich		✓
Les Kitselman	✓	
Bob Bachini		✓
Ray Brandewie	✓	
Jan Brown		✓
Jerry Driscoll		✓
Robert Ellerd	✓	
William Glaser	✓	
Stella Jean Hansen		✓
Marjorie Hart		✓
Ramona Howe		✓
Tom Jones		✓
Mike Kadas		✓
Vernon Keller	✓	
Lloyd McCormick		✓
Jerry Nisbet		✓
James Schultz	✓	
Bruce Simon	✓	
Fred Thomas	✓	
Norm Wallin	✓	

Secretary Debbie Aqui

Chairman Bob Pavlovich

Motion: move amendments to HP 184

ROLL CALL VOTE

HOUSE COMMITTEE BUSINESS AND LABOR

DATE 2/5/84 BILL NO. 184 TIME 10:30

NAME	AYE	NAY
Bob Pavlovich	✓	
Les Kitselman		✓
Bob Bachini	✓	
Ray Brandewie		✓
Jan Brown	✓	
Jerry Driscoll	✓	
Robert Ellerd		✓
William Glaser		✓
Stella Jean Hansen	✓	
Marjorie Hart	✓	
Ramona Howe	✓	
Tom Jones	✓	
Mike Kadas	✓	
Vernon Keller		✓
Lloyd McCormick	✓	
Jerry Nisbet	✓	
James Schultz		✓
Bruce Simon		✓
Fred Thomas		✓
Norm Wallin		✓

Secretary Debbie Aqui Chairman Bob Pavlovich

Motion: Do PASS 11-9

ROLL CALL VOTE

HOUSE COMMITTEE BUSINESS AND LABOR

DATE 2/5/85 BILL NO. 90 TIME 10:37

NAME	AYE	NAY
Bob Pavlovich		✓
Les Kitselman	✓	
Bob Bachini		✓
Ray Brandewie		✓
Jan Brown		
Jerry Driscoll	✓	
Robert Ellerd	✓	
William Glaser	✓	
Stella Jean Hansen		✓
Marjorie Hart		✓
Ramona Howe		✓
Tom Jones		✓
Mike Kadas		✓
Vernon Keller	✓	
Lloyd McCormick		✓
Jerry Nisbet		✓
James Schultz	✓	
Bruce Simon		✓
Fred Thomas	✓	
Norm Wallin	✓	

Secretary Debbie Aquil

Chairman Bob Pavlovich

Motion: reconsider action on HB 90 9-11

ROLL CALL VOTE

HOUSE COMMITTEE BUSINESS AND LABOR

DATE 2/5 BILL NO. 378 TIME 10:48

NAME	AYE	NAY
Bob Pavlovich		✓
Les Kitselman		
Bob Bachini	✓	
Ray Brandewie	✓	
Jan Brown	✓	
Jerry Driscoll		✓
Robert Ellerd	✓	
William Glaser		✓
Stella Jean Hansen		✓
Marjorie Hart		✓
Ramona Howe		✓
Tom Jones	✓	
Mike Kadas		✓
Vernon Keller	✓	
Lloyd McCormick		✓
Jerry Nisbet		✓
James Schultz	✓	
Bruce Simon	✓	
Fred Thomas	✓	
Norm Wallin	✓	

Secretary Debbie Aquil

Chairman Bob Pavlovich

Motion: DO PASS 11-9

HOUSE BILL NO. 418

Mr. Chairman:

I move to amend House Bill No. 418 as follows:

On page 1, in line 18 by deleting the figures

"(.0285) (.0280) (.0275) (.0270)"

and by substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"(.0220) (.0210) (.0200) (.0190)"

On page 3, in line 16 by deleting the figures

"(.0260) (.0245) (.0225) (.0200) (.0170) (.0135)"

and by substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"(.0175) (.0160) (.0145) (.0130) (.0115) (.0100)"

On page 5, in line 13, by deleting the figure

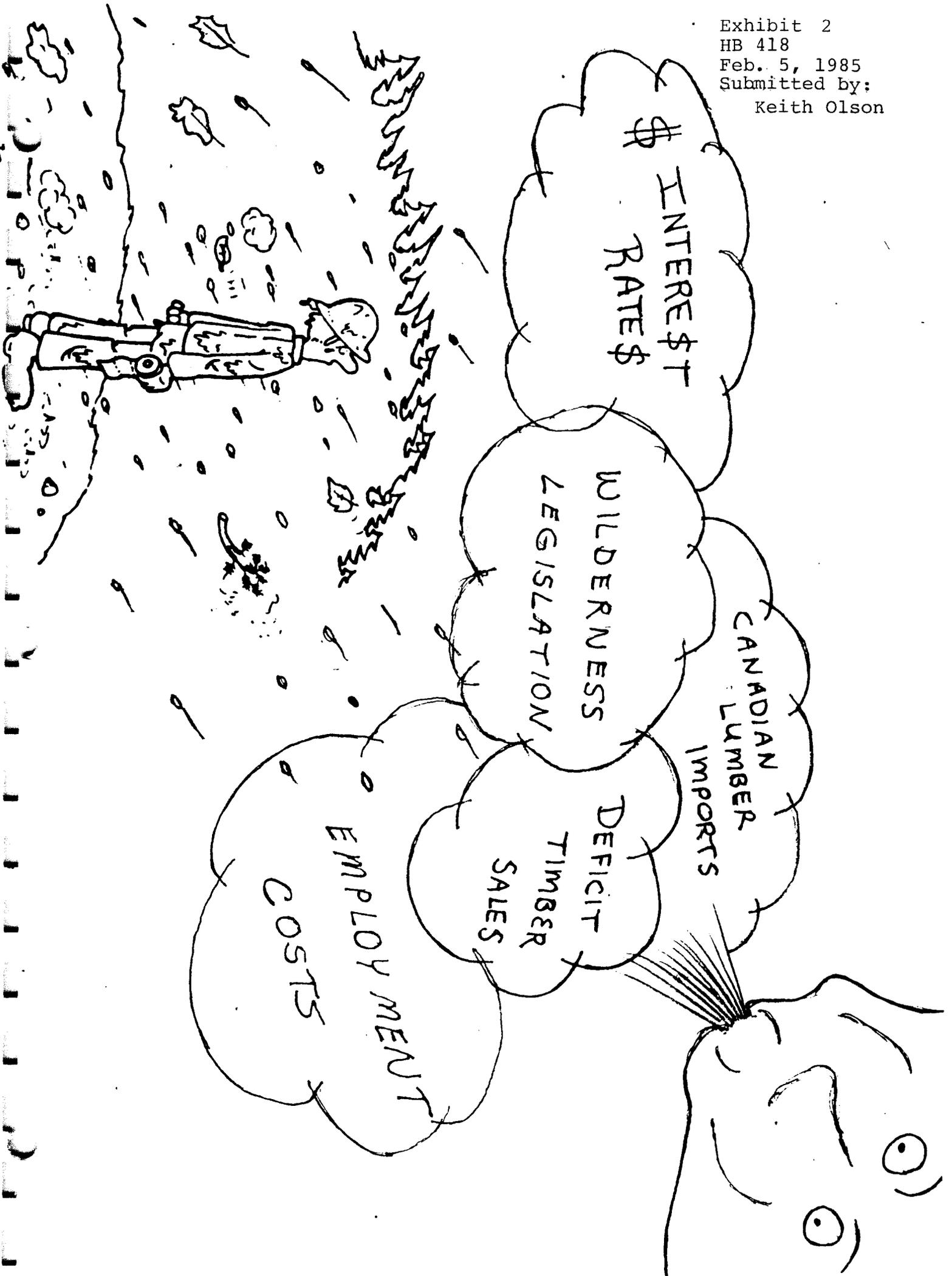
"(.0095)"

and by substituting in lieu thereof the figure

"(.0075)"

On page 6, line 23, by adding a new section 4 as follows:

"NEW SECTION. Section 4. Applicability. Section 1 applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to January 1, 1985."



INTEREST RATE

WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

CANADIAN LUMBER IMPORTS

DEFICIT TIMBER SALES

EMPLOYMENT COSTS

Eight mills close

Champion spares operations here

By JEFF COLE /-30-85
of the Missoulian
and the Associated Press

Champion International Corp. on Tuesday announced the permanent closure of eight wood products mills and one logging operation in the Pacific Northwest, eliminating 2,000 jobs.

None of the cutbacks affected Champion's substantial Montana operations.

The company's regional spokesman, Bob Kelly of Missoula, said productivity in Montana operations, along with better market circumstances, had saved area plants from the corporate knife.

"I think the way we should look at it is so far, so good," said Kelly. "and I don't mean that tongue-in-cheek."

The corporation, based in Stamford, Conn., blamed the closings on the high cost of labor, timber and taxes in a region that has yet to recover from the recession.

"The fight is that our building products plants in the West have not been competitive with the building products industry in North America in the last four or five years," said John Hanson, public affairs manager for the company's western region. "Costs out here are much more severe — labor costs, timber costs, logging costs, environmental costs — every cost is high."

The move was foreshadowed last October, when Champion announced it would be writing off between \$120 million and \$150 million in holdings in the fourth quarter of 1984.

"This writeoff would cover our losses in federal timber contracts," Hanson said. "It also will cover losses incurred in certain building products yet to be identified."

The company's annual earnings report is to be released later this week, Hanson said.

Hanson identified the mills being closed as:

- In Washington, a hardwood plywood mill in Seattle, the oldest plywood mill in the country.

- In Oregon, a hardboard plant in Dee, a veneer plant in Idanha, a plywood plant in Lebanon, a veneer plant in Mapleton that was shut down at the end of September, and a plywood plant in Gold Beach that was closed in November.

- In California, a plywood plant and a sawmill in Anderson and a logging operation in McCloud. The workers at the plywood mill have

(Turn to MILLS, page 2)

Mills

Continued

been laid off since May and the sawmill workers have been out of work since September.

The closures account for about 2,000 jobs out of 34,000 people Champion employs in the United States. Of those 2,000, 826 were already laid off, Hanson said.

Hanson and Kelly said large timber corporations like Champion with unionized employees earning \$11-\$12 an hour could no longer compete in some areas against privately owned mills paying wages as low as \$5-\$6 an hour to independent workers.

Hanson said Champion considered trying to renegotiate contracts with unions to lower labor costs, but rejected the idea.

"How do you ask somebody to take a pay cut if you can't guarantee security?" Hanson said. "It's a sad day for all of us. We are not doing this with any pleasure."

In Missoula, Jim Hill, business agent for the Lumber, Production & Industrial Workers union, said Champion's Montana operations apparently were saved partly because the company has a major paper mill at Frenchtown.

The paper mill uses wood chips and pieces left over from the lumber plants, allowing the company to make full use of any logs cut, increasing productivity.

"That's one of the reasons that we are continuing to run in the Missoula area," said Hill.

But he said company officials told workers at the Bonner lumber mill Tuesday that their level of productivity had helped keep that plant and others in Montana open.

For workers, he said, the task at hand now "is to make the opera-

tion as productive an operation as possible. We've always used the phrase, 'a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.'

"You have to try to do the best job possible under the circumstances so the company can make a profit so they can pay you. That's the same in any business."

Kelly said the Montana operations differ from the West Coast mills in a variety of ways, including lower timber costs and different markets. Champion's Montana lumber is primarily shipped south and east of the state.

He said cooperation between workers and the company is critical now to keep the mills running "until times get better."

It is impossible to second-guess the future of the lumber market, he said, describing present circumstances "abnormal, but severe."

A recent company "white paper" outlined seven market conditions that lead to the cuts, including excess production capacity and high interest rates. It also mentioned foreign trade barriers, high federal-timber costs, Canadian imports, high Northwest labor costs and traditional boom-bust cycles that "whipsaw producers over the years."

"There's a potential for imports to change if the world economy improves," said Kelly, and there are other reasons for optimism over the long haul:

At the same time, he said, protecting Montana's high-paying wood products jobs will require further innovation and favorable government policy decisions.

Kelly said Champion does not want an "are-we-next?" syndrome to develop. "That kind of attitude is not healthy to a community or a (log) converting facility," he said.



MONTANA LOGGING ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 1716
Kalispell, Montana 59903-1716
406-755-3185

HB 284 - testimony provided on 1-29-84

Mister Chairman; members of the committee:

My name is Keith L. Olson - I am employed as the executive director of the Montana Logging Association - I reside in Kalispell.

The MLA represents over 500 independent logging contractors from throughout the timbered regions of Montana.

With all due respect for the primary sponsor of this bill, we must rise in opposition to HB 284 simply because we believe it unjustly penalizes seasonal employers in basic industries like logging for paying decent wages.

Mr. Chairman, allow me to dispel a myth. Loggers do not create two months of unemployment! What we create is 10 months of very good paying employment.

Granted, weather conditions create a couple of months of unemployment--and occasionally, high mortgage rates create additional periods of unemployment in the logging industry. However, even our staunchest critics shouldn't hold the logging industry responsible for inclement weather or the financial persuasions of Paul Volcker.

We admit the unemployment trust fund is in financial trouble.
We admit something must be done to correct that situation.
We admit that logging contractors are, for the most part, deficit employers.
We question, however, whether this bill is the proper solution.

As proposed, HB 284 will raise the cost of unemployment insurance for each employee in the logging industry from \$378/year to \$797/year. That is an increase of over 100%.

I must ask you, who is going to bear the cost of that increase?

Logging contractors cannot simply pass increased logging costs on to consumers. At the same time you increase our operating costs, the price of lumber may have dropped in Chicago--or worse yet, we may have lost that share of our traditional market to Canadian lumber imports.

So what are the alternatives for an independent logging contractor?

Are we to simply shut down and lay off our employees? Will that help to make the unemployment trust fund solvent?

Are we to cut the wages of our employees? Is that what this bill is all about?

Are we to tell an ex-employee who just lost his \$11/hour job that he may need to change careers? Perhaps an ex-logger may be able to earn \$11/hour in another industry if he and his wife both got a job.

With all do respect for one proponent of this bill, Mr. Jim Murray of the AFL-CIO, if HB 284 is good for the working man, then I'm the spitting image of Robert Redford.

Maybe we're looking at this all wrong. Maybe employers in the logging industry should apologize for paying top wages and providing 10 months of employment. This bill certainly suggests that.

Or maybe we should be just as impractical and propose that the easiest solution to the unemployment trust funds problem is to raise the minimum wage to \$8/hour. Wouldn't that also result in financial solvency?

No, raising the minimum wage to \$8/hour wouldn't work either, because it would force a lot of small businessmen out of business. And that certainly wouldn't be just.

But neither is it just to place the burden of financial solvency upon the backs of seasonal employers in our basic industries.

With all due respect for Rep. Harper and the members of the Governors Unemployment Advisory Council, who worked long and hard to construct this bill, we must urge this committee to amend HB 284 so that it will not result in such a large surplus in the unemployment trust fund. Surpluses should be built in good economic times, not in hard economic times. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to own a Porsche, but I can't afford one--and I'd like to have a \$56,000,000 trust fund balance, but we can't afford it.

As proposed, HB 284 will ask the employers least able to afford it to bail out Montana's unemployment fund and, I fear, may very well aggravate the funds problem rather than alleviate its insolvency.



MONTANA LOGGER

P.O. BOX 1716
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MONTANA 59901
(406) 755-3185

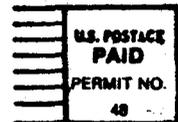
JANUARY 1984

Published Monthly by the Montana Logging Association Keith L. Olson, Editor/Plagiarist



**"ON YOUR WAY OUT LET THE DOG IN. I DON'T WANT HIM
OUT IN THIS WEATHER!"**

Montana Logging Assn.
P.O. Box 1716
Kalispell, Mt. 59901



SCHEDULES OF CONTRIBUTION RATES -- Part I

	SCHEDULES OF CONTRIBUTION RATES -- Part I				SCHEDULES OF CONTRIBUTION RATES -- Part II					
	Sched. I	Sched. II	Sched. III	Sched. IV	Sched. V	Sched. VI	Sched. VII	Sched. VIII	Sched. IX	Sched. X
Minimum Ratio of										
d to Total Wages	(†0150)	(†0145)	(†0140)	(†0130)	(†0120)	(†0110)	(†0095)	(†0075)	(†0050)	(†0000)
	(.0285)	(.0280)	(.0275)	(.0270)	(.0260)	(.0245)	(.0225)	(.0200)	(.0170)	(.0135)
Average Tax Rate	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2

Rate Class	Contribution Rates For Eligible Employers				Contribution Rates For Eligible Employers					
1	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.70	0.90	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.70	1.90
	0.01	0.11	0.31	0.51	0.71	0.91	1.11	1.31	1.51	1.71
2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9
3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5
	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1
4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8
	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3
5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5
6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9
	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
8	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0
	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3
10	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3
	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5

Contribution Rates For Unrated Employers				Contribution Rates For Unrated Employers						
	2.10	2.30	2.50	2.70	2.90	3.10	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.90
	2.01	2.21	2.41	2.61	2.81	3.01	3.21	3.41	3.61	3.81

Rate Class	Contribution Rates For Deficit Employers				Contribution Rates For Deficit Employers					
1	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00
	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00
2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2
	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2
3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4
	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4
4	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6
	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6
5	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8
	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8
6	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0
	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0
7	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2
	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2
8	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4
	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4
9	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6
	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6
10	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8
	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8

SCHEDULES OF CONTRIBUTION RATES -- Part II

Sched. XI	Sched. XII	Sched. XIII	Sched. XIV
(.0095)	(.0050)	(.0000)	(.0000)
3.4	3.6	3.8	

Contribution Rates For Eligible Employers	
1.90	2.10
2.1	2.3
2.3	2.5
2.5	2.7
2.7	2.9
2.9	3.1
3.1	3.3
3.3	3.5
3.5	3.7
3.7	3.9
3.9	4.1

Contribution Rates For Unrated Employer	
4.00	4.20
4.20	4.40

Contribution Rates For Deficit Employer	
5.20	5.40
5.40	5.60
5.60	5.80
5.80	6.00
6.00	6.20
6.20	6.40
6.40	6.60
6.60	6.80
6.80	7.00

COMPARISON BETWEEN HB 418 & HB 284¹ Submitted by: Dave
Wanzenried

	<u>CY 85</u> ²	<u>% INCREASE</u>	<u>CY 86</u>	<u>% INCREASE</u>	<u>CY 87</u>
TOTAL WAGES	\$ 3.4 B	8.9%	\$ 3.7 B	8.1%	\$ 4.0 B
TAXABLE WAGES					
HB 418	\$ 1.663 B	4.3%	\$ 1.735 B	3.5%	\$ 1.796 B
HB 284	\$ 2.04 B	8.8%	\$ 2.22 B	8.1%	\$ 2.4 B
CONTRIBUTIONS					
HB 418	\$64.8 M	4.5%	\$67.7 M	3.4%	\$70.0 M
HB 284	\$67.3 M	8.9%	\$73.3 M	8.0%	\$79.2 M
Current Law	\$51.54 M	4.4%	\$53.79 M	3.5%	\$55.68 M

¹Assumes a consistent tax rate of 3.3% for each calendar year under HB 284 (for comparative purposes only) and a rate of 3.9% for each calendar year under HB 418.

²Assumes HB 418 would be in effect in 1985 (for comparative purposes only).

January 28, 1985

HOUSE BILL 428

EXPLANATION OF BILL TO GENERALLY REVISE THE UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE LAW

Section 1. Section 1 eliminates the definitions "Administrator" and "Annual Total Payroll", terms no longer used in the unemployment insurance law. In addition, it amends the definition of "wages" to include back pay awards. This allows the department to recover benefits when a person has received back pay for the same period.

Sections 2 and 3. These sections amend the definition of employer to mean an employing unit whose total annual payroll is more than \$1,500. Current law is \$500. This amendment will allow the department to focus on more significant violations of the unemployment insurance law. In addition, Section 3 amends out language in subsection (6)(j) that probably violates the Human Rights Act and has been repealed in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA).

The section on casual labor has been expanded to include a definition of regularly employed. In the current law an employer does not have to report wages in excess of \$50 a quarter if the employer can prove the individual was not regularly employed. The proposed amendment defines regularly employed as services performed during at least 24 days in the same quarter. The definition is used in the FUTA.

Sections 4 and 5. These sections bring the department's rulemaking authority in line with the public comment requirements of the Montana Administrative Procedures Act. It also provides the department with the subpoena power necessary to enforce the unemployment insurance law.

Sections 6 and 7. These sections acknowledge that hiring must be in accordance with State Personnel Division procedure.

Section 8. Section 8 designates the commissioner of labor and industry as the custodian of the unemployment insurance account. The law presently makes the state treasurer, an office that no longer exists, custodian of the fund. The section also repeals the requirement that the state treasurer post a performance bond with the department in conjunction with the duties as custodian.

Section 9. This change is necessary because of the changes made in Section 1.

Section 10. This section streamlines the unemployment insurance tax appeal procedure.

Section 11. Section 11 repeals reference to the Federal Bankruptcy Act of June 22, 1938, which no longer exists.

Section 12. Section 12 provides that an individual must "file a claim" rather than "register for work" to be generally eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

Section 13. This change is necessary because of changes made in Section 12.

Section 14. The current method of service when a party appeals a decision of the Board of Labor Appeals to District Court is awkward and cumbersome. Section 14 provides that service is to be made pursuant to the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure.

Exhibit 6

HB 428

2/5/85

Submitted by: Rep. Miles

49th Legislature

LC 555

STATEMENT OF INTENT

_____ BILL NO. 428

A statement of intent is needed for this bill because section 5 amends 39-51-302 to clarify, modernize, and make more direct the existing grant of authority to the department of labor and industry to adopt unemployment compensation rules, and section 6 amends 39-51-304 to substitute the department of administration for the merit system council as the agency adopting merit system principles to be followed by the department of labor and industry in hiring personnel to administer the unemployment compensation law.

Both amendments are for purposes of coordinating existing rulemaking authority with prior changes in the law. Each department should continue its current rules in effect and continue to adopt rules in the areas in which it is already adopting rules.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 428
REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

1. Page 7, Line 13
Following: "\$500
Strike: "1,500"
Insert: "1,000"

2. Page 25
Following Line 3:
Insert:

"NEW SECTION. Section 15. Collection of Benefit Overpayments.
A person who receives benefits not authorized by this chapter shall repay to the department, either directly or as authorized by the department, by offset of future benefits to which he may be entitled, or by a combination of both such methods, a sum equal to the amount received by him unless the department finds that the benefits were received through no fault of the person and the recovery of such benefits would be against equity and good conscience."

Renumber: Subsequent sections.

EXPLANATION OF NEW SECTION 15

Presently, the Department has statutory authority to collect only those overpayments arising due to fraud. This amendment would give the Department the authority to collect benefit overpayments regardless of the cause. In addition, it would allow a waiver of the overpayment in situations where the recipient is not at fault. This waiver provision would cover overpayments that are the fault of the Department.

House Bill 584
Business & Labor Committee
2/5/85

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

For the record, I am Jan Brown, House District 46, Helena.

House Bill 584 is the result of an article in the Helena Independent Record last December called "There Ought to be a Law". They invited people to submit ideas for possible legislation, then gave the suggestions to the Helena-area legislators, and I chose this one to introduce. It appealed to me because I have two older kids who participated in a kegger or two during their high school days.

The purpose of House Bill 584 is to hopefully cut down teen-age drinking and driving by requiring registration of beer kegs. If a kegger were raided by law enforcement officers and the purchaser tracked down and fined, perhaps that purchaser wouldn't be so willing to supply the keg for the next party.

The bill requires brewers who sell keg beer in Montana to permanently mark each keg with a unique serial number.

It requires wholesalers to keep a record of the beer kegs sold to retailers, and the retailers to keep records of the person to whom the kegs are sold. The bill extends the present rulemaking authority of the Dept. of Revenue to carry out the provisions of this act.

House Bill 584 would provide another tool for law enforcement officials in their efforts to prevent alcohol-related accidents.

I believe there are other proponents here to testify on the bill.



A. C. COOKMAN & CO.
Brewers of the World's
Largest Breweries

Exhibit 10

HB 462

2/5/85

Submitted by: Rep.
Donaldson

Proposed Amendments HB 462

Page 3, Line 16: After wholesale insert "or retail"

Page 3, Line 17: After outlets, delete the period and insert ",or through export firms for sale to international markets."

Page 3, Line 18: Add new subsection "(4) Except the restriction of subpart (3) shall not prevent the sale of prison-made furniture to any state institution, facility, or program operated by the department."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-3661

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

January 31, 1985

TO: Representative Harbin

FROM: Rod Sager, Chief *RS*
Budget & Management Bureau

SUBJECT: Fiscal Impact of Proposed Amendment to HB 90

Per your request I have estimated the fiscal impact of HB 90 with the proposed amendments. The estimates are based on the following assumptions:

1. That HB 284 passes.
2. Only deficit corporations would consider withdrawing from the state unemployment insurance program.
3. Based on our 1983 array there were 2,846 deficit employers.
4. Corporations represent 40% of all employers.
5. 50% of the deficit employer corporations would qualify and elect to not be covered by unemployment insurance.
6. Two persons per corporation will be affected.

FISCAL IMPACT (Estimated for FY 1986)

Contributions:

2,846 employers X 40% corporations X 50% opt out X 2 persons X 11,800 wage base X 5.8% average deficit tax rate = \$779,121

Benefits:

2,846 X 40% X 50% X 2 = 1138 people X 7% draw benefits X \$134 benefit amount X 13 weeks = \$138,768

NET COST TO TRUST FUND:

\$779,121 - \$138,768 = \$640,353

SUPPLEMENTAL TO FISCAL NOTE
HB - 90

Based on the final Recommendations of the Employment Security Advisory Council, approved on Nov. 15, 1984, the taxable wage base (TWB) will raise from \$8,600 to \$11,800 and the maximum tax rate for deficit employers will raise from 4.4% to 6.5%.

1. CURRENT LAW		HB - 90
STATE TAX LIABILITY		
TWB	8,600	0
AUG. TAX	<u>.031</u>	
	267.00	0
FEDERAL TAX LIABILITY		
TWB	7,000	7,000
F.U.T.A. TAX	<u>.008</u>	<u>.062</u>
	56.00	434.00
TOTAL TAX LIABILITY		
	<u>323.00</u>	<u>434.00</u>
2. IF ADVISORY COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS ARE ADOPTED		
STATE TAX LIABILITY		HB - 90
TWB	11,800	0
AUG. TAX	<u>.031</u>	
	365.80	0
FEDERAL TAX LIABILITY		
TWB	7,000	7,000
F.U.T.A. TAX	<u>.008</u>	<u>.062</u>
	56.00	434.00
TOTAL TAX LIABILITY		
	421.80	434.00
3. ASSUMING CURRENT LAW WITH MAXIMUM RATE RATHER THAN AVERAGE RATE		
STATE TAX LIABILITY		HB - 90
TWB	8,600	0
MAX. TAX	<u>4.4</u>	
	378.40	0

FEDERAL TAX LIABILITY		HB - 90
TWB	7,000	7,000
F.U.T.A. TAX	<u>.008</u>	<u>.062</u>
	56.00	434.00
TOTAL TAX LIABILITY		
	434.40	434.00

4. ASSUMING ADVISORY COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS ARE ADOPTED WITH MAXIMUM RATES RATHER THAN AVERAGE RATES

STATE TAX LIABILITY		HB - 90
TWB	11,800	0
MAX. TAX	<u>.065</u>	
	767.00	0
FEDERAL TAX LIABILITY		
TWB	7,000	7,000
F.U.T.A. TAX	<u>.008</u>	<u>.062</u>
	56.00	434.00
TOTAL TAX LIABILITY		
	823.00	434.00

As the above illustrations show, if the Advisory Council Recommendations are adopted House Bill 90 will provide substantial tax relief for those who elect out of the Unemployment Insurance Program.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 90

1. Title, line 4.
Following: "AN ACT"
Strike: "TO EXCLUDE"
Insert: "PERMITTING CERTAIN"
2. Title, lines 5 through 6.
Following: "OFFICERS"
Strike: remainder of line 5 through "the" in line 6
Insert: "TO ELECT NOT BE BE COVERED BY"
3. Title, line 6.
Following: "INSURANCE"
Insert: ";
4. Title, line 7.
Following: line 6
Strike: "LAW;"
5. Page 1, line 13.
Following "~~corporation~~"
Strike: ", "
Insert: "or by an officer of a corporation, unless such officer has elected not to be covered by unemployment insurance,"
6. Page 10, line 20.
Following: line 19
Strike: line 20 in its entirety
Insert: "by"
7. Page 10, line 21.
Following: "corporation"
Strike: "."
Insert: "who has elected not to be covered by unemployment insurance.
8. Page 10, line 22.
Strike: "-End-"
Insert: "(5) An officer of a corporation may elect not to be covered by unemployment insurance by a written notice in the form provided by the department, provided that he:
 - (a) owns the greatest number of shares of stock in the corporation; or
 - (b) owns the same number of shares of stock in the corporation as other persons own, and no other person owns a greater number of shares of stock in the corporation; or
 - (c) is the husband, wife, child, adopted child, stepchild, mother, father, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, nephew, niece, brother, or sister of the individual who owns the greatest number of shares of stock in the corporation; or

(d) is the husband, wife, child, adopted child, stepchild, father, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, nephew, niece, brother, or sister of an individual who owns the same number of shares of stock in the corporation other persons own, and no other person owns a greater number of shares of stock in the corporation.

8. (6) an officer of a corporation as defined in subsection (5) may disclaim any rights to unemployment insurance benefits. The department shall provide for a procedure to claim this election. The corporation shall be exempt from paying contributions with respect to any wages paid to the officer by such corporation in the quarter in which the election is filed, the remainder, if any, of the calendar year in which the election is filed and not less than the 2 succeeding complete calendar years.

-End-

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Ben Haudani Committee On Bus & Labor
Address Box 1714 Helena MT 59624 Date 2/5/85
Representing Montana Motor Carriers Support X
Bill No. H B 418 Oppose _____
Amend _____

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. Montana Motor Carriers Assn represents some 350 employer groups through the memberships in the association
2. We support HB 418 and the approach this bill takes to resolve the unemployment compensation fund deficit. Our members feel an increase in the unemployment insurance tax rate structure is ~~needed~~ preferable to increasing the taxable wage base ~~to~~ from 75% to 80%
3. as proposed in House Bill 284

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

NAME BRUCE LOBLE BILL NO. HB 584

ADDRESS 440 MONROE Helena DATE 2/5/85

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT _____

SUPPORT X OPPOSE _____ AMEND _____

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

HB 584 would be helpful in the fight against underage drinking at Kegs. It would allow authorities to pinpoint adult responsibility of those individuals who purchase the kegs for underage consumption.

Attached clippings indicate seriousness of underage drinking.



FACTS

- Average age of first drug use of American young people is 11 to 13.
- 19% of young people 12 to 17 years have a serious drinking problem, double the adult statistics.
- Marijuana use, ages 12-17 was 1% in 1961 and 31% in 1979.
- Substance abuse in America is the highest of any developed country in the world.
- The adolescent death rate from accidents, overdoses and suicides related to chemical use is skyrocketing according to the Surgeon General.
- ✓ - The single leading cause of death among young people is drunk driving. The second leading cause of death is suicide, 35,000 per year and one half million attempts.
- Life expectancy is increasing for every age group except teenagers who are dying at a 15% greater rate than 20 years ago.
- 3,300,000 teenagers are alcoholics and the number is rising rapidly. A youngster can become an alcoholic within 6 months.
- One study indicated 88% of sexually active children below age 15 use drugs.
- A major new subgroup of young mentally ill patients between the years of 18-35 is beginning to be seen by doctors. These patients are found to be rootless, unemployed and heavily used alcohol and other drugs, who strongly resisted help.

Data from The National Institutes on Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The American Medical Association, Ohio Substance Abuse Survey (1982), and other surveys.

Drugs, alcohol 'Massive' problem at high school described

Libby High School students have a "massive" drug and alcohol problem, a high school counselor told the school board Tuesday night.

Alice Sterling, who was describing the activities of Community Intervening in the high school, said that 50 of the approximately 550 pupils at LHS now are members of CI support groups.

Another 20 students, she said, are on a waiting list, unable to get into a group at present because of a shortage of trained personnel.

Either their parents or the student or both have a drinking and/or drug problem, or they have been referred to a CI-trained person as having such a problem, Sterling explained.

However, by far the majority of these high school students have the problem themselves and most of the time the problem is either "alcohol or pot," she said.

Board Member Dave Harman questioned Sterling's use of the word "massive" in connection with the problem, but when she responded with the numbers of students involved he agreed that the problem was indeed massive.

In other business the board voted 4-2 to uphold a high school welding teacher's grading practices. The question arose after

instances when such a policy would be well nigh unworkable.

School Nurse Mary Ellen Nelson explained that as a nurse she could do nothing other than follow a doctor's directions, that anything else would be practicing medicine without a license.

She also said that the proposed policy did not reflect a bill that could be presented in the coming legislature.

Board member Karl Erhart responded that this being the case that the board should wait to see what the legislature does and in the meantime keep on doing what it's doing now.

The board voted to shelve the policy change.

Also tabled a proposed policy which would have limited the number of foreign exchange students to one percent of the student body, or five persons.

A member of a host family to two Scandinavian students who came to Libby through the Educational Foundation objected to the proposed policy because it would restrict the organizations from which the students might come. American Field Service and Youth for Understanding.

Superintendent Bob Pratt said that there was no intent to sign

a student and his parents objected to the boy being given a grade of incomplete in the welding class.

The student had taken time off from the class to go hunting and the teacher told him that he would have to make up the lost class time. The student refused, contending that his grades were good and that he shouldn't have to spend extra time in the class either before or after school.

Upon receiving the incomplete the student and his parents appealed to the high school principal and then the school board, contending that the teacher had never explained his policy concerning attendance.

As a comparison, the mother of the student said that if the teacher had missed two weeks of work this would not have cost him a year's pay.

Board Chairman Lenora Goven responded, "If he went hunting, I'm sure it would."

Voted to hire William Lamcy as a security aide for community education.

Rejected a proposed new policy for the district's school nurses concerning the dispensing of drugs — prescription or otherwise, including aspirin — to students.

The proposed policy would have prohibited anyone but a school nurse from dispensing drugs and then only under the direction of a physician.

Board Member Dave Howard said that the proposed policy was too defensive and restrictive and asked the board to turn it down. He said that there were many

and Youth for Understanding had good local support groups to help cope with problems.

He said that some of the students who have been sent here have had serious shortcomings in English and that there has been little or nothing anyone could do when there was a problem with a host family when there was no local support group. The board nevertheless decided to table the proposal until High School Principal Stan Evans had a chance to explain his reasoning for requesting the new policy.

Okayed a facility contract with Flathead Valley Community College covering its use of school district building space.

Approved a new policy governing conduct required of students on school buses and possible penalties for misbehavior after some changes were made in wording.

Agreed to hire a labor consultant from the Montana School Board Assn. to advise the board in its negotiations with the local teachers union. Board Member Earl Messick gave a report on the progress of negotiations in a private meeting after the regular session.

Agreed to a change of legal counsel in a lawsuit the schools are defending themselves against in Federal district court. County attorney Bill Douglas had asked to be relieved from the case and asked that John R. Gordon of the law firm of Murray, Kaufman, Vidal and Gordon of Kalispell be named in his place.

Approved a resolution to

Residents attend CARE workshop

By correspondent

GERALDINE — Six members, interested in learning more about CA/RE (Chemical Awareness/Responsive Education) program attended workshops focusing on materials prepared by the Office of Public Instruction near Big Timber recently.

Those attending were Buzz Robison, Bill Silvius, Patricia Eklund, Bill Chafin, Penny Meeks and Bob Smootz.

After attending a follow-up workshop in Lewistown last week, the group met at the school to evaluate the information they'd been given and to begin groundwork for a community program. They were joined by Pat Scribner, Walt Piippo and Jo Alice Juedeman, forming a committee that will work to implement such a program.

The members elected to call their group the ACT (Action and Care Team) committee. The purpose of this committee is to develop an on-going effort within the community to recognize and constructively address the community's needs regarding chemical (drug and alcohol) abuse. This representative committee is primarily a steering committee whose function is to work within existing social structures (agencies, institutions, organizations, etc.) in order to carry out its purpose.

The long-range goals for this effort are to make the community aware of the chemical

(drug and alcohol) problem it exists; educating people about chemicals to help them make responsible decisions about usage and to offer a place to go for information and help that will guarantee a confidential response.

In a Forward to the program book used at the OPI workshop Ed Argenbright, State Superintendent, stated, in part, "Every community in Montana is subject to the adverse effects of drug and alcohol abuse. Despite the existence of some drug education and abuse prevention programs, the drug and alcohol problem among our youth is still present. There is a critical need for every community in our state to develop and implement an effective program. The ACT committee seeks to respond to this challenge by bringing parent community groups, individuals and our school together in a coordinated effort.

The ACT committee will be sending letters to organizations volunteering to give presentations between July 9 and 10 about the information they received at the workshops.

The ACT committee previously known as CA/RE wishes to thank the individual organizations and businesses who donated money and a those who supported the fundraising breakfasts. The community's generous response raised sufficient money for the Big Timber workshops with some left over toward future training workshops.

90

Part one
in a series



Teen drinking

So many, so young

By JANIE HEATH

Two 14-year-old girls fall over in front of a movie theater, thriving up on each other in a drunken stupor. Police arrive and an ambulance pulls up. The girls are taken to the emergency room, and their stomachs are pumped.

It's not a scene from a dirty movie; it's a scene from Hamilton according to experts who deal with alcohol abuse and teenagers. The people of the Bitter Root Valley want to face the fact that teenagers are abusing alcohol.

"They tuck it away in their minds and pretend like it doesn't exist," Highway Patrolman Terry Magone explained. "They're the most of society and especially people who haven't had a family member killed because of alcohol."

According to Bill Winn, director

of Chemical Dependency, Inc., an alcohol counseling facility in Hamilton, people in the Bitter Root Valley deny the alcohol problem by not recognizing that alcohol is the biggest drug problem going on in this country.

Winn added, "That frightens me. I'm fearful that alcohol abuse is so pervasive in the community that people will have a tough time facing it and taking action," Winn said.

"We're seeing more and more seventh and eighth graders; almost all of them have been real serious intoxications," Dave Demmons, deputy juvenile probation officer, said.

One member of the PTA said she thought teen drinking was on the decline. Winn and others associated with the PTA don't agree. "My experience in working here is that it's not getting better at all,"

School officials at Hamilton High School agree. Of the seven teen

with Winn, but also say that drinking in school or gone said five

According to Jim Swanz, assistant principal at Administration, though

Hamilton High alcohol abuse is down in relation with 20 percent of the

school. He said there have been fewer disciplinary account for 20 percent

actions for alcohol use in the last year. traveled, they cause 4

Hamilton High principal J. Henry Badt agreed with Swanz. The Safety

Badt said that for this year four students (drinking) 60 percent of the

have been disciplined for alcohol use. But why do teenagers

There are about a dozen kids up and down the valley who have lost their athletic involvement. But why do teenagers

Magone agrees with the others. "I think they're drinking just as much," but added that maybe teens are

being more careful about their drinking habits. Magone said there are probably more house parties and

fewer keggers, resulting in fewer arrests of teenagers. Of seven impromptu

for driving under the influence. Winn pointed out that

A survey of junior high and high school students that alcohol is on

done by the Hamilton PTA in January 1982 revealed that more than 80 percent of high school students and

51 percent of junior high students had consumed alcohol outside the home. Of those who had consumed alcohol

outside the home, 17 percent did so twice weekly or more. Only 20 percent had consumed alcohol outside

the home only once. Many teens said

More than 35 percent of the high school students had drunk alcohol during school hours and

of those, nearly 14 percent did so two or more times a week. Children

About 24 percent of both junior high and high school students said alcohol and other drugs had re-

lated problems within their families. According to Winn

Patrolman Magone said there is a high incidence of teens who are involved in alcohol-related auto ac-

idents in Ravalli County. Winn pointed out that

Magone said that in this year alone, seven accidents he has investigated involving teens have

been due to alcohol. "I will deny that attitude," he said.

"That's a fairly high percentage of accidents," he said, adding that the other patrolman in this county

has probably had the same statistics. "I see it

"This is the proof, right here, about the drinking," Magone said as he flipped through his ac-

drinking

so many, so young

ANIE HEATH

Two 14-year-old girls fall over front of a movie theater, throwing in each other in a drunken stupor. Police arrive and an ambulance pulls up. The girls are taken to the emergency room and their stomachs are pumped.

It's not a scene from a highly rated scene from Hamilton and according to experts who deal daily with alcohol abuse and teenagers the people of the Bitter Root Valley don't want to face the fact that teenagers are abusing alcohol.

"They tuck it away in their minds and pretend like it doesn't exist," said Highway Patrolman Terry Wynn who explained that it's a sign of society and especially of a family who have not had a family member die because of alcohol.

According to Bill Wynn, director of Chemical Dependency, Inc., an alcohol counseling facility in Hamilton, people in the Bitter Root Valley deny the alcohol problem "by not recognizing that alcohol is the biggest drug problem going on in this country."

Wynn added, "That frightens me."

"I'm fearful that alcohol abuse is so pervasive in the community that people will have a tough time facing it and taking action," Wynn said.

"We're seeing more and more seventh and eighth graders; almost all of them have been real serious intoxications," Dave Dammons, deputy juvenile probation officer, said.

One member of the PTA said she thought teen drinking was on the decline. Wynn and others associated with the PTA disagree.

"My experience in working here is that it isn't getting better at all," Wynn said.

Wynn said that he's seen more accident reports.

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School officials at Hamilton High School agree with Wynn, but also say that drinking in school or during school activities has declined.

According to Jim Swanz, assistant principal at Hamilton High, alcohol abuse is down in relation with the school. He said there have been fewer disciplinary actions for alcohol use in the last year.

Hamilton High principal J. Henry Badt agreed with Swanz.

"To some of them (students) it's drinking that's important. It overrides everything else they do," Badt said.

Badt said that so far this year, four students have been disciplined for alcohol use.

"There are about a dozen kids up and down the valley who have lost their athletic involvement," according to Alan Horsfall, juvenile probation officer.

Magone agrees with the others. "I think they're drinking just as much," but added that maybe teens are being more careful about their drinking habits.

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A survey of junior high and high school students done by the Hamilton PTA in January, 1982, revealed that more than 80 percent of high school students and 51 percent of junior high students had consumed alcohol outside the home. Of those who had consumed alcohol outside the home, 17 percent did so twice weekly or more. Only 20 percent had consumed alcohol outside the home only once.

More than 35 percent of the high school students had drunk alcohol during school hours and of those, nearly 14 percent did so two or more times a week.

About 24 percent of both junior high and high school students said alcohol and other drugs had created problems within their families.

Patrolman Magone said there is a high incidence of teens who are involved in alcohol-related auto accidents in Ravalli County.

Magone said that in this year alone, seven of 26 accidents he has investigated involving teens have been due to alcohol.

"That's a fairly high percentage of accidents," he said, adding that the other patrolman in this county has probably had the same statistics.

"This is the proof right here that they're drinking," Magone said as he flipped through his ac-

ident reports.

Of the seven teen alcohol-related accidents, Magone said five had resulted in injuries.

According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, although 16-24 year olds comprise only 20 percent of the licensed drivers in this country and account for 20 percent of the total vehicle miles traveled, they cause 42 percent of all fatal alcohol-related accidents.

The Safety Administration also found that almost 60 percent of the fatally-injured teenage drivers are found to have alcohol in their blood systems, with 43 percent at legally intoxicated levels.

But why do teens drink?

"It is now a norm to drink. Having fun means partying. Partying means drinking," Wynn said, explaining the teenage philosophy he sees most.

Dammons said he fears teens see drinking as accepted normal behavior.

"Adolescence is a time when peer approval is a primary motivation," Wynn said. "Adolescence is a time of experimentation, rebellion."

Wynn pointed out that few teens make the association that alcohol is a drug.

Wynn said teens usually drink in fun social situations. "There's a whole lot of positive feelings inherent in the situation," Wynn said. He explained that the positive feelings result in positive reinforcement to drink.

"People don't get into drug use because it causes problems," Wynn said.

Many teens abuse alcohol because their parents do, Wynn said. Children of alcoholics are 50 percent more likely to become alcoholics, too, Wynn said.

Who is to blame for teenage alcohol abuse?

According to Wynn, no one in the community wants to take responsibility for alcohol abuse. Wynn said it is a vicious circle of parents, schools and law enforcement each blaming the others.

Wynn pointed out that family members and community officials will deny that there is a problem at all, an attitude, he said, which is wide-spread throughout the valley.

"I see it as a problem in school, but not a school problem. I see it as a societal problem," Swanz said.

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CLARK'S FORK RECORD

Bridger, MT. 59014
(Phone J-447)

JAN 24 1985

SUPERIOR CLIPPING SERVICE
SUPERIOR, MONT. 59872

Sheriff presents program on drug and alcohol abuse

JOLIET--On Jan. 16, Sheriff Gary Dent presented a program on Drug and Alcohol Abuse for interested parents, teachers and others in the community. An extremely small crowd gave the appearance that few people in Joliet are concerned about the problem.

Sheriff Dent feels that alcohol consumption among minors in Carbon County is probably a worse problem than drugs. He says there are bars in the county that are a little loose concerning selling to minors. Some of the worst vandalism stems from parties that get out of hand.

Marijuana is still the most available and used drug in the

county but other drugs are available. They are possibly more expensive and somewhat harder to get. Sheriff Dent said that drug use is not decreasing but the public just doesn't seem to get as upset as they used to.

Some of the signs of a regular marijuana user are red or glazed eyes, slugginess, and after prolonged use a loss of ambition, changes in social contacts, content to just sit around, eating constantly and a desire for sweets. These were some of the things parents were told to watch for along with various pieces of drug paraphernalia.

One of the worst dangers of marijuana is that it stays in the

system four to six weeks so a steady user gets a buildup. An everyday user would damage their lungs in one month as much as a smoker smoking two packs of cigarettes a day would do in seven years.

Sheriff Dent showed two sets of slides showing the effects of drugs and alcohol. The presentation stressed the dangerous concept of drug users that "It is more important how they feel rather than what they do."

Local student drug, alcohol survey results interesting

The Broadus high school SADD (Students Against Drunken Drivers) group, with the aid of principal Glenn Viker, recently completed an alcohol/drug informational survey with several interesting and perhaps encouraging results.

The survey included around forty questions involving drug and alcohol use and was completed by seventh through twelfth graders.

Among the most positive items brought to light by the survey was the fact that local students are fairly knowledgeable about the dangers connected with alcohol use. Experts say that one of the first and most important steps in combating alcoholism is through knowledge of its dangers.

The survey also revealed that the use of drugs other than alcohol is apparently declining; only eighteen percent of the students indicated they had ever used any kind of drug other than alcohol and only ten percent indicated continued usage.

Of a less positive nature eighty percent of the students indicated that they had tried alcohol or other drugs. Data indicated they had never used any in comparison to only three percent of the seniors. The number of times the students used alcohol or drugs also rises in a steady progression according to their age.

Seventy-five percent of the students who used indicated they started somewhere between the ages of ten and fourteen. The age when most students indicated

they had started, Viker said, was between 13 and 14 with the 11 and 12 year old range being the next most common.

In terms of starting to use, most indicated that the first time was with a friend; the second choice was with their parents at some kind of special occasion. Most students indicated that they use with friends," Viker said "and here again the progression was greater with age.

Twenty percent of the seventh graders said they used with a friend while seventy-three percent of the seniors said that it was with friends that they most often used.

Most students indicated that they had their first drink at home; older students said that most of their drinking is done now at either leggers or at parties.

The most popular substance was beer and wine, according to Viker, which accounted for fifty-five percent of the indicated use. Twenty percent said they used hard liquor.

Two questions dealt directly with drunk driving. Viker said that around seventy percent of the students indicated that they had ridden with someone who was under the influence of alcohol and that this was fairly consistent across age groups. "When asked if they had driven under the influence," Viker said, "we find a steady increase of those who said yes. As they got older there is more incidence of this. There seems to be a rather dramatic increase of the students who responded yes to this question be-

tween the tenth and 11th grade."

Sixty one percent of the Juniors said they had driven under the influence, while thirty percent of the sophomores said they had driven while under the influence. "I suspect that the availability of the car has a major impact of this on this difference," Viker said.

Also encouraging was the fact that eighty percent of all students indicated that it was not o.k. to drive while under the influence while only four percent said they thought that it was.

Eighty-eight percent of the students also indicated they felt the person can become an alcoholic from drinking beer. Also seventy-seven percent responded that alcoholism is a treatable illness.

The student group was also asked to respond to the question as to whether they felt someone in their family or if they themselves had problems with drinking. Twenty-four percent said that someone in their family had or may have a drinking problem; six percent of the students said they may or do have a drinking problem.

Slightly over half of the students felt that there should be a legal drinking age; the majority also felt that the age should not be raised. "The class that was the most concerned about not raising the drinking age was the seniors," Viker said, "who of course are the closest to having legal status as drinkers."

BEAR PAW SENTINEL
Havre, MT 59501
(Thurs.)

MAR 7 1984

SUPERIOR CLIPPING SERVICE
SUPERIOR, MONT. 59872

Drug, alcohol awareness

⁹⁰ A number of Hi-Line community leaders including law enforcement, church and school representatives met in Ruyard to discuss and evaluate the needs for a drug and alcohol awareness program for the youth of our communities.

The data from the surveys taken by the students at Chester, J-I and Blue Sky Schools, grades 7 thru 12, was evaluated. Although K-G was asked to take the survey, they declined participation.

Important data from the survey showed that (based on 249 students): 1.--29% first used alcohol at the age of 13-14; 23% first used alcohol at the age of 11-12; 19% first used alcohol under the age of 10. 2.--63% have ridden in a car driven by someone who was under the influence. 3.--25% have someone in the

family now having a problem with alcohol.

Mrs. Kay Nessland and Mr. Jim Longin, Havre, spoke of the H.E.L.P. organization, the ME educational grade school program implemented in the Havre schools, a student training institute, funding grants, and many aspects of support groups from individuals, families, service organizations, schools and communities.

There was a consensus of those in attendance that there is a definite need for an awareness educational program for our students and a Hi-Line community awareness group was formed.

Assisting with the formation was a representative of the Chester Community Action Committee, Mrs. Dennis (Donna) Iverson. It was agreed

that the programs can only be effective if there is a cooperative effort between the community, churches, schools, parents and youth.

The committee urges interested people in these groups to attend the next meeting which will be held March 12 from 7-8:30 p.m. at Our Savior Lutheran Church, Ruyard. For further information please call 355-4946.

Most studies being done in Montana indicate alcohol use equal to or higher than national statistics

Majority of teens have tried alcohol

PRINCETON, N.J. (AP) — Only 23 percent of America's teen-agers polled said they did not use alcohol, the lowest figure ever recorded by the Gallup Organization and indicating the need for renewed efforts to confront the problem, George Gallup Jr. said.

The poll conducted by the Princeton-based organization also found that 59 percent of the respondents said they occasionally drink and 26 percent said they use marijuana with the same frequency.

Gallup said a similar poll two years ago found 41 percent of teen-

agers admitting to occasional alcohol use. That poll did not ask about marijuana use.

"The figures show more teen-agers are experimenting with alcohol than we have ever recorded since starting seven years ago," Gallup said.

"Those who do not drink is 23 percent, the smallest figure we've ever recorded," he said. "I think it calls for a renewed confronting of the problem."

"Teen-agers themselves say that alcohol and drug use is the biggest problem of their generation," he

added.

Gallup said that 12 percent of the teen-agers surveyed admitted to combining alcohol with marijuana or other drugs, the type of substance abuse medical professionals consider the most dangerous.

He said the poll found that two out of three teen-agers admit having used alcohol and one in eight to using marijuana before their 16th birthdays.

In the 16 to 18 age group, 86 percent said they used alcohol occasionally while 39 percent admitted to marijuana use.

"We found, in addition, that a substantial portion of America's teen-age population socializes almost solely with drug and alcohol users," he said. "And 18 percent said all or most of their friends are alcohol and marijuana users."

The survey was conducted for the AdolescenceUnit Program, a subsidiary of Comprehensive Care Inc.,

Use of cocaine by teens doubles

SUMMIT, N.J. (AP) — The cocaine market is expanding into high schools and colleges, where an increasing number of teen-agers, tempted by lower prices and easy access, are using the drug, according to a survey by the founder of a national cocaine hotline.

The study showed that the number of 13- to 19-year-olds calling the 800-COCAINE hotline nearly doubled in a year, said Dr. Mark S. Gold, whose service provides treatment referrals and information at Fair Oaks Hospital here.

Gold said he compared the ages of 500 randomly selected callers during May 1983, the month the hotline started, and during May 1984. In the first survey, 9 percent of the callers were between 13 and 19, while in the second survey, 17 percent of the hotline callers were teen-agers, he said.

"The drug cocaine is increasing in popularity. For other drugs, the use rate is stable or declining," Gold said Tuesday.

He described the typical cocaine user as a 16-year-old high school junior from a middle-class background. The young users, evenly divided between the sexes, describe themselves as high achievers.

The physician said cocaine use has expanded primarily because of its availability and a price decrease from about \$125 a gram in the late 1970s to \$60 to \$70 currently.

sed school because of cocaine. 58 percent have cut classes to get high and 31 percent have been expelled or suspended for at least one day.

Two-thirds of the young callers said they used lunch money or car fare to buy the drug, while 44 percent said they had resorted to dealing drugs to support their own use. Gold reported.

Forty-one percent of the teen-age users said their parents occasionally used marijuana or other drugs but disapproved of their children copying that behavior, he added.

Gold said it takes adult cocaine users at least four years for the negative symptoms to become unbearable enough to call the hotline, but the health of teen-age users deteriorates much more quickly.

Nineteen percent of the adolescent callers reported cocaine-related epileptic seizures, compared with 9 percent of the adult users. Fourteen percent of the teen-agers have attempted suicide, compared with 9 percent of the adults, Gold said.

Majority of teens have tried alcohol

a Newport Beach, Calif.-based national health care organization, Gallup said. It was conducted from November 1983 to January and reached 416 teen-agers between the ages of 13 and 18. The margin of error was six points.

Gallup said the poll was released to coincide with first lady Nancy Reagan's dedication of an adolescent care facility in Spokane, Wash.

Gallup said the survey's single encouraging discovery was that "kids are extremely aware that these are big problems."

"Despite the misuse, most American teen-agers seemed to realize that it had caused immediate and future problems... that they probably would have related problems in their adult life," he said.

"The teen-agers are really looking for help, they want help. They're worried, they think it's not just a temporary phase, but it will be a real problem ahead."

School credits for drug treatment

School officials say they hope the credits would be an incentive for students to seek help.

"When the kids are going through treatment, they are in a learning process," Beal said Monday. "They are learning things that are educational, and health-wise, sound for that child."

"We are dealing with an issue that is commonplace," said Richard Beal, assistant principal of Haslett High School. "Some schools choose to bury their head in the sand or kick kids out of school."

turbances on an out-patient basis at an approved institution

The proposal was presented to the school board last month, but it will be at least a month before it is ready for adoption, Beal said.

If approved, treatment for substance abuse would become an elective subject. The number of credits would be determined by how many hours were spent in therapy, with a maximum of three credits allowed

HARLEM NEWS
Harlem, MT 59526
(Wed. 1200)
NOV 28 1954

SUPERIOR CLIPPING SERVICE
SUPERIOR, MONT. 59872

*This is
just a
noteworthy
editorial not
related to
your
testimony*

Parent ignores basic lesson

AD

Earlier this month, seven of 12 members of the C.M. Russell High School girls varsity basketball team and eight of 10 cheerleaders were suspended for attending a party at which alcohol was served.

The girls were suspended because they had violated a contract they and their parents signed promising to abstain from alcohol and drugs and parties in which they are used.

CMR Principal Donald G. Peterson said he didn't believe the girls had been drinking but had violated their contract nonetheless.

A few days later, we read a letter to the editor in a daily newspaper from one of the parents of the girls who had been suspended 30 days. The parent was understandably disturbed at her child's suspension. She indicated she was coerced into signing the contract since her daughter desired to participate in athletics. She didn't believe in such contracts, she said.

There seems to be some fundamental lessons here that the parent is ignoring.

First, it is a privilege to participate in extracurricular activities. Schools could function just as well without football, basketball or drama and debate. However, administrators, parents and faculty deem it beneficial that students have extra areas to learn teamwork and self-discipline and other lessons.

No person is guaranteed a position on any team or in any club, except that the rules, regulations or other criteria are met. Again, participation is a privilege, not a guarantee.

Secondly, the parent indicates a lack of respect for a basic principle in honesty. If our word is no good, then the foundation of life is built on a base of sand. There is no contest to which we can compare those trials and events which come to us.

The girls gave their word that they would not participate in or be at parties where alcohol was served. They violated their promise. Can they expect any less that the school following through with its promise that any violation would mean suspension?

Many of us parents have seen what happens when we promise our children things then fail to follow through. How many times can you tell a two-year-old to get out of the refrigerator without finally having to reinforce the direction with stronger action?

If you fail to reinforce, to let the individual know you are serious and that the direction is serious, then there can be no serious perception that the direction is meant. And the child gets in the refrigerator time and again.

Law and order are the same. We have laws — and punishments when we break the laws. The choice is ours. Occasionally we break a law unknowingly. There may be some excuse for that. But in the case of the young women at CMR, they read the contract. They signed it. They knew right from wrong in regard to participating. The school administration had no choice but to act to uphold its end of the bargain.

It's difficult for a parent to divorce him or herself from a situation where a child is concerned and view it objectively. We've been in the same position, ready to defend our children unto bloodshed at times. But we've also had to check our feelings when we've found our offspring may have been wrong.

The most serious harm a parent can do to a child is to support the violation of rules and regulations. Rules make our lives orderly. Children must learn early that rules need to be followed. When they are adults, they can choose whether or not to obey rules or honor contracts. But until they're out of high school, they should be encouraged to obey them — regardless of the hurt.

We suppose the parent may have been more upset over the embarrassment of having a child suspended from the team than the child was. We parents are like that and we can understand it.

We hope that such situations will never happen here. If they do, we also hope we all can be objective. After our children leave home, all they have to guide them is what we've taught them. Honesty is one tenant of life we can't leave to someone else to teach our children.

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Steve Browning Committee On Business & Labor
 Address P.O. Box 162 Helena MT 59624 Date 2/5/85
 Representing Anheuser Busch Companies Support _____
 Bill No. HB 584 Oppose
 Amend _____

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. A.B. has an expansive program on responsible drinking. AB seeks to reduce alcohol abuse.
2. Brewers already have extensive record keeping requirements under MT law, see 16-3-230 MCA
3. Unique labelling requirements in each state are expensive and raise the price to the public. Kegs are produced, filled, cleared and refilled under an automated process. Unique requirements require extensive human intervention in that process which are expensive
4. Less than 2% of kegs sold are "party kegs" or "off premise" kegs. Experiences elsewhere show that brewer numbering requirements in wash localities demonstrate that these numbers are difficult to trace.
5. Suggest raising fines to reduce the problems of "keggers."

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Roger Tippy Committee On Business & Labor
Address Box 124, Helena 59624 Date 2/5/85
Representing Beer & Wine Wholesalers Support _____
Bill No. 584 Oppose ?
Amend X

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. 95% of kegs filled in brewery probably destined for states other than Montana. 95% of kegs sold by Mont. wholesalers probably for on-premises use.
2. North Dakota passed a law on this subject in 1983 which was much more specifically targeted to off-premises kegs.

3.

4.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

VISITORS' REGISTER

BUSINESS AND LABOR

COMMITTEE

BILL NO. House Bill 418

DATE February 5, 1985

SPONSOR Rep. Harp

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
<i>George Olson</i>	<i>Helena</i>		X
<i>Bill Olson</i>	<i>MT. Contractors</i>	X	
<i>T.M. Rollins</i>	<i>ASARCO, INC</i>	X	
<i>Ben Hardehl</i>	<i>Mont. Motor Conv's</i>	X	
<i>GARY A LANGLEY</i>	<i>MT. MINING ASSN.</i>	X	
<i>Bob Durkee</i>	<i>MT TAVERN ASSN</i>		X
<i>Richard D PRATT</i>	<i>MT Restaurant Assn</i>		X
<i>Riley Johnson</i>	<i>Mont. Homebuilders</i>		X
<i>Ken Kramer</i>	<i>Shepherd</i>	X	
<i>Roy G. Jones</i>	<i>Helena</i>	X	
<i>EDWARD J. ALBERS</i>	<i>FORT BENTON</i>	X	
<i>Frank Jones</i>	<i>Helena</i>	X	
<i>Frank Jones</i>	<i>Helena</i>	"	
<i>KEITH ENGBRETSON</i>	<i>Helena</i>	X	
<i>Deanne Donnelly</i>	<i>Mont. Assoc of Counties</i>		
<i>KEITH OLSON</i>	<i>MT. Logging Assn.</i>	X	
<i>JERRY OKENSKI</i>	<i>N.L.A. - HELENA</i>	X	

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

