

MINUTES

**MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
54th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Call to Order: By **CHAIRMAN TOM ZOOK**, on March 20, 1995, at
8:00 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Tom Zook, Chairman (R)
Rep. Edward J. "Ed" Grady, Vice Chairman (Majority) (R)
Rep. Joe Quilici, Vice Chairman (Minority) (D)
Rep. Beverly Barnhart (D)
Rep. Ernest Bergsagel (R)
Rep. John Cobb (R)
Rep. Roger Debruycker (R)
Rep. Gary Feland (R)
Rep. Marjorie I. Fisher (R)
Rep. Don Holland (R)
Rep. Royal C. Johnson (R)
Rep. John Johnson (D)
Rep. Mike Kadas (D)
Rep. Betty Lou Kasten (R)
Rep. Matt McCann (D)
Rep. William T. "Red" Menahan (D)
Rep. Steve Vick (R)
Rep. William R. Wiseman (R)

Members Excused: None.

Members Absent: None.

Staff Present: Clayton Schenck, Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Marjorie Peterson, Committee Secretary

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

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: HB 493, HB 514, HB 519, HB 544, HB 573,
HB 592, HB 603
Executive Action: HB 514 DO PASS, HB 544 DO PASS AS
AMENDED, HB 573 DO PASS, HB 603 DO PASS
AS AMENDED

HEARING ON HB 592Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. RICK JORE, HD 73, Ronan, opened the hearing on HB 592, which changes the formula for school equalization aid and raises the basic entitlement for high schools from \$191,000 to \$200,000, and for elementary students from \$17,000 to \$18,000. Fiscal year 1996 lowers ANB (Average Number Belonging) for school districts by \$15 and FY 97 raises ANB by \$5. The intent of the bill is to keep smaller schools funded adequately. REP. JORE said that the larger schools have steady increases in student populations and the money follows the schools. The smaller schools have a harder time keeping up with costs. As noted on the fiscal note, HB 592 proposed to reduce the entitlement per student to shift funding into the basic entitlement. The effect of this bill is to shift state funding from the larger districts to the smaller ones. The increase in basic entitlement and the decrease in per-student entitlement will cause a shift of approximately \$2.2 million.

Proponents' Testimony:

Don Waldron, Montana Rural Education Association, said he was here to testify, not to put the smaller schools against the larger ones, but to support equal programs for education. He said the bill looks complicated because the first year is different from the second. In his opinion, instead of lowering the ANB entitlement per student, it should be raised \$10 per student, which would only cost \$1.8 million per biennium. He referred to one of the exhibits, a memo from OBPP on increasing aid to public schools, states, "Three ways to increase state aid to public schools are to: (1) increase the basic entitlement that each district receives; (2) increase the per ANB entitlement that districts receive based on their enrollment, and (3) increase the level of state tax base guarantee which determines the eligibility and amount of GTB aid which a district receives." Exhibit 3, he said, is a printout of the Impacts of HB 592, with the Waldron amendment figures included. EXHIBITS 1, 2 and 3.

George Bailey, Superintendent of Schools, Target Range, supports restoring entitlement payments. He said there was an independent audit of the school equalization account (SEA) last year which showed some problems in collecting revenues. There are four different agencies that have some responsibility for collections, but no one has total oversight. He said one of the problems with revenue collections is that the money should be going to SEA accounts. EXHIBIT 4.

{Tape: 1; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 15.0.}

Opponents' Testimony:

Bob Anderson, Montana School Board Association, said the bill has some potential and he likes the Waldron amendments. This bill would return the foundation and principles of HB 667, which was designed by the 1993 Legislature in trying to deal with school equalization.

Eric Feaver, Montana Education Association, Helena, also opposed HB 592. This bill would raise entitlement back to HB 667 levels, but reduce per pupil entitlement even further. It would change the distribution of state dollars among school districts and provide very small districts with more state support than they currently have. Also, HB 592 would reduce state support to middle and larger schools and shift dollars to the smaller districts. He said, in essence, that this bill is clearly a "big school versus little school" bill and he doesn't think this is what this legislature wants to do. **EXHIBIT 5.**

Jack Copps, Deputy Superintendent, Office of Public Instruction, Helena, also opposes this bill. It is inappropriate at this time and simply a vehicle to use towards the end of the session that would reduce money from education funds just to balance the budget. This bill is not needed to balance the budget and this legislature should not use education for that purpose. He urged the committee to stop and think what it would do to basic entitlement -- it is a program that was constructed over many years and many discussions. There is also no strong evidence that there is an existing imbalance in the school districts.

Bob Odermann, President, Montana Association of School Business Officials, Butte, said his organization opposes this bill as it puts larger school districts against smaller ones. He said his district has a declining enrollment and it would decrease their budget capabilities to below last year's funding. Their current budget is \$14,975 and their 1996-97 budget would be \$14,800. **EXHIBIT 6.**

Lauren Frazie, Montana School Administrators, said the other opponents have given the committee many ideas why they oppose the bill. He would support the bill only with the Waldron amendments.

John Malee, Montana Federation of Teachers, said his organization also opposes this bill.

Larry Fasbender, Great Falls Public School Districts, Great Falls, said they would also support the Waldron amendments. He said the percentage of funding received by the smaller schools is obviously smaller than what the larger schools receive. This bill would change that, in that the smaller schools would receive

more state funding. One of the things to consider is how complex the funding is for schools with the impacts of property taxes, mill levies, etc.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

None.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. JORE said the bill is straight-forward and obvious about its intent, which is not to put the smaller schools against the larger ones. The smaller school districts are at a disadvantage in maintaining current funding levels when their student populations stay relatively constant. His intent was to be revenue-neutral so he would not support the Waldron amendments.

{Tape: 1; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 33.3.}

HEARING ON HB 573

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. JOHN COBB, HD 50, Augusta, opened the hearing on HB 573, which was introduced in the Human Services Subcommittee. This bill exempts tourist homes that only rent or lease accommodations for 30 days or less from being licensed.

Proponents' Testimony:

Bob Robinson, Director, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Helena, said this bill was requested by a lady from Billings who wanted to rent out her cabin for a week and was told she needed a license to have a tourist home. After some discussion, he agreed that there should be a window of opportunity for people who want to rent cabins for a short period of time without being licensed.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

None.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 573

Motion/Vote: REP. MENAHAN MOVED HB 573 DO PASS. Motion carried unanimously.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

Motion/Vote: REP. GRADY MOVED THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REQUEST A BILL TO ELIMINATE THE JUNK VEHICLE PROGRAM FROM THE STATE. Motion carried unanimously.

{Tape: 1; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 38.8.}

HEARING ON HB 544Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. CARLA TUSS, HD 46, Black Eagle, opened the hearing on HB 544 which appropriates \$1.4 million to the Board of Regents to provide financial assistance to non-beneficiary students attending tribal colleges in Montana. She said the tribal colleges also agree with the bill.

Proponents' Testimony:

REP. JOHN MERCER, HD 74, Polson, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, said the Confederated Salish and Kootenai College (CSKC) was in his district and he is a strong proponent of this bill. The desire of the people of Montana is to educate all students, young and old. He said this bill would provide fee waivers for non-Native Americans and is a matter of mutual respect. He urged the committee to move the bill along the process as quickly as possible.

REP. GEORGE HEAVY RUNNER, HD 85, Browning, said he agreed with the SPEAKER. He says it is not a question of politics but philosophy. He mentioned that the diversity of students on the local level was unique and would send a positive message to tribal colleges. This bill is also about more than just money -- it should be a part of the whole restructure in the university system.

Joe McDonald, President, CSKC, supports the bill which, in his estimation, would result in about \$1500 per student. He said there were seven tribal colleges on Montana's Indian reservations and they are all accredited except the one on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, which is waiting accreditation. Mr. McDonald also said that many students in the area who want to go

to college do not have the money or opportunity to drive to nearby towns like Missoula or Kalispell and can only go to college in their communities. Passage of this bill would provide access to college for many living in isolated areas. **EXHIBITS 7, 8 and 9.**

Doreen Pond, Dull Knife Memorial College, Southeastern Montana, agrees with the other proponents and supports this bill.

Bob Fouty, Student Services, CSKC, Pablo, supports the bill and noted that there were students in the audience who supported the bill. This bill would allow students at CSKC to receive a quality education. He said it was the best money a student could spend. They served 950 students last quarter who are getting a good education. **EXHIBITS 10, 11 and 12.**

Steve McCoy, Student, CSKC, said he was a student and an adult basic education instructor at CSKC. He said he has first-hand experience since he comes from a low-income background and is trying to get a good education and urges support of the bill.

Mary Sanford, CSKC, said she is a nursing student at CSKC and that the college provides good quality education that she would otherwise not be able to get. She cannot afford travel expenses or higher costs at other colleges in Montana. She also does not want to relocate her family. By attending CSKC, she can continue to work at a nearby restaurant.

Donna Bick, CSKC, said it would be too hard for her to compete in larger schools, so CSKC has given her an opportunity to attend a college. She also could not afford to go to any other school.

Chris Landstrom, CSKC, said he was also a student at CSKC. He is an older student and a non-traditional student. This tribal college is a good opportunity for learning in a smaller college. This bill would be in the best economic interest of the state for its future generations.

Linda Eakin, CSKC, said she also went to the University of Montana for some classes and enjoys CSKC much better, as there is more individual attention and smaller classes.

Jayne Yatchak, CSKC, said she is a single mother in her first year at CSKC. She can't afford to spend the time or money to go to school in Kalispell and is glad she has a chance to go to the tribal college.

{Tape: 1; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 0.1.}

Richard Crofts, Deputy Commissioner For Academic Affairs, Helena, said that Montana ranks near the top of other states for opportunities for four-year studies, but at the bottom of the states for two-year studies. The Board of Regents and the

university system are interested in expansion of two-year schools in local communities. This bill would aid in that development.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

REP. ROYAL JOHNSON, HD 10, Billings, asked **Dr. Crofts** if all courses from the university system were transferrable to tribal colleges. **Dr. Crofts** said that most all of the courses were approved; they have worked on curriculums that have a common ground. **REP. JOHNSON** then asked **Mr. McDonald** what the cost of tuition was a year and what the student aid would be. Tuition is \$4500 a year and this bill would supplement that by giving each student about \$1500. The cost of this bill would be \$700,000 for the first year of the biennium. Non-beneficiary students pay \$2300, which is about the same as at the University of Montana. **Mr. McDonald** said they couldn't just lower their costs because they wanted students to go to school for the education, not because it was cheaper than anywhere else, so they try to stay on the same level as Missoula. **REP. JOHNSON** asked what the differential was between all students and **Mr. McDonald** responded that Indian students receive \$3000 and pay about \$1800 tuition, for a total of \$4800 per student.

REP. JOHN COBB, HD 50, Augusta, is concerned that they will start this program and want it continued year after year. He wanted to know how it will be changed in the future and what other states were doing. **Dr. Crofts** said he was unaware of what went on in other states. It is currently an unfair situation as these students have hardships. He is sure they will analyze the issue at the end of the biennium. **Mr. McDonald** said the tribal colleges are relatively new to other states. Nebraska and South Dakota have small appropriations by their legislatures. The tribal college in Minnesota is part of their university system.

REP. MIKE KADAS, HD 66, Missoula, asked **REP. TUSS** about the requirement for fee waivers and if the calculation could be made on the basis of a Montana resident beneficiary. He thinks the state could only help subsidize state residents. **REP. TUSS** agreed that there should be language in this bill that would only define state residents.

REP. BEVERLY BARNHART, HD 29, Bozeman, asked how many students get jobs in their fields after they graduate from CSKC. **Mr. McDonald** said that 54% of the students get jobs in their fields, or improve their jobs and 34% go on to further their education. **REP. BARNHART** asked if there were dormitories on campus. **Mr. McDonald** said it was the only tribal college with dorms, as all the others are commuter colleges.

REP. JOHN JOHNSON, HD 2, Glendive, asked Dr. Crofts if this bill would have an effect on the number of students enrolling in community colleges. Dr. Crofts said there might be some effect, but in most cases, it would be relatively small.

REP. WILLIAM WISEMAN, HD 41, Great Falls, asked what percentage of non-beneficiary students get financial aid. Mr. Fouty answered that because of the income level, 90% of students qualify for some type of financial aid. They also have a good scholarship program and grant \$400,000 a year in tuition, scholarships and waivers. This year, the scholarship amount was \$38,000.

REP. DON HOLLAND, HD 7, Forsyth, asked Ms. Pond about their work-study programs at Dull Knife Memorial College. She said their scholarships were about \$60,000 a year. She also said that many of the students also are employed at the Colstrip mines.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. TUSS said any unspent funds from this bill would divert to the general fund. This bill is for students who want to better themselves and receive good, quality education.

{Tape: 1; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 21.8.}

HEARING ON HB 514

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. ROGER DEBRUYCKER, HD 89, Floweree, opened the hearing on HB 514 which increases the value of projects for which the Department of Administration prepares architectural and engineering drawings. Some of the departments included in this are: Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Military Affairs, Transportation, State Lands and Natural Resources.

Proponents' Testimony:

Pat Graham, Director, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Helena, said he supports increasing the value of these projects, as it could save about \$250,000 per biennium for his department. His capital construction program includes many projects between the level of \$25,000 and the proposed level of \$75,000.

EXHIBIT 13.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Questions from Committee Members and Responses:

None.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 514

Motion/Vote: REP. DEBRUYCKER MOVED HB 514 DO PASS. Motion carried unanimously.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 544

Motion/Vote: REP. FISHER MOVED HB 544 FISHER AMENDMENT DO PASS. REP. FISHER said her amendment changes the amount the full-time students receive to a maximum of \$1500. Motion carried unanimously.

Motion: REP. KADAS MOVED HB 544 KADAS AMENDMENT DO PASS.

Discussion: REP. KADAS said that his amendment inserts language that a resident non-beneficiary student should be a resident of Montana. He did not want this appropriation to go to out-of-state students. REP. BARNHART said they could use the residency requirements used by the Board of Regents. Mr. McDonald said that a non-beneficiary student is any student who is not a member of an Indian tribe. REP. KADAS then asked to change his amendment to say "... student must meet the residency requirements as described by the Board of Regents."

Vote: Motion carried unanimously.

Motion/Vote: REP. COBB MOVED HB 544 DO PASS AS AMENDED. Motion carried 13 - 5, with REPS. GRADY, KASTEN, DEBRUYCKER, VICK and FELAND voting no.

Meeting recessed until 3:30 p.m.

{Tape: 1; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 38.5.}

HEARING ON HB 493

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. DAVID EWER, HD 53, Helena, opened the hearing on HB 493 at the request of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. This bill deals with creating a safe-drinking water treatment fund and authorizing \$10 million in general obligation bonds to provide the state matching funds. It also issues \$5 million in general obligation bonds to the state matching funds for a wastewater treatment fund. The state would get \$10 federal matching money for every state \$1. This bill provides rulemaking authority to the Board of Health and Environmental Sciences and the Board of Natural Resources to establish procedures and criteria for loans and grants. The money in the fund would be used to subsidize low-interest loans to local governments for public water systems. This program requires those borrowing money from the fund to have debt service reserves so the state would have no financial impact. This bill would provide an infrastructure for safe drinking water in Montana. **EXHIBIT 14.**

Proponents' Testimony:

Ray Beck, Administrator, Conservation and Renewable Resource Development Bureau, DNRC, Helena, said this bill sets up a low-cost program for safe drinking water throughout the whole state of Montana. This bill authorizes \$5 million to the general obligation bonds for wastewater treatment. DHES provides technical support in complying with federal grant requirements and DNRC provides financial support and oversees issuance of the bonds. **EXHIBIT 15.**

Gordon Morris, Director, Montana Association of Counties, supports this bill. He said this bill is a good bill and would make safe drinking water available for all communities in Montana who would qualify for these grants. He said the Missoula County Commissioners also support this bill. **EXHIBIT 16.**

Nick Clos, Montana Rural Water Systems, said there were over 320 systems in Montana. He said the low-cost funds would be good for the smaller communities in Montana who cannot afford big payments.

Arnold Peterson, Montana Rural Water Systems, Havre, said there are several small water systems in Montana who need this bill.

Bill Leonard, Midwest Systems, Whitefish, said there are many small low-income communities across the state who need help with wastewater systems. Many of these communities don't qualify for

grants from federal or state programs. This low-interest loan from DNRC is a good program.

Bill Kennedy, Yellowstone County Commissioner, Billings, said Yellowstone County is growing and they are concerned about the rising costs of water systems and support this bill.

Donna Jenson, Montana Section of American Waterworks Association, read testimony from Charles Johnson, President of her organization, which represents over 50,000 waterworks people worldwide. The state revolving fund loan program has proven to be a popular and successful program. This bill would offer water suppliers the opportunity to obtain the lowest loan financing possible. **EXHIBIT 17.**

Scott Anderson, DHES, said this bill creates a source of low-interest loans for all systems, including the many aging systems in Montana. He mentioned the federal safe drinking water act and said this bill would be an integral part of that act. He said DHES and DNRC are good partners in this program. He specified that this is one way to answer the problems of unfunded mandates.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

{Tape: 2; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 0.3.}

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

REP. ROGER DEBRUYCKER, HD 89, Floweree, asked how this differed from the Treasure State Endowment Program. **Mr. Beck** stated that the endowment program was run by the Department of Commerce and is relatively small and mostly for broad-range projects. HB 493 is strictly a loan program, not a grant program. **REP. DEBRUYCKER** said that the endowment program is not working, not growing in funds and isn't taking care of the infrastructure it was supposed to. He doesn't want to see this program going in the same direction.

REP. WILLIAM WISEMAN, HD 41, Great Falls, said that Kalispell and Missoula have about 80% of the funds and wondered about that. **Mr. Beck** said that the funds are not restricted to certain communities and that they have found that the larger communities have staff who keep up-to-date with the forms and regulations. Anyone community is eligible, but some don't even apply. **REP. WISEMAN** asked if his community has applied for loans. **Ann Miller, DNRC,** said that the program started in 1990 and had many federal requirements. Some of the larger counties, like Cascade and Yellowstone, have opted to have public bond sales rather than be in the program. Now that interest rates have increased, they

might be more interested in this program, which loans money for about 4%. **REP. WISEMAN** asked if the federal government reduces their matching money, could we use it for loans. Yes, it could be used for certain projects that are only in Montana.

REP. GARY FELAND, HD 88, Shelby, asked about the number of FTEs needed for operate these programs. This bill doesn't authorize any new FTEs.

REP. MIKE KADAS, HD 66, Missoula, asked **Mr. Beck** how they would run the program with no new FTEs. **Mr. Beck** said there is only one person now who operates the program at DNRC and there are no new FTEs in this bill.

REP. JOE QUILICI, HD 36, Butte, referred to Section 6, where it states that DNRC may establish additional accounts in the revolving fund for program money. Then he referred to Section 15 where it included debt service accounts, etc. **Mr. Anderson** said the safe drinking water legislation was based on the wastewater legislation. These different accounts made sure the money was secure and was not used for other purposes. **REP. QUILICI** said he was concerned about all the different accounts. Butte just processed \$22 million in bonds and worked closely with EPA. They should try to simplify things. **Mr. Beck** said they make the program as easy as possible. They use general obligation bonds which are the cheapest bonds. **REP. ROYAL JOHNSON** asked why they don't merge the two programs -- the safe drinking water program and the wastewater program. The federal regulations are different for each program and they need to be kept separate.

{Tape: 2; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 29.9.}

REP. JOHNSON asked **REP. BERGSAGEL** if the Long-Range Subcommittee dealt with this. Yes, they had, but he doesn't know of all the wastewater treatment programs available. He also doesn't know if there is a good way to get a handle on all the programs. **REP. JOHNSON** was concerned that this program would impede other programs. **REP. BERGSAGEL** said it would affect the overall debt for the state. **REP. JOHNSON** then asked **Mr. Leonard** about the Midwest Assistance Program. They are funded about 45% from the federal government from the Office of Community Services and 55% from large foundations, such as the Kellogg Foundation. He said their loans are about \$500,000 to \$700,000. Some communities have systems worth up to \$2 million.

REP. WISEMAN said he would feel a lot better if an insurance company would guarantee the interest and principle if the smaller cities default on their loans. **Mr. Beck** said they currently had a reserve account that would be used if there are problems, and they would set up the same system with this program. **REP. WISEMAN** wants something more than just a reserve account. **MaeNan Ellingson, Bond Counsel for State of Montana**, said there are many programs created for wastewater. She asked if **REP. WISEMAN** meant

the local government bond issue. He said he was just concerned that the money won't be repaid to the state. **Ms. Ellingson** said it would be impossible for all but four Montana counties to get their bonds insured. When the state is set up in the wastewater program, if they tried to have the state issue revenue bonds, very few of the cities are ratable because they are too small, not enough credit history to be rated by a national rating agency and municipal bonding companies will not insure municipalities if they are not ratable. practical measure , rarely ever see Montana municipal debt issue insured or rated. either the cost is prohibitive or it is not possible.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. EWER said that the loan to local governments are only a small fraction of money that are attributed to general obligation bonds. A much larger of that is funded by federal money - if it isn't paid back, we would have to pay the entire amount. To require insurance, would be self-defeating. Montana has self-sufficient debt and the user pays. We have very little debt. This program would bring low cost loans to those who need to improve their systems. There are no FTEs in this bill, so the departments would have to do the work with their existing staff.

{Tape: 2; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 47.4.}

HEARING ON HB 519

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REP. MATT BRAINARD, HD 62, Missoula, opened the hearing on HB 519 which deals with the state paying costs associated with civil commitment of seriously mentally ill and that money coming from the general fund. Currently the counties pay those costs. This bill was requested by the Joint Unification and Finance Commission.

Proponents' Testimony:

Leslie Halligan, Deputy County Attorney, Missoula, said that the counties currently pay the costs of civil commitments, which are increasing steadily. She said the state only paid when they are committed to the state hospital. She also handed in a letter from Missoula County Commissioners who are in support of this bill. **EXHIBITS 18 and 19.**

Brent Brooks, Deputy County Attorney, Yellowstone County, Billings, also supports this bill. This should be a revenue-sharing issue and not a medical issue. The counties do not have a choice when someone is committed and they must pay these costs.

This is an unfunded mandate to the counties as required by statutes.

Paul Stall, Deputy County Attorney, Lewis and Clark County, also supports this bill. He said that district courts had just reversed a decision they were trying to use for short cuts. He said that of the 1000 people committed in Lewis and Clark County, 60% are not Helena residents.

{Tape: 2; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 0.1.}

Gordon Morris, Director, Montana Association of Counties, said this bill was requested by the judicial system in Montana. He said the counties have no control over the state requirements or court orders and that the state should pay the costs involved.

Bill Kennedy, Yellowstone County Commissioner, Billings, said this was a good bill. They have had budget problems in the past five years and have learned to live within the budget. Their commitments from the district court have taken a large toll on their funds. He said the need for mental health services in his community has increased tremendously and the commitments have also increased. They also have no control over transportation costs when a patient has to be transferred to another hospital, such as Warm Springs.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

REP. MARJORIE FISHER, HD 80, Whitefish, asked **Mr. Lewis** if the costs would be estimated higher as was eluded to by the testimony of Yellowstone and Missoula counties. **Mr. Lewis** said the fiscal note estimate might be too low, as they only surveyed six counties.

REP. WISEMAN asked **Ms. Halligan** why there was so much fluctuation in the number of civil commitments in her county. She said this is the first year they would have a crisis team at the Western Montana Mental Health Center and they have seen many more people than before.

Closing by Sponsor:

REP. BRAINARD closed by saying that it was clear there are some problems in the state and there are many bills introduced in this session to deal with some of them. The urban areas have a heavier concentration of problems with the mentally ill, as some

have moved closer to the areas where they can get more help. He mentioned that he would certainly offer an amendment to fund a 50/50 split with the state and counties, if that is what the committee would consider.

{Tape: 2; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 21.6.}

HEARING ON HB 603

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

CHAIRMAN TOM ZOOK, HD 3, Miles City, opened the hearing on HB 603 which deals with exempting certain construction projects from certain state laws. This bill was requested by the Long-Range Planning Subcommittee and refers to construction of a stadium at MSU and restoration of the Prescott House at UM using private funds. If these projects are not authorized in HB 2, this bill is void.

Proponents' Testimony:

None.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

REP. BERGSAGEL said his amendments deal with the stadium in Bozeman and the Prescott House in Missoula being exempt from the state bidding process as they receive private funds. Amendment 1 includes coordinating language with HB 352, and will also include a language amendment to put a cap of seven years on the bill. This will not affect the ending fund balance, just an authorization for private funds.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 603

Motion: REP. BERGSAGEL MOVED HB 603 AMENDMENT 1 DO PASS.

Discussion: REP. BERGSAGEL said this was the amendment where they put the seven year timeframe in. If the projects don't get the necessary funding from private sources in that amount of time, they probably won't be done.

Vote: Motion that HB 603 Amendment 1 Do Pass carried 17 - 1, with REP. COBB voting no.

Motion: REP. BERGSAGEL MOVED HB 603 AMENDMENT 2 DO PASS.

Discussion: REP. BERGSAGEL said this is technical language and authorizes that these projects must go through the Board of Regents and be authorized by OBPP.

Vote: Motion that HB 603 Amendment 2 Do Pass carried 17 - 1, with REP. COBB voting no.

Motion: REP. BERGSAGEL MOVED HB 603 DO PASS AS AMENDED.

Discussion: REP. ROYAL JOHNSON asked if the Commissioner of Higher Education office agreed with the amendments and they acknowledged that they did. REP. COBB asked if the students had endorsed these projects. Jim Todd, Commissioner of Higher Education Office, said yes, they had voted on them.

Vote: Motion that HB 603 Do Pass As Amended carried 17 - 1, with REP. COBB voting no.

{Tape: 2; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 43.3.}

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 540

Motion: REP. VICK MOVED HB 540 DO PASS.

Motion: REP. WISEMAN MOVED HB 540 MOLNAR AMENDMENTS DO PASS.

Discussion: REP. MOLNAR said his amendment in part requires DFS to develop an RFP (Request for Proposals) from local governments for the site of a youth correctional facility. It also requires DFS to create a committee to evaluate the proposals and to select a site. This amendment also appropriates \$8,000 to DFS from the general fund for the committee. REP. KASTEN expressed concern that the department had not seen all the new amendments. She suggested that some of these amendments were not what was agreed upon in their meetings and some they did agree upon were not included here. She also noticed that some of the amendments were changed by REP. MOLNAR after their agreements. She had agreed with deleting many sections and this amendment does not include

any of those deletions. **Al Davis, DFS**, was concerned that Section 24 will have a fiscal impact and it was agreed that would be deleted from the bill. **REP. WISEMAN** then suggested that since there were so many changes here, he would like to see a "gray bill." A "gray bill" is the bill rewritten to include the amendments, instead of having to search the amendments pages and insert in the proper place in the bill. **REP. KADAS** agreed and thought a gray bill was definitely a necessity. **REP. BARNHART** also requested a new fiscal note. **REP. COBB** wanted them to clarify which amendments dealt with stricter guidelines and which ones deleted sections. **REP. WISEMAN** noted that **REP. MOLNAR** had spent many hours on writing his amendments.

{Tape: 3; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 0.1.}

REP. KASTEN said her amendments merely keep the bill alive. None of the sections in those amendments are in agreement with DFS and they are the people who have to operate under this bill. **REP. COBB** asked **Mr. Davis** for his opinion on the amendments. He said the department felt very strongly about the ones that were introduced. He said there were many people who had met, including DFS staff, mental health association, probation officers, and they did not necessarily agree with the amendments introduced today. **REP. ROYAL JOHNSON** said they had agreed to other amendments not here today and that this bill needs further study. **REP. QUILICI** remarked that the Molnar amendments included 44 different alterations and he has been trying to merge them into the bill. He agrees that a gray bill is necessary to have a better handle on the changes.

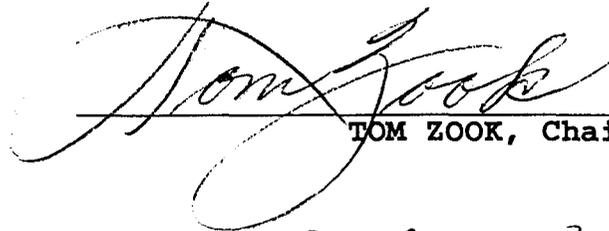
Motion that HB 540 Do Pass was withdrawn. Motion that HB 540 Amendments Do Pass was withdrawn.

REP. GRADY reiterated the necessity for a new fiscal note so the committee can see what the fiscal impacts would be. **Dave Lewis** said that they would give them a summary of the fiscal impacts the next day instead of rewriting the fiscal note, which would take longer.

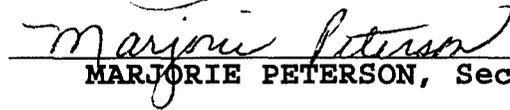
Motion/Vote: REP. QUILICI MOVED HB 540 GRAY BILL BE WRITTEN. Motion carried unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 7:00 p.m.



TOM ZOOK, Chairman



MARJORIE PETERSON, Secretary

TZ/mp

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Appropriations

ROLL CALL

DATE 3-20-95

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Rep. Tom Zook, Chairman	✓		
Rep. Ed Grady, Vice Chairman, Majority	✓		
Rep. Joe Quilici, Vice Chairman, Minority	✓		
Rep. Beverly Barnhart	✓		
Rep. Ernest Bergsagel	✓		
Rep. John Cobb	✓		
Rep. Roger DeBruycker	✓		
Rep. Gary Feland	✓		
Rep. Marj Fisher	✓		
Rep. Don Holland	✓		
Rep. John Johnson	✓		
Rep. Royal Johnson	✓		
Rep. Mike Kadas	✓		
Rep. Betty Lou Kasten	✓		
Rep. Matt McCann	✓		
Rep. Red Menahan	✓		
Rep. Steve Vick	✓		
Rep. Bill Wiseman	✓		



HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 21, 1995

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Appropriations report that **House Bill 514** (first reading copy -- white) **do pass**.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tom Zook".

Tom Zook, Chair

Committee Vote:
Yes 18, No 0.

651209SC.Hbk



HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 22, 1995

Page 1 of 2

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Appropriations report that **House Bill 544** (first reading copy -- white) do pass as amended.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tom Zook".

Tom Zook, Chair

And, that such amendments read:

1. Title, line 6.

Following: "TO"

Insert: "RESIDENT"

2. Page 1, line 29.

Following: "to the"

Insert: "resident"

3. Page 1, line 30.

Following: "."

Insert: "To qualify, a resident nonbeneficiary student must meet the residency requirements as prescribed for the Montana university system by the board of regents. The distribution to any student is limited to a maximum of \$1,500 each year per full-time equivalent student. Any remaining balance in this appropriation on June 30, 1997, must revert to the general fund and may not be diverted to other purposes."

4. Page 2, lines 17 and 18.

Following: "to" on line 17

Insert: "resident"

Following: "who" on line 17

Strike: "have" on line 17 through "college" on line 18

Insert: "meet the residency requirements, as prescribed for the

Committee Vote:
Yes 13, No 5.

660917SC.Hdh

Montana university system by the board of regents,"

5. Page 2, line 19.

Following: "system"

Insert: "bears to the total enrollment in the university system"

-END-



HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 21, 1995

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Appropriations report that House Bill 573 (first reading copy -- white) do pass.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tom Zook".

Tom Zook, Chair

Committee Vote:
Yes 18, No 0.

651208SC.Hbk



HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 22, 1995

Page 1 of 3

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Appropriations report that House Bill 603 (first reading copy -- white) do pass as amended.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Tom Zook".

Tom Zook, Chair

And, that such amendments read:

1. Title, line 6.

Following: "LAWS;"

Insert: "AUTHORIZING FUNDING FOR THE PROJECTS; ESTABLISHING
PARAMETERS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE PROJECTS;"

2. Page 1, line 10.

Following: "Exemptions."

Strike: "If the"

Insert: "The renovation or"

3. Page 1, line 11.

Following: "Bozeman"

Strike: "and"

Insert: ", "

Following: "house"

Insert: "and campus drive"

4. Page 1, line 12.

Following: "Missoula"

Strike: "are authorized in House Bill No. 5, the"

Insert: ", and improvements to the physical education complex and
renovation of vigilante stadium at western Montana college
of the university of Montana are authorized by [sections 1
through 5]. The design and construction of these"

Committee Vote:

Yes 12, No 1.

660914SC.Hdh

5. Page 1, line 13.
Strike: "chapter"
Insert: "chapters"
Following: "2"
Insert: "and 8"

6. Page 1, lines 17 and 18.
Strike: Section 2 in its entirety
Insert: "NEW SECTION. Section 2. Authorization. Private
funding is authorized for the following projects:

Montana State University - Bozeman	\$12,000,000
Private Funds	
Renovate or Construct Athletic Complex	
University of Montana - Missoula	1,650,000
Private Funds	
Prescott House and Campus Drive Improvements	
Western Montana College of the University of Montana	
Physical Education Complex Improvements	150,000 Private
Funds	
Renovate Vigilante Stadium	300,000 Private
Funds	

NEW SECTION. Section 3. Terms and conditions. The terms, guaranties, and agreements relative to these projects must be negotiated in the best interests of the state and must include guaranties that no commitment of state appropriated funds for design, construction, operations, or maintenance is expressed or implied. The terms, guaranties, and agreements are subject to final review and approval by the board of regents, after which the approving authority is required to provide a report certifying to the budget director that these conditions are met. The budget director shall certify acceptance of this report to the department of administration prior to final approval by the department of administration pursuant to 18-2-103 (1) (a).

NEW SECTION. Section 4. Specific terms for athletic complex. The authorization for athletic facilities at Montana state university - Bozeman, as authorized in [sections 1 through 5], allows the board of regents to lease the land or the land and its facilities to a private, nonprofit organization in order to solicit, manage, and administer gifts, donations, in-kind contributions, and revenue on behalf of the university for the purpose of completing the renovation or construction of a new athletic

complex.

NEW SECTION. Section 5. Coordination instruction. If [this act] and House Bill No. 352 are both passed and approved, then [section 1] of House Bill No. 352 is amended to read:

"Section 1. Prohibition on transfer to foundation. (1) ~~In~~ Except as provided in subsection (2), in order to implement the provisions of Article VIII, section 12, of the Montana constitution, ownership of the following may not be transferred to a nonprofit corporation or foundation established for the benefit of a unit of the university system unless full market value is received for the transfer and laws applicable to the disposition of property are followed:

~~(1)~~ (a) money in the higher education funds provided for in 17-2-102;

~~(2)~~ (b) excess proceeds of money borrowed pursuant to 20-25-402; and

~~(3)~~ (c) real or personal property acquired with money listed in subsection (1) (a) or proceeds listed in subsection ~~(2)~~ (1) (b).

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the lease for the athletic complex at Montana state university provided for in [section 4] of House Bill No. 603. The land lease for the athletic complex shall be of a term not to exceed 7 years from the date of approval of the lease ."

Renumber: subsequent section

-END-

Table 5: 1994 Average Proportion of Elementary General Fund Budget
 Attributable to State Revenue Sources by Size of District.

District Size	Average Prop State Revenue	Number Districts
Under 10	0.46	51
10 - 17	0.52	34
18 - 40	0.54	37
41 - 100	0.54	57
101 - 300	0.67	77
Over 300	0.72	66
TOTAL	0.59	322

 Excludes K-12 Districts

Although the relationship presented in Table 5 is consistent, the biggest differences are between those districts in the "under 10" category versus those in the "101 - 300" and "over 300" categories. Even so, the moderately sized (10 - 100) district categories are anywhere from 13%-15% below those in the "101 - 300" size category.

Table 6: 1994 Average Proportion of Secondary General Fund Budget
 Attributable to State Revenue Sources by Size of District.

District Size	Average Prop State Revenue	Number Districts
Under 25	0.64	2
25 - 40	0.53	16
41 - 100	0.62	40
101 - 200	0.65	32
201 - 300	0.64	13
301 - 600	0.66	18
Over 600	0.68	12
TOTAL	0.63	133

 Excludes K-12 Districts

Clearly the relationship observed for the elementary districts is not repeated for secondary districts. There is no systematic variation in proportion of state revenue by size of district in the data presented in Table 6.

In my opinion additional analyses should be executed to examine more fully the nature of the relationship between size of district and proportion of general fund budget supplied by state revenue. Specifically, it is quite possible that this relationship is being either strengthened or suppressed by a lack of control for budgeting category.

COPY

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 3-20-95
HB 592

TO: Representative Herron
FROM: Curtis Nichols
OBPP
SUBJECT: Increasing aid to public schools
DATE: February 20, 1995

Three ways to increase state aid to public schools are to: 1) increase the basic entitlement that each district receives; 2) increase the per ANB entitlement that districts receive based on their enrollment and ; 3) increase the level of state tax base guarantee which determines the eligibility and amount of GTB aid which a district receives.

1. If the Basic entitlement were increased from \$17,190 to \$18,000 for elementary schools and \$191,000 to \$200,000 for high schools the additional state general fund cost would be \$2,339,000 in the 1997 biennium. All districts would benefit from this increase.
2. If the elementary and high school per ANB entitlements were increased by \$10 per ANB the additional state general fund cost would be \$1,855,000 in the 1997 biennium. All districts would benefit in proportion to their enrollments from this increase.
3. If the statewide guaranteed tax base ratio factor were increased from 175% to 177% the additional state general fund cost would be \$1,912,000 in the 1997 biennium. Only GTB eligible districts would benefit from this increase.

WALDRON 1 FY '96

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 3-20-95
HB 592

667 Base Estimation
+10/AMB

IMPACTS OF HB 592 AS AMENDED
Office of Public Instruction
General Fund Budget Projections
Based on Fiscal 1995 School District Budgets
16-Mar-95

COUNTY	LEGAL ENTIT	DISTRICT	CURRENT LAW			FY1996			FY1996			DIFFERENCE		
			MAXIMUM GF BUDGET	BASE BUDGET	DIRECT STATE AID AND GTB	MAXIMUM GF BUDGET	BASE BUDGET	DIRECT STATE AID AND GTB	MAXIMUM BUDGET	BASE BUDGET	MAXIMUM BUDGET	BASE BUDGET	MAXIMUM BUDGET	BASE BUDGET
BEAVERHEAD	0003	GRANT ELEM	144,893	116,644	54,965	146,063	117,580	55,433	1,170	936	468	1,170	936	468
BEAVERHEAD	0005	DILLON ELEM	3,888,152	3,130,650	2,280,865	3,901,114	3,141,019	2,289,014	12,961	10,369	8,149	12,961	10,369	8,149
BEAVERHEAD	0006	BEAVERHEAD CO HS	2,618,887	2,105,437	1,465,278	2,632,987	2,116,717	1,473,637	14,100	11,280	8,359	14,100	11,280	8,359
BEAVERHEAD	0007	WISE RIVER ELEM	91,715	73,797	37,002	92,735	74,613	37,438	1,020	816	437	1,020	816	437
BEAVERHEAD	0009	LIMA K-12	779,230	625,915	397,066	792,420	636,467	404,901	13,189	10,552	7,834	13,189	10,552	7,834
BEAVERHEAD	0010	WISDOM ELEM	166,152	133,772	62,970	167,382	134,756	63,462	1,230	984	492	1,230	984	492
BEAVERHEAD	0012		73,979	59,507	29,032	74,949	60,283	29,406	970	776	375	970	776	375
BEAVERHEAD	0014		102,354	82,369	38,947	103,404	83,209	39,367	1,050	840	420	1,050	840	420
BEAVERHEAD	0015		84,621	68,082	40,734	85,621	68,882	41,249	1,000	800	515	1,000	800	515
BIG HORN	0020		52,689	42,354	20,244	53,599	43,082	20,608	910	728	364	910	728	364
BIG HORN	0021		263,718	212,588	157,710	267,691	215,766	160,238	3,973	3,178	2,528	3,973	3,178	2,528
BIG HORN	0022		70,431	56,649	26,926	71,391	57,417	27,310	960	768	384	960	768	384
BIG HORN	0023		5,023,285	4,073,491	2,831,452	5,040,043	4,086,897	2,842,387	16,758	13,406	10,935	16,758	13,406	10,935
BIG HORN	0025		1,848,749	1,504,243	1,126,650	1,855,854	1,509,927	1,131,878	7,106	5,684	5,228	7,106	5,684	5,228
BIG HORN	0026		228,587	184,713	111,360	231,782	187,270	113,053	3,196	2,556	1,694	3,196	2,556	1,694
BIG HORN	1189		2,243,190	1,808,031	850,405	2,256,420	1,818,615	855,697	13,230	10,584	5,292	13,230	10,584	5,292
BIG HORN	1190		1,114,520	900,818	726,434	1,125,340	909,474	734,164	10,820	8,656	7,729	10,820	8,656	7,729
BIG HORN	1214		550,103	443,052	400,313	559,813	450,820	407,693	9,710	7,768	7,380	9,710	7,768	7,380
BLAINE	0028		1,349,988	1,086,531	656,805	1,356,649	1,091,860	660,983	6,661	5,329	4,178	6,661	5,329	4,178
BLAINE	0029		1,139,456	915,534	502,662	1,150,416	924,392	508,812	10,960	8,768	6,151	10,960	8,768	6,151
BLAINE	0030		1,897,953	1,528,143	1,267,177	1,905,395	1,534,096	1,267,872	7,442	5,953	6,951	7,442	5,953	6,951
BLAINE	0031		912,310	733,230	581,359	922,790	741,614	588,310	10,480	8,384	6,951	10,480	8,384	6,951
BLAINE	0032		59,234	47,529	23,112	60,924	48,881	23,788	1,352	676	676	1,352	676	676
BLAINE	0034		293,553	236,422	110,937	295,143	237,694	111,573	1,590	1,272	636	1,590	1,272	636
BLAINE	0036		31,392	25,195	12,224	32,242	25,875	12,564	850	680	340	850	680	340
BLAINE	0044		237,336	190,841	98,791	240,346	193,249	100,207	3,010	2,408	1,416	3,010	2,408	1,416
BLAINE	0045		395,858	317,537	212,360	405,278	325,073	218,222	9,420	7,536	5,862	9,420	7,536	5,862
BLAINE	0048		87,630	70,408	33,805	89,400	71,824	34,513	1,770	1,416	708	1,770	1,416	708
BLAINE	1213		1,489,917	1,199,668	1,138,841	1,504,952	1,211,697	1,150,751	15,035	12,028	11,910	15,035	12,028	11,910
BLAINE	1216		56,356	45,321	35,635	57,276	46,057	35,734	920	736	99	920	736	99
BROADWATER	2		3,509,807	2,823,741	1,653,941	3,529,269	2,839,311	1,659,860	19,462	15,569	5,920	19,462	15,569	5,920
CARBON	0055		1,586,604	1,277,120	827,864	1,593,741	1,282,829	831,906	7,137	5,710	4,043	7,137	5,710	4,043
CARBON	0057		1,254,274	1,007,874	640,349	1,265,474	1,016,834	646,684	11,200	8,960	6,336	11,200	8,960	6,336
CARBON	0059		1,167,520	938,338	531,374	1,181,989	949,913	538,818	14,469	11,575	7,444	14,469	11,575	7,444
CARBON	0060		921,675	741,674	586,773	927,246	746,130	590,513	5,571	4,457	3,739	5,571	4,457	3,739
CARBON	0061	JOLIETH S	865,611	695,303	560,187	876,001	703,615	567,235	10,390	8,312	7,048	10,390	8,312	7,048
CARBON	0063	JACKSON ELEM	56,238	45,213	29,335	57,158	45,949	29,841	920	736	506	920	736	506
CARBON	0064	LUTHER ELEM	81,074	65,224	30,933	82,064	66,016	31,329	990	792	396	990	792	396
CARBON	0069	ROBERTS K-12	927,054	744,943	606,668	940,132	755,406	615,789	13,078	10,462	9,121	13,078	10,462	9,121
CARBON	0070	BOYD ELEM	49,140	39,494	22,115	50,040	40,214	22,546	900	720	431	900	720	431
CARBON	0071	FROMBERG ELEM	611,110	491,743	379,150	615,460	495,223	382,110	4,349	3,480	2,961	4,349	3,480	2,961
CARBON	0072	FROMBERG H S	497,956	399,640	308,552	507,586	407,344	315,056	9,630	7,704	6,504	9,630	7,704	6,504
CARBON	0073	EDGAR ELEM	84,621	68,082	32,269	85,621	68,882	32,669	1,000	800	400	1,000	800	400

The original of this document is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.

Disclosure Issue

County Collections

The State of Montana (the State) currently receives significant tax revenues and other monies through the Counties. The funds remitted are deposited in the accounts of the appropriate state agencies. The responsibility for monitoring the accuracy and completeness of the amounts remitted by the Counties is unclear in current state law. In the case of revenues for schools, it appears the Department of Revenue¹, Administration² and Commerce³, as well as OPI⁴, may have some statutory oversight responsibility. However, because the specific provisions are unclear, the State may not be receiving all the monies it is entitled to.

Clarification of the responsibility for monitoring and enforcing the accuracy and completeness of amounts remitted by Counties to the State would require legislation. In amending the current law and/or enacting new law the following should be considered:

A centralized system for monitoring funds remitted by the Counties to the State would allow the responsible individuals to develop the required expertise and provide desired efficiencies in the process.

To be effective, a monitoring process should include the authority to enforce the laws that are being monitored.

This section is presented for disclosure purposes to allow the Legislature an opportunity to consider the issue.

¹ MCA 15-1-201 and MCA 15-1-202

² MCA 15-1-504

³ MCA 7-6-2141
7-6-2203
2-7-503
2-7-506
2-7-515
2-7-522

⁴ MCA 20-9-346 (A)

December 14, 1994

Jody Bisom
Office of the Legislative Auditor
State Capitol
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Jody:

As you requested, I have listed below some examples of errors we see being made by counties. When a county makes an error in their countywide funds for equalization aid to schools, the error has the opposite, but same dollar affect on the State's equalization aid account. That is, errors that benefit county funds generally cost the State. Errors made in the countywide funds for school retirement, transportation and tuition can affect state expenditures, as well as county mill levies.

Some of the errors discussed below were caught as part of our reviews/edits of county reports; others we found only by chance or because a school district or the county itself told us about the error. Our ability to detect county errors, affecting either the amount of receipts deposited in countywide school funds or the amount of disbursements from those funds, depends on whether the county year-end reports, as sent to our office, reflect the errors. We know they don't in all cases. We also know that amounts reported to our office by a county's treasurer don't always agree with supporting records maintained by that county's school superintendent.

As your office has pointed out during previous audits of this office, when and if we find a county's error, we have the authority to recover any resulting overpayment of state funds, but between the time of the overpayment and recovery, the state's cash flow and investment opportunities are adversely affected.

Examples of the errors we've seen recently include:

-- **Madison County** made a distribution to school districts out of county equalization revenues to fund a shortfall in the districts' "prior year" foundation programs. According to an auditor, who happened to be auditing both a school district in Madison County and the county itself, the amount reported as "prior year" distributions was not related to any actual prior

Jody Bisom
December 14, 1994
Page 2

year obligation.

Counties have reported "prior year" distributions of county equalization revenues of approximately \$4 million for each of the last two fiscal years. Amounts reported as "prior year", if not related to an actual "prior year" obligation, are in fact an overdistribution of current year county equalization aid and, under HB62, should be remitted to the State's equalization aid account.

-- **Phillips County's** School Superintendent did not agree with his county treasurer's distribution of local government severance taxes (LGST) and gas tax audit proceeds to the county-wide school equalization funds, so in FY 1990-91 he ordered a "special" distribution of these monies out of the county equalization funds and into only selected school districts' general funds. His "special" distributions were over and above the receiving districts' county equalization entitlement and resulted in foundation program overpayments to Malta, Saco and Whitewater school districts of approximately \$1.3 million. The County Superintendent then altered the County Treasurer's 1990-91 report to our office, without the Treasurer's knowledge, to reflect the overdistributions as "prior year" payments. (The school districts and Phillips County have filed a declaratory judgement action concerning the LGST portion of the over-distribution.)

-- **Twenty-three of 49 counties** reporting show no investment income in their countywide school equalization funds during FY92, including Yellowstone County with county equalization revenues of over \$13 million. For the sake of comparison, Lewis and Clark County with county equalization revenues of \$4.7 million reported investment income of \$83,500.

Section 20-9-212(10), MCA, requires counties to invest proceeds from the 55 mill county equalization levy within three days of receipt and deposit the investment income in the countywide equalization funds. Every dollar of interest earned on county equalization revenues, and every dollar of interest/penalties on protested tax settlements, if not distributed to the countywide equalization funds, benefits the county's general fund at the State's expense.

--**Six counties** did not establish a countywide transportation fund and levy for FY92, as required by SB82. Rather, these counties continued to pay elementary transportation from the county equalization fund, benefiting their county taxpayers at the State's expense.

-- **Lewis and Clark County** and, according to district's annual reports, 45 other counties overdistributed the county's transportation reimbursement due to school districts in FY92 by a total of \$680,000. The amount over distributed should, instead, have been reappropriated to reduce the following year's countywide mill levies for school transportation. Some county superintendents pay the county share of transportation based on a district's budget, when they should be paying based on miles driven. Others tend to distribute whatever is collected in the countywide transportation fund.

-- **Toole County** overdistributed a total of \$332,005 in equalization aid to certain school districts during fiscal years 1988, 1989 and 1990. Also, the county treasurer incorrectly remitted year-end cash balances of \$182,301 in the county wide retirement and transportation funds to the state as surplus county equalization. Balances in these funds should have been used to offset county property tax levies.

-- **Blaine County** applied for an additional \$1.5 million of state aid in FY91 to cover a reported shortfall in their county equalization revenues, which we paid and the county then distributed to school districts. In fact, the shortfall was only \$1 million; the remaining \$.5 million was an overdistribution of equalization aid to districts in Blaine County.

-- **Fourteen counties**, according to their county treasurer's year end report, underdistributed county equalization by a total of \$1.1 million in FY91, yet they did not apply for additional state equalization aid to cover the reported shortfall. Assuming the county treasurers' reports are correct, school districts in these counties will now have to wait for the county revenues to be collected, which could take several years.

To the best of our knowledge, with only one exception, none of the errors discussed above were uncovered during a county audit. Apparently, county auditors are not always including the countywide school funds within the scope of their financial/compliance audits and/or are not verifying that amounts reported to the State agree with the county treasurer's and county superintendent's supporting records.

We have talked to Mike Duncan, with the Department of Commerce's Local Government Services Division, about audits of county-wide school funds. Mike said his Department audits about half of Montana's counties and he will try to ensure that countywide school funds are included in their future audits. Also, we understand he

EXHIBIT 4
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HB 592

Jody Bisom
December 14, 1994
Page 4

is working on a mandatory "legal compliance supplement" to the Department's standard contract with public auditors.

I hope the above information is helpful. Please call me at 444-2562 if you have questions or need more information.

Sincerely,

Kathy Fabiano
Administrator

cc: Nancy Keenan
Gregg Groepper
Scott Seacat
Terry Cohea
Senator Judy Jacobson
Senator Greg Jergeson
Representative Mike Kadas
Mike Duncan, Department of Commerce

EXHIBIT 4
 DATE 3-20-95
HB 592

OPI
 SPECIAL REVENUE - REVENUE
 6-30-94
 33 MILL
 file name: 33mill94

NCCO NAME	FY93	FY94	VARIANCE	% VARIANCE
01 BEAVERHEAD	683,653	710,437	26,783	3.92%
02 BIG HORN	3,606,946	3,392,577	(214,369)	-5.94%
→ 03 BLAINE	1,604,638	1,138,062	(466,576)	-29.08%
04 BROADWATER	715,014	453,254	(261,759)	-36.61%
05 CARBON	1,076,504	1,023,238	(53,266)	-4.95%
06 CARTER	434,782	333,047	(101,735)	-23.40%
→ 07 CASCADE	4,770,428	3,740,902	(1,029,526)	-21.58%
08 CHOUTEAU	1,021,041	902,522	(118,519)	-11.61%
09 CUSTER	635,165	609,958	(25,209)	-3.97%
10 DANIELS	241,444	240,010	(1,434)	-0.59%
11 DAWSON	929,070	669,853	(239,217)	-25.75%
12 DEER LODGE	370,291	417,175	46,883	12.66%
→ 13 FALLON	2,006,952	1,534,896	(472,055)	-23.52%
14 FERGUS	948,307	847,908	(100,399)	-10.59%
15 FLATHEAD	4,337,229	4,657,588	320,359	7.39%
16 GALLATIN	3,383,704	3,487,726	104,022	3.07%
17 GARFIELD	217,477	225,868	8,391	3.86%
18 GLACIER	1,256,336	1,043,008	(213,326)	-16.98%
19 GOLDEN VALLEY	187,152	188,211	1,059	0.57%
20 GRANITE	322,307	332,875	10,568	3.28%
→ 21 HILL	1,726,364	1,387,639	(338,725)	-19.62%
22 JEFFERSON	1,106,003	981,277	(124,726)	-11.28%
23 JUDITH BASIN	353,813	346,168	(7,645)	-2.16%
24 LAKE	1,340,778	1,502,106	161,329	12.03%
25 LEWIS & CLARK	2,750,851	2,875,564	124,713	4.53%
26 LIBERTY	530,326	457,314	(73,012)	-13.77%
27 LINCOLN	1,999,704	2,215,097	215,393	10.77%
28 MADISON	807,054	895,577	88,523	10.97%
29 MCCONE	360,126	322,142	(37,984)	-10.55%
30 MEAGHER	322,634	331,265	8,631	2.68%
31 MINERAL	558,404	383,269	(175,136)	-31.36%
32 MISSOULA	5,259,841	5,161,105	(98,736)	-1.88%
33 MUSSELSHELL	513,472	369,020	(144,452)	-28.13%
34 PARK	1,078,350	1,032,401	(45,950)	-4.26%
35 PETROLEUM	0	22,995	22,995	
36 PHILLIPS	982,627	1,058,409	75,781	7.71%
37 PONDERA	646,799	641,585	(5,214)	-0.81%
38 POWDER RIVER	389,040	339,917	(49,122)	-12.63%
39 POWELL	795,843	553,918	(241,925)	-30.40%
40 PRAIRIE	189,137	173,663	(15,474)	-8.18%
41 RAVALLI	1,432,984	1,481,102	48,118	3.36%
→ 42 RICHLAND	2,193,641	1,590,327	(603,314)	-27.50%
43 ROOSEVELT	1,333,244	1,319,255	(13,989)	-1.05%
→ 44 ROSEBUD	8,217,155	7,660,353	(556,802)	-6.78%
→ 45 SANDERS	1,262,535	936,251	(326,304)	-25.84%
→ 46 SHERIDAN	1,557,485	866,728	(670,757)	-43.07%
47 SILVER BOW	1,828,050	1,858,434	30,384	1.66%
48 STILLWATER	836,102	773,363	(62,739)	-7.50%
49 SWEET GRASS	330,463	316,465	(13,998)	-4.24%
50 TETON	659,383	590,524	(68,858)	-10.44%
→ 51 TOOLE	1,309,183	884,448	(424,735)	-32.44%
52 TREASURE	178,041	167,036	(11,005)	-6.18%
53 VALLEY	1,200,442	1,065,931	(134,511)	-11.21%
54 WHEATLAND	262,091	283,784	1,693	0.60%
55 WIBAUX	433,677	305,399	(128,278)	-29.58%
56 YELLOWSTONE	7,663,465	7,868,367	204,871	2.67%
STATE TOTAL	81,177,594	75,007,309	(6,170,285)	-7.60%

PER SBAS	75,702,528
OVER ACCRUAL	(886,098)
ADJ SBAS	74,816,429
PER SPREADSHEET	75,007,309
DIFFERENCE *	190,880
% DIFFERENCE *	0.26%

AMENDMENTS TO HB 422
REVENUE IMPROVEMENTS TO SEA

1. Require interest earnings to be distributed to the 40 mill levy, the 55 mill levy the 6 mill university levy, county retirement levy and county transportation levy on an average daily cash balance basis.
2. Require that all audits of counties include a review of the county distributions to these levies, including interest, and an opinion issued as to the county compliance with statute in this area. Assign the Department of Commerce the responsibility to review the audits of counties and request recovery by the Department of Revenue, when appropriate. A copy of the recovery request shall be provided to the Office of Public Instruction.
3. Assign the Department of Revenue the requirement to recover the funds identified in the audit. Additionally there should be a statutory requirement to assess interest similar to the interest charged for late property tax payments. If the county fails to remit in a timely fashion (suggest 30 days from notice) Revenue shall assign a penalty (again similar to the property tax penalties) and offset principal, interest and penalty against the next regularly scheduled distribution of state collected revenue to the county. (See 15-23-115 and 15-16-101MCA for interest and penalty provisions).
4. Assign the Revenue Oversight Committee the responsibility to develop a committee bill to relocate all statutes dealing with the distribution of taxes, nonlevy revenue and other revenues under one MCA title, with a goal of consistent distribution, interest and penalty requirements for all revenue sources.



EXHIBIT 5
DATE 3-20-95
HB 592

HB592 -- REPRESENTATIVE JORE

**SHIFTING STATE SUPPORT FOR THE SCHOOLS
FROM LARGER DISTRICTS TO SMALLER DISTRICTS**

Section 1 & Section 2, sub-section (6)

HB592 would (for FY96 & FY97) increase current HB22 state support of the general fund's "basic entitlement" to school districts to former FY94 HB667 levels. High school districts would increase \$9,000 per district to \$200,000, while elementary districts would increase \$810 per district to \$18,000.

Section 1 & Section 2, sub-section (10)

At the same time, however, HB592 would -- for FY96 -- reduce the state's current HB22 maximum "per ANB" payments by -\$15 per student at both the high school (from \$4,680 to \$4,665) and elementary (from \$3,343 to \$3,328) levels. For FY96, the loss of -\$15 per ANB amounts to .32% reduction for high school ANB and a .44% reduction in support for elementary ANB. See Section 1(10). For FY97, HB592 would then increase ANB payments by +\$5 for both high schools and elementary districts; thus leaving ANB support levels \$10 short of current law levels in the second year of the biennium. See Section 2(10).

Maintaining Current State Costs for Support of the Schools

On as statewide basis, the state's cost for district entitlements, ANB support, and GTB subsidies in support of the k-12 schools would remain at roughly the same level as under current law. Though the impact of HB592 would vary from district to district (see below), overall state school support levels would remain tied to the level originally set by HB667 as later reduced by HB22; i.e. at FY91 expenditure levels minus 4.5% resulting from reductions made by the 1993 Special Legislative session's adoption of HB22.

---- over ----

Shifting State Support from Larger Districts to Smaller Districts

HB592 would, however, immediately and notably change the distribution of state support dollars among school districts. While some variation occurs among districts due to tax wealth/GTB and special education program funding factors, HB592 will provide very small elementary districts (those with fewer than 21 to 40 ANB) and small high school districts (those with fewer than 240 ANB) with more state support than they would under current law. In stark contrast, HB592 would reduce state support to middle-size and larger school districts. The shift of state support dollars away from middle and larger districts and toward small districts amounts to more than \$2 million.

Proponents of HB592 may argue that smaller districts, when compared to larger districts, receive less state support as a share of their total general fund budget per student. This is generally true but largely reflects the fact that -- as a group -- smaller districts have greater than statewide average property values per student. By definition under HB28, and particularly under HB667 and HB22, state GTB support is directed to lower property wealth districts. Higher wealth districts are concentrated among smaller districts and thus don't receive GTB. Even with the lack of GTB receipts, however, smaller districts higher tax base values have allowed them to maintain higher total budget per ANB levels at lower mill rates than larger districts.

Reducing Larger & Increasing Smaller Districts Base and Maximum Budget Levels

HB592 will also affect individual districts base and maximum budget levels. As with state support, HB592 will generally raise the base and maximum budget levels of smaller districts but lower base and maximum budget levels for middle-sized and larger districts. The adverse impact of lowered maximum budget levels will be particularly severe on those districts that are at or close to maximum budget levels. Simply put, these districts will have less opportunity to recover lost buying power due to inflation and/or will have their budgets frozen (or drop further) at an earlier date.

--- continued ---

A few examples of HB592's impact on middle and larger districts' maximum budget levels are provided below. Districts currently at or above 95% of maximum budget authority for FY95 are marked by an asterisk (*).

DISTRICT	----- HB592 IMPACT FOR FY96 -----	
	MAX BUDGET LOSS OR GAIN	STATE AID + GTB LOSS OR GAIN
Great Falls Elem	-\$118,283	-\$ 76,909
Great Falls HS	-\$ 70,587	-\$ 44,452
Miles City Elem	-\$ 15,757	-\$ 11,030
Custer County HS	-\$ 6,644	-\$ 4,299
Glendive Elem	-\$ 12,105	-\$ 7,974
Dawson County HS	-\$ 2,529	-\$ 1,556
Kalispell Elem	-\$ 31,459	-\$ 18,492
Flathead HS	-\$ 37,828	-\$ 22,037
Whitefish Elem	-\$ 15,065	-\$ 3,753
Whitefish HS	-\$ 4,019	-\$ 944
Ronan Elem	-\$ 12,768	-\$ 1,110
Ronan HS	+\$ 243	+\$ 169
Bozeman Elem	-\$ 41,814	-\$ 23,381
Bozeman HS	-\$ 24,977	-\$ 12,171
Belgrade Elem	-\$ 15,030	-\$ 9,976
Belgrade HS	-\$ 2,487	-\$ 1,611
Missoula Elem	-\$ 75,368	-\$ 45,434
Missoula HS*	-\$ 62,469	-\$ 35,929
Glasgow k-12*	-\$ 4,174	-\$ 2,308
Cut Bank Elem*	-\$ 7,195	-\$ 3,803
Cut Bank HS*	+\$ 2,511	+\$ 1,308
Butte Elem*	-\$ 48,251	-\$ 29,827
Butte HS*	-\$ 27,265	-\$ 15,962
Billings Elem	-\$138,078	-\$ 81,949
Billings HS	-\$101,392	-\$ 56,497
East Helena Elem	-\$ 11,174	-\$ 7,264

HB592 would reduce state support and/or base and maximum budget levels for "only" 97 of Montana's 470+ school districts. However, for these 97 districts, HB592 would reduce current law state support levels and/or base and maximum budget levels for districts which serve more than two-thirds of Montana's students.

EXHIBIT 6
DATE 3-20-95
HB 592

EFFECT OF CURRENT LAW
AND POTENTIAL HB 592
ON ELEMENTARY DISTRICT NO. 1, BUTTE

		<u>Variance + or <-></u>
1994-95 Maximum Budget Cap	\$14,975,625	
1994-95 Current Budget With 3,887 ANB	\$14,875,625	<-\$100,000> Voted Less Than Could
1995-96 Maximum Budget Cap With 3,885 ANB (Loss of 2 ANB and Lower Sp. Ed. Allotments)	\$14,836,727	<-\$ 38,898>
	<u>No Levy Possible</u>	
1995-96 Maximum Budget Cap With HB 592	\$14,781,146	<-\$ 94,479> Below Budget
Schedule Decrease	<u>No Levy Possible</u>	<-\$ 54,581> Additional Cut from Cap
1996-97 Maximum Budget Cap With HB 592	\$14,800,571	\$ 19,425 Over Prior Year
	\$ 19,425	<-\$ 36,156> Below Maximum
	<u>Possible Levy</u>	Cap Without HB 592 in 95-96
1995-96 Maximum Budget Cap With HB 592 With Amend. 3/17/95 MREA (to 3353 and 4690)	\$14,878,271	\$ 2,646 Over 94-95 Budget (\$41,544 over 95-96 without HB 592 with Amend.

EXHIBIT 7
DATE 3-20-95
HB 544

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS
COMMITTEE ON HB 544 MARCH 20, 1995, BY
JOE MCDONALD, PRESIDENT SALISH
KOOTENAI COLLEGE

DEAR COMMITTEE MEMBERS,

THANK YOU FOR GIVING ME AND MY COLLEAGUES THE TIME TO COME AND TESTIFY BEFORE YOU ON THE BENEFITS OF PASSING THIS PROPOSED LEGISLATION, HB 544. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO EXTEND MY THANKS TO REPRESENTATIVE CARLEY TUSS AND HOUSE SPEAKER JOHN MERCER FOR SPONSORING THIS LEGISLATION

MY COLLEAGUES HERE ALL HAVE STATEMENTS TO MAKE THAT SUPPORT THE PASSAGE OF THIS LEGISLATION, I WOULD LIKE TO BEGIN BY TELLING YOU ABOUT THE TRIBAL COLLEGES:

THERE IS A TRIBAL COLLEGE ON EACH OF MONTANA'S SEVEN INDIAN RESERVATIONS. THESE COLLEGES WERE ESTABLISHED TO HELP THE TRIBES ADDRESS THEIR MANPOWER NEEDS, HELP THE TRIBES MAINTAIN THEIR CULTURE, AND PROVIDE A POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN PEOPLE LIVING ON THE RESERVATIONS. THEY HAVE ALL OPENED THEIR DOORS TO THEIR NON-INDIAN NEIGHBORS.

THE COLLEGES ARE ACCREDITED BY THE NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES THE SAME AS ALL OF THE UNITS OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM ARE.

STUDENTS PLANNING TO COMPLETE BACCALAUREATE DEGREES USUALLY TRANSFER TO A UNIT OF THE MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM. THUS FAR THEY HAVE BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL IN TRANSFERRING

IN GENERAL THE TRIBAL COLLEGES OFFER COURSES OF STUDY RESULTING IN CERTIFICATES AND ASSOCIATE DEGREES. SALISH KOOTENAI COLLEGE HAS TWO BACCALAUREATE DEGREES.

THE TRIBAL COLLEGES CONSIDER THEMSELVES INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND NOT PRIVATE COLLEGES. THEIR GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS ARE EITHER ELECTED OR ARE APPOINTED BY ELECTED TRIBAL COUNCILS. THE COLLEGES HAVE BEEN ABLE TO MAINTAIN OPEN ADMISSIONS AND KEEP

COST OF ATTENDANCE RELATIVELY LOW.

THE TRIBAL COLLEGES RECEIVE FEDERAL FUNDING FOR EACH INDIAN STUDENT ATTENDING WHICH IS USUALLY AROUND \$3000 PER STUDENT.

TUITION AND FEES ARE THE ONLY SOURCES OF INCOME TO THE TRIBAL COLLEGES FOR THE NON-BENEFICIARY STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE.

NON-BENEFICIARY STUDENTS ARE THOSE THAT ARE NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES. SEVERAL STUDENTS THAT ARE IN THIS NON-BENEFICIARY CATEGORY ARE HERE WITH US TODAY.

THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 450 NON-BENEFICIARY STUDENTS ATTENDING THE TRIBAL COLLEGES. THE MAJORITY ATTEND SALISH KOOTENAI COLLEGE. BLACKFEET COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND DULL KNIFE MEMORIAL COLLEGE EACH HAVE ABOUT 50 IN ATTENDANCE.

THE COST PER STUDENT AT A TRIBAL COLLEGE IS \$4500. TUITION AND FEES FOR NON-BENEFICIARY STUDENTS VARIES AT EACH TRIBAL COLLEGE. IT IS \$2300 AT SALISH KOOTENAI COLLEGE WHICH IS NEARLY THE SAME AS THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA. AT SALISH KOOTENAI COLLEGE THERE IS A DEFICIT OF \$2200 BETWEEN THE ACTUAL COST OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM AND WHAT THE NON-BENEFICIARY STUDENT PAYS.

THIS LEGISLATION PROPOSES THAT \$1.4 MILLION BE APPROPRIATED FOR THE NEXT BIENNIUM. THIS WILL RESULT IN ABOUT \$1500 PER STUDENT.

THIS IS GOOD LEGISLATION, AND FISCALLY PRUDENT LEGISLATORS SHOULD SUPPORT IT. REPRESENTATIVE JORE SAID: "I'M PRETTY TIGHT, I DON'T KNOW IF I CAN SUPPORT IT". I TOLD HIM THAT THIS LEGISLATION IS SOMETHING THAT "TIGHT" LEGISLATORS SHOULD SUPPORT. IT BUYS THE NON-INDIAN STUDENTS INTO THIS VERY GOOD COLLEGE SYSTEM FOR FOR A VERY SMALL AMOUNT OF FISCAL APPROPRIATIONS.

PASSAGE OF THIS BILL WILL PROVIDE ACCESS TO COLLEGE FOR THE MANY PEOPLE THAT ARE LIVING IN THE MANY ISOLATED AREAS THAT THE TRIBAL COLLEGES SERVE, AND IT DOES IT WITHOUT OBLIGATING THE STATE FOR ANY COSTS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE SUCH AS BUILDINGS, LIBRARIES, LABORATORIES, AND EQUIPMENT.

EXHIBIT 7
DATE 3-20-95
HB 544

THIS LEGISLATION MANDATES THAT THE TRIBAL COLLEGES AWARD FEE WAIVERS TO NON-BENEFICIARY STUDENTS IN THE SAME PROPORTION TO ITS ENROLLMENT AS THE STATE AWARDS FEE WAIVERS TO INDIAN STUDENTS IN PROPORTION TO ITS ENROLLMENT. PASSAGE OF THIS LEGISLATION WILL MAKE US REAL PARTNERS. A REAL GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIP. SOMETHING WE AT THE TRIBAL COLLEGES ARE PLEASED TO DO.

THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE COST FOR EACH TRIBAL COLLEGE IN ACCOMMODATING THE LOAD OF NON-BENEFICIARY STUDENTS THAT ATTEND. THE COSTS ARE ADDITIONAL STAFFING FOR INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISION FUNCIONS, ADDITIONAL FACILITIES NEEDED, AND ADDITIONAL EDUCATIONAL SUPPLY COST.

AT SALISH KOOTENAI COLLEGE WE ARE TRYING TO HELP EVERYONE THAT COMES TO US. WE ARE TRYING TO BE A COMMUNITY COLLEGE WITH OPEN ADMISSIONS. I AM NOT SURE HOW LONG WE WILL BE ABLE TO CONTINUE WITHOUT SOME HELP FROM THE STATE. I SINCERELY HOPE THAT YOU WILL PASS THIS OUT OF COMMITTEE AND HELP GET IT PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR. THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR GIVING ME THIS TIME TO TESTIFY. WE HAVE SEVERAL OTHERS THAT WOULD LIKE TO TESTIFY ALSO. THANK YOU AGAIN.

MONTANA'S TRIBAL COLLEGES
Fact Sheet

EXHIBIT 8
DATE 3-20-95
HB 544

- * There is a Tribal College on each of [✓] Montana's seven Indian reservations.

Blackfeet Indian Reservation	Blackfeet Community College
Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation	Dull Knife Memorial College
Fort Belknap Indian Reservation	Fort Belknap College
Fort Peck Indian Reservation	Fort Peck Community College
Crow Indian Reservation	Little Big Horn College
Flathead Indian Reservation	Salish Kootenai College
Rocky Boy Indian Reservation	Stone Child College

- * All of the Tribal Colleges in Montana are accredited except Dull Knife Memorial College which is in candidacy status.
- * Each Tribal College is established by its respective federally recognized tribe; is governed by a board in which the majority are enrolled tribal members; serves a student body in which a majority of the students are members of federally recognized tribes.
- * The Tribal Colleges are not private colleges. They are independent colleges.
- * In general the Tribal Colleges offer courses of study resulting in certificates and associate degrees. Salish Kootenai College has two baccalaureate degrees.
- * Students planning to complete baccalaureate degrees usually transfer to a unit of the Montana University System.
- * The Tribal Colleges receive federal funding for each Indian student attending, which is usually around \$3000 per student. In addition the college receives tuition and fees from each student.
- * Tuition and fees are the only income sources for the non-beneficiary students attending Tribal Colleges.
- * Non-beneficiary students are those that are not members of federally recognized tribes.
- * There are approximately 450 non-beneficiary students attending the Tribal Colleges.
- * The cost per student at a Tribal College is \$4500.
- * An appropriation of \$1.4 million to support non-beneficiary students attending the Tribal Colleges will result in about \$1500 per student.

SUPPORT FOR THE PASSAGE OF AN
APPROPRIATION FOR NON-BENEFICIARY STUDENTS
ATTENDING MONTANA'S TRIBAL COLLEGES

1. Appropriated funds would go to a Tribal College on a pro-rata basis to help offset the cost of non-beneficiary students attending these colleges.
2. This legislation proposes that \$1.4 million be appropriated for the next biennium to provide support to the Tribal Colleges for approximately 450 non-beneficiary students attending Montana's Tribal Colleges.
3. The majority of the non-beneficiary students attend Salish Kootenai College on the Flathead Indian Reservation. Blackfeet Community College, and Dull Knife Memorial College each have over fifty non-beneficiary students in attendance.
4. In order to accommodate the load of non-beneficiary students, additional staffing and expansion of facilities are required. All fixed cost go up proportionately.
5. Passage of this legislation would be good for post secondary education in Montana.
 - a. The State would guarantee access to the Tribal College by all citizens of Montana at a very low cost.
 - b. Commuter access to college would be provided to seven additional areas of Montana in which several are great distances away from state colleges and universities.
6. Salish Kootenai College has an Associate Degree Nursing program, a program in Dental Assisting Technology, and may soon have a Dental Hygiene program. The nursing program has already provided 69 Registered Nurses, of which 41 were non-beneficiary students. Twenty students have completed Dental Assisting Technology, and are working in area dental offices or are continuing their education. Nine of these dental technicians were non-beneficiary students.
7. The college provides a safety net for the community they serve. Many of the people attending are recently widowed or divorced, have lost their jobs, are recovering alcoholics, or are on probation or parole. Many non-beneficiary students thus far have removed themselves from welfare rolls and are now working, providing for their families, and paying taxes.
8. It is very possible that the Tribal Colleges may have to close their doors to non-beneficiary students. Then it will be too late to help these worthy students.

SUPPORT HB 544
“FINANCIAL
ASSISTANCE TO NON-
BENEFICIARY STUDENTS
ATTENDING
TRIBAL COLLEGES”

Non-beneficiary students are students that are **not members** of a federally recognized Tribe and are attending one of Montana's Tribal Colleges.

The Tribal Colleges receive no Federal or State assistance for these students.

These appropriated funds will go to the Tribal Colleges on a pro-rated basis and not directly to the student.

This is legislation a fiscally prudent legislator should support.

1. It opens seven outstanding Tribal Colleges to non-Indian enrollment for a very small cost.
2. It increases the opportunity for **all** people in Montana to improve themselves by attending college.
3. It will help reduce the number of people on welfare.
4. It will help Montana to continue to be the **“Last Best Place”**.

EXHIBIT 10
DATE 3-20-95
HB 544

Dear Honorable Tom Zook, Chairman
and Members of the House Appropriations Committee:

**Montana's Tribal Colleges Make
Cents:**

• Tribal Colleges receive funding for each enrolled Tribal member, averaging \$3000 per student. In addition the college receives tuition and fees from each student.

• Tuition and fees are the only income sources for the non-beneficiary** students attending Tribal Colleges.

• The cost per student at a Tribal College is \$4,500.

• An appropriation of \$1.4 million to support non-beneficiary students attending the Tribal Colleges will result in @ \$1500 per student.

• The Tribal Colleges maintain an open door admission policy in an effort to provide an education to everyone.

I ask you to support our request for HB 544 supporting our college because I personally know that SKC IS

*A special community college
I feel comfortable in this atmosphere
of individual attention towards my
needs as a student. I would not be going
to college if it weren't for SKC.*

Carol J Brubaker

Signature

P.O. Box 155

190 Brubaker Lane

Proctor, MT 59929

(print name and address clearly)

** Non-Beneficiary Student: Any student who is not a member of a federally recognized tribe.

The original of this document is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.

EXHIBIT 11
DATE 3-20-95
HB 544

Dear Honorable Tom Zook, Chairman
and Members of the House Appropriations Committee:

**Montana's Tribal Colleges Make
Cent\$.**

- Tribal Colleges receive funding for each enrolled Tribal member, averaging \$3000 per student. In addition the college receives tuition and fees from each student.
- Tuition and fees are the only income sources for the non-beneficiary** students attending Tribal Colleges.
- The cost per student at a Tribal College is \$4,500.
- An appropriation of \$1.4 million to support non-beneficiary students attending the Tribal Colleges will result in @ \$1500 per student.
- The Tribal Colleges maintain an open door admission policy in an effort to provide an education to everyone.

I ask you to support our request for HB 544 supporting our college because I personally know that SKC

*is dedicated for
students to get
a personalized
education.*

Susan m. Orogalik
Signature

Susan m. Orogalik
12951 Hwy 93N

Missoula, MT
(print name and address clearly)

** Non-Beneficiary Student: Any student who is not a member of a federally recognized tribe.

The original of this document is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.



Salish Kootenai College

Box 117
Pablo, Montana 59855
(406) 675-4800

EXHIBIT 12
DATE 3-20-95
HB 544



3/3/95

Dear Members of the Legislature:

I am writing in order to support House Bill 544, which gives Tribal Colleges funding for non-beneficiary students. I am currently employed at Salish Kootenai College in Pablo, as an account technician aide, in the business office. I also go to school part time and am advancing towards my goal of becoming a health records technician. I am a non-beneficiary student and with out the Salish Kootenai College I would still be working at a low income job to support my children. I would like to encourage you to pass bill 544.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Shaw, Account Technician Aide

The original of this document is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.

House Bill No. 514
March 20, 1995
Testimony presented by Pat Graham
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
before the House Appropriations Committee

EXHIBIT 13
DATE 3-20-95
HB 514

The Department supports increasing the value of projects for which the Department of administration may prepare working drawings. Our capital construction program includes many projects between the existing level of \$25,000 and the proposed level of \$75,000. Most of these are simple projects that involve fencing, latrine installation, boat ramps and gravel road construction. We currently are required to utilize consulting architects to design these projects and monitor construction which adds about 30 percent to construction costs for these basic projects.

We have reviewed our capital program for the FY97 biennium and have found that we will have between 15 and 20 projects that would be affected by this proposal. The projects costs for the projects is \$850,000 for the biennium, and if the Department of Administration had the authority to prepare the working drawings, we could save about \$250,000.

The current limit of \$25,000 was established 16 years ago. The proposed increase would adjust for inflation since 1979. —

If HB 514 is passed, the Department capital construction program will continue to utilize consulting architects for all of our projects that involve buildings or more complex construction.

Revised 11/07/94

DATE 3-20-95
HB 493

Exhibit B

Applicant	Project	TSEP GRANT (TG)	TSEP LOAN (TL)	DNRC GRANT (DG)	DNRC LOAN (DL)	CDBG (C)	SRF (S)	INTERCAP (I)	FmHA Grant (FG)	FmHA LOAN (FL)
Accenda/Deerhodge, 93	water	350,000								
Downing Mayer Eng/Neil Cons. (94); DL 85	water				1,294,900					231,647
the Silver-Bow the Public Works Dept. (94); TG 93	trans. line replacement	300,000		100,000						
Tele M Associates (93, C 94, FG & L, (94)	water	370,000				300,000			629,400	872,600
Lumbia Falls -93	water				1,163,720					
Harrod Thomas, Dean & Hoskins (94), DG (94)	water system	180,000		100,000						
City Bank -94	water transmission line							127,000		
City of -93, DG 91	water	50,000		66,319						
West Glacier City Consultants (94), DG & DL 93	water treatment facility	306,555		25,905	76,537				221,000	221,000
Alaska G 91	water			50,000						
City of -93, DL 93, C 93	water system improvements	100,000			1,100,000	400,000				
City of -94, DG (94), FG/FL (95)	water meters & storage	500,000		100,000					571,750	403,250
City of -93 (phase 2 350,000)	water system improvements				1,948,916					

Licant	Project	TSEP GRANT (TG)	TSEP LOAN (TL)	DNRC GRANT (DG)	DNRC LOAN (DL)	CDBG (C)	SRF (S)	INTERCAP (I)	FmHA Grant (FG)	FmHA LOAN (FL)
Ed Foster & Weston 93, I 93, FG/FL 93	water plant	117,000						220,000	705,000	220,000
umberg (94), LF (94)	water									734,100
lain Co/Rae Subdivision 93	water	33,245								
iner/Park Co. M Associates (94), FL (94)	water treatment and distribution	300,000								780,000
lem & Associates 93, C 94, OF (EDA)	water	217,300				170,795				
ve il Consulting (94)	water treatment	500,000								
ena 93	water	338,633								
l Co. H2O Dist. nschen & Associates (94), DL (94)	water treatment	500,000			295,000					
ispell omas, Dean & Hoskins j (94), DG (94)	2 new well water project	270,000		50,000						
wistown cia & Associates 3 (94), TG (94), C(95)	water transmission lines	500,000		100,000						8,146,000
obby 3 94, FL 94, Phase I	water								744,000	681,000
Winston General Contractor is City 94	building for water & sewer utilities							446,000		
anhattan ella Engineering G (94)	water			100,000						
artin City G 93	water								214,000	

Applicant	Project	TSEP GRANT (TG)	TSEP LOAN (TL)	DNRC GRANT (DG)	DNRC LOAN (DL)	CDBG (C)	SRF (S)	INTERCAP (I)	FmHA Grant (FG)	FmHA LOAN (FL)
Asoula 93	water	154,107								
Chua M & Associates (93), C 94	water			50,000		400,000				
Chart Consultants, Inc. (91, TG 93)	water system improvements	544,673			150,000					
Debate 31, DG 93, DL 93	water system improvements			50,000	150,000	375,000				
Deley Lake District Consulting (94), FL (94), DL 91	water filter system	464,364			922,150					997,000
DePrarie 93	water				200,000					
DeRiver Water District Engineering (94), FG (94), FL (94)	water distribution system			100,000					300,000	515,000
DeeForks Water Engineering (91), C (92), I (94), (94)	water system			100,000		354,000		65,742		
Deompson Falls Thomas, Dean & Hoskins 94, FL (94)	water			51,820		400,000				163,000
DeTitefish MW Engineering, Inc. L 93	water system improvements				6,035,800					
DeTitehall Amischen & Associates G (94), C 94, DL (94)	water	500,000			400,000	325,000				
DeWallowstone Co. Fortison-Maierle/CSSA G 93, DL 93, C (94), F (REA)	water system, Huntley			100,000	50,000					188,970
Totals		6,495,877	0	1,144,044	13,787,023	3,124,795	0	858,742	3,385,150	14,153,567

EXH. 14 3-20-95 HD443

Applicant	Project	TSEP GRANT (TG)	TSEP LOAN (TL)	DNRC GRANT (DG)	DNRC LOAN (DL)	CDBG (C)	SRF (S)	INTERCAP (I)	FmHA Grant (FG)	FmHA LOAN (FL)
McIn vid Stahly 3 (94)	wastewater system			100,000						
Winston 3 93	storm sewer	100,000								
Missoula Cookz-Eddy Calif. St. GM Group, SID 510 93, S 94	wastewater system					375,000	578,000			
Missoula Co. Linda Vista SID 8452 & 8453 G 93, S 94, C (93)	wastewater			100,000		290,000	2,263,000			
Swalli Co./Victor ahly Engineering G (94), FL (94)	sewer								151,000	496,050
ed Lodge KAI & Associates 94, LF (RedLodge)	wastewater system					213,585	275,000			
eedpoint G 93, C 93	wastewater system	200,000				200,000			798,000	137,600
eserve G 93 (emergency)	wastewater			30,700						
oman illmayer Engineering G 93, C 94	wastewater plant & system improvements	100,000				400,000	219,000			
helby Thomas Dean & Hoskins G 93, C 93, S 94	wastewater system	366,000				200,000	481,000			
Stockert Neil Consultants C (97)	new wastewater plant & system			50,000		375,000		350,000	323,000	131,700
St. Regis Neil Consultants C 93, FG (94), FL (94)	sewer					400,000			1,750,000	627,300
Terry Morrison-Maierle/CSSA C 94, FG (94), FL (94)	sewer					400,000			1,022,200	1,467,800

Applicant	Project	TSEP GRANT (TG)	TSEP LOAN (TL)	DNRC GRANT (DG)	DNRC LOAN (DL)	CDBG (C)	SRF (S)	INTERCAP (I)	FmHA Grant (FG)	FmHA LOAN (FL)
Empson Falls Thomas, Dean & Hoskins (94), FL/FG (94)	wastewater system	400,644							400,000	612,225
Empson Falls Thomas, Dean & Hoskins (94), FL/FG (94)	wastewater plant & system rehab.					375,000	922,000			
Empson Falls Thomas, Dean & Hoskins (94), FL (94)	new wastewater plant & system	500,000								4,177,200
Empson Falls Thomas, Dean & Hoskins (94), FL (94)	sewer lagoon imp. wastewater plant							370,475		
Empson Falls Thomas, Dean & Hoskins (94), FL (94)	Wastewater			50,000						
Empson Falls Thomas, Dean & Hoskins (94), FL (94)							453,000			
Totals		2,994,626	0	530,700	4,600,051	3,578,585	14,066,000	720,475	4,809,800	8,612,275



WATER, WASTEWATER, AND SOLID WASTE ACTION COORDINATING TEAM

Report to Governor Racicot

October 27, 1994

Water, Water, Everywhere?

Water. Water to drink, water to take our sewage, water to grow our crops. All Montanans need clean and sufficient water to survive. Yet many of our communities have old water systems or no system at all other than wells and malfunctioning drain fields. Inadequate and failing private water, wastewater, and solid waste facilities (environmental infrastructure) threaten our public health, economy and environment.

Today there is a heightened awareness of the dangers of pollution to the public health. Yet treating water is expensive. Construction costs have risen sharply and eliminating chemicals, sediment, heavy metals, and bacteria requires sophisticated systems. It is estimated that our state needs to invest at least \$500 million today to rehabilitate our existing drinking and waste water systems. Solid waste management and facility needs are also significant.

Montana citizens ultimately must pay for these public facilities, but local governments are responsible for finance and construction. Because of the tremendous expense of improving systems and the limited income of our communities, Montana and the federal government have recognized that many communities, especially rural ones, need help. Programs exist to assist and subsidize the high cost of upgrading or replacing environmental infrastructure. *Collectively, these programs do not close the gap between what systems cost and what Montana citizens can reasonably afford to pay.*

The Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste Action Coordination Team

In 1982, a group of professionals from state, federal, and non-profit organizations, which finance, regulate, or provide technical assistance for community water and wastewater systems, decided to coordinate and enhance their efforts.

This informal group calls itself the "Water, Wastewater and Solid waste Agencies Coordination Team" or W₂ASACT for short. Recently, the focus has broadened to include Solid Waste facilities. W₂ASACT meets several times a year to find ways to improve our state's environmental infrastructure. W₂ASACT members include:

Federal Agencies and Programs:

Bureau of Reclamation
Economic Development Administration
Environmental Protection Agency
Farmers Home Administration (Rural Development Administration)

Private Associations or Non Profit Organizations:

Midwest Assistance Program
Montana Association of County Water and Sewer Systems
Montana Association of Counties
Montana League of Cities and Towns
Montana Rural Water Systems, Inc.
Other interested groups on an ad hoc basis

State Agencies and Programs:

Community Development Block Grant Program (Department of Commerce)
Community Technical Assistance Program (Department of Commerce)
Drinking Water Subdivision Program (Department of Health and Environmental Sciences)
INTERCAP Program (Board of Investments)
Local Government Center (Montana State University)
Local Government Services Bureau (Department of Commerce)
Municipal Wastewater Assistance Program (Department of Health and Environmental Sciences)
Renewable Resources Grant and Loan Program (Department of Natural Resources and Conservation)
Solid and Hazardous Waste Bureau (Department of Health and Environmental Sciences)
State Wastewater Revolving Fund (SRF) (Department of Health and Environmental Sciences)
Treasure State Endowment Program (Department of Commerce)
Water Management Division (Department of Health and Environmental Sciences)

All of the agencies in W₂ASACT administer programs that meet unique needs and have different legislated requirements. The funding programs have common elements: money (grants or loans), environmental infrastructure, and applications. While W₂ASACT cannot change State legislative and federal requirements, it can identify duplications of effort and eliminate or reduce the problems. W₂ASACT, by reducing red tape and working together, saves communities time and money by aligning the right programs with the right projects at the right time.

W₂ASACT's Accomplishments

Without a legislative mandate, executive order, funding or staff, W₂ASACT has been meeting for a dozen years to coordinate a number of programs. W₂ASACT has accomplished much:

- Since 1983 W₂ASACT has sponsored and coordinated annual seminars, statewide, to explain the various financial programs and resources available to local governments. Civil engineers, regulators, and technical assistance providers present information to provide balanced and comprehensive information regarding environmental infrastructure projects. (See Exhibit A, Summary of State and Federal Programs for Water and Wastewater Projects in Montana.)
- W₂ASACT, through its member agencies, has streamlined the application process and coordinated the deadlines for several state grant programs.
- W₂ASACT authored "Planning and Financing Community Systems in Montana" and other publications on capital improvement's planning and financing.
- W₂ASACT maintains master project lists identifying almost every water and wastewater project that the state or federal government is, or may be, providing funding assistance. (See Exhibit B, Water Projects, and Exhibit C, Wastewater Projects.) These lists are used to help W₂ASACT members analyze and coordinate funding assistance for projects.
- W₂ASACT has taken the lead in recognizing the affordability problem and has designed financial indicators which recognize the total cost of taxes and user fees borne by a community's citizens. The indicators have been incorporated to make Montana financial assistance programs more responsive to the affordability problem. W₂ASACT's work in this area has been nationally recognized. Affordability indicators help the grant process to be more sensitive to under or over-subsidizing projects.

W₂ASACT is proud of these specific accomplishments. However, the primary task remains to bring regulators, program managers, and technical assistance providers together to achieve greater results. W₂ASACT gets community projects "unstuck". W₂ASACT leadership was crucial in breaking financial deadlocks in Stockett, Evergreen, St. Regis, Somers, Neihart and many other communities. W₂ASACT members see the barriers that frequently arise and in many cases can help overcome them.

W₂ASACT's Goals and Major Recommendations

Members have set eight goals for W₂ASACT and recommendations for state policy. Some goals can be accomplished from within W₂ASACT; some will take additional resources.

- 1) Aggressively promoting capital improvements and financial planning. A situation that W₂ASACT members see repeatedly is the crisis mode: A community's wastewater lagoon is leaking; the wastewater rates are ridiculously low; and Department of Health and Environmental Sciences has issued an administrative order to correct the problem. The community yells "HELP!" But what has it been doing for years? "Don't fix it if it ain't broke" may be a popular cliché but what most citizens do not realize is that their public facilities are wearing out a little each year and that planning for and funding repairs and replacements needs to be an annual process. A capital improvements planning process includes cost efficiency measures such as financial depreciation and cost/benefit analysis. Capital improvements planning allows communities to be more self-reliant and is far less costly to taxpayers, in the long run, than the crisis-driven, wait-till-it-breaks approach.
- 2) To become a recognized advisory body for legislative changes. W₂ASACT itself is not and never intends to be a lobbying organization. However, its members are in a position to see strengths and weaknesses in laws or programs concerning environmental infrastructure projects. W₂ASACT's individual members have offered technical advice on current legislation concerning: Special and Rural Improvement Districts, County Water and Wastewater Districts, the Federal Clean Water Act, and the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.
- 3) To further simplify and coordinate procedures and forms. W₂ASACT is working on a standard set of preliminary engineering requirements for funding applications. Environmental and financial assessment procedures also need to be more consistent amongst agencies. W₂ASACT is working towards streamlining these requirements.
- 4) Develop a uniform policy to promote water metering state-wide. Benefits include water conservation, more equitable rate structures, and reduced overall facility costs.

5) Obtain adequate state and federal funding for preliminary engineering and construction. Decaying infrastructure and new federal and state regulations are driving the need to rehabilitate old and build new water, wastewater, and solid waste facilities. Local governments need additional financial assistance to protect health, safety, and the environment in a manner that is affordable to rate and tax payers. No amount of coordination by W₂ASACT or reorganization of government will close the "funding gap" for Montana communities.

6) To provide additional technical assistance to communities. Rural community leaders, faced with major environmental infrastructure problems, need advice on where to turn for financial assistance, organizational and technical planning. Similarly, small system operators frequently need advice regarding operational problems and changing regulations. There is a gap between technical assistance needs and the resources available to community leaders and system operators. W₂ASACT members are working together to find financing to provide additional technical assistance to community leaders and system operators.

7) Improve timely access to grant programs. Local governments need timely access to grants and low interest loans to meet construction schedules, maximize leverage of federal programs and comply with regulatory requirements. This is an issue with all programs, especially those with funding cycles. In particular, the two year funding cycle for DNRC's Renewable Resource Grant and Loan Program and for DOC's Treasure State Endowment Program makes it difficult to coordinate grant and loan funding with other funding sources and regulatory compliance orders. Changing the funding cycles for these programs, to make them more responsive, should be considered.

8) Increase W₂ASACT's impact and role by finding funds for staff or contracted services. W₂ASACT is reaching the limits of what a completely voluntary, unstaffed and unfunded group can do. W₂ASACT would like to be able to offer Montana communities a holistic approach to local infrastructure needs whereby a single staff person could advise and help coordinate assistance among the programs W₂ASACT represents. Without resources or staff, this is an unrealistic hope. One staff position, or perhaps an appropriation of \$50,000 for contracted administrative support, would help tremendously.

In this time of public outcry for better government, W₂ASACT is an excellent example of dedicated professionals having common interests and goals working together to solve community problems.

For further information about
W,ASACT contact one of the member
organizations or the Montana
Department of Commerce
1424 9th Avenue
Helena, Montana 59620
(406) 444-3757
(Attention: Robb McCracken)

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF FEDERAL & STATE PROGRAMS

Program Name	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Projects	Local Match Req'd?	Loan or Grant?	Planning Costs Covered?
Water & Waste Disposal Loans & Grants (FmHA/RDA)	Counties & Municipalities Special Purpose Districts Water/Sewer Districts Cooperatives Non-profit Corporations Fed-recognized Indian Tribes	Water & Wastewater Systems (Construction, Repair, Expansion)	No	Insured: Grants and Loans Guaranteed: Loans Only	Reimbursement as Part of Total Project Cost
Renewable Resource Grant and Loan Program (DNRC)	Governmental Entities: Cities, Counties, Water and Sewer Districts, Irrigation Districts, Conservation Districts, State Agencies, School Districts, Private Entities	Water & Wastewater (feasibility, construction rehabilitation, non-point pollution); also, all renewable resource related projects	No Local match, but does count in ranking projects.	Both loans and grants	Yes
Montana State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program (DHES)	Municipalities Other Legally Authorized Public Bodies Water/Sewer Districts Authorized Tribal Organizations Private Entities (NPS)	Water Pollution Control Projects: Wastewater Systems (Interceptors, Treatment Facilities, Outfall Sewers, Infiltration/Inflow Rehabilitation) Non-point Source (NPS) Control Projects	No	Loans	Yes
Montana Coal Board Grant & Loan Program (Commerce)	Counties & Municipalities State Agencies Special Districts Water/Sewer Districts Fed-recognized Tribes	Water & Wastewater Systems (Distribution Systems, Treatment Plant, Storage Facilities)	Yes	Grants and Loans to 80%	Yes
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) (Commerce)	Incorporated Cities & Towns Counties (Note: Counties May Apply on Behalf of Water/Sewer Districts)	Public Facilities (Water & Wastewater Systems)	Yes, at least 25% match unless financial hardship	Grants	NO for Costs incurred Prior to Grant Award YES for Costs Associated with Engr. & Grant Admin.
Intermediate Term Capital Program (INTERCAP) Board of Investments (Commerce)	Local Government Units Special Purpose Districts Water/Sewer Districts	Water & Wastewater Systems (Construction, Repair, Expansion) Equipment, Vehicles, Interim Financing	No	Loans	Only as a part of a total project cost.
Treasure State Endowment Program (TSEP) (Commerce)	Counties & Municipalities County or Multi-county Water, Sewer or Solid Waste Districts	Water & Wastewater Systems Sanitary or Storm Water Systems Solid Waste Disposal & Separation Systems Bridges	Yes, at least 50% match (25% match in hardship cases)	Grants and Loans	Loans Available for Preliminary Engineering Studies

F OR WATER & WASTEWATER PROJECTS IN MONTANA

Funds available per Project	Loan Repayment Period	Ranking Criteria	Funding Cycle (Deadline)	Special Requirements	Program Contact
<p>Insured; No Maximum for Loans; 75% Max. Grant</p> <p>Guaranteed; No Maximum Loan; No Grants</p>	40 Years or Life of Facility	Priority to: Under 5,500 Population, Health Risks, Facility Expansion	Apply Anytime—Continuous Cycle	<p>Population Requirement < 10,000</p> <p>Applicants Must be Unable to Finance Project by Other Means</p>	<p>Mitchel R. Copp, Chief Community & Business Programs FmHA/RDA PO Box 850 Bozeman, MT 59771-0850 (406) 585-2520</p>
<p>Grant: Maximum grant of \$10,000. Recommendation limited to 25% of total cost.</p> <p>Loan/Grants: Max grant/loan combination \$200,000.</p> <p>Loan only: limited by ability to pay.</p>	30 years or life of project	Focus is on the renewable resource: financial feasibility, environmental impact, technical merit, public benefit, and need/urgency.	Application due May 15 of even numbered years	<p>Technical, economic, and financial feasibility of Project must be presented.</p>	<p>John Tubbs, Chief Resource Development Bureau—DNRC 1520 E 6th Avenue PO Box 202301 Helena, MT 59620-2301 (406) 444-6668</p>
100% Loan for Eligible Costs	20 years or less	Impairment of Water Uses, Extent Project Will Restore Water Quality, Public Health Improvement, Ability to Repay Loan	Apply anytime continuous cycle.	Must be on Priority List and IUP Document Health/Pollution Problems.	<p>Barbara Neuwerth Municipal Asst. Program MDHES Water Quality Bureau Cogswell Bldg., Rm A-206 PO Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620-0901 (406) 444-2406</p>
No Maximum (Project Cost Estimates Will be Reviewed by Board)	20 Years	Need Severity of Impact Availability of Funds Local Effort	Continuous Cycle (Applications Due 30 Days Prior to Meetings)	<p>Project need must result from coal development.</p> <p>Property Taxes Cannot be Used to Repay Loan</p>	<p>Murdo Campbell Montana Coal Board Department of Commerce 1424 9th Avenue PO Box 200523 Helena, MT 59620-0523 (406) 444-4483</p>
\$40,000 for Public Facility Grants	Not Applicable	Needs Assessment and Citizen Participation, Technical Design, Readiness, Financial Need, Low & Moderate Income Benefit, Project Management	<p>Annual Grant Competition</p> <p>Yearly Applications Due in June</p>	At least 51% of the beneficiaries of a project must be low or moderate income	<p>Gus Byrom CDBG Program Local Gov't Assistance Div. Department of Commerce 1424 9th Avenue PO Box 200523 Helena, MT 59620-0523 (406) 444-2488</p>
Maximum: \$500,000 per Project	Up to 10 Years	No Ranking Criteria However, Board examines applicant's financial profile and repayment ability.	Apply Anytime — Continuous Cycle	None	<p>David Ewer or Michelle Barstad MT Board of Investments PO Box 200126 Helena, MT 59620-0126 (406) 444-0001</p>
Maximum \$500,000	5 Years for Preliminary Engineering Loans	10 Statutory Criteria	Applications Due June 15 of year preceding Legislative Session	Legislative Approval Required	<p>Robb McCracken, Gavin Anderson or Jim Edgcomb TSEP/LGAD 1424 9th Avenue PO Box 200523 Helena, MT 59620-0523 (406) 444-3757</p>

**Wastewater
 State Revolving Fund Program**

SRF LOANS COMPLETED		
Fort Benton Rev.		\$1,177,000
Park County		
#1 SID	378,000	
#2 SID	83,000	
Kalispell Rev.		3,913,000
Missoula		
Wapikiya/Bellevue Clarifier SID	2,465,000	
Wapikiya/Bellevue Clarifier Rev.	1,177,000	
Wapikiya/Bellevue Add-on SID	324,000	
NW Broadway SID	943,000	
Rattlesnake SID	364,000	
California Street SID	578,000	
Reserve Street	2,221,000	
Flathead County		
Big Fork RSID	424,000	
Evergreen #1 RSID	3,600,000	
Evergreen #2 RSID	700,000	
Missoula County		
Linda Vista #1 SID	241,000	
Linda Vista #2 SID	2,022,000	
Wolf Point Rev.		453,000
Shelby Rev.		481,000
Darby Rev.		114,000
		<u>\$21,658,000</u>

SRF PROPOSED LOANS 1995, 1996, 1997	
Red Lodge	Butte
Hamilton	Cut Bank
Townsend	Deer Lodge
Victor	Dillon
Big Sky	Reed Point
Cascade	Ronan

Legislature 1995
 Updated 2-7-95

Loans completed are for wastewater projects. Loan rates are at 4% for the Wastewater State Revolving Fund Loan (SRF) program. Funding is 17% State General Obligation Bond, 83% EPA grant funds. For the State match of 3.6 million dollars 18.0 million dollars is federal moneys already.

Glendive, Montana
59330



Phone (406) 365-3318
300 South Merrill

FEB 07 1995

DNRC

February 2, 1995

To Whom It May Concern:

It is increasingly difficult to build new or replace old infrastructure due to the costs associated with these projects. Unfunded mandates place additional burden on local governments to come into compliance with water, sewer, and garbage requirements. This in conjunction with the fact that many communities such as Glendive have numerous elderly individuals on fixed incomes and others who simply can not afford to pay for large increases on rates.

Historically, city's across Montana including Glendive have kept rates low. Unfortunately funding was generally not established to fund for the future or for the replacement of infrastructure. Councils simply did not want to increase rates as long as these services were being provided. Thus, after decades of artificially low rates there are no funds available to replace worn out infrastructure or fund the new requirements. Grants are becoming increasingly competitive and generally fund only a portion of the project. Thus when projects are undertaken, City's are forced to borrow funds, which also entails increasing rates to fund the debt service.

This being the case, Cities are continuously seeking out funding mechanisms which will fund these projects and keep user rates as low as possible. We believe that the program sponsored by Representative Ewer is a much needed program. We have worked with Mr. Ewer and the DNRC on numerous occasions and know that they are all to aware of the infrastructure problems facing Montana Cities and Towns. They are also very aware of the funding problems which plague these same entities. Without such a program user rates will be considerably higher than they have to be or needed infrastructure improvements will continue to be ignored. I urge you to support LC 762 to help municipalities fund these much needed changes.

Sincerely,

Kevin Dorwart C.P.A.
Director of Operations
City of Glendive

EXHIBIT 15
DATE 3-20-95
HB 493

RECEIVED

JAN 24 1995

City of Wolf Point

DNR C

201 4th Avenue South

WOLF POINT, MONTANA 59201

Phone 653-1852

January 23, 1995

FAX # 653-3240

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

As a recent participant in the State Revolving Loan Program for wastewater treatment facilities, the City of Wolf Point is in support of a similar program for the drinking water systems of Montana.

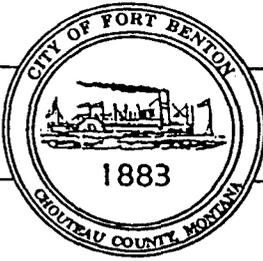
This low-cost funding source will enable several communities in Montana to make the needed repairs/upgrades to their systems.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,



Richard L. Isle
Mayor



City of Fort Benton

1204 Front Street • P.O. Box 8
Fort Benton, Montana 59442

(406) 622-5494

(406) 622-5495

January 23, 1995

To Whom It May Concern:

The City of Fort Benton is a participant in the Montana State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program. In 1991, the City utilized the SRF Program for replacing our Waste water Treatment facility. I would encourage your support of a similar program provided for in LC 762 for drinking water programs. I feel this is a beneficial program for entities dealing with infrastructure problems.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roger J. Axtman", is written over a faint, illegible typed name.

Roger J. Axtman
Mayor

RJA/m

EXHIBIT 15
DATE 3-20-95
HB 493

414 E. Callender
Livingston, Montana 59047
406-222-6120

PARK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

RECEIVED

JAN 24 1995

M R C

January 23, 1995

Anna Miller
Dept. of Natural Resources & Conservation
Lee Metcalf Building
Post Office Box 202301
Helena, MT 59620-2301

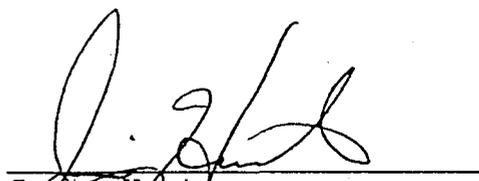
To Whom it May Concern:

We would like to express our support for a State Revolving Fund program that focuses on drinking water systems.

We recently completed a loan for a sewer project in the Gardiner area using the State Revolving Fund. The low interest rate and aid in establishing the loan made the project possible.

Sincerely,


Terry Saffrazin, Chairman


James Hunt


Dan B. Gutebier



Flathead County Water & Sewer District #1 - Evergreen

130 Nicholson Drive • Kalispell, MT 59901
Phone: (406) 257-5861 Fax: (406) 756-1588

January 23, 1995

Representative Bill Boharski, Chairman
House Local Government Committee
Capital Station
Helena, MT 59601

RE: LC 762 - Drinking Water Revolving Loan Program

Flathead County Water & Sewer District No. 1 - Evergreen supports developing a State Drinking Water Revolving Loan Program similar to the SRF program for waste water treatment facilities.

The Evergreen Water & Sewer District has a current low interest loan from the SRF program for a sewer collection system. Over \$4,000,000 has been borrowed at a low interest of 4%, thereby maintaining the lowest possible cost to the user/propertyowner.

If this SRF program had not been available the project or its size may have been adversely affected. If the project had gone ahead and commercial funding been available, the users would have been faced with an interest charge at least double the current interest charge. Doubling the interest charge, more than doubles the total interest expense.

This potential House Bill sponsored by Representative David Ewer, would provide a funding mechanism for Districts and municipalities when improving or expanding their water facilities.

The District urges you to support LC 762.

Stan Clothier, President
Board of Directors,
Flathead County Water & Sewer District No. 1 - Evergreen

xc: Representative Jack Herron, Vice Chairman, Majority
Representative David Ewer, Vice Chairman, Minority
Senator Ethel Harding, Vice Chair, Senate Local Government Committee
Senator Tom Beck, Chair Senate Local Government Committee
Senator John Harp, District 42
File - Legislation: HB762H20

City of Shelby

RECEIVED

P.O. Box 743
Shelby, Montana 59474
(406)-434-5222

EXHIBIT 15 JAN 30 1995
DATE 3-20-95
HB 493 NRC

January 27, 1995

DNRC
Anna M. Miller
CARDD-DNRC
P.O. Box 202301
Helena, MT 59620-2301

RE: LC #762 - SRF Program for Water Systems

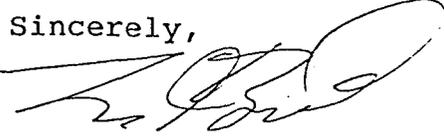
Dear Anna:

On behalf of the City of Shelby, I would like to express our support of legislation that would establish State Revolving Fund loan programs for water systems.

Our community has used SRF funding for improvements to our sewer system and we sincerely believe that a SRF program for water systems would be very beneficial for many Montana communities.

This legislation has our total support.

Sincerely,


Larry J. Bonderud
Mayor

LJB/tlw

cc: City Council

The City of Kalispell

Incorporated 1892

Telephone (406) 758-7700
FAX (406) 758-7758
Post Office Box 1997
Zip 59903-1997

Douglas Rauthe
Mayor

Bruce Williams
City Manager

City Council
Members:

Gary W. Nystul
Ward I

Cliff Collins
Ward I

Barbara Moses
Ward II

Dale Haarr
Ward II

Jim Atkinson
Ward III

Lauren Granmo
Ward III

Pamela B. Kennedy
Ward IV

M. Duane Larson
Ward IV

January 25, 1995

Representative David Ewer
State Capitol Building
Post Office Box 201701
Helena, MT 59620-1701

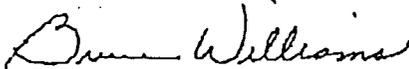
Dear Representative Ewer:

The City of Kalispell would like to go on record in support of LC 762. The City of Kalispell previously benefitted by borrowing from the State's revolving loan program to pay a portion of the debt associated with the construction of a new sewage treatment facility.

The amendments offered in LC 762 would extend to local governments the opportunity to borrow at rates below public bond rates for water improvement projects, for which the present law does not allow.

We would ask that your committee look favorably upon this legislation, as it has the potential of saving Montana citizens thousands of dollars in public borrowing costs associated with water improvement projects.

Sincerely,



Bruce Williams
City Manager

BW/ksk

p.c. Anna Miller

MONTANA SAFE DRINKING WATER REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM

FACT SHEET

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

- Water treatment plants, distribution systems, storage, technical studies, well head protection.

ELIGIBLE BORROWERS

- Government agencies, Indian tribes, investor-owned public water systems.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

- Low-interest loans, grants for hardship communities.

LOAN TERMS

- Interest rates 0% to market rates with payment schedules not to exceed 20 years. Interest charge repays state debt, supports administration, secures loan.

LOAN SECURITY

- Loan must be evidenced by a bond, note, or other evidence of legally incurred indebtedness of the borrower.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

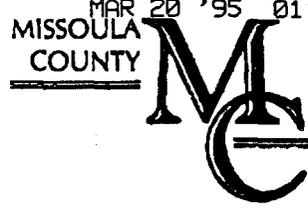
- Federal capitalization grants, state GO bond proceeds, recycled funds, investment earnings.

LOAN REQUIREMENTS

- Financial capability to repay the loan.
- Proper operation and maintenance of project.
- Maintain financial records.
- Engineering report, plans and construction oversight.
- Site title opinion.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

- The Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences (MDHES) provides technical support for the program including compliance with federal grant requirements. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) provides financial support for program and oversees issuance of state debt to provide match. Administrative costs are paid through federal grants and charges to borrowers. For information contact Scott Anderson of MDHES at 444-5325 or Anna Miller of DNRC at 444-6689.



BCC 95-130
March 20, 1995

EXHIBIT 16
DATE 3-20-95
HB 493

Representative Tom Zook, Chairman
House Appropriations Committee
Montana State Legislature
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Chairman Zook and Committee Members,

We are writing in support of HB 493 which creates the safe drinking water treatment revolving fund act.

As a County which operates four small community water systems with a combined total of approximately 700 users, this bill would help make safe drinking water a "given" for these residents. As it is now, the costs for implementing improved treatment systems for these four communities (El Mar Estates, Lolo, Clinton, and Sunset West) are prohibitive and hinder the County's ability to upgrade the systems.

We ask you to support this bill, and we thank you for your thoughtful consideration of this issue.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Barbara Evans
Barbara Evans, Chairman

Fern Hart
Fern Hart, Commissioner

Michael Kennedy
Michael Kennedy, Commissioner

BCC/SS:ss
cc: MACo
Missoula County Environmental Health Department

EXHIBIT 17
DATE 3-20-95
HB 493

HB 493

Testimony of

Montana Section of American Water Works Association

Good afternoon. My name is Charles Johnson and I am the current chairman of the Montana Section of The American Water Works Association. I am also part owner of the engineering consulting firm of Druyvestein, Johnson and Anderson in Missoula. The American Water Works Association (AWWA) is an organization of over 50,000 water works professionals world-wide. The Montana Section of AWWA is an active volunteer organization composed of approximately 240 Montana members of AWWA. Our membership includes water works operators, owners and managers, equipment suppliers, consultants and employees of local, state and federal agencies. Our primary mission is to provide safe drinking water to the public at a reasonable cost through education and training of our members.

Over the past 6 or 7 years, an increase in regulatory requirements has placed a large burden on many of Montana's water suppliers. These demands are a result of the 1986 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and they impact us at a time when other financial demands are also being placed upon Montana's public water supplies. Many of our public water supplies are now 50-100 years old or older and are simply in need of extensive upgrades or replacement regardless of any regulatory requirements. The combined demands present challenges to water suppliers to obtain financing that is accessible and affordable.

The state revolving fund loan program that is now available for wastewater treatment system improvements has proven to be a popular and successful program. However, no such funding has been available for public water suppliers in Montana. HB 493 would offer water suppliers the opportunity to obtain the lowest cost loan financing possible.

The Montana Section of AWWA would like to go on record in support of this legislation. Thank you for your consideration.

Testimony presented by
Dona Jensen
MStAWWA Sec. / Treasurer.

March 20, 1995

Missoula County Information for presentation on HB 519
 Presented by Deputy County Attorney Leslie Halligan, Missoula

Fiscal Year	No. of Patients	Total Cost	Ave. Cost
1995 2/95	30	62,108.30	2,070.28
Also funding for crisis intervention team		<u>126,965.00</u>	
Total in FY 1995		\$189,073.30	

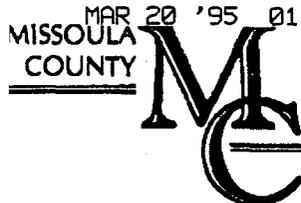
* * * * *

1994	87	343,687.43	3,950.43
1993	102	208,435.31	2,040.60
1992	49	150,910.84	3,079.81
1991	24	76,730.37	3,197.10

Missoula County pays for the costs of involuntary commitments beginning on the date of detention through the date of the commitment order. This includes payments to the Montana State Hospital or St. Patrick Hospital for detention, the costs of any medical testing required to diagnose the mental illness and the costs of professional persons. With the involvement of the crisis intervention team, we ~~also~~ use licensed professional persons rather than treating psychiatrists for court testimony.

If the Court orders a community-based treatment order, there are no funds by which the mentally ill person can receive treatment other than through the regional Mental Health Center. The Montana Codes appear to indicate that the State would be responsible for this lesser restrictive treatment, however there are no State funds for treatment.

Community Mental Health Services are essential to managing resources appropriately; keeps less dangerous individuals in treatment and reduces the number of commitments. The number of commitments appears to be ever increasing and the County has been forced to allocate more and more resources; assume other county's mentally ill and work with other counties who resist paying for mental health commitments. State assistance is contemplated by Montana Statutes but is absent when community-based commitments are ordered; the States should be responsible for assisting with these costs.



(406) 721-5700

BCC 95-131
March 20, 1995

EXHIBIT 19
DATE 3-20-95
HB 519

Representative Tom Zook, Chairman
House Appropriations Committee
Montana State Legislature
Helena, MT 59620

Dear Chairman Zook and Committee Members,

We are writing in support of HB 519 which provides that the State, rather than Counties pay the costs associated with civil commitment of the Seriously Mentally Ill.

The main reason we support this bill is that it puts the costs and responsibility for these costs back where it belongs -with the State. As the system works now, having the Counties bear these costs is a classic unfunded mandate. This bill supports both the intent and the spirit of the legislative proposals on both the Federal and State level not to pass unfunded mandates on to local jurisdictions.

We urge you to support this bill, and we thank you for your consideration of this issue.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Barbara Evans
Barbara Evans, Chairman

Fern Hart
Fern Hart, Commissioner

Michael Kennedy
Michael Kennedy, Commissioner

BCC/SS:ss
cc: MACo

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Appropriations COMMITTEE BILL NO. HB 514
 DATE 3-20-95 SPONSOR(S) HB 544
HB 573
HB 592

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
BOB ODERMANN BUTTE,	M.A.S.B.O	592	X	
BOB ANNUSON	MSBA	592	✓	
JAYNE VATCHAK	SALISH KOOTENAI COLLEGE	544		✓
LINDA EAKIN	S+K COLLEGE	544		✓
Donna J. Bick	S+K College	544		✓
Barbara Martinez	Salish Kootenai College	544		✓
Dow Waldron	MREA	592		✓
Stephen C McCoy	Salish Kootenai College	544		✓
Joe McDonald	" "	544		✓
Sheri McDonald	Salish Kootenai College	544		✓
Chris Lundstrom	"	544		X
Richard ORTON	Salish Kootenai	544		X
John Malen	M.F.I.	592	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

Appropriations COMMITTEE BILL NO. _____
 DATE 3-20-95 SPONSOR(S) _____

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
BRENT BROOKS P.O. BOX 35025 BILLINGS, MT 59103	YELLOWSTONE COUNTY	HB. 519		✓
Charles R. Brooks	Yellowstone County	HB 519		✓
Leslie Malligan	Missoula County	HB 519		✓
Bill Kennedy	Yellowstone County	HB 519		✓
Bill Leonard	Midwest Assistance Program	HB 493		✓
Donna Jensen	Montana Section American Water Works Assoc.	493		✓
NICK J. GLOS	MONTANA RURAL WATER SYSTEMS	493		✓
Arnold Peterson	ii	493		✓
Ray Beck	JWRRC	493		✓
Gordon Morris	MIA Co	493 519		✓
Scott Anderson	MDHES	493		✓
Paul Stahl	Lewis & Clark County	HB 519		✓
Larry Washburn	Cascade County	HB519		✓

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Appropriations COMMITTEE BILL NO. HB 514
 DATE 3-20-95 SPONSOR(S) _____ HB 544
 _____ HB 573
 _____ HB 592

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
Mary Sanford	Salish Kootenai College	544		✓
Cheryl Dind	Salish Kootenai Col	544		✓
Regina Plum, Polson	SKC	544		✓
CASEY TUCKERMAN	President, Helena Ed. Assn	592	✓	
Gordon Morris	MACO	519		✓
JACK COPPS	OP I	592	✓	
Larry Jasbender	DFPS	592	✓	
Pat Graham	FWP	514	✓	✓
DICK WALTER	FWP	514	✓	✓
BOB ROBINSON	DWES	573		✓
ROBERT FOUTY	TRIBAL COLLEGES	544		✓
CHRIS KOLSTED				
GEORGE BAILEY		592		✓

AS AMENDED

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Appropriations COMMITTEE BILL NO. _____
 DATE 3-20-95 SPONSOR(S) _____

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
Loran Frazzle	Stam	592	X	X with Amendment
Doreen Pond	Dull Knife M. College	544		X
RICHARD CROFTS	O CITE	544		X
Kon Zier	Manhattan Schools	592		X with Amend.
Ken Holverson	Clinton Glen	592		X with amend.
GEORGE OCHENSIKI	CONFEDERATED SALISH KOOTENAI TRIBES	544		X
BOB MARTINKA	MT FWP	514		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

Appropriations COMMITTEE BILL NO. _____
 DATE 3-20-95 SPONSOR(S) _____

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	BILL	OPPOSE	SUPPORT
Blake Wordal	Lewis & Clark Co	HB 519		✓
Alec Hansen	LEAGUE OF CITIES	493		✓
Ann Miller	DNR	493		✓
M. E. Ellings	DORSEY & WILSON	493		✓

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