

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
INSTITUTIONS AND CULTURAL EDUCATION SUBCOMMITTEE
50TH LEGISLATIVE SESSION
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 27, 1987

The fifteenth meeting of the Institutions and Cultural Education Subcommittee was called to order in room 202-A of the state capitol by Chairman Miller on January 27, 1987 at 8:05 a.m.

ROLL CALL: All members were present as were Keith Wolcott, Senior Analyst for the Legislative Fiscal Analyst (LFA); Alice Omang, secretary; George Harris of the Office of Budget and Program Planning (OBPP); Carroll South, Director of the Department of Institutions; and various other visitors.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS:

Montana Developmental Center: Tape: 15-1-A:007

Mr. South introduced Dick Heard, Superintendent of the Montana Developmental Center, and Rudy Jones, Fiscal Services Director of the Montana Developmental Center in Boulder. Mr. South advised that in this institution, they actually bill for the services that they provide, and out of the \$10.8 million budget for FY 86, they collected \$8.6 million in reimbursements and of that, about \$5.5 million came from the federal government. He informed the committee that the federal government requires that they provide active treatment and they have to keep the residents busy and they frequently survey the program and the facility to make sure their criteria is being followed.

(040) Mr. Harris, referring to exhibit 1, page S-197, stated that they are experiencing a rather stable population at the Center and their biggest concern is with the issue of Worker's Compensation. He continued that there was an unfunded pay plan obligation of \$317,000 and in order to generate that, there were 9.5 FTEs (full time equivalent employee) reduced, which generated roughly \$232,000 in FY 88 and \$235,000 in FY 89. He said they recommend a 4% vacancy savings for this rather large budget and they feel that this can be achieved.

Mr. Wolcott gave an overview of this budget as per exhibit 2. He advised that these figures do not reflect the latest increase in Worker's Compensation rates. He distributed exhibit 3 to the committee and explained the differences between the LFA budget and the OBPP budget. He clarified that reinforcers are such things as cookies, candy, and other treats that reinforce positive behavior.

There was some discussion on the amount of vacancy savings that should be applied for direct care staff and the other staff.

Virginia Kenyon, representing the Board of Visitors, testified that the staff at the Center is one of the most dedicated and hard working staff that she has seen anywhere and she feels that they do not have any deficiencies, but they certainly can use more help.

(444) Mr. Wolcott pointed out that in eleven cottages, in 1986, there were 215 direct care staff, which included R.N.s, L.P.N.s, and rehabilitative staff, and they came up with a figure of .9887 vacancy savings generated in FY 86, which means about 1%. He contended that with over 200 remaining staff, it is not unrealistic to achieve a 4% vacancy savings.

Tom Crosser, Chairman of the Developmental Planning Task Force and with the Office of Budget and Program Planning, stated that the primary mission of the Task Force was to review the service delivery for the developmentally disabled people and to come up with a list of needs and unmet needs for these people. See exhibit 4.

(640) Senator Tveit noted that when they visited the facility, the staff informed them that there was some serious problems in getting patients in and out of the tubs and the problems they have had with back injuries.

Institutions Subcommittee
January 27, 1987
Page Three

Tape: 15-1-B; Mr. Heard responded that they have tried various types of lifts, slings, etc., but have not found, because of the volume of the work, anything that will let them get all the bathing done in a timely fashion to meet the needs of the residents. He advised that they currently have in the long-range building program, a request that would incorporate a type of tub that could be used wherein they can get their feet under the tubs.

There was considerable discussion on this area and Senator Tveit concluded saying that he would surely like to see something done to help alleviate this problem.

Mr. Harris advised that the \$20,000 figure for equipment each year could be used at the discretion of the management, but Senator Haffey contended that this would not even make a dent in investing in this type of equipment.

(200) There was some clarification as to what the differences in the budgets were in connection with the Hepatitis B shots for the residents and staff.

Mr. South noted that they have their own state law as to how the facility should be regulated, but as long as they remain Medicaid certified, they will receive the federal money, but if they come in and find that they are still deficient and it requires hiring more employees, they (the department) will not hesitate to do that even if it means a supplemental, rather than jeopardize the Medicaid's certification, because they just can't afford to do that.

Terry Minow, representing the Montana Federation of Teachers and State Employees, stated that there are a lot of changes going on at the school due to the fact that they are trying to meet the federal standards and they would request that the committee fund the entire system as generously as possible.

Institutions Subcommittee
January 27, 1987
Page Four

(580) There was some further discussion and clarification on vacancy savings.

Tape 15-2-A:025

EXECUTIVE SESSION:

Montana Developmental Center:

Senator Bengtson moved that they apply a 1% vacancy savings on the direct care staff and 4% on the remaining staff.

She clarified that she felt they should go along with the executive budget on this as they are meeting the federal standards and they do have the staff and the direct care.

A vote was taken on the motion and it CARRIED on a vote of 5 voting for the motion and Representative Menahan voting against.

Senator Bengtson moved that they ACCEPT the executive budget on personal services for both years of the biennium with the vacancy savings adjusted. The motion CARRIED with Senator Haffey and Representative Menahan voting no.

Senator Bengtson moved to ACCEPT the executive's figures with the following adjustments: the audit fees moved to the central office, the \$12,000 for Hepatitis B shots be included, the \$9,000 for reinforcers be included, the communications should be reduced out and she clarified that they would go along with the executive on the in-state travel, repair costs and building grounds and on training. This motion was for operating expenses for both years of the biennium. The motion CARRIED unanimously.

Institutions Subcommittee
January 27, 1987
Page Five

Senator Bengtson moved that they ACCEPT the executive's recommendation on equipment for both years of the biennium for \$20,000 each year or \$40,000 for the biennium.

In response to a question, Mr. Heard indicated that the lift unit they will be looking at is comparable in price to the Century unit, which is around \$7,000.

Representative Menahan made a substitute motion that they allow \$50,000 for the biennium and this could provide for some type of tub that would help eliminate this problem. The motion CARRIED unanimously.

(155) Senator Bengtson moved that they ACCEPT the LFA's figures on the funding with the adjustment on the donations. The motion CARRIED unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 9:45 a.m.



REPRESENTATIVE MILLER, Chairman



Alice Omang, Secretary

*Exhibit 1
1/27/87
George Hannis*

Agency Summary Budget Detail Summary	Actual FY 1986	Budgeted FY 1987	Recommendation FY 1988 FY 1989	
Full Time Equivalent Employees	456.40	443.15	430.65	430.65
Personal Services	9,139,174.29	9,349,253	9,974,774	10,102,991
Operating Expenses	1,621,304.84	1,761,645	1,686,970	1,717,855
Equipment	15,747.82	0	20,000	20,000
Benefits and Claims	2,530.00	0	0	0
Total Agency Costs	\$10,778,756.95	\$11,110,898	\$11,681,744	\$11,840,846
General Fund	10,711,415.75	11,046,061	11,626,582	11,783,961
State Special Revenue Fund	28,607.96	20,324	12,501	12,501
Federal & Other Spec Rev Fund	38,733.24	44,513	42,661	44,384
Total Funding Costs	\$10,778,756.95	\$11,110,898	\$11,681,744	\$11,840,846
Current Level Services	10,778,756.95	11,110,898	11,681,744	11,840,846
Total Service Costs	\$10,778,756.95	\$11,110,898	\$11,681,744	\$11,840,846

Agency Description

The purpose of the Montana Developmental Center is to provide treatment and habilitation suited to the needs of the profoundly mentally retarded individual, and to assure that such treatment and habilitation is skillfully and humanely administered with full respect for the person's dignity and personal integrity, and in the least restrictive and most appropriate environment. Admission procedures and basic guidelines for care, treatment, and training of the residents are found in Title 53, Chapter 20, MCA.

get reductions, 13.00 non-direct care FTE were deleted in FY87. Thus, 443.15 FTE are shown in FY87. The cost of the additional FTE was absorbed within the agency's existing budget.

A total of 12.50 FTE was reduced to cover unfunded pay increases and budget reductions. These reductions save roughly \$290,000 in personal services. Approximately \$55,000 has been reduced in overtime costs from the FY86 actual base to the FY88 and FY89 recommended level.

A 4% vacancy savings is recommended for this agency.

Over \$5,000 was reduced from the operations base to meet the legislatively approved budget level from the June 1986 Special Session. The increase in operations can be largely attributed to rising food expenses. The USDA will not allow providing employee meals with their commodities. This results in an increase of \$11,580 in FY88 and \$11,189 in FY89 for employee meals.

Equipment is recommended at \$20,000 for each year of the 1989 biennium and is to be used at the discretion of management.

Budget Issues

The Montana Developmental Center was budgeted for 440.40 FTE in FY86 and 440.15 FTE in FY87. There were 16.00 current level FTE added to FY86 and FY87 to adhere to the recommendations of a federal Health Care Finance Administration (HCFA) survey team. This was done so the agency could maintain ICF/MR certification requirements. It is imperative to maintain certification for reimbursement of federal funds. This action brought the FTE level to 456.40 in FY86 and 456.15 FTE in FY87. Because of bud-

SERVICE & SUPPORT Budget Detail Summary	Actual FY 1986	Budgeted FY 1987	Recommendation FY 1988 FY 1989	
Full Time Equivalent Employees	456.40	443.15	430.65	430.65
Personal Services	9,139,174.29	9,349,253	9,974,774	10,102,991
Operating Expenses	1,621,304.84	1,761,645	1,686,970	1,717,855
Equipment	15,747.82	0	20,000	20,000
Benefits and Claims	2,530.00	0	0	0
Total Program Costs	\$10,778,756.95	\$11,110,898	\$11,681,744	\$11,840,846
General Fund	10,711,415.75	11,046,061	11,626,582	11,783,961
State Special Revenue Fund	28,607.96	20,324	12,501	12,501
Federal & Other Spec Rev Fund	38,733.24	44,513	42,661	44,384
Total Funding Costs	\$10,778,756.95	\$11,110,898	\$11,681,744	\$11,840,846
Current Level Services	10,778,756.95	11,110,898	11,681,744	11,840,846
Total Service Costs	\$10,778,756.95	\$11,110,898	\$11,681,744	\$11,840,846

Agency Summary Budget Detail Summary	Actual	Budgeted	Recommendation	
	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
Full Time Equivalent Employees	100.24	100.24	98.84	98.84
Personal Services	2,011,976.35	1,964,264	2,146,198	2,137,965
Operating Expenses	487,015.99	542,025	511,840	522,192
Equipment	2,254.18	610	8,522	14,346
Total Agency Costs	\$2,501,246.52	\$2,506,899	\$2,666,560	\$2,674,503
General Fund	2,497,287.26	2,499,164	2,656,825	2,664,768
State Special Revenue Fund	3,959.26	7,735	9,735	9,735
Total Funding Costs	\$2,501,246.52	\$2,506,899	\$2,666,560	\$2,674,503
Current Level Services	2,501,246.52	2,506,899	2,666,560	2,674,503
Total Service Costs	\$2,501,246.52	\$2,506,899	\$2,666,560	\$2,674,503

Agency Description

The staff of the Center for the Aged offers long-term care for persons fifty-five years of age or older who have chronic mental disorders. The staff provides nursing care and recreational activities with full respect for the dignity and integrity of the residents. The admission procedures and basic guidelines for the care of the residents are found in 53-21-411 through 53-21-413 MCA.

Budget Issues

There are 1.40 FTE deleted in this agency to offset the unfunded pay plan increases.

A 4% vacancy savings is recommended for this agency.

Approximately \$29,000 is reduced from the budget base in contracted services because of the elimination of a laundry contract. A new laundry has been built at this institution. The increased costs of operating this laundry are included in the recommended budget. Audit fees are included in the FY88 budget. Inflation for food, medical supplies and utilities also increase the recommended budget.

The equipment recommendation is for a century tub, commodes, carts necessary for the new laundry, and one vehicle.

(1)

EXHIBIT 2
 1/27/89
 H. Wolcott

MONTANA DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER
 COMPARISON OF EXECUTIVE BUDGET AND LFA CURRENT LEVEL

	FTE FY '89	Biennium	
		General Fund	Total Funds
Executive Budget	430.65	\$23,410,543	\$23,522,590
LFA Current Level	440.15	23,958,819	24,073,115
Executive Over (Under) LFA	<u>-(9.50)</u>	<u>\$(548,276)</u>	<u>\$(550,525)</u>

The executive budget has 9.5 less FTE and is \$550,525 under the LFA current level. This difference is due to three issues that follow.

ISSUE 1: FEWER FTE

The executive budget deletes 9.5 FTE that remain in the LFA current level at general fund cost of \$452,119 over the biennium.

ISSUE 2: OPERATING COSTS

The executive budget includes operating expenses that are \$68,658 under the LFA current level. The executive includes the biennial audit cost of \$20,000 while the LFA current level included the audit costs for this institution and all institutions in the central office budget. The executive budget is under the LFA current level in all other expenditure categories. The executive does not replace depleted drug inventories costing \$29,260 over the biennium. Telephone equipment costs are \$26,293 lower in the executive budget. The executive budget has \$4,096 less for out-of-state travel, \$14,033 less for maintenance contracts, and \$9,524 less for staff training.

ISSUE 3: EQUIPMENT

The executive budget includes \$20,000 each year for equipment to be purchased at the management's discretion, compared to \$49,835 in fiscal 1988 and \$19,915 in fiscal 1989 included in the LFA current level to purchase items 1 through 10 on the institution's priority list.

H.W.
 (2)

MONTANA DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER

Budget Item	Actual	Appropriated	- - Current Level - -		% Change
	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987	Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1989	1987-89 Biennium
F.T.E.	440.40	440.15	440.15	440.15	0.00
Personal Service	\$ 9,139,175	\$ 9,349,253	\$10,200,410	\$10,329,474	11.0
Operating Expense	1,621,314	1,761,645	1,718,381	1,755,100	2.7
Equipment	15,748	-0-	49,835	19,915	342.9
Total Operating Costs	\$10,776,237	\$11,110,898	\$11,968,626	\$12,104,489	10.0
Non-Operating Costs	2,530	-0-	-0-	-0-	(100.0)
Total Expenditures	<u>\$10,778,767</u>	<u>\$11,100,898</u>	<u>\$11,968,626</u>	<u>\$12,104,489</u>	<u>10.0</u>
Fund Sources					
General Fund	\$10,711,424	\$11,046,061	\$11,912,340	\$12,046,479	10.1
State Special	28,608	20,324	13,626	13,626	(44.3)
Federal Revenue	38,735	44,513	42,661	44,384	4.6
Total Funds	<u>\$10,778,767</u>	<u>\$11,110,898</u>	<u>\$11,968,626</u>	<u>\$12,104,489</u>	<u>9.9</u>

The Montana Developmental Center, formerly Boulder River School and Hospital, provides services to mentally retarded children and adults. The center's population has stabilized over the last two bienniums at an average of 202 residents.

Personal services increase 11.0 percent for three primary reasons. First, vacancy savings is budgeted at 4 percent in the 1989 biennium current level, while the 1987 biennium was budgeted at 6 percent and the agency experienced actual vacancy savings of approximately 7.5 percent. This decrease in vacancy savings amounts to \$459,000 or 2.5 percent of the total increase. Secondly, as a result of a federal medicaid review, the center has replaced sixteen lower paid support FTE with higher paid direct care and treatment staff. This staffing change was implemented in an attempt to meet medicaid certification standards. The third and major reason for the personal services increase is a 42 percent increase in employee benefits. This increase results primarily from workers compensation rate increases. Benefits were 23 percent of employee compensation in fiscal 1986 while fiscal 1987 is budgeted at 21.8 percent. The fiscal 1988 requested current level benefits are 28.5 percent of salaries, while fiscal 1989 benefits are at 30.5 percent.

Operating expenses increase 2.7 percent to cover additional telephone equipment costs resulting from the installation of a new phone system, and for additional training costs to provide staff training in areas of noted deficiencies in the medicaid survey.

General fund increases 10.1 percent over the 1987 biennium, primarily because of the increase in personal services caused by Worker's Compensation increases. State special revenue funds decrease as a result of discontinuing the canteen operation. Federal ECIA Chapter I funds increase 4.6 percent over the 1987 biennium. The balance of the state special revenue is donated funds. Federal school lunch and ECIA chapter I funds increase only slightly, as the school age population stabilizes at 22 children.

Fiscal 1986: Comparison of Actual Expenses to the Appropriation

The following table compares fiscal 1986 actual expenditures and funding to appropriations as anticipated by the 1985 legislature.

Table 1
Comparison of the Appropriation to Actual Expenses - Fiscal 1986

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Legislature</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Difference</u>
F.T.E.	440.4	440.4	0.00
Personal Service	\$ 9,136,818	\$ 9,139,175	\$ (2,357)
Operating Expense	1,730,281	1,621,314	108,967
Equipment	17,000	15,748	1,252
Subtotal	<u>\$10,884,099</u>	<u>\$10,776,237</u>	<u>\$107,862</u>
Non-Operating Costs	\$ -0-	\$ 2,530	\$ (2,530)
Total Expenditures	<u>\$10,884,099</u>	<u>\$10,778,767</u>	<u>\$105,332</u>
<u>Funding</u>			
General Fund	\$10,797,710	\$10,711,424	\$ 86,286
State Special	33,844	28,608	5,236
Federal Revenue	52,545	38,735	13,810
Total Funds	<u>\$10,884,099</u>	<u>\$10,778,767</u>	<u>\$105,332</u>

Personal services were over expended by \$2,357 after the Governor's required 2 percent cut of \$185,685 as allocated by the agency. The 2 percent cut is in addition to the 6 percent vacancy savings applied to the center's appropriation. These savings result from freezing vacant positions early in the fiscal year as well as eliminating selected support positions in order to accommodate the new positions required by the medicaid survey. Many of these new positions remained unfilled during fiscal 1986.

Operating costs are \$108,967 less than appropriated after the \$31,676 reduction due to the Governor's 2 percent cut. Operating savings were achieved primarily in supplies and materials, utilities, and repair and maintenance. The center drew down supply inventories to reduce expenditures, while reduced natural gas rates produced

savings in utilities. The center reduced repair and maintenance expenditures from appropriated levels and previous years' expenditure levels. Equipment purchases were reduced to accommodate the Governor's 2 percent cuts.

Medicaid Summary

On January 13-17 of 1986, staff from the Division of Health Standards and Quality, Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), conducted a survey of the Montana Developmental Center. Based upon the survey findings, it was determined that the center was not in compliance with a number of standards, including the requirement that active treatment be provided to all clients. Immediate corrective action is essential, according to HCFA, if the center is to remain certified under the medicaid program. The potential loss of medicaid funds to the state general fund could reach \$6 million annually in the 1989 biennium. Deficiencies as stated in the survey pertain to the following standards for intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded(ICFMR):

Administrative Policies and Procedures

Admission and Release

Personnel Policies

Resident Living

Professional and Special Programs and Services

Dental Services

Training and Habilitation Services

Food and Nutrition Services

Medical Services

Pharmacy Services

Physical and Occupational Therapy Services

Psychological Services

Speech Pathology and Audiological Services

Safety and Sanitation

A plan of correction for each deficiency noted in the survey has been submitted by the Department of Institutions and the center. The major impact of the correction plan is a change in staff in specific disciplines to correct the stated deficiencies. The major disciplines affected are: nursing, occupational therapy, physical therapy, psychology, recreation, speech, social work, and qualified mental health professionals (QMHP). The department's plan of correction changes the 16 FTE and states that every effort will be made to fill the vacant positions shown.

Table 2
Staff Added to Meet HCFA Standards - Fiscal 1987

FTE	PROFESSIONAL STAFF
4.0	Qualified Mental Retardation Professionals
1.0	Psychologist
2.0	Registered Nurses
2.0	Occupational Therapy Aides
2.0	Recreational Therapists
2.0	Social Workers
3.0	Habilitation Training Specialists
16.0	Total Staff Added
----- Existing Vacancy Positions -----	
1.0	Speech Pathologist
2.0	Physical Therapists
1.0	Occupational Therapist
4.0	Existing Vacant Positions to be filled

Current Level Adjustments

Current level operating costs have been decreased \$1,500 for legal fees, as these services should be provided either by the central office attorneys or Montana Legal Services. Audit fees of \$19,034 have been removed from current level and audit fees for the 1989 biennium included in the central office budget. Expenditures for burials and autopsies have been reduced \$1,750 to \$1,605. Fire protection costs have been included at \$1,000. The center was not billed by the city of Boulder for fire protection in fiscal 1986. Vehicular supplies were reduced \$1,126 to previous years' expenditure levels. Drug supply costs are increased \$12,240 as the center depleted inventory in fiscal 1986. An additional \$12,500 was included for medical supplies in fiscal 1988 to test all residents and staff for hepatitis B and provide inoculations where necessary, as two of the residents are known carriers of hepatitis B. Patient reinforcers have been increased \$9,269 as a result of increased patient activities required by the Health Care Financing Administration medicaid certification review. Communication costs have been increased \$53,981 in fiscal 1988 and \$49,409 in fiscal 1989 as a result of the installation of a new telephone system. This increase accommodates the terms of the lease purchase agreement through the state's Telecommunications Division in the Department of Administration. Travel and other expenses have been increased \$6,340 to allow staff to attend training seminars and sessions. Staff training was a stated deficiency in the medicaid survey. Maintenance contracts increase \$12,250 primarily as a result of the new smoke detectors and door-hold-open devices required by the medicaid survey, as well as for computer maintenance for PC's that are now off of warranty and for costs of the maintenance contract on the telephone system.

Equipment is included at \$49,835 in fiscal 1988 and \$19,915 in fiscal 1989. This level of funding allows the purchase of the first 10 items on the institution's priority list. The following is the list of equipment included in current level.

Table 3
Montana Developmental Center Equipment List

Priority	Item	Total # Needed	FY 88	FY 89
01	Refrigerators	6	\$ 825	\$ 825
02	Microwave Oven	2	350	350
03	Dining Tables/Chairs	36	18,000	0
04	Heavy Duty Washing Machines	9	1,800	2,365
05	Heavy Duty Clothes Dryers	9	1,360	1,875
06	Beds & Mattresses	80	12,000	12,000
07	Bedroom Chairs	80	12,000	-0-
08	Hearing Aides	10	1,750	1,750
09	Auditory Trainer	2	750	750
10	Electronic Microswitch Control	1	1,000	-0-
Total		<u>235</u>	<u>\$49,835</u>	<u>\$19,915</u>

CENTER FOR THE AGED
COMPARISON OF EXECUTIVE BUDGET AND LFA CURRENT LEVEL

	FTE FY '89	----- Biennium -----	
		General Fund	Total Funds
Executive Budget	98.84	\$5,321,593	\$5,341,063
LFA Current Level	99.24	5,338,315	5,352,985
Executive Over (Under) LFA	<u>(.40)</u>	<u>\$ (16,722)</u>	<u>\$ (11,922)</u>

The executive budget is 0.40 FTE under LFA current level and \$16,722 under in general fund, while total funding is \$11,922 under LFA current level. The major differences between the executive budget and LFA current level are discussed in the issues that follow.

ISSUE 1: PERSONAL SERVICES

The executive personal services budget is \$9,238 under LFA current level. The difference occurs as: 1) the executive deleted 1.4 FTE compared with 1.0 FTE being deleted by LFA current level, 2) the executive budget has higher group insurance costs than LFA current level, and 3) the executive budgeted \$4,211 more in vacancy savings over the biennium than LFA current level.

ISSUE 2: AUDIT COSTS

The executive budget includes \$10,000 of audit costs in fiscal 1988 while the LFA current level consolidates institutional audit costs in the Department of Institutions Central Office.

ISSUE 3: EQUIPMENT

The executive equipment budget is \$10,965 less than LFA current level. The executive includes a vehicle not included in the LFA current level while the LFA current level includes a dish/tray handling system.

(2)

Exhibit 3
1/29/87
K. W. Loeff

AGENCY: MONTANA DEVELOPMENTAL CENTE

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

PROGRAM: DIRECT CARE

BUDGET ITEM	FY 1986 Actual	Fiscal 1988		Fiscal 1989		FY 86-88 % Change
		Executive Current Level	Difference	Executive Current Level	Difference	
FTE	440.40	430.65	-9.50	440.15	-9.50	-0.00
Personal Services	\$9,139,175	\$9,974,774	(\$225,636)	\$10,102,991	\$10,329,474	(\$226,483)
Operating Expenses	\$1,621,314	\$1,686,970	(\$31,412)	\$1,717,855	\$1,755,100	(\$37,245)
Equipment	\$15,748	\$20,000	(\$29,835)	\$20,000	\$19,915	\$85
Non-Operating	\$2,530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-1.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$10,778,767	\$11,681,744	(\$286,883)	\$11,840,846	\$12,104,489	(\$263,643)
FUNDING						
General Fund	\$10,711,424	\$11,626,582	(\$285,758)	\$11,783,961	\$12,046,479	(\$262,518)
State Special Rev	\$28,608	\$12,501	(\$1,125)	\$12,501	\$13,626	(\$1,125)
Federal Revenue	\$38,735	\$42,661	\$0	\$44,384	\$44,384	\$0
TOTAL FUNDING	\$10,778,767	\$11,681,744	(\$286,883)	\$11,840,846	\$12,104,489	(\$263,643)

ional Services

The executive reduced 9.50 FTE that remain in the current level costing \$233,230 in fiscal 1988 and \$235,056 in fiscal 1989. The vacancy savings difference amounts to \$4,386 in fiscal 1988 and \$5,533 in fiscal 1989 at a rate of 4 percent in both the executive and the LFA current level. The executive includes overtime, differential, and holidays worked of \$11,980 more in fiscal 1988 and \$14,106 more in fiscal 1989 than is included in the LFA current level.

ating Expense

The executive budget includes \$18,648 for audit fees in fiscal 1988 that are included in the central office. After adjusting for the adult, the executive is \$2,146 under the LFA current level each year of the biennium. The LFA current level includes \$12,500 for Hepatitis B shots for all employees and residents in fiscal 1988 that are not in the executive. The LFA current level includes \$9,269 more for reinforcers than the executive. The base was artificially low after the center discontinued the patient canteen and used up the canteen inventory for reinforcers.

W
B

OFFICE OF BUDGET & PROGRAM PLANNING
 EXECUTIVE BUDGET SYSTEM
 AGENCY/PROGRAM/CONTROL --- BUDGET WORKSHEET

REPORT EBSR106
 DATE : 01/07/87
 TIME : 15/24/40

AGENCY : 6402 MONTANA DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER
 PROGRAM : 12 SERVICE & SUPPORT
 CONTROL : 00000

AE/OE	DESCRIPTION	CURRENT LEVEL SERVICES ONLY							
		OBPP FY 88	LFA FY 88	DIFF FY 88	SUB-CMT FY 88	OBPP FY 89	LFA FY 89	DIFF FY 89	SUB-CMT FY 89
0000	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)	430.65	440.15	-9.50	---	430.65	440.15	-9.50	---
1100	SALARIES	7,608,081	7,779,077	-170,996	---	7,601,906	7,772,182	-170,276	---
1400	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	2,184,768	2,163,901	20,867	---	2,324,495	2,297,216	27,279	---
1500	HEALTH INSURANCE	597,540	611,340	-13,800	---	597,540	611,340	-13,800	---
1600	VACANCY SAVINGS	-415,615	-411,229	-4,386	---	-420,950	-415,417	-5,533	---
1800		57,321	57,321	-57,321	---	64,153	64,153	-64,153	---
	TOTAL SECOND LEVEL	9,974,774	10,200,410	-225,636	---	10,102,991	10,329,474	-226,483	---
2021	CONTRACTED SERVICES-INFLATION	-10	-10	---	---	-21	-20	-1	---
2022	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS-INFLATION	37,561	36,543	1,018	---	64,289	65,091	-802	---
2023	COMMUNICATIONS-INFLATION	50	27	23	---	78	41	37	---
2026	UTILITIES-INFLATION	21,703	21,096	607	---	46,715	46,334	381	---
2100	CONTRACTED SERVICES	188,153	171,651	16,502	---	169,504	171,651	-2,147	---
2200	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	772,861	794,048	-21,187	---	772,467	781,548	-9,081	---
2300	COMMUNICATIONS	82,865	96,044	-13,179	---	78,293	91,472	-13,179	---
2400	TRAVEL	8,951	10,999	-2,048	---	8,951	10,999	-2,048	---
2500	RENT	11,308	11,308	---	---	11,308	11,308	---	---
2600	UTILITIES	473,812	473,811	1	---	473,812	473,811	1	---
2700	REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	77,190	85,578	-8,388	---	79,933	85,578	-5,645	---
2800	OTHER EXPENSES	12,525	17,287	-4,762	---	12,525	17,287	-4,762	---
2900	GOODS PURCHASED FOR RESALE	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	---
	TOTAL SECOND LEVEL	1,686,970	1,718,382	-31,412	---	1,717,855	1,755,100	-37,245	---
3100	EQUIPMENT	20,000	49,835	-29,835	---	20,000	19,915	85	---
	TOTAL PROGRAM	11,681,744	11,968,627	-286,883	---	11,840,846	12,104,489	-263,643	---

MONTANA DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER
EXECUTIVE BUDGET CUTS

POSITIONS IDENTIFIED

#	TITLE	
2029	Groundskeeper Supervisor III	\$ 23,433
6043	Training Officer III	\$ 29,399
2089	Laundry Worker III	\$ 19,167
1015	Administrative Clerk	\$ 17,802
2070	Food Service Worker I	\$ 18,099
2071 .5	Food Service Worker II	\$ 9,149
6008	Habilitation Coordinator	\$ 36,073
1070	Secretary, Administrative I	\$ 20,869
3081	Cottage Supervisor	\$ 27,585
6045	Cottage Supervisor	\$ 30,768
		<hr/>
		\$ 232,344

MONTANA DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER
EXECUTIVE BUDGET CUTS

POSITIONS IDENTIFIED

#	TITLE	
2029	Groundskeeper Supervisor III	\$ 23,433
6043	Training Officer III	\$ 29,399
2089	Laundry Worker III	\$ 19,167
1015	Administrative Clerk	\$ 17,802
2070	Food Service Worker I	\$ 18,099
2071 .5	Food Service Worker II	\$ 9,149
6008	Habilitation Coordinator	\$ 36,073
1070	Secretary, Administrative I	\$ 20,869
3081	Cottage Supervisor	\$ 27,585
6045	Cottage Supervisor	\$ 30,768
		<hr/>
		\$ 232,344

Exhibit 4
1/27/87
Tom Crosse
Mt. Developmental
Center

Introduction

In March, 1986, the Developmental Planning Task Force was created by the Developmental Disabilities Planning and Advisory Council (DDPAC). Funded by the DDPAC, the Departments of Social and Rehabilitation Services and Institutions and the Office of Public Instruction, the Task Force was charged with the primary mission of providing answers to the following two questions:

- .What are the needs of Montanans with developmental disabilities who are unserved and underserved?
- .How can those needs best be met?

The Developmental Planning Task Force is a nine-member committee appointed by the DDPAC. Its members represent a broad spectrum of interests and backgrounds, with most possessing extensive experience in or knowledge of developmental disabilities. A final report which details the process and documents the findings of the Developmental Planning Task Force is available upon request. The Task Force recommendation described herein is an excerpt from that document.

Tom
Crosse

(4)

Developmental Planning Task Force Members

Tom Crosser, Chairman	Office of Budget and Program Planning
Representative Francis Bardanouve	House of Representatives
Gail Gray	Office of Public Instruction
Richard Heard	Montana Developmental Center Boulder, Montana
Jerry Hoover	Mental Health and Residential Services Division Department of Institutions
Senator Thomas Keating	Senate
Gary Marbut	Developmental Planning and Advisory Council
Dennis Taylor	Developmental Disabilities Division Social and Rehabilitation Services
Rena Wheeler	Special Training for Exceptional People Billings, Montana

Summary of Recommendations

- #1 The Task Force recommends the consolidation of all services for persons with developmental disabilities under a single administrative authority.
- #2 The Task Force recommends consideration by the Legislature of a joint resolution of support for and policy commitment to supported work services for Montana's citizens with severe disabilities.
- #3 The Task Force recommends that programs be established to fill gaps that exist in the array of DD services. To meet the needs of Montana's unserved and underserved citizens with developmental disabilities, the following programs must be developed: 1) specialized service and support organizations, 2) supported living, 3) adult congregate living and 4) group homes. In addition, new and perfected programs must be established to serve geriatric citizens with developmental disabilities and those with intensive medical and behavioral needs.

The Task Force views Montana Developmental Center as an integral part of the array of services and recommends that it serve the following specific missions: 1) residential service provider for persons with severe behavior problems, 2) residential service provider for naive offenders, 3) residential service provider for persons with severe medical and/or care needs, and 4) professional resource for community-based DD service programs.

The Task Force views Eastmont Human Services Center as an integral part of the array of services and recommends that it specifically serve as an exemplary geriatric program for Montana's senior citizens with developmental disabilities.

- #4 The Task Force recommends improvements in community services in the areas of case management, respite care, and staff training, and the establishment of an additional service component--independent reviews of placement and treatment.
- #5 The Task Force recommends that the Developmental Disabilities Division of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services be designated as the lead agency for a new state grant program for handicapped infants and children.
- #6 The Task Force recommends passage by the Legislature of a joint resolution supporting increased public awareness of naive offenders and the establishment of policies and procedures to identify and treat them.
- #7 The Task Force recommends that the state expand existing services to meet the needs of all Montana's citizens with developmental disabilities.

Recommendation: The Task Force recommends that programs be established to fill gaps that exist in the array of DD services. The Task Force views Montana Developmental Center as an integral part of the array of services and recommends that it serve the following specific missions: 1) residential service provider for persons with severe behavior problems, 2) residential service provider for naive offenders, 3) residential service provider for persons with severe medical and/or care needs, and 4) professional resource for community-based DD service programs.

Population to be Served

Persons with intensive medical or behavioral needs who require long-term care in a specially-equipped, highly-structured and intensely staffed residential setting would be appropriately served at Montana Developmental Center. Individuals with intensive medical or care needs are those with life support needs, frequent or serious medical needs or a requirement for total care. Most of these people require specialized services (e.g., physical therapy), special equipment (e.g., oxygen), and some require a nurse on site.

Individuals with intensive behavioral needs are those who present a danger to themselves or others. Using the Task Force's classification system, these are the "behaviorally dangerous" and a subgroup of those with "serious behavior problems"--specifically, those whose behavior problems cannot be adequately or easily met in the community because of seriously destructive and/or assaultive behavior. Persons identified as naive offenders are also viewed as having intensive behavior needs and would be appropriately served in this setting.

Discussion

The facility at Boulder has unfortunately been viewed historically as a repository for the developmentally disabled--a residential alternative for anyone who, for whatever reason, could not be or, was not being provided services in the community. To move away from this outmoded concept, the Montana Developmental Center must be charged with a specific mission. Providing services to those with intensive

medical or behavioral needs will be that mission. Although those two groups can be served on the same campus, under one administration, this proposal is for the development of two distinct and separate programs.

In addition to providing services for the groups previously described, it is recommended that the Montana Developmental Center act as a professional resource for other providers. Many community DD service providers have difficulty securing the professional help their clients need. With adequate funding, the professional staff at Montana Developmental Center could share its expertise with community programs.

In conjunction with this plan, those parts of the physical plant adaptable to the new missions should be renovated as necessary; those remaining should be disposed of or used for another purpose. Reduced operational expenses for the streamlined physical plant should result in a cost savings.

NOTE: A naive offender is an individual with a developmental disability who comes into contact with the criminal justice system because he or she has disobeyed a law.

1/26/86

Recommendation: The Task Force recommends that programs be established to fill gaps that exist in the array of DD services. The Task Force views Eastmont Human Services Center as an integral part of the array of services and recommends that it specifically serve as an exemplary geriatric program for Montana's senior citizens with developmental disabilities.

Population to be Served

The U.S. population is aging. Americans, whether or not they are developmentally disabled, are living longer, and there is an increasingly urgent need to address the issue of providing appropriate services for them. Elderly developmentally disabled individuals experience the same kinds of physical and mental problems that lead other elderly citizens to nursing homes; Montana is in need of appropriate facilities for them. Through the assessment process, the Task Force became aware of a significant number of elderly individuals with developmental disabilities; that number would have been much greater if developmentally disabled nursing home residents over 21 years of age had been included in this study.

Description

The design of an exemplary geriatric program must reflect consideration of the following needs of an aging population:

1. Increased health problems and medical needs
 - .availability and accessibility of appropriate services
 - .necessity for regular screening for health-related problems
 - .dietary changes and restrictions
 - .access to professional services (e.g., physical and occupational therapy)
2. Employment alternatives
 - .availability of employment for the individual who wants to continue working
 - .a retirement option for the individual who chooses not to work
3. Increased need for recreational and leisure activities
 - .availability of age-appropriate materials and activities
 - .physical aids and adaptive equipment to enable involvement
4. Increased communication and behavior problems often associated with aging
 - .well-trained staff with specific knowledge of aging and DD
 - .communication aids

Since 40 of the 55 beds at Eastmont are in a facility which was designed as a nursing home, the conversion of that facility into a geriatric unit would require

few, if any, modifications. With sufficient staff, Eastmont could make its professional resources available to other community-based service providers.

This facility will be designed to meet the needs of those senior citizens with more intensive medical and/or behavioral needs. There is also a need for more group homes and day programs for senior citizens with developmental disabilities who do not have intensive needs.

1/26/86

