

MEETING MINUTES  
HUMAN SERVICE SUBCOMMITTEE  
MARCH 4, 1987

The meeting of the human services subcommittee was called to order on March 4, 1987 at 8:06 a.m. in room 108 of the state capitol building by Chairman Cal Winslow.

ROLL CALL: All members were present.

(54b:220) Gene Donaldson, Chairman of House Appropriations, addressed the subcommittee on the 1989 biennium deficit by presenting his scenario of the projected general fund ending deficit balance, and the resource scenarios used to calculate that projection (exhibit 1). He also presented four (4) recommendations for committee reconsideration: elimination of the Nursing Bureau in the Health Department, development of language making SRS more accountable in meeting appropriation levels; reduction of the AFDC payment as a function of the poverty index; and a joint effort by the subcommittee, counties, and SRS to reform the general assistance program.

Discussion followed between the subcommittee and Chairman Donaldson on these points: streamlining the current budget, the need for revenue measures in determining the deficit between the appropriations package and anticipated revenue, proposed cuts in other subcommittees, addressing property tax relief, the need for new income sources and tax increases.

HB 777 - AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING FUNDING FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES; CREATING A HAZARDOUS WASTE/CERCLA SPECIAL REVENUE ACCOUNT, ETC.

HB760 - AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE AND SALE OF CERCLA GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS AND APPROPRIATING THE PROCEEDS THEREOF TO THE HAZARDOUS WASTE/CERCLA SPECIAL REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR STATE PARTICIPATION IN REMEDIAL ACTION, ETC.

(55a:126) Rep Ream introduced these two (2) bills, which deal with the state funding of hazardous waste activities, including Superfund (HB 777) and the bonding mechanism for funding state participation in Superfund remedial action and for meeting federal match requirements for underground storage tank corrective action (HB 760).

Rep Ream then briefly presented an overview of these two bills for hazardous waste and Superfund activities (exhibit 2). Of the nine (9) national priority sites in

Montana, seven (7) are being cleaned up by the responsible party, while two (2), Milltown and Silver Bow Creek-/Butte-Deer Lodge, are not. Silver Bow Creek could be a major remedial action in the near future, with a large infusion of federal funding, which the state must meet with a 10% match.

(55a:195) Catherine Orr, lawyer for the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, continued with the overview of the two (2) bills presented in exhibit 2. She stated the bills provide a convenient mechanism for raising money for the department, and serve as leverage in a three to one ratio for the hazardous waste program and for the cleanup requirements, and a one to nine ratio leveraging for the receipt of federal dollars; therefore requiring less general fund.

She added that HB 760 is a technical bill which gives the Board of Examiners the authority to issue bonds.

(55a:290) Vic Anderson, Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Bureau, DHES, reiterated on Ms Orr's testimony. He stated this legislation allows the state to bargain with a position of power with the responsible parties. Orphaned sites, where no responsible parties can be identified, become the state's responsibility. On smaller sites, clean up may be accomplished with RIT funding only, where bigger sites would use the bonding mechanism for the state's share of match.

(55a:348) Howard Johnson, coordinator for the Clark Fork River Project from the governor's office, voiced support for the legislation, and said that they represent the opportunity for the state to fully participate in the Superfund program and to pursue the natural resource damage and claims lawsuit.

(55a:356) Bob Lane, attorney from Fish, Wildlife and Parks, read prepared testimony in support of the legislation (exhibit 3), and specifically in support of the Clark Fork lawsuit.

(55a:356) Rep Ream then concluded the testimony on House Bills 777 and 760.

#### EXECUTIVE ACTION

Rep Bradley made a motion to give House Bill 777 a DO PASS recommendation.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED, with Rep Switzer voting no and Sen Himsl absent.

Rep Connelly made a motion to give House Bill 760 a DO PASS recommendation.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED, with Rep Switzer voting no and Sen Hims1 absent.

HOUSE BILL 316 - AN ACT PROVIDING FOR INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT AND TREATMENT IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY OF PERSONS WHO ARE MENTALLY ILL, ETC.

(55a:500) Rep Kelly Addy, house district 94, Billings, introduced this legislation, and stated that for an individual to be classified mentally ill, all five (5) elements of description in the bill must be met. This legislation would authorize a second category to be established under the same stringent guidelines and the same procedure as those classified seriously mentally ill. He further clarified specific points in the bill, including amendments and footnotes.

(55a:600) Steve Waldron, executive director of the Montana Council of Mental Health Centers, spoke in support of the legislation. He stated this bill targets that population that does not meet the strict definition of mentally ill, but that are currently in and out of hospitals, are long term chronically mentally ill, typically have been in mental health day treatment programs, and gone off their medication. The bill gives a strict definition of those who need treatment but aren't capable of determining that themselves. He stated the financing of this program will probably reduce the expenses currently seen in other areas by the same amount. He submitted exhibit 4, also in support of the bill.

(55b:011) Kelly Morris, director of Mental Disabilities Board of Visitors, supported the legislation and expressed the desire of family members not able to find services for family members not committable to the state hospital, and feels the local treatment provided in the bill will reduce the number of first time and repeat admissions to the hospital.

(55b:025) Nancy Adams, director of Montana House, agreed with previous testimony and emphasized that the five (5) definitions are extremely restrictive, and that the tentative figure of 30 people that may be committed during the course of the year will be too high.

(55b:067) Curt Chisholm, deputy director of the Department of Institutions, raised an issue relative to previous action taken on the bill. The definition of seriously mentally ill had been changed and the deleted lines added to page nine (9) section 23 dealing with detention of individuals in the

least restrictive environments prior to any official adjudication by the district courts as to whether they should be committed to the state hospital. He stated it was appropriate to insert the language there, but felt uncomfortable with its deletion in the definition, as this passage had given the department a little bit of protection against inappropriate admissions to the hospital. He stated the department would prefer the language be reinserted in the definition, as it gives the state hospital and department some protection when the supreme court looks at the definition of behavior when making decisions of this nature.

(55b:154) In response to a question from Sen Manning, Rep Addy noted he had no problem with reinserting the language back into the definition or to have it in both places, but his personal preference was as it was now stated in the bill.

Discussion continued on current procedures, new procedures that would be implemented under the legislation, and the process of detention of individuals.

Rep Addy then closed testimony on House Bill 316.

HOUSE BILL 581 - AN ACT EXEMPTING THE FIRST \$50.00 EARNED EACH MONTH FROM THE MONTHLY INCOME STANDARD FOR GENERAL RELIEF AND ALLOWING A GENERAL RELIEF RECIPIENT WITH INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT TO KEEP A PORTION OF HIS MONTHLY GRANT, ETC.

(55b:297) Rep McCormick introduced this legislation, which allows a work program participant to earn \$50 that would not be deducted from his monthly grant payment.

(55b:333) Janie Pfouts, Concerned Citizens Coalition (CCC), Great Falls, testified how she was not able to afford to drive her car to work sites, and the problem of losing medical benefits if she was off general assistance and having earned income deducted from her monthly benefit grant.

(55b:364) Wilbur Johnson, CCC of Great Falls, read his prepared statement (exhibit 6) in support of the proposed legislation. He described the frustration of not being able to find employment, the inadequacy of the current grant and food stamp levels, and the fact that he does not want to be on welfare. He stated \$50 would give individuals more incentive to look for work.

(55b:424) Vern Sanders, CCC of Great Falls, stated he had been unable to find employment for two years to earn a decent living. He stated how difficult it was to live on the

current grant and food stamp allotment, and stated extras like cigarettes had to be stolen.

(55b:473) Dave Lewis, DSRS, stated the department supported the \$50 disregard in this legislation.

(55b:486) Sue Fifield, Montana Low Income Coalition, supported this legislation to encourage individuals to seek part time employment, which can often times turn into full time employment.

OTHER PROPONENTS:

Jim Todd, GA recipient, Great Falls  
Barbara Archer, Women's Lobbyist Fund  
Sen Richard Manning

(55b:580) Rep McCormick closed testimony on House Bill 316.

Rep Bradley made a motion to give House Bill 316 a DO PASS recommendation.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:15 a.m. (55b:615)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Cal Winslow", is written over a horizontal line.

Cal Winslow, Chairman



1989 Biennium Deficit Scenario - Representative Donaldson  
 (Millions)  
 March 3, 1987

HB                     

<b>Funds Available</b>	
Beginning Fund Balance - HB 434	\$ -0-
1989 Biennium Revenue Subcommittee	665.28
Interest Income from Gas Tax - HB 136	<u>2.81</u>
<b>Total Funds Available</b>	<b>\$ 668.09</b>
<b>Disbursements</b>	
Foundation Program 0/0	\$ 94.20
1989 Session Feed Bil	4.33
TRANS Issue and Interest Costs	7.23
Long Term Debt Service	24.96
Additional Worker Compensation Costs	2.06
Subcommittee Appropriations	713.37
Replacement of Lost Education Trust Fund Interest	6.35
<b>Reversions</b>	
Debt Service	(2.94)
Other	<u>(10.00)</u>
<b>Total Disbursements</b>	<b>\$ 839.56</b>
<b>ENDING GENERAL FUND DEFICIT</b>	<b><u><u>\$(171.47)</u></u></b>

----- Resource Scenarios -----

Maximum

<b>Transfers:</b>	
Education Trust - SB 228	8.96
Coal Board - Schools - SB 228	6.36
Interest - Permanent Trust - SB 228	11.58
RRD	0.34
RIT - Subcommittee	4.04
Water Development - Subcommittee	0.48
Block Grant - Oil (SB200)	12.92
<b>Taxes:</b>	
✓ Federal Tax - Gain	73.33
District Courts (HB 155, SB 200)	<u>5.46</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 123.47</b>
<b>Resources Needed</b>	<b><u>(171.47)</u></b>
<b>Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$ (48.00)</b>
<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>	<b><u>(20.00)</u></b>
<b>Remaining Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$ (68.00)</b>
<b>Property Tax Relief 15%</b>	<b><u>(148.02)</u></b>
<b>Deficit with Property Tax Relief</b>	<b><u><u>\$(216.02)</u></u></b>

EXHIBIT 1  
DATE 3.4.87  
HB \_\_\_\_\_

HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE  
GENERAL FUND BUDGET

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>1988</u>	<u>Fiscal</u> <u>1989</u>
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Department of Health and Environmental Sciences

- |  |           |           |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Eliminate the Nursing Bureau, which provides consultation services to the public health and school nurses in the state. The bureau includes two FTE following the retirement of one nurse. These two FTE must travel the entire state as well as perform other duties from the Helena office. | \$ 94,557 | \$ 94,592 |
|--|-----------|-----------|

Department of SRS

Develop language that makes the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services more accountable in meeting appropriation levels.

AFDC Payment Level

1. Assistance Payments. Historically, the legislature has set the AFDC payment level as a function of the federal poverty index. The legislature could reduce the AFDC payment as a function of the poverty index.

General Assistance

All the bills that might provide meaningful reform have been killed. This area is of such importance that all parties; counties SRS and Human Services Subcommittee needs to attempt once again to work together to find a method of at least controlling the growth in this are.

Overview of Funding and Bonding Bills for RCRA (hazardous wastes) and CERCLA (Superfund) Activities

- HB-777 provides for use of RIT interest income to pay for Montana's portion of RCRA enforcement activities and CERCLA or Superfund clean-up and litigation costs.
- Almost all of the money here serves as a leverage for substantial federal contributions toward preservation of state natural resources.
- Up to 6% of the RIT interest income is allocated for RCRA program activities in a state-federal match ratio of 1 to 3 (1 state dollar to every 3 federal dollars).
- An additional 6% is allocated for any costs which the state may have to incur for clean-up of one or all of the 7 Superfund sites if the responsible parties or PRP's refuse to pay for these costs themselves.
- The way this works is that if the PRP walks away, the state has a choice about providing money as a match to federal dollars in a ratio of 1 to 9 (10% state to 90% federal money). If PRP's take no responsibility for clean-up, the state's match obligation could amount to \$6 million in the next biennium.
- It is important that the state act aggressively to leverage for scarce Superfund dollars.
- Also, the state has a limited period in which to participate in the clean-up which is anticipated to occur in the next five years.
- The bonding mechanism in the bill is advantageous because it would raise the necessary state match without raiding the general fund.
- The use of the RIT money as designated in the bill is consistent with the purpose of the RIT fund, which is to protect Montana's resources affected by the extraction of mineral and other non-renewable resources.
- Without the bill there would be no hazardous waste management program, and potentially Montana's dump sites would never be cleaned up.
- House Bill 760 is a technical bill which provides the authority to the Board of Examiners to issue bonds.

Funding for CERCLA Lawsuits

- State has filed an ongoing lawsuit for recovery of loss of natural resources in the upper Clark Fork Basin -- one of Montana's most precious natural resources.
- The potential for recovery in this geographical area and other areas is enormous and therefore warrants the full-time dedication of legal and technical staff for evaluation and pursuit of these claims.
- Time is of the essence here because of the need to protect the State's interests in the ongoing lawsuit, for instance for evaluation of settlement offers which have already been made, and because there is a statutory deadline beginning in 1989 for filing natural resource claims.
- The appropriation is essentially a loan because it is all recoverable from the defendants.
- Any future damages collected are by statute put into a trust fund to manage or to help restore natural resources. The trust fund could become a tremendous development asset for several depressed areas in the state.
- The funding is an especially appropriate use of the RIT fund.
- The \$200,000 is for 2 full-time technical and legal staff, contracted services, support services, and office overhead, to be housed at the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences.
- The money is intended for preliminary work necessary for evaluating the size and availability of claims in the state; it is not sufficient for litigation costs.
- Anticipated technical activities of the staff are: assess impact of Department of Interior regulations and the new Superfund amendments; integrate existing data with damage assessment; monitor nationwide developments in the law; develop evidence; continue in settlement negotiations.

EXHIBIT 2  
DATE 3.4.87

## Superfund Fact Sheet

Superfund is a federal program to investigate and if need be clean up hazardous substances which have been dumped, spilled, or allowed to escape into the environment. If investigations determine an actual or potential threat to public health or environment, clean up or control is required.

A basic premise of the program is that those responsible for the problem should pay for the clean up. However, a large fund has been established to provide money for clean up at sites where responsible parties no longer exist or are financially unable to pay for clean up. The fund also supports administrative, oversight and investigative requirements; and litigation against responsible parties who refuse to participate. Punitive damages up to three times the total response costs can be assessed by a federal court against non-participating responsible parties.

The Superfund program depends a great deal upon state involvement. The EPA, the federal agency which administers Superfund, can conduct investigations; emergency actions; and even require cleanup of sites with a participating responsible party without active state participation. However no action can be taken at sites where responsible party funding is not available without substantive state involvement.

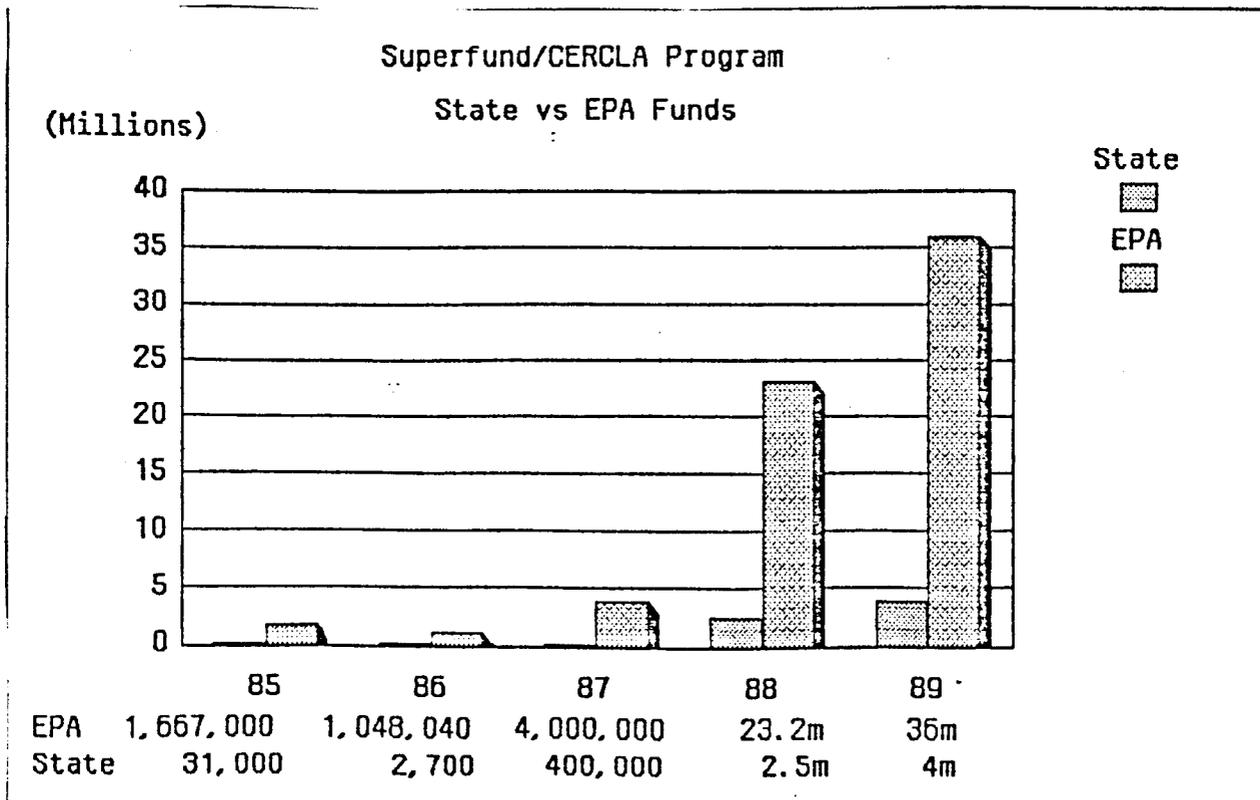
There are potentially several thousand sites in the country that are eligible for federal funding. Given the typical cost of a site response, the number of sites far exceeds the money available. Aggressive action on the part of a state tends to insure more applicable sites get on the priority list which inturn increases the proportional amount of monies expended on clean up in the state.

2-18-87

Fact Sheet  
HB777

- Lateness of this bill because it is a very complicated program, and a lot of time went into the drafting.
- Responsible parties are going to be tabbed for all costs including investigation and clean-ups. Only when no one can be identified will the Superfund itself and the state matching funds be used.
- Clean-ups and investigations are very labor-intensive; involve well drilling, sampling, lab analysis, design of soil cover, dikes construction activities, including heavy equipment operations.
- State must send a clear signal to responsible parties that we're serious about cleaning up sites.
- Next five years are a window of opportunity for Montana to get a large contribution of federal funds to investigate and clean up these sites.
- Superfund was reauthorized by Congress in October, 1986 for another five years. \$8.5 billion was allocated for the program.
- Currently there are nine National Priority List (NPL) sites in Montana. These are:
  - Asarco Smelter, East Helena
  - Anaconda Smelter, Anaconda
  - Idaho Pole, Bozeman
  - Mouat Industries, Columbus
  - Milltown, Missoula
  - Champion Paper, Libby
  - BN Somers Tie Treating Plant, Somers
  - Montana Pole, Bozeman
  - Silver Bow Creek, Butte-Deer Lodge
- To date about 130 additional sites that may pose a contamination problem have been identified in the state. It is likely that some of these sites will prove to be eligible for federal funding.
- Since 1983 it is estimated that over \$10 million has been spent on Montana Superfund activities by the EPA, responsible parties and the state. To date the state's direct financial share has been about \$33,000.

-- Several major sites are nearing completion of the investigative phase and the beginning of the corrective action phase. As a result, it is likely that state and federal costs will increase. The following table provides an estimate of these expenses.



- Successful negotiation/litigation with responsible parties can substantially reduce cost to the state. Therefore, funding set aside for state match may be available for reappropriation by the legislature in the future.
- If fund monies are being used, the assumption of the lead role at a site by the state is virtually the only opportunity for the state to direct activities and for private businesses and professionals in Montana to participate in a site response. EPA maintains standing national contracts which makes it difficult for average Montana firms to be competitive.
- Superfund projects require expertise in a variety of advanced technical and scientific disciplines. Active involvement by the state provides the opportunity for persons or firms with this training to stay or establish themselves in Montana.

Section 1. Allocation of 12% of RIT Interest Income  
 Section 2. Creation of Hazardous Waste/CERCLA Special Revenue Account

Revenue Sources

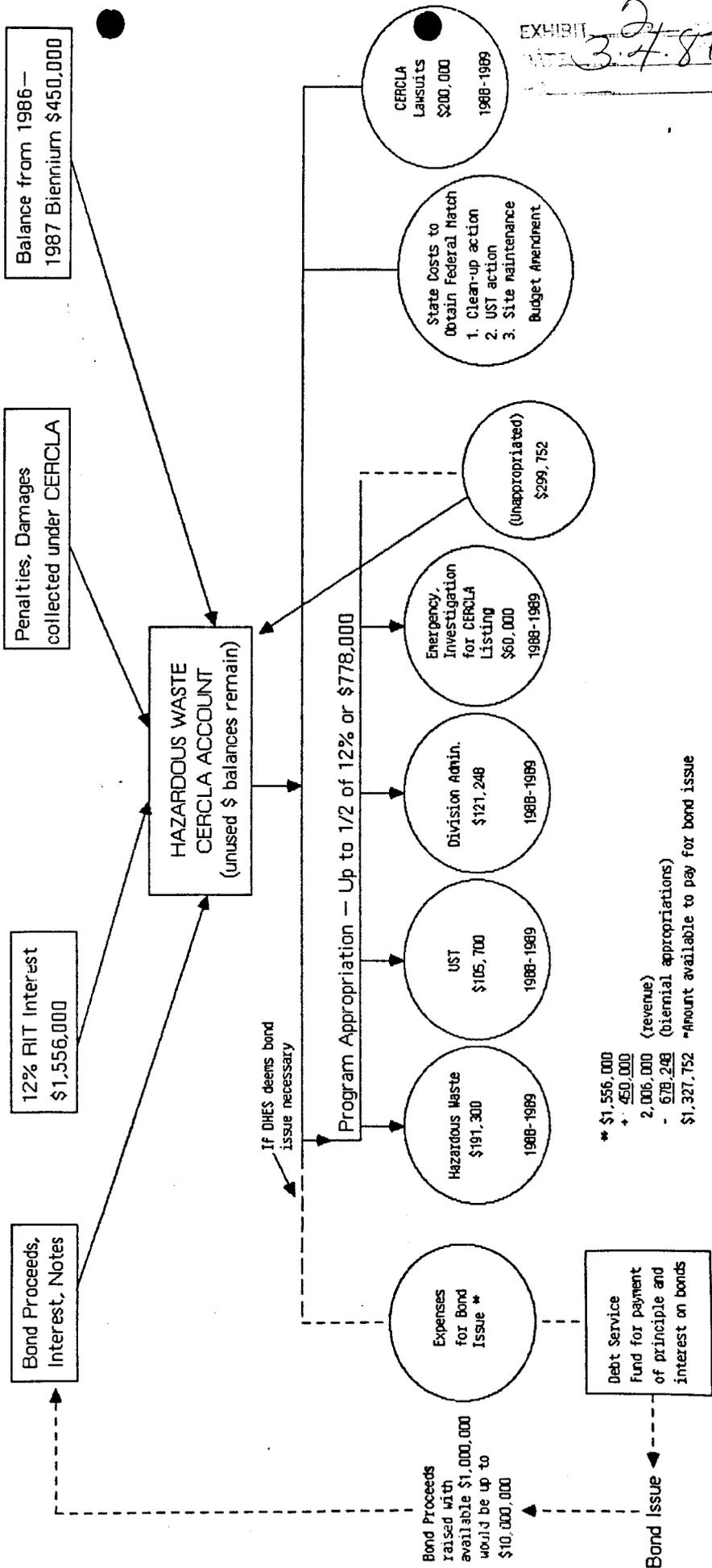


EXHIBIT  
 DATE 3-7-87

3  
3-4-87

HB 777  
March 4, 1987

Testimony presented by Jim Flynn, Dept. of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks supports this authorization and specifically endorses the \$200,000 item to support the Clark Fork law suit. Under a provision of the "Superfund" legislation, the state was authorized to file suit to claim past damages for toxic waste disposal. We are all familiar with the history of the Clark Fork and the loss of the fishery in that river is well documented.

The state filed a \$50 million law suit as authorized by the act. The amount was the maximum allowed by law. The law further specifies that any money recovered must be put in trust to correct the problems caused by the waste.

The Clark Fork River has a tremendous fishery and recreational potential. Today it lies in a chronic state of biological depression from Warm Springs to Clinton. This legislation provides the opportunity to realize the river's biological, recreational and, in turn, economic potential for Montanans.

To achieve our goal of creating a viable reclamation trust, we must successfully pursue the litigation already commenced. Successful litigation will depend upon developing a strong case and presenting it in a convincing fashion. The Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks has committed some of its current resources to this project; specifically, a project manager and a staff attorney, both on a half-time basis. The requested funds are essential to develop a sound technical case, a creditable economic analysis and a viable legal strategy.

# MONTANA COUNCIL OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

## MONTANA MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

512 Logan  
Helena, Mt. 59601  
(406) 442-7808

### HB 316 - PROPOSED COMMITMENT LAW

#### I. WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR A NEW TYPE OF INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT?

**REGION I**  
EASTERN MONTANA COMMUNITY  
MENTAL HEALTH CENTER  
1819 Main Street  
Missoula, Montana 59801  
(232-0234)

Under the current law a mentally ill person must be a clear and imminent danger to themselves or others in order to be involuntarily committed for treatment. The law requires that the mentally ill individual must have committed a recent and overt action to be classed as seriously mentally ill and to be committed for treatment.

**REGION II**  
GOLDEN TRIANGLE COMMUNITY  
MENTAL HEALTH CENTER  
Holiday Village Shopping Center  
P.O. Box 3048  
Great Falls, Montana 59403  
(761-2100)

A mentally ill person, who needs treatment and is very sick and deteriorating, often does not meet the current legal definition to be committed for treatment. For instance, a suicidal person who is under voluntary outpatient treatment for clinical depression may not meet the current definition to be committed unless they have done a recent and overt act.

**REGION III**  
MENTAL HEALTH CENTER  
1245 North 29th Street  
Billings, Montana 59101  
(252-2882)

The same could be true for a client in a day treatment program who suddenly stops taking care of themselves including eating. The client can even be hearing voices telling him (her) to do violent acts. Even though the person is obviously deteriorating and requires treatment, there is nothing that can be done until the individual commits some overt act.

**REGION IV**  
MENTAL HEALTH  
SERVICES, INC.  
512 Logan  
Helena, Montana 59601  
(442-0310)

**REGION V**  
WESTERN MONTANA COMMUNITY  
MENTAL HEALTH CENTER  
Fort Missoula T-12  
Missoula, Montana 59801  
(728-6870)

#### II. WHAT IS THE PROPOSED LAW CHANGE?

An additional definition, mentally ill, would be added to the current commitment law. The court could commit a "mentally ill" person to only a community facility for a very limited time with the intention of getting the person stabilized and able to function in the community.

In order to be committed to a community facility under this additional definition, the "mentally ill" person would have to meet all the following criteria:

The person would have to be suffering from a mental disorder which:

(1) has resulted in behavior that creates serious difficulty in protecting the person's life or health even with available assistance from family, friends, or others;

(2) is treatable, with a reasonable prospect of success and consistent with the least restrictive course of treatment, at or through the community facility to which the person is to be committed;

*When all else is lost, the future still remains.—Bovee*

(3) has deprived the person of the capacity to make an informed decision concerning treatment;

(4) has resulted in the person's refusing or being unable to consent to voluntary admission for treatment; and

(5) will, if untreated, predictably result in further serious deterioration in the mental condition of the person or poses significant risk of the person's becoming seriously mentally ill. Predictability may be established by the patient's medical history.

### III. WHAT ARE THE SAFEGUARDS IN THE PROPOSAL?

1. The commitment procedure requires a court hearing in which the person will be represented by an attorney.

2. The court must hold an initial hearing on the petition for commitment within 5 days.

3. The court must appoint a professional to evaluate the person who is alleged to be "mentally ill".

4. The person alleged to be "mentally ill" can also receive an additional evaluation by a professional person of his (her) choice.

5. The person may not be detained until after a hearing is held, a determination is made, and a court order is issued committing the person for treatment.

6. The person who is alleged to be "mentally ill" can demand a jury be impaneled to hear the case.

7. The person has the right to know in advance of the hearing the names of the witnesses who will testify.

8. To be committed the person must meet all of the criteria to be adjudicated as being "mentally ill." (See item II above for a list of the criteria.)

9. In order to require treatment which includes medication the court must make a separate finding and make a separate order for medication. However, the court may not order the use of physical force to administer medication.

10. The person can only be committed to a community facility for a 30 day period. There can be only one extension of the 30 day period for an additional 30 days.

11. The person declared to be "mentally ill" retains other safeguards such as the right to appeal the court decision.

Mr. Chairman & members

EXHIBIT

DATE

FILE

3-4-87

My name is Wilbur Johnson, I am with the concerned Citizens Coalition from Great Falls.

As a concerned citizen, I cannot see where there would be any fiscal impact to the state.

In the month of January, I made \$115.00 from a part-time job. In the month of Feb. I recieved a welfare check for \$75.00. In the same month I made \$63.00 from part time work. For a Total of \$138.00 plus \$80.00 food stamps. It is things like this that gives people on welfare no incentive to try to find part time work. At least if we could go out and find a part-time job that paid at least \$50.00 a month before our benifits were cut up. It would give us an incentive, and the job would ~~turn~~ probably turn into a permanent job, where we could make enough to get off of welfare. We don't want to be on welfare. I don't even know if I would want to work under those conditions. Would you? At least working a part time job would save the state money, and we would be tax payers again.

And in conclusion, Mr. Chairman and members. I would like to offer you

a personal challenge. Take \$212.00 and put that amount aside. That pays your rent for the month, you buy paper products and other things you need. And if you have a car, you buy gas, and if your car breaks down you fix it with what you have left out of \$212.00. Then you take \$81.00 and that buys your ~~groceries~~<sup>food</sup> for the month. How long would you last 5 or 6 days, a week?

Mr. Chairman; Members of the Committee

My Name is Vernon Sanderson  
and I am a member of the  
Concerned Citizens Coalition of Great  
Falls.

I am <sup>cash</sup> just barely existing  
on \$212.00 a month General  
Assistance.

As it is right now I  
can't go out and work to try  
and get ahead to get off G.A.,  
because all the extra money  
I make is taken out of my  
benefits the following month.

I would like some of  
you people to show me exactly  
how to live on \$212.00 a  
month Cash, \$80.00 a month  
Food Stamps and not just  
barely exist

If you pass this Bill  
I will be able to fund

a way to get off of General  
Assistance by the insertion  
of work.

Thank you

Jim Sanders

3/4/87

VISITORS' REGISTER

HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE

H, BILL NO. 581, 760, 777  
 SPONSOR HB 316

DATE March 4, 1987  
 DEPT \_\_\_\_\_

NAME (please print)	Representing	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Vic Andersen	DHES 760 777	✓	
Harvard Johnson	Gov Off	✓	
Charles Crepeau	CCC	✓	
Janie L. Potts	CCC	✓	
Donald L. Potts	CCC	✓	
Wilbur Johnson	ccc	✓	
Sue Fifield	MLIC	✓	
Ken Juras	MLIC	HB 581 ✓	
Denise M. Byrd	C.C.C.	HB 581 ✓	
Barbara Archer	WLF	HB 581	

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT FORM.  
PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.