

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Call to Order: By Rep. Dorothy Bradley, Chairman, on  
January 16, 1989, at 8 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: All members were present.

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Peter Blouke, LFA  
Lois Steinbeck, OBPP

Announcements/Discussion: Agency orientation on assistance payments, community service block grants (CSBG), weatherization, low income energy assistance program, general assistance (GA) and assistance for families with dependent children (AFDC)

HEARING ON DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

Chairman Bradley requested Dr. Blouke to discuss issue sheets on the assistance payments program, (see attachment, exhibit 1).

A040

Dr. Blouke reported the community service block grant (CSBG) is a federally funded program established to identify and ameliorate the causes of poverty at the community level. Section 53-10-502, MCA, requires that 90 percent of the funds be allocated to the ten (10) human resource development councils (HRDC) in support of local programs, 5 percent may be retained by SRS for administration and 5 percent may be used by SRS as discretionary funds for programs considered to be within the general guidelines of the federal grant. However, except for the 5 percent allowed for administration, the 1987 legislature required that all CSBG funds were to be allocated to the HRDC.

Both the executive and the LFA current levels have included

the most recent information available on the federal authorization of grant funds for the 1991 biennium. There is no difference in the two levels.

Chairman Bradley asked if these funds have not decreased since the last biennium. Dr. Blouke reported they had and would bring that information to the next meeting.

Chairman Bradley reported that she would like the subcommittee to be aware that some of these federal funds are decreasing which we will have to deal with as we go through the budgeting process.

A060

Discussion on the weatherization program by Dr. Blouke revealed that this is a federally funded program intended to assist low income families who are below 125 percent of the federal poverty level in the weatherization of their homes. The program includes insulation, caulking, storm windows and minor building repair that would enhance the heating retention of the building. The amount of the grant is determined by family size.

There is no difference in the executive and LFA current levels; both budgets have included the most recent information available on federal authorization of grant funds for the 1991 biennium.

A090

The chairman requested members to hold discussion until another program's issues were reviewed before further discussion on the weatherization program as they are related as far as source of funding, decreased funds, etc. Dr. Blouke reported that this program, low income energy assistance program (LIEAP) is also federally funded and intended to assist low income families in meeting the fuel costs of home heating. Local administration of the program is provided by the ten HRDC's. Under the current administration policy, the state uses 125 percent of the federal poverty level as the upper limit for eligibility. The amount of the individual award to a family is calculated using a complex matrix that includes evaluation of the family resources and the type of home.

In response to Rep. Grinde's inquiry as to how funds are allocated, Dr. Blouke stated the state applies for the CSBG funds but historically SRS has received it; the federal government allocates funds to each state with the amount based on poverty level, population, etc.

Rep. Grinde asked if federal agency is reducing funds available and Dr. Blouke stated that, in his opinion, this is occurring. The federal government has reduced funding in a number of grants.

A125

Dr. Blouke stated that loss of funds under the LIEAP program will impact the developmental disabilities funding because one of the conditions of the grant allows part of the grant to be transferred to other programs in the department; and historically what the legislature has done is to transfer 10 percent of the grant award to the developmental disabilities program where it can be used. If the total amount of the grant is reduced, there is less money to transfer to the developmental disabilities program and the subcommittee is then faced with cutting back services or replacing the loss of these federal funds with general funds.

There is also a provision in the LIEAP grant that allows transfer of LIEAP funds to the weatherization program. Another area the subcommittee may wish to consider is in determining, or setting, the eligibility level for receipt of LIEAP funds. The current regulations allow adjustment of the recipient eligibility up to 150 percent of the federal poverty index.

A177

Sen. Keating requested information on weatherization as to funding by several different sources. Dr. Blouke reported that the weatherization program has been funded from a federal grant we just discussed; during the 1987 legislative session, the legislature set up an account for oil overcharge monies that the department could use in either LIEAP or the weatherization programs so the department did use some of those funds for the weatherization program. In addition, the legislature (or the department) can transfer some of the LIEAP funds to the weatherization program: the oil overcharge, LIEAP transfer funds and the initial grant.

A192

Rep. Cody had a question on refunds as noted on Page B-85 table (Exhibit 3). Dr. Blouke stated these refunds represent a balance left after bills are paid when the recipients receive refunds from the power company.

A199

Dr. Blouke also referred Rep. Cody to Exhibit 4, a table showing the difference in executive and LFA levels in the area of refunds. LFA has included approximately

\$600,000 per year as refunds to the LIEAP program, which is historically what has occurred. The executive includes \$420,000 in the 1991 biennium for refunds per year. The refunds offset the amount that is expended which subsequently reduces the carryover.

A220

Rep. Grinde asked if oil overcharge funds could go to either weatherization or LIEAP. Discussion by Dr. Blouke and subcommittee considered that these funds were statutorily appropriated under HB 621 to SRS by the 1987 legislature for either LIEAP or weatherization use.

Under HB 621, there was an account set up and funds placed in the account and the condition whereby the department could use the account stated that if the funds for weatherization or LIEAP went below the fiscal 1987 level then the department could use some of the principal in the account; otherwise the department was restricted to using the interest earned. The funds within the account could only be used for LIEAP and weatherization programs.

Discussion with agency staff revealed that the federal funds allowed state's discretion in use of the funds in several different areas with state legislatures having the authority to make statutory appropriations.

A284

Sen. Van Valkenburg asked staff if there was any new oil overcharge money available in this biennium. Dr. Blouke had no knowledge of any during this biennium. Sen. Van Valkenburg felt that this subcommittee should be made aware if there would be any oil overcharge funds for them to deal with. Ms. Steinbeck stated that there would be approximately \$2 million dollars available in this biennium.

Sen. Keating (A338) asked if staff could get a breakdown on oil overcharge; Dr. Blouke said staff would present this to the subcommittee.

A350

Discussion on new oil overcharge money revealed by Sen. Keating and Sen. Van Valkenburg that there are still monies dribbling in, but essentially it is gone.

A378

On the CSBG, Mr. Tickell reported for the department there's no difference in the funding amounts we think we are going to get but the major issue to be addressed by

this subcommittee is how much you want transferred or want retained by the department and how much would go out to the 10 HRDC's around the state.

Last session, the legislature took the affirmative action of 95 percent of funding to the ten HRDC's with 5 percent being retained by the department. We have no problem with that split. SRS feels that the subcommittee will again have to take that affirmative action.

A407

Sen. Keating wanted to know how that would breakdown insofar as HRDC administration. Mr. Tickell remarked that there would be a \$50,000 base grant to each of the 10 HRDC's out of \$1,060,000. The remainder after you distribute the base grants, approximately \$500,000 or slightly more than that, is done on a formula that takes into consideration the low income population in that region and the total population in that region. Ninety-five (95) percent of the grant goes to the 10 HRDC's.

A432

Sen. Van Valkenburg asked for clarification on how much of the 95 percent that goes out to the HRDC's ends up in work on houses and how much ends up in administration level. Mr. Tickell replied that under the federal regulations the HRDC's develop a plan as to how they're going to use that money; there must be a sign off and concurrence by all the county commissioners in the geographic area that they cover. The HRDC's basic grant is to a large extent for administrative purposes but in addition they can use it for a wide array of programs to alleviate poverty, e.g., housing, food distribution or whole variety of factors, as long as those areas are in compliance with intent of federal regulations.

A480

Mr. Jim Smith was asked for a percentage for administration and he replied 10 percent. Rep. Cobb (A485) asked if overhead costs are different from administrative. Mr. Smith said no, he was lumping the two together in his answer of 10 percent; he reports more and more pressure on those dollars for direct services in the communities. HRDC's have attempted to reduce the funds we use for administration.

A510

Rep. Cobb stated HRDC funding by CSBG was initiated to eliminate poverty or break the cycle; are we basically subsidizing poverty or is there opportunity for people

to get off the system.

A536

Mr. Smith stated some of the services are valuable in getting people out of poverty and off public assistance; the head start program for the 3-5 year old children is a good example where they get medical, psychological, social, and educational early development that they need to enable them to succeed in school. We feel the head start program really meshes well with the original anti-poverty nature of the funds and the mission we set out to do. You take another program like the commodities program and that connection is a little harder to make between the delivery of a service and meeting the objective of actually assisting someone in getting out of his situation of poverty. When all you're doing is giving someone a block of cheese with no questions asked, no expectations made and no follow up done, there is little in the way of evaluation. It's harder to make a connection of getting people out of poverty; but even with something like the cheese and butter program, we could say that it assists the people who receive it to stay in their home, live independently and it gives them a little more disposable income. The program might be termed to be more preventive in that they may not have to seek other additional forms of public assistance. The most intensive program to come along in past 25 years might be that head start program; the least intensive program to along in 25 years might be the cheese and butter program.

In between there, there are a number of programs that meet the goal that you articulated better than others. Mr. Smith stated that the weatherization program does a good job of helping people remain in their homes and remain independent. Probably a lot of elderly people would find themselves in a nursing home right now if we couldn't weatherize their homes and get them a LIEAP fuel assistance grant every year.

A lot of the programs we operate are the youth employment programs that are funded by the Department of Labor and we feel that those meet very well the anti-poverty philosophy that you expressed, Rep. Cobb. If we have a youth in high school, a low income child, who is thinking of dropping out of high school and we can get that youth on the youth employment program and start getting him a pay check, we've set up an environment where he can succeed. We say if you want to stay on youth employment program and continue to get that paycheck, we want you to stay in school; school comes

first, keep your attendance up at school and we can keep you on the youth employment program. This is a tough love incentive but we've found those programs to be real effective at keeping a kid in school. That's an anti-poverty type program.

The Department of Labor has funded four model projects with JTPA dollars in Billings, Helena, Kalispell and Bozeman. This is where the HRDC will attempt welfare reform; we will attempt to bring the philosophy that we've used in all our programs to work and target women with children who are receiving AFDC. The model projects are just beginning but our expectations are high.

Mr. Smith introduced two HRDC directors of two of the model projects: Larry Dominick of Kalispell and Jeff Rusk of Bozeman.

A765

Chairman Bradley asked Mr. Smith to discuss the local governing structure of the 10 community HRDC's and the oversight you have. Mr. Smith stated that they are governed by a somewhat unique board structure. We call it a tri-party board; every HRDC is governed by a board with three significant components to it, e.g. one-third must be local elected officials or their designees, typically this is the county commissioners; one-third must be made up of low income people or their designees, typically those are program participants, such as a low income mother with children in the head start program, a senior citizen who comes for the daily dinner program, a youth who maybe has graduated from youth employment programs, a person with disabilities who is receiving case management services, etc. and the last one-third of the board must be people from the community, people from business, labor, charitable, religious sector of the community. We feel when you put those three significant groups of people together as a board of directors with responsibility, with programmatic decisions, with contractual obligations and with real financial decisions to make, the board enables HRDC to carry on a fairly broad, comprehensive anti-poverty type program in the community.

A792

In answer to Rep. Cody's question as to whether board is paid or volunteer, Mr. Smith replied that outside of mileage the board is volunteer. It is an administrative cost and is principally funded out of the CSBG. In the Bozeman area with three counties, the cost might not be too great; but over in your part of

the state, Rep. Cody, where the HRDC is serving 17 counties with people coming from Malta and Baker to Glendive, the cost of travel would be quite a bit higher.

A810

Rep. Cobb asked if there were dollars to get people off just the maintenance level. Mr. Smith stated the dollars are just not available; the Welfare Reform Act will be looking at this and at how many people we are looking at in getting off the public assistance system.

A840

Mr. Tickell discussed the weatherization program and the fact that awards are given at the request of the family; SRS concentrates on the high energy consumption homes with priority given to the elderly and the handicapped.

A867

Rep. Cobb asked how weatherization funds are dispersed. Mr. Tickell stated allocations are available to HRDC's and they have a number of available mechanisms, such as contracts with private contractors, conduct an energy audit to identify what weatherization measures will have an impact, hire staff to go out and do weatherization audits.

A884

In answer to Rep. Grinde's inquiry as to Montana Power involvement, Mr. Tickell stated HRDC's do work with MPC so that they do not duplicate weatherization audits already done.

A892

Sen. Keating asked who handles the oil overcharge fund; Mr. Tickell replied that SRS does and they put funds out to HRDC's.

A900

In response to Chairman Bradley's inquiry regarding frequency of audits of expenses, Mr. Smith stated that she was correct in saying that audits are completed each year.

A940

Mr. Tickell reported with LIEAP funds, the federal grants have decreased over the past several years. In light of shrinking LIEAP grant, it becomes increasingly more difficult for local administering agencies to continue to apply the same level of service with fewer and fewer dollars with 10 percent for administration.

A972

Because of shrinking LIEAP grant, the 10 percent transfer to the Developmentally Disabilities (DD) program is becoming smaller and smaller but as recommended in the executive budget we want to continue at least a 10 percent transfer to DD program.

In the executive budget, it is recommended a 10 percent transfer rather than the full 15 percent of the transfer to weatherization.

SRS would recommend continuing, because of what we anticipate as shrinking amount of LIEAP dollars available, we retain the same eligibility level of poverty, which is 125 percent; even up to the 125 percent, recipients only get a partial grant, not the full amount that the people below 70-75 percent do.

A992

Sen. Van Valkenburg inquired if subcommittee had the option of going below the 125 percent level for eligibility; Mr. Tickell stated he thought that was an option.

A999

Sen. Hofman requested information on the degree of need for the LIEAP transfer of funds to the weatherization program and Mr. Tickell replied that there was an infinite need with long term benefits. That there are a number of poor homes in need of insulation, which are dollars well spent in reducing the cost of heating these homes; there is a quick pay off in conservation of costs like 3-5 years.

A009

In answer to Rep. Grinde's inquiry as to whether people had to own their own home or could it be a rental, Mr. Tickell replied it could be either.

A049

Rep. Cobb said the more we weatherize, the lower the cost of LIEAP funds for heating and asked if the department had done any studies on costs. Mr. Tickell replied they did have a report and would make it available to the subcommittee.

Rep. Cook discussed LIEAP funding and the possibility of a community 1.5 FTE for the program, but Mr. Tickell stated centralization of information by an 1.5 FTE was more effective. Sen. Keating inquired as to who provides the funding and Dr. Blouke stated funding was 100 percent federal funds.

A070

In answer to Rep. Cody's inquiry on transfer to DD program, Mr. Tickell stated \$862,444 (percentage of transfer) to be used as a funding source for their program. Rep. Cody asked if it were used for weatherization and Mr. Tickell said funds were available for DD program and they could use it for anything they want or need to.

Transfer to DD program rather than just to SRS is done for tracking purposes and benefits to DD. As LIEAP grant shrinks, we lose some of our funding for DD; this is an issue with which the subcommittee will have to deal.

A122

In reply to Sen. Keating's questions on how fund is handled, Mr. Tickell replied that other than funds for administration, it is 95 percent vendor payment. The recipient never sees cash, but represents vendor payments to Montana Power or to propane dealer and put into an account for that person. As they use that energy, debits are applied to that credit that we give them, so client never receives any cash in hand except in some very small number of situations.

A130

As to question of Sen. Keating's on local administration, Mr. Tickell replied this is a decision of the county commissioners and can be HRDC's, county agent or county welfare department; there is a mixture of administering agencies but typically it is HRDC's.

Sen. Keating asked for breakdown in administering cost and Mr. Tickell replied 5 percent at state level and 5 percent at the local.

A210

Mr. Smith reported either homes that are owned or rented are eligible for weatherization because a number of low income people cannot afford to own their own homes. Sen. Keating asked if there was a breakdown on ownership and Mr. Smith said 55 percent owners and 45 percent rentals.

A225

Rep. Cobb asked if rent increases on homes that are improved through weatherization and Mr. Smith replied the agency has a landlord agreement with owner which basically has two significant clauses in it; one is that the landlord won't evict the tenant without good cause and two that the landlord won't raise the rent for 12 months following the completion of weatherization. That is

the standard landlord agreement by an HRDC.

The chairman called for public testimony.

B001

Testimony from Gerald Mueller, see attachment, exhibit 5, who is a consultant in energy and natural resource policy. Because of federal budget deficits and economic difficulties in Montana, Mr. Mueller recommends finding additional money to support weatherization. He feels utilities can and should fund weatherization because they will save money by doing so.

He stated Montana Power Company, Pacific Power & Light Company and western Montana rural electric cooperatives served by the Bonneville Power Administration now operate or fund low-income weatherization programs in Montana.

However, he feels Montana Dakota Utilities, Great Falls Electric and central/eastern Montana rural electric cooperatives could be requested to help; perhaps all utilities, together with SRS and HTDC's, could develop a 10-year statewide plan for weatherization of low income residences based upon utility and federal funding. Mr. Mueller asks that such language be part of the general appropriation bill.

Sen. Keating asked Mr. Mueller how long does it take for the dollars to pay off through weatherization of homes. Mr. Mueller stated there are 50,000 homes in Montana in need of weatherization and only 2,000 homes are being served each year; at this rate, pay off is not being realized as quickly as it could be through cooperation of all utilities.

Mr. Mueller stated pay off occurs in 1-5 years.

In answer to Sen. Keating's inquiries on necessity of a ten year plan, Mr. Mueller reported the plan would facilitate planning by the legislature. Sen. Van Valkenburg was requested by the Chairman to come up with language supporting the plan and requesting participation by all state utilities rather than opting for construction of further facilities because of increased use of resources.

B150

Testimony was received from John Alkee, attorney representing Montana Dakota Utilities(MDU); Mr. Alkee's testimony revealed that utilities neither supported or opposed the 10-year plan but that he stated the utilities opposed any plan which would end up transferring the cost from one set of customers to another.

Under certain circumstances, an investment in conservation can benefit all customers. If you have an electric utility that is a winter peaking utility such as Montana Power, one of the direct benefits is the customer receiving investment conservation and secondly there is the indirect benefit that all customers collectively avoid the construction of large expensive generating stations.

However, if you have a summer peaking utility with maximum summer usages, and few invest in low income weatherization, but you still have direct benefits of customers receiving investment conservation but you do not have the indirect benefit of avoidance of demand. Because this utility peaks in the summer with no reduction of winter heating demands, still is unable to avoid construction of large generating facilities; MDU is a summer peaking utility.

Mr. Alkee went on to report that there are very few people on the MDU system who heat their homes electrically in cold weather. So what makes sense on the Montana Power system does not make sense on MDU system where only approximately 4-5 percent heat with electricity.

B246

Jim Smith reported HRDC's would like to be associated with Mr. Mueller's testimony. He stated LIEAP funding has gone down 20-30 percent in the last couple of years, benefits have gone down 50 percent over last two years, from \$460 to \$300, and we feel Mr. Mueller's heading in right direction.

B277

J. Downing, Montana Electric and Telephone cooperatives, works with weatherization program and is guided by the needs of their members, who are in control of policy.

One feature used is storage at night for use during day; gives cooperatives ability to offer services at 50 percent discounts.

B326

Chairman Bradley ended public testimony and asked Dr. Blouke

to report on the issues of general assistance (GA) at the county level.

In 1984, the legislature gave the counties the option of turning over to the state all of the fiscal and administrative responsibilities for operating county welfare programs. The state assumed operation of the welfare program in 12 counties who opted to do this, while the other 44 counties were operated at the county level on the 12 mills counties can levy to pay for operation.

GA program is a cash assistance program that is intended to help needy individuals who do not qualify for other federal or state programs.

Recipients may be individuals without a dependent child, who therefore do not qualify for AFDC; they can be individuals who do not qualify for supplemental security income (SSI); these are the people who qualify for general assistance.

410

Dr. Blouke referred subcommittee to page B-81 in LFA manual on GA program, which is intended to provide financial assistance to needy persons who do not qualify for any other state or federal benefit program. The 1987 legislature froze GA monthly payment levels for the 1989 biennium at the same level as was in effect during fiscal 1987.

Table 4, page-82, defines maximum monthly payments for the different family sizes. Table 5, page-82, shows total caseload, monthly payment level and total cost fiscal 1984 through 1988.

Dr. Blouke called committee's attention to 1984-1985 increase where payment level increased from \$141 to \$207; this happened as a result of a lawsuit filed in February 1984 against SRS on behalf of welfare recipients making the payment uniform across the 12 assumed counties. The court stipulated that the state would have to pay in all 12 counties a uniform monthly payment that was being made for comparable family sizes in AFDC programs.

However, Dr. Blouke felt that the passage of the constitutional amendment allowing the legislature greater discretion in setting welfare benefits, the Human Services Subcommittee would be discussing and considering alternatives to the current eligibility criteria.

A survey of GA assistance population was an unemployed, able-bodied single white male under the age of 45 living alone. Approximately 70 percent of GA caseload are single males under 30 years old with 75 percent of recipients classified as able-bodied. These clients also received other types of welfare benefits such as food stamps, some food commodities, medical assistance, LIEAP benefits and in a few instances, subsidized housing.

In comparing census for 12 assumed counties and the 44 non-assumed counties, 47.7 percent of state's total population resided in the 12 assumed counties. For the 12 assumed counties, the cost to operate the program for one month was approximately \$425,000 compared to \$38,000 for all of the 44 non-assumed counties.

Payment levels have been traditionally set by the legislature as a percentage of federal poverty index. During the last legislative session, the payment level was frozen instead of a calculation of the percent of the poverty index; however, the primary issue now will be the establishment of the payment level, that is what level the committee wishes to establish the level at.

B605

Rep. Cody had an inquiry about households who have more than one child; she stated she was under the impression that GA recipients did not have qualifying children or they would be eligible for AFDC.

Dr. Blouke replied that the mother in the family may be receiving AFDC benefits, but the man in the household applies and receives GA; however, the GA check would be adjusted for the amount of AFDC the woman is receiving.

Dr. Blouke stated they look at the total family unit.

B664

Sen. Keating inquired about source of funding for GA program and Dr. Blouke reported in the 44 non-assumed counties, monies come from the county poor fund; in the 12 assumed counties, the counties levy 12 mills which the state receives. This is \$7.4 million per year. The 12 mills that the state receives to support GA program does not come close to covering full cost that the state is now obligated to pay. Costs of GA program is shown in exhibit 3.

B, side 2 (B001)

Dr. Blouke referred subcommittee to page B-86, LFA manual,

referring to the aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). He stated this is a cash assistance program for needy families with dependent children and is funded with 71 percent federal, 27 percent state and 2 percent county funds. In addition to qualifying for AFDC, one of the primary ancillary benefits is eligibility for medicaid which is an important benefit to the AFDC family.

As mentioned GA payments are in statute and what you pay GA recipients, you must also pay AFDC. A major issue the subcommittee will have to address in AFDC program is the payment level. The AFDC caseload has been gradually decreasing over the last five years and both the executive and LFA have projected a fairly low level of increase.

B187

In answer to Rep. Cody's inquiry about GA and AFDC levels, Dr. Blouke reported that GA payment levels are written in Montana codes and states that the GA payment level must be at the same level as comparable size family for AFDC and in that way the two programs are related.

B215

Rep. Cobb inquired if subcommittee could make a differentiation in payment levels of AFDC recipients if there were a rational reason for doing so; he stated the state of Washington does pay benefits in this way. Dr. Blouke replied that this would no doubt be tested in court and Chairman Bradley doubted that this would be acceptable in Montana due to violating the equal protection clause of the Montana constitution.

B250

Sen. Keating asked Mr. Johns on the funding and match sources. Mr. Johns said basically the same as for medicaid, day care and many other federal programs of a 70 percent federal match with 30 percent state funds.

B300

Ms. Steinbeck reported that there has been a decrease in caseload between 1988 and 1989 with drop in cases from 9600 to 9400. In 1981-1982, the state no longer paid AFDC to a two-parent household, which caused a decline. There also was a short term impact where people were employed due to forest fire employment. Ms. Steinbeck reported that they cannot really explain the decrease and if department knew exactly what was causing it, projections for the next two years could be made with more certainty.

The methodology used by LFA and OBPP is a statistical model which relies heavily on what happened in the past and the presumption that this will happen in the future.

B411

Testimony from Virginia Jellison, lobbyist for the Montana low income coalition (MLIC): MLIC is a member-based organization representing over 6,000 members in Montana. They are the unemployed, the under-employed, AFDC and GA recipients, elderly low income people and children living in poverty. MLIC supports the funding of the assistance payment program at no less than current levels. There are more poor people in Montana today than in the recent past. Economic stability has not reached the poorest of the poor. Homeless people frequent shelters, food banks and churches for help when resources don't stretch far enough. Jobs are scarce for people with poor work histories or have emotional/physical problems that create barriers to work.

Ga recipients are not just able-bodied single men but include women who have been abused, neglected or abandoned, and families with children. If welfare programs are going to really work, daycare must be adequately funded; high quality day care that provides options for working parents and parents in training. Legal services help general assistance recipients who are eligible for disability programs so that they can move to supplemental security income assistance. LIEAP assistance and the weatherization program has saved low income people many dollars which can then be used to buy more food, pay medical bills or purchase warm clothing for their children.

Options for training allows recipients the opportunity to become self sufficient without a need for public assistance. AFDC standards for a family of four are currently at 43 percent of the poverty level. Forty-three (43) percent of poverty means \$432 for one adult and three children. They need a two- or three-bedroom home. In Missoula, current rents range from \$325 to \$440 for an apartment with utilities provided. Without rent subsidies, food stamps and medicaid, a single mother with three children cannot survive no matter how frugal she is.

Our members, who are capable of work, prefer to work and many who have disabilities would choose work over welfare if it were available to them. We encourage those programs that truly help people get off public assistance. For those who have no choice but to seek

assistance, we strongly urge you to fund the assistance programs adequately.

Lastly I would like to present survey information in a recent paper which shows that Montana has 1600 children who are homeless. When you fund these programs, don't look just at the dollar amount but remember we are talking about human lives.

B485

Testimony from Brenda Nordlund, lobbyist for Montana Women's Lobby: see exhibit 4, attached.

AFDC recipients are young persons, 35 years of age or less with one-half at age 30 or under; one in eight recipients is a teenager.

Females make up 88.8 percent of AFDC recipients with approximately 20,000 Montana children residing in AFDC households.

Food stamps do not cover a month's worth of food; most AFDC recipients do not live in public housing where there can be as much as a two-year wait for public housing in some areas. Energy assistance programs do not cover all utilities -- only heat and only for seven months.

The Montana Women's Lobby urges an upward adjustment in payment level and vehemently oppose any effort to lower payment levels.

C001

Sen. Keating asked for a breakdown on categories of AFDC recipients and Chairman Bradley reported the following: unmarried, 38.3 percent; separated, 18 percent; divorced, 25.4 percent, deserted by spouse, 1 percent; unemployed, 10 percent; incapacitated, 3 percent; and other, 4.3 percent.

B025

Testimony from Judy Smith with the Missoula Welfare Reform Task Force and womens' opportunity resource development, inc. (WORD).

Ms. Smith spoke to the welfare reform already happening in Montana. In July 1987, the Montana Job Training Coordinating Council decided to fund four welfare reform projects for AFDC recipients at what could be the most effective ways to provide programs for these recipients in moving from welfare to work. Options Unlimited (see exhibit 5) is the Missoula project that was funded and it was based on a pilot project that my

organization developed in 1986-1987. This program began offering full scale services this past September.

During our first program year, the idea was to be able to provide a program for 58 AFDC families. The type of support services, particularly individualized training and goal setting through counseling, so that they would be able to move either into long-term education, training, employment or self-employment in order to create some of their own job opportunities. In the first four months, 40 families were enrolled and 19 families have been placed in training programs or employment. Interestingly, in January 1989 we had six families start at the University of Montana, one at Vo-Tech in Missoula and 4 in a self-employment training program.

Our program replicates what is being done on the national level. After an initial workshop, recipients are given information about the full range of training and job opportunities that are available. The program assists in a career redirection counseling program, which is an assessment of skills and interests with a basic look at what kinds of jobs would be out there in the future. We then encourage clients to develop an employability plan. Clients select one of three tracks--training, employment or self-employment. After a track is chosen, case management counseling helps by meeting with each AFDC recipient on a monthly basis.

As I mentioned, recipients want to get off welfare. We have had no trouble in filling volunteer programs to try to move them off welfare to some sort of long-term self-sufficiency. We place a little notice in every welfare check saying, are you tired of opening this envelope. Basically, we have created a waiting list where we had to close the number of people we could take into our workshops because of the response.

What we have found, and project we will find, are people with limited skills, limited education, who have tried to work and have not been able to find anything more than minimum wage jobs. We have also found people with real problems such as lack of transportation and child care.

Lack of transportation and child care is most noticeable in the two rural areas we are working in, Mineral and Ravalli counties. Finding job opportunities, in Mineral County, is a challenging process where few are over minimum wage.

Other limitations we have found is that 80 percent of our recipients are victims of abusive relationships and live in family situations where they get no support in achieving long term self-sufficiency. This is why we recommend the case management system to reinforce a situation like a short term training program of six weeks which isn't really going to accomplish long term self-sufficiency.

As stated before, recipients are enthusiastic about the program. There have been waiting lists both times workshop was offered and in the first two months of the program, recipients are willing to try again to actually go out and work in a system that they have found very hostile in the past. People are saying yes there are barriers but I am willing to overcome them.

There are four model projects funded for only one year in Bozeman, Helena, Billings as well as in Missoula. Now there was a frustration for many of us who even thought of applying for the funds for these projects; the idea of starting a program as ambitious as this to work with people for one year and then having to shut the program down was very discouraging. However, we decided it was worth the effort to try to show that this kind of thing would work and we hoped by the end of the year there would be another source of funds and possibilities to be able to maintain this kind of welfare reform effort that comes right out of Montana. As a rural state, we can develop a model that may be of more benefit than the national model.

We are working with SRS and Department of Labor to come up with a state plan that would basically tailor our welfare system in trying to move people from welfare to work. We think the model projects are an excellent first step. The first year has allowed us to get up, started and show some of the very beginning kinds of things we can do. We certainly need more time to revise, to evaluate, to be able to take the successful pieces of the different projects and put them in place around the state and see what difference it is going to make to use the project in Troy instead of in Missoula.

This is an opportunity to bring in the family support funds in 1989 and maintain the level of effort that we tried with these model projects. The family support act has legislation of start up date in 1990. Our pilot projects encourage the legislature to consider bringing that money in in 1989. It is available at a 90/10 matching rate. There's at least something close to \$600,000 available for this first go round for Montana

based on our AFDC population.

C168

In answer to Rep. Cobb as to source of funding for the project, Ms. Smith said the money came from the job training partnership act (JTPA).

C185

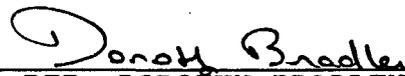
Sen. Hofman asked Ms. Smith to present a little more detail about helping recipients. Ms. Smith related that AFDC recipients now can take a minimum wage job and still be able to keep child care and medicaid insurance over a certain period of time through special waivers. The project explains in career training classes that the minimum wage shelter is not helpful unless they can see a way to progress within a time period so that when recipients are off AFDC they can really support their family. So recipients have to be looking at job situations where they can move up within that one-year time period when the waivers assist recipients. The project also works with employers as well as the new employees.

C229

Sen. Keating asked how long AFDC recipients usually on the average receive benefits; Mr. Tickell said 80 percent show an average length of use to be 7-8 months; in Montana it's typically a short-term transitional program.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 11:45 a.m.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
REP. DOROTHY BRADLEY, Chairman

DB//dib

1323.min



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY  
 JOB SERVICE DIVISION



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-4100

HELENA, MT 59624

February 11, 1988

Lee Tickell, Administrator  
 Economic Assistance Division  
 Department of Social and  
 Rehabilitation Services  
 Helena, MT 59604

*R. Schwinden*  
*W. E.*  
*Lee*  
 RECEIVED  
 FEB 12 1988  
 2/15/88  
 ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Dear Lee:

The following is a report of activities under the Food Stamp  
 Job Search Program:

January, 1988	Great					Total
	Butte	Helena	Falls	Billings	Kalispell	
A. Referred	29	31	48	30*	39	269
B. Assessed	22	21	32	21	9	177
C. Job Ready	22	15	27	21	29	182
D. Job Search	22	15	27	21	29	182
E. Placed	2	0	9	3	2	31
F. Obtained Employment	0	0	5	4	5	29
G. Non-Compliance	6	0	36	11	23	121
H. Disqual- ifications	0	2	2	1	6	46
<b>Cumulative</b>				<u>PLAN</u>	<u>% OF PLAN</u>	
A. Referred		1284		1820	70.5%*	
B. Assessed		820				
C. Job Ready		832				
D. Job Search		816				
E. Placed		221				
F. Obtained Employment		148				
G. Non-Compliance		730				
H. Disqualifications		330				

\* Totals for the Billings offices are incomplete because of the fire which destroyed the Billings East office.

If you have any questions, please call me at 444-2492.

Sincerely,

*Bob Botterbusch*  
 Bob Botterbusch

Food Stamp Job Search Coordinator

cc: Jerry Grimes, SRS



**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY  
JOB SERVICE DIVISION**



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-4100

HELENA, MT 59624

March 15, 1988

Lee Tickell, Administrator  
Economic Assistance Division  
Department of Social and  
Rehabilitation Services  
Helena, MT 59604

RECEIVED  
 MARCH 16 1988  
 ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Dear Lee:

The following is a report of activities under the Food Stamp  
Job Search Program:

February, 1988	Great					Total
	Butte	Helena	Falls	Billings	Kalispell	
A. Referred	19	32	36	132	28	325
B. Assessed	8	18	25	74	6	207
C. Job Ready	8	14	18	72	25	211
D. Job Search	8	14	18	72	25	211
E. Placed	1	1	11	12	3	44
F. Obtained Employment	3	3	8	10	6	49
G. Non-Compliance	11	7	26	40	26	145
H. Disqual- ifications	0	5	4	23	3	45
<u>Cumulative</u>				<u>PLAN</u>	<u>% OF PLAN</u>	
A. Referred		1693		2275	74.4%*	
B. Assessed		1071				
C. Job Ready		1087				
D. Job Search		1070				
E. Placed		270				
F. Obtained Employment		202				
G. Non-Compliance		939				
H. Disqualifications		383				

Cumulative totals now reflect the addition of the Billings East office figures which were missing last month because of the building fire.

If you have any questions, please call me at 444-2492.

Sincerely,

*Robert F. Botterbusch*  
Robert F. Botterbusch  
Food Stamp Job Search Coordinator

cc: Jerry Grimes, SRS ✓



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY  
JOB SERVICE DIVISION



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-4100

HELENA, MT 59624

April 14, 1988

Lee Tickell, Administrator  
Economic Assistance Division  
Department of Social and  
Rehabilitation Services  
Helena, MT 59604

RECEIVED  
APR 15 1988  
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE DIVISION

Dear Lee:

The following is a report of activities under the Food Stamp  
Job Search Program:

March, 1988	Butte	Helena	Great Falls	Billings	Kalispell	Missoula	Total
A. Referred	20	22	46	137	28	39	292
B. Assessed	16	19	32	81	11	41	200
C. Job Ready	16	7	25	85	20	37	190
D. Job Search	16	7	25	71	20	37	176
E. Placed	2	1	9	12	3	10	37
F. Obtained Employment	1	4	8	7	7	24	51
G. Non-Compliance	4	13	33	89	17	43	199
H. Disqualifications	0	13	9	15	4	9	50
<u>Cumulative</u>				<u>PLAN</u>		<u>% OF PLAN</u>	
A. Referred		1985		2730		72.7%*	
B. Assessed		1271					
C. Job Ready		1277					
D. Job Search		1246					
E. Placed		307					
F. Obtained Employment		253					
G. Non-Compliance		1138					
H. Disqualifications		433					

If you have any questions, please call me at 444-2492.

Sincerely,

*Robert F. Botterbusch*

Robert F. Botterbusch  
Food Stamp Job Search Coordinator

cc: Jerry Grimes, SRS ✓



**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY  
JOB SERVICE DIVISION**



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL

**STATE OF MONTANA**

(406) 444-4100

HELENA, MT 59624

May 16, 1988

Lee Tickell, Administrator  
Economic Assistance Division  
Department of Social and  
Rehabilitation Services  
Helena, MT 59604

RECEIVED  
MAY 17 1988  
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Dear Lee:

The following is a report of activities under the Food Stamp  
Job Search Program:

	Butte	Helena	Great Falls	Billings	Kalispell	Missoula	Total
<u>April, 1988</u>							
A. Referred	17	21	22	90	11	29	190
B. Assessed	19	15	18	62	4	19	137
C. Job Ready	19	13	14	62	10	18	136
D. Job Search	19	13	14	60	10	18	134
E. Placed	3	1	6	8	3	15	36
F. Obtained Employment	5	2	3	9	10	6	35
G. Non-Compliance	3	5	18	64	24	31	145
H. Disqual- ifications	4	10	5	16	4	12	51
<u>Cumulative</u>				<u>PLAN</u>		<u>% OF PLAN</u>	
A. Referred		2175		3185		68.3%	
B. Assessed		1408					
C. Job Ready		1413					
D. Job Search		1380					
E. Placed		343					
F. Obtained Employment		288					
G. Non-Compliance		1283					
H. Disqualifications		484					

If you have any questions, please call me at 444-2492.

Sincerely,

*Robert F. Botterbusch*  
Robert F. Botterbusch

Food Stamp Job Search Coordinator

cc: Jerry Grimes, SRS ✓



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY  
JOB SERVICE DIVISION



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

JUN 21 1988

STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-4100

HELENA, MT 59624

June 20, 1988

Lee Tickell, Administrator  
Economic Assistance Division  
Department of Social and  
Rehabilitation Services  
Helena, MT 59604

*R. Kell to Beetz/char/jerry*  
*MF*  
*Pl. Hoff*  
*see 6/21*  
*done 6-22*  
*CB*

Dear Lee:

The following is a report of activities under the Food Stamp  
Job Search Program:

May, 1988,	Great						Total
	Butte	Helena	Falls	Billings	Kalispell	Missoula	
A. Referred	19	21	26	93	26	17	202
B. Assessed	15	12	15	55	12	14	123
C. Job Ready	15	11	14	51	11	14	116
D. Job Search	15	11	14	49	11	14	114
E. Placed	4	1	1	14	1	13	34
F. Obtained Employment	2	2	5	13	6	13	41
G. Non-Compliance	4	9	42	68	14	33	170
H. Disqual- ifications	0	7	7	24	5	5	48
<u>Cumulative</u>				<u>PLAN</u>		<u>% OF PLAN</u>	
A. Referred		2377		3640		65.3%	
B. Assessed		1531					
C. Job Ready		1529					
D. Job Search		1494					
E. Placed		377					
F. Obtained Employment		329					
G. Non-Compliance		1453					
H. Disqualifications		532					

If you have any questions, please call me at 444-2492.

Sincerely,

*Robert F. Botterbusch*  
Robert F. Botterbusch  
Food Stamp Job Search Coordinator

cc: Jerry Grimes, SRS



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

JOB SERVICE DIVISION

RECEIVED



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

JUL 13 1988

STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-4100

HELENA, MT 59624

July 12, 1988

Lee Tickell, Administrator  
Economic Assistance Division  
Department of Social and  
Rehabilitation Services  
Helena, MT 59604

*cc: Butte / Jerry G  
7/14  
P. D. G. L. I. J. J.*

Dear Lee:

The following is a report of activities under the Food Stamp Job Search Program:

*JUNE?*

July, 1988	Butte	Helena	Great Falls	Billings	Kalispell	Missoula	Total
A. Referred	16	27	34	116	11	28	232
B. Assessed	13	4	18	61	16	16	128
C. Job Ready	13	4	11	58	15	16	117
D. Job Search	13	4	11	57	15	16	116
E. Placed	1	0	1	15	0	7	24
F. Obtained Employment	0	2	3	11	3	3	22
G. Non-Compliance	2	16	32	165	14	17	246
H. Disqualifications	1	11	9	64	6	9	100

Cumulative	PLAN	% OF PLAN
A. Referred	4095	63.7%
B. Assessed		
C. Job Ready		
D. Job Search		
E. Placed		
F. Obtained Employment		
G. Non-Compliance		
H. Disqualifications		

If you have any questions, please call me at 444-2492.

Sincerely,  
*Robert F. Botterbusch*  
Robert F. Botterbusch  
Food Stamp Job Search Coordinator

cc: Jerry Grimes, SRS



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY  
JOB SERVICE DIVISION

RECEIVED

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL



STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-4100

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

HELENA, MT 59624

August 11, 1988

Lee Tickell, Administrator  
Economic Assistance Division  
Department of Social and  
Rehabilitation Services  
Helena, MT 59604

*cc Beech  
7/11*  
*R/S [unclear] 8/15  
8/16  
CB*

Dear Mr. Tickell:

The following is a report of activities under the Food Stamp  
Job Search Program:

July, 1988	Great			Billings	Kalispell	Missoula	Total
	Butte	Helena	Falls				
A. Referred	23	30	19	100	16	22	210
B. Assessed	18	13	11	78	7	12	139
C. Job Ready	18	8	8	53	6	10	103
D. Job Search	18	8	15	47	6	10	104
E. Placed	1	0	1	22	0	3	27
F. Obtained Employment	2	1	5	16	3	3	30
G. Non-Compliance	5	9	16	119	3	10	162
H. Disqual- ifications	0	10	5	52	1	3	71
<u>Cumulative</u>				<u>PLAN</u>		<u>% OF PLAN</u>	
A. Referred		2819		4550		61.96%	
B. Assessed		1798					
C. Job Ready		1749					
D. Job Search		1714					
E. Placed		428					
F. Obtained Employment		381					
G. Non-Compliance		1861					
H. Disqualifications		703					

If you have any questions, please call me at 444-2492.

Sincerely,

*Terri Perrigo*

Terri Perrigo  
Food Stamp Job Search Coordinator

cc: Jerry Grimes, SRS



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY  
JOB SERVICE DIVISION



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

RECEIVED

STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

SEP 28 1988

(406) 444-4100

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE HELENA, MT 59624

September 27, 1988

Lee Tickell, Administrator  
Economic Assistance Division  
Department of Social and  
Rehabilitation Services  
Helena, MT 59604

Dear Mr. Tickell:

The following is a report of activities under the Food Stamp  
Job Search Program:

August, 1988	Butte	Helena	Great Falls	Billings	Kalispell	Missoula	Total
A. Referred	22	25	25	97	23	33	225
B. Assessed	21	13	20	50	12	17	133
C. Job Ready	21	13	18	47	12	16	127
D. Job Search	21	13	18	42	12	16	122
E. Placed	3	1	6	20	1	4	35
F. Obtained Employment	2	3	9	15	3	3	35
G. Non-Compliance	2	7	24	152	8	8	201
H. Disqual- ifications	4	5	1	58	2	1	71

Cumulative		PLAN	% OF PLAN
A. Referred	3044	5005	60.82
B. Assessed	1931		
C. Job Ready	1876		
D. Job Search	1836		
E. Placed	463		
F. Obtained Employment	416		
G. Non-Compliance	2062		
H. Disqualifications	774		

If you have any questions, please call me at 444-2492.

Sincerely,

*Terri Perrigo*

Terri Perrigo  
Food Stamp Job Search Coordinator

cc: Jerry Grimes, SRS



**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY  
JOB SERVICE DIVISION**



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

RECEIVED

STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-4100

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

HELENA, MT 59624

November 1, 1988

Lee Tickell, Administrator  
Economic Assistance Division  
Department of Social and  
Rehabilitation Services  
Helena, MT 59604

*H. Sweet for  
7/11  
D. I. for 11/10*

Dear Mr. Tickell:

The following is a report of activities under the Food Stamp  
Job Search Program:

September, 1988	Butte	Helena	Great Falls	Billings	Kalispell	Missoula	Total
A. Referred	10	24	32	105	30	45	246
B. Assessed	5	7	15	56	24	21	128
C. Job Ready	5	7	11	53	24	21	121
D. Job Search	5	7	11	52	24	21	120
E. Placed	4	0	5	21	1	10	41
F. Obtained Employment	2	3	6	14	5	5	35
G. Non-Compliance	4	6	27	87	12	14	150
H. Disqual- ifications	1	9	6	37	2	4	59

Cumulative		PLAN	% OF PLAN
A. Referred	3290	5460	60.26%
B. Assessed	2059		
C. Job Ready	1997		
D. Job Search	1956		
E. Placed	504		
F. Obtained Employment	451		
G. Non-Compliance	2212		
H. Disqualifications	833		

If you have any questions, please call me at 444-2492.

Sincerely,

*Terri Perrigo*

Terri Perrigo  
Food Stamp Job Search Coordinator

cc: Jerry Grimes, SRS



**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY  
JOB SERVICE DIVISION**



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-4100

HELENA, MT 59624

November 30, 1988

Lee Tickell, Administrator  
Economic Assistance Division  
Department of Social and  
Rehabilitation Services  
Helena, MT 59604

Dear Mr. Tickell:

The following is a report of activities under the Food Stamp  
Job Search Program:

October, 1988	Butte	Helena	Great Falls	Billings	Kalispell	Missoula	Total
A. Referred	28	20	29	102	15	38	232
B. Assessed	21	8	23	75	16	25	168
C. Job Ready	21	7	19	74	15	25	161
D. Job Search	21	7	19	74	15	25	161
E. Placed	0	0	11	30	6	7	54
F. Obtained Employment	1	2	1	19	2	4	29
G. Non-Compliance	9	3	39	107	7	13	178
H. Disqual- ifications	1	9	1	35	2	1	49

<u>Cumulative</u>		<u>PLAN</u>	<u>% OF PLAN</u>
A. Referred	232	455	50.99%
B. Assessed	168		
C. Job Ready	161		
D. Job Search	161		
E. Placed	54		
F. Obtained Employment	29		
G. Non-Compliance	178		
H. Disqualifications	49		

If you have any questions, please call me at 444-2492.

Sincerely,

Terri Ferrigo  
Food Stamp Job Search Coordinator

cc: Jerry Grimes, SRS



**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY  
JOB SERVICE DIVISION**



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-4100

HELENA, MT 59624

December 28, 1988

*Rice Butte/Staff*  
*7/11*  
*DP 15*  
*R. Doci file done 1-5 CB*

Lee Tickell, Administrator  
Economic Assistance Division  
Department of Social and  
Rehabilitation Services  
Helena, MT 59604

Dear Mr. Tickell:

The following is a report of activities under the Food Stamp Job Search Program:

November, 1988	Great					Total
	Butte	Helena	Falls	Billings	Kalispell	
A. Referred	18	17	33	93	20	212
B. Assessed	15	6	28	65	13	155
C. Job Ready	15	6	18	65	13	144
D. Job Search	15	6	18	65	13	144
E. Placed	2	1	13	23	6	51
F. Obtained Employment	0	2	6	16	5	31
G. Non-Compliance	5	4	42	70	14	143
H. Disquali- fications	0	8	12	24	3	49
<u>Cumulative</u>				<u>Plan</u>		<u>% Of Plan</u>
A. Referred	444			910		48.79
B. Assessed	323					
C. Job Ready	305					
D. Job Search	305					
E. Placed	105					
F. Obtained Employment	60					
G. Non-Compliance	321					
H. Disqualifications	98					

If you have any questions, please call me at 444-2492.

Sincerely,  
*Terri Perrigo*  
Terri Perrigo  
Food Stamp Job Search Coordinator

cc: Jerry Grimes, SRS



417 Beverly Avenue  
Missoula, Montana 59801  
1/12/89

Dorothy Bradley, Chair  
Appropriations Subcommittee  
Capitol Station  
Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Chairman Dorothy Bradley  
and Members of the Appropriations Subcommittee,

In July, 1989, the Montana Job Training Coordinating Council funded four model welfare reform projects in an effort to evaluate the ability of different programs to assist AFDC recipients in achieving self-sufficiency. The Missoula project, Options Unlimited, began providing services to AFDC recipients in September. The project is providing individualized training, support and case management services for 50 AFDC families in this program year. In the first four months, the program has enrolled 40 families, 19 of whom are now participating in education and training programs or have found employment.

The four model projects funded by JTCC mobilized community resources to assist in service delivery. Each project has an advisory community task force made up of job training and social service providers, as well as other interested organizations and individuals. This ensures agency cooperation and coordination of services. The Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services and the Department of Labor have cooperated in the implementation of the projects.

The JTCC funded model program services for one year. The projects are now attempting to find other funds to continue assisting AFDC participants achieve self-sufficiency.

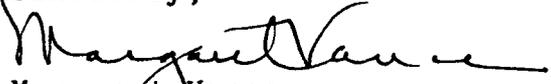
The new national welfare reform program "Job Opportunities and Basic Skills" (JOBS) is an important source for state welfare reform funding. It will be available for use by states in 1989 and would be a very appropriate source for funding the current model projects now underway in Missoula, Helena, Bozeman and Billings. Staff of the Department of Labor and of Social and Rehabilitation Services have stated that the model projects meet the requirements of the JOBS program.

I have been informed that the current legislation you are considering would not make JOBS funds available in Montana until 1990. I urge you to change that date and make these funds available as soon as possible to continue the welfare reform efforts already begun in Montana. Job training money has been invested in setting up these

projects and developing expertise in service delivery, information management and evaluation. The Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services and the Department of Labor have been cooperating in these efforts. Projects like these need time to develop, evaluate and refine their programs in order to ensure as great a success as possible. We need to learn as much as we can from these projects and then implement the most successful elements throughout Montana. It would be a waste of money and other resources to set these programs up in 1988, shut them down in 1989, and set something else up in 1990.

As a volunteer, I am assisting Options Unlimited mobilize private community resources and support. I would be happy to provide more information on the project or answer any questions I can about the model projects. Once again, I urge you to use the JOBS funds to support these projects.

Sincerely,

  
Margaret Vance

AGENCY: DEPT OF SOCIAL & REHAB SERV

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

PROGRAM: ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

BUDGET ITEM	FY 1986 Actual	Fiscal 1988		Fiscal 1989		FY 86-88 % Change
		Executive Current Level	Subcommittee	Executive Current Level	Subcommittee	
FTE	47.50	45.75	45.55	45.75	45.75	-1.75
Personal Services	\$1,182,928	\$1,308,748	\$1,302,897	\$1,309,278	\$1,310,091	10.68%
Operating Expenses	1,694,631	1,887,502	2,573,416	1,886,972	1,881,349	11.35%
Equipment	32,769	1,912	7,910	1,912	1,467	-94.17%
Total Operating	\$2,910,328	\$3,198,162	\$3,884,223	\$3,198,162	\$3,192,907	9.89%
Benefits						
Food Stamp	\$24,386	\$28,892	\$25,000	\$28,892	\$30,048	18.48%
Nonresident GA	\$29,999	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	0.00%
Solar Bank	\$58,651	\$187,500	\$60,000	\$187,500	\$150,000	219.69%
Training	\$71,910	\$183,787	\$72,000	\$150,000	\$183,787	108.59%
Legal Services	\$99,999	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	-50.00%
TEFAP	\$139,713	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-100.00%
Job Search	\$153,523	\$231,752	\$231,752	\$231,752	\$231,752	50.96%
Day Care	\$579,027	\$687,694	\$700,622	\$687,694	\$740,326	18.77%
CSBG	\$1,207,819	\$1,309,485	\$1,307,485	\$1,309,485	\$1,361,864	8.42%
Weatherization	\$1,705,905	\$1,784,924	\$1,784,220	\$1,854,924	\$1,929,121	8.74%
General Assistance	\$4,586,618	\$5,031,455	\$3,818,256	\$4,320,008	\$3,690,528	-5.81%
LIEAP	\$9,728,665	\$11,031,693	\$9,492,521	\$9,769,268	\$9,769,268	0.42%
AFDC	\$33,786,384	\$40,392,994	\$39,672,699	\$43,285,939	\$48,921,609	28.12%
Total Benefits	\$52,172,599	\$61,020,176	\$57,194,555	\$61,905,462	\$67,088,303	18.66%
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$55,082,927	\$64,218,338	\$61,078,778	\$65,103,624	\$70,281,210	18.19%
FUNDING						
General Fund	\$16,591,311	\$18,030,621	\$17,317,861	\$18,161,181	\$18,252,809	9.46%
Federal Revenue	38,491,616	46,187,717	43,760,916	46,942,443	52,028,401	21.95%
TOTAL FUNDING	\$55,082,927	\$64,218,338	\$61,078,777	\$65,103,624	\$70,281,210	18.19%

EXHIBIT 3  
 DATE 1-16-86  
 HB

*It is noted  
 to be corrected*

*All recommendations are as of 1/16/86  
 Legal Services - Revised to \$11,031,693 - 10/1/86*

Low-Income Energy Assistance Program

The Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) is a federally funded program intended to assist low-income families in meeting the fuel costs of home heating. Local administration of the program is provided by the ten regional Human Resource Development Councils. Under the current administrative policy, the state uses 125 percent of the federal poverty level as the upper limit for eligibility. The amount of the individual award to a family is calculated using a complex matrix that includes evaluation of the family resources and the type of home. Federal regulations provide considerable flexibility to states in administering the program: 1) up to 10 percent of the grant award may be used for administration; 2) 10 percent of the grant may be transferred to any other block grant program; 3) up to 20 percent may be transferred to the Weatherization Program; 4) 15 percent of the grant award may be carried forward from one federal fiscal year to the next; 5) eligibility may be set anywhere up to 150 percent of the federal poverty index. Table 7 shows the fiscal 1988 actual expenditures for the LIEAP Program, the estimated fiscal 1989 expenditures, and the current level funding for the 1991 biennium.

Table 7  
Low-Income Energy Assistance Funds and Expenditures  
Fiscal 1988 Through the 1991 Biennium

Funds Available	Actual	Projected	- - - - Current Level - - - -	
	Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1989	Fiscal 1990	Fiscal 1989
Grants	\$ 9,787,541	\$ 8,811,217	\$ 8,624,436	\$ 8,624,436
Carry-over	1,542,908	3,016,162	2,572,791	2,296,140
<b>Total Funds Available</b>	<b>\$11,330,449</b>	<b>\$11,827,379</b>	<b>\$11,197,227</b>	<b>\$10,920,576</b>
<u>Expenditures</u>				
Transfer Developmental				
Disability	\$ 971,412	\$ 881,122	\$ 862,443	\$ 862,443
State Administration	419,115	396,505	388,100	388,100
Local Administration	407,424	396,505	388,100	388,100
Fuel Assistance Grants	6,298,329	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Weatherization	824,551	1,187,000	862,444	862,444
Refunds	(606,544)	(606,544)	(600,000)	(600,000)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 8,314,287</b>	<b>\$ 9,254,588</b>	<b>\$ 8,901,087</b>	<b>\$ 8,901,087</b>
<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 3,016,162</b>	<b>\$ 2,572,791</b>	<b>\$ 2,296,140</b>	<b>\$ 2,019,489</b>

Table 7 shows that during fiscal 1988 approximately 8.5 percent of the fiscal 1988 grant award was used for state and local administration; 10 percent of the grant award was transferred to the Developmental Disabilities Program; and 8.5 percent was used in the Weatherization Program. Because Table 7 is set on a state fiscal year rather than a federal fiscal year, it appears that 25 percent of the grant award was carried over to fiscal 1989. However, approximately

# MONTANA WOMEN'S LOBBYIST FUND

EXHIBIT 4  
DATE 1-16-88  
HB

P.O. Box 1099

Helena, MT 59624

406/449-7917

1-16-88 Testimony by Brenda Nordlund, lobbyist:

## Characteristics of AFDC Recipients

**Age:** The vast majority are young persons 35 or less. About one-half of all recipients are age 30 and under. One in eight recipients is a teenager.

**Sex:** 88.8% are female--most males recipients are unemployed headheads of households.

**Average Family Size:** A single parent and one or two children. Most families are smaller (one or two children) rather than larger.

**Living Arrangements:** Virtually all recipients rent their place of residence.

**Availability of income:** 87% of all AFDC recipients have no income, earned or unearned, and thus lack the financial means to support themselves.

**Reasons for needing Assistance:** More than 82% of all AFDC recipients are in need of assistance because they are unmarried, divorced, separated, or abandoned by their spouse.

**Length of time on assistance:** Almost one-half are on AFDC for 0 to 9 months, and fewer than one-fourth of all recipients stay on AFDC for longer than 2 years.

**Prior known AFDC:** In almost two-thirds of the cases, recipients had a prior known experience of receiving AFDC.

## Payment Level

The trend has been toward lowering or freezing ADFC as a percent of poverty level. In 1977, it was at 70% of poverty level; at present we are again discussing a level of between 40-41 percent.

Among the factors this committee should consider in setting payment levels are:

Approximately 20,000 <sup>Montana</sup> children reside in AFDC households, which are forced to stretch their ADFC allotment over a vast array of consumer goods, from purchasing and supplementing food stamps, rent, auto insurance, gas, oil, and maintenance, clothing, utilities, telephone, laundry, childcare, household necessities such as toilet paper, soaps, cleaning supplies, toothpaste, diapers, shampoo, feminine hygiene supplies, and other necessities not covered by food stamps.

Food stamps do not cover a month's worth of food.

# MONTANA WOMEN'S LOBBYIST FUND

P.O. Box 1099

Helena, MT 59624

406/449-7917

Most AFDC recipients do not live in public housing. There may be as much as a two year wait for public housing in some communities. Finding affordable and safe housing is a major problem for AFDC and low-income families.

Energy assistance programs do not cover all utilities--only heat and only for a seven months.

The Montana Women's Lobby urges an upward adjustment in payment level, by again tagging them to the poverty level, but at a rate higher than 40-41 percent. We would prefer to see the freeze lifted. And we vehemently oppose any effort to lower payment levels.

This decision affects thousands of women and children and their already meager, subsistence standard of living. Every increased dollar makes an appreciable difference for this segment of our population.

TESTIMONY OF GERALD MUELLER BEFORE THE JOINT APPROPRIATION  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES, JANUARY 16, 1988.

Chairman Bradley, members of the Committee, my name is Gerald Mueller, and I appear before you today to suggest a new source of funding to increase the assistance provided via Montana's low-income energy assistance programs without increasing the demand on the General Fund.

I have been involved with Montana's energy policies for over ten years. From 1978 to 1981, I served Lt. Governor and then Governor Schwinden as an administrative assistant and energy policy advisor. From 1981 to 1988, I represented Montana as a member of the Northwest Power Planning Council. The Council is an interstate compact body charged with developing the Northwest Conservation and Electric Power Plan to assure that our region can have available the electricity it needs at the lowest possible cost. I am now a consultant in energy and natural resource policy, and I appear today as a private citizen representing only myself.

Because of the Council's involvement with the planning for conservation programs generally and low-income weatherization programs specifically, I became aware of a troubling trend regarding Montana's energy assistance programs. At a time when both poverty rates and utility bills are increasing in Montana, federal dollars which provide 100% of the funding for these programs have been steadily decreasing. Because of federal budget deficits and economic difficulties in Montana, I see no

reason that this trend will be reversed any time soon.

One of the effects of this trend has been a steady decline in the average payment to low-income households made by the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services (SRS) through the Low-income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP). From an average annual payment of over \$460 in fiscal year 1985, the level has declined to about \$290, less than a third of the annual low-income household utility bill. Even while this decline was occurring, low-income advocacy groups such as the Human Resource Development Councils (HRDCs) found themselves arguing to transfer 10% of the federal LIEAP grant each year from heating bill assistance payments to the low-income weatherization program.

The HRDCs are correct in seeking funding for weatherization. Short of eliminating low incomes, increasing the energy efficiency of low-income residences coupled with energy use education for residents is the only "cure" for LIEAP. Actually, "cure" is a overstatement, while weatherization does reduce energy use and hence energy bills, it will not eliminate the need to help poor people afford heat and light for their homes. And heat and light during Montana winters is not a luxury, they are a basic requirements for health and welfare.

So the answer to reduced funding for LIEAP is not to transfer dwindling dollars to weatherization. The answer is to find additional money to support weatherization. And there is in

fact a possible source for additional money - Montana's utilities. Utilities can and should fund weatherization because they will save money by doing so. Actual experience in the Pacific Northwest including Montana demonstrates that energy saved through low-income weatherization programs makes energy available for new uses at a cost less than building new electricity generation plants or obtaining new gas supplies. Low-income weatherization should therefore take its place aside all other energy resources which utilities purchase and subsequently receive rate treatment by the Public Service Commission.

Utilities legitimately resist becoming substitute welfare agencies. My proposal, however, is to separate the welfare function, i.e., payments to assist with heating bills, from the energy efficiency function, i.e. weatherization. Utilities would fund only weatherization. State government would remain solely responsible for direct payments for heating bills.

The Montana Power Company, Pacific Power and Light Company, and western Montana rural electric cooperatives served by the Bonneville Power Administration now operate or fund low-income weatherization programs in Montana. The most significant of these is the MPC program. After an initial \$500,000 two-year pilot effort, MPC has expanded its low-income weatherization to \$600,000 program for next year. With the active support of the

HRDCs, MPC is now seeking approval by the PSC to ratebase its program expenditures to date. A favorable decision by the PSC would send the signal that utilities can expect rate treatment for cost effective low-income weatherization programs.

There are, however, Montana utilities such as Montana Dakota Utilities, the Great Falls Company, and the central and eastern Montana rural electric cooperatives which do not offer and have no plans to begin offering low-income weatherization programs. I believe that if my proposed division of funding responsibility - welfare with the state and energy efficiency with utilities - is to occur a nudge from the legislature is necessary. I therefore ask this committee to add to the general appropriation bill language requesting SRS jointly with the HRCs and Montana's public and investor-owned utilities to develop and present to the next session of the legislature a ten year, statewide plan for weatherizing low-income residences based upon utility and dedicated federal funding. Such a study would allow the next legislature to increase LIEAP appropriations and hence average heating bill assistance payments by reducing or eliminating the LIEAP fund transfer to weatherization and weatherization funding from the oil overcharge trust fund without reducing the overall weatherization effort or increasing expenditures from the General Fund.

In closing, I want to emphasize what I am and am not asking you to do. I am not asking you to reduce appropriations for weatherization until a plan is developed to replace the reductions. I am not asking you to mandate utility weatherization expenditures. I am asking you to signal the legislature's interest in the approach in which the state's welfare responsibility is separated from the utilities' energy efficiency responsibility by asking SRS to work with the HRCs and the utilities in developing a long term weatherization plan funded by utilities and dedicated federal dollars.

Thank you.



# Options Unlimited

Vol. 1 No. 1

Newsletter

Winter 1988

## Staff:

**Program Director:** Judy Smith

**Program Coordinator:** Barbara Riley

**Training Coordinator:** Irene Lake

**Intake Specialist:** Kala Conway

**Student Intern:** Jackie Walton

**Kala Conway** is the woman you'll meet first on the phone or as you walk in the door at Options Unlimited. As intake and resource person, Kala has the scoop on what's happening in our workshops and can help with information on community resources and referrals. She will also be coordinating our support group services this winter. Kala and her family moved to Missoula just one year ago from Ann Arbor, Michigan; her husband Dan is a faculty member at U of M. Her children Jill, 6, and Tristan, 4, are anxiously awaiting snow so they can ice skate and cross country ski with mom and dad.

**Irene Lake** is one of the two case managers with Options Unlimited and is also in charge of training and workshops. Irene was one of the women who originally came up with the idea for the Options program, and she worked on the pilot program both in Missoula and Hamilton. Irene graduated from UM just 2 years ago and spent last year working at Salish Kootenai College. Her enthusiasm and strong belief in the Options philosophy make her a dynamo in the workshops! Irene, her partner Vernon, a teacher at Two Eagle River School, and their three daughters, Annie, 12, Deidre, 9 and Mary, 7, live in Dixon, an hour's commute from Missoula. The family likes to attend pow wows throughout the Northwest, where they all get involved in dancing and games. Irene also has four grown children and two grandchildren.

**Judy Smith** is our program director and as such is behind the scenes working with our funding agencies and the state. Judy spent much of last summer working to make sure the Options program became a reality, and now works with the staff to make sure the program runs smoothly. Judy has been actively involved in many projects focusing on Montana women, having worked in the state for 15 years. Her winter pastime is basketball (yes she is 6 feet tall) and during the

rest of the year you'll find her on the soccer field, or hiking Montana's trails.

**Barbara Riley** is the program coordinator for Options and also does case management in both Missoula and Ravalli counties. As coordinator, Barbara spends part of her time spreading the word about the Options program to the other agencies in Missoula but most of her time is spent around the office problem solving. Her favorite pastime is having fun in the workshops with Irene! Barbara likes to spend her spare (?) time in aerobics class singing at the top of her lungs. She and her partner Collin, a research forester, have two daughters Drewallyn, 6, and Kelsyn, 2.

**Jackie Walton** is working with the Options Unlimited program this year for her social work practicum. In her senior year at UM, Jackie heard about the project and changed her plans so she could join us. Originally from Idaho, Jackie moved to Missoula soon after her divorce to start a new life for herself and her two kids, Aeron, 11, and Jenny, 7. After struggling through the last 3 years of college, Jackie plans to continue her education, either in law school or a graduate program. She hopes someday to write social policy that impacts the provisions of programs like Options.

**Lory Felker** is our program affiliate in Hamilton, and also in her senior year at UM in social work. She got hooked on the program in its pilot stage and continues to be our strongest advocate in the valley. Lory is the single mom of Josh, 10.

## Open House

On December 2nd, the Missoula Welfare Reform Taskforce held an open house for legislators from Missoula, Ravalli and Mineral counties to introduce them to the Options Unlimited project. Options staff and participants explained how the project works and the impact it has on participants' lives. Welfare reform will be discussed in the upcoming Jan-Mar legislative session. It's important that legislators are informed about projects like Options that are already working to help participants achieve self-sufficiency.

EXHIBIT 1  
DATE 1-16-89  
HB \_\_\_\_\_

THE ROLE OF MONTANA'S HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS  
IN MEETING EMERGENCY NEEDS, DELIVERING HUMAN SERVICES,  
AND MAINTAINING AN ANTI-POVERTY PHILOSOPHY IN THE 1980'S

Produced by the  
Montana Human Resource Development Councils  
Directors Association

Mr. Carl Visser, President  
Power Block - Level Four  
6th & Main  
Helena, Mt. 59601  
(406) 443 - 1570

*December 1, 1988*

# INTRODUCTION

For nearly twenty-five years, Montana's Human Resource Development Councils (HRDCs), which are generally and nationally known as Community Action Agencies, have been serving the needs of Montana's low income, elderly, minority, and handicapped people. Yet very few attempts have been made to identify, define, and explain the role of the HRDCs. The last state-wide profile of the HRDCs was published by the Association in 1984.

This report examines the role of the HRDCs. However, it must be admitted that this report, itself, illustrates the lack of a systematic data gathering system. Funding reductions since 1981, coupled with an increased demand for services, have diminished the capacity of state and local agencies to compile, analyze and present the facts and figures on human service programs.

Dollars presently available are aimed at providing needed services, not studying them.

Nevertheless, from the data gathered three themes emerge regarding the role of the HRDCs within Montana's human service system:

1. meeting emergency needs through resource mobilization and community organization;
2. continuing the delivery of a range of established human service programs during this particularly austere period;
3. maintaining the HRDC anti-poverty philosophy, which for the last quarter century has been one of assisting individuals and families to become economically independent, self-sufficient, contributing members of society.

The facts and figures contained in this report, the people served, and the dollars spent serving them are most properly understood in terms of these three themes, for these are the principal goals and objectives being addressed by the HRDCs in the 1980s; and they will become more important in the 1990s.

It should be noted that the HRDCs are one of a few state-wide human service delivery networks in Montana. It should also be noted that no other delivery system in the State provides as broad a range of services to all types of low income people as do the HRDCs. Finally, it should be noted and understood that the legislation enabling the establishment of Community Action Agencies, later to become the Human Resource Development Councils, was the Federal law that allowed for the creation and development of nearly all of Montana's human service programs. That law was the Economic Opportunity Act, signed on August 20, 1964.

As noted, this report itself indicates the lack of a systematic data collection process for human service programs in Montana. Thus, the data here appears a little rough around the edges.

Data collection is complicated by at least the following three circumstances:

1. The lack of a standard definition of terms: What is "administration?" What constitutes a "referral?" What is "outreach?" What is an "unduplicated person served?" What is the "total" number of people served? What constitutes a "unit of service?"
2. The variety of Federal, State, and local and private funding sources coordinated by the HRDCs, each with its own definitions of terms, service, and administrative requirements.
3. Overlapping program years, grant periods, and contract times for these Federal, state, local and private programs.

Notwithstanding the above complications, the HRDC Directors have gathered, collected, and herewith present the most current, verifiable data on HRDC programs, services, funding levels, and persons served.

It should be explained at the outset that the HRDCs do not enjoy a monopoly on human service programs.

Many counties are administering the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program and delivering a number of emergency and social services. Area Agencies on Aging, Family Planning Clinics and Head Start programs exist throughout the entire State; some are not administered and operated under the auspices of Human Resource Development Councils. Many ACTION volunteer and Head Start programs operate independently of the HRDCs in Montana. Montana's Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) delivers a wide range of human and social services throughout the State. Other State agencies also directly administer a number of human service type programs.

Indeed, to many this network is a vast labyrinth, confusing and mystifying. This report sheds some light on one part of that network: the Human Resource Development Councils. By illuminating a part of the service delivery system, the rest of it may become more easily understood and appreciated. That, at least, is the hope of the Montana HRDC Directors Association.

# LEGISLATIVE HISTORY: MAINTAINING AN ANTI-POVERTY PHILOSOPHY IN THE 1980s

The Economic Opportunity Act, 1964, declared in no uncertain terms:

"It is, therefore, the policy of the United States to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this Nation by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity."

Thus began the "War on Poverty." Conceived originally by John F. Kennedy, and skillfully executed by his successor, Lyndon B. Johnson, the Community Action Program was intended to be the spearhead of America's "War on Poverty." This war was to be fought with one objective: the elimination of poverty in the United States of America.

Passage of the Economic Opportunity Act, 1964, paved the way for a veritable cornucopia of human service programs: Community Action, VISTA, Head Start, Job Corps, Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers, Youth Employment and Training, Economic Development in Urban and Rural Areas, Senior Opportunities and Services, Weatherization, and Low Income Energy Assistance, to name just a few. These programs and many others are the legacy of the Economic Opportunity Act.

Like most wars, one side gravely underestimated the strength and tenacity of the other. In this case, America underestimated the enemy: poverty.

The original executor of the "War on Poverty" was the Office of Economic Opportunity; a newly created Federal agency within the Executive Branch of government, given the sole authority to wage the "War on Poverty."

OEO's early accomplishments were impressive. In 1964, 22.9% of the American population lived below the poverty level. The rate declined steadily for the next several years, reaching 11.1% in 1973. However, the failure to eliminate poverty entirely was regarded as defeat in some quarters and as early as 1967, a reshaping of the goal of the anti-poverty program was articulated by Congress in its reauthorization of the Economic Opportunity Act, 1964:

"Its basic purpose is to stimulate a better focusing of all available local, state, private, and Federal resources upon the goal of enabling low income families and low income individuals of all ages, in rural and urban areas to attain the skills, knowledge, and motivations and secure the opportunities needed for them to become fully self-sufficient."

The goal of "eliminating poverty" was subtly changed to "focusing all available resources ..... to assist them to become fully self-sufficient."

Perhaps the most significant change in the program in 1967, was the Congressional mandate that Community Action Agencies adopt the "tri-partite" board structure. In order to "focus all available resources" on the problem of poverty, Congress required that CAA boards of directors be structured so that one-third of the membership be comprised of local elected officials, one-third be comprised of representatives of the private sector of the community, and one-third be comprised of poor people or representatives of the poor chosen by the poor in the community. This has quite possibly been the most constructive development in the entire history of anti-poverty programs. The tri-partite boards have been the mechanism for establishing local control of CAA, ensuring their accountability to local and state officials, for implementing the total, community-wide attack on poverty, and for expanding the delivery of human services to all parts of the country, including the 56 counties in Montana

In Montana, within a year of the signing of the Economic Opportunity Act, 1964, several communities had formed non-profit community organizations; had applied for and received Federal designation as Community Action Agencies. Local agencies were incorporated by August of 1965, in Havre, Great Falls, Butte, Helena, and Missoula. The Billings Community Action Agency was incorporated in 1966, while the agency known as Action for Eastern Montana, headquartered in Glendive, was formed in 1969

These early Community Action Agencies took seriously the mission spelled out in the Economic Opportunity Act, 1964: the elimination of poverty. The recognized cure for poverty during the 1960s was "institutional change." The recognized method was "advocacy".

The shift of emphasis to a "focusing of all available resources" on the problem of poverty was not fully felt until the elimination of OEO in 1975. OEO was succeeded in January of 1975, by the Community Services Administration. CSA assumed all the duties of OEO and its mission remained the same. However, starting in 1975, the emphasis was definitely placed on the delivery of services and the "focusing of all available resources."

Immediately following the creation of CSA in 1975, states were encouraged and funded to establish CAAs in all areas. In Montana this resulted in the creation of new Community Action Agencies in Bozeman (1975), Kalispell (1976), and Lewistown (1978). In addition, some of the original CAAs were able to expand their jurisdictions into surrounding counties. Finally, the names were changed to reflect more accurately the work of these agencies: from Community Action Agencies to Human Resource Development Councils. By 1978, all fifty-six of Montana's counties were being served by an HRDC. In addition, by 1978, all ten HRDCs had implemented the tri-partite board of directors for the agencies.

In 1981, the Community Services Administration itself was eliminated by an Administration and a Congress intent on reducing the size and role of the Federal Government. CSA was eliminated, its 1,000 employees laid off, and its functions transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services. The Economic Opportunity Act was not reauthorized and the official role of the Federal Government anti-poverty effort came to a formal and quiet end.

Congress did, however, enact the Community Services Block Grant as Title VI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, 1981. The CSBG is a program of Federal aid that comes to the State of Montana as a Block Grant. Contained in the CSBG is language that references early anti-poverty efforts:

"The purposes of this title is to provide a range of services and activities having a measurable and potentially major impact upon the causes of poverty in the community, or in those areas of the community where poverty is a particularly acute problem."

Congress has conditioned the CSBG in each of the years since its enactment by requiring that 90% of the funds available each year to go to existing Community Action Agencies as defined in the Economic Opportunity Act, 1964, 1967, 1975.

Thus, for more than twenty years some commitment to an anti-poverty effort has been sustained by the Federal Government and by the States. The local agents of the effort throughout the entire period have been the Community Action Agencies or, as they are presently called in Montana, the Human Resource Development Councils. The CAAs/HRDCs have outlived two parent Federal agencies and have functioned under the administration of a number of state agencies.

The United States Congress has apparently concluded that poverty may never be totally eliminated. But Congress has also insisted that some anti-poverty effort is still in the best interest of poor people and a part of the general welfare.

Montana's HRDCs have been shaped by over two decades of experience with anti-poverty and service

delivery programs. They have proven to be a resilient, flexible group of agencies, able to respond to changing Federal and state policy; able to translate those policies into effective programs at the local level; able to mount a community-wide effort aimed at addressing, if not eliminating the causes of poverty as well as treating its symptoms.

**TABLE I: MAINTAINING AN ANTI-POVERTY PHILOSOPHY IN THE 1980s**

**Economic Opportunity Act  
Office of Economic Opportunity  
1964 - 1975**

- eliminate poverty
- allowed for the creation of private, non-profit Community Action Agencies
- institutional change, advocacy
- provided core administrative funds to CAAs; no specific direction regarding use of funds
- requested funds approved

**1964-1981**

**Community Services Administration  
1975 - 1981**

- focus all available resources
- required CAAs to have boards of directors consisting of 1/3 local elected officials, 1/3 representatives of the private sector, and 1/3 low income people or their chosen representatives
- coordination of resources, service delivery
- provided core administrative funds to CAAs for coordination of local service delivery.
- funds reduced

**Omnibus Budget**

**Reconciliation Act, 1981  
Community Services Block  
Grant 1981 - present**

- provide a range of services and activities
- required 90% of funds go to CAAs, as defined in 1964 through 1975
- service delivery
- funds no longer designated for administration; funds are targeted for service delivery
- funds further reduced

# PROGRAM FUNDING, STRUCTURE, AND SERVICES: MAINTAINING THE DELIVERY OF HUMAN SERVICES DURING AUSTERE-TIMES FINANCIALLY

nationwide, a network of 932 Community Action Agencies exists, receiving and expending some two billion dollars from a variety of grants, contracts from Federal, state, local, and, increasingly private sources.

In Montana, the ten HRDCs/CAAs provide services in all fifty-six counties. The HRDC network is a substantial and integral part of the human and social service delivery system.

**TABLE II: FUNDING SOURCES FOR HRDC PROGRAMS**

For the purposes of this report, funds are designated as Federal, State, or Local according to the organization actually appropriating the money: the U.S. Congress, the State Legislature, units of Local Government (cities, counties), or private, charitable organizations. It should be noted that not every HRDC administers each of these programs. However, all the HRDCs administer at least some of them.

## FEDERAL

### *Health and Human Services:*

- Community Services Block Grant \*
- Head Start
- LIHEAP (Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program)
- Older Americans Act Programs
- Family Planning

### *Department of Energy:*

- Low Income Weatherization

### *ACTION:*

- Retired Senior Volunteer Program
- Senior Companion Program
- Foster Grandparent Program

### *Department of Transportation:*

- Section 18 Rural Public Transportation
- Section 16 (B) (2) Special Transportation

### *Housing and Urban Development:*

- Section 8 Rental Assistance
- Farmers Home Administration Counseling
- Home Rehabilitation
- Rental Rehabilitation

### *Department of Labor (JTPA):*

- Veterans Programs
- Youth Employment Program
- Older Worker Program
- Summer Youth Employment Program

### *Department of Agriculture:*

- Special Surplus Commodities
- Head Start Meal Reimbursement

### *Federal Emergency Management Agency:*

- Emergency Food and Shelter

\* Both CSBG and LIHEAP now come to Montana as Block Grants with passage of OBRA, 1981

## STATE

### *Dept. of Labor & Industry/Employment Policy Division:*

- Displaced Homemaker
- Project Work Program

### *Dept. of Social & Rehabilitation Services/Economic Assistance Division:*

- Medicaid Waiver/Case Management
- Food Stamp Issuance

### *Department of Family Services:*

- Information and Referral Network
- Senior Citizen Nutrition, Transportation, Health Care
- Area Agencies on Aging
- Rape Crisis
- Domestic Abuse
- Board of Crime Control
- Victim Assistance/Domestic Abuse

## LOCAL AND PRIVATE

- United Way
- City Revenue Sharing
- County General Funds
- Inkind Match
- Cash Match
- Donations
- Energy Share of Montana
- City funds for housing rehabilitation

While Table II. contains an impressive number of funding sources, it must be noted that there has been a substantial reduction in the amount of funds available for programs since 1981, and passage of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act.

The OBRA, 1981, also shifted the responsibility for a large number of programs to states. Fifty-three (53) categorical programs were consolidated into nine Block Grants. While the CSBG is one of the smallest Block Grants in terms of its appropriation (\$335,000,000), it is the Block Grant with the single greatest influence on the HRDCs and is thus central to this report. Montana has received approximately \$1,000,000 per year in CSBG funds since 1981. This is approximately a 50% reduction from 1980 levels.

**TABLE III.**

The Community Services Block Grant (Title VI of the OBRA, 1981) outlines a very specific set of activities to be performed by local agencies under the authority of the states. Recent funding reductions have not decreased the demand for services, particularly during a recession. Rather, the responsibility for providing, or not providing, needed human services has devolved from the Federal Government to the states, cities, counties, and the private sector. The HRDCs are one of Montana's primary service delivery system

<u>ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES IN CSBG</u>	<u>HRDC PROGRAMS</u>
<p>*Agencies will provide activities to assist low income participants, including elderly poor:</p> <p>a. to secure and retain meaningful employment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County Workfare employment</li> <li>- Job Counseling and Placement</li> <li>- Youth Employment and Training</li> <li>- Older Worker Program</li> <li>- Green Thumb</li> </ul>
<p>b. to attain an adequate education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Head Start</li> <li>- Scholarships to Vo-Tech, Adult Education, GED Diplomas</li> <li>- Women's Preventative Health and Family Planning Clinics</li> </ul>
<p>c. to obtain and maintain adequate housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section 8 Rental Assistance and suitable living environment</li> <li>- Home Weatherization/Furnace Repair</li> <li>- Low Income Energy Assistance</li> <li>- Farmers Home Administration Counseling</li> <li>- HUD Housing Placement</li> <li>- HUD Housing Rehabilitation</li> <li>- Volunteer Income Tax Assistance income</li> <li>- Consumer Credit Counseling</li> <li>- Medicaid Waiver/Case Management</li> </ul>
<p>d. to make better use of available income</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volunteer Income Tax Assistance income</li> <li>- Consumer Credit Counseling</li> <li>- Medicaid Waiver/Case Management</li> </ul>
<p>e. to obtain emergency assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low Income Energy Assistance</li> <li>- Energy Share of Montana</li> <li>- Crisis Assistance and Relocation</li> <li>- Temporary Housing</li> <li>- Battered Spouse and Domestic Violence Shelters</li> <li>- Emergency Food and Shelter</li> <li>- Food Banks</li> <li>- Information and Referral to Other Agencies</li> </ul>
<p>f. to remove obstacles that block the achievement of self sufficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Older Worker Program of self-sufficiency</li> <li>- Youth Employment and Training</li> <li>- Community Organization, Involvement,</li> <li>- Head Start</li> <li>- Displaced Homemakers</li> </ul>
<p>g. to achieve greater participation in the affairs of the community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community Organization</li> <li>- Senior Companion Program</li> <li>- Foster Grandparent</li> <li>- Retired Senior Volunteer Program</li> <li>- Service on HRDC Boards of Directors and Advisory Councils</li> </ul>
<p>h. to make more effective use of other programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural and Elderly Transportation</li> <li>- Information and Referral</li> <li>- Outreach</li> <li>- Inter-agency Program Coordination</li> <li>- PSAs, Other Media</li> </ul>
<p>i. to obtain provision of such supplies, services, nutritious foodstuffs, and related services as may be necessary to counteract conditions of starvation and malnutrition among the poor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Special Surplus Commodities Distribution</li> <li>- Local Issuance of Food Stamps</li> <li>- Community Gardens</li> <li>- Food Banks, Co-ops</li> <li>- Emergency Food and Shelter</li> <li>- Child Care Feeding Program</li> <li>- Senior Nutrition Programs</li> </ul>

Historically, the OEO/CSA funds granted to HRDCs were principally administrative. That is, they were used to "administer" the entire range of programs listed in Table III. To a great extent, this is still the case; approximately \$1,000,000 in CSBG funds provide the core funding for the \$16,473,456 shown in Table IV.

The reality is that most of the Federal and State programs provide very little in the way of administrative funding and that administrative limits or ceilings are in force on all programs. These range from 15% for Head Start, to 5% for the Low Income Weatherization Program, to 0% for the recent Emergency Food and Shelter Program.

The CSBG is still expected to provide the administrative margin necessary to operate over \$16,000,000 in programs locally.

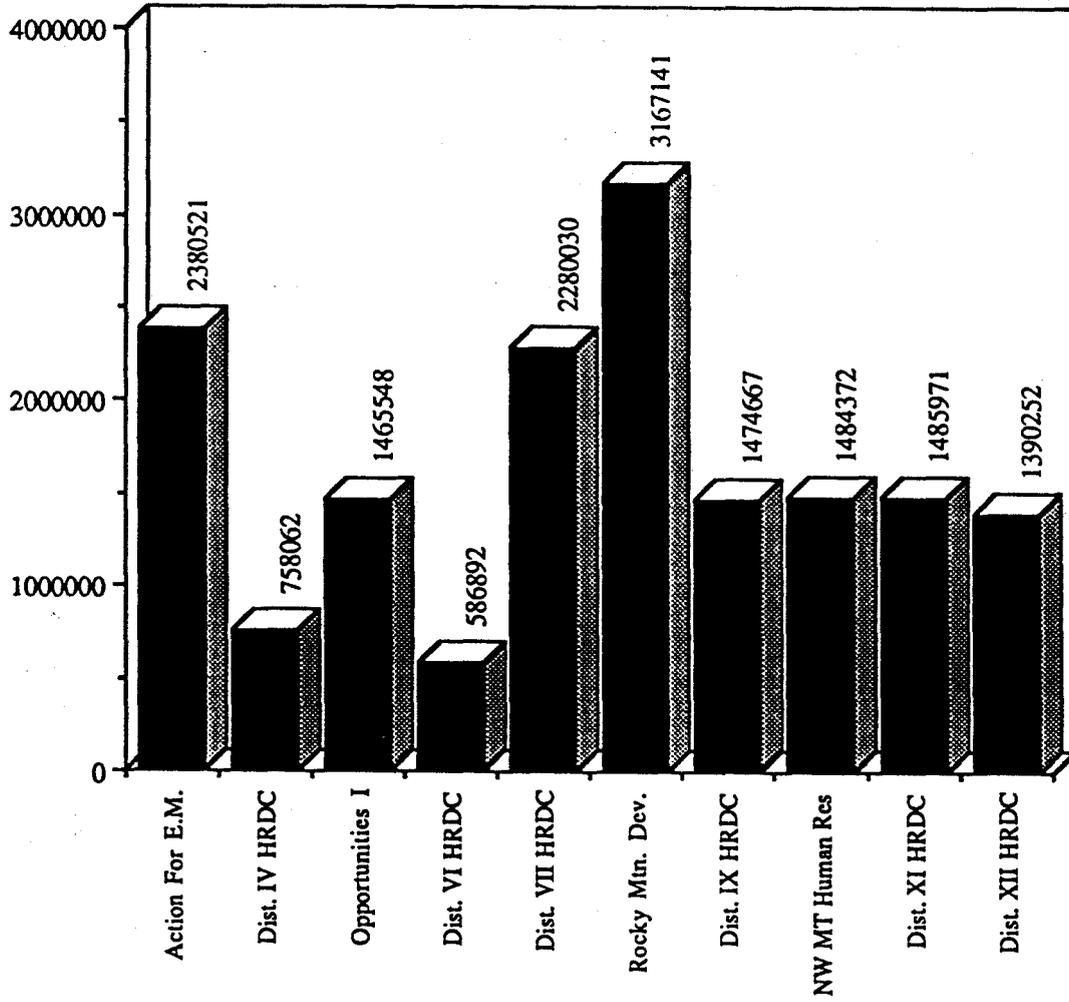
Brief profiles of each HRDC follow. These describe the agencies in terms of history, local emphasis, people served, programs offered, and funds administered

**TABLE IV : Montana HRDC Information, FY 1987**

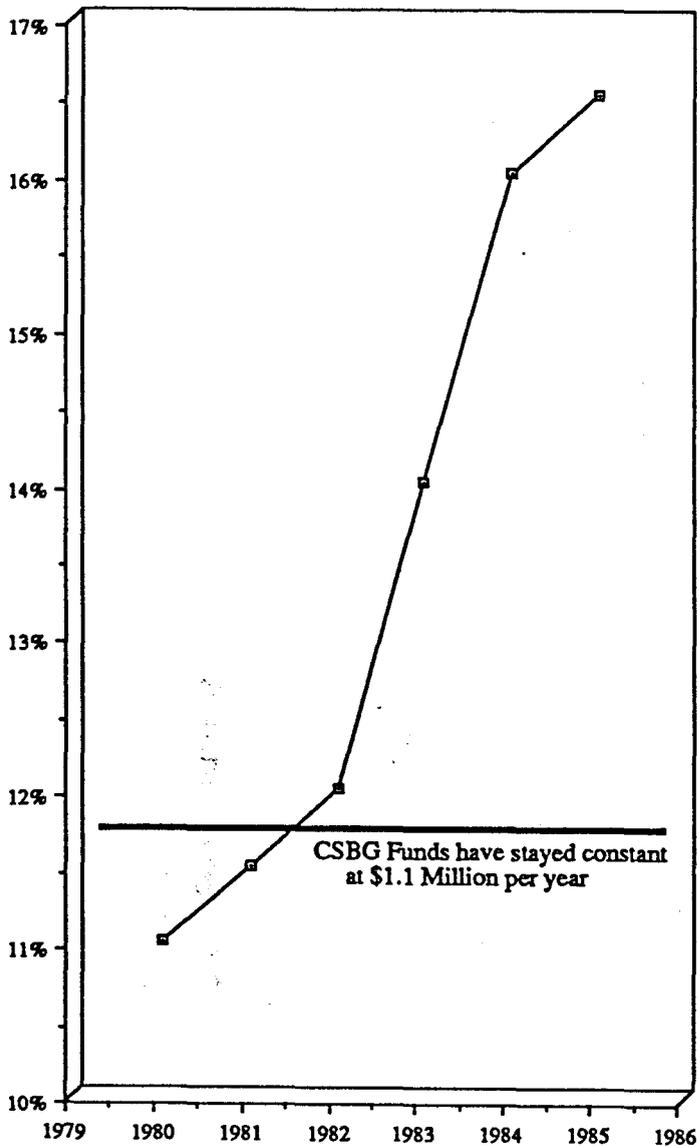
Total number of employees	422
Total number of low income persons served; all programs	127,409
Total budget for all HRDCs	\$16,473,456
Average administrative rate, all programs	10%

# Montana's Human Resource Development Councils

## Total Budgets Fiscal Year 1987



# Poverty In Montana



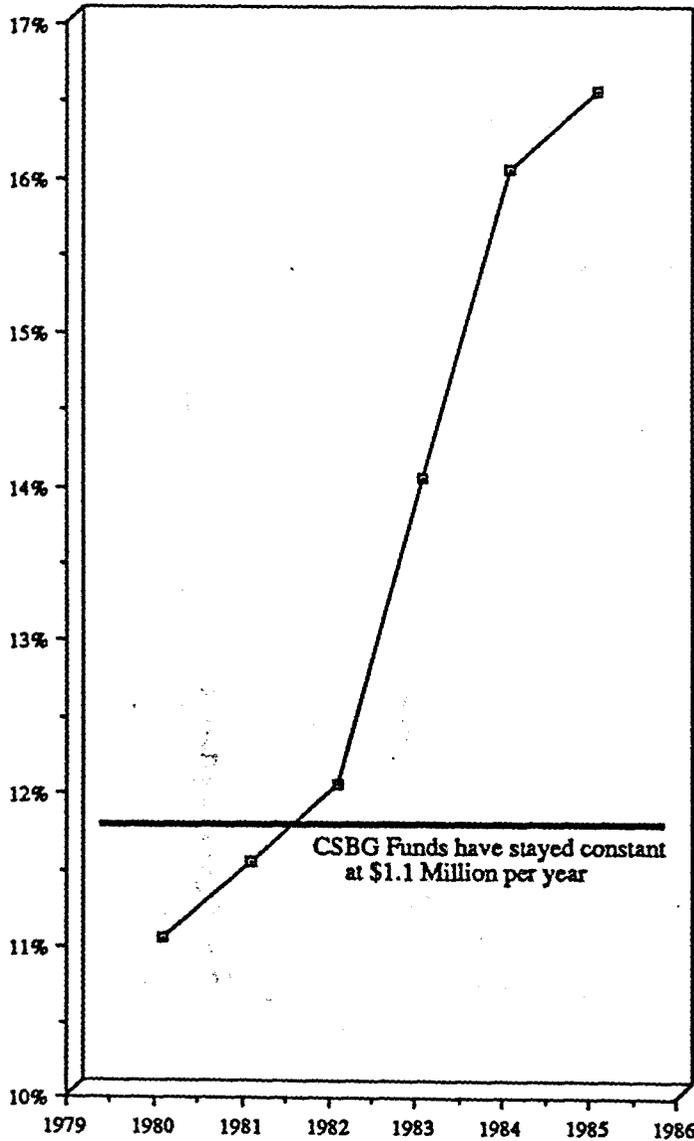
## Federal Poverty Level (1988-89)

FAMILY SIZE	100%	125%
1	\$5,770	\$7,213
2	\$7,730	\$9,663
3	\$9,960	\$12,113
4	\$11,650	14,563
5	\$13,610	\$17,013
6	\$15,570	\$19,463
Each Additional	\$1,960	\$2,450

*(Gross Income All Sources)*

**The Percentage of Montanans Living Below the Poverty Level In the 1980's**

# Poverty In Montana



**The Percentage of Montanans  
Living Below the Poverty Level  
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# SELF-RELIANCE / WELFARE REFORM

Self-Reliance or Self-Sufficiency is a concept that addresses the underlying causes of poverty that face clients of HRDCs in Montana. The goal of these programs is to make a person who is dependent upon public assistance self-reliant and self-supporting.

Specifically, a Self-Reliance Program helps an individual break the cycle of poverty fostered by public assistance programs. This is accomplished by addressing any and all barriers that may keep a person from economic self-sufficiency. The programs are, in essence, case management programs that work with the individuals and their families. They act as a support system as the people work to identify and then overcome and eliminate the personal, social, financial, educational, employment and career barriers that keep them from economic self-sufficiency.

The program provides a base from which clients can begin eliminating barriers—a base on which they can build their futures. Although the programs are geared toward eliminating barriers to economic independence, a comprehensive approach is taken that enables a wide range of problems to be addressed that concern the functioning of a family or individual. Because of their nature, participation in these programs is voluntary.

Currently, four HRDCs are operating self-sufficiency programs: District 7, Districts 9 & 11, and the Rocky Mountain Development Council. The major goal of these programs is to obtain long term economic independence for an individual or family. This is accomplished through the attainment of meaningful long term employment that pays a livable wage. All programs recognize that for most people, a variety of barriers exist that prevent independence from occurring. Daycare needs, lack of skills or education, marital problems, drug and alcohol problems, the adult manifestations of childhood sexual and physical abuse, lack of self-esteem, and others are all potential obstacles to obtaining economic self-sufficiency. Because a mixture of barriers exist for most people, self-sufficiency programs are designed to address the removal of as many barriers as possible so that economic independence can be realized. Intensive counseling, group sessions, literacy training, job training and other activities are used to address these problem areas.

Because the programs address such a myriad of issues, the length of time in the program for each participant is usually lengthy compared to other programs. One to two years is not an uncommon length of stay. While participation is voluntary, it does include a contractual agreement between the participant and the program. This agreement commits the participant to a mutually agreed upon course of actions, time commitments, and activities that will lead to economic independence. Failure to abide by the contract can lead to termination from the program. This approach, of dealing with a variety of barriers, has proven successful in other areas of the country.

The new federal welfare reform legislation, The Family Support Act of 1988, encourages states to adopt and utilize this kind of systematic, comprehensive approach to Welfare Reform.

The HRDCs are the logical choice for Montana's welfare reform efforts. The HRDCs have more than two decades of experience with people trying to get off of welfare and out of poverty. They have experience and expertise with the entire array of federal, state and local resources/programs. At any given time, a local HRDC is under contract with all of the major state agencies that provide vital services.

SRS— Income maintenance programs.

DOLI— Employment and training programs.

DHES— Preventative health programs.

DFS— Information and referral programs.

To the extent that these services, resources, and programs are combined at the local— not the state— level; and they are most often combined in the form of contracts for service between the state agency and the local HRDC.

It makes sense to build on this proven network as Montana prepares to reform its welfare system.

# PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

## Energy Share of Montana Inc.

Energy Share of Montana opened its doors in 1982. It is a non-profit Corporation that consist of the following Associations; Montana Association of Churches, Montana Association for the Blind, Montana Evangelical Association, Montana Catholic Conference, Visual Services Advisory Council, The Aging Services Network, many Social Service Organizations, All Montana HRDCs, Utilities including, Montana Power Company, Montana Dakota Utilities, Montana Electric Co-ops, Pacific Power & Light, and Great Falls Gas Co.

- Energy Share of Montana provides emergency energy assistance to people with no other resources: seniors, handicapped, working poor, and single parent households.
- Human Resources Development Councils and local committees administer the program. The maximum grant to any individual is \$400. This can be used in conjunction LIEAP and/or Home Weatherization programs.
- Since 1982, Energy Share of Montana has served 3,764 families, and spent over \$959,704. The dollars spent will top \$1 million in 1989.

## Montana Power Company Low Income Weatherization Program

Has spent \$500,000 over the last two years to weatherize more than 350 homes of customers who use primarily electric or gas for space heating and meet low-income eligibility requirements.

The program provides help to those who need it most, and is administered by Energy Share Of Montana, and the nine HRDCs in Montana Power's service territory.

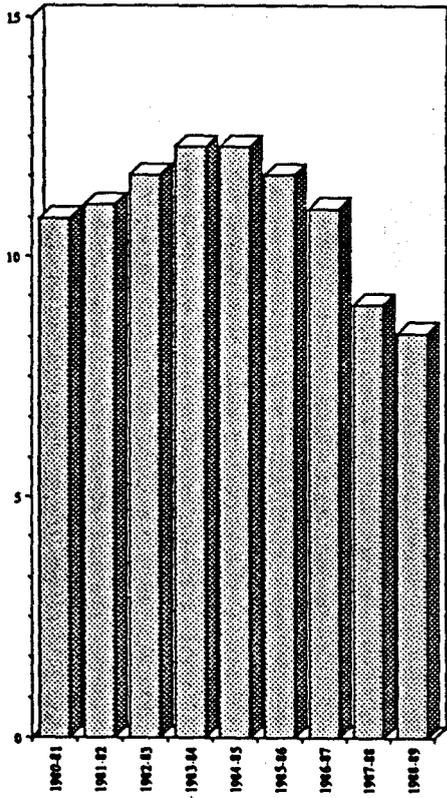
Montana Power's goal is to achieve two major benefits from the program. One, it provides a means for low-income homeowners to reduce and stabilize their energy bills. Two, by reducing energy use, the weatherization provides the equivalent of additional resources for Montana Power.

## Montana Food Bank Network

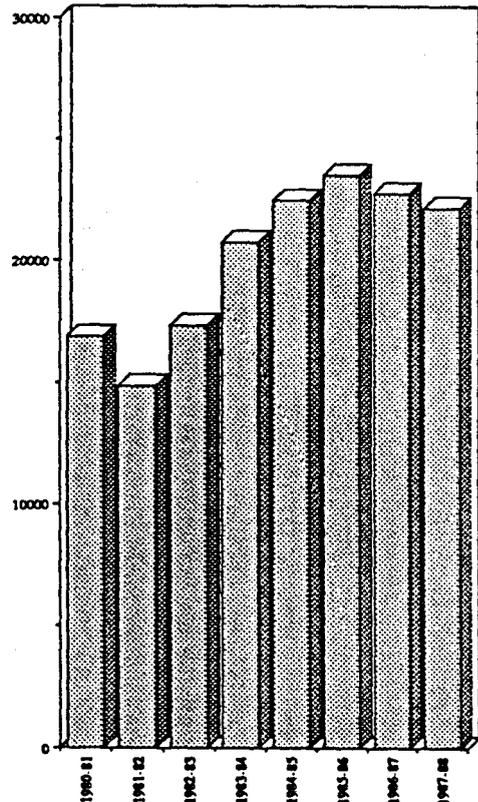
The HRDCs have been the catalysts throughout Montana for the last five years in creating, facilitating and assisting in the development of local Food Banks. Today there are over 60 Food Banks in Montana, serving over 20,000 households every month.

The Montana Food Bank Network, Inc. was created in 1984 with the assistance and support of the HRDCs. This network assists local Food Banks, purchases food in bulk through national distributors, and coordinates the flow of information, and technical assistance between local food banks.

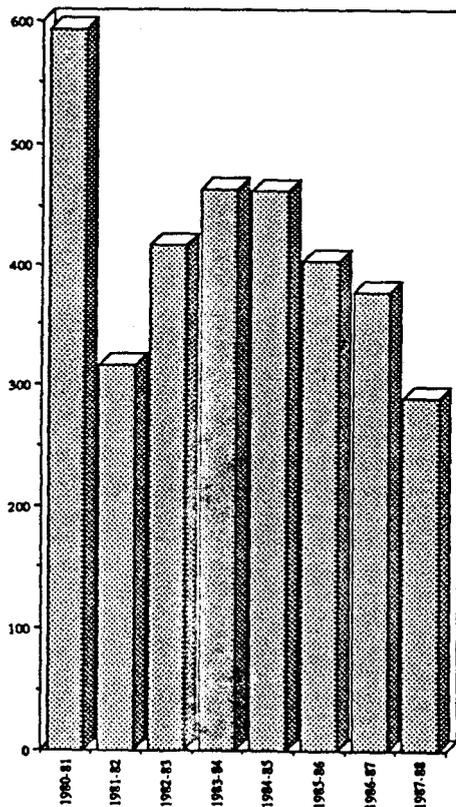
## The Low Income Energy Assistance Program In Montana



**LIHEAP Dollars Expended In Montana - In Millions**

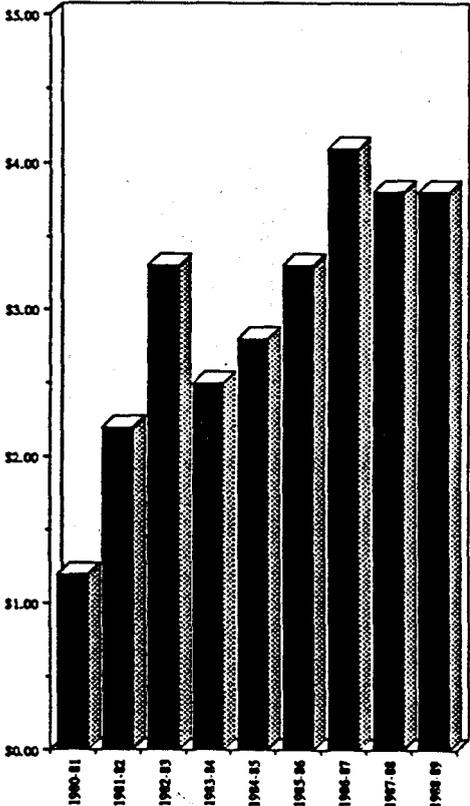


**Households Served By LIHEAP Programs In Montana**

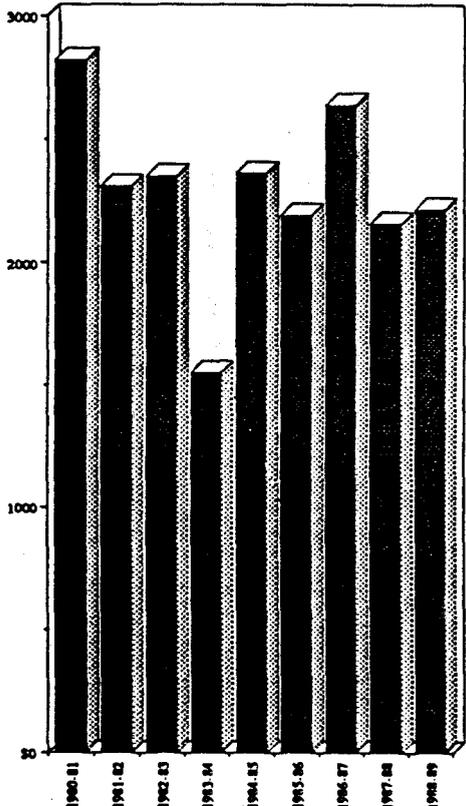


**Average Payment Per Household**

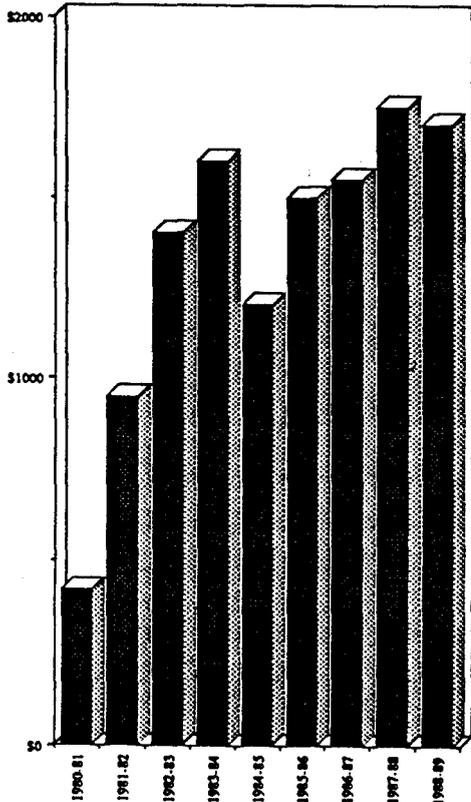
# Low Income Home Weatherization In Montana



**Total Home Weatherization Dollars Expended By Montana HRDCs**

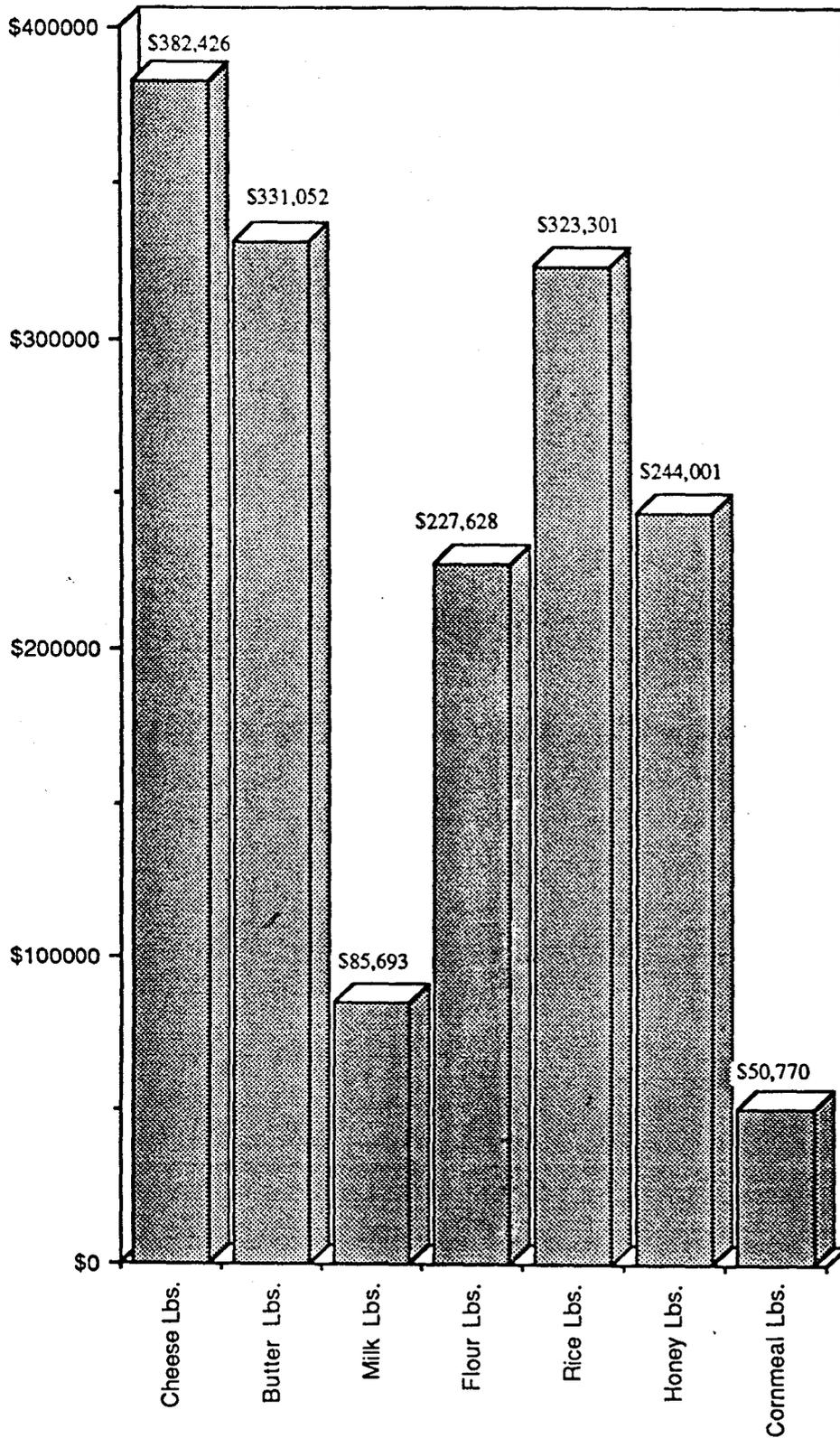


**Homes Weatherized by Montana HRDCs**

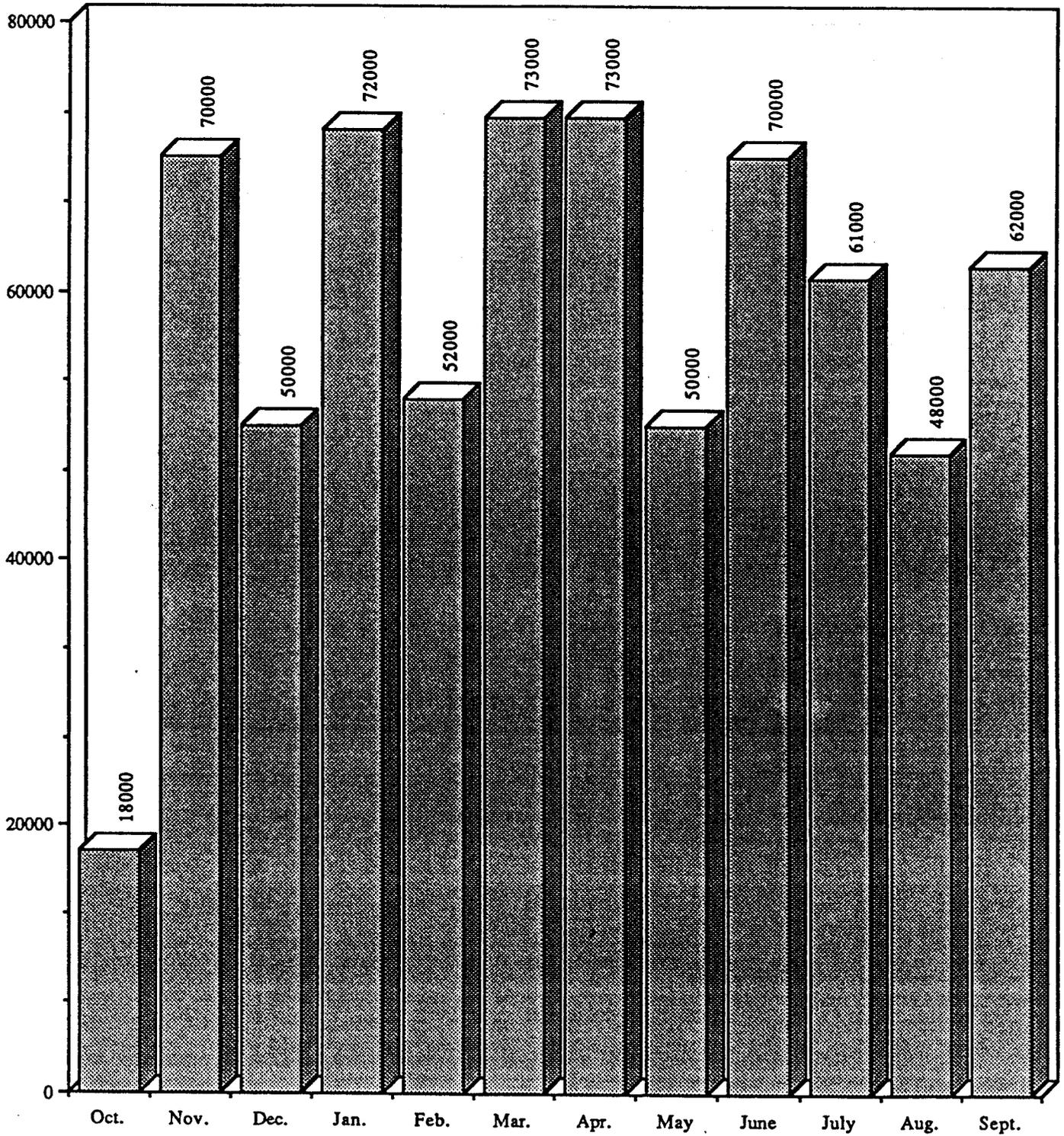


**Average Cost Per Household For Weatherization**

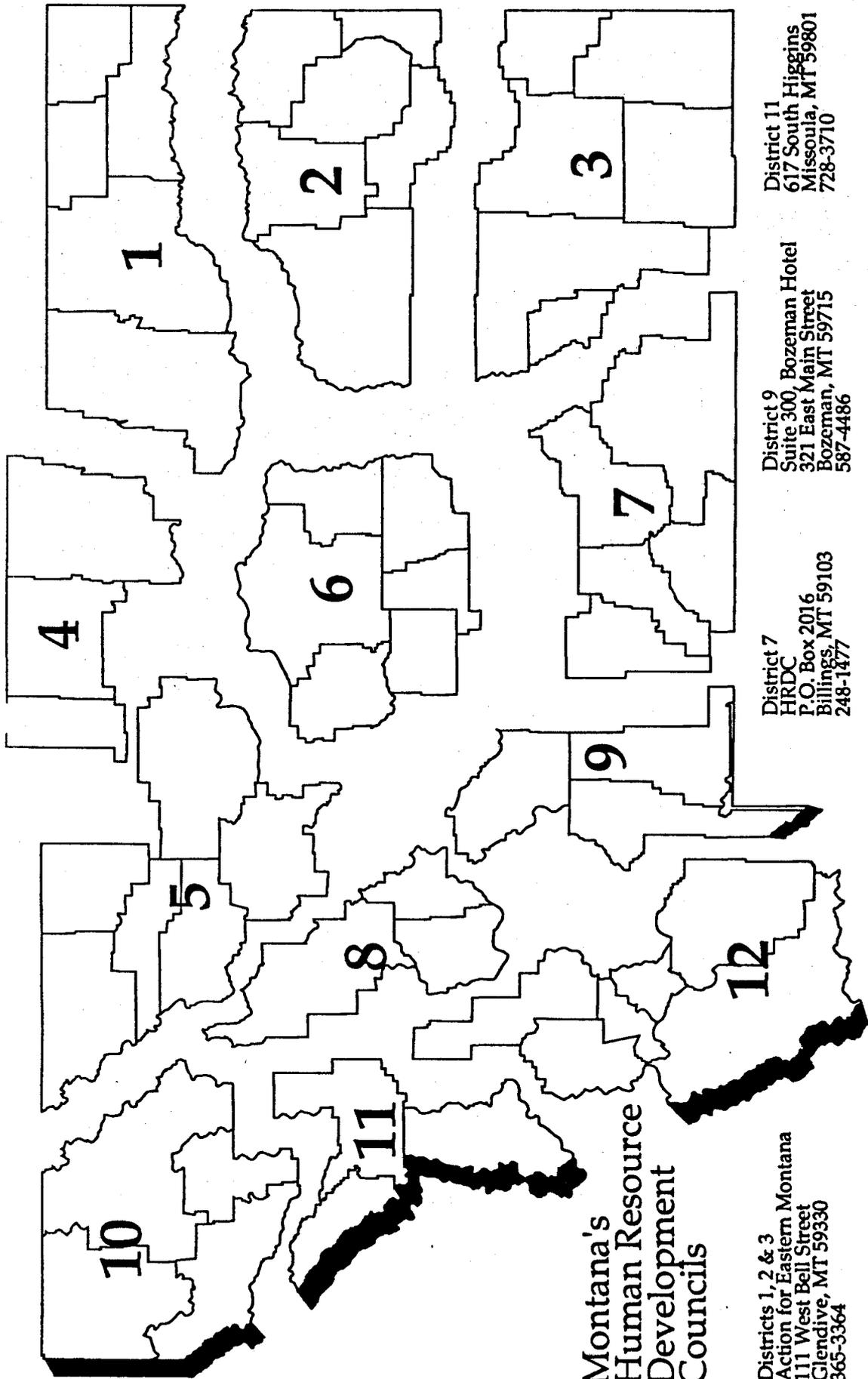
### Selected Surplus Commodities Distributed By Montana HRDC's In 1987



People Served by the Surplus Commodities  
Distribution Program Fiscal 1987  
(Served by Montana's HRDC's)



\*Data taken from Montana SRS



**Montana's  
Human Resource  
Development  
Councils**

Districts 1, 2 & 3  
Action for Eastern Montana  
111 West Bell Street  
Glendive, MT 59330  
365-3364

District 7  
HRDC  
P.O. Box 2016  
Billings, MT 59103  
248-1477

District 9  
Suite 300, Bozeman Hotel  
321 East Main Street  
Bozeman, MT 59715  
587-4486

District 11  
617 South Higgins  
Missoula, MT 59801  
728-3710

District 4  
HRDC  
P.O. Box 1509  
Hayre, MT 59501  
265-6744

District 5  
Opportunities Inc.  
P.O. Box 2289  
Great Falls, MT 59403  
761-0310

District 6  
HRDC  
Suite 203 Centennial Plaza  
300 First Avenue North  
Lewistown, MT 59459  
538-7488

District 8  
Rocky Mountain  
Development Council  
P.O. Box 721  
Helena, MT 59601  
442-1552

District 10  
Northwest Montana  
Resource Council  
P.O. Box 1058  
Kalispell, MT 59901  
752-6565

District 12  
Human Resources  
Council  
P.O. Box 3486  
Butte, MT 59701  
782-7200

Human Resources Development Council programs have been combined into eight categories in order to simplify this report.

The categories were determined as follows:

**Energy Conservation & Assistance includes;**

- Federal Department of Energy, Weatherization Assistance Program
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
- Energy Share of Montana; Funded by Local/Corporate or Private funds.
- Weatherizations Program from Federal Housing & Urban Development (Housing Rehabilitation)
- State SRS/EAD/ Oil Overcharge Funds
- Montana Power Company Weatherization
- Furnace Repair, HUD Solar Bank

**Employment and Training includes;**

- Federal Department of Labor (JTPA) Older Worker Program
- Youth Employment Program
- Displaced Homemaker Program
- Veterans Employment Program
- Youth Incentive Program
- Displaced Homemaker Program
- Women in Agriculture Project Work

- State Department of Labor Workfare/Project Work Program

**Housing Assistance includes;**

- Federal Section 8 Rental Assistance
- Farmers Home Administration Counseling Home Rehabilitation FEMA
- State Displaced Homemakers
- General Appropriations
- Neighborhood Revitalization
- Home and Community Services
- Emergency Food and Shelter (FEMA)
- City Funds for Housing Rehabilitation

**Food & Nutrition includes;**

- Federal Special Surplus Commodities Child Care Food Program

**State**

- Food Stamp Issuance
- Food Banks
- Daycare Scholarship (City of Billings)
- RMDC Montessori Day Care (Rocky Mtn. Dev. Council)
- Second Harvest/Food Banks

**Head Start includes;**

- Federal USDA Meal Reimbursement
- Daycare
- Head Start T & TA
- Head Start/ Handicap
- HHS/ACYF

- Local Inkind and Cash match

**Senior Citizen Services includes;**

- Federal Older Americans Act Programs
- Retired Senior Volunteer Program
- Medicaid waiver/Case management
- Senior Companion Program
- Foster Grandparent Program
- State

**Area Agencies on Aging**

- Senior Citizen Nutrition

**Family Planning includes;**

- Federal Family Planning
- Women's Preventive Health Service

**Local/Private includes;**

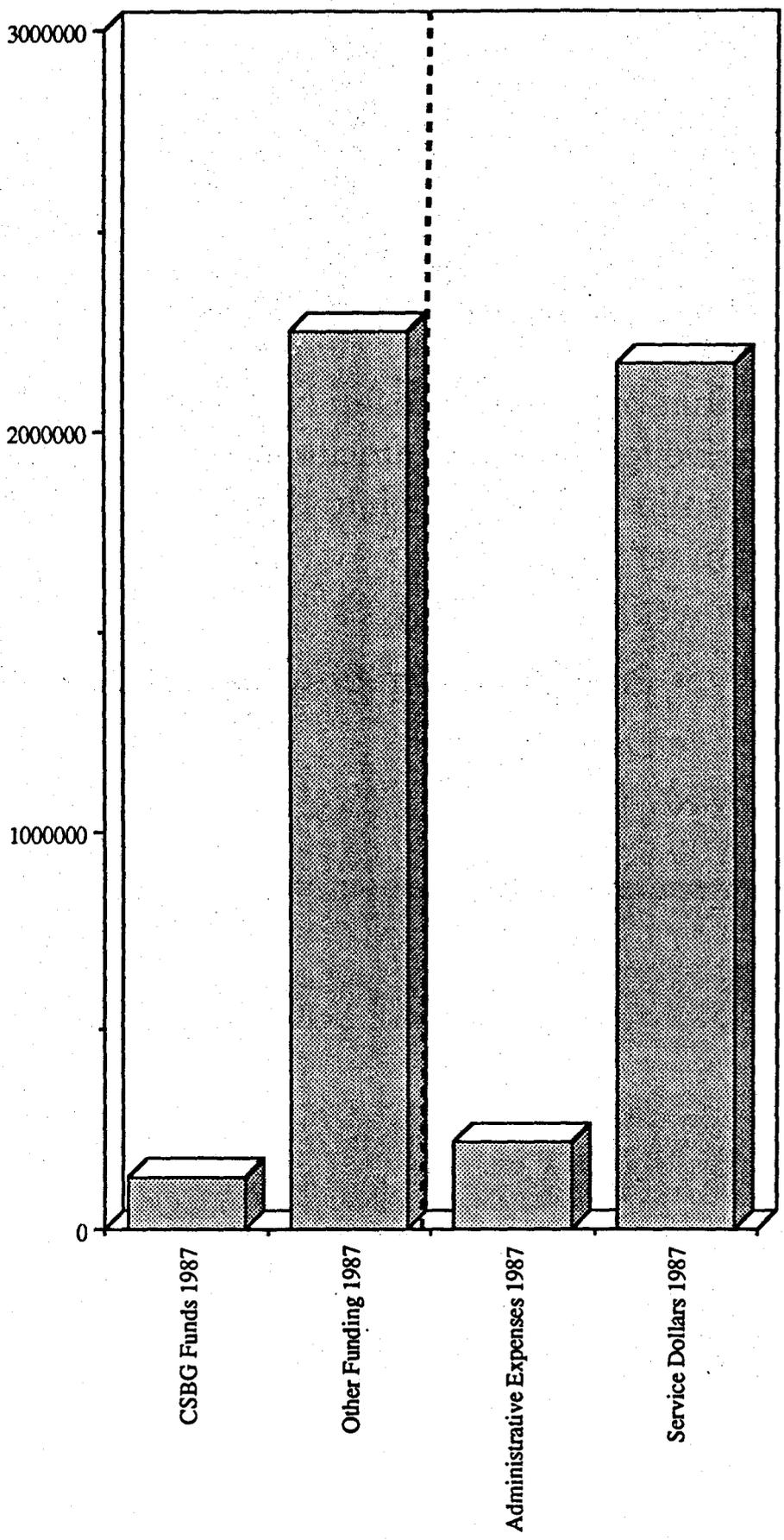
- United Way
- County General Funds/Special Mill Levies
- Inkind Match
- Cash Match
- Donations from Corporations & Foundations, ic: U.P.S. Mountain Bell, Montana Power

Individual profiles of the ten Human Resource Development Councils in Montana follow. These explain the agencies in terms of:

- People Served
- Programs Administered
- Dollars Spent

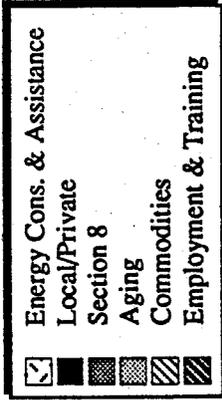
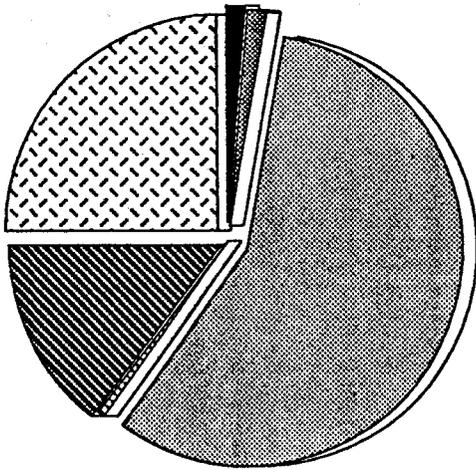
In fiscal 1987.

**Action For Eastern Montana  
Funding Fiscal 1987**

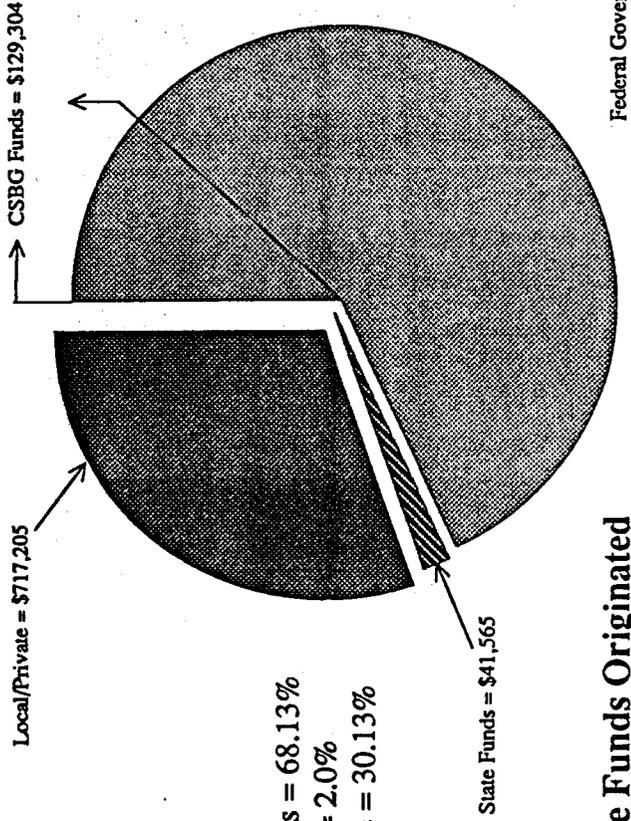


# Action For Eastern Montana Fiscal 1987

Funding by Program



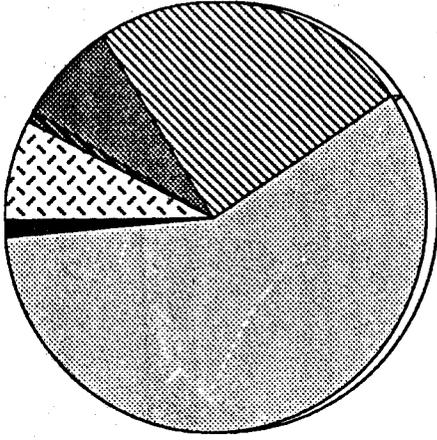
Total Budget = \$2,263,118



Where the Funds Originated

Federal Government = \$1,621,751

People Served  
by the Programs



People Served = 30,297

Name:

Action For  
Eastern Montana

District(s):

1,2,3

Address & Phone:

111 W. Bell St.  
Glendive, MT 59330;  
365-3364

Director:

Patricia Callaghan

Status & Date  
of Incorporation:

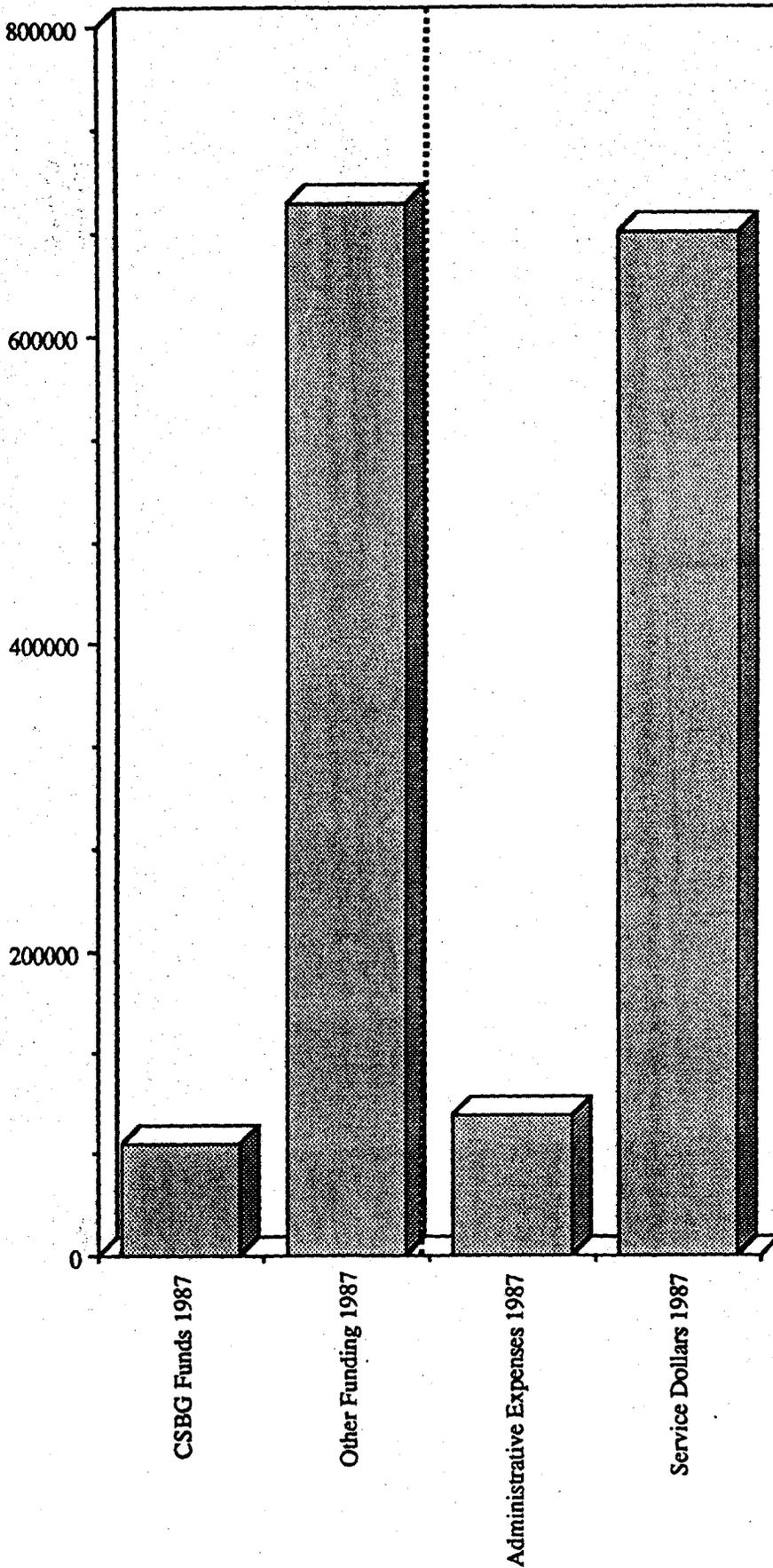
Private, Non-Profit;  
March 31, 1969

Counties:

Phillips, Valley, Daniels,  
Sheridan, Roosevelt,  
Dawson, McCone,  
Garfield, Prairie, Wibaux,  
Fallon, Powder River,  
Custer, Rosebud, Treas-  
ure, Richland, Carter

Number of Employees: 38

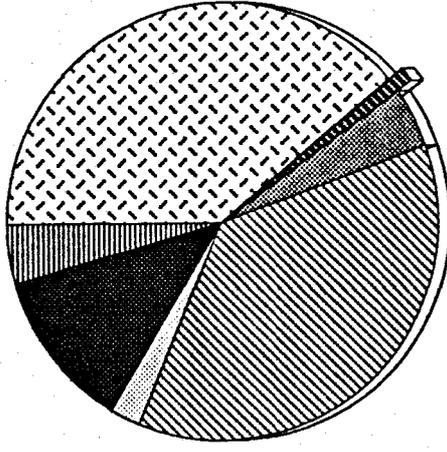
District IV Human Resources  
Development Council  
Funding Fiscal 1987



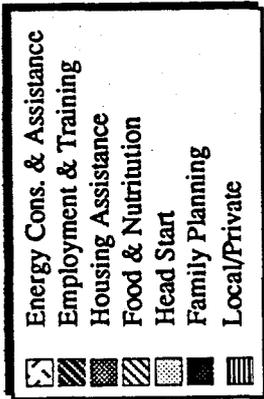
# District IV Human Resources Development Council

## Fiscal 1987

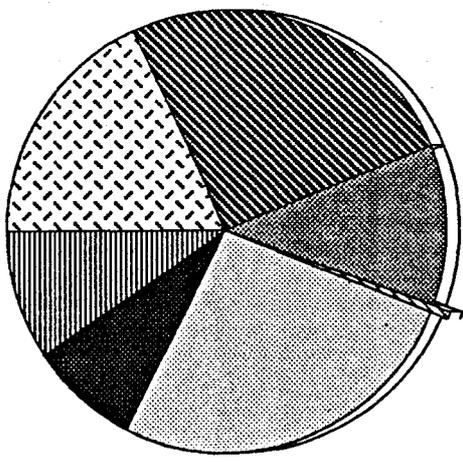
People Served By the Programs  
Fiscal Year 1987



People Served = 7,865



District IV HRDC Funding Sources



Total Funding = \$754,562

Private/Other \$64,520

Community Services Block Grant \$72,982

State \$74,782

Federal \$615,260

Federal Funds = 81.5%  
State Funds = 9.9%  
Local/Private Funds = 8.6%

Where the Funds Originated

**Name:** District IV Human Resources Development Council

**District(s):** IV

**Address & Phone:** P.O. Box 1509  
Havre, Mt. 59501  
265-6744

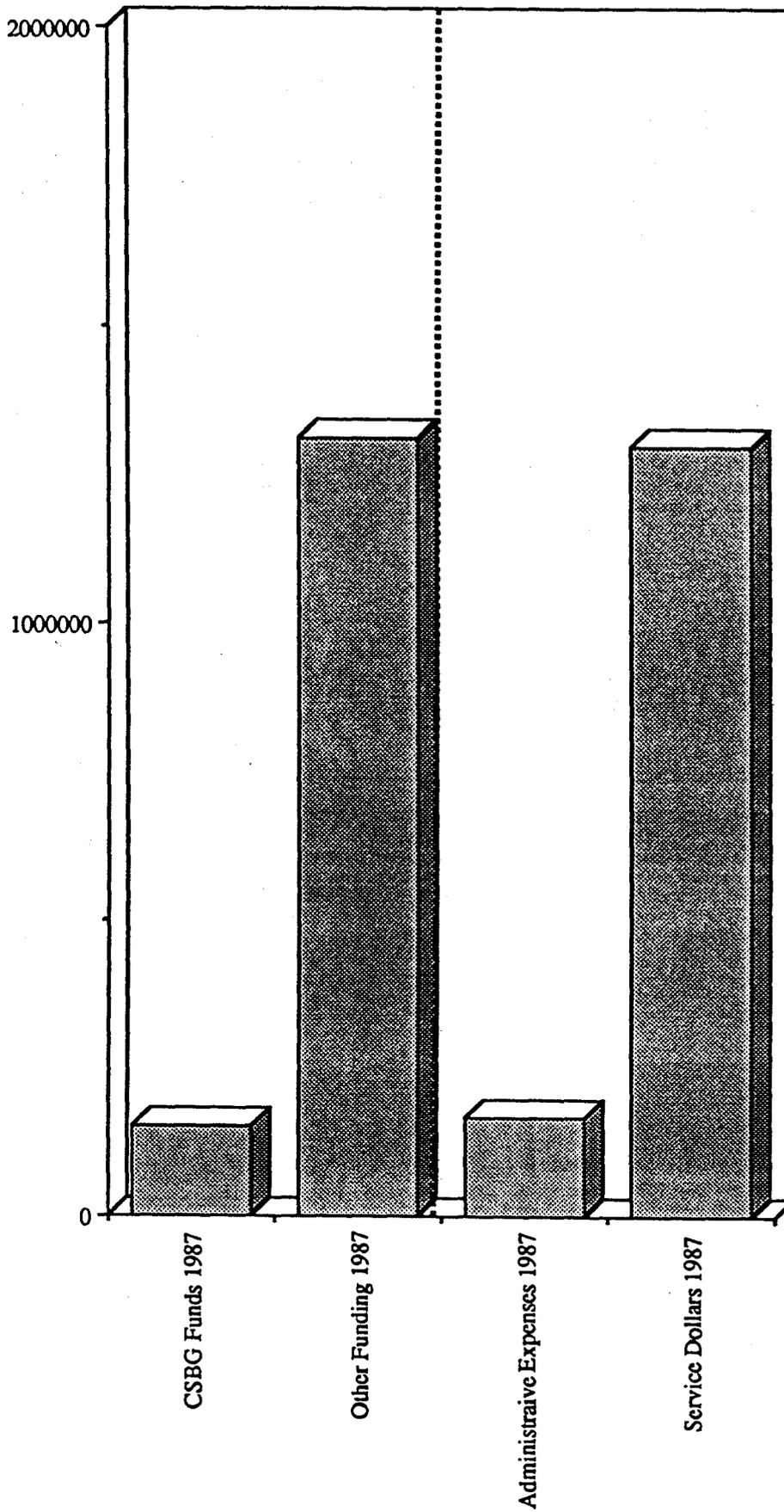
**Director:** Michael Fieldman

**Status & Date of Incorporation:** Private, Non-Profit;  
April, 25, 1965

**Counties:** Blaine, Hill, Liberty

**Number of Employees:** 36

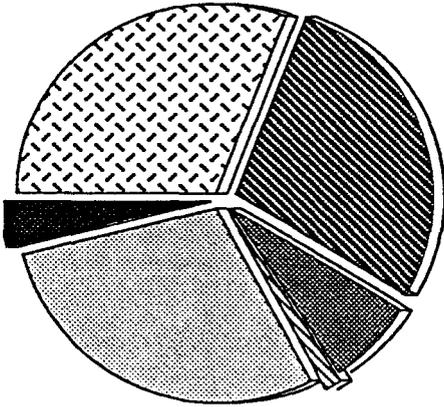
# Opportunities Incorporated Funding Fiscal 1987



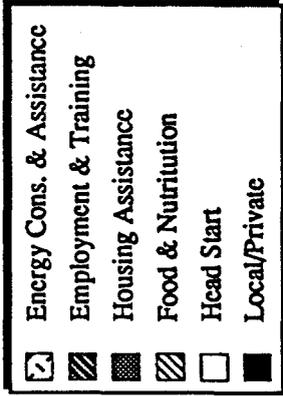
# Opportunities Incorporated

## Fiscal 1987

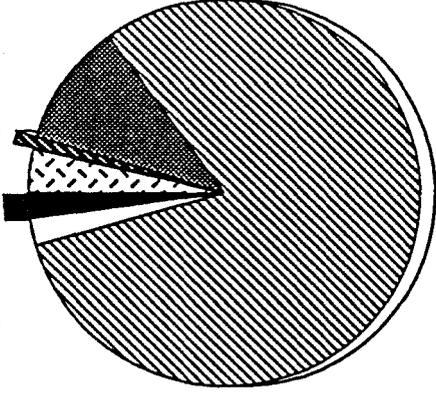
### Funding by Program



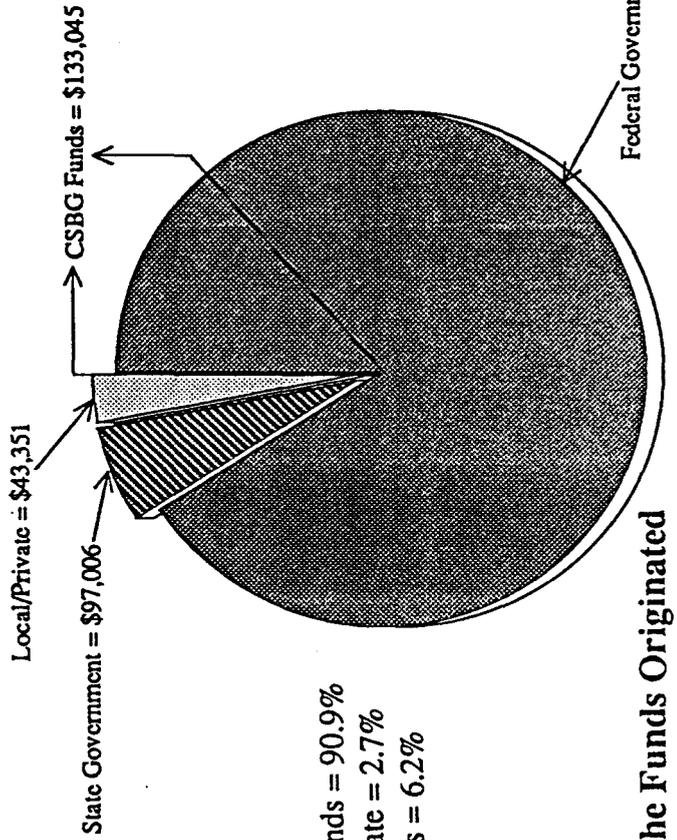
Total Funding = \$1,554,538



### People Served by the Programs



People Served = 22,555

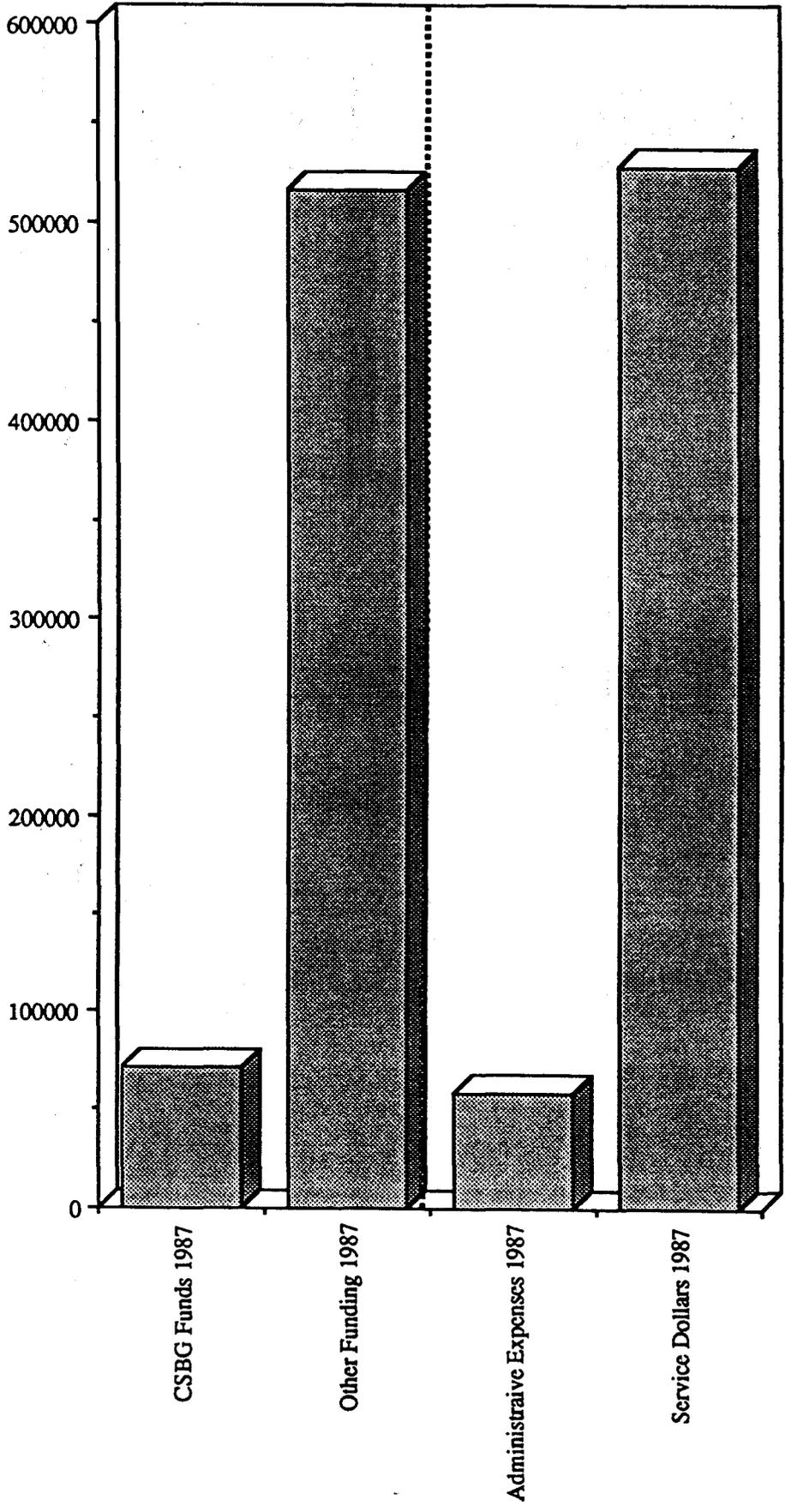


Federal Funds = 90.9%  
 Local/Private = 2.7%  
 State Funds = 6.2%

### Where the Funds Originated

**Name:** Opportunities Incorporated  
**District(s):** V  
**Address & Phone:** P.O. Box 2289  
 Great Falls, MT 59403  
 761-0310  
**Director:** Les Stevenson  
**Status & Date of Incorporation:** Private, Non-Profit;  
 April 30, 1965  
**Counties:** Glacier, Toole, Pondera,  
 Choteau, Teton, Cascade  
**Number of Employees:** 52

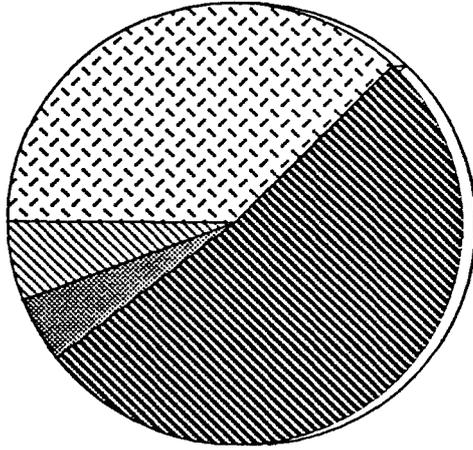
District VI Human Resources  
Development Council  
Funding Fiscal 1987



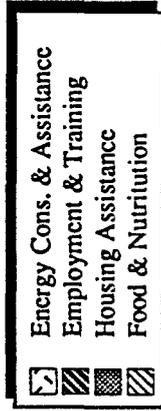
# District VI Human Resources Development Council

Fiscal 1987

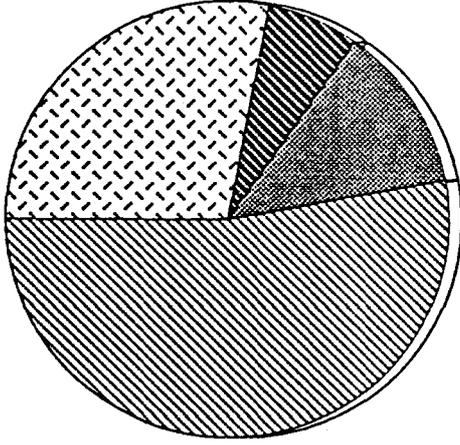
Funding by Program



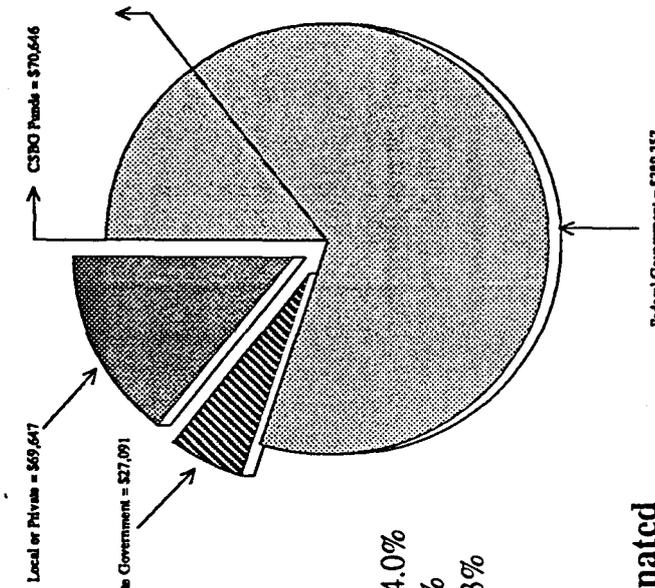
Total Funding = \$556,741



People Served  
by the Programs



People Served = 3,604



Federal Funds = 84.0%  
State Funds = 7.7%  
Local/Private = 8.3%

Local or Private = \$69,647

State Government = \$27,091

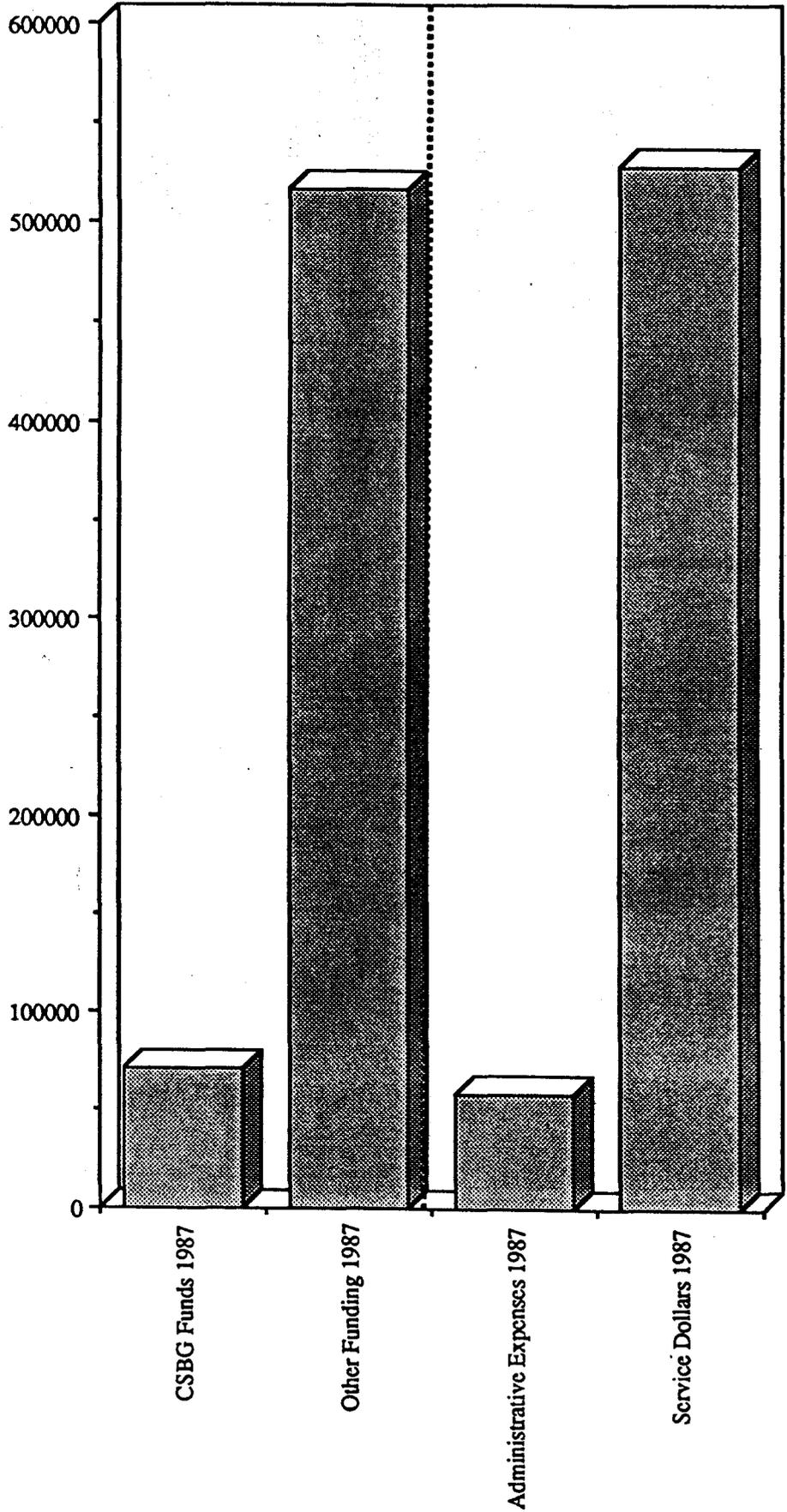
CSBO Pools = \$70,646

Federal Government = \$389,357

Where the Funds Originated

**Name:** District VI Human Resources Development Council  
**District(s):** VI  
**Address & Phone:** Suite 203 Centennial Plaza  
300 First Ave. N.  
Lewistown, Mt. 59457  
538-7488  
**Director:** Eileen Sansom  
**Status & Date of Incorporation:** Private, Non-Profit;  
May 15, 1978  
**Counties:** Judith Basin, Fergus,  
Petroleum, Musselshell,  
Golden Valley  
**Number of Employees:** 52

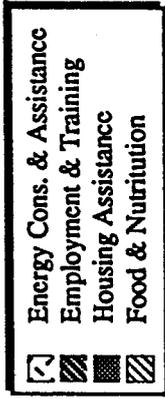
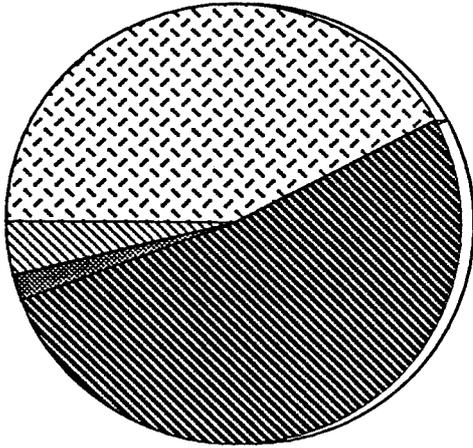
District VII Human Resources  
Development Council  
Funding Fiscal 1987



# District VII Human Resources Development Council

## Fiscal 1987

### Funding by Program



Total Funding = \$2,280,034

Local or Private = \$82,500

CSBG Funds = \$138,796

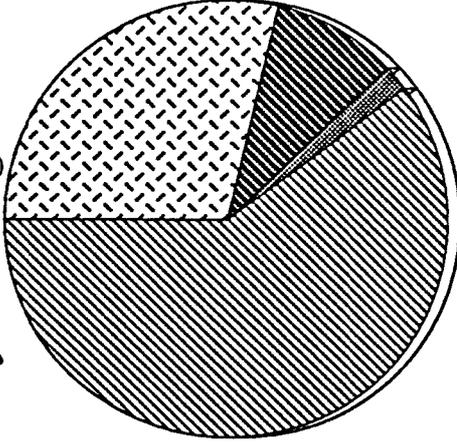
Federal Government = \$1,455,034

Federal Funds = 73.8%  
 State Funds = 0%  
 Local/Private = 26.2%

State Government = \$0

### Where the Funds Originated

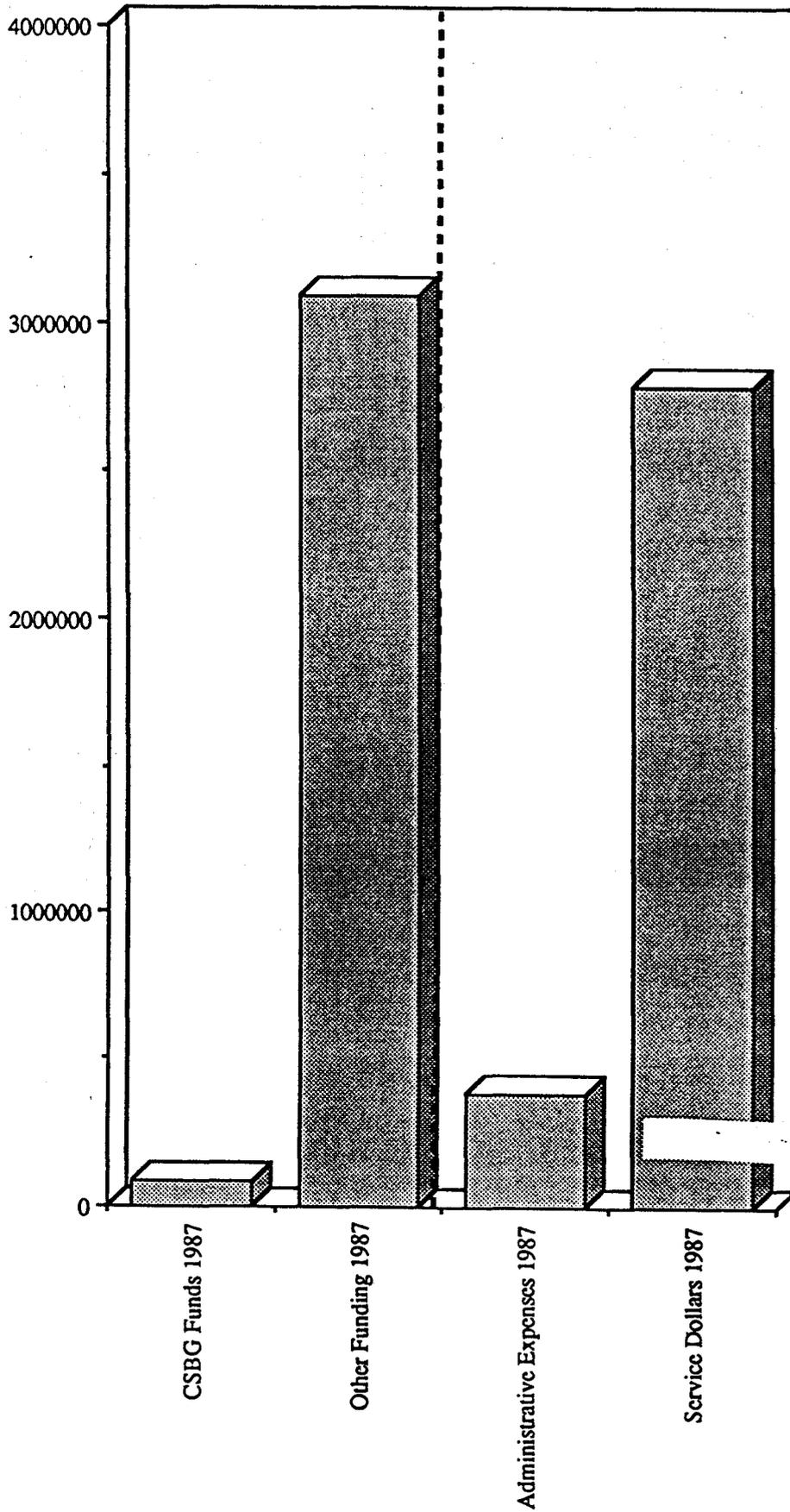
### People Served by the Programs



People Served = 41,119

**Name:** District VII Human Resources Development Council  
**District(s):** VII  
**Address & Phone:** P.O. Box 2016 Billings, Mt. 59103 248-1477  
**Director:** Carl. B. Visser  
**Status & Date of Incorporation:** Private, Non-Profit; March 31, 1966  
**Counties:** Big Horn, Carbon, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Yellowstone  
**Number of Employees:** 40

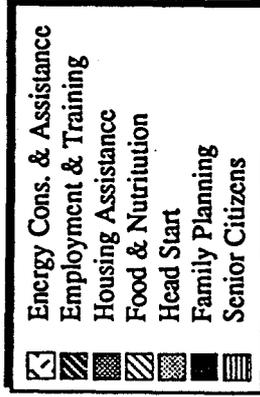
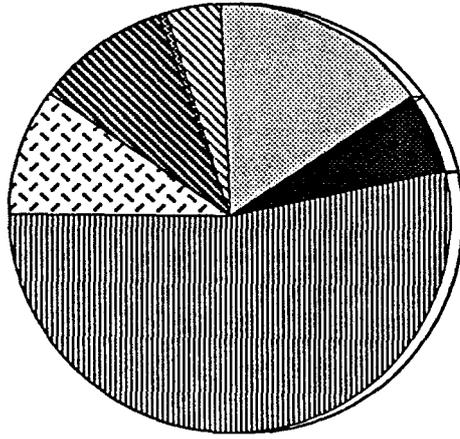
### Rocky Mountain Development Council Funding Fiscal 1987



# Rocky Mountain Development Council

## Fiscal 1987

### Funding by Program



Total Funds = \$3,076,493

Local or Private = \$383,000

CSBO Funds = \$84,328

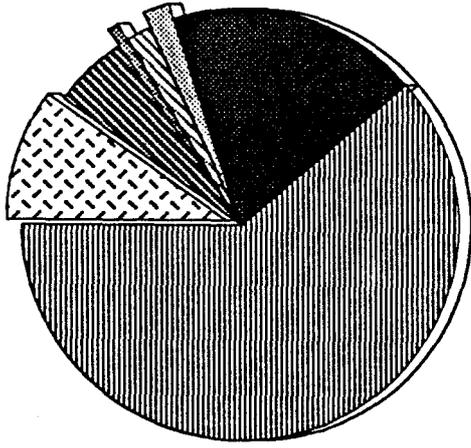
State Government = \$27,481

Federal Funds = 86.7%  
 State Funds = .89%  
 Local/Private = 12.4%

### Where the Funds Originated

Federal Government = \$2,666,012

### People Served by the Programs



People Served = 15,257

**Name:** Rocky Mountain Development Council

**District(s):** VIII

**Address & Phone:** P.O. Box 721  
Helena, Mt. 59624  
442-1552

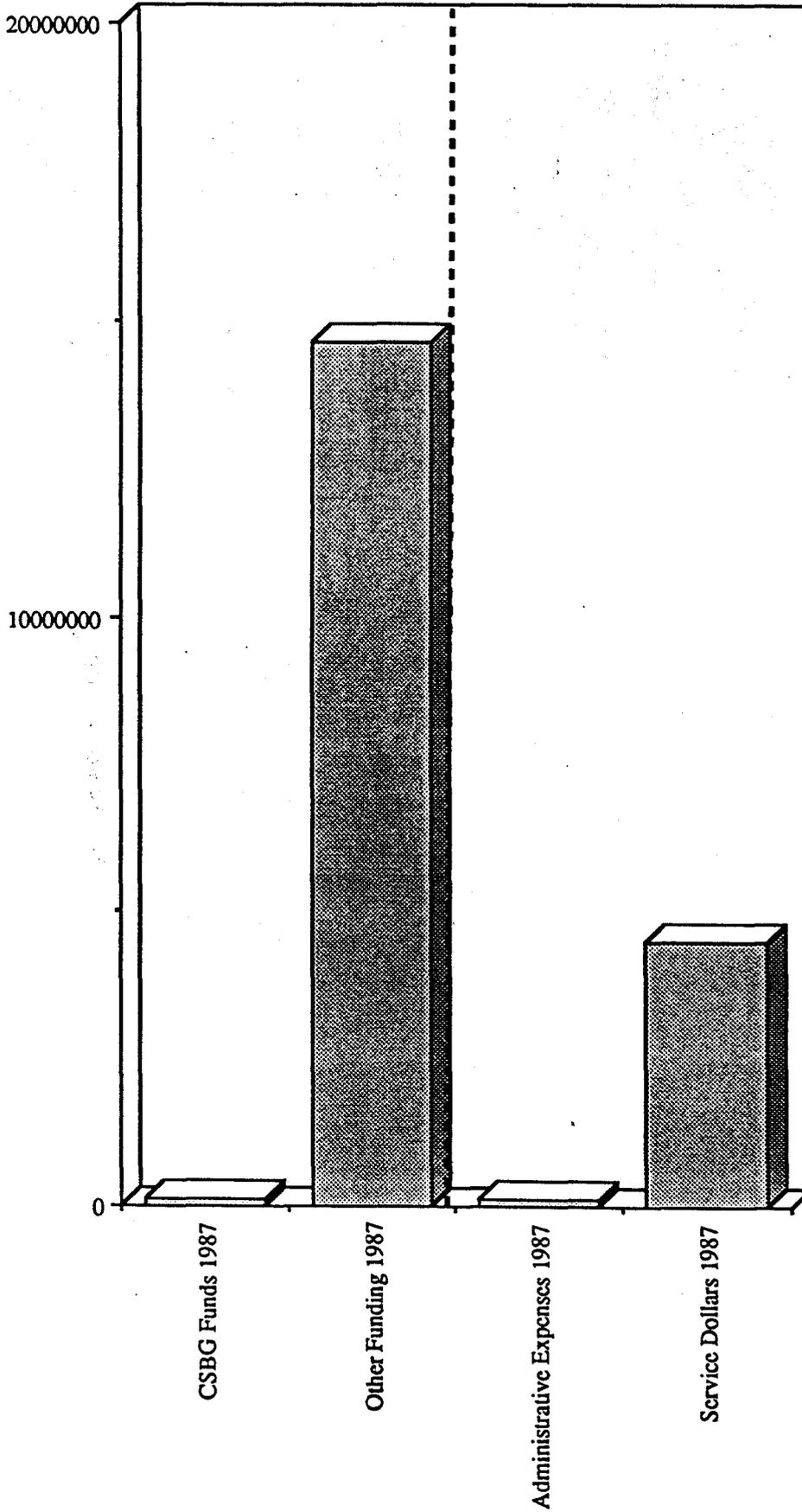
**Director:** Gene Leuwer

**Status & Date of Incorporation:** Non-Profit Corporation  
June 29, 1965  
Public Agency, 1974

**Counties:** Jefferson, Broadwater, Lewis & Clark

**Number of Employees:** 95

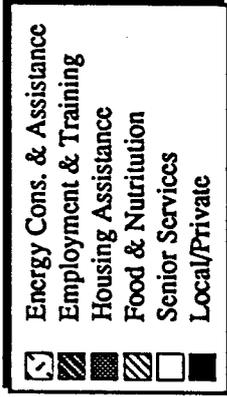
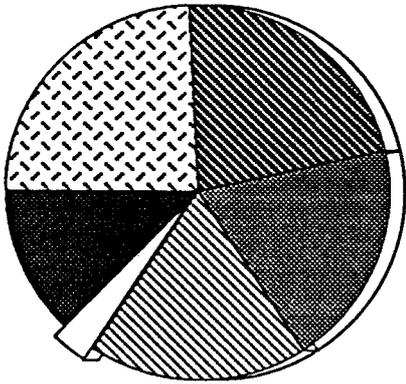
District IX Human Resources  
Development Council  
Funding Fiscal 1987



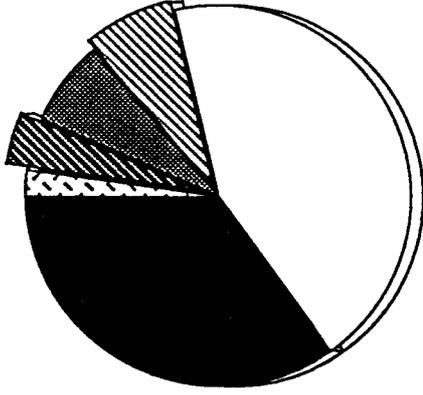
# District IX Human Resources Development Council

## Fiscal 1987

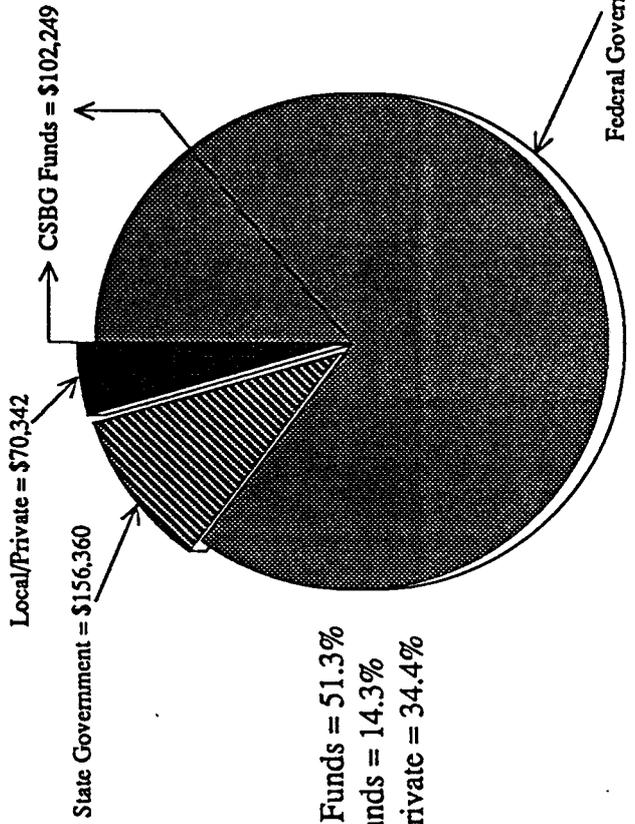
Funding by Program



People Served by the Programs



Total Funding = \$2,000,030



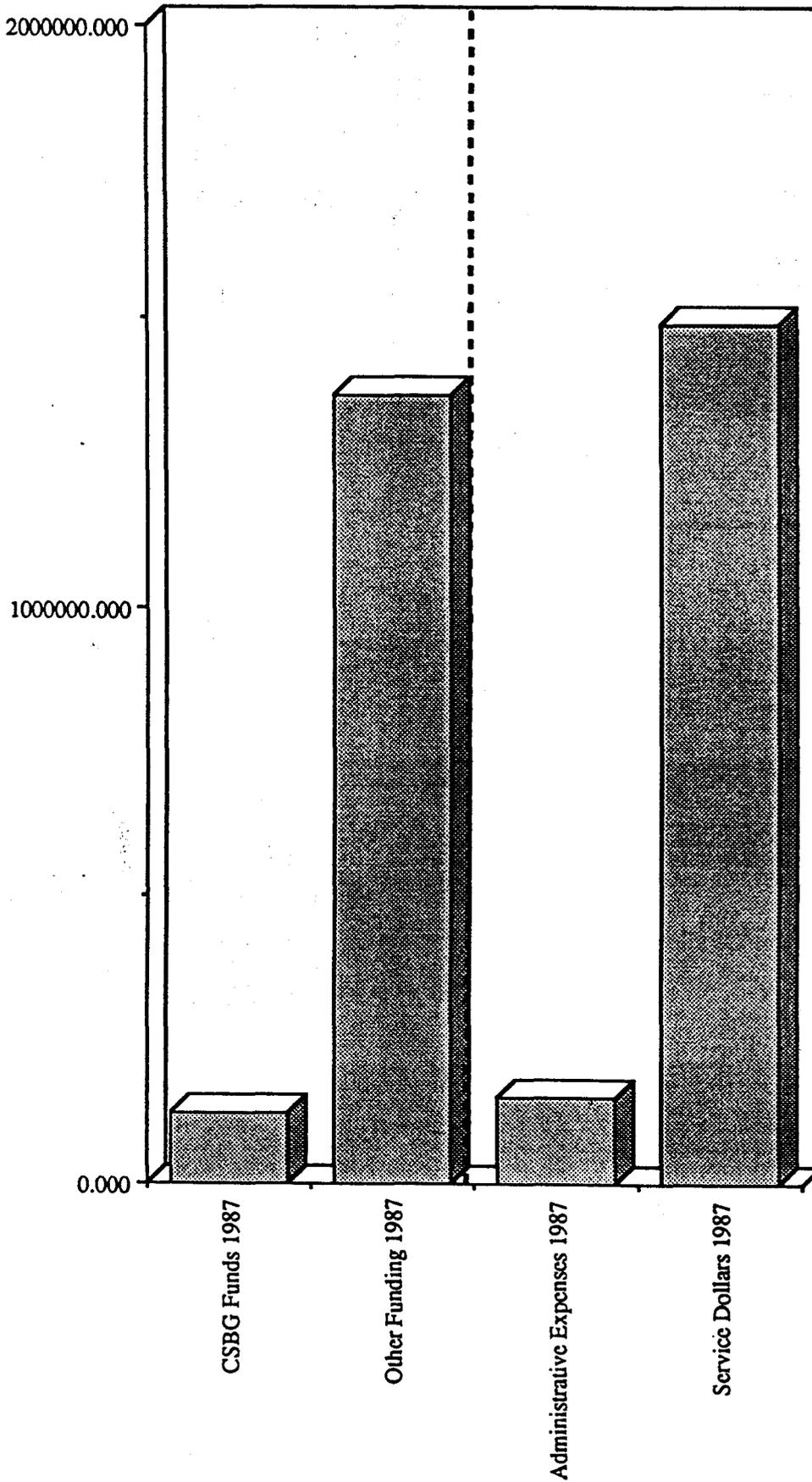
Federal Funds = 51.3%  
 State Funds = 14.3%  
 Local/Private = 34.4%

Where the Funds Originated

People Served = 9,134

<b>Name:</b>	District IX Human Resources Development Council
<b>District(s):</b>	9
<b>Address &amp; Phone:</b>	Suite 300, 321 E. Main Bozeman Hotel Bozeman, Mt. 59715 587-4486
<b>Director:</b>	Jeff Rupp
<b>Status &amp; Date of Incorporation:</b>	Private, Non-Profit; 1975 Public June 20, 1982
<b>Counties:</b>	Gallatin, Park, Meagher
<b>Number of Employees:</b>	16

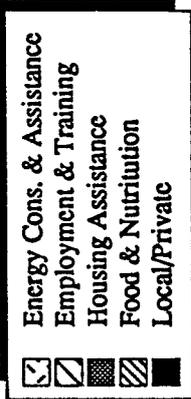
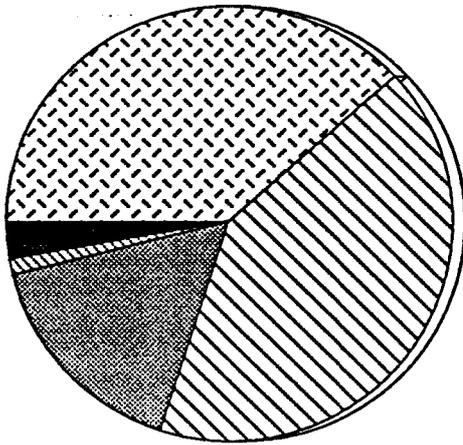
Northeast Montana Human Resources  
Development Council  
Funding Fiscal 1987



# Northwest Montana Human Resources, Inc.

## Fiscal 1987

### Funding by Program



Total Budget = \$1,484,372

Local or Private = \$90,600

State Government = \$200,524

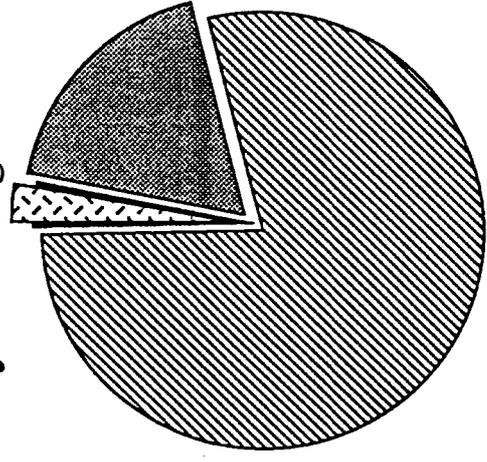
CSBO Funds = \$121,391

Federal Government = \$960,398

Federal Funds = 76.7%  
 State Funds = 16.0%  
 Local/Private = 7.3%

### Where the Funds Originated

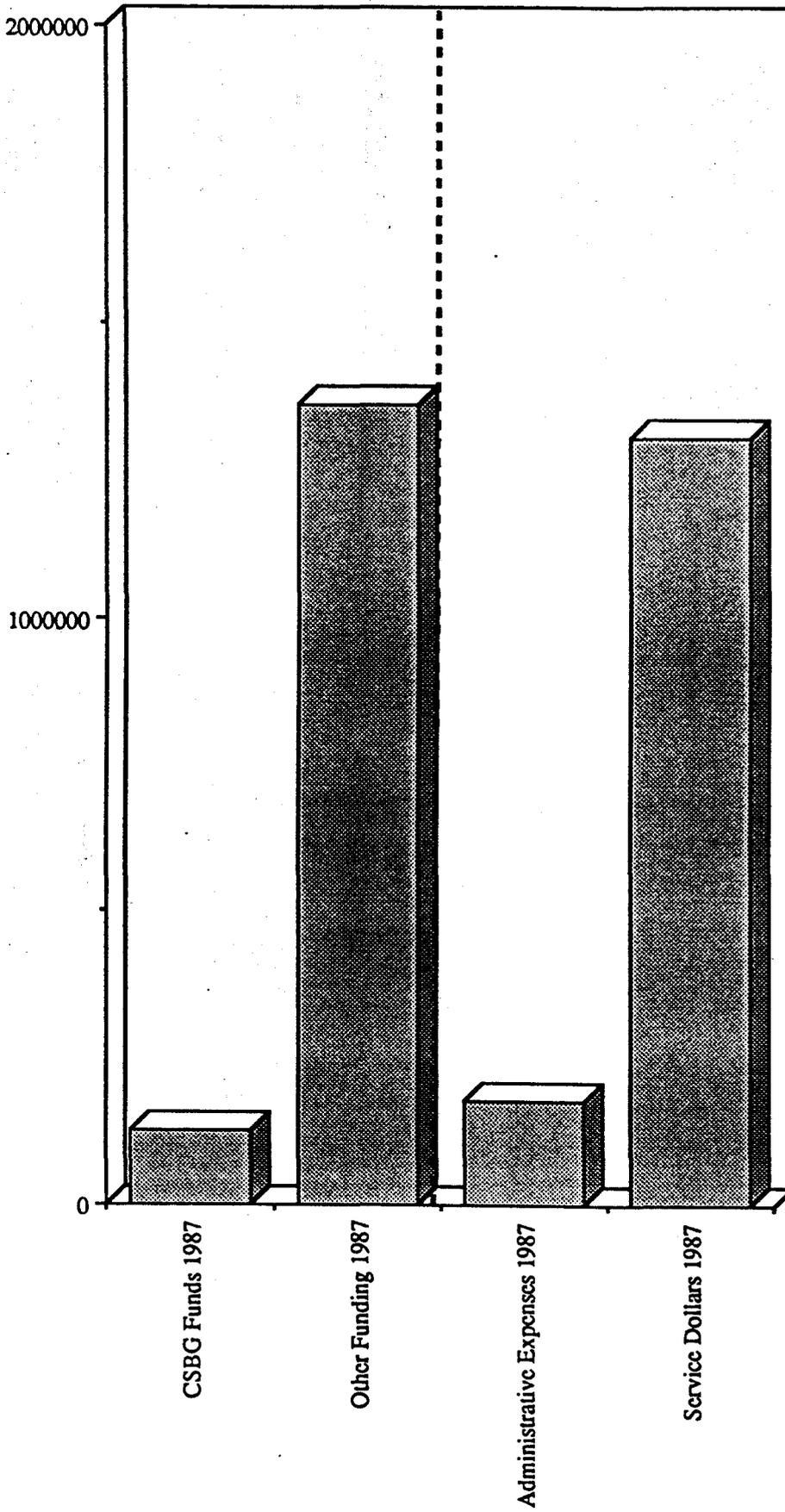
### People Served by the Programs



People Served = 26,012

<b>Name:</b>	Northwest Montana Human Resources, Inc.
<b>District(s):</b>	X
<b>Address &amp; Phone:</b>	First & Main, P.O. Box 1058, Kalispell, Mt. 59903 752-6565
<b>Director:</b>	Larry Dominick
<b>Status &amp; Date of Incorporation:</b>	Private, Non-Profit; December 21, 1976
<b>Counties:</b>	Flathead, Lake, Lincoln, Sanders
<b>Number of Employees:</b>	38

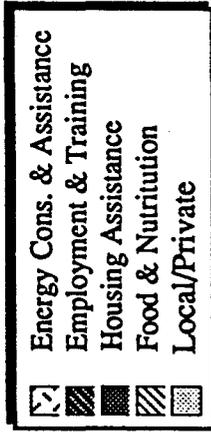
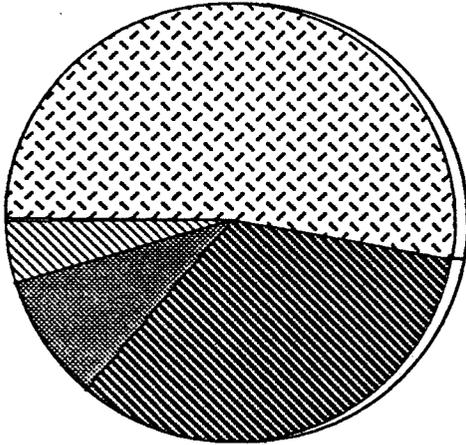
District XI Human Resources  
Development Council  
Funding Fiscal 1987



# District XI Human Resources Development Council

## Fiscal 1987

### Funding by Program

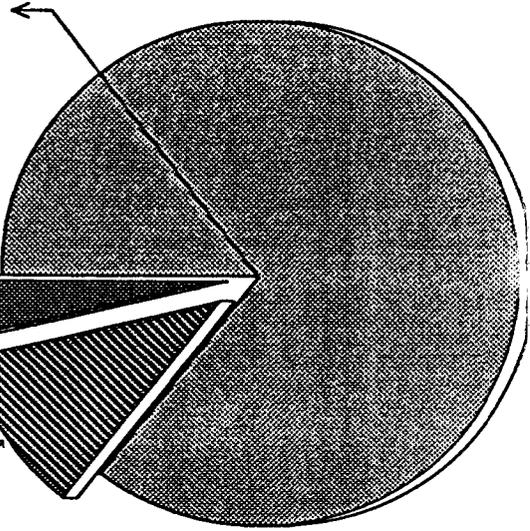


Total Funding = \$1,297,316

Local or Private = \$53,309

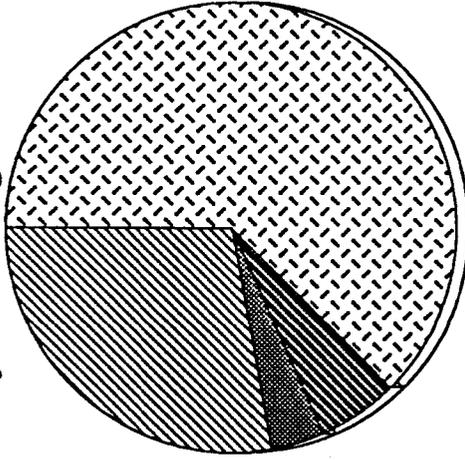
State Government = \$140,000

CSBG Funds = \$126,000



Federal Funds = 85.5%  
 State Funds = 10.8%  
 Local/Private = 3.7%

### People Served by the Programs



People Served = 15,000

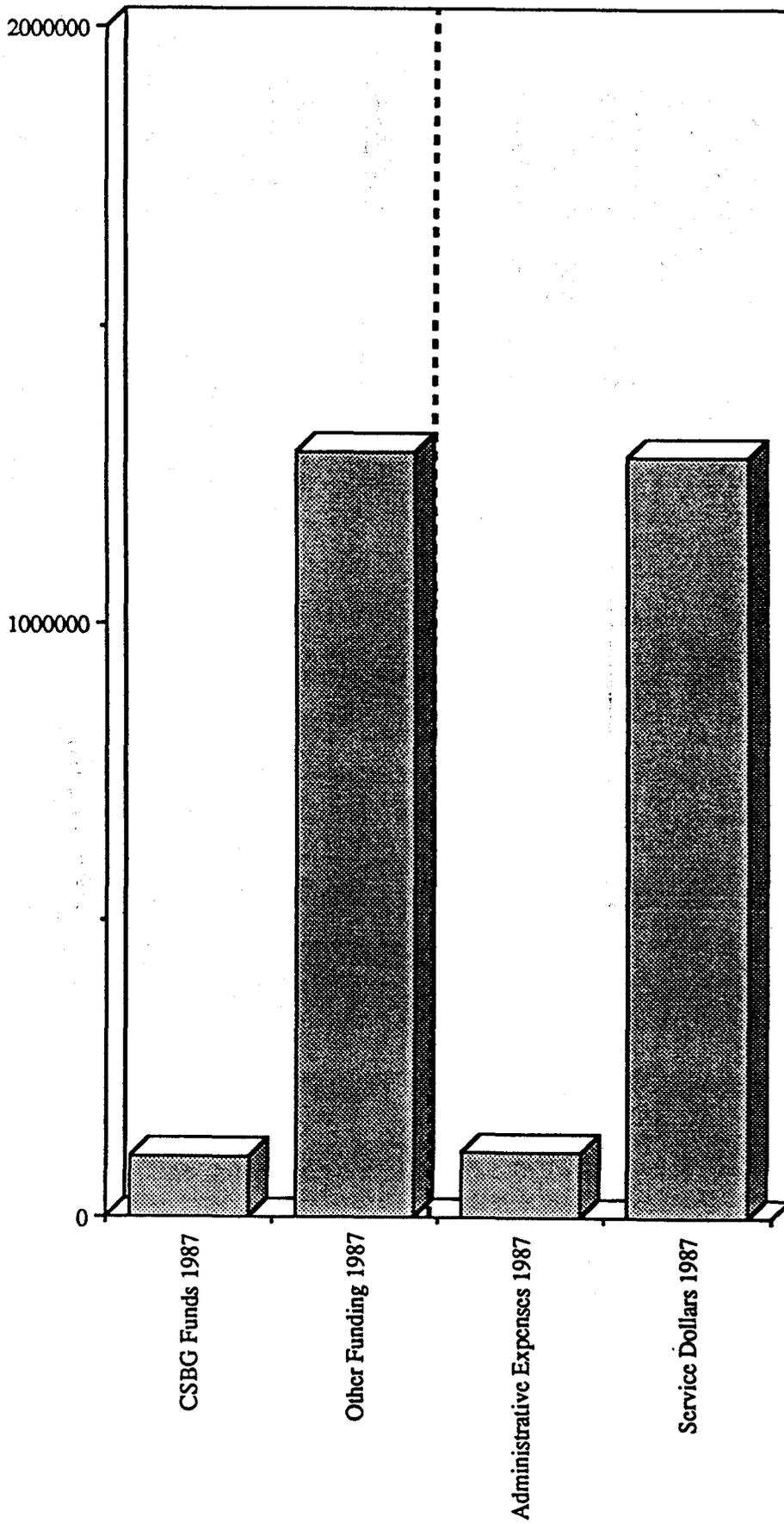
Name: District XI Human Resources Development Council

District(s): XI  
 Address & Phone: 617 South Higgins  
 Missoula, Mt: 59801;  
 728-3710

Director: Jim Morton

Status & Date of Incorporation: Private, Non-Profit;  
 August 11, 1965

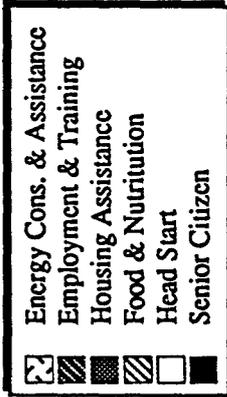
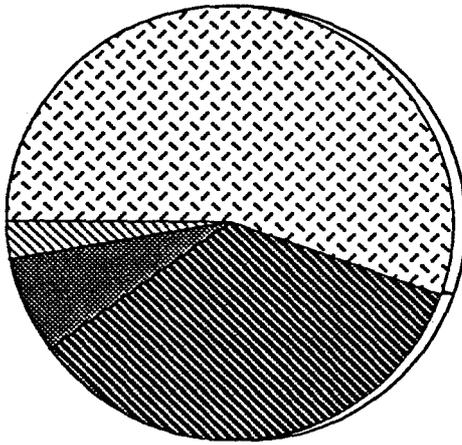
District XII Human Resources Development  
Council Funding Fiscal 1987



# District XII Human Resources Development Council

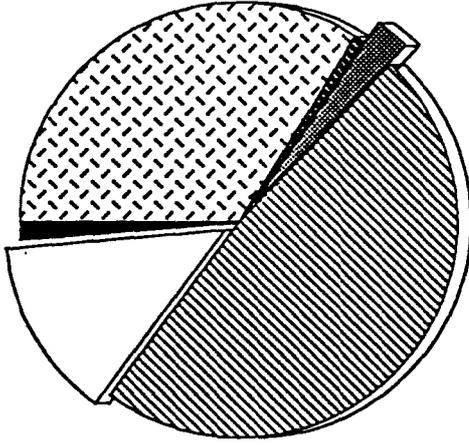
Fiscal 1987

## Funding by Program

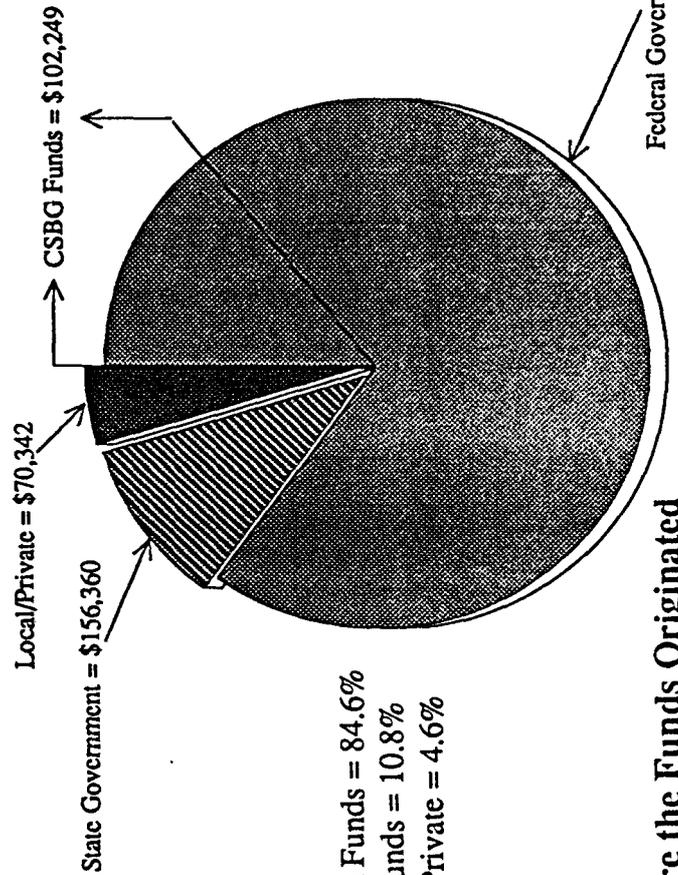


Total Funding = \$1,512,770

## People Served by the Programs



People Served = 21,812



Federal Funds = 84.6%  
 State Funds = 10.8%  
 Local/Private = 4.6%

## Where the Funds Originated

**Name:** District XII Human Resources Development Council

**District(s):** XII

**Address & Phone:** P.O. Box 3486  
Butte, Mt. 59701  
782-7200

**Director:** Corinne Shea

**Status & Date of Incorporation:** Private, Non-Profit;  
August 16, 1965

**Counties:** Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison, Powell, Butte-Silverbow

**Number of Employees:** 64

VISITORS' REGISTER

Human Services COMMITTEE

BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 1-16-89

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Jim Smith	HRDC / MAR		
Gerald Mirello	1420 Highland, Helena		
Virginia Jellison	M 210 9 Helena		
Brenda Nordlund	Mont. Women's Lobby / Helena		
Judith H. Carlson	NASW		
Jay Downes	Gr Home		
Dave Dwyer	DDPEO		
Judy Smith	Msla		
Jeff Rupp	Bozeman HRDC		

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

