

MINUTES

**MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
52nd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES & AGING

Call to Order: By **CHAIRMAN DOROTHY BRADLEY**, on January 28, 1991,
at 8:05 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Dorothy Bradley, Chairman (D)
Sen. Mignon Waterman, Vice Chairman (D)
Rep. John Cobb (R)
Rep. John Johnson (D)
Sen. Tom Keating (R)
Sen. Dennis Nathe (R)

Staff Present: Carroll South, Senior Fiscal Analyst (LFA)
Bill Furois, Budget Analyst (OBPP)
Faith Conroy, Secretary

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

Announcements/Discussion:

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES (SRS)

HEARING ON FAMILY ASSISTANCE DIVISION

Carroll South, Legislative Fiscal Analyst, distributed the Family
Assistance Division's budget summary. **EXHIBIT 1**

Tape 1A

Julia Robinson, SRS Director, provided an overview of the
Division. **EXHIBIT 2**

LOW-INCOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIEAP)

Jim Nolan, Intergovernmental Human Services Bureau Chief,
provided an overview of LIEAP. **EXHIBIT 3**

SEN. WATERMAN asked if the LIEAP transfer to the Developmentally
Disabled Program finances energy assistance for developmentally
disabled people. **Mr. Nolan** said no. When the block grant program
was proposed by President Reagan and passed by Congress in 1981,
it allowed states to transfer money from the energy program to a
number of unrelated programs. If states didn't transfer money to
other programs, the federal government would reduce funding for
those programs. States, like Montana, that transferred money from
the block grant program faced attempts by the federal government

to reduce LIEAP. It was a political maneuver that had no connection to energy assistance.

REP. COBB asked why eligibility applications decreased. **Mr. Nolan** said he didn't know. Program eligibility has not changed. Poverty levels, which identify the amount a family can earn, have increased. The Bureau has been working with Human Resource Development Councils (HRDCs) and the Montana Low-Income Coalition to increase participation in the program. Next year the Bureau may have the Montana Low-Income Coalition conduct outreach for LIEAP. Table L-3 in **EXHIBIT 3** shows that 92 percent of the people served by LIEAP are at or below 100 percent of poverty.

SEN. KEATING asked for an explanation of Title XX. **Mr. Nolan** said Title XX is a social-services block grant. In Montana, all Title XX money goes to the Developmental Disability Program.

SEN. KEATING asked if the block grant no longer allows the Division to transfer to Title XX. **Mr. Nolan** said yes, effective fiscal year (FY) 94.

WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM

Mr. Nolan provided an overview of the Weatherization Program. **EXHIBIT 3**. He said the program will serve about 2,500 homes statewide in FY 91. Programs on Indian reservations are not fully developed.

REP. COBB asked if the Division works with Montana Power Company. **Mr. Nolan** said yes. The relationship has been good. Montana Power finances its own weatherization program. This year it cost about \$600,000. There has been discussion about Montana Power turning over its program to SRS, which would run a joint program.

SEN. NATHE asked if Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) money is involved in the state Weatherization Program. **Mr. Nolan** said no. BPA runs its own program in western Montana through contracts with HRDCs.

SEN. NATHE asked why a poor person would have an all-electric home. **Mr. Nolan** said it may be the only source of power in the area. **Marcia Dias, Montana Low-Income Coalition representative**, said some poor people have electric heat because of the cost to replace a gas furnace, even though utilities would cost more. **Mr. Nolan** said LIEAP clients can use program money to convert to a cheaper power source.

SEN. NATHE asked if the Division contacted BPA to coordinate efforts. **Mr. Nolan** said yes. Several years ago, BPA offered to run the state's program, but conditions attached to the offer made it unattractive. He agrees the Division should coordinate with BPA.

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Mr. Nolan provided background on Homeless Assistance Grants. EXHIBIT 3.

SEN. KEATING asked if a state match is required for Housing and Urban Development money. Mr. Nolan said no. There used to be a 50-50 match required of local agencies, but the match did not have to be in cash.

REP. COBB asked if any homeless people get out of poverty. Mr. Nolan said he didn't know. Homeless Assistance Grants are a stop-gap measure. Although funds are limited, a portion can be used to prevent people from becoming homeless.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said funding for the programs is outlined on Page 3 of EXHIBIT 1.

Tape 1B

Ms. Robinson said the theory behind Homeless Assistance Grants didn't work as well as had been hoped because sufficient resources weren't available. The question is whether the state can afford the investment to help people out of poverty.

SEN. NATHE asked if anyone in the state or federal government has determined the total spent on assistance programs and considered issuing a monthly check for all services. Ms. Robinson said there was a proposal during the Nixon administration to distribute a single amount for all programs. It received little attention.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS

Mr. Nolan provided an overview of the Community Services Block Grants (CSBG) Program. EXHIBIT 3. He said that if the agency retains its special projects money, it will be better able to address statewide poverty problems. HRDCs would not suffer. Chart C-2 shows the average increase would still be more than 33 percent.

REP. JOHNSON asked what kind of projects the Department envisions. Ms. Robinson said the governor recommended \$70,000 be spent to continue the health-care initiative, which would account for 2.5 percent. The Department wants to hold a conference after the session ends to examine legislation that passed. Other plans are to hold town meetings for public input and a statewide conference in two years on health-care issues. Peter Blouke, SRS Deputy Director, said the Department would like to establish a task force to address areas in which the state is not adequately meeting its responsibility. The agency wants to develop a program to address homelessness and to coordinate efforts with the Hunger Coalition, the Governor's Advisory Council on Employment of the Handicapped, and services for the head-injured, which are scattered across several state agencies. SRS will take the lead in this area. The Department wants local input for development of the governor's health-care plan. Ms. Robinson said the Department

wants to expand its use of telecommunications technology for outreach and public input.

REP. JOHNSON said he wasn't sure such efforts shouldn't be done by the HRDCs. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** said that is a key decision to be made by the subcommittee.

SEN. WATERMAN said HRDCs are concerned about having input. The Department indicated a willingness and desire to include them in the study. HRDCs want to be involved in deciding how the study will proceed. She asked if this could be done. In the last health-care study, by the time people were asked for their input, especially eastern Montana, things were well on their way. There were people who would have liked to have a say about what was studied and how it was studied. **Ms. Robinson** said that was true. There are numerous health-care plans that might work. The Department decided to work on areas that would be supported by the governor. After deciding what to study, the Department encouraged participation. The problem is that health-care programs are driven by health-care administrators. People affected by the programs weren't represented as well as they could have been. The Department recognizes the need for increased involvement of HRDCs and consumer groups.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if HRDCs and other community groups can be involved in deciding what to study. **Ms. Robinson** said she is not sure there will be a plan for determining what to study, but the Department is committed to involving HRDCs.

FOOD STAMPS

Ms. Robinson provided an overview of the Food Stamps program.

EXHIBIT 4. She said people can live on food stamps but they must know what to buy. There was a suggestion to have a public nutritionist within the Department of Health to develop public education activities. Issuance of food stamps is a time-consuming process. Model projects in other states involve food stamps debit cards, which resemble credit cards that can be used at grocery stores. They eliminate food stamp coupons but cannot be used as cash. SRS is seeking a federal grant to test the cards in Montana.

SEN. WATERMAN asked what SRS has in the way of nutritionists, the reasoning for having a state nutritionist in the Department of Health, and what kind of coordination exists with the Department of Health. **Ms. Robinson** said the original proposal from the Hunger Coalition was to place the nutritionist in SRS and create a council involving the Department of Health and community interests. She believed then that SRS was not the proper agency to supervise a nutritionist. If the Department of Health commits to doing it, then SRS will guarantee its involvement. SRS also agreed to use some Community Services Block Grant administrative money to help finance the council.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if food stamp credit cards can be tied to a person's driver's license so that only one card is needed. **Ms. Robinson** said some states are trying to eliminate public assistance checks by issuing a single card with a computer chip that can be re-programmed each month. SRS is seeking a grant to test the cards in the Food Stamps program.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if the cards would tie into The Economic Assistance Management System (TEAMS). **Ms. Robinson** said it couldn't be done until TEAMS is in place. One state looked at combining unemployment insurance, workers compensation, AFDC and Food Stamps benefits in a single card. SRS has not looked at use that broadly.

Tape 2A

Debit cards can reduce fraud in the Food Stamps program. Clients also would benefit by not having to carry stamps and the stigma attached to them. SRS wasn't eligible for the grant until TEAMS was approved. Broader use may be something the Legislature or subcommittee may want to study.

GENERAL RELIEF ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Ms. Robinson provided an overview of the General Relief Assistance Program. **EXHIBIT 4**.

FOOD STAMP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM

Norm Waterman, Family Assistance Division Administrator, provided an overview of the Food Stamp Job Search program. **EXHIBIT 4**

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked how the \$25 allocation for supportive services works. **Mr. Waterman** said \$25 is given to a client who needs money for transportation, or another small service, to get a job. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** asked how the client receives and spends the money. **Penny Robbe, Program and Policy Bureau Chief**, said most food stamps and general support money is paid by voucher. The limit is \$25 per month. The federal government finances half of it and the state pays the other half. **REP. COBB** asked if \$25 is enough to cover costs. **Ms. Robbe** said she hasn't heard that it isn't sufficient. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** asked the Department to determine which account the money comes from and submit the information to **Mr. South**.

GENERAL RELIEF ASSISTANCE/PROJECT WORK PROGRAM

Mr. Waterman provided an overview of the General Relief Assistance/Project Work Program. **EXHIBIT 4**

Geri Baker, Project Work Program Employment Specialist in Lewis and Clark County, said the local program served about 650 people this year. Of the total, 25 percent are employed in long-term, full-time, meaningful employment. The four-month extension enforced last January has not caused a problem in Lewis and Clark County. It has been positive for clients. Only four people have

exceeded the four-month extension. Two people returned from last year. One of them was laid off and the other is an alcoholic.

The program addresses employment barriers. In the first month, a client is enrolled in a job-skills class. In the second month, the client engages in a supervised job search. The most successful component is the work experience. There are 40 sites in the Helena, Augusta and Lincoln areas where clients can get hands-on experience. About 18 people have gotten jobs with the state, county and city of Helena because of this component. These jobs encourage clients to seek full employment and to stay off welfare. Jobs include auditors, county clerks, office and maintenance workers, janitors and motor vehicle operators. Project Work recruits for the National Park Service and state agencies, and works directly with the Helena Job Service. The program has a full-time chemical dependency counselor on staff who is paid through the Department of Institutions. The counseling service has increased the project's retention rate, which is about 85-90 percent.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if the program uses Galen or if the full-time chemical dependency counselor provides sufficient services. **Ms. Baker** said the program uses Galen and other institutions. **SEN. WATERMAN** asked if Project Work will be able to meet needs if Galen is closed and its resident alcohol program is discontinued. **Ms. Baker** said no. **SEN. WATERMAN** asked what would happen if Galen closes. **Ms. Baker** said about 70 percent of the Project Work Program's clients are military veterans. Fort Harrison is a major outlet. About four people have gone to Galen. **Ms. Robinson** said the Department of Institutions indicated in a letter that services would continue if Galen is closed. SRS does not pay for this population. The chemical dependency counseling portion of the program is being tested in Lewis and Clark County only. She would like to see it expanded to other counties. **SEN. KEATING** said there are other places besides Galen where alcoholics receive treatment. Alcoholics Anonymous meetings are free. Some people get help without going through a treatment program.

REP. COBB asked if SRS will be looking for an alcohol treatment counselor for the Flathead area. **Ms. Robinson** said Lewis and Clark County was a test area. Institutions has agreed to continue that contract for another year. SRS does not have the money in its budget for chemical dependency counseling but will meet with Institutions to see if the service can be expanded.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if Institutions has money to expand the chemical dependency program statewide. **Mr. Blouke** said closure of Galen is expected to free up some money and Institutions has committed to continue funding alcohol treatment for that particular population.

SEN. WATERMAN said it appears there are two populations. Institutions says it is committed to treating Galen patients locally, but there are a number of other individuals in the pilot

project in Helena. It isn't known how much it will cost to provide those services statewide. **Ms. Robinson** said if money is freed up from Galen, there would be adequate resources to fund a continuum of community care that may include the type of counseling provided in the General Assistance program, plus treatment and placement when needed. If Galen remains open, there is no money in the budget to finance chemical dependency placement at every General Assistance facility.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked about reimbursement for General Assistance recipients. She said there is increasing concern that the sum is too low. She asked for the Department's perspective on the monthly reimbursement level. **Ms. Robinson** said the level is something that must be decided by the Legislature. There is a fine line between when a benefit is a disincentive to work and when it is inadequate. The issue to decide is how high to place the level, based on jobs in the area, so that people still have an incentive to work.

SEN. KEATING expressed concern that non-assumed counties will want to become state-assumed to reduce property taxes and secure more state funding. **Mr. Waterman** said counties that opted for state assumption in 1983 were levying 13.5 mills. They opted for state assumption to lower their levies to 12 mills. Non-assumed counties will become interested in state assumption as their mill levies increase. Many smaller counties' levies are nowhere near 13.5 mills. **SEN. KEATING** asked for a list of levy amounts in non-assumed counties. **Mr. Waterman** said the information was being gathered.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked about the status of the Transition-to-Work Allowance and Non-Resident Interstate Transient Assistance. **Ms. Robinson** said the program is small but successful. It placed people in jobs, and some of the jobs pay well. One-hundred five people chose Transition-to-Work benefits, which cost the state \$25,163. The budget was \$100,000. Clients must have a job lined up to receive the moving allowance. If they accept the benefit, they cannot return to General Assistance. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** asked how many people left the state. **Ms. Robinson** said the program paid for 105 moves. It isn't known how many went out of state.

SEN. WATERMAN asked what happened to the people who were terminated from the Project Work Program. **Mr. Waterman** said he did not know. They were terminated because they did not want to participate in the program. **Ms. Robinson** said some people choose to get jobs rather than work 40 hours per week for \$220 per month through the Project Work Program. **REP. COBB** asked for a benefits breakdown. **Ms. Robinson** said she would present a comparison with other states and a breakdown of benefits received by a typical client.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked if the Department designated someone as a contact for HRDCs. **Ms. Robinson** said **Mr. Nolan** is the contact person. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** said she tried to get an update on what

HRDCs are working on, but Montana isn't included in the federal Community Services Block Grant statistical report. She asked why and wanted to know how the state could be included in the future because it isn't known how the funds are being spent. Mr. Nolan said the state survey is voluntary. He asked HRDCs to complete the surveys in previous years, but they didn't.

Tape 2B

Ms. Robinson said she wanted to clarify the issue. The Department hadn't sent out surveys for a couple of years. The forms used to be sent out faithfully, but no one would fill them out. Year-end reports are sent to the federal government but that isn't what is needed. The federal government needs a separate report. Mr. Nolan said the survey is not a federal requirement. The state and national association puts together the report, which asks for information that Montana's HRDCs do not keep. The Department submits annual progress reports, but the format is different from information sought for the statistical analysis. Narratives submitted to SRS by the HRDCs also are submitted.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said the report includes success stories, not just numbers. She asked if Montana has ever had a success story in the report. Mr. Nolan said nobody has responded. CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked if the Department asked for such stories when information requests were sent out in the past. Mr. Nolan said HRDCs got the surveys as they came to him. Ms. Robinson said the Department will ensure the surveys go out this year. Apparently they haven't been.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if the subcommittee should require HRDCs to complete the surveys. CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said maybe interest shown in the hearing will make it happen.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY

Jim Morton, HRDC District 11 Executive Director and HRDC Association Chairman, said HRDCs began in 1964 and are controlled by local boards of directors. One-third of the members are public officials, one-third are representatives of the poor and one-third are representatives of private sector interests. HRDCs submit budgets for Community Services Block Grant funds. Local control is important, though centralization and state control at some level also are important.

HRDCs support the governor's health-care initiative. The District 11 HRDC has provided administrative funds to homeless shelters since 1983. Food banks and homeless shelters receive funds directly from national organizations and have asked the HRDC for fiscal, audit and administrative support. Services are funded with Community Services Block Grant money, which is the only money HRDCs have that is controlled by local boards of directors. If the percentage decreases, some of the HRDCs' local ability will be restricted.

Patricia Callaghan, HRDC District 1, 2 and 3 representative,

expressed concern about census-driven cuts in Community Services Block Grants money for eastern Montana. The biggest concern is local control. HRDCs believe they are better suited to decide how to spend the money. The health-care initiative also must serve eastern Montana. She asked the subcommittee to allow HRDCs to retain control over 95 percent of the Community Services Block Grant money.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked **Ms. Callaghan** if she is reassured of the Department's commitment to seeking local input, regardless of where the extra money goes. **Ms. Callaghan** said she is sure the intent is good and that the Department will try to include eastern Montana, but often the money isn't available.

Marcia Schreder, Montana Low-Income Coalition Co-Chair and Montanans for Social Justice President, asked the subcommittee to consider inflation, where jobs will come from to employ General Assistance recipients and how long it has been since benefits were increased. She cautioned the subcommittee about becoming too optimistic about a drop in the number of General Assistance recipients. She said it can take more than 12 months for a person to get off welfare, fail to maintain adequate support and return to the rolls.

The intent of Project Work, to eliminate barriers to work, is wonderful. But four to six months may not be enough time to deal with illiteracy, alcoholism and co-dependency. She asked the subcommittee to consider these concerns when reviewing General Assistance.

SEN. KEATING asked **Ms. Schreder** to expand on her comments about barriers to employment. **Ms. Schreder** said alcoholism isn't created in four to six months and can't be solved that quickly either. Co-dependency is similar to alcoholism. It is a life pattern that must be changed if the person is to keep a job. It takes time.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY referred the subcommittee to Page 25 of the executive budget narrative on how staggered services for employable people worked out. She suggested the subcommittee postpone action on General Assistance benefits until hearing testimony on AFDC because the two are tied together.

Marcia Dias, Montana Low-Income Coalition representative, said her group is concerned about the General Assistance benefit level. General Relief Assistance was changed during the 1989 session to limit recipients to four, six or 12 months of benefits, depending on employability. The coalition wants the focus to be on people with barriers who are eligible for six months. Some people do not overcome their barriers in six months. The coalition is seeking legislation that calls for these people to be allowed to remain with the program until they overcome their barriers. They comprise about 12 percent of the total. If they are cut off before overcoming their barriers, it is likely

they will return to the system.

The coalition wants barrier assessments done when people enter the program. The cost is estimated at about \$150,000. The coalition also is concerned that the \$240,000 received as Food Stamps Incentive money went toward equipment, desks and more computers. The money should have been put back into services. Montanans are taxed to provide these basic services.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked if efforts were made to help people overcome one particular barrier more than another. **Ms. Dias** said she didn't know. Programs vary between counties. Some say chemical dependency is still a problem and laws need to be more stringent. Others believe they are wasting state money by removing people from the program after only six months. Some programs take longer. Many people being served in state-assumed counties come from non-assumed counties. When someone is enrolled in the program, they get \$25, but \$25 isn't enough money for supportive services.

REP. COBB asked if people have multiple barriers. **Ms. Dias** said yes. Age may be against them, but they aren't old enough to be considered unemployable. Some may have physical ailments that are not severe enough to qualify them as disabled. The law should be changed to include a vocational counselor's assessment in employability determinations.

Leon Stalcup, HRDC District 11 Board Chairman in Missoula, said Community Services Block Grant money is what gives local HRDCs the most flexibility. He urged the subcommittee to retain only 5 percent of the money for state administration.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said she is aware of the HRDCs' efforts to increase the federal appropriation. She asked for additional background. **Mr. Stalcup** said Congressman Bill Bradley was the principal force behind the increase. When he bicycled through Montana on his way across the United States, HRDCs helped raise money to offset costs of his trip.

Mr. Morton said more than 960 agencies in the United States created the National Community Action Foundation, which finances a congressional lobbyist and information submitted to Congress on local agencies' activities. Several thousand dollars are raised each year. Montana gets less than 0.5 percent of the national allocation. The Foundation asked for an increase of several million dollars in the block grant program. Montana will get some of the money. HRDCs send information to Congress through the Foundation, including success stories and data about the population served and initiatives. SRS will receive an additional \$25,000 as a result of the increase.

Gene Huntington, Montana Hunger Coalition representative, said the coalition is interested in this issue because Community Services Block Grant money will be used to support the state

council, which is a coalition recommendation. The coalition works closely with HRDCs. It supports coordination of the state's food programs and policies, and hopes to obtain funding for the council, which will involve state agencies, consumer groups and agriculture. The council would examine state policies that affect problems and recommendations in the Hunger Coalition study, help coordinate programs between state agencies, and examine ways to make more food available.

REP. JOHNSON asked about allocation of the funding increase. **Ms. Robinson** said the Department's \$23,000 increase would be used to finance a hunger task force, services for the head-injured and the Governor's Council on Employment of the Handicapped. The money comes from the 5 percent automatically received from the federal government. The governor's health-care proposal would use an additional 2.5 percent for health-care activities across the state.

REP. COBB asked what the additional \$39,000 is for. **Ms. Robinson** said the Department originally wanted the entire 5 percent for special projects. Meetings with HRDCs did not resolve the issue. She suggested the Department drop back to 2.5 percent, which is what is needed to fund the governor's health-care proposal.

Bob McLaughlin, HRDC District 4 Executive Director in Havre, testified in support of local control. HRDC District 4 uses block grant money to provide accounting support for the Montana Food Bank Network and Montana Hunger Coalition. The money also supports three local food banks; Lean On Me Inc., a private non-profit shelter for the homeless; office space for consumer credit counseling services in Great Falls; the Bear Paw Youth Guidance Home for developmentally disabled youth in Blaine County; administrative support for Vista Volunteer, which is associated with the Center for Adolescence Development in Helena; Buffalo Berry Food Cooperative; Rural Employment Opportunities; and Job Corps.

Mr. South explained Family Assistance and Family Assistance Benefits budget issues. **EXHIBIT 1.** He said the LFA budget eliminated 1 FTE, which accounts for the \$25,486 difference in Personal Services.

Under Operations, the Legal Services, Training and Food Stamps Issuance contract traditionally was appropriated as benefits and recorded as benefits when spent. The LFA believed it was more appropriate to record expenditures in the operations portion of the budget. The executive budget still lists those amounts under benefits, but there is agreement that they should be recorded as contract services, or whatever the case may be, rather than benefits because it distorts overall state expenditures for benefits.

The executive base is slightly above the LFA base and includes about \$8,000 in insurance and bonds that the subcommittee already

took action to include in another program. The net difference is about \$4,000 when inflation is discounted in the difference.

The Executive Budget Modification relates to the operational budget. The Division is already spending the money under a budget amendment and would like to have the amount continued in 1992 and 1993.

The executive and LFA offices agreed to use one set of base figures for Family Assistance Benefits so that the subcommittee wouldn't have to choose different figures based on statistics alone. The difference in AFDC relates to executive savings estimates, which the agency will explain later.

Tape 3A

The executive and LFA took the 1991 appropriated level in federally funded benefits. If the federal government has revised its estimates and the figures are no longer accurate, the agency should tell the subcommittee so adjustments can be made.

The difference in the General Assistance Work program is conceptual. The state will spend \$1.3 million in FY 92. The executive proposes to transfer some federal money to the Department of Labor, which will match it with unemployment insurance tax money. That is the \$286,145 difference identified in the chart. The LFA budget is \$286,145 higher in General Fund each year of the biennium for this item because of that proposed transfer. The difference in AFDC Day Care reflects assumptions about the number of people who will go to work. Day-care expenses will rise if more people go to work.

The subcommittee should approve an expenditure level for each benefit and allow the LFA, SRS and Budget Office to determine the funding split. The 42-percent-of-poverty level established for AFDC and General Assistance was in the last appropriations bill and report, which became legislative intent. No one has been able to find it in the statutes. It is assumed that it isn't there so it terminates June 30. Projections are based on no increase in payment per recipient. If the subcommittee chooses to increase payments or to tie them to the federal poverty index, which increases at a 4 percent rate, projections will have to be increased.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked for the Department of Labor to report on the unemployment insurance tax match. **Brian McCullough**, Management Services Bureau Chief in the Centralized Services Division of the Department of Labor and Industries, said the Labor Department's budget includes \$360,000 in unemployment insurance administration tax money for a Project Work match. The Labor Department contracts with SRS to provide the service.

SEN. NATHE asked if the tax was originally levied to get the unemployment insurance fund into compliance with the federal government. **Mr. McCullough** said no. When the fund had a deficit, an additional percentage was added to the unemployment insurance

tax. That percentage was dropped when the fund was back in the black. The administration tax was added in 1981 when it appeared federal Job Service funding would be cut. It wasn't used until 1988 to help Job Service offices cover budget shortfalls. Until then, revenues from the tax were deposited into the trust fund.

SEN. NATHE asked how much money accumulated in the fund between 1981 and 1988. **Mr. McCullough** said he didn't know but he could find out. Revenues of about \$2.7 million per year go into the unemployment insurance trust fund. Some of that revenue will be used as match money for Project Work.

SEN. KEATING asked if premiums charged to employers were reduced between 1981 and 1988, and how much money was involved. **Mr. McCullough** said the unemployment insurance tax schedule is at the lowest level possible. The Labor Department may have to increase the schedule by one notch in 1992 and 1993 if the economy deteriorates and unemployment increases. Further information about tax reductions between 1981 and 1988 will be presented by unemployment insurance staff.

REP. COBB asked if unused administration tax goes into the trust fund. **Mr. McCullough** said yes. **REP. COBB** asked the Labor Department to hold off depositing the \$4 million of unused administration tax money into the trust fund until the subcommittee has a chance to decide if it wants to spend it. **Mr. McCullough** said he would tell the Department. The Department didn't intend to prematurely move any of the accumulated administration tax money. It will wait until the subcommittee decides what to do.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON THE FAMILY SERVICES DIVISION

Votes were taken on **EXHIBIT 1**.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked for a motion on the elimination of the program specialist position.

DISCUSSION: **Ms. Robinson** said the Department is in the process of hiring a training officer. The program specialist position was left vacant for a year to see if the Division's redesigned training model would work. It was agreed that if it didn't, the Division could fill the position. The model didn't work.

REP. COBB asked if the job being discussed was the same as before. **Ms. Robinson** said no. It is a new position stemming from reorganization of the Division's training program.

MOTION: **SEN. WATERMAN** moved to fund the position.

VOTE: The motion **PASSED** unanimously.

MOTION: **REP. JOHNSON** moved to adopt the LFA budget for

operations.

DISCUSSION: SEN. KEATING asked if legal services is line-itemed in the budget. Mr. Blouke said it had been in the past. The appropriations bill contains specific language that addresses the legal services contract. Mr. South said the purpose of the contract is to get General Assistance clients onto some federal program with match money. Line-item language can be added.

SEN. KEATING asked if legal services is line-itemed in the entire budget or just in this case. Mr. South said it is line-itemed in this program. The legal services contract is a \$100,000 lump-sum appropriation. SEN. KEATING said he thinks it should be line-itemed. CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said Mr. South will draft intent language and bring it to the subcommittee for approval.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if there is an advantage or disadvantage to line-iteming legal services. Mr. Blouke said it doesn't matter. The Department is amenable to it being line-itemed. CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said line-iteming adds complexity. Maybe language of intent would suffice, though that isn't needed either.

SEN. NATHE asked if legal services involves the Department of Administration's legal pool or contracted lawyers. Mr. Blouke said SRS contracts with the Montana Legal Services Association, which helps General Assistance recipients get social security disability benefits. The process can take up to two years. The Department for years has contracted legal services. It is cost-effective because General Assistance clients are switched from a 100 percent state-funded program to one that is better for them and qualifies for Medicaid reimbursement. Ms. Robinson said the Department anticipates savings from moving unemployable clients to Supplemental Security Income. The Department wants to become more aggressive in this area.

SEN. KEATING said that at first he didn't understand the legal services term used. He now realizes it is a specific contract, not an ordinary appropriation. He withdrew his request for line-item language.

VOTE: The motion PASSED unanimously.

SEN. KEATING asked what the \$96,000 in the Food Stamp Employment and Training program budget modification would be used for. Ms. Robinson said the Department has a number of training programs. Project Work is for General Assistance recipients. The Food Stamp Job Search Program interfaces with General Assistance. The Department is trying to combine them so there aren't so many separate programs. The federal government requires the Department to run a Food Stamps Job Training Program. It is 100 percent federally funded for the work component and 50-50 match for administration.

SEN. KEATING asked if the Food Stamps Job Search Program dovetails with the General Assistance Project Work Program. **Ms. Robinson** said yes. The programs may serve the same population, but it is possible to be a food stamps recipient and not receive benefits from other assistance programs. **SEN. KEATING** asked if the budget modification reflected new money. **Ms. Robinson** said yes. It is new federal money. **Mr. Blouke** said the money was approved through a budget amendment during the current biennium. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** asked if the modification continues what the Department has now. **Mr. Blouke** said yes.

MOTION: **SEN. NATHE** moved approval of the Executive Budget Modification for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program.

VOTE: The motion **PASSED** unanimously.

Curt Chisholm, Department of Institutions Director, discussed impacts of the proposed closure of Galen. He said plans call for the state to continue inpatient care for indigent alcoholics and chemically dependent clients. Some of Galen's campus is under-used and not needed. The alcoholism treatment program is well-used and will be maintained, but it can be located elsewhere in the state. The Department of Institutions intends to manage its beds more effectively, regardless of whether Galen closes or not. An effort will be made to divert as many people away from inpatient care as possible as part of the inpatient managed-care initiative, which will be implemented at the beginning of FY 92. Institutions financed a counselor with block grant money as part of a pilot program in the Helena area. Fifteen clients were referred to the program. Of the total, 11 were recommended for intensive outpatient care and four for inpatient care. The agency intends to have up to 50 beds available through contracts with existing programs throughout the state.

SEN. WATERMAN asked about plans for the pilot program, if counseling services will be expanded statewide, and if it is funded as part of the agency's proposal. **Mr. Chisholm** said Institutions diverted money from block grant funds to test the program's success. The program will be re-evaluated to determine whether it should continue.

SEN. WATERMAN said there is concern that indigent people are cut off from counseling services once their 28-day treatment ends. She asked if this is a valid concern and how it will be addressed. **Mr. Chisholm** said it is a valid issue but not a valid concern. People aren't refused treatment if they can't pay. The state subsidizes outpatient programs statewide. There is only one residential, transitional care facility in the state: Boyd Andrew Chemical Dependency Care Center in Helena. The agency wants to encourage development of more of these programs. **Ms. Robinson** said the issue will be discussed when the subcommittee reviews the Medicaid budget. The Department wants to better use the Medicaid rehabilitation option to help match community programs.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if people are deemed unemployable and exempted from the Project Work Program because they are chronic alcoholics, and what treatment is provided for them. **Ms. Robinson** said the Department plans to discuss the issue when it reviews the State Medical Program. Some primary diagnoses, such as alcoholism and substance abuse, are not sufficiently addressed. More money is spent on secondary issues, such as liver problems.

SEN. KEATING said no one can heal an alcoholic unless the person wants to be healed. The best after-care program in the United States, after 28-day treatment, is Alcoholics Anonymous, and it's free. Treatment gives a patient tools to work with, but it's a self-recovery program. Alcoholics have to develop the desire to get better themselves.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON FAMILY ASSISTANCE BENEFITS

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said the lower chart on Page B71 in the LFA budget analysis shows the General Fund money involved in benefits programs, but the amounts have been adjusted. The majority of programs the subcommittee will vote on are 100 percent federally funded. She asked for a motion on LIEAP.

MOTION: SEN. WATERMAN moved to adopt the LFA budget for LIEAP.

VOTE: The motion **PASSED** unanimously.

MOTION: SEN. KEATING moved approval of the LFA budget for Weatherization.

VOTE: The motion **PASSED** unanimously.

SEN. KEATING asked if the reason the executive budget is lower than the LFA budget in the General Assistance Work Program is because money was pulled out as match money for the Department of Labor. **Mr. South** said the LFA budget has \$286,000 General Fund money for match that isn't included in the executive budget. The executive intends to use \$286,000 from the Department of Labor. Expenditures are the same in both budgets. It's a funding issue, not an expenditure issue.

MOTION: SEN. KEATING moved approval of the executive funding mix for the General Assistance Work Program.

VOTE: The motion **PASSED** unanimously.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY postponed discussion on the Community Services Block Grants Program to allow adequate time for comment on the allocation of the additional 5 percent. She asked the Department to comment at the next hearing as to whether 2 percent of the Community Services Block Grant money could be used for a program

serving the brain-injured, instead of the health-plan proposal discussed earlier.

SEN. WATERMAN asked how the Governor's Council for Employment of the Handicapped was funded in the past. **Ms. Robinson** said it was in the Department of Administration. SRS recruited the program's staff person for Project Work. The Department of Administration did not fill the vacancy. SRS has agreed to assign staff to Vocational Rehabilitation to run the program. The Department of Administration will transfer \$15,000.

Tape 3B

The Department believes Congress eventually will fund it. **SEN. WATERMAN** asked if the subcommittee would revisit the issue during discussion of Vocational Rehabilitation. **Ms. Robinson** said yes.

MOTION: **REP. JOHNSON** moved approval of the Homeless Grants Program budget.

VOTE: The motion **PASSED** unanimously.

MOTION: **SEN. KEATING** moved approval of the LFA budget for the Emergency Shelter Program.

VOTE: The motion **PASSED** unanimously.

MOTION: **SEN. KEATING** moved approval of the LFA budget for General Assistance Burials.

VOTE: The motion **PASSED** unanimously.

MOTION: **REP. JOHNSON** moved approval of the LFA budget for the Job Search Program.

DISCUSSION: **SEN. KEATING** asked if the budget modification was included in the Job Search Program budget. **Mr. South** said no. **SEN. KEATING** asked about the relationship between the Job Search Program and budget modification. **Ms. Robinson** said General Fund money finances the \$25 supportive-services payments discussed earlier. **SEN. WATERMAN** asked if that money is in the budget modification. **Mr. South** said yes. The \$491,000 for the Job Search Program is 100 percent federal funds. The \$87,500 in the Food Stamp Job Search budget modification is General Fund money. He asked the Department if that was correct. **Jack Lowney, Family Assistance Division Fiscal Officer**, said yes. The \$87,500 is General Fund match money for the \$25 supportive-services payments. **SEN. KEATING** asked if the \$87,500 would be used to leverage federal funding. **Mr. Lowney** said yes. It would provide a 50-50 match.

VOTE: The motion **PASSED** 5-1, with **REP. COBB** voting no.

FOOD STAMP JOB SEARCH EXECUTIVE BUDGET MODIFICATION

SEN. WATERMAN asked for clarification on funding for the Food Stamp Job Search Program. **Ms. Robbe** said participants are restricted to \$25 per month for supportive services and up to \$160 per month for child care. The federal government pays 50 percent of the payment amount and the state pays 50 percent.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if there is flexibility in the program, in case a recipient's car needs repair, so that more than \$25 can be used in a month. **Ms. Robbe** said federal regulations restrict use of the \$25, which is the maximum amount the federal government will provide in its 50 percent match.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said it appears the money came from somewhere else. She wants assurances it will not continue if the subcommittee decides against funding it. The subcommittee postponed action on the issue until it could be discussed further.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 11:50 a.m.

Dorothy Bradley
REP. DOROTHY BRADLEY, Chairman

Faith Conroy
FAITH CONROY, Secretary

DB/fc

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE 1-28-91

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REP. JOHN COBB	✓		
SEN. TOM KEATING	✓		
REP. JOHN JOHNSON	✓		
SEN. DENNIS NATHE	✓		
SEN. MIGNON WATERMAN, VICE-CHAIR	✓		
REP. DOROTHY BRADLEY, CHAIR	✓		

Budget Item	Actual Fiscal 1990	Executive Fiscal 1992	LFA Fiscal 1992	Difference Fiscal 1992	Executive Fiscal 1993	LFA Fiscal 1993	Difference Fiscal 1993
FTE	39.25	37.25	36.25	1.00	37.25	36.25	1.00
Personal Services	986,112	1,185,129	1,159,643	25,486	1,185,328	1,159,892	25,436
Operating Expenses	1,724,486	1,603,280	1,881,919	278,639	1,604,122	1,881,315	277,193
Equipment	91,563	72,195	72,195	0	72,195	72,195	0
Benefits and Claims	54,224,648	54,895,302	54,870,233	25,069	53,073,260	54,870,233	1,796,973
Transfers	1,176,715	0	1,147,955	1,147,955	0	1,147,955	1,147,955
Total Expend.	\$58,203,524	\$57,755,906	\$59,131,945	\$1,376,039	\$55,934,905	\$59,131,590	\$3,196,685
<u>Fund Sources</u>							
General Fund	14,951,872	14,356,066	14,356,658	592	13,804,369	14,283,743	479,374
State Revenue Fund	702,303	677,163	721,754	44,591	643,637	716,906	73,269
Federal Revenue Fund	42,549,349	42,722,677	44,053,533	1,330,856	41,486,899	44,130,941	2,644,042
Total Funds	\$58,203,524	\$57,755,906	\$59,131,945	\$1,376,039	\$55,934,905	\$59,131,590	\$3,196,685

PAGE REFERENCES:

LFA Current Level Analysis Reference: B 70-74
Executive Budget Summary Reference: 124-125
Executive Budget Narrative Reference: 7-36

EXECUTIVE AND LFA CURRENT LEVEL DIFFERENCES

Personal Services: LFA Eliminated One Position

# Positions	Position Type	Time Vacant
1.0 FTE	Program Specialist II	7/1/89 through 9/21/90

Operations:

	Executive (Under)Over LFA	1992	1993
1) Inflation		(4,717)	(4,348)
2) Legal Services*		(\$100,000)	(\$100,000)
3) Training*		(\$157,500)	(\$157,500)
4) Food Stamp Issuance Contract*		(32,500)	(32,500)
5) Base Difference		16,078	17,155
Total Difference		(278,639)	(277,193)

* These amounts are included in benefits in the Executive Budget

1-28-91
Exhibit #1
1/28/91
Human Serv. Sec.

EXECUTIVE BUDGET MODIFICATION:

Food Stamp Employment and Training (Federal Funds)

1992

96,000

1993

96,000

6901 DEPT SOCIAL & REHAB SERVICES
01 FAMILY ASSISTANCE BENEFITS

Date 26-Jan-91
Time 03:00 PM

Budget Item	Actual Fiscal 1990	Executive Fiscal 1992	LFA Fiscal 1992	Difference Fiscal 1992	Executive Fiscal 1993	LFA Fiscal 1993	Difference Fiscal 1993
AFDC	38,218,044	39,367,581	40,424,000	-1,056,419	39,203,583	40,424,000	-1,220,417
LIEAP	7,949,382	7,388,100	7,388,100	0	7,388,100	7,388,100	0
General Assistance	2,973,159	2,373,000	2,373,000	0	2,373,000	2,373,000	0
Weatherization	1,758,205	2,387,738	2,387,738	0	2,387,738	2,387,738	0
General Assistance Work	307,064	1,037,921	1,324,066	-286,145	1,037,921	1,324,066	-286,145
Community Services Grants	1,079,235	1,513,669	1,513,669	0	1,513,669	1,513,669	0
Homeless Grants	102,409	81,000	81,000	0	81,000	81,000	0
Emergency Shelter	59,022	170,000	170,000	0	170,000	170,000	0
AFDC Day Care	1,287,323	2,083,329	1,600,000	483,329	2,083,329	1,600,000	483,329
General Assistance Burials	145,286	123,620	123,620	0	123,620	123,620	0
Job Search	<u>334,085</u>	<u>491,752</u>	<u>491,752</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>491,752</u>	<u>491,752</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	54,213,214	57,017,710	57,876,945	-859,235	56,853,712	57,876,945	-1,023,233

ITEMS FOR COMMITTEE DISCUSSION:

- 1) AFDC Eligibility Criteria
 - a) Unemployed Parent
 - b) Step parent income and resources
- 2) SRS has estimated savings in the AFDC program which are not included in the LFA current level.
- 3) The Executive Budget includes Unemployment Insurance funds as state match for the general assistance work program.
- 4) Community Service Grant funds have increased above levels in the Executive Budget and LFA current level.
 - a) Additional funds are available for operations under the 5% set-aside for administration.
 - b) SRS requests that 7.5% of the community service grant funds be set-aside for contracted services.
- 5) Payment levels for the AFDC and General Assistance programs during the 1993 Biennium.
 - a) The 1989 legislature required that payments be set at 42% of the federal poverty level during the 1991 Biennium.
 - b) 1993 Biennium payment levels will remain at the fiscal 1991 level unless the legislature increases payment levels.

EXECUTIVE BUDGET MODIFICATIONS:

	General Fund	Total Funds
1) Statewide JOBS Program	1,706,734	5,280,736
2) Food Stamp Job Search	87,500	87,500

1-28-91
Dum. Dev. Sub.

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 1-28-91
HE _____

Exhibit #2
1/28/91
Human Serv
Subc.

Representing
Family Assistance Division
Norman Waterman, Administrator
Penny Robbe, Bureau Chief
Jim Nolan, Bureau Chief
Jack Thompson, Unit Supervisor
Jack Lowney, Budget Analyst

Intergovt. Serv.
Human Serv.
Food Stamp

Page 7 & 8 SRS Budget Nar.
Page B-70 LFA Budget

FAMILY ASSISTANCE DIVISION

The Family Assistance Division is responsible for the coordination and management of a number of public assistance programs for the State of Montana. The division is responsible for; the interpretation of federal regulations governing these assistance programs, writing eligibility manual material, and executing numerous contracts in the administration of these programs. The Division is made up of three unit: the Program and Policy Bureau, the Intergovernmental Human Services Bureau and the Administrative Unit. The agency is requesting a total 37.25 FTE for these three units and a total of \$2.9 million for administration in each fiscal year of the next biennium, of which \$656,000 is general fund. This division administers benefits in the amount of \$57.6 million in FY92 and \$55.8 million in FY93.

The Program and Policy Bureau is responsible for the development of eligibility policy and interpretation of federal and state regulations for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program, Food Stamps, Medicaid, Day Care, and General Assistance. The Bureau contracts with state and local agencies for the administration of the Project Work Program for General Assistance

recipients, the Food Stamp Job Search Program, and the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Program for the AFDC population. This Bureau is also responsible for the development and dissemination of eligibility forms and the training of the local staff in the application of manual material. The Bureau is staffed with 14 FTE.

The Intergovernmental Human Services Bureau is responsible for the eligibility policy development and interpretation of state and federal regulations for Low Income Energy Assistance, Weatherization, Community Services Block Grant, commodity distribution and the Homeless Grants. The bureau contracts with the Human Resource Development Councils, Indian reservations, Area Agencies on Ageing, and state and local private agencies for the delivery of these services. A total of 13 FTE staff this bureau, including 5 FTE located at the commodity distribution warehouse.

The Administration Unit consists of the Division Administrator, five field supervisors, a clerical unit and a budget analyst. These 10.25 FTE provide the support services. The five field supervisors act as liaisons between the county welfare offices and the division staff for the AFDC, Medicaid, Food Stamps and General Assistance Programs.

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 1-28-91
HS _____

Exhibit # 3
1/28/91
Human Serv.
Subc.

LOW-INCOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIEAP)
(p. B-71 LFA Budget Analysis, p. 23 SRS Budget Narrative)

PURPOSE

Attempts to help households below 125% of poverty meet some of their home heating costs. Projected caseload for this year is 22,000 households.

Three types of assistance are available:

- Basic benefits determined by a series of matrices which factor a household's income, fuel type, size and type of home, and local climatic conditions. Average benefit this year is \$350.
- Supplemental benefits of up to \$150 for households below 100% of poverty who have paid at least 5% of their own income toward their heating costs and still need assistance. We anticipate approximately 500 households to utilize this benefit at a cost of \$100,000.
- Emergency assistance of up to \$250 to cover unforeseen events. Approximately 250 households will use this benefit for an estimated cost of \$50,000.

ISSUES

The federal Department of Health and Human Services has proposed that 41 states, including Montana, be dropped from LIEAP. We do not anticipate that proposal to be adopted.

Recent LIEAP reauthorization phases out the ability of states to transfer funds from LIEAP to other block grants. Montana has historically transferred 10% of LIEAP to the Developmentally Disabled program.

FY 1990/91

Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (L.I.E.A.P.)

The Revenue for the FY 90-91 LIEAP is expected to be \$10,120,000. This total is the sum of a \$8,200,000 anticipated block grant award, \$1,000,000 in available carry-over from the FY 89-90 program, \$70,000 in estimated fuel company returns and \$850,000 from the Stripper Well Trust Fund.

We project that benefits to Low-Income households for next year's program will total \$7,000,833 with an average payment of \$350. This compares with total benefits of \$6,068,543 last year and an average pay of \$300. In addition to direct fuel benefits to households the program also provides two supplemental services. Last heating season the program provided 257 households with \$53,299 in emergency assistance, primarily furnace safety modification, and the program provided 469 households with supplemental assistance at a cost of \$60,209. The current program only provides supplemental assistance to households with annual incomes that are less than 50% of the poverty standards. We are proposing to increase this to 100% of poverty. We project that this rule change will cost approximately \$40,000.

Last year's program also experienced a 3.92% reduction in eligible applications. This reduction has been consistent the last 3 years. We anticipate a 3.5% reduction in next year's eligible applicants.

LIEAP Revenues		Cost Projections	
1990/91 Block Grant	\$8,200,000	Direct Benefits	\$7,000,833
1989/90 Carry-Over	1,000,000	Caseload Reduction	-245,029
Benefit Returns	70,000	Projected Benefits	\$6,755,804
Stripper Well	<u>850,000</u>	Emergency/Supplemental	154,000
Total Revenues	\$10,120,000	Title XX	820,000
		Weatherization	1,230,000
		(admin. 5% of Stripper Well)	42,500
		Administration	738,000
		Outreach	<u>200,000</u>
		Total Cost Projections	\$9,940,304

This year's benefits were determined by surveying fuel companies on current prices of their respective fuels. These companies represented approximately 80% of the total monies obligated last year. We then increased these adjusted benefits by 14.8%. We project \$179,696.00 in carry-over.

REPORT NO. LEPOD005.1
LIEAP

TO DATE FOR 90-91
STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
FAMILIES WITH INCOMES LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO:

RUN DATE..... 01/25/91
RUN TIME..... 11:42
PAGE..... 1

(OPEN AS OF 1/91 OR LATER)

FAMILY SIZE	POVERTY LEVEL	50% POVERTY	125% POVERTY	150% POVERTY
01	3,296	842	1,302	0
02	1,699	1,431	1	0
03	421	1,570	0	0
04	620	1,217	0	0
05	343	773	0	0
06	125	327	0	0
07	31	129	0	0
08	16	57	0	0
09	4	19	0	0
10	1	12	0	0
11	0	5	0	0
12	0	1	0	0
13	0	2	0	0
TOTAL	6,956	6,344	1,303	0

48%

44%

7%

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 1-28-91
TO Dem. Dev. Div.

7-3

REPORT NO. LEPC0005.1
 LIEAP

FINAL FOR 89-90

STATE OF MONTANA
 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
 FAMILIES WITH INCOMES LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO:

STATE OF MONTANA
 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
 FAMILIES WITH INCOMES LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO:

(OPEN AS OF 6/90 OR LATER)

POVERTY LEVEL
 SCX
 POVERTY
 125%
 POVERTY
 150%
 POVERTY

FAMILY SIZE	POVERTY LEVEL	SCX	POVERTY	125% POVERTY	150% POVERTY
01	3,534	1,653	1,503	0	0
02	2,239	2,054	0	0	0
03	1,303	2,195	0	0	0
04	1,001	1,708	0	0	0
05	568	988	0	0	0
06	230	488	0	0	0
07	71	202	0	0	0
08	25	63	0	0	0
09	10	25	0	0	0
10	3	13	0	0	0
11	0	9	0	0	0
12	0	5	0	0	0
13	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	9,036 = 45%	9,404	1,503	8.	0

Handwritten marks: a large 'L' shape and a horizontal line.

STATE SOC. SECURITY REHA. DIVISION
OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM PLANNING
BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS BUREAU

01/18/91
12:07 PM

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 1-28-91
Jum. Sew. Sub.

Applications Approved

FY86	FY87	% Change	FY88	% Change	FY89	% Change	FY90	% Change	FY91	% Change
380	1,464	1,285.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1,254	0.00%
1,841	2,297	24.77%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2,298	0.00%
3,578	3,752	11.07%	1,267	-66.83%	0	0.00%	1,939	0.00%	3,348	73.20%
4,558	4,923	9.52%	3,787	-24.14%	2,644	-30.18%	3,559	34.61%	4,434	24.59%
5,551	5,609	1.04%	4,401	-21.54%	3,478	-20.97%	4,564	31.22%	5,539	21.36%
6,439	6,524	1.32%	4,603	-29.45%	4,335	-5.82%	5,990	38.18%	6,283	4.89%
8,060	8,488	5.31%	6,537	-22.99%	5,114	-21.77%	7,023	37.33%	7,026	0.04%
9,941	9,780	-1.61%	9,385	-4.04%	6,721	-28.39%	9,366	39.35%	8,310	-11.27%
10,408	10,862	4.36%	10,718	-1.33%	7,371	-31.23%	10,151	37.72%	10,230	0.78%
10,887	11,547	6.06%	11,863	2.74%	8,201	-30.87%	11,237	37.02%	10,925	-2.78%
12,357	12,662	2.47%	12,448	-1.69%	8,634	-30.64%	12,171	40.97%	12,062	-0.90%
13,281	13,778	3.74%	13,233	-3.96%	8,815	-33.39%	12,778	44.96%	12,477	-2.36%
14,205	14,361	1.10%	14,108	-1.76%	9,714	-31.15%	13,734	41.38%	13,425	-2.25%
15,129	15,166	0.24%	14,717	-2.96%	10,254	-30.33%	14,179	38.28%	14,020	-1.12%
16,220	16,131	-0.55%	15,288	-5.23%	14,315	-6.36%	14,566	1.75%	1,751	
17,086	17,220	0.78%	16,161	-6.15%	14,811	-8.35%	15,864	7.11%	7,111	
17,701	18,063	2.05%	16,632	-7.92%	15,448	-7.12%	16,577	7.31%	7,311	
18,212	18,695	2.65%	17,238	-7.79%	16,139	-6.38%	16,837	4.32%	4,321	
18,563	18,888	1.75%	17,692	-6.33%	16,465	-6.94%	17,420	5.80%	5,801	
19,455	19,863	2.10%	18,150	-8.82%	17,052	-6.05%	17,847	4.66%	4,661	
19,938	20,419	2.41%	18,986	-7.02%	17,656	-7.01%	18,289	3.59%	3,591	
20,267	20,870	2.98%	19,463	-6.74%	18,161	-6.69%	18,633	2.60%	2,601	
20,708	21,305	2.88%	19,771	-7.20%	18,539	-6.23%	18,984	2.40%	2,401	
21,123	21,664	2.56%	20,148	-7.00%	18,993	-5.73%	19,296	1.60%	1,601	
21,650	22,044	1.82%	20,405	-7.44%	19,318	-5.33%	19,522	1.06%	1,061	
22,000	22,376	1.71%	20,652	-7.70%	19,725	-4.49%	19,779	0.27%	0,271	
22,289	22,743	2.04%	20,879	-8.20%	20,069	-3.88%	19,976	-0.46%	-0,461	
22,562	22,989	1.89%	21,102	-8.21%	20,358	-3.53%	20,285	-0.36%	-0,361	
22,777	23,229	1.98%	21,309	-8.27%	20,735	-2.69%	20,457	-1.34%	-1,341	
22,927	23,434	2.21%	21,573	-7.94%	21,041	-2.47%	20,648	-1.87%	-1,871	
23,044	23,618	2.49%	21,682	-8.20%	21,370	-1.44%	20,761	-2.85%	-2,851	
23,105	23,670	2.45%	21,972	-7.17%	21,504	-2.13%	20,816	-3.20%	-3,201	
23,155	23,732	2.49%	22,047	-7.10%	21,677	-1.81%	20,827	-3.92%	-3,921	
23,192	23,780	2.54%	22,097	-7.08%	21,697	-1.81%	20,842	-3.94%	-3,941	
23,222	23,793	2.47%	22,120	-7.04%	21,769	-1.59%	20,874	-4.11%	-4,111	
23,265	23,815	2.36%	22,144	-7.02%	21,810	-1.51%	20,874	-4.29%	-4,291	
23,265	23,858	2.55%	22,157	-7.13%	21,828	-1.48%	20,874	-4.37%	-4,371	
23,265	23,858	2.55%	22,157	-7.13%	21,861	-1.34%	20,874	-4.51%	-4,511	
23,265	23,858	2.55%	22,157	-7.13%	21,878	-1.26%	20,874	-4.59%	-4,591	

15

Sheet 6 was estimated because there wasn't a Lieap warrant run that week.

Average \$ Per Applicant						
FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	
\$39.63	\$429.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$359.28
\$405.92	\$441.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$343.57
\$404.09	\$430.04	\$332.97	\$0.00	\$310.03	\$344.63	\$344.63
\$403.04	\$434.20	\$294.96	\$291.16	\$307.91	\$345.06	\$345.06
\$403.93	\$434.81	\$294.45	\$295.59	\$306.81	\$345.36	\$345.36
\$404.59	\$434.71	\$294.79	\$295.15	\$301.65	\$346.41	\$346.41
\$403.99	\$437.96	\$293.65	\$297.41	\$306.47	\$347.29	\$347.29
\$405.49	\$438.56	\$291.85	\$296.73	\$305.51	\$348.82	\$348.82
\$405.34	\$440.43	\$292.44	\$295.43	\$303.81	\$348.32	\$348.32
\$404.13	\$440.29	\$292.19	\$296.42	\$304.47	\$349.77	\$349.77
\$402.83	\$439.88	\$291.84	\$295.95	\$303.65	\$348.42	\$348.42
\$403.12	\$439.51	\$292.29	\$296.74	\$302.70	\$348.67	\$348.67
\$403.38	\$440.26	\$290.81	\$295.14	\$303.06	\$348.62	\$348.62
\$403.60	\$439.91	\$292.49	\$296.33	\$302.65	\$348.91	\$348.91
\$404.17	\$440.22	\$292.74	\$289.80	\$302.30		
\$403.48	\$440.14	\$293.33	\$290.30	\$301.45		
\$403.27	\$440.13	\$292.86	\$290.43	\$301.47		
\$403.14	\$439.36	\$291.99	\$290.42	\$301.20		
\$403.31	\$439.67	\$291.87	\$290.40	\$300.95		
\$403.13	\$438.63	\$292.04	\$290.41	\$300.45		
\$402.60	\$437.80	\$291.12	\$290.39	\$300.14		
\$402.22	\$437.27	\$290.75	\$290.39	\$299.70		
\$402.24	\$435.68	\$290.57	\$290.53	\$299.29		
\$402.14	\$435.01	\$290.69	\$290.32	\$299.06		
\$401.33	\$432.18	\$290.56	\$290.30	\$299.19		
\$400.70	\$431.28	\$290.42	\$290.02	\$299.15		
\$400.53	\$430.37	\$290.32	\$290.36	\$299.07		
\$399.67	\$429.77	\$290.53	\$290.26	\$299.06		
\$399.01	\$429.37	\$290.91	\$290.38	\$299.45		
\$402.59	\$428.63	\$291.70	\$290.46	\$299.87		
\$402.70	\$428.47	\$292.28	\$291.34	\$300.21		
\$403.71	\$428.21	\$291.20	\$291.58	\$300.51		
\$403.45	\$428.27	\$291.04	\$291.74	\$300.81		
\$405.25	\$428.06	\$290.88	\$291.83	\$301.09		
\$405.30	\$428.12	\$290.83	\$291.88	\$301.61		
\$405.22	\$428.05	\$290.79	\$292.03	\$301.61		
\$405.22	\$427.80	\$290.76	\$292.02	\$301.61		
\$405.22	\$427.80	\$290.76	\$291.92	\$301.61		
\$405.22	\$427.80	\$290.76	\$291.90	\$301.61		

416

Week 6 was estimated because there wasn't a Leap warrant run that week.

PAGE NBR..... 70
 RUN TIME..... 05:29:50
 RUN DATE..... 05/29/90

STATE WIDE

	SINGLE		FOUR		ONE	TYPE DWELLING		FOUR	ONE	TWO	MOBILE THREE	FOUR	TOTAL
	TWO	THREE	TWO	THREE		TWO	THREE						
BEDROOMS	1143	1541	664	1124	1124	874	310	56	328	1487	671	28	1121955
GAS	323	683	376	802	802	945	251	25	142	408	313	15	5033
ELEC	159	205	82	25	25	20	6	3	247	517	217	18	131010
PROP	166	211	86	13	13	12	8	1	46	99	54	0	1321
WOOD	119	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	76
COAL	126	120	61	11	11	11	3	1	47	99	29	1	831
OIL	1935	2773	1239	1975	1975	1863	573	36	810	2611	1294	65	20090
OTHER													
TOTALS	4871	9856	5082	8512	8512	7637	19170	29429	224265	779603	455225	26334	6153129

	SINGLE		FOUR		ONE	TYPE DWELLING		FOUR	ONE	TWO	MOBILE THREE	FOUR	TOTAL
	TWO	THREE	TWO	THREE		TWO	THREE						
BEDROOMS	690734	416407	201212	179912	179912	172752	71696	15104	60219	323349	166355	80-5	2521724
GAS	363904	362347	202133	258743	258743	341088	115331	12377	52130	175701	163190	3134	2233105
ELEC	175734	96372	41772	6966	6966	7810	2094	1154	89513	220017	109573	9452	812405
PROP	54379	53063	24445	1652	1652	2100	1599	230	6911	16962	11534	785	212137
WOOD	2464	2840	2236	0	0	171	0	0	0	152	183	0	13422
COAL	5376	2840	2236	0	0	4424	999	534	16392	41422	13760	424	362235
OIL	136031	60612	36399	3519	3519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13422
OTHER	45715	60612	36399	3519	3519	4424	999	534	16392	41422	13760	424	362235
TOTALS	1433162	985638	508217	450692	450692	576375	191703	29429	224265	779603	455225	26334	6153129

	ANNUAL INCOME		60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
	0 TO 2000	2001 TO 6000											
SOURCES OF INCOME	5849	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
AFDC	2077	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
FS	2445	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
SSI	2887	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
VA	1435	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
CA	2703	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
SS	1115	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
SELF EMP	6116	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
SALARY	4247	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
OTHER													
RENTERS WITH UTILITIES IN RENT OWNERS	5.257.592	REFUND AMOUNT	91.949	UNUSED BENEFIT	43.905	UNUSED BENEFIT	91.949	UNUSED BENEFIT	43.905	UNUSED BENEFIT	91.949	UNUSED BENEFIT	43.905

	ANNUAL INCOME		60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
	0 TO 2000	2001 TO 6000											
DEMOGRAPHICS	4770	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
WHITE	4166	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
HISPAANIC	4840	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
BLACK	14712	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
INDIAN	515	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
ASIAN	12479	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
NOT REPORTED	6510	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT
TOTAL	11102	2001 TO 6000	60 OR OLDER	DISABLED	HEAD OF HH > 59	HEAD OF HH < 21	HEAD OF HH FEMALE	HEAD OF HH SEX UNKNOWN	APPLICATION WAS FOR	MOVED	INELIGIBLE	DUPLICATES	ADJUSTED BENEFIT

DATE 1-28-91
 HB Dem. Serv. Sect.

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 1-28-91
BY Dem. Serv. Div.

WEATHERIZATION

(p. B-71 LFA Budget Analysis, p. 21 SRS Budget Narrative)

PURPOSE

To help low-income households reduce their home heating costs and to help conserve natural resources. Our goal for this year is 2500 homes.

DESCRIPTION

Energy-saving measures such as insulation, furnace repair and caulking are installed after each home has had an energy audit to determine the most cost-effective measure. No more than an average of \$1648 per home is allowed.

Personnel and material needed are obtained locally by fifteen Human Resource Development Councils and tribal organizations. The federal government turned over its responsibility for tribal operations to SRS during the last fiscal year.

The program is funded through a mix of federal funds from the Department of Energy, the Department of Health and Human Services LIEAP and Oil Overcharge funds. Local agencies receive funding from us based on their share of the state's eligible population.

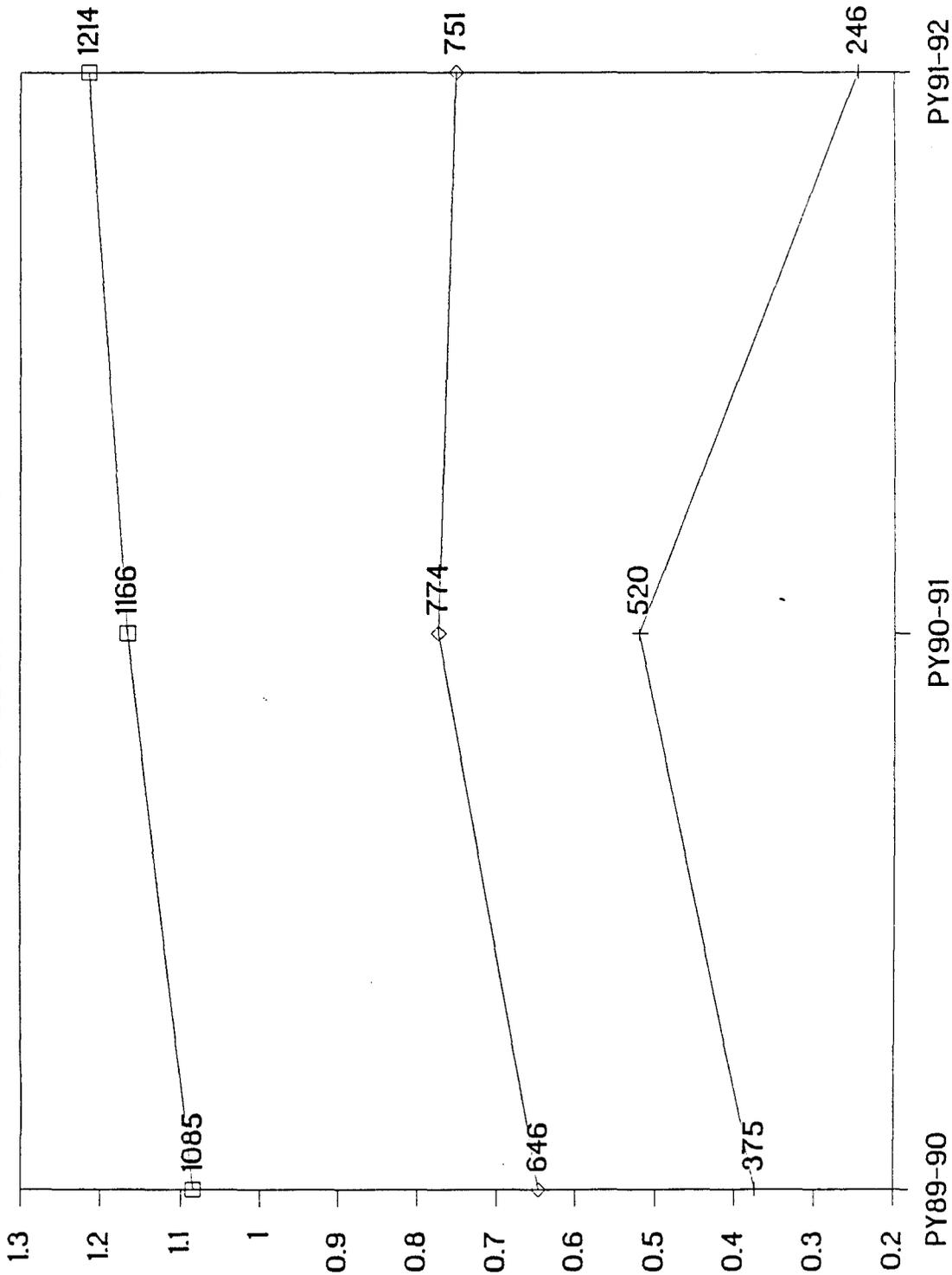
Training and technical assistance is provided to ensure that work done by weatherization staff is as professionally done and that the program is as effective as possible.

ISSUES

The program enjoys considerable support at the Congressional and state level. No major issues are apparent at this time.

WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

HOMES WEATHERIZED



NUMBER OF HOMES WEATHERIZED
(Thousands)

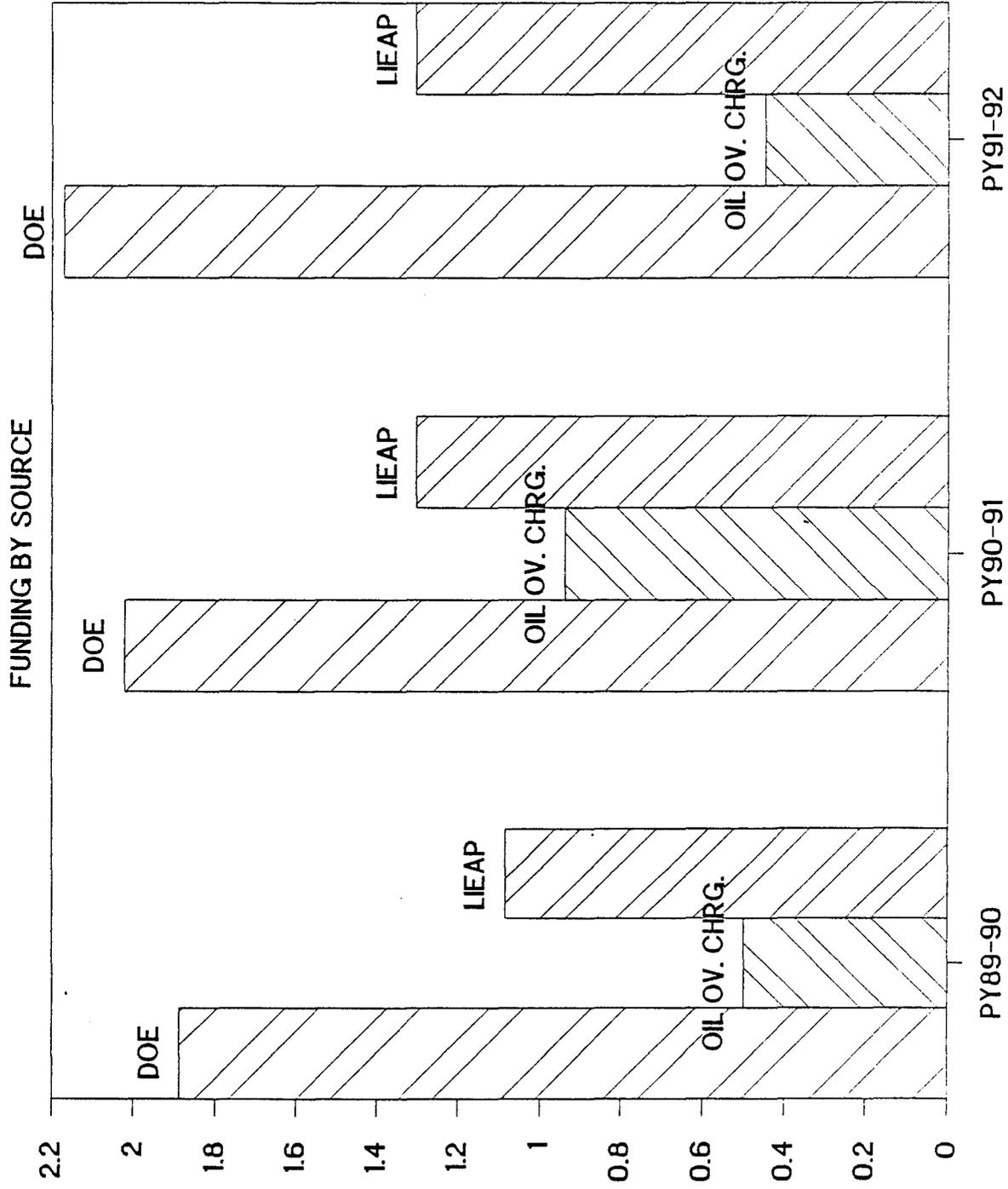
6-11

APRIL 1 - MARCH 31 PROGRAM YEAR

□ DOE + OIL OVR. CHR.G. ◇ LIEAP

WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

SHEET 3
 DATE 1-28-91
 BY Dum. New Dev.

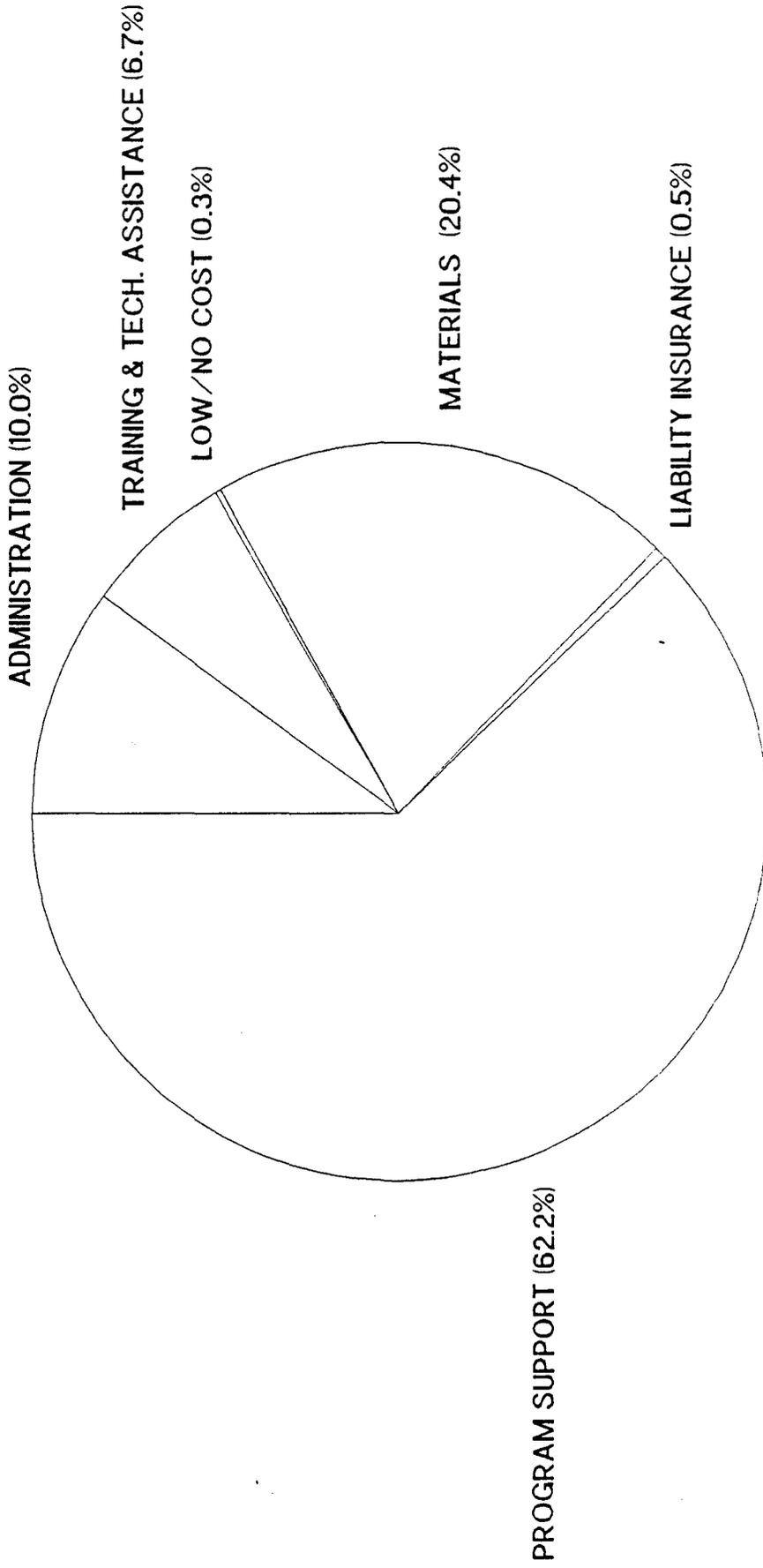


APRIL 1 - MARCH 31 PROGRAM YEAR

FUNDING LEVELS (Millions)

11-3

WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PY91-92 BUDGET CATEGORIES



W-4

AMOUNT 3
DATE 1-28-91
W. Dum. Sw. Sub.

BUDGET NARRATIVE
DOE, STRIPPER WELL, AND EXXON
TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

DOE Training and Technical Assistance (T & TA) Funds

Item 1 Cost: \$14,000

Residential Energy Auditor
Certification Training

Description: Contract for two (2) grantee and subgrantee energy auditor training and certification sessions. Approximately \$7,000 per one (1) week session.

Item 2 Cost: \$113,000

Subgrantee Training and
Technical Assistance

Description: Subgrantee training will be obtained as specific local needs dictate. Subgrantees are required to submit a workplan describing the intended use of respective T & TA funds. Allowable T & TA activities include the following:

- * Attend state or national training sessions.
- * Contract for local weatherization related training.
- * Provide educational materials or training to low income households.
- * Purchase equipment to enhance the technical or educational capabilities of the program.
- * Demonstrate weatherization techniques to low income families, organizations, etc.
- * Pursue non-federal weatherization funds.
- * Review weatherization and program management techniques utilized by other subgrantees in the state and region.

W-5

Item 3

Cost: \$2,000

Grantee Travel to National,
Regional, and State Weatherization
Training Conferences

Description: T & TA funds will be used to supplement weatherization program staff attendance at national, state, and regional weatherization conferences. Staff will gain a wider perspective and gather useful program information at these functions. Staff will attend the regional weatherization conference which is to be held in South Dakota in June of 1991. Other state and national conferences will be attended if deemed appropriate to enhance grantee understanding of the weatherization process. At this time, the individuals who will attend, the exact locations of conferences, and the costs of travel and per diem are unknown.

Item 4

Cost: \$6,000

Energy Conservation Client
Education Booklets

Description: The grantee will produce, print, and distribute to subgrantees approximately 10,000 energy conservation client education booklets. The booklets will be left with clients after their homes are weatherized. Subgrantee staff will explain information contained in the booklets as part of the client education component of the weatherization process.

Item 5

Cost: \$5,000

Health and Safety Workshop

Description: The grantee will facilitate one (1) four day health and safety workshop. The workshop will be attended by grantee and subgrantee staff. Speakers will cover topics including:

- * Workmanship practices and accident prevention;
- * Indoor air quality (radon, asbestos, carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, fiberglass, etc.); and
- * Wiring, plumbing, and moisture control.

W-6

Item 3

Cost: \$7,625 Exxon

Grantee Field Supervisor
Training and Technical
Assistance Related
Support Costs

Description: Two (2) of the primary objectives of subgrantee monitoring are to identify the T & TA needs of subgrantees and provide on-site T & TA covering subjects including inventory control, financial management, procurement, materials installation, computer software applications, and energy audit techniques. Accordingly the grantee will use Exxon T & TA funds to pay the costs of travel, materials, and per diem associated with these activities.

Stripper Well and Exxon Training and Technical Assistance (T & TA) Funds - Evaluation and Leveraging Activities

Item 1

Cost: \$11,250 Stripper Well
\$4,000 Exxon
\$15,250 Total

Household Energy
Consumption Data Base

Description: In addition to maintaining and accumulating energy consumption data by fuel type for all households weatherized since program year 1988, the grantee will contract to expand the capacity of the energy consumption data base to include the following information for each home weatherized:

- * Total costs associated with reducing infiltration.
- * Total costs associated with reducing conductive heat loss.
- * Total costs associating with addressing heating systems.
- * Total ventilation and miscellaneous repair costs.
- * Total labor and material costs by funding source.
- * The square footage and volume of the home.
- * The completion date.

W-8

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 1-28-91
RE Dem New Sub

The energy consumption data base provides "before and after weatherization" fuel consumption data on homes weatherized. Consumption data enables the grantee to evaluate overall energy savings achieved by each subgrantee. Expanding the data base will enable the grantee to correlate the energy savings achieved by subgrantees to the type of work being performed on different sizes and types of homes.

Item 2

Cost: \$7,250 (Exxon)

Energy Consumption
Evaluation

Description: The grantee will contract to have an energy consumption evaluation compiled on homes weatherized during the 1990 program year. The evaluation of homes will be similar to an evaluation currently being conducted on homes weatherized during the 1989 program year. However, expanded features of the Household Energy Consumption Data Base described above, will enable the grantee to more accurately attribute energy savings (adjusted for heating degree days, presence of secondary heat, etc.) to the type of measures performed on dwelling units.

W-9

3
DATE 1-28-91
HP Dem New Dub.

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE GRANTS
(p. B-71 LFA Budget Analysis, p. 35 SRS Budget Narrative)

PURPOSE

The Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provide funds for the renovation, rehabilitation or operating costs of homeless shelters and for the provision of follow-up and long-term services to help homeless people escape poverty.

Shelters to be assisted and services to be delivered are determined by the state's HRDCs. Last year, 14 shelters received help.

ISSUES

The problems of homelessness continue to receive increased attention at the federal and state level. Although funds from these two programs are intended to deliver direct services, SRS hopes to be actively involved in the state-wide implementation of the recently-passed National Affordable Housing Act to ensure that our strategy ensures participation of the state's low income population.

Indian tribes are now eligible for participation in HUD's program and we are awaiting guidance for particulars concerning that change.

UNITY ADDRESS CONTACT PERSON & PHONE NUMBER DATE RECEIVED BY SRS

Action for Eastern Montana 111 West Bell, Glendive, MT 59330 Patricia Callaghan, Executive Director

ELIGIBLE ACTIVITY PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE HOW ACTIVITY WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED DATE ACHIEVED BY PROPOSED COST

Expansion of comprehensive services to homeless individuals to provide follow-up and long-term services to enable homeless individuals to make the transition out of poverty. By placing homeless individuals who are seeking permanent shelter in permanent housing. By so doing, potential employers, job service and current employers are better able to contact these individuals at a consistent location for employment. 1101 June 30, 1990

Provision of assistance in obtaining social and maintenance services and income support services for homeless individuals. Emergency Services staff advocates for, and acts as liaison between homeless individuals and agencies providing food stamp, AFDC, WIC, general assistance, fuel assistance, counseling services (AA, Mental Health, Drug and Alcohol), and educational institutions to obtain needed assistance.

Promotion of private sector and other assistance to homeless individuals; and 1. By coordinating and combining Emergency Service efforts with local church groups, Salvation Army, food and clothing banks, local FEMA committees, private energy assistance, migrant worker programs. 3079 June 30, 1990 3080

By raising additional emergency homeless funds through joint fundraisers with community based organizations. 1000 June 30, 1990

TOTAL THIS PAGE 8260

JRITY ADDRESS CONTACT PERSON & PHONE NUMBER DATE RECEIVED BY SPS
 Action for Eastern Montana Patricia Callaghan, Executive Director
 111 West Bell, Glendive, MT 59330

ELIGIBLE ACTIVITY PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE HOW ACTIVITY WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED DATE ACHIEVED BY PROPOSED COST

- 3) Provision of assistance to any individual who has received a notice of foreclosure, eviction, or termination of utility services, if-
 - (1) The inability of the individual to make mortgage, rental, or utility payments is due to a sudden reduction in income;
 - (2) The assistance is necessary to avoid the foreclosure, eviction, or termination of utility services; and
 - (3) There is a reasonable prospect that the individual will be able to resume the payments within a reasonable period of time.

Up to 25% of funding will be used to stabilize individuals to prevent utility or housing termination due to sudden reduction of income and with the reasonable prospect of the return to self sufficiency. This contract runs concurrently with FEMA which covers identical crises. Coordination with FEMA should enable longer term stabilization for those facing termination as they will be able to "get their feet back under themselves".

June 30, 1990 2754

TOTAL THIS PAGE 2754

JBN/045

EXHIBIT 3
 DATE 1-28-91
 RE Dum. Serv. Dub.

UNTY ADDRESS CONTACT PERSON & PHONE NUMBER
 Hill, Blaine & Liberty District IV HRDC Bob McLaughlin, Executive Director
 P.O. Box 1509, Havre, MT 59501 (406) 265-6743

ELIGIBLE ACTIVITY	PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE HOW ACTIVITY WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED	DATE ACHIEVED BY	PROPOSED COST
Expansion of comprehensive services to homeless individuals to provide follow-up and long-term services to enable homeless individuals to make the transition out of poverty.	1. Rehabilitation of recently purchased duplex to allow it to be used as a shelter for women and children who are homeless as a result of domestic/sexual abuse. A. Replacement of roof shingles by contractor.	June 30, 1990	\$ 1,692.00
Provision of assistance in obtaining social and maintenance services and income support services for homeless individuals.	2. A. A new support group for victims will be established for 9 weeks. B. 18% of program director's salary plus fringe, for 5 months to provide counsel, advocacy, referrals and assistance to the homeless.	June 30, 1990	\$ 1,500.00
Promotion of private sector and other assistance to homeless individuals; and	3. Private sector individuals will donate time and dollars for shelter support. A. Volunteers will help with shelter upkeep as done in 1989 (730 hrs donated). B. Volunteers will donate groceries and other necessities as awareness grows.	June 30, 1990	\$ 0

TOTAL THIS PAGE \$ 3,192.00

ELIGIBLE ACTIVITY	PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE HOW ACTIVITY WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED	DATE ACHIEVED BY	PROPOSED COST
Expansion of comprehensive services to homeless individuals to provide follow-up and long term services to enable homeless individuals to make the transition out of poverty.	Provide case management assistance for individuals for transition into services/ facilities appropriate to the individual need.	6-30-90	
Provision of assistance in obtaining social and maintenance services and income support services for homeless individuals.	Client needs will be assessed upon admission to shelter and provided for to the extent possible through close coordination with other providers	6-30-90	
Promotion of private sector and other assistance to homeless individuals; and	Develop a short term shelter facility for women ages 14 through 18. Presently no shelters available in the area for females under age 18.	6-30-90	

TOTAL THIS PAGE \$9976

JRM/045

EXHIBIT 3
 DATE 1-28-91
 -E Dum. Serv. Sub.

District V. Opportunities, Inc. P.O. Box 2289 Great Falls, MT. 59403 Les Stevenson (406) 761-0310
 CITY ADDRESS CONTACT PERSON & PHONE NUMBER DATE RECEIVED BY 595

ELIGIBLE ACTIVITY	PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE HOW ACTIVITY WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED	DATE ACHIEVED BY	PROPOSED COST
<p>Provision of assistance to any individual who has received a notice of foreclosure, eviction, or termination of utility services, if-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The inability of the individual to make mortgage, rental, or utility payments is due to a sudden reduction in income; (2) The assistance is necessary to avoid the foreclosure, eviction, or termination of utility services; and (3) There is a reasonable prospect that the individual will be able to resume the payments within a reasonable period of time. 	<p>Provide direct financial assistance to individuals/families to prevent eviction and/or transfer into permanent shelter.</p>	<p>6-30-90</p>	<p>\$2992</p>

TOTAL THIS PAGE

\$2992

JBW/045

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 1-28-91
HB Dem. Dev. Act.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (CSBG)
(p. B-71 LFA Budget Analysis, p. 19 SRS Budget Narrative)

PURPOSE

100% federally-funded program to alleviate the causes of poverty.

DESCRIPTION

Funds are distributed to the state's Human Resource Development Councils (HRDCs) based on a formula contained in state law (\$50,000 base plus each HRDC's share of the state's low income and general population) to develop and implement local anti-poverty programs and strategies. SRS reviews work plans for consistency with purposes of block grant.

ISSUES

Federal law requires that at least 90% of the block grant be passed through to HRDCs. State CSBG legislation (page C-5) allows SRS to retain 5% for special projects.

SRS is requesting that it be allowed to retain such funds for FY93 biennium to help address statewide problems such as health care, hunger, homelessness and energy costs.

Funding allocations reflecting setasides for special projects at 0%, 2.5% and 5% of total CSBG are listed on page C-2.

FY 1991 CSBG ALLOCATIONS

		WITH NO SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND			WITH 2.5% SPECIAL PROJECTS MONEY (\$39,834)			WITH 5% SPECIAL PROJECTS MONEY (\$79,667)		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
AGENCY & POPULATION AVERAGE %	FY 1990 ALLOCATION	FY 1991 ALLOCATION	FY 1991 INCREASE OVER 1990 ALLOCATION	INCREASE AS A % OF 1990 ALLOCATION	FY 1991 ALLOCATION	FY 1991 INCREASE OVER 1990 ALLOCATION	INCREASE AS A % OF 1990 ALLOCATION	FY 1991 ALLOCATION	FY 1991 INCREASE OVER 1990 ALLOCATION	INCREASE AS A % OF 1990 ALLOCATION
AEM (13.63)	\$127,927	\$188,173	\$60,246	47.1%	\$182,744	\$54,817	42.8%	\$177,314	\$49,387	38.6%
DIST 4 (3.95)	\$72,553	\$89,989	\$17,436	24.0%	\$88,418	\$15,865	21.9%	\$86,846	\$14,293	19.7%
OP. INC. (14.81)	\$134,667	\$200,124	\$65,457	48.6%	\$194,225	\$59,558	44.2%	\$188,326	\$53,659	39.8%
6 (3.79)	\$71,638	\$88,367	\$16,729	23.4%	\$86,860	\$15,222	21.2%	\$85,352	\$13,714	19.1%
DIST 7 (16.3)	\$143,185	\$215,228	\$72,043	50.3%	\$208,735	\$65,550	45.8%	\$202,242	\$59,057	41.2%
RMDC (5.9)	\$83,730	\$109,806	\$26,076	31.1%	\$107,456	\$23,726	28.3%	\$105,106	\$21,376	25.5%
DIST 9 (7.23)	\$91,350	\$123,319	\$31,969	35.0%	\$120,438	\$29,088	31.8%	\$117,556	\$26,206	28.7%
NWMHR (12.27)	\$120,146	\$174,377	\$54,231	45.1%	\$169,490	\$49,344	41.1%	\$164,602	\$44,456	37.0%
DIST 11 (13.14)	\$125,131	\$183,216	\$58,085	46.4%	\$177,982	\$52,851	42.2%	\$172,747	\$47,616	38.1%
DIST 12 (8.98)	\$101,360	\$141,068	\$39,708	39.2%	\$137,489	\$36,129	35.6%	\$133,911	\$32,551	32.1%
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
	\$1,071,687	\$1,513,669	\$441,982	41.24%	\$1,473,836	\$402,149	37.52%	\$1,434,002	\$362,315	33.8%

BIT 3
DATE 1-28-91
Dum. Sun. Sub.

CHAPTER NO. 237

HOUSE BILL NO. 659

INTRODUCED BY J. JENSEN, JACOBSON, MENAHAN,
BERGENE, VINCENT, MCBRIDE, CONNELLY, HAFNEY,
ADDY, NORDTVEDT, HANNAH, HEMSTAD, SHONTZ, WALDRON,
KADAS, ECK, R. MANNING, CRIPPEN, GRAHAM, METCALF,
QUILICI, HARRINGTON, KITSELMAN, J. BROWN, THOMAS,
WALLIN, DOZIER, WILLIAMS, RAMIREZ, CONOVER,
VAN VALKENBURG, SANDS, HART, PISTORIA, MARBUT,
HOLLIDAY, KEENAN, KOEHNKE, ZABROCKI, NORMAN,
BENGTSON, ROUSH, J. HAMMOND, REAM, DRISCOLL,
VELEBER, WALDRON, HANSEN, LYBECK, KENNERLY,
HALLIGAN

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR STATE USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT FUNDS; DEFINING "HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL"; PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF FISCAL
AND PROGRAM CONTROLS TO COMPLY WITH FEDERAL LAW; AND PROVIDING AN
EFFECTIVE DATE.

This bill was received by
the Governor this 21 day
of March 1983

By Bette Johnson
Approved March 24, 1983
Mike Selover
GOVERNOR

C-3

STATE OF MONTANA
FILED
March 24, 1983
JIM WALTERMIRE
SECRETARY OF STATE

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR STATE USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT FUNDS; DEFINING "HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL"; PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF FISCAL AND PROGRAM CONTROLS TO COMPLY WITH FEDERAL LAW; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the federal Community Services Block Grant is a federal program designed to ameliorate the causes of poverty in communities within each state; and

WHEREAS, Human Resource Development Councils are nonprofit community organizations that have served multicounty areas of the state in the process of helping low-income persons; and

WHEREAS, it is the basic purpose of Human Resource Development Councils to stimulate a better allocation of available local, state, private, and federal resources toward the goal of enabling low-income families and low-income individuals of all ages, in rural and urban areas, to attain skills, knowledge, and motivation and to secure the opportunities needed for them to become self-sufficient; and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that these needs can be best achieved by encouraging the participation of the private sector in these efforts; and

WHEREAS, to achieve these goals it is necessary to strengthen local community capabilities for planning and coordinating federal, state, and other resources so that duplication is

C-11

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 1-28-91
HB Hum. Serv. Act.

HB 0659

eliminated whenever possible through the efforts of local officials, organizations, and interested and affected citizens.

THEREFORE, this act is intended to achieve a better allocation of available federal and state resources.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Definitions. As used in [this act], the following definitions apply:

(1) "Block grant" means the federal community services block grant established under 42 U.S.C. section 9901, et seq. (95 Stat. 511, et seq.).

(2) "Department" means the department of social and rehabilitation services provided for in 2-15-2201.

(3) "Human resource development council" means a nonprofit public or private community organization serving low-income persons in a multicounty area that has the same boundaries as one or more substate planning districts established by executive order of the governor.

Section 2. Allocation of federal community services block grant funds. The department shall allocate the state's share of the block grant funds as follows:

(1) The department may retain 5% for administrative costs and 5% for special projects.

(2) The balance of the block grant funds after any retention pursuant to subsection (1) must be distributed to human resource

development councils that are eligible to receive such funding under [section 3] as follows:

(a) \$500,000, or if the balance of the block grant funds is less than \$500,000, then the entire balance of the block grant funds, must be equally divided among the eligible human resource development councils; and

(b) except as provided under [section 4(2)], the balance of the block grant funds after distribution under subsections (1) and (2)(a) must be divided among eligible human resource development councils as follows:

(i) one-half based upon the population residing within the areas of human resource development councils; and

(ii) one-half based upon the low-income population, as that population may be determined under the provisions of the block grant, residing within the areas of the human resource development councils.

Section 3. Eligible human resource development councils. The department may not distribute block grant funds unless the human resource development council:

(1) meets the eligibility requirements set forth in 42 U.S.C. section 9904, including composition of the board; and

(2) has complied with federal and state fiscal control requirements and agrees to comply with all fiscal and program requirements of federal law.

Section 4. Block grant plan — county and state approval.

3
DATE 1-28-91
HE Dem. Serv. Div.

HB 0659

(1) A human resource development council shall prepare a plan for use of block grant funds. The planned use must be in compliance with block grant requirements, and the plan must be made to further the goals stated in the block grant.

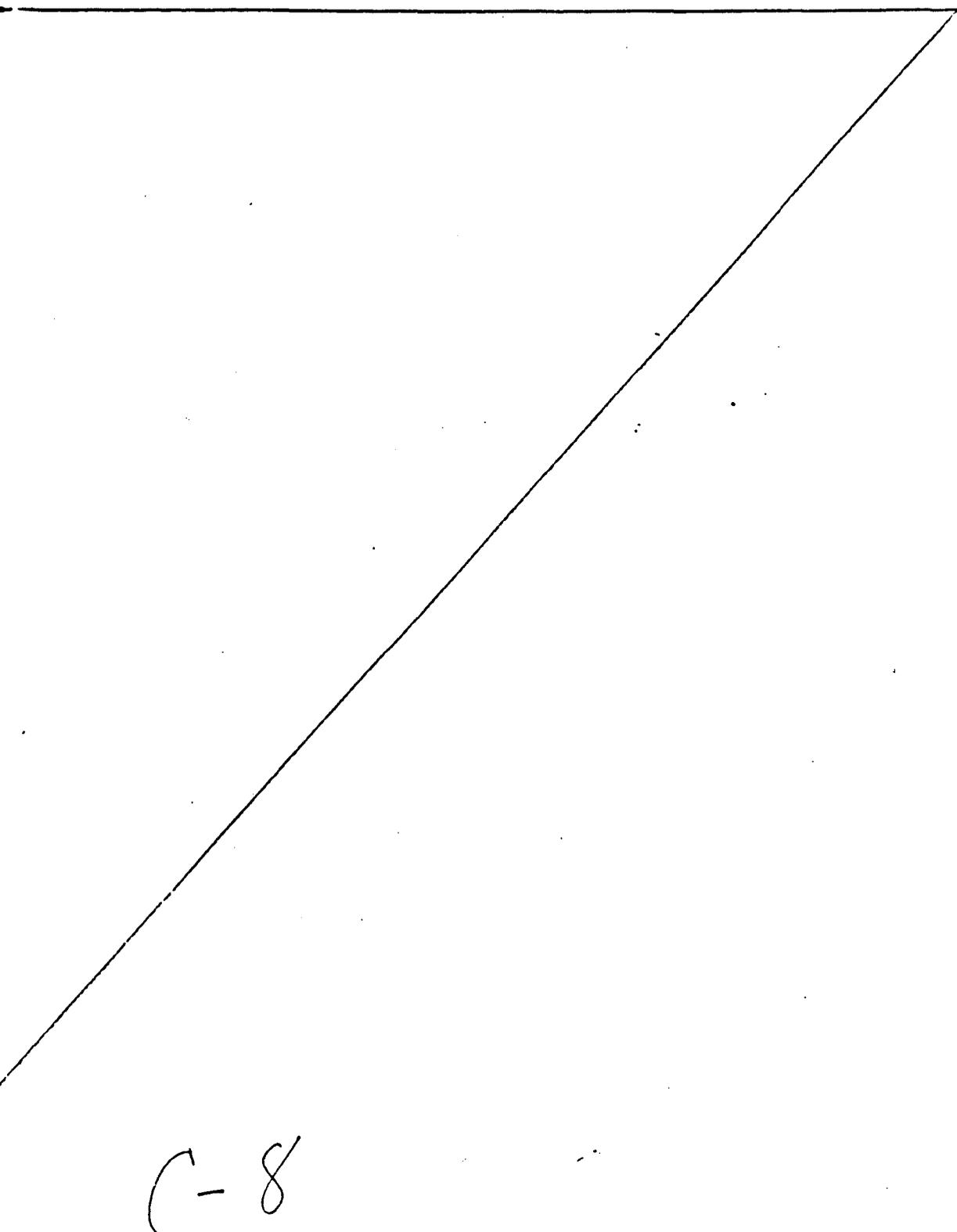
(2) The human resource development council shall submit the plan to the county governing bodies within its multicounty area. A county governing body may approve, disapprove, or offer amendments to the plan. If the county governing body and the human resources development council cannot agree as to the plan's components, the department shall prepare and approve a plan for such county. The department shall then allocate block grant funds to the appropriate human resource development council to administer according to the plan approved for such county by the department.

(3) The plan must be submitted to the department for approval prior to distribution by the department of block grant funds allocated to the human resource development council. The department may disapprove a plan, in whole or in part, only if the plan conflicts with a federal law or regulation. A disapproved plan may be amended and resubmitted to the department.

Section 5. Fiscal and program responsibility. The department shall ensure state compliance in fiscal accountability and program integrity relating to block grant funds and services. The department shall audit the human resource development councils as may be required by state and federal law.

6-7

Section 6. Effective date. This act is effective July 1,
1983.



C-8

4
DATE 1-28-91
HB _____

EXHIBIT =
1/28/91
Human Serv.
Subc.

Representing
Family Assistance Division
Norman Waterman, Administrator
Penny Robbe, Bureau Chief
Jack Lowney, Budget Officer
Jack Thompson, Supervisor

FOOD STAMP ISSUANCE

Congress has authorized the Food Stamp Program to help alleviate hunger and malnutrition among our nation's low income households. This program allows eligible Montana households to obtain a more nutritious diet by trading Food Coupons for groceries. The amount of food stamps households can receive is determined by federal program guidelines.

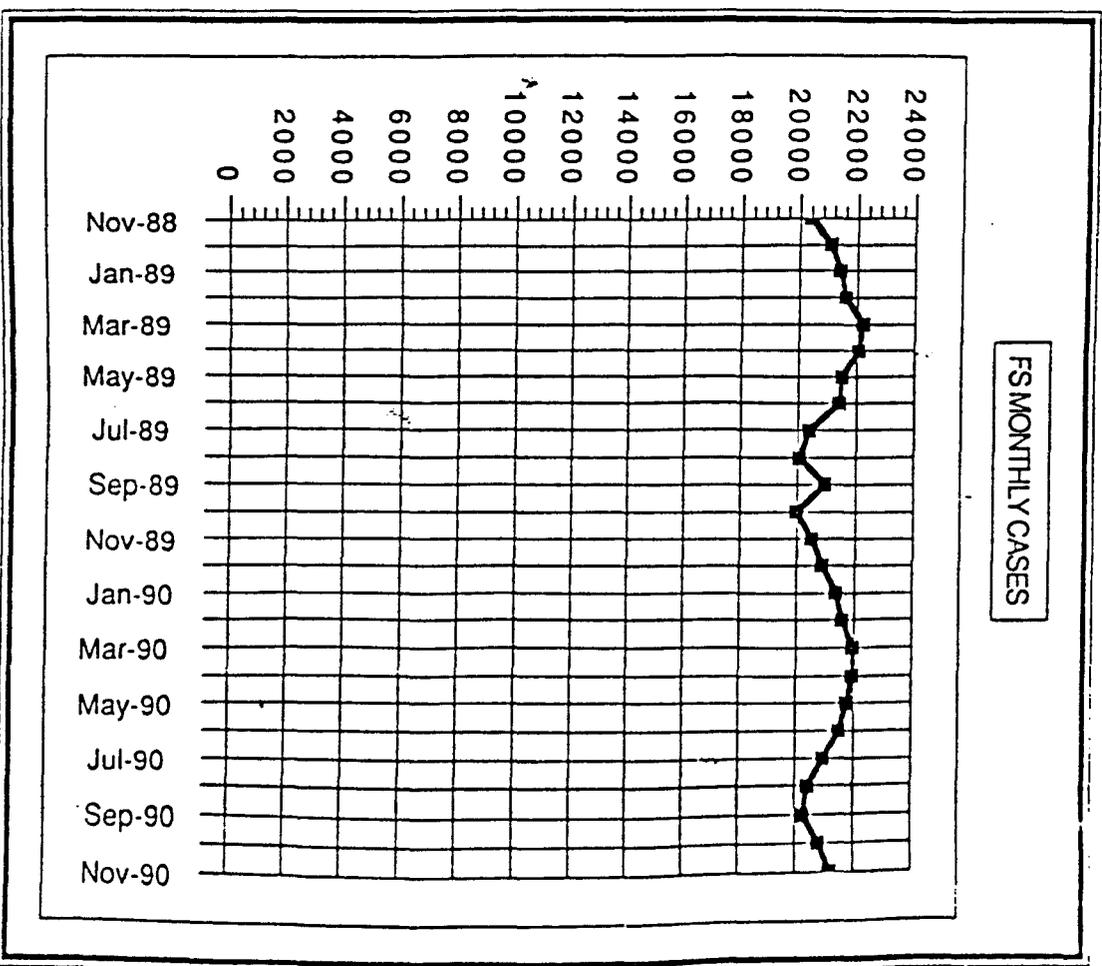
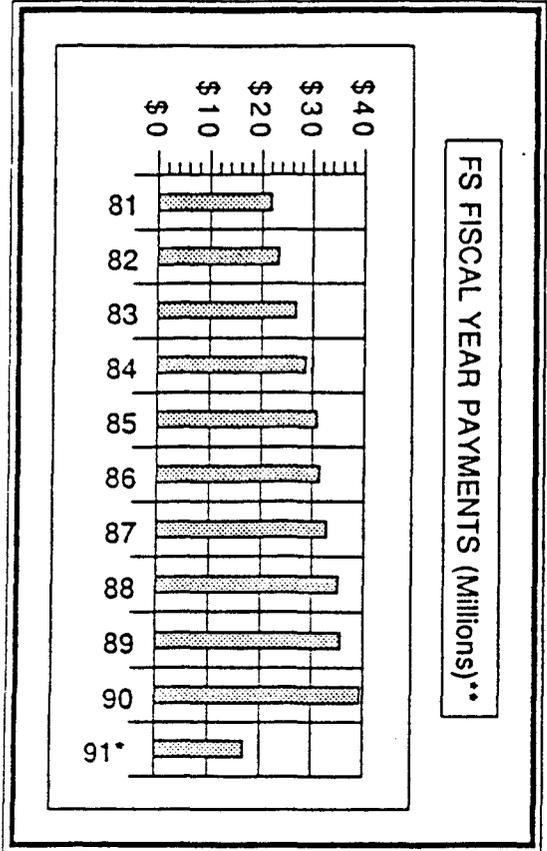
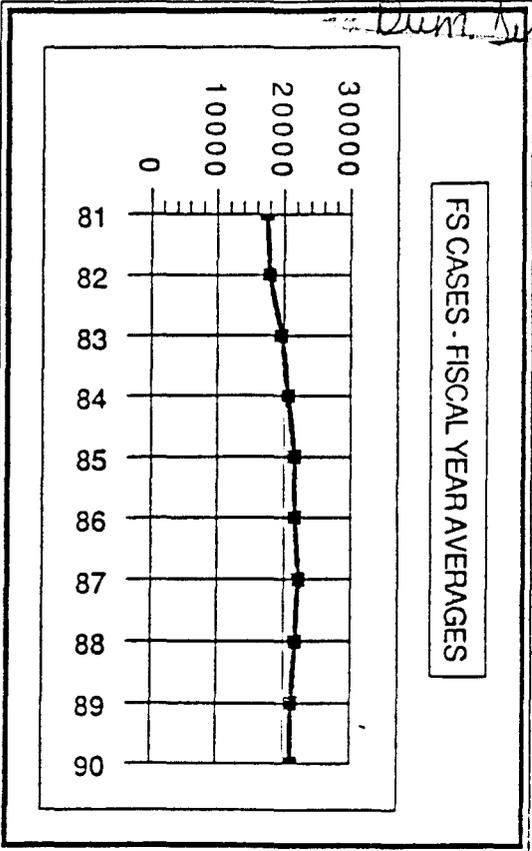
In Fiscal Year 1990, a monthly average of 21,052 Montana households received their food stamps in 45 Project Areas. The dollar amount of food stamps paid was \$39,347,072 for the year, or a monthly average of approximately \$3.3 million. These are 100% federal monies.

The Department contracts with County Offices of Human Services, County Treasurer offices, Human Resource Development Councils (HRDC's), Armored Car services, Post offices, banks and Tribal Reservations to provide the issuance of Food Stamps. In FY 90, administrative issuance costs were approximately \$550,000. These costs are generally a 50-50 match.

The Department is currently within the Request For Proposal (RFP) process to contract for a single Food Stamp Issuance Contractor for

100% Food Stamp mail issuance to coincide with the implementation of The Economic Assistance Management System (TEAMS). Pilot TEAMS counties will begin issuing Food Stamp allotments through TEAMS beginning May 1, 1991.

FOOD STAMPS November, 1990



* Year-to-Date
** Coupon Value

GENERAL RELIEF ASSISTANCE (GRA or GA) PROGRAM

General Assistance (GA) is a 100% state funded financial assistance program designed to meet the needs of individuals or families who do not have sufficient income or resources to sustain themselves and who do not meet eligibility criteria for other state and federal assistance programs. GA is available in the twelve state assumed counties.

The 51st Legislature made several drastic changes to the GA program. Effective July 1, 1989 such changes were to:

- deny GA for three months to persons who quit a job without good cause, or are discharged from a job for misconduct (SB 100);
- provide greater financial incentives for GA recipients to get a job (thirty and one third disregard (SB 134);
- imposition of stricter sanctions for GA recipients who refuse to look for work (SB 99); and,
- revision & clarification of laws relating to provision of GA (presumptive income, etc.--HB 723).

The other legislative changes which took place January 1, 1990, were to the Project Work Program (PWP) of the GA System. These changes required individuals to be classified as employable, unemployable, or exempt. In February 1990, there were 732 individuals found to be employable, 433 found unemployable and 159

4
DATE 1-28-91
HB Dum. Dev. Sub.

found exempt (ie., children in school). By November, 1990, a change in the population served was evident. In that month, 301 persons were found to be employable, 441 classified were unemployable and 85 were exempt. The employability classification ties directly to the length of time that a person is eligible to receive financial assistance. Those persons who are employable are limited to either four or six months of assistance in a twelve month period, while those who are unemployable have no time limit imposed.

The savings expected from the declining GA caseloads are expected to be approximately \$5 million over the next biennium. As a comparison figure, in February, 1990, there were 1,089 GA cases at a cost of \$234,899. In November, 1990, there were 664 GA cases at a cost of \$150,252. State Fiscal year 1989 had an average monthly caseload of 1,860, while FY90 showed an average monthly caseload of 1,227.

General Assistance Average Monthly Caseload
State Fiscal Years 82 - 90

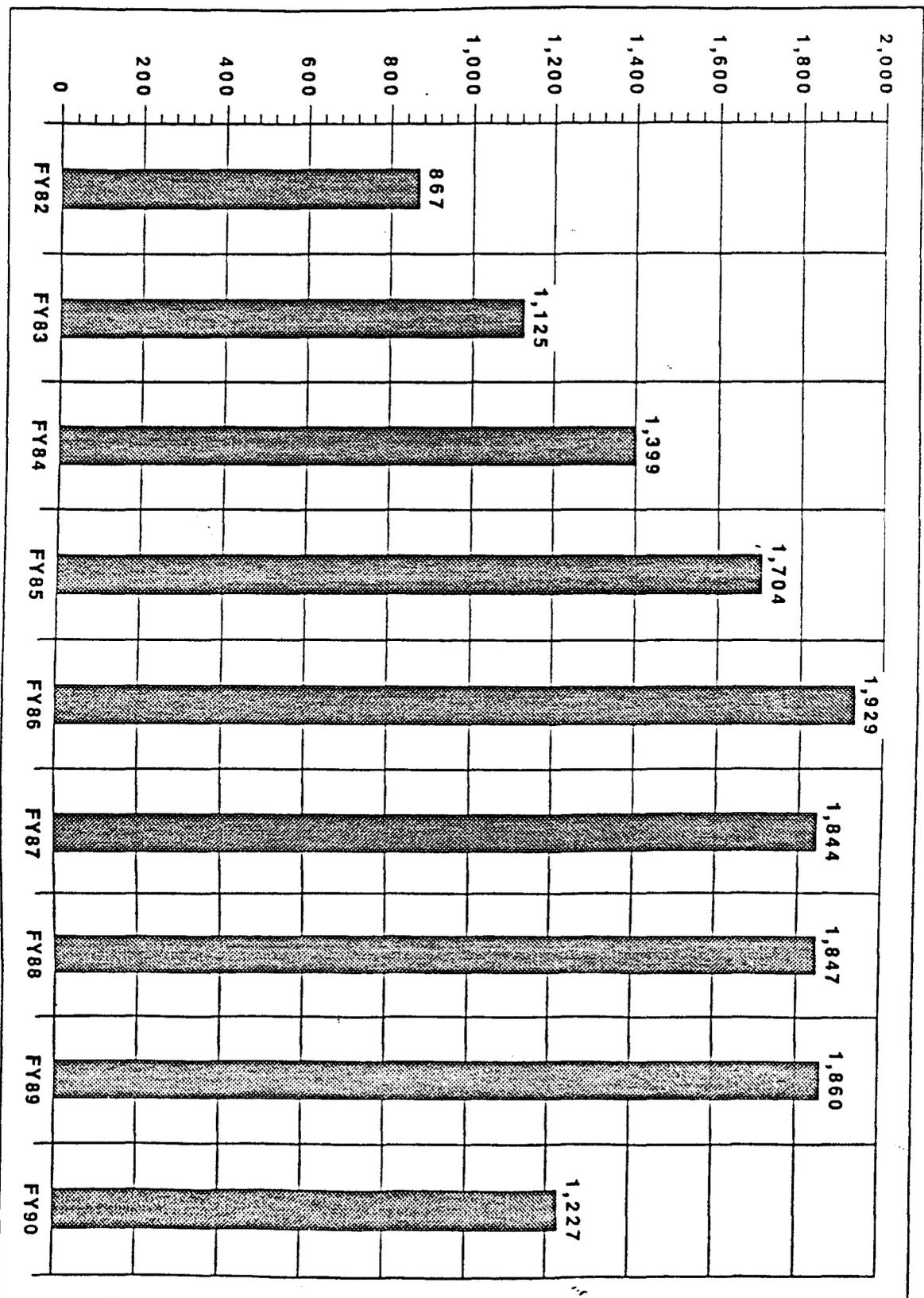
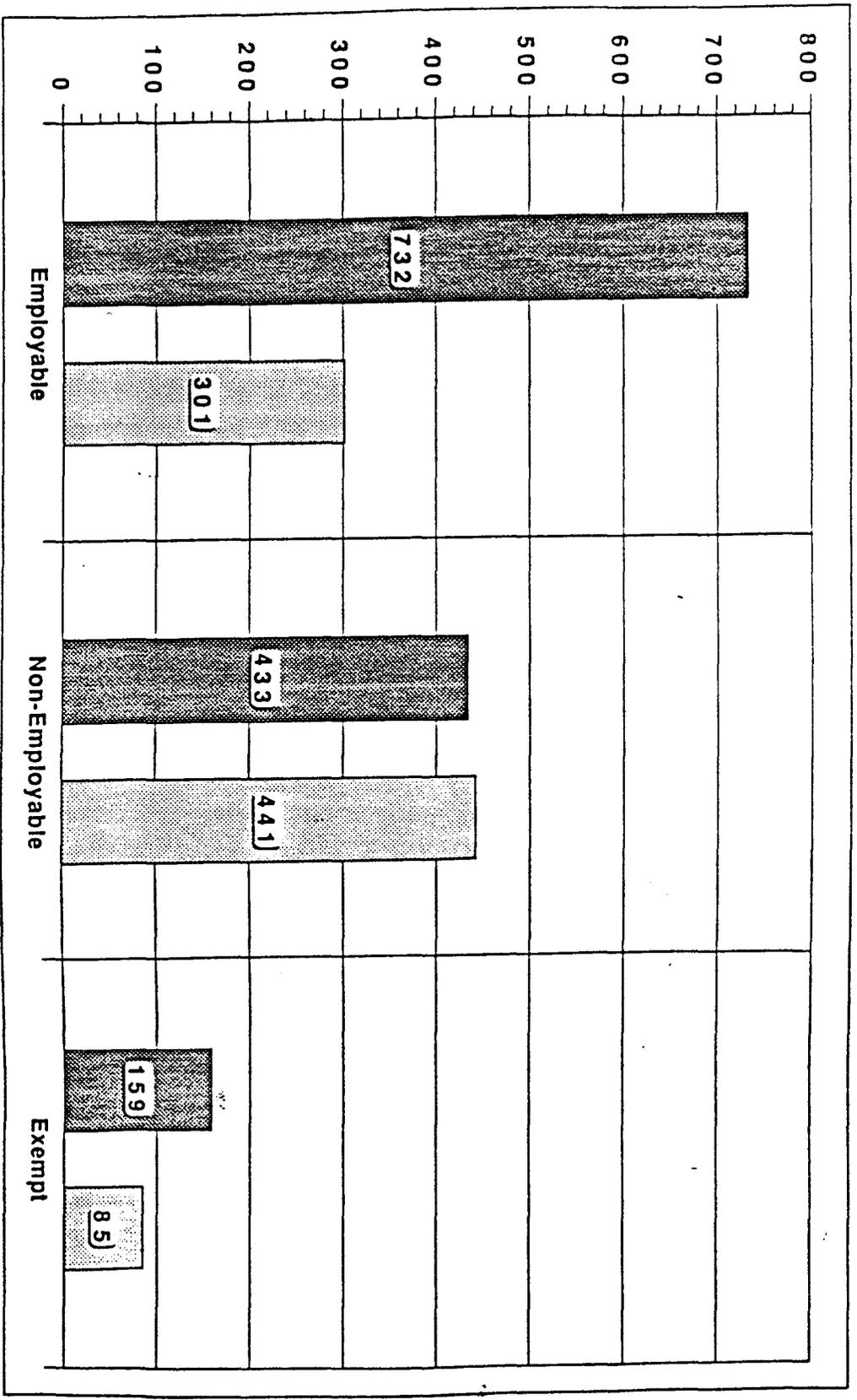


EXHIBIT 4
DATE 1-28-91
BY DUM, [unclear], [unclear]

General Assistance in State-Assumed Counties Individuals Receiving Benefits



■ Feb-90 □ Nov-90

MONTANA'S FOOD STAMP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM

The Montana Food Stamp Employment and Training Program combines two programs, the Food Stamp Job Search and the General Relief Assistance/Project Work Program into a comprehensive service delivery package that provides employment and training services to both Food Stamp and General Relief Assistance recipients.

Food Stamp Job Search

The federal government requires that all states operate a Food Stamp Job Search program. Montana operates this program for food stamp only recipients who reside in: Cascade, Custer, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Park, Powell, Ravalli, Silver Bow, and Yellowstone Counties. These counties were targeted because they are population centers as well as employment centers for the state.

Food Stamp Job Search consists of a single component called Independent Supervised Job Search. Montana utilizes the maximum federal limits for this component. These limits set participation levels of at least twenty-four (24) job search contacts, but no more than twenty-four hours of total participation each month during their eight week Food Stamp Job Search period. Included in the 24 hours participation a month are other activities designed to help food stamp clients find a job or become more employable.

EXHIBIT 4
DATE 1-28-91
HS Dem. New Deal.

Food Stamp Job Search will serve approximately 4,932 food stamp only clients this federal fiscal year (October 1, 1990 - September 30, 1991). Supportive services of up to \$25.00 per month plus up to \$160 per month for child care are available to assist participants in finding employment. This program, except for supportive services, is 100% federally funded. Supportive Services are funded at a 50/50 match.

General Relief Assistance/Project Work Program (GRA/PWP)

The 1989 legislature drastically changed the focus of the General Relief Assistance/Project Work Program (GRA/PWP). It was redesigned to become employment driven, while taking into account the specific needs of both employable and unemployable individuals. The Project Work Program is mandatory for employable General Relief Assistance recipients who reside in the 12 state-assumed counties. Recipients are required to participate for forty (40) hours per week in the program. Employable persons are given four months of participation and employable persons with serious barriers are given six months of participation. Participation is designed to reflect the urgency associated with finding employment. Unemployable individuals are not limited in duration for benefits.

County Task Forces were utilized in developing procedures for PWP. They were also essential in identifying available, yet affordable community services. Community participation has proven invaluable

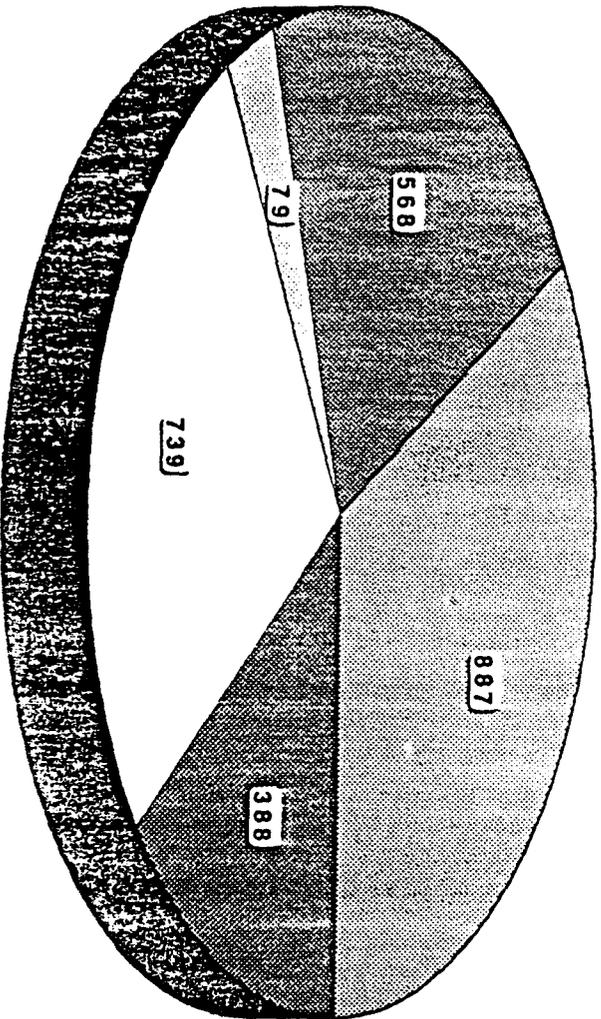
EXHIBIT 4
DATE 1-28-91
HB. Hum. Dev. Sub.

to the program. Articles in state newspapers recently headlined how the GA welfare roles have been cut in half in the past year. One of the largest successes has been in Park County where 61% of their employable participants were placed into jobs.

Of the 2,973 persons found employable from January through November, 1990, 699 found employment with wages ranging from \$4.59 to \$5.36 an hour. Not all employable persons chose to participate in PWP or remain employed once finding jobs. Of those 2,973 persons who were employable, 818 were sanctioned for a failure to comply with the program or a job quit. PWP participants who exhausted their time limited benefits totaled 388.

F19/Legnar3

**Project Work Program
Terminated from General Assistance
January, 1990 to November, 1990**



- Other (33.3%)
- Employed (21.3%)
- Employed/Sanctioned (3.0%)
- Sanctioned (27.8%)
- Time Limited Benefits (14.6%)

EX-507 4
DATE 1-28-91
HB Dura New Sub.

PLACEMENT

PLACEMENT OF PARTICIPANTS IN UNSUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT

There were 7,739 referrals to the Project Work Program (PWP) from January through November, 1990. Of those 7,730 referrals, 2,267 were immediately terminated from PWP for such reasons as not showing up for interviews, choosing transition to work benefits, as well as other reasons. These immediate terminations equal 29% of the total referrals.

Of the remaining referrals to PWP, 2,973 were classified as employable and 699 of those individuals found employment. Of the 699 who found employment, 568 were terminated from the program.

Referrals	7,739
Immediate Terminations	2,267
Employable	2,973
Found employment	699
Found employment & terminated from PWP	568

AVERAGE WAGES

	Wages
Temporary part time	\$4.74
Temporary full time	\$4.95
Permanent part time	\$4.16
Permanent full time	\$5.33

Transition to Work

TRANSITION - TO - WORK EXPENDITURES

12/26/90 Report Date - (December figures incomplete)

105 individuals chose transition to work benefits

Total expenditures \$25,163.04

MIGRATION COMPARISON SUMMARY

MIGRATION
(OUT-OF-STATE TO MONTANA)

01/21/91 REPORT DATE

This report compares clients with a residency status of 1 month or less to their reasons for coming to Montana. Since recent arrivals comprise a large portion of GRA/PWP recipients, it is important to see their reasons for coming to Montana.

Came from 48 different states or countries:

1 MONTH OR LESS RESIDENCY STATUS

Liked Montana	355	34.23%
To Live With Relatives	114	10.99%
Find Work	362	34.91%
Other Reasons	206	19.86%

Total:	1037	100.00%

The States with the highest percentage of movement into Montana are Washington (18%); California (10%); Idaho (8%) and Oregon (7%).

4
DATE 1-28-91
Dum Dum Dum Recidivism

RECIDIVISM

BY CLOSURE REASON

1/8/91 Report Date - (December figures incomplete)

The system was checked for the number of individuals who were closed from General Assistance and then returned within a specified number of months.

67 persons returned after being off GA for 1 to 2 months

45 persons returned after being off GA for 3 months

71 persons returned after being off GA for 4 to 6 months

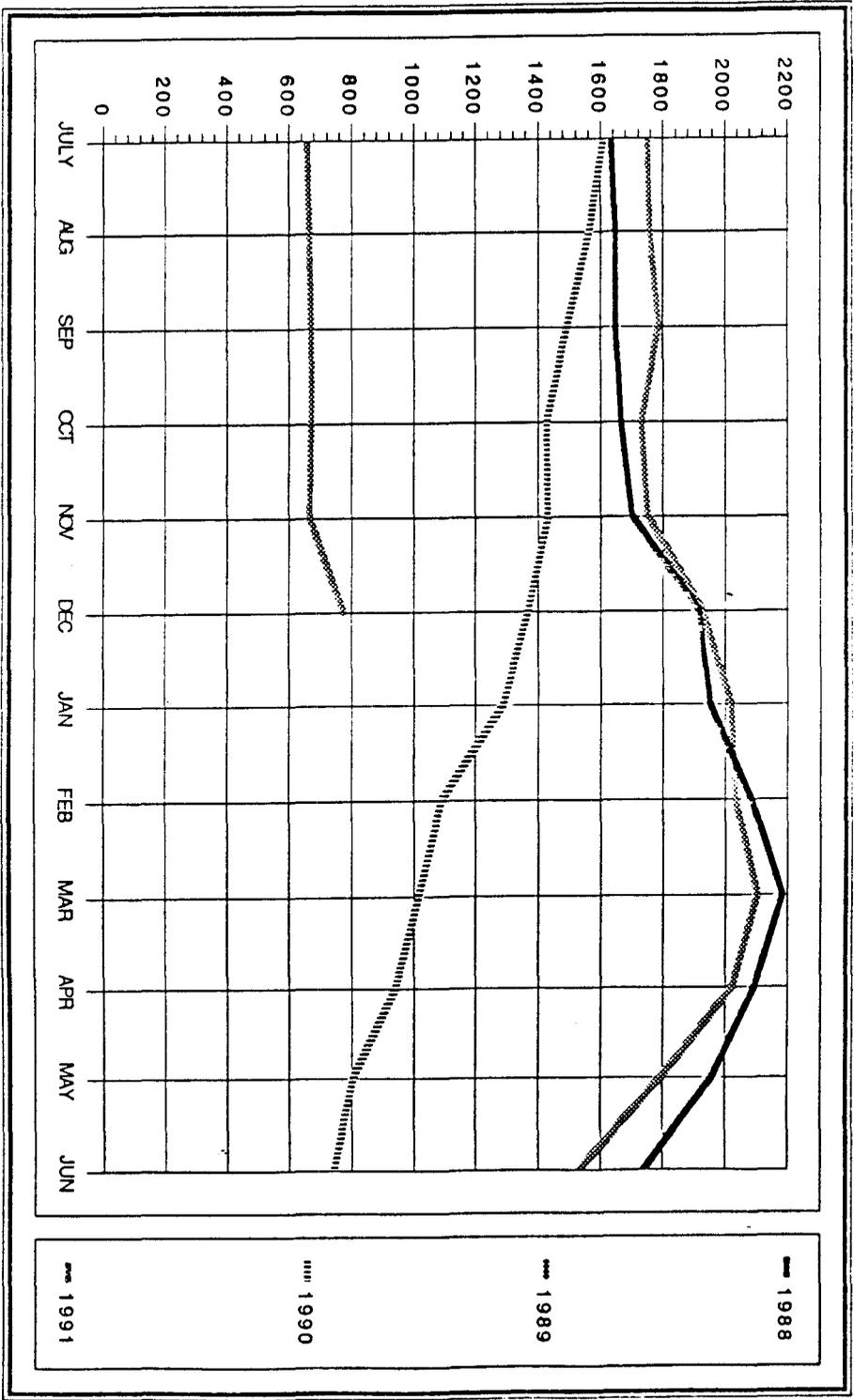
36 persons returned after being off GA for 7 to 9 months

5 persons returned after being off GA for over 9 months

A total of 224 persons returned to GA sometime in the calendar year.

FISCAL YEAR	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL	AVGMONTH
1988	1,632	1,645	1,646	1,663	1,699	1,915	1,949	2,083	2,182	2,092	1,958	1,738	22,202	1,850
1989	1,749	1,756	1,784	1,728	1,749	1,926	2,019	2,032	2,103	2,021	1,794	1,532	22,193	1,849
1990	1,608	1,562	1,490	1,426	1,430	1,366	1,287	1,089	1,013	937	801	741	14,750	1,229
1991	656	663	669	668	664	773							4,093	585

4
1-28-91
Plum. Dec. Dec.

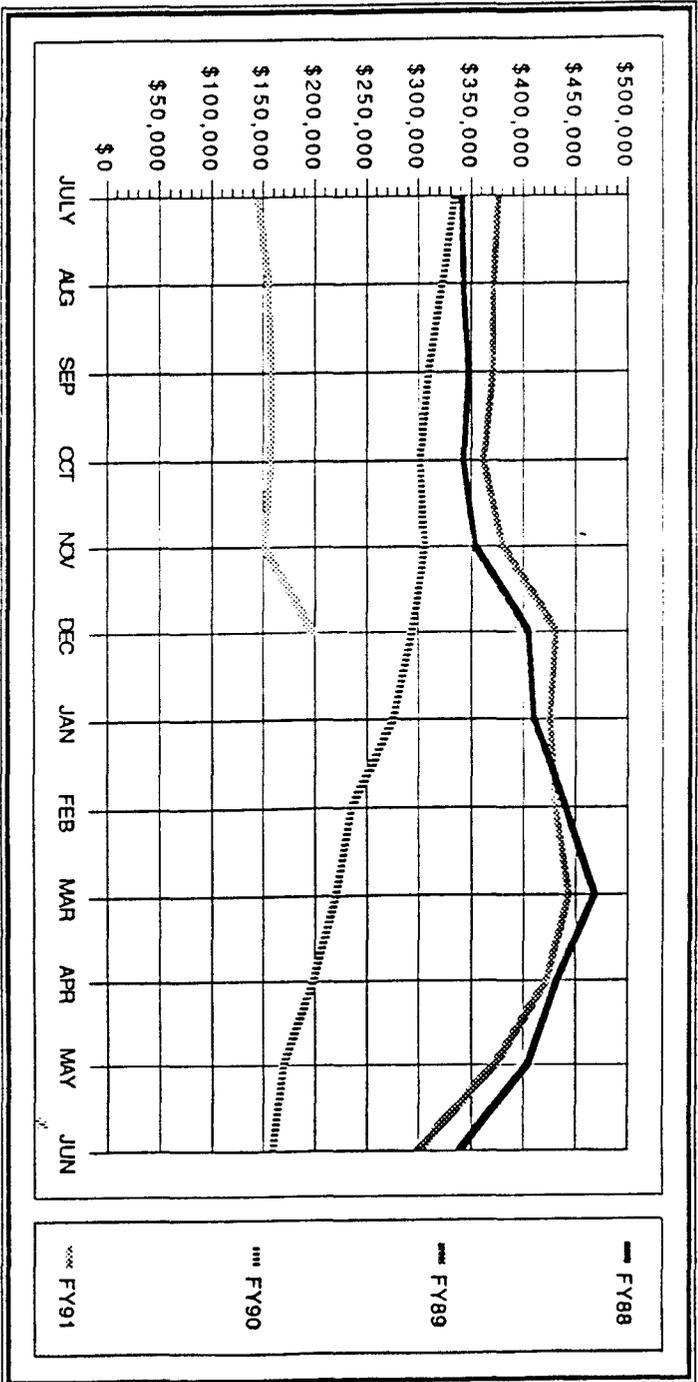


DATA IS INCOMPLETE FOR DECEMBER

Comparison of General Relief Expenditures
Fiscal Years 88-89-90-91

REPORT OF: 21-Jan-91

Fiscal Year	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
FY88	\$340,345	\$341,785	\$346,488	\$341,641	\$353,201	\$404,465	\$409,411	\$440,140	\$467,879	\$431,866	\$403,540	\$337,804	\$4,618,565
FY89	\$375,571	\$370,474	\$370,038	\$361,557	\$379,189	\$430,906	\$424,655	\$430,350	\$442,772	\$421,784	\$372,064	\$298,883	\$4,678,243
FY90	\$333,451	\$321,885	\$308,481	\$300,556	\$305,001	\$293,625	\$275,312	\$234,899	\$219,794	\$198,334	\$168,800	\$158,676	\$3,118,814
FY91	\$144,074	\$155,020	\$157,484	\$157,149	\$150,252	\$197,789							\$961,768



VISITOR'S REGISTER

Human Services

SUBCOMMITTEE

AGENCY(S)

SRS

DATE

1-28-91

DEPARTMENT

NAME	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
Julie Roberts	SRS		
Ann Williams	SRS		
Sherry Jones	SRS		
Dei D. Baker	POWP		
Brian McLoughlin	^{dept. admin} DL Industry		
Jack Lowrey	^{SRS} budget analyst		
Judith Carlson	HRDCs		
Patricia Callaghan	HRDC - Dist 1,2,3		
Bob McLaughlin	HRDC - Dist 4		
Jim Morton	HRDC - Dist XI		
Eileen Sanson	HRDC - Dist. 6 Lewistown		
Alyanne J. Sekman	NWOMHR - Dist. 10 - Kalispell		
Marcia Schreder	Montana Low Income Coalition Montanans for Social Justice		
Leanne Huntington	Hummer Coalition		
Leann Staley	HRDC Dist 11 Missoula		
Marcia Doss	HRDC		

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT.
IF YOU HAVE WRITTEN COMMENTS, PLEASE GIVE A COPY TO THE SECRETARY.