

**MINUTES**

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

**JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES & AGING**

**Call to Order:** By **CHAIRMAN JOHN COBB**, on January 19, 1995, at  
7:45 a.m.

**ROLL CALL**

**Members Present:**

Rep. John Cobb, Chairman (R)  
Sen. Charles "Chuck" Swysgood, Vice Chairman (R)  
Rep. Beverly Barnhart (D)  
Sen. James H. "Jim" Burnett (R)  
Rep. Betty Lou Kasten (R)  
Sen. John "J.D." Lynch (D)

**Members Excused:** None.

**Members Absent:** None.

**Staff Present:** Lois Steinbeck, Legislative Fiscal Analyst  
Douglas Schmitz, Office of Budget & Program  
Planning  
Ann Boden, Committee Secretary

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

**Committee Business Summary:**

Hearing: DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES OVERVIEW:  
Management Support Division, Regional  
Administration, Program Management  
Division (overview/hearing)  
Executive Action: None.

**OVERVIEW ON MANAGEMENT SUPPORT DIVISION**

**Tape No. 1:A:1.7**

**Lois Steinbeck, Legislative Fiscal Analyst's (LFA) Office**  
discussed the LFA issues on federal indirect cost recovery, Child  
and Adult Protective Services (CAPS) system, and the Interagency  
Coordinating Council (ICC).

**CHAIRMAN JOHN COBB** left the meeting to give a bill, **SEN. J.D.  
LYNCH** took over the chair.

**Hank Hudson, Director, Department of Family Services (DFS)** provided the subcommittee with two handouts. The first addresses the issues raised by the LFA. **EXHIBIT 1.** The second is a summary on every program operated by DFS. **EXHIBIT 2.** He then addressed the LFA issue regarding the Interagency Coordinating Council.

**SEN. CHUCK SWYSGOOD** resumed the chair.

**REP. BEVERLY BARNHART** asked if it would be appropriate for this subcommittee to funnel prevention monies from the tobacco program into the ICC. **Mr. Hudson** replied it would not be appropriate for the Department to have program money in the ICC budget. He then explained how the anti-tobacco money would be coordinated through the ICC.

**Jack Ellery, Administrator, Management Support,** gave a brief overview of the CAPS system. He addressed the LFA issue regarding CAPS, and discussed the development of the system. He indicated that he felt the Department was clearly following the legislature's intent to develop the most comprehensive system within the appropriation provided. He said the Department was unable to determine the total cost of the system until all aspects involved with the system could be assessed. Upon completion of the assessment, the Department concluded the cost would be roughly \$2.2 million dollars in total funds, of which \$1.2 million dollars would be general fund. He reported the system will be on-line by March 1996 and that the total operating costs will be \$2.7 million dollars over the next biennium.

**Doug Schmitz, Budget Office,** commented that another enhancement that the Department has tried to achieve in creating CAPS is to include Department of Administration network costs.

Personal Services: **Mr. Hudson** commented that the Department preferred to manage its personal services budget through vacancy savings.

**Ms. Steinbeck** noted that if the subcommittee accepted the federal indirect cost recovery funds, it would supersede the LFA issue raised regarding the transfer of DD case management to the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services (SRS).

Consulting Services: **Ms. Steinbeck** reported that most all funding in the present law adjustment for consulting services is related to studies for private adoption.

Equipment and Other present law adjustments: There was no discussion on these budget items.

Interagency Coordinating Council: This budget item was previously discussed.

CAPS Operating: This budget item was previously discussed. **Mr. Schmitz** explained that in preparing the budget, the Budget Office broke the operating costs into two components. The continued development of the system is reflected in the present law adjustments and once development is complete, the operating stage of the system will be reflected as a new proposal.

OVERVIEW ON REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Tape No. 1:A:42.6

**Ms. Steinbeck** discussed the LFA issues regarding payment of DFS local operating costs by non-assumed counties, the increases associated with rent costs and the increase of social worker field staff. She then provided two handouts to the subcommittee addressing the Executive Budget request for additional FTE (**EXHIBIT 3**) and an update to Table 2 in the DFS Budget Analysis (**EXHIBIT 4**).

**Richard Kerstein, Administrator, Field Services**, spoke about the rent and staff increases. He gave a comparison of staff versus caseload for child and elder abuse from 1987 through 1994. He said the requested staff is to keep up with the population increase, approximately 5%.

**Mr. Hudson** said the fact is that the Department is operating differently than when it first started and is unable to keep up with the demand. He explained that the Department is trying to break a cycle of falling further and further behind in keeping up with meeting the public's demand.

**REP. BETTY LOU KASTEN** asked if abuse investigations reflected recurring incidents, or new cases. **Mr. Kerstein** said that out of 8,000 investigations he felt there were some repeated cases, but they did not make up a large amount of cases.

**VICE CHAIRMAN SWYSGOOD** asked what happens if the counties do not pay the bill for operating costs. **Mr. Hudson** replied that the Department is in negotiations with the counties. The counties are responsible for all back payments of operating costs assumed by the Department. The Department has set a specific time-frame in which counties are to repay the Department for costs, and if counties fail to do so, the Department will engage in collection measures either through the State Auditor's Office or District Court.

**REP. BARNHART** questioned if the Department should become greater in size, what effect it would have on operating costs/FTE in counties. **Mr. Kerstein** felt that 85% of the offices in counties are already co-located with other agencies such as welfare or health departments. He indicated that only six or seven offices that aren't co-located are in the bigger cities such as Great Falls and Billings, and even though this may create a barrier for

people to get state benefits, he did not think it was an unacceptable barrier.

**Tape No. 1:A:70.5**

Before public testimony began on the Program Management Division, **SEN. LYNCH** spoke on the Diabetes Control budget issue in the Preventive Health Bureau in the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences (DHES). The subcommittee previously took action on this issue which did not pass. **SEN. LYNCH** said the American Diabetes Association (ADA) went out in Montana and got a federal grant from the federal Center for Disease Control (CDC) for the purpose of measuring and monitoring diabetes. He then introduced the President of the ADA, who spoke briefly on the budget item for diabetes control.

**Proponent's Testimony:**

**Dr. Douglas Coffin, President, ADA**, explained that federal grant money would help alleviate the suffering of people with diabetes by establishing outreach programs and educational programs which identify the scope of the problem in Montana. He said that by reducing eye, kidney, nerve, and cardiovascular complications associated to diabetes, major treatment costs could be reduced. He said no state appropriations would be needed over the five-year grant program. He asked the members to accept federal grants from the CDC.

**Questions From Subcommittee Members and Responses:**

**SEN. JIM BURNETT** asked how much of the federal funds go toward actual treatment of individuals. **Mr. Coffin** replied that none of the money goes toward treatment, but goes toward education and outreach programs.

**SEN. LYNCH** asked if free testing has ever been a consideration in prevention. **Mr. Coffin** said that at this time the federal funds are for a core program, and there is no application of funds in this grant for alternative considerations. He indicated that after the five-year period for the core program expires, those types of tests would be examined.

**REP. KASTEN** asked why block grants couldn't be given to the ADA within the state, rather than going through "an administrative nightmare" to get the funding. **Stanlee Dull, Executive Director, ADA**, said the procedure for receiving this grant is to go through the state health departments. Federal law would not allow the CDC grants to be authorized directly to the ADA.

**Proponent's Testimony:**

**Sharon Hoff, Catholic Conference**, said the Catholic Church is one of the largest providers of health care in the United States. She said her testimony in support of the federal funds was more

on a personal level. She informed the subcommittee on what the costs for diabetes are, and stressed that prevention is the best way to reduce the costs.

**HEARING ON PROGRAM MANAGEMENT DIVISION**

**Tape No. 1:B:7.9**

**Proponent's Testimony:**

**Jim Smith, Montana Association of Homes and Services for Children (MAHSC)** provided a prepared handout (**EXHIBIT 5**) which outlines information about MAHSC and comments on proposals for the DFS budget. He said the association has had a great partnership with DFS over the past two years, and feels that in that time DFS has made great strides. He said he feels the Governor shares in those feelings because he has treated the Department very well in his budget. He said the association supports the Governor's budget recommendations for DFS, other than the Mountain View/Wilderness Camp/Aspen Youth Alternatives Proposal.

**HEARING ON BIG BROTHERS & BIG SISTERS**

**Tape No. 1:B:19.1**

**REP. COBB** returned to the meeting and assumed the chair.

**Proponents' Testimony:**

**Jim Smith, Montana Association of Homes and Services for Children** offered a few comments on Big Brothers & Big Sisters (BB&BS). He said this is a very vulnerable program since it is not mandated by federal or state regulation, and is strictly funded with general fund monies. He said this program, although vulnerable, is very valuable because it meets the criteria of "making a difference in the lives of people." He urged the subcommittee to look favorably on this program and to maintain the funding for it.

**Linda Lefavour, Director of Missoula Big Brothers and Big Sisters Program** said that she had been an official big sister for eight years. She spoke on behalf of all ten Montana agencies. She gave statistics on single parent families and the growing numbers of children who are affected by fatherless homes. She explained that the goal of BB&BS is to keep children out of the state system and in their homes, schools and communities. She stressed that the BB&BS program worked and emphasized that the program is one of the most cost-effective resources for troubled and at-risk youth. She briefly spoke about the handout provided to the subcommittee (**EXHIBIT 6**), then requested continued support and funding for this program.

**Jack Lynch, Chief Executive, Butte/Silver Bow,** said he and his wife were past participants of the BB&BS program for approximately 12 years. He gave a brief background of his career history with the prison. In comparison to the amount requested for this funding, **Mr. Lynch** gave an example that the \$180,000 general fund request is equivalent to the cost of construction of two cells at the prison. He guaranteed that this program would keep kids out of the criminal system as well as reduce teenage pregnancies. Speaking as a community leader, he said the benefits of this program not only have an impact on the individuals served and individuals who work with them, but to the communities that are served as well. He urged the subcommittee to approve funding for the Big Brothers & Big Sisters program.

**Cindy Young, Mother,** testified that the BB&BS program is one of caring, prevention and one that perpetuates the continuing of caring. She said she was a single parent and spoke on behalf of her son. She discussed how her son became enrolled in BB&BS and how she witnessed the influence of her son's big brother on her son by redirecting his energy, pain and negative attitude.

**Clete Daily, Big Brother,** said he was perfectly matched with a 15-year-old through Big Brothers & Sisters and has been involved with his little brother for a year and half. He talked about the activities they have shared and the difference he has seen in his little brother since their relationship began. He said the dollars spent on bringing this program forward are cost effective.

**Judge Gordon Bennett,** said he is now retired, but worked as a juvenile judge for 18 years. He said that during his tenure he has worked with the Big Brothers & Sisters program and watched it grow. He then read from his written testimony. **EXHIBIT 7** He urged the subcommittee to maintain and enhance support for this most vital and far-reaching program.

**Questions From Subcommittee Members and Responses:**

**REP. KASTEN** asked if there are more volunteers than are being matched with children who need big brothers or big sisters. **Linda Lafavour** said that, quite frankly, there are never enough volunteers to go around. **REP. KASTEN** asked if money could be used to get more volunteers. **Ms. Lafavour** felt that "part of getting the word out there, is that BB&BS has to compete in the marketplace with everything else already bombarding citizens." She gave an example of a 27% increase in the number of volunteers after receiving funds to recruit volunteers through a marketing campaign.

**REP. BARNHART** asked if there are any BB&BS programs that are working with the Partnership to Strengthen Families program. **Ms. LaFavour** affirmed that BB&BS programs are involved with the Partnership program in all communities that offer the program.

**CHAIRMAN COBB** asked if the budget was increased, could the program get volunteers for the kids. He questioned the best way to fully fund BB&BS without wasting money because of a lack of volunteers. **Doug Brown, Executive Director, Helena Big Brothers & Big Sisters** said the Helena office is looking at expanding. He said the money could be used to recruit volunteers. **CHAIRMAN COBB** again asked if additional money would make a difference. He asked to be provided with additional information. **Mr. Brown** said he would provide additional information.

**Judge Bennett** commented that additional money would do two things. First, it could be used to attract more private money and second, it would "beef up the staff" to get more volunteers. He said it was "leverage" if more money would be provided.

**Ms. Lafavour** said that the Missoula office addressed the same question. She claimed that if more funds were available, staff could be increased, thus freeing up more time for recruitment efforts.

#### HEARING ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Tape No. 1:B:63.9

**Discussion:** **Ms. Steinbeck** said that during the budget analysis the LFA raised a question regarding the general fund increase for domestic violence. She said the general fund budget goes from \$98,000 expended in FY94 to \$111,000 in FY96 and FY97. She reported that the 1993 legislature appropriated \$111,000 each year of the biennium which was not fully expended.

**Shirley Brown, Administrator, DFS Program Management Division,** explained that in the area of domestic violence, the Department receives both federal and state funds and then passes those funds to contracts with private non-profit providers to provide services. She said that in FY94 the budget was \$306,000, which included the \$111,000 general fund, \$35,000 state special fund and \$160,000 federal funds. She said the Department issued contracts for a total of \$317,000 which was an increase from the original budget because it increased federal funding. She said some contractors billed late and because of the late billing, the amount questioned by the LFA was not entered into the statewide budget accounting system (SBAS) at the end of the fiscal year.

#### Proponents' Testimony:

**Kate Cholewa, Montana Women's Lobby,** said domestic violence services are those which people seek, not ones that go directly into people's homes or invade people's privacy. She said these services need to exist in order to prevent health problems for women and to help children. She said the Montana Women's Lobby encourages support of the Governor's budget.

**Questions From Subcommittee Members and Responses:**

**SEN. BURNETT** commented that women who won't protect themselves create a problem in this area. He said that, in essence, it is a lack of personal responsibility. **Ms. Cholewa** said that often when women go to shelters or seek help, they are acting on the first step of responsibility. She reiterated that these programs need to exist for women to build courage, get counseling, and be informed of their legal rights.

**REP. BARNHART** asked to be provided with further information. She questioned what age the battered women shelters serve. She expressed her concern that women over 65 years are falling through the cracks.

**HEARING ON AGING SERVICES**

Tape No. 1:B:72.1

**Charles Rehbein, Coordinator on Aging, DFS Program Management Division**, gave an overview on the Aging Service Program. He explained that the Office on Aging is responsible for the development of the state plan on aging, coordination of services for Montana's elderly population, as well as administrative responsibilities under the Older Americans Act. He discussed the services provided through contractors around the state. He said the majority of services provided by Aging Services are congregate and home delivered meals. He said the Aging Services program is not requesting additional increases in its budget for matching requirements, but is asking the legislature to pay attention to Montana's aging society. He commented that any changes affecting the aging network through the Office on Aging will directly impact the Medicaid budget. He wrapped up his overview by asking for subcommittee support of Aging Services.

**Proponent's Testimony:**

**Charles Briggs, Director, Area Four Rocky Mountain Agency on Aging, Helena**, referenced his previous testimony (**EXHIBIT 7, 1-10-95**) and provided additional handouts for the subcommittee that provided information on the Aging Services Network and statistical information on Montana's aging population. **EXHIBITS 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13** He noted that the population over 70 years of age constitutes about 6.5% of the total Montana population, and this population utilizes 60% of all long-term care expenditures.

Tape No. 2:A:0.1

He explained each exhibit and discussed the "mushrooming" effect of the aging population and the potential burden it places on local communities, and state and federal agencies. He closed by saying that the Aging Services Network is preventative in nature both in keeping the aging population healthy and saving the state money in the long run.

**Mr. Hudson** said if there was no further testimony on Aging Services, he would like **Jacqueline Garcia** to testify on domestic violence. Without any further witnesses for Aging Services, **Ms. Garcia's** testimony was heard.

**Jacqueline Garcia, Montana Coalition Against Domestic Violence** encouraged the subcommittee to accept the Governor's portion of the budget for domestic violence. She addressed **REP. BARNHART's** earlier concern on the age groups that domestic shelters serve. She said not all shelters maintain age data, but a wide range of ages are served from teenagers to the elderly. She said that although not a great number of women in the shelters are over age 65, shelter aid and abuse programs for the elderly are provided.

**Questions From Subcommittee Members and Responses:**

**REP. KASTEN** asked if the \$14,000 increase in general fund was for matching federal grants. **Ms. Steinbeck** explained that the general fund increase was because the base budget expenditures recorded in SBAS were less than the amount budgeted and that the executive present law request puts the domestic violence general fund appropriation back to the amount appropriated by the last legislature. She said another reason for the increase is due to the 1.5% provider rate increase.

**CHAIRMAN COBB** asked if all people who seek help from domestic violence shelters are served or if some are turned away. **Ms. Garcia** said that although relatively small in number, people are being turned away in some communities because there is no space available. She said that those who are turned away do receive referrals to other shelters.

**REP. BARNHART** asked if women who go through domestic violence shelters are able to access job training services. **Ms. Garcia** indicated that most of the shelters are networking with other agencies in the community.

**OVERVIEW ON CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY**

**Tape No. 2:A:27.9**

**Mr. Hudson** spoke briefly on the Chemical Dependency Program. He said the program is funded with 100% general fund. The program provides the Department with a funding source to pay for ordered inpatient drug and alcohol treatment for indigent youth.

**OVERVIEW ON SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)**

**Tape No. 2:A:33.4**

**Ms. Steinbeck** said that SSI is a monthly payment made from state general fund to SSI eligible clients living in the community. She explained that the increase in SSI in the present law adjustment is due to the fourth phase of the resident transfer

from the Montana Development Center (MDC) into community services, and because of normal caseload growth. She explained that \$45,000 general fund under the executive new proposal for the Eastmont Closure is for SSI payments, should the legislature approve the Eastmont Closure proposal.

#### OVERVIEW ON INDEPENDENT LIVING

Tape No. 2:A:38.4

**Ms. Brown** explained that this program provides financial assistance and supportive services to youth 16 years or older who are preparing for discharge from foster care. She said the goal of this program is to assist eligible youth in becoming self-sufficient. The program encourages youth to attain either a high school diploma or equivalent, it provides job experience/training and services through a mentor program. She said the Department views this program as a preventative program because the more skills provided to youth coming out of foster care, the less likely they are to come to the attention of the state system later.

#### OVERVIEW ON RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT

Tape No. 2:A:42.7

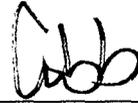
**Ms. Steinbeck** reported that in FY95 the Department is estimating that it will incur \$3.4 million dollars more in general fund costs than was appropriated for this program.

**Mr. Hudson** said DFS has been monitoring the savings in the Social & Rehabilitative Services (SRS) Medicaid budget. He explained that DFS and SRS would like to calculate the savings available in the larger Medicaid budget at the latest practical time, use the savings to offset as much of the over-expenditure as possible and then peruse a supplemental appropriation.

**CHAIRMAN COBB** asked if DFS could find out as soon as possible what portion of savings would be used. He said there is one-time daycare money at the federal level that could be used now for at-risk mothers. He said it would be difficult for this subcommittee to find additional funding if the members should decide to take care of daycare mothers now.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 11:40 a.m.



REPRESENTATIVE JOHN COBB, Chairman



ANN BODEN, Secretary

JC/ab

# HUMAN SERVICES AND AGING

## Joint Appropriations Subcommittee

ROLL CALL

DATE 1-19-95

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Rep. John Cobb, Chairman	X		
Rep. Beverly Barnhart	X		
Rep. Betty Lou Kasten	X		
Sen. Chuck Swysgood, Vice Chairman	X		
Sen. J.D. Lynch	X		
Sen. Jim Burnett	X		

*Lois, Doug*

EXHIBIT 1  
DATE 1-19-95  
HB \_\_\_\_\_

1-19-95  
1

**Department of Family Services**  
**Human Services Appropriations Subcommittee**  
**Legislative Fiscal Analyst Issues**



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

**"To Protect Children and Adults by Supporting Family and Community Strengths"**

**January 1995**

1-19-95  
EXHIBIT 2  
DATE 1-19-95  
HB \_\_\_\_\_

**Department of Family Services**  
**Programs for Children, Families and Adults**



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

**"To Protect Children and Adults by Supporting Family and Community Strengths"**

**January 1995**

EXHIBIT 3  
DATE 1-19-95  
HB \_\_\_\_\_

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES



MARC RACICOT, GOVERNOR

(406) 444-5900  
FAX (406) 444-5956

STATE OF MONTANA

HANK HUDSON, DIRECTOR

PO BOX 8005  
HELENA, MONTANA 59604-8005

January 12, 1995

**RECEIVED**

JAN 21 1995

LEGISLATIVE  
FISCAL ANALYST

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FTE

NARRATIVE

When the Department of Family Services was created in 1987, the total number of full-time employees (FTE's) that were located in the field totaled 280. The total number of child abuse and neglect (CA/N) investigations that year was 6083.

In 1994, the total number of FTE in the field totaled 312. The total number of child abuse and neglect investigations completed by the Department was 8871.

To stay consistent with the ratio of 1 FTE per 21.7 investigations (1987 level), the department would currently need 409 FTE in the field. At this time, the department has 312 FTE in the field. The department would, therefore, need an additional 97 FTE to bring them to the 1987 staffing level.

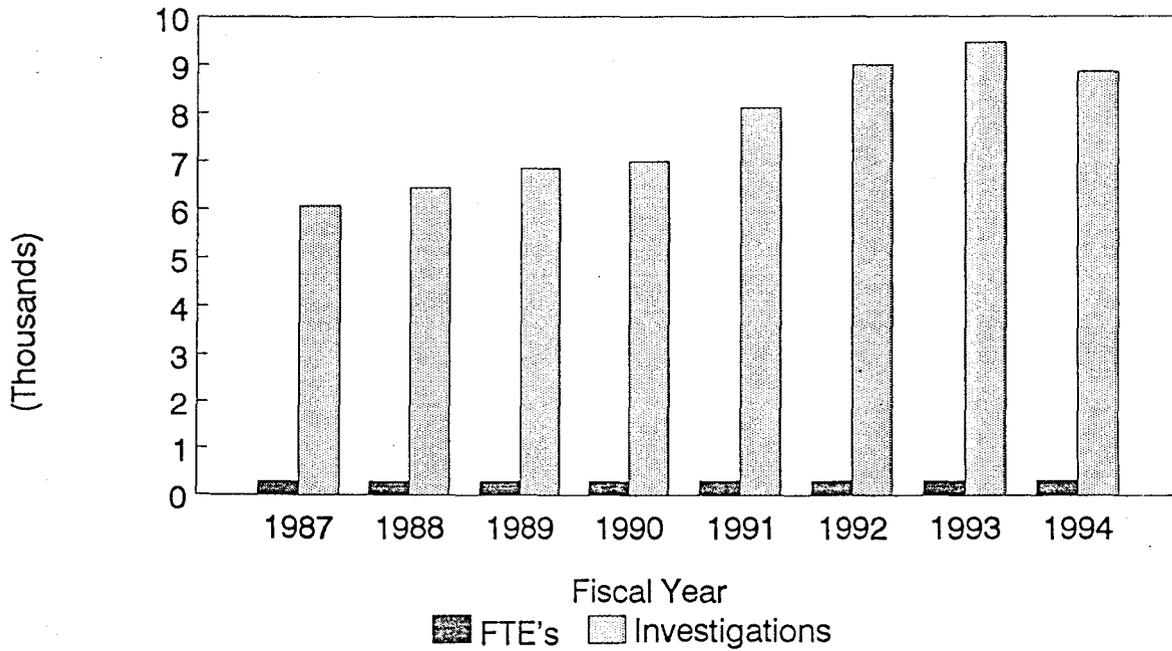
The above includes only the impact and comparison of child abuse and neglect investigations to total FTE. It does not include a comparison of adult abuse and neglect cases to FTE. For comparison, in 1987 the department had 694 cases of abuse and neglect of elderly reported to them. In 1994 that number has risen to 1480, an increase of 53%.

Another large workload increase is in the area of licensing. The department currently licenses 4,333 facilities and homes. While historical information is not currently available, "snapshots" of specific regions show a 75% to 100% increase in numbers of licenses since 1987.

Montana Department of Family Services

COMPARISON OF FULL TIME EMPLOYEES (FTE's)  
TO  
NUMBER OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (C/AN) INVESTIGATIONS

Fiscal Year	C/AN Investigations	FTE
1987	6,083	280
1988	6,453	280
1989	6,852	286
1990	6,996	283
1991	8,112	292
1992	9,002	294
1993	9,463	305
1994	8,871	312



**FTE/CAN Investigations in Other States**

Because there is no way of knowing the types of cases that are referred to the departments in other states, the following comparisons use only substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect cases.

**South Dakota**

South Dakota, with approximately 200 field staff and 1921 substantiated cases, has a ratio of 9.6 cases per FTE. Montana, with 5282 substantiated cases and 312 workers, has a ratio of 16.9 substantiated cases per FTE. If Montana were to be staffed at the South Dakota level (9.6), the department would need an additional 238 FTE, based on numbers of substantiated cases and current FTEs.

**Wyoming**

Wyoming, with approximately 150 staff and 1700 substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect, has a ratio of 11.3 cases per FTE. If Montana were to be staffed at the Wyoming level (11.3), the department would need an additional 155 FTE, based on numbers of substantiated cases and current FTE's.

**North Dakota and Idaho**

It is difficult to make comparisons with family service departments in North Dakota and Idaho as their FTE counts include youth mental health and juvenile justice employees.

# Update of Table 2 in Department of Family Services Budget Analysis

Prepared by Legislative Fiscal Analyst Staff

Fiscal Year	Number of Child Abuse and Neglect Incidents Alleged and Confirmed Compared to the Number of Social Worker Staff Funded				< --- FTE as a Percent of --- >		Confirmed Cases as % of	
	Alleged Incidences	Investigations Completed	Confirmed	Number of FTE	Investigations	Confirmed	Alleged	Completed
1985	8,708	6,361	3,610	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.46	56.75
1986	9,572	7,036	3,734	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.01	53.07
1987	10,135	6,083	4,099	280	2.76%	6.83%	40.44	67.38
1988	10,854	6,453	4,639	280	2.58%	6.04%	42.74	71.89
1989	11,544	6,852	4,589	286	2.48%	6.23%	39.75	66.97
1990	12,532	6,996	4,972	283	2.26%	5.69%	39.67	71.07
1991	13,183	8,112	4,877	292	2.21%	5.99%	36.99	60.12
1992	16,987	9,002	6,270	294	1.73%	4.69%	36.91	69.65
1993	17,151	9,463	5,917	305	1.78%	5.15%	34.50	62.53
1994	N/A	8,871	N/A	312	N/A	N/A		
1996*				322				
1997*				327				

Annual Rate of Increase Using Available Data Through Fiscal 1994

8.84%      3.76%      6.37%      1.56%

Annual Rate of Staff Increase With Additional Positions      Without Additional Positions

1996      1.57%      1.21%

1997      1.56%      1.09%

\*FTE numbers include new proposal in Executive Budget to add 10 FTE in fiscal 1996 and additional 5 in fiscal 1997.  
Source: Department of Family Services; Table 2 listed on page B-118 of LFA Budget Analysis.

**MONTANA ASSOCIATION OF HOMES AND SERVICES FOR  
CHILDREN**

34 West Sixth Avenue  
Helena, Montana  
(406) 443-1570  
January 18, 1995

To: The Joint Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Services  
Fr: Jim Smith and Kathy McGowan *JM*

Re: Testimony on the DFS Budget.

Chairman Cobb and members of the Subcommittee: Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today and make some comments as you begin your review and consideration of the DFS budget. In my time this morning I would like to do three things:

- 1) Give you some information about the Montana Association of Homes and Services for Children;
- 2) Inform you that throughout the week and all during your consideration of the DFS budget, members from our Association will be on hand to discuss the services they provide at the various levels of care; and to answer any questions you may have.
- 3) Offer our comments on the proposals for DFS found in the Executive Budget for the 1997 Biennium.

**Montana Association of Homes and Services for Children (MAHSC).** This Association includes a broad, diverse group of local, nonprofit, community based organizations as its membership. There are organizations like the Great Falls Receiving Home that serves very young children, generally for a short period of time, usually due to a family emergency or acute crisis that requires the removal of the children from the home. There are also organizations like Shodair Hospital or Yellowstone Treatment Centers that serve older children (up to 18 years of age), most of whom will not be returning to their birth family, for a much longer period of time (up to nine months), and who require intensive treatment services in order to overcome the severe physical, emotional or sexual abuse they have suffered at the hands of adults in their lives.

In short, our members span the entire continuum of care: the Great Falls Receiving Home, short term Shelter Care, long term Group Homes, Therapeutic Family Care, Residential Treatment Centers and Hospitals that provide services to children. I have attached the membership list so that you can see the organizations that MAHSC represents. As I indicated, several of our members will be here during your review of the DFS budget and programs.

These members are eager to discuss their programs with you; and I hope you will take advantage of their time in Helena.

There are a couple of activities MAHSC was involved with during the last year or so that I would like to share with the Subcommittee this morning:

- In cooperation with the Juvenile Justice Division at DFS we began taking a biweekly census of our facilities, as well as other facilities that serve youth in out-of-home settings, a year ago. For the last year we have taken a biweekly count of the kids in the various facilities around the state. I have included a copy of the December 30th Census as an attachment to my testimony. This information is sent to Juvenile Probation Officers, Discharge Planners at Pine Hills and Mountain View Schools, and DFS Social Workers in the field. The feedback we have received from these placing workers has been very positive. They appreciate getting this information and use it routinely in making placements.

For the last year the average weekly 'occupancy rate' in these facilities has been right at 85%. For the week of December 30th, 537 out of 621 beds were occupied, which works out to an 86% occupancy rate.

- Several providers, including Shodair Hospital, Yellowstone Treatment Centers and Billings Deaconess Hospital (MAHSC members), contracted with Chi Systems, Inc. of Lansing, Michigan to undertake a comprehensive study of the number of residential treatment beds required to treat children through Montana's public mental health system. The Chi Systems, Inc. Final Report has been completed, and Jack Casey, Administrator of Shodair Hospital, will be on hand this week to discuss it with you.

- MAHSC worked this year with DFS and the Montana Post Adoption Center on Montana's Families for Kids Initiative that was recently funded by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. This project, which is aimed at getting every child in the custody of DFS a permanent home, holds great potential for children in Montana. If we succeed with the Kellogg grant, children will no longer 'drift' interminably within the child welfare system. They will achieve a permanent home, be it with their birth family, an adoptive family, or through some other arrangement, within one year of entering the DFS system.

**Comments on the Proposals for DFS found in the Executive Budget for the 1997 Biennium.** Our Association is generally very supportive of the Governor's proposals for DFS. The Governor's Budget, if accepted by the Legislature, will give this agency the personnel and resources it has needed, but not had, since it was created in 1987. To borrow a phrase from Senator Bob Brown, these budget proposals, if adopted, will enable DFS to achieve 'lift off' after a long, patient attempt to become the agency that you envisioned when you created it eight years ago.

In particular MAHSC is pleased to see the following:

- **An Adjustment for Caseload Growth.** Testimony and evidence from DFS will demonstrate that reports, investigations and verifications of child abuse and neglect grew year by year during the 1980s; but the DFS Foster Care budget was not adjusted to account for more children coming into the system in need of services. This



**MONTANA ASSOCIATION OF HOMES & SERVICES FOR CHILDREN**

**Directory**

January, 1995

Sister Gilmary Vaughan  
Discovery House  
709 Third Avenue  
Anaconda, MT 59711  
Ph 563-3842

Jani McCall  
Youth Dynamics  
2601 Virginia Ln.  
Billings, MT 59102  
Ph 245-6539 (w)  
248-6991 (h)

Wendy Williams  
Gallatin-Park DYGH  
P. O. Box 1403  
Bozeman, MT 59715  
Ph 586-9340 (w)

Patrick Clinton  
Casey Family Program  
800 North Benton  
Helena, MT 59601  
Ph 443-4730 (w)

John Wilkinson  
Intermountain Children's Home  
500 S. Lamborn  
Helena, MT 59601  
Ph 442-7920 (w)  
442-5071 (h)

Geoff Birnbaum  
Missoula Youth Homes  
P. O. Box 7616  
Missoula, MT 59807  
Ph 721-2704 (w)  
728-5656 (h)

Tim Hill  
Flathead DYGH  
P. O. Box 2304  
Kalispell, MT 59901  
Ph 257-2404 (w)  
257-5411 (h)

Jo Acton  
Youth Services Center  
P. O. Box 30856  
Billings, MT 59107  
Ph 256-6826 (w)

Glenn McFarlane  
Yellowstone Treatment Ctrs.  
Route 1, Box 212  
Billings, MT 59106  
Ph 656-3001 (w)  
652-4684 (h)

Larry Noonan  
AWARE  
307 East Park  
Anaconda, MT 59711  
Ph 563-8117 (w)

Kathleen Harrington  
Florence Crittenton Home  
846 Fifth Avenue  
Helena, MT 59601  
Ph 442-6950 (w)

Jan Shaw  
Montana Youth Resources  
P. O. Box 153  
Helena, MT 59601  
Ph 449-3038 (w)  
442-2883 (h)

Chas Cantlon  
Lake County DYGH  
221 Highway 93 South  
Ronan, MT 59864  
Ph 676-5333 (w)

Ken Obie  
Northern MT Youth Ranch  
Box 27  
Whitewater, MT 59544  
Ph 674-5572 (w & h)

Lori McAdam  
Great Falls Receiving Home  
P. O. Box 1061  
Great Falls, MT 59403  
Ph 727-4843 (w)

Jim Corrigan  
Kairos Youth Services  
P. O. Box 3066  
Great Falls, MT 59403  
Ph 452-7672

Mary Dalton  
Shodair Hospital  
840 Helena Avenue  
Helena, MT 59601  
Ph 444-7500

Curt Campbell  
Opportunities, Inc.  
P. O. Box 2289  
Great Falls, MT 59403  
Ph 761-0310

Valerie Dunn  
Golden Triangle Mental Hlth. Ctr.  
P. O. Box 3048  
Great Falls, MT 59403  
Ph 761-0337

Jim Smith, Executive Director  
MAHSC  
34 West Sixth Avenue  
Helena, MT 59601  
Ph 443-1570  
443-0606 (H)

Bruce Buchman  
Extended Family Services  
1330 S. 4th St. W.  
Missoula, MT 59801  
Ph 549-0058 (w)

Ted Huber  
Bozeman Shelter Care Facilit.  
2045 Westridge Dr.  
Bozeman, MT 59715  
Ph 585-9923

Libby Artley  
Deaconess Psychiatric Svcs.  
2950 10th Avenue N.  
Billings, MT 59101  
Ph 657-3900

Karen Larsen  
Big Sky Home on the Range  
Box 1128  
Glendive, MT 59330  
Ph 687-3839

Rick Thompson  
Hi-Line Homes  
P. O. Box 469  
Glasgow, MT 59230  
Ph 228-9431

Name of Facility Phone # - Location	Contact Person	Male/ Female	Capacity	Occupancy	Vacancie
AWARE Therapeutit GH 563-5480 - Anaconda	Tim Hamm	M/F	3	3	0
Discovery House 563-3842 - Anaconda	Sister Gilmory Vaughn	M/F	8	8	0
Youth Dynamics 245-6539 - Bill-Boz-Liv	Jani McCall	M/F	BASED ON MATCH	78	TAKING REFERRALS
Transition Center 252-9338 - Billings	Kim Gray	Parole M	7	5	2
YTC Dennis Wear GH 656-4930 - Billings	Trisha Eik	F	8	5	3
YTC King Group Home 652-3056 - Billings	Trisha Eik/ Lauren VanRoekel	M	8	6	2
Yellowstone Treatment 656-3001 - Billings	Lauren Soft	M/F	99	89	1/PSYC 4/M 1 4/SEX OF
Horizon Home 256-6845 - Billings	Sally	F/sex abuse	8	5	3
Youth Services Deten. 256-6826 - Billings	Jo Acton/ Karla Reber	M/F	8	6	2
Youth Services Shelter 256-6826 - Billings	Jo Acton/ Karla Reber	M/F	15	15	0
Gallatin Park YGH 587-2481 - Bozeman	Dixie Rognrud	M/F	8	7	1
Bozeman Shelter Care 585-9923 - Bozeman	Ted Huber	M/F	10	10	0
AWARE Therapeutic GH 563-3430 - Butte	Jim McDonald	M/F	15	15	TAKING REFERRAL
AWARE Therapeutic FC 563-3430 - Butte	Jeanann Murphy	M/F	6	3	3 BASED C MATCH
Trinity Ranch Ther FGH 821-4457 - Conner	Tony Neal	M	6	4	2
Cut Bank YGH 873-2017 - Cut Bank	Jeanette George	F	7	4	3
Home On The Range 687-3839 - Glendive	Big Sky Ranch Karen Larson	F	8	8	0
AWARE - Therapeutic GH 761-5823 - Gt Falls	Roger Dowty	F	4	3	1
Opportunities, Inc. 761-0310 - Gt Falls	Curt Campbell	F	8	4	4
Kairos Attention Home 452-7672 - Gt Falls	Jim Corrigan	M/F	9	9	0
Kairos Missouri R. GH 452-7672 - Gt Falls	Jim Corrigan	M	8	6	2
Portage Place Ther. GH 771-7774 - Gt Falls	Jim Corrigan	M/F	8	7	1
Gt Falls Receiving Home 727-4843 - Gt Falls	Lori McAdam	M/F	12	12	0
Cascade Cty Yth Deten. 454-6934 - Gt Falls	Ray Walters	M/F	8	6	2
Cascade Cty Yth Shelter 454-6934 - Gt Falls	Ray Walters	M/F	12	6	6
Therapeutic FC 761-0337 - Gt Falls	Coleen Stivers	M/F	Based on Match	18	Taking Referrals
Youth Evaluation Prgm. 452-1792 - Gt Falls	Teri Young/ Dave Peterson	M	12	12	0
Bear Paw YGH 265-9887 - Havre	Sandy Martin	M/F	6	5	1/F
Margaret Stuart Shelter 443-2145 - Helena	Lee Keller	M/F	10	8	2/F
Last Chance Group Home 442-8790 - Helena	Marilyn Tutweiler 443-0121	M/F	8	8	0
Achievement Place 443-4386 - Helena	Marilyn Tutweiler	M/F	8	7	1/M
Shodair Hospital 444-7540 - Helena	Judy Jackson	M/F	44	40	2 SEX CF TX 2 RES TX
Florence Crittenton 442-6850 - Helena	Roberta Winters Burns	F	10	6/F 2/BABIES	3/MOTHER CR 3/PREGNANT

Name of Facility Phone # - Location	Contact Person	Male/ Female	Capacity	Occupancy	Vacancies
Intermountain Childrens 442-7920 - Helena	John Wilkinson	M/F	32	32	0
Elkhorn Transition Ctr 933-8628 - Jefferson Cty	Mike Ruppert	D&A AC M	12	11	1
Flathead DYGH 755-1708 - Kalispell	Tim Hill	M	8	5	3
Champion Group Home 293-9193 - Libby	Carol Stratemeyer	M/F	8	6	2
AWARE - Therapeutic GH 549-4396 - Missoula	Heidi Davis	M	8	8	0
MYH Attention Home 549-3836 - Missoula	Geoff Birnbaum/ Charles Wellenstein	M/F	12	12	0
MYH Tom Roy Group Home 721-2704 - Missoula	Geoff Birnbaum	M/F	7	7	0
MYH Therapeutic FC 721-2754 - Missoula	Geoff Birnbaum	M/F	Based on Match	36	ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS
MYH Susan Talbot Home 721-2704 - Missoula	Geoff Birnbaum Sally Stansberry	M/F	16	16	0
Extended Family Serv. 549-0058 - Missoula	Bruce Buchman	M/F	12	5	7
Lake County DYGH 676-5333 - Ronan	Chas Cantlon	M/F	8	5	1/F 2/M
Second Circle 676-5737 - Ronan	Josephine or Sharon	Native Am M/F	12	7	5
Northern MT Youth Ranch 674-5572 - Whitewater	Ken Obie	M	18	14	4
Home On The Range ND 701-872-3745 - Sentinel	Jeff Walters	M/F	77	75	2

621 537 86 7/6

Capacity

EXHIBIT 5

DATE 1-19-95

\_\_\_\_\_

# Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Montana '95 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

## Prevention Pays

Prevention is more cost-effective than intervention, focusing on helping children before problems lead to contact with the juvenile system. Big Brothers/Big Sisters helps kids who might otherwise be a state responsibility. This also saves the state money by helping to keep children in the home.

## So Little Serves So Many

BB/BS is a low cost resource utilizing volunteers. For a total program cost of approximately \$6.20 an hour, a minimum of 12 hours and as much as 80 hours per month of one-to-one adult attention/advocacy is provided for children in need; private counselors cost an average of \$60 to \$80 per hour.

A minuscule amount of the Department of Family Service's budget (.3%) would be expended for 10 Big Brother/Big Sister programs statewide, which last year served 54 Montana communities and 1,420 Montana children. The percentage of non-state dollars (mostly private funds) generated for this program is impressive, ranging from 90% in Park County to 79% in Yellowstone County. BB/BS is a cost-effective prevention program where "so little money serves so many!"

**Big Brothers  
Big Sisters  
Big Impact**

% of Each FY95 Program Budget Funded by State \$:	
Butte	19%
Helena	15%
Miles City	16%
Flathead Co.	15%
Missoula	19%
Lake Co.	11%
Gallatin Co.	20%
Park Co.	10%
Great Falls	16%
Yellowstone	21%

## Annual Cost Per Child for Youth Treatment in Montana in FY95:

Shodair Hospital	\$102,200
Yellowstone Treatment Center	100,375
Intermountain Children's Home	75,000
Pine Hills	47,450
Therapeutic Foster Care	19,432
Group Home Care	18,600
Foster Care	4,200
<b>Big Brothers/Big Sisters</b>	<b>892</b>

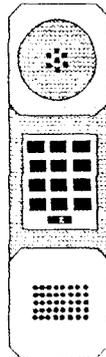
## It's a Real Deal

It should be noted that all other services, i.e., parenting classes, support groups for parents and volunteers, sexual abuse prevention training, educational and recreation classes, teen groups, group recreation activities, referral services and counseling provided by Big Brothers/Big Sisters agencies are included in the total budget figure noted in the insert above, and thus are reflected in the per child cost.

## Risky Business

The program deals with "at risk" kids. Studies have shown that children living in single parent families are at high risk for experiencing emotional and behavioral problems. Their need for additional positive adult role modeling is critical. Right now, approximately 66% of the children served statewide by BB/BS have experienced some type of abuse and/or neglect.

**Networking  
at Its Best**



BB/BS prevention services are widely valued by other community services. The largest referral sources besides individual parents are the schools and child protective services. Probation, mental health and law enforcement also are major referral sources.

**Montana is one of 32 states that recognize the effectiveness of Big Brothers/Big Sisters services by providing seed money for the program.**



"I have noticed real growth in my children since they have been involved in BB/BS. They have increased self-esteem and know what it is like to have a real friend. It is so wonderful to have someone to count on."

## Babies not Having Babies

Montana has been progressive in its recognition of the importance of promoting prevention services for at-risk children. Now, when youth crime, family breakup, teen pregnancy, academic failure and child neglect are at all time highs, is not the time to step backwards and abandon the most effective, low cost prevention program our state has for at-risk children. In 1993 Big Sisters served 160 girls aged 13 to 18 and had a 99% success rate in helping these girls avoid teen pregnancy.

In 1993 Big Brothers and Sisters succeeded in keeping 99.8% of children served in school, and succeeded in keeping 97% of youth served from contact with the juvenile justice system.

## Mentoring Turns the Corner

Mentoring makes a difference. Resiliency Research, the study of youth who have beaten the odds, points to the presence of a caring adult as the pivotal reason why children who should have succumbed to deleterious life circumstances thrived instead. Every day in our country, 2,860 children see their parents divorce. Child abuse and neglect related to high divorce rates, increases in alcohol and drug abuse, mothers with HIV infection and the crushing weight of economic factors are pushing Montana families into poverty. Behavioral scientists now know that high quality mentor programs are an effective way to prevent child abuse. BB/BS has been offering just such a mentoring experience to at-risk children since 1903.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters services in Montana would be devastated if state funding is eliminated. At least one program would face definite closure with another on the border of closure. The remaining eight programs would all have to reduce staff forcing the elimination of over 200 children currently on waiting lists, plus an estimated 25% of the current matches in our programs would have to be closed. Service provided in outlying areas would have to be cut. Additional child and family support and education services will be lost.

If state funding is eliminated for this very successful prevention program, the reality is that these at-risk children will show up somewhere else, requiring state services that will cost much more.

**What do we ask? We ask continued funding for Montana's premier prevention program for youth at risk.**

### Comparative FY95 Budgets

Total State Budget	\$1,633,653,462
Department of Family Services	55,430,150
<b>Total BB/BS budgets statewide (10 programs)</b>	<b>1,027,730</b>
<b>BB/BS amount allocated by Legislature</b>	<b>181,913</b>
<b>BB/BS percent of the state budget</b>	<b>.01%</b>
<b>BB/BS percent of Department of Family Services</b>	<b>.3%</b>
<b>Percentage of BB/BS funded by state grant</b>	<b>17.7%</b>

# The Bottom Line: Cost Savings to the State of Montana

**Fact:** If the 35 children represented in the Big Brother/Big Sister Case Study update had been placed for just six months in an out-of-home state facility such as Pine Hills, the cost to Montana taxpayers would have been a minimum of \$830,375.

**Savings:** 22% of \$830,375, or \$181,913, given to Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Montana last year, helped provide prevention services for 1,420 at risk Montana children.

Compare the difference:	
35 Children in Placement State Cost = \$830,375	VS
	1,420 children, served in 1993 by Big Brothers/Big Sisters State Cost = \$181,913

Annual savings to the State of Montana projected by preventive placement with Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Montana

$$\text{\$47,228} = \text{savings per child}$$

## Statements

### from Big Brother/Big Sister Case Histories & Match Evaluations

"I'm afraid to think what would have happened to me if I hadn't been able to change my life and stay out of trouble. My Big Sister gave me the self confidence and self respect that I needed." -**Grown Little Sister**

"This boy has made a major change in attitude since he got his Big Brother and Sister. He's just not the same boy." -**Teacher**

"The dramatic change in my son's behavior since he got a Big Brother has taken great pressure off us at home. Instead of fighting every night, we talk and share things." -**Parent**

"This girl's Big Sister has made a major impact on her, building her self esteem and has helped her to turn away from her previous destructive behavior." -**Social Worker**

"His Big Brother helped him to choose right from wrong." -**Parent**

"Since getting a Big Brother, he has settled down and gotten his priorities straight." -**Parent**

"The Big Sister was critical in helping this girl learn about early adolescent issues." -**Therapist**

"I feel my son did not go to Pine Hills like his brothers because of the positive relationship he had with his Big Brother." -**Parent**

"He has an enthusiasm he's never displayed before." -**Teacher**

"His Big Brother's friendship and acceptance of him brought my son out of his depression. He saw that someone truly liked him for himself." -**Parent**

"My Big Sister helped me to realize my dreams." -**Grown Little Sister**

"I believe the influence of his Big Brother has kept him out of trouble and provided the strong male role model he needed." -**Probation Officer**

"He has become a well adjusted young man since getting his Big Brother." -**Teacher**

"I have had friends, neighbors and teachers all comment on how he has learned self control by not retaliating in anger. I feel this is the result of the dissolving of many of his frustrations and that his Big Brother played a Big part in this." -**Parent**

"His Big Brother influenced him to stay in school and showed him that he can trust adults." -**Parent**

"My Big Brother is the reason I made it. I know I would have grown up a different person without the role modeling and caring he gave me." -**Grown Little Brother**

A BALANCED FEDERAL BUDGET, EITHER AS A CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE OR CONGRESSIONAL POLICY, AND TERMINATION OF FEDERAL UNFOUNDED MANDATES , WHICH WILL GIVE THE FEDS AN OPPORTUNITY, IF NOT AN OBLIGATION, TO CUT MATCHING MONEY, WILL DRASTICALLY SHIFT WELFARE AND CHILD CARE OBLIGATIONS TO THE STATES. AT THE SAME TIME IT SEEMS INEVITABLE THAT FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT WILL BE DOWNSIZED, THUS DRYING UP STATE INCOME TAX REVENUES; AND VARIOUS BLOCK GRANTS WHICH BRING US MORE FEDERAL MONEY THAN WE SEND TO WASHINGTON WILL BE CURTAILED. ALL IN ALL, THIS WILL GIVE US A LOT MORE FREEDOM AND A LOT LESS MONEY FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

AT THE SAME TIME, MONTANA VOTERS WILL AT LEAST BE ASKED, ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, TO IMPOSE A PERCENTAGE LIMITATION ON STATE EXPENDITURES, AND IF THEY APPROVE YOU WILL BE LOOKING AT LESS MONEY FOR RAPIDLY EXPANDING SOCIAL NEEDS, IF THEY CONTINUE TO OCCUR. AND YOU WILL PROBABLY PASS A STATE UNFUNDED MANDATE ACT, WHICH WILL LIMIT YOUR ABILITY TO PASS THE EDUCATION AND WELFARE BUCKS TO LOCALITIES.

THE NET RESULT, A TRULY DRASTIC DECREASE IN MONEY AVAILABLE FOR CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS AT EVERY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT.

IS THAT BAD? WELL, IT MIGHT REDUCE TAXES -- TEMPORARILY. BUT LET'S TAKE A LOOK DOWN THE ROAD.

WHY DO WE CHANGE THE OIL IN OUR CARS? BECAUSE IF WE DON'T DO SO THE RESULTING DAMAGE WILL COST A LOT MORE TO REPAIR THAN THE OIL.

WHY DOES THE GOVERNOR URGE REPAIR OF STATE BUILDINGS IN THIS TIME OF LIMITED BUDGETS? BECAUSE IF WE DON'T DO IT TODAY IT WILL COST AS LOT MORE IN THE FUTURE.

THE INCREASED COST OF NEGLECT IN THE CHILD CARE FIELD IS DEMONSTRABLY EXPONENTIAL, NOT DIRECT LINE. SIMPLY STATED, THE NEGLECTED CHILD WHO ISN'T CARED FOR AT A COST OF A FEW HUNDRED OR THOUSAND DOLLARS TODAY MAY BECOME A \$25,000-A-YEAR RESIDENT OF THE STATE PRISON TOMORROW -- AFTER HAVING DRAINED THE WELFARE SYSTEM, TAXED OUR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE SYSTEMS AND CAUSED UNTOLD PROPERTY DAMAGE AND HUMAN SUFFERING. IT'S NOT HARD, OR UNUSUAL, FOR A ONCE WAYWARD CHILD TO RUN UP A BILL IN THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

BUT THAT'S JUST THE BEGINNING OF IT, NOT THE END. IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED, IF THERE IS ANY LONGER ANY DOUBT ABOUT IT, THAT DEPRIVED, NEGLECTED, UNCORRECTED CHILDREN WILL SPAWN ANOTHER GENERATION OF THEIR OWN KIND, WHICH WILL BE FAR MORE NUMEROUS AND EXPANSIVE. AND THE BLIGHT CONTINUES, GENERATION TO GENERATION.

IN VIEW OF THIS, IN THE LONG RUN THE MOST EXPENSIVE, WASTEFUL, PROFLIGATE THING WE CAN DO TODAY IS TO NEGLECT THE REAL NEEDS OF TROUBLED CHILDREN.

HOW, IN THE FACE OF EVER-TIGHTENING, IF NOT EVAPORATING, BUDGETS CAN WE MEET THOSE NEEDS AND THEREBY AVERT BOTH FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL DISASTER IN THE NOT VERY DISTANT FUTURE.

EXHIBIT 7

DATE 1-19-95

THERE ARE THOSE WHO WOULD RELY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY VALUES. BUT MOST OF THE KIDS WE ARE TALKING ABOUT DON'T COME FROM FUNCTIONAL FAMILIES. AN ALCOHOLIC SINGLE PARENT IS NOT A FAMILY AND ISN'T GOING TO BECOME ONE, REGARDLESS OF INCANTATIONS FROM WASHINGTON AND HELENA. WE DON'T REALLY KNOW A CURE FOR MOLESTING PARENTS AND EVEN IF WE DID WE PROBABLY COULDN'T TOUCH MORE THAN A VERY SMALL PROPORTION OF THEM. A FATHER WHO TEACHES HIS KIDS TO STEAL MIGHT HAVE A LOT TO SAY ABOUT FAMILY VALUES BUT HE CANNOT INCULCATE THEM. WE CAN ALL FERVENTLY HOPE THAT AN INCREASE IN FAMILY VALUES WILL ELEVATE THIS SOCIETY IN THE DISTANT FUTURE. BUT FAMILY VALUES PREACHED FROM THE PULPIT AND THE AIRWAVES ARE NOT GOING TO CURE THE PROBLEM OF CHILD NEGLECT IN THE NEAR TERM, AND WE SHOULD NOT SUFFER FROM THE ILLUSION THAT THEY WILL.

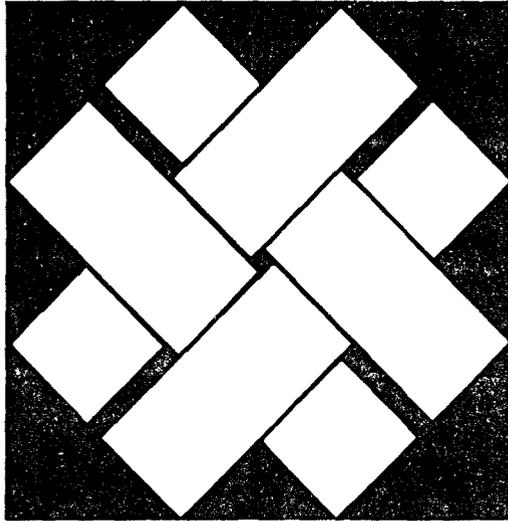
WHAT WILL WORK, IN THE FACE OF SHARPLY CURTAILED FUNDS AND EVER-RISING NEEDS? VOLUNTEERISM IS THE ONLY ANSWER I KNOW. IF WE CANNOT RELY ON PUBLICLY FUNDED HELP WE MUST TURN TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND RELY ON THE CHARITY, CONCERN AND COMMON SENSE OF THOSE AMONG US WHO UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEM AND ARE INDIVIDUALLY MOTIVATED TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

IN THIS RESPECT, THE BIG BROTHERS AND SISTERS ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE TAKEN ROOT ALL OVER THE STATE ARE PIONEERS AND EXEMPLARS OF WHAT CAN BE DONE. THERE IS NOTHING "IFFY" OR FUTURISTIC ABOUT THE CAPABILITY OF THESE OUTFITS. THEY ARE WORKING, EXPANDING AND BECOMING MORE EFFECTIVE EVERY DAY. AS YOU'VE HEARD, THEY RELY FOR THE MOST PART ON PRIVATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT. THE PUBLIC SUPPORT CONSTITUTES "SEED MONEY", THE MOST PRODUCTIVE SEED THE MONTANA LEGISLATURE SOWS. IF THAT SEED DRIES UP WE WILL HARVEST A CROP OF WOE THAT WILL LAST AND GROW FOR GENERATIONS TO COME.

I URGE YOU TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE YOUR SUPPORT FOR THIS MOST VITAL AND FAR-REACHING PROGRAM.

THANK YOU

1-19-95



# Montana Aging Services Network

EXHIBIT 8  
DATE 1-19-95  
HB. \_\_\_\_\_

Funded in part by the Older Americans Act Funds

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

(pamphlet)

1-19-95

# Montana

**Notes:** Montana's 60+ population at 18% of the States population is 50% over the national average of 12%, and it is expected to rise.

## Census Data

Information per 1990 census tables:

Persons by Age, Sex, Race - profile 2

Poverty Status - profile 19 of 29

Population	Total	60+	75+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Male	424,851	62,784	17,601	16,730	15,571	12,882	9,111	5,275	3,215
Female	374,214	78,029	28,012	17,586	16,925	15,506	12,297	8,254	7,461
<b>Total</b>	<b>799,065</b>	<b>140,813</b>	<b>45,613</b>	<b>34,316</b>	<b>32,496</b>	<b>28,388</b>	<b>21,408</b>	<b>13,529</b>	<b>10,676</b>
Percent to Total		18%	6%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%
Percent of 60+ Population			32%	24%	23%	20%	15%	10%	8%

## Race Breakdown

White	741,111	136,885	44,635	33,051	31,530	27,669	20,908	13,261	10,466
Black	2,381	143	38	44	29	32	14	11	13
American Indian	47,679	3,254	827	1,034	790	603	431	227	169
Asian	4,259	290	60	100	80	50	33	13	14
Other	3,635	241	53	87	67	34	22	17	14

## Below Poverty

	Total	65+	75+
Male	56,183	3,734	1,647
Female	68,670	8,699	4,870
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,853</b>	<b>12,433</b>	<b>6,517</b>
w/ Public Assist	23,001	4,050	

White	100,915	11,652	6,220
Black	571	25	
American Indian	21,362	723	285
Asian	819	16	
Other	1,186	17	12

## # Facilities # Beds

Nursing	???	???
Hospital	???	???

01/04/95

EXHIBIT 9  
 DATE 1-19-95  
 HB

## Percentages

Information per 1990 census tables:

Persons by Age, Sex, Race - profile 2

Poverty Status - profile 19 of 29

Notes:

Population	Total	60+	75+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
------------	-------	-----	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----

Male	53%	45%	39%	49%	48%	45%	43%	39%	30%
Female	47%	55%	61%	51%	52%	55%	57%	61%	70%

### Race Breakdown

White	92.7%	97.2%	97.9%	96.3%	97.0%	97.5%	97.7%	98.0%	98.0%
Black	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
American Indian	6.0%	2.3%	1.8%	3.0%	2.4%	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%
Asian	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

### Below Poverty

Male	45%	30%	25%
Female	55%	70%	75%

w/ Public Assist 18% 33%

White	80.8%	93.7%	95.4%
Black	0.5%	0.2%	
American Indian	17.1%	5.8%	4.4%
Asian	0.7%	0.1%	
Other	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%

### # Facilities # Beds

Nursing	???	???
Hospital	???	???

01/04/95

# Beaverhead

## Census Data

Information per 1990 census tables:

Persons by Age, Sex, Race - profile 2

Poverty Status - profile 19 of 29

Notes

Population	Total	60+	75+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Male	4,260	647	219	153	153	122	107	70	42
Female	4,164	742	292	149	158	143	133	82	77
Total	8,424	1,389	511	302	311	265	240	152	119
Percent to Total		16%	6%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	1%
Percent of 60+ Population			37%	22%	22%	19%	17%	11%	9%

### Race Breakdown

White	8,194	1,376	510	294	308	264	239	152	119
Black	8								
American Indian	121	9		5	3	1			
Asian	29	3	1	2			1		
Other	72	1		1					

Below Poverty	Total	65+	75+
Male	673	100	54
Female	822	149	90
Total	1,495	249	144
w/ Public Assist	230	77	

White	1,440	249	144
Black	16		
American Indian	34		
Asian			
Other	5		

# Facilities	# Beds

Nursing	
Hospital	

EXHIBIT 9  
DATE 1-19-95

# Beaverhead

## Percentages

Information per 1990 census tables:

Persons by Age, Sex, Race - profile 2

Poverty Status - profile 19 of 29

Notes

Population	Total	60+	75+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Male	51%	47%	43%	51%	49%	46%	45%	46%	35%
Female	49%	53%	57%	49%	51%	54%	55%	54%	65%

### Race Breakdown

White	97.3%	99.1%	99.8%	97.4%	99.0%	99.6%	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Black	0.1%								
American Indian	1.4%	0.6%		1.7%	1.0%	0.4%			
Asian	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%			0.4%		
Other	0.9%	0.1%		0.3%					

### Below Poverty

	Total	65+	75+
Male	45%	40%	38%
Female	55%	60%	63%

# Facilities	# Beds

Nursing  
Hospital

### w/ Public Assist

	15%	31%
--	-----	-----

White	96.3%	100.0%	100.0%
Black	1.1%		
American Indian	2.3%		
Asian			
Other	0.3%		

# Carbon

## Census Data

Information per 1990 census tables:

Persons by Age, Sex, Race - profile 2

Poverty Status - profile 19 of 29

Notes

Population	Total	60+	75+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Male	3,897	928	320	205	208	195	171	94	55
Female	4,183	1,095	397	228	250	220	184	109	104
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,080</b>	<b>2,023</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>159</b>
Percent to Total		25%	9%	5%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%
Percent of 60+ Population			35%	21%	23%	21%	18%	10%	8%

### Race Breakdown

White	7,977	2,016	714	431	457	414	352	203	159
Black	3								
American Indian	42	5	2	2	1		2		
Asian	17	2	1			1	1		
Other	41								

### # Facilities # Beds

Nursing	
Hospital	

### Below Poverty

	Total	65+	75+
Male	589	78	32
Female	748	194	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>134</b>
w/ Public Assist	127	32	

White	1,312	270	132
Black			
American Indian	9	2	2
Asian			
Other	16		

EXHIBIT 9  
DATE 1-19-95

# Carbon Percentages

Information per 1990 census tables:

Persons by Age, Sex, Race - profile 2

Poverty Status - profile 19 of 29

Notes

Population	Total	60+	75+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
------------	-------	-----	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----

Male	48%	46%	45%	47%	45%	47%	48%	46%	35%
Female	52%	54%	55%	53%	55%	53%	52%	54%	65%

## Race Breakdown

White	98.7%	99.7%	99.6%	99.5%	99.8%	99.8%	99.2%	100.0%	100.0%
Black	0.0%								
American Indian	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%		0.6%		
Asian	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%			0.2%	0.3%		
Other	0.5%								

## Below Poverty

	Total	65+	75+
Male	44%	29%	24%
Female	56%	71%	76%

## w/ Public Assist

	9%	12%
--	----	-----

White	98.1%	99.3%	98.5%
Black			
American Indian	0.7%	0.7%	1.5%
Asian			
Other	1.2%		

## # Facilities # Beds


Nursing  
Hospital

# Gallatin

## Census Data

Information per 1990 census tables:

Persons by Age, Sex, Race - profile 2

Poverty Status - profile 19 of 29

Notes

Population	Total	60+	75+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Male	25,782	2,663	669	748	700	546	362	200	107
Female	24,681	3,398	1,121	824	757	696	512	317	292
Total	50,463	6,061	1,790	1,572	1,457	1,242	874	517	399
Percent to Total		12%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Percent of 60+ Population			30%	26%	24%	20%	14%	9%	7%

### Race Breakdown

White	49,180	6,029	1,784	1,561	1,450	1,234	873	515	396
Black	80	2	1			1		1	
American Indian	608	15	3	4	4	4	1		2
Asian	449	11	1	5	3	2			1
Other	146	4	1	2		1		1	

### # Facilities # Beds

Nursing	
Hospital	

### Below Poverty

	Total	65+	75+
Male	4,085	75	41
Female	4,050	326	189
Total	8,135	401	230
w/ Public Assist	767	147	

White	7,613	401	230
Black	23		
American Indian	292		
Asian	148		
Other	59		

# Gallatin

## Percentages

Information per 1990 census tables:  
 Persons by Age, Sex, Race - profile 2  
 Poverty Status - profile 19 of 29

Notes

Population	Total	60+	75+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
------------	-------	-----	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----

Male	51%	44%	37%	48%	48%	44%	41%	39%	27%
Female	49%	56%	63%	52%	52%	56%	59%	61%	73%

### Race Breakdown

White	97.5%	99.5%	99.7%	99.3%	99.5%	99.4%	99.9%	99.6%	99.2%
Black	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%			0.1%		0.2%	
American Indian	1.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%		0.5%
Asian	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%			0.3%
Other	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%		0.2%	

Below Poverty	Total	65+	75+
---------------	-------	-----	-----

Male	50%	19%	18%
Female	50%	81%	82%

w/ Public Assist 

9%	37%
----	-----

White	93.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Black	0.3%		
American Indian	3.6%		
Asian	1.8%		
Other	0.7%		

# Facilities	# Beds
--------------	--------

Nursing	
Hospital	

# Lewis and Clark

Notes

## Census Data

Information per 1990 census tables:

Persons by Age, Sex, Race - profile 2

Poverty Status - profile 19 of 29

Population	Total	60+	75+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Male	23,179	3,052	695	904	830	623	420	275	
Female	24,316	4,147	1,473	947	913	814	651	402	420
Total	47,495	7,199	2,168	1,851	1,743	1,437	1,071	677	420
Percent to Total		15%	5%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Percent of 60+ Population			30%	172%	162%	133%	99%	63%	6%

## Race Breakdown

White	45,991	7,252	2,302	1,817	1,719	1,414	1,059	667	576
Black	69	12	3	1	2	6		1	2
American Indian	1,059	79	25	25	16	13	11	8	6
Asian	242	16	2	7	3	4	1	1	
Other	134	4		1	3				

## # Facilities # Beds

Nursing	
Hospital	

## Below Poverty

	Total	65+	75+
Male	2,564	94	39
Female	2,893	351	189
Total	5,457	445	228
w/ Public Assist	1,200	131	

White	5,148	445	228
Black	4		
American Indian	275		
Asian	22		
Other	8		

# Lewis and Clark

Notes

## Percentages

Information per 1990 census tables:

Persons by Age, Sex, Race - profile 2

Poverty Status - profile 19 of 29

Population	Total	60+	75+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
------------	-------	-----	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----

Male	49%	42%	32%	49%	48%	43%	39%	41%	
Female	51%	58%	68%	51%	52%	57%	61%	59%	100%

## Race Breakdown

White	96.8%	98.5%	98.7%	98.2%	98.6%	98.4%	98.9%	98.5%	98.6%
Black	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%		0.1%	0.3%
American Indian	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%
Asian	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	
Other	0.3%	0.1%		0.1%	0.2%				

Below Poverty	Total	65+	75+
---------------	-------	-----	-----

Male	47%	21%	17%
Female	53%	79%	83%

w/ Public Assist

	22%	29%
--	-----	-----

White	94.3%	100.0%	100.0%
Black	0.1%		
American Indian	5.0%		
Asian	0.4%		
Other	0.1%		

# Facilities	# Beds
--------------	--------

	Nursing
	Hospital

# Mecone

## Census Data

Information per 1990 census tables:

Persons by Age, Sex, Race - profile 2

Poverty Status - profile 19 of 29

Notes

Population	Total	60+	75+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Male	2,154	241	61	63	69	48	37	16	8
Female	122	255	82	58	63	52	41	20	21
Total	2,276	496	143	121	132	100	78	36	29
Percent to Total		22%	6%	5%	6%	4%	3%	2%	1%
Percent of 60+ Population			29%	11%	12%	9%	7%	3%	6%

### Race Breakdown

White	2,256	495	143	120	132	100	78	36	29
Black	1								
American Indian	17	1		1					
Asian	2								
Other									

### Below Poverty

	Total	65+	75+
Male	198	16	6
Female	218	32	21
Total	416	48	27
w/ Public Assist	38	6	

# Facilities	# Beds

Nursing  
Hospital

White	416	48	27
Black			
American Indian			
Asian			
Other			

# Mccone

## Percentages

Information per 1990 census tables:

Persons by Age, Sex, Race - profile 2

Poverty Status - profile 19 of 29

Notes

Population	Total	60+	75+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
------------	-------	-----	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----

Male	95%	49%	43%	52%	52%	48%	47%	44%	28%
Female	5%	51%	57%	48%	48%	52%	53%	56%	72%

### Race Breakdown

White	99.1%	99.8%	100.0%	99.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Black	0.0%								
American Indian	0.7%	0.2%		0.8%					
Asian	0.1%								
Other									

### Below Poverty

	Total	65+	75+
--	-------	-----	-----

Male	48%	33%	22%
Female	52%	67%	78%

### w/ Public Assist

	9%	13%
--	----	-----

White	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Black			
American Indian			
Asian			
Other			

### # Facilities # Beds


Nursing  
Hospital

# Silver Bow

## Census Data

Information per 1990 census tables:

Persons by Age, Sex, Race - profile 2

Poverty Status - profile 19 of 29

Notes

Population	Total	60+	75+	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Male	16,653	3,125	914	787	743	681	505	264	145
Female	17,288	4,318	1,703	866	813	936	794	532	377
Total	33,941	7,443	2,617	1,653	1,556	1,617	1,299	796	522
Percent to Total		22%	8%	5%	5%	5%	4%	2%	2%
Percent of 60+ Population			35%	22%	21%	22%	17%	11%	7%

### Race Breakdown

White	33,026	7,368	2,603	1,626	1,534	1,605	1,291	793	519
Black	33	4	4				2	1	1
American Indian	520	38	7	13	13	5	6	1	
Asian	138	14	3	5	3	3		1	2
Other	224	19		9	6	4			

### # Facilities # Beds

Nursing	
Hospital	

### Below Poverty

	Total	65+	75+
Male	2,028	134	56
Female	2,861	397	256
Total	4,889	531	312
w/ Public Assist	1,493	240	

White	4,581	519	312
Black	3		
American Indian	161	12	
Asian	11		
Other	133		



1-19-95

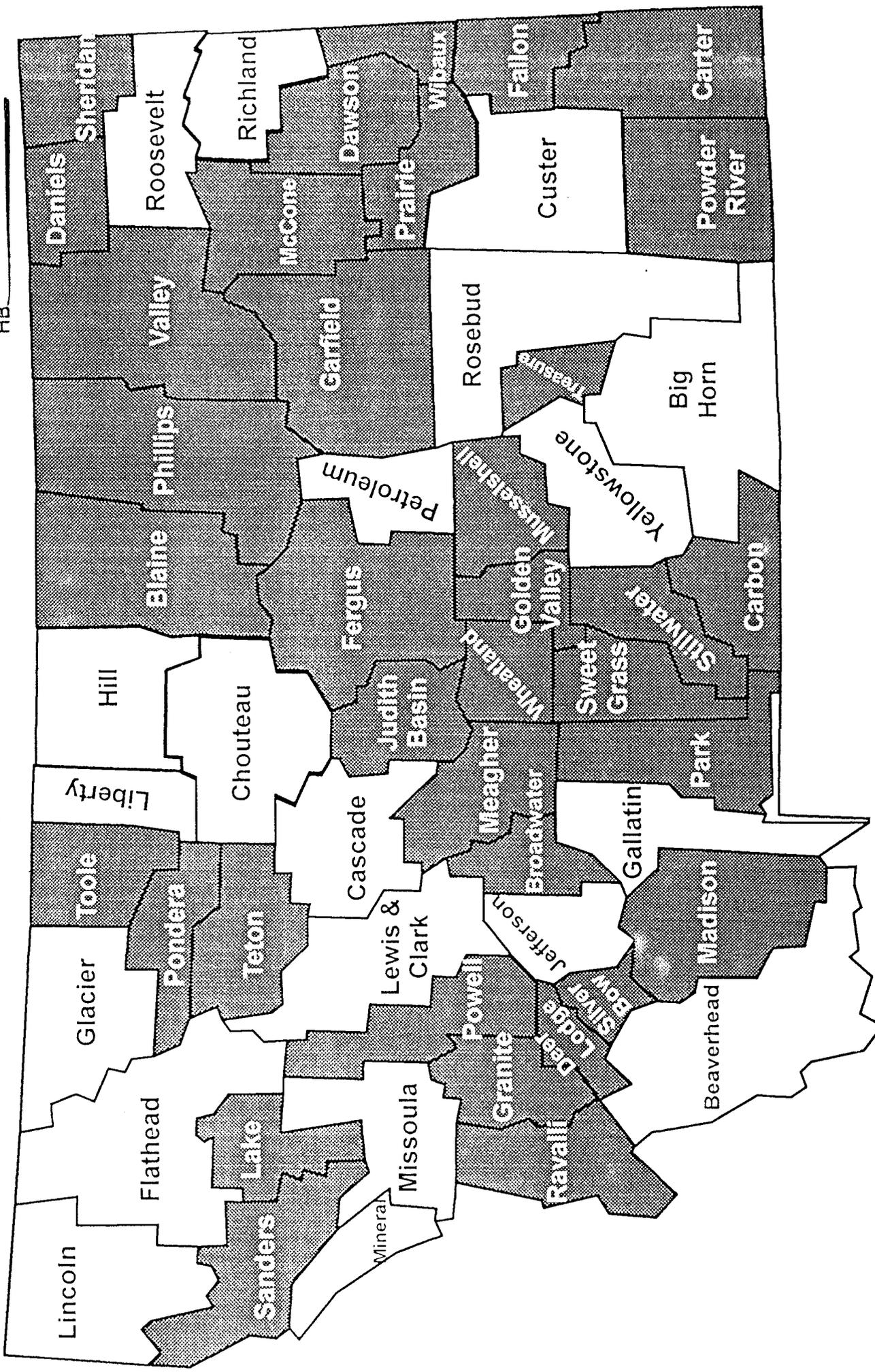
# County Senior Populations That Are

EXHIBIT 10

DATE 1-19-95

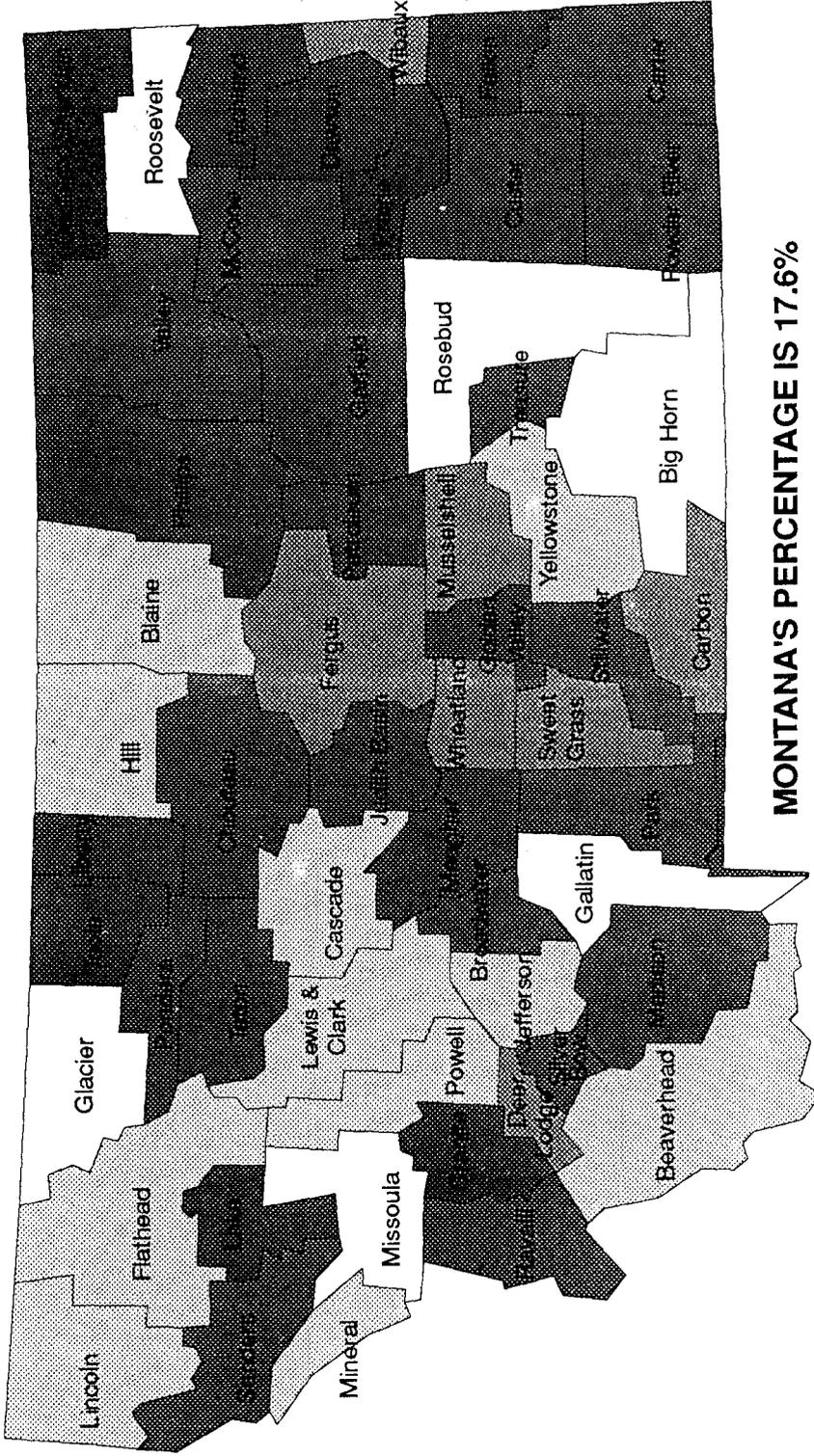
HB \_\_\_\_\_

# Over 20%



1-19-95  
 EXHIBIT 11  
 DATE 1-19-95  
 HB           

# MONTANA PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS 60 AND ABOVE ALL RACES



Compiled by Montana Labor & Industry, Processed by CEIC of Montana DOC 08/94

AGE60ALL

# 1990 Census by 5 Year Increments

HB

DATE 1-19-95

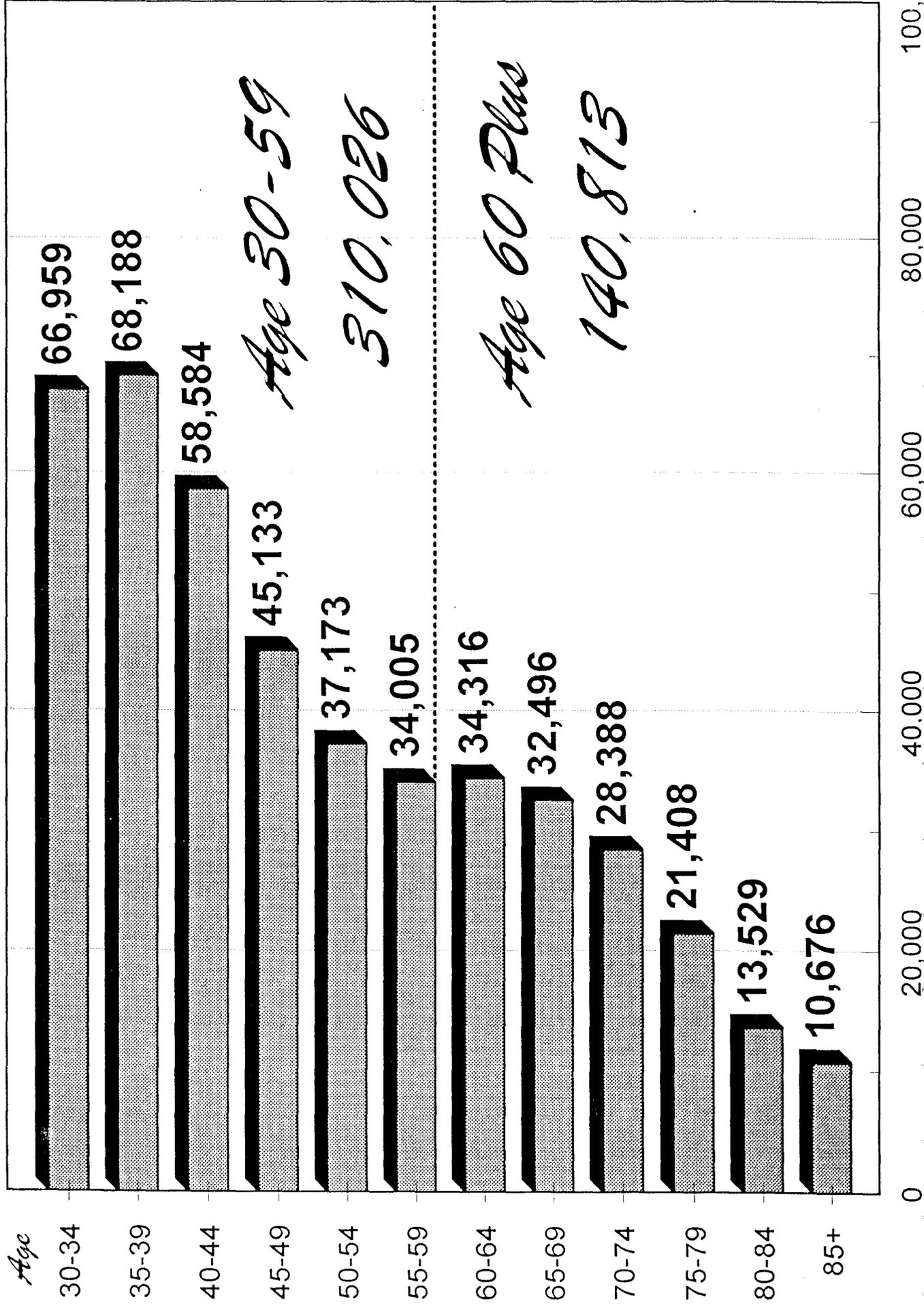
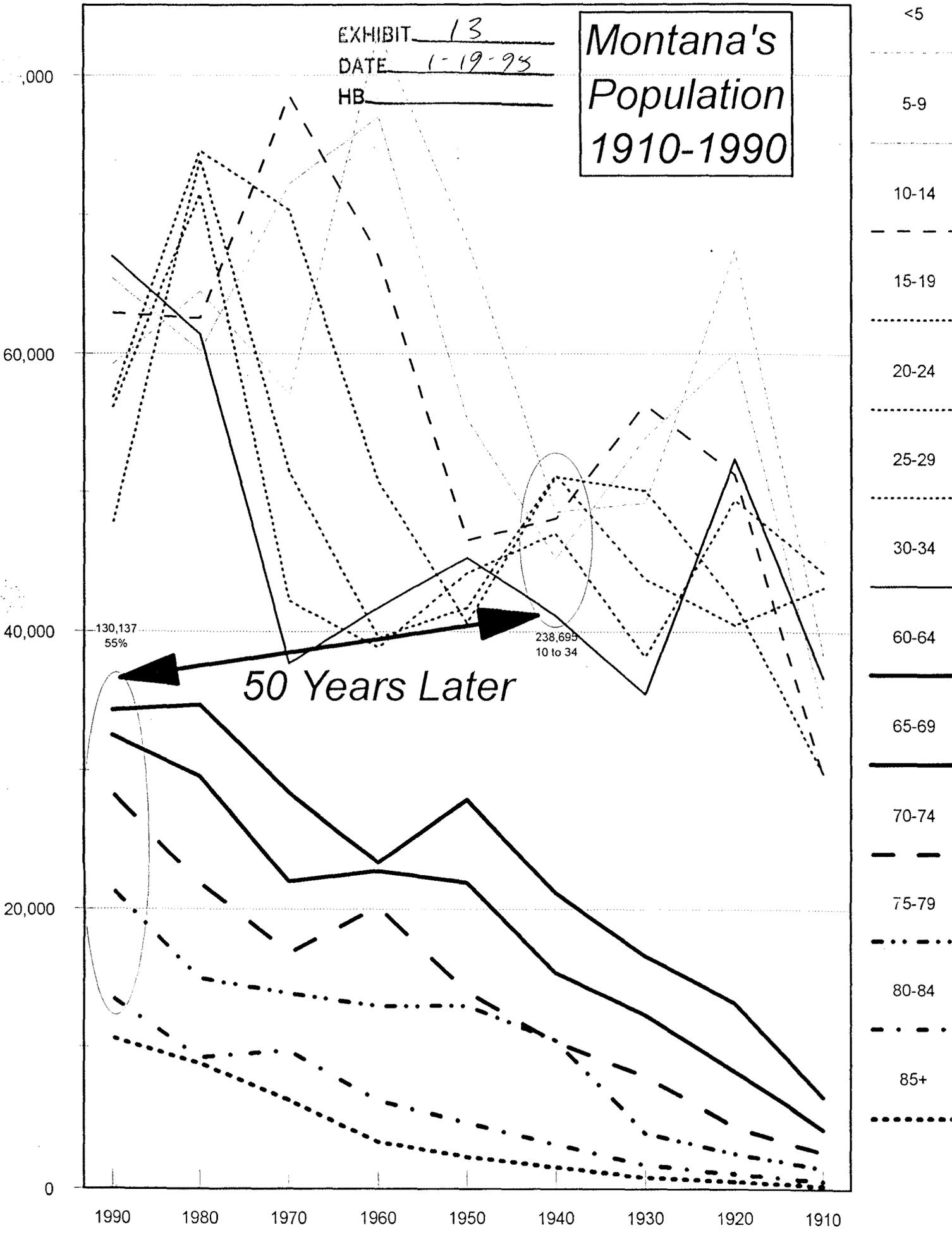


EXHIBIT 13  
DATE 1-19-95  
HB \_\_\_\_\_

# Montana's Population 1910-1990



- <5
- 5-9
- 10-14
- 15-19
- 20-24
- 25-29
- 30-34
- 60-64
- 65-69
- 70-74
- 75-79
- 80-84
- 85+

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
VISITORS REGISTER

*Human Services & Aging*

SUB-COMMITTEE

DATE 1-19-95

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

SPONSOR(S) \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	Support	Oppose
<i>CLETE DAILY HELENS, MT.</i>	<i>BIG BRO. &amp; SIS.</i>	✓	
<i>Gordon Bennett</i>			
<i>Doug Brown</i>	<i>Bro &amp; Beo &amp; Sis</i>		
<i>Rinda Lefran</i>	<i>Big Bros &amp; Sis</i>	✓	
<i>Kate Cholewa</i>	<i>MT Women's Lobby</i>	✓	
<i>Kate Cholewa</i>	<i>Human Services Ass</i>	✓	
<i>Jean McDonald</i>	<i>MHAM</i>		

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

HR:1993

wp:vissbcom.man

CS-14

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
VISITORS REGISTER

*Human Services & Aging*

SUB-COMMITTEE

DATE *1-19-95*

BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_ SPONSOR(S) \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	Support	Oppose
<i>Doug Coffin</i>	<i>American Diabetes Assoc.</i>		
<i>Frank Kontowski</i>	<i>DFS</i>		
<i>Stanley L. Brown</i>	<i>DFS</i>		
<i>Chad [unclear]</i>	<i>DFS</i>		
<i>Stanka Rice</i>	<i>Am Diabetes Assoc</i>		
<i>Dan Purcell</i>	<i>Montana Traffic Ed. Assn.</i>		
<i>Now Lisa Cook</i>	<i>Mr. HITs Children</i>		
<i>Danete Rector 600 Central #729 ET MOUNT. PELEGY OWENS 155.5th BOZEMAN, MT 59715</i>	<i>Big Bros / SISTERS CT Big Bros: Sis of GARDNERIAN</i>		
<i>Belinda Story 105 N. Second Livingston mt 59047</i>	<i>BB/BS PARK county</i>		
<i>Ann M. Courtney P.O. Box 62 Butte, MT 59702</i>	<i>Big Brothers &amp; Sisters of Butte</i>		
<i>Lavern Petersen 3203 3rd Ave N Big mt 59101</i>	<i>Big Brothers &amp; Sisters of Billings</i>		
<i>Pam Eliason 137 Main, Kalispell, MT</i>	<i>Big Prof Sis Kalispell</i>		

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HR:1993

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CS-14