MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE March 3, 1981

The Appropriations Committee meeting convened on Tuesday, March 3, 1981, in Room 104 of the Capitol Building, at 8:20 a.m. with CHAIRMAN LUND presiding and all members present except REPRESENTATIVE BENGTSON.

The presentations of the Departments of Health, Labor and Social and Rehabilitation Services was made by REP. BURT HURWITZ who first introduced and thanked the members of his subcommittee for their fine cooperation.

REP. HURWITZ used Exhibit 1.

CHAIRMAN LUND gave the committee a set of guidelines that he wanted to use for the meetings. As each agency is heard and at the end of each presentation, questions are allowed from the committee members.

REP. HURWITZ then used <u>Exhibit 2</u>. He explained that the state pay plan figures are not completely accurate but rather were plugged in to indicate to the committee that some figure will have to be used.

REP. BARDANOUVE explained in the discussion of the Health Department that the committee had to deal with three separate budgets.

REP. HURWITZ then read a letter from Dr. John Drynan. See $\underline{\text{Ex-}}$ hibit 3.

Under the Subdivision Bureau discussion, REP. DONALDSON asked if the number of FTEs will be four or six. The answer was four. REP. WALDRON said if the bill relating to subdivisions passes, the Senate Finance and Claims Committee would up the FTEs. REP. BARDANOUVE said the Subdivision Bureau may be merged into the Water Quality Bureau. It would be better to keep the two separate.

REP. MANUEL asked how much funding will be necessary for the Hazardous Waste operation. What will happen when the federal funds stop? REP. HURWITZ said the state would have to fund the program as it did before the federal government took it over. The program costs about \$60,000 annually.

REP. SHONTZ expressed concern that reducing the FTE level will slow down the process used by the Subdivision Bureau. He felt it should be properly funded or eliminated.

REP. QUILICI asked about the funding for Emergency Medical Services. REP. HURWITZ said the federal funding is falling off and the committee did not want to increase with state general funding.

REP. CONROY asked for an explanation dealing with the pregnancy outcome program and why it was funded through budget amendment.

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NORMAN ROSTOCKI of the LFA explained that it is a five-year program dealing with infant mortality. It was started with a budget amendment but no general fund money was used. The program required federal spending authority.

REP. CONROY asked what will happen at the end of five years. REP. BARDANOUVE said that will be up to the 1983 legislature.

REP. COZZENS asked what local agencies are used in this program. MR. ROSTOCKI said that hospitals use the services. It is a training program for nurses so a nurse could spot a problem with a pregnancy and send the patient to the nearest hospital where help can be obtained. The funds are used for the training and for the transporting of the patients from small facilities to large ones where the problems can be handled.

REP. WALDRON said the Health Department is having problems with three areas: (1) lab equipment; (2) locating a two-thirds FTE; and, (3) word processing and legal division.

REP. MOORE asked if additional FTEs had been allowed in the Water Quality Bureau. The answer was no.

REP. HURWITZ then explained the Department of Labor and Industry by using the exhibits. There was a reducing of FTEs in that area. Worker's Compensation has asked for an increase. All other budgets and departments report directly to the Department of Labor.

In the Human Rights Division the large increase gives them federal spending authority. REP. MOORE suggested that the budget be reduced by 42 FTEs instead of the state picking up the costs. REP. WALDRON said the state will have to pick up the FTEs. State law says we will have a human rights division. The federal government picked up the funding during the 1981 biennium but will not now. This division hears complaints on discrimination.

In the discussion of the Labor Standards Division, REP. MOORE questioned why the state is picking up general funding now that federal support is dropping off. REP. BARDANOUVE said the program is strongly supported. The state supported it 100 percent for years and then the federal government started to fund it. The current level is five FTE but that is being cut down to four FTE.

REPS. QUILICI and BARDANOUVE both expressed that this is a strongly supported program both by labor and by industry.

REP. HURWITZ stated that the majority of the Department of Community Affairs would be placed in the Department of Commerce.

Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services.

REP. MOORE stated that there was a 49.6% increase in general funding for the Developmental Disabilities Division, which includes community services, at \$1,885,163 and a \$100,000 wage increase

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for community group home workers.

REP. WALDRON stated that with 80% occupancy in group homes, SRS pays at 100%. He stated that he disagreed with a lower rate of occupancy.

REP. MOORE stated that there was a problem with keeping track of the slots which were filled.

REP. WALDRON stated that the last audit for the new program looks better. REP. MOORE stated that he was concerned that no priorities had been established for a waiting list and that he was also concerned with salaries for group home workers.

MR. JOE ROBERTS, lobbyist, _____, stated that he had a list for salaries which he would make available upon request.

REP. MOORE made reference to the Lafferty Report (a study of Medicaid rates for nursing home facilities), stating that the State was not using the report. REP. HURWITZ stated that this was not brought up in the subcommittee meetings.

REP. WALDRON stated that no one on the subcommittee was happy with the reimbursement formula for nursing homes and that rate review was a problem.

REP. MOORE asked if the subcommittee put a cap on Medicaid funds for nursing homes. REP. HURWITZ replied that it did not.

REP. BARDANOUVE stated that the rapid turnover of employees in nursing homes was due to low salaries, compared to those paid to workers in State Institutions at comparable levels of work.

REP. MOORE asked what amount was appropriated for nursing homes in Medicaid funds. REP. HURWITZ stated that the appropriation was increased by \$4,200,000 and that the subcommittee would work this out before executive session. He stated that \$35,798,879 was appropriated in FY82 and \$39,508,785 in FY83.

REP. WALDRON stated that there were more patients in nursing homes than were projected to be. REP. BARDANOUVE stated that he feels SRS problems are due to the economic status of the country which accounts for more persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Medical Assistance.

REP. QUILICI stated that he was concerned with the subcommittee recommendation that 4 C's in Youth Development be discontinued. REP. HURWITZ stated that the vote was tied in subcommittee at 3-3 and that the recommendation was not really an accurate reflection of the subcommittee decision.

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REP. QUILICI asked what the total budget was for 4 C's. REP. HURWITZ stated that the figures were \$42,765 in FY82 and \$49,115 in FY83. He stated that \$237,750 in FY82 and \$256,800 in FY83 was Title 20 and that \$36,485 in FY82 and \$36,485 in FY83 was third party contributions.

REP. QUILICI spoke in support of 4 C's and stated that he would seek continued funding for the program. REP. HURWITZ stated that he feels that each program does some good and affects someone in a satisfactory manner. He added that since the major function of 4 C's is coordination of services, that the subcommittee felt funding for the program could be eliminated.

MS. JUDY RIPPINGALE, LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST, stated that Title 20 can be capped, essentially the same as the general fund can be capped. She stated that \$5,576 would be needed in the coming biennium.

REP. BARDANOUVE stated that Montana was out of compliance according the a federal audit, with an error rate of more than 10%, and that eligibility technician positions were increased in some counties in an effort to minimize error rates. He stated that Montana could have been penalized by the federal government in conjunction with this audit.

REP. BARDANOUVE added that it was difficult to predicate the budget for SRS on what might happen at the federal level.

REP. WALDRON stated that he feels a special session will be necessary if Congress follows President Reagan's program recommendations. He stated that in the switch to Title 20 for day care, an additional burden was put on the counties for ADC-related day care.

REP. BARDANOUVE stated that he noted a tremendous loss of funding for Vo-Ed and Rehabilitative Services in Visual Services. He stated that 49¢ of each \$1.00 would be for administration in the Visual Services reorganization plan. REP. BARDANOUVE stated that he insists that Field Services in Visual Services and Vocational Rehabilitation be maintained at current level and that administrative costs be cut. He stated that \$700,000 in general funding was added to the budget to compensate for the loss of federal funds.

REP. MOORE asked how the committee could ensure that direct services be maintained at current level if administrative services were cut.

REP. BARDANOUVE stated that at least 15% of the total funded would be needed to maintain current level.

REP. MOORE stated that Visual Services and Voc. Rehab. lost

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\$1,061,000 in federal funds and that they were still short \$362,000 from the level of three years ago. He added that Visual Services was at the same level, but that Voc. Rehab. was at a lower level.

REP. MOORE asked why there was an increase in funding for AFDC. MS. RIPPINGALE, LFA, stated that the level of families was not yet determined for FY81. She stated that the caseload level for FY80 was 6,400.

REP. BARDANOUVE stated that he feels the increase in AFDC is directly related to the economy.

REP. QUILICI stated that unemployed workers under the Trade Readjustment Act were no longer covered by the Act and would begin to turn to such programs as AFDC for income.

REP. BARDANOUVE stated that there was a 90-day turnover for AFDC and that the number of families continually receiving benefits was few. He stated that welfare payments are lower in Montana than in neighboring western states.

REP. COZZENS asked if the readjustment of the poverty level would affect this status for Montana. REP. BARDANOUVE stated that it would pub Montana closer to the medial.

MS. JEAN DUNCAN, Director, 4 C's, Missoula, MT, stated that 4 C's, or Community Coordinated Child Care, was established in the late 60's to get welfare mothers back to work and to provide day care facilities via the development of local resources through grants.

MS. DUNCAN continued, stating that currently, there were eight 4 C's facilities for day care in Missoula, which were private, nonprofit corporations, under a local board of directors. MS. DUNCAN stated that 4 C's contracts with Child and Youth Development in SRS and that sources of funding are varied.

MS. DUNCAN stated that 4 C's identified unmet needs of children in the community, which is preventive in nature, and that the philosophy of the program is to avoid the development of new services and to utilize existing services, to meet community needs.

MS. DUNCAN stated that 4 C's of Missoula does not use federal grants and involves the community in planning. She stated that a precedent was set for development of community services for support in funding for development only and that projects were identified on a local basis.

MS. DUNCAN stated that in Missoula, currently 50% of mothers with children under three years of age are working at least part-time. She stated that the demand for day care facilities exceeded availability and that private day care does not respond to the demand. She added that the cost currently is \$10-\$12 per day per child and MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE Page 6 March 3, 1981

that most parents can't afford this amount, which is where the nonprofit corporation comes in and compensates for the problem.

MS. DUNCAN stated that Billings has established a continuing parent education class, which has been ongoing for several years. She stated that she feels there is a need for a community-based response in addition to welfare programs, for child abuse and neglect. Ms. Duncan stated that the program developed by Billings 4 C's is used in the local schools to identify abuse and neglect and inform individuals of crisis care facilities.

MS. DUNCAN stated that coordination of 4C's is not a goal of the program in itself, but a method to identify and meet the needs of children. She stated that the legislature was concerned with 4 C's in urban areas only and that she had been made aware of legislative concern for such programs in rural areas. Ms. Duncan advised the committee that, currently, the need was greater in urban areas, which was the major area of concentration.

MS. DUNCAN stated that 4 C's does not duplicate efforts of other groups and that 80%-90% of children in 4 C's facilities are paid for by their parents and not by SRS. She asked that the committee continue to support 4 C's.

MS. EUNICE ASH, Billings, MT, and President of Big Sky Foster Parents, stated that there were 90 foster homes in Billings and that 4 C's sponsored workshops for foster parents, dealing with child abuse. Ms. Ash stated that she feels this orientation and education is definitely needed. She stated that foster parents purchased a film for 4 C's which is shown in the Billings area schools. Ms. Ash presented information on educational agendas for foster parents which are sponsored by 4 C's.

MR. SHAUN MATTHEWS, Great Falls, stated that he became involved with 4C's several years ago and that he was able to utilize the services of the program when no other service was available. He stated that 4 C's takes preventive measures in regard to child abuse and neglect and provides classes in parenting and for babysitters in the Great Falls area.

MS. CATHY SCHULTE, day care provider, Helena, MT, stated that 4 C's was developed in Montana via executive order. She stated that Helena 4 C's furnishes her day care home with toys, information on child development and nutrition, management and tax advice, awareness of abuse and neglect and preventive health measures.

MS. SCHULTE stated that she feels 4 C's has greatly contributed to the increased quality of day care in Montana. She stated that she feels no duplication of services is present. MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE Page 7 March 3, 1981

MS. JERRY LANE, League of Women Voters, stated that the League supported continued funding of 4 C's. (Exhibit attached)

MS. BEVERLY GIBSON, Montana Association of Counties, stated that the Association supported continued funding of 4 C's.

MS. ROSEMARY ZION, Attorney, Helena, MT, and representative of the Montana Association of the Blind, stated that she had obtained figures from the LFA regarding Voc. Rehab. and Visual Services funding. She stated that there was a .8 FTE reduction in general funds appropriated between FY81 and FY83 and that there was a 9.1% increase in general fund appropriations for Voc. Rehab. and Visual Services, which the pay plan would absorb.

MS. ZION stated that she wished to address language for the Visual Services and Voc. Rehab. programs. She stated that 15% to Visual Services for the blind will only preserve the ratio of funding, but will allow no increase in Visual Services funds, at the expense of Voc. Rehab. She stated that she recommended language of administrative economy in both programs and that the Association supports this and would like to have Visual Services identifiable.

MS. ZION stated that she feels the current language would destroy the separate identity of Visual Services as it stands now. She stated that Public Law 523 provided for visual services for the blind and that the Association was concerned with the elimination or combination of administrative duties in Visual Services with Voc. Rehab.

MS. ZION stated that separate services for the blind were more cost effective in the region and in the U.S. and that the caseload in Montana was declining, and that the ratio of workers per case had remained constant.

MS. ZION requested clarification of and recognition of Public Law 523, to prevent service impairment and stated that she wished her figures to become part of the record. (Exhibit attached).

MS. SHARON CROMEENES, Chairman, Legislative Commission of the Montana Association for the Blind, stated that the Association has always worked with the State agency and has contributed between \$5,000 and \$10,000 annually in the past in matching funds for Visual Services. She stated that in 1980, the Association contributed \$19,500, and that the Association feels that by working with SRS, a cost-effective plan could be devised to meet current needs.

MR. ED ROBINSON, Great Falls, stated that he feels most blind persons are interested in working to obtain funding for the program and asked that the committee support the program. MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE Page 8 March 3, 1981

MS. PHYLLIA HONKA, Helena, MT, stated that she has been blind for twelve years and has five adopted children, and that she works for the Association. She requested that the committee support the program.

MR. BOB , President, Great Falls Chapter, MT Association for the Blind, stated that in cutting costs, the program would become too selective. He requested that the committee continue funding for Visual Services as requested by the Association.

MS. _____, Great Falls, spoke in support of the request of the Association and Visual Services.

REP. BARDANOUVE stated that the pay plan does not erode the appropriation of the subcommittee.

MR. JOE ROBERTS, lobbyist, Legislative Action Committee for Developmental Disabilities Division, stated that only the available funds for moving 60 patients from Boulder River School and Hospital were expended, in response to a statement by REP. MOORE that only one slot was available in a community program for transfer of patients from the Hospital to other facilities in local communities.

MR. ROBERTS stated that waiting lists had been jumped by movement of patients from Boulder and that this had angered persons on local waiting lists. He stated that if funds were available to develop a programmed course, deinstitutionalization would continue.

MR. ROBERTS stated that there was a 49% increase in general fund monies to the program and that, as federal funds fell off, general funding would need to be increased. He stated that the move was begun at a low level in the 81 biennium and that this must be considered for current level services at an actual increase of 9.43%.

MR. ROBERTS stated that he had a Community Services waiting list by region and by city and explained the coding to the committee. (Exhibit attached). He stated that funds were needed to work with natural families on a statewide basis and that the totals on the exhibit referred to people. He stated that 453 people were currently in need of services and were not receiving them. He added that the growth of waiting lists shows that expanded services are needed to meet the demand. Mr. Roberts stated that four different priorities were identified at a cost of \$4,000,000.

MR. ROBERTS stated that the subcommittee looked at \$3,300,000 in top priorities and that the subcommittee asked for a phase-in cost figure, which would be \$2,500,000 in the upcoming biennium. He stated that the vote on the issue was tied at 3-3 in the subcommittee and that when the subcommittee motion failed, an alternative of \$1,880,000 was agreed upon. MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE Page 9 March 3, 1981

MR. ROBERTS stated that group homes are not run by State employees, and that the employees are those of the nonprofit organizations which oversee the community program. He stated that in comparing the salaries of the group home workers to similar positions at Boulder, it was found that the group home workers were grossly underpaid, resulting in high turnover.

MR. ROBERTS stated that deinstitutionalization will not work if pay levels are not raised. He stated that there was a difference in salaries and benefits of \$306,000 and that in the next biennium, \$700,000 would be needed to put group home salaries at comparable levels. He stated that this would be an increase of 12% and that the current hourly wage was \$4.65 and would be \$5.21 in FY82 and \$5.83 in FY83, if the request were approved.

The meeting was recessed until 2:00 p.m.

MS. ROSE SKOOG, Executive Director, Montana Nursing Home Administrators, stated that the rate review was developed in 1979 as reimbursement formula rates were determined to be inadequate. She stated that the system was designed to scrutinize the operation of nursing homes and to determine cost-effective rates for the facilities.

MS. SKOOG stated that a third party was chosen by SRS to evaluate the facility rate increase only, if the facility was found to be operating efficiently, or to determine if additional funds were required to meet needs of patients.

MS. SKOOG stated that a review team looked at administration, housekeeping services, operations and maintenance, laundry services, pharmacy services and dietary services. She stated that assessments allowed a number of minutes spent on each patient per day to be computed for appropriate levels for staffing. She stated that 70% of nursing home costs are for labor and that the team evaluated menus and bills for food costs to determine nutritional data.

MS. SKOOG stated that the Lafferty Report was sent to SRS in rough draft form, but that the draft has not been made available to nursing home administrators and that SRS has not requested a final report from the evaluator. She stated that recommended rates were aimed at covering reasonable costs and that the Association feels that as rates recommended were even higher than the SRS formula, that nursing home providers have a legitimate claim for increased rates.

MS. SKOOG stated that SRS regulations currently provided Medicaid fund caps for reimbursement rates with no overall spending cap and that the Association feels it is not able to predict service needs. MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE Page 10 March 3, 1981

MS. SKOOG stated that nursing home administrators don't object to specific legislative intent, but feel that the already complex system will become more so. She stated that SRS abandoned Nursing Home Reimbursement Advisory Committee findings because of complexities of the system.

She stated that audits were not finalized in a timely manner. Final rate settlements were incomplete in a timely manner. Current rates based on the formula were insufficiently developed and that there was an inability on the part of SRS to answer provider problems.

MS. SKOOG stated that the return on net equity was not comparable on current year rates as far as the Nursing Home Administrators can tell. She stated that three different sets of rules have been implemented in the past nine or ten months, adding to the confusion, and that the Administrators needed details of the present program to be current before a new program could be implemented.

MS. SKOOG stated that the anticipated increase for nonstate operated facilities was 13.1% in 81-82 and 10.4% in 82-83, which includes Developmentally Disabled facilities. She requested that the committee approve Medicaid Nursing Home budget as proposed by the subcommittee and that the administrative problems be addressed in a letter of intent.

MR. NEIL SHEPARD, Chairman, State Board of Veterans Affairs, stated that funds for upgraded positions were not included in the subcommittee appropriation and that he was requesting an additional \$20,479 in FY82 and \$26,586 in FY83 for this purpose, or \$47,065 for the biennium.

MR. TONY CUMINS, State Adjutant, American Legion, stated that there was a need for funds for upgrades which were not appropriated by the subcommittee, in support of Mr. Shepard's statement.

DR. STEVE SZYKULA, Family Teaching Center, stated that he feels the OBPP recommendation for the Center is cost-effective and that the figures on the attached exhibit are minimum figures.

MR. JOHN LAFAVER, Director, SRS, stated that he would confine his requests for changes to three basic areas. He stated that the SRS calculation for general funds for 4 C's was higher than those stated that the request was for \$650,000 for the biennium.

MR. LAFAVER stated that the Family Teaching Center was established to train families to care for their own problems in order to avoid outside placements and that the OBPP recommendation was requested. MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE March 3, 1981

MR. LAFAVER stated that \$1,000,000 annual was requested for FY82 and again in FY83 in general funding to match \$85,000,000 to \$90,000,000 in federal funds. He stated that the AFDC caseload would be monitored through the appropriations committee and that if need be, he would intervene.

MR. LAFAVER stated that he feels that with the reduction of 14 FTE in Vocational Rehabilitation Services, that services will be provided at current level in a more efficient manner. He assured the committee that Visual Services will continue as a separate entity with administrative consolidation and that dialogue would be provided to Visual Services regarding this consolidation, although separate advisory councils will be maintained.

MR. LAFAVER stated that he concurs with the cut in sliding-level day care and with the deletion of 11 homemaker positions. He stated that DD funds included in the Regal block grant, may be cut by 25% by the Federal government.

MR. LAFAVER stated that he objects to language in paragraph 1, page 2 of the language (attached), as he feels the language should be clarified regarding legislative intent.

MR. LAFAVER stated that the fiscal impact of President Reagan's proposals would be in Medicaid cuts to limit the increase to 5% in FY 82 and to indexed GNP inflators thereafter. He stated that several programs were consolidated into the block grant at 75% funding of \$4,300,000 in FY 82 and \$5,600,000 in FY 83. Mr. LaFaver stated that \$10,000,000 needs to come from general fund appropriations, administrative efficiency measures and cutbacks.

MR. LAFAVER stated that Governor Schwinden supports control of federal spending, but opposes shifts to State and local funding and that he feels more emphasis is needed on shifting of funding than control of costs. Mr. LaFaver stated that reevaluating spending levels and the pulling of spending from nondirect service areas would establish a contingency reserve. He suggested that the committee consider this to enable social services to continue operating.

REP. WALDRON asked about the additional request for Medicaid funds. Mr. LaFaver stated that the AFDC standards had been increased and that the number of DD clients now in nursing homes required additional services at \$600,000 annually. He stated that nursing homes are becoming oriented toward rehabilitative programs.

MS. RIPPINGALE stated that the Medical caseload in FY81 was running at 7,000 and that a growth factor was built into the 1981 figure. She added that SRS had built in a cushion in its figures.

REP. VINGER stated that there was no funding for House Bill 764 for emergency medical services and that he was concerned with training and services at local levels. MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE Page 12 March 3, 1981

MR. JOHN SHORTHILL, Forsyth, MT, stated that as coordinator for Roosevelt County Emergency and Disaster Services and as a Registered Emergency Medical Technician, he was concerned that there was currently no guarantee of the level of care for ambulance service in Montana. He stated that there was a high rate of turnover in e.m.t.'s and that there was a need for continual training.

MR. SHORTHILL stated that federal funds were running out and that he feels that without funding the program will die. He stated that the revised proposal for maintenance of the program allows for no growth and that the majority of continuing education needs are met at local levels.

MR. SHORTHILL stated that contracted services were proposed on an as-needed basis. He requested that funds for personnel in the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences be approved toward e.m.s.

MR. JOE HANSON, Emergency Medical Technician, Big Timber, MT, stated that the Sweet Grass County Commissioners supported continued funding of emergency medical services. He stated that there were twelve e.m.t.'s in Sweet GrassCounty and that at least three e.m.t.'s respond within 3-5 minutes in emergency situations to over 200 calls annually. He added that 75% of patients are transferred to hospitals in either Billings or Livingston.

MR. HANSON stated that between 100 and 120 hours of basic training were required and that continuing education of 100 hours annually was also required. He stated that a lack of funds and staff would create problems as basic training instruction was required for program instructors, in addition to technical assistance, ambulances and equipment provided at the State level.

MR. HANSON stated that the proposal contained no frills and that eventual levels of intermediate and advanced care were anticipated in the proposal. He stated that one out of five individuals in Montana will need medical attention this year.

MS. KATHEA MCLEOD, Baker, MT, stated that federal funds were received for the basic life support program and that there was a need for travel andper diem funding for educational seminars. She stated that the lack of continuing education at the State and local levels was a top priority, in addition to the quality of local e.m.t. instruction.

MS. MCLEOD stated that a total of \$149,988 was requested in FY82 and \$332,500 in FY83, plus \$107,284 for travel and per diem for support staff and paperwork, for a total request of \$486,726 in FY83. Ms. McLeod stated that the total request for the biennium was \$636,714 compared to the original \$1,400,000 request. MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE Page 13 March 3, 1981

MR. NORM ROSTOCKI, LFA, stated that the Bureau was reduced by one FTE in subcommittee and that nine FTE remained in the Bureau now. He stated that three of these FTE were federally funded and that the remaining six were generally funded. He stated that if federal grant funds drop, the e.m.t. request is for funds to compensate for the drop, and that he would check this out.

R.M. SHEPARD, M.D., Helena, MT, and representative, Montana Chapter of the AMA, stated that federal funds received in two-year blocks by region would no longer be received by all six regions by 1983, unless the federal government elects to continue the program.

DR. SHEPARD stated that he feels Montana must look at this situation. He stated that in 1979, there were no registered e.m.t.'s on local ambulances in Lewis and Clark County. He added that REP. VINGER's bill would compensate for the problem.

DR. SHEPARD stated that the e.m.t. pass rate on exams is over 50% for trained e.m.t.'s and less than one-third for non-trained e.m.t.'s. He stated that he feels six individuals would be prevented from spinal injury, which would save Montana enough money to pay for the program each year, if e.m.t. training funds are continued.

DR. SHEPARD stated that the head injury fatalities were as low as 22% in some counties and as high as 55% in others. He stated that Montana ranks fourth worst in the U.S. vs. the number injured and the number killed. He added that the Montana Medical Associa-tion was behind this bill.

REP. MOORE stated that in 1975 the e.m.t. definition was included in the MCA and Rules for the Board of Medical Examiners. He stated that he questions funding for nurses and physicians to be educated by the program. He added that the intent of the 1975 bill was to purchase equipment for field personnel and training therefore.

REP. VINGER stated that he would like travel for volunteers to be line-itemed.

DR. SHEPARD stated that\$40,000 for physicians and nurses training was included, as training was needed at all levels. He stated that one course is for advanced trauma at a cost of \$6,000 per course, which would allow 50 physicians in the State to train local e.m.t.'s in their communities.

DR. SHEPARD stated that Seattle has an excellent survival rate for heart attack victims because of its intense training programs. He stated that the survival rate is 1 in 7 or 40%. MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE Page 14 March 3, 1981

REP. HURWITZ stated that he feels the commitment is on-going and needs additional funding. He stated that grants were \$221,300 in FY 80, \$470,570 in FY 81 and \$464,421 in FY 82, and \$188,602 in FY 83.

DR. SHEPARD stated that there were approximately 900 EMTs in Montana with a recertification rate of 80-90% and that four communities were sponsoring advanced training on their own.

MR. DREW DAWSON, Chief, Emergency Medical Services Bureau, stated that remaining Federal funds were primarily for equipment purchases for counties. He stated that the \$1,340,000 in Federal funds in FY 81 would decrease to \$684,000 in FY 83, of which \$300,000 to \$350,000 would be in grants. He stated that with existing Federal legislation, current level would be phased out in FY 83.

MR. DAWSON stated that the Montana Emergency Medical Services Association, (MEMSA), has asked for an estimate of when funds will run out. He stated that a proposal for Advanced Life Support Training is included in the revised request.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked if the funds were earmarked.

MR. DAWSON replied that certain amounts were for equipment, certain amounts for training and that some were for state support.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked if emphasis could be shifted to training of personnel rather than equipment purchases. Mr. Dawson stated that those funds would not be available (Federal) until FY 83. He stated that in FY 82 all emergency grant funds were for training, ambulances, required program evaluations and support for state staff.

The meeting was recessed at 4:00 p.m.

The meeting was called to order at 5:00 p.m. by CHAIRMAN LUND.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

MR. DUANE ROBERTSON, Chairman, Solid Waste Bureau, requested that funds be appropriated for the State Hazardous Waste Program to match Federal funds. He stated that the 1976 Resource and Recovery Act provides the responsibility and authority for States to operate their own program where authorized by EPA (EXHIBIT ATTACHED). He stated that Montana granted authority for an interim waste program on last Wednesday, February 25, 1981.

MR. ROBERTSON, stated that SB 212 passed the Senate and moved to the House, which would allow full control to the State to move

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE March 3, 1981

into the Program. Mr. Robertson stated that a geologist and environmental or chemical engineer would be needed for the program and that \$114,000 for the 83 biennium was needed for matching funds (75% Federal and 25% State funded).

MR. ROBERTSON stated that the program will provide for a minimum staff of seven with FTE reductions in the future. He stated that there was a strong preference for a State Program vs. a Federal program among State industry. He added that both the LFA and the OBPP recommended funding for this program.

REP. HURWITZ stated that the subcommittee's understanding was that if the State didn't implement the program the Federal government would.

MR. ROBERTSON stated that there was no hazardous waste program in Montana at the present time, but that the matter was being studied and collection centers in Butte and Billings were being considered. He stated that there was not enough waste generated by and for the individual industries for them to create their own sites.

REP. QUILICI asked what hazardous wastes were. Mr. Robertson stated that they included pesticides and chemicals.

REP. QUILICI asked if the companies handled their own wastes now.

MR. ROBERTSON stated that there was a need to monitor pollution problems and that the companies in Montana did currently handle their own waste. He added that the program was a number one priority with EPA and that it did not appear that Dederal funds for the program would be cut.

Written testimony was left by MONTCO, a Billings based coal company, in support of the program.

MR. DON ALLEN, Executive Director, Montana Petroleum Association, stated that he was not sure if oil and gas operations in the field are contained in the Federal requirement for the program. He requested that the committee consider the State program and stated his support of the program.

MR. ROBERT N. HELDING, Attorney and Executive Director, Montana Wood Products Association, stated that he supported the appropriation for the hazardous waste program.

MR. BILL HAND, Executive Secretary, MT Mining Association and Mr. Bill Sternhagen, N.W. Mining Association stated their support of the program.

MR. MIKE ZIMMERMAN, Montana Power, MR. GEORGE JOHNSON, ASARCO,

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE March 3, 1981

MR. BEN HAVDAHL, MT. Motor Carriers Association, and MS. BEVERLY GIBSON, Mt. Association of Counties, testified in support of the hazardous waste program.

REP. HURWITZ asked how much authority the Federal government had on program spending. Mr. Robertson stated that there would be a specific agreement on oversight with simultaneous inspections by EPA, but that most inspections would be handled by the State of Montana.

REP. WALDRON stated that he felt State level management of the program would be more advantageous.

MR. KEN RUTLEDGE, VP. Montana Hospital Assn. stated that the association feels the \$50,000 in Federal pass-through funds would be better spent if they were left with the Health Department for capital expenditures for hospitals. He stated that these funds would be with the Bureau of Health Planning and Resource Development and that current funding level was reduced by 20% from FY 80 levels and that all funding would be phased out by October, 1982 with a 50% funding cut that year.

JOHY DRYNAN, MD., Director, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences stated that originally six FTE were requested for the Occupational Health Bureau and that the request has been reduced to 4 FTE. He requested that the committee change the 3.65 FTE to 4 FTE to fully fund the Bureau Chief, and allow a Health Physicist to be hired at \$18,000 annually. Dr. Drynan stated that the Lab was short \$20,000 as Federal funds were no longer being received.

DR. DRYNAN stated that \$16,000 each year of the 83 biennium was needed for salary increases (upgrades) in Food and Consumer Safety and that if the funding were not received an FTE would need to be cut. He stated that \$77,332 was needed for Rent and that this would be worked out with the LFA. Dr. Drynan stated that funding of \$40,000 annually for the Tumor Registry Program would be needed if a bill introduced this session passes in regard to the program.

REP. HURWITZ stated that the subcommittee didn't fund the Tumor Registry Program as it has been on-line for several years with no conclusive statistics and that the subcommittee was waiting to see if the bill passes.

MR. NORM ROSTOCKI, Assistant Fiscal Analyst, stated that at this time the LFA was unable to identify problems in Rent.

REP. WALDRON stated that he was impressed with the budget request of the Health Department and the presentation made by Dr. Drynan. He stated that he feels past criticisms of the Department won't be reflected in the future. MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE Page 17 March 3, 1981

MR. DAVE HUNTER, Spokesman, Department of Labor and Industry stated that the Department had only one issue, in that Federal funds had been cut. He stated that the budget may need revision in the Senate and that, otherwise, the Department was satisfied with the recommendations of the subcommittee.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

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ART LUND, CHAIRMAN

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B. HUMAN SERVICES

		Fiscal	Year 1982 Other	Fiscal	Year 1983 Other
		General <u>Fund</u>	Appropriated Funds	General <u>Fund</u>	Appropriated Funds
	PARTMENT OF HEALTH	5	17 244 210	2 075 150	18,110,639
		3,057,925	17,344,312	3,075,155	10,110,035
	PARTMENT OF LABOR D INDUSTRY				
1.	Labor Administration		420 127		423,601
2.	Labor Standards		430,137		423,001
3.	Personnel Appeals	438,303	31,377	461,213	18,200
5.	Personner Appeals	318,604	8,000	322,506	8,000
4.	Employment & Training		1,187,396		1,212,514
5.	Human Rights				
6.	Employment Security	122,355	75,657	129,150	72,875
			15,056,962		15,331,458
7.	Worker's Compensation	806,399	4,685,371	768,886	4,988,432
	al Department of or and Industry		4,000,071		470007102
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1,685,661	21,474,900	1,681,755	22,055,080

In item 5, general funds shall revert in the amount other appropriated funds exceed the amounts shown for each fiscal year.

The division of workers' compensation will study performance factors which measure the division's operational effectiveness. The intent is to determine if the workers' compensation divison budget should be based on performance measurements rather than expenditure limitations. This study shall be presented to the governor and the legislative finance committee by August 1, 1982.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

	1981	1983	%
	Biennium	Biennium	Increase
General Fund	\$ 5,542,073	\$ 6,133,084	10.7
Other Funds	<u>30,576,904</u>	35,454,951	<u>16.0</u>
TOTAL	\$36,118,977	\$41,588,035	15.1
	=======	========	====
Pay Plan		1,910,718	
REVISED TOTAL	\$36,118,977 =========	\$43,498,753 ======	20.0
FTE	304.43	274.35	

Health Planning & Resource Development: This program is responsible for health planning efforts and administering the certificate of need law. The department requested and the committee concurred with the reduction of 1.0 FTE planner and one part-time position for a total of 1.25 FTE reduction.

<u>Management Services</u>: General fund for the central service function remains at the same percentage level as in fiscal 1980. The division's total expenditure authority rises at the rate of anticipated inflation. However, with the reduction of public health service (314)(d) funds, the department should have less federal funds to administer and a subsequent reduction of administration costs. The department requested and committee concurred in a reduction of a 0.4 FTE mailman in fiscal 1983 due to the consolidation of all health functions within the Cogswell building.

<u>Communicable Disease Control</u>: This program was reduced by 1.0 FTE bureau chief as requested by the department. An additional \$5,000 general fund was added for the purchase of emergency biologicals such as rabies vaccine. The committee recommends federal authority totalling \$124,000 for the biennium and 1.5 FTE per year for an education program aimed at reduction of health risks such as smoking. Laboratory Division: The department requested and the committee concurred in a reduction of FTE from 28.5 to 19.0. The department maintains that the same work can be performed with a fewer number of staff. To compliment this, the committee recommends the purchase of equipment totalling \$81,600 over the biennium. The committee recommends an increase in general funds for the microbiological lab due to the loss of approximately \$137,000 federal (314)(d) funds. This lab performs the public health services of the department and is the primary reference lab in the state. The committee reduced general fund for the chemistry lab because the primary users are interdepartmental EPA (environmental protection agency) projects. These projects should pay for their lab services.

<u>Facilities and Manpower</u>: The department requested and the committee concurred in a reduction of 1.7 FTE which include part-time secretarial staff and a part-time training officer. Reduction of the part-time training officer is a result of a federal training program increasing. General fund is recommended to increase approximately \$70,000 per year because of a 25 percent decrease in the federal matching rate for medicaid licensing. Previously, the federal government paid all of the licensure and inspection costs of medicare facilities. Federal funds for emergency medical service grants were \$221,302 in fiscal 1980 and are expected to be \$464,421 in fiscal 1982 and \$188,602 in fiscal 1983.

<u>Food and Consumer Safety</u>: The department requested a reduction of 5.0 FTE due to the loss of 314(d) funds. The committee concurred with reducing 4.0 FTE. These positions include a fish and wildlife biologist, sanitarians and secretarial staff. It is anticipated that the sanitarian workload can be contracted out to local sanitarians. The committee retained 1.0 FTE, to allow the mosquito control program to continue.

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Solid Waste Management: This bureau contains three programs: junk vehicles, solid waste management, and hazardous waste. The committee recommends the junk car and solid waste programs stay at current level. The hazardous waste program was not funded as the federal government will totally fund the program unless the state wants the program. If the state runs the program, the state must pay 25 percent of the cost.

<u>Air Quality</u>: This program has a general fund maintenance of effort level equal to the amount of general fund spent in the prior year. The committee recommends that the general fund level be kept at the amount budgeted in fiscal 1981, \$246,750. In fiscal 1982 general fund of \$35,512 is included to study the Scobey area air quality. This study is to determine the effects of the Canadian power plant once its operations begin. The Canadian government has agreed to abide by U.S. standards, but the air quality must be monitored to determine if the power plant meets U.S. standards.

Occupational Health: The committee recommends this program return from its current level of 6.0 FTE to its general fund base level of 3.65 FTE now that the Butte radiation study is complete. For fiscal 1982, the committee included \$131,708 of federal authority and 2.0 FTE for contracts with HUD and veteran's administration for radiation checks in prospective home purchases in the Butte area. In fiscal 1983 the FTE level returns to 3.65 because no federal funds are certain at this time.

<u>Water Quality</u>: The water quality bureau budget is maintained at current level. A modified request for one additional FTE to implement newly developed non-peint source pollution regulations is accepted, in principle, by the committee. However, the committee recommends this program be absorbed by the current water quality management program by rearranging this program's current priorities.

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<u>Subdivision Bureau</u>: This program is funded entirely from revenues derived from assessments against subdivision plots to review the adequacy of drinking and waste water systems. The committee recommends this program reduce its expenditure level and 2.0 FTE to operate within the amount of revenue projected to be available in the 1983 biennium.

Environmental Administration: This program provides administrative and fiscal support for the department's environmental programs. It is recommended to remain at current level.

Legal Division: The committee recommends this program be funded entirely from its revolving account with fees paid by the other health department programs which use the legal services. One additional lawyer is authorized. It is the intent of the committee that if this position is not filled within the legal division that it may not be transferred elsewhere in the department.

<u>Health Services</u>: The committee recommends three additional FTE per year and approximately \$764,000 federal spending authority to continue the improved pregnancy outcome program. This program was begun by budget amendment in fiscal 1980. The functions of the nursing bureau have been combined into the health services division during departmental reorganization.

Dental Bureau: The base level dental program remains at the current level of 3.0 FTE. Two FTE and \$433,000 federal authority over the biennium is recommended for a statewide dental education program and community flouridation programs.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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	1981 Biennium	1983 Biennium	8 Increase
Employment Security Divisi	on		
General Fund . Other Funds	\$26,539,515	\$30,388,420	14.5
TOTAL	\$26,529,515 ========	\$30,388,420	14.5
Pay Plan		4,046,777	
REVISED TOTAL	\$26,529,515 ======	\$34,435,197 =======	30.0
FTE	701.40	695.90	
Worker's Compensation Divi	sion		
General Fund Other Funds	\$ 1,832,228 7,494,227	\$ 1,575,285 9,673,803	(14.0) <u>29.0</u>
TOTAL	\$ 9,326,455 ======	\$11,249,088 ========	20.6
Pay Plan		984,609	
REVISED TOTAL	\$ 9,326,455 =======	\$12,233,697 =======	31.1
FTE	164.00	188.30	
Personnel Appeals Division			
General Fund Other Funds	\$545,079 15,004	\$641,110 16,000	17.6 <u>6.6</u>
Total	\$560,083 =======	\$656,110 =======	17.3
Pay Plan		75,210	
REVISED TOTAL	\$560,083 =======	\$732,320 ======	30.7
FTE	9.00	9.00	

	1981 Biennium	1983 Biennium	8 Increase
Human Rights Division			
General Fund Other Funds	\$176,765 174,274	\$251,505 _148,532	42.3 (14.8)
Total	\$351,039 =======	\$400,037 =======	13.9 ====
Pay Plan		49,230	
REVISED TOTAL	\$351,039 =======	\$449,267 =======	27.9 ====
FTE	8.00	8.00	
Labor Standards Division			
General Fund Other Funds	\$701,668 <u>196,192</u>	\$899,516 49,577	28.2 (74.7)
Total	\$897,860 =======	\$949,039 ======	6.0 ===
Pay Plan		107,739	
REVISED TOTAL	\$897,860 =======	\$1,056,832 =======	17.7 ====
FTE	17.00	16.00	
Labor Administration			
General Fund Other Funds	\$712,374	\$853,738	19.8
Total	\$712,374 =======	\$853,738 ======	19.8 ====
Pay Plan		86,246	
REVISED TOTAL	\$712,374 =======	\$939,984 ======	31.9 ====
FTE	11.75	13.00	

Employment and Training Division

General Fund Other Funds	\$2,295,309	\$2,399,910	<u>4.6</u>
Total	\$2,295,309 =======	\$2,399,910 =======	4.6
Pay Plan		362,443	
REVISED TOTAL	\$2,295,309 =======	\$2,762,853 ======	20.4 ====
FTE	26.00	30.00	

<u>Employment Security Division</u>: This division is funded at current level. The department withdrew its request for an additional 49.0 FTE because the anticipated work load has not yet materialized. The department requests and the committee concurs in a reduction of 5.5 FTE and \$5,235 in operating expenses in fiscal 1983 which reflect the consolidation of the centralized services.

<u>Worker's Compensation Division</u>: The committee recommends that this division be substantially increased. Contracted services are increased for

improved data processing capabilities to provide a faster turnaround time for claims and payments. In addition, 15.67 FTE are added in fiscal 1982 and 24.83 FTE are added in fiscal 1983 over the current level of 164.0. Because of these substantial expansions, the committee has requested this division report quarterly to the legislative finance committee on the results achieved with the additional FTE and operating expenses. In addition, because of the business-like nature of this program, the subcommittee recommends that the department of labor study the possibility of operating on an open-ended appropriation which includes establishment and definition of measurable performance characteristics. This study is to be completed by August, 1982 so that its merits can be considered in the 1985 biennium budget process.

<u>Personnel Appeals</u>: The personnel appeals program is responsible for conducting representation elections, mediation and fact finding, grievance arbitration for highway and fish, wildlife and parks employees, and employee classification appeals. This program is recommend to remain at current level.

Human Rights Division: This program is recommended to remain at current level. Because the department anticipates additional federal funds may become available, this division is directed to revert general fund in the amount that federal funds exceed the federal authority appropriation.

Labor Standards: The committee recommends that the apprenticeship bureau be totally generally funded now that federal funds have fallen off. This program has been in existence for over 20 years, and was originally generally funded until veteran administration funds became available in the 1960's and these were used to reduce general fund expenditures. This includes 2.0 FTE per year and cost approximately \$109,000 per year.

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Labor Administration:

Commissioner's Office. One FTE deputy director is recommended to be added to the commissioner's office. This additional position does not increase the total FTE level as it is transferred from the employment security division. Except for this change, this budget is recommended to stay at current level.

Centralized Services. The department has requested to combine the financial central service functions from the department of labor administration, worker's compensation, and employment and security division. Due to the complex funding situation, the department does not anticipate this reorganization will occur until fiscal 1983. The department projects will this will result in a reduction of 4.5 FTE in fiscal 1983.

Employment and Training Division: The committee recommends adding federal spending authority totalling \$216,000 over the biennium and 4.0 FTE per year for the state occupational information coordinating committee. This committee coordinates the department of labor, office of public instruction, SRS, and the governor's employment and training council with regards to in formation for those agencies who plan and advertise employment and employment-related training programs. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

1.	General Operations				
		,199,903	23,384,217	23,584,030	24,172,714
2.	Medicaid State Institutiona Reimbursements	1			
	3	,134,021		3,369,523	
3.	Medicaid				
		,530,911	\sum		
4.	Medicaid Accrual				
	4	,350,000		4,785,000	
5.	DCA - Community Service	S			
			1,128,474		1,206,884
	Total Department of Socia				
	and Rehabilitation Service	s			
	82	,214,835	24,512,691	31,738,553	25,379,598

Within other appropriated funds in item 1 is \$175,000 for the biennium for the operation of the developmental disabilities policy advisory council. Any federal money received above this amount may be spent only to improve direct client services as recommended by the council and approved by the SRS director.

The department is encouraged to utilize medicaid funds to support community services for the developmentally disabled where the use of such funds is cost effective in providing services in the least restrictive environment. The department may use any savings generated from the developmentally disabled budget to develop additional community services.

The director shall reorganize the vocational rehabilitation and visual service programs to effect administrative economies and maintain direct benefits to clients within the appropriations herein provided. At least fifteen percent of federal funds available for vocational rehabilitation shall be expended for the blind.

The governing body of any area agency on aging which contracts with SRS shall conduct its business in open meetings as required by Title 2, Chapter 3, MCA. The commodities program has expanded. The federal government will pay 75 percent of the costs for administration of the Indian and nothing for non-Indian programs. The Indian reservations will pay the remaining 25 percent of the administration costs on reservations. General fund of \$123,548 is recommended for administration of the non-indian commodity program. The non-indian portion primarily serves state institutions.

FTE are expanded as 4.2 field staff are moved from the administration program to help monitor the AFDC and food stamp programs to reduce errors.

Funding for a management information system is recommended. Funds have been appropriated for this project for at least the last two bienniums. SRS started the project planning phase in the 1981 biennium. SRS assured the subcommittee that the project will be complete in fiscal 1984. A federal grant pays 90 percent of the project costs.

<u>Social Services</u>: The social service program supports both county and state staff including part of county director's salaries, foster care, day care for child protection and the WIN program, legal services for indigents, family planning contracts with the department of health, subsidized adoption, spouse abuse, child abuse prevention, and training grants to the universities.

Administration of this program and a federal funded child abuse program added by budget amendment in the 1981 biennium is continued at current level.

Spouse abuse is increased \$3,000 a year to \$75,000.

Day care rates are raised a dollar per day for fiscal 1982 and \$.50 cents a day for fiscal 1983. Sliding scale day care is being discontinued.

This program failed to address the financial disincentive for working parents to leave welfare and its cost was increasing rapidly.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILIATION SERVICES

	1981	1983	م
	Biennium	, <u>Biennium</u>	اncrease
General Fund	\$ 85,649,469 ¹	\$113,953,388	33.0
Other Funds	45,610,564	49,892,289	<u>9.4</u>
TOTAL	\$131,260,033	\$163,845,677	24.8
	=======	======	====
Pay Plan		6,295,004	
REVISED TOTAL	\$131,260,033	\$170,140,681	29.6
	=======	======	====
FTE	1,039.66	1,119.96	

¹Includes \$3,954,606 supplemental for medicaid to cover increased spending and provide for full accural of all medicaid obligations. Includes \$425,000 for grant-in-aid.

Assistance Payment: Assistance payments include the aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) program, supplemental security income (SSI) payments, food stamps, and commodities.

The largest program is AFDC. The subcommittee recommends raising the family payment standard to 55 percent of the poverty in fiscal 1981. The number of AFDC families has grown and the subcommittee budgeted for 7,230 families per year. The case load may be above 7,000 in fiscal 1981 for the first time since fiscal 1975.

Title IV-A will be used to pay day care for AFDC families. The payment goes to the family rather than the day care provider. Using IV-A puts 65 percent of the cost on the federal government. Counties will pay about six percent or \$81,789 in the 1983 biennium. This procedure results in general fund savings of about \$886,000 for the 1983 biennium.

SSI and food stamps are continued at current level.

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A new high speed printer and two word processing devices are recommended. These should allow SRS to increase work processing staff effectiveness 30 percent.

Medicaid: Medicaid benefits are appropriated as shown below:

	FY80	१ <u>Change</u>	<u>FY81</u>	१ <u>Change</u>	<u>FY82</u>	% Change	FY83
Cash	58,829,462	21.4	71,393,175	15.5	82,450,127	9.5	90,307,518
Accural			3,954,606 ¹	10.0	4,350,000	<u>10.0</u>	4,785,000
TOTAL	\$58,829,462	28.1	75,347,781	15.2	86,800,127	9.6	95,092,518
¹ Su	oplemental						

Cash for medicaid benefits will increase 33 percent from the 1981 to the 1983 biennium. The medicaid expenditures increased faster during fiscal 1981 than appropriated by the 1979 legislature. However, by not making a partial accural at year end the agency has enough cash to cover the increased expenditures and avoid program cutbacks required in HB 483 of the 46th session.

Medicaid accural procedures have been a problem for monitoring cost control and expenditures for several years. Therefore, the subcommittee makes two separate appropriations for medicaid, one for cash, the other for accurals. Language almost identical to that included last biennium is in the bill. It requires SRS to limit the amount, scope and duration of medicaid services provided if appropriated funds are not sufficient to provide medicaid for all eligible persons.

Nursing homes comprise about half the medicaid benefit budget. The subcommittee adopted a statement of intent for SRS to develop a better formula for establishing nursing home rates. The subcommittee would like the full appropriations committee and senate finance and claims committee to endorse this statement. It is as follows:

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Title XX funds will not be used for AFDC day care in the 1983 biennium. The committee recommends this change as: 1) New Title XX day care regulations are not clear and appear to be costly to implement and monitor; 2) Title XX funds are capped while Title IV-A which is not capped can be used for day care. Shifting Title XX funds to pay day care would require a like amount of general fund to pick up cost of other programs the subcommittee funded with Title XX.

Subsidized adoption is increased \$45,000 in fiscal 1982 and \$90,000 in fiscal 1983. This program provides financial help so families can adopt groups of children or handicapped children. The cost per child is less than foster care payments.

Foster care is increased 10 percent a year above the expenditure rate for fiscal 1981. The recommended foster care home payments are as follows:

	Fiscal 82	Fiscal 83
Foster Home 0-12	220	245
Foster Home 13-up	275	300

Eligibility Technicians: This program is the county staff who determine eligibility for AFDC, food stamps, medical assistance and other income maintenance programs. The FTE increased 68.8 positions above current level for a total of \$326.81 FTE. SRS believes the additional staff is necessary to handle the increased number of households using food stamps and the increase in AFDC case load.

Administration and Support: As the agency requested, six field supervisor positions are transferred to other programs. Two FTE are added, one is transferred from another bureau to do data processing and the other is a manual writer.

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STATEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE INTENT

During the 1983 biennium, the department of social and rehabilitation services will conduct the research and develop procedures prior to July 1, 1982, necessary to determine the advisability of:

1. Reimbursing the lesser of the aggregate of upper limits for cost centers in a facility or actual audited cost to which would be added an incentive amount for containing costs within a target range.

2. Setting the upper limits in each cost center according to reasonable number of staff, hourly cost of staff, and cost per patient for other operating costs.

3. Establishing the reasonable number of staff in cost centers associated with medical care according to data from assessments of patient care required in each facility, which assessments will be performed routinely by facility professionals and randomly audited by independent professionals.

4. Establishing the reasonable number of staff in cost centers associated with routines of daily living according to standards based on generally accepted professional advice and/or comparisons among Montana facilities having common characteristics, which characteristics have been defined through research to correlate significantly with the number of staff present.

5. Establishing the reasonable hourly cost of staff and cost per patient day for other operating costs in each cost center according to comparisons among Montana facilities having common characteristics, which characteristics have been defined trhough research to correlate significantly with those costs.

6. Maintaining the limitation principles for property costs established for the 1983 biennium.

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The department will use the following work plan to do the research and development and will be prepared to work with the legislative finance committee staff and provide the legislative finance committee with periodic progress reports.

		WORK ELEMENT	COMPLET	ION DATE
COS 1.		d nursing home cost report spe according to intended control o		Completed
2.	to participatin for fiscal year	ised nursing home cost report g facilities so that cost informa 's ending in calendar year 1980 n the new form.	ition	In Progress
3.		rn completed cost reports withi close of calendar year 1980.	n three	April 1, 1981
4.	Desk or field completed.	audits of all 1980 cost reports		October 1, 1981
РАТ 5.	coordinate eva	native patient assessment instru luations with the State Dept. c ental Sciences and select versio	f Health n to be	May 1, 1981
6.	ment in select	tation of patient assessment ins ed participating facilities, make in instrument and produce ins	truc-	August 1, 1981
7.	processing rec	management procedures and con quirements for processing month patient assessment date.	nİy	October 1, 1981
8.	require partici	g home reimbursement rules to pating facilities to submit mont ment reporting forms.		October 1, 1981
9.	participating f	ent assessment report forms to acilities so that each month, October, the Department will ment data.		October 1, 1981
10.	Design patient time study.	assessment audit procedures a		October 1, 1981

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11.	Complete-audit of first three months of patient assessment reports.	February 1, 1982
12.	Evaluate initial patient assessment audit and revise procedures as indicated.	March 1, 1982
13.	Complete time study and define staffing require- ments for various levels of care difficulty.	March 1, 1982
STA 14.	TISTICAL STUDY Design study requirements to include character- istics that may correlate with staff requirement costs associated with routines of daily living, hourly cost of staff and cost per patient day for other operating costs, with the intention of deter- mining comparative groups of facilities with common characteristics and setting limits on cost elements for those groups.	October 1, 1981
15	Gather data for study.	February 1, 1982
16.		March 1, 1982
PRO	PERTY COSTS	
17.		October 1, 1981
18.	Gather data for study.	February 1, 1982
19.	Evaluate the results and determine alternatives or revisions if appropriate.	March 1, 1982
DEF 20.	INE REIMBURSEMENT RULES & PROCEDURES Written description of reimbursement limits and their justification prepared.	May 1, 1982
21.	Design rate issuance procedures and computer processing requirements for generating new rates based on new limits.	July 1, 1982
22.	Schedule prepared for public hearing and implementation of new reimbursement rules.	July 1, 1982

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General fund is appropriated for a program called "buy-in." This pays the medicare premiums for people who would otherwise use the medicaid program. It grew considerably during the 1981 biennium and general fund of \$679,250 in fiscal 1982 and \$747,175 in fiscal 1983 is recommended as the agency requested.

Administration of the medicaid program is increased 2.81 FTE. One is for the health underserved rural areas, HURA, and 1.80 is field staff transferred from the administration program. These field staff are to provide better implementation of rule changes and hopefully reduce the error rates.

The cost of processing medicaid claims has increased from \$663,358 in fiscal 1980 to \$981,636 in fiscal 1982. The contract for rate review decreased from \$375,361 in fiscal 1980 to \$57,173 in fiscal 1982.

<u>Audit and Program Compliance</u>: Contract audits for nursing homes are expanded \$468,140 for the biennium. This will allow the audit staff to do the less complex audits of food stamps, developmentally disabled providers and aging service programs.

Vocational and Visual Rehabilitation:

1. Administration - These two programs have three sources of federal funds which are decreasing or increasing slower than inflation. Previously only one federal fund "Section 110" was matched. This match was 20 percent. For the biennium the subcommittee recommends approximately \$700,000 more general fund for administration than the 20 percent match requirement. Even with this increase FTE were reduced 12 percent or 14 positions. Language is included in the bill directing SRS to make administrative economies and maintain direct services to clients.

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2. Benefits - Dollars spent for client benefits are funded at the federal support level with the appropriate general fund match.

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General fund benefits for medical services to the blind and for extended employement are continued at current level with inflation adjustments. Funds for renal disease are decreased as the subcommittee introduced a bill proposed by SRS to limit the recipients to those who had no other medical coverage.

Disability Determination: This program supports costs related to determining disability. The assessment is needed to qualify clients for federal SSI payments and the state medically needy program. This program is supported with federal funds except for about \$10,000 a year general fund to evaluate medically needy. Increased federal funds are expected to be available to evaluate the eligibility of SSI clients.

Youth Development: The committee recommends the 4-C's program be discontinued. County or third party funds are expected to pay 25 percent of the family teaching contract. General fund was used for this match in the past.

Achievement home funds are budgeted in social services rather than youth development. Previously, ten percent of the revenue available to achievement group homes from the youth development program was not counted in establishing their budgets. The subcommittee funds the achievement home budgets as established by social services, but does not fund the ten percent of revenue disregarded.

<u>Veterans' Affairs</u>: The FTE are reduced by two secretarial positions which become vacant during the 1981 biennium. Secretarial contracts with the VFW and DAV are continued at current level. These contracts provide approximately a half-time secretary for each organization.

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A hot-line is added to allow veterans to call toll free. This cost is \$7,195 for the biennium.

The subcommittee feels veterans' affairs needs to improve their work load measurements. The program is to report quarterly to the legislative finance committee on their workload system and statistics.

Developmental Disabilities Division (DDD): In the 1983 biennium DDD received a 49.6 percent increase in general fund from the 1981 biennium. Community based services were continued. Expand community based services were \$1,885,163 and \$100,000 was to increase wages for community group home workers. The committee also recommended that the regional trainer become FTE instead of contracted employee.

Developmental Disabilities Planning and Advisory Council (DDPAC): Other funds increase due to more federal funds becoming available for developmental disability planning in the 1983 biennium.

Language in the appropriation bill states a maximum of 35 percent of total available funds can be used for program administration and 65 percent for grants.

Aging Services: Administration costs of this program are maintained at current level. General fund pays 25 percent of the administation.

Federal funds for grants are projected to remain constant at the fiscal 1981 level of \$3,136,501 per year. General fund to match these federal funds are \$188,428 per year. The general funded information and referral program which was \$100,000 per year in the 1981 biennium is increased to \$110,000 in fiscal 1982 and \$121,000 in fiscal 1983.

The subcommittee included language in the bill to require any area agency on aging which contracts with SRS to hold open meetings according to Title 2, Chapter 3, MCA.

-19-

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

The department of community affairs has been dismantled. The majority of DCA is being placed in the newly created department of commerce. The chart below shows the new location for each division that existed in department of community affairs. Please refer to the respective departments for the subcommittee report.

> New Arrangement Department of Commerce

Former D.C.A. Aeronautics Division Community Development Indian Affairs Coal Board County Printing Board Director/Central Services Research and Information Local Government Services Highway Traffic Safety

Community Services

Department of Social and

Department of Justice

Department of Administration

Rehabilitation Services

Air Pool

Terminated by House Bill 23, Duke, (governor's plan) transferred to governor's office.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

1.	General Operations			
	21,199,903	23,384,217	23,584,030	24,172,714
2.	Medicaid State Institutional			
	Reimbursements			
	3,134,021		3,369,523	
3.	Medicaid			
	53,530,911			
4.	Medicaid Accrual			
	4,350,000		4,785,000	
5.				
	,	1,128,474		1,206,884
	Total Department of Social		······································	<u></u>
	and Rehabilitation Services			
	82,214,835	24,512,691	31,738,553	25,379,598
	• • •		· •	

Within other appropriated funds in item 1 is \$175,000 for the biennium for the operation of the developmental disabilities policy advisory council. Any federal money received above this amount may be spent only to improve direct client services as recommended by the council and approved by the SRS director.

The department is encouraged to utilize medicaid funds to support community services for the developmentally disabled where the use of such funds is cost effective in providing services in the least restrictive environment. The department may use any savings generated from the developmentally disabled budget to develop additional community services.

The director shall reorganize the vocational rehabilitation and visual service programs to effect administrative economies and maintain direct benefits to clients within the appropriations herein provided. At least fifteen percent of federal funds available for vocational rehabilitation shall be expended for the blind.

The governing body of any area agency on aging which contracts with SRS shall conduct its business in open meetings as required by Title 2, Chapter 3, MCA. When federal funds for health underserved rural areas, Indian health services and certification surveys by the health department decrease or end, there is to be no request for state funding of these services.

The department may use general fund appropriated in item 3 together with matching federal funds to augment item 2. The department shall fully match the appropriation in item 2 at the maximum allowable federal rate with federal medicaid funds.

Item 3 is a biennial appropriation for cash expenditures made from June 1 to July 30 of each fiscal year. There is to be no accrual made at fiscal year end under item 3.

Item 4 is only for medicaid accruals. There is to be no cash expenditures made against this appropriation during fiscal 1982, 1983 or 1984. A unique responsibility center and appropriation number shall be established in the statewide budgeting and accounting system to account for this appropriation.

By August 1, 1982, the department shall identify all optional services by specific type provided under the medicaid program. The identification shall include the number of recipients, cost per optional service and the impact of not funding each option.

If appropriated funds are not sufficient to provide medical care for all eligible persons, the department shall use the following priorities in keeping expenditures within appropriations:

(1) limit the increases in reimbursement paid per service for medical care to no more than 10 percent for each fiscal year of the 1983 biennium to the maximum extent feasible; and

(2) limit amount, scope and duration of medical services provided.

-2-

The payment standard for families under the aid to families with dependent children program (AFDC) shall all be an equal percentage of the poverty index according to family size. The payment standard for a family size of two shall not exceed \$258 in fiscal 1982 and \$280 in fiscal 1983.

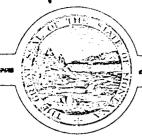
Item 5 may be merged into the department of social and rehabilitation's organization structure or transferred to another state agency by approval of the governor's office. The legislative finance committee is to be informed of any interagency transfers. The appropriation authority must be accounted for by a unique appropriation number in the statewide budgeting and accounting system.

Because of the uncertainty in federal funding, the department should anticipate receiving the level of federal funding for AFDC, Medicaid and Title XX calculated in the appropriations until funds at the federal level are allocated.

TOTAL HUMAN SERVICES

86,958,421 63,331,903 36,495,467 65,545,317

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

P.O BOX 4210

HELENA MONTANA 59604

March 2, 1981

TO: Honorable Art Lund, Chairman House Appropriations Committee John D. LaFaver

FROM:

SUBJECT: Proposed Federal Cutbacks

Director

Over the past weeks the department of social and rehabilitation services has been analyzing the effects of proposed federal funding cutbacks. It is our view that these proposals would serve to decrease basic social services now provided Montanans while, at the same time, shift an onerous fiscal burden to the state taxpayer. In programs having a combined state-federal participation, the impact would exceed \$18 million.

Because our shared perception of federal dollars available is such a basic element in determining state appropriations, I thought it would be useful to your committee for us to share our fiscal analysis of the present proposals.

While the latest reports are that an additional \$10 billion will be proposed to be cut, this analysis is of the proposal the President presented to the Congress on February 18. The major elements of that package as it relates to the department of social and rehabilitation services are:

1. A Medicaid cutback and spending limit;

2. A consolidation of a number of programs into a single "bloc" grant at 75 percent of present spending levels.

Medicaid Cutback and "Cap" -- \$10 million

The proposal is to limit Medicaid spending to a 5 percent annual growth in fiscal 1982 and to index spending increases to the "GNP deflator" (i.e. a measure of inflation) in subsequent periods. Also proposed is allowing the states greater flexibility in reorganizing their programs "to deliver care more effectively and at a lower cost."

The impact on Montana of this proposal is \$4.3 million in fiscal 1982 and \$5.6 million in fiscal 1983. This \$10 million would need to come from a combination of higher general fund appropriations, administrative efficiencies and program cutbacks.

In order to stay within the set spending limit, or "cap," the states would need to be able to limit numbers of recipients as well as control provider reimbursements. Under present Medicaid rules the states have only limited power in these areas.

Consolidation and 25% Cutback -- \$8 million

The proposal would consolidate 36 funding sources into a single, "bloc," grant at 75 percent of present spending levels. Our budget as presently developed by the human services subcommittee anticipates spending about \$32 million from those sources during the coming biennium.

The following charts detail the anticipated money by program area and operating line item. Areas most heavily involved include social services staff and county directors along with services to the developmentally disabled. Also heavily impacted are vocational rehabilitation and visual services grants and foster care support.

Block Grant Proposal Funds Allocations Per Sub-Committee Recommendations by Fund Type

	FY 82	FY 83
<u>Title XX Monies</u> Contracted Homemakers Contract - Montana Legal Services Dept. of Health - Family Planning State Social Services Staff, County Directors, Social Workers and Homemakers Administration and Support Services Audit & Program Compliance County Administrative Costs Big Brothers/Sisters West Yellowstone Project Family Teaching Center Youth Development Staff & Operation DD Staff & Operations DD Purchase Client Services Sub-total Title XX	<pre>\$ 19,405 75,000 206,550 4,371,636 736,538 21,597 277,148 127,857 4,087 91,780 265,732 735,650 3,506,568 \$10,439,548</pre>	$\begin{array}{c} \$ & 21,345 \\ 75,000 \\ 206,550 \\ 4,425,584 \\ 715,437 \\ 21,812 \\ 304,863 \\ 139,364 \\ 4,462 \\ 100,041 \\ 269,654 \\ 749,955 \\ 3,405,401 \\ \$10,439,543 \\ \end{array}$
Title XX - Training Funds Social Services Training Training Grant - University Mont. Administrative & Support Developmental Disabled Clinical Trainers Sub-total Training Funds	\$ 39,521 262,500 19,207 <u>151,904</u> \$ 473,132	\$ 41,942 262,500 18,657 153,930 \$ 477,079
Rehabilitation Services Vocational Rehabilitation and Visual Services Staff & Operations Rehabilitation Clinet Services Visual Client Services Administration & Support Sub-total - Rehabilitation Services	\$ 1,276,563 1,668,479 137,546 274,430 \$ 3,357,018	\$ 1,332,857 1,751,993 144,423 282,257 \$ 3,511,440
Developmental Disabilities Planning & Advisory Council Operations Planning & Advisory Council Grants Sub-total DD	\$ 87,500 162,500 \$ 250,000	\$ 87,500 162,500 \$ 250,000
Child Abuse Neglect	\$ 71,627	<u>\$ 72,518</u>
Foster Care	\$ 994,425	\$ 1,054,260
Primary Care (HURA) TOTAL	\$ 349,913 \$15,935,663	\$ 378,546 \$16,183,391
25% of Total	\$ 3,983,916	\$ 4,045,848

Block Grant Proposal Funds Allocations Per Sub-Committee Recommendations by Expenditure Category

	FY 82	FY 83
Personal Services and Operating Costs		
Social Services	\$ 4,482,784	\$ 4,540,044
Administration & Support	1,030,175	1,016,351
Audit & Program Compliance	21,597	21,812
County Administrative Costs	277,148	304,863
Vocational Rehabilitation & Visual	1,276,563	1,332,857
Developmental Disabilities	887,554	903,935
DD Planning & Advisory Council	87,500	87,500
Youth Development	265,732	269,654
Medical Assistance (HURA)	349,913	378,546
Sub-total	\$ 8,678,966	\$ 8,855,562
Client Purchase of Services		
Homemakers	\$ 19,405	\$ 21,345
Montana Legal Services	75,000	75,000
Family Planning	206,550	206,550
Big Brothers/Sisters	127,857	139,364
West Yellowstone Project	4,087	4,462
Family Teaching Center	91 ,7 80	100,041
Developmentally Disabled Services	3,669,068	3,567,981
Vocational Rehabilitation & Visual	1,806,025	1,896,326
Foster Care	994,425	1,054,260
University of Montana	262,500	262,500
Sub-total	\$ 7,256,697	\$ 7,327,329
TOTAL	\$15,935,663	\$16,183,391

Included in the consolidation are \$22 million for energy assistance, \$6 million for the national center for appropriate technology in Butte, \$2.6 million for legal services and many smaller items. While the state budget would not necessarily be affected by cutbacks here, services to Montanans clearly would.

Recommendations and Proposed Action

1. Oppose Shifting the Burden

The Schwinden administration supports efforts at the federal level to control spending. But we firmly oppose and we urge the legislature to oppose shifting the burden of federal programs to the state and local levels. A state such as Montana with per capita personal income 15 percent below the national average is ill-equipped to cope with massive spending increases.

The fact that the present proposal asks no changes in the federal Medicare program while limiting federal spending in the state Medicaid program spending suggests there may be more interest in shifting the burden than in controlling medical costs. The proposed rules that SRS has set for hearing attest to our continuing commitment to control Medicaid costs. But we will oppose any effort to have Montana state and local governments pay the federal government's bills.

2. Reexamine Departmental Priorities

The department is now reexamining spending levels that are tentatively authorized. Contingency plans are being developed to allow program cutbacks and to pull spending from non-direct services areas. These plans will be completed prior to the beginning of next fiscal year.

3. Establish Contingency Reserve

Obviously, cutbacks of the magnitude now proposed cannot be entirely absorbed. Without additional state dollars, fundamental social services will be reduced or eliminated. We suggest the legislature consider appropriating a contingency reserve to enable badly needed services to continue. The spending of that reserve could be triggered either by actions of a special session or under legislatively-established criteria.

Conclusion

I appreciate that the prospect of a substantial rethinking of appropriation levels is not really welcomed at this time. Yet the need for such a basic reexamination is caused by actions at the federal level that cannot be ignored. My staff and I are prepared to assist the appropriations committees in dealing with these complex issues. 75-3-202

(ii) maintenance of a file of registrants possessing sources of ionizing radiation requiring registration under this chapter and any administrative or judicial action pertaining thereto;

(iii) maintenance of a file of all rules relating to regulation of sources of ionizing radiation, pending or adopted, and proceedings thereon.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 108, L. 1967; and. Sec. 83, Ch. 349, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 69-5804.

75-3-202. Licensing and registration. (1) The department shall provide by rule for general or specific licensing of persons to receive, possess, or transfer radioactive materials and devices or equipment utilizing such materials. The rules shall provide for amendment, suspension, or revocation of licenses pursuant to 75-3-401 and 75-3-403.

(2) Each application for a specific license shall be in writing and shall state such information as the department by rule may determine to be necessary to decide the technical, insurance, and financial qualifications or any other qualification of the applicant as the department considers reasonable and necessary to protect the occupational and public health and safety. The department may, at any time after the filing of the application and before the expiration of the license, require further written statements and may make such inspections as the department considers necessary in order to determine whether the license should be granted, denied, modified, suspended, or revoked. All applications and statements shall be signed by the applicant or licensee. The department may require an application or statement to be made under oath or affirmation.

(3) Each license shall be in such form and contain such terms and conditions as the department may by rule prescribe.

(4) No license issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and no right to possess or utilize sources of ionizing radiation granted by any license may be assigned or in any manner disposed of.

(5) The terms and conditions of all licenses shall be subject to amendment, revision, or modification by rules or orders issued in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(6) The department may require registration and inspection of persons dealing with sources of ionizing radiation which do not require a specific license and may require compliance with specific safety standards to be promulgated by the department.

(7) The department is authorized to exempt certain users from the licensing or registration requirements set forth in this section when the department makes a finding that the exemption of the users will not constitute a significant risk to the health and safety of the public.

(8) Rules promulgated pursuant to this chapter may provide for recognition of such other state or federal licenses as the department considers desirable, subject to such registration requirements as the department prescribes.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 108, L. 1967; and. Scc. 107, Ch. 349, L. 1975; and. Sec. 17, Ch. 140, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-5806(1) thru (7), (9).

75-3-203. Federal-state agreements. (1) The governor, on behalf of this state, is authorized to enter into agreements with the federal government providing for discontinuance of certain of the federal government's responsibilities with respect to sources of ionizing radiation and the assumption thereof by this state.

75-3-303

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

75-3-303. Penalty. A person convicted of violating this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined an amount not less than \$250 for each offense. In this part, each day of violation constitutes a separate offense. History: En. 69-5820 by Sec. 4, Ch. 68, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-5820.

Part 4

Enforcement, Appeal, and Penalties

75-3-401. Administrative hearings. In a proceeding under this chapter for granting, suspending, revoking, or amending a license or for determining compliance with or granting exceptions from rules adopted under this chapter, the board of health and environmental sciences shall first afford an opportunity for a hearing on the record upon the request of a person whose interest may be affected by the proceeding and shall admit the person as a party to the proceeding.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 108, L. 1957; and. Sec. 84, Ch. 349, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 69-5812(1).

75-3-402. Emergency impoundment of materials. The department shall have the authority in the event of an emergency to impound or order the impounding of sources of ionizing radiation in the possession of any person who is not equipped to observe or who fails to observe the provisions of this chapter or any rules promulgated hereunder.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 108, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 107, Ch. 349, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 69-5014.

75-3-403. Emergency orders and rules. When the department finds that an emergency exists requiring immediate action to protect the public health and safety, the department may, without notice or hearing, issue a rule or order reciting the existence of the emergency and requiring that such action be taken as considered necessary to meet the emergency. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, the rule or order is effective immediately. A person to whem the rule or order is directed shall comply with it immediately but on application to the board shall be afforded a prompt hearing. On the basis of the hearing the emergency rule or order shall be continued, modified, or revoked by the board within 30 days after the hearing or when the emergency no longer exists.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 108, L. 1967; and. Sec. 84, Ch. 349, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 69-5812(2).

75-3-404. Prohibited activity. (1) No person shall acquire, own, pos sess, or use any radioactive byproduct material, source material, specia nuclear materials, or other radioactive materials, occurring naturally or produced artificially, without having been granted a license therefor from th department or transfer to another or dispose of said materials without firs having been granted approval of the department therefor in accordance with the administrative rules of the department.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to use, manufacture, produce, α knowingly transport, transfer, receive, acquire, own, or possess any source ϵ ionizing radiation unless such person is licensed by or registered with the department in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and rules issue hereunder.

History: (1)En. Sec. 16, Ch. 108, L. 1967; and. Sec. 107, Ch. 349, L. 1974; Sec. 69-5815, P.C.N. 1947; (2)Eu. Sec. 13, Ch. 108, L. 1967; and. Sec. 107, Cb. 349, L. 1974; Sec. 69-5813, P.C.M. 194 R.C.M. 1947, 69-5813, 69-5816(part).

WATER QUALITY

75-3-405. Penalty. A person who violates 75-3-404 is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 or by confinement in the county jail of not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days or by both.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 108, L. 1967; and. Sec. 107, Ch. 349, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 69-5816(part); and. Sec. 5, Ch. 68, L. 1979.

CHAPTER 4

RESERVED

CHAPTER 5

WATER QUALITY

Part 1 - General Provisions

Section

- 75-5-101. Policy.
- 75-5-102. Purpose rights of action not abridged.
- 75-5-103. Definitions.
- 75-5-104. Special applicability.
- 75-5-105. Confidentiality of records.
- 75-5-106. Interagency cooperation.
- no o roor meeta, oney cooperation

Part 2 — Administrative Agencies

- 75-5-201. Board rules authorized.
- 75-5-202. Board hearings.
- Sections 75-5-203 through 75-5-210 reserved.
- 75-5-211. Department to administer chapter.
- 75-5-212. Department research and information.
- 75-5-213. Comprehensive plan for prevention and control of water pollution. Sections 75-5-214 through 75-5-220 reserved.
- 75-5-221. Water pollution control advisory council general.

Part 3 - Classification and Standards

- 75-5-301. Classification and standards for state waters.
- 75-5-302. Revised classifications not to lower water quality standards exception.
- 75-5-303. Nondegradation policy.
- 75-5-304. Adoption of standards pretreatment, effluent, performance.
- 75-5-305. Adoption of requirements for treatment of wastes.
- 75-5-306. Purer than natural unnecessary dams.
- 75-5-307. Hearings required for classification, formulation of standards, and rulemaking.

Part 4 – Permits

- 75-5-401. Board rules for permits.
- 75-5-402. Duties of department.
- 75-5-403. Denial or modification of permit.
- 75-5-404. Suspension or revocation of permit procedure.

Part 5 - Financial Provisious

- 75:5:5501. Board to control state matching funds for construction of water pollution control facilities.
- 75-5-502. Board authorized to accept loans and grants.

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES Environmental Sciences Division Solid Waste Management Bureau Helena, Montana 59620

FISCAL YEAR 82-83 BUDGET REQUEST

Hazardous Wiste Program

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 requires the institution of a national program to control hazardous wastes. The keystone of the program is control of hazardous wastes from the point of generation through treatment, storage and final disposal via waste manifests, recordkeeping and reporting.

Congress clearly prefers that states assume the responsibility for controlling hazardous wastes within their borders. States are specifically allowed to operate their own bazardous waste programs after authorization by EPA. However, EPA will administer the program in those states where minimum requirements are not met. The state of Montana through the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Solid Waste Management Bureau, has made the necessary arrangements, applied for and anticipates receiving within the next two weeks partial interim authorization from EPA to manage the state hazardous waste program.

The state has adopted within its administrative rules federal hazardous waste regulations resulting in a state program equivalent in effect to the EPA program. As EPA makes amendments in their hazardous waste regulations, the state also will make equivalent amendments. Amendments to the existing state law are being requested of the 1981 Montana Legislature, which are needed to make the state program fully equivalent to the EPA program. If this change takes place, Montana will move from interim authorization to full and final approval from EPA to operate its own program.

To meet the needs of the program, the state will need to add two professional and one clerical staff. Additional staff positions will include a geologist and an environmental engineer or chemical engineer. The overall duties of the staff will include: the review of waste manifest information and related records, the review and processing of facility license applications, facility siting decisions, preparation of enforcement actions, inspections and sampling, development of administrative rules and Phase II and Final application documents, and preparation of reports.

For the state to maintain the hazardous waste program in FY 82-83, \$114,000 state funds must be approved by the 1981 Legislature to match \$342,000 in federal grant funds. The required match is 75 percent federal, 25 percent state. This amount of funding will be the minimum necessary for the staff of seven to carry out the provisions of the hazardous waste program. It should be noted here that we feel the maximum workload will occur during the first four years of the hazardous waste program. After this time period, providing we don't uncover some unforeseen hazardous waste problems in the state, the number of employees should be able to be reduced.

Industries and other businesses affected in Phase I include oil refineries, chemical manufacturers, pesticide formulating companies, laboratories, petroleum product bulk plants, certain pesticide applicators, certain government activities, waste haulers, and others. In Phase II and Phase III metal mining operations, metal refining plants, oil and gas operations, fossil fuel utilities, hospitals, phosphate mining and refining operations, and businesses which generate waste oil may be brought under the program. Preliminary data indicates the following numbers of businesses are affected under the Phase I program: generators--141; treatment, storage and disposal facilities--110; and transporters--35.

Prior to proceeding with the application to EPA for authorization to operate the hazardous waste program in Montana, we sent a letter to the major industries which will be regulated under this program to inquire as to their preference of a federal or state operated hazardous waste program. The majority of those contacted indicated a strong preference for a state program. Based on that preference, we have proceeded to develop a state hazardous waste program equivalent to the federal hazardous waste program.

-2-

RESOURCE NEEDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

1.	Administration
2.	Program Development
3.	General Program Management
4.	Manifest System
5.	Permit System
6.	Enforcement Activities
7.	Public Education and Technical Assistance 1.0 work years Hold meetings, seminars and training courses Respond to inquiries Render technical assistance to local governments and others

.

State of Montana Office of The Governor Helena 59601

THOMAS L. JUDGE GOVERNOR November 7, 1980

Mr. Roger Williams Regional Administrator U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region VIII 1860 Lincoln Street Denver, Colorado 80295

Dear Mr. Williams:

The State of Montana hereby requests Phase I Interim Authorization of its hazardous waste management program in accordance with the provisions of Section 3006 (c) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended, and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 123, Subpart F. The program which we are placing into operation is substantially equivalent to the Phase I federal hazardous waste program as set forth in 40 CFR Parts 260-265 and 40 CFR 122.22.

Montana has the ability to regulate the same hazardous wastes and the same waste generators, transporters and management facilities as would be controlled by a federal program. The program as described in this submittal is based upon new administrative rules which become legally effective in the State of Montana on November 14, 1980.

I request that you give careful and timely consideration to this application.

Sincerely, UUDGE THOMAS L. Governor

MARA, PETROLENN ASSOCIATION

A Division of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION, INC.



DON L. ALLEN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR HELENA OFFICE Area Code 406-Phone 442-7582 2030 11th Avenue, Suite 17 Helena, Montana 59601

September 25, 1980

BILLINGS OFFICE Area Code 406—Phone 252-3871 The Grand Building, Suite 510 P.O. Box 1398 Billings, Montana 59103

Comments to: Department of Health and Environmental Sciences regarding Proposed Hazardous Waste Program

From:

Don L. Allen, Executive Director of The Montana Petroleum Association

The Montana Petroleum Association is supportive of the proposed state program for the regulation of hazardous wastes. We understand that this program is comparable to the Phase I of the Federal Hazardous Waste Program and will be administered in a manner satisfactory to E.P.A. as well as DHES.

The Association urges DHES to adhere closely to the E.P.A. Hazardous Waste Management system rules in order that no further complexity be added to an already very complex and detailed system. Montana Petroleum Association has expressed their concern to Federal officials and again wish to express to DHES the same concern that the system has become so complicated before inception that it will be very difficult to maintain full compliance when the rules go into effect.

We have expressed general dissatisfaction with EPA's definition of "Waste." ARM 16.44.302 defines waste more clearly but still has some ambiguity. We suggest that an understandable definition of waste is as follows: "Waste is any material unavoidably produced by a generator which has no market value or further economic use."

Under 16.44.402, it would help the person trying to determine if a waste is hazardous if the procedure was charted in a manner similar to that used in 40 CFR Part 260 General, Appendix 1. The management of materials within a potential generator's facility should not be a concern of DHES or EPA under the hazardous waste handling rules. Many manufacturers use dangerous compounds as raw material input or produce dangerous compounds in their operations. Some of these compounds may be reused in the manufacturing scheme, recycled back through the process or otherwise treated to obtain maximum efficiency in the manufacture of saleable products. When a compound can no longer be used economically it becomes a waste --not before. Statutes other than hazardous waste rules such as OSHA, and air and water quality control regulations protect the employees and the public during manufacturing operations. Page #2 September 25, 1980

The superimposition of additional rules as to how an industrial process should be operated is redundant and, in our opinion, not the intent of Congress in authorizing hazardous waste disposal rules.

ARM 16.44.302-(3) (a) (i) uses the words"<u>disposed of</u>." We suggest that this wording is vague and unclear.

The record-keeping, reporting and manifest procedures established by these rules are excessive in relation to the physical acts being performed. We strongly urge MDES to streamline this "paper blizzard" in any way possible in order to make the rules meaningful and to obtain the improvement in public welfare intended by the legislation.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the proposed new rules, and look forward to working with the Department on this as well as other issues.

DLA/gg

555 Seventeenth Street Denver, Colorado 80217 Telephone 303 575-4272 Richard Krablin, Ph. D. Manager - Health, Safety and Environment



August 6, 1980

Mr. Duane Robertson, Chief Solid Waste Management Bureau Environmental Sciences Division Cogswell BUilding, Room A201 Helena, MT 59601

Dear Mr. Robertson:

In response to your letter of July 7, 1980 to Mr. Ken Reick, we are pleased to inform you that the Anaconda Copper Company does indeed support a state operated hazardous waste program. As you know, in the 1979 Montana legislative session, the Anaconda Copper Company actively supported efforts to achieve State funding for the program.

We believe that the enormous complexities certain to be encountered in both implementing and complying with the provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act can be simplified and eased through a well-managed state program. The primary beneficiaries of the program will, of course, be human health and the environment.

We feel that one of the major problems in the implementation of a hazardous waste program will be the securing of suitable sites for disposal of these wastes. We further believe that a state operated program, as opposed to a Federal one, being more in tune with local issues and more responsive to the needs of its citizenry, will have a considerably greater chance for success in this area.

We also feel that industry will benefit from such a program. The long delays we expect to encounter in obtaining necessary permits should be considerably shortened. Interfaces with facilities on case-by-case bases should be more efficient and productive; and a state operated hazardous program, in conjunction with the solid waste program under RCRA Subtitle D, will certainly aid industry compliance in addition to lessening administrative duplication and field work redundancy.

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MCNTANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES SOLID WASTE SECTION Mr. Duane Robertson August 6, 1980 Page two

Anaconda takes particular note of your intentions to draft a program closely tracking the federal system. We are pleased to see you recognize the importance of establishing a program that will be fully compatible on both a nationwide and state-to-state basis. In addition to the other benefits we see accruing in a state operated program, your concern for consistency will make Anaconda participation in the system simpler as well.

These are but a few of the benefits we see accruing from a state operated program.

We appreciate your interest in Anaconda's thoughts on this subject, and look forward to assisting you in your efforts toward implementing this program.

Sincerely,

IL .

Richard Krablin

RK/cg



August 15, 1980

Mr. Duane Robertson, Chief Solid Waste Management Bureau Department of Health and Environmental Sciences Cogswell Building, Room A201 Helena, MT 59601

Dear Mr. Robertson:

In reference to your letter dated July 7, 1980 regarding the operation of the regulatory program for hazardous waste in Montana, the Frenchtown Mill of Champion International Corporation supports a State-operated program for hazardous wastes as long as the regulations are no more restrictive than the Federal rules. We feel that such a program is best administered on a State level and we encourage the State to adopt the Federal rules by reference as they were promulgated in the Federal Register on May 19, 1980. A requirement to administer a waste program with dual standards which differ would be an unnecessary administrative burden since we feel that the Federal regulations contain adequate protection for the environment. If individual states have different standards, it also compounds the problems of interstate transportation of hazardous wastes.

We would like to receive a copy of the proposed legislation to seek State authorization of the hazardous waste program as soon as it is drafted.

We trust that the above position will assist you in your efforts and we appreciate being given the opportunity to participate.

Sincerely,

my Sullel

Larry Weeks Technica] Director

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AUG 2 1980

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES SOLID WASTE SECTION

ib

MONTANA POWER CMPANY -

GENERAL OFFICES 40 EAST BROADWAY, BUTTE. MONTANA 59701 • TELEPHONE 406/723-5421

W. P. SCHMECHEL

August 11, 1980

Duane L. Robertson, Chief Solid Waste Management Bureau Environmental Sciences Division Department of Health and Environmental Sciences Cogswell Building, Room A201 Helena, MT 59601

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Thank you for your letter of July 7, 1980 regarding the Hazardous Waste Program in Montana and asking whether we prefer the State of Montana or the Federal Government to operate the Hazardous Waste Program. We prefer the State of Montana to be the regulatory agency, rather than EPA, for the Hazardous Waste Program in Montana. We look forward to working with you in the development of a Hazardous Waste Program for Montana.

Sincerely,

W.P. Schmache

WPS/11m/22

MONTANA STOCKGROWERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

P. O. BOX 1679 - 420 NO. CALIFORNIA ST. - PHONE (406) 442-3420 - HELENA, MONTANA 59601

OFFICERS:

GEORGE P. RATHS. ROUNDUP. PRESIDENT TORREY B. JOHNSON BUSBY FIRST VICE PRESIDENT JIMME L. WILSON TROUT CREEK SECOND VICE PRESIDENT MONS L. TEIGEN HELENA EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

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AAX HENTHORNE	VAUGHN

J. F. MAURER	GREAT FALLS
JACK MEULI	DAYTON
W. L. MILLIRON	GLENDIVE
GLEN T. RUGG	
E. MAYNARD SMITH	GLEN

July 22, 1980

Duane L. Robertson, Chief Solid Waste Management Bureau Environmental Sciences Division Dept. of Health & Environmental Sciences Cogswell Bldg.- Room A201 Helena, MT 59601

Dear Mr. Robertson:

In reply to your letter of July 7, this association would much prefer state authorities administering solid waste programs rather than the Environmental Protection Administration. We strongly urge that the IOOO Kg per month exemption for farms and ranches be continued under either 'administration.

If there is anything further I can do to support the Department's effort in retaining control of this function, please do not hesitate to ask.

Sincerely yours, Mons L. Téigen,

Executive Vice President

MLT:mlt

ASARCO Incorporated

EAST HELENA PLANT

EAST HELENA, MONTANA 59635

P A DESANTIS MANAGER R. D HEARST SUPERINTENDENT J. E. ELDREDGE

ACCOUNTING MANAGER

July 29, 1980

Mr. Duane L. Robertson, Chief Solid Waste Management Bureau Dept. of Health & Environmental Sciences Cogswell Building, Room A201 Helena, MT 59601

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I appreciated your letter of July 7. I believe that a state program for regulating hazardous waste is more desirable than a federal program. However, I must reserve my support of your program until the proposed legislative bill and the rules for hazardous waste management have been drafted and have been reviewed by my staff.

Also, as a taxpayer (both corporate and private), I am concerned about whether we would be adding another layer of government to obfuscate decision making, i.e., would the Bureau make timely decisions and be willing to vigorously defend their actions when second-guessed by EPA?

I do not intend for you to interpret my comments as a negative response. In fact, you have a guarded affirmative and I am open to further discussions.

Sincerely yours,

la ta

P. A. DeSANTIS

cc: MOVarner FHMorison JPSieverson TEL. 406-227-5311

Montana WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

316 Savings Center Building 110 East Broadway Missoula, Montana 59801 406-728-3650

July 24, 1980

Mr. Duane L. Robertson, Chief Solid Waste Management Bureau Department of Health & Environmental Sciences Cogswell Building, Room A201 Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Duane:

On behalf of the members of the Montana Wood Products Association, composed of sawmills, plywood and pulp companies, as well as logging and post and pole operators, we request and support the State of Montana in its efforts to qualify to operate the EPA Hazardous Waste program in Montana.

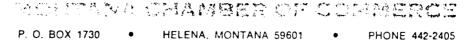
We would be pleased to assist your department in securing the needed legislative authorization during the forthcoming session of the Montana Legislature. Please keep us informed accordingly.

Yours truly,

Robert N. Helding Executive Director

jme





July 18, 1980

Mr. Duane L. Robertson Chief Solid Waste Management Bureau Environmental Science Division Department of Health & Environmental Sciences Cogswell Building Room A201 Helena, MT 59601

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Thank you for your letter of July 7 regarding the development of an acceptable hazardous waste program in Montana.

In general, the Montana Chamber of Commerce supports the administration of various regulatory programs at the state level whenever feasible. Neither myself nor an appropriate committee from the Chamber has studied this issue in depth but my first impression is that we would support state administration of the hazardous waste program.

I must point out that I do have some concerns that if a program adopted by the state were more stringent than federal requirements, that overall economic impacts, and especially employment impacts, be given full consideration.

I am forwarding a copy of your correspondence to the Director in charge of this area of concern and you can be assured that we will participate in the development of a program for Montana.

Sincerely,

Forrest H. Boles President FHB/ss

N



Montana Hospital Association

(406) 442-1911 · P. O. BOX 5119 · HELENA, MONTANA 59601

August 6, 1980

Mr. Duane L. Robertson, Chief Solid Waste Management Bureau Environmental Sciences Division State Department of Health Cogswell Building - Room A201 Helena, Montana 59601

Re: Regulatory Program for Hazardous Waste

Dear Mr. Robertson:

On behalf of the membership of the Montana Hospital Association, the 62 general hospitals in our state, I encourage you to recommend that the State Department of Health and Environmental Sciences proceed toward assuming full authorization to operate the hazardous waste program in Montana in preference to a federally operated program.

Traditionally the Montana Hospital Association has preferred state administration of programs to those administered by federal authorities and we see nothing with respect to the hazardous waste regulations to make this issue any different.

At this point it is still not possible to state what the impact of the hazardous waste programs will be as the regulations published last May did not contain a definition of infectious waste, nor did they contain a definition of, or standards for, treatment, storage or disposal of low level radioactive medical waste.

We do anticipate these definitions will be published by the federal agency sometime in the fall and they will be of significant interest to all licensed hospitals.

The Montana Hospital Association is looking forward to working with the State Department of Health to develop a hazardous waste program which will be Montana based and will provide the ultimate of protection to human health while at the same time providing a minimum of regulatory and economic impact on Montana industries, including Montana hospitals.

I appreciate being contacted and I look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

William E. Leary President



PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

BLACK EAGLE, MONTANA 59414 1900 10TH STREET

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS GROUP Refining Division

July 17, 1980

Duane L. Robertson, Chief SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BUREAU Cogswell Building, Room A201 Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Mr. Robertson:

In reply to your July 7, 1980 letter, it is our preference that the state operate the regulatory program for hazardous waste in Montana.

Sincerely,

(hd)

H. A. Jack Plant Manager

HAJ:DWM:gj

cc: H. H. Comstock

COMPANY, U.S.A.

POST OFFICE BOX 1163 - BILLINGS, MONTANA 59103

REFINING DEPARTMENT BILLINGS REFINERY

July 28, 1980

State's Implementation of RCRA

Mr. Duane L. Robertson, Chief Solid Waste Management Bureau Department of Health and Environmental Sciences Cogswell Building, Room A201 Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Concerning your letter dated July 7 in which you requested our preference to the State's desire to manage a regulatory program for hazardous wastes in Montana, we are responding in the affirmative. We have had a chance to review some of the regulations, however, none in detail but do realize the State has an awesome responsibility in accepting this task.

Exxon is willing to cooperate with the State in developing necessary input to facilitate the State assuming full authorization of their program. Because of the complexity of the regulations and the complexities of the RCRA, we would also be willing to cooperate with the State in developing such regulations that are both reasonable and applicable as well as consistent with the federal regulations. Thank you for the opportunity to respond. We look forward to working with the Solid Waste Bureau.

Sincerely,

T. N. Schug - Coordínator Environmental Affairs

TNS:caw



July 28, 1980

Mr. Duane L. Robertson, Chief Solid Waste Management Bureau Environmental Sciences Division Department of Health and Environmental Sciences Cogswell Building, Room A 201 Helena, Montana 59601

Re: Hazardous Waste Programs

Dear Mr. Robertson:

In direct response to your letter of July 7, 1980 in this regard, we want to state that our Company's position is one of unqualified support for your department to seek full control and authorization for both the Federal and State hazardous waste programs in their totality.

Please contact us as to methods and timing of future implementation of plans to develop and finalize such a program thru our support to projected 1981 legislative proposals.

We, too, are vitally interested in programs to protect human health with a minimum impact on Montana industries.

Very truly yours,

THUNDERBIRD RESOURCES, INC. a Subsidiary of FLYING J INC.

A.L. Olvy

J. L. Olvey Vice President

JLO:sk

cc: Buzz Germer Cliff Smith

Testimony of Bill Steenhagen for Northwest Mining Association

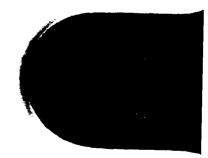
Re: appropriation of #114,000.00 SB 212

Please give your pavorable consideration to this appropriation request for the State of Montana to maintain The hogardous waste program in FY 82-83.

Thank you Hostunhagen

114,000 \$ APProp. Form CS-34 1-79 for Hazard Wasts Program- 5 13212 NAME Bill Hand BILL NO. ADDRESS Hp(pMa, MH. 59601 (Box 132) DATE 3/3/R WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT Mt. Ming Desoc. SUPPORT L OPPOSE AMEND PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY. Comments: Moutiming. Assac. Supports Administration of Hazardous waste on the State LAUPIwith moving of Air & Water Quality, Reelamation To the Dept. Net. Res. - This stip will Surther promote "ONE Stop pormitting" It will be better to work with SPA Min Helend , Than EPA in Denver it we loose the Mt. EPA. flère. in The forth comming Foderal no tractions. We will further is able to participate in the Promligotian & Rules -

Mr. Charman Monteo would like to go on record in support of a state MazorDous waste Program. Pod Wilson Montco is a Billings bas Patricia M. Wilson 1212 First Northwestern Bank Center Post Office Box 31572 Billings, Montana 59107 406 252-5208 MONTCO



NAME Trune To Linderk	BILL No
ADDRESS // 2/inc put.	DATE
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT Mr. M.d.	
SUPPORTOPPOSE	AMEND
PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WI	TH SECRETARY.

Comments:

Support funding Madice & so that From for medical Services Contre pais at the 96th percentile of The usual and customy less chound. Medicaid is now paring for public Service at the 50°/1 to 6% level The occurrent of some physicians, where produce is beneral on a family practice ashally involve à loui otting precise, is so to be go of from former. This is now come obilist is equal to on exceed fier in the case of reduced patiente. Physician in This situation hand it most difficult to serve the redicard population. A. attes presen of which of an aware in articl to sell its services or praduct for line they their usual charge.

BUTTE'S



4655 HARRISON AVENUE BUTTE, MONTANA 59701

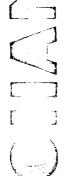
(406) 494-6666



Joliet, Mr. Joliet, Mr. 59041 2-28-81

Appropriations Committee: Ladies & Gontlemen: il inge you to support The appropriations for Entrengine for Medical Services Anology ab- frie lier a volution. EMT for seven years in rural Monton and had their down granth + ETTIS and read Easting apport. Elho Valuation are the concerney back brock many rund Commentes d'a red you late forman Anerel ant from C

For Reservations at any TraveLodge World Wide Call 800-255-3050 (Toll Free)



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MONTANA

March 3, 1981

The League of Women Voters of Montana urges you to continue funding 4 C's programs. As you know the League supports inter agency coordination to prevent duplication and overlap of services, and local program planning to address local needs. 4 C's programs are the only organizations that provide community development and inter agency cooperation for children's services. By assisting local service providers in better meeting children's developmental needs, 4 C's helps to insure a good start for Montana's children. Again, on behalf of the League of Women Voters I ask your support.

Thank you

Kathy Karp



Mr. Charman Monteo would like to go on record in Support of a state Hazordous waste Program. Podwien

(Montco is a Billings based coal company)

Patricia M. Wilson

1212 First Northwestern Bank Center Post Office Box 31572 Billings, Montana 59107 406 252-5208

MONTCO

3-3-8/



34 So. Last Chance Mall, No. 1 Helena, Montana 59601 Telephone: 406-443-2876

March 3, 1981

TESTIMONY OF ROSE SKOOG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR MONTANA NURSING HOME ASSOCIATION

SUBJECT: MEDICAID BUDGET - NURSING HOMES

I wish to address some questions raised by the committee earlier today, and also to address the medicaid budget for nursing homes and the statement of legislative intent attached to it.

Rate Review. The rate review process was developed in 1979 as a result of changes in the reimbursement formula which some providers felt generated payment rate which were not sufficient to meet the costs of providing quality care to medicaid nursing home patients residing in those facilities.

At the time I believe it was the Department's position that the rates being generate were adequate to meet the costs of facilities which were operating economically and efficiently. Providers disputed this. The result was a rate review system designed to scrutinize the the operation of nursing homes to determine whether they were operating economically and efficiently and to determine rates which would meet the costs of economically and efficiently run facilities.

Providers choosing to go into rate review assumed some risks. First, they opened up their entire operation to the close scrutiny of a third party chosen by SRS to perform these rate review evaluations Second, they took a chance that their operation might be deemed inefficient and that their rate could end up being decreased rather than increased. Rates would be increased only if (1) they were found to be operating efficiently and economically, and (2) if the consultants found that additional funds were required to continue to meet the needs of medicaid patients.

SRS contracted with a health care consultant firm out of California--Medical Services Consultants, Inc. to perform the evaluations of the facilities which underwent rate review.

A review team visited each facility under rate review. The team consisted of an experienced nursing home administrator, two registered nurses with expertise in geriatric care, and a dietician.

The areas addressed by the review team were: administration, housekeeping services, operations and maintenance, laundry services, nursing services, social services, medical records, medical direction, specialized rehabilitation services, patient activities, pharmaceutical services, and dietary.

To give you some idea of the thoroughness of these reviews I'd like to discuss two areas in detail--nursing services and dietary.

Nursing services. In reviewing nursing services each patient was assessed to determine the type of care required. These individual patient assessments allowed the consultants to determine the number of minutes per day of care required for each patient. A further breakdown was made to determine how many of these minutes required licensed personnel and how many minutes could be performed by aides.

Dietary. Menus were reviewed. Raw food cost based on the menus was compared to actual food costs to determine if the meals itemized were actually being served. Staffing was compared to a national standard of 10 minutes per meal served, to see if staffing in the dietary area were within acceptable ranges.

The consultants provided SRS with a written report as to each facility reviewed--these have come to be known as the Lafferty reports.

In these reports the consultant recommended a rate which was aimed at covering the reasonable costs of a facility operating economically and efficiently and providing patient care in keeping with state and federal regulations. It is my understanding that half of the rates recommended by the consultants were lower than what the providers had asked for and that half the rates were higher than what the providers had asked for--but that all of the rates were higher than the rate generated by the SRS formula.

This indicates to me--and I hope it indicates to you--that the poviders had a legitimate gripe when they complained that the rate generated by the SRS formula would not cover the reasonable costs of care for the state's medicaid patients.

In addition to these individual reports the Department's contract with SRS called for an over-all summary type of report in which findings from the review of all of the facilities would be discussed generally--and--in which the consultants would make recommendations as to an appropriate reimbursement system and what that system should address. My understanding is that a draft of this final report was sent to SRS about 6 months ago but SRS has not acted to obtain the final report. SRS has not made the report--or draft report--available to me or to providers though we have requested it. Nor has the report been made available to you as legislators. I don't know what the report says but I can only assume that it would be useful to all of us in better understanding nursing home costs and determining what an adequate reimbursement system or formula should contain. Medicaid cap. Rep. Moore raised the question of whether spending caps exist in the medicaid nursing home program. The present Department regulations provide reimbursement caps as to the rates which can be paid to individual providers. However, there is no overall spending cap and I would suggest that that may not be appropriate in a program of this type, which is basically an "entitlement" program. Any person meeting the eligibility criteria must be served. An overall spending cap assumes you can accurately estimate the number of people who will be eligible for services. Experience shows that it is very difficult--if not impossible--to determine the number of people who will be served.

Statement of Legislative Intent. While we do not object to the specifics of the statement of intent, and feel that the over-all reimbursement system might be improved by implementation of some of the concepts discussed, we do feel that the system outlined here will be considerably more complex than the present system and the present system is extremely complex.

We feel that we have already seen this system because the Department was working on this system with the Nursing Home Reimbursemen Advisory Committee during the early months of 1980. After several months of work and several advisory committee meetings the Department decided not to go forward with the system, at least partially because of its complexities.

Our concern about the complexity of the proposed system is based on the manner in which the Department handles the present system. There are serious administrative problems with the way the Department administers nursing home reimbursement:

ooo Audits are not finalized in a timely manner.

ooo Final rate settlements are not made in a timely manner. Final rates for a rate year are not issued until several years later. Current rates are often based on rates for previous years which have not yet been finalized, making the current year's rate inaccurate also.

ooo Current year's rates are based on a formula, some aspects of which are in effect but not developed in sufficient detail for the Department to be able to answer providers' questions on how the system in fact works. Example: A policy relating to leased facilities was

A policy relating to leased facilities was adopted as of Januaryl, yet the Department has not determined how that policy will in fact work and how it will affect providers.

Return on net equity is an allowable cost as of January 1, yet the Department has not yet determined how it will calculate this amount and it has not been included in providers' rates for the current year. Providers have had to deal with three different sets of reimbursement rules over the past 9 to 10 months, and are unable to keep track of which set of rules they're operating under at any given time--and Department employees can't answer basic questions about the present reimbursement system.

We would hope you would express your intention that details of the present system be brought up to date before new rules and processes are introduced.

Budget in General. The increase in cost per service for nursing home services for the next biennium is:

From	'81	to	'82	13.1%
From	'82	to	'83	10.4%

These increases include amounts for additional services to be provided by those nursing homes who have residents with developmental disabilities.

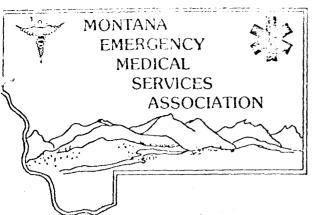
We do not feel that this increase is unreasonalbe and ask that you approve the medicaid budget for nursing homes as approved by the Human Services Subcommittee.

In conclusion, we ask that:

(1) You approve the medicaid nursing home budget; and

(2) That you address the problems relating to administration of the reimbursement system in your statement of legislative intent.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony.



DATE: February 27, 1981

TO : Members of the House Appropriations Committee

FROM: Montana Emergency Medical Services Association

RE : Funding Support to Maintain Training Opportunities for Emergency Medical Services Personnel

INTRODUCTION

We. of the Montana Emergency Medical Services Association (MEMSA), are very proud of many significant accomplishments which have occurred in Montana's EMS program during the past few years. Through the efforts of many dedicated volunteers providing emergency care in local communities, our organization, the Montana Medical Association, the Emergency Medical Services Bureau, the College of Surgeons, and many other organizations and individuals, we have the beginnings of an excellent EMS system. There have been growing pains, and there continue to be problems; however, we are now among the leaders in the nation with a progressive EMS system. EMS is unique in its impact, and with its variety of personnel. Any one of us could immediately be in need of emergency medical services. If some medical emergency should occur, each of you would expect: 1) That someone immediately knew what to do, 2) that a telephone number were available to summon help rapidly, 3) that the law enforcement or fire and ambulance personnel had proper medical training and 4) that upon arrival at the hospital the personnel were well trained in proper emergency medical care. A failure in any part of this system could cause the patient to die.

We have made progress; we are continuing to make progress. However, we are not perfect - we have much work ahead of us.

Federal emergency medical services funding has assisted with many of the improvements within Montana. Ranging from assisting local communities with the purchase of ambulances and communications equipment, to providing the dollars necessary to expand training opportunities, the federal dollars have been a primary, and necessary, stimulus toward EMS system improvements. Attachment I provides a listing of equipment items provided at the local level up to June of 1979.

Federal funds were made available to the Department of Health for the establishment of regional emergency medical services programs. With regions established six (6) years ago, the Department has contracted with regional non-profit corporations for the provision of training opportunities and technical assistance. Particularly with the most recently funded regions, this has worked extremely well, and has provided for significant local input and control. However, as funding for specific regions has terminated, the staff for those regions have been discontinued. It has not been possible to impact all areas of the state at one time. The EMS Bureau, through hard bargaining with the federal government, has managed to use some of the federal funding to support statewide training activities in addition to the dollars being spent in funded regions.

Federal funds are running out!! Unless there is strong state support of emergency medical services training programs, there will be a substantial reduction in training programs for ambulance personnel, quick response units, nurses, physicians and others. The entire Montana EMS system will regress; inroads gained will be lost.

House Bill 764, passed on second reading by a vote of 67-25, would have provided for the continuation of regional emergency medical services training systems. The Montana Emergency Medical Services Association fully believes that the regional training system is ideal; provides for consistency and quality in training while still giving excellent local input and control.

However, it is MEMSA's understanding that a fully regional approach is not currently within the fiscal limitations of the state. Therefore, MEMSA has developed an alternate, less expensive plan for the <u>maintenance</u> of EMS training opportunities.

NEED

The following facts should be noted concerning the need for maintenance of EMS training opportunities:

- * Most EMS delivery systems are financed, in part, by units of local government. This includes the provision of ambulance services, quick response units, law enforcement, hospitals and others. These local EMS systems, often stated primarily by volunteers, are the backbone of emergency care delivery in Montana.
- * Most of the original training of ambulance personnel, EMTs, quick response unit personnel, and others is accomplished via a volunteer effort at the local level.
- * There is an outstanding need to train the local personnel as instructors and coordinators of EMS training programs. They need this support service to assure there is quality and consistency of training throughout the state. This is beyond local capabilities, and must absolutely be provided through a state or regional level. This also provides for a proper mixture of state and local responsibilities. The state assures that instructors and course coordinators are well trained; local areas assure these trained instructors and course coordinators conduct excellent local training programs. This approach provides an appropriate amount of support for local volunteer training programs, but does not interfere with them. This also assures local coordinator/instructors have the most up to date EMS treatment information.
- * Most continuing education needs of the volunteer programs are met primarily at the local level. However, there is a need to provide region-wide, and state-wide continuing education opportunities. This provides an opportunity for a level of training not available at a local level, for all EMS providers to share experiences, and to serve as a method of introducing new treatment information. Attendance at these state/regional continuing education workshops is paid for by units of local government, by the volunteer, or by the person's employer. This level of training support is beyond the capability

- * There is a need to have educational opportunities for physician and nurses. As part of the EMS system, a high level of care must continue to be provided after the patient's arrival at the hospital. This level of training is beyond the fiscal capability of any single hospital, or physician; however, this would be financed, in part, by these providers.
- * Montana has been functioning at the Basic Life Support level. Since 1975, there has been legislation on the books to allow for Advanced levels of training for pre-hospital personnel. With the difficulties in providing adequate Basic Life Support, we have been slow to progress to more sophisticated levels of hospital care. However, we now must gradually progress to Advanced Life Support in some areas of the state. This must be done with a great deal of planning and forethought. This is a whole new area of emergency medical services within Montana.
- * There is a need for an active, state supported Emergency Medical Services Bureau. It is through the efforts of this Bureau, working in concert with EMS providers, that improvements are made in the state's EMS program. Not a typical bureaucracy, these staff individuals are actively involved with the direct provision of assistance to EMS providers and units of local government. MEMSA feels very strongly that this Bureau must maintain its current staffing pattern, plus add an Advanced Life Support Coordinator to assure proper progression to this new level of care. This will necessitate providing general fund support for what are now federally funded activities of the Bureau. To meet the demand placed on them from the field, they must have an adequate staff - particularly in the absence of regional personnel.
- * To assure the EMS Bureau is responsive to local needs and priorities, there should be created an Advisory Council, composed of 10 to 12 members. There will be a need to provide travel reimbursement to this council.

BUDGET FACTS

- Federal EMS dollars coming into Montana During the past several years are indicated as Attachment II. This also indicates the dollars available each year to provide for statewide training activities in non-federally funded regions. The regions are shown as Attachment III.
- * With the exception of excellent staff support from the EMS Bureau, Montana has provided NO general fund support for EMS training activities.
- * A list of the activities and programs funded with federal funds is included as Attachment IV. Federal funding will terminate in FY83; without state support <u>ALL</u> of the programs in Attachment IV will cease a significant regression in Montana's EMS program and, ultimately, in patient care.
- * Despite legislation in existence regarding the certification of EMTs, there has been no funding support for the certification process. Staff support to the Board of Medical Examiners has come from the EMS Bureau, with exams costs borne by 1) federal funding, and 2) a \$35.00 fee charged to the individual EMT candidate.
- * A list of equipment funded by federal funds has previously been referenced as Attachment 1.

* A large part of the operating budget for the EMS Bureau now comes from federal funds. Without adequate general fund support, after termination of federal funds, most of the activities and technical assistance of the Bureau would terminate - making them totally ineffectual. Due to federal funding restrictions and minimal state support, it has been difficult for the Bureau to provide adequate technical assistance to all areas of Montana.

* Federal EMS funds will be terminating in FY83.

PROPOSAL

Although still preferring a regional approach, MEMSA recommends the following to <u>maintain</u> existing levels of training opportunities for all EMS providers:

- * Add to the appropriations of the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences funds earmarked for training opportunities for EMS personnel. The EMS Bureau should contract with appropriate organizations for the conduct of this training and shall stipulate standards of performance to assure quality and consistent training throughout the state. This general fund support should be phased in as federal funding terminates. This should be conducted in an equitable manner throughout the state.
- * There should be general fund support for current EMS Bureau activities. This should not be considered as "administration". This Bureau is actively involved with the direct provision of training opportunities. Their existence is vital to a strong, comprehensive statewide EMS program. This, of necessity, must include a position of Advanced Life Support Coordinator. Without this, there will be no progression of Montana to any level of Advanced Life Support.
- * A list of training programs to be conducted and their budget for FY82 and FY83 is presented as Attachment V. This attachment summarizes the request of MEMSA to the Montana legislature.
- * This request provides, in FY82, for the funding of training programs in non-federally funded areas, and provides for programs in all areas of Montana with termination of federal funding in FY83.
- * Create a Governor's Advisory Council on EMS and provide for their travel reimbursement.

ITEM	TOTAL	
Training Kit	8	
Ambulance	23	
Base Stations	31	
Mobiles	58	
Portables	71	
Pagers	111	
Portable Mon. Defibrillators	17	· ·
Extrication kit	10	
Portable Suction Units	7	
MAST	9	
Portable O ₂ System	10	
Jump Kits	9	
Central Dispatch	1	· · ·
Meyer Orthosis	2	
Liquid Air	1	
Miscellaneous	63	۰ ۱۰ ۱۰

FEDERAL 818,564.62

LOCAL 448,124.55

TOTAL 1,266,689.17

-6-FEDERAL DOLLARS INVESTED IN THIS SYSTEM TO DATE

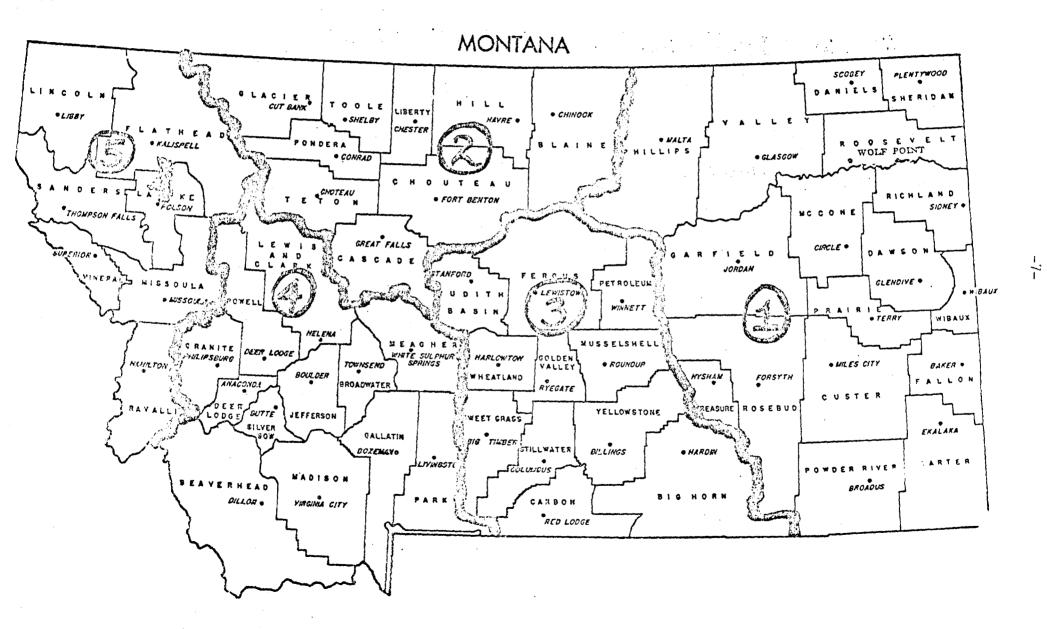
ATTACHMENT II

•			FEDEDAL AMOUNT.
1975			FEDERAL AMOUNT
1202(1)		·	118,235
1203(1)			545,703
State	Overview	95,300	
REGIO	N 1A	270,403	
Regio	n 3B	180,000	
<u>1976</u>		· ·	
1203(2)			429,765
	OVERVIEW	143,174	
Regio		65,708	
Regio	N 3B	220,883	
<u>1977</u>			
1203(1)	. A	147 010	469,552
	ÖVERVIEW	147,819	
REGIO	N ZA	321,733	
1978			770 600
1204(1)	OVERVIEW	192,320	378,609
REGIO		186,289	
		2007200	
<u>1979</u> 1203(2)			270 205
	Overview	79,199	270,395
REGIO		191,196	
1203(1)			556,605
	OVERVIEW	167,099	
Region		389,506	
1980			
1203(2)			347,587
State	OVERVIEW	70,714	
Region	N 1B	276,873	
1203(1)			673,138
	OVERVIEW	212,152	
Region	N SA	460,986	
TOTAL FEDERAL I	OLLARS INVESTE	D IN THIS	<u>\$3,789.589</u>
SYSTEM TO DATE			

SYSTEM TO DATE.

4

GOVERNOR'S PLANNING REGIONS ATTACHMENT III



ATTACHMENT IV

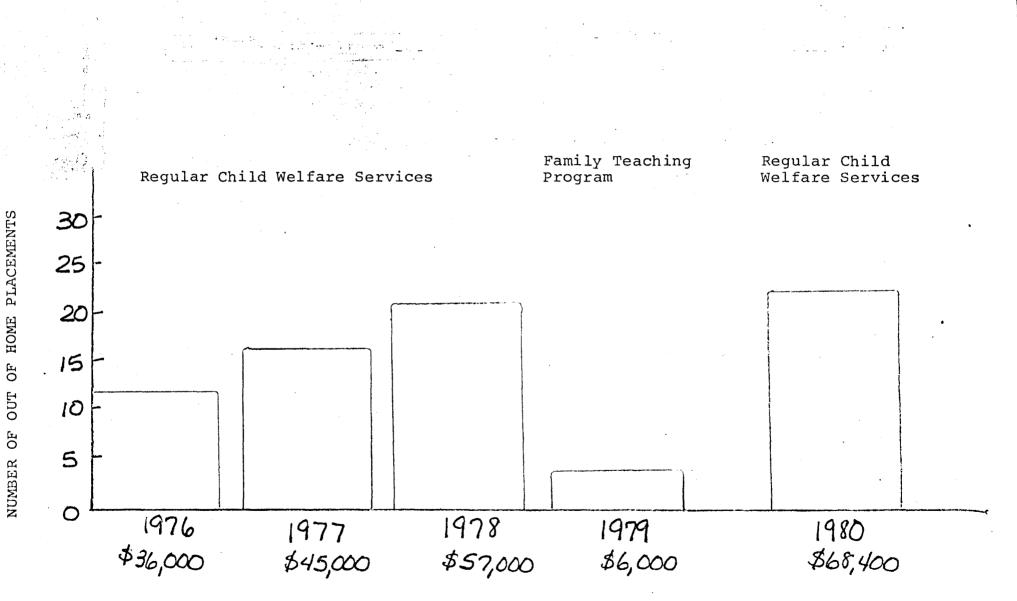
-8-

ACTIVITIES NOW SUPPORTED WITH FEDERAL FUNDS (Would all be terminated without State support)

¥	Statewide Educational Conferences for EMS Providers
*	EMT Instructor Courses
×	EMT Course Coordinator Courses
*	Practical Skills Workshops for Ambulance Personnel
*	Communications Training Workshops
*	Montana Emergency Nurse Education Programs
*	Advanced Trauma Life Support Programs
*	Publication of Training Newsletter by MEMSA (distributed to all EMS providers)
*	Regional Training and Technical Assistance
	- Region 1As, 3Bs staffs terminated already
	- Region 2A staff will terminate on June 30, 1981
	- All other Regional programs will terminate in FY83
*	Exam Administrators Workshops
*	Evaluation/Data Collection
*	Partial Staff of EMS Bureau
*	First Responder Training for Public Safety Personnel
*	Public Information/Education
*	Planning for Pre-hospital Advanced Life Support
*	Advanced Driver Training Programs
*	State Technical Assistance Programs

COST BENEFIT OF FAMILY TEACHING

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION



YEAR AND COST

3-1-81 House dependictions committee State Copatel Aulena Montona 59601 Dea Sis! Jam the Postmanta in turner MT. and 2 Con also a former. I have been working with the Blaine launty ombulance Service for five years at a E.m.t. level of twining, Ora. Molinten. I mouth like to see the state Continue Junding the Continuing Education and the Training Program when the feloral funding news out. Sincely Jenews Hailson Dr 74 Jurner Mentance 59542 2900 HARRISON BUTTE, MONTANA 59701 (405) 494-3500

RAVE ODGE AT BUTTE

4655 HARRISON AVENUE, BUTTE, MONTANA 59701 (406) 494-6666

To It hom it may concerd, I sit here at the conclusion of our convention and wander of there evice be any more conventions of this In order for the Emergency Medical Services - EMS - to survive we need support. Not only do we we need people support I which we have -Tent also financial support from You our representative to the govern ment! He ; as a group and as inductual interested in giving all Hus good quality care in the field, are asking you to appropriate money to our Emergency Medical Secures Bureau for training our Emergency medical lichnicians in the state of Montana. I ithout good quality tare in the field the gob at the hospitals is milch tougher - maybe sometime not even needed - the persons have died en-route. and en-nound. Olease take a good strong look at the request and vote affirmative there you, rion Dedeman For Reservations at any TraveLodge World Wide Call 800-255-3050 N, BS, REMT-NA

Great fills mont



P.O. Box 122 Sheridan, Mt. 59749

4655 HARRISON AVENUE, BUTTE, MONTANA 59701 (406) 494-6666

March 1, 1981

House Appropriations Committee Helene, Montane 59001

You support in funding for the Emergency Medical Service in Montona is needed and would be sincerely appreciated. Education for current Emergency Medical Dechniciano, Advanced Dirot Gilero, etc. and others who are interested is a must in du state.



Dear ammittee Members, Your support for Emergency Medical Survices Training throughout the state is vitally needed. Montana Fi has a Tremendously large geographic area with sometimes great distances between medical pervices. If the care rendered to victime of serious illnesses on accidents is to be even minimum quality, we have got to have a stong education program available to all levels & emergency care providers Training needs to be constant and ongoing in order to assure a minimum standard of care for you and your families .. Eleace help to support the many volunteers and other health care professional to meet this ... challinge. Sincerely . Larie Sharp RN Bellings, Mt

719 Mitchell Deer Lodge, Montana 59722 March 1981 House Appropriations Committee Helena, Montana I would appreciate your support for funding for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) within the state. There is a great need to provide training both for those currently functioning as EMT's and future EMT's. Sincerely Libbie Landre

March 1, 1981 Ryegate. Montana

Members / Appropriations Committees Helena. Montana

Members :

Coming before you Tuesday will be a proposal of utmost importance. You might say, even "Life and Death" importance, not only to you. your families and friends but to every person in the state of Montana and the union. Why? Because people like myself who are interested in giving correct, medical care are everywhere all the time.

Why do we need this bill? Because without it we cannot Keep current Knowledge and proficient skills coming to us.

I am a homemaker that drives truck with my husband part of the time. I am from a small rural community that has a volunteer fire department, 3 EMT's, and no ambulance for 30 miles from our town. In nearly all instances we are called before any doctor or ambulance people and we must know what to do correctly.

We work strictly volunteer and enjoy it - even the it is very time consuming, mind testing, our financial burden, and responsibility if or when things don't go right. Why - Because we care and we want to help people!! But we can't do this and feel good about it if we aren't do it right and believe in ourself. In order to do this we need training in all levels of the Emergency Modical Service, and altho this means money from our fellow takpayers, it is a service we all can need from at any time. And it is a must we are prepaired to handle

. March 1, 1981 Ryegate. Montana

Members / Appropriations Committees Helena. Montana

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Coming before you Tursday will be a proposal of utmost importance. You might say, even "Life and Death" importance, not only to you. your families and friends but to every person in the state of montana and the union. Why? Because people like myself who are interested in giving correct, medical care are everywhere all the time. Why do we need this bill? Because without it we

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Feggy Wash Box 264 Golden Valley County Ryegate Montane

BUTTE'S

RAVE ODGE **CONVENTION CENTER**

4655 HARRISON AVENUE BUTTE, MONTANA 59701 (406) 494-6666



2 | 28 | 81

appropriations Committee.

money is needed for training of people who are involved in EMS. Most of us are volunteer types with occupations outside EMS. There are · limits to the money we can personally spend and this leads to buin-out which leads to less efficient & quality Emergency Care of the citizens of aur state. This must not happen! Represent The interests of emergency health care by providing the monies necessary for our training ! Sincerely,

Louise Belt Registered Nurse EMT Coord - Broadwater County P.O. Box 800 Lowrsend, Montana 59644

TRAVE ODGE AT BUTTE

4655 HARRISON AVENUE, BUTTE, MONTANA 59701 (406) 494-6666

To: Rep. Chris Stokie, Appropriations Committee I want to use you to support the continued funding for the State EMS. This is a very critical aspect to us in Thompson Fulle as we depend on outside sources of knowledge to augment our total training programs. State wide funding helps kuild a solid, viable program that improves the small volunteer groups such as ours. Rgain, I unge your support of the familing. for training in Emergency Mechical Services for Montana. Thank you, Brb Kathman

3/1/81

Thompson Fullo Ambridance

UTTE'S

RAVE ODGE CONVENTION CENTER

4655 HARRISON AVENUE BUTTE, MONTANA 59701

(406) 494-6666

JUP!

2/28/81

appropriations Committee : el am a Certified Medical assistant living & working in Townsend, MT & feel that additional money & support is Vitally necessary to provide well trained individuals to provide quality Emergency Medical Care.

Margie Carlson CMA P.O. Box 519 Townsend, MT 59644

Ward 1 / 81 Appropriation Committee. Dear Wembers. Targe you to support de Montana Emergency Medical Dervices proposal for funding. Without state support, the Emergency Medical Services Colucational programs cannot continue and there will see our program rapidy revert back to strived so land to inprove What better way can spow speed our state finds, than to assist in education emergency personelly this lelp in saving lives and creating teller patient care. You formilies and loved ones could be element ones to nud our system V honkyon Though Ron Around 20/10 Also Ron Around

March appropriations Committee: One of the outstanding aspects of the state of Montana is the compassion of its residents. The vast majority of citizens will stop and render any assistance they can. There, however, have been fatalities caused by well-meaning people. The Emergency Medical Services endeavous to provide training and skills necessary to deal with most any problem. In this way, and with enough volunteers, when it is necessary to call an ambulance for assistance the people who will respond will be well-trained as well as goodintentioned. We, who are involved with Emergency Medical Services, are volunteers. We saw a need and responded. as a CPR instructor and a first responder, of see the needs of not only EMS people, but of the general public. It is true that with my present level of training which is advanced first aid, I can legally do as much as an emergency medical technician. However, if with more

training, more skille, I can recognize and understand more of what is happening to a certain "victim" or "run", I ove it to that person a persons to get those skills if I possibly can. and with a little role playing I would want anyone guing aid to those I love to be well-trained and current in that training. This training costs money but of the alternative is possibly doing harm to someone from lack of training then money is no longer the object. I urge you as a committee to be generous to Emergency Medical Services. We do care -- we all want the lest possible training so we feel adequate in often-times difficult situations. Sincerly, Joan & Stewart Fort Bentin, MT 59442

Montana Legialature 3-1-81 Appropriations Committee. Helena, Mr. 59601 Dear Members, Appropriating funds to the many worthwhile programs in the State must be a tough task. I do not enry your position. But then, you probably would not be envious of mine when called out at 3 AM to answer a call to a motor vehicular accident where a major trama exects and the feelings of inadequacy to handle such a latuation exist on my part because training has not been completed. Throughout Montana, there are many individuals who volunteer their time and efforts to save human life. Let as not turn them off because the funds are not there to enhance their training. your efforts in appropriating funds to

3UTTE'S

4655 HARRISON AVENUE BUTTE, MONTANA 59701

(406) 494-6666



03-1-81

To Appropriation Committee Mt Legislature From Richard Brumley Box 579 Maite MT Phillips county Ambuvlance Dear: Ladies and Gentimen I am a volunteer emT with the Phillips County Ambuvlance. IT is very important for our volunteers to train with the full Medical Profession field. We are all here to help People in traina, sudden illness eect, what we in the field de first for the Patient can mean quick recourry or prolonged recovery. I would like your support in funding the Emergency Médical Seuvices Rull Program. I am a combination Man for min Bell thank you for your support

Richand m Beumlage

- 03-01-81 To House Approperation Commette As a volunteer ambulance EMT in Phillips Go I-would like your support in funding the Emergency Medical Services full program -Thank Ma Dole Everson EUT Box 146 Matter Mt. 59538

Bex 157 Turner, Montona 54542 March 1, 1981 Attention: House Appropriation Committee Gentlemen . Or one who has driven an ambulance for about seven years as a volunter, & see a definite need for continued training for Con bulance personal. The Training that have been available through Faleral funding, has helped to repgrade the automanice service at Turner and in Blaine County. will see fit to continue some fiending of These necessary Training and continuing elecation programs within the State State of Montana. Marling you in advance for your consideration in this matter & remain's Very Truly yours Ates & Johnson EMIT-A. Johnson Construction & Electric

2900 HARRISON BUTTE, MONTANA 59701 (405) 494-3500



🗕 BUTTE'S Red Lodge, Mt. 89041 RAVE ODGE CONVENTION CENTER 4655 HARRISON AVENUE BUTTE, MONTANA 59701 (406) 494-6666 2/28/81 appropriations Committee: Jadies - Gertlemen: I have been working as an EMT with the Togram has been steadily improving and we are proud of it. the need your support for our groupan that we may expand the education of our three FMTs and provide education for new volunteers. Saibaro Jaquet

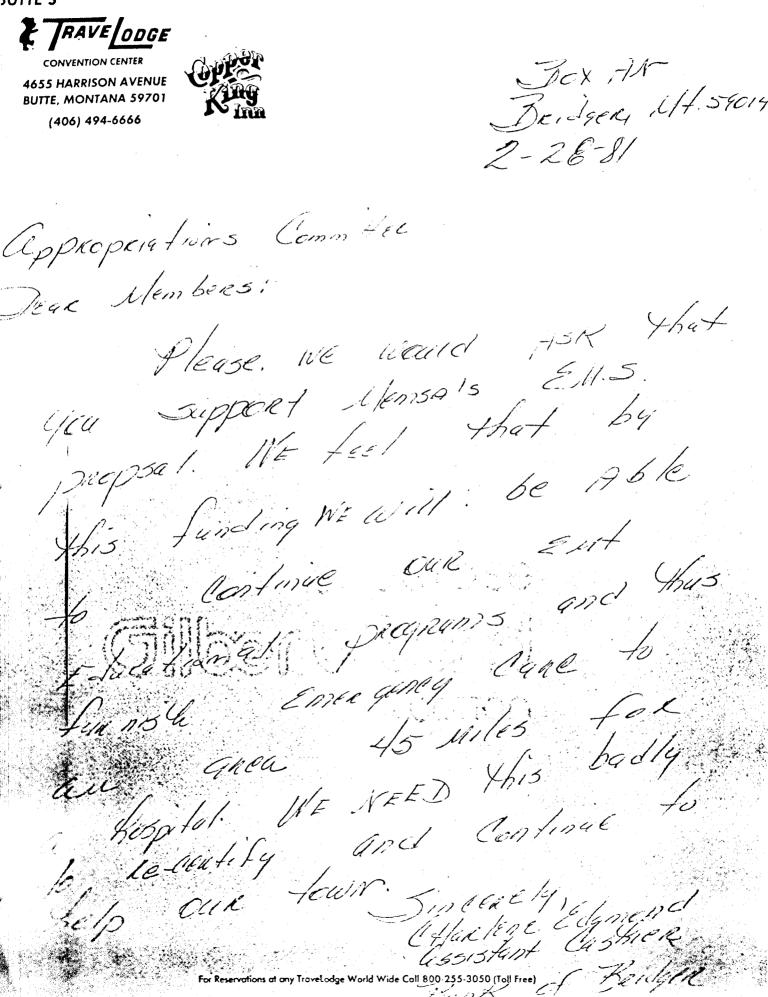
For Reservations at any TraveLodge World Wide Call 800-255-3050 (Toll Free)

Sunday March 1, 1981

To the Regislators on the appropriations & committee of the Montana Regislature:

I am a school teacher in Thompson Falls. I am a voluntion ambulance attendant and a member of M.E.M.S.A. One of my concerns as an emergency medical volunteer is the continuing education program. We need money to continue. our current program and to continually update the programe. I support the funding of the EMS. Bureau by the appropriations committee. In the past few days I have talked to many of the EM.T.'s and first responders. In Sanders County all of the mesto whom A presented the problem of funding, agreed that we need continuing education and that the Money must be made available. They also supported the funding of the E.M.S. Buruan. by state funds. Please kelp is to continue larry Ward 827-3612

3UTTE'S



3-3-8/

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MONTANA

March 3, 1981

The League of Women Voters of Montana urges you to continue funding 4 C's programs. As you know the League supports inter agency coordination to prevent duplication and overlap of services, and local program planning to address local needs. 4 C's programs are the only organizations that provide community development and inter agency cooperation for children's services. By assisting local service providers in better meeting children's developmental needs, 4 C's helps to insure a good start for Montana's children. Again, on behalf of the League of Women Voters I ask your support.

Thank you,

Kathy Karp



MONTANA ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.

3 3-8/

an Affiliate of the National Federation of the Blind

P.O. Box 536 Kalispell, Montana 59901

March 2, 1981

PRESENT AND PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE VISUAL SERVICES DIVISION OF SRS --IS APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE BEING RELIED UPON TO EFFECTIVELY REPEAL THE VISUAL SERVICES LAW ?

The Montana Association for the Blind is very concerned with some occurrences of the past few days concerning the Visual Services Division of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services and the Visual Services component of the appropriation for SRS which raise questions about the future survival of the division as an identifiable entity with an identifiable program.

To place our concern in context, it is important to know that last legislative session (1979), the Montana Association for the Blind (MAB) supported a bill which assured the existance of the Visual Services Division within SRS. We supported the bill because we were concerned by persistent rumors and proposals that the Visual Services program be combined with the Vocational Rehabilitation Division's program. Based both on national studies and statistics and on our own experience, we were convinced that such a combination would result in the deterioration of services for the blind in Montana.

The bill we supported was enacted by overwhelming majorities in both houses. It provided for the existance of the Visual Services Division within the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. The division is to be headed by a division administrator, appointed by the Director of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, pursuant to applicable Merit System and classification requirements. It provides for treating separately those federal vocational rehabilitation funds which go to the Vocational Rehabilitation Division and those which go to the Visual Services Division. This bill was enacted after extensive public debate and open deliberation by the Legislature. We believed that any change in the law contained in the bill would have to be made by the same open, public process.

During this session of the legislature, we have followed with concern the handling of the appropriation for the Visual Services Division . Members of our Association attended the hearing before the Human Services Subcommittee or the Visual Services Division. At that hearing we received no indication either from members of the subcommittee or from the Director of SRS that a consolidation of the Vocational Rehabilitation Division and Visual Services Division , or elimination of one of the Division Administrators in favor of the other was being considered by the committee or by the department.

After the meeting of the subcommittee, we learned that the subcommittee, at an executive session, had approved language to be amended into the appropriations bill which would allow the department director of SRS to act <u>"notwithstanding</u> any law" to effect administrative reorganization between the vocational rehabilitation and visual services programs. We raised some objections to the language "notwithstandin any law" with the Fiscal Analyst and with the department director. We were informed by the fiscal analyst that the department director had requested the language. However, after our objections to such general language, repealing by implication, duly enacted laws, the language was withdrawn at the recommendation of the fiscal analyst in favor of language calling for a reorganization of both the vocational rehabilitation program and the visual services program to "effect administrative economies".

After the change in proposed language and a brief discussion with the

department director, by a representative of our organization, we believed that we had received assurances that the general language approved by the subcommittee would not be used to justify a major consolidation of the two divisions. We also believed that we had received assurances that no final decision would be made on "administrative economies" in the visual services program or sharing of resources or support functions between the two divisions without some opportunity for input and consultation by blind and visually impaired persons served by the program, including members of our organization.

Today, March 2, we learned that the Director of SRS has removed the present Administrator of the Visual Services Division and given his responsibilities to the Administrator of the Vocational Rehabilitation Division. We have been told that this is a permanent change. The Administrator of the Vocational Rehabilitation Division will decide what other "administrative efficiencies" to make in the visual services program. Prior to today we have had no opportunity to comment on this change. We did not even know it was being considered until it was completed.

We are very concerned. Despite the assurances we have received, we feel convinced that what we are witnessing is the dismantling of the Visual Services Division and the visual services program as an identifiable , functioning entity within SRS. We believe that this is taking place without the open, public process of legislative deliberation which attended the enactment of the Visual Services bill last session. If these kinds of changes are taking place while the Legislature is still here, we wonder what will be left of the visual services program by the time the legislature has been gone for a few months. We are particularly concerned that all this is taking place by administrative fiat, and being justified by vague language amended into an appropriations bill regarding administrative economies.

WE ASK LEGISLATIVE SUPPORTERS:

Please seek, either through appropriate language in the appropriation bill, or thorough reliable assurances from the executive branch, to restore the statutorily-mandated position of Administrator of the Visual Services Division, as a position distinct from the position of Administrator of the Vocational Rehabilitation Division, occupied by a person who holds no other position within the department.

Please help us to obtain assurances, ON THE RECORD, from the exceutive branch, that the general language amended into the appropriation bill regarding administrative economies in the vocational rehabilitation and visual services program will not be used to justify a functional combination of these two divisions, and the fieldworkers within the divisions.

Please help us obtain assurances ON THE RECORD from the executive branch that the distinctness and separate identity of the visual services program, as mandated by statute, will be preserved in the coming biennium.

Please help us to obtain assurances ON THE RECORD from the executive branch that the letter and spirit of the visual services law passed during the last legislative session will not be administratively ignored or overturned, that any change in the law will be made, as it should be, b a bill, openly introduced and publically debated.

Please help us to obtain assurances ON THE RECORD from the executive branch that blind and visually impaired persons will have an opportunity to offer input and comment upon any major changes proposed for the visual services program BEFORE THEY ARE PUT INTO EFFECT.

HELP US DURING THIS LEGISLATIVE SESSION TO OBTAIN SOME ASSURANCE THAT THE VISUAL SERVICE PROGRAM WHICH HAS OFFERED HELP TO SO MANY BLIND AND VISUALLY HANDICAPPED MONTANANS WILL NOT BE DESTROYED OR ABSORBED BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTIVE. Combined figures for Vocational Rehabilitation Division and

These figures are compiled by the Montana Association for the Blind to provide a more accurate overview of the changes in the funding for the Vocational Rehabilitation Division and Visual Services Division. Since the appropriations subcommittee has combined its funding recommendations for the two divisions, it is not accurate to compare the figures for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 against the 1980 and 1981 figures for the Vocational Rehabilitation Division alone.

The following figures show the comparison between the subcommittee's recommendations and the actual appropriations for 1980 and 1981:

1 ECOMMENCIALISTIC AND AND THE	ACTUAL	APPROPRIATED	PROPOSED	PROPOSED	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	% Change 81-83
FTE	112.5	112.5	98.5	98.5	(12.4)
FUND SOURCE					
GENERAL FUND APP.	973,569	1,147,615	1,126,466	1,138,331	(00:8)
OTHER FUNDS APP.	1,674,324	1,786,893	1,524,332	1,580,626	(11.5)
OTHER FUNDS NON-APP.	2,260,740	2,405,934	2,214,103	2,314,167	(03.8)
TOTAL FUNDS	4,908,633.	5,340,442	4,864,901	5,033,124	(05.8)
				I without fay plan	
EXPENDITURE BY OBJECT				1ª	
PERSONAL SERVICES	1,574,209	1,853,026	1,619,302	¹ ,619,302	(12.6)
OPERATING EXPENSES	361,177	369,403	401,415	433 , 529	17.4
CAPITAL	4 , 661	4,275	2 , 200	2,200	(48.5)
TOTAL OPERATING C	1,940,047	2,226,704	2,022,917	2,055,031	(07.7)
NON-OPERATING EXP	2,968,586	3,113,738	2,841,984	2,978,093	(04.4)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,908,633	5,340,442	4,864,901	5,033,124	(05.8)

Some factors which these figures do not really show are as follows:

1. These figures, in the non-operating costs and, I believe, the non-appropriated funds, include a \$200,000 grant from the federal government for an independent living project for the blind. These funds will be contracted out to a non-profit organization (MAB) to operate the program and will not be available for any other services or programs of the Visual Services Division.

2. These figures include an appropriation of approximately \$50,000 for medical services for the blind. These funds (we do not have the exact figure at this time) also will not be available for any other services or programs of the Visual Services Division.

3. The general fund appropriation for 1980 and 1981 included an appropriation of \$150,000 per year for chronic renal disease benefits. These benefits passed through the Vocational Rehabilitation Division. The current budget anticipates appropriating and expending only \$50,000 per year for chronic renal disease benefits. If \$150,000 per year is subtracted from the general fund figures for 1980 and 1981, and \$50,000 per year subtracted from the figures for 1982 and 1983, then the change in general fund appropriations excluding the chronic renal disease benefits program appear as follows:

GENERAL FUND APP.	1980	1981	1982	1983	%Change 81-83
	823,569*	997,615	1,076,466	1,088,311	09.1

This means that if the chronic renal disease benefit program is excluded from considerati there has been a 9.1% increase in general fund moneys recommended between 1981 and 1983.

If The actual amount expended on the renal disease benefits program in 1980 was \$141,231
If actual rather than appropriated figures are considered, the 1980 general fund
amount would be \$832,338. This does not affect the figures for other years or the

rm CS-34 79	- 3-8/
NAME Mail Shephend BILL NO.	
ADDRESS Breat FAlly Maint DATE	
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT KeterAlls AFFAirs	
SUPPORTOPPOSEAMEND	- 11 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

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-79		

	/	3-3-81
NAME DAVIS W. H.	my Fring Jr.	BILL No
ADDRESS Helenz		DATE
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT_	Vatersus AFFair	rs Divr
SUPPORT	OPPOSE	AMEND

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

NAME	Joe Roberts		_BILL No.
ADDRESS_	729 Elecan	the dor. Heleva	DATE
WHOM DO	YOU REPRESENT_	DD Leg. Letin Com	••
SUPPORT_		OPPOSE	AMEND

3-3-8/

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

increased funling of DD Division

3-3-8/

Nome Dawn A. North Bill No _____ Address 914 Breckinsidge Helena Date March 3 Whom Do you Represent - League of Women Voters of Monte support ____ I.U.U. has been a staught supporter of the Resource Conservation and Recovery act of 1976. We feel that the state should have the major responcibility for hozordous waste monagement. In order for the state to have control of the hogodous waste program SB 212 must pass and the state must pay a 25% match of federal funds, LWU believes that This program would be more efficiently managed and be more sensitive to the speacial needs of our state if it is run by Montanains. We sencerely hope that you will provide the funding for the hogodour waste program.

NAME	MAX	Bauer	Fr.		_BILL N	ío	
ADDRESS	7250	Deurstice	Line	Misseula	DATE	3/3/81	
WHOM DO	YOU REPRI	ESENT Brow	ning Fr	mis Idu	Yries of	Unantana	
SUPPORT			_OPPOSE_			ND	

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

Re: Hagerdous Weak Cantra Funding Written comment enclosed.

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3-3-8/

3-3-8/ m CS-34 19 1/asaldae Muart NAME Tat BILL NO. UNA. ADDRESS 30/ Coloncal New DATE 3/3 WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT The Coal Course SUPPORT L OPPOSE AMEND PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY. The industry supposed Comments: of a lageday the operation chaste programply ke State

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ather than the

FY82

Contracted Services Training Programs

	Three (3) EMT Instructor Workshops @ \$3,000	9,000	
	Three (3) EMT Course Coordinator Workshops @ \$3,000	9,000	
	Six (6) Practical Skills Workshops @ \$2,000	12,000	
	Three (3) Instructor Workshops for First Aid and CPR Instructors @ \$1,000	3,000	
	Three (3) Montana Emergency Nurse Education Programs (MENE) @ \$5,000	15,000	
	Three sets of Training Equipment @ \$15,000	45,000	
¢	Three Contracts for Audio-visual Maintenance and Distribution @ \$6,000	18,000	
	Total Training Programs		111,000

Pay Travel and Per Diem to Students to Attend Sessions

and a start	Three (3) EMT Instructor Workshops @ \$2,140	6,420	
-	Three (3) EMT Course Coordinator Instructors Workshops @ \$2,140	6,420	
	Six (6) Practical Skills Workshops @ \$3,288	19,728	
	Three (3) Instructor Workshops for CPR and First Aid @ \$2,140	6,420	
	Total Travel and Per diem		38,988

TOTAL FY82

\$149,988

Contracted Services

	•
6 EMT Instructor Workshops @ \$3,000	18,000
6 Course Coordinator Workshops @ \$3,000	18,000
6 Extrication Trainer Workshops @ \$1,500	9,000
12 Practical Skills Workshops @ \$2,000	24,000
6 Instructor Trainer Workshops First Aid/CPR @ \$1,000	6,000
6 Refresher Courses @ \$2,500	15,000
3 Driver Courses	10,000
6 Nurse Education Programs @ \$5,000	30,000
3 Physician Education Programs @ \$3,500	10,500
2 Statewide Ambulance Personnel Conferences @ \$3,500	7,000
l Statewide Nurse Education Conference @ \$3,500	3,500
6 Community Training Workshops @ \$1,000	6,000
2 Exam Administrators Workshops @ \$3,000	6,000
6 Contracts for A-V Maintenance/distribution @ \$6,000	36,000
Publish EMS Training Newsletter	3,500
Governor's Advisory Council	5,000
BLS/ALS Protocol Updates	5,000
MEMSA - Technical Assistance	10,000
ALS On-site Review	5,000
Exam Administrator Costs	5,000

Total Contracted Services

232,500

FY83 Continued

85. G.	' Travel and Per Diem to Students to Attend Sessio	ns
	Six (6) EMT Instructor Workshops @ \$2,140	12,840
-	Six (6) Course Coordinator Workshops @ \$2,140	12,840
	Twelve (12) Practical Skills Workshops @ \$3,288	39,456
	Six (6) Instructor Trainer Workshops @ \$2,140	12,840
	Six (6) EMT Refresher Courses @ \$3,492	20,952
U	Six (6) Extrication Trainer Workshops @ \$822	4,932
	Two (2) Exam Administrator Workshops @ \$1,712	3,424
,	Total Travel and Per Diem	

MS Bureau

(Replace positions now funded with federal fund	ls)	
Personnel - (dependent on state pay plan)		
Assistant Training Coordinator (G-13)	20,100	
RN Training Coordinator (G-15)	23,612	
Administrative Aide (G-8)	14,048	
Clerk-Typist (G-8)	13,151	
Advanced EMT Training Coordinator (G-15)	23,612	
Fringe Benefits @ 19%	17,959	
Total Personnel		112,482
Operating Expenses		
Supplies and Materials	4,760	
Communications	11,000	
Travel	15,000	
Repairs/maintenance	1,700	
Equipment	2,000	
Total Operating Expenses		34,460

Total FY83

486,726

107,284

BUTTE'S



BUTTE, MONTANA 59701 (406) 494-6666



CHAIRMAN Approprations Com

FAR SIRSE I LAVE BEEN AN ACTIVE EUT. for GJEDR & Associated with the Philipsburg Ambulance Association for SIFAS Many LUERS HOUS DEEN Soved by this program but we NEED MARE TRAINING. I uRgE You To Approprite As Much MINEY AS Van CAN FOR CONTINHEING Educations for NunsES & EMT. and carbothere A. pshiry, Mon ANA

House appropriations Committee, I am a volunter EMT, Course Coordinator, EMT instructor, EMTexaminer from Belt, Mt. I vigorously support funding for the support and continued development of the EMS Training Brogram. Without such funding, our program will suffer uncon sconeably- a deficit in skill up date and recruitment & training of personnel. Sincerely Manayl Rodgers AB 401 Belt, Mt 277-3518

Box 223 Seer Rodge, MT 597.22 To appropriations Committee 76. 25,1981 This letter regards finercial support for dranging Medical Aeroccio in Montene, particularly for trining. The program in the state for me exceeds that of other states I have been involved with, and it discuss to be continued and improved. It is absolutely usential that state funding to privided for this function. Sincerely, Dure allin ····· · _____ -----and the second

House appropriations Committee_ Room 104 Less Dirs ; la an EMT. in Solden Valley County I am to altemp to get too and give emergancy medical services to anyone intreed. The reason the these services are needed is Fithat a large majority of deaths in the United States the day watthe gun i the first 5 to I he after the onset. of Gramma -Det is very difficult to at obtain and ambutance in Sycate, mont 5 hour. as a volunteer, haven, my liability. The The anty way that

I can absure that I am, lovered by through that liability is theory h Seducation - To give the best possible service to the situation. especially in the midical Field, I un therefore, asking for your support to a service that will since lives, utilize community services and recourses and put the value of your bugiled dollar to help a greater mucher of people Thank you, Vaird XWillia

.

Dear Chairman, This is the unge strong Dupport A financia Dupport for the Centinued development of a string EMS System. Being a Course Coordinator is the city of miles lity, Drealize the need for continued training in the emis protein for althrough the state of montane. Mary Huzinja Epitonise Coordenato

Appropriations Committee Montana State Jeg. stature Dear Meirman: Wills deep urgancy, I ask this committee's support for continued training and development for Emelyency Medical Services in Montana Montana: My delication to EMS in Montana is only as great as the support of the Citizens of this state and that of our legislators. Attentively, Mark a. Tomicich, REMIT-A Fillings, MI

March 1, 1981 Appropriation Committee Migritana Legislature Helena, Montana Kenttemen ... I am procently in the practice of general destustry in Bigfork. as a result of being called to numerous médical emergencies at anytime of the day or night, I became involved in the Emergency Medical System about six years ago. Us a volunteer, I became a CPR instructor, then an instructor theiner, an advanced first aid instructor trainer, an EMT and I been certified in advanced andia life support. My time and and to the citizens of Montana. forverer, funde were needed then are needed now to Support the training of other volunteers in Eris of Montana Sich of you are benefting to much from the Ens Araning, but won't realize it a member of your family. Unlers you Support the voluntees of your state, the

Jeople of rural Montana are the losers. Alekse Support les appropriation () of funds for the mergency medical Ayten Respectfully, Kong Amith OND, R-ENTA.

RAVE ODGE AT BUTTE

4655 HARRISON AVENUE, BUTTE, MONTANA 59701 (406) 494-6666

L'égislatine Appropriations Committée: Capital Station Helena, Mr 59601 Door Sirs: I would like to extend my utmost support for added appropriations to the Emergency medical Services Burcan for training surposes. I, En President of the Memorial A mbulance Service in Fort Benton and have been a member of ambulance crews for eleven years. I have seen andulances, crews across the state go from just going and throwing with their patients to what we have today - good une men parenes to what we have to any-yood comprehensive assessment of a patient and treatment to help save that persons health of life. I convert stricks enough how for emergency medical services health care has progressed in Montana the past five years. Should the bureau not be given adequate moneys to at least maintain present Staticale consistent, training these people who need Emergency Medical Services (whether illness or accident) are those who well truly love. We can never require that we will love of we convoit at least montain present these we will love of we convoit at least montain present these house a progress of the converter montain present these we will love of we convoit at least montain present these of these who well truly love. We can never represent are those who will will at lact montain present mine sense we will lose if we connect at lact montain prime sense t Shave also been a Spirit Shirld for nine sense t and that time have sens more non calls for this people not only handled by an ambritance of Emergency Hispital people not only handled by an ambritance of Emergency Hispital people not only handled by an ambritance of Emergency Hispital people not only handled by an ambritance of Emergency Hispital people but these in the surrounding countries. I can hence then suit these in the surrounding countries who he past 9 Now are the main season why people are surriving more noon then the main season why people are surriving more noon then the main season why people are surriving more noon then the main season why people are surriving more noon then the main season why people are surriving more noon then the main season why people are surriving more noon. I have, please the main season why people world wide call 800 255.3060 foll Fige hunt-tour. to not let us - an in gravelodge world wide call 800 255.3060 foll Fige hunt-tour. At Not server, not 59442

BUTTE'S

RAVE ODGE Chawman Appropriations Comm. CONVENTION CENTER Cition 4655 HARRISON AVENUE NIN BUTTE, MONTANA 59701 (406) 494-6666 Dean Spin 2 More seen several live sound in the last several years by new Emit. + Advanced Find and people Inch and of themes as president of The Philipsburg ambulance crew 2 know we need money for more This haing . 2 unge you Happropriate as much many possible for the law of Anther having for purses and EMS Juncher Sincing Juncing Juncing Juncing 20. B-+ 404 Philpeling Vant

For Reservations at any TraveLodge World Wide Call 800-255-3050 (Toll Free)

3/1/21

Legislative Appropriations committee State & Montuna Helena

Ladies & Gentlemen,

It has cone to my attention that finding is being requested for training of Emergency Medical Personnel in our state. I have seen from personal experience the benefits of such training my for roral ambolience services infortunately, most roral services do not get the quantity of actual experience needed to maintain their geompetency. Only repetitive, quality training an maintain their abilities to save lives

The life of a former employee of mine was saved because of the rapid, shilled vesponse of a roval ambolence service. I think most small manufacturing, feod processing and raw materials businesses will support funding of materialis for such services. We need these people, please help them.

Sincerely John m. Ducyde Jolin M. Due zalions Brocessing Murager Sunbow Trout Furnit Sheridan, Montana

BUTTE'S

RAVE ODGE

CONVENTION CENTER 4655 HARRISON AVENUE BUTTE, MONTANA 59701 (406) 494-6666

Cinairman of APPiRopiations committee

Dear Sirs I am writing this letter for nurses from small rural hospitals. as director of hursing in a 6 bed haspital I realize how haid it is to provide inservice training to our nurses. We previously had a nuise sponsered by the EMS council aut of missoula help update our technical Training. now that her pasition has been deleted We have to provide our own. clhave seen several lines sound by nurses & EMT's because of the excellent continous inservice training. I genuinely large you to appropriate as much modey as possible for continue inservice training for hurses & EMT's. Janice Edgar Box 404

Chilipburg, montana 59858

For Reservations at any TraveLodge World Wide Call 800-255-3050 (Toll Free)

E TRAVE ODGE AT BUTTE

4655 HARRISON AVENUE, BUTTE, MONTANA 59701 (406) 494-6666

2/1/81

House appropriations Comm. Helina, mit.

?lease fund for the EMS. within VEar Sins:

the State.

Jencardy Jain H Moldon

Jack's DESIGNERS FABRICATORS MANUFACTURERS Neitha opprissication committe Rouse appr Text Conta Ralena. Mantanel Hentlemen! Encorreg medical Services ful to Proceede Lange Emt's and setter failed Junice ally! lack bereit

Feb. 28, 1981 Vear Committee Members-Sy support Emergency Medical Services in Mentana. It is vital for our continuing education and training to get and from the State. your financial support is necessary for good and fast emergency care for the people of rural Nfontana. Gincerely, Miann Ferrat - REMT.A Townsend, MT Deputy County Treasurer

TRAVE ODGE AT BUTTE

4655 HARRISON AVENUE, BUTTE, MONTANA 59701 (406) 494-6666

To: Symposiume Committees Re: Funde for Emergency Morrison Som a Francing I lenge un a support ر از جنار سری مصرف مرکز جار با تبيه أي Athe EMS Buren to no In emergy proved training. Junde are rital to prover marked Training for all first region horton 2 FM. :- The stand and - all first myonder. Without my and Training the quality of care Marine and the second the recenter & vienter to Marine men Dellere, Please support the site for - inde Curlien Fr. Binton I man

the EMS Bureau will not be forgotten.

Sincerely,

Butch Taylor Farmers Union Insurance Boy 609 Fort Benton, MY 59442

622-3612

Dear Lodies and Gentlemen ! your support will be greatly appreciated to. flund the Montona Emergency Medical Assn: program to continue emergency medical care training in Montono. It is necessary forus in_Harlen_to_rely on State and Regional training programs, to maintain and expand our skills. Without your help in funding this proposal I do not feel we can maintain our present. level of core to our community

Thonk you. William E. Perris Box 617.

Harlen, Mt 59526