

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE
April 3, 1981

The Human Services Committee convened at 12:30 p.m. in Room 103 of the Capitol on Friday, April 3, 1981 with CHAIRMAN BUDD GOULD presiding. All members were present except REPRESENTATIVES BERGENE, SEIFERT, BARDANOUE and MENAHAN.

SJR 28

SENATOR PAT REGAN opened the hearing on SJR 28. She said that, when it became apparent that problems existed in several of the Area Agencies, it was decided to introduce this bill. In this bill the Legislative Finance Committee is asked to study the efficiency of the seven Area Agencies on Aging and the State Aging Services Bureau in Montana.

PROPOSERS:

JANE ANDERSON, president of the MONTANA AREA AGENCY ON AGING Director's Association, appeared in favor of the bill.

JIM JENSEN, Senior Citizens Advisor of LISCA (Low-Income Senior Citizens Advocates) appeared as a proponent and distributed copies of a letter from OLETA SMITH, Montana Task Force on Advocacy for Senior Citizens, who also wished to be on the record as a proponent of SJR 28. (EXHIBIT I)

OPPOSERS: There were none.

QUESTIONS FROM THE COMMITTEE:

REP. BRAND commented that he felt the sponsors were trying to get out of the priority process by asking to have the study conducted by the Finance Committee. SENATOR REGAN felt that it should be studied by the Finance Committee because handling of the funds had been one of the complaints. She said that SENATOR HIMSL had suggested using the Finance Committee so that fiscal analysts would be available.

REP. MANNING asked if SENATOR REGAN thought that study of the bill by the Finance Committee would produce a good in-depth study of this problem. SENATOR REGAN said she hoped so because it can be reviewed by fiscal analysts. She said that part of the problem with the area agencies is political and social, and that part of it is financial.

CHAIRMAN GOULD said that it was the consensus of the committee and of the full house that the problem was mostly in personalities. Some agencies were running smoothly and others had problems and complaints.

JANE ANDERSON said that was true, but felt that the study would clear up the problem, and improve communications in the Area Agencies.

NORMA KEIL, chairman of the Montana Task Force on Advocacy of Aging, said that the lack of communication that exists is a major problem. She said that the Advocacy intends to present an educational program to the public and members of the legislature, regarding programs for the aging.

SENATOR REGAN closed the hearing.

SJR 29

SENATOR STIMATZ presented the resolution to the committee. SJR 29 requests an in-depth study of the juvenile youth. He said that the Senate received three bills covering different youth problems. He said that each had merit, but thought that a joint resolution covering all areas could better address the problem. He said that youth problems have multiplied and are happening with younger children, so he felt a study was in order at this time.

PROPONENTS:

JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Chief Juvenile Officer from Missoula, representing the Montana Probation Officers' Association, said he is interested in the resolution in that it addresses the problems in the area of "status offenders." These are youth in need of supervision, or youth who run away from home or are ungovernable. These youth, he said, are different from those who commit criminal offenses. In the views of some, he said, this type of youth should not be handled by the youth justice system.

MR. JOHNSON said that the second area of concern is children who have run away from home 20, 30, or 40 times. They are totally beyond control of their parents, yet the courts say that they cannot be institutionalized because of a federal law. Private institutions, for which funding is difficult, are often necessary. Many of these youth are involved in drugs and alcohol, according to Johnson. He urged support of this resolution.

STEVE NELSON, the chief of the Juvenile Justice Bureau, Board of Crime Control, said that there are many agencies in Montana funneling money into youth programs. He said that in this period of reducing government services, it is important to reassess the legal responsibilities in regard to the funding of the various agencies. He felt the legislature should determine the role the state should take in counseling families and young people with problems.

JUDY WING, representing the Social and Rehabilitation Services Department (SRS), urged support of the bill (EXHIBIT II).

ED HALL, of the Corrections Division of the Department of Insti-

tutions, said that the after-care officers in his division come in contact with many youth in need of supervision. He said it is hoped family counseling can prevent juvenile delinquency and institutionalizing many youth.

JEFF LANGAN, representing Friends to Youth Incorporated in Missoula, which is primarily a counseling service to youth offenders. His one concern was that the resolution seems to speak mostly of residential placement of youth offenders. He hoped the resolution could also address family counseling to avoid placement of children outside of their homes. He presented a possible amendment (EXHIBIT III).

OPPONENTS: There were none.

QUESTIONS FROM THE COMMITTEE:

CHAIRMAN GOULD stated that he liked the resolution, and hoped that it would not be in too narrow a scope, or he felt it wouldn't pass.

SENATOR STIMATZ said that he had no objection to the suggested amendment. He thought a means of preventing delinquency would be far better than waiting until the youth are in trouble before trying to help. He also felt inclusion of the Department of Institutions would help to cover gaps in jurisdiction and responsibility.

REP. BRAND referred to page 1, lines 20 to 23 regarding parental rights to set the behavior standards for a child, and asked if Senator Stimatz thought that most problems originated in the home.

SENATOR STIMATZ said he felt that that was often true and hoped the resolution could offer help in that area.

REP. BRAND asked what the resolution could do about a child who is found to have no home supervision. SENATOR STIMATZ said the resolution asks that a report regarding youth problems be made to the next legislature and make suggestions on handling problems such as these. He hoped that duplications of effort could also be eliminated.

REP. BRAND asked if the resolution asked for more services to youth.

SENATOR STIMATZ said that the committee making the study would have to make recommendations and set boundaries on the study.

REP. BRAND asked if the reason some youth were being sent out of state was that Montana did not have the facilities to help them.

JEREMIAH JOHNSON said that was true. Some, like Yellowstone Boys' Ranch or like the Deaconess Home, were for older children, and that many were not for young children. He said that his judicial district did not use out-of-state placements, but that he was aware they were used by other districts. Some cost \$2,000 per month, he said.

REP. BRAND asked how the foster homes had worked. MR. JOHNSON said they have worked well for the most part. He said that group homes had been set up in some cases. He said that his priorities have to be with the youth offenders over youth needing supervision, who aren't in trouble with the law. He said "status offenders" are sometimes more difficult to place than criminal offenders, and mentioned a 14-year-old girl who was extremely sexually active and who was totally out of the control of her parents.

CHAIRMAN GOULD asked Johnson how he felt about the amendment.

MR. JOHNSON said that he objected to the amendment, as he felt the resolution was broad enough already.

SENATOR STIMATZ closed the hearing on SJR 29.

HR 4

REP. BRAND opened the hearing on HR 4. He stated that it is identical to SR 3, and that it was a House Resolution as the leadership of the House recommended it be set up that way. The resolution asked for the rescinding of a regulation by the Food and Drug Administration that will prevent the research unit at Deer Lodge from doing drug research. He felt the research unit benefited Montanans and all citizens. He said it aided the economy in the Deer Lodge area without using tax money, and that it was conducted in a safety-conscious manner. The resolution also asked that the unit be enlarged, and that the budget be increased to \$200,000.

PROPOSERS:

TOM COLLINS, member of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation of the Board of Review, testified that he was director of the UM Foundation at the time the research unit was put into operation. He told the committee that a Dr. Preston of Missoula approached Hoffman-LaRoche about their desires to set up a research unit in a prison. The company preferred a prison population because there is good control of food and other phases of the inmates' lifestyle. He said there were meetings with Senator Mansfield and Governor Babcock, as well as others who might be responsible, to determine the feasibility of the program. He said the unit was set up and operating successfully until HEW discovered the

non-voluntary syphilis studies at Alabama. The government then made a study on this type of unit. It came out favorably, he said, but set new criteria for the volunteers' living conditions, such as wall-to-wall carpeting, individual cells, television, etc. HEW later admitted this was an unsuccessful effort at prison reform and was in response to pressures from a certain group. Finding the new regulations couldn't provide the reform, the new HEW director made a regulation that prison research could not be practiced unless the research had a direct therapeutic value to the volunteer. At Deer Lodge the volunteer had to be healthy to participate, so the regulation was in direct conflict with that principle. There is need for this research to be done; yet, the prison will not be allowed to do it, he said. If the regulation is not rescinded, the research unit will be shut down by July 1, 1981, he said.

DR. BERTOLI, who has run the program for the past two years, said that it is the best of its kind in the United States. He said a proposed research project is carefully scrutinized by scientists. The inmates are completely informed about the research, told that they can quit participating at any time, and are given a complete physical. The only complaint to this date has been from an inmate who was denied participation in the program because of a heart problem. The program is carefully monitored and addresses toxicity and dosage levels, he said. It also has some economic impact.

LEON CARMAN, research supervisor, testified in favor of the bill.

CURT CHISHOLM, Department of Institutions, supported the bill saying it was in the best interest of everyone. He felt that problems existing in other parts of the United States should not reflect on this unit with its high rate of success and no problems. He is concerned about a different regulation of the American Correctional Association which states that a prison having research units may not be accredited. He wasn't sure the accreditation was necessary, but felt that this should be considered. He called attention to an article in the December, 1979, issue of Corrections Magazine about the testing program at Deer Lodge. The article called the program "uncontroversial" and free of problems in its 12 years of operation.

SENATOR MANLEY rose in support of the bill.

OPPONENTS: There were none.

QUESTIONS FROM THE COMMITTEE:

REP. DEVLIN asked what kind of compensation prisoners receive for their participation.

MR. CARMEN read a list of payments made to volunteers which ranged from 25 cents for a urine specimen to \$3.00 for an i.v.

REP. DEVLIN asked if the volunteers were given any extra comforts for volunteering. CARMEN said there were none, that the volunteers were treated the same as any other prisoners. DR. BERTOLI said that have TV as do all other inmates, but that they are isolated from the others for control in conducting the experiment.

REP. MANNING asked what type of research is done. DR. BERTOLI said that valium and dalmene have been researched there. He added that dalmene is being researched for a second time to see if a new "vehicle" might be used that would put the drug into the bloodstream more quickly. Many drugs are being researched in an effort to reach one daily dosage, rather than requiring several doses per day, he said. Other very new drugs are being researched also, according to Dr. Bertoli.

REP. KEYSER asked if volunteers receive "good time." MR. COLLINS said "no," the only benefits were the payments and the satisfaction of having helped mankind. The reason the payments are so low, is to prevent any great attraction to being a volunteer, and the program is designed for volunteer participation. Higher payments also would disrupt the prison economy, Collins said.

REP. BRAND closed the hearing on HR 4.

SB 431

SENATOR HAGER opened the hearing on SB 431, a "litter bill" introduced at the response to Initiative 87 in the Fall of 1980. He said that Montanans have considered "litter" legislation 14 times since 1971 and explained provisions of the bill.

CHAIRMAN GOULD said that he expected problems concerning the Revenue Department administration of the bill and appointed a subcommittee to further study the ramifications of the bill. The subcommittee members appointed were: REPRESENTATIVES SIVERTSEN, Chairman, SWITZER, and PAVLOVICH.

RAY WATERS, lobbying for the Montana Beer and Wine Wholesalers and the Montana Industry Environmental Council, said he felt this was a positive approach to the problem of litter because it allows for a determination of the best way to recycle and for funding various programs. He said it is basically a "compromise" bill worked out by various industries, and urged support.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, representing Western Analysis, a business associated firm in Helena, said he participated in the drafting of the bill and urged its support.

TOM HARRISON, lobbyist for the Montana Industry Environmental Council, said the council feels this bill is a modest proposal with a lot of potential. He mentioned that there was a similar bill introduced which required a general fund appropriation, and which he felt had no chance of passing. He said that industry was willing to go along with the provisions of this bill and he hoped it would pass.

DOUG STEWART appeared representing the Montana Association of Recycling and secretary-treasurer of the Associated Recyclers of Montana. He said his association would like to see the money collected used for collection and processing of recyclables and for collection at parks and along roadsides. He urged support of the bill.

JEFF LANGEN, Friends to Youth, Inc., Missoula, pointed out provisions he felt important. He felt that the Youth Litter Corps was a worthwhile concept. He also said that his organization operated under the principle that the public should be made to feel guilty about littering, and that there should be convenient means of disposal. This demands education--a media campaign, he said--to communicate a feeling of responsibility into action. He said that, in Missoula, 40 "site" locations have been established where recyclables may be dropped off. There is also a pick-up service. He thought the bill could help his organization and also the entire state.

OPPONENTS:

JOHN CLARK, Montana Department of Revenue, said he was appearing not so much as an opponent, but wished to be present to respond to comments. He did feel Section 13 needed to be rewritten in order to be enforceable.

QUESTIONS FROM THE COMMITTEE:

REP. KEYSER said that he had three problems with the bill: The first was the \$1,500,000 general fund expenditure, the second was that it was too comprehensive and the third was that it is to be enacted July 1, 1981. SENATOR HAGER said the \$1,500,000 figure on the Fiscal Note was in error--that the bill is to make the program self-sufficient. CHAIRMAN GOULD said that a new fiscal note was being prepared, but had not yet been delivered to the committee.

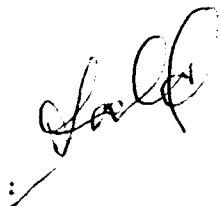
REP. BRAND asked if other states had conducted research. MR. RAY WATERS said that they had, but he felt that general research done specifically on Montana, and on freight rates in particular, was necessary. He said that Nebraska might have some research that would be helpful, but that the nearby states did not.

SENATOR HAGER said the new fiscal note would clarify the funding.

He commented that the Youth Corps could use litter pickup as a training program for employment and job responsibility. He said, also, that the bill was similar to litter bills in Washington and Missouri, and that Washington pays \$5 per day per person. He then closed the hearing.

CHAIRMAN BUDD GOULD announced that Executive Action would be taken at the earliest convenient time for the committee, probably Wednesday, April 8.

The meeting was adjourned at 3 p.m.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Budd Gould", is written above a horizontal line.

BUDD GOULD, CHAIRMAN

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VISITORS' REGISTER

HOUSE Committee on Education and the Labor Force COMMITTEE

SJR 28
SOR Long Haul 1

Date 4-3-81

[illegible]

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

1

Oleta Smith
Rt. #1 Box 17
St. Ignatius, MT 59865

Members of the Senate Local Government Committee; 47th Legislative Session

I have just received a copy of SJR 28 and feel that I must protest the narrow scope of the study it proposes. It would be a mistake to exclude the Aging Services Bureau and its position in the SRS department from the study.

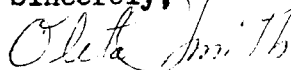
The following are some of the questions that need answering before anyone can develop an understanding of steps that should be taken to improve Montana's Aging Network:

1. What is the responsibility of the Aging Services Bureau to the Area Agencies?
2. What pressures are brought to bear on the Aging Services Bureau by SRS, the umbrella Agency in Montana?
3. How does the SRS department effect the entire Aging Services Network?
4. How does the Aging Services Bureau chief and staff relate to area directors? To Senior Citizens?
5. How do Area Directors cooperate with the State Bureau?
6. How do Area Directors relate to Senior Citizens?
7. How do the State Bureau and the Area Agencies see their role in the development of services and resources in cooperation with Senior Citizens?
8. What qualifications are required of the State Bureau Chief? Of Area Directors?
9. Would a State Department on Aging be feasible?

Aging Services at its best is a partnership involving all levels. State units should provide leadership and technical advice. Area Directors, who are hired by boards made up of Senior Citizens and County Commissioners must be responsive to the requests and needs of Seniors in the communities of their area and able to help them in the development of services and resources. The senior citizen's commitment to their own people, their giving of time and dollars is an essential element of the partnership.

An astute scrutiny of the whole system should enable Montana's Legislative bodies to make decisions that will indeed improve the Aging Services in Montana and enable the State's Senior Citizens to take care of their own in a way that is most cost effective and pleasing to them.

Sincerely,



Oleta Smith

Montana Task Force on Advocacy for Senior Citizens.
Lake County Information and Referral.

March 20, 1981

TO: LISCA
Low Income Senior Citizens Advocates
P O Box 897
Power Black Building Suite 612
Helena Montana 59624

FROM: Leonard Miller Chairman
Hill County Council on Aging Member
of Montana Senior Citizen Assoc.

RE: Area Agencies on Aging Study-SJR28

I am in full agreement on this study and feel it addresses critical areas of concern.

Hill County as you may have heard is applying to become their own Planning and Service Area.

If I can be of assistance in any way please let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Leonard Miller". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Leonard Miller Chairman
Hill County Council on Aging Member of
Montana Senior Citizen Assoc.

LM/dma

Dear Linda

Please excuse writing, I am at the Senior Citizen Center this morning on Fuel Assistance Application program we are handling for Human Resources. No typewriter, but it is a good time to reply.

I am surprised that the investigation is confined to the "7 area agencies" as such. It is a 2 way street as I see it, and the state being at the crossroads in every case, they (the state) play a crucial part in the success or failure of the agency.

If the agency is headed up by an informed, experienced, innovative person then it will succeed with little help from above. This holds true again in the relationship of agency versus people they serve, particularly senior citizen centers. I think it is important in this study to keep in mind that the state office should be held responsible for monitoring, coordinating, educating, giving technical assistance, seeing to it that the system works and in the final analysis recommending changes if nothing else works. Some areas can do it on their own.

As I see it, if the area agencies ^{some can} are falling down (in places) then the state office is failing to give direction - that is its main responsibility. Examine the cause - not the symptoms.



AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION
OF RETIRED
PERSONS

STATE DIRECTOR FOR MONTANA
Mrs. Lois C. Shorey
2115 Dahlia Lane
Billings, MT 59102
(406) 252-2563

Billings, Montana
March 25, 1981

Low Income Senior Citizens Advocates
Post Office Box 897
Helena, Montana 59624

Attn: Linda Anderson, Assistant Director

Dear Linda:

Thank you very much for including us, and asking for our comments on SJR 28 and including a copy of this resolution. This is for a committee of the legislature to study the efficiency of our seven area agencies on aging and their accountability to the people they serve.

We have not been alone in hearing rumors and getting feed-back from different areas of the state as to the functions and general well-being of our areas on aging. We wish to emphasize that this is just that - "rumors". However, irregardless of that, a bill, HB 755 did surface this session to legislate out of existence the areas on aging in this state and substitute central state control. This was preemptory and injudicious legislative action and was not acceptable and was defeated.

We believe that the present system of seven area offices has merit and, as an administrative layer, is closer to the problems and solutions. Again, we emphasize, "both problems and solutions." If therefore, one or possibly two or more of such areas are in trouble, or having unresolved problems, then it is incumbent that these problems be specifically identified and resolved. The innocent areas should not be punished.

A study of the areas should be undertaken and it can be directed to specific problems, or general problems of all the areas. However, it should not be allowed to be politicized, or degenerate into a polemic controversy. Otherwise, all senior citizens of the entire state will be the losers in the end. We would like your office to keep us advised of developments and will appear at any hearings and will be available to develop statistics and information if desired. We would appreciate working with such a committee in the interim between sessions.

Sincerely,

Lois C. Shorey

Lois C. Shorey

Ladd S. Shorey
Ladd S. Shorey
Civil Service Field
Executive Director

Olof J. Kaosa
President: AARP

RECEIVED MAR 26 1981



SENIOR CITIZENS
JOLIET XYZers COUNCIL ON AGING

Joliet, Montana 59041
Box 212

25 March 1981

Ms. Linda Anderson
LISCA Assistant Director
P.O. Box 897
Helena, MT. 59624

Dear Ms. Anderson:

Thanks for sending me the copy of SJR 28 which concerns the study of area agencies on aging and more thanks for requesting my comments concerning the the adequacy of the resolution. I trust this will not be too late to be of some use to you. Time seems to fly.

I think the study can be an excellent tool to determine what is being done, that is in all the areas, what makes some area offices and areas "click" when others don't, whether what is being done should be done and what improvements should be made, not sometime later in the distant future but now, so to speak. I do not think the study should be a "white wash" or a "witch hunt". I think area office personnel should be very well qualified for their jobs and efficient in managing funds and time. They must be tactful because senior citizens do not always manage easily. They must definitely be accountable to Montana's senior citizens.

If SJR 28 clears the legislature I feel sure its beneficial effects will be quickly noted because of the fact that area offices will know that their performances will be under study.

In Area II I think the Area Executive and Advisory Committees are very effective in providing some local control. If HB 755 had passed it would have been disastrous insofar as any local control is concerned.

The Area II office must be better managed than the area offices in Montana, as a whole. It undoubtedly could still be improved. If so, we should have it and not have to wait too long for it. Most of the cost of the program should be spent on providing services for senior citizens not for administrative functions requiring more area/office personnel, throughout Montana.

I would hope that the persons making the study would not be mostly young gerontology graduates who do not have first hand experience at being a senior citizen.

Finally, I think the one big improvement that could help many senior centers with their operations would be to have an adequate building of their own and have it well equipped to perform the functions that senior citizens are interested in much of the time. That does not mean that the center should be in some old run down, abandoned structure on main street. Senior citizens should be proud of their centers and what goes on there.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. A. Harkin
Public Relations Officer

IS RECEIVED MAR 30 1981

Matta Mt
3/25/81

SJR 28

Dear Linda:

I believe in some ways that a Committee would be beneficial to look into why there is so much discontent within the counties over the Area Agency on Aging. Maybe we could get a clear picture of "The question of why the Agency on aging in each County, can't handle their own monies." instead of "collecting the bills - send them to the area agency to be paid - then they send back the receipts."

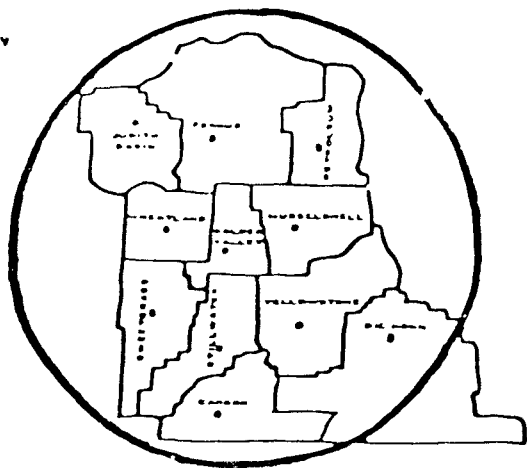
It seems as tho another job is being filled + paid for, making an increase in funding costs.

Linda - this is what I've been hearing in most of my five Counties (5)

Now if we do have a committee to do this it's going to mean more jobs more spending, just to keep them looking into this. I believe it could be solved on the local levels. After all, we have responsible people (over

reckoning the counties of this great
state

Guess I've said enough - - -
I remain "Sincerely"
Belated



AREA AGENCY ON AGING MONTANA - AREA II

2031 Hewitt Drive
Billings, Montana 59102

March 27, 1981

The Honorable Senator Pat Regan
~~Senate Local Government Committee~~
Capitol Station
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Senator Regan,

This letter is in regards to Senate Joint Resolution No. 28 which request that the legislative finance committee study the efficiency of the seven area agencies of aging in Montana and their accountability to the people they serve.

In reviewing this bill it appears that the study is limited to only the Area Agencies on Aging. It is our belief that to make the study worthwhile and meaningful it should be a thorough and in-depth study of the entire aging network to include not only the Area Agencies but also the State Aging Services Bureau and the Urban Areas who have Councils on Aging.

The Senior Citizens always welcome any objective study that might result in positive changes in the aging network and service delivery system. We applaud you for this effort and fully support such a study providing that it is comprehensive.

Sincerely,

S. J. Rogers
Area II, Senior Citizens Advocate

This same letter went to the people on the Senate Local Government Committee :
George McCallum-Chairman
Jesse O'Hara-Vice-Chairman
Max Conover
Donald Ochsner
Bill Thomas
Fred Van Valkenburg
Pat Regan

Copies to: Area Directors II and V

✓ LISCA

Mr. Charles Mahoney, Area I, Senior Citizens Advocate

VISITORS ' REGISTER

HOUSE Subcommittee on Labor COMMITTEE

ELL 12750
SOR San Martin

Date 4-3-51

[illegible]

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

There are some 3,000 status offenders/year that come into contact with the Youth Court Act.

If Montana's status offenders are like those in other states then well over half of these kids are from severe abuse and neglect situations. The issue then is jurisdictional. Status Offenders are under the jurisdiction of the Youth Court Act - child abuse neglect cases are under the jurisdiction of SRS. These are difficult kids and often these abused/neglected status offenders get shuttled back and forth between Welfare and Probation. Status offenders are a significant part of the group home population. A piecemeal and fragmented payment system involving Youth Court Probation, SRS and Department of Institutions now exists. A funding system enhancing county, state and federal participation needs to be developed.

The numbers of status offenders who are dependent upon drugs and on alcohol must be determined. In my estimation the numbers will be significant. Following this research it is my hope that some legislative direction in terms of dealing with the youth involved with drugs and alcohol will be developed.

A small proportion of status offenders are severely emotionally disturbed. The resources for the working with or the confining of these youth are almost non-existent. Solutions need to be examined.

Finally, we believe there may be a distinction between the youth who runs away, drinks etc. on or two times and the youth who is persistently in trouble with the law, a persistent or chronic status offender. There may be entirely different jurisdictional and intervention methods recommended by a legislative interim committee.

I urge your support of SJR29.

Judy King
SRS

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

SJR #29

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Montana:

That an appropriate interim committee be assigned to study:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- add 4. Effectiveness and adequacy of public and private services and programs designed to assist youth and families in dealing with problems to prevent youth from having to be removed from their homes.

VISITORS' REGISTER

HOUSE Human Services COMMITTEE

P LL

Date

SOR

NAME

RESIDENCE

REPRESENTING

SUPPORT

OPPOSE

Thomas B. Phillips

Deer Lodge

Horse Res. prn

H. M. H. Comm

Deer Lodge

UGNIF Research Inst

Thomas J. Gollin

Mesa

M Foundation

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

HOUSE *Human Resources* COMMITTEE

HOUSE *Human Resources* COMMITTEE

[LL

SB 431

Date 4-3-84

SOR

Sen. Bus.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Proposed Amendments to Senate Bill 431

1. Statement of Intent
Page 1, line 24.
Following: "The"
Insert: "Advisory"
Following: "Council"
Insert: "provided for in [section 4] "

2. Page 3, line 25.
Following: "and"
Strike: "increased"
Insert: "improved"

3. Page 4, line 1.
Following: "labor"
Insert: " , "

4. Page 6, line 23.
Following: "section"
Strike "9"
Insert: "8"

5. Page 7, line 4.
Following: "chosen"
Insert: "to be"

6. Page 12, line 11.
Following: "section"
Strike: "12"
Insert: "11"