

THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
COMMITTEE - SPECIAL SESSION  
November 18, 1981

The meeting was called to order by CHAIRMAN BERTELSEN on November 18, 1981, at 7 p.m. in room 104 of the Capitol Building, Helena, Montana.

ROLL CALL was taken. All members were present except REPRESENTATIVES BERGENE, DUSSAULT AND AZZARA.

The Chairman pointed out there might be those who might care to testify but because of the short notice of the meeting this night, no executive action will be taken at this meeting. House Bill 10 was taken up (EXHIBIT 1).

HOUSE BILL 10 was introduced by REPRESENTATIVE W. J. FABREGA, District 4. The problem that House Bill 10 addresses is the one that develops when a person receiving general assistance moves directly into a state institution, licensed nursing home, hospital, private care or institution, they remain the financial responsibility of their former county for the duration of their stay in such facility.

In 1969 a bill was passed that states whenever you move from one county to another, the county where you take up residence is responsible for your welfare. Previous of that, the county of origin was billed for the next 12 months for any assistance. There are some of these moves that are actually made by official action, such as sending someone to Deer Lodge or to a state institution, or someone from a rural area who must be sent to an area that has the assistance necessary for treatment. While in treatment they are the responsibility of the county that sent them, but when released they are a free-willed resident of the county they are in.

REPRESENTATIVE FABREGA said that a number of questions have been brought to him as to what happens when the person who has not been receiving general assistance is apprehended in a certain county and sent to Deer Lodge, for example, now qualifies for general assistance.

CHAIRMAN BERTELSEN called for Proponents of HB 10.

ED MC GAFFREE, president of the Montana Association of Counties, spoke as a proponent, saying there are unanswered questions; however, it is the obligation of the counties to support the people of that county and they do have a concern.

HAROLD MC LAUGHLIN, County Welfare Director of Cascade County, stated he supports the proposal to clarify the responsibility to persons who relocate from one county to another who are in

institutions. Mr. McLaughlin asked the committee to consider rewording of the new section of the bill. The legislation, prior to 1979, was interpreted both by administrative procedure within the SRS agencies, county welfare agencies and also by the courts that it would provide only for the individual who relocated from one county to another to be a recipient of benefits. He stated that he proposes the intent of the legislation is to maintain a responsibility from a sending county to a receiving county for a person who acquires needs after a move. Mr. McLaughlin suggested the following terminology:

Suggested wording for new subsection of 53-3-306 as proposed in House Bill No. 10 (EXHIBIT 1):

"Any person residing in a public or private institution or other group care facility who becomes eligible for General Relief or County Medical Assistance while a resident of such facility or institution, shall remain the financial responsibility of the county where he resided immediately preceding his admission. Such responsibility will continue for the duration of his stay." (EXHIBIT 2)

GARY BLEWETT, Economic Administrator for the Social and Rehabilitation Services Department, testified in support of House Bill 10, but recommended clarification, not in specific language but areas that need clarification. They believe that there should be, in the open section of this law, a definition for "state institutions that are intended to be covered," and a definition for "private charitable institutions." A definition of licensed nursing homes and hospitals may be well understood by some, but it should be made clear that "state institutions" include all institutions and they would be administered by the Department of Institutions; and show that private charitable institutions include any group that is involved in charitable contributions, or if it is meant to be different than that, that should be included in the definition.

There being no other proponents and no opponents, the meeting was opened up for questions from the committee.

REPRESENTATIVE MC BRIDE questioned whether the family of those sent to Deer Lodge would be eligible to receive assistance.

MR. STEPHENS said that many counties are stuck with families when someone is sent to an institution.

REPRESENTATIVE FABREGA said that he would support the concept that that individual and any dependents that qualify should be eligible and this should be put in the bill.

REPRESENTATIVE PESTORIA asked about the amendment and the responsibility to the prior county, presented by Mr. Mc Laughlin. REPRESENTATIVE FABREGA stated that it met with his approval and answered many questions that he could not answer. He also stated that Gary Blewett's recommendations on definitions were also accepted.

REPRESENTATIVE GOULD stated that this bill seems to have many unanswered questions. REPRESENTATIVE FABREGA stated that this bill is drawing interest and they are getting answers.

A question arose about the licensing of nursing homes and if it means profit and nonprofit. REPRESENTATIVE FABREGA said that he suspected that charitable means nonprofit.

The question of whether small rural towns with nursing homes would lose patients to larger cities and still have to be responsible was debated. These patients can go to a larger city to receive care that is not available in their immediate area but most seem to stay within their origin if possible. MR. BLEWETT said that the practice in medicaid is that the attending physician suggests where the patient goes and usually tries to locate him near family for their assistance unless there is not adequate care.

REPRESENTATIVE HANNAH asked Mr. Mc Laughlin to restate his suggested terminology and concluded that if a person went from their county to another county to enter a nursing home, they would be the responsibility of the county they left, but should they leave the county where they resided in the nursing home last, they would become the responsibility of that last county. These moves would be under doctor's advice. It was challenged that this was not indicated in the bill.

REPRESENTATIVE DUSSAULT questioned medicare, medicaid and general assistance.

GARY BLEWETT said that general assistance is a safety net. It is general relief, medical care, hospital and nursing home care, and includes burial costs.

REPRESENTATIVE HURWITZ stated that most people in nursing homes were under medicaid and they did not put people under general assistance unless they had no place else to put them. This was an emergency assistance. If a doctor suggested a patient to go to another town for institutional care for an indefinite time, this can break the backs of the county.

The question of what residency is was discussed and it was concluded that it is a place where there is a permanent address and power, telephone bill etc. are paid. This invited the idea that there are transient type people with no permanent address. REPRESENTATIVE HURWITZ stated that this was the reason they did away with the residency thing in the first place. REPRESENTATIVE SALES stated that if a transient stops for assistance in a county and leaves the area and gets hit by a car, he is the responsibility of the county that gave him assistance.

REPRESENTATIVE PISTORIA asked that some of the commissioners from the smaller counties represented give their thoughts on this bill.

The commissioner from Pondera County stated that there is a sea of mystery regarding residency and other problems that opens up a whole avenue of questions and is not backed up by facts.

HERSHEL ROBBINS, County Commissioner of Musselshell County, stated that they were here to hear some of the answers.

REPRESENTATIVE FABREGA closed asking the committee to consider to table this bill rather than killing it so it could be heard in regular session.

The meeting was closed on House Bill 10.

HOUSE BILL 12 was introduced by REPRESENTATIVE FABREGA. This is an effort to provide cash-flow to the perceived critical situation that some counties could find themselves in because the mill levies are already fixed for the poor fund. This bill is a means of providing counties that exceed their available funds in their poor funds whether those counties are in the stage of grant-in-aid by having levied and spent proceeds of 13.5 mills or if they are below that, have found themselves depleted of funds in the poor fund, then with this bill they could obtain money from the state by selling warrants to the state at 6% interest that would fund operations of the poor funds. HOUSE BILL 12 is EXHIBIT 3.

PROPOSERS were called for.

ED MC GAFFREE, President of the Montana Association of Counties, said that this bill may help very few counties but will help some therefore, they are supporting the bill. He stated that they do not want to leave the impression that it is to take the place of other issues.

HAROLD MC LAUGHLIN, County Welfare Director of Cascade County spoke as a proponent of H.B. 12 saying there is some confusion as to responsibility and this bill would clear that up.

There being no other proponents, opponents were called on.

JOHN LaFAVER, Director of Social and Rehabilitation Service Department, spoke as an opponent. Mr. LaFaver stated that this bill creates a bureaucratic tangle to solve which might be a very easily solved problem if the only problem that is really there is if the state should pay interest on grant-in-aid. They have not understood the state law to require this so they have not paid interest on the grant-in-aid. There is one point in this bill in the structure that is established in that it amends and makes a significant change in the prudent manrule for investing state dollars. That change has to be made because they will be getting an interest subsidy to the counties. He pointed out that an amendment to the prudent manrule is not in the call and would ask if we would want to be looking at amending the prudent manrule.

MORRIS BRUSETT, Director of the Department of Administration, opposed the bill in the present form. First of all, in the investment section, the bill does not address which funds will be used to invest in the county warrants. In the statement of intent, page 1, line 16 through 19, leaves me to assume the intent is to use the Short Term Investment Pool to invest in county warrants. That is not a reliable vehicle because interest income from the Short Term Investment Pool does not go with the general fund pool. It is a pool of all funds.

Secondly, as noted on page 2, line 23, it says "cash blend to the counties", and said that what he thinks this is is a loan program.

The next point relates to the auditing in several portions of the Bill and refers to the Department of Administration being responsible for the auditing. They now have the local Government Audit Division in the Department of Administration. There would have to be an annual audit to determine each year whether grant-in-aids from SRS has been granted to the counties. Another part of the law says that SRS must audit within 10 days after application to see if they are eligible. Their department now audits counties on a biannual basis. During the last session the law was changed to make the audit selfsupporting and this would increase the cost to local government and to

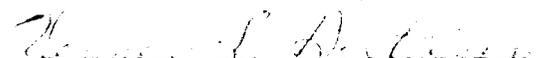
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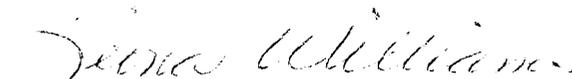
mitigate that increase cost, they permitted them to audit two years at once.

JOHN WILKINSON, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Lewis and Clark County. He stated that he believes that this bill tries to deal with a direct call in an indirect fashion. It does not address the issue of equalization and certainly not the federal budget cuts on general medical assistance. He submitted that this bill does not do much good at all, create potential legal problems and would be an increased taxation.

There being no questions from the committee, REPRESENTATIVE FABREGA closed on HOUSE BILL 12 by saying he recognizes there are problems but felt something should be done to help the counties by introducing this bill.

The meeting adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CHAIRMAN VERNER BERTELSEN

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Leona Williams, Secretary.

HOUSE BILL NO. 10 Special Section

1 hospital, or a private charitable institution remains the  
 2 financial responsibility of his former county for the  
 3 duration of his stay at such facility."  
 4 Section 2. Effective date. This act is effective on  
 5 January 1, 1982.

-End-

1 INTRODUCED BY *[Signature]*  
 2  
 3  
 4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO CONTINUE A COUNTY'S  
 5 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY RECIPIENT OF COUNTY GENERAL  
 6 ASSISTANCE WHO HAS MOVED DIRECTLY INTO A CARE FACILITY IN  
 7 ANOTHER COUNTY; AMENDING SECTION 53-3-306, MCA; AND  
 8 PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

9  
 10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:  
 11 Section 1. Section 53-3-306, MCA, is amended to read:  
 12 "53-3-306. County liability for general relief. (1)  
 13 General relief assistance shall be paid from the poor fund  
 14 of the county where the eligible person resides.  
 15 (2) A person who leaves Montana with the intent to  
 16 reside in another state and later returns to reside in  
 17 Montana is considered a new resident for the purposes of  
 18 this chapter and 53-2-610(3)."

19 (3) (a) When Except as provided in subsection (3)(b),  
 20 when a person who receives general relief assistance moves  
 21 to reside in another county, he becomes the financial  
 22 responsibility of the new county from the date he begins to  
 23 reside in that new county.

24 (b) A person receiving general assistance who moves  
 25 directly into a state institution, licensed nursing home,

SUGGESTED WORDING FOR NEW SUBSECTION OF 53-3-306 AS PROPOSED  
IN HOUSE BILL 10

'ANY PERSON RESIDING IN A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE INSTITUTION OR OTHER  
GROUP CARE FACILITY WHO BECOMES ELIGIBLE FOR GENERAL RELIEF  
OR COUNTY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE WHILE A RESIDENT OF SUCH FACILITY  
OR INSTITUTION SHALL REMAIN THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF  
THE COUNTY WHERE HE RESIDED IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS ADMISSION.  
SUCH RESPONSIBILITY WILL CONTINUE FOR THE DURATION OF HIS  
STAY.'

Harold McLaughlin, Director  
Cascade County

HOUSE BILL NO. 12  
 INTRODUCED BY *[Signature]* *[Name]*

1 administrative overhead the transfer of interest income from  
 2 the Short Term Investment Pool to the general fund and then  
 3 back to the Board of Investments to use in the Short Term  
 4 Investment Pool; and  
 5 WHEREAS, the Legislature recognizes that subsidizing a  
 6 higher return on such warrants by the use of form over  
 7 substance is not proper fiscal management; and  
 8 WHEREAS, to encourage sound fiscal management and to  
 9 provide a proper atmosphere for the State to comply with  
 10 sections 12 and 13, Article VIII, of the Montana  
 11 Constitution, a proper segregation of funds involved with  
 12 State purchase of county poor fund warrants pursuant to this  
 13 act as a separate accounting entity is necessary to properly  
 14 develop a long-term solution to the present crisis by  
 15 providing:  
 16 (1) the proper management tool to strictly track  
 17 county funds necessary for legislation to comply with the  
 18 mandate of section 3(3), Article XII, of the Montana  
 19 Constitution during future legislative sessions;  
 20 (2) a manner for ascertaining the costs involved in  
 21 the forbearance of higher investment yields; and  
 22 (3) the exact amount of cash for counties to overcome  
 23 the present cash-flow crisis with cash lent at a reasonable  
 24 rate of interest rather than with appropriated cash.  
 25 THEREFORE, from the perspective of the State as a

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A METHOD  
 OF PREVENTING COUNTY POOR FUND CASH-FLOW PROBLEMS THROUGH  
 THE CURRENT BIENNium BY DIRECTING THE STATE BOARD OF  
 INVESTMENTS TO PURCHASE COUNTY POOR FUND WARRANTS AT 6  
 PERCENT IF CERTAIN CRITERIA ARE MET; PROVIDING A METHOD OF  
 REDEMPTION OF SUCH WARRANTS; CONFORMING EXISTING LAW  
 RELATING TO PUBLIC INVESTMENTS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TO  
 ALLOW FOR SUCH PURCHASE, COUNTY REDEMPTION, AND COUNTY  
 ABILITY TO REPAY SUCH WARRANTS; AMENDING SECTIONS 17-6-201  
 AND 53-2-323, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE  
 AND A TERMINATION DATE."

WHEREAS, the Board of Investments invests money for the  
 State of Montana and the interest income of the Short Term  
 Investment Pool goes to the general fund and is thus  
 available for appropriation; and  
 WHEREAS, the Legislature, by directing the board of  
 Investments to invest in county poor fund warrants as  
 provided in this act at the rate of 6%, could appropriate  
 funds to the Board of Investments to cover the lost  
 opportunity of investing in higher yield investments; but so  
 doing would be contrary to the public good by requiring as

1 the state have been used only for county general assistance  
 2 and county medical assistance as defined by rules adopted by  
 3 the department of social and rehabilitation services.  
 4 Redemption of registered warrants for proper expenses of  
 5 county general assistance and medical assistance are a  
 6 proper use of the proceeds of the sale of poor fund warrants  
 7 to the state.

8 (5) (a) The county poor fund warrants purchased by the  
 9 state shall bear interest at 6% per year.

10 (b) If upon an audit by the department of  
 11 administration it is determined that a county which sold  
 12 poor fund warrants to the state has not met the criteria set  
 13 forth in subsection (1) or the county has used the proceeds  
 14 of the warrants for other than county general assistance or  
 15 county medical assistance as defined by rules adopted by the  
 16 department of social and rehabilitation services, the  
 17 warrants shall bear interest at an annual rate equal to 18%.

18 (6) (a) The department of social and rehabilitation  
 19 services may by rule provide for administrative requirements  
 20 necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section and  
 21 [section 2].

22 (b) The department of social and rehabilitation  
 23 services shall adopt rules prescribing what services and  
 24 expenditures are reasonable and necessary expenses of the  
 25 county poor fund for the purposes of state purchase of poor

1 fund warrants.  
 2 (7) In cooperation with the department of  
 3 administration, the board of investments may by rule  
 4 establish an appropriate administrative procedure for county  
 5 poor fund warrant purchase and redemption.

6 NEW SECTION, Section 2. Redemption of state-purchased  
 7 county poor fund warrants. (1) Notwithstanding the  
 8 provisions of Title 7, chapter 6, parts 23 and 26, county  
 9 poor fund warrants purchased by the state shall be redeemed  
 10 by the county in the fiscal year following purchase  
 11 according to the following schedule:

12 (a) not less than one-half shall be redeemed not later  
 13 than December 15; and

14 (b) the balance shall be redeemed not later than June  
 15 15.

16 (2) (a) Any poor fund warrants sold to the state  
 17 outstanding on June 30 shall be redeemed through the regular  
 18 county budget process.

19 (b) If the number of mills necessary for both the  
 20 current operation of county public assistance and for the  
 21 redemption of state-purchased warrants exceeds 13 1/2 mills,  
 22 the number of mills necessary for the redemption of the poor  
 23 fund warrants purchased by the state during the preceding  
 24 fiscal year may be levied by the county for their  
 25 redemption, notwithstanding the provisions of 53-2-321. For

1 property obtained through foreclosure of any investments  
 2 purchased under the provisions of 17-6-211 when full payment  
 3 has been received therefor;  
 4 (b) direct the withdrawal of any funds deposited by or  
 5 for the state treasurer pursuant to 17-6-101 and 17-6-105;  
 6 (c) direct the sale of any securities in the program  
 7 at their full and true value when found necessary to raise  
 8 money for payments due from the treasury funds for which the  
 9 securities have been purchased.

10 (b) The state treasurer shall keep an account of the  
 11 total of each investment fund and of all the investments  
 12 belonging to such fund and of the participation of each  
 13 treasury fund account therein and shall make from time to  
 14 time such reports with reference thereto as may be directed  
 15 by the board of investments.

16 (7) The cost of administering and accounting for each  
 17 investment fund shall be deducted from the income therefrom,  
 18 except that such costs of the trust and legacy fund shall be  
 19 paid from income otherwise receivable from the pooled  
 20 investment fund, and the amounts required for this purpose  
 21 shall be appropriated by the legislature from the respective  
 22 investment funds."

23 Section 5. Section 53-2-323, MCA, is amended to read:  
 24 "53-2-323. Grants from state funds to counties. A  
 25 county may apply to the department for an emergency

1 grant-in-aid, and the grant shall be made to the county upon  
 2 the following conditions:

3 (1) The board of county commissioners or a duly  
 4 elected or appointed executive officer of the county shall  
 5 make written application to the department for emergency  
 6 assistance and shall show by written report and sworn  
 7 affidavit of the county clerk and recorder and chairman of  
 8 the board of county commissioners or other duly elected or  
 9 appointed executive officer of the county the following:

10 (a) that the county will not be able to meet its  
 11 obligations under law to provide assistance to the needy of  
 12 the county or meet its proportionate share of any public  
 13 assistance activity carried on jointly with the department;  
 14 (b) that all lawful sources of revenue and other  
 15 income to the county poor fund will be exhausted;

16 (c) that all expenditures from the county poor fund  
 17 have been lawfully made; and

18 (d) that all expenditures from the county poor fund  
 19 have been reasonable and necessary, according to criteria  
 20 set by the department in rules adopted for that purpose, for  
 21 the county to meet its obligations under law to provide  
 22 assistance to the needy.

23 (2) Within 10 days of receipt of the application and  
 24 affidavit, the department shall determine whether the county  
 25 poor fund will be depleted and shall give notice to the

1 for that fiscal year.  
 2 (8) Any amount which is unlawfully disbursed or  
 3 transferred from the emergency fund account or used for a  
 4 purpose other than that specified in the grant-in-aid shall  
 5 be returned by the county to the department.  
 6 (9) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), a county  
 7 qualifies for a grant-in-aid if for any fiscal year it  
 8 levies 13 1/2 mills, including the actual mill levy for the  
 9 particular year, plus any mills levied in the following  
 10 fiscal year that are attributable to the prior fiscal year  
 11 by virtue of the provisions of [section 2]. Such  
 12 expenditures in excess of the 13 1/2 mills otherwise  
 13 qualifying under the provisions of this section shall be  
 14 assumed by the state through state redemption of the county  
 15 poor fund warrants held by the board of investments. The  
 16 redemption includes both the principal and the interest  
 17 owing on the warrants."

18 Section 6. Severability. If a part of this act is  
 19 invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid  
 20 part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in  
 21 one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect  
 22 in all valid applications that are severable from the  
 23 invalid applications.

24 Section 7. Effective date and termination date. (1)

25 This act is effective on passage and approval.

1 (2) This act terminates on June 30, 1983, except that  
 2 repayment and mill-levy authorizations terminate on June 30,  
 3 1984.

-End-



HOUSE BILL NO. 12  
*Nicki D. ...*

1 INTRODUCED BY

2 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A METHOD  
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13 WHEREAS, the Board of Investments invests money for the  
14 State of Montana and the interest income of the Short Term  
15 Investment Pool goes to the general fund and is thus  
16 available for appropriation; and

17 WHEREAS, the Legislature, by directing the board of  
18 Investments to invest in county poor fund warrants as  
19 provided in this act at the rate of 6%, could appropriate  
20 funds to the Board of Investments to cover the lost  
21 opportunity of investing in higher yield investments; but so  
22 doing would be contrary to the public good by requiring as

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 12 the county or meet its proportionate share of any public  
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 14 (b) that all lawful sources of revenue and other  
 15 income to the county poor fund will be exhausted;

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 21 the county to meet its obligations under law to provide  
 22 assistance to the needy.

23 (2) Within 10 days of receipt of the application and  
 24 affidavit, the department shall determine whether the county  
 25 poor fund will be depleted and shall give notice to the

1 for that fiscal year.  
 2 (8) Any amount which is unlawfully disbursed or  
 3 transferred from the emergency fund account or used for a  
 4 purpose other than that specified in the grant-in-aid shall  
 5 be returned by the county to the department.

6 (9) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), a county  
 7 qualifies for a grant-in-aid if for any fiscal year it  
 8 levies 13 1/2 mills, including the actual mill levy for the  
 9 particular year, plus any mills levied in the following  
 10 fiscal year that are attributable to the prior fiscal year  
 11 by virtue of the provisions of [section 2]. Such  
 12 expenditures in excess of the 13 1/2 mills otherwise  
 13 qualifying under the provisions of this section shall be  
 14 assumed by the state through state redemption of the county  
 15 poor fund warrants held by the board of investments. The  
 16 redemption includes both the principal and the interest  
 17 owing on the warrants."

18 Section 6. Severability. If a part of this act is  
 19 invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid  
 20 part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in  
 21 one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect  
 22 in all valid applications that are severable from the  
 23 invalid applications.

24 Section 7. Effective date and termination date. (1)  
 25 This act is effective on passage and approval.

1 (2) This act terminates on June 30, 1983, except that  
 2 repayment and mill-levy authorizations terminate on June 30,  
 3 1984.

-End-

1 HOUSE BILL NO. 10 Special Section  
2 INTRODUCED BY 

1 hospital, or a private charitable institution remains the  
2 financial responsibility of his former county for the  
3 duration of his stay at such facility."  
4 Section 2. Effective date. This act is effective on  
5 January 1, 1982.

-End-

4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO CONTINUE A COUNTY'S  
5 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY RECIPIENT OF COUNTY GENERAL  
6 ASSISTANCE WHO HAS MOVED DIRECTLY INTO A CARE FACILITY IN  
7 ANOTHER COUNTY; AMENDING SECTION 53-3-306, MCA; AND  
8 PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

9  
10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:  
11 Section 1. Section 53-3-306, MCA, is amended to read:  
12 "53-3-306. County liability for general relief. (1)  
13 General relief assistance shall be paid from the poor fund  
14 of the county where the eligible person resides.  
15 (2) A person who leaves Montana with the intent to  
16 reside in another state and later returns to reside in  
17 Montana is considered a new resident for the purposes of  
18 this chapter and 53-2-610(3).

19 (3) (a) When ~~Except as provided in subsection (3)(b),~~  
20 when a person who receives general relief assistance moves  
21 to reside in another county, he becomes the financial  
22 responsibility of the new county from the date he begins to  
23 reside in that new county.

24 (b) A person receiving general assistance who moves  
25 directly into a state institution, licensed nursing home,

1 HOUSE BILL NO. 10 Special Section  
2 INTRODUCED BY [Signature]

1 hospital, or a private charitable institution remains the  
2 financial responsibility of his former county for the  
3 duration of his stay at such facility."  
4 Section 2. Effective date. This act is effective on  
5 January 1, 1982.

-End-

4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO CONTINUE A COUNTY'S  
5 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY RECIPIENT OF COUNTY GENERAL  
6 ASSISTANCE WHO HAS MOVED DIRECTLY INTO A CARE FACILITY IN  
7 ANOTHER COUNTY; AMENDING SECTION 53-3-306, MCA; AND  
8 PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

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13 General relief assistance shall be paid from the poor fund  
14 of the county where the eligible person resides.  
15 (2) A person who leaves Montana with the intent to  
16 reside in another state and later returns to reside in  
17 Montana is considered a new resident for the purposes of  
18 this chapter and 53-2-610(3).

19 (3) (a) When ~~except as provided in subsection (3)(b)~~  
20 ~~when~~ a person who receives general relief assistance moves  
21 to reside in another county, he becomes the financial  
22 responsibility of the new county from the date he begins to  
23 reside in that new county.

24 (b) A person receiving general assistance who moves →  
25 directly into a state institution, licensed nursing home,  
or independent position

HOUSE BILL NO. 12

*W. B. ...*

I

INTRODUCED BY

*W. B. ...*

1 administrative overhead the transfer of interest income from  
 2 the Short Term Investment Pool to the general fund and then  
 3 back to the Board of Investments to use in the Short Term  
 4 Investment Pool; and  
 5 WHEREAS, the Legislature recognizes that subsidizing a  
 6 higher return on such warrants by the use of form over  
 7 substance is not proper fiscal management; and  
 8 WHEREAS, to encourage sound fiscal management and to  
 9 provide a proper atmosphere for the State to comply with  
 10 sections 12 and 13, Article VIII, of the Montana  
 11 Constitution, a proper segregation of funds involved with  
 12 State purchase of county poor fund warrants pursuant to this  
 13 act as a separate accounting entity is necessary to properly  
 14 develop a long-term solution to the present crisis by  
 15 providing:

(1) the proper management tool to strictly track  
 county funds necessary for legislation to comply with the  
 mandate of section 3(3), Article XII, of the Montana  
 Constitution during future legislative sessions;

(2) a manner for ascertaining the costs involved in  
 the forbearance of higher investment yields; and

(3) the exact amount of cash for counties to overcome  
 the present cash-flow crisis with cash lent at a reasonable  
 rate of interest rather than with appropriated cash.

THEREFORE, from the perspective of the State as a

1 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A METHOD  
 2 OF PREVENTING COUNTY POOR FUND CASH-FLOW PROBLEMS THROUGH  
 3 THE CURRENT BIENNium BY DIRECTING THE STATE BOARD OF  
 4 INVESTMENTS TO PURCHASE COUNTY POOR FUND WARRANTS AT 6  
 5 PERCENT IF CERTAIN CRITERIA ARE MET; PROVIDING A METHOD OF  
 6 REDEMPTION OF SUCH WARRANTS; CONFORMING EXISTING LAW  
 7 RELATING TO PUBLIC INVESTMENTS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TO  
 8 ALLOW FOR SUCH PURCHASE, COUNTY REDEMPTION, AND COUNTY  
 9 ABILITY TO REPAY SUCH WARRANTS; AMENDING SECTIONS 17-6-201  
 10 AND 53-2-323, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE  
 11 AND A TERMINATION DATE."

WHEREAS, the Board of Investments invests money for the  
 State of Montana and the interest income of the Short Term  
 Investment Pool goes to the general fund and is thus  
 available for appropriation; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature, by directing the board of  
 Investments to invest in county poor fund warrants as  
 provided in this act at the rate of 6%, could appropriate  
 funds to the Board of Investments to cover the lost  
 opportunity of investing in higher yield investments; but so  
 doing would be contrary to the public good by requiring as

1 the state have been used only for county general assistance  
 2 and county medical assistance as defined by rules adopted by  
 3 the department of social and rehabilitation services.  
 4 Redemption of registered warrants for proper expenses of  
 5 county general assistance and medical assistance are a  
 6 proper use of the proceeds of the sale of poor fund warrants  
 7 to the state.

8 (5) (a) The county poor fund warrants purchased by the  
 9 state shall bear interest at 6% per year.

10 (b) If upon an audit by the department of  
 11 administration it is determined that a county which sold  
 12 poor fund warrants to the state has not met the criteria set  
 13 forth in subsection (1) or the county has used the proceeds  
 14 of the warrants for other than county general assistance or  
 15 county medical assistance as defined by rules adopted by the  
 16 department of social and rehabilitation services, the  
 17 warrants shall bear interest at an annual rate equal to 18%.

18 (6) (a) The department of social and rehabilitation  
 19 services may by rule provide for administrative requirements  
 20 necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section and  
 21 [section 2].

22 (b) The department of social and rehabilitation  
 23 services shall adopt rules prescribing what services and  
 24 expenditures are reasonable and necessary expenses of the  
 25 county poor fund for the purposes of state purchase of poor

1 fund warrants.  
 2 (7) In cooperation with the department of  
 3 administration, the board of investments may by rule  
 4 establish an appropriate administrative procedure for county  
 5 poor fund warrant purchase and redemption.

6 ~~NEW SECTION.~~ Section 2. Redemption of state-purchased  
 7 county poor fund warrants. (1) Notwithstanding the  
 8 provisions of Title 7, chapter 6, parts 23 and 26, county  
 9 poor fund warrants purchased by the state shall be redeemed  
 10 by the county in the fiscal year following purchase  
 11 according to the following schedule:

12 (a) not less than one-half shall be redeemed not later  
 13 than December 15; and

14 (b) the balance shall be redeemed not later than June  
 15 15.

16 (2) (a) Any poor fund warrants sold to the state  
 17 outstanding on June 30 shall be redeemed through the regular  
 18 county budget process.

19 (b) If the number of mills necessary for both the  
 20 current operation of county public assistance and for the  
 21 redemption of state-purchased warrants exceeds 13 1/2 mills,  
 22 the number of mills necessary for the redemption of the poor  
 23 fund warrants purchased by the state during the preceding  
 24 fiscal year may be levied by the county for their  
 25 redemption, notwithstanding the provisions of 53-2-321. For

1 property obtained through foreclosure of any investments  
 2 purchased under the provisions of 17-6-211 when full payment  
 3 has been received therefor;  
 4 (b) direct the withdrawal of any funds deposited by or  
 5 for the state treasurer pursuant to 17-6-101 and 17-6-105;  
 6 (c) direct the sale of any securities in the program  
 7 at their full and true value when found necessary to raise  
 8 money for payments due from the treasury funds for which the  
 9 securities have been purchased.

10 (6) The state treasurer shall keep an account of the  
 11 total of each investment fund and of all the investments  
 12 belonging to such fund and of the participation of each  
 13 treasury fund account therein and shall make from time to  
 14 time such reports with reference thereto as may be directed  
 15 by the board of investments.

16 (7) The cost of administering and accounting for each  
 17 investment fund shall be deducted from the income therefrom,  
 18 except that such costs of the trust and legacy fund shall be  
 19 paid from income otherwise receivable from the pooled  
 20 investment fund, and the amounts required for this purpose  
 21 shall be appropriated by the legislature from the respective  
 22 investment funds."

23 Section 5. Section 53-2-323, MCA, is amended to read:  
 24 "53-2-323. Grants from state funds to counties. A  
 25 county may apply to the department for an emergency

1 grant-in-aid, and the grant shall be made to the county upon  
 2 the following conditions:

3 (1) The board of county commissioners or a duly  
 4 elected or appointed executive officer of the county shall  
 5 make written application to the department for emergency  
 6 assistance and shall show by written report and sworn  
 7 affidavit of the county clerk and recorder and chairman of  
 8 the board of county commissioners or other duly elected or  
 9 appointed executive officer of the county the following:

10 (a) that the county will not be able to meet its  
 11 obligations under law to provide assistance to the needy of  
 12 the county or meet its proportionate share of any public  
 13 assistance activity carried on jointly with the department;  
 14 (b) that all lawful sources of revenue and other  
 15 income to the county poor fund will be exhausted;

16 (c) that all expenditures from the county poor fund  
 17 have been lawfully made; and

18 (d) that all expenditures from the county poor fund  
 19 have been reasonable and necessary, according to criteria  
 20 set by the department in rules adopted for that purpose, for  
 21 the county to meet its obligations under law to provide  
 22 assistance to the needy.

23 (2) Within 10 days of receipt of the application and  
 24 affidavit, the department shall determine whether the county  
 25 poor fund will be depleted and shall give notice to the

1 for that fiscal year.  
 2 (8) Any amount which is unlawfully disbursed or  
 3 transferred from the emergency fund account or used for a  
 4 purpose other than that specified in the grant-in-aid shall  
 5 be returned by the county to the department.

6 (9) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b) a county  
 7 qualifies for a grant-in-aid if for any fiscal year it  
 8 levies 13 1/2 mills, including the actual mill levy for the  
 9 particular year, plus any mills levied in the following  
 10 fiscal year that are attributable to the prior fiscal year  
 11 by virtue of the provisions of [section 2]. Such  
 12 expenditures in excess of the 13 1/2 mills otherwise  
 13 qualifying under the provisions of this section shall be  
 14 assumed by the state through state redemption of the county  
 15 poor fund warrants held by the board of investments. The  
 16 redemption includes both the principal and the interest  
 17 owing on the warrants."

18 Section 6. Severability. If a part of this act is  
 19 invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid  
 20 part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in  
 21 one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect  
 22 in all valid applications that are severable from the  
 23 invalid applications.

24 Section 7. Effective date and termination date. (1)  
 25 This act is effective on passage and approval.

1 (2) This act terminates on June 30, 1983, except that  
 2 repayment and mill-levy authorizations terminate on June 30,  
 3 1984.

--End--

*(Handwritten initials)*

1 HOUSE BILL NO. 10 Special Section  
2 INTRODUCED BY [Signature]

3  
4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO CONTINUE A COUNTY'S  
5 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY RECIPIENT OF COUNTY GENERAL  
6 ASSISTANCE WHO HAS MOVED DIRECTLY INTO A CARE FACILITY IN  
7 ANOTHER COUNTY; AMENDING SECTION 53-3-306, MCA; AND  
8 PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

9

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

11 Section 1. Section 53-3-306, MCA, is amended to read:

12 "53-3-306. County liability for general relief. (1)

13 General relief assistance shall be paid from the poor fund  
14 of the county where the eligible person resides.

15 (2) A person who leaves Montana with the intent to  
16 reside in another state and later returns to reside in  
17 Montana is considered a new resident for the purposes of  
18 this chapter and 53-2-610(3).

19 (3) (a) When Except as provided in subsection (3)(b),  
20 when a person who receives general relief assistance moves  
21 to reside in another county, he becomes the financial  
22 responsibility of the new county from the date he begins to  
23 reside in that new county.

24 (b) A person receiving general assistance who moves  
25 directly into a state institution, licensed nursing home,

1 hospital, or a private charitable institution remains the  
2 financial responsibility of his former county for the  
3 duration of his stay at such facility."  
4 Section 2. Effective date. This act is effective on  
5 January 1, 1982.

-End-

*(Handwritten notes and signatures)*  
A  
1/1/82  
1/1/82  
1/1/82

1

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

2

INTRODUCED BY \_\_\_\_\_

3

4

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO PROVIDE THAT A COUNTY MAY LEVY NO MORE THAN 8 MILLS OF THE 13.5 MILL COUNTY POOR FUND FOR ASSISTANCE TO THE NEEDY; AMENDING SECTION 53-2-321, MCA; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

8

9

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

10

Section 1. Section 53-2-321, MCA, is amended to read:

11

"53-2-321. County authorized to care for indigent and

12

levy taxes therefor. The board of county commissioners has

13

jurisdiction and power under such limitations and

14

restrictions as are prescribed by law to provide for the

15

care and maintenance of the indigent sick, except as

16

otherwise provided in other parts of this title, or the

17

otherwise dependent poor of the county; erect and maintain

18

hospitals therefor or otherwise provide for the same; and

19

for said purposes to levy and collect annually a tax on

20

property not exceeding 13 1/2 mills, ~~which-levy of which not~~

21

~~more than 8 mills may be levied to provide assistance to the~~

22

~~needy under Title 53, chapter 3,~~ shall be made at the time

23

other tax levies are made on property, as provided by law."

24

Section 2. Effective date. This act is effective

25

~~January 1, 1982.~~

July

HOUSE BILL NO. 12  
*Michael DeStefano*  
INTRODUCED BY *[Signature]*

1 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A METHOD  
2 OF PREVENTING COUNTY POOR FUND CASH-FLOW PROBLEMS THROUGH  
3 THE CURRENT BIENNIUM BY DIRECTING THE STATE BOARD OF  
4 INVESTMENTS TO PURCHASE COUNTY POOR FUND WARRANTS AT 6  
5 PERCENT IF CERTAIN CRITERIA ARE MET; PROVIDING A METHOD OF  
6 REDEMPTION OF SUCH WARRANTS; CONFORMING EXISTING LAW  
7 RELATING TO PUBLIC INVESTMENTS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TO  
8 ALLOW FOR SUCH PURCHASE, COUNTY REDEMPTION, AND COUNTY  
9 ABILITY TO REPAY SUCH WARRANTS; AMENDING SECTIONS 17-6-201  
10 AND 53-2-323, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE  
11 AND A TERMINATION DATE."

12 WHEREAS, the Board of Investments invests money for the  
13 State of Montana and the interest income of the Short Term  
14 Investment Pool goes to the general fund and is thus  
15 available for appropriation; and  
16 WHEREAS, the Legislature, by directing the board of  
17 Investments to invest in county poor fund warrants as  
18 provided in this act at the rate of 6%, could appropriate  
19 funds to the Board of Investments to cover the lost  
20 opportunity of investing in higher yield investments; but so  
21 doing would be contrary to the public good by requiring as

1 administrative overhead the transfer of interest income from  
2 the Short Term Investment Pool to the general fund and then  
3 back to the Board of Investments to use in the Short Term  
4 Investment Pool; and

5 WHEREAS, the Legislature recognizes that subsidizing a  
6 higher return on such warrants by the use of form over  
7 substance is not proper fiscal management; and

8 WHEREAS, to encourage sound fiscal management and to  
9 provide a proper atmosphere for the State to comply with  
10 sections 12 and 13, Article VIII, of the Montana  
11 Constitution, a proper segregation of funds involved with  
12 State purchase of county poor fund warrants pursuant to this  
13 act as a separate accounting entity is necessary to properly  
14 develop a long-term solution to the present crisis by  
15 providing:

16 (1) the proper management tool to strictly track  
17 county funds necessary for legislation to comply with the  
18 mandate of section 3(3), Article XII, of the Montana  
19 Constitution during future legislative sessions;

20 (2) a manner for ascertaining the costs involved in  
21 the forbearance of higher investment yields; and  
22 (3) the exact amount of cash for counties to overcome  
23 the present cash-flow crisis with cash lent at a reasonable  
24 rate of interest rather than with appropriated cash.

25 THEREFORE, from the perspective of the State as a

1 the state have been used only for county general assistance  
 2 and county medical assistance as defined by rules adopted by  
 3 the department of social and rehabilitation services.  
 4 Redemption of registered warrants for proper expenses of  
 5 county general assistance and medical assistance are a  
 6 proper use of the proceeds of the sale of poor fund warrants  
 7 to the state.

8 (5) (a) The county poor fund warrants purchased by the  
 9 state shall bear interest at 6% per year.

10 (b) If upon an audit by the department of  
 11 administration it is determined that a county which sold  
 12 poor fund warrants to the state has not met the criteria set  
 13 forth in subsection (1) or the county has used the proceeds  
 14 of the warrants for other than county general assistance or  
 15 county medical assistance as defined by rules adopted by the  
 16 department of social and rehabilitation services, the  
 17 warrants shall bear interest at an annual rate equal to 18%.

18 (6) (a) The department of social and rehabilitation  
 19 services may by rule provide for administrative requirements  
 20 necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section and  
 21 [section 2].

22 (b) The department of social and rehabilitation  
 23 services shall adopt rules prescribing what services and  
 24 expenditures are reasonable and necessary expenses of the  
 25 county poor fund for the purposes of state purchase of poor

1 fund warrants.  
 2 (7) In cooperation with the department of  
 3 administration, the board of investments may by rule  
 4 establish an appropriate administrative procedure for county  
 5 poor fund warrant purchase and redemption.

6 ~~NEW SECTION.~~ Section 2. Redemption of state-purchased  
 7 county poor fund warrants. (1) Notwithstanding the  
 8 provisions of Title 7, chapter 6, parts 23 and 26, county  
 9 poor fund warrants purchased by the state shall be redeemed  
 10 by the county in the fiscal year following purchase  
 11 according to the following schedule:

12 (a) not less than one-half shall be redeemed not later  
 13 than December 15; and

14 (b) the balance shall be redeemed not later than June  
 15 15.

16 (2) (a) Any poor fund warrants sold to the state  
 17 outstanding on June 30 shall be redeemed through the regular  
 18 county budget process.

19 (b) If the number of mills necessary for both the  
 20 current operation of county public assistance and for the  
 21 redemption of state-purchased warrants exceeds 13 1/2 mills,  
 22 the number of mills necessary for the redemption of the poor  
 23 fund warrants purchased by the state during the preceding  
 24 fiscal year may be levied by the county for their  
 25 redemption, notwithstanding the provisions of 53-2-321. For

1 property obtained through foreclosure of any investments  
 2 purchased under the provisions of 17-6-211 when full payment  
 3 has been received therefor;  
 4 (b) direct the withdrawal of any funds deposited by or  
 5 for the state treasurer pursuant to 17-6-101 and 17-6-105;  
 6 (c) direct the sale of any securities in the program  
 7 at their full and true value when found necessary to raise  
 8 money for payments due from the treasury funds for which the  
 9 securities have been purchased.

10 (6) The state treasurer shall keep an account of the  
 11 total of each investment fund and of all the investments  
 12 belonging to such fund and of the participation of each  
 13 treasury fund account therein and shall make from time to  
 14 time such reports with reference thereto as may be directed  
 15 by the board of investments.

16 (7) The cost of administering and accounting for each  
 17 investment fund shall be deducted from the income therefrom,  
 18 except that such costs of the trust and legacy fund shall be  
 19 paid from income otherwise receivable from the pooled  
 20 investment fund, and the amounts required for this purpose  
 21 shall be appropriated by the legislature from the respective  
 22 investment funds."

23 Section 5. Section 53-2-323, MCA, is amended to read:  
 24 "53-2-323. Grants from state funds to counties. A  
 25 county may apply to the department for an emergency

1 grant-in-aid, and the grant shall be made to the county upon  
 2 the following conditions:

3 (1) The board of county commissioners or a duly  
 4 elected or appointed executive officer of the county shall  
 5 make written application to the department for emergency  
 6 assistance and shall show by written report and sworn  
 7 affidavit of the county clerk and recorder and chairman of  
 8 the board of county commissioners or other duly elected or  
 9 appointed executive officer of the county the following:

10 (a) that the county will not be able to meet its  
 11 obligations under law to provide assistance to the needy of  
 12 the county or meet its proportionate share of any public  
 13 assistance activity carried on jointly with the department;  
 14 (b) that all lawful sources of revenue and other  
 15 income to the county poor fund will be exhausted;

16 (c) that all expenditures from the county poor fund  
 17 have been lawfully made; and

18 (d) that all expenditures from the county poor fund  
 19 have been reasonable and necessary, according to criteria  
 20 set by the department in rules adopted for that purpose, for  
 21 the county to meet its obligations under law to provide  
 22 assistance to the needy.

23 (2) Within 10 days of receipt of the application and  
 24 affidavit, the department shall determine whether the county  
 25 poor fund will be depleted and shall give notice to the

1 for that fiscal year.  
 2 (8) Any amount which is unlawfully disbursed or  
 3 transferred from the emergency fund account or used for a  
 4 purpose other than that specified in the grant-in-aid shall  
 5 be returned by the county to the department.  
 6 (9) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), a county  
 7 qualifies for a grant-in-aid if for any fiscal year it  
 8 levies 13 1/2 mills, including the actual mill levy for the  
 9 particular year, plus any mills levied in the following  
 10 fiscal year that are attributable to the prior fiscal year  
 11 by virtue of the provisions of [section 2]. Such  
 12 expenditures in excess of the 13 1/2 mills otherwise  
 13 qualifying under the provisions of this section shall be  
 14 assumed by the state through state redemption of the county  
 15 poor fund warrants held by the board of investments. The  
 16 redemption includes both the principal and the interest  
 17 owing on the warrants."

18 Section 6. Severability. If a part of this act is  
 19 invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid  
 20 part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in  
 21 one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect  
 22 in all valid applications that are severable from the  
 23 invalid applications.

24 Section 7. Effective date and termination date. (1)  
 25 This act is effective on passage and approval.

1 (2) This act terminates on June 30, 1983, except that  
 2 repayment and mill-levy authorizations terminate on June 30,  
 3 1984.

-End-

1 HOUSE BILL NO. 10 Special Section  
 2 INTRODUCED BY [Signature]

1 hospital, or a private charitable institution remains the  
 2 financial responsibility of his former county for the  
 3 duration of his stay at such facility."  
 4 Section 2. Effective date. This act is effective on  
 5 January 1, 1982.

-End-

4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO CONTINUE A COUNTY'S  
 5 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY RECIPIENT OF COUNTY GENERAL  
 6 ASSISTANCE WHO HAS MOVED DIRECTLY INTO A CARE FACILITY IN  
 7 ANOTHER COUNTY; AMENDING SECTION 53-3-306, MCA; AND  
 8 PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:  
 11 Section 1. Section 53-3-306, MCA, is amended to read:  
 12 "53-3-306. County liability for general relief. (1)  
 13 General relief assistance shall be paid from the poor fund  
 14 of the county where the eligible person resides.  
 15 (2) A person who leaves Montana with the intent to  
 16 reside in another state and later returns to reside in  
 17 Montana is considered a new resident for the purposes of  
 18 this chapter and 53-2-610(3)."

19 (3) (a) When Except as provided in subsection (3)(b),  
 20 when a person who receives general relief assistance moves  
 21 to reside in another county, he becomes the financial  
 22 responsibility of the new county from the date he begins to  
 23 reside in that new county.

24 (b) A person receiving general assistance who moves  
 25 directly into a state institution, licensed nursing home,



-1171 / 2

Suggested wording for new subsection of 53-3-306  
AS PROPOSED in HOUSE BILL 10

~~Any person residing in a public or private institution or other group care facility who becomes eligible for general relief or county medical assistance while a resident of such facility or institution shall remain the financial responsibility of the county where he resided immediately preceding his admission. Such responsibility will continue for the duration of his stay.~~

Any person residing in a public or private institution or other group care facility who becomes eligible for GENERAL RELIEF or county medical ASSISTANCE while a resident of such facility or institution shall remain the financial responsibility of the county where he resided immediately preceding his admission. Such responsibility will continue for the duration of his stay.

Harold McLaughlin, Director  
CASCADIA County