

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
March 25, 1983

The Appropriations Committee met at 8:00 a.m. on March 25, 1983, in Room 104, with Vice-Chairman MANUEL presiding. All members were present except Representative BARDANOUE, who was excused, and Representative STOBIE, who was absent. Judy Rippingale, Legislative Fiscal Analyst, and Cliff Roessner, Senior Analyst, were also present. HOUSE BILLS 400, 407, 837 and 881 were heard. No EXECUTIVE ACTION was taken.

(Tape 10: Track 1:005)

HOUSE BILL 400: "A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: 'AN ACT CREATING A DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAM AND PROVIDING FOR AN APPROPRIATION; AMENDING SECTION 25-1-201, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.'" was heard.

Representative WALDRON, the bill's chief sponsor, presented his bill. He said this bill is at the request of the Governor. He said a displaced homemaker is someone who is "forceable exiled", according to the dictionary, from their home due to death or disability of the breadwinner.

He offered two amendments to the bill. [See "Standing Committee Report" in these Minutes.]

He said the \$250,000 appropriation for the bill will be paid for by an additional fee on the dissolution of marriage of \$25 to go into the General Fund, so there would be no cost to the state for the program. He submitted a tabular sheet of age breakdowns in marital dissolutions in the state. (Exhibit 1).

Proponents:

Mona JAMISON, counsel to the Governor, submitted a "fact sheet" on displaced homemakers. (Exhibit 2). She said there are three key points in the bill: 1. It makes the displaced homemaker program a part of state law. At present, the CETA funding mechanism is responsible for the six centers that now function. This bill would codify the program so that if CETA funds dry up, the program will continue. 2. The \$25 fee contained in the bill will keep the General Fund repaid for the cost of the program. There were 5,000 dissolutions of marriage in Montana last year. 3. It will pick up CETA-ineligible individuals, and males are eligible. The bill no longer sets a requirement, as does the CETA program, of the family's income for six months prior. The CETA requirement considers all family income, including the primary wage earner, who is often not available for the displaced homemaker after displacement.

Peg HARTMAN, representing the Department of Labor and Industry, said there are six centers in operation now... Billings, Bozeman, Miles City, Missoula, Great Falls and Havre. She said the bill calls for a 15% matching from local government and the centers are confident local governments will support that.

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Sally MOORE, Bozeman, supported the bill and submitted a written testimony. (Exhibit 3).

Ardis MERRY, Great Falls, supported the bill and told about her mother, who was a displaced homemaker.

Janet SANSOUCI, Helena, who operates a displaced homemaker program in the Helena area, said it is important to get the displaced homemaker into the program as soon as possible after displacement.

Emy LEBEAU, of the YWCA, Billings, and also an outreach worker for the center in Billings, said the number of clients is increasing, but about 1/2 of those first contacted are not eligible for the program because of the CETA guidelines.

Others testifying for the measure included Judy JOHNSTON, League of Women Voters; Lynn SCOTT, Women's Lobbyist Fund (Exhibit 4); Jim WHALEN, OPI; Lynn ROBESON, of the Bozeman Center; and Tom RYAN, Montana Senior Citizens Association.

Opponents:

Rose Mary RODGERS, Helena, spoke against the bill and submitted her written testimony. (Exhibit 5).

Mary DOUBEK, Helena, opposed the bill.

Evelyn JOPPA, Helena, said the state is not responsible for the displaced homemaker.

Mary Ann JIRSA, Helena, said she would qualify for the program, but it is not needed.

Other witnesses submitted written testimony. (Exhibits 6, 7, 8, and 9).

Representative WALDRON closed on his bill and said the program certainly discriminates against poverty. He said it is difficult to go after the errant husband if the homemaker is a widow.

(Tape 10: Track 1:228)

HOUSE BILL 881: "A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: 'AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE MONTANA ARTS COUNCIL TO SELECT A STATUE OF JEANETTE RANKIN TO BE PLACED IN STATUARY HALL IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS FOR THE STATUE.'" was heard.

Representative SCHYE, chief sponsor of the bill, spoke on the bill. Among other points, he said Jeanette Rankin voted her convictions eventhough she knew it would cost her re-election. He said she was also the first woman elected to Congress.

Proponents:

Stacy FLAHERTY, Women's Lobbyist Fund, supported the bill.

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Connie SKALSA, Missoula Women for Peace, said the public supports the bill.

Mary ONISHUK, Missoula Women for Peace, supported the bill.

Alice CAMPBELL, Missoula Women for Peace, said it is a dishonor to not have Rankin's statue the first statue to represent Montana.

May MAC DONALD, Missoula Women for Peace, supported the bill.

Tom RYAN supported the bill.

Opponents:

Mary DOUBEK, Helena, spoke against the bill and said it is more tax money which should not be spent.

Mary Ann JIRSA, Helena, said the money should be used elsewhere.

Representative SCHYE closed on his bill.

Discussion:

Representative HEMSTAD asked Representative Schye what statue would be used? Representative SCHYE said it would be a copy of the one now on the second floor of the state Capitol.

(Tape 10: Track 1:290)

HOUSE BILL 837: "A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: 'AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR EXPANDED DAY-CARE ASSISTANCE ON A SLIDING SCALE; AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS.'"

Representative Jan BROWN, sponsor of the bill, asked that the bill be tabled because there is no money for it and she has asked the proponents to not come and speak.

HOUSE BILL 407: "A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: 'AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE \$25,000 TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES TO CREATE A STATEWIDE NETWORK OF FOOD BANKS.'" was heard.

Representative Jan BROWN, the bill's chief sponsor, said the bill would provide a one-time \$25,000 appropriation to establish a statewide food bank network. She said it is an important bill.

Proponents:

Julie HINTZ, Coordinator of the Bozeman Food Bank, submitted a written testimony. (Exhibit 10).

Susan KOHLER-HURD, Northwest Montana Human Resources, Kalispell, submitted a written statement of her testimony. (Exhibit 11).

John HULDEN, Flathead Food Bank Coordinator, submitted his written testimony. (Exhibit 12).

Don JUDGE, Montana State AFL-CIO, submitted his written testimony. (Exhibit 13).

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Nancy HARTE, representing the Montana Democratic Party, supported the bill.

Dave SEXTON, representing the Montana Education Association, supported the bill.

Wade WILKINSON, Montana Senior Citizens Association, supported the bill.

Celinda LAKE, representing the Women's Lobbyist Fund, submitted her written testimony. (Exhibit 14).

Other proponents submitted written testimony, but did not speak on the bill. (Exhibits 15 through 19).

Opponents:

Mary DOUBEK, Helena, said she opposed this "cradle-to-the-grave" philosophy. She said people should rely on private charity.

Rose Mary RODGERS, Helena, said food banks should be administered through churches. She called the measure a special-interest bill to create jobs for the people supporting it.

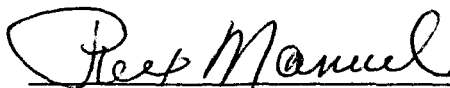
Representative BROWN closed on her bill.

Discussion:

Representative MENAHAN asked why food was given to the Yellowstone Boy's Ranch? Julie HINTZ said food is given wherever it is appropriate.

Representative STOBIE said the churches should handle the program.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 a.m.



REX MANUEL
Vice-Chairman

cy

MARITAL TERMINATIONS* BY AGE OF WIFE: Montana, 1977-81

Age of Wife	Total	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Total	24,740	5,004	4,940	5,106	4,877	4,813
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	1,077	166	167	225	228	291
20-24	6,053	1,196	1,112	1,217	1,183	1,345
25-29	5,794	1,220	1,166	1,193	1,128	1,087
30-34	4,168	893	866	858	827	724
35-39	2,854	565	603	599	599	488
40-44	1,840	380	390	406	313	351
45-49	1,132	236	249	212	231	204
50-54	682	126	147	145	112	152
55 & Over	803	159	168	164	154	158
Not Stated	337	63	72	87	102	13

* Includes both marital dissolutions and invalid marriages.

Bureau of Record Statistics, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER - FACT SHEET

QUESTION: WHAT IS A DISPLACED HOMEMAKER?

ANSWER: A displaced homemaker is someone who, after spending years caring for a family and home, suddenly finds herself on her own due to divorce or the death of a spouse. The displaced homemaker often finds herself at a disadvantage in the job market because of limited training and outdated experience as well as age and sex discrimination. Often, a displaced homemaker is too young for social security and her family is too old for her to qualify for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

QUESTION: WHAT HAPPENS TO A DISPLACED HOMEMAKER NOW?

ANSWER: Some displaced homemakers may qualify for social security, AFDC or federal job training programs. Others may receive insurance settlements adequate for their needs. However, it is estimated that at least five percent* of Montana women are characterized as displaced homemakers (about 15,000 women), and many of these are ineligible for federal training programs because of family income previously earned by their former husbands. These women need an additional source of assistance.

QUESTION: WHAT ASSISTANCE IS ALREADY PROVIDED BY FEDERAL JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS?

ANSWER: The federal CETA job training program has sponsored six displaced homemaker centers, one each in Billings, Miles City, Bozeman, Missoula, Great Falls and Havre. These programs have provided counseling and referral assistance to over 1,400 displaced homemakers over the past three years. Through the job training program, displaced homemaker centers plan to serve an additional 575 people in Fiscal Year 1983 at a cost of about \$245,000.

QUESTION: WHY CAN'T THESE FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSIST ALL DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS?

ANSWER: Many displaced homemakers do not meet CETA eligibility requirements. CETA requirements consider total family income for the past six months, including the husband's income which is no longer supporting the displaced homemaker. Thus, during the first critical six months after separation, divorce or death, when assistance is often most needed, an individual may not be eligible for services.

* Using the stringent criteria of having spent at least seven years in the home before becoming displaced.

Second, because of federal cutbacks in job training funding, services are not currently being provided in several areas of the state, including the northwest and northeast corners.

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE BENEFIT TO MONTANA OF FUNDING SUCH A PROGRAM?

ANSWER: The experience of existing displaced homemaker centers is that 80 percent of the 458 people who completed the program in Fiscal Year 1982, did so with a positive outcome. Forty percent of the displaced homemakers found permanent employment at an average wage of \$4.16 per hour. These people will pay back the costs of the program within eighteen months in federal taxes alone. Others were transferred to full-time training or education programs that lead to permanent employment.

QUESTION: WHAT KINDS OF SERVICES DO DISPLACED HOMEMAKER CENTERS PROVIDE?

ANSWER: The primary objective of the center is to help people achieve economic self-sufficiency. The services provided to meet this objective include counseling, job referral, job search techniques, resume-writing, interviewing skills, skills inventories, job development, self-esteem building and small amounts of supportive services for transportation to interviews, daycare, medical expenses, temporary housing and related short-term emergency costs.

TESTIMONY FOR HB 400, Montana State Legislature

My name is Sally Moore and I live in Bozeman, Montana. From 1977-1981 I worked in the Office of Public Instruction as Human Potential Development Specialist in the Department of Vocational Education. I administered the research and development of programs and services for displaced homemakers as a part of the implementation of the vocational education federal legislation.

In 1978 the Women's Bureau conducted a survey on the needs and attitudes of Montana women and work. The results of that indicated that there were an estimated 12,600 displaced homemakers in Montana, individuals who have been solely homemakers for seven years or more, yet have not reached retirement age. These middle aged individuals have lost the income from a spouse who has been their sole support, either through divorce, separation, death or disability of that spouse. These individuals are often ineligible for social security benefits, welfare, unemployment insurance, jobs targeted for older or younger workers, educational financial aid, health care benefits, or credit.

In 1979 a survey was conducted by the Counseling Needs Research Advisory Panel in the Department of Vocational Education to assess the counseling and employment related needs of displaced homemakers. One hundred displaced homemakers were selected on a random basis and personally interviewed.

The needs that surfaced were 1) building self-confidence; 2) training and education; 3) changes in identity and role; 4) career counseling; 5) job placement; 6) skill assessment; 7) coping with problems of the children; 8) peer support; 9) decision making skills and; 10) coping with the agencies that are supposed to help them. They needed jobs to support themselves and their families.

From 1979-1981 the Department of Vocation Education sponsored ten two-three day workshops on job readiness and career/life planning for displaced homemakers across the state. Community committees helped in the planning and implementation of these workshops. These local workshops stimulated awareness of the problems that displaced homemakers face and introduced them to local and state resources that could assist them with their counseling and employment related needs.

The Montana legislature in 1977 recognized the need and allocated \$30,000.00 for two pilot centers in Billings and Missoula but earmarked the money to be a match for federal funds which never became available. In 1979 the \$30,000.00 reverted back to the general fund.

In 1979 two model centers to serve displaced homemakers were funded by CETA. In 1980 four additional centers were established with CETA funding. These six centers are still providing needed services in Billings, Missoula, Bozeman, Miles City, Great Falls, and Havre. Clients at these centers must, however, meet CETA guidelines in order to be served, and only a small percentage of displaced homemakers are CETA eligible.

Twelve percent (12%) of the displaced homemaker population living in towns over 10,000 are now being served. It is probable that 51% of the displaced homemaker population living in towns over 10,000 could be served if services were expanded to non CETA eligible - a total of 2,375 individuals.

I support HB 400 because state funding financed by the divorced filing fee plus community support that existing centers have built will provide continued services to displaced homemakers and help them to become productive, healthy, self supporting individuals who would add to the tax base in Montana instead of being dependent on it.

WOMEN'S LOBBYIST FUND

Box 1099
Helena, MT 59624
449-7917



EXHIBIT 4
HB 400
3/25/83
Waldron

TESTIMONY OF LYNNE SCOTT, WOMEN'S LOBBYIST FUND, ON HB 400 BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

The Women's Lobbyist Fund urges your support of House Bill 400. Displaced homemaker centers have been providing invaluable services to homemakers who, because of divorce or the death of their husbands, must re-enter the job market after years of unpaid work in the home.

However, the centers have had trouble extending services to some of the women who need it the most because their funding has come primarily from CETA. CETA eligibility standards exclude women whose family income over the last six months exceeded low-income eligibility standards. The excess income was, of course, earned by their husbands and is no longer available to them. They often have zero income now.

These women are forced to start a new life without help at the very time when their need for support, counseling, job training, and job search skills is the highest. House Bill 400 would make alternative funding available so that services could be provided for non-CETA eligible women.

Becoming a displaced homemaker is often an over-night transition from a comfortable middle income to no income and no safety net. None of the supports that are available to an unemployed wage earner are available to women who have spent years working without pay for their families.

When displaced homemakers try to enter the job market and earn their own way they find that their skills are rusty; they are not accustomed to thinking about how skills learned as a mother and homemaker will transfer to a job; and they are often faced with age discrimination. Displaced homemaker centers have been able to teach job search skills, help homemakers find training if they need it, and rebuild their self-esteem which has usually taken a knock-out blow when they were forced to enter a world they weren't prepared for.

Society should certainly reward women who have spent years raising the next generation without pay, but displaced homemakers do not want a hand-out, they want a hand up and will, with some help, be paying taxes on their own earnings in a very short time.

Helena, Mont.
March 25, 1983

Rep. Gensch

EXHIBIT 6
HB 400
3/25/83
Waldron

Chairman Bardanoue and Members of Committee:

I urge a speedy defeat of HB-400 (Displaced Home Maker Act) as it is out of line with the taxpayer's demands for less Government while asking for greater responsibility on the part of the individual.

Certainly this bill is an affront to the women of Montana who find it demeaning to be allied to this discriminatory bill. No similar bill to aid over a thousand unemployed or displaced men in Montana is on the agenda.

Necessity is the mother of invention and what a tribute it is to the pioneering spirit of Montanans to accept the challenges inherent in the free enterprise system without recourse to Government aid.

To assume that homemakers lose all skills and ability in the marketplace after an interim in the home is unjustified. By nature, women are ordinarily more resourceful than men and their ingenuity has served them well. One is reminded of the countless aliens, illegal and legal, with the handicap of a different language and culture, who have adjusted and either found or created jobs.

HB 400 on Page 2 - Line 16 - derogatorily refers to displaced homemakers "providing unpaid household services for family members". What an assault on the family and how degrading to all mothers whose value structure is not in dollars and cents. These women, voluntarily, chose the most rewarding of all careers as a mother, wife, and queen in her home. Therefore, if misfortune strikes we can accept the challenge without expecting the weary taxpayer to bail us out.

Please understand - we are not the victims that a certain segment of society wishes to portray. We do not go into remission or a Limbo. Our faculties function allowing us to plan ahead in case of adversity.

HB-400 is just another bureaucratic welfare program, outreach, health care, counseling, retraining, child care, etc. - the cost astronomical.

With passage of a huge jobs bill in Congress, state job bill, workfare, and other aids under Social and Rehabilitative Services we simply can not afford it.

Please vote NO on HB-400.

Thank you.

Rose Mary Rodgers
Rose Mary Rodgers
Helena, Montana.

1219 So. Bozeman
Bozeman, MT 59715

Honorable Montana State Legislators
State Capitol
Helena, MT 59601

Dear Legislators:

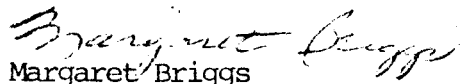
I am writing in support of H.B. 400, cited as the Displaced Homemaker Act.

As a professional home economist, I work weekly with persons who have recently become the bread winner, either through death of their spouse or through separation or divorce. Many of these women are middle class women who have not worked outside the home since their marriage, for many 20 or more years. Many of these women are paralyzed with fear that they will not be able to support their families at the same middle-class level to which they are accustomed. They contact me for counsel about avenues for educational preparation for return/entry to the work force. I find that these women need both emotional support and job skill training.

I find that the current Displaced Homemaker programs have been very successful in providing both support and training and urge your support of H.B. 400 which will provide on-going funding for that program.

A positive vote on your part would be a strong vote in support of the family unit. Montanans both need and deserve the maintenance of the strong family unit.

Sincerely yours,


Margaret Briggs
Home Economist



602 W. CALLENDAR
P.O. BOX 904
LIVINGSTON, MT.
59047
222-7487

March 10, 1983

Dear

We would like to encourage you to consider supporting House Bill 400 which provides for additional services to displaced homeworkers. Programs, such as Women in Transition, that serve displaced homemakers are vital at a time when many women are being thrust, by circumstances beyond their control, into a highly competitive job market. Not only do women involved in such programs benefit from them, but the community benefits as women become independent, contributing members.

However, many more women are in need of these services than qualify for them now. One major barrier for many women facing divorce is that their husbands' wages are figured into the eligibility information. Most often this results in their disqualification for CETA even though they may receive little or no benefit from these wages, especially before the divorces are complete. House Bill 400 will allow more women to benefit from these displaced homemaker programs, encouraging independence for these women and decreasing their reliance on public assistance. Please support House Bill 400.

Sincerely,

Ginny Watts
Program Director

Kathy A. Brown
Administrative Director

GW,KAB:jac

cc: P. Story; T. Keating; P. Boylan; L. Stimatz; L. Tveit; F. VanValkenburg;
B. Thomas; E. Smith; P. Regan; J. Ochsner; L. Lane; G. Aklestad; H. Dover;
J. Haffey; H. Hammond; J. Jacobson; D. Yardley; O. Ellison: CETA %
Livingston Job Service.

March 17, 1983

SUBMITTED IN TESTIMONY
TO THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

RE: HB400 (DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS)

Douglas J. Young
PhD, Economics
222 E. Koch
Bozeman, MT 59715

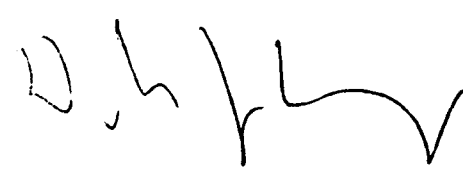
Getting a job is difficult for many people these days. Displaced homemakers face special problems because they typically have few skills or relevant job experience. Many haven't the faintest idea about what jobs are available or how to go about landing one. Their situations are often complicated by the emotional aspects of becoming "displaced". Job Service personnel serve a broad range of client groups and are not necessarily responsive to the special needs of older women who are often looking for their first job.

Many displaced homemakers can not immediately be served by CETA programs because eligibility rules require counting the (now absent) spouse's income over the last six months. The great danger is that a job can't be found for several months, and the woman will enter the welfare system. While AFDC, Food Stamps, and housing assistance assure a minimal level of income, these programs provide few incentives to become self-supporting. As a result dependency on the state may replace dependency on the former spouse, and women who enter the welfare system may remain dependent for many years.

The welfare system is extremely expensive. Benefits for a woman with one dependent and no other income can easily cost taxpayers \$700 per month (AFDC: \$279; Food Stamps: \$139; Housing Assistance: up to \$300 and more). Long term dependence on the welfare system wastes both the taxpayer's dollar and the valuable human resources of the clients.

The displaced homemakers program has only one goal: to assist women in making the transition from the home to gainful employment. Clients do not receive income maintenance payments and can participate in the program for only a limited period of time. These features make the program inexpensive and prevent the development of a dependency relationship. At a cost of \$333 per client, the program actually reduces government payments if it only prevents one half month of welfare support per client.

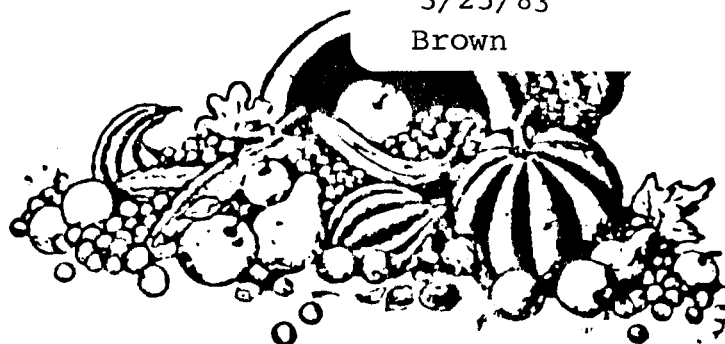
HB400 will provide transition services to more Montana women including those not currently eligible under CETA rules. It appears to be a bargain for taxpayers as well as an important helping hand for the clients themselves.



3/25/83

Brown

GALLATIN VALLEY EMERGENCY FOODBANK



314 W. Mendenhall
Bozeman, MT
587-4486

HOURS: 12:00 - 5:00
Mon., Wed , Thurs.

March 23, 1983

I'm Julie Hintz, Director of the Gallatin Valley Emergency Food Bank. I would like to speak today in favor of House Bill 407 using the Food Bank in Bozeman as an example of what could be done with a network of twelve Food Banks.

In 1982, the Gallatin Valley Food Bank collected \$29,000.00 worth of edible but unsalable food from wholesale and retail stores. This food was used to serve 1497 needy individuals by giving them a box of food designed to last for three days. We gave \$13,759.00 worth of food to non-profit agencies. We serve senior citizens through the Senior Centers in the area and the County Rest Home; children through the Bozeman school district and Day Care Centers; people in crisis situations through the Battered Women's Network and the Help Center; developmentally disabled persons through the group homes in which they live; delinquent children through Bozeman's Youth Guidance Home and the Yellowstone Boys and Girls Ranch; and transients through the Salvation Army and other food programs. On an average, we cut 4¢ per meal from the cost of the agencies' meals programs. With the Food Banks doing the leg work in obtaining food from donors, non-profit agencies have more time and funds to concentrate on other programs for their clients and services to the community. This also means that agencies will be requesting less government support to operate their programs. By establishing a network of Food Banks, the potential savings to non-profit agencies across the state would total \$165,177.00 and would serve 20,712 people daily.

This past month, the Second Harvest Food Bank System donated 4500 pounds of food to the Gallatin Valley Food Bank. We utilized the state commodities trucking system in a way that could be duplicated for the network. This is how the system worked: a large wholesaler, in collaboration with Second Harvest, called and asked us to pick up the food; the food was taken to the state's warehouse in Helena where they have extra space; the state commodities trucks took it to the warehouse then moved it to the cities with food box programs. The trucks traveled their usual routes and the food occupied empty space in the trucks. These food programs and Food Banks then distributed the food to individuals, non-profit agencies and to satellite Food Banks in their area. This system could also be used for surplus foods from one Food Bank to another. Private trucking firms and large companies have in the past donated their services also.

-next page please ...

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Judy Mathre
Carolyn Roche
Paul VanderJagt

Peg Biekert
Bernard Cole
Ruel Brown

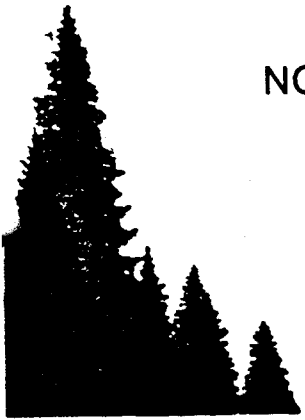
Sam Rogers
Janie Swanson
Rev. Peter Clark



In a lot of locations, including Helena, a Food Bank hasn't been opened because no one has the time and the resources. This \$25,000.00 would give seed money to communities for refrigerators and freezers, adaption of a building for a Food Bank, pay power and water costs, installation of a phone, and any other start-up costs. It would pay for travel costs for setting up workshops to teach locals about Food Banking along with educational materials. The allocation would be spent on setting up a permanent transportation system and warehouse system. With the establishment of a network, we will have a good chance of being full members in the National Second Harvest Food Bank system. Membership would bring in large quantities of varied food from all over the country. By allocating the money through legislation we can contact individuals in communities who have a genuine interest in starting a Food Bank instead of having strings tied to a specific agency who may have little concern. These twelve Food Banks would be just a start -- as has been done in the Flathead and in Bozeman with the Livingston satellite, smaller, nearby communities can start their own Food Banks.

A State-wide Food Bank Network would result in \$318,000.00 worth of food collected; 87,804 individuals served, either through non-profit agencies or by food boxes; and for every dollar spent by the taxpayer, \$12.72 is generated. This bill will help to feed a large number of hungry people and reduce costs for non-profit agencies at a very low cost. I hope that you'll support it.

Thank you.

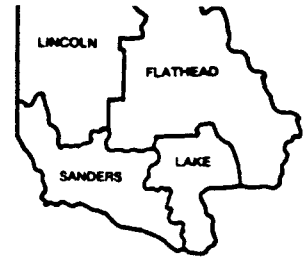


NORTHWEST MONTANA HUMAN RESOURCES

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY SERVICES
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

P.O. BOX 1058 - 1ST & MAIN BUILDING
KALISPELL, MONTANA 59901 - PHONE 755-1567

EXHIBIT 11
HB 407
3/25/83
Brown



March 25, 1983

Representative Francis Bardanouve, Chairman
Appropriation Committee
House of Representatives
Helena, Montana

Dear Chairman Bardanouve and Committee Members:

I am a Community Development Specialist for Northwest Montana Human Resources and I am speaking as a proponent of House Bill 407.

During the last year and a half I have been involved in providing technical assistance and financial assistance to communities throughout Northwest Montana in establishing Food Banks. There are currently thirteen distribution points or food pantries throughout our four county area of Flathead, Lake, Lincoln and Sanders County.

Food Banks have provided assistance to individuals and families who find themselves in a temporary emergency food crisis. This includes families who apply for food stamps and cannot receive an eligibility determination appointment for a few days or weeks; individuals on unemployment who experience delays in receiving their checks, Senior Citizens on fixed incomes who are too prideful to accept welfare assistance; families who are victims of natural disasters, and food banks provide a centralized place for churches to donate food and financial resources enabling them to refer transients and avoid church hopping.

With gleanings; a term used when referring to the gathering or salvaging of wasted food, many communities in Northwest Montana experience a surplus of items that are above the needs of their local food bank. Surplus cherries from the Flathead, surplus bread from a local grocery store, and potatoes from Lake County are but a few examples. Private motor freight companies and the National Guard have volunteered their services in transporting these surpluses to other communities who are in need. Further, Food Banks and their volunteers are a viable method of distributing surplus commodities released to the state of Montana. Additional roles of Food Banks are nutritional education and the promotion of self-sufficiency through gardening education. Lastly, I am enclosing a chart that shows the success of the existing food banks.

House Bill 407 will provide the necessary technical assistance to communities interested in Food Banks and will establish networking from both within the state and available surpluses outside this state. I urge you to support this bill. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Susan Kohler-Hurd

Susan Kohler-Hurd
Community Development Specialist

<u>NAME</u>	<u># Individuals Served</u>	<u>Dollar Value Of Food Cleaned & Donated</u>	<u>Seed Money</u>	<u>Community Donations</u>
1. Flathead Food Bank- six distribution points	Jan. 82 - Dec. 82 8,111	\$30,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,000.00
2. Polson Loaves & Fish Food Pantry	July 82 - Dec. 82 1,890	\$ 8,465.95	\$ 400.00	\$3,761.75
3. Libby Food Pantry	July 82 - Dec. 82 903	\$ 3,086.59	\$ 400.00	\$4,260.03
4. Tobacco Valley Food Pantry	December 1982 42	\$ 682.00	\$ 350.00	\$ 85.00
5. Thompson Falls Community Harvest	Jan. 82 - Dec. 82 160	\$ 556.48	\$ 100.00	\$ 625.00
TOTALS	<u>11,106</u>	<u>\$42,791.02</u>	<u>\$2,750.00</u>	<u>\$11,731.78</u>

March 25, 1983

EXHIBIT 12
HB 407
3/25/83
Brown

**FOOD
BANK**

Representative Francis Bardanouve, Chairman
Appropriation Committee
House of Representatives
Helena, MT

Flathead Food System, Inc.
d.b.a. FLATHEAD FOOD BANK
625 Main Street — Ph. 406-755-3663
Kalispell, Montana 59901

Dear Chairman Bardanouve and Committee Members:

I am writing in support of House Bill #407. Presently, I am the coordinator of the Flathead Food Bank, serving all of Flathead County.

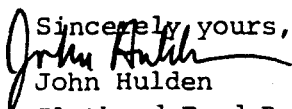
Although the Flathead Food Bank is less than a year and a half old, our accomplishments are many. When we started, there were three agencies distributing food to the needy in Flathead County. There are now eight distribution centers in six different regions of Flathead County as well as a central storage facility and office space in Kalispell. In our first full year, 1982, our network of volunteers generated just over \$3,000. of monetary gifts into \$30,000. worth of salvaged, gleaned, and donated food for distribution. Our Food Bank also coordinated a successful Garden Project. We harvested over 2,500 pounds of produce out of our own garden on donated land, and we matched available donated garden space with those who wanted to garden but had no space.

Our prospects for 1983 continue to be good. Already this year we have generated over \$8,000. worth of food which would put us near the \$40,000. mark by the end of the year. But you have the opportunity to make our prospects for the future even better, not to mention bringing the needed technical assistance to other areas in Montana where there are no Food Banks. One reason why our program is so successful is the continued support and assistance we receive from our local HRDC office. However in Montana, our HRDC is the exception, not the rule, in helping start Food Banks. This legislation will make Food Banking a priority for Montana-- and at little cost. It will be the volunteers that really put in the work statewide.

House Bill #407 would give the needed technical assistance for starting and maintaining Food Banks in other areas in Montana. This would in turn help our Flathead Food Bank by allowing us to "network" with the other Food Banks. All of the Food Banks could share excesses of salvaged goods, generate statewide support, and share information and resources to better do our job in Montana.

As you all know, literally millions of tons of good food is wasted in the U.S. every year, enough to feed 49 million people. And Montana is experiencing a prolonged double-digit unemployment rate that is forcing more and more Montana people below the poverty line. Yet at the same time, there are plenty of Montanans ready and willing to volunteer their time to worthy causes. The food is there, the needy people there, and the volunteer work force is waiting. House Bill #407 could generate the technical skill to put these three things together in the form of a statewide network of Food Banks.

Thank your for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Hulden

Flathead Food Bank Coordinator



EXHIBIT 13
HB 407
3/25/83
Brown

Box 1176, Helena, Montana

JAMES W. MURRY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ZIP CODE 59624
406/442-1708

TESTIMONY OF DON JUDGE ON HOUSE BILL 407, HEARINGS OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS
COMMITTEE, MARCH 25, 1983

I am Don Judge, representing the Montana State AFL-CIO in support of the appropriation for a statewide network of food banks as provided for by House Bill 407.

With 42,000 people currently unemployed in Montana, many of whom have or will, within the coming biennium, exhaust all unemployment benefits, funding for a food bank program is a matter of survival. High unemployment is going to continue, and as extended unemployment benefits run out, many unemployed workers end up on the welfare rolls. The Federal Supplementary Compensation Program, which provides further benefits for some unemployed workers, is scheduled to expire March 31. That's less than a week away. There is a possibility that the FSC program may be continued through next September, but no longer than that. Although exact figures are not available, according to Department of Labor statistics, well over 5,000 people have already exhausted all benefits.

With the severe cutbacks in safety net programs, there is a greater need than ever for volunteer efforts to supplement government programs. A coordinated, statewide network of food banks in Montana would help food banks come into being all over Montana. That would also provide the framework to make Montana eligible to get free food through the National Second Harvest program. Montana already has a good samaritan law, passed last session, to allow grocery stores to make donations of unused food, without liability as long as approved health rules are followed. The stores can get a tax deduction for food which they would otherwise throw away. But food still goes to waste because there is no organized way to channel it to those who really need it.

This program needs much more funding than House Bill 407 requires, but with the state's present financial condition, that is not likely to be forthcoming. However, the money put into the program by the state will be leveraged with private contributions into a significant force against hunger in Montana. We urge you to support House Bill 407.

WOMEN'S LOBBYIST FUND

Box 1099
Helena, MT 59624
449-7917

EXHIBIT 14
HB 407
3/25/83
Brown



TESTIMONY OF THE WOMEN'S LOBBYIST FUND IN SUPPORT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR HB 407 FOOD BANKS

The Women's Lobbyist Fund supports HB 407 which is particularly critical in this time of necessary cuts in social programs at the state level and cuts in federal support for social programs. Few other appropriations will give as much aid per dollar as this one time appropriation to set up a statewide network of food banks.

Because women make up a disproportionate share of the poor single heads of households and of the elderly poor, this appropriation will be particularly important to them.

Statistics from the Bozeman food bank program show that a majority of the people they serve are women. Nearly one-half or 49.3% of the families served were single-parent families.

We urge your support of this unique "cat and dog".

Kathy A. van Hook
President

Sib Clack
Vice President

Connie Flaherty-Erickson
Treasurer

Celinda C. Lake
Lobbyist

Stacy A. Flaherty
Lobbyist

Libby, Montana

March 21, 1983

Dear Chairman Bardonowicz:

I am writing in support of House Bill #407 which is a bill that appropriates \$25,000.00 to the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to create a statewide Network of Food Banks.

As coordinator of the Libby Food Pantry I feel that the needy and hungry people in our community are benefiting because of the Pantry. One has only to work a shift or so at the Pantry to see the need, and to see the good that is done.

The technical assistance we received when we first started last spring was not only appreciated but it was needed!

May I relate one example of a need that The Libby Food

Mr. Bardanouve, Chairman
Appropriations Committee

Dear Chairman Bardanouve,

I am urging support of House Bill 407 which is a bill that would appropriate \$25,000 for the Department of SRS to create a statewide network of food banks.

As Chairperson of the Polson Loaves and Fish Pantry which was organized this past year, I definitely see a need for State help in organizing more food banks. We were tremendously helped in our initial planning by having information about the experience of other pantries in our area and advice on how to proceed. I am certain there are similar groups of volunteers in other communities that would be willing to organize food banks if they also had help and encouragement that we had.

My husband and I operate a small country store. We have both been connected with the retail grocery or food brokerage business for years in Billings, Great Falls and California. We are aware of how very much edible food is removed from store shelves and destroyed to make room for up-dated items. Much of the destroyed food can be saved and distributed to the needy. However, store managers of grocery chains and salesmen of food brokerage firms are often under orders from a central office which prevent them from cooperating with food banks. Others are willing to help but there is no agency nearby to collect and distribute the food. In Polson, the Pantry has salvaged \$10,387 worth of food and distributed it to 2,373 people in 683 needy families in Lake County. This food would have been wasted nine months ago. Yet we have had the full cooperation of only one out of three major grocery stores in town. The other two have company policies which prohibit their total participation. I believe that a person hired by the State of Montana to organize a network of food banks would be in a position to persuade large companies and brokerages to change their policies concerning what shall be done with food that is now being wasted. That person could also encourage and increase business participation as well as coordinate the collection from those who are already willing to help.

At times during the last nine months, the Polson Pantry has had excesses of certain food which we sent to food banks in Hot Springs and Kalispell. I envision this being Possible on a Statewide basis if HB 407 is passed so that areas of greater economic depression could be served with food gleaned and salvaged in more prosperous places. Our Polson Pantry needs more food during Cherry picking season. Please make this possible.

Sincerely,

Erna Lee Bruchette

Van's



FOODLINERS

Box 1329 • Bozeman, Montana 59715

February 28, 1983

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members;

I'm Paul Vander Jadt, owner of Van's IGA in Bozeman, contributor to the Gallatin Valley Emergency Food Bank and also a member of the Board of Directors for the Food Bank.

In 1982, our store donated over \$6,000.00 worth of food to the Food Bank and were able to deduct this amount from our taxes. The 1976 Tax Reform Act allows businesses to deduct the full wholesale cost of donated items plus one-half of the mark-up price. A total of \$32,000.00 worth of food was donated to the Food Bank by food wholesalers, retailers and individuals in Bozeman. The food that I donate is surplus food, mispackaged food, dated food items and any other edible commodities that are, for one reason or another, not marketable. Roughly 20% of all food produced today is wasted. By effeciently collecting and distributing this food to the ill, aged and needy, we will be acting as stewards of both our physical and human resources.

As part of the nine member, volunteer Board of Directors, I have been directly involved in the administration of the Gallatin Valley Food Bank. It is very apparent that the food supplied is an exclusive service that benefits many. In these curcial times of high unemployment, increasing food costs and severe cutbacks to social services affecting those most in emergency need, Food Banks are needed now more than ever before.

As a businessman, I can appreciate the cost effectiveness of this program. For every dollar that is spent on the operation of the Food Bank, \$6.40 worth of food is generated.

I have always been proud of the generosity and involvement of the business community. This bill would help spread this generosity throughout the state and to many more needy and unemployed people. I hope that you'll support it. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Paul Vander Jadt

Paul Vander Jadt

January 31, 1983

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members:

I am Anne Shovic, a Professor at Montana State University, with a PhD in Nutrition and a Registered Dietitian. The Gallatin Valley Emergency Food Bank contracts with me to oversee health requirements and to help educate the staff and public about nutrition.

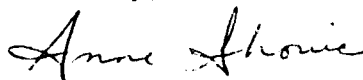
High unemployment and low economic growth in the State of Montana has resulted in a rising number of people in need of an immediate, emergency source of food. In response to this situation, the Gallatin Valley Emergency Food Bank was established in Bozeman in January, 1982. The Food Bank, staffed by volunteers, was designed to collect wholesome but non-saleable food stuffs and distribute them free of charge to local needy families and other non-profit organizations. The Comptroller General estimates as high as twelve million tons of food per year is wasted in the United States alone. Much of this food is safe and nutritious and can be salvaged and used to feed the hungry.

Food boxes have been provided for 1497 needy people since the Gallatin Valley Emergency Food Bank opened. Of particular interest is that 230 of these recipients are children between infancy and six years of age and, 138 recipients are between seven and twelve years of age. As a nutritionist, I am well aware of the detrimental effects of malnutrition, especially during childhood. A poorly fed child may lose learning potential and suffer from poor growth. Also, there is greater susceptibility to infection and therefore, greater absenteeism from school. Children with iron deficiency anemia are more easily distracted than those who consume adequate amounts of iron. All resulting in poorer performance in school and limited opportunities later. From a preventative health standpoint, Food Banks have the potential of becoming nutrition education outlets, as well as provide food in crisis situations.

Because of the positive response to the Food Bank here in Bozeman, I would like to see other communities establish Food Banks of their own. A network could then be established between these Food Banks to better facilitate the gathering and distribution of food state-wide.

I hope that you will support this legislation. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Anne Shovic, PhD, R.D.
Food and Nutrition Department
Herrick Hall, Room 205
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana 59717

BOZEMAN SENIOR SOCIAL CENTER

807 N. Tracy - P.O. Box 1126
Bozeman, MT 59715

EXHIBIT 19
HB 407
3/25/83
Brown

February 23, 1983

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members:

I'm Joyce Dynes, the Director of the Meals Programs at the Bozeman and Belgrade Senior Centers. I supervise the preparation of a daily noon meal at the Center.

The Gallatin Valley Food Bank has provided the Bozeman Senior Center with an abundant supply of food. This food, at no cost to the Center, has been very helpful in holding down the cost of home delivered and walk in meals for our senior citizens.

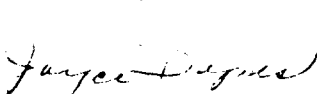
The Meals Program provides nutritious food at minimal cost. It also provides an opportunity for social activity for the seniors participating in the walk in meals. For many, this is the only opportunity to socialize with other people outside their home.

In 1982, the Food Bank donated over \$5,000.00 worth of food to the Bozeman Senior Center. It also donated nearly \$900.00 worth of food to the Manhattan, Belgrade and Three Forks Senior Centers. We, in turn, let the Food Bank use the Center for a fundraising breakfast.

The Gallatin Valley Food Bank is an example of how a community can work together successfully to serve the elderly. With the passage of this legislation, this cooperation could be practiced throughout the State.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Joyce Dynes
Director, Meals Programs
Bozeman Senior Social Center

JD:km

VISITORS' REGISTER

HOUSE _____ APPROPRIATIONS _____ COMMITTEE _____

BILL _____ HOUSE BILL 400

Name _____

Date _____

SPONSOR _____ WALDRON

CREATE DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAM;
PROVIDE APPROPRIATION.

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
Pyan Tom	Helena	Morphy's edges	✓	
Ardis Merry	Great Falls	self	✓	
Lynne Scott	Helena	Women's League of Friends	✓	
Mira Jamison	Helena	Governor's office	✓	
Peg Hartman	Helena	Dept of Labor & Ind.	✓	
Celinda Lake	Helena	Women's Lobbyist Fund	✓	
Rep. Jan Brown	Helena	H.O. 32 & Self	✓	
Janet Samoucie	Helena	self	✓	
Jelly Moore	Bozeman	self	✓	
Jim Whelan	Helena	Office of Public Inst.	✓	
Jess Clark	Billings	YWCA	✓	
Emily LaBeau	Billings	YWCA	✓	
Charles Byrd	Helena	Governor's Office	✓	
Rosemary Rogers	Helena	self		✓
Ann Marie Panchuk	Helena	Self-Family-Friends		✓
Candi Johnston	Helena	League of Women Voters	✓	
Cheryl Beyer	Helena	self		✓
George Harris	Helena	OBPP		
Sib Clark	Helena	Self	✓	
Mary Ann Jira	Helena	Self family friends		✓

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE

COMMITTEE

BILL

HB4100

DATE _____

SPONSOR

[illegible]

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

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITORS' REGISTER

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE BILL HOUSE BILL 407SPONSOR J. BROWNMeeting Date APPROPRIATE \$25,000 TO DEPT. OF SOCIAL &
REHAB. SERV. TO CREATE STATEWIDE NETWORK
OF FOOD BANKS.

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
<i>Tom Ryan</i>	<i>Helena</i>	<i>M. S. C. A.</i>	✓	
<i>Gene Smith</i>	"	"	✓	
<i>Celinde Lake</i>	<i>Helena</i>	<i>Women's Lobbyist Fund</i>	✓	
<i>Miss Mary Clark</i>	<i>Helena</i>	<i>Self Family Friends</i>		X
<i>Don Dodge</i>	<i>Helena</i>	<i>MT STATE AFL-CIO</i>	X	
<i>Nancy J. Lunde</i>	<i>Helena</i>	<i>MT Democratic Party</i>	X	
<i>Dave Sexton</i>	<i>Helena</i>	<i>M. E. A.</i>	X	
<i>WADE WILKISON</i>	<i>Helena</i>	<i>LISCA</i>	✓	
<i>Jim Smith</i>	<i>Helena</i>	<i>Region 8 CAA Assoc.</i>	✓	
<i>John Hadden</i>	<i>Kalispell</i>	<i>Flathead Food Bank</i>	✓	
<i>Julie Nantz</i>	<i>Bozeman</i>	<i>Gallatin Valley Food Bank</i>	X	

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITOR'S REGISTER

APPROPRIATIONS

COMMITTEE

HOUSE BILL 881

DATE _____

Authorize Mont. Arts Council to select statue of Jeanette Rankin to be placed in Statuary Hall in Washington, D.C.

SCHYE

[illegible]

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

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

MARCH 28,

19 33

MR. **SPEAKER**

We, your committee on **APPROPRIATIONS**

having had under consideration **HOUSE** Bill No. **400**

FIRST reading copy (**WHITE**)
color

**A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT CREATING A DISPLACED HOMEMAKER
PROGRAM AND PROVIDING FOR AN APPROPRIATION; AMENDING SECTION 25-1-201,
MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."**

Respectfully report as follows: That **HOUSE** Bill No. **400**

BE AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

1. Page 2, line 15.
Strike: "7"
Insert: "3"

2. Page 4, line 12.
Strike: "day"
Insert: "child"

AND AS AMENDED

DO PASS

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

MARCH 28,

19 93

SPEAKER

MR.

APPROPRIATIONS

We, your committee on

House

407

having had under consideration Bill No.

First

reading copy (White)
color

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE \$25,000 TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES TO CREATE A STATEWIDE
NETWORK OF FOOD BANKS."

House

407

Respectfully report as follows: That Bill No.

DO NOT PASS

~~DO PASS~~

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

MARCH 25,

83

19.....

SPEAKER

MR.

APPROPRIATIONS

We, your committee on

HOUSE

having had under consideration Bill No. 435

FIRST

reading copy (WHITE)
color

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO INCREASE AGENCY BUDGETS DURING THE BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1983, WHICH INCREASES WOULD USUALLY BE MADE BY BUDGET AMENDMENT; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE."

HOUSE

Respectfully report as follows: That Bill No. 435

BE AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

1. Page 1.
Following: line 24
Insert: "Field Services" 34,000 Federal and Private Revenue"
2. Page 2, lines 6 and 7.
Following: "\$3,000"
Strike: "Federal and Private Revenue"
Insert: "Revolving"
3. Page 2.
Following: line 12
Insert: "Fisheries" 31,807 Earmarked Revenue"

XXXXX
DO PASS

MARCH 25,

19 83

4. Page 2.
Following: line 18
Insert: "Air Quality 7,120 Federal and
Private Revenue"
"Water Quality 2,540 Federal and
Private Revenue"
5. Page 2.
Following: line 21
Insert: "Beef and Pork Research
& Marketing 100,000 Federal and
Private Revenue"
6. Page 3, line 4.
Following: "Division"
Strike: "40,000"
Insert: "36,000"
7. Page 3.
Following: line 4
Insert: "Water Resources Division 10,000 Earmarked Revenue"
"Water Resources Division 13,000 Federal and
Private Revenue"
8. Page 3.
Following: line 8
Insert: "Investment Division 255,000 Earmarked Revenue"
"Central Stores/Surplus 62,340 Revolving"
9. Page 3.
Following: line 11
Insert: "Environmental Management
Program 8,086 Federal and
Private Revenue"
10. Page 3, line 17.
Following: "Physical"
Strike: "1,550"
Insert: "2,500"
11. Page 3.
Following: line 13
Insert: "Board of Architects 8,400 Earmarked Revenue"
12. Page 3.
Strike: lines 19 through 22 in their entirety

MARCH 25,

19 83

13. Page 4, line 5

Strike: lines 5 through 9 in their entirety

Insert: "STATE AUDITOR

Central Payroll

45,000 Revolving

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

General operations

125,000 Federal and
Private Revenue

Preconstruction

1,618,943 Earmarked Revenue
(1,618,943) Federal and
Private Revenue

DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANDS

Central Management

376,753 Federal and
Private Revenue

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS

Corrections

1,000 Federal and
Private Revenue

PINE HILLS SCHOOL

Care and Custody

9,067 Federal and
Private Revenue*AND AS AMENDED DO PASS