

49th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1985

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VISITORS' REGISTER  
JOINT INSTITUTIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

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

DATE January 9, 1985

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
DARRYL L. BRUNO	ADAD/Institutions		
BOBBIE DIXON	FISCAL MANAGER		
MARGARET CRUTCHER	BUDGET ANALYST		
Fred Swain	Fiscal Manager		
Bob Anderson	ADAD/INSTITUTIONS		
✓ HP Harris	CBPP		
Dan Russell	Conn's Div / Inst.		
Carroll South	Det. J		
Bill Unger	Mountain View School		
Steve Shirley	Lee State Bank		

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PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
INSTITUTIONS AND CULTURAL EDUCATION SUBCOMMITTEE  
49TH LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
January 9, 1985

Tape 2, Side B

The meeting of the Institutions and Cultural Education Subcommittee was called to order by Chairman Steve Waldron on January 9, 1985, at 8:10 a.m. in Room 129 of the Capitol Building.

ROLL CALL: All members were present. Also present were Keith Wolcott, Legislative Fiscal Analyst (LFA), George Harris of the Governor's Office of Budget and Program Planning (OBPP), Carroll South, director of the Department of Institutions, and Bill Unger, superintendent of Mountain View School.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SCHOOL

Mr. South gave an overview and history of Mountain View School. It was noted that the buildings were constructed in the 1920s. Mr. South said the facility may, in the future, be used to house juvenile offenders for detention pending their dispositional hearing. He said the infirmary could be used for this purpose if the building were brought up to standards and could house up to five boys and three girls. Sen. Aklestad asked what the alternative would be. Mr. South responded that Mountain View and Pine Hills could be consolidated for that purpose.

There was some discussion regarding the housing of federal and tribal girls at Mountain View on a contract basis. The institution receives per diem for this purpose. The subcommittee discussed what kinds of girls were kept in Mountain View (the reason for their incarceration) and how they are sent there. It was noted that the juvenile courts send girls to this facility.

(227) Mr. Wolcott gave a brief outline of the issues faced in considering this budget request (Exhibit 1). The laundry appropriation would be increased. Also, the institution would like funds for getting the trees trimmed. Mr. Unger said, as far as he knew, the trees had never been trimmed and they posed a potential safety hazard for the cottages nearby. The LFA and OBPP agree that the Accounting Specialist position can be deleted as those duties are currently being performed by the Central Office.

The psychologist services contract was deleted from the OBPP's budget. If the Great Falls Youth Evaluation Program is deleted, there was some question whether the present staff could handle the increased workload.

(333) Mr. Harris outlined the Governor's budget request for Mountain View School (Exhibit 2). He noted that there was a psychologist position at Mountain View that was vacant for all of FY 84. He did not feel the position and the contracted services were needed so one or the other could be deleted.

Mr. Unger explained the need for the closed circuit TV. He noted that, at present, one staff member is charged with looking in on potential suicidal residents every five minutes and frequently that staff member is the only one around. This makes it very difficult to do both regular duties and checking on potential suicide residents. The closed circuit TV would alleviate this problem.

Tape 3, Side A

(036) Mr. South outlined what he felt were the three major issues facing this institution: the increasing population, the possible closure of the Youth Evaluation Program in Great Falls, and medical expenses. The previous budget was based on an average daily population (ADP) of 32. The actual ADP for FY 84 was 39 and, currently, the facility is housing approximately 43.5 ADP. Mr. South felt the reason for the rapid increase is the fact that youth courts are using Mountain View more than they have in the past. Chairman Waldron noted that girls today tend to have more bizarre behavioral problems than we have seen in the past. Also, the reported incidents of incest and rape are more common today.

Mr. South said that, if the Youth Evaluation Program (YEP) in Great Falls is closed, Mountain View will probably pick up the girls from that program. Currently there is an average of three girls daily in the YEP. If YEP is deleted, the ADP for Mountain View would increase by that amount and the agency would need to be budgeted for that increase.

(160) The committee discussed the 45-day evaluation program. Currently 45-day evaluations are done at Mountain View, Pine Hills, and YEP. The 45 day figure was questioned and Mr. South explained that, in the first two to three weeks, the girls experience what he called the honeymoon period where they would be on their best behavior. After that, they fall back into the kind of behavior that sent them in to be evaluated.

(300) Mr. South addressed the medical expenses problem. The girls at Mountain View are wards of the state and it is difficult to get anyone to pay their medical expenses such as the parents or the insurance companies. He noted one recent case where the parents collected the insurance money but they have not, to date, given the money to Mountain View. Mr. South also said he would

like to see the committee use an average for medical costs instead of current level for the previous fiscal year.

Another problem with, not only this budget, but most of the other institutions, is the rising cost of Worker's Compensation. He said the rates are increasing by 15% because of the susceptibility to injury in the state's institutions. He noted that these costs are now being absorbed by the department but he asked that the subcommittee address this problem sometime in the near future.

#### ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE DIVISION

(477) Mr. South gave a brief overview of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) and explained the complexity of its funding (Exhibit 3). The major problem with funding this agency is that it is funded with Liquor Tax monies and those funds are determined by the amount of alcohol that people consume. Obviously, the exact amount of consumption is impossible to determine. Mr. South noted that the recent public awareness program against drinking and the stricter enforcement of drinking and driving has had a noticeable impact on liquor consumption. The sale of beer and wine is not included in this tax.

Mr. South explained that, if the liquor tax is continually increased to meet demand for revenue, there will be a point of diminishing returns (people will drink wine or beer due to the high cost of liquor) and this will hurt revenue instead of helping it. He noted that, in FY 84, \$12.7 million was collected in institutional reimbursement (fees charged when possible). He explained that, in the case of Galen where \$200,000 was collected, \$200,000 was expended so no additional money was actually generated.

Tape 3, Side B

Chairman Waldron tried to clarify the funding of ADAD. Due to the complexity of this subject, discussion on funding and where the funds come from and go went on throughout the hearing. At one time, ADAD had carryover funds from the federal government but that money will be completely spent at the end of FY 87. Consequently, ADAD will have a deficit in FY 86 and FY 87. HB 447 from the 49th Legislature allowed aggregate spending including discretionary grants.

(245) Sen. Aklestad asked that, if consumption is down, wouldn't that mean the problem is decreasing? Mr. South responded that, with increased public awareness about alcohol and drug related problems, more people are seeking treatment.

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He noted that, eventually, if consumption continues to decline, so will the problem.

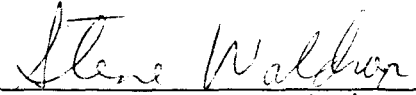
(350) There was some discussion regarding the counties role in these programs and their use of ADAD funds. It was noted that the counties have a minimum number of people who must be served at a certain funding level but there is not a maximum number. Mr. South said the department does not have as much control over the alcohol and drug programs of the counties as they do over the mental health centers.

Tape 4, Side A

The division can transfer 25% of the funds between ADAD and the mental health centers.

Being no further business to come before the committee, the meeting was adjourned at 10:40 a.m.

Respectfully Submitted:

  
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Steve Waldron, Chairman

SW/lr

MOUNTAIN VIEW SCHOOL

-----1987 Biennium-----

	FTE FY '87	General Fund	Total Funds
Executive Budget	64.49	\$3,203,939	\$3,319,988
LFA Current Level	65.49	3,280,741	3,403,041
Executive Over (Under) LFA	<u>(1.00)</u>	<u>\$ (76,802)</u>	<u>\$ (83,053)</u>

The executive budget is \$83,053 under the LFA current level. The difference in total funding is due primarily to the deletion of an accounting specialist position by the executive and the major difference in operating expense is due to inflation rates applied. The following issues reflect the differences between the executive budget and current level.

Issue 1: Deletion of Accounting Specialist

The executive deleted an accounting specialist position that remains in the current level analysis at a cost of \$46,106.

Issue 2: Inflation

The executive budget used inflation rates lower than those used in the current level analysis. This accounts for approximately \$4,735 of the difference between the executive budget and current level.

Issue 3: Equipment

The executive budget is \$1,853 under the current level equipment analysis.

Issue 4: Funding

The executive budget has \$7,549 less school lunch reimbursement than the LFA current level. The executive budget carries the fiscal 1984 amount forward to the 1987 biennium, while the current level analysis projects reimbursement based on anticipated average daily population and anticipated rates.

## MOUNTAIN VIEW SCHOOL

Budget Item	Actual	Appropriated	---Current Level---		% Change 1985-87 Biennium
	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987	
F.T.E	64.05	64.05	65.49	65.49	2.2
Personal Service	\$1,274,535	\$1,345,407	\$1,421,307	\$1,425,531	8.6
Operating Expense	238,737	262,757	252,611	242,705	(1.2)
Equipment	20,920	1,015	3,526	2,903	(70.7)
Inflation	-0-	-0-	20,467	33,991	--
Total Expenditures	<u>\$1,534,192</u>	<u>\$1,609,179</u>	<u>\$1,697,911</u>	<u>\$1,705,130</u>	<u>8.2</u>
<u>Fund Sources</u>					
General Fund	\$1,423,512	\$1,579,923	\$1,636,836	\$1,643,905	9.2
Federal Revenue	<u>110,680</u>	<u>29,256</u>	<u>61,075</u>	<u>61,225</u>	<u>(12.6)</u>
Total Funds	<u>\$1,534,192</u>	<u>\$1,609,179</u>	<u>\$1,697,911</u>	<u>\$1,705,130</u>	<u>8.2</u>
-----Fiscal 1986-----					
ISSUE: Cost (Savings)		General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
1. Transfer Medical Service		\$(18,810)	-0-	\$(19,751)	-0-

Mountain View School is responsible for the care, education and rehabilitation of juvenile girls who are committed to the school by district courts. The school also contracts with the federal government to care for girls who are in federal custody.

The average daily population of the school was 39 in fiscal 1984 compared with 34 in fiscal 1982. The population is expected to remain constant during the 1987 biennium.

#### Fiscal 1984: Comparison of Actual Expenses to the Appropriation

The following table compares fiscal 1984 actual expenditures and funding to allocations as anticipated by the 1983 legislature. Mountain View School experienced personal services savings of \$92,555 in fiscal 1984. The savings were generated from turnover, as no positions were vacant for more than half of the year.

Most of the operating savings of \$21,494 was due to contracted services where medical expenditures were \$5,098 less than anticipated and audit fees of \$9,200 budgeted for fiscal 1984 will not be expended until fiscal 1985. Caretaker and janitorial services budgeted at \$5,236 are now being performed by the girls



and paid out of allowances in the other expense category.

Equipment was overspent by \$8,197 as a result of a \$10,000 accrual for the department's personal computer/word processor purchase plan.

As a result of more federal and tribal boarders funds being available than anticipated for the school, in compliance with the boiler plate of the appropriations bill, an equal amount of general fund was reverted. Thus, the table shows more federal revenue being expended than originally appropriated. ECIA Chapter I and II expenditures were added by budget amendment in fiscal 1984.

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Legislature</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Difference</u>
F.T.E.	64.05	64.05	0.00
Personal Services	\$1,345,118	\$1,252,563	\$ 92,555
Operating Expenses	257,554	236,060	21,494
Equipment	9,178	17,375	(8,197)
Total Expenditures	<u>\$1,611,850</u>	<u>\$1,505,998</u>	<u>\$105,852</u>
<u>Funding</u>			
General Fund	\$1,582,923	\$1,423,512	\$159,411
Federal Revenue	28,927	82,486	(53,559)
Total Funds	<u>\$1,611,850</u>	<u>\$1,505,998</u>	<u>\$105,852</u>
<u>Additions:</u>			
Budget Amendments	-0-	\$ 28,194	\$(28,194)

#### Current Level Adjustments

The ECIA Chapter 1 and II funds are expected to be available in the 1987 biennium. Therefore the 1.44 FTE and \$2,948 for educational supplies are included in current level.

Operating expenses have been increased by (1) \$1,375 for insurance coverage from the Department of Administration; (2) \$578 to wash both sheets for each resident weekly; and (3) \$1,650 to trim 11 of the 44 large trees on the school campus.

Equipment of \$3,526 in fiscal 1986 and \$2,903 in fiscal 1987 includes: two two-way radios, two washer and dryer sets, two vacuum cleaners, a closed circuit TV system to monitor girls who are placed in seclusion, a replacement refrigerator for the home economics class, a television set for one cottage, and a slide projector.

Funding

Federal and tribal boarders revenue has been decreased from a level of \$56,634 in fiscal 1984 to \$3,600 in fiscal 1986 and 1987. The two tribal boarders have been discharged and according to the superintendent, future tribal boarders are unlikely due to a shortage of tribal funds. The school anticipates one federal 45-day evaluation at \$80 per day in each year of the 1987 biennium.

School lunch funds have been increased to \$29,360 in fiscal 1986 and \$28,501 in fiscal 1987, to reflect an average daily population of 39. ECIA funds are included at \$28,115 in fiscal 1986 and \$28,124 in fiscal 1987. These funds add 1.44 teachers and school supplies.

Issue 1: Transfer Medical Services to Corrections Medical Program

The 1983 legislature authorized the consolidation of medical costs for the Prison, Swan River, Pre-release Centers, the Women's Correctional Program, the After Care Program, and parole violators being held for revocation hearings. The intent was to pool appropriations within the Corrections Division to provide flexibility among the programs and avoid unforeseen burdens on any one program budget due to medical costs.

The addition of Mountain View's medical service costs to the corrections medical program would allow the same flexibility for Mountain View and eliminates the possibility of unforeseen high medical costs from placing a burden on the school's budget. The school experienced savings of \$5,098 in medical service costs in fiscal 1984 which will be reverted. However, if the opposite occurred the school would have to reduce expenditures in other categories to offset high medical costs.

Option a: Transfer medical costs of \$18,810 in fiscal 1986 and \$19,751 in fiscal 1987 to the corrections medical budget.

Option b: Maintain the medical expense in the Mountain View budget.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SCHOOL

AGENCY SUMMARY BUDGET DETAIL SUMMARY	Actual FY 1984	Budgeted FY 1985	Recommendation FY 1986 FY 1987	
Full Time Equivalent Employees	65.55	64.05	64.49	64.49
Personal Services	1,274,537.47	1,345,407	1,400,071	1,404,167
Operating Expenses	238,739.80	262,757	260,076	251,098
Equipment	20,920.05	1,015	2,426	2,150
Total Agency Costs	\$1,534,197.32	\$1,609,179	\$1,662,573	\$1,657,415
General Fund	1,423,515.53	1,579,923	1,604,553	1,599,386
Federal & Other Spec Rev Fund	110,681.79	29,256	58,020	58,029
Total Funding Costs	\$1,534,197.32	\$1,609,179	\$1,662,573	\$1,657,415
Current Level Services	1,506,003.73	1,609,179	1,633,809	1,628,642
Modified Level Services	28,193.59	0	28,764	28,773
Total Service Costs	\$1,534,197.32	\$1,609,179	\$1,662,573	\$1,657,415

Agency Description

The staff at Mountain View School has the responsibility to properly diagnose, care for, train, educate, and rehabilitate female youth between the ages of 10 and 21 years who have been committed by the courts. A 45-day evaluation program is provided. Each youth is provided with an individualized education program, as well as diagnostic and treatment services. The facility is provided for in 53-30-202, MCA.

Budget Issues

**Position Reduction.** An Accounting Specialist position was vacant throughout most of FY 84. The agency has decided not to fill this position and it has been deleted from this budget request.

**Psychological Services Contract.** Because of recruiting difficulties a Psychologist position was vacant throughout FY 84. The agency has contracted for these services to provide necessary evaluations. It is anticipated that this position will be filled in FY 85. As a result, the contract for psychological evaluation has not been recommended in this budget.

Modification Requests

Expanded Service

**Title I Education Grant.** This federal grant provides Mountain View School with monies for one-to-one instructional opportunities with a regular classroom teacher and a tutor. The presence of a classroom tutor will make the teacher available for such activities as introducing new concepts, review, and drill. In addition, the student will receive computer instruction.

Because most of the students are at least two grades below their chronological grade level, it is essential that they continue to develop their basic skills.

# MOUNTAIN VIEW SCHOOL

AGENCY SUMMARY	Actual	Budgeted	Recommendation	
BUDGET DETAIL SUMMARY	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987

Full Time Equivalent Employees	65.55	64.05	64.49	64.49
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Cost: FY 1986 - \$ 28,140      FY 1987 - \$ 28,149

FTE: FY 1986 - 1.44      FY 1987 - 1.44

Title IV Education Grant. These federal funds are distributed through the Office of Public Instruction and are used for the purchase of approved school supplies.

The funds provide supplies and materials for in-service training and special kinds of programs for juvenile delinquent girls which are not provided through the regular appropriation.

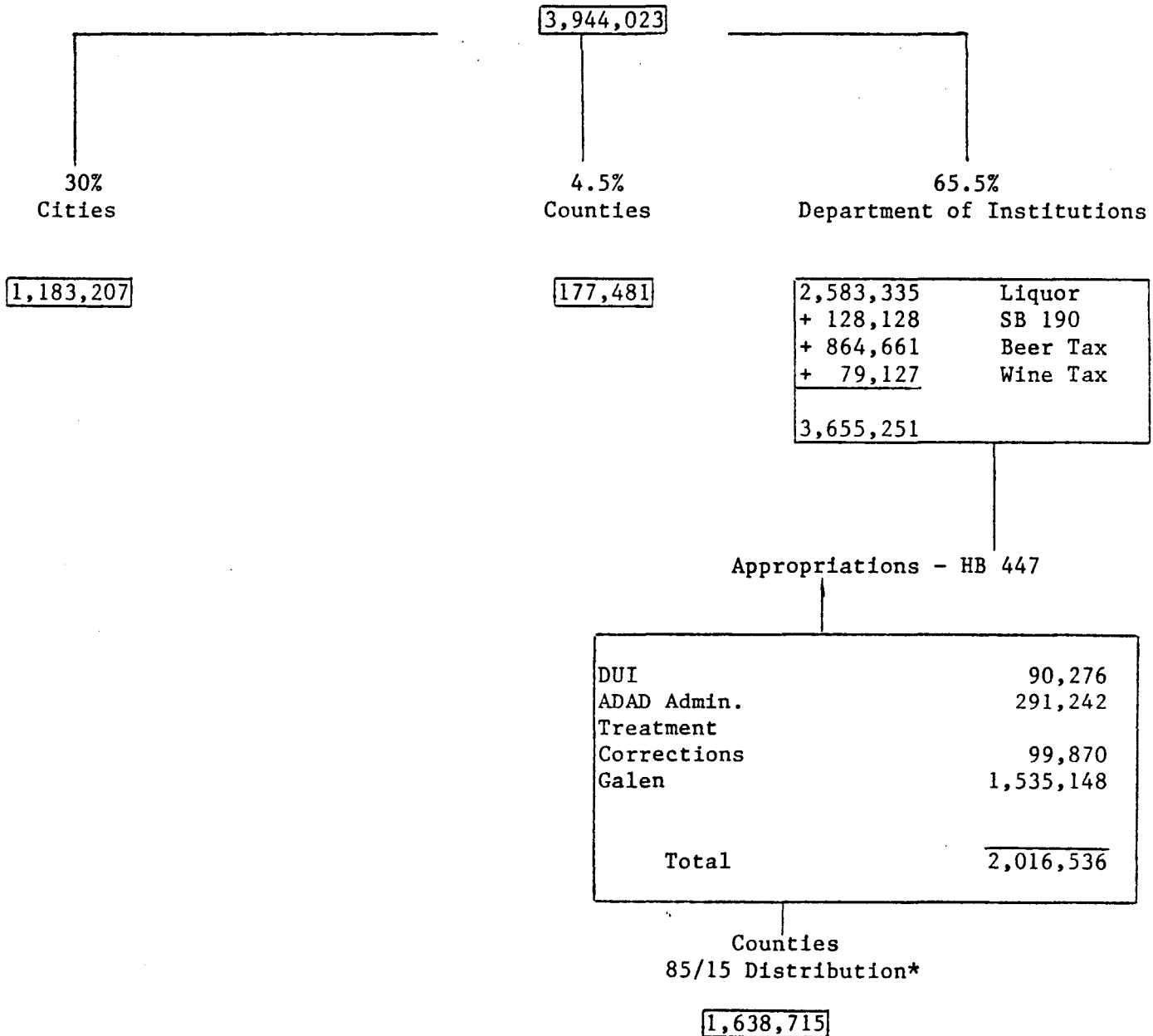
Cost: FY 1986 - \$ 624      FY 1987 - \$ 624

3/01/84

MODIFIED

ESTIMATED LIQUOR TAX  
FY 84

Earmarked Alcohol Revenue



\*Requires \$199,258 in additional block grant funds to provide the equivalent distribution of the original FY 84 projected 1,837,973