

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE
MONTANA STATE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 29, 1985

The meeting of the Human Services Subcommittee was called to order by Chairman Cal Winslow on January 29, 1985 at 8:05 a.m. in Room 108 of the State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: All members were present, with the exception of Senator Manning, who arrived at 8:25 a.m.

Chairman Winslow opened the meeting by announcing that today's meeting will deal first with day care, non-resident GA, food stamps, and the Community Service Block Grant (CSBG). The committee will take executive action tomorrow on AFDC, LIEAP, weatherization, food stamps, CSBG, and non-resident GA.

Chairman Winslow asked Dave Lewis, the director of SRS, for any information regarding the governor's request for a 10 percent cut in the various departments.

Senator Christiaens asked Dave Lewis if he had some ideas of his own as to the areas that could be cut. Mr. Lewis said he suggested eliminating those people under 50 most able to take care of themselves from GA; he said most SRS programs are areas that have to be top priority like AFDC, foster care, disabilities, people in nursing homes.

Day Care

Dave Lewis said the sole issue is that SRS has proposed a 50 cent per day increase for the day care providers.

Norma Harris, administrator of the Community Services Division of SRS, spoke on day care being supplemental care for children of working parents. She listed the five eligibility types of day care:

- 1) AFDC day care
- 2) Child protection (alternative to foster care)
- 3) AFDC-CPS (alternative to foster care)
- 4) WIN day care (care for individuals on the WIN program)
- 5) Refugee day care

She also listed the three types of facilities:

- 1) Day care homes; care for 1-6 children
- 2) Group day care homes; care for 7-12 children
- 3) Day care centers; care for over 12 children

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She said they now pay \$7.50 daily for day care homes, \$8 for group day care homes, and \$8.50 for day care centers. The legislature has increased day care by 50 cents a day per year; the executive budget does recommend this. This is a little over more than a 6 percent increase. The LFA budget recommends a little over a 4 percent increase. The difference is \$24,000 of which \$16,000 would be general funds.

Jim Jensen, representing Montana Day Care Association, introduced several people to give testimony on day care.

Susan Christofferson, representing the Montana Day Care Association, spoke on how one would feel to be a child going to an undesirable day care center. She pointed out that the years from 3-5 are the most crucial to the development of children.

Vicki Albright (26:B:181), representing St. Ignatius Community Day Care Center, spoke on the day care at St. Ignatius. She said 78 percent of the children at the day care in St. Ignatius are under poverty level. She spoke from her prepared testimony (EXHIBIT 1). She also gave everyone on the committee written testimony from Judy Bystrom, social worker from Lake County welfare (EXHIBIT 2).

Kathy Campbell, representing the Montana Association for the Education of Young Children, spoke on the organization she is representing. She gave every committee member a handout listing day care information (EXHIBIT 3). She said there is currently no system to register pre-school programs. She reminded everyone that Representative Bradley is sponsoring legislation for such a plan. She said SRS must be given the funding to enforce these recommendations and must give top priority to training day care providers.

Lee Matejovsky, a mother and grandmother from Wolf Point, spoke on the problems of child molestations in Wolf Point. She said it is time the people of Montana recognize the group that can not speak for themselves. She said the little children were not properly represented in the PFP process.

Jane Lopp (26:B:361), representing the Montana division of the American Association of University Women, said AAUW thinks the child care issues are top priority in Montana. AAUW supports the governor's proposal.

Chairman Winslow asked Jim Jensen what bills are being considered in the legislature dealing with child care. Jim listed those bills.

Chairman Winslow asked Representative Bradley what her bill will do; she explained that it is to put pre-schools through the same certification system as day care centers.

Senator Christiaens asked Kathy Campbell what the scope of the Montana Association for the Education of Young Children is. She explained the membership of people involved.

Non-Resident General Assistance

Jack Ellery (26:B:512), administrator of the Economic Assistance Division of SRS, described the non-resident general assistance program. It meets the basic needs of transients and the benefits are only given to those individuals in cases of extreme necessity and destitution. These needs are only met while trying to get them to their state of residence. They provide for medical expenses for accidents or catastrophes. He said this budget request is very small and any one expense during the year could wipe out that budget. He said \$40,000 is not enough for any catastrophe.

Discussion followed concerning the executive request amount; the executive is \$40,000 and the LFA is \$30,000.

Food Stamps

Jack Ellery discussed the food stamp program. He said Lee Tickell will provide more details on this program during the eligibility determination program. The administration cost is funded 50 percent county and 50 percent federal for the general food stamp program, and with respect to the Indian reservations, the funding of this program is 50 percent general fund and 50 percent federal. The function of SRS in this is to match the federal's portion for the Indian reservation's participation for the food stamp issuance contract.

Discussion followed concerning the issue of only paying half of administration and the difference in the LFA and executive budgets.

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

Jack Ellery described CSBG, indicating it is a grant from the federal government and the Department of Health and Human Services. Montana receives approximately \$1.2 million per fiscal year.

He pointed out that HB 659, effective 1983, did specify how these CSBG funds would be used and administered. It guarantees 90 percent of CSBG funds be passed on to the

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ten Human Resource Development Councils (HRDC) all over the state and requires review and approval of the individual area. It also set a minimum amount to be received by each HRDC of \$50,000.

Jim Smith (27:A:048), representing the HRDCs throughout Montana, gave everyone on the committee a handout with information on the activities of the HRDC's (EXHIBIT 4). He said that 75 percent of those funds the HRDCs administer are federal, 23 percent are local or private, and 2 percent are state or state general fund. The activities the HRDCs participate in are:

- 1) Meeting emergency needs
- 2) Delivery of traditional services
- 3) Anti-poverty activities.

Discussion followed concerning whose plans the counties have the right to approve or disapprove.

Additional discussion followed concerning the problem of getting the food commodities from the warehouse to the local communities.

Larry Domonick (27:A:321), director of the Human Resource Development Council in Kalispell, said last year their office distributed 4,000 pounds of commodities, served 6,500 people, and is receiving \$6,000 per year for the administration of the program, which covers half the cost they incur.

Discussion followed concerning what percentage of the food distributed comes from grocery stores; it is approximately 20 percent.

Jack Ellery discussed those budget requests not included in the current level: Solar bank, cheese processing, job search, and emergency food assistance. He expects these grants to continue on and needs to be considered by the committee. If they are not approved, there can be no budget amendment later on.

There was a question on the clarification of what a solar bank is.

Jim Smith (27:A:508) briefly explained the solar bank program improves the efficiency of a furnace in a low-income home.

Carl Visser, the HRDC director in Billings, discussed the solar bank program. They inspect and tune up furnaces to make sure it is safe, they provide minor repairs that need to be done on the heating system. If it is non-

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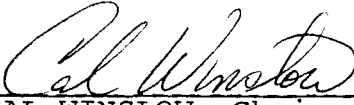
operable, the solar bank money can be used to match half of the loan with Montana Dakota Utility for a new furnace. The other half is taken care of by the solar bank project. The solar bank program in Billings has tuned up 440 homes this last year and replaced 33 heating systems; many of these people are elderly.

Senator Christiaens asked if the department anticipates the level of federal funding to be the same for these modified budget requests; they do now, but could change anytime.

Senator Christiaens asked if the department makes any recommendations for weatherization for individuals eligible for LIEAP; the application for LIEAP has a place for people to indicate whether or not they want weatherization, and if their home has been weatherized.

Chairman Winslow announced executive action will be taken tomorrow.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 a.m.



CAL WINSLOW, Chairman

DAILY ROLL CALL

Human Services Subcommittee

49th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1985

Date 1-29-85

[illegible]

Exhibit 1
1-29-85

ST. IGNATIUS COMMUNITY DAY CARE CENTER, INC.
BOX 461
ST. IGNATIUS, MONTANA 59865

TO: The Appropriations Sub-committee members and interested persons
RE: Funding for Child Care services

Gentlemen:

The purpose of this letter is to make a plea for the development of a program through Social and Rehabilitation Services that would ensure the availability of quality child care services for all Montana children and provide parent/staff training for the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Adequate education of parents, child care providers, and children would eventually reduce the dollars spent on after-the-fact rehabilitation programs and ultimately improve the quality of life for us all.

The St. Ignatius Community Day Care Center, Inc. has been in the child care business for the past 12 years. The Day Care was founded as a non-profit organization specifically to meet child care needs of the low income and disadvantaged families in our community.

One hundred and twenty five children are enrolled and we have between 25 and 35 children in attendance on any given day. Approximately 78% of the families we serve were below poverty level income in 1984 and 50% of the families were Native American.

The major goal of the Day Care is to provide a safe and stimulating environment for children. Through various activities in art, music, reading, language development, dramatic play, gross motor, creative movement, structured and/or free play and cognitive development the children undergo socialization, learn self-discipline and above all develop a positive self-image.

The Day Care has worked with hundreds of children over the years, many of whom were abused or disadvantaged in some way. With consistent love and positive reinforcement, we have helped to rehabilitate children in need. Through diversity of experiences in cognitive and creative learning we are able to help the child build self-esteem.

Day Care has the distinction of being a model facility for child care in Lake County. As such, we would like to encourage legislation that would make quality child care services available on a much larger scale.

J. Paul Getty once said: "The future of the free world is in far sighted free enterprise systems where ... men will reap the rewards from improving the living standards for all". Happy well adjusted children become happy well adjusted adults.

We know that there are limited funds for human services in these times. Our concern is that we use our limited funds wisely. Our insistence is that we appropriate funds for programs and policies that would ensure quality child care and provide parent and staff training for the prevention of child abuse and neglect.

The Day Care has identified community needs for child care services. We do not believe our needs are unique to our organization. We believe that our needs and our concerns are representative of a growing national movement to improve child care services.

On behalf of the children of Montana we present the following recommendations for your consideration:

- A) Provide mandatory licensing and regulation of preschool and day care providers. There are currently child care providers in Lake County who have been reported to have locked children out on the playground unsupervised; who have used the children in their care to clean their houses and fix family meals; who provide inadequate supervision. One provider we know of actually left the children alone to go to another providers home to borrow something! Mandatory licensing and enforced regulation would help to prevent these atrocities from occurring.
- B) Provide funds for staff training in Early Childhood Education. There are an estimated 14,000,000 children exposed to non-parental child care in the U.S. today. As we become more aware of abuse and neglect by providers, we also begin to see the importance of providers acquiring professional training in Early Childhood Education.
- C) Provide funds for parent education in the areas of child rearing and the related issues of child abuse and neglect. St. Ignatius Day Care is currently participating in a training/education program sponsored by the Salish & Kootenai Tribes and Salish & Kootenai Community College. The purpose of the program is to provide education, training, and experience in Early Childhood Education to parents who are Tribal members. The program is in its first year and has already generated enough support from the Native American community to increase its enrollment from 10 students this year to 20 next year! Unfortunately, there is no such program for the non-Indian population. With 6 pregnant, single girls in the St. Ignatius public schools this year, we definitely have a demonstrated need for such a program. By building skills and self-esteem in the parent we hope to improve the quality of life for the children.
- D) Provide sliding fee scale subsidy for low income families when both parents work and for single parent families when the parent works. Child care averages between \$7.50 and \$10.00 per day in Western Montana. A family with one parent working earning Federal minimum wage cannot afford child care for three children. A woman with three children would be better off to stay on welfare than to pay \$7.50 per day per child for care. It is not uncommon for single parent families to pay as much as 50% of their income for child care. At St. Ignatius Day Care we have one family with 3 children who earn less than \$10,000 per year with both parents working. If it were not for our sliding fee scale policy the family would be paying approximately \$535 per month for child care. This is over 50% of income! Sliding fee scale day care subsidy would provide incentive for parents to work their way out of poverty and off the welfare rolls.

- E) Subsidize child care up to 100% for low income families with demonstrated need. Due to tightening up of regulations for Child Protective Services, day care can only be authorized in cases where the child has already been abused or neglected. Preventive services would be indicated for families of recovering alcoholics and drug abusers, for parents suffering from stress due to chronic illness, disability or unemployment and for other reasons deemed appropriate by professional referrals.

St. Ignatius Day Care has fought long and hard to provide quality child care at affordable prices. Children's services have been drastically reduced by recent budget cuts, yet, the demand for services continues to grow.

How do we pay for the ever increasing cost of child care? Most professional sources agree that some government help is needed. Most European countries have elaborate systems for the care of pre-schoolers. The United States is one of the very few industrialized countries that does not have a comprehensive child care policy.

Please take our comments and suggestions under serious consideration when you make your decisions regarding funding for child care services.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Vicki Albright".

Vicki Albright, Director

January 28, 1985

Representative Cal Winslow, Chairman
Human Services Appropriation Committee

RE: DAYCARE

I. Subsidized Child Care Subsidy:


As a Social Worker involved with families on marginal incomes and/or receiving Welfare assistance, I have long considered child care subsidies as one of the few positive benefits that the welfare system can provide in terms of encouraging and supporting people in their efforts to be self-sufficient. A single parent with three children in full-time (8 hours a day) will be paying \$15.00 a day for child care. If she is earning minimum wage, half of her gross income, approximately \$30.00^{xx} will have to go to child care. Her gross monthly income will be approximately \$660.00 a month. Of course, her check will be less than that but \$330.00 of her monthly take-home pay will go to child care. On the other hand, if she quits her job and goes on AFDC, she will be eligible for up to \$425.00 in financial benefits and it is apparent that self-sufficiency is a luxury that she cannot afford.

II. Licensing and Certification of Day Care Providers:

As a parent with a child in day care, I have been very lucky to find a licensed provider that provides a combination of excellent environment, supervision and activities for my child. I must stress how fortunate my child and I are because I have been in certified or licensed day care facilities that were dirty, dark, depressing, the children subdued, and the staff disinterested.

There are some outstanding day care facilities, no thanks to the State of Montana or the Division of Human Services. The current certifying and licensing regulations and procedures in effect condone and even support inadequate facilities, contributing nothing to the upgrading of child care.

Sincerely,


Judy Bystrom
Social Worker

Kathy Campbell

Exhibit 3

1-29-85

Montana Association

for the

Education

of

Young Children

Children
our investment
in the future



MONTANA CENSUS INFORMATION - 1980

Total population: 786,690

Total number of children 5 and under : 86,416 (50% of whom live in families where mothers work outside the home)

Total number of families: 207,525

Total number of female headed households: 20, 117
(no husband present)

Total number of male headed households : 6,201
(no wife present)

Median Income

In the Labor Force

All married couples \$19,558

All families \$18,413

Families with children \$19,130

Families with children under 6 \$16,832

Female headed households with children under 6

\$ 4, 931

Female headed household employed or in labor force 4,70

Married couples with children under 18 with working mother 20,50

Married couples with children under 6 with working mothers 47,23

Poverty Level

Determining Poverty Level:

All families below poverty level 19,019

Families with children under 18 24,241

Female headed household with children under 18 5,483

Female headed household with children under 6 3,074

2 person family \$5,000
3 person family \$5,844

IMPLICATIONS FOR MONTANA:

- Female head of households with children under 6 often live below the poverty level. (25% of total)

-Approximately 50% of female head of house olds have mothers who work outside the home. These wages are often at poverty level.

-Approximately 50% of married couples wtih children under 6 have mothers who work outside the home.

If 50% of the children under 6 in Montana (43,208) children in Montana are involved in some kind of day care situation. These placements must be supervised and regulated to protect the health, saftey and future of Montana's children.

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Community Services Division

Day Care Facilities/Slots by District/Statewide

March 1984 (Latest Data)

DISTRICT	LICENSED CENTER		REGISTERED GROUP HOMES		REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES		TOTALS	
	facilities	slots	facilities	slots	facilities	slots	facilities	slots
Billings	26	907	16	156	110	456	142	1,519
Butte	8	222	2	24	50	233	60	479
Glasgow	3	56			11	52	14	108
Great Falls	12	561	28	312	89	405	129	1,278
Helena	18	570	27	320	97	433	142	1,323
Missoula	4	179	5	47	17	65	26	191
Kalispell	11	446	24	229	55	229	90	904
Missoula	26	793	12	129	96	397	134	1,319
Total licensed/ registered	108	3,734	114	1,117	525	2,270	857	7,121
Total Registered								

POSITION STATEMENT ON PRESCHOOL LICENSING

for the

MONTANA ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN

Rationale:

Findings from the 1980 Census show that nationally nearly 5 million 3 to 5 year old children are enrolled in preschool programs. This figure does not include children enrolled in day care settings, as compared to preschools. The Census report also indicates that approximately 82% of the 5 year olds are enrolled in kindergartens, 46% of the fours and 27% of the three year olds are enrolled in some type of preschool program. It is difficult to estimate the number of Montana children enrolled in preschools since there exists no system of registration or regulation in Montana; however, using the above statistics, it is estimated that 5,000 young children may be in unregulated programs. The Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services has developed standards for registration and licensing of day care centers and homes. However, Montana has no legislation mandating registration and licensing of preschool settings, which SRS considers "educational programs". The Office of Public Instruction has not been mandated to provide services for children under five years of age, except for those children with special learning needs. Thus, no State agency has legislated responsibility for supervision of programs for preschool children in Montana. The goal for preschool regulation would be to insure the health and safety of these children and to insure the quality of these programs.

House Bill # 301 (Brakley)

CHILD CARE RESOURCE AND REFERRAL FACT SHEET

Rationale:

Child care is an economic consideration for families throughout Montana. Based on 1980 Census projections, approximately 40,000 children under the age of 6 have parents who work outside the home. In a survey conducted by the Women in Employment Advisory Council to the governor, child care was listed as the number one concern among working women. Montana currently has approximately 7,000 registered or licensed day care slots available in day care homes or centers. A shortage of an estimated 33,000 child care places reflects a critical need for Montana families. A system of child care resource and referral with state leadership would help meet this need.

Legislative Request:

In response to parent and community needs for a source of updated information about child care services available in their community a new type of child care assistance program is proposed. Child Care Resources and Referral (CCR&R) services will be based on the assumption that parents can make good child care arrangements for their children if they are presented with a range of alternatives and encouraged to work out child care suited to their family needs.

To develop the child care resource and referral system, one full-time state coordinator will be needed. In order to provide services to meet diverse community needs and be as cost effective as possible, interagency cooperation will be stressed. Contracts will be made with various programs currently providing some child care services: Child care food programs; Day care associations; County Extension agents (especially in eastern Montana) and other programs communities decide are appropriate. Child Care Resources and Referral programs will maintain up to date information about the supply of child care services available in their community and provide a unique documentation of child care needs.

The supply of child care in most communities is inadequate to meet the diverse needs of the parents. Frustration with the inadequate supply of child care leads to the second major focus of Child Care Resources and Referral services: provision of information, technical assistance, and training to potential and existing providers of care. This assistance helps to stimulate the development of new sources of care in the community, and to maintain and improve existing services.

Senator Dorothy Eck will be sponsoring legislation relative to this issue.

The Role of Montana's Human Resource Development Councils
in Meeting Emergency Needs, Delivering Human Services,
and Maintaining An Anti-Poverty Philosophy in the 1980s.

Produced by the
Montana Human Resource Development Councils
Directors Association

January 15, 1985

Introduction

For nearly twenty years, Montana's Human Resource Development Councils (HRDCs), which are generally known as Community Action Agencies, have been serving the needs of Montana's low income, elderly, minority, and handicapped people. Yet very few systematic efforts have been made to identify, define, and explain the role of the HRDCs. The last statewide profile of the HRDCs was published in 1980, by the Department of Community Affairs, Human Resources Division. The Department itself ceased to exist on June 30, 1981. Its functions, at least in terms of the HRDCs, were inherited by the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS), Economic Assistance Division (EAD).

Major changes in the funding and operation of human service programs at the State level were precipitated by equally major changes in these programs at the Federal level. Passage of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, 1981 (OBRA, 1981), is a watershed event in terms of human services. That legislation, passed in November of 1981, established a system of Block Grants to states and remains the principal avenue for the withdrawal of the Federal Government from the field of human service programs.

Both the Special Session of the Montana State Legislature in November of 1981, and the 48th Regular Session in January of 1983, were in large measure dominated by discussions of funding for and administration of human service programs.

It became obvious during both legislative sessions that additional data regarding all human services and the local agencies delivering them was needed. In response, the Directors of the ten Human Resource Development Councils have developed this report.

The report examines the role of the HRDCs. However, it must be admitted that this report, itself, illustrates the lack of a systematic data gathering system. Unfortunately, since 1981 neither SRS nor the HRDCs have given program and funding analysis the priority it deserves.

For in addition to a major transfer of authority and responsibility to states, the passage of OBRA, 1981, reduced substantially the federal funding for nearly all human service programs.

Dollars presently available are now aimed at providing needed services, not studying them.

Data collection is complicated by at least the following circumstances:

1. The lack of a standard definition of terms: What, exactly, is "administration?" What constitutes a "referral?" What is "outreach?" What is an "unduplicated" count of people served? What is the "total" number of people served? What constitutes a "unit of service?"
2. The variety of Federal, State, and local funding sources coordinated by HRDCs, each with its own

definition of terms, and administrative requirements.

3. Overlapping program years, grant periods, and contract times for these Federal, State, and local programs.

Notwithstanding the above complications, the HRDC Directors have gathered, collected, and herewith present the most current, verifiable data on HRDC programs, services, funding levels, and persons served.

Three themes emerge from the data gathered regarding the role of the HRDCs in Montana's human service system:

1. meeting emergency needs during the current recession through resource mobilization and community organization;
2. continuing the delivery of a range of established human service programs during a particularly austere period financially;
3. maintaining the HRDC anti-poverty philosophy and keeping faith with the legislative roots of the HRDC and Community Action Programs.

The facts and figures contained in this report, the people served, and the dollars spent serving them are most properly understood in terms of these three themes, for these are the principle goals and objectives being addressed by the HRDCs in the 1980s.

I. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY: MAINTAINING AN ANTI-POVERTY PHILOSOPHY IN THE 1980s

"It is, therefore, the policy of the United States to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this nation by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity."

The Federal Economic Opportunity Act, 1964.

"Its basic purpose is to stimulate a better focusing of all available local, state, private, and Federal resources upon the goal of enabling low income families and low income individuals of all ages, in rural and urban areas to attain the skills, knowledge, and motivations and secure the opportunities needed for them to become fully self-sufficient."

Head Start, Economic Opportunity and
Community Partnership Act, 1975.

"The purposes of this title is to provide a range of services and activities having a measurable and potentially major impact upon the causes of poverty in the community, or in those areas of the community where poverty is a particularly acute problem."

Community Services Block Grant; Title VI
of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation
Act, 1981.

Montana's HRDCs have been shaped by nearly two decades of experience with anti-poverty and service delivery programs. They have proven to be a resilient, flexible group of agencies, able to respond to changing Federal and State policy; able to translate those policies into effective programs at the local level; able to mount a community-wide effort aimed at addressing, if not eliminating, the causes of poverty as well as treating its symptoms.

Table One:

<u>Poverty In Montana</u>		
Year	Number of People in Poverty	Percentage of People in Poverty
-----	-----	-----
1960	129,000	19.5%
1970	91,669	13.5%
1975	85,330	11.5%
1980	94,372	12.3%
1980/1985	100,000+	creeping back up to 15%

Table Two:

<u>Montana Children and Adults in Poverty</u>			
Year	Number of AFDC Recipients (kids and adults)/month	AFDC cases per month	Number of General Assistance Cases per month
-----	-----	-----	-----
1981	20,159	7,085	693
1982	17,129	6,119	867
1983	17,263	6,312	1,125
1984(Oct)	20,322	7,230	1,409

Table Three:
Federal Income Guidelines, 1984-1985

Family Size	All Household Income (Gross)		
	100%	125%	150%
	Percent of Poverty		
-	-----	-----	-----
1	4,980	6,225	7,470
2	6,720	8,400	10,080
3	8,460	10,575	12,690
4	10,200	12,750	15,300
5	11,940	14,925	17,910
6	13,680	17,100	20,520
7	14,940	18,675	23,130
8	16,620	20,775	25,740

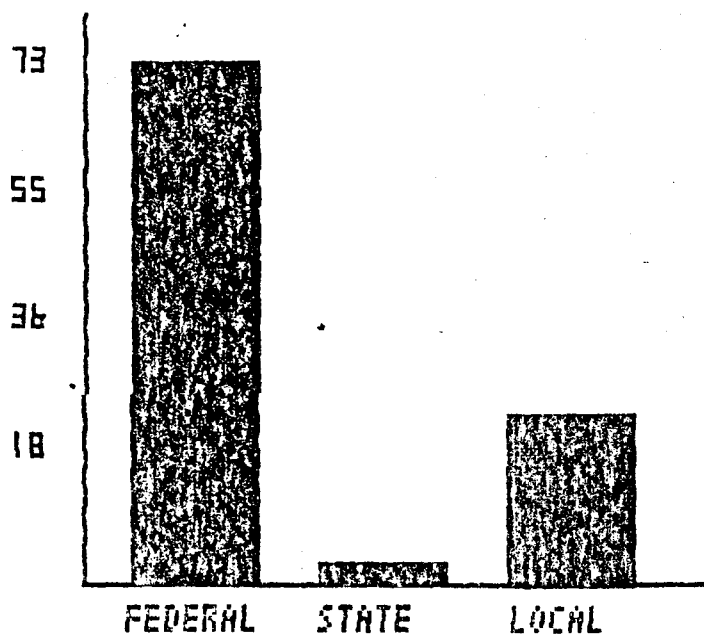
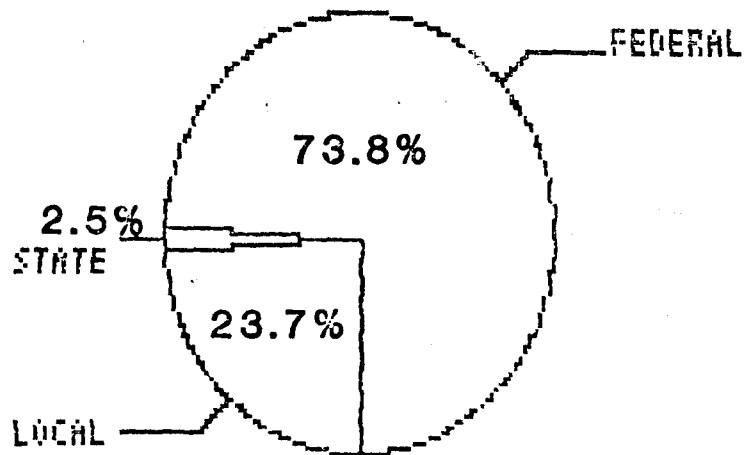
II. PROGRAM FUNDING, STRUCTURE AND SERVICES; MAINTAINING SERVICES DURING AUSTERE TIMES FINANCIALLY

Nationwide, a network of 932 Community Action Agencies exists in more than two thirds of the nation's counties, receiving and expending some two billion dollars from a variety of grants and contracts from Federal, State and Local sources. In Montana, the ten HRDCs/CAAs provide services in all fifty-six counties. The HRDC network is a substantial and integral part of the human and social service delivery system.

Table Four:
Montana HRDC Information, FY 1984

Total number of employees	566
Total number of low income persons served (unduplicated)	121,779
Total budget for all HRDCs	\$11,439,142
Average administrative rate, all programs	12.0%
Funding sources for HRDC programs:	
(FY 1984)	
Federal	\$8,422,086 73.8%
State	\$285,978 2.5%
Local	\$2,688,198 23.7%

Funding Sources for HRDC Programs



III. MEETING EMERGENCY NEEDS: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION, COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT BY THE HRDCs SINCE 1980

Table Five:
Recent HRDC Programs

Program	Funding Source	Amount	Administrative Ceiling
Special Surplus Commodity Distribution (Jan 1, 1984 through Dec 31, 1984)	USDA	2,383,125 lbs cheese 405,291 lbs butter 113,378 lbs cornmeal 186,885 lbs flour 157,990 lbs honey 282,426 lbs milk 81,236 lbs rice	1-2%
{Total pounds of USDA foods distributed in 1984 was 3,610,331}			
[Value of food at \$1.50 per pound = \$5,415,496.50]			
State Food Bank Project	State of Montana	\$25,000	0%
Energy Share Of Montana	Private Initiative	\$350,000	0%

Table Six:
HRDC Volunteer Network (1984)

Total Number of Volunteers	Total Number of Volunteer Hours Donated	Value of Time at \$4.00/hour
1,349	202,435	\$2,636,514

A. Special Surplus Commodity Distribution:

More than any other recent program, the "cheese and butter" program has once again demonstrated the ability of the HRDCs to move very quickly with limited resources to put a program together and in place locally. This has been accomplished by the HRDCs across Montana since the Special Surplus Commodity Program was first announced in January of 1982.

In order to operate this program and particularly to assure delivery of commodities to the State's rural areas, the HRDCs have mobilized a force of volunteers. In addition, resources available through other programs are used for the storage, transportation, and distribution of surplus commodities (these include people, vehicles, and space).

Congress recently extended the Special Surplus Commodity Program through September 30, 1985. Included is a small amount of money for administrative costs. Additional commodities may become available, but states and local agencies will probably be required to assume more of the storage, transportation, and distribution costs.

B. State Food Bank Project:

The Montana Legislature in 1983 appropriated \$25,000 to establish a network of food banks across the State and to develop a state-wide system for the transportation, storage, and distribution of food to poor people. SRS has awarded a contract for \$25,000 to the District IX HRDC in Bozeman. District IX is working to provide training and technical assistance to the other HRDCs and to community groups in setting up and operating local food banks. In addition, District IX is coordinating the state-wide system.

Since July 1, 1983, more than forty new food banks have opened in Montana. Approximately 20,000 needy persons will receive emergency assistance from local food banks this year. The value of donated food is expected to exceed \$5,000,000.

C. Energy Share of Montana:

Initiated formally in November of 1982, Energy Share of Montana is a public/private partnership designed to assist low income people with emergency energy problems who are not eligible for LIEAP or Weatherization programs funded by the Federal government. With \$30,000 in "seed money" originally contributed by Montana Power Company, Montana-Dakota Utilities, Pacific Power and Light, Black Hills Light and Power, and the Great Falls Gas Company, Energy Share of Montana solicited donations from individuals and charitable organizations. Over \$20,000 in private donations was received in fiscal year 1983. The HRDCs do the local fund raising and operate the Energy Share program locally. Local Energy Share Committees have been formed in all HRDCs. In its first year of operation just over 200 people received direct assistance from the program, while over 1,000 were referred to LIEAP or Weatherization. Credit arrangements for people with past due bills were made on behalf of customers with utility companies by the HRDCs. Many utility terminations were averted due to the positive working relations that exist across Montana between HRDCs and local utilities.

The program began its second year in September of 1983 with another \$30,800 pledged by the private utility companies, with a greater emphasis on local fund raising by the HRDCs, and with the expectation of serving at least as many people as in the program's first year.

In December of 1983 Montana Power Company donated an additional \$300,000 to Energy Share of Montana. Each HRDC administered approximately \$27,000 in funds last year.

Table Seven:
Energy Share of Montana

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u>
Households Served	681	195
Funds Donated	\$358,042	\$50,000
Funds Expended	\$191,420	\$40,000
Individuals Contributing	2,840	1,500
Individual Donations	\$58,042	\$20,000
Average Payment	\$282	

HRDC PROFILES

NAME: Action for Eastern Montana

ADDRESS AND PHONE: 123 North Merrill, Glendive, MT 59330
(406) 365-3364

DIRECTOR: Ms. Patricia Callaghan

STATUS AND DATE OF INCORPORATION: Private, non-profit; March 31, 1969

COUNTIES SERVED: Phillips, Valley, Daniels, Sheridan, Roosevelt, Richland, Dawson, McCone, Garfield, Prairie, Wibaux, Fallon, Carter, Powder River, Custer, Rosebud, Treasure

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 21

AGENCY BUDGET: FY 1983 - \$1,745,550 FY 1984 \$1,426,559

CSBG FUNDS: FY 1983 \$130,000 FY 1984 \$126,000

PEOPLE SERVED (UNDUPLICATED): 1983 7,333 1984 7,520

AVERAGE ADMIN. RATE: 8%

<u>NAME:</u>	District IV Human Resource Development Council			
<u>ADDRESS AND PHONE:</u>	PO Box 1509, Havre, MT 59501 (406) 265-6743			
<u>DIRECTOR:</u>	Mr. Mike Fieldman			
<u>STATUS AND DATE OF INCORPORATION:</u>	Private, non-profit; April 25, 1965			
<u>COUNTIES SERVED:</u>	Hill, Liberty, Blaine			
<u>NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:</u>	33			
<u>AGENCY BUDGET:</u>	FY 1983	\$633,646	FY 1984	\$545,159
<u>CSBG FUNDS:</u>	FY 1983	\$64,420	FY 1984	\$64,420
<u>PEOPLE SERVED (UNDUPLICATED):</u>	1983	3,544	1984	3,932
<u>AVERAGE ADMIN. RATE:</u>	1983	9.2%	1984	8.9%

NAME: Opportunities, Incorporated
ADDRESS AND PHONE: PO Box 2532, Great Falls, MT 59401
(406) 761-0310
DIRECTOR: Mr. Les Stevenson
STATUS AND DATE OF INCORPORATION: Private, non-profit; April 30, 1965
COUNTIES SERVED: Glacier, Toole, Pondera, Choteau, Teton, Cascade
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 46
AGENCY BUDGET: FY 1983 \$1,462,581 FY 1984 \$1,156,028
CSBG FUNDS: FY 1983 \$125,332 FY 1984 \$123,618
PEOPLE SERVED (UNDUPLICATED): 1983 16,200 1984 18,951
AVERAGE ADMIN. RATE: 13%

NAME: District VI Human Resource Development Council
ADDRESS AND PHONE: PO Box 72, Lewistown, MT 59459
(406) 538-7488
DIRECTOR: Ms. Eileen Sansom
STATUS AND DATE OF INCORPORATION: Private, non-profit; May 15, 1978
COUNTIES SERVED: Judith Basin, Fergus, Petroleum, Musselshell, Golden Valley, Wheatland
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 16
AGENCY BUDGET: FY 1983 \$444,919 FY 1984 \$343,131
CSBG FUNDS: FY 1983 \$131,742 FY 1984 \$68,774
PEOPLE SERVED (UNDUPLICATED): 1983 2,373 1984 2,521
AVERAGE ADMIN. RATE: 1983 11% 1984 10%

NAME: District VII Human Resource Development Council

ADDRESS AND PHONE: PO Box 2016, Billings, MT 59101
(406) 248-7477

DIRECTOR: Mr. Carl Visser

STATUS AND DATE OF INCORPORATION: Private, non-profit; March 31, 1966

COUNTIES SERVED: Yellowstone, Big Horn, Carbon,
Stillwater, Sweetgrass

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 21

AGENCY BUDGET: FY 1983 \$1,172,914 FY 1984 \$1,072,452

CSBG FUNDS: FY 1983 \$156,662 FY 1984 \$131,268

PEOPLE SERVED (UNDUPLICATED): 1983 12,457 1984 12,457

AVERAGE ADMIN. RATE: 1983 12% 1984 11%

NAME: Rocky Mountain Development Council

ADDRESS AND PHONE: PO Box 721, Helena, MT 59624
(406) 442-1552

DIRECTOR: Mr. Gene Leuwer

STATUS AND DATE OF INCORPORATION: Public Agency; June 29, 1965

COUNTIES SERVED: Jefferson, Broadwater, Lewis & Clark

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 86

AGENCY BUDGET: FY 1983 \$1,719,329 FY 1984 \$1,683,529

CSBG FUNDS: FY 1983 \$85,401 FY 1984 \$79,159

PEOPLE SERVED (UNDUPLICATED): 1983 13,408 1984 13,400

AVERAGE ADMIN. RATE: 9.6%

NAME: District IX Human Resource Development Council

ADDRESS AND PHONE: 317 E. Mendenhall, Bozeman, MT 59715
(406) 587-4486

DIRECTOR: Mr. Jeffery K. Rupp

STATUS AND DATE OF INCORPORATION: Public Agency; May 13, 1975

COUNTIES SERVED: Gallatin, Park, Meagher

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 26

AGENCY BUDGET: FY 1983 \$1,026,970 FY 1984 \$874,300

CSBG FUNDS: FY 1983 \$88,000 FY 1984 \$82,000

PEOPLE SERVED (UNDUPLICATED): 1983 5,052 1984 6,000

AVERAGE ADMIN. RATE: 1983 13% 1984 9%

NAME: Northwest Montana Human Resource Council

ADDRESS AND PHONE: PO Box 1058, Kalispell, MT 59901
(406) 755-1567

DIRECTOR: Mr. Larry Dominick

STATUS AND DATE OF INCORPORATION: Private, non-profit; December 21, 1976

COUNTIES SERVED: Lake, Flathead, Lincoln, Sanders

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 25

AGENCY BUDGET: FY 1983 \$1,068,149 FY 1984 \$976,511

CSBG FUNDS: FY 1983 \$175,141 FY 1984 \$111,348

PEOPLE SERVED (UNDUPLICATED): 1983 36,170 1984 40,174

AVERAGE ADMIN. RATE: 6.76%

NAME: District XI Human Resource Development Council

ADDRESS AND PHONE: 617 S. Higgins, Missoula, MT 59801
(406) 728-3710

DIRECTOR: Mr. Jim Morton

STATUS AND DATE OF INCORPORATION: Private, non-profit; August 11, 1965

COUNTIES SERVED: Missoula, Mineral, Ravalli

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 40

AGENCY BUDGET: FY 1983 \$1,632,197 FY 1984 \$1,606,841

CSBG FUNDS: FY 1983 \$127,532 FY 1984 \$118,000

PEOPLE SERVED (UNDUPLICATED): 1983 14,458 1984 14,458

AVERAGE ADMIN. RATE: 15%

NAME: District XII Human Resource Development Council

ADDRESS AND PHONE: PO Box 3486, Butte, MT 59702
(406) 782-7200

DIRECTOR: Ms. Corinne Shea

STATUS AND DATE OF INCORPORATION: Private, non-profit; August 16, 1965

COUNTIES SERVED: Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, Powell, Granite, Beaverhead, Madison

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 74

AGENCY BUDGET: FY 1983 \$1,320,734 FY 1984 \$1,238,679

CSBG FUNDS: FY 1983 \$94,459 FY 1984 \$94,459

PEOPLE SERVED (UNDUPLICATED): 1983 10,963 1984 10,808

AVERAGE ADMIN. RATE: 9.9%

VISITORS' REGISTER

Human Services Sub COMMITTEEBILL NO. Day Care fundingDATE 1-29-85

SPONSOR _____

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Susan Christofferson	Box 102 Somers, MT	✓	
VICIE ARBRIGHT	Box 33 St. Ignace	✓	
JIM JENSEN	104 Chaucer Hlwa	✓	
Therese Campbell	1610 Flowerbrook Hlwa	✓	
Carl B. Vira	Billingie	✓	
APRIL SUTOR	GLENDALE	✓	
Lee Matejovsky	Bx 1050 Wolf Point	✓	
Jane Lopp	Kalispi 11, MT	✓	

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.