

MEETING MINUTES  
HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE  
JANUARY 29, 1987

(24a:000) The human services subcommittee was called to order by Chairman Cal Winslow on January 29, 1987 at 8:02 a.m. in room 108 of the state Capitol building.

ROLL CALL: All committee members were present.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY

Domestic Violence

Debra Jones, Womens' Lobbyist Fund, spoke in support of the funding for the domestic violence programs at the present level. Her written testimony is exhibit 2.

Deborah Kimmet, Montana Coalition Against Domestic Violence, spoke in behalf of coalition members providing six (6) shelters and seven (7) safe homes for victims of domestic violence. Local support is also solicited to help fund this program statewide, and include in-kind contributions (\$65,892), and the United Way.

(24a:136) Jill Kennedy, executive director of the Helena Friendship Center, gave a brief history of the center and asked for continuing funding support for victims of domestic violence.

In response to a question from Sen Harding, Ms Kimmet replied that most programs provided shelter, safe homes, food clothing and either professional counseling or crisis counseling by trained peer advocates.

Big Brothers and Sisters (BBS)

(24a:211) Debbie Gillen, BBS of Great Falls, gave a brief history of her family and spoke on the benefits of having her son Chuck involved in the BBS program. She urged continuing funding.

Gail Daehlin, BBS of Great Falls, related her experiences as a big sister for the past two (2) years and added her support for funding for the program.

(24a:300) Stan Rosenberg, Gallatin County BBS, spoke on the children served, those partially served, and the need to expand the program in their area. He stated it currently cost approximately \$1,000 to serve each child. Their budget is \$60,000, with \$40,000 raised locally. He supports state funding of the BBS program statewide.

Bill Fleiner, board member of BBS in Helena, spoke on BBS as a preventative program in the state. He supports the BBS program as a one that is working and very successful.

(24a:400) Mark Davis, president of the board of BBS in Butte, spoke on the positive side of BBS to the children and to the community. The cost per child in Butte is \$600, with 56 children matched to adults and 16 on a waiting list. He requested continued support to maintain the current level of operations.

Linda Lefavour, BBS of Missoula, summarized the previous testimony in support of BBS funding. She stated the program is using volunteers in the community, and that the BBS program is .05% of the total SRS budget, but makes up 23% of the total BBS budgets.

Others present at the hearing in support of funding for the Big Brothers and Sisters grant are: Mary Ann Kaufman, Danette Rector, Gerry Loch, Linda Watson, Gene Speelman, Peggy Owens, Doris Barta, Joann Sherwood, Gayle Wold, Ann Courtney, Teresa Graham, and Judy Carlson.

(24a:589) In response to a question from Chairman Winslow, Linda Lefavour stated BBS would support an increase in divorce filing fees, with the funds earmarked for BBS, and as long as current level funding is maintained.

(24b:010) Sen Van Valkenberg spoke briefly as a board member and supporter of the BBS program. He supports state involvement in the BBS program, and is concerned that the legislature not send a signal to successful social service programs raising money privately that their successful income generating ventures will deprive them of state funding support. He supports a transition of support from state general fund to earmarked fee revenue.

Sen Hims1 commented that he sees the BBS program a community and not a state responsibility.

#### DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES (DSRS)

##### Community Services Division

Peter Blouke, LFA, covered the issues and funding of the following three (3) programs:

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment, a program that provides residential drug and alcohol treatment for youth who come from low income families, are adjudicated as delinquent, and who are deemed in need of residential treatment by a certified counselor.

Day Care, which provides day care services to abused or neglected children.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI), which provides supplemental payments to developmentally disabled recipients of the federal SSI program for residential placement.

Discussion followed on these programs and covered the following points: SSI residential placement includes semi-independent living, and DD group homes, transition homes, and foster care. The SSI program is optional, but a loss of Medicaid funding would result from non-participation.

(24b:208) Gary Walsh, CSD, elaborated of the SSI program, operational costs, population served, state and federal rate charges.

(24b:340) Mr. Walsh then presented an overview of the Day Care program. This program provides services for three (3) groups of eligible children: AFDC child protective services children, non-AFDC child protective services children, and refugee child day care. Three (3) types of facilities provide care for these children: family day care homes (\$8.00 a day), group day care (\$8.50 a day), and day care centers (\$9.00 a day). Facilities caring for special needs children can receive \$11.00 a day per child, and additional meal reimbursement is .75. Budget projections for the current year for day care show a deficit of \$30,000. Last fiscal year there was a drop in day care, possibly due to the providers not being able to obtain liability insurance. The amount and usage of day care is currently back up.

(24b:419) Maureen Shauneson, a former AFDC client, spoke on the day care allowance and how the program helped her with her children. She supports funding at the executive level.

Kathi Campbell, director of the Helena Family Resources, Inc, addressed the number of children being served by day care providers outside of the current system, and supports an increase of .50 in the fee paid to providers who serve SRS children.

(24b:653) Joyce Preshinger, Montana Child Care Association, spoke on day care expenses, i.e. equipment, business expenses, insurance, etc. She explained the financial problems of day care providers, and the deterrents from taking SRS referred children into their facilities. She recommends an increase in the rate paid to day care providers.

(25a:083) Gary Walsh then gave an overview of the Alcohol

and Drug Abuse Treatment program. At the current rate of expenditure, the program will exhaust its funds in two (2) months. The cost per youth is \$3700 for inpatient treatment.

Discussion followed on this program, including the following points: none of this program is in the Department of Institutions, in terms of repeaters the program is not successful, but the number of individuals who are able to maintain freedom from alcohol or drugs is at a high enough ratio that it provides a significant impact in terms of later potential costs. Shodair is one of the facilities utilized for these services, and the CARE program is coordinated with this program.

Chairman Winslow injected that the problem in this area is that indigent youth (AFDC) qualify for Medicaid, but Medicaid does not pay for inpatient alcohol treatment. Without intervention, the possibility exists that they could forever be a responsibility of the state, end up in Pine Hills, etc.

(25a:177) Chris Volinkaty, lobbyist for Developmentally Disabled People in Montana, spoke in support subsidized adoption. She described the plight of parents who want to adopt developmentally disabled children and infants, who cannot financially pay the medical obligations that these children incur, have no insurance coverage that would provide assistance, and whose only recourse is to keep these children as foster children at a higher cost to the state but with Medicaid coverage to provide the needed medical services the children need. She supports Medicaid coverage for these children so they could be adopted into family units at a lower cost to the state (foster home reimbursement would be eliminated).

(25a:296) Bob Omar, Columbia Falls, spoke in support of added funding for the expense of transporting surplus commodities to distribution points in Montana.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES (DHES)

Air Quality Bureau

Equipment

Sen Manning made a motion to accept the executive of \$36,310 for 1988 and \$35,960 for 1989.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

Grants

Sen Manning made a motion to accept the executive of \$101,291 for each year of the biennium.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

#### Funding

Sen Manning made a motion to accept the executive general fund of \$320,657 for each year of the biennium.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

#### Occupational Health

##### Personal Services

Rep Bradley made a motion to accept the LFA current level of 3.5 FTE for the biennium.

Rep Bradley made a motion to accept the LFA adjusted personal services for 1988 and 1989.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

##### Operating Expenses

Rep Bradley made a motion to accept the LFA current level of \$37,558 for 1988 and \$37,858 for 1989.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

##### Equipment

Sen Manning made a motion to accept the LFA current level of \$1,125 for each year of the biennium.

Sen Hims1 made a substitute motion to accept the executive of \$1,125 for 1988 only.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED, with Sen Manning voting no and Sen Harding absent.

#### Funding

Sen Hims1 made a motion to accept the executive of \$160,911 for 1988 and \$159,559 for 1989.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

#### Water Quality

##### Personal Services

Sen Manning made a motion to accept the executive FTE of 40.25 for the biennium.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

(25b:000) Sen Manning made a motion to accept the LFA adjusted level for personal services, including the increase for 1.0 FTE and \$400 each year for the Water and Wastewater Operators Advisory Council.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

##### Operating Expenses

Chairman Winslow noted the subcommittee should express its preference as far as expected level of federal funds. If federal funds come in at the spending level approved by the subcommittee, the department is free to use those funds; while if the spending authority for the anticipated federal funds has not been approved, the department must use the budget amendment process to access those funds. Sen Himsl expressed his desire to authorize spending authority for federal funds instead of using the budget amendment process.

Sen Himsl made a motion to authorize the spending authority in the executive of \$520,462 for 1988 and \$518,753 for 1989.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

##### Water Quality Management

Rep Bradley made a motion to accept the LFA current level, which includes \$3,559 more in laboratory expenses than the executive.

A voice vote was taken and the motion FAILED, with Rep Switzer, Chairman Winslow, Sen Himsl, and Sen Manning voting no.

Rep Switzer made a motion to accept the executive, which does not include \$3,559 for laboratory expenses.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED, with Rep Connelly and Rep Bradley voting no, and Sen Harding absent.

#### Safe Drinking Water

(25b:107) Sen Hims1 made a motion to accept the executive, which deletes \$23,708 in consulting services and \$3,000 in contracts with nonprofits, and adds \$7,615 each year in expenses for the additional FTE.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

#### Water Pollution Control

Sen Manning made a motion to accept the executive, which includes \$9,949 in FY 1988 and \$10,181 in fiscal year 1989 for laboratory testing, \$409 each year of the biennium for training expenses, \$1,308 for consulting, \$2,499 for legal expenses, and \$2,337 for data processing costs over the LFA current level.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

#### .Groundwater Pollution Control

Sen Hims1 made a motion to accept the executive, which includes \$20,160 in consultant fees, \$1,252 in insurance, \$1,200 in training expenses, \$3,800 in filing fees, and \$688 for gasoline over the LFA current level.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

#### Water Permits

Rep Bradley made a motion to accept the executive, which includes \$1,000 in consultant services, \$6,650 in laboratory fees, \$234 for printing, and \$500 in data processing fees over the LFA current level.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

#### Water and Wastewater Operators

Rep Switzer made a motion to accept the executive, which includes \$1,116 for travel of the advisory council.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

## Equipment

### Water Quality Management

(25b:183) Sen Hims1 made a motion to accept the executive, which includes \$2,000 for a computer and \$128 for software in FY 1988 and \$148 for software in 1989.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

### Construction Grants

Sen Hims1 made a motion to accept the executive, which includes \$1,900 for computer equipment, \$300 in field monitoring equipment, \$500 for software in fiscal 1988, \$500 for a printer, \$300 for field monitoring equipment, and \$500 for software in 1989.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

### Water Pollution Control

(25b:200) Rep Connelly made a motion to accept the executive, which includes \$654 for office equipment and \$800 for computer enhancements, \$2,326 for this office's share of a vehicle and \$300 in software.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

### Safe Drinking Water

Rep Connelly made a motion to accept the executive, which includes \$4,326 in 1988 for this program's share of a vehicle.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

### Groundwater Pollution Control

Sen Manning made a motion to accept the executive, which includes \$400 in office equipment, \$2,000 for a computer, \$10,000 for the lease of purchase of a vehicle in FY 88, and \$2,500 for field monitoring equipment in FY 89.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

### Water Permits



Sen Hims1 made a motion to accept the executive, which includes \$2,000 for this program's share of a vehicle in FY 1988, and \$400 for field monitoring supplies in FY 1989.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

#### Water and Wastewater Operators

Sen Hims1 made a motion to accept the executive, which includes \$2,500 in computer equipment in fiscal year 1988.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

#### Grants

Sen Manning made a motion to accept the executive of \$124,233 for 1988 and \$128,797 for 1989.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

#### Funding

Sen Manning made a motion to accept the executive of \$1,837,959 for 1988 and \$1,826,271 for 1989.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

#### Modified - Permit Tracking

(25b:303) Sen Manning made a motion to accept the modified request of \$9,426 in 1988.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

#### Modified - Water and Wastewater Operators

Sen Hims1 made a motion to accept the modified request of \$11,899 for 1988 and \$18,110 for 1989.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

#### Modified - Wellhead Protection

(25b:442) Sen Manning made a motion to accept the modified request of \$266,667 for each year of the biennium.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

Food and Consumer Safety Bureau

Personal Services

Rep Bradley made a motion to accept the 8.0 FTE for the biennium.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

Sen Hims1 made a motion to accept the LFA adjusted up for personal services.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

Operating Expenses

Sen Manning made a motion to accept the LFA current level of \$53,336 for 1988 and \$53,668 for 1989.

Sen Hims1 made a substitute motion to accept the executive of \$51,994 for 1988 and \$51,944 for 1989.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

Equipment

(25b:500) Sen Hims1 made a motion to accept the executive of \$327 for each year of the biennium.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

Grants

Sen Manning made a motion to accept the executive of \$207,000 for 1988 and \$208,000 for 1989.

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously, with Sen Harding absent.

Funding

Sen Manning made a motion to accept the executive of \$518,322 for 1988 and \$518,987 for 1989.

HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE  
JANUARY 29, 1987  
PAGE 11

A voice vote was taken and the motion PASSED unanimously,  
with Sen Harding absent.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:08 a.m. (25b:616)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Cal Winslow", is written above a horizontal line.

Cal Winslow, Chairman

cw/gmc/1.29

DAILY ROLL CALL

HUMAN SERVICES SUB COMMITTEE

50th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1987

Date Jan 29, 1987

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Rep. Cal Winslow, Chairman	X		
Sen. Richard Manning, Vice Chair	X		
Sen. Ethel Harding	X		
Sen. Matt Himsl	X		
Rep. Dorothy Bradley	X		
Rep. Mary Ellen Connelly	X		
Rep. Dean Switzer	X		

STATEWIDE DATA OF BIG BROTHERS/SISTERS PROGRAMS

EXHIBIT 1  
 DATE 1.29.87  
 HB \_\_\_\_\_

Summarized below is some statewide data on the Big Brothers and Sisters Programs which currently receive SRS funding. In addition to the many positive things about Big Brothers and Sisters, with which you are familiar, several obvious conclusions can be drawn from this data. First, a miniscule amount of the Community Services Division's budget (.6%) is expended for Big Brothers and Sisters. The percentage of non-state dollars (mostly private funds) generated for this program is impressive ranging from 84% in Missoula to 63% in Bozeman. We are a cost effective, prevention program where "so little money serves so many"!

Here are the facts for FY 87:

\* Less than 1% (.6%) of Community Services Budget for BB/S serves:

- 12 programs statewide
- 42 Montana communities
- 1385 Montana children
- 1038 SRS eligible children

\* Percentage of each program budget funded by SRS (includes 25% local match):

- |                   |     |                                    |     |
|-------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|
| - Anaconda        | 42% | - Missoula                         | 22% |
| - Butte           | 34% | - North Country (Cut Bank)         | 37% |
| - Flathead County | 22% | - No. Montana (Havre)              | 22% |
| - Gallatin County | 45% | - Park County                      | 42% |
| - Great Falls     | 36% | - Yellowstone                      | 31% |
| - Helena          | 27% | - Miles City/Glendive--new program |     |

\* Comparative FY 87 Budgets:

- |                                    |   |               |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| - Total SRS                        |   | \$235,011,719 |
| - Community Services Division      |   | 22,135,239    |
| - BB/S Share (with match)          |   | 209,050       |
| - (without match)                  |   | 152,550       |
| - BB/S Share of SRS                | = | .05%          |
| - BB/S Share of Community Services |   | .6%           |

\* Total budget (all sources) Big Brothers and Sisters statewide for FY-87 equals.....\$664,813

- Amount of BB/S funded by SRS statewide - FY 87	152,550
- Percentage of BB/S funded by SRS statewide =	23%

\* Comparative per capita costs for Youth Programs in Montana in FY-86:

- |                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| - Montana Youth Treatment Center | \$53,081 |
| - Mountain View School           | 31,929   |
| - Pine Hills School              | 26,896   |
| - Out of State placements        | 16,899   |
| - After care                     | 9,988    |
| - Foster care                    | 4,721    |
| - Big Brothers and Sisters       | 435      |

It should be noted that the Big Brothers and Sisters average costs shown above, per child, do not include the approximately 500 children on waiting lists. Many of these kids receive extensive services from their respective programs.

EXHIBIT 1  
DATE 1-29-87

\* Many programs offer varied additional services to their communities. ~~These~~ services include support groups for parents and volunteers, sexual abuse prevention training, educational and recreational classes, a summer recreation program, teen groups, group recreation activities, referral services and counseling.

\* Our programs run on very tight budgets. Even though our numbers of children eligible for service are increasing we have been making every cost reduction effort possible for the past three years. Reductions already necessitated and enacted include:

- Great Falls
  - reduced secretary to 1/4 time
  - did not fill a part-time caseworker slot for 9 months
  - no salary increases for some positions
  - took over maintenance duties to reduce cost
  
- Anaconda
  - loss of caseworker position
  - loss of secretarial position
  - cut expenditures for supplies
  
- Helena
  - eliminated part-time caseworker for 16 months
  - combined caseworker position with director's position
  - moved to smaller office space - less rent
  
- Gallatin County
  - cut back caseworker positions to part-time
  - eliminated a phone line
  - reduced group activities to 4 per year
  
- Park County
  - lost two employees, now have one remaining at 3/4 time
  - cut back to one phone line
  - less recreation and activities to matches
  
- Missoula
  - cut half-time caseworker position
  - reduced expenditures for activities
  - leased (instead of bought) equipment to replace worn out typewriter
  
- North Country
  - changed monthly newsletter and activities to quarterly
  - limited caseworker travel to outlying service areas to twice a month
  
- Northern Montana  
(Havre)
  - laid off part-time caseworker
  - eliminated health insurance for staff
  - cut expenditures for group activities, supplies, and volunteer recognition

1.29.87

- Flathead County
  - secretarial duties added to caseworker position
  - changed office space to reduce rent
  - reduced advertising expenses and cut continuing education
  - no capital expenditures
  - reduced phone service
  
- Billings
  - no raises for the last 18 months
  - cut down newsletter mailings
  - delayed filling caseworker vacancy
  
- Butte
  - eliminated continuing education from budget

- \* Our prevention services are widely valued by other community services. Our largest referral sources besides individual parents are the schools and social services. Probation and law enforcement also are major referral sources.
  
- \* We deal with "at risk" kids. Studies have shown that children living in single parent families are at high risk for experiencing emotional and behavioral problems. Their need for additional positive adult role modeling is critical. Right now approximately 50% of the children we serve statewide have experienced some type of abuse and/or neglect. (To cite one area - Billings Social Services reports an increase of 40% over the last 10 months in reports of abuse and neglect.)
  
- \* The future of Big Brother and Sister services in Montana would be extremely bleak if state funding is eliminated. At least three programs would face definite closure with two others on the border of closure. The remaining six programs would all have to reduce staff and thus reduce the number of children served. Additional services will be lost, waiting lists closed.
  
- \* What do we ask? We ask that we be funded at our current level appropriation. We expect to do our fair share in reducing the state budget deficit and agree that we would not expect any increase in funding and would appreciate just maintaining current level.

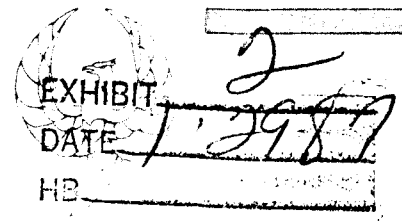
Why fund Big Brothers and Sisters services???

- Prevention is much more cost effective than intervention.
- We save the state money by helping to keep children in the home.
- We are a low cost resource - we utilize volunteers.  
For approximately \$2 an hour we provide a minimum of 12 hours and as much as 80 hours per month of one-to-one adult attention focused on children in need; private counselors cost an average of \$30 to \$50 per hour.
- It does not make sense to balance the state budget on the back of the most cost effective youth service that the state helps to provide.

Please help us to keep helping Montana kids!!!

# WOMEN'S LOBBYIST FUND

Box 1099  
Helena MT 59624  
449-7917



January 29, 1987

Testimony on Domestic Violence Program Funding/SRS Budget

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Human Services Subcommittee:

My name is Debra Jones. I speak on behalf of the Women's Lobbyist Fund, a coalition of 39 organizations representing over 6500 individuals. I urge this subcommittee to continue funding domestic violence programs at the current level through marriage license fee monies and General Fund monies.

The 15 domestic violence programs and 8 shelters in Montana offer a service to our communities that is desperately needed. Last year these programs provided crisis intervention to almost 6000 individuals, emergency shelter to over 800 women and 1100 children, long term assistance to 1100 individuals, and education to 11,000 citizens.

As we all know, Montana is facing tough economic times, and one sign of the times is the increasing case load that many programs are experiencing. For example, Mercy Home in Great Falls had a 27 percent increase in case load last year. SRS provides funding for 16 programs and shelters in Montana. It is the major source of funding for some programs in rural areas. Revenues generated from marriage license fees have ~~remained fairly steady~~ over the last few years, and will probably not increase significantly in the foreseeable future. The additional General Fund monies that are currently allocated are needed to help these programs keep up with inflation and serve their increasing client loads.

*Dropped*

We must remember that, for many battered women and their families, emergency shelters are their only way out. If programs are forced to reduce the services they provide because of funding cuts, more families will end up staying in abusive homes.

Our domestic violence programs and shelters have made a very real and significant contribution to Montana. They have created a very successful grassroots movement by bringing assistance and public awareness to spouse abuse. All of these programs rely heavily on dedicated volunteers to provide the services that they do. The state has to take part ownership in some of its social problems. I urge you to continue supporting these programs at their present level.



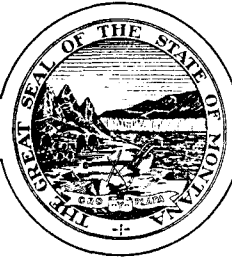
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

3  
1-29-87

AIR QUALITY BUREAU

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

COGSWELL BUILDING



STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-3454

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

January 29, 1987

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Winslow, Chairman, Human Services Subcommittee for Appropriations - Finance and Claims

FROM: Robert Raisch, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Air Quality Bureau

SUBJECT: Impacts from Eliminating All State Funding for the Montana Air Quality Program

At the committee's request, I have gathered some information to answer the two questions posed: (1) Are any states currently without an air program? (2) What would be the impacts of eliminating the Montana program?

In order to answer the first question, I requested assistance from the Montana Office of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Mr. Jay Sinnott of EPA contacted Mr. Jerry Kurtzweg who is attached to the EPA Administrator's Office for Air and Radiation in Washington, D.C. Mr. Kurtzweg verified that all fifty states are presently operating an air quality program. To my knowledge, Idaho is the only state in the last ten years that has even temporarily eliminated their air program.

In regard to the second question, the EPA would no doubt assume at least some of the program responsibilities if state funding were eliminated. In all likelihood, EPA would operate the program similarly to the Idaho experience, using some EPA employees, personnel from the existing county programs and a contractor. They would concentrate on enforcing federal regulations and the State Implementation Plan. In Idaho, this resulted in an overall reduction in effort with emphasis on inspections, enforcement, permitting and air monitoring. Despite the emphasis, problems occurred in each of these areas (explained in detail later).

In addition to significant cutbacks in all areas of the program, the department anticipates the following functions would be totally eliminated:

1. The Montana Smoke Management Program - This program coordinates forestry slash burning to periods of good dispersion.

3  
DATE 1-29-87

Page Two  
January 29, 1987

2. Inspections and complaint followup concerning nonmajor sources.
3. The open burning program - This program regulates the open burning of various materials including those emitting toxic pollutants.
4. The tax credit program for clean burning wood stoves.
5. Enforcement of all Montana ambient standards including those which have no federal equivalent (fluorides, hydrogen sulfide, etc.).
6. The administrative appeal process offered through the Board of Health and Environmental Sciences.
7. Special projects such as the Poplar River air monitoring project and the Kalispell source apportionment study.
8. Visible emissions training school - Air pollution control personnel (county) and industry would need to travel out of state.
9. Loss of state control over writing its own SIP plans, especially in regard to the proposed EPA PM-10 standard (substantial impact on local governments).
10. The Air Quality Bureau's new air toxics section - Investigate possible carcinogenic and mutagenic compounds and their impact on the public.
11. Loss of state control over county air pollution control agencies - EPA would have direct authority.
12. Easy access to air quality data and information - This can assist in expediting the permitting process.
13. The Montana program to audit all industrial air monitoring and associated laboratory analysis.

This list was developed under a very tight deadline and is likely only a starting point.

I contacted Ken Brooks, the Chief of the Idaho Air Quality Bureau (also the EPA coordinator during EPA's tenure), concerning Idaho's experience. Mr. Brooks strongly recommended that the Montana Legislature not take the same road that Idaho did. The turmoil created by the change and the tarnishing of the state's reputation is extremely slow to heal. Mr. Brooks expressed the following specific concerns:

3  
1.39.87

1. Permitting: EPA did not have the authority to issue permits for any sources other than those covered under federal regulations (only the largest); however, they were required to enforce State Implementation Plan requirements which required permits for smaller sources. Therefore, a source could be fined for constructing without a permit even though it was impossible to obtain one. This problem was never solved over the fifteen months EPA ran the Idaho program.
2. Enforcement: EPA has very little flexibility in regard to enforcement. When faced with a violation they were required to seek significant penalties (\$25,000/day) even for minor violations.
3. SIP Development (discussion with EPA staff): EPA continued to work on SIP plans such as nonattainment plans for particulates. Since EPA was requiring control strategies to be performed by industries and local governments, and since there was no responsible executive branch agency, the legislature was continuously involved with day-to-day air quality matters.
4. Inspections: Most of the inspections were conducted by contractors who were frequently denied access to the various emission sources.
5. Air Monitoring: EPA assumed ownership of all the state's air monitoring equipment with the proviso that it would be returned to the state if a state program was re-established. The monitoring network was significantly reduced under EPA.
6. Personnel: Five EPA and eighteen contract employees (two located out of state) were given the responsibility to run the Idaho program. The EPA and contract employees were not allowed to intermingle and exchange information and ideas. The personnel were not familiar with the types of sources present in Idaho or even where they were located.
7. Facilities: The state of Idaho allowed the EPA to use the Air Quality Bureau's offices resulting in some ongoing costs to the state. Laboratory services and modeling capabilities were obtained out of state.
8. Transition: The Idaho legislature voted to zero budget the agency in March with an effective date of July 1. This resulted in severe morale problems within the existing staff as well as little work being accomplished while the staff's attention shifted to obtaining other employment. Other transition problems included:

Page Four  
January 29, 1987

3  
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- a. The public and industry were confused on who to contact and how various matters such as permits would be handled.
- b. Transfer of monitoring site leases and utility bills.
- c. Transfer of contractual agreements.
- d. Transfer of ownership of equipment.
- e. Lack of access to other supportive state facilities such as other agencies and laboratory and computer services.

Ken Brooks summarized the Idaho experience by stating that the public, the legislature and industry all welcomed back the state program.

One final note which I am sure you are already aware of is that elimination of the funding for the Air Quality Bureau will have a cascading effect on other state agencies. For example, the Air Quality Bureau currently expends over \$70,000 per year on laboratory, computer and printing services.

RR:kh

VISITORS' REGISTER

HUMAN SERVICES SUB COMMITTEE

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

DATE

January 29, 1987

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NAME (please print)	Representing	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Stanley Rosenberg Lois STEINBECK	Big Bros & Sisters OBPP	✓	
Kath. Campbell	Family Resource Center		
Joyce Pischke	Montana Child Care Assn.		
Karen Zent	MT Association Ed of Young Children		
Ruth Fusino	Safe Space, Butte		
C. Mark Davis	BIG BROS/SISTERS BUTTE	✓	
Peggy OWENS	Big Bros/Sisters Bozeman	✓	
Jill Kennedy	Friendship Center of Helena		
Ronette Pecta	BB/BS of Et Falls	✓	
Debbie Allen and Chuck	BB/BS - Billings	✓	
Mary Sue Kaufman	BB/BS of Et Falls	✓	
Rail Diehlin	BB/BS of H. Falls	✓	
Lynda Lefavour	Big Brothers & Sisters - Missoula	✓	
Gayle Wad	Big Brothers + Sisters - Helena	✓	
Ann Country	Big Brothers & Sisters - Butte	✓	
Charles Pichlis	Vol. St. Catherine	✓	
Doug Campbell	MT. St. Catherine	✓	
Debra Jones	Women's Lobbyist Fund		

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

2072

VISITORS' REGISTER

HUMAN SERVICES SUB COMMITTEE

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

DATE

January 29, 1987

SPONSOR \_\_\_\_\_

DEPT \_\_\_\_\_

NAME (please print)	Representing	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Deborah Kimmet	Mt Condition Against Down U; of Buttered Women's Network of B...		
ROBERT W MOON	SELF	✓	
Teresa Graham	Big Brothers & Sisters	✓	
Sue Fulford	M L I C	✓	
Judith A CARLSON	Big Bro/sis	✓	
Jo Anne Shannon	Big Bro / Sisters	✓	
JOHN COURTNEY	SELF	✓	
Gene R. Speelman	Big Bros. & Sisters	✓	
BILL FEINER	Big Bros. & Sisters	✓	
Gary Lynn	Big Bros. & Sisters	✓	
LARRY Lloyd	DHES	✓	
John Wilson	DHES	✓	
Charles Stohl	DHES	✓	
DOUG Abbott	"		
Jordan Hawthorne	"		
Bob Raichert	DHES	✓	
Don Williams	"	✓	
John F. Wendell	OS EPA		
James M. Peterson	DHES	✓	

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