MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Call to Order: By Rep. Dorothy Bradley, on January 18, 1989, at 8 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: All members were present.

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Dr. Peter Blouke, LFA

Announcements/Discussion: Chairman Bradley announced that the subcommittee would consider the Eligibility Determination Program's budget first and asked Dr. Blouke to explain the issue sheet presented in each program. See Exhibit 1 and 2.

HEARING ON ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION PROGRAM
Tape No. A015

Presentation and Opening Statement: Dr. Peter Blouke said there is a difference in the FTE level between Executive and LFA. The difference represents 3.25 technician positions removed by the Executive in the non-assumed. There are also 3.60 vacant FTE positions which would be eliminated according to previous action taken by the full Appropriations Committee. The department did not object to elimination of the 3.60 FTE. Four of the positions, 2 full time and 2 half time, are located in non-assumed counties. Two are in assumed.

Questions From Subcommittee Members: (A023) In answer to Rep. Cody's question on whether these positions should be maintained, Dr. Blouke informed the subcommittee that these positions are specific positions in the specific counties doing specific tasks. Different positions are being requested under the modified budget for the program that the department feel are more essential.

Funding for personal services, eligibility determination in the non assumed counties is included in the SRS budget. In answer to Sen. Keating's inquiry, staff reported that these monies could not be used as benefits for recipients. There are no state or general fund monies in support of non assured counties, so funds could not be used for general assistance or state medical. Sen. Keating questioned the wisdom of tying up funds for personal services in on-assumed counties. Ms. Steinbeck stated that it is up to the county commissioners to fill these positions.

DISPOSITION OF ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION PROGRAM
Tape No. A155

Motion: Rep. Cody made a motion to reinstitute the four positions, two full time and two part time, in 3.6 total, in non-assumed counties, Personal Services budget of the Eligibility Determination program.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: Motion failed.

Motion: Motion by Senator Keating to accept the executive level of FTE's and funding adjustment in vacancy savings of the eliminated 3.25 positions.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: Motion carried with Rep. Cody dissenting.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: Dr. Blouke said Operating Expenses, Eligibility Determination program, are all costs for travel expenses for county eligibility technicians with no difference in executive and LFA levels.

Motion: Motion by Sen. Keating to accept executive level budget for Operating Expenses, Eligibility Determination program.

HEARING ON ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT PROGRAM
Tape No. A220

Presentation and Opening Statement: Dr. Blouke reported to the subcommittee that there is no difference in FTE level between executive and LFA levels; also FTE levels were reduced by two from the fiscal 1988-1989 level. The two reductions were a transfer to Assistance Payments program. Dr. Blouke referred to the LFA budget book.

He continued by saying executive budget differs slightly from LFA due to inclusion of $5,000 for legal services and $11,900 for increased postal rates which are not included in LFA budget These increases in the executive budget are partially offset by the lower inflation rate used by executive for operating costs. Dr. Blouke also reported a significant drop in both executive and LFA budget in 1991 and the reason for that is that the full audit costs are figured in 1990 and not shown in 1991. He referred to the LFA budget book.

Dr. Blouke stated the LFA budget used a three year average of equipment purchases while executive included a personal computer plus software in 1990 and in 1991 included purchase of two cars, a labeling machine, and miscellaneous office furniture. Total increase in this program between 1989 and 1991 bienniums is less than one percent.

Questions From Subcommittee Members: (A500) In answer to Sen. Keating's reference to page 354, executive budget book, on use of special funds and what they constitute, Mr. Donwen stated they were the counties' share of funds in the non-assumed counties.

Chairman Bradley asked the subcommittee members to consider Executive Action, starting with Personal Services, Administration and Support Program.

DISPOSITION OF ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT PROGRAM
Tape No. A520

Motion: Sen. Keating made a motion to accept executive level budget for Personal Services, Administration and Support Program.

Recommendation and Vote: Motion carried.

Motion: Sen. Keating made a motion to accept executive level budget for Operating Expenses, Administration and Support Program.

Recommendation and Vote: Motion carried UNANIMOUSLY.

Motion: Sen. Keating made a motion to accept executive level budget for equipment, Administration and Support Program.

Recommendation and Vote: Motion carried UNANIMOUSLY.

HEARING ON OPERATING EXPENSES, COUNTY ADMINISTRATION
Tape No. A577

Presentation and Opening Statement: See Exhibit 2-comparison of FY 1987-1988 of total expenditures, as requested by Sen. Keating. Dr. Blouke stated that there are no personal services/FTE associated with the county administration program. The county administration program includes the majority of the operating and equipment costs associated with administration of welfare in the 12 counties where the state has assumed responsibility for the county welfare programs. Personal services, benefits and the remaining operational costs associated with state assumption of county welfare programs are contained in the assistance payments, eligibility determination and medical assistance programs.

Questions From Subcommittee Members: (A722) In answer to inquires from Sen. Keating and Rep. Cody, Mr. Tickell reported that a good part of the equipment is held together by strings and band-aids. There is equipment that is transferred by the county to the state; equipment is requested from other areas.

Rep. Grinde asked staff if there were not warehouses full of used furniture SRS could access. Mr. Tickell reported that after they request from the state's surplus property and the federal resources, it is possible to get equipment. The desks and chairs in Cascade county that needed replacement had been obtained from the Social Security Administration (SSA). SSA was replacing all of their old equipment with new furniture and the old furniture was very usable so the state got it for no charge at all.

Rep. Cobb asked the staff if there was any merit in looking at the stockpiles of used equipment at different agencies and getting them out to local areas; there may be items they can use to reduce some of these budgets and the money could then go for services.

Mr. Tickell reported that there is a sequence under which they have to make available to some other part of their agency, another federal agency and then finally the state. The problem is in getting down to that local level in priority, the equipment is pretty well picked over.

Dr. Blouke reported that the 15.4% reduction in operational costs between 1989 and 1991 bienniums is primarily the result of $286,000 of operational costs per year of the 1989 biennium included in the County Administration budget which should have been charge to the new Department of Family Services. When the County Administration current level budget is adjusted for the excess $286,000 per year, there is a net increase of $48,000 in operational costs between fiscal 1988 actual expenditures and the fiscal 1990 current level, or an increase of 4.6%. This net increase in operational expenses is due primarily to a 5% per year increase in the cost of the food stamp issuance contract with local counties and a 5% per year increase in the contract with Consultec to monitor state medical claims.

Rep. Bradley stated that the increase in the cost of the food stamp issue is in the contract and that is driven by quantity. SRS also has a 5% increase in the contract with Consultec to monitor medical claims. She asked for information as to whether this increase was due to an increase in the number of claims filed or an inflationary factor.

Mr. Tickell replied that the increase is a due to an increase in claims. There is no inflationary increase. In fact, SRS has a fixed price per transaction for a five-year period and SRS locked it into that fixed rate to avoid inflationary increases. The fixed rated is in the neighborhood of $2.42 per claim.

Rep. Cobb asked about increases or decreases in medical claims. If there was a decline in the number of claims, where do the dollars go then?

Mr. Tickell reported the funds could be used for other operating expenses.

DISPOSITION OF OPERATING EXPENSES, COUNTY ADMINISTRATION
Tape No. A910

Motion: Sen. Keating made a motion to accept the LFA level budget for operating expenses of the county administration program.

Recommendation and Vote: Motion failed with Rep. Bradley, Rep. Cody, Rep. Cobb and Sen. Van Valkenburg dissenting.

Motion: Sen. Van Valkenburg then made a motion to accept the executive level budget for operating expenses of the county administration program.

Recommendation and Vote: Motion carried with Sen. Keating, Rep. Grinde, and Rep. Cobb dissenting.

Motion: Sen. Keating made a motion to accept the executive level budget of equipment, County Administration Program.

Recommendation and Vote: Motion carried UNANIMOUSLY.

HEARING ON OIL OVERCHARGE DOLLARS
Tape No. A950

Questions From Subcommittee Members: (A950) Rep. Grinde asked for information on the oil overcharge dollars and whether they were being used for purposes other than intended.

Discussion followed on the intended use of oil overcharge dollars and the different use of funds in the eastern and western parts of the United States.

Sen. Hofman asked for a printout on distribution and Dr. Blouke will present the information to the subcommittee.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 9:30 a.m.

Dorothy Bradley

REP. DOROTHY BRADLEY, Chairman

DB/tcp

1523.MIN

EXHIBIT 1
DATE 1-18-89
HB

Sen. Keating is talking about equipment. A good part of it is held together by strings & band aids. That there is equipment transferred by the County to the State that perhaps could be drawn upon to replace what needs replacing. We are not upgrading only replacing broken items. We hope that the budget will meet the bare minimum.

Bradley - On the 2.5% increases, one you talked about the cost of food stamp issue in the contract. As I understand what you are saying that that's driven by quantity. But you also have a 5% increase in a contract with Consul-Tec to monitor medical claims. Is that driven by quantity or is that inflationary, what I am curious about is that it seems to me that sometimes we are a big ham strung to do anything once we get into contract arrangements. They can demand inflationary increases in their prothesis that we aren't even giving our own government.

Keating - The increase for Consul-Tech is a quality increase. There is no inflationary increase, in fact we have a fixed price per transaction for a five year period. In fact for tha very reason, we locked it in to that fixed rate, I believe it is in the neighborhood of $2.42 per claim. The increase is tied to the volune increase.

? - I am not trying to get nit picky but I'm concerned with an area here that maybe I'm not sure if my information is all correct either this replacement of office furniture - I've been told that we have warehouses of used furniture, now if this is correct, you will check these out and see if there is possibly something they can use there.

We had to replace and get rid of desks and chairs in Cascade Co. in fact we got those from the Social Security Administration. They were replacing all of their old equipment with new stuff and the old stuff was very usable so we got it for no charge at all. So after we go to our own surplus property and the federals do we look at replacement.

Is there any merit in looking at these stockpiles of equipment out there, to get them out to local --------- or something on that line, maybe there are things they can use to cut some of these budgets and the money could go for services.

To respond there is a sequence under which they have to make available to some other part of their agency, another federal agency, then finally the state. The problem is getting down to that local level in priority, by the time it gets down, it is pretty well picked over. Fortunately, we are a little bit higher on the priority list. The state office picked up a typewriter printer, an automated typewrite for a couple hundred dollars that was worth ten times that amount. We do tap into that source.

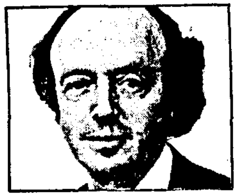
Cody - I am not sure about this but every time every other

1-19-89

4A

OPINIONS

Like it or not, Jan. 1 brought tax increases



ANTHONY LEWIS

Don't bother to read George Bush's lips. No matter what he said in the campaign, federal taxes went up on Jan. 1 for a lot of Americans — most brutally for those who are elderly and reasonably well off financially.

You've run up balances on your credit cards? You're buying your automobile on time?

No matter what they call it, your taxes went up because in 1989 you can only deduct 20 percent of your credit-card and auto-loan interest charges, rather than the 40 percent you were allowed last year.

Social Security payroll taxes, for another unhappy example, will be levied this year on the first $48,000 of your income, compared with the first $45,000 in good old 1988. If you're doing that well, your payroll tax will go up from the maximum of $3,380 the feds hit you for last year to a maximum of $3,605 in 1989. So will the matching Social Security taxes your employer pays.

But by far the biggest increases in tax liabilities will be those of older people eligible for Medicare benefits who also pay federal income taxes of $150 a year or more.

They'll get a lot for their money — insurance coverage for catastrophic illness — but their tax costs could keep going up.

Last summer, Congress approved and President Reagan signed the greatest expansion of Medicare since its inception in 1965, affecting 32 million Americans immediately, and practically everyone who reaches retirement age in the future.

From now on, expanded Medicare will pay for unlimited hospital stays for retired people, for much of any unusually large doctors' bills they incur, and — beginning in 1991 — for a major proportion of onerous drug charges.

In the past, Medicare paid for only 60 hospital days, and only after the patient paid a deductible of $540.

As of Jan. 1, 1989, the deductible rises by a modest $24, but Medicare will pay total remaining hospital bills, for any length of stay. The $564 deductible will have to be paid only once a year, no matter how many times or for how long a patient may be hospitalized.

After a patient has paid an initial $1,370 in doctors' fees in any one year, all remaining doctors' bills will be paid by Medicare.

Fifty percent of drug costs, after a deductible of $600, will be paid starting in 1991, with the percentage to be picked up by Medicare rising in stages to 80 percent in 1993.

Thus, the most any Medicare patient will have to pay in any one year, starting in 1991, in hospital, doctor and drug bills — no matter the duration of the illness, or how many times hospitalized — is $2,534, the sum of the deductibles, plus half at first, later only 20 percent of remaining drug costs.

That's not a negligible total, but it should remove the fears of many retired people that even one catastrophic illness could wipe out their life savings, or force them to sell their homes.

As Adlai Stevenson once remarked, however, there are no gains without pains.

The estimated $30 billion cost of these new benefits in the first five years will not be paid by the general society, or by future recipients (as in Old Age and Survivors' Insurance, the program generally called "Social Security"). Only those immediately eligible for the benefits will pay for them.

For some, these costs will be steep — maybe more so than anyone now foresees.

Participants in Medicare's Part B (which covers doctors' fees) have been paying a premium of $297 a year. The expanded coverage of doctors' and drug bills will cause this premium to rise to $373 this year, and in yearly stages to $571 in 1993 — almost twice the 1988 premium.

Most retirees may consider that cheap at the price, but the more affluent among them will suffer additional new charges.

Whether or not they ever receive any of the new benefits, they will pay a surcharge of 15 percent on their federal income tax if it is as much as $150.

That's $22.50 at that level for an individual, $45 for a couple filing jointly.

For each additional $150 of income-tax liability, retirees will pay another 15 percent surcharge, up to a cap of $800 per person, $1,600 for a couple.

That's stiff enough; the cap will rise, however, to $1,050 per person ($2,100 per couple) in 1993. If, as would not be unexpected, benefit costs exceed estimates, the cap or the surcharge or both probably would be increased.

But even as it stands, that new surcharge will sufficiently burden affluent retirees to cast cold water on the easy assumption that Social Security benefits should be taxed even further.

ANTHONY LEWIS is syndicated nationally by The New York Times.

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 1-18-89
HB

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 1-18-89

THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

RECEIVED JAN 17 1989 SRS DIRECTORS OFFICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.--January 13, 1989
Vol. X, No. 2

Tel: 202-682-0100

FINAL REAGAN BUDGET UNVEILED

The Reagan Administration submitted its budget for FY 90 to the Congress on January 9. President-elect Bush is expected to modify the Reagan budget in the next month, but not to propose wholesale changes. The size of the deficit will again be paramount in the minds of most members of Congress. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (GRH) deficit target for FY 90 is $100 billion. The Reagan deficit figure is $92.5 billion, though many believe the projection is overly optimistic. Congress is expected to reject many of the recommended cuts, which must total $27 billion to meet the target. Another wild card is the potential for a loss of up to $20 billion in revenue due to the Tax Reform Act of 1986. It is unlikely that a Democratic-controlled Congress will accept a $40-50 billion cut without offsetting revenues. A protracted budget fight is inevitable.

Income Security The budget proposal would decrease federal outlays for AFDC, child support enforcement, and emergency assistance by $143 million from current levels. The reduction assumes greater AFDC error rate disallowance collections (-$453 million), net savings from changes in the recently enacted Family Support Act (-$94 million); and an increase in the federal share of child support collections (-$58 million). These proposed savings would be partially offset by an expanded caseload and economic factors (+$235 million); funding for child care costs associated with the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program (JOBS, +$151 million); and an increase in state costs for child support collections (+$92 million). The proposed budget for the Family Support Administration includes $350 million for states to carry out the JOBS program and assumes that states implementing in FY 90 will use $254 million for these activities. Another $96 million has been included for states to continue the current Work Incentive (WIN) or WIN Demonstration Program during FY 90. The Family Support Act provides $800 million as a capped entitlement for JOBS in FY 90. The budget proposal includes a reduction in entitlement funding of $350 million from four legislative proposals, including revisions in the AFDC quality control system (-$80 million) to raise the current 3% national error rate tolerance level to 6%. States with error rates below 3% would receive incentive payments and states with error rates between 3% and 6% would be required to submit a corrections plan. States with error rates above 6% would be liable for errors above the 3% threshold with liabilities collected prospectively. Other planned savings would come from capping AFDC administrative costs and eliminating enhanced funding for fraud prevention and management information systems (-$123 million), requiring child support services for Food Stamp and SSI children (-$100 million), and linking state incentive payments for child support to program performance (-$47 million).

LIHEAP The administration is again proposing deep cuts in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, seeking a funding level of only $1.1 billion in FY 90, $283 million below the current level and significantly below the authorized level of $2.3 billion in FY 90.

Nutrition The Reagan administration proposes outlays of $12.7 billion for the Food Stamp Program, based on assumptions of declining food stamp participation and legislative savings of $80 million. The savings would be achieved by reducing enhanced administrative funding to a 50/50 matching rate, freezing administrative funding at the FY 89 level and capping spending on food stamp employment and training special operating costs at $30 million. The budget also assumes the collection of $101 million in quality control penalties. The budget includes $825 million for the Nutrition Assistance Program for Puerto Rico. The budget recommends $4.4 billion for child nutrition programs, representing a $900 million cut from current services and assuming the elimination of subsidies for children from families with income levels above 185% of the poverty linea proposal previously rejected by Congress. The administration recommends combined funding of $2.031 billion for the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children and the Commodity Supplemental Feeding Program.

Health Services The Reagan administration is proposing $1.4 billion in Medicaid savings, on projected outlays of over $37 billion. Legislative proposals include: (1) reducing federal financial participation for services across the board by 3% in FY 90 (+$1.1 billion) with states required to institute cost containment measures similar to OBRA FY 81 specifications; (2) converting the administrative funding to a block grant format with FY 89 levels as the base (at 50% matching rates), which would then be frozen until FY 91; (3) requiring that all child support orders include medical supportfor uninsured children, allowing states to enroll these children in employer plans if the absent parent refuses to do so. The proposed allocation for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant Program is the same amount appropriated last year, $527 million. Funding for the Infant Mortality Initiative would increase by $11 million for a total allocation of $32 million. The budget calls for $1.6 billion for AIDS research and education, 24% more than last year, with the money centralized in the office of the assistant secretary for health. Of this, $218 million is expected to go to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) to study the connection between drug abuse and HIV infection. The ADAMHA budget includes a cut of $11 million in grants to states.

Social Services The Reagan administration is requesting a FY 89 supplemental appropriation of $599 million for unpaid foster care claims. This includes $176 million for 1989 claims and $423 million for charges prior to 1989. The request for a supplemental appropriation is in addition to the $109 million already included in the FY 89 appropriations bill. If Congress approves the supplemental request, HHS will have $532 million available to pay states for outstanding prior year claims. Final action on a supplemental appropriation is not expected until mid-year. The administration also proposes to combine the authorities for Title IV-E foster care and adoption assistance administrative and training costs, the Title IV-E independent living initiative, and Title IV-B child welfare services into a state block grant program, eliminating the entitlement. The total request under this proposal is $739 million, a decrease of $35 million from the FY 89 total. The budget also requests $715 million for foster care and adoption assistance maintenance payments, with $618 million targeted to foster care and $97 million to adoption. Social Service Block Grant funding is frozen at $2.7 billion. The Community Services Block Grant is again slated for elimination, though Congress is expected to reject this proposal.

SLIAG The proposed budget reduces the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grants appropriation by 30% to $300 million for FY 90 and estimates the IRCA-mandated federal offset at $256 million, which includes the federal share of costs for public assistance, primarily Medicaid and food stamps. The budget assumes federal administering costs of $1.5 million with the remaining $442.5 million available to states for SLIAG-related activities.

* * *

This Week in Washington (ISSN 0748-2437) is published 50 times a year by the American Public Welfare Association, 810 First St., N.E., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20002-4205. Subscriptions: $50. Send all orders prepaid to Publications Services.

EXHIBIT 4
DATE 1-18-89
HB

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

PERSONAL SERVICES	1990	1991
Executive FTE	71.20	71.20
LFA Current Level FTE	71.20	71.20
Difference	0	0
Executive	$1,854,157	$1,858,129
LFA Current Level	$1,816,317	$1,819,968
Difference	$37,840	$38,161

- - - - - - - - - Personal Services Issues - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

The difference in personal service cost is due the different vacancy savings factors applied. The Executive allied a 2 percent vacancy savings and the LFA use a 4 percent vacancy savings.

Appropriations Committee Policy

A. Elimination of Vacant Positions
none identified in this program

B. Elimination of Vacancy Savings

	FY 90	FY 91
Vacancy Savings		
Executive	$37,840	$37,921
LFA	$75,680	$75,842
Adjusted Personal services		
Executive	$1,891,997	$1,896,050
LFA	$1,891,997	$1,896,050
Difference	$0	$0

2. Committee Issues/Committee Action

LFA Budget - Page B-94

Executive Budget - Page 354

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

OPERATING EXPENSES	1990	1991
Executive	$1,137,762	$1,014,758
LFA Current Level	$1,131,241	$1,010,758
Difference	$6,521	$3,880

- - - - - - - - - - - - -Operating Expenses Issues - - - - - - - - - - -

Operating costs are lower for both the Executive and LFA during the second year of the biennium because funding for the legislative audit is only included in fiscal 1990. The Executive budget includes $5,000 per year for legal services contracts and $11,900 in increased postal rates that are not included in the LFA current level. Theses increase in the Executive budget are partially off set by the lower inflation rate used by the executive for operating costs.

1. Committee Issues

____

____

____

____

2. Committee Action

____

____

____

____

LFA Budget - Page B-94
Executive Budget - Page 354

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

EQUIPMENT	1990	1991
Executive	$10,691	$30,464
LFA Current Level	$25,000	$25,000
Difference	(14,309)	$5,464

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -Equipment Issues - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

The LFA used a three year average of equipment purchases for the Administration and Support program. The Executive included a personal computer plus software in 1990 and in 1991 included purchase of two cars, a labeling machine, and miscellaneous office furniture.

2. Committee Issues

Committee Action

LFA Budget - Page B-94

Executive Budget - Page 354

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

MODIFIED BUDGET REQUESTS

1. Administrative Support

This modified request would add 1.00 FTE comprised of two half-time positions for a data entry operator and a purchasing/supply officer. Funding for this modified is 36 percent general fund and 64 percent federal funds.

	FY 90	FY 91
FTE	1.00	1.00
Personal Services	$17,497	$17,503
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$17,497	$17,503
General Fund	$ 6,301	$ 6,303
County Fund	$ 1,690	$ 1,691
Federal Fund	$ 9,506	$ 9,509
TOTAL FUNDS	$17,497	$17,503

Executive Budget - Page 354

EXHIBIT 5
DATE 1-18-89
HB

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES	1990	1991
Executive	$1,081,737	$1,123,662
LFA Current Level	$1,070,743	$1,087,083
Difference	$10,994	$36,579

- - - - - - - - - - - - -Operating Expenses Issues - - - - - - - - - - -

The major differences in the Executive and LFA funding for operating expenses include: 1) the Executive included $36,119 in fiscal 1990 and $69,500 in fiscal 1991 more than the LFA for the contract for processing of State Medical claims; 2) the LFA included $14,759 in fiscal 1990 and $28,479 in fiscal 1991 more than the Executive for contracts for Food Stamp issuance. The Executive budget also adjusted some operating costs for the transfer of the Social Services program to the Department of Family Services during the 1989 biennium.

1. Committee Issues

2. Committee Action

LFA Budget - Page B-95
Executive Budget - Page 355

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

EQUIPMENT	1990	1991
Executive	$19,446	$16,019
LFA Current Level	$25,000	$25,000
Difference	($5,554)	($8,981)

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -Equipment Issues - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

The Executive included purchase of a phone system for the Missoula office, and miscellaneous office equipment. The LFA included $15,000 each year for replacement of office furniture and $10,000 for office equipment.

1. Committee Issues

____

____

____

____

2. Committee Action

____

____

____

____

LFA Budget - Page B-95

Executive Budget - Page 355

VISITORS' REGISTER

Human Services SUBCOMMITTEE

BILL NO. ______________ DATE 1-18-89

SPONSOR ______________

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
None			

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.