

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

Call to Order: By Chairman Harrington, on February 2, 1989, at 9:00 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: 16

Members Excused: 2

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Dave Bohyer, Legislative Council

Announcements/Discussion: Chairman Harrington announced that, due to the inclement weather and the inability of many proponents to attend the hearing today, additional hearings will be held on the bills in the near future.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 457

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Rep. Tim Whalen, District 93, asked that Eldon Fifer, Billings, Chairman of the Montana Association of Car Collectors Clubs, explain the bill since Rep. Whalen is carrying the bill on Mr. Fifer's behalf. Mr. Fifer distributed two documents to the committee. (Exhibits 1 and 2). Mr. Fifer recommended a \$20.00 licensing fee for cars having an appraisal value of less than \$1,000.00. Many older people and low-income people cannot pay the current licensing fees for their older cars. He stated the system for taxing these cars is discriminatory, taxing them as if they were very valuable cars when, in fact, they are not. Also, many people who restore classic cars are ordinary working people who do not have great wealth. The cars have limited use, usually car shows and parades. Mr. Fifer recommended an amendment to the bill for the \$20.00 licensing fee and giving the counties the option to charge a 1/2% additional fee. He also proposed amending the bill so those who did not register their cars the previous year would have to pay a year's back taxes if they register the car this year.

Testifying Proponents and Who They Represent:

Buck Smithen, Treasure State Classics

Scott Smith, Montana Automobile Collector Coalition
Albert Rose, Montana Automobile Collector Coalition
Mike Skinner, Helena Resident

Proponent Testimony:

Buck Smithen stated he has two 1957 Chevrolets. One is a station wagon and the other a Bel Air. He stated he did not license the Bel Air last year because the fees were too high but he pays a minimum fee on the station wagon although the station wagon was the more expensive car in 1957. Mr. Smithen stated that he had a number of friends with classic cars who are not licensing them due to the excessive fees. Mr. Smithen urged the committee to pass HB 457.

Scott Smith stated he has an older Mustang and the licensing fees were \$11.00 and are now \$200.00. He stated there are many others with this same problem who are not licensing their cars.

Albert Rose stated he has a collection of cars but because of the licensing fees, he has licensed only four when he normally would have licensed fifteen. He said he drives these cars less than 100 miles per year. They are used primarily for shows. He feels the fees are discriminatory and unfair. Mr. Rose submitted a petition signed by a number of people in support of HB 457. (Exhibit 3).

Mike Skinner stated that he and his family had recently purchased some Mustangs. In the past, they had dealt in antique cars. He stated the cars had not been licensed, since they are used primarily for show, and the licensing fees are much too excessive.

Testifying Opponents and Who They Represent:

Greg Grepher, Office of Public Instruction

Opponent Testimony:

Greg Grepher suggested an amendment to the bill. He stated that the Value Guide to Cars of Particular Interest is the only way of determining the values of various foreign cars that are new cars and very expensive. The bill as it is now written, would bring all these cars down to the less than a \$1,000.00 value. Mr. Grepher stated he had spoken to Rep. Whalen in this regard who assured him this was not his intent. Mr. Grepher suggested an amendment to cover this situation.

Questions From Committee Members: Rep. Raney made the comment to the people attending the hearing that it was not the intent of the last legislature to cause the licensing fee problems that had occurred. He stated this was a mistake and he assured everyone that it would be corrected.

Rep. Patterson requested that the committee have the Department of Motor Vehicles supply a list of foreign cars in the state such as Rolls Royces, Jaguars, etc. Chairman Harrington stated that could be done.

Closing by Sponsor: Rep. Whalen stated there were two parts in his bill that merited serious consideration. He suggested two amendments to the bill: 1) leaving the minimum of \$20.00 fee for the counties who had the 2% fee and the eighteen counties who have raised the fee to 2.5% will be allowed to have the option to use this additional percentage, and 2) the amendment suggested by Mr. Grepher to take care of the evaluation of foreign and exotic car licensing. He urged a DO PASS by the committee.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 457

Motion: None

Discussion: None

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: None

Recommendation and Vote: Chairman Harrington stated there would be a further hearing on this bill at a later date due to the number of people unable to attend today's hearing because of the inclement weather and the railroad disaster.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 451

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Rep. Kelly Addy, District 94, stated there is a great need for childcare services in the State of Montana. Rep. Addy distributed a document on in-home services vs nursing home care. (Exhibit 4). The services need to be increased or their availability increased. Rep. Addy stated there were a number of ways this could be done but he had chosen the approach of making childcare costs a state income tax deduction available to both those who do and those who do not itemize their taxes. There would be an income related cap on this deduction. Rep. Addy stated the bill basically benefits those who earn \$25,000.00 a year or less. These are the same people who would be least likely to be able to itemize their taxes. Rep. Addy estimated the cost for this program would be \$200,000.00 per year. He stated there was an absolute need to assist people in this area.

Testifying Proponents and Who They Represent:

Nancy Griffin, Montana Women's Lobby

Proponent Testimony:

Nancy Griffin spoke in support of the bill. (Exhibit 5).

Testifying Opponents and Who They Represent:

None.

Opponent Testimony:

None

Questions From Committee Members: Rep. Rehberg asked Rep. Addy what the difference is between childcare services and household services. Rep. Addy replied these services would include a nurse or laundry services for an invalid in the home or any other such necessity in this situation.

Rep. Ream asked that a fiscal note be requested on the bill. Chairman Harrington stated he would make that request.

Closing by Sponsor: Rep. Addy apologized for not requesting a fiscal note on the bill and thanked the committee.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 451

Motion: None

Discussion: None

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: None

Recommendation and Vote: Chairman Harrington stated there would be an additional hearing at a later date due to the inclement weather and the railroad disaster.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 293

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Rep. Ben Cohen, District 3, stated his bill was at the request of a friend of his who could not attend the hearing today since she has a young child and the schools are closed plus the inclement weather. Rep. Cohen stated that his friend was deserted by her husband but she able to attend a training program for displaced homemakers. She received training as a log scaler and became a foreman earning \$18,000.00 per year. Rep. Cohen stated in Montana, according to the handout he distributed, (Exhibit 6), this is a good salary. Rep. Cohen said his friend wished to buy a home but when she talked to the bank, they told her that her childcare expenses were too high (\$12.00 per day), and she could not qualify for a mortgage. Rep. Cohen stated that there are 50,000 children in the state whose mothers

must work to support them and need childcare for their children. He said this bill is an income tax credit for childcare comparable with the federal income tax credit. He stated that his fiscal note was based on 25% of the federal exemption and amounts to slightly over 2 million dollars per year that would be lost to state revenue. Rep. Cohen requested the committee to note the salary ranges and the childcare expenses on Exhibit 6.

Testifying Proponents and Who They Represent:

Rep. Barry Stang, Taxation Committee Member
Nancy Griffin, Montana Women's Lobbyist Fund

Proponent Testimony:

Rep. Stang stated he would like to go on record as a proponent of the bill.

Nancy Griffin spoke in support of the bill. (See Exhibit 5).

Testifying Opponents and Who They Represent:

None.

Opponent Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members: Rep. Ream asked Rep. Cohen if he knew the fiscal impact of placing a cap on income at \$25,000.00 per year in his bill. Rep. Cohen replied he did not but this information could certainly be obtained from the DOR.

Closing by Sponsor: Rep. Cohen stated it is very important to address this problem and he thanked the committee.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 293

Motion: None

Discussion: None

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: None

Recommendation and Vote: Chairman Harrington stated there would be a further hearing on the bill due to the inclement weather and the railroad disaster.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 166

Presentation and Opening Statement by Sponsor:

Rep. Susan Good stated she wished to inform the committee about the "sandwich" generation, that is those who are caught between their children and their own older parents. This includes five million people who are working, raising their own families and caring for their elderly parents. Rep. Good stated this situation will increase due to the fact that the fastest growing segment of the population is those over 85 years of age and approximately 20% of these people need full time care. The pressures and challenges of this situation threatens the stability of many families today. Rep. Good stated her bill will allow a state income tax credit for certain expenses incurred by those caring for an elderly parent and thereby provide financial assistance for those in this situation.

Testifying Proponents and Who They Represent:

Rep. John Vincent, District 80, Bozeman
Nancy Griffin, Montana Women's Lobby
Fred Patten, American Association of Retired People
Robert Bartholomew, Aging Services Bureau, Department of Family Services

Proponent Testimony:

Rep. Vincent stated he wished to go on record as supporting all of the bills being heard by the committee today. Rep. Vincent related his own experiences in traveling to Seattle frequently to care for his own parents. He stated this type of situation places tremendous financial burdens on families. He stated there is a very important need to help solve these problems and he urged the committee to consider all the bills being heard and try to come to a satisfactory solution.

Nancy Griffin spoke in support of all of the bills.
(Exhibit 5).

Fred Patten spoke in support of HB 166. (Exhibit 7).
He also distributed a summary of findings of a national survey of caregivers conducted by his association. (Exhibit 8).

Documents were submitted in support of HB 166 for Mr. Robert Bartholomew who could not attend the hearing. (Exhibits 9 and 10).

Testifying Opponents and Who They Represent:

None.

Opponent Testimony:

None

Questions From Committee Members: Rep. Rehberg asked Rep. Good about the average cost of nursing home care. Rep. Good referred to a sheet that had been distributed to the committee regarding in-home services as compared to nursing home care. (Exhibit 4).

Closing by Sponsor: Rep. Good stated that the intent of this bill is to preserve the dignity of the individual, to protect the fabric of families, and to provide assistance to those in this situation while being fiscally responsible. She thanked the committee for their time.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 166

Motion: None

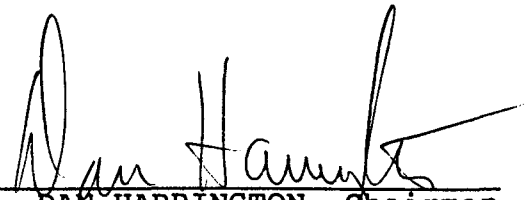
Discussion: None

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: None

Recommendation and Vote: Chairman Harrington stated there would be an additional hearing at a later date due to the inclement weather and the railroad disaster.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 11:00 a.m.



REP. DAN HARRINGTON, Chairman

DH/lj

2815:min

DAILY ROLL CALL

TAXATION

COMMITTEE

51st LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1989

Date February 2, 1989

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Harrington, Dan, Chairman	✓		
Ream, Bob, Vice Chairman	✓		
Cohen, Ben	✓		
Driscoll, Jerry	✓		
Elliott, Jim	✓		
Koehnke, Francis	✓		
O'Keefe, Mark			✓
Raney, Bob	✓		
Schye, Ted			✓
Stang, Barry	✓		
Ellison, Orval	✓		
Giacometto, Leo	✓		
Gilbert, Bob	✓		
Good, Susan	✓		
Hanson, Marian	✓		
Hoffman, Robert	✓		
Patterson, John	✓		
Rehberg, Dennis	✓		

ALBERTA - Canada

Cars that are 25 years old or older can be registered with the Alberta Motor Vehicles Division in either of two ways.

1. Antique plates or plates of the same production year, never has to be renewed - \$15.00
2. To use your car on a daily basis, you must put regular Alberta plates on your classic and this has to be renewed annually at a cost of \$41.00.

Either way, there is no tax charge nor is condition or value considered.

ARKANSAS

Cars that are 25 years old or older qualify for antique plates and can be driven as a daily driver, cost \$7.00. You may purchase a regular plate, price is \$25.20.

Prior to licensing a vehicle in Arkansas, it must be assessed, safety inspection, proof of insurance, cost \$3.25. However, there are some hidden costs added on. A personal property tax is added on which varies from school district to school district. The value is determined in one of two ways. The most common is charging any vehicle older than 1969 a value of \$300.00. Or you can state an actual value. By not assessing the vehicle at a fair market value you save tax money, however if the vehicle is stolen, wrecked, etc. the insurance will pay according to which method you licensed the car under.

ARIZONA

A 1956 Nomad, 9 passenger wagon and 1 ton pickup all cost \$18.45...of that \$10.00 is a tax. Only the age of the vehicle is taken into consideration. If cars were to go through emission testing, it would cost another \$15.00. The possibility of taxing according to value of car is being considered.

CALIFORNIA

Basic fee is about \$25.00 once vehicles have reached the bottom of the depreciation scale. There is flexibility of just a couple dollars which could be due to the part of the state you purchase the license in. There is no annual inspection, only semi-annual smog inspections for cars 1968 and newer. New vehicles are figured at 2% of the sales price for the first year, this depreciates yearly until it hits the base price of \$24.00 - \$26.00. A '57 convertible pays the following: registration fee \$23.00, license \$1.00 and ecology plates, flat fee of \$20.00 for a total of \$44.00. There is no difference between a project car or a show car. Vehicles sold by a private party have a Use Tax of 6% which is reported on a bill of sale. The ecology plate program earmarks that money for state parks and has been used since 1975. There is a strong, active association in the state which employs a fulltime lobbyist to guard against laws that take advantage of the older car enthusiasts. Their legislature toys with the old car hobby occasionally but pretty much leaves them alone.

COLORADO

A 57 2dr.BA hdt. costs \$14.80, of that \$3.00 is for taxes. This is for collector plates but the cost is the same as for regular plates. A book is used to determine the taxable value, which book is not stated.

CONNECTICUT - (Rhode Island)

Vehicles 25 years or older are assessed at a value of \$500.00, this applies to cars registered as antique. Cars that are old and use regular passenger car plates can be assessed much more arbitrarily. ^{DATE 2/2/71} ~~by the town~~ or city. "The two towns I have lived in in R.I. and Conn. have actually assessed ~~old~~ cars at less than \$500.00. My '62 Corvette was assessed at \$50.00 while my '55 Chevy sedan was assessed at \$200.00. In Conn. both of them are assessed at \$200.00 each". If they discover that they are then assessed at \$500.00. At times the Old Cars Price Guide has been used. Legislation in both states was initiated by car clubs and was prompted by inconsistent assessments and dramatic increases in valuation that individual city/town tax assessors chose to apply. It was a big effort but it paid off for us. One thing we learned is that if you can convince a legislature that a change in a law will NOT reduce revenues and may actually increase revenues, it stands a good chance of passage.

FLORIDA

License tags are based on weight and age of car, \$20.00 - \$39.00; personalized tags \$35.00 - \$60.00 annually. Florida license tags are purchased from tag agencies (title transfer agencies) in the month of the registered owners birth. Prices are based on the weight of the vehicle, '55-'57 are about \$21.00. Tags for cars which are over 25 years old cost slightly less than newer cars of the same weight. Personalized tags can be ordered and cost about \$39.00. There is a Florida sales tax on the purchase of any automobile by either dealer or individual. That tax is 6%, there are no county or city sales taxes.

GEORGIA

All tags for passenger cars is \$8.00 regardless of the year. The tax is based on the value of the car without taking condition into account and all '55-'57's fall into the range of \$16.22. Old Cars Price Guide has been known to be used to value cars if such words as "Corvette", "restored", etc. are used. Some lawmakers have been considering "old" cars to be valuable and did raise the tax to \$16.22 from \$5.00 a couple years ago and there are suspicions that this is not the end of the increases.

IDAHO

A flat fee of \$23.07 licenses cars from 1950-1965. If you have a plate, it is only \$17.42. If you just purchased a car, you must pay a 5% sales tax on the amount of purchase in order to get the license. The only local money that is kept is an administration fee of \$1.50 and ambulance fee of 75¢. An alternative is a one time licensing fee of \$10.00 for cars that are thirty years old or older. You pay this once but it is to be for limited use only.

INDIANA

Any car over twelve years old pays \$32.25 which breaks down as such: county tax \$12.00; Wheel/Sur. Tax \$7.50; registration fee \$12.75. Condition or value has no bearing.

IOWA

All cars nine years old or older pay \$15.00 per year. All pickups nine years old or older pay \$35.00 per year. A 5% sales tax must be paid when a vehicle is purchased.

NEW YORK

Weight of car determines the fee. A sales tax is paid once at the time of purchase and for first registration based upon the purchase price times 7% state and 3% county. All 55-56-57's license at \$28.00.

DATE 2/2/89

Rep. James Walden

OHIO

\$22.25 is the yearly licensing fee, all of which goes to the state. \$5.00 to \$10.00 more may be added by local government. Standard state sales tax is 5% and local governments may add an additional 1% to that. Ohio has no property tax on autos and all figures apply to all passenger cars and do not vary regardless of year, condition, value.

OREGON

Across the board for any 55-56-57, the license fee is \$20.00 for two years. No tax is paid.

PENNSYLVANIA

Plates and registration are \$24.00 per year regardless of year or condition. There is an option of an antique or classic plate at \$50.00. Pennsylvania has a 6% sales tax payable upon purchase of a car.

SOUTH DAKOTA

All 55-56-57's pay \$21.00 per year. The only thing affecting this is the weight. Sales tax is paid on new purchases according to NADA old cars book unless you can produce a notarized bill of sale, then the tax will be figured on 3% of that figure.

TENNESSEE

Regular plates, \$33.00 per year plus 5.5% state tax and 1.3% local tax. There is a one time sale tax of 5.5% of the value of the car, seller declares value on the bill of sale.

TEXAS

Fee is based on vehicle age only. Any vehicle 1982 or over is \$40.80. Only addition could be a \$5.00 road and bridge fee added on by a county.

WASHINGTON

Apparently use a flat rate after a certain year. License fee at \$23.00 plus a tax of \$2.40 or \$4.50. Personalized plate would add \$15.00 to \$20.00 more.

NOTE: Prices quoted are from actual license purchases by 55-56-57 Chevy owners and may vary according to county, city, etc.

Rep. James Walden

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 2/2/89
HB 457
Rep: Tim Whelan

~~Value Guide to Cars of Particular Interest, not including additions or deductions for options and mileage; and a lien for taxes and fees due thereon shall occur on the anniversary date of the registration and shall continue until such fees and taxes have been paid.~~ If the value shown in any of the appraisal guides listed in this section is less than \$1,000, ~~the department shall value the vehicle at \$1,000.~~ there shall be a minimum tax of \$20 or legal percentage, whichever is greater. For vehicles not listed on the preceding guides, the vehicle shall be deemed to have a value of \$1000 and there shall be a minimum tax of \$20 or legal percentage excepting therefrom those vehicles registered as collectors items under the provisions of 61-3-411 MCA; and the value shall remain at that amount so long as the vehicle is registered and a lien for taxes and fees due thereon shall occur on the anniversary date of the registration; provided that if a vehicle is not in use in any year or in any previous year assessment and tax for such vehicle for the year not registered or in use shall be the lower of the assessment or tax in the year it would have been registered or in use or the year it is registered and put in use.

(d) Motorcycles and quadricycles shall be assessed, using the greater of the following:

(i) \$250; or

(ii) the average trade-in or wholesale value as of January 1 of the year of assessment of the vehicle as contained in the most recent volume of the applicable National Edition of the N.A.D.A. Motorcycle/Moped/ATV Appraisal Guide or N.A.D.A. Recreational Vehicle Appraisal Guide, not including additions or deductions for options and mileage.

MONTANA AUTOMOBILE COLLECTOR'S COALITION

DATE 2/2/89HB 457

We, the undersigned, urge the legislators of Montana to pass Bill LC593 which will outlaw useage of the CPI book, Cars of Particular Interest. All cars 1971 and older will be taxed at \$20.00 or legal percentage, whichever is greater. A value of \$1,000 will be placed on all cars 1971 and older.

NAME	PHONE	ADDRESS
Albert F. (Bugs) Rose	442-9965	1202 Sorenson Rd.
Steve Tuttle	458-6383	5362 n montana
Geoff Rose	442-3400	2801 N Cooke
Arthur J. Johnson	458-6237 (mex)	1214 Cole Ave
Tiffany Wold	442-3400	1214 COLE AVE.
Michael E. Byers	227-6125	2651 COBBLE DRIVE
Mike Dempsey	227-7474	2928 Flamingo Helena MT.
Wade Young	458-5901	813 Linay Rd Helena, MT.
Michael E. Nelson	442-7398	601 N. Jackson Helena MT
Jim Blash	413-3516	733 Cherry
Don Rogers	442-4042	1101 L Ave.
William C. Melly	443 3736	1325 Waukesha
Paul J. Bruns	442-1125	1300 Birch St Helena MT.
Christina Brown	449-5937	907 Washington #1
Wayne M.	442 4060	Bx 135 Clancy
Barry Wilder		1425 BOULDER, Helena MT.
Karl Rose	443-3691	730 N. Jackson #5
Jennifer Anne Lester	2579 or 933-5982	Forest Park Estates Clancy MT.
Richard L. Shapiro	458-6139	John H. Moore Rd. Helena MT.
Marion M. Keeler	458-5524	P.O. Box 4776 Helena
Ira A. Keeler	458-5524	P.O. Box 4776 Helena
James A. Ham	442-4486	510 Holter Helena, MONT
James D. Ham	442-8852	805 BIRK #1 HELENA MT.
Marianne Rose	443-1440	1600 Highland
Eileen M. Fox	458-9561	1202 Sorenson Rd

DATE 2/2/89

HB 451

Rep. Kelly Caddy

IN-HOME SERVICES VS NURSING HOME CARE

Conservatively estimated, an investment of \$50,000 in in-home services could prevent the higher cost of \$2,372,500.

COST OF NURSING HOME CARE IN MONTANA: (Based upon information from the Department of SRS-Medicaid Bureau)

The average expenditure for a days stay in a long-term care facility (nursing home) for the Medicaid Program is estimated to be \$27.95 per day or \$10,200 per year. The average total cost (State Medicaid, Social Security, personal resources) is estimated to be \$50 or \$18,250 per year.

IN-HOME SERVICES POPULATION SERVED:

The "at risk" elderly population, have one or more of these characteristics:

Advanced age (75 and older).

Living alone.

Lacking transportation.

Moderate to low income.

One or more chronic diseases that cause some limitation in the performance of daily living.

In 1986 the Aging Services Network surveyed the various contractors to estimate the number of clients are at risk of early institutionalization without access to in-home services. This survey and national surveys conducted on the risk of institutionalization estimated that between 20 to 25% of the 65 plus population were at risk. A conservative estimate is that 24,000 of Montana's 120,000 elderly population are at risk of early institutionalization.

COST COMPARISONS BETWEEN IN-HOME SERVICES AND NURSING HOME CARE:

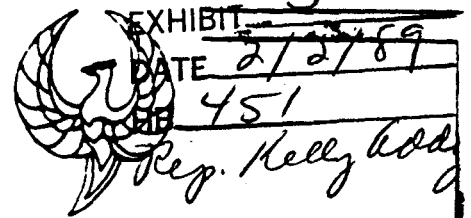
Based upon current data on the provision of in-home services, the average cost per client is \$364. More than 7,000 senior citizens are now being served. Of these 7,000 seniors, we estimate that over one third receive two or more services in their home. This is consistent with national trends which indicate that the aging population being served in their homes is older and sicker than in previous years, and in need of a greater mix of services to maintain their independence.

An additional investment in in-home services of \$50,000 can serve approximately 130 senior citizens at the FY88 rate of \$364 per client. If these same seniors were to require nursing home care, the cost to the state Medicaid Program would be at least \$1,326,000, based upon the average expenditure of \$10,200 per year. The cost to the senior citizen, family, and Social Security could be an additional \$22.05 per day or an additional \$1,046,500 per year.

Conservatively estimated, an investment of \$50,000 could prevent the higher cost of \$2,372,500.

WOMEN'S LOBBYIST FUND

Box 1099
Helena, MT 59624
449-7917



Nancy Lien Griffin
Testimony in Support of HB 166, 294 and 451

Dependent care and household assistance for families who are either taking care of young children or elderly family members is necessary to allow these families to continue employment. Any working parent will tell you that dependent care costs are a major cost of employment. The Montana tax codes allow workers to deduct the costs of employment, such as mileage, education, office expense, and to a limited degree entertainment. It stands to reason then, that the costs of child care, necessary before parents can even show up to work, are allowable employment related costs and the significance should be recognized in our tax codes.

The three bills before you committee today all accomplish slightly different purposes. H.B. 166, which allows for a tax credit for elderly care, embraces a necessary social need, allowing elderly citizens to be cared for by their families. The legislation, as written, will probably benefit a very small number of Montana families, however, as only those who earn less than \$15,000 are eligible for the credit, and most families in that income bracket have no tax liability and thus no need for a credit. The Montana Women's Lobby supports raising the income level to \$25,000/year and including a specific reference to elderly in the definitions for dependent care and including the concept of H.B. 166 into the tax credit or deduction proposal agreed upon in either H.B. 291 or H.B. 451.

H. B. 291, establishes a tax credit for dependent care expense, at the rate of 25% of the allowable federal credit. Federal credits are figured at a descending percentage rate of actual expenditures, depending upon your income level. This bill provides a greater tax advantage for lower income families, those making less than \$14,000 per year. H.B. 291 provides that the greater your income the less child care credit you receive. This bill provides for no income ceiling, but the more you make, the less of a break you get. (See Charts)

H.B. 451, which establishes an additional deduction for child care expense, for those taxpayers who elect the standard deduction. In addition this bill raises the income ceiling to \$25,000 year which will allow more

WOMEN'S LOBBYIST FUND

Box 1099
Helena, MT 59624
449-7917



Proponent - H.B. 166, 294 and 451
Page 2

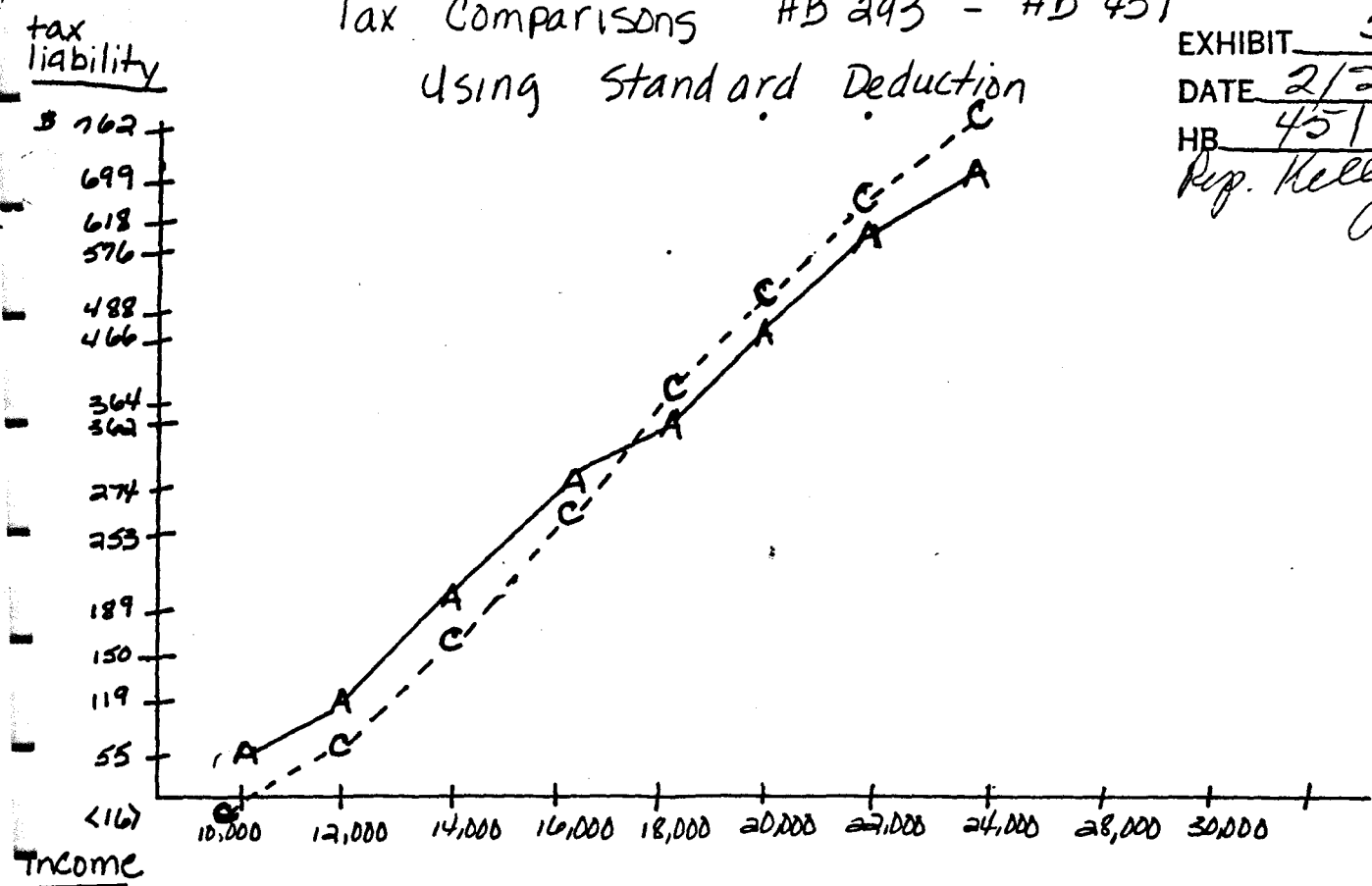
Montana families, who itemize their deductions, to claim a child care expense. While this bill does not provide as great of a break to the lower income brackets as does H.B. 291, the yearly tax liabilities figured for two sample Montana families, shows the yearly differences to be within \$75 of each other. H.B. 451 offers a greater advantage to those Montana families who earn between \$16,000 and \$25,000 per year, than does H.B. 291.

The Montana Women's Lobby feels that the greatest need for tax reduction for child care expense is in the middle income brackets. Although low income families are more burdened by the expense of child care, and are presently caught in a gap that makes continued employment difficult in many cases, legislation is pending in Congress which will allow public child care assistance to low income non-AFDC families. The Women's Lobby favor H.B. 451 which gives almost as great a tax relief to low income as does H.B. 291, but provides a better break to middle income earners, a segment of the Montana workforce heretofore not considered in child care legislation pending before this Legislature.

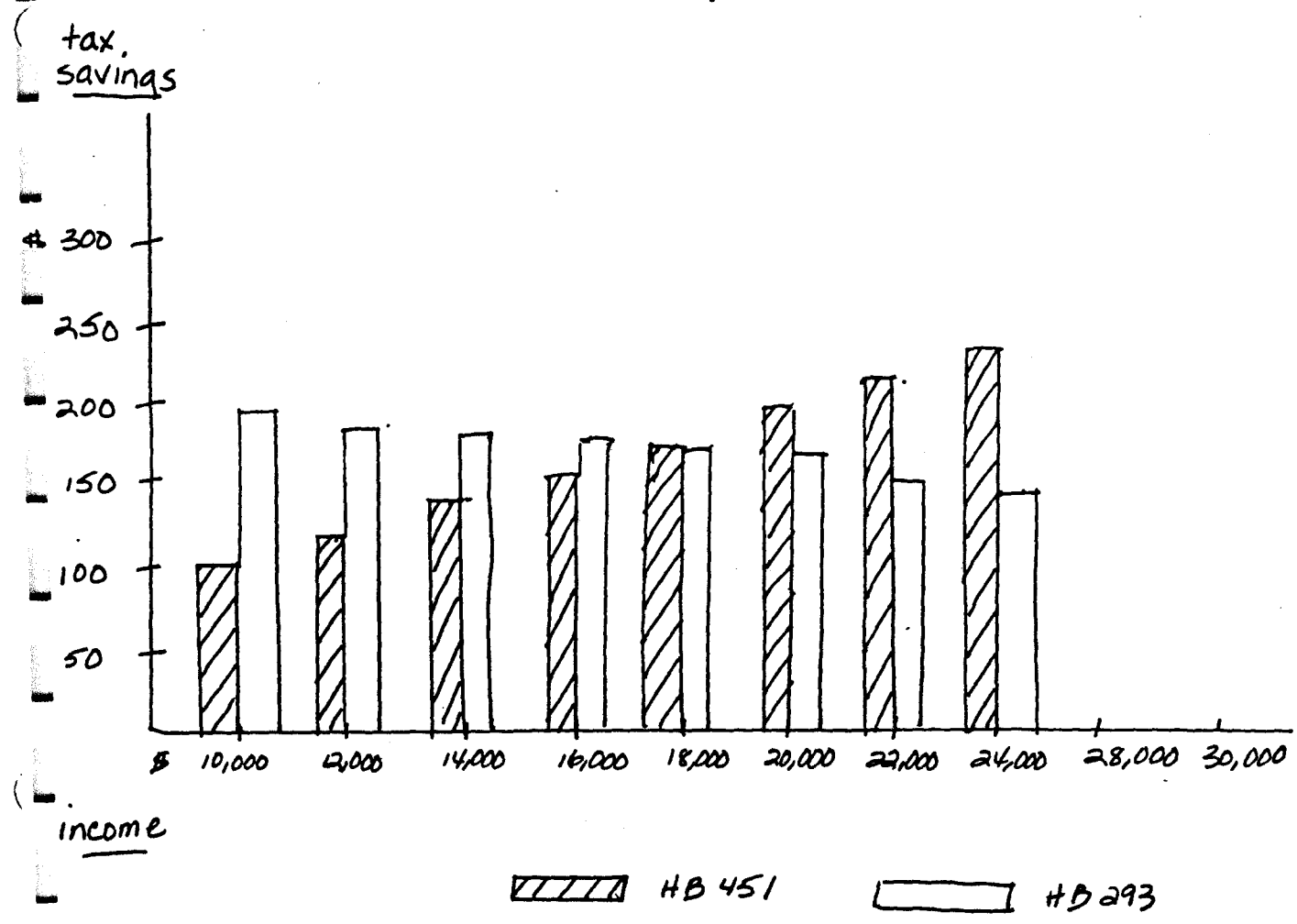
The Montana Women's Lobby urges the committee to examine the legislation, and grant a do pass recommendation to legislation which provides tax recognition of child care expense, a major cost of employment.

Tax Comparisons HB 293 - HB 451 Using Standard Deduction

EXHIBIT 5
DATE 2/2/89
HB 451
Rep. Kelly Aody

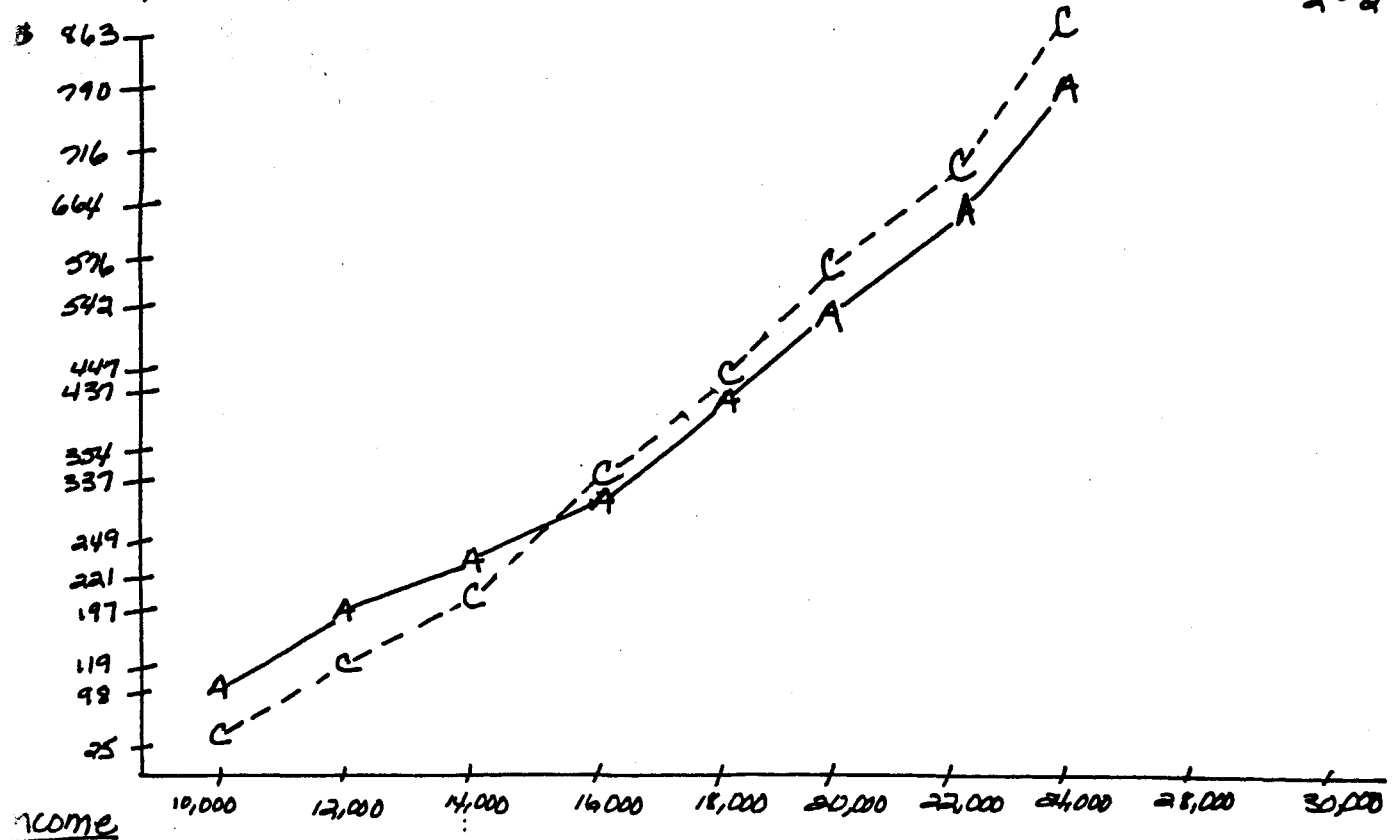


Two Parents; One child in Child Care



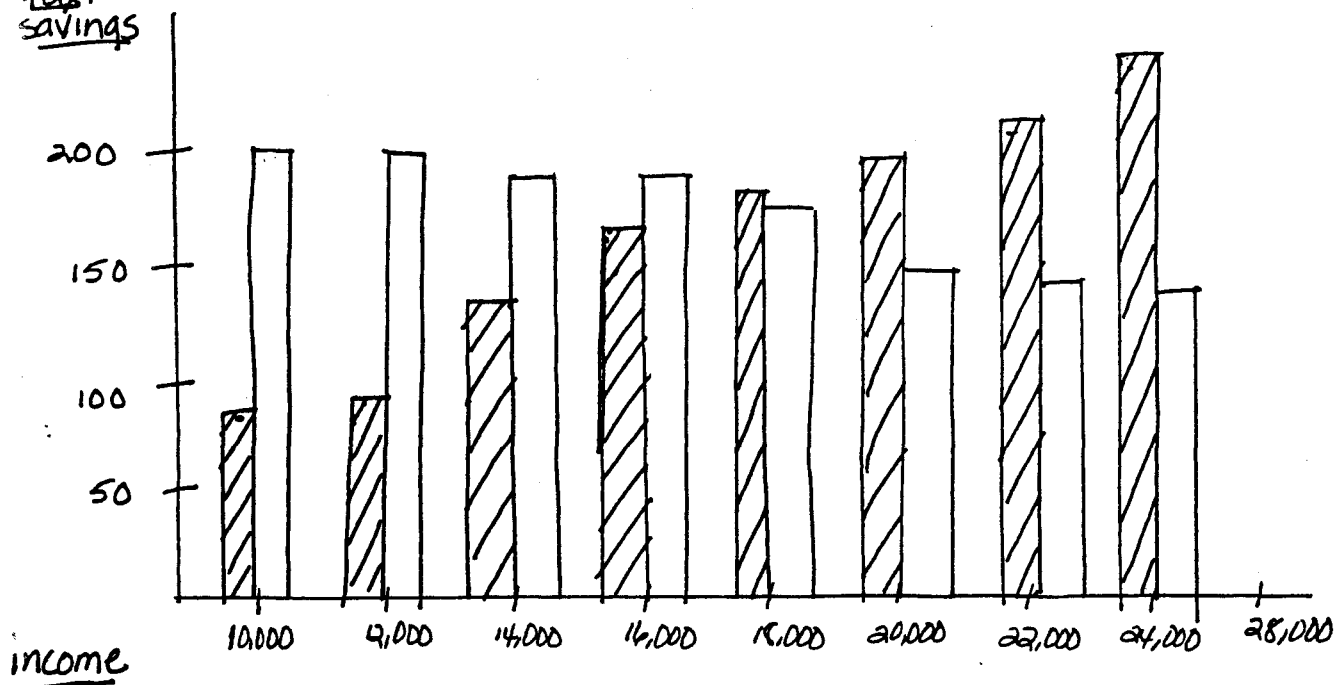
Prepared By:
Montana ♀s Lobby
2-2-89

tax liability

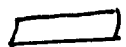


One parent; one child in child care

tax savings



 HB 451

 HB 293

MONTANA CHILD CARE FACT SHEET

EXHIBIT 6
 DATE 2/2/89
 HB 293
Rep. Ben Cohen

POPULATION

1987 Estimates

Total population:	809,000
Total number of children under 18 years:	224,000
Total number of children 5-14 years:	124,000
Total number of children under 5 years:	64,000

1980 Census

Total population:	786,690
Total number of children under 18 years:	231,895
Total number of children 6-17 years:	140,038
Total number of children under 6 years:	76,416
Total number of families:	207,524
Total number of female-headed households:	19,952

Of total number of children under age 18:

81.1 % are in married couple families

10.4 % have a female-headed household (no husband present)

2.0 % have a male-headed household (no wife present)

6.4 % live with other relatives or non-relatives, are a spouse or head of household or are inmates of institutions or group quarters

Sources: Montana Census and Economic Information Bureau, 1980 Census, Helena, MT; and Montana Women in the 80's, Montana Department of Labor and Industry Research and Analysis Bureau, Helena, MT.

MEDIAN INCOME

Median income:	<u>Family of 4</u>	<u>Family of 3</u>	<u>Family of 2</u>
	\$20,776	\$18,758	\$15,491
	<u>Married Couple</u>	<u>Female-Headed Household</u>	<u>Female-Headed with children under 6 years</u>
	\$19,558	\$ 9,157	\$ 4,931

Median income for all families: \$18,413

Median income for female-headed households: 49.7 % of median income for all families

Source: Montana Census and Economic Information Bureau, 1980 Census, Helena, MT.

MONTANA FAMILIES IN POVERTY

Number of families with children under 18 years below poverty level:	13,854
Number of female-headed households below poverty level:	6,072
Number of female-headed households with children under age 6 below poverty level:	3,074

One-third of Montana families living in poverty with children under 18 years of age are headed by a female with no husband present.

Determining Poverty Level:

<u>Family of 4</u>	<u>Family of 3</u>	<u>Family of 2</u>
\$7,442	\$5,787	\$4,723

Monthly Montana AFDC benefit for family of 3 [in 1986]: \$354

Source: Montana Census and Economic Information Bureau, 1980 Census, Helena, MT; and Children's Defense Fund, Washington, D.C.

CHILD CARE

	Centers [13+ children]	Group_Homes [7-12 children]	Family_Day_Care [6 or less children]
Number of licensed/registered child care programs:	153	315	501
Number of children licensed/ registered to serve at any one time:	5,937	3,495	2,446
Total number of licensed/registered child care spaces:			11,878*
Total number of licensed/registered child care facilities:			969

* Actual number of children served will be greater due to part-time child care. (i.e. one full-time space may actually serve 2 part-time children)

Source: Montana Department of Family Services, Helena, MT, December 1988.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

	1950	1960	1970	1980
Female labor force participation rates:	25.2 %	32.6 %	38.6 %	49.0 %
For married women:			37.7	49.0
For women with children 6-17 years of age:			45.7	60.3
For women with children under 6 years of age:			28.5	42.5

Source: Women in the 80's, Montana Department of Labor and Industry Research and Analysis Bureau, Helena, MT.

COST OF CHILD CARE

	Rural	Urban
Average full-day* cost for child care in a center:	\$ 9.29/day	\$ 9.59/day
Average full-day cost for under 2 year olds:		10.50/day
* Full-day indicates a range of 8-10 hours of care.		
Average starting wage for all teachers in child care centers:	\$ 4.43/hour	
Average starting wage for child care center teachers:	\$ 4.67/hour	\$ 4.21/hour
A full-time child care teacher in Montana earns an annual income of \$9,214.14 with few or no benefits.		
Source: Early Childhood Project Survey, July, 1988.		

IMPLICATIONS

Forty-two and a half percent of women with children under age 6 [76,416] were in the labor force in 1980. This indicates there are 32,476 children in Montana under age 6 needing some type of care while mom works.

Information on where and how these children are cared for is sparse.

Statistics are not available on numbers of school-age children in need of child care before or after school.

SCENARIOS TO CONSIDER

Single-parent Mother of a three year old child working full-time at \$4.00 per hour, earns \$8,000 per year. Her child care costs will be at least \$2,500 per year or 31 percent of her gross earnings.

A family of four with both parents working earns \$20,776 annually. They have a four year old and a seven month old child in need of full-time child care. Child care costs will be about \$19.20 per day for both children or \$96.00 per week for an annual cost of \$4,992 or 24 percent of their gross income.



EXHIBIT 7
DATE 2/2/89
HB 166
Rep. Susan Ford

1988-1989
MONTANA STATE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Molly L. Munro
4022 6th Avenue South
Great Falls, MT 59405
(406) 727-5604

SECRETARY
Mr. John C. Bower
1405 West Story Street
Bozeman, MT 59715
(406) 587-7535

February 2, 1989

TO: House Taxation Committee

FROM: Fred Patten, American Association of Retired Persons

RE: House Bill No. 166
"AN ACT TO ALLOW A CREDIT AGAINST MONTANA INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX
FOR CERTAIN EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE CARE OF CERTAIN ELDERLY FAMILY
MEMBERS."

The American Association of Retired Persons support House Bill No. 166. I have handed out to the Committee a National Survey of Caregivers -- Summary of Findings. This Survey was conducted for the American Association of Retired Persons and the Travelers Companies Foundation. The date of the Survey was October 1988.

The report itself is very concise and I would encourage you to read the report. I would like to call your attention to 3 specific pages:

1. Who are Caregivers and how many are there? -- Reference to the Pink Pages 7 & 8.
2. What are the implications for Caregivers working outside the home? Blue Page 36.
3. What impact has Caregiving made on their lifestyle? Yellow Pages 31 & 32.

One of the biggest problems a friend of mine had was after retirement, because of Caregiving they were not able to enjoy retirement as they had planned. We must also remember retired Caregivers are living on a set retirement income. The American Association Of Retired Persons view this bill as a recognition of these people on low incomes who are incurring additional expenses for Caregiving and is a way to give them financial relief.

EXHIBIT 8
DATE 2/2/89
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**NATIONAL SURVEY OF CAREGIVERS
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

CONDUCTED FOR:

**THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20049**

AND

**THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES FOUNDATION
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06183**

OCTOBER, 1988

EX 8

EXHIBIT 8

DATE 2/2/89

HB 1166

Rep. Susan Ford

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

- 0 APPROXIMATELY FOUR-OUT-OF-FIVE OLDER AMERICANS WHO SUFFER FROM PHYSICAL AND/OR MENTAL DISABILITIES WHICH IMPAIR THEIR ABILITY TO FUNCTION AVOID INSTITUTIONALIZATION BECAUSE OF PERSONAL CARE AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM FAMILY MEMBERS OR FRIENDS.
- 0 SUCH "CAREGIVING" ASSISTANCE INVOLVES ACTIVITIES RELATED TO MANAGING A HOUSEHOLD AND ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DIRECT PERSONAL CARE OF THE INDIVIDUAL.
- 0 PRIOR RESEARCH HAS SUGGESTED THAT CAREGIVING CREATES PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC AND EMOTIONAL STRESSES FOR THE CARE PROVIDERS.
- 0 CAREGIVING CAN BE THE EQUIVALENT OF TAKING ON A SECOND JOB FOR THOSE WHO WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME.
- 0 THERE IS STILL A VOID IN TERMS OF NATIONAL DATA ON:
 - THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PHENOMENON
 - THE FINANCIAL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH PROVIDING CARE
 - THE USE OF SERVICES ESPECIALLY DEVELOPED FOR CAREGIVERS
 - THE EFFECTS OF CAREGIVING ON EMPLOYMENT

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE (CONTINUED)

- O TO FILL THIS VOID, A NATIONAL CAREGIVERS SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED AMONG A RANDOM SAMPLE OF U.S. TELEPHONE HOUSEHOLDS.**
- O THE NATIONAL CAREGIVERS SURVEY WAS SPONSORED BY THE AARP, WITH SUPPORT FROM THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES FOUNDATION.**

EXHIBIT 8
DATE 2/2/89
HB 166
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DEFINITION OF A CAREGIVER

0 FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE NATIONAL CAREGIVERS SURVEY, A CAREGIVER WAS DEFINED AS A PERSON WHO PROVIDES UNPAID ASSISTANCE TO A PERSON 50 OR OLDER WITHIN 12 MONTHS OF THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEW.

0 THIS "ASSISTANCE" MAY HAVE CONSISTED OF EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

2 INSTRUMENTAL ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (IADLS), INCLUDING:

- MANAGING FINANCES
- GROCERY SHOPPING
- HOUSEWORK
- MEAL PREPARATION
- TRANSPORTATION
- ADMINISTERING MEDICINE

OR

ONE ACTIVITY OF DAILY LIVING (ADL), INCLUDING:

- DRESSING
- BATHING
- TOILETING
- FEEDING
- HELP USING A WALKER OR WHEELCHAIR

OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL CAREGIVERS SURVEY

- 0 HOW MANY CAREGIVERS ARE THERE?**
- 0 WHO ARE THE CAREGIVERS?**
- 0 WHAT RESPONSIBILITIES DO CAREGIVERS HAVE?**
- 0 WHAT SERVICES DO CAREGIVERS USE?**
- 0 WHAT TYPES OF ASSISTANCE OR SERVICES DO CAREGIVERS PERCEIVE THEY NEED?**
- 0 WHAT LIFESTYLE CHANGES HAVE CAREGIVERS MADE TO ACCOMMODATE THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES?**
- 0 WHAT ARE THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF CAREGIVING?**
- 0 WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS FOR CAREGIVERS WORKING OUTSIDE THE HOME?**

EXHIBIT 8

DATE 2/2/89

HB 166

Rep Susan Ford

METHODOLOGY

- 0 TELEPHONE SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED AMONG 754 CAREGIVERS NATIONWIDE.
- 0 THE SAMPLE SIZE CHOSEN WAS LARGE ENOUGH SO THAT ESTIMATES DERIVED FROM IT HAVE A MARGIN OF ERROR OF NO MORE THAN +5 PERCENTAGE POINTS.
- 0 THE SURVEY SAMPLE SELECTED FOR THIS STUDY WAS ORC'S NATIONAL PROBABILITY SAMPLE FOR TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING.
 - THIS SOURCE PROVIDES A RANDOM SAMPLE OF U.S. TELEPHONE HOUSEHOLDS GENERATED FROM AT&T INFORMATION.
 - IT ALLOWS FOR PROJECTION TO THE POPULATION OF CAREGIVERS.
- 0 ALL RESIDENTIAL HOUSEHOLDS CONTACTED WERE SCREENED TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCE OF CAREGIVERS AS DEFINED EARLIER.
- 0 THE PERSON INTERVIEWED WAS THE PERSON IN THE HOUSEHOLD WHO WAS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING CAREGIVING ASSISTANCE, EITHER AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEW OR WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS.
- 0 THE TARGET AUDIENCE WAS CARE PROVIDERS, NOT CARE RECIPIENTS.

METHODOLOGY

- 0 AN INITIAL CALL AND UP TO THREE FOLLOW-UP CALLS WERE MADE TO EACH POTENTIALLY QUALIFIED HOUSEHOLD.
- 0 THE 754 COMPLETED INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED BETWEEN DECEMBER 11, 1987 AND JANUARY 25, 1988 FROM ORC'S WATS FACILITY IN MIDDLESEX, NEW JERSEY.
- 0 SURVEY PROCEDURES REQUIRED THAT POTENTIAL RESPONDENTS BE CONTACTED ON WEEKDAY AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS AS WELL AS WEEKENDS.
- THIS ALLOWED WORKING CAREGIVERS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTICIPATION.

EXHIBIT

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HB

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Rep. Susan Ford

HOW MANY CAREGIVERS ARE THERE?

- 0 ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF CAREGIVERS NATIONWIDE RANGE FROM APPROXIMATELY 1.5 MILLION TO 7 MILLION.
- 0 USING THE CURRENT SURVEY DEFINITION AND PROCEDURES, APPROXIMATELY 7.8 PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS CONTACTED CONTAINED A CAREGIVER.
- 0 THIS TRANSLATES TO APPROXIMATELY 7 MILLION U.S. HOUSEHOLDS. OF THESE:
 - 3.7 MILLION (4.2%) CONTAIN CURRENT CAREGIVERS, PERSONS GIVING CARE AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEW
 - 1.5 MILLION (1.7%) CONTAIN CURRENT CAREGIVERS WHO PROVIDE TWO OR MORE ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADLS)

FINDINGS -- WHO ARE THE CAREGIVERS?

0 CAREGIVER PROFILE

-- WOMEN (75%)

-- 45 YEARS OF AGE, ON AVERAGE

-- MARRIED (66%)

-- HALF WORK EITHER FULL- (42%) OR PART-TIME (13%); ONE-FOURTH (27%) ARE NOT EMPLOYED OR HOMEMAKERS; AND 16% ARE RETIRED

-- PRIMARY CAREGIVERS (63%)

0 WHY BECOME A CAREGIVER?

-- PRIMARY CAREGIVERS DID NOT NECESSARILY ASSUME THESE DUTIES BY CHOICE:

-- 33% DID SO BECAUSE THEY WERE THE ONLY ONE WHO LIVES CLOSE
-- 25% SAY THEY HAD NO CHOICE, NO ONE ELSE WILL DO IT
-- 18% SAY THEY DID SO BECAUSE THEY HAVE A CLOSER
RELATIONSHIP THAN OTHERS WITH THE CARE RECIPIENT

EXHIBIT

DATE 2/2/89

HB 166

Rep. Susan Ford

CAREGIVER PROFILE

	<u>CENSUS*</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> (754)	<u>PRIMARY</u> <u>CAREGIVERS</u> (475)	<u>SECONDARY</u> <u>CAREGIVERS</u> (247)
(BASE)				
<u>SEX</u>				
MALE	48%	25%	23%	28%
FEMALE	52	75	77	72
<u>AGE</u>				
UNDER 35	39%	28%	20%	42%
35 - 49	26	29	28	32
50 - 64	18	26	31	16
65 OR OLDER	18	15	20	9
MEDIAN AGE	36	45	49	38
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>				
MARRIED	63%	66%	66%	66%
NOT MARRIED	37	34	34	34
<u>CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD</u>				
YES	38%	39%	34%	48%
NO	62	49	51	43

**CAREGIVER PROFILE
(CONTINUED)**

(BASE)	<u>CENSUS*</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> (754)	<u>PRIMARY</u> <u>CAREGIVERS</u> (475)	<u>SECONDARY</u> <u>CAREGIVERS</u> (247)
<u>CURRENT EMPLOYMENT</u>				
FULL-TIME	53%	42%	38%	49%
PART-TIME	10	13	12	17
RETIRED	N/A	16	20	9
NOT EMPLOYED/HOMEMAKER	32**	27	29	22
<u>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</u>				
UNDER \$10,000	19%	11%	13%	8%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	21	17	17	18
\$20,000 - \$29,999	18	19	19	21
\$30,000 - \$49,999	25	22	20	24
\$50,000 OR MORE	18	10	10	11
MEDIAN INCOME	\$26,000	\$26,100	\$25,700	\$27,100

**** TOTAL NOT IN LABOR FORCE**

EXHIBIT
 DATE 2/2/89
 HB 1669
 Rep. Susan Ford

CAREGIVER PROFILE
 (CONTINUED)

	CENSUS*	TOTAL (754)	PRIMARY CAREGIVERS		SECONDARY CAREGIVERS	
			(475)		(247)	
PRIMARY CAREGIVER						
YES	N/A	63%	100%	0%		
NO	N/A	33	0	100		

* SOURCE: CPR, P. 60, NO. 159, U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
 CPR, P. 25, NO. 1022, U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
 CPR, P. 60, NO. 161, "CONSUMER INCOME"

FINDINGS -- WHAT RESPONSIBILITIES DO CAREGIVERS HAVE?

O WHO ARE THE CARE RECIPIENTS?

- CAREGIVERS TYPICALLY CARE FOR THEIR MOTHER (28%), GRANDMOTHER (12%), FATHER (12%) OR SPOUSE (10%).**
- THE CARE RECIPIENT AVERAGES 77 YEARS OF AGE; WITH ONE-FOURTH (24%) 85 OR OLDER, AND 13% BETWEEN THE AGES OF 50 AND 64.**
- THE CARE RECIPIENT IS LIKELY TO SUFFER FROM A CHRONIC PHYSICAL DISABILITY WHICH RENDERS HIM OR HER HOUSEBOUND (58%)**
- THE CARE RECIPIENT MOST OFTEN LIVES IN HIS OR HER OWN HOME WITHIN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE CAREGIVER (50%); WITH 37% SHARING A HOUSEHOLD.**

DATE

2/2/81

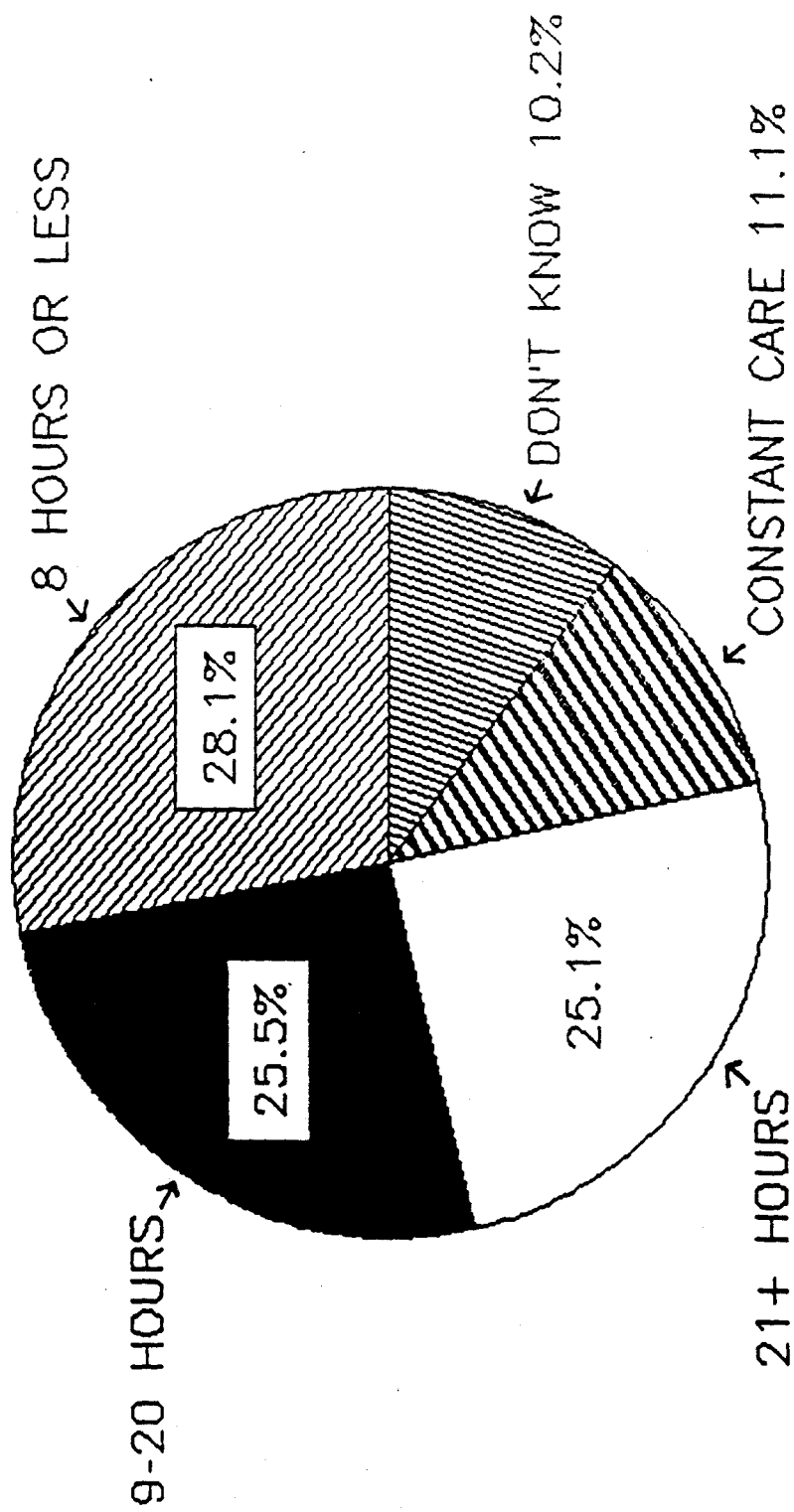
HB 1668

FINDINGS -- WHAT RESPONSIBILITIES DO CAREGIVERS HAVE? (CONT'D)

0 WHAT IS THE TIME COMMITMENT?

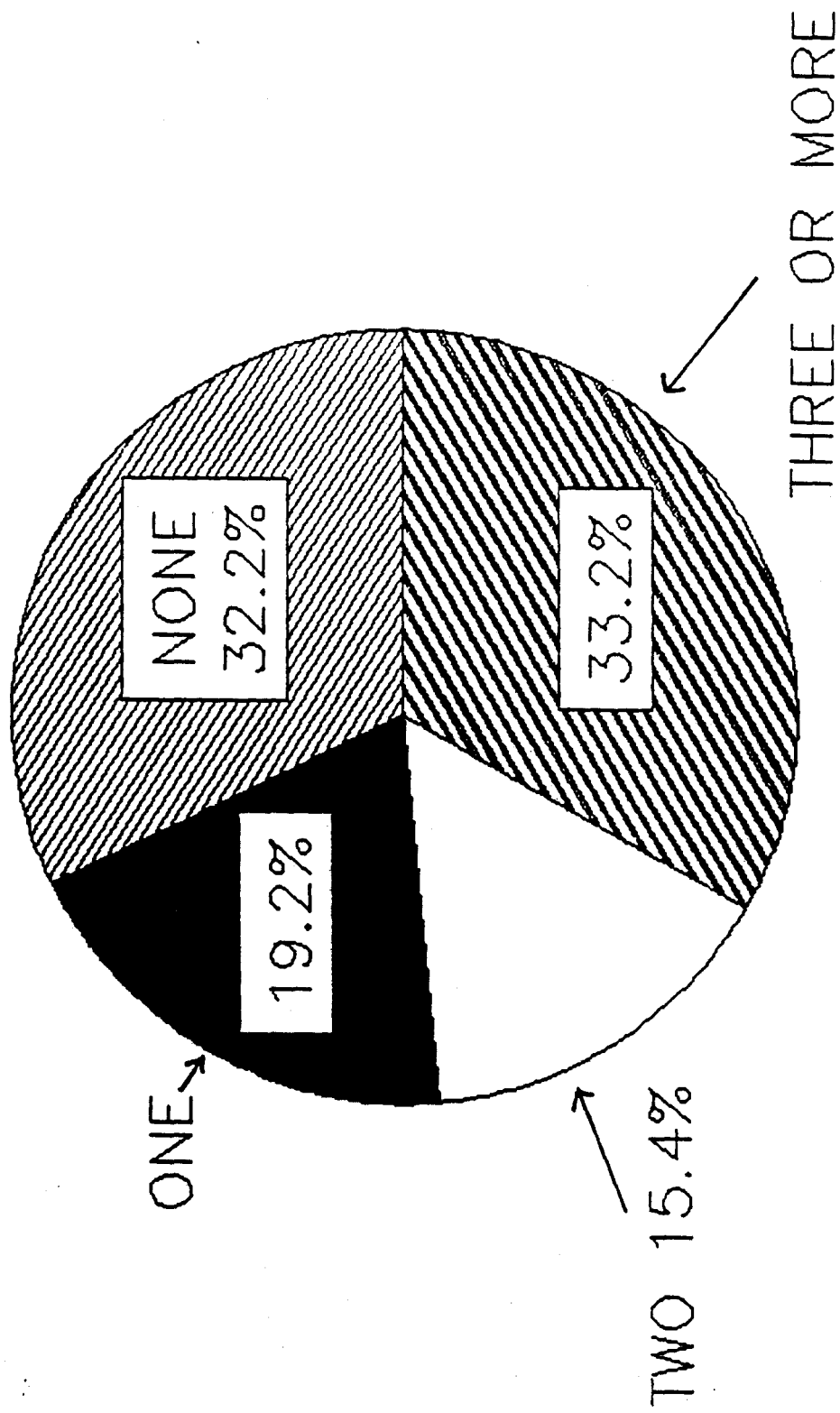
- ON AVERAGE, CAREGIVERS HAVE BEEN PROVIDING CARE FOR 12 HOURS PER WEEK FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS.
- ELEVEN PERCENT PROVIDE CONSTANT CARE; 28% PROVIDE CARE 8 HOURS OR LESS PER WEEK.
- ONE-FOURTH (26%) HAVE BEEN PROVIDING CARE FOR LESS THAN ONE YEAR OR FOR 6 OR MORE YEARS (26%)
- NEARLY ALL CURRENT CURRENT CAREGIVERS EXPECT TO CONTINUE PROVIDING CARE FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME.

HOURS PER WEEK SPENT CAREGIVING



ALL CAREGIVERS

NUMBER OF ADLS PROVIDED



FINDINGS -- WHAT RESPONSIBILITIES DO CAREGIVERS HAVE? (CONT'D)

-- NEARLY ALL CAREGIVERS ASSIST WITH AT LEAST ONE IADL:

--	GROCERY SHOPPING	82%
--	TRANSPORTATION	79
--	HOUSEWORK	75
--	PREPARING MEALS	68
--	MANAGING FINANCES	65
--	ADMINISTERING MEDICINE	45

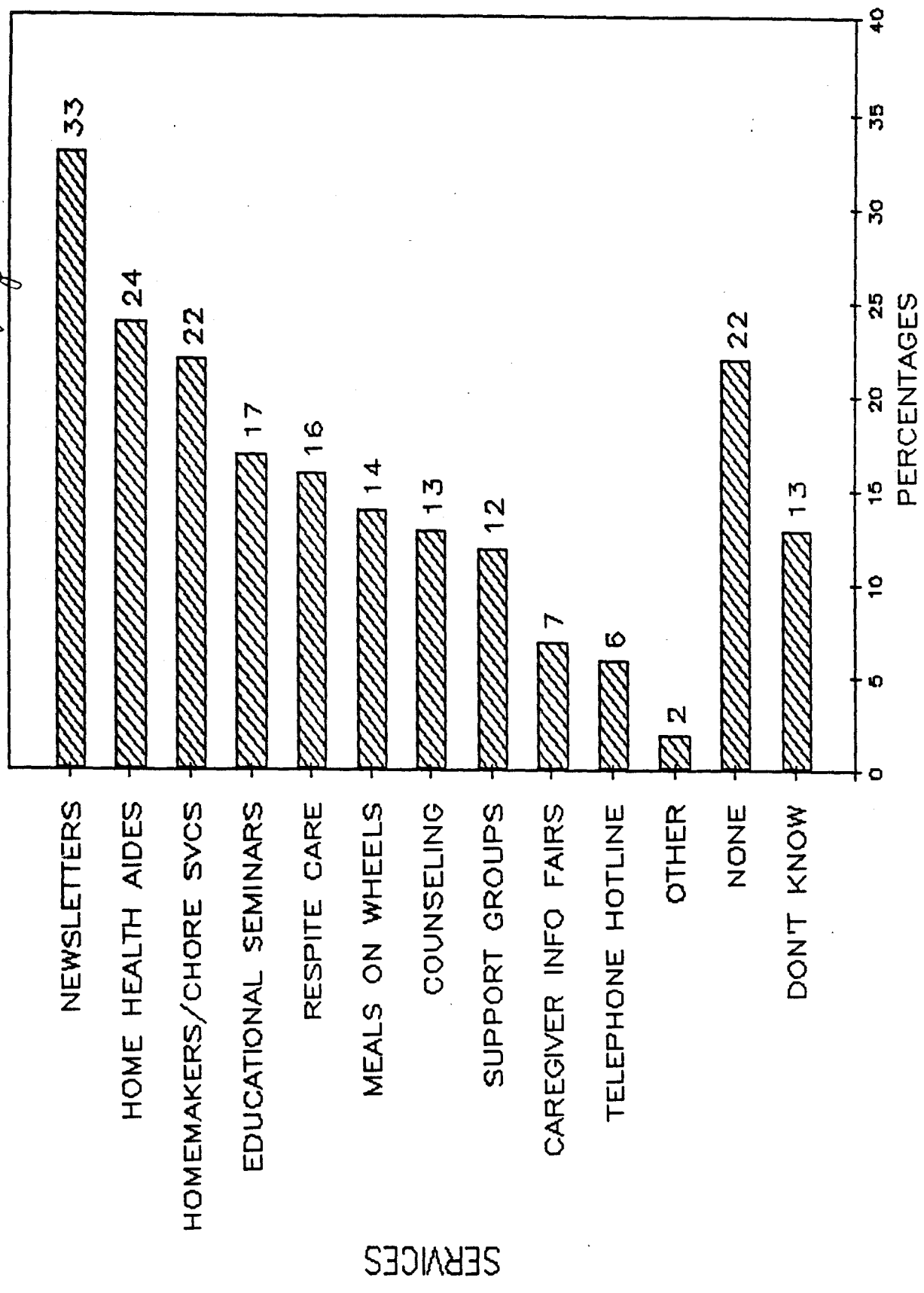
O CAREGIVING RESPONSIBILITIES EXIST ALONG A CONTINUUM OF CARE. AS AN OLDER PERSON'S NEEDS INCREASE, SO DOES THE NEED FOR MORE INTENSIVE CAREGIVING.

FINDINGS -- WHAT SERVICES DO CAREGIVERS USE?

- O SIXTY-FIVE PERCENT OF ALL CAREGIVERS HAVE USED AT LEAST ONE SUPPORT SERVICE.**
- O NO SINGLE SERVICE HAS BEEN UTILIZED BY MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THOSE SURVEYED.**
- O CAREGIVERS MOST FREQUENTLY SEEK SERVICES WHICH PROVIDE THEM WITH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR HELP WITH HOUSEWORK.**
- O SERVICE PROVIDERS VARY BY TYPE OF SERVICE. HOWEVER, ASSISTANCE IS MOST LIKELY TO COME FROM COMMUNITY AGENCIES, FOLLOWED BY FRIENDS AND FAMILY.**
- PAID SERVICES ARE USED PRIMARILY FOR HOME HEALTH AIDES OR HOMEMAKERS.**
- RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND EMPLOYERS DO NOT OFTEN FUNCTION AS SERVICE PROVIDERS.**

Rep. Susan Ford

UTILIZATION OF SERVICES



FINDINGS -- WHAT SERVICES DO CAREGIVERS USE? (CONT'D)

O CAREGIVERS MOST OFTEN ATTRIBUTE NON-UTILIZATION OF SERVICES TO A LACK OF NEED ON THEIR PART.

-- LACK OF AWARENESS OF AVAILABLE SERVICES IS THE SECOND MOST FREQUENTLY GIVEN REASON FOR NON-UTILIZATION.

FINDINGS -- WHAT TYPES OF ASSISTANCE OR SERVICES DO CAREGIVERS PERCEIVE THEY NEED?

-
- 0 CAREGIVER NEEDS RELATE PRIMARILY TO:
 - INFORMATION ABOUT DEVELOPMENTS IN MEDICINE AND HEALTH CARE (42%)
 - HELP IN DEALING WITH BUREAUCRACIES TO OBTAIN SERVICES FOR THE CARE RECIPIENT (39%)
 - UPDATES ON FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING THEIR SITUATION (35% TO 38%)
 - 0 SECONDARY NEEDS CENTER ON EMOTIONAL SUPPORT AND RESPIRE:
 - SOMEONE TO TALK TO WHEN THEY ARE OVERBURDENED (32%)
 - SOME FREE TIME FOR A VACATION (31%)
 - SOMEONE WITH WHOM TO SHARE COPING STRATEGIES (30%)

FINDINGS -- WHAT TYPES OF ASSISTANCE OR SERVICES DO CAREGIVERS PERCEIVE THEY NEED? (CONT'D)

0 CAREGIVERS WHO BEAR A GREATER BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY GENERALLY PERCEIVE A HIGHER LEVEL OF NEED FOR SERVICES

- PRIMARY CAREGIVERS**
- CONSTANT CAREGIVERS**
- CAREGIVERS WHO PROVIDE 3 OR MORE ADLS**
- CAREGIVERS WHO TAKE CARE OF SOMEONE WHO IS HOUSEBOUND, BEDRIDDEN OR CONFINED TO A WHEELCHAIR.**

0 PERCEIVED LEVEL OF NEED IS ALSO GREATER AMONG CAREGIVERS WITH CERTAIN DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- RACIAL MINORITIES**
- LOWER INCOME CAREGIVERS**
- UNMARRIED CAREGIVERS**
- CAREGIVERS WHO STILL HAVE CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME**

FINDINGS -- WHAT TYPES OF ASSISTANCE OR SERVICES DO CAREGIVERS PERCEIVE THEY NEED? (CONT'D)

Rep. Susan Ford

O A SPECIAL ANALYSIS WAS CONDUCTED AS A MEANS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND CAREGIVERS WITH RESPECT TO HOMOGENEITY OF NEEDS. RESULTS OF THIS SPECIAL ANALYSIS INDICATE THAT FIVE "NATURAL" CAREGIVER GROUPS EXIST, ARRAYED ALONG A CONTINUUM OF PERCEIVED NEED FOR SERVICES.

O GROUP A CAREGIVERS -- 24% OF ALL CAREGIVERS

-- PROVIDE LESS INTENSE CARE (43% PROVIDE NO ADLS) TO LESS DISABLED CARE RECIPIENTS

-- SPEND AN AVERAGE OF 9 HOURS PER WEEK ON CAREGIVING

-- ONLY 42% HAVE UTILIZED AT LEAST ONE SERVICE

-- NO PERCEIVED NEED FOR CAREGIVING SERVICES

FINDINGS -- WHAT TYPES OF ASSISTANCE OR SERVICES DO CAREGIVERS PERCEIVE THEY NEED? (CONT'D)

0 GROUP B CAREGIVERS -- 24% OF ALL CAREGIVERS

-- EQUALLY LIKELY TO PROVIDE NO ADLS (32%) OR THREE OR MORE (31%)

-- SIMILAR TO GROUP A CAREGIVERS, BUT TEND TO BE:

- YOUNGER (38% ARE UNDER AGE 35)**
- MORE LIKELY TO BE MEN (34%)**
- MORE LIKELY TO BE LIVING ALONE (15%)**

-- SPEND AN AVERAGE OF 9 HOURS PER WEEK ON CAREGIVING

-- 65% HAVE UTILIZED AT LEAST ONE SERVICE

-- LOW LEVEL OF PERCEIVED NEED FOR ALL SERVICES

FINDINGS -- WHAT TYPES OF ASSISTANCE OR SERVICES DO CAREGIVERS PERCEIVE THEY NEED? (CONT'D)*Rep. Susan Ford***0 GROUP C CAREGIVERS -- 23% OF ALL CAREGIVERS**

- EQUALLY LIKELY TO PROVIDE NO ADLS (33%) OR THREE OR MORE (35%)
- SPEND AN AVERAGE OF 14 HOURS PER WEEK ON CAREGIVING
- LIKELY TO BE PAST PARTICIPANTS IN THE WORK FORCE
- 73% HAVE UTILIZED AT LEAST ONE SERVICE; MODERATE TO HEAVY USERS OF NEWLETTERS AND EDUCATIONAL SEMINARS
- MODERATE LEVEL OF NEED FOR CAREGIVING SERVICES, PARTICULARLY THOSE RELATING TO BEING KEPT UP TO DATE.

FINDINGS -- WHAT TYPES OF ASSISTANCE OR SERVICES DO CAREGIVERS PERCEIVE THEY NEED? (CONT'D)

0 GROUP D CAREGIVERS -- 19% OF ALL CAREGIVERS

-- PROVIDE MORE INTENSE CARE TO HOUSEBOUND AND/OR BEDRIDDEN CARE
RECIPIENTS. ONLY 25% PROVIDE NO ADLS; 41% PROVIDE THREE OR
MORE ADLS.

-- DEMOGRAPHICALLY MORE LIKELY TO BE:

-- UNMARRIED (47%)

-- WOMEN (86%)

-- SPEND AN AVERAGE OF 15 HOURS PER WEEK ON CAREGIVING

-- 77% HAVE UTILIZED AT LEAST ONE SERVICE

-- HIGH LEVEL OF NEED FOR CAREGIVING SERVICES

FINDINGS -- WHAT TYPES OF ASSISTANCE OR SERVICES DO CAREGIVERS PERCEIVE THEY NEED? (CONT'D)

Rep. Susan Ford

0 GROUP E CAREGIVERS - 10% OF ALL CAREGIVERS

-- PROVIDE INTENSE CARE (55% PROVIDE THREE OR MORE ADLs) TO MOST DISABLED RECIPIENTS.

-- THEIR CARE RECIPIENTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE HOUSEBOUND (74%) AND EITHER BEDRIDDEN (38%) OR CONFINED TO A WHEELCHAIR (38%).

-- DEMOGRAPHICALLY, THEY ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE:

-- WOMEN (83%)

-- MINORITIES (29%)

-- HAVE CHILDREN STILL LIVING AT HOME (50%)

-- UNMARRIED (47%)

-- LIVING IN LOWER INCOME HOUSEHOLDS (MEDIAN \$19,400)

-- SPEND AN AVERAGE OF 19 HOURS PER WEEK ON CAREGIVING

-- 75% HAVE USED AT LEAST ONE SERVICE

-- NEEDIEST OF ALL CAREGIVERS; HIGH NEED FOR MORE OF ALL SERVICES

SERVICE UTILIZATION AND PERCEIVED LEVEL OF ADDITIONAL NEED FOR SERVICES

CAREGIVER GROUP

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
% WHO HAVE UTILIZED AT LEAST ONE SERVICE (NET)	<u>42%</u>	<u>65%</u>	<u>73%</u>	<u>77%</u>	<u>75%</u>

% WHO PERCEIVE ADDITIONAL NEED BY CATEGORY OF SERVICE

GENERAL BACKGROUND --	0%	0%	31%	88%	100%
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INCLUDES HELP IN SELECTING
A NURSING HOME, INFORMATION
ABOUT FINANCES, HELP DEALING
WITH BUREAUCRACY, AND GENERAL
INFORMATION ABOUT THE AGING
PROCESS.

EXHIBIT 0
DATE 2/2/89

SERVICE UTILIZATION AND PERCEIVED LEVEL OF
ADDITIONAL NEED FOR SERVICES Rep. Susan Ford
(CONTINUED)

CAREGIVER GROUP

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
UPDATES --	0%	0%	46%	80%	100%

INCLUDES UPDATES IN STATE
AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION,
INFORMATION ABOUT HEALTH
AND MEDICAL DEVELOPMENTS,
AND A CENTRAL PLACE TO GO
FOR INFORMATION.

EMOTIONAL SUPPORT & RESPITE -	0%	2%	32%	92%	100%
-------------------------------	----	----	-----	-----	------

INCLUDES SOMEONE TO TALK TO
AND SHARE COPING STRATEGIES
WITH, AND FREE TIME FOR A
VACATION OR TO RUN ERRANDS.

**SERVICE UTILIZATION AND PERCEIVED LEVEL OF
ADDITIONAL NEED FOR SERVICES
(CONTINUED)**

	<u>CAREGIVER GROUP</u>				
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
HOUSEWORK --	0%	1%	21%	81%	100%

INCLUDES HELP WITH LIGHT
HOUSEWORK, HEAVY CLEANING,
SHOPPING, ADLS, MEAL PRO-
VISION, AND "DAYCARE" WHILE
CAREGIVER WORKS.

**FINDINGS -- WHAT LIFESTYLE CHANGES HAVE CAREGIVERS MADE TO
ACCOMMODATE THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES?**

**O THREE-FOURTHS (72%) OF THE CAREGIVERS SURVEYED MADE LIFESTYLE
CHANGES SINCE BECOMING A CAREGIVER:**

-- SPENT LESS TIME WITH THEIR OWN IMMEDIATE FAMILY (34%)

-- PAID LESS ATTENTION TO THEIR OWN HEALTH (33%)

-- TOOK FEWER VACATIONS (28%)

FINDINGS -- WHAT ARE THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF CAREGIVING?

- 0 TWO-FIFTHS (42%) OF THE CAREGIVERS SURVEYED REPORTEDLY INCURRED ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES AS A RESULT OF CAREGIVING.**

- 0 THESE ADDITIONAL EXPENSES AVERAGED \$117 PER MONTH OR 7 PERCENT OF MONTHLY INCOME:**
 - 11% SPEND 51% OR MORE OF MONTHLY INCOME.**
 - 41% SPEND 10% OR LESS OF MONTHLY INCOME.**

- 0 AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME, CAREGIVING EXPENSES ARE GREATEST FOR THOSE WHO ARE:**
 - OVER 65**
 - NOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED**
 - LIVING IN A HOUSEHOLD WITH AN ANNUAL INCOME OF LESS THAN \$10,000**
 - PROVIDING CONSTANT CARE**
 - PRIMARY CAREGIVERS**

DATE 2/2/87

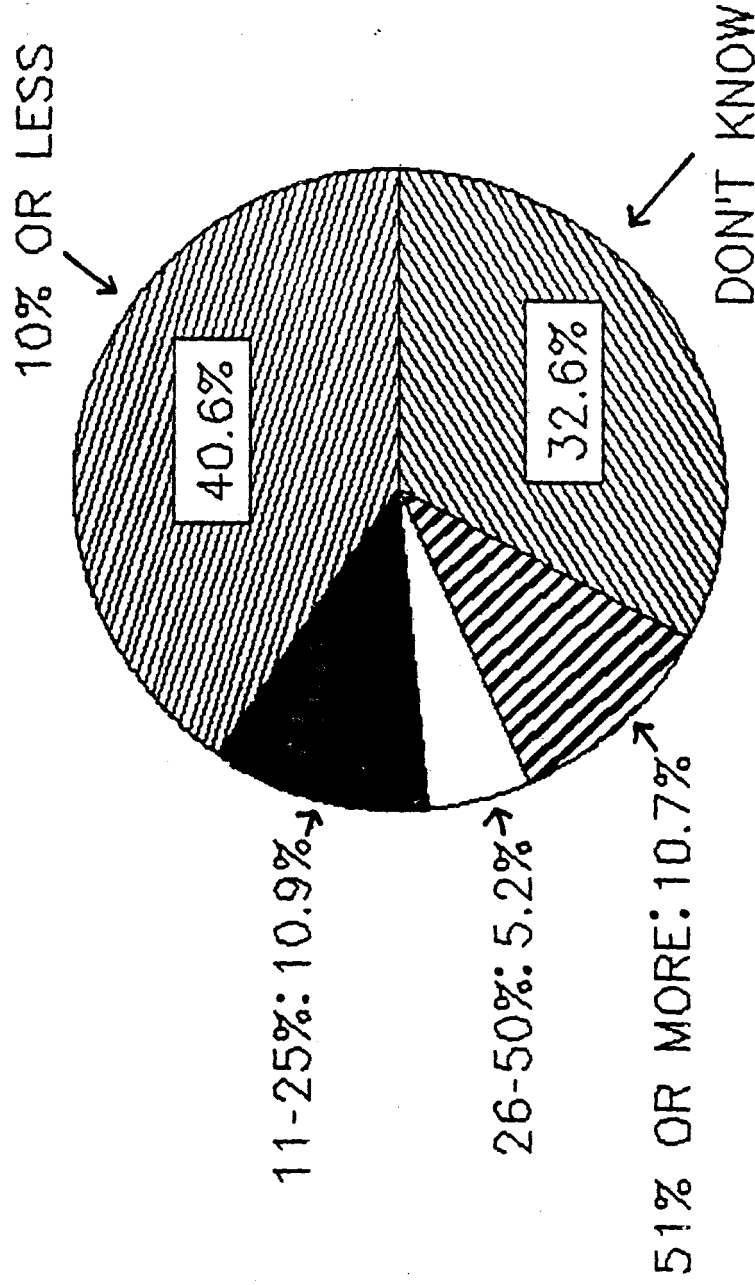
HR

1669

CAREGIVING EXPENSES

R. S. Jackson Ford

PERCENT OF MONTHLY INCOME



CAREGIVERS WHO REPORT ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES

FINDINGS -- WHAT ARE THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF CAREGIVING?

0 ADDITIONAL EXPENSES ARE MOST FREQUENTLY INCURRED FOR:

- TRAVEL (31%)**
- TELEPHONE BILLS TO KEEP IN TOUCH (25%)**
- SPECIAL DIETS AND MEDICINES (24%)**

0 MOST COSTLY OF ALL EXPENDITURES ARE:

- HOSPITAL CARE (\$275 PER MONTH, ON AVERAGE)**
- IN-HOME NURSING CARE (\$238 PER MONTH ON AVERAGE)**

EXHIBIT

8

DATE

2/2/89

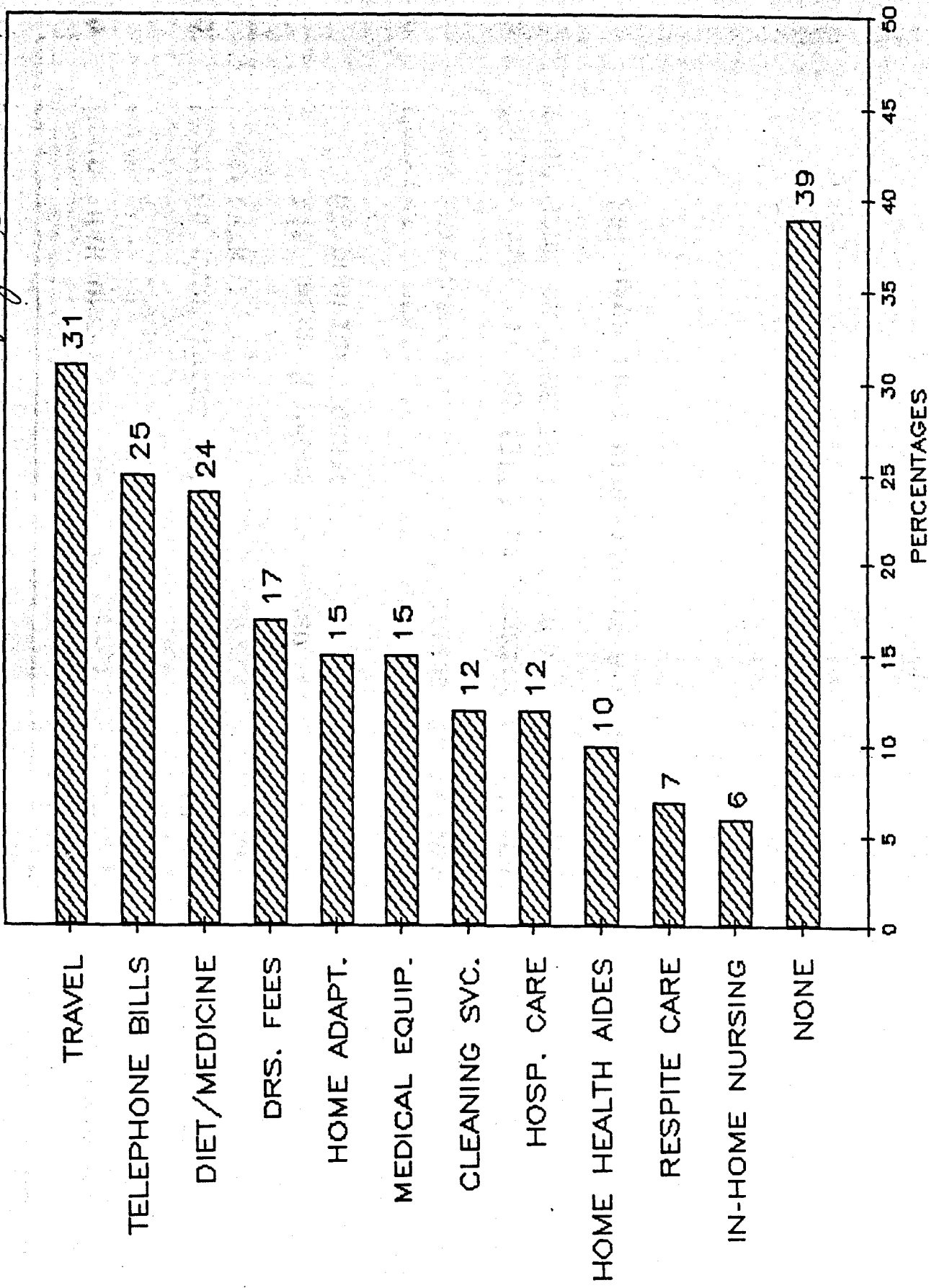
MB

166

Rep.

Susan Ford

TYPES OF EXPENDITURES



FINDINGS -- WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS FOR CAREGIVERS WORKING OUTSIDE THE HOME?

O MORE THAN ONE-HALF (53%) OF ALL CAREGIVERS ARE EMPLOYED OUTSIDE THE HOME.

O WORKING CAREGIVERS SPEND AN AVERAGE OF 10 HOURS PER WEEK ON CAREGIVING:

-- 34% SPEND 8 HOURS OR FEWER

-- 6% PROVIDE CONSTANT CARE

O WORKING CAREGIVERS (ESPECIALLY FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES) TEND TO PROVIDE LESS INTENSE CARE TO LESS DISABLED INDIVIDUALS.

O NEARLY TWO-FIFTHS (38%) OF WORKING CAREGIVERS HAVE EITHER LOST TIME FROM WORK OR COME IN LATE AS A RESULT OF CAREGIVING DUTIES.

-- 20% HAVE LOST BENEFITS AS A RESULT.

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CONCLUSIONS & IMPLICATIONS

THIS RESEARCH REPRESENTS THE FIRST ATTEMPT AT A NATIONAL SURVEY EXAMINING THE CAREGIVING CONTINUUM. THE RESULTS HAVE IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS PARTICULARLY FOR FURTHER RESEARCH, EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS AND PUBLIC POLICY. FOLLOWING ARE THE QUESTIONS AND SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS THAT EMERGE FROM THIS DATA WITH RESPECT TO:

0 SERVICE UTILIZATION

0 COSTS OF CAREGIVING

0 WORKING CAREGIVERS

SERVICE UTILIZATION

THE RESEARCH PROVIDES A SNAPSHOT VIEW OF THE CAREGIVING CONTINUUM. AS THE OLDER PERSON'S NEEDS INCREASE, SO DOES THE NEED FOR MORE INTENSIVE CAREGIVING. ALSO, IT APPEARS THAT CAREGIVERS DO NOT PERCEIVE A STRONG NEED FOR SERVICES UNTIL THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES REACH CRISIS PROPORTIONS.

CONSEQUENTLY, PROGRAM PLANNERS MAY WANT TO BEGIN IMPLEMENTING STRATEGIES DESIGNED TO RAISE PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT THE CAREGIVING ISSUE EMPHASIZING THE NEED FOR AND VALUE OF PLANNING AHEAD. PLANNERS MAY ALSO WANT TO MAKE HELPFUL INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT USED THEIR SERVICES, EMPHASIZING THE VALUE OF SOME SUPPORT BEFORE A CRISIS LEVEL SITUATION DEVELOPS. IN ADDITION, AGGRESSIVE OUTREACH EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY THE MOST OVERBURDENED CAREGIVERS WHO PERCEIVE A HIGH NEED FOR ALL SERVICES WOULD BE APPROPRIATE.

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SERVICE UTILIZATION (CONTINUED)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS NEEDED REGARDING THE CONTINUUM OF CARE AND THE POINT AT WHICH A CAREGIVER REACHES OUT FOR SUPPORT. FURTHER CLARIFICATION IS ALSO NEEDED REGARDING THE "PERCEPTION THAT CAREGIVERS DON'T NEED SERVICES." SPECIFIC RESEARCH QUESTIONS MAY INCLUDE:

- 0 WHAT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY OF GETTING INFORMATION TO CAREGIVERS?
- 0 HOW CAN CAREGIVERS BE PERSUADED TO PLAN BEFORE A CRISIS OCCURS?
- 0 THIRTY-NINE PERCENT OF CAREGIVERS SAID THEY NEED ASSISTANCE DEALING WITH THE SERVICE BUREAUCRACY. HOW CAN THE SERVICE SYSTEM BE MODIFIED SO THAT CAREGIVERS CAN OBTAIN NEEDED ASSISTANCE?
- 0 TWENTY-EIGHT PERCENT OF CAREGIVERS IN THIS STUDY ARE 35 YEARS OF AGE AND YOUNGER. WHAT EFFECT DOES CAREGIVING HAVE ON THIS GROUP? AS MOST RESEARCHERS HAVE ASSUMED THAT CAREGIVERS ARE MUCH OLDER, THERE IS A LACK OF DATA ON YOUNGER PERSONS IN THIS SITUATION.

COSTS OF CAREGIVING

THE RESEARCH PRESENTED HERE IS ONE OF THE FIRST ATTEMPTS TO INVESTIGATE THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF CAREGIVING. ALTHOUGH THE INFORMATION REPORTED MUST BE INTERPRETED CAUTIOUSLY BECAUSE THE FINANCIAL DATA ARE BASED ON ESTIMATES, IT REPRESENTS A FIRST STEP. FURTHER CLARIFICATION IS NEEDED ON THE FINANCIAL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH CAREGIVING. THE CURRENT DATA, HOWEVER, DO RAISE SOME INTERESTING QUESTIONS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE POLICY.

PERHAPS POLICY MAKERS MAY WANT TO TAKE A LOOK AT HOW "DEPENDENT" IS DEFINED. AS ONLY 37% OF CAREGIVERS IN THIS STUDY SHARE A HOUSEHOLD WITH THE OLDER PERSON, SHOULD PLACE OF RESIDENCE BE A CRITERIA FOR DEPENDENT-CARE TAX CREDITS AND OTHER BENEFITS? AS MANY CAREGIVERS ARE MAKING SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD THE CARE OF AGING LOVED ONES, SHOULD CAREGIVERS BE COMPENSATED PERHAPS THROUGH A TAX INCENTIVE OR THROUGH AN EMPLOYER-SPONSORED BENEFIT WHICH WOULD COVER THE OLDER PERSON? AGAIN, FURTHER RESEARCH IS NEEDED BEFORE THESE ISSUES CAN BE ADDRESSED.

WORKING CAREGIVERS

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IN THE AREA OF EMPLOYMENT AND CAREGIVING, CLEARLY ADDITIONAL RESEARCH IS NEEDED ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF CAREGIVING ON WORK PARTICULARLY AS IT PERTAINS TO LOSS OF BENEFITS AND TIME LOST FROM WORK. AS THE NUMBER OF WORKING CAREGIVERS IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE, IT MAY BE WISE FOR COMPANIES TO BEGIN EXPLORING HOW TO ASSIST EMPLOYEE CAREGIVERS IN ORDER TO AVOID DISRUPTIONS IN PRODUCTIVITY.

CONCLUSIONS

THERE ARE MANY OTHER ISSUES RELATED TO CAREGIVING THAT NEED TO BE EXPLORED. THE CURRENT RESEARCH SERVES AS A BEGINNING AND SHEDS SOME LIGHT ON SEVERAL ISSUES. PERHAPS MORE IMPORTANTLY, IT RAISES MANY CRITICAL QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH, PUBLIC POLICY AND PROGRAM PLANNERS.

CAREGIVING IS -- OR WILL BE -- A REALITY FOR MOST AMERICANS. IT AFFECTS OUR FAMILIES, OUR WORKPLACES AND OUR COMMUNITIES. THE ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY CAREGIVERS HAS ITS REWARDS BUT IT CAN ALSO CREATE BURDENS. IT IS HOPED THAT THIS RESEARCH AND FUTURE EFFORTS WILL HELP DEVELOP CREATIVE AND EFFECTIVE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INITIATIVES THAT TRULY SUPPORT CAREGIVERS.

HB 166

EXPLANATION OF MONTANA'S HOME CARE CONTINUUM

Prepared by Robert Bartholomew
Aging Services Bureau, Department of Family Services

House Bill 166 would allow an income tax credit for certain expenses incurred in the care of elderly family members. Currently there are a number of local agencies that provide home care for the elderly and disabled in Montana, and the following is a brief explanation of Montana's Home Care Continuum. (Please refer to attached publication titled "Services to Clients in Their Own Home" for a complete description of the programs available as of January, 1988)

Programs Available:

- 1) Medicaid - Home and Community Services
 - must be prescribed by physician
 - must meet Medicaid financial eligibility
 - provides Case Management Services in selected counties
 - must meet nursing home level of care
 - must cost less than nursing home care
 - payment for services only when no other can provide, including family members
 - federal and state funded
- 2) Medicaid - Personal Care Services
 - statewide coverage through Westmont
 - must be prescribed by physician & supervised by RN
 - limited to cases that do not need highly skilled or technical care
 - must cost less than nursing home care
 - does not have to meet nursing home level of care
 - payment for services only when no other can provide, including family members
 - federal and state funded
- 3) Medicaid - Home Health Agency
 - provided through 35 Home Health Agencies
 - must be prescribed by physician
 - must meet Medicaid financial eligibility
 - provides short term skilled care in the continuing treatment of illness or injury
 - patient must be home bound
 - services are limited to number of hourly visits
 - federal and state funded

EXHIBIT 9
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EXPLANATION OF HOME CARE CONTINUUM
HOUSE BILL 166
PAGE 2.

4) Aging Services Network - In Home Services

- provided by local service providers through Montana's 11 Area Agencies on Aging
- primarily for seniors who meet one or more of the following: are advanced age (75 or older), living alone, lacking transportation, moderate to low income, or have one or more chronic diseases
- targeted to socially and economically disadvantaged
- all services are not available in all counties
- services are prioritized at the local level
- funded by federal, state, local matching funds and client voluntary contributions

5) County Homemaker/Home Attendant Services

- provided by local employees of Department of Family Services (30 FTE in 14 counties)
- services only for adults and children determined by a social worker to be at risk of abuse, neglect and/or exploitation
- limited services are prioritized by social workers assuring those most at risk are served first
- funded by federal, state and county

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

EXHIBIT 9

DATE 2/2/89

HB 166

Rep. S. Ford



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

STATE OF MONTANA

January 18, 1988

Services to Clients in Their Own Homes

Attached is a Home Services Continuum chart. It describes the services offered by SRS and DFS to persons in their own homes.

In order to understand this chart, the following information is crucial:

1. Names of services do not mean that the exact same duties are performed in each program. For example, a county homemaker/home attendant may perform duties that are different from those performed by a homemaker under the Medicaid waiver. Each service listed in the chart has its own description of duties. Those descriptions are available but, in the interest of brevity, are not included in the chart.
2. A unit of service is measured differently within each program. Example: A unit of service under Medicaid home health aide services is one (1) contact while under Aging Services network, a unit for home health aide service is one (1) hour.
3. Coordination of all these services is done at a local case worker/case management program level. It is possible for a person to be eligible for services from both agencies and from several programs. That does not mean, however, that a person receives duplicate services because local case management by its nature ensures that duplication of services is avoided. Care planning regarding service delivery is performed by all the programs listed. The result is that one person eligible for services from several programs does not receive the same service paid for by more than one agency.

JD/MD/004

Attachment

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES (SRS)

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES (DFS)

Program Administration	Home and Community Services (Medicaid Waiver)	Personal Care	Home Health Agency (HHA)	Aging Services Network	County-HomeMaker/ Home Attendant Services
	SRS Medicaid Bureau contracts with nine public and private agencies to provide case management services in 21 counties	SRS Medicaid Bureau contracts with West. Mont. for statewide personal care services	35 Home Health Agencies which are Medicare certified and licensed by the Department of Health	The Aging Services Bureau is the designated focal point outlined by the Federal Older Americans Act to administer and approve the local planning and service process with Montana's 11 Area Agencies on Aging. Area Agencies are "grassroot" administrators of programs that are responsible for the continued planning, coordination, utilization and development of services.	Thirty (30) FHS are located in 14 counties
Program Requirements Eligibility	Must meet Medicaid financial eligibility requirements	Must meet Medicaid financial eligibility requirements	Must meet Medicaid financial eligibility requirements	Basic services available to senior citizens 60 and older: - Congregate Meals - Home Meals - Supportive Services - In-home Services - Senior Centers - Transportation In-home Services Program limited to meet one or more of the following: - Advanced age (75 or older) - Living alone - Lacking transportation - Moderate to Low-income - One or more chronic diseases that cause some limitation in the performance of daily living	Any adult or child determined by a social worker through a formal assessment process to be at risk of harm due to abuse, neglect and/or exploitation
Service Necessity	Services must be prescribed by physician Plan of care is developed and monitored by a case management team consisting of a registered nurse and social worker	Services must be prescribed by physician and supervised by registered nurse Services limited to cases where recipients do not need highly skilled or technical care Plan of care is developed by Registered Nurse	Must be prescribed by a Physician and reviewed every 60 days Short term skilled medical care necessary to the continued treatment of an illness or injury and provided in the home (no custodial care) Must be medically necessary and reasonable Client must have recurring medical need for intermittent skilled nursing service at least once every 60 days Patient must be home-bound Care plan is developed by the HHA and recipient's physician No age limit	Are targeted to the socially and economically disadvantaged senior citizen by the service providers	Must be part of a formal protective service case plan developed by a social worker. Social workers evaluate all community resources to determine that the service is not duplicated and is the best to meet the client's specific needs Protective service case plans are reviewed regularly by social work supervisors to assure that the law and Department policy are followed
Age	Recipient must be age 65 or over, or certified as disabled by the Social Security Administration	No age limit	No age limit	60 and older or spouse of 60 and older	N/A

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Home and Community Services (Medicaid Waiver) (first eligible by approved counties (21))		Personal Care Statewide coverage		Home Health Agency (HHA) Services available in 15 HHAs. See footnote #2		Aging Services Network Area Agency planning process includes all counties, but all services are not available in all counties		County - Worcester Home Attendant Services 14 counties listed in footnote 73	
Service Limitations	Coverage Area	All services must cost less than cost of nursing home care	Services must cost less than cost of nursing home	Services are limited to 200 visits per recipient per state fiscal year	Limited formal referral capacity	Units Served	Units Served	Units Served	Units Served
		that meet nursing home level of care	Does not have to meet nursing home level of care	Prior authorization required for services over \$400/month	Services are prioritized locally by area agency and subcontractors				
Covered Services and Reimbursement Rate (FY87)	Coverage Area	Payment for services available only if no other service system can provide services, including family and voluntary support	Limit of 56 hours per week	Payment for services available only if family or other voluntary sources are unable to provide the care	Individual plan of care may include a mix of the following skilled services, necessary to treat an illness or injury:	Units Served	Units Served	Units Served	Units Served
		Total Clients Served - 398	Total Clients Served - 736	Total Served in FY87 - 834	Home Chores Home Health Aide Homemaker Health Screening Med Transportation Personal Care Phys Therapy Respite Care Skilled Nursing Therapeutic Reassess				
Total Cost and Funding - FY87	Coverage Area	FY87 Projected Expenditures \$1,800,000	FY87 Projected Expenditures \$2,362,500	FY87 Projected Expenditures \$483,500	FY87 Projected Expenditures \$7,378,870	Units Served	Units Served	Units Served	Units Served
		Federal Funds 67% State General Funds 33%	Federal Funds 67% State General Funds 33%	Federal Funds 67% State General Funds 33%	Federal 48% State 15% County 21% (non-State Assumed) 16%				

Footnotes

1 Big Horn, Carbon, Cascade, Custer, Fallon, Fergus, Flathead, Gallatin, Golden Valley, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Lake, Mineral, Missoula, Musselshell, Park, Ravalli, Richland, Roosevelt, Teton and Yellowstone.

2 Cascade, Chouteau, Custer, Dawson, Deer Lodge, Fergus, Flathead, Gallatin, Glacier, Granite, Hill, Lake, Lewis & Clark, Missoula, Phillips, Pondera, Ravalli, Richland, Roosevelt, Sanders, Sheridan, Silver Bow, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Toole, Valley, Wheatland and Yellowstone.

3 Underlines denote non-state assumed counties and number in parenthesis denotes number of homemakers in each county: Carbon (1), Cascade (5), Custer (1), Fergus (1), Flathead (4), Gallatin (1), Hill (1), Lincoln (1), Missoula (5), Roosevelt (1), Rosebud (1), Silver Bow (3), Valley (1) and Yellowstone (4).

4 This cost actually represents an approximate savings to the State General Fund in the amount of \$516,364 annually. This is based on the estimate that without home attendant services at least 70% or 344 children would need foster care placement at an approximate annual cost of \$793,188 to the State General Fund; and at least 70% or 267 adults would need to be placed in at least personal care facilities at an approximate annual cost of \$301,176 to the State General Fund.

344 children	x \$9.29 daily rate x 365 days x 68% general fund	= \$ 793,188
267 adults	x \$94 state supplement x 12 months	= \$ 301,176
	\$ 793,188 + \$301,176	= \$1,094,364
	\$1,094,364 - \$578,000	= \$ 516,364

Unit of service definitions vary by program.

EXHIBIT 10
DATE 2/2/89
HB 166
Rep. S. Ford

HOUSE BILL 166
AMENDMENTS

Prepared by Robert Bartholomew
Aging Services Bureau, Department of Family Services

Page 2. Line 2.

Following: "the"

Insert: "Montana state"

Page 2. Line 4.

Following: "the"

Insert: "Montana state"

Page. 2. Line 9.

Following: "administration"

Strike: "," Insert: ";"

Page 2. Line 10.

Following: "services"

Strike: "," Insert: ";"

Following: "adult day care"

Strike: "," Insert: ";"

Following: "respite care"

Strike: "," Insert: ";"

Page 2. Line 22.

Following: "whose"

Insert: "Montana state"

Page 2. Line 25.

Following: "whose"

Insert: "Montana state"

Page 4. Line 18.

Strike: "after December 31, 1988."

Insert: "on January 1, 1989."

VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE TAXATION COMMITTEE

HOUSE BILL 457DATE February 2, 1989SPONSOR: Rep. Tim Whalen

NAME	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
BUCILIE SMITHEN	Self & Treasure State Classics	✓	
Ellen Dupin	Mont Automobile Collector Coalition	✓	
GREGG GREGORY	Office of Public Int		✓
Eileen Rose	Last Chance Mustang & Speciality Fords	✓	✓
Ed Smith	Last Chance Mustang Club	✓	✓
Scott Smith	Mont automobile collector COALITION	✓	
Albert F. Rose	mont. automobile collector coalition	✓	
Mike Sauer		✓	

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT.
IF YOU HAVE WRITTEN COMMENTS, PLEASE GIVE A COPY TO THE SECRETARY.

VISITORS' REGISTER

HOUSE TAXATION

COMMITTEE

BILL NO. 451

DATE February 2, 1989

SPONSOR Rep. Kelly Addy

[illegible]

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

HOUSE TAXATION COMMITTEE

DATE February 2, 1989

SPONSOR: Rep. Ben Cohen

[illegible]

FORM CS-33A
Rev. 1985

HOUSE TAXATION COMMITTEE

DATE February 2, 1989

SPONSOR: Rep. Susan Good

[illegible]

FORM CS-33A
Rev. 1985