

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Call to Order: By Chairman Dorothy Bradley, on February 17, 1989, at 7:55 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: All members were present.

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Taryn Purdy, LFA

Announcements/Discussion: Foster Care, Day Care and Children's Trust Fund

HEARING ON FOSTER CARE

Presentation and Opening Statement: Judith Carlson, Montana Chapter, Association of Social Workers, passed out Exhibits 1 and 2. She testified for the National Association of Social Workers and described the children and families with whom they work. She stated the social workers can help these families more if they are well-trained and paid a decent wage.

She played a tape describing the testimony of a client who had been served by the Intensive Placement Prevention Program. She described the benefits that she and her family received when they were a part of this family based program.

Testifying Proponents and Who They Represent: Judith Carlson from Montana Chapter of Association of Social Workers, Bob Mullen, Director of Family Services, Gail Gray, Assistant Superintendent for Curriculum Services for OPI, Kathy McGowan, a friend of a foster family, John Dahl, a foster parent from Helena, Carla Heintz from Big Fork and Evergreen school districts, a juvenile probation officer from Ravalli County representing the Committee of Emotionally Disturbed, and Doug Matthies from the Department of Family Services.

Proponent Testimony: (1A 188) Bob Mullen testified on behalf of

the social workers and the care and concern they give to children. He referred to Exhibit 3, a budget narrative for family based services. The Department of Family Services Foster Care program is a protective service which provides full-time care for youth in a residential setting for the purpose of providing food, shelter, security, guidance and sometimes treatment to use or remove from abuse or neglect in their homes or are without care and supervision from parents or guardians. These services are provided through foster family home care, group home care, emergency shelter care, therapeutic foster care and residential treatment. There are currently about 25 children waiting to be placed in residential treatment facilities.

Bob Mullen continued by saying resources available to care for children in Montana are dwindling. In the past year four group homes serving youths to be released from Pine Hills and Mountain View were closed because the department was unable to fund them. Another group home for troubled youths closed in Miles City. The department is legally responsible to provide adequate care for the children placed under its jurisdiction. They have a statutory duty to accept responsibility to youths who have been abused or neglected or are in the need of supervision or are adjudicated delinquent. Funding is now so limited the department is concerned about the over-all safety and protection of youths. Many of these youths require intensive treatment.

(TAPE 1A 280) Bob Mullen said the department is giving full attention to finding other alternatives for providing care. They are in the process of doing a better job of providing case management and doing in-take treatment plans for the clients, in an effort to stay on top of the situation. They are exploring for new intermediate level placement opportunities as they are with foster homes and group homes. The department will need its modified budget request for in-home services in the next biennium to maintain its current level of foster care expenditures. In the process they are forced to abandon the family based and home service pilot projects.

Gail Gray (TAPE 1A 442), testified in support of additional funding for the foster care budget in the Department of Family Services. They are especially concerned about that portion of the foster care monies that are allocated for residential treatment. They have five reasons for that: 1) that children and youth who need placement have demonstrated their needs for the service for a long time. The Department of Family Services try a lot of other things before they recommend residential placement so that by the time they have made that decision the child or the youth desperately needs it. 2) A lot of the behaviors that these children and youth exhibit are those that include self-destructive tendencies and aggression which render these children and youth a danger to themselves and others. 3) They feel a

failure to provide services represents legal liabilities not only to the Department of Family Services but for the OPI office as well. 4) The waiting lists that are currently employed to balance the budget put strains on schools in two ways, first of all by trying to provide services for children and youth who are waiting for their placement and secondly, they are getting more pressure from schools to have education from the total cost of these placements. Although they understand the pressures they do not feel they are the appropriate agency to fund these. 5) They feel very strongly that children and youth who are waiting for these placements definitely have difficulty in benefiting from their educations.

Kathy McGowan (TAPE 1A 478) testified in support of the foster care program. She described the humanistic and practical approach needed to give special care. The clothing allowance of \$100.00 a year barely covers one season's clothing. Other financial burdens were mentioned too. It is also very difficult to get someone to come in so the family can get away on vacation or even a short respite.

John Dahl testified in support of foster care and the MAPP (Model Approach to Partnership in Parenting) program. This is an intensive 30 hour course and the purpose is to get a closer involvement between the birth parent, the foster parent, and the social worker and to find out the problems are in all areas. He felt this program should be mandatory for all foster parents.

Carla A. Heintz (TAPE 1B 3), discussed the problems a young boy is having who is waiting for placement and needs the help at Yellowstone Treatment Center. He has been accepted but is still waiting to go there because the money is not available for him to go there. She spoke in support of the program and asked that money be made available for youth such as he to get the appropriate treatment.

A juvenile probation officer from Ravalli County spoke asked for the necessary funding to help the service worker in the field, to eventually help the kids.

Doug Matthies (TAPE 1B 121) passed out a summary sheet, Exhibit 4, showing a comparison of the original and the revised foster care request. With this information the budget they have requested would consider revising the funding level for the foster care program for 1990 and 1991.

(TAPE 2A 5) Child Abuse Prevention Program is funded by the income tax write-off contribution and by \$5.00 of the \$100.00 marriage/divorce fee. They also receive donations and in addition to that, the amount of money that is raised with the state, the federal government gets 25% reimbursement. The program is designed to prevent child abuse and neglect. It is handled by the trust fund board

which is a seven member board appointed by the Governor. The board puts out a request for proposal and then funds the programs across the state with the amount of income they have available. The kinds of programs that have been funded are parent education, discipline workshops for parents, general public awareness and other kinds of things pertaining to education. Money is not used for any direct services.

Questions From Subcommittee Members: Rep. Cody asked Mr. Mullen at what point in time does the department come into a situation when a youth has been declared in need of supervision or care and does a probation officer request you to take over the case. Mr. Mullen stated they are primarily responsible for youths who are in need of care in an abuse or neglect situation. In a delinquent youth case, a probation officer makes a referral to the department.

Sen. Hofman referred to the discussion concerning group homes that served youths released from Pine Hills and Mountain View and they were closed. He asked where do those people go. Gary Walsh stated they were forced to take that position because of a ruling that required the department to pay around the clock for services being provided in those facilities. The budget could not afford to do that. They are now in the process of contracting for services, such as an independent living program in Missoula for 5 youths. They are also trying to open the transitional living facility in Billings for 8 to 10 youths.

Rep. Bradley (TAPE 1A 395) referred to page 4 of Exhibit 1 in which Mr. Mullen mentioned new programs designed to better serve children in a more cost effective way and in the next paragraph he talked about giving full attention to other alternatives. She asked if he could give the committee more detail on those. He stated the department tried to initiate programs in the past and the In-Home Service program would be a new one. They are in the process of giving full attention to other alternatives such as doing a better job of case management, trying to process people through the facilities quicker and trying to find additional providers at an intermediate level. Rep. Bradley asked what is the department's absolute highest priority, what is it a necessity that the Legislature help with. Mr. Walsh stated the highest priority is to have their modification package funded to continue to provide the needed foster care budget.

Discussion concerning the federal, state and county money contributions and how it is matched followed. The funds vary according to each individual child. Ms. Purdy explained that in fiscal 1987 the counties contributed a total of \$1,139,450. The actual amount that the department was able to bill in fiscal 1988 was \$996,723. This was due to a combination of several factors, such as the number of

children going into foster care from the various counties, and contributing to that difference between the 1987 and 1988 actual billed would be that some counties got to their ceiling and then the department was unable to bill them anymore. Others did not get up to their ceiling in that year so the department was only able to bill them for the amount they actually owed. There are four counties that are not paying foster care and they are Judith Basin, Liberty, McCone and Wheatland.

DISPOSITION OF FOSTER CARE

Tape No. 2A 59

Motion: Rep. Cobb moved to accept the executive on West Yellowstone programs.

Recommendation and Vote: The motion carried.

Motion: Rep. Cobb moved to accept the executive on Home Health in Lewis and Clark.

Recommendation and Vote: Motion carried.

Motion: Rep. Grinde moved to accept the executive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Recommendation and Vote: Motion carried.

Motion: Rep. Cobb moved to accept the executive on Domestic Violence for \$185,000 each year.

Recommendation and Vote: Motion carried.

HEARING ON DAY CARE

Tape No. 2A 402

Presentation and Opening Statement: Rep. Tim Whalen testified for Jack Sands, member of the Board of Directors of the Youth Services Center in Billings, and he mentioned the Board unanimously adopted the position that they are in favor of the Department of Family Service proposal to raise the reimbursement rate to \$70.00 a week for children. They support that everyone would get 100% of that reimbursement rate. They would support the DFS option where everyone is equalized at 70% of the model rate over a three year period with those that are above the rate to be brought down over the three year period and those below are brought up in one-

third increments every year. They will support the situation where everybody above 70% of the model rate is held harmless with the 2% increase that is being requested being used to bring those people below the 70% level up to 70% of the model rate.

Testifying Proponents and Who They Represent: Nancy Griffin, Montana Women's Lobby, Kathi Campbell from the St. Thomas Child Care Center in Great Falls as well as President of the Montana Association for the Education of Young Children and on the Board for the Montana Alliance for Better Child Care, Mildred Wehrman, owner of a Day Care center and representing a group of day care center directors in Billings,.

Proponent Testimony: Nancy Griffin testified in support of child care. One of her concerns is the daily reimbursement rate for child care and the other is the modification requests.

Kathi Campbell testified in support of the Day Care program. Ms. Campbell stated there are two factors that are going to greatly increase the need for day care service. First is welfare reform which is going to mandate the provision of child care services and secondly a lot of the mothers have limited transportation so there is an increase in supply and demand.

Mildred Wehrman (TAPE 2B 50) spoke in support of lifting the freeze on the state day care reimbursement. They see the rate as only part of the day care problem. The care that the state purchases from them is for the most part for children of low income or protective services. Many come from financially strained or family crisis situations. They need the advantage of good care. Cost is one of the major factors and prevents some children being placed in centers.

Questions From Subcommittee Members: (TAPE 2B 106) Rep. Bradley stated that just to clarify for the committee the modifieds that will be dealt with on Monday deal with licensing and expansion of the entire system, it does not deal with dollars per day. It might be easier for the committee to wait and address the whole day care issue at that time.

DISPOSITION OF DAY CARE

Tape No. 2B 118

Motion: Rep. Grinde moved to accept the executive on the SSI program.

Recommendation and Vote: Motion carried.

Motion: Sen. Van Valkenburg moved to approve the executive level plus \$50,000 for Aging.

Recommendation and Vote: Motion carried with Rep. Cobb voting no.

HEARING ON CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND

Tape No. 2B 296

Presentation and Opening Statement: Ms. Purdy stated the issue is all grants, the administrative costs were voted on earlier under Administration. The issue is that LFA current level maintains grants at the expected income into the fund which is the fiscal 1988 income. The executive increases authority to allow them to use some of the fund balance. She referred to page D-90 of the LFA current level which is a funding sheet showing the balance of \$68,692 for fiscal 1989. These are all state revenue funds.

DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND

Motion: Rep. Cobb moved to adopt the executive.

Recommendation and Vote: Motion carried.

Committee recessed at 10.50 a.m.

Committee reconvened at 2:45 p.m.

HEARING ON FOSTER CARE

Presentation and Opening Statement: Chairman Bradley requested scenarios from the department concerning foster care as to different options they might look at to figure their way through.

Testifying Proponents and Who They Represent: Mr. Matthies, Steve Waldron, representing the Montana Residential Child Care Association, John Wilkinson as Director of the Intermountain Deaconess, and Bob Mullen the Director of Family Services.

Proponent Testimony: Mr. Matthies passed out Exhibit 5 which gives the rate matrix developed by the department and explained the charts. They basically rate the foster care

system into two components, one is supervision and one is treatment. The different levels within those components shows a different rate for different levels of service.

Mr. Matthies then passed out Exhibit 6, Rate increase options for the Residential/group Home Foster Care Rate Structure and explained the options. He then passed out Exhibit 7, foster care rates and funding options and explained this information.

Steve Waldron (TAPE 3A 282), raised some objections to any options which would lower some providers. They are all paid at less than what it cost to provide service. He stated one of the reasons for House Bill 304, which expands Medicaid coverage to residential treatment for disturbed youth, is to find a different funding to help out some of the providers. He passed out Exhibit 8, provider rates and staff turn over graphs and explained the rate freezes, roll backs and increases (1) and group home parent staff turn over (2). Mr. Waldron then passed out the spreadsheet (Exhibit 9) and explained the costs of funding the model rate system.

John Wilkinson (TAPE 3A 629) spoke about the rate system and how it can show some stability for the providers. He explained the problems to meet operating expenses for the kids and the facility at Yellowstone Boys' Ranch.

Bob Mullen stated the department would be happy to come in with a plan in two years to present to them, only with the executive approval to work toward fully funding these programs. As far as in home service programs, they are ongoing anyway.


Questions From Subcommittee Members: (TAPE 4A 75) Chairman Bradley stated she would like to get some thoughts about the department coming in next time with some kind of a plan for the legislature on how everything from family based to out of home care will be coordinated. How can the legislature be better set up next time than they are now. How can they make sure with some language that they are better off in two years than they are now.

Chairman Bradley asked if some specific language could be given the committee that would help them with the rate matrix. She would like to see them work toward funding at 100% of the rate model.

The next meeting will be at 7:00 p.m. tonight.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 3:45 p.m.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Dorothy Bradley", is written over a horizontal line.

REP. DOROTHY BRADLEY, Chairman

DB/tcp

4123A.MIN

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 51st LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Call to Order: By Chairman Bradley, on February 17, 1989, at 7:01 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: All members were present.

Members Excused: None.

Members Absent: None.

Staff Present: Taryn Purdy, LFA

Announcements/Discussion: Rep. Bradley announced the committee would continue executive action on the Foster Care program in the Department of Family Services and then hear from Pine Hills and Mountain View Schools.

DISPOSITION OF DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES: FOSTER CARE PROGRAM

Tape No. 1A

Motion: Rep. Cody moved to include the plan for the development of the Youth Services System for Montana as a legislative directive. (See exhibit 1)

Discussion: Steve Waldron from Mental Health Services and a representative from the Department of Family Services explained how the plan would affect various organizations upon implementation. Sen. Keating asked if there was any thought given to the payment rates for the hands on providers within the language in the plan. Steve Waldron said the model rate system addresses salaries in the way it is structured.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion PASSED unanimously.

Motion: Rep. Cobb moved to accept the executive foster care budget.

Discussion: The committee briefly discussed the executive budget and the differences between the executive and LFA budgets.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion PASSED unanimously.

Motion: Rep. Grinde moved to approve funding for the executive

budget.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion PASSED unanimously.

Motion: Rep. Grinde moved to accept 85% in FY90 and 100% in FY91 of the provider model rate matrix with the provision that it would bring everybody to those levels.

Discussion: A representative from the Department of Family Services discussed several options for foster care rate funding. John Wilkinson from the Intermountain Deaconess Home told the committee how the various options would affect Intermountain and Yellowstone operations. Rep. Hannah addressed his HB304.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion FAILED with Rep. Hofman, Rep. Cobb, Sen. Van Valkenburg and Sen. Keating voting nay.

Motion: Sen. Keating moved to approve HB304 and 80% in FY90 and 85% in FY91 for all other providers.

Discussion: The committee discussed the funding options. Each member expressed his/her opinion.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: Sen. Keating amended the motion to approve HB304 and approve 85% in FY90 and 100% in FY91 for all other providers.

The amended motion FAILED with Rep. Cobb, Rep. Cody, Rep. Grinde, and Rep. Bradley voting nay.

Motion: Rep. Cody moved to approve 85% in FY90 and 100% in FY91.

Discussion: Discussion regarding the various rate options continued.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion FAILED with Sen. Keating, Sen. Hofman, Sen. Van Valkenburg and Rep. Cobb voting nay.

Motion: Sen. Keating moved to approve HB304 and approve 85% in FY90 and 100% in FY91.

Discussion: Rep. Bradley said she would change her vote to approve this motion to get the issue moving, however she would reserve the right to vote against it in the full Appropriations Committee.

Amendments, Discussion, and Votes: The motion PASSED with Rep. Grinde, Rep. Cobb and Rep. Cody voting nay.

Tape No. 2A

MOUNTAIN VIEW SCHOOL

Presentation and Opening Statement: Rep. Bradley introduced Bill Unger from Mountain View School who would present the budget. Taryn Purdy, LFA briefly gave an overview of budget issues.

Testifying Proponents and Who They Represent:

Bill Unger, Mountain View School

Proponent Testimony: (2A) Bill Unger gave a background on the school. The courts can commit directly to Mountain View for a 45 day evaluation. Otherwise, appointments must go through the local youth advisory committee. The average girl at Mountain View School is 16 years old and is usually at the school for theft, auto theft or a drug related issue. The average stay is 8 months. A girl at Mountain View has usually had an out of home placement at least twice before arriving at Mountain View.

The school is now seeing more disturbed girls than ever before. The program at Mountain View is based on earned privileges. The population has been static the last year and a half.

Mr. Unger addressed the budget issues. He expressed concern that the committee allow them to continue double staffing of one of the cottages due to events which have occurred in the past and are anticipated to occur in the future if the cottage is single staffed. (See exhibit 2) Mr. Unger presented the committee with an example of a letter that was found in one of the cottages which indicated the girls were planning an escape. (See exhibit 3)

Mr. Unger also expressed his concern that the federal boarder revenue not be assumed at a high level. He explained how the tribal admissions to Mountain View work. He said the numbers have declined significantly in the past few years and provided an actual outline of the numbers from July 1, 1979 to February 1, 1989. (See exhibit 4). Mr. Unger said the school does not anticipate receiving any tribal admissions in either FY90 or FY91. (See exhibit 5)

Mr. Unger told the committee the school is hoping to get approval to hire a minister part-time, and requested additional funds included in the executive budget for that purpose. One of the biggest problems at the school is the girls who are involved in devil-worshipping.

Testifying Opponents and Who They Represent:

None.

Questions From Subcommittee Members: (2B 14.41) Rep. Grinde:

You didn't use 4.8 FTE and you had resulting vacancy savings of \$65,000 that was transferred to foster care. Has that showed up somewhere? I'm wondering what happened to the \$65,000.

Mr. Unger said the school did not utilize the 4.8 FTE or the funding attached to those. Part of that was used in the department to help offset the cost of foster care. Even though you funded it to Mountain View, the school didn't spend it but the department needed it to help offset the overexpenditures in foster care.

PINE HILLS SCHOOL

Testifying Proponents and Who They Represent:

Al Davis, Pine Hills School

Proponent Testimony: (2A) Al Davis discussed the school's athletic program. This program has helped build esteem in the boys which is one of the major problems. Like Mountain View, this school program is based on earned privileges. Mr. Davis expressed optimism that the school would be able to get by during the coming biennium with the proposed executive budget. At this point there are more boys than there are beds at the school but they are getting by.

Mr. Davis told the committee he would be happy to meet with any of the members over the weekend to discuss the school or budget issues or address any questions they may have.

Testifying Opponents and Who They Represent:

None.

Questions From Subcommittee Members: (2B 12.29) Rep. Cody: You said you have beds for 130 and you have over 140. What are you doing with those other children?

Al Davis said they are using program space for sleeping space. They put mattresses in other rooms. It's a lot like summer camp right now, however, the novelty is likely to wear off quickly if the situation isn't resolved.

(2B 13.04) Rep. Cody: In the last session we voted for a pay raise for the teachers at Mountain View and Pine Hills. Did the teachers get the pay raise or did we leave it unfunded?

Al Davis said the teachers did receive a pay raise but the contracts have not been ratified yet. At the time the contract is ratified the raise will be paid.

(2B 18.11) Rep. Cody: Where does the funding for tribal placements come from?

Mr. Davis said that it depends on the tribe. Sometimes the funding comes from the tribe and sometimes from the federal government. They have had trouble getting the money from some of the tribes in the past.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment At: 10:09 p.m.


REP. DOROTHY BRADLEY, Chairman

DB/ml

4123p.min

DAILY ROLL CALL

HUMAN SERVICES

SUBCOMMITTEE

DATE _____

2-17-89

[illegible]

**Foster Care Budget Hearing
Human Services Subcommittee
February 18, 1989**

**Presented by
Robert Mullen, Director**

Foster Care Continuum Overview

The Department of Family Services has been waiting to address this portion of our budget. Two days ago, this committee had the opportunity to hear the concerns of the service providers of these out-of-home programs. Although the department found the presentation to be informational and in some ways enlightening, we did take exception to some of the accusations made.

I know what social workers are paid, I assure you they are not in the business for the money. This agency is comprised of some of the most compassionate individuals I know, often referred to as "bleeding hearts". By their very nature, social workers are caring and concerned. To insinuate that representatives of this agency make placement decisions solely upon which option is cheapest is patently untrue. I want to assure this subcommittee that this department takes very seriously its statutory obligation to care for the children in our protection. The following table shows the percentages of the number of youth placed on the continuum and the percent of cost of those placements for SFY88:

	<u>#</u>	<u>\$</u>
Foster Home	58.4%	36.6%
Group Homes	9.0%	11.2%
Shelter Care	24.1%	6.3%
Out-of-State	1.9%	11.1%
Residential Care	6.6%	33.0%

To say that this department does a lousy job of foster home licensing disturbs me greatly. Each potential foster parent(s) is required to attend an orientation in addition to 3 structured interviews, one of which is in the prospective foster parents home with all family members present. All references are checked closely. Of late, the department has

been making improvements. Historically the department has had trouble recruiting a sufficient number of foster parents. We are presently working with the VISTA organization in a statewide recruiting program. The agency has implemented the MAPP (Model Approach to Partnership in Parenting) program. MAPP is an intensive, 30 hour, training program for present and prospective foster parents. But, unfortunately, occasionally mistakes are made. Some foster parent or foster home is licensed or a residential treatment facility hires an individual that brings embarrassments or liability concerns upon the state. We are human beings, that is all we are. And as such, given all the checks and balances we place in the system, we still make mistakes.

And to say that the department will dump the provider model rate increases on the committee is blatantly false. As you will see later in our presentation, we have designed 3 options for your consideration.

Out-of-Home Continuum Description

The Department of Family Services' Foster Care Program is a protective service which provides full-time care for youth in a residential setting for the purpose of providing food, shelter, security, guidance and sometimes treatment to youths who are removed from abuse and neglect in their homes or are without the care and supervision of their parents or guardians.

These services are provided through:

- o Foster Family Home Care
- o Group Home Care
- o Emergency Shelter Care
- o Therapeutic Foster Care of Group Homes
- o Residential Treatment

Philosophy and Agency Policy

DFS's foster care is intended to provide care in the least restrictive, most appropriate setting necessary to meet the needs of the children. Foster care can be provided by: 1) an immediate family member; 2) other relatives or friends; 3) a licensed foster family home caring for 1 to 6

children); 4) a licensed youth group home (caring for 7-12 children); or 5) a licensed child care agency (caring for 13 or more children).

Because children need and have a right to a stable, permanent home, the guiding principal of foster care is to maintain and restore the family, and if that is not possible, to make another permanent plan, as soon as possible.

Discussion

The department has made significant strides in reducing foster care spending. Whereas in the FY86-87 biennium the foster care budget required an almost \$2 million supplemental, in FY88, the department avoided that situation. Although the department did exceed the \$7,881,000 budgeted for foster care by 4.6%, we were able to make up the difference internally. This fiscal year, the increased demand for services has exacerbated an already tight situation.

There are currently about 25 children waiting to be placed in residential treatment facilities. To control expenditures, the department has adopted a "one-in, one-out" policy. Workers are carrying dangerously large case loads, working extraordinary amounts of compensatory time, and cannot assume additional responsibilities.

The resources available to care for children in Montana are dwindling. Over the past year, four group homes that served youths released from Pine Hills and Mountain View were closed because the department was unable to adequately fund them. Another group home for troubled youths was closed in Miles City. The department was forced to delay opening a new transition center for youths because there were insufficient funds. Pine Hills designed for 100 youths, funded to care for 130 youths, is consistently working with a population of over 140 youths.

The department is legally responsible to provide adequate care for the children placed under its jurisdiction. We have a statutory duty to accept responsibility for youths who have been abused or neglected, are in need of supervision or are adjudicated delinquent.

Funding is now so limited that the department is concerned about the overall safety and protection of the youths we are statutorily

mandated to serve. Many of these youths require intensive treatment. While the department is holding these youths in their communities while they await placement, the state is risking serious consequences by delaying necessary treatment.

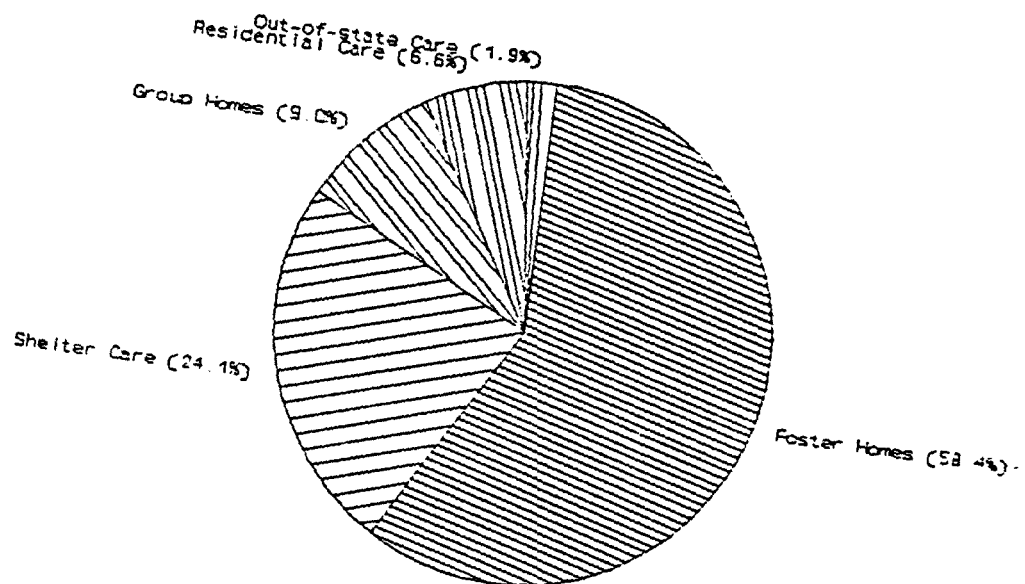
In the long-run, failure to adequately care for these youths will be costly. The societal costs of inadequate funding now will become apparent later as these same youths become tomorrow's sexual offenders, child abusers and mentally disturbed adults.

The department recognizes the limited resources available to fund state government services. The department has attempted to address this problem by initiating several new programs designed to better serve children in a more cost effective way. However, the department has been stymied in its efforts because, with the increasing caseloads, we are constantly starting "in the hole".

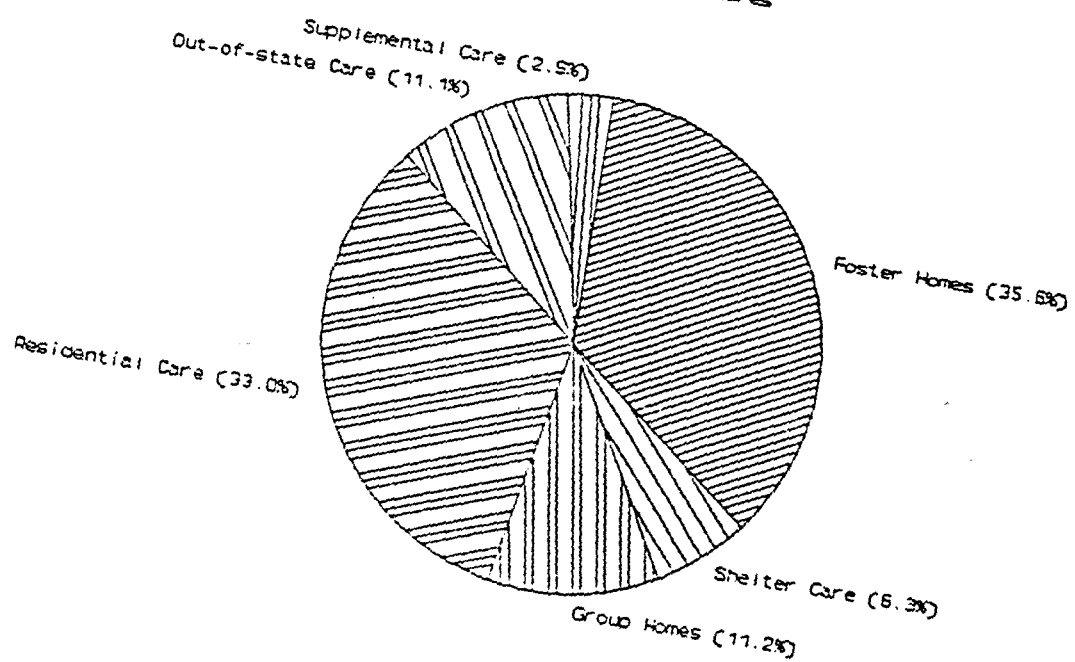
In addition, the department, as I mentioned Monday, is giving full attention to finding other alternatives of providing care. We are in the process of doing a better job of providing case management and doing intake treatment plans for our clients, in an effort to stay on top of the situations. We are ever exploring for new intermediate level placement options, as we are with foster homes and group homes.

As we discussed on Monday, the department will need its modified budget requests, in the next biennium, to maintain its current level of expenditures. This saddens us greatly, because in the process we are forced to abandon the family-based in-home services pilot projects. Family-based in-home services have great potential of providing long term benefits to both families and the department's budget. The concept is based upon the principal of preserving the family while protecting children from abuse and neglect.

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES
1998 Foster Care Clients



DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES
Foster Care Expenditures



JAN 17

Jan. 13, 1989

Dear Mr. Collins...

My husband and I just finished our M.A.P.P. training course here in Livingston. Our leaders were Ed Newman and Brenda Hoyer. They both did a tremendous job and kept the classes moving right along. Our only regret was that it ended. We hope this doesn't mean as foster parents we are going to be left out of further programs such as M.A.P.P. We have been foster parents for 8 years and still feel inadequate towards many of the children who come into our home, and training is very important to us.

We thank you for the M.A.P.P. experience. And we look forward to the future in advancement such as this.

Sincerely, Jim

JAN 25

Jan 24, 1989
Livingston, MT.

Mr. Bill Collins -

I am writing to you about the MAPP meetings we attended in Livingston. We are raising our 8 year old Granddaughter & she is our Foster Child.

I feel the program gave us a lot of valuable information. We feel it should be continued. The program was well put to gether and Ed and Brenda done a wonderful job.

We met a lot of nice people who have had sorrow and also joy.

We have a daughter who had a baby & had her adopted out. She is 3 months old now & we are still in grieving stage, but I understand now what we are dealing with & how to cope with it. Brenda & Ed have helped us through this hard time.

We feel very strong about the MAPP

January 25, 1989

William Collins
Southwest Regional Office
Department of Family Services
25 South Ewing
Helena, Montana 59620

7

JAN 27

Dear Mr. Collins,

I am writing this letter to tell you I appreciate being able to participate in the pilot program of Model Approach to Partnerships in Parenting, which was held in Livingston every Tuesday night from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. for 10 weeks.

As a fosterparent already, I learned many things that I wish I had known earlier, like the different steps to the grieving process and how children will act them out. We also discussed some things that reaffirmed what I had already learned through experience. Another thing that happened as a result of going to the MAPP class was that I learned from others that the problems I have with my foster child are not unique and they gave me different strategies to solve them.

I really enjoyed the leadership and the varied approaches of Brenda Noyes and Ed Neuman. They were always prepared and put a lot of work into providing us with hand-outs and information. They were also very open and willing to clarify or discuss any problems that were brought up, either individually or as a group if it applied to everyone.

I would recommend this program for anyone looking into fostering or adopting children and would like to see it offered more than as a pilot program.



MONTANA
CHAPTER

TESTIMONY ON DFS APPROPRIATIONS FOR SOCIAL WORKERS

February 15, 1989

I am Judith H. Carlson, representing the Montana Chapter, National Association of Social Workers. Also testifying for the NASW today are three social workers who will share with you a day in the life of a child protective services worker and describe the children and families with whom they work. Our main concern is for these families and their children. But we also think that social workers can help those families more if they are well-trained and paid a decent wage.

There are two budget items we hope you will specifically address:

1. Support for the executive budget which includes money for the upgrades for social workers which were made this year. Without that extra money, DFS has had to maintain an 8-9% vacancy factor. This appears to save money but it means higher caseloads as positions go unfilled. Higher caseloads mean higher frustrations and burn-out for the remaining caseworkers. And that means kids are shortchanged.
2. Support for a \$303,000 annual modification to the budget for a special Family Based Services program (FBS). This is a top priority of the Priorities for People program. FBS is a proven method for keeping children in their own homes - thus slowing the foster placement of children. This budget would provide two social workers in each of the five regions to carry out this special pilot project and provide information to the next legislature regarding its effectiveness in Montana.

Judith H. Carlson

Family Based Services:.....FY90: \$303,296FY91: \$308,296

(1) Overview of Family Based Services (FBS):

Family Based Services is a Department of Family Services initiative for the preservation of families while protecting children from abuse and neglect. FBS is a proven and preferred alternative to removing abused and neglected children from their homes and placing them in foster care.

Family Based Services protects endangered children by providing treatment and assistance to troubled families while preserving the integrity and unity of the family. It accomplishes the preservation of families by providing a variety of family-strengthening and child-protecting services to families in their own homes, such as:

- family and/or individual therapy,
- training in positive parenting skills,
- problem-solving and social skills training,
- training in home-management and budgeting,
- development of family communication skills, and
- skills training for gaining access to community resources for families.

(2) The Family Based Services Program in Montana -- a strictly-defined and measurable model, based on best national practices, to assure quality and accountability:

- a. Only those families for whom removal of a child is imminent will be served. That is, if not for the option of FBS, out-of-home placement will occur.
- b. The following strictly-defined FBS model will be adhered to:
 - offered only to families who volunteer.
 - short-term services (maximum of 90 days).
 - follow-up services will be available.
 - some available funds will be used to purchase special family-strengthening services as needed.
- c. The program will be staffed by contracting with outside agencies or with independent professionals. (Billings is the exception since a program similar to FBS is already in place there using DFS staff.) FBS staff may be located either in the DFS local office or in another location, as determined by the five DFS Regional Administrators.
- d. Essential training for the successful start-up and implementation of FBS will be purchased from the National Resource Center for Family Based Services and will be provided statewide to:
 - all Family Based Services staff (required),
 - all DFS staff (required),
 - school personnel (available),
 - Youth Court staff (available), and
 - Mental Health Center personnel and all other community personnel who are involved (available).
- e. FBS funds will be distributed equitably among the five DFS regions.

7. f. Planning, evaluation and monitoring -- focusing on success in preventing out-of-home placements -- will be carried out by DFS' Central Office, in consultation with the DFS Regional Administrators.

- g. The decision regarding whether or not to expand Family Based Services will be based upon the program data and evaluation information gathered during this initial two-year period of Montana's FBS program.

(3) Short-Term Effects of Implementing Family Based Services in Montana:

- a. It is estimated that the requested funding will be adequate to provide two FBS social workers in each DFS region -- for a total of ten FBS workers statewide.
- b. Each FBS worker can manage an average of three families at a time, with an average of two children per family, for ninety days.
- c. With 10 FBS workers statewide, an average of 60 children could be involved in FBS at any one time. With a maximum of 90 days of service, the 10 FBS workers could serve 240 children in 12 months.
- d. We project that the Montana FBS program will serve an estimated 60 distressed families (120 children) during FY90 and 120 families (240 children) during FY91, the start-up years of Montana's FBS program. It is estimated that carefully planned hiring and training of FBS staff and completion of essential community preparations by the new staff will allow the FBS program to handle its first families and cases in January, 1990.
- e. Information and data from other states with FBS shows that 75% of the families involved in FBS remain intact.

Projecting similar results in Montana, this mean that we would be successfully keeping in their own homes 90 children in FY90 and 180 children in FY91 who would otherwise definitely have been removed from their homes and placed into foster care.

(4) Long-Term Human and Economic Benefits of FBS for Montana:

- a. Families remain together and the life-long traumatic effects of a child's removal -- often resulting in the need for expensive treatment later -- are avoided.
- b. The high costs of long-term and repeated out-of-home placements -- which often evolve into expensive residential treatment -- are avoided.
- c. Children who are removed from their homes have a much greater chance of going on to create broken homes as adults. Preventing a child's removal from their home by means of Family Based Services can reduce the risk of such effects and

break the pattern of multi-generational problem families.

- d. Family Based Services avoids instilling a family's dependency upon the system and, therefore, reduces the number of families that become chronically reliant upon social services assistance from the government.

(5) Short-Term and Long-Term Effects on DFS' Foster Care Expenditures:

- a. It is important to understand that DFS cannot project, and does not claim, that the initial implementation of FBS services in FY90 and FY91 will reduce the total number of youth in out-of-home placements as compared to earlier years.

Therefore, approval of the budget modification (\$303,296 — each year) for Family Based Services will not result in the diversion of funds from the foster care budget for FY90 and FY91.

- b. However, it is safe to say that, with FBS services in operation, the rate of increase of out-of-home placements will be substantially reduced as a result of FBS services.
- c. In addition, it is anticipated that there will be a gradual decrease in the number of children removed from their homes — as the FBS program becomes institutionalized into regular DFS operations and as the short- and long-term benefits begin to be realized.

Therefore, in the longer term, implementing FBS services in Montana means there will be a substantial decrease in the amount of money the state must spend on foster care payments. This has been the experience of other states that have adopted Family Based Services.

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES
FOSTER CARE REQUEST
FY 1990

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Federal Fund</u>	<u>County Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Original Request:				
Current Level	5,214,697	1,775,453	996,723	7,986,873
Modified Request	<u>289,926</u>	<u>14,000</u>		<u>303,926</u>
TOTAL	5,504,623	1,789,453	996,723	8,290,799
Revised Request:				
Current Level	5,214,697	1,775,453	996,723	7,986,873
Current Level Adjustment	<u>289,926</u>	<u>406,806</u>	<u>142,927</u>	<u>839,659</u>
TOTAL	5,504,623	2,182,259	1,139,650	8,826,532
Current FY 89 Projection: (Services paid through 12/88)	5,607,234	2,221,271	996,732	8,825,237

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES
FOSTER CARE REQUEST
FY 1991

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Federal Fund</u>	<u>County Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Original Request:				
Current Level	5,214,697	1,775,453	996,723	7,986,873
Modified Request	<u>445,826</u>	<u>64,100</u>		<u>509,926</u>
ORIGINAL TOTAL	5,660,523	1,839,553	996,723	8,496,799
Revised Request:				
Current Level	5,214,697	1,775,453	996,723	7,986,873
Current Level Adjustment	<u>445,826</u>	<u>459,106</u>	<u>142,927</u>	<u>1,047,859</u>
TOTAL	5,660,523	2,234,559	1,139,650	9,034,732
Current FY 89 Projection: (Services paid through 12/88)	5,607,234	2,221,271	996,732	8,825,237

OUT-OF-HOME CARE

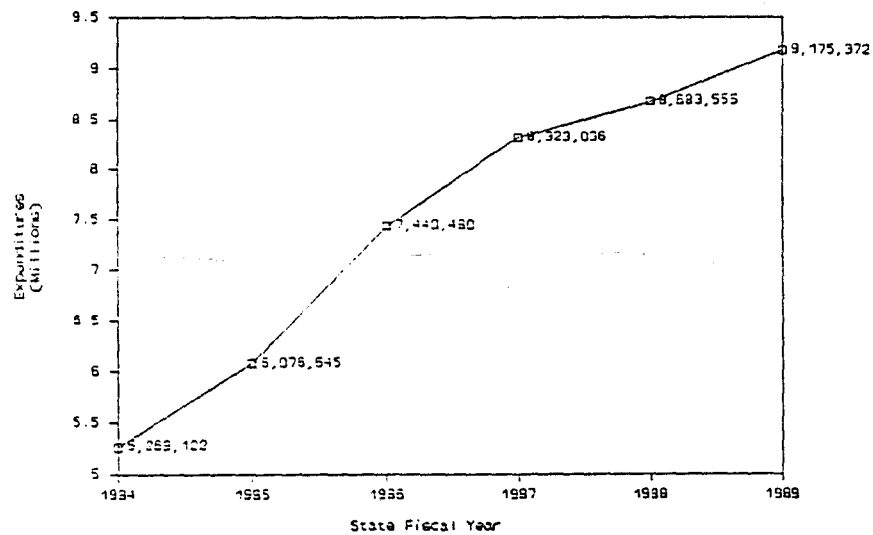
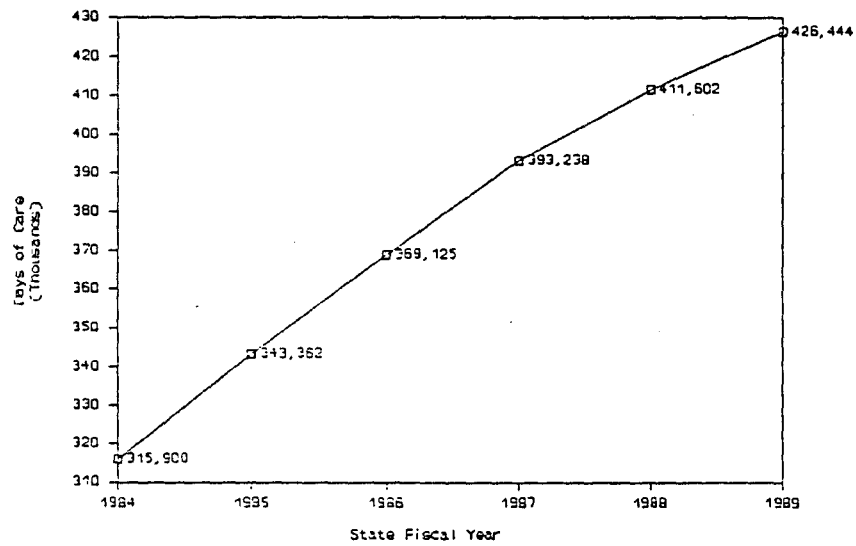
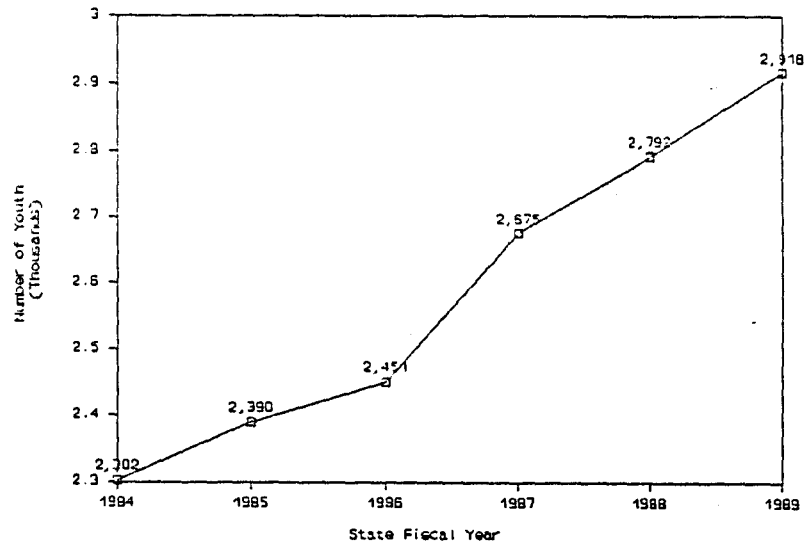


EXHIBIT 5
 DATE 2-17-89
 HB

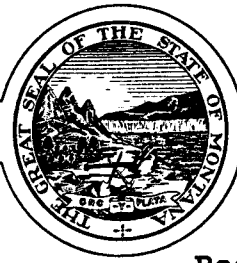
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES
 MODEL
 RATE MATRIX
 Effective January 13, 1989

Supervision Matrix					
	Maintenance	Paid Professional Care	Paid Additional Cost/Child	Program Management	Model Rate
Level I	\$ 15.48		\$ 6.76	\$ 4.44	\$ 26.68
Level II	\$ 15.48	\$ 21.52			\$ 37.00
Level III	\$ 15.48	\$ 21.52		\$ 4.44	\$ 41.44
Level IV	\$ 15.48	\$ 21.52	\$ 8.07	\$ 5.88	\$ 50.95
Level V	\$ 15.48	\$ 21.52	\$ 27.79	\$ 22.23	\$ 87.02

Treatment Matrix					
	Group Therapeutic Services	Individual Therapeutic Services	Family Services	Medical Services	Model Rate
Basic	\$ 2.06	\$ 6.18			\$ 8.24
Intermediate	\$ 11.83	\$ 7.89			\$ 19.72
Intensive	\$ 2.71	\$ 16.29	\$ 8.14	\$ 2.88	\$ 30.02

31 Programs have been classified into 8 different category combinations of supervision and treatment.

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES



STAN STEPHENS, GOVERNOR

(406) 444-5900

STATE OF MONTANA

P.O. BOX 8005
HELENA, MONTANA 59604

**Rate Increase Options for the
Residential/Group Home Foster Care Rate Structure**

The 50th Montana Legislature directed the department to equalize foster care payments to residential/group home care providers. In response to this charge, the department has developed a model rate structure and rules for its implementation (see Attachment A). The following definitions from 11.7.310 are used throughout:

"Daily rate" means the rate the department will pay to facilities for supervision and treatment services. The daily rate is a percentage of the model rate and is based upon the department's appropriation for foster care services.

"Model rate" means the rate established by the department for the essential programmatic costs of the supervision and treatment services the department requires for each classification level.

Of the two percent foster rate increase requested, approximately \$92,000 a year would be available for group/residential facilities. Since this amount is insufficient to pay every provider 100 percent of the rates determined by the model, the Department must establish daily rates at a lesser level. The following options are presented for legislative consideration.

The three options described below are based on the projected days of care for 1989 and current facility classification. Changes in facility classifications and actual days of care provided in future years will directly affect the distribution of the rate increase.

OPTION 1:

The \$92,000 increase for each year would be used to equalize rates over a three-year period. In each year, all facility rates would be gradually increased or decreased by one third of the difference between the facility's current rate and the daily rate established by the Department. If the \$92,000 increase was applied in this way, the Department could pay each facility a daily rate that is 71 percent¹ of the model rate.

¹ This percentage could vary in FY 1992 if additional funding is provided for rate increases by the next session.

Under this option:

21 facilities would receive increases from their current rate to the daily rate (71 percent of the model rate)

10 facilities would receive rate reductions from their current rate to the daily rate.

OPTION 2:

The \$92,000 increase for each of the next two years would be targeted for those facilities that have the largest percentage discrepancy between their current rate and the model rate (where the current rate is less than the model rate). The funding would be sufficient to bring these facilities to 63 percent of the model rate in FY89 and 66 percent in FY90.

For each year, the changes in payments would be:

FY90 -- 12 facilities would receive a rate increase from their current rate to 63 percent of the model rate.

19 facilities would remain at their current rate, which exceeds 63 percent of the model.

FY91 -- 18 facilities would receive a rate increase to 66 percent of the model rate.

13 facilities would remain at their current rate, which exceeds 66 percent of the model.

OPTION 3:

If no additional funding is available for rate increases, the equalization goal could still be reached by redistributing existing funding among the facilities. As in Option 1, all facility rates would be either gradually increased or decreased to reach the daily rate level by 1992. Each year, rates would be adjusted by one third the difference between the current rate and the daily rate. With no additional funding, the daily rate for all facilities would be 68 percent of the model rate.

Under Option 3:

20 facilities would receive rate increases to the daily rate (68 percent of the model rate).

11 facilities would receive rate reductions to the daily rate.

FOSTER CARE RATES

FUNDING OPTIONS

PREPARED 2/17/89EXHIBIT 7
DATE 2-17-89
HB _____

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>Biennium Total</u>
Current Modification Request: Cost	96,000	96,000	192,000
2% increase/year			
% of Model Cost	63%	66%	
General Fund	72,000	72,000	144,000
Federal	24,000	24,000	48,000
 Adjust to 80% - 1990: Cost	 864,154	 1,159,592	 2,023,746
85% - 1991			
% of Model Cost	80%	85%	
General Fund	759,988	1,032,380	1,792,368
General Fund	104,166	127,212	231,378
 Adjust to 85% - 1990: Cost	 1,159,508	 2,127,739	 3,287,247
100% - 1991			
% of Model Cost	85%	100%	
General Fund	1,032,317	1,944,204	2,976,521
Federal Fund	127,191	183,535	310,726

- Assumptions:
- 1) Days of care based on estimated FY 1989 days
 - 2) Facility classifications will not change substantially
 - 3) Treatment costs are 100% General Fund as county funding is at ceiling and Federal IV-E funding is not available
 - 4) Supervision costs are 75% General Fund and 25% Federal IV-E

MRCCA
512 LOGAN
HELENA, MT 59601

(406) 442-7808



PROVIDER RATES & STAFF TURN OVER GRAPHS

(1)

RATE FREEZES, ROLL BACKS AND INCREASES

Since 1981 the out-of-home child care provider rates within this system have been alternately increased, frozen, and rolled back to previous fiscal years. The first graph gives an illustration of what has happened to provider rates since the 10 percent roll back in rates in fiscal year 1982 up to the rate freeze in fiscal year 1987.

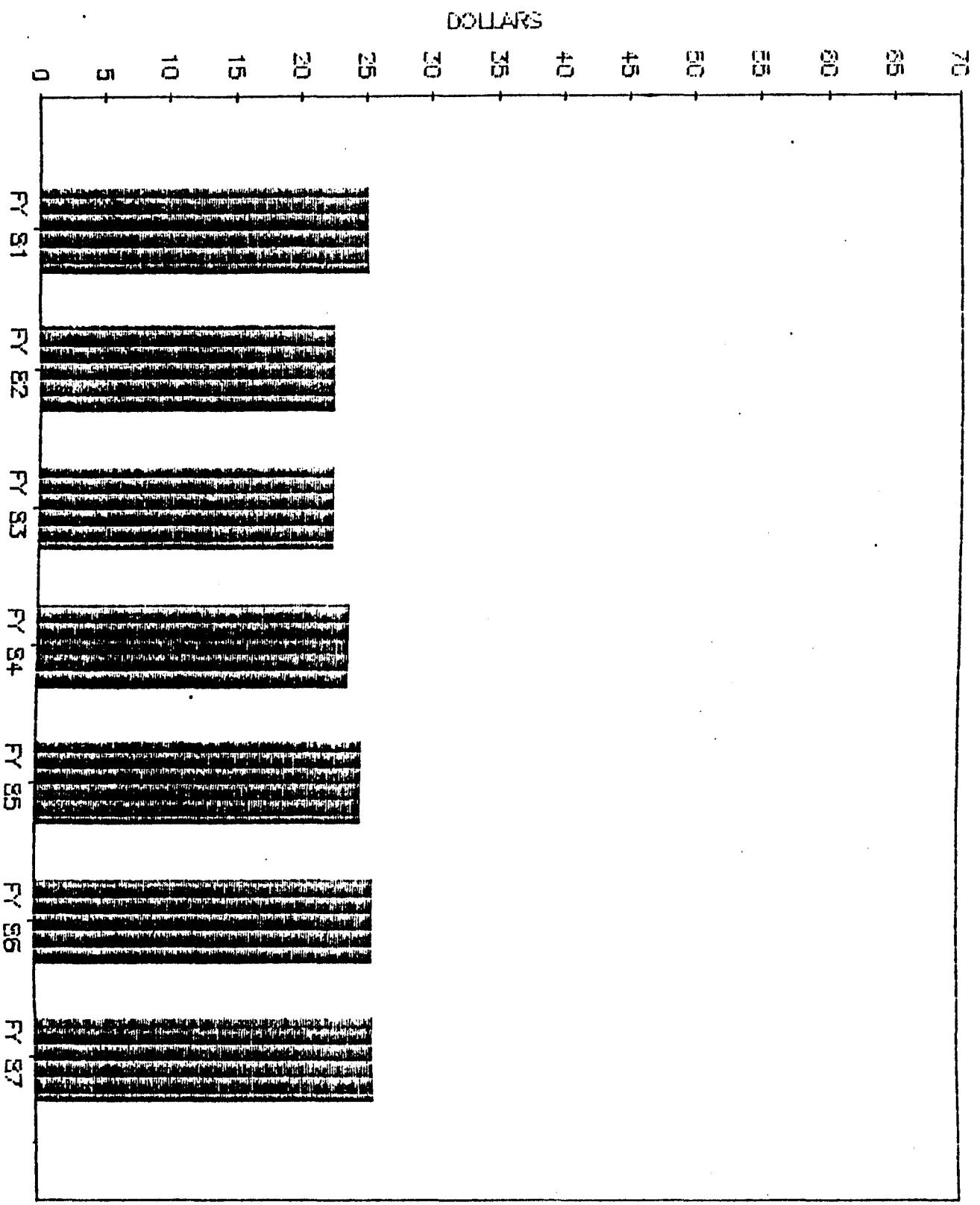
(2)

GROUP HOME PARENT STAFF TURN OVER

The second graph illustrates a group home staff survey. It indicates that there was close to a 50 percent turn over in one year of these direct care group home parents. In two years there was almost a 100 percent turn over.

OUT-OF-HOME CARE - RATE HISTORY

Fiscal Year 1981 - Fiscal Year 1987



LEGEND
■■■■ PROVIDER RATE

HOUSE PARENT TURN OVER IN GROUP HOMES

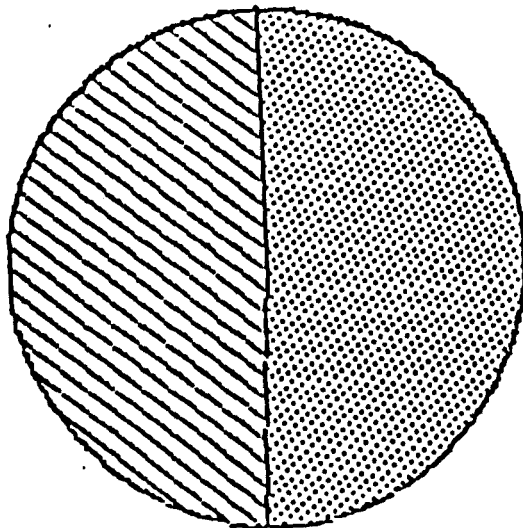
August 18, 1988

14 FACILITIES
62 HOUSE PARENT POSITIONS

12 MONTHS
30 NEW HOUSE PARENTS

24 MONTHS
57 NEW HOUSE PARENTS

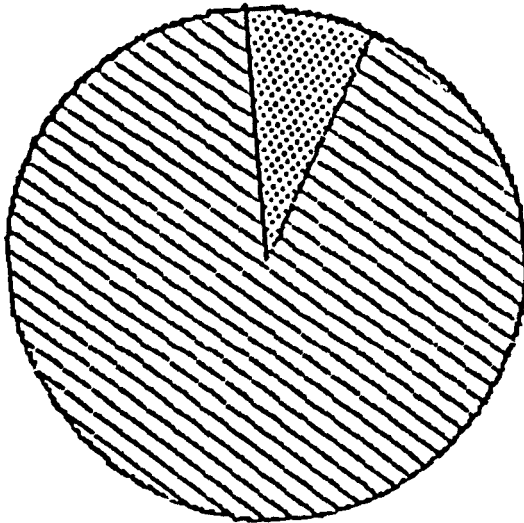
49%



51%

49% STAFF TURNOVER

92%



92% STAFF TURNOVER

MRCCA and the Montana Children's Alliance sent out survey forms on house parent staff turn over to 27 group home facilities. Over half, 14 group homes, responded to the survey. There are a total of 62 house parent positions in these 14 facilities. In the last 12 months these facilities hired 30 new house parents for the 62 positions, approximately a 49 percent turn over. In the last 24 months the facilities reported that 57 house parents were hired for the 62 positions, approximately a 92 percent turn over. 9 of the 14 facilities (64%) attributed the high turn over to inadequate salaries for house parents.

Costs of Funding the Model Rate System

	FY 1990	FY 1991	Biennium
80%/85%			
Total	\$864,154	\$1,159,592	\$2,023,746
Minus YTC	(\$248,753)	(\$354,336)	(\$603,089)
Minus ID	(\$169,664)	(\$214,541)	(\$384,205)
4 Plcmts at ID	\$32,310	\$40,851	\$73,161
14 Plcmts at YTC	\$70,467	\$100,361	\$170,828
Subtotal	\$548,514	\$731,927	\$1,280,441
General Fund	\$434,917	\$580,345	\$1,015,262
Federal Funds (.2071)	\$113,597	\$151,582	\$265,179
Total	\$548,514	\$731,927	\$1,280,441
General Fund	\$685,188	\$919,440	\$1,604,628
Federal Funds	\$178,966	\$240,152	\$419,118
Total	\$864,154	\$1,159,592	\$2,023,746

	FY 1990	FY 1991	Biennium
80%/85%			
Total	\$864,154	\$1,159,592	\$2,023,746
Minus YTC	(\$248,753)	(\$354,336)	(\$603,089)
Minus ID	(\$169,664)	(\$214,541)	(\$384,205)
4 Plcmts at ID	\$32,310	\$40,851	\$73,161
14 Plcmts at YTC	\$70,467	\$100,361	\$170,828
Subtotal	\$548,514	\$731,927	\$1,280,441
General Fund	\$410,398	\$547,628	\$958,026
Federal Funds (.2518)	\$138,116	\$184,299	\$322,415
Total	\$548,514	\$731,927	\$1,280,441
General Fund	\$646,560	\$867,607	\$1,514,167
Federal Funds (.2518)	\$217,594	\$291,985	\$509,579
Total	\$864,154	\$1,159,592	\$2,023,746

	FY 1990	FY 1991	Biennium
100 %			
Total	\$2,127,612	\$2,127,612	\$4,255,224
Minus YTC	(\$670,939)	(\$670,939)	(\$1,341,878)
Minus ID	(\$349,110)	(\$349,110)	(\$698,220)
4 Plcmts at ID	\$66,488	\$66,488	\$132,976
14 Plcmts at YTC	\$190,092	\$190,092	\$380,184
Subtotal	\$1,364,143	\$1,364,143	\$2,728,286
General Fund	\$1,081,629	\$1,081,629	\$2,163,258
Federal Funds	\$282,514	\$282,514	\$565,028
Total	\$1,364,143	\$1,364,143	\$2,728,286
General Fund	\$1,686,984	\$1,686,984	\$3,373,967
Federal Funds	\$440,628	\$440,628	\$881,257
Total	\$2,127,612	\$2,127,612	\$4,255,224

	FY 1990	FY 1991	Biennium
100 %			
Total	\$2,127,612	\$2,127,612	\$4,255,224
Minus YTC	(\$670,939)	(\$670,939)	(\$1,341,878)
Minus ID	(\$349,110)	(\$349,110)	(\$698,220)
4 Plcmts at ID	\$66,488	\$66,488	\$132,976
14 Plcmts at YTC	\$190,092	\$190,092	\$380,184
Subtotal	\$1,364,143	\$1,364,143	\$2,728,286
General Fund	\$1,020,652	\$1,020,652	\$2,041,304
Federal Funds	\$343,491	\$343,491	\$686,982
Total	\$1,364,143	\$1,364,143	\$2,728,286
General Fund	\$1,591,879	\$1,591,879	\$3,183,759
Federal Funds	\$535,733	\$535,733	\$1,071,465
Total	\$2,127,612	\$2,127,612	\$4,255,224

Placements at ID = 4 X 365 X 22.13
Placements at YTC = 14 X 365 X 13.79

Placements at ID = 4 X 365 X 22.13
Placements at YTC = 14 X 365 X 13.79

EXHIBIT 9
DATE 2-17-89

HB

WITNESS STATEMENT

EXHIBIT

10

DATE 2-17-89

HB

NAME Carla A. Heintz BILL NO. Appropriate
ADDRESS 18 W. Evergreen Dr. Kalispell, MT DATE 2/17/89
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Evergreen/Bigfork School Dist.
SUPPORT ☒ Additional funding for foster care OPPOSE _____ AMEND _____

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

In support of additional funding for foster care through the Department of Family Services, particularly funding set aside for residential treatment.
As a school psychologist, I represent Evergreen + Bigfork School Districts. We have two young men (14 + 15 yrs. of age) awaiting treatment at a residential treatment facility, most likely Yellowstone. These students will not get necessary treatment unless additional funding is procured.

The situation is urgent. One of the boys is extremely volatile. He has threatened to walk into the school and blow his head off. Currently on homebound instruction due to his inability to cope within a traditional school setting, it is unknown how long it will be until his frustration/anger again come to light. He was promised help through residential treatment before Christmas. He visited Yellowstone and was accepted. Yesterday at a Child Study Team meeting, he was told that money was not available to send him to treatment. He wants help. He has stated that the school doesn't care, that Juvenile Court doesn't care, and that no one cares. So far, he has been given hollow promises for assistance. How long must he wait? Until July 1st? Until he physically harms himself or others? How long until we show him we care?

WORKSHEET L1

6911 01 01001		10:38 AM		19-Feb-89	
AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES		LEGISLATIVE ACTION			
		PROGRAM: MANAGEMENT SUPPORT DIVISION			
BUDGET ITEM	FY 1988 Actual	----- Fiscal 1990 ----- Executive LFA Curr Lvl Subcommittee	----- Fiscal 1991 ----- Executive LFA Curr Lvl Subcommittee	----- FY 88-90 % Change	
FTE	0.00	43.50	43.50	0.00%	
Personal Services	\$1,225,238	\$1,265,803	\$1,239,625	5.42%	
Operating Expenses	639,602	672,062	638,636	5.08%	
Equipment	46,056	9,236	8,618	-79.95%	
Non-Operating	542	0	0	-100.00%	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$1,911,438	\$1,947,101	\$1,886,879	3.22%	
FUNDING					
General Fund	\$1,146,439	\$1,442,489	\$1,399,673	27.32%	
Federal Revenue	764,999	504,612	487,206	-32.90%	
TOTAL FUNDING	\$1,911,438	\$1,947,101	\$1,886,879	3.22%	

EXHIBIT

DATE 2-17-89

HB

WORKSHEET L1

6911 02 02001		LEGISLATIVE ACTION		10:50 AM		19-Feb-89	
AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES		PROGRAM: COMMUNITY SERVICES DIV. ADMIN					
BUDGET ITEM	FY 1988 Actual	Executive	Fiscal 1990 LFA Curr Lvl Subcommittee	Executive	Fiscal 1991 LFA Curr Lvl Subcommittee	FY 88-90 % Change	
FTE	0.00	333.08	332.55	331.95	332.55	331.95	0.00%
Personal Services	\$7,215,829	\$8,110,825	\$7,659,334	\$8,101,741	\$7,690,465	\$8,260,687	14.61%
Operating Expenses	902,465	1,157,821	973,162	1,168,805	966,542	1,168,805	28.25%
Equipment	33,328	13,365	17,562	22,365	17,562	22,365	-59.90%
Non-Operating	985,327	61,434	41,470	61,420	41,470	61,420	-93.77%
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$9,136,949	\$9,343,045	\$8,691,528	\$9,354,331	\$8,716,039	\$9,513,277	4.00%
FUNDING							
General Fund	\$6,862,602	\$6,360,121	\$5,753,732	\$6,390,153	\$5,773,754	\$6,567,285	-4.73%
State Special Rev	44,895	71,194	51,096	71,181	51,096	71,181	58.58%
Federal Revenue	2,229,452	2,911,730	2,886,700	2,892,997	2,891,189	2,874,811	29.77%
TOTAL FUNDING	\$9,136,949	\$9,343,045	\$8,691,528	\$9,354,331	\$8,716,039	\$9,513,277	4.00%

WORKSHEET L1

6911 02 02003		10:57 AM		19-Feb-89	
AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES		PROGRAM: MEST YELLOWSTONE PROGRAMS			
		LEGISLATIVE ACTION			
BUDGET ITEM	FY 1988 Actual	Executive	Fiscal 1990 LFA Curr Lvl	Subcommittee	FY 88-90 % Change
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Non-Operating	\$7,151	\$5,362	\$5,362	\$5,362	-25.02%
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>\$7,151</u>	<u>\$5,362</u>	<u>\$5,362</u>	<u>\$5,362</u>	<u>-25.02%</u>
FUNDING					
General Fund	\$5,363	\$5,362	\$5,362	\$5,362	-0.02%
Federal Revenue	1,788	0	0	0	-100.00%
TOTAL FUNDING	<u>\$7,151</u>	<u>\$5,362</u>	<u>\$5,362</u>	<u>\$5,362</u>	<u>-25.02%</u>

WORKSHEET L1

6911 02 02004		LEGISLATIVE ACTION		10:59 AM		19-Feb-89	
AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES		PROGRAM: HOME HEALTH					
BUDGET ITEM	FY 1988 Actual	Executive	Fiscal 1990 LFA Curr Lvl Subcommittee	Executive	Fiscal 1991 LFA Curr Lvl Subcommittee	FY 88-90 % Change	
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	
Non-Operating	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	0.00%	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	0.00%	
FUNDING							
General Fund	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	0.00%	
TOTAL FUNDING	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	0.00%	

WORKSHEET L1

6911 02 02005

11:01 AM 19-Feb-89

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES

PROGRAM: CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT

[illegible]

WORKSHEET L1

6911 02 02006		11:03 AM		19-Feb-89		
AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES		PROGRAM: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				
		LEGISLATIVE ACTION				
BUDGET ITEM	FY 1988 Actual	Executive	Fiscal 1990 LFA Curr Lvl Subcommittee	Executive	Fiscal 1991 LFA Curr Lvl Subcommittee	FY 88-90 % Change
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Non-Operating	\$184,353	\$139,868	\$185,000	\$139,868	\$185,000	0.35%
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$184,353	\$139,868	\$185,000	\$139,868	\$185,000	0.35%
FUNDING						
General Fund	\$135,239	\$89,868	\$135,000	\$89,868	\$135,000	-0.18%
Federal Revenue	49,114	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1.80%
TOTAL FUNDING	\$184,353	\$139,868	\$185,000	\$139,868	\$185,000	0.35%

WORKSHEET L1

6911 02 02007 11:05 AM 19-Feb-89

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES PROGRAM: SUBSIDIZED ADOPTION

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

BUDGET ITEM	FY 1988 Actual	Executive	Fiscal 1990 LFA Curr Lvl	Subcommittee	Executive	Fiscal 1991 LFA Curr Lvl	Subcommittee	FY 88-90 % Change
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Non-Operating	\$217,569	\$199,504	\$199,505	\$199,505	\$199,504	\$199,505	\$199,505	-8.30%
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$217,569	\$199,504	\$199,505	\$199,505	\$199,504	\$199,505	\$199,505	-8.30%
FUNDING								
General Fund	\$119,128	\$109,637	\$109,638	\$109,638	\$109,637	\$109,638	\$109,638	-7.97%
Federal Revenue	98,441	89,867	89,867	89,867	89,867	89,867	89,867	-8.71%
TOTAL FUNDING	\$217,569	\$199,504	\$199,505	\$199,505	\$199,504	\$199,505	\$199,505	-8.30%

WORKSHEET L1

6911 02 02009		11:08 AM 19-Feb-89						
AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES		PROGRAM: BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS						
		LEGISLATIVE ACTION						
BUDGET ITEM	FY 1988 Actual	Executive	Fiscal 1990 LFA Curr Lvl	Subcommittee	Executive	Fiscal 1991 LFA Curr Lvl	Legislature	FY 88-90 % Change
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Non-Operating	\$162,564	\$110,492	\$110,500	\$162,564	\$110,492	\$110,500	\$162,564	0.00%
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$162,564	\$110,492	\$110,500	\$162,564	\$110,492	\$110,500	\$162,564	0.00%
FUNDING								
General Fund	\$147,123	\$110,492	\$110,500	\$162,564	\$110,492	\$110,500	\$162,564	10.50%
Federal Revenue	15,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%
TOTAL FUNDING	\$162,564	\$110,492	\$110,500	\$162,564	\$110,492	\$110,500	\$162,564	0.00%

[illegible]

WORKSHEET L1

6911 02 02010		LEGISLATIVE ACTION				11:15 AM		19-Feb-89	
AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES		PROGRAM: ALCOHOL & DRUG TREATMENT							
BUDGET ITEM	FY 1988 Actual	Executive	Fiscal 1990	Executive	Fiscal 1991	Subcommittee	FY 88-90 % Change		
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%		
Non-Operating	\$180,878	\$205,000	\$204,667	\$205,000	\$206,667	\$205,000	13.34%		
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$180,878	\$205,000	\$204,667	\$205,000	\$206,667	\$205,000	13.34%		
FUNDING									
General Fund	\$180,878	\$205,000	\$204,667	\$205,000	\$206,667	\$205,000	13.34%		
TOTAL FUNDING	\$180,878	\$205,000	\$204,667	\$205,000	\$206,667	\$205,000	13.34%		

WORKSHEET L1

6911 02 02012		11:17 AM		19-Feb-89				
AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES		LEGISLATIVE ACTION		PROGRAM: SSI				
BUDGET ITEM	FY 1988 Actual	Executive	Fiscal 1990 LFA Curr Lvl	Subcommittee	Executive	Fiscal 1991 LFA Curr Lvl	Subcommittee	FY 88-90 % Change
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Non-Operating	\$838,250	\$847,274	\$838,250	\$847,274	\$847,274	\$838,250	\$847,274	1.08%
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>\$838,250</u>	<u>\$847,274</u>	<u>\$838,250</u>	<u>\$847,274</u>	<u>\$847,274</u>	<u>\$838,250</u>	<u>\$847,274</u>	<u>1.08%</u>
FUNDING								
General Fund	\$838,250	\$847,274	\$838,250	\$847,274	\$847,274	\$838,250	\$847,274	1.08%
TOTAL FUNDING	<u>\$838,250</u>	<u>\$847,274</u>	<u>\$838,250</u>	<u>\$847,274</u>	<u>\$847,274</u>	<u>\$838,250</u>	<u>\$847,274</u>	<u>1.08%</u>

WORKSHEET L1

6911 02 02013		11:19 AM		19-Feb-89		
AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES		PROGRAM: AGING				
		LEGISLATIVE ACTION				
BUDGET ITEM	FY 1988 Actual	Executive	Fiscal 1990 LFA Curr Lvl Subcommittee	Executive	Fiscal 1991 LFA Curr Lvl Subcommittee	FY 88-90 % Change
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Operating Expenses	\$121	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-100.00%
Non-Operating	4,465,592	4,598,100	4,630,983	4,598,100	4,680,983	4.82%
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>\$4,465,713</u>	<u>\$4,598,100</u>	<u>\$4,630,983</u>	<u>\$4,598,100</u>	<u>\$4,680,983</u>	<u>4.82%</u>
FUNDING						
General Fund	\$613,594	\$613,594	\$646,477	\$613,594	\$646,477	5.36%
Federal Revenue	3,852,119	3,984,506	3,984,506	3,984,506	4,034,506	4.73%
TOTAL FUNDING	<u>\$4,465,713</u>	<u>\$4,598,100</u>	<u>\$4,630,983</u>	<u>\$4,598,100</u>	<u>\$4,680,983</u>	<u>4.82%</u>

WORKSHEET L1

6911 02 02014		11:21 AM		19-Feb-89				
AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES		LEGISLATIVE ACTION		PROGRAM: FOSTER CARE				
BUDGET ITEM	FY 1988 Actual	Executive	Fiscal 1990 LFA Curr Lvl	Subcommittee	Executive	Fiscal 1991 LFA Curr Lvl	Subcommittee	FY 88-90 % Change
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Non-Operating	\$7,293,952	\$7,986,873	\$7,986,873	\$8,826,532	\$7,986,873	\$7,986,873	\$9,034,732	21.01%
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$7,293,952	\$7,986,873	\$7,986,873	\$8,826,532	\$7,986,873	\$7,986,873	\$9,034,732	21.01%
FUNDING								
General Fund	\$4,387,477	\$5,214,697	\$4,848,003	\$5,504,623	\$5,214,697	\$4,845,377	\$5,660,523	25.46%
Federal Revenue	2,906,475	2,772,176	3,138,870	3,321,909	2,772,176	3,141,496	3,374,209	14.29%
TOTAL FUNDING	\$7,293,952	\$7,986,873	\$7,986,873	\$8,826,532	\$7,986,873	\$7,986,873	\$9,034,732	21.01%

VISITORS' REGISTER

Human ServicesSUB COMMITTEE

BILL NO. _____

DATE 2/17/89

SPONSOR _____

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Carla A. Heintz	18 W. Evergreen, Kalispell, MT	X	
Gail Gray	OPI, Helena, MT	foster care X app	
Robert Runkel	OPI, Helena MT	foster care X app	
Russell Elser	Family Services	Foster care app	
John Dahl	6335 Blackfoot Rd - Helena	Foster care	
Kathy Mc Gowan	354 Clancy, Helena	" "	
Rubén G. Amador	Youth Court - Hamilton	" "	
Mildred Wehrman	8211 Lewis Billings, MT	Day Care	
Kathi Campbell	1410 Flowerree Helena, MT	Day care	
Tim Whalen for Bd of Directors Youth Services Center - Billings	101 Ave C Billings	Youth Services	
Nancy Worff	Women's lobby	child care	

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

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.