

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 52nd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES & AGING

Call to Order: By CHAIR DOROTHY BRADLEY, on January 19, 1991, at 9:40 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Dorothy Bradley, Chair (D)
Sen. Mignon Waterman, Vice Chair (D)
Rep. John Cobb (R)
Rep. John Johnson (D)
Sen. Tom Keating (R)
Sen. Dennis Nathe (R)

Members Excused:

Members Absent:

Staff Present: Taryn Purdy (LFA), Carroll South (LFA), Dan Gengler, (OBPP), and Claudia Montagne, Secretary

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

Announcements/Discussion:

HEARING ON DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Tape No. 1:A:000

Informational Testimony:

CHAIR BRADLEY outlined the 10 items the committee had to cover during the day's hearing.

1. Nursing Bureau - Sen. Franklin's request
2. A discussion of the coordination of services - Sen. Keating's request
3. Reconciliation of the two major block grants - MIAMI and AIDS education, Rep. Johnson's request
3. Subdivisions
4. Water Surveyors
5. Administrative assistant to Director of DHES
6. Laboratory Fees
7. Dental position in DHES
8. Pay Plan and issues raised by Sen. Waterman
9. Vote on budget dollars for Solid Waste Program
10. Intent language requested by the committee

REP. BRADLEY said Sen. Franklin was working on a bill dealing with the Nursing Bureau, which would come in separately. However, she wanted the committee to know what she was doing.

050

Proponents' Testimony:

SEN. FRANKLIN distributed a narrative describing the value of the Bureau of Nursing. EXHIBIT 1 The purpose of the bill would be to provide support services to sorely stretched public health nurses and school nurses. Often in smaller communities, there is no one to go to for expertise. She said the cost would be \$80,000 annually, \$190,000 for the biennium, for two nurses (preferably nurse practitioners) within the Bureau of Nursing, and a modest budget. Ms. Franklin told the committee that the nursing profession's standard mandate is preventive, baseline public health issues. This bureau would address those basic needs, which could then prevent other problems before they involve tertiary care and much more expense. She encouraged support of the bill when it comes before the committee.

Questions From Subcommittee Members:

SEN. WATERMAN commented on the irony of reductions in positions of a doctor and dentist within the department, as well as the lack of a Nursing Bureau, when these services seemed necessary. She asked with whom rural nurses consult in the Department. She also asked what services existed now within the Department to meet these needs. Dale Taliaferro said it depended upon the specific issue, but there are nurses in the Family/Maternal Child Health and the Preventive Health Bureaus assigned to specific programs with limited consultation. He added that both bureau chiefs were nurses, but did not have time for consultation.

280

REP. COBB asked if she had considered coordination with the School of Nursing at MSU. Ms. Franklin said she is on the faculty of the School of Nursing, and they do use sites in need of services as clinical sites. However, she said continuity of services is necessary, and would be impossible due to factors such as vacations at the University.

330

CHAIR BRADLEY introduced the presentation on coordination of children and family services at the local level in answer to the request by Sen. Keating. Elizabeth Roeth, Montana Children's Alliance, said they had received two requests; one, the coordination of efforts, and two, how funds flow. At this point, she delivered a presentation using flow charts, which is synopsisized. EXHIBIT 2 She advocated for a family policy, a children's budget, and adoption of the Children's Agenda. She said they had not had the time to answer Sen. Nathe's question about how the funds flow, but would do that at a later date.

1075

Jean Kemmis, Montana Council for Families, presented a draft of the Family Policy Act, EXHIBIT 3, and a manual published by the National Council of State Legislatures, Recommendations for Family Policy Development, dealing with the restructuring of family services. This manual would be available through the Legislative Council Library. She presented the traditional methods of family services delivery, and their vision for reform and restructuring through a family driven system. EXHIBIT 4

1339

Questions From Subcommittee Members:

SEN. NATHE commented that a precipitous decision had been made in the last session to create the Dept. of Family Services, pulling functions from a variety of departments to address the needs of the family. He mentioned the fragmentation of services at the local level, and the Legislature's appropriation of money without knowledge of how it is being spent. He suggested the development of one spot in a county where people could stop for services. He mentioned the Ministerial Associations as sources of services in the communities. SEN. KEATING said an interim committee of providers worked to develop a defined mission for the Dept. of Family Services. It now had a road to follow. He commented on the fragmentation of services, giving Billings as an example, and advocated for one stop shopping. He gave his support to the philosophy set forth by Ms. Kemmis.

Tape 1:B:100

CHAIR BRADLEY turned next to the block grants. Ms. Purdy distributed spread sheets on revenues and disbursements for the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and the Preventive Health (PH) Block Grants. EXHIBIT 5 Ms. Purdy used Option 2, and said the difference between the two options was based on ease of accounting. She said the second option would fund the Perinatal Program completely with (MCH) Block Grant money, and the Preventive Health Bureau administration completely with PH Block Grant. CHAIR BRADLEY suggested that the committee work from option two. She said the purpose was to unify those two services that are coordinated anyway.

Because of the two ending fund balances, CHAIR BRADLEY made two suggestions, based on committee sentiments from previous discussions. She said she was trying to pull out approximately \$20,000 for AIDS Education for counties, Rep. Johnson's request, and approximately \$95,000 for the MIAMI program. Ms. Purdy explained the movement of funds as follows. If the committee wished to make \$20,000 available for AIDS education specifically out of the PH Block Grant, some of the Preventive Health Bureau administration (\$11,000) could be funded with MCH Block Grant, therefore freeing up some of the PH Block Grant. CHAIR BRADLEY explained that the \$9,567 ending fund balance (PH Block Grant) together with the \$11,000 from the MCH Block Grant would make up the \$20,000. The \$11,000, funding the PH Bureau Administration,

would reduce the ending fund balance in the MCH Block Grant, leaving \$96,424. CHAIR BRADLEY said that amount could go to MIAMI each year.

262

Don Espelin, M.D., formerly with DHES, said he would appreciate any help the MIAMI project could get because it averts costs down the road. He said that it embraces all that had been discussed, coalitions, one stop shopping, etc. If the MIAMI project is not funded completely, with the funding of 16 sites, the money would be better spent doing local low birthweight projects. He said if the MIAMI project were funded fully, the cost would be \$1,400,000, with the ability then to leverage federal money. Approximately \$900,000 of that total would come from leveraged Medicaid dollars for Targeted Case Management. He said the match would be 71% federal/29% state. He pointed out his support for cooperation, and mentioned the allotment of \$7500 per year out of the original MIAMI grant to Baby Your Baby, and the funding of a \$200,000 per year multi-media campaign. He added that if they could get a small pot of General Fund money into the Baby Your Baby portion of the MIAMI, that would be matchable with federal money, and would provide them with an arm to reach hospitals. He recommended fine tuning by the Department on how to spend the \$95,000.

365

REP. COBB clarified that the federal to state match was 1:1. He suggested that the \$100,000 ending fund balance from the MCH could be moved over to Immunizations, and a corresponding amount of general fund moved to the MIAMI Program for \$200,000 each year with the match. Ray Hoffman perceived a small problem in that any General Fund money in the Vaccination program can be used regardless of who needs the shot; if MCH money is used, they must be used for women and children. CHAIR BRADLEY said she assumed most immunizations were for younger populations. SEN. KEATING clarified that only the portion of the money for immunizations for people below a certain age would be used, and thus that money would be leveraged.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON MCH AND PH BLOCK GRANTS

Tape No. 1:A:500

Ms. Purdy discussed the pending motion to take \$11,000 out of the PH Block Grant, PH Administration, and to use MCH Block Grant money to make it up, thus creating an ending fund balance of \$20,567 in the Preventive Health Block Grant. She said the Appropriations Committee is expected to approve the recommendation of the General Government Committee to take the Executive's Data Network Processing charges, which are not in the LFA current level. Therefore, each of the appropriations for these programs will increase, reducing the corresponding fund balance. Ms. Purdy asked if that would mean a lowering of the Immunization allocation. CHAIR BRADLEY recommended leaving the Immunization allocation as is, and spreading the charges

throughout the rest of the appropriations. Ms. Purdy asked if each program would be reduced by a certain percentage. After a brief discussion, CHAIR BRADLEY suggested taking the networking costs out of the AIDS and additional MIAMI allocations in questions, so that all other figures for other programs could stay intact. CHAIR BRADLEY asked for a vote of intent, saying that actual dollars could not be determined until network fees had been deducted.

810

Motion: REP. COBB made the motion to transfer the funds as stated above by Ms Purdy so as to create the ending fund balance of \$20,567 in the Preventive Health Block Grant for allocation to AIDS education, and an ending fund balance of \$96,424 in the MCH Block Grant, for transfer into the Immunization program. That same amount in General Fund dollars would be withdrawn into the MIAMI program for the purpose of obtaining the 1:1 federal match.

Recommendation and Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

CHAIR BRADLEY asked for a motion to deal with the network fees. SEN. KEATING asked about the meaning of network fees. Ms. Purdy explained that the Dept. of Administration has begun to charge for each computer terminal in State Government a certain fee per month. Additional funds would need to be added to each program's budget. She said the service provided is additional support services. CHAIR BRADLEY suggested that the dollars be taken out of the two additional allocations just created, specifically out of the block grant dollars of the MIAMI project, the alternative being to take a little out of each program.

916

SEN. WATERMAN said these networking charges were like indirect costs, and suggested all should pay for them, and not one program. REP. JOHNSON said it made more sense to spread the costs across the whole page so that everybody pays. CHAIR BRADLEY said she had suggested the other method because the two programs had just been expanded. Mr. Hoffman offered a solution: take whatever the networking charges are and put them in Centralized Services Indirect Cost Pool. They would then uniformly pay for that charge. CHAIR BRADLEY suggested that the LFA research that possibility, and do it if possible.

987

Motion: SEN. KEATING so moved.

Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON DHES WATER QUALITY BUREAU

CHAIR BRADLEY offered to revisit the subdivision and ground water issues raised by Sen. Keating. SEN. KEATING said these positions were needed and encouraged funding. Ms. Purdy referred the

committee to the section in the DHES budget, Environmental Sciences, Water Quality, Issue #4, Subdivision. **SEN. KEATING** said that the personnel (1 additional FTE) were needed to review subdivisions. He said the modification was approved by the Executive, but was not included in the Executive Budget. He cited the backlog of subdivision reviews, and the lack of personnel to perform the reviews.

1165

Motion: **SEN. KEATING** moved to reconsider the committee's previous action on subdivisions.

Vote: The motion **CARRIED** unanimously.

Motion: **SEN. KEATING** moved that the budget modification number 4 for subdivisions be adopted.

Discussion:

SEN. WATERMAN said that the motion would have to incorporate the removal of the fee cap. **Ms. Purdy** said that would require legislation. The committee may want to make the budget modification contingent upon the lifting of the cap. **SEN. KEATING** asked how much the fee per lot was, and **Steve Pilcher**, **DHES**, said it was \$48 per lot maximum, with a graduated fee schedule to compensate for the amount of review involved. **SEN. KEATING** asked if the \$48 fee would be sufficient to cover the additional personnel, and **Mr. Pilcher** said it would not, and in fact they would be about \$40,000 short. He added that the Department was proposing legislation to increase that cap or fee to make the program self sufficient.

1302

SEN. NATHE asked what the people do, and if this review was not already conducted by the County Planners. **Mr. Pilcher** said that County Planners do have a role in subdivision review as spelled out in the Subdivision and Platting Act - public need, laying out roads, etc. The statute in question here is the Sanitation and Subdivision Act, which charges **DHES** with determining adequacy of water supply, sewage and solid waste disposal, storm water drainage, more the environmental aspects. He said that the state employees worked with the County Planners in coordinating the two statutory responsibilities, but had separate and distinct functions.

Tape 2:A:024

REP. JOHNSON asked if there was a backlog as mentioned previously, and **Mr. Pilcher** said there was, with a turn around time of four to five weeks. He said that by law, they were required to act on a subdivision review request within 60 days, a deadline they were able to reach. One additional FTE for the biennium would be sufficient to reduce the turn around time and the backlog.

Motion: SEN. KEATING qualified his motion to include the contingency on the passage of the legislation to lift the cap on the fee.

Recommendation and Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

070

CHAIR BRADLEY asked if the committee wished to revisit the groundwater positions, #1 of the Environmental Quality Council's (EQC) issues. She requested comment from the Department. She said the request was for 2.5 FTE, and asked what would happen if there was just 1. Her impression was that this backlog was primarily with industrial discharge permits. Mr. Pilcher said that was correct, and that the backlog was for groundwater permits for a cheese factory up by Fairfield, and a number of other operations. Two additional FTE were approved as a modified request, but they were specifically tied to federal programs and federal funding: wellhead protection and ag chemicals. He said the addition of one FTE as the chair had suggested would address some of the permit deficiency issues.

CHAIR BRADLEY asked if industry was desperate to get the administrative rules, which the Department had not had time to develop, and if the thrust of the request was to help industry. Mr. Pilcher said she was correct, that the Montana Ground Water Pollution Control rules were adopted in 1982, and had not been reviewed and revised since that time. He added that the thrust was to allow the Department to be more responsive to industry needs. He said they had the responsibility to insure that the review is timely and competent.

190

Motion: SEN. WATERMAN moved the funding of the 2.5 additional FTE under the groundwater program.

Discussion: SEN. KEATING said he wanted to get the RIT money instead of using General Fund money for this. He asked if there were enough fees generated to fund the program. Mr. Pilcher said there were no fees associated with this program. CHAIR BRADLEY said that according to Ms Purdy, language could be added to the motion that the intent was to fund to the fullest extent possible with RIT. Once she has the final totals, she can come back to the committee to include the relative amounts from RIT and from General Fund. She said if that were the motion, another time could be set to review this mix of dollars.

Motion: SEN. WATERMAN restated her motion to include this intent.

Recommendation and Vote: The motion CARRIED, SEN. NATHE voting no.

HEARING ON DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Tape No. 2:A:234

CHAIR BRADLEY said that a team from SRS was here to address the committee on utilization and caseload issues.

Informational Testimony:

Julia Robinson, Director, SRS, introduced Carroll South, (LFA), who would present the original set of figures, Peter Blouke, Deputy Director, SRS, who would add to them. Ms. Robinson said they had been recalculating, at Rep. Bardanouve's request, their changes in caseload as they come in, and the recent changes had been shocking. The economy is getting worse, and the caseload in AFDC went up 400 cases last month, compared to an average wintertime increase of 100. The impact of this change on the budget is substantial. There have also been substantial changes in eligibility in the Medicaid programs, and substantial increases in primary care. She said that her office and the LFA had negotiated and arrived at the same figure for nursing homes. The total increase in General Fund money that would be required to meet these increases amounted to \$18 to \$25,000,000.

Mr. South distributed the projected revisions to the General Fund, EXHIBIT 6, and a description of the major eligibility changes in AFDC and Medicaid, EXHIBIT 7. In reviewing Exhibit 6, Mr. South said the major increase is due to increases in primary care. He said the differences in AFDC and primary care between the Executive and LFA are due to savings in certain areas to be presented to the committee. The total additional amount is \$11,477,493 over the Executive Budget, and \$9,367,663 over the LFA Budget. He added that primary care Medicaid expenditures would increase 30% in 1991 over 1990, figured on a base of \$103,000,000. To either one of these amounts would have to be added \$3,800,000 in General Fund as an increase in the 1991 Supplemental that is currently being requested by the Department.

Mr. Blouke said there were two other additions to be made to the Executive Budget, one of which would have to be made to the LFA Budget. The first is OBRA 1990, passed by Congress after both budgets had been assembled. Without official guidelines, the best estimate is a cost of \$1,700,000 over the biennium. The final adjustment to the Executive Budget is an increase based on the rising caseloads and the increase in medical costs - an additional \$1,600,000 to the State Medical Program. The total or final figure to be added to the Executive Budget is \$18,600,000.

Questions From Subcommittee Members:

SEN. KEATING asked if there would be an OBRA Supplemental, and Mr. Blouke was unsure, but Ms. Robinson said she would check, that one might be needed.

565

SEN. KEATING asked if the projections were based on December

figures alone, or long term increases due to eligibility and economic factors. Mr. South said the Budget Office, SRS, and the LFA had agreed to a methodology the previous spring, a projection system based on FY 87, 88, 89 and 90. He said they continued to base their FY 92 and 93 numbers on that system, by-passing FY 91 because it had not started yet and would not be sufficiently underway at press time to be used at all. However, as each month's data came in for FY 91, the disparity got larger, and the projection methodology had to include the 1991 figures. The projection now is to spend \$132,000,000 in primary care in 1991. Mr. South said that when the projected increase reached \$8,000,000 with the December 1991 data, he reviewed the variables - number of people eligible, the number of recipients, and the number of services per recipients, and found large increases in all three categories. Mr. Blouke reviewed EXHIBIT 7, a listing of the federal mandates which have expanded eligibility for the Medicaid program, and said those were the primary factors that were driving the increased costs. He said the state had no flexibility in this matter. Ms. Robinson added that the increase in the federal poverty level in addition to the impact of the recession results in more and more people on Medicaid.

785

SEN. NATHE asked if these increases were greater than those projected 1 year ago. Mr. Blouke said their initial projections for 1991 were \$114,000,000, with the projection now being \$132,000,000 for primary care. REP. COBB asked how they were predicting figures without knowing how long the recession would last. Ms. Robinson said that was a policy issue for the committee to debate. She said they had substantial money to put people to work, and would go over their jobs programs with the committee in the following week. She stated that welfare is directly connected to the economy, and recommended moving to a "workfare" similar to the Depression. She said they had contacted the Bureau of Business Research at UM, and asked about the length of the recession. She reported they said it was short term but did not wish to be quoted. REP. COBB asked if the figures presented were based upon short term, and Ms. Robinson said they projected the figures going up regularly. Mr. South said they updated their 1991 caseload projections and carried them forward, with the basic assumption that the jobs part would keep costs from going up. Rod Sunstead, OBPP, added that they had reviewed their General Fund summary and updated it with all the changes since they had gone to press in November. He said that at this point, the Governor's Budget had an ending fund balance of \$30,000,000, as opposed to the \$39,000,000 initial ending fund balance at the time of publication.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON WATER QUALITY BUREAU

1040

Questions from Subcommittee Members:

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SEN. KEATING asked about the subdivision and ground water issues raised by EQC, proposals not included in either the LFA or Executive budgets. He wanted to know if the changes enacted by the committee were sufficient to meet EQC's concerns. Mr. Iverson said the Department could get by with one of the ground water positions. Mr. Pilcher said the purpose of the EQC recommendation was to insure a ground water review as part of the subdivision review process. Since the committee had added 2.5 FTE to the ground water program, they could survive and satisfy the need with the additional FTE's granted to the ground water program, plus the one FTE added to the subdivision program.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON NURSING HOME REFORM

Tape No. 1145

SEN. KEATING asked about the surveyors for nursing homes required under OBRA. CHAIR BRADLEY said they had requested 15, and they had given them 10. Mr. Hoffman clarified the match. He said the current 90/10 match represented the Medicaid portion. He said the additional 15 positions would be predominantly federally funded. He added that if the state did not have adequate surveyor personnel to certify health care facilities, the federal financial participation for Medicaid/Medicare could stop, and \$400,000,000 would be jeopardized over an expense of approximately \$200,000. Mr. Iverson submitted a letter regarding the state's effort that he had just received. **EXHIBIT 8**

2:B:000

CHAIR BRADLEY asked which portion is Medicaid/Medicare. Mr. Hoffman said they did licensure, 100% state requirement, Medicaid, and Medicare in their joint survey activity. He said the Federal Government states the Medicaid and Medicare portion of that one area is split 50/50. Medicaid requires a 90/10 state match, moving to 85/15 to 80/20 to 75/25 in the coming periods. However, because of the implementation of OBRA 87 and OBRA 89, the Federal Government felt that the state needed additional federal financial participation. In the past it was 75/25 and 50/50; then it went to straight 90/10 for Medicaid. For the majority of the functions to do with certification, the state's percentage is 10% of the 50%, 15% of the 50% or 20% of the 50%. He said he was looking at Medicaid as a whole, and splitting that into halves for Medicaid and Medicare.

2:B:055

Motion: SEN. KEATING moved to reconsider previous committee action on the nursing home reform modification.

Recommendation and Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

Motion: SEN. KEATING moved the Executive Budget modified addition for nursing home reform.

Recommendation and Vote: The motion CARRIED, REP. COBB voting no.

068

SEN. KEATING asked the Department if there was a need for the position of administrative assistant. **Mr. Iverson** said there was, the position had been used. Upon the former employee's retirement, the position was left vacant in anticipation of Mr. Iverson's arrival. The position is being advertised now that Mr. Iverson knew how he wanted to use that position. He said the most important need of the Department was to communicate better with the Federal Government, the press, local health departments and the public.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON DHES DENTIST POSITION

Tape 2:B:125

CHAIR BRADLEY asked if anything had been worked out on the dentist position. **REP. COBB** referred the committee to page 99 of the Executive Budget, and explained that \$21,000 in General Fund, and \$71,000 in MCH, goes into this position. Although there is no one in that position at this time, the dentist gives demonstrations and sends out tooth brushes. He suggested reducing this budget, leaving in \$25,000 (MCH Block Grant money) for buying and disseminating the tooth brushes. The \$21,000 General Fund and \$45,000 MCH money would be left. The \$45,000 could be exchanged for \$45,000 in General Fund within the Public Health Lab, and the total of \$66,000 in General Fund could be used for a 1:1 match in the MIAMI Project. He asked if \$25,000 was enough for supplies. **Mr. Taliaferro** said the main activity of value is the fluoride mouth rinse program, and evaluations of local programs. That could possibly be coordinated through the Dental Association. **REP. COBB** said he understood the dentists wanted this position, but there had not been a dentist in the position. He added that public health nurses in bigger cities could provide this function, and that the \$20,000 was usually for supplies for rural areas without a nurse.

225

Motion: **REP. COBB** moved that they reduce the Dental Unit to \$25,000 a year of MCH money.

Recommendation and Vote: The motion CARRIED, with **CHAIR BRADLEY** voting no.

Motion: **REP. COBB** proposed taking the \$45,000 per year MCH money, moving that to the Public Health Lab, taking the same amount in General Fund from the Public Health Lab, and moving that to the MIAMI Program. That together with the \$21,000 General Fund from the Dental Program would comprise \$66,000 General Fund for the MIAMI Program, eligible for a 1:1 federal match.

Discussion: **CHAIR BRADLEY** encouraged the committee to consider the motion, in that it leveraged the dollars well.

Recommendation and Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON DHES ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Tape No. 2:B:290

Motion: REP. COBB moved the approval of the position of personal administrative assistant.

Recommendation and Vote: The motion CARRIED unanimously.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON LANGUAGE OF INTENT

Tape No. 2:B:352

Ms. Purdy said previous committee action had included some language, and passed out suggested language changes. EXHIBITS 9, 10, 11, and 12. She asked for the committee's approval, saying that motions were not necessary. She added that motions had already been passed for the intent; this was to insure satisfaction with the language that expresses the intent. Ms. Purdy said the first one insured that none of the funds added to indirect cost recovery can be used for any other purpose. There were no comments. The second one (EXHIBIT 10) dealt with the General Fund that was added in order to secure legal services as needed. This prevents their expenditure for any other purposes. Mr. Hoffman clarified that this language applied to general funded legal services that would be required by Food and Consumer Safety, etc. EXHIBIT 11 referred to Block Grant Language; under the MCH Block Grant, it states that any funds over the amount that is currently anticipated would go to the counties, and under the PH Block Grant, any amount over the amount anticipated would be distributed at the discretion of the Director of DHES for identifiable health care needs. There were no comments.

EXHIBIT 12 dealt with several issues. Ms. Purdy explained that under vaccine, the narrative language will be changed to reflect the action taken by the committee that day; i.e., that half of the appropriation would be MCH. The bill language would not have to be changed. Under Family Planning, the word "expanded" was added to protect that division from losing the additional federal funds if they come in. After a discussion, Mr. Hoffman said the word "expanded" could be omitted because the committee's intent is very clear, that if the division receives additional federal dollars, the \$50,000 in general fund dollars is not to be reduced. On AIDS Education Funds, the intent was that the department use those funds to the fullest extent possible, but the issue was raised that the federal government approves that budget and the use of those funds. Therefore it is expressed as the committee's "wish". Mr. Hoffman said the language was not necessary since the committee's intent is very specific and clear.

Ms. Purdy said that regarding Licensing and Certification, the first part prevents the Department from expending general fund appropriation to the Licensing and Certification Bureau in any other program. The second part refers to the intent that the

allocation of funds based upon 1/3 certification, 1/3 recommendation of certification, 1/3 licensure be re-examined for appropriateness in the next budget cycle. SEN. NATHE asked about the divisions, and Mr. Hoffman said 2/3 of that were federal funds, but because the Department does joint licensure and certification of its health care facilities, the federal government feels that the state should cost share within 1/3 of that activity on its budgetary side only. The expenses are determined based upon actual in-facility time that the surveyors spend in that facility for any particular function. SEN. KEATING asked if the effect of this was to zero base this proposal the next time it would be considered. Ms. Purdy said that when this was funded, it was funded 1/3, 1/3, 1/3, but agreed that that would not be the shake out. As Mr. Gengler had said, there was a modification going in that is primarily federally funded, and it was the committee's desire that in the next budget cycle, it not automatically be done 1/3, 1/3, 1/3.

Ms. Purdy said the last issue, State Superfund, was funded with 4% RIT funds. It was the committee's desire that the program be funded up to the amount anticipated to come into that account, and that if the program was moved to the Dept. of Natural Resources and Environment under a reorganization, that the appropriation not be reduced.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON PUBLIC HEALTH LAB POSITION

Tape No. 2:B:810

Mr. Hoffman said the DHES has two separate labs, the Public Health Lab, dealing with bugs, and the Chem Lab, dealing with metals. Eight months ago the Department got an additional position for the Public Health Lab. The Department requested that the position be carried into the coming biennium solely for the purpose of doing state safe drinking water samples. He said the position got left out due to confusion over the functions of the two labs. EXHIBIT 13

Motion: SEN. KEATING moved the inclusion of the position.

Recommendation and Vote: The motion CARRIED, REP. COBB voting no.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON PAY PLAN

Tape 2:B:900

CHAIR BRADLEY reminded the committee that the problem was whether to include the dollars when higher paid positions had been approved, or whether to leave it to sort itself out when the pay plan comes through. She said the actions of the subcommittee to this point included those additional dollars. However, a problem arose in reference to the Environmental Specialist, as it

involves a lot of dollars in DHES and government-wide. The issue before the committee is to leave the dollars in or take them out.
EXHIBIT 14

SEN. WATERMAN said her concern was not to have to do this through vacancy savings. **Mr. Iverson** said the Department of Administration had given tentative approval to this exception, and had now been sent to the departments for review. Discussion continues among the departments as to the appropriateness of this action. Discussions are about to take place, and his guess was that it would be approved. He said there were 77 positions, and suggested that it would probably be approved, and if not, it would not be for much less. He suggested that the money be line itemed in.

Motion: **REP. COBB** moved to put the amounts in the budget.

Discussion: **Ms. Purdy** said the committee might consider one of three actions: to defer it to a later date when more information is available, to not put the funds in, or line item appropriation restricting its use by the DHES with the language that this item only be used to pay additional personnel services and indirect charges resulting from approval by the Department of Administration of pay exceptions for Environmental Specialists.

Motion: **SEN. WATERMAN** moved the third option stated above by **Ms. Purdy**.

Recommendation and Vote: The motion **CARRIED**, **SEN. NATHE** voting no.

1140

CHAIR BRADLEY said they now needed a motion to adopt the appropriate numbers for the solid waste budget, reflecting the committee's previous actions.

Motion: **SEN. WATERMAN** so moved.

Recommendation and Vote: The motion **CARRIED**, **REP. COBB** and **REP. NATHE** voting no.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 12:40 p.m.

Dorothy Bradley

REP. DOROTHY BRADLEY, Chair

cm Claudia Montagne

CLAUDIA MONTAGNE, Secretary

DB/cm

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE 1-19-91

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REP. JOHN COBB	✓		
SEN. TOM KEATING	✓		
REP. JOHN JOHNSON	✓		
SEN. DENNIS NATHE	✓		
SEN. MIGNON WATERMAN, VICE-CHAIR	✓		
REP. DOROTHY BRADLEY, CHAIR	✓		

HR:1991
CS10DLRLCALHUMS.MAN

EXHIB. 1
DATE 1-19-91
HB DHEB
Dum New Sub

MEMORANDUM

TO: Appropriations Committee
FROM: Senator Eve Franklin
DATE: January 18, 1991
RE: LC 0481

A Bill for an Act entitled: "An Act clarifying the duty of the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences to provide consultation services to school and local community health nurses; appropriating funds for the necessary staff and other expenses to provide required services; amending Section 50-1-202, MCA; and providing an effective date."

The intent of this legislation is to provide health services in the form of clinical consultation and other direct services to community health nurses in order to facilitate their ability to address the larger community health issues required of them.

These services are to be provided under the auspices of the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences as required under Section 50-1-202.

These services are particularly critical to rural communities where there may be only one (1) nurse who must provide a wide scope of services with no access to necessary colleagueal

relationships. Frequently a broad variety of health needs must be addressed by one (1) nurse who has no professional peers.

The services that will be provided would include the investigation and recommendations for control of diseases and improvement of public health; technical assistance in development implementation and evaluation of health programs; professional consultation regarding public health and health care delivery and continuing education programs.



EXHIBIT 2
DATE 1-19-91
HB DHES
Dem New Sub

healthy mothers, healthy babies

PRESENTATION TO APPROPRIATIONS JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE

JANUARY 18, 1991

BY

D. ELIZABETH ROETH

1-19-91
HB DIES

PRESENTATION TO APPROPRIATIONS JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE

JANUARY 18, 1991

PRESENTER: D. ELIZABETH ROETH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HEALTHY MOTHERS, HEALTHY BABIES
THE MONTANA COALITION
CHAIR
MONTANA CHILDREN'S ALLIANCE

PRESENT: REPRESENTATIVE DOROTHY BRADLEY
SENATOR THOMAS F. KEATING
REPRESENTATIVE JOHN JOHNSON
REPRESENTATIVE JOHN COBB
SENATOR DENNIS NATHE
SENATOR MIGNON WATERMAN

REQUEST

Give recommendations where services can be better coordinated.

FOCUS: Children and families

EXCELLENT REQUEST/QUESTION

Long standing
Very complex
Unanswerable at this time

Barriers/Challenges

Strengths
Solutions
Over all philosophy

BARRIERS/CHALLENGES

- * Frontier state
- * Unclear mission
- * Lack of coordinated long range plan
- * Federal dollars and non-Federal dollars not maximized to the utmost
- * Limited flexibility of funds
- * Missing or inadequately staffed services - state and local level
- * Too few dollars coupled with unreal expectations
- * Lack of adequate and user friendly stats
- * No consistent definitions
- * Unstable dollars
- * Dysfunctional behavior of people, families, communities, state
- * Cultural sensitivity
- * Personality major factor in collaboration

RECOMMENDATIONS

LEVEL I.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE CAN DO W/O DOLLARS

- I. Adopt Family Policy Act
- II. Mandate interagency coordinating council.
- III. Institute legislative select committee.
- IV. Request children's services budget.
- V. Mandate interagency agreements.

Can't rely on good intentions -
People leave -
Personality factor -

LEVEL II. COSTS - DOLLARS

ADOPT CHILDREN'S AGENDA

POT OF FLEXIBLE DOLLARS

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

STRIVE FOR ONE STOP SHOPPING

IMPACT

Montana a Healthier Place

- * Strengthen our communities
- * Keep dollars in state
- * Cost effective

WE CAN NO LONGER AFFORD TO ABANDON ANY CITIZEN OF MONTANA - ESPECIALLY OUR CHILDREN.

STRENGTHS

- * National movement
- * Major efforts in state
 - Governor's conference on children and youth
 - Advocacy groups
 - Public/private partnerships
 - Sub Cabinet Human Services
 - Sub committees
 - Task Forces
 - Dollars being leveraged

COMMITMENT

HARD WORK

CARE

QUESTION!

WHY ARE THERE SO MANY NEEDS?

- * Demand unmet for so long
- * Needs change
- * Never going to stop having needs

CHILDREN ARE A MIRROR OF THEIR COMMUNITY

THINGS HAVE CHANGED!

Our economic base - - asking more from fewer.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2000</u>
Percent of population over age 65 (Many people under age 65 are retired. Growing leisure class)	9.2%	11.3%	13.20%
Percent of population under age 20	38.5%	32%	28%
Number of workers paying into Social Security compared to retirees drawing Social Security	<u>1950</u> 17:1	<u>1990</u> 3:1	<u>2000</u> -2:1

THINGS HAVE CHANGED!

Technological advances demand different skills.

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1986</u>
Young men ages 20-24 who earned enough to support a family of 3 above the poverty line.	58%	44%

INDUSTRIAL ERA

- * uniformity
- * centralization
- * reading
- * writing
- * arithmetic

INFORMATION AGE

- * creativity
- * individuality
- * critical thinking
- * computer literacy
- * learning to learn

THINGS HAVE CHANGED!

Family structure:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1990</u>
Families composed of a working father, homemaker mothers, and at least two children who all live together.	60%	7%

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2000</u>
Children under age 6 with a single parent/both parents in the labor force	21%	46%	70-80%

THINGS HAVE CHANGED!

"Unfortunately, by age 15, substantial numbers of American youth are at risk of reaching adulthood unable to meet adequately -

- * the requirements of the workplace,
- * the commitments of relationships,
- * the responsibilities of participation in a democratic society".

VISION

- I. Family Policy
- II. Community in Community
- III. Economics
- IV. The State as a Community
- V. Development of Human Resources

VISION

I. FAMILY POLICY

- * Services are family driven
- * Promote our children's
 - sense of well being
 - self esteem is developed
 - child is nurtured
- * Culturally sensitive
- * Maximize existing strengths of families
- * Keep the family functioning as a unit
- * Wrap around services

ALL OF SOCIETY BENEFITS WHEN FAMILIES FUNCTION WELL - PUBLIC POLICIES AND PROGRAMS MUST SUPPORT FAMILIES.

II. COMMUNITY IN COMMUNITY (with one-ness)

- * Collaboration of all members/factions e.g. Government, business, schools, churches.
- * Recognize that the whole = the sum of its parts
 - Each member contributes to community strength/weakness
 - Each member is valued
 - Willing to assist members when they are in need
- * Community Development to capitalize on inherent strengths of Community
 - Think tanks
 - Foster collaborative skills
 - Educate on issues confronting families
 - Support families along continuum
 - Foster family self-sufficiency
 - Comprehensive planning for family support services
 - Wrap around services
 - Culturally sensitive

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 1-19-91
RE PHES
Dum New Dub

III. ECONOMICS

- * Develop economic base
- * Keep dollars in the state
- * Leverage dollars
- * Flexible dollars
- * Maximize federal and non-federal dollars

*NEW MONEY ROLLS OVER 4-7 TIMES

IV. THE STATE AS A COMMUNITY

- * Partnership
- * Coordination/Cooperation/Communication
- * Thinking environment
- * Long Range Plan
 - Commitment to families
 - Stable plan
 - Dynamic plan
 - Planned Development
 - evolving process
 - includes changing need of family
- IMPLEMENTED
- * Flexible dollars
- * - Position state to maximize federal and non-federal dollars
- * Role model
- * Leadership
- * Coordination of services/efforts
- * Services
 - Improved
 - More efficient
 - Response
 - Delivered in least restrictive manner

V. DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES.

* Ongoing training

- Community organization skills
- Knowledge of family systems
- Sophistication in service delivery
- Consistent support in the workplace

GOAL: PROFESSIONALS WHO WORK WITH CHILDREN/FAMILIES CAN DO THE BEST JOB POSSIBLE

RECOMMENDATIONS

LEVEL I.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE CAN DO W/O DOLLARS

- I. Adopt Family Policy Act
- II. Mandate interagency coordinating council.
- III. Institute legislative select committee.
- IV. Request children's services budget.
- V. Mandate interagency agreements.

Can't rely on good intentions -
People leave -
Personality factor

INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

MEMBERS:

Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services,
Department of Health and Environmental Science,
Department of Family Services
Department of Institutions
Department of Labor
Department of Justice
Office of Public Instruction
Office of Indian Affairs
Department of Family Services - Montana Seniors Advocacy Assistance
Advocacy Groups
Legislative Committee Representatives
Consumers

ROLE: Coordinated Plan

NEED: Flexible funds
Maximize and leverage Federal and other dollars.

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 1-19-91
RE OHES
Dum Din Dum

LEGISLATIVE SELECT COMMITTEE

- * Commitment to implement plan.
- * To see vision is translated into concrete activities
- * Provide leadership
- * Be a role model

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS

- * Cooperation/coordination/communication at all levels
- * Share information
- * Reduce duplication
- * Maximize
 - dollars
 - human resources
- * Coordinating reporting requirements
- * Eligibility requirements
- * Computerization
- * Stats

CHILDREN'S BUDGET (Diagram)

Presented as part of budget hearings

LEVEL II. COSTS - DOLLARS

ADOPT CHILDREN'S AGENDA

POT OF FLEXIBLE DOLLARS

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

STRIVE FOR ONE STOP SHOPPING

IMPACT

Montana a Healthier Place

- * Strengthen our communities
- * Keep dollars in state
- * Cost effective

WE CAN NO LONGER AFFORD TO ABANDON ANY CITIZEN OF MONTANA - ESPECIALLY OUR CHILDREN

(Diagram) - TRADITIONAL

REFORMED

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "THE MONTANA FAMILY POLICY ACT"

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Statement of Intent.

a. The family is the basic institution in society through which our children's sense of well being and self-esteem are developed and nurtured. These feelings and values are essential to a healthy, productive and independent life during adulthood. Since all of society benefits when families function well, it is in society's best interest to insure that public policies and programs support and strengthen family life.

b. In fiscal year 1989, (#) Montana children and youth were removed from their families and placed in foster homes, group homes, residential treatment facilities, psychiatric hospitals, and state youth corrections facilities. The taxpayer costs for such out-of-home placements totalled \$###.00.

Traditionally, most public resources have been focused toward families after breakup has already occurred. Because of the high level of expenditures required to provide out-of-home placement, many experts now question whether public revenues spent for room, board, and related costs might be more wisely spent providing services specifically needed to enable a family to continue functioning as a family. When it is possible to do so without endangering the child, it is considered better practice to leave the family intact and provide the services needed to bring about change. Growing up in their own families is in the best interest of the vast majority of children.

c. Mounting evidence demonstrates that efforts made to support and strengthen vulnerable families at a point before a crisis occurs can substantially contribute to family health and stability and prevent future long-term governmental costs. An effective service system for children and families should include a range of services aimed at strengthening and supporting families, rather than focusing only on families when they have developed severe problems or are in crisis.

In combination, early intervention services, along with more specialized services for families experiencing problems, can strengthen parents' capacities to care for their own children and increase the liklihood of maintaining children in their own homes.

d. Even with a reformed service system for families, however, some parents will not be available, or able, to protect or care adequately for their children. A range of out-of-home services should be available for these families and their children.

e. Over the years, a wide variety of programs, services, and helping professions has developed to assist families with different needs. This specialization has tended to fragment service delivery,

to set up professional walls between service workers, and to create a variety of separate program eligibility criteria and funding streams for services that are not integrated with one another.

Families, however, do not necessarily fit into specific service categories. Family needs often are multiple and interdependent. Research shows marked similarities in families and children involved in the child welfare, juvenile justice and mental health systems. Often, they respond to and need the same type of services, but their access may be restricted due simply to the limitations of the system that they happened to enter. Policymakers are increasingly examining entire state systems for serving troubled children and families and developing a more comprehensive approach to the multifaceted problems they face.

f. Just as families nurture and sustain their members, healthy communities do the same for their member families. For this reason, children and family services should be rooted in local communities and reflect their needs, characteristics and resources. Services should be provided as close as possible to the home community of the child or family and families should be fully involved in the planning and delivery of those services. Promoting family wellbeing and assuring children's safety must be the concern of all community sectors.

Section 2. Declaration of policy; guiding principles.

a. It is the policy of the state to support and preserve the family as the primary caregiver and source of social learning for Montana's children.

b. The following principles shall guide the actions of state government and departments, agencies, institutions and councils which become involved with children and families in need of assistance or services:

(1) Family support and preservation shall be guiding philosophies when the state or a department, agency, institution, or council plans or implements services for children or families.

(2) To maximize resources and establish a range of services driven by the needs of the families rather than a predetermined array of categorical services, the state should work toward a system of comprehensive and coordinated services to children and families through joint agency planning, joint financing, joint service delivery, common intake and assessment, and other arrangements that promote more effective support for families.

(3) Needed services to children and families should be provided as close as possible to the home community. The state should encourage community planning and collaboration mirroring that at the state level. All sectors of society should be encouraged to participate in building community capacity to meet the needs of children and families.

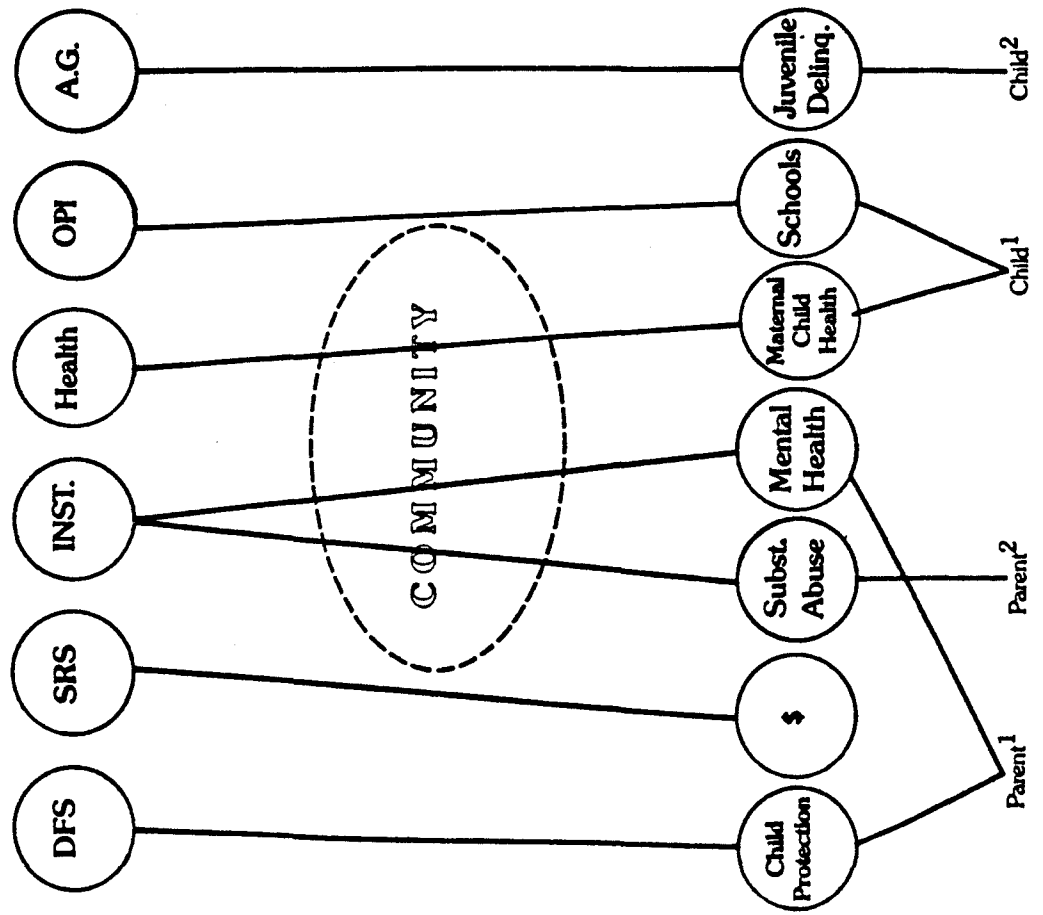
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DATE 1-19-91
DHES

Section 3. The family policy objectives prescribed in this act are intended to guide the state's efforts to provide services to children and families and shall not be construed to influence interpretation of separate statutes governing determination of when risk to a child warrants removal from the family home.

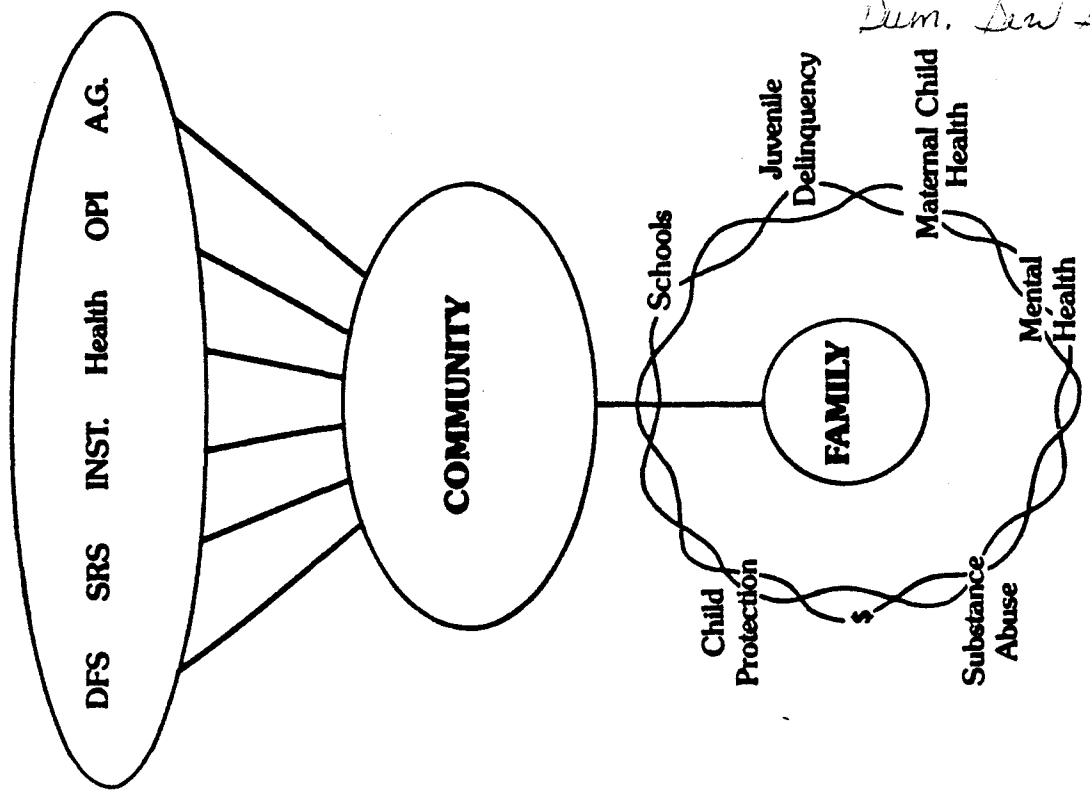
Family Services: Vision for the 90's

EXHIBIT 4
DATE 1-19-91
HB DHCS
Dom. Dev. Sec.

TRADITIONAL



REFORMED



Completely fund Preventive Health Bureau Administration with Preventive Health Block Grant and the Perinatal Program with Maternal and Child Health Block Grant.

DATE 5-1-91
HB DHES

EXHIBIT 5
DATE 1/19/91
DHES

----- Maternal and Child Health Block Grant -----

Revenue	Actual FY 90	Executive FY 92	LFA FY 92	Subcommittee FY 92	Executive FY 93	LFA FY 93	Subcommittee FY 93
Total Federal Fiscal 1991 Appropriation	\$2,396,333	\$2,204,426	\$2,204,426	\$2,204,426	\$2,204,426	\$2,204,426	\$2,204,426

----- Disbursements -----

Maternal/Medical Unit	\$55,369	\$93,087	\$70,094	\$92,090	\$93,632	\$69,927	\$91,904
Health Services Administration	\$28,340	\$31,579	\$29,932	\$31,118	\$31,719	\$29,879	\$31,094
Family Planning	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$29,000
Family/Maternal & Child Health Admin	\$184,978	\$236,519	\$195,809	\$226,802	\$236,441	\$195,697	\$226,680
Handicapped Children	\$835,083	\$845,468	\$873,279	\$845,873	\$846,407	\$907,883	\$845,782
Perinatal Program/Preventive Health Bureau Admin	\$152,894	\$127,231	\$194,721	\$183,029	\$127,142	\$196,926	\$183,389
Preventive Health Bureau Admin		\$15,278			\$15,260		
Grants to Counties	\$671,765	\$672,316	\$689,090	\$689,090	\$672,316	\$689,090	\$689,090
Low Birthweight Prevention*	\$65,999	\$65,000			\$65,000		
Case Management	\$21,117						
Arrayer to Counties	\$278,526						

Total Disbursements	\$2,323,071	\$2,115,478	\$2,081,925	\$2,097,002	\$2,116,917	\$2,118,402	\$2,096,939
Ending Fund Balance	\$73,262	\$88,948	\$122,501	\$107,424	\$87,509	\$86,024	\$107,487

----- Preventive Health Block Grant -----

Revenue	Actual FY 90	Executive FY 92	LFA FY 92	Subcommittee FY 92	Executive FY 93	LFA FY 93	Subcommittee FY 93
Total Federal Fiscal 1991 Appropriation	\$590,597	\$644,771	\$644,771	\$644,771	\$644,771	\$644,771	\$644,771

----- Disbursements -----

Public Health Laboratories	\$66,743	\$66,837	\$67,000	\$66,837	\$66,837	\$67,000	\$66,837
Health Services Administration	\$12,633	\$13,678	\$13,404	\$13,935	\$13,668	\$13,380	\$13,911
Emergency Medical Services	\$166,797	\$185,779	\$168,291	\$191,312	\$186,888	\$169,824	\$192,845
Family Planning	\$202,015	\$203,878	\$205,000	\$205,000	\$203,865	\$205,000	\$205,000
Perinatal Program/PH Bureau Admin	\$69,667	\$8,576	\$76,299		\$8,739	\$74,574	
PH Bureau Admin		\$69,081		\$97,463	\$68,768		\$97,544
Health Education	\$42,631	\$61,148	\$47,275	\$48,689	\$61,488	\$47,491	\$48,911
Nurse Crisis	\$11,968	\$11,968	\$11,968	\$11,968	\$11,968	\$11,968	\$11,968
Director's Discretion	\$18,143						

Total Disbursements	\$590,597	\$620,945	\$589,237	\$635,204	\$622,221	\$589,237	\$637,016
Ending Fund Balance	\$0	\$23,826	\$55,534	\$9,567	\$22,550	\$55,534	\$7,755

Split the funding of the Perinatal Program and Preventive Health Bureau Administration between the two block grants. This is the funding mix incorporated in the LFA current level.

EXHIBIT

DATE

1-19-91

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----- Maternal and Child Health Block Grant -----

Revenue	Actual FY 90	Executive FY 92	LFA FY 92	Subcommittee FY 92	Executive FY 93	LFA FY 93	Subcommittee FY 93
Total Federal Fiscal 1991 Appropriation	\$2,396,333	\$2,204,426	\$2,204,426	\$2,204,426	\$2,204,426	\$2,204,426	\$2,204,426
Disbursements							
Perinatal/Medical Unit	\$55,369	\$93,087	\$70,094	\$92,090	\$93,632	\$69,927	\$91,904
Health Services Administration	\$28,340	\$31,579	\$29,932	\$31,118	\$31,719	\$29,879	\$31,094
Family Planning	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$29,000
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Perinatal Program/Preventive Health Bureau Admin	\$152,894	\$127,231	\$194,721	\$125,736	\$127,142	\$196,926	\$125,984
Preventive Health Bureau Admin		\$15,278		\$66,955		\$67,010	
Grants to Counties	\$671,765	\$672,316	\$689,090	\$689,090	\$672,316	\$689,090	\$689,090
W Birthweight Prevention*	\$65,999	\$65,000			\$65,000		
Case Management	\$21,117						
Carryover to Counties	\$278,526						

Total Disbursements	\$2,323,071	\$2,115,478	\$2,081,925	\$2,106,664	\$2,116,917	\$2,118,402	\$2,106,544
Ending Fund Balance	\$73,262	\$88,948	\$122,501	\$97,762	\$87,509	\$86,024	\$97,882

----- Preventive Health Block Grant -----

Revenue	Actual FY 90	Executive FY 92	LFA FY 92	Subcommittee FY 92	Executive FY 93	LFA FY 93	Subcommittee FY 93
Total Federal Fiscal 1991 Appropriation	\$590,597	\$644,771	\$644,771	\$644,771	\$644,771	\$644,771	\$644,771
Disbursements							
Public Health Laboratories	\$66,743	\$66,837	\$67,000	\$66,837	\$66,837	\$67,000	\$66,837
Health Services Administration	\$12,633	\$13,678	\$13,404	\$13,935	\$13,668	\$13,380	\$13,911
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Family Planning	\$202,015	\$203,878	\$205,000	\$205,000	\$203,865	\$205,000	\$205,000
Perinatal Program/PH Bureau Admin	\$69,667	\$8,576	\$76,299	\$57,293	\$8,739	\$74,574	\$57,405
PH Bureau Admin		\$69,081		\$30,508		\$68,768	\$30,534
Health Education	\$42,631	\$61,148	\$47,275	\$48,689	\$61,488	\$47,491	\$48,911
Disaster Crisis	\$11,968	\$11,968	\$11,968	\$11,968	\$11,968	\$11,968	\$11,968
Director's Discretion	\$18,143						
Total Disbursements	\$590,597	\$620,945	\$589,237	\$625,542	\$622,221	\$589,237	\$627,411
Ending Fund Balance	\$0	\$23,826	\$55,534	\$19,229	\$22,550	\$55,534	\$17,360

EXHIBIT

DATE

1-19-91

HB

DRS

----- Revision to Executive and LFA General Fund Benefit Projections -----

	Executive Budget	LFA Budget Analysis	Revised Projections	Revised Over (Under) Executive Budget	Revised Over (Under) LFA Budget Analysis
Executive Medicaid Primary Care	56,907,707		66,272,655	8,481,244	
Medicaid Primary Care	32,539,234	57,655,284	67,289,103		9,633,819
Medicaid Nursing Care	19,126,342	34,941,932	34,147,075	1,607,841	(794,857)
Executive AFDC		20,779,000	20,514,749	1,388,407	528,702
		21,307,702			
al	108,573,283	113,376,216		11,477,493	9,367,663

6
DATE 1/19/91
HB DRS
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EXHIBIT

DATE

HB

7

1-19-91

SRS

January 18, 1991

To: Julia Robinson, Director

From: Norman Waterman, Administrator
Family Assistance Division

Subject: Major Eligibility Changes in Medicaid and AFDC Since
July, 1989 (Federal)

July '89--Qualified Medicare Beneficiary Program (Fed)

July '89--100% Poverty Level Program for Pregnant Women and
Infants to Age 1 (Federal to 75%, State to 100%)

Oct. '89--Spousal Impoverishment Program (Fed)

Oct. '89--AFDC Order of Disregard Changes (Fed)

Oct. '89--AFDC Work Allowance Increase (Fed)

Oct. '89--Child Support Disregard Increase (Fed)

Oct. '89--Earned Income Tax Credit Disregarded as Income for AFDC
(Fed)

Jan. '90--Medically Needy Income Level Increase (Fed)

Jan. '90--Nursing Home Personal Needs Allowance Increases for
Those Who Have Earned Income--i.e., Sheltered Workshops
(State)

Apr. '90--Transitional Medicaid Program (Fed)

Apr. '90--Transitional Child Care Program (Fed)

Apr. '90--Poverty Level Program for Pregnant Women and Infants to
Age 1 Increases from 100% to 133% (Fed)

Apr. '90--133% Poverty Level Program for Children Ages 1-6 (Fed)

Jul. '90--AFDC Standards Increase to 42% of Poverty (State)--
Increases Medically Needy Income Limits

Oct. '90--Medicaid Exclusion for Property Necessary for Self-
Support Increase from \$6000 to Unlimited

Jan. '91--Continuous Eligibility Program (State)

Jan. '91--Presumptive Eligibility Program (State)

Jan. '91--Medically Needy Income Level Increase (Fed)

*Please note that each year the Spousal Impoverishment Resource and Income Maintenance Amounts and the Disregard Standards increase (Fed)



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

EXHIBIT 2

DATE 1-22-91

HB 045

Health Care Financing Administration

SCOB-R8-SKE

Region VIII
Federal Office Building
1961 Stout Street
Denver CO 80294

January 18, 1991

Denzel C. Davis, Chief
Licensure & Certification Bureau
Health Services Division
Department of Health & Environmental Sciences
Cogswell Building
Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Mr. Davis:

This is in reply to your memorandum dated January 15, 1991 informing our office of your current circumstances concerning staffing for the 1992 & 1993 budget years in Montana.

On January 16 and January 18, we sent to you separate letters identifying concerns we have in the Health Care Financing Administration Regional Office. One letter discusses workload processing delays and the other identifies the workload expected under our 1864 agreement and the need for increased productivity if you are to meet workload goals.

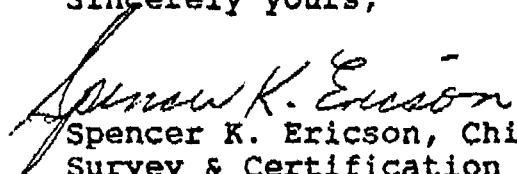
Your FY 1991 Survey Agency budget submitted to the Regional Office identified a need for 15 additional staff. This was needed to accomplish expected workload increases under the new Long Term Care survey process, the implementation of the CLIA regulations and concurrent certification responsibilities and the additional administrative responsibilities that will accrue to the States as they implement these provisions. We were in agreement with your assessment of needed staff and approved all 15 positions by approving 100% of the monies you requested for personnel both under the Medicare and the Medicaid approved budgets. This was conveyed to you in our budget letter dated September 25, 1990 and we specifically mentioned your need for additional staffing, as requested.

OBRA 1990 has now added to our workload and it makes it all the more important that you be able to properly utilize needed manpower, if you are to meet the provisions of our 1864 agreement. Additionally, you have a responsibility to coordinate the Minimum Data Set (MDS) with the Long Term Care facilities in Montana once you gain approval of your MDS. This is an uncertain but necessary workload that is now required and you were not able to foresee when the FY 1991 budget was prepared for us.

It is because of the current and future workload requirements and understanding of the tasks before you that I encourage you to continue your efforts to gain approval of all 15 staff positions needed if you are to minimally meet your goals.

If we can be of assistance to you in addressing specific concerns about manpower needs, please contact me.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Spencer K. Ericson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial 'S'.

Spencer K. Ericson, Chief
Survey & Certification Operations Branch
Division of Health Standards and Quality

EXHIBIT 9
DATE 1-19-91
HB DHES

January 14, 1991

HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE

Potential Indirect Charges Language

Funds appropriated to the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences for indirect cost recovery shall only be expended for that purpose.

January 11, 1991

HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE

Potential Language - Director's Office
Legal Services Charge System

The Director's Office includes \$82,897 of general fund each year within the Legal Unit that shall only be used to pay legal services billed to programs funded by the general fund within the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences. None of this appropriation may be transferred to other programs.

January 15, 1991

HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE

Block Grant Language

Maternal and Child Health Blocks Grant

The total appropriation for the department includes \$2,204,426 in fiscal 1992 and \$2,204,426 in fiscal 1993 from the maternal and child health block grant. To the extent revenues from the grant exceed these amounts, they must be distributed to the counties based upon identifiable needs. To the extent revenues from the grant are less than these amounts, distributions to the counties must be reduced.

Preventive Health Block Grant

The total appropriation for the department includes \$644,771 in fiscal 1992 and \$644,771 in fiscal 1993 from the preventive health block grant. To the extent revenues from the grant exceed these amounts, they shall be distributed at the discretion of the director of the department of health and environmental sciences based upon identifiable health care needs. To the extent revenues from the grant are less than these amounts, the director of the department shall make program reductions.

HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE

Potential Language

Vaccine

Narrative Language The appropriation for the Preventive Health Bureau includes \$200,000 of general fund each year to purchase vaccine, which may only be used if federal funds for the purchase of vaccine are exhausted. The state must use the same criterion for administration of these funds as it uses for the federal funds.

Bill Language Item __ is to purchase vaccine, and may only be used if federal funds for the purchase of vaccine are exhausted. The state must use the same criterion for administration of these funds as it uses for the federal funds.

Family Planning

Narrative Language The appropriation for the Family Planning Program includes \$50,000 each year of general fund for expanded family planning services.

Bill Language Item __ is for expanded family planning services.

AIDS Education Funds

It is the subcommittee's wish that the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences utilize federal AIDS funds to the fullest extent possible to provide aid to counties for AIDS education activities.

Licensing and Certification

None of the appropriation for the Licensing, Certification, and Construction Bureau may be transferred to any other program in the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences.

Intent - Funding for the current level expenses of the Licensing, Certification, and Construction Bureau is based upon the assumption that one-third time will be spent on licensure, one-third on medicaid certification, and one-third on recommendation of medicare certification. It is the legislature's intent that this allocation be reexamined in the next budget cycle to determine if it remains both applicable and necessary.

State Superfund Program

It is the intent of the legislature that the appropriation for the State Superfund program will not be reduced if the program is transferred to another agency.

MODIFIED BUDGETS

Department of Health and Environmental Sciences
Additional Microbiologist

This modified budget request would continue a 1.0 FTE microbiologist added via budget amendment in fiscal 1991 in the Public Health Laboratory due to changes in federal safe drinking water regulations. The position would be supported with laboratory fees.

<u>Object of Expenditure</u>	<u>Fiscal 1992</u>	<u>Fiscal 1993</u>
FTE	1.0	1.0
Personal Services	\$26,650	\$26,650
Operating Expenses	15,063	15,063
Total	\$41,113	\$41,113
<u>Funding</u>		
State Special Revenue	\$41,113	\$41,113

DATE 1-14-91

HB DHES

uman Services Subcommittee
January 19, 1991

Additional Costs of the Environmental Specialist Upgrades
including Indirects

Environmental Sciences Division	General Fund	4% RIT	12% RIT	Junk Vehicle	Other State	Federal	Total
BN/ARCO					\$29,171	\$103,907	\$29,171
Air Quality					\$15,657	\$103,907	\$103,907
Asbestos Control						\$15,657	\$15,657
Solid/Hazardous Waste Bureau						\$0	\$0
Landfill Groundwater	\$9,817						\$9,817
Landfill Review/Permit	\$7,956						\$7,956
Junk Vehicle				\$2,858	\$8,251		\$8,251
Hazardous Waste			\$15,270			\$46,568	\$61,838
UST			\$5,337			\$16,277	\$21,614
LUST Trust			\$2,005			\$18,348	\$20,353
Tank Fee					\$25,009		\$25,009
Superfund					\$57,097		\$57,097
State Superfund		\$24,793			\$45,607		\$24,793
Petro Board (DHES)							\$45,607
Water Quality Bureau							\$0
Water Quality Management*			\$16,437			\$16,707	\$33,144
Permits						\$9,953	\$9,953
Construction Grants						\$6,214	\$6,214
Groundwater						\$29,557	\$29,557
Subdivisions	\$7,829					\$7,829	\$7,829
Safe Drinking Water			\$3,833			\$11,689	\$15,522
Clark Fork			\$8,115				\$8,115
Water Pollution Control						\$29,086	\$29,086
Training Facility Grant						\$2,261	\$2,261
NPS Management						\$12,425	\$12,425
Total	\$25,601	\$24,793	\$50,998	\$2,858	\$123,696	\$360,088	\$588,033

Department of Health funding breakdown.

VISITOR'S REGISTER

Human Services

SUBCOMMITTEE

AGENCY (S)

DATE

1/19/91

DEPARTMENT

Dept of Health & Human Services

PLEASE PRINT!!

NAME	REPRESENTING DO NOT ABBREVIATE	SUP-PORT	OP-POSE
D. Elizabeth Roeth	Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies MT. Children's Alliance		
Judy Garrity	Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies MT. Children's Alliance		
Ray Hoffman	Dept of Health		
BUS Solmonsson	MONTANA Council for Families		
John Madsen	Self		
JEANNE Kemmis	MT Council for Families		
STEVE Pletcher	MT Dept. of Health & Env. Sci.		
DONALD ESPELIN	HEALTHY MOTHERS, HEALTHY BABIES		
MAURIE FERGUSON	MT DEPT OF HEALTH		
Colleen	MT STATE SENATE		
DEANIS TVERSON	DHS		
DENZEL C DAVIS	Lic Cert of Const		

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