

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 52nd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES & AGING

Call to Order: By **CHAIRMAN DOROTHY BRADLEY**, on January 21, 1991,
at 8:05 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

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

Staff Present: Carroll South, Senior Fiscal Analyst (LFA)
Bill Furois, Budget Analyst (OBPP)
Faith Conroy, Secretary

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

Announcements/Discussion:

PUBLIC TESTIMONY

Bill Davison, Flathead Food Bank Administrator, said the Food Bank administers six pantries in the county, one in each community, except Whitefish, which has its own Food Bank. The Flathead Food Bank distributes about 375,000 pounds of food per year to people without alternate food sources. The Food Bank's objectives are to remain an emergency food source for the needy and not become a supplemental source for people who run out of food stamps or other resources at the end of each month. To accomplish its goal, the Food Bank has set up alternate programs at churches and the Salvation Army.

Another objective is to become less dependent on community support. The Food Bank boosts its food supply with road kill and salmon milked for roe and sperm for hatcheries. He hopes to get dated milk and other food products from grocery stores. At present, dated milk goes back to the dairy and dated USDA products are discarded. The Food Bank also is working with senior citizen centers in six counties to develop Project Share in which people can buy food at reduced cost in exchange for community service work.

SEN. KEATING asked for a profile of Food Bank clients. **Mr.**

Davison said they are mostly people from broken families, through divorce or the jailing of a parent, and people in financial need due to temporary job loss.

SEN. KEATING asked if there is a turnover in the group or if the same people come to the Food Bank all the time. **Mr. Davison** said 1989 statistics show the Food Bank served 13,958 different individuals. Of the total, 10,500 came in once and 444 people came in more than three times. For the first six months of 1990, 1,247 people used one particular pantry and were not back after July 1.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if dated milk could be used in feeding programs. **Mr. Davison** said the Milk Control Board does not allow it.

SEN. NATHE asked about liability in distributing dated food. **Mr. Davison** said state law excludes anyone who donates food from liability. The Food Bank tries to ensure it does not distribute food that will make people sick. In the last 2-3 years, with nearly 700,000 pounds of food distributed, only two people got sick.

SEN. NATHE asked what impact deinstitutionalization had on the homeless in Montana. **Mr. Davison** said he has seen many mentally-ill homeless people who were no longer eligible for services through mental health centers. He cares for some of those people at a special home he established. Most of them become homeless as a result of alcoholism or drug abuse in the family.

Judy Wing, Montana United Way representative, said about 65 percent of the people served at the Poverello Center last year were deinstitutionalized. She provided an overview of United Way organizations.

She said United Ways will distribute \$3.7 million in donations in 1991. Priorities are affordable health care, access to long-term shelter, and prevention and treatment for victims of abuse and neglect. Additional day-care services also are needed, including adult day care. Insufficient wages and unemployment account for much of the demand for services, and most of the people who need services can't afford it. Federal and state funding covers about 60 percent of the cost and local funding covers about 40 percent. She urged the Legislature to consider providing new services and ways to review start-up programs to avoid duplication.

Paul Miller, Hunger Coalition member and University of Montana sociologist, distributed and reviewed information from a Hunger Coalition report. **EXHIBIT 1.** Data is from Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) participants representing 14,522 households in 55 of the state's 56 counties; Human Resource Development Council-Food Bank (HRDC-FB) participants representing 6,581 households in 38 counties; and 64 food and nutrition providers who work at Food Banks, Food Stamp offices, WIC, AFDC

and congregate feeding services.

Tape 1B

He noted the graph on Page 3 of the exhibit shows that finances of HRDC-FB served families worsen as household size increases. The chart on Page 4 shows annual income for HRDC-FB served families is about the same with or without employment. Either wage scales are very low, the periods of employment are short, or both. Hunger is believed to be more of a problem in rural areas than previously assumed.

SEN. KEATING asked what percentage of the state's population is going hungry. **Mr. Miller** said between 120,000 and 122,000 Montanans are believed to be living at or below the poverty level and are probably experiencing some food deprivation.

Bill Carey, Missoula Food Bank Director, said last year the Missoula Food Bank served more than 22,000 people. Half of them came for help only once that year. About 83 percent came three times or less. In the summer, about 4-5 percent are transients. Over the year, the average number of transients served is about 2 percent. Of the total served, 46 percent are under 18 years old and 30 percent are under 10 years old. Most of the adults are of child-rearing age. The state could help by addressing the cost of housing and health insurance. Often there isn't enough money left to buy food after housing and medical costs are paid.

Joan Duncan, Helena Food Share representative, said Helena Food Share was created in July 1987, and as of Dec. 31, 1990, had distributed approximately 14,000 food boxes to 39,000 people. Food donations totaled approximately 603,000 pounds or 301 tons. More than 225 volunteers provided more than 15,000 hours of work. Helena Food Share has only one full-time staff person and receives funding from churches, the United Way and private donations. Problems include competition for private monies and volunteer burnout.

She requested food assistance clients' eligibility be extended from six months to a year after they have found a job to help them deal with the extra costs of transportation, rent, medical insurance and child care. Job training programs are not meeting needs. Thirty food-box programs reported that 119,096 people received food assistance in 1990, but the total does not reflect data from many food providers who do not belong to the network. Agencies recommend faster turnaround time for food stamps, full funding for the commodities program and support for Montana Hunger Coalition legislation.

Rev. Thomas Banks, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Helena, said the church donated more than \$55,000 to various organizations in 1990. Of the total, \$40,000 remained in Montana, primarily in the Helena area. About 2,000 Helena-area families are at risk of disruption, dysfunction and disintegration.

Another 2,000 families are at moderate risk. Those numbers account for nearly 50 percent of the families in the Helena area. An increasing number of people are turning to churches, local agencies and the government for assistance. Services at all levels must be increased because the need continues to grow.

Tape 2A

Paul Meyer, Western Montana Mental Health Center Executive Director, said 20 percent to one-third of the U.S. population are adults with institutional histories who used homeless shelters or alternate services. The situation is probably similar in Montana. A dilemma in the mental health industry is restructuring services to recognize this.

Often mental health officers act as representatives for people who cannot manage their own resources, such as helping them secure housing through case management. The Legislature will have an opportunity this session to extend the Medicaid program to case management. Case management services offered through mental health centers are the most practical way to help needy people achieve stability in their communities, though it will not eliminate the need for food pantries.

REP. COBB asked **Ms. Duncan** if the Food Bank's clients were high school dropouts or graduates. **Ms. Duncan** said they are both.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if the number of people with gambling problems is increasing. **Mr. Meyer** said the demand for alcohol treatment is increasing. **Mr. Davison** said he deals with alcohol abuse. Gambling isn't a big part of it, but it disrupts families. He is concerned about the impact gambling will have on children. He noted that children witness gambling when people buy lottery tickets in grocery stores.

SEN. KEATING asked how extensive mismanagement of food stamps is among families. **Mr. Miller** said he didn't know; but in other states, studies show some people have difficulty managing money. Most poor people survive because they budget carefully; however, they are vulnerable to unexpected expenses. **SEN. KEATING** said the program may need to be adjusted if it is inadequate and people are running out of stamps. He wondered if that would be the best place to make an adjustment. It's difficult to know how well the Food Stamp Program is working without knowing all the factors.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said she agreed. An increasing numbers of families are close to the edge for a variety of reasons, including sporadic jobs, the recession and a shift in the economy toward lower paying jobs. She asked if other food banks are going as far as the Flathead Food Bank to ensure enough food is available. **Mr. Carey** said his food bank is not using road kill, but Fish and Game provides special hunts. Eighty percent of the Missoula Food Bank's funding comes from local donations. The food bank is always looking for other food sources and operating

money.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked if demand is increasing because the problem is increasing, or because the program is better known. **Mr. Carey** said both. He also believes Missoula attracts people from around the state because the community offers more services.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked if services are abused or if the need is genuine. **Mr. Carey** estimated 3-4 percent of the Food Bank's clients would abuse the privilege of free meals if they could. He said housing assistance would reduce the need for food banks.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked if changes in the General Assistance Program created additional problems. **Mr. Carey** said General Assistance clients generally did not come to the Food Bank for services. However, they used to be assigned to work there to meet welfare eligibility requirements. The Food Bank now must be more aggressive in recruiting volunteers to do the work General Assistance workers used to do.

Bob Waltmire, Columbia Falls, said he has worked with numerous food assistance groups. The federal poverty level is \$12,600 but should be \$18,900. Many problems stem from the poverty level being set too low. Many social programs are based on that level. Real income for average families in the United States is less than it was 15 years ago. One of five children lives at the poverty level, which means they're not getting protein. Protein starvation will permanently handicap children. There also isn't enough affordable housing.

SEN. KEATING said half the people in Montana have less than \$13,000 adjusted gross income, so half the people in Montana are almost at the poverty level. **Mr. Waltmire** said yes. Many jobs are only half-time. Work that used to pay high wages in the United States is being done for less overseas. People must earn \$6 per hour to break even, but most service jobs don't pay \$6 per hour. There was a 20 percent increase in unemployment last month compared with a month earlier and the same month last year.

HEARING ON THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES (SRS)

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said the SRS budget is \$20 million higher in General Fund than was estimated a week earlier. The recession is putting more people on welfare and a number of federal laws are expanding eligibility. The subcommittee must focus on all possible avenues for savings. But the budget must not thrust the state into legal jeopardy. The state already is legally vulnerable at present funding levels, particularly with Medicaid. When working through issues, the subcommittee must not forget providers lacking constitutional or statutory protections. The budget must be fair to all needs in SRS and Family Services.

Julia Robinson, SRS Director, provided an overview of the

Department, EXHIBIT 2, and introduced her staff: Peter Blouke, SRS Deputy Director; Mike Billings, Director of the Office of Management Analysis and Systems; Russ Cater, Chief Legal Counsel; John Donwen, Support Services Division Administrator; Nancy Ellery, Medicaid Services Division Administrator;

Tape 2B

Joe Mathews, Rehabilitation and Visual Services Division Administrator; Jon Meredith, Child Support Enforcement Division Administrator; Norm Waterman, Family Assistance Division Administrator; and Dennis Taylor, Developmental Disabilities Division Administrator.

Ms. Robinson said SRS's current budget is \$626 million. Projections indicate it will increase in the next biennium to between \$730 million and \$770 million, depending on the economy and Medicaid growth. SRS employs 925 people and provides 76 programs, which serve more than 70,000 Montanans on a regular basis. Services are delivered through 71 field offices.

SRS's budget includes proposals to downsize the Montana Developmental Center at Boulder, expand community services and reduce waiting lists. It also includes proposals to expand services to handicapped children in their homes and communities. It includes substantial new money for training, health care, day care and transportation to get people working and off welfare.

SRS anticipates child-support collections will double from \$6.5 million to somewhere between \$13 million and \$16 million by the end of next year. SRS placed 699 people in jobs with an average wage of \$4.81 during the first 11 months and reduced the General Assistance rolls by 60 percent, saving nearly \$3 million this fiscal year. SRS will be able to save another \$6 million during the biennium.

SRS recommends a major redesign of the health care program, with an emphasis on prenatal care, early intervention and prevention. Funding should come through substantial redesign of the State Medical Program.

After three years of planning and negotiations, SRS received approval to implement TEAMS, the on-line eligibility management computer system. Development and installation will cost \$12 million. The work has been contracted out, which means the state will not have to add 20-25 positions to operate and maintain the system. The system will allow direct access between the agency and field offices.

Food stamp incentive monies have been returned to counties to reward them for reducing error rates. SRS has borrowed from industry to start new programs for employees, including a sexual harassment task force and a pluralism council to address ethnic issues. SRS is committed to pursue better salaries for its

employees and supports the governor's proposed pay plan. The budget includes changes to improve cost-effectiveness and services for the future.

Mr. Blouke highlighted key budget areas. He said expenditure projections in the LFA and executive budgets are identical. Differences are policy issues to be discussed by the subcommittee. SRS's budget is approaching 20-25 percent of the total state budget, but less than 10 percent of SRS's budget is for administration and operating costs. More than 90 percent is for services and benefits. The subcommittee should focus its efforts on proposed initiatives and policy issues.

One of the most significant issues is increasing health care costs. In fiscal year (FY) 1985, expenditures for primary care in the Medicaid budget were \$46 million. The LFA and executive budget analysts project FY 91 expenditures will increase to \$132 million, which is a 187 percent increase in six years. Some cost-containment measures can be adopted, but growth is due to federal changes in eligibility.

SRS's proposed change in the State Medical Program will save state money and won't deny essential medical services. The subcommittee will need to consider an appropriate AFDC payment level and caseload projection in light of the state's future economic conditions. AFDC payment adjustments will impact eligibility and caseloads, which will then impact the Medicaid program.

Initiatives are being proposed for the developmentally disabled, expansion of Specialized Support Service Organizations (SSSO), nursing home rebasing due to changes in federal regulations, the recouping of staff positions previously given up, and retention of 12 vacant positions.

Ms. Robinson referred to the list of goals on Page 3 of the SRS budget and how the goals tie into specific programs. SRS is looking at areas of privatization in the Child Support Program and has contracted out public relations, the low energy assistance program, audits, program compliance and the TEAMS information management system. SRS also proposes contracting out SEARCHES.

Areas to be discussed in detail will be the transfer of the State Medical Program from the Welfare Division to the Medicaid Division, and the transfer of the Psychiatric Hospitalization Program for Youth Under the Age 21 to the Department of Family Services.

Key areas to be addressed are children's services, developmental disabilities, prevention programs, child support collections, nursing-home rate rebasing, fees for baby deliveries, a study of hospital costs, and changes in the General Assistance and Medicaid programs. SRS voluntarily cut costs where possible.

There isn't room for further budget reductions.

Ms. Robinson reviewed reorganization changes, **Page 1-2 of Exhibit 2**, noting the Department cut 10 FTEs, which saved \$300,000, including \$150,000 in General Fund money.

Carroll South, Legislative Fiscal Analyst, said the LFA budget eliminated 12.5 FTEs because they were vacant for at least six months. The executive proposes to finance the pay plan out of vacancy savings. The LFA Office did not know that when the budget was drafted. By holding vacant positions open as long as possible, the Department can finance higher salaries. If the vacant positions are eliminated from the SRS budget, the Department could be in a bind.

The LFA budget for operations is based on FY 90 expenditures, which are believed to be representative of what the agency will need in the next biennium. The executive budget is based on the 1991 appropriated level. The LFA budget was adjusted where it appeared agencies would need more funding than was spent in 1990.

One set of figures for benefits will be presented for subcommittee consideration. Some expenditures recorded as benefits were moved into operations to more accurately record the purpose of the expenditures, such as contract services and training. The LFA budget continues expenditures made as transfers in benefit programs to other agencies.

The subcommittee should establish appropriate expenditure levels by program and let the LFA, Office of Budget and Program Planning and SRS determine appropriate funding levels where a funding mix exists. The LFA budget generally reflects the funding mix submitted by the Department, but it differs from the Budget Office. The differences will need to be worked out.

SEN. NATHE asked about the status of Indian public health. **Ms. Robinson** said SRS employees are learning how to deliver services better. She will research the status of need and report the findings to the subcommittee.

Tape 3A

HEARING ON THE ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

Ms. Robinson provided an overview of the Administration and Support Services Division. She referred to Pages 44-45 in the executive budget narrative, and Page B76 in the LFA analysis. She noted there was a lot of turnover in the Support Services Division's Fiscal Bureau because of low salaries. Some of the workload will be reduced through the new TEAMS computer system.

The transfer of the Child Support function out of the Division shows up as a reduction of 51 FTEs. Another 18.5 FTEs were moved from the Division to the Office of Management, Analysis and

Systems. Another 2.5 FTEs were eliminated, leaving 53 FTEs for 1993. The program is financed with 26 percent state General Fund, 8 percent county funds, 3 percent proprietary funds and 63 percent federal funds.

Bill Furois, Office of Budget and Program Planning, said a legislative audit is included in the Division budget. The question is whether the Legislature wants to make it a biennial appropriation.

Mr. South explained operations issues. **EXHIBIT 3**. He said the LFA and executive budgets used different inflation factors. Sometimes the inflation factor used by the executive was applied to 1991, while the LFA applied it to 1990. The bulk of inflation differences throughout the SRS budget is basically due to a deflation in the state's mainframe computer cost. The executive budget includes an extensive modification in all state agencies for a network program to be operated by the Department of Administration. To prevent the mainframe cost from subsidizing that network, the Budget Office also depreciated the mainframe at a higher level than the LFA, but increased budgets for the network.

The difference in the legislative audit figures stems from an executive budget modification for several additional employees. The LFA budget does not include them. However, the Appropriations Committee decided to use the executive budget for legislative audit costs, so there really isn't a difference under No. 2.

The executive budget includes the amount listed for Insurance and Bonds in a different program. In many cases, the LFA base is higher than the executive base, but there are offsetting programs where it is the reverse.

REP. FRANCIS BARDANOUVE, APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, said the legislative audit issue will go before the full Appropriations Committee and the subcommittee will have to assume it has been approved. He asked about the payment status of SRS's office building. **Mr. Donwen** said payments will continue for about 12 more years.

REP. BARDANOUVE said he heard the facility isn't big enough for SRS and additional space had to be leased. **Mr. Blouke** said SRS has always had staff at locations scattered around Helena. The Department is consolidating a number of those offices into a single location. SRS is not seeking additional space.

SEN. WATERMAN asked for clarification of FTEs. **Mr. Blouke** said 53 FTEs is the actual FY 90 number. SRS gave up two positions.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked for a motion to adopt the LFA budget figures for 1992 and 1993, which will be adjusted for the

Appropriation Committee's vote on the auditors. There is no difference between the LFA and executive budgets for equipment.

MOTION: REP. JOHNSON moved adoption of the LFA budget for 1992 and 1993, adjusted for the vote on the auditors.

DISCUSSION: SEN. NATHE asked for clarification on operations issues. Mr. South said the LFA adopted the Budget Office's figures on Insurance and Bonds because it is a fixed cost. It was easier to put it in a centralized program. Mr. Furois said the Budget Office didn't have a problem with what the LFA did. If the subcommittee adopts the LFA budget in this program, the LFA budget should be taken in the others.

VOTE: The motion PASSED unanimously.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked the Department and LFA to work out the funding sources.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said she had been trying to think of ways the subcommittee could specifically examine SRS budgets for savings. Figures identified in the LFA analysis show Montana has more AFDC and Medicaid users per 1,000 population than surrounding states. Eligibility criteria may need to be reviewed. Wrong incentives may be built into the Medicaid program. Excessive services may be provided out of fear of malpractice suits. Overuse may occur because services are free. Emergency room services may be used when less costly options are possible.

Other states don't offer the Medically Needy option. The question is whether tightening it would cut nursing home services for low-income people. Youth going into in-patient psychiatric hospitals are automatically eligible for Medicaid support without assessment of parental income. The subcommittee owes it to the Legislature to examine everything.

SEN. NATHE said the Department and Child Support Enforcement Bureau should be looking at what is happening in the court system concerning divorces and subsequent reductions in child support payments.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said she would add that to the list and asked subcommittee members to make note of any other issues. The subcommittee should review the TEAMS issue because proposed funding is double what was previously estimated. There is a proposal to create a similar system for the Child Support Enforcement Bureau. The subcommittee needs to fully understand the system, what the savings are and if it is worth trying a second time when the cost is so much higher than what was predicted a couple of years ago.

Mr. South distributed budget comparisons for the Office of Management, Analysis and Systems. EXHIBIT 4

REP. BARDANOUE said he also is concerned about the TEAMS project. He doesn't believe the cost-benefit ratio is favorable. The subcommittee should hesitate before embarking on another technological crusade.


Ms. Robinson said the Department will be presenting cost benefits of the program. Costs may be higher than previously estimated and it has taken years to implement, but the system is reasonable when compared to the cost of systems in other states. Comparative costs also will be presented. The system is needed to keep up with federal changes.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 12 p.m.



REP. DOROTHY BRADLEY, Chair



FAITH CONROY, Secretary

DB/fc

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE 1/21/91

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
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EXHIBIT 1
DATE 1-21-91
RE _____

1/21/91
Human Serv.
Subc.

INFORMATION ON MONTANA HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD ASSISTANCE
OPINIONS OF FOOD/NUTRITION PROVIDERS

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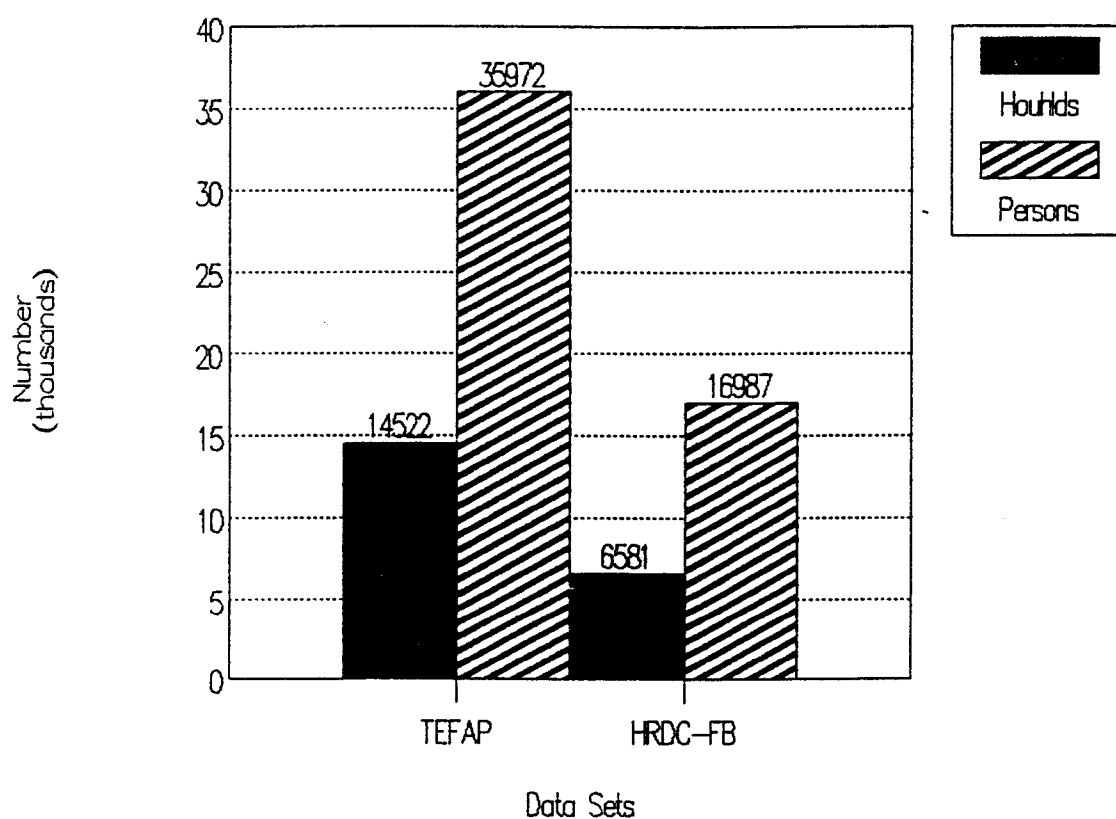
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Source: Hunger In Montana. A Report by the Montana Hunger Coalition. October, 1990.

For clarifications or further information, please contact:
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243-2852; 243-5281 (messages)

TEFAP & HRDC-FB DATA SETS

Households & Persons

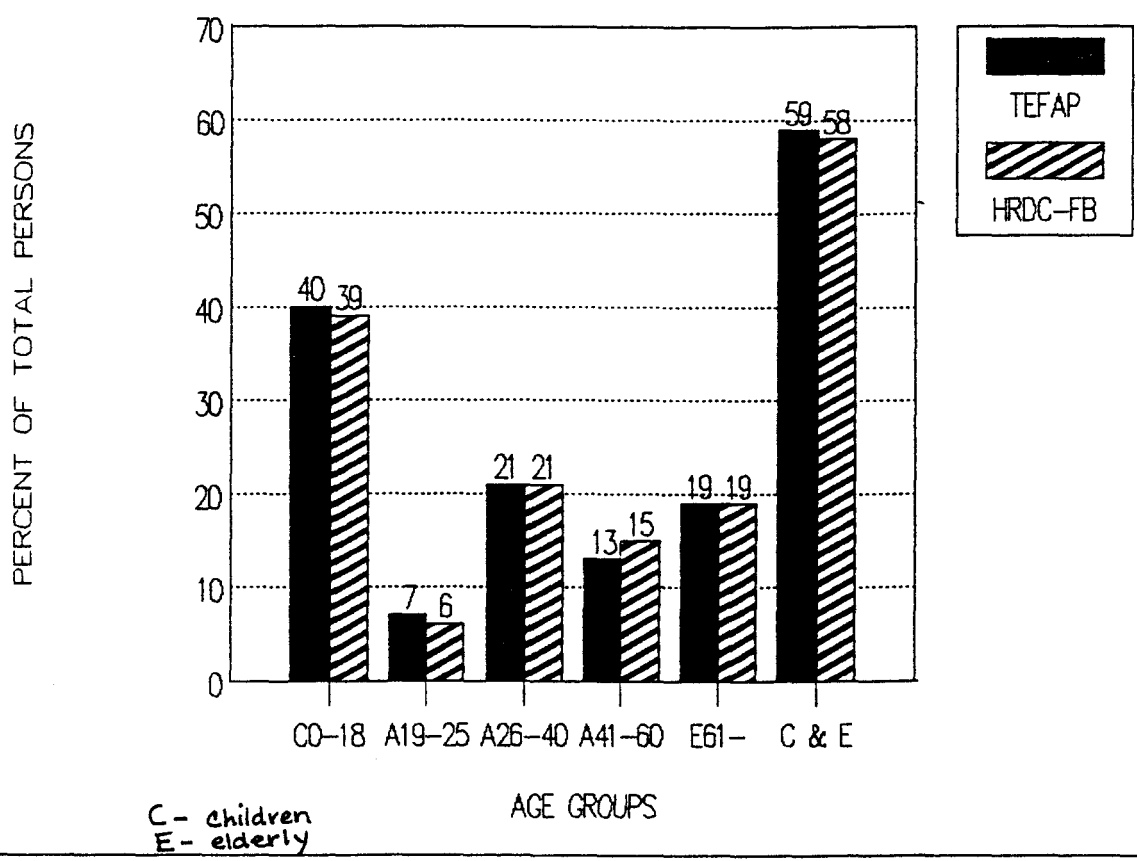


Source: Hunger In Montana. A Report by the Montana Hunger Coalition. Oct. 1990

EXHIBIT 1
DATE 1-21-91
-5 Num. Serv. Sub.

AGES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

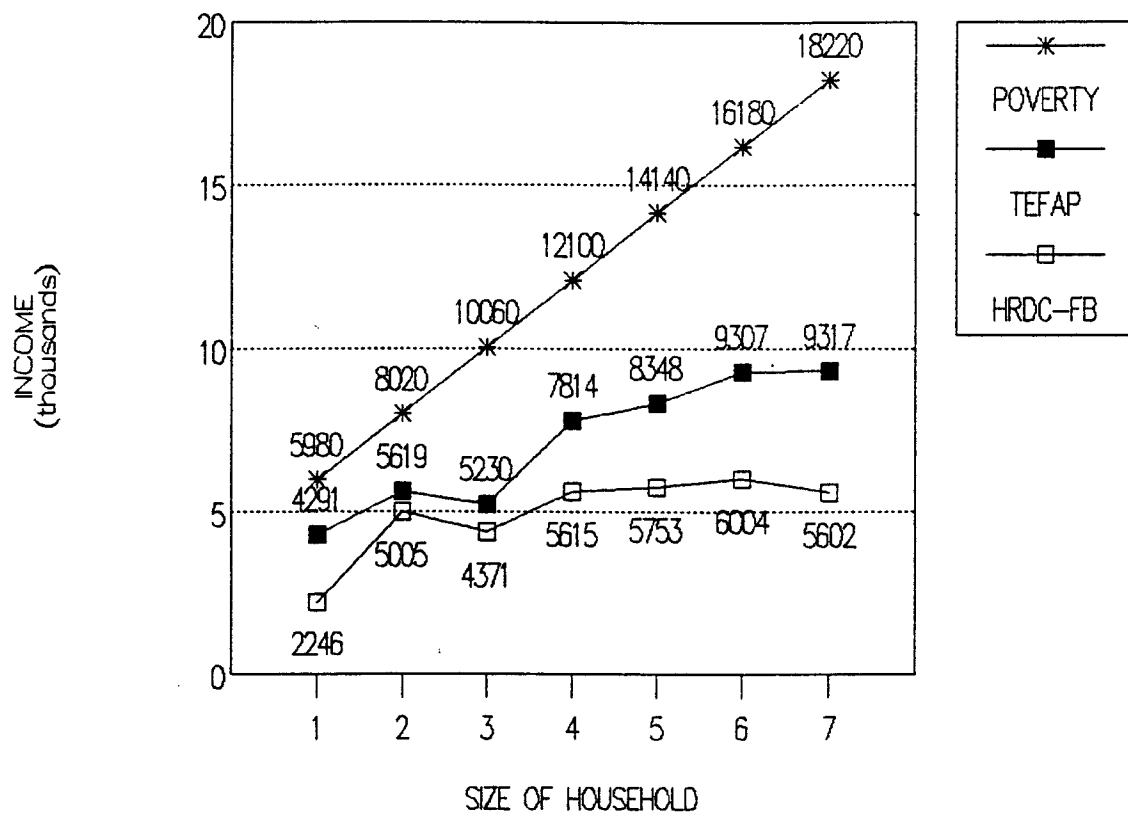
TEFAP (N=14,522) & HRDC-FB (N=6,581)



Source: Hunger In Montana. A Report by the Montana Hunger Coalition. Oct. 1990

POVERTY & AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

TEFAP (N=14,522) & HRDC-FB (N=6,581)



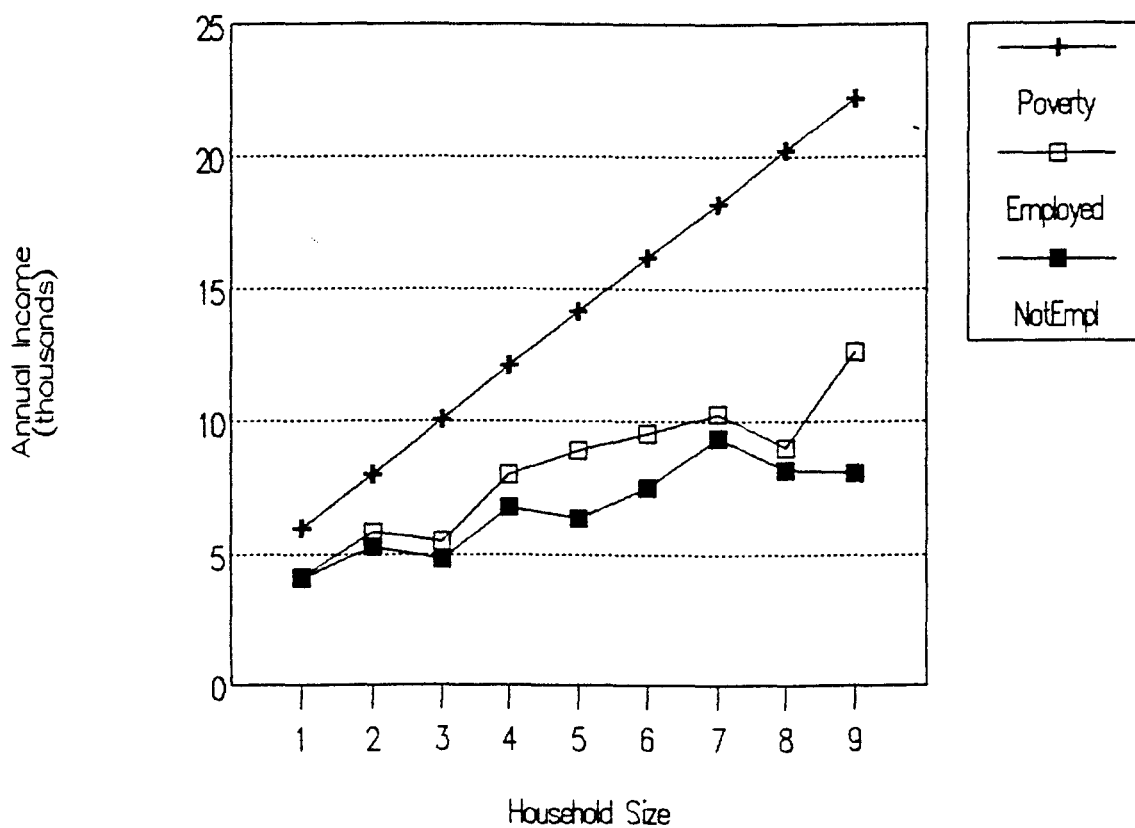
Source: Hunger In Montana. A Report by the Montana Hunger Coalition. Oct. 1990

1-21-91
-S. Dem. Serv. Sub.

4

POVERTY, AVERAGE INCOME

BY EMPLOYMENT



(Note: HRDC-FB data on 6,581 households)

Source: Hunger In Montana. A Report by the Montana Hunger Coalition. Oct. 1990

EMPLOYMENT BY FAMILY-CYCLE STAGE (HRDC-FB)

Employ- ment	Child- Rearing (N=3175) <i>children up to 18yrs of age</i>	Adult- Elderly (N=1597)	Elderly Only (N=1809) <i>61 yrs or older</i>	Total (N=6581)
None	48%	67%	91%	64%
Looking	53%	49%	7%	39%
Part-Time	18%	15%	5%	14%
Full-Time	43%	22%	5%	27%

Source: Hunger in Montana. A Report by the Montana Hunger Coalition. Oct. 1990

INQUIRY 1
DATE 1-21-91
-E. Dum. Sec. Sub.

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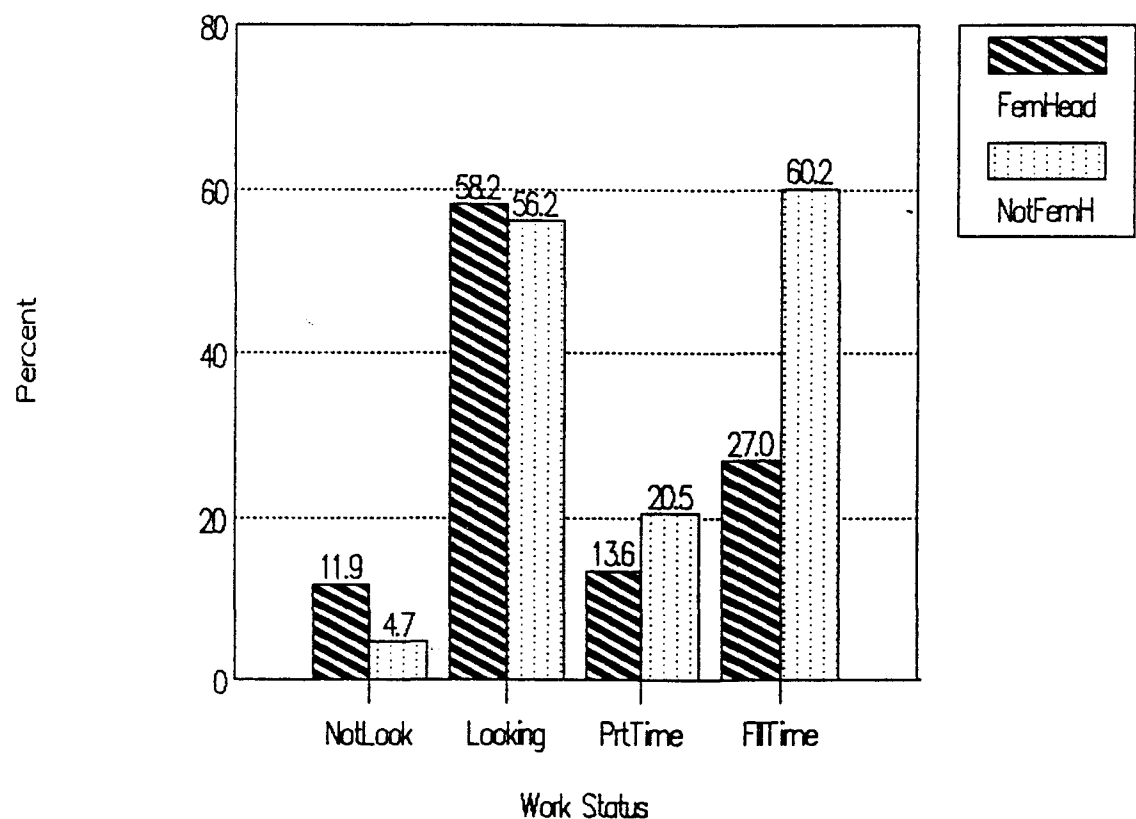
EMPLOYMENT BY MARITAL STATUS OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

Employ- ment	Married (N=1739)	Not Married (N=1436)	Total (N=3175)
None	33%	65%	48%
Looking	55%	50%	53%
Part-Time	22%	13%	18%
Full-Time	57%	26%	43%

Source: Hunger in Montana. A Report by the Montana Hunger Coalition. Oct. 1990

1-21-91
-3. Dum. Sew. Sub. 7

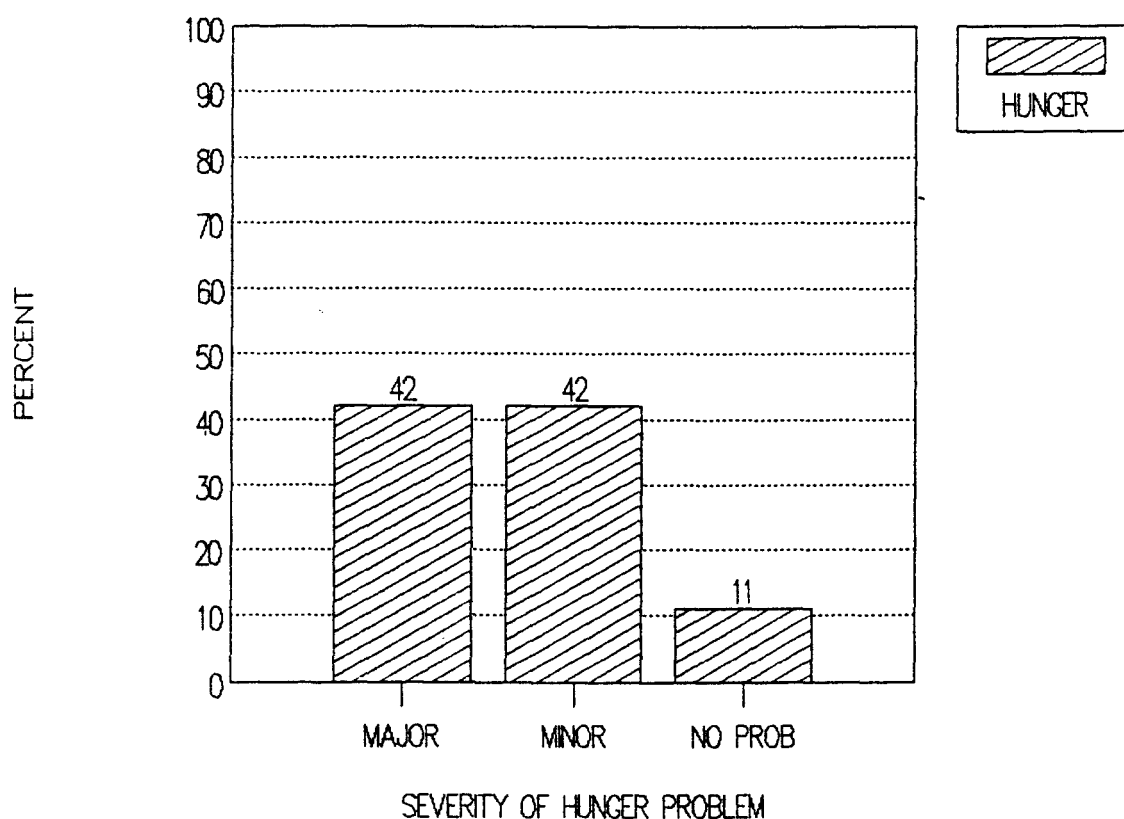
WORK STATUS FEMALE-HEAD WITH CHILDREN 5 & UNDER



Source: Hunger in Montana. A Report by the Montana Hunger Coalition. Oct. 1990

HUNGER A LOCAL COMMUNITY PROBLEM?

64 FOOD/NUTRITION PROVIDERS



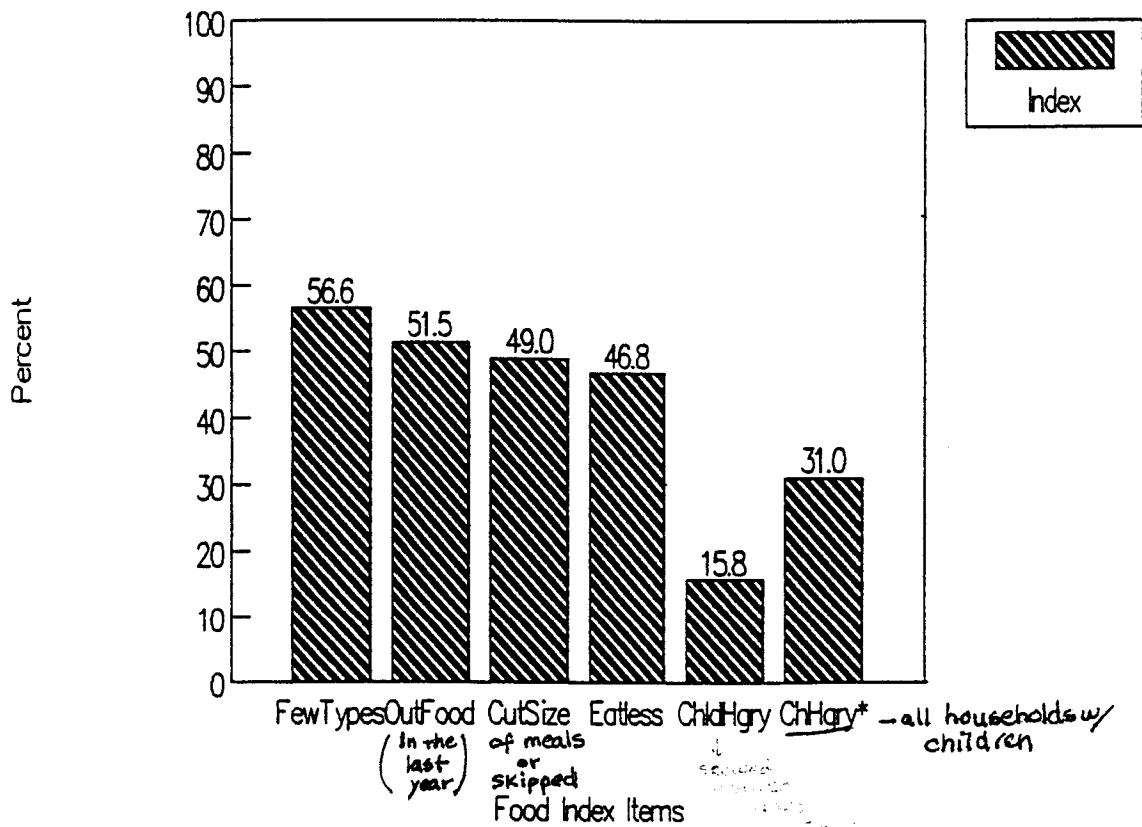
(Note: 5% had "No Opinion")

Source: Hunger In Montana. A Report by the Montana Hunger Coalition. Oct. 1990

DATE 1-21-91
 HB Dum. Sew. Sub.

HUNGER INDEX ITEMS

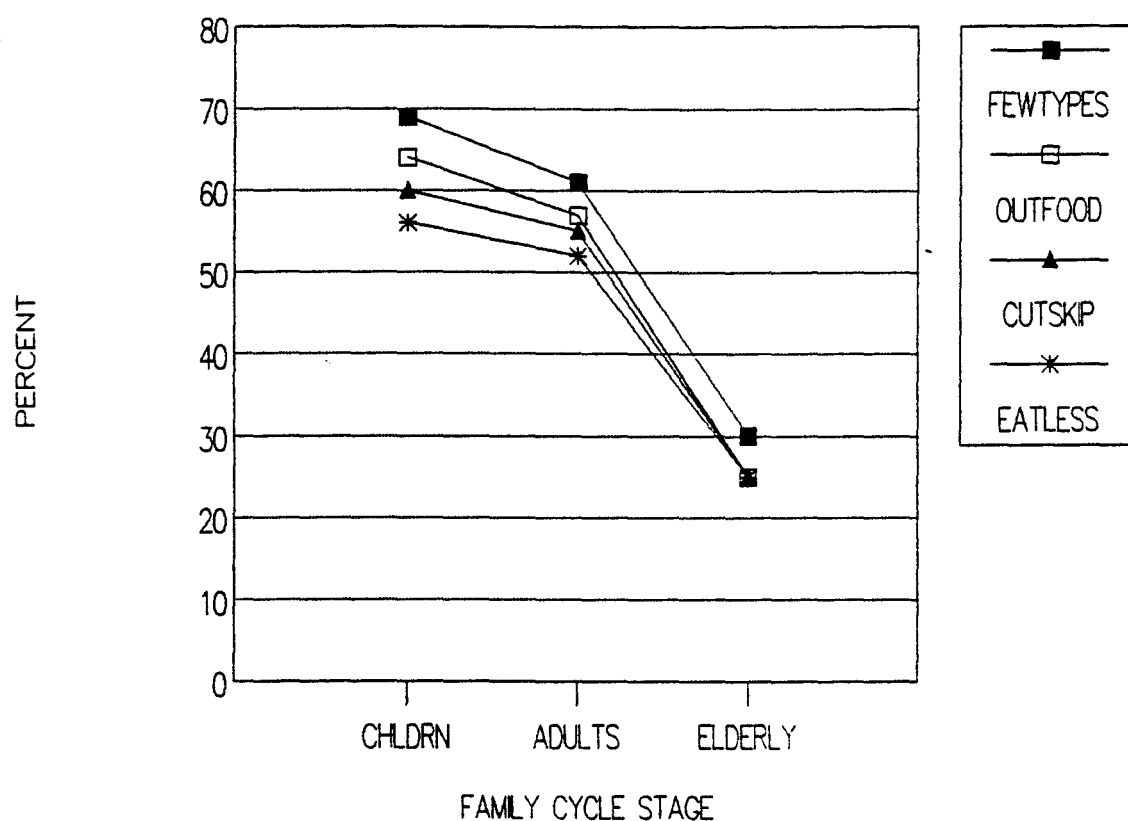
6,581 HOUSEHOLDS



Source: Hunger In Montana. A Report by the Montana Hunger Coalition.
 Oct. 1990

HUNGER INDEX & FAMILY CYCLE

HRDC-FB STUDY (N=6,581 HOUSEHOLDS)

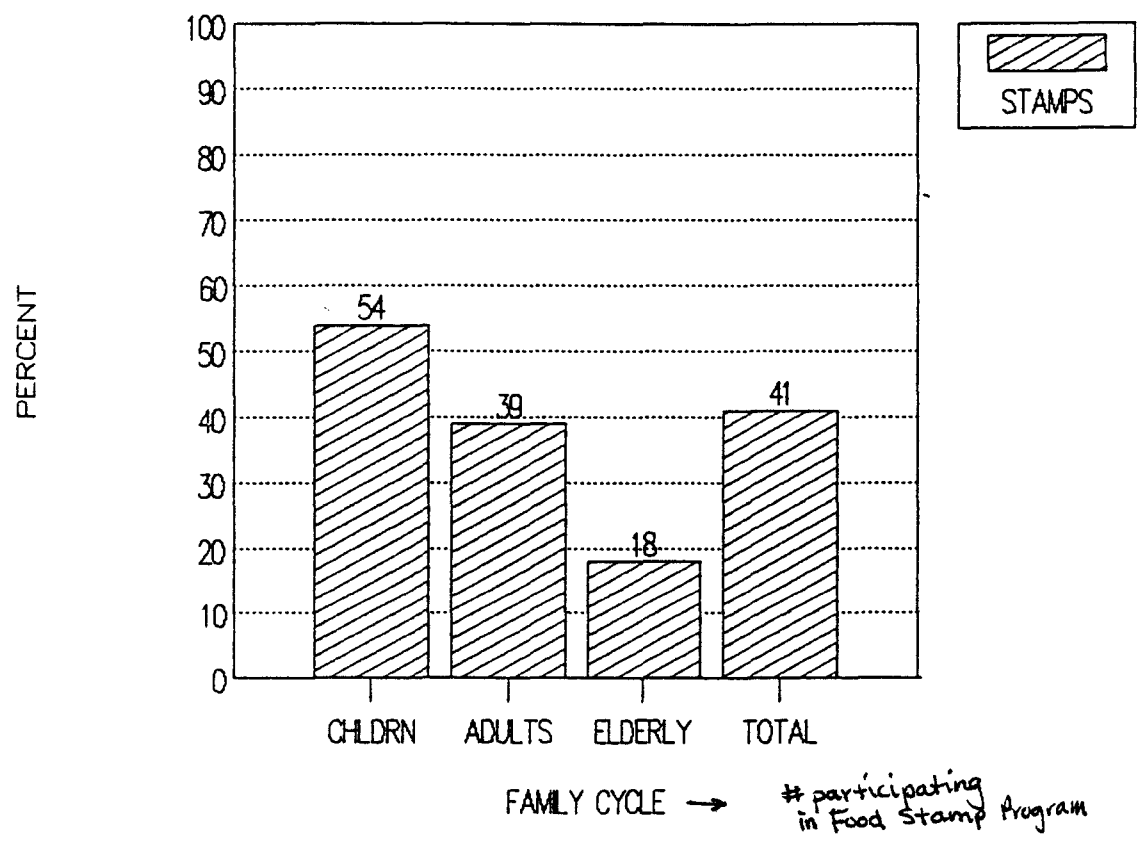


(Note: 30 percent of households with children indicated their children had complained about being hungry within the period of the last year)

Source: Hunger In Montana. A Report by the Montana Hunger Coalition. Oct. 1990

EXHIBIT 1
DATE 1-21-91
45 Dem. Sec. Sub.

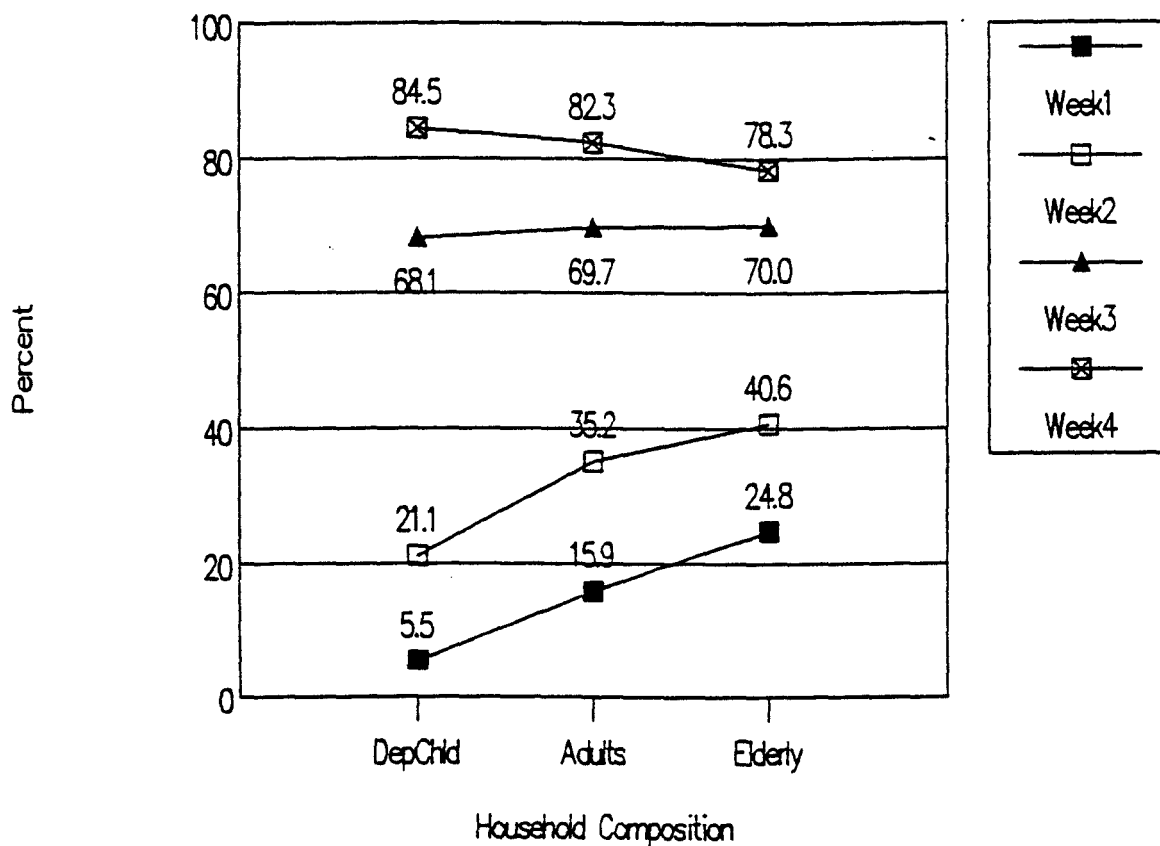
FOOD STAMPS AND FAMILY CYCLE BELOW POVERTY HOUSEHOLDS (N=11,790)



Source: Hunger In Montana. A Report by the Montana Hunger Coalition. Oct. 1990

RUN OUT OF FOOD STAMPS

Cumulative Percent Week1 to Week4



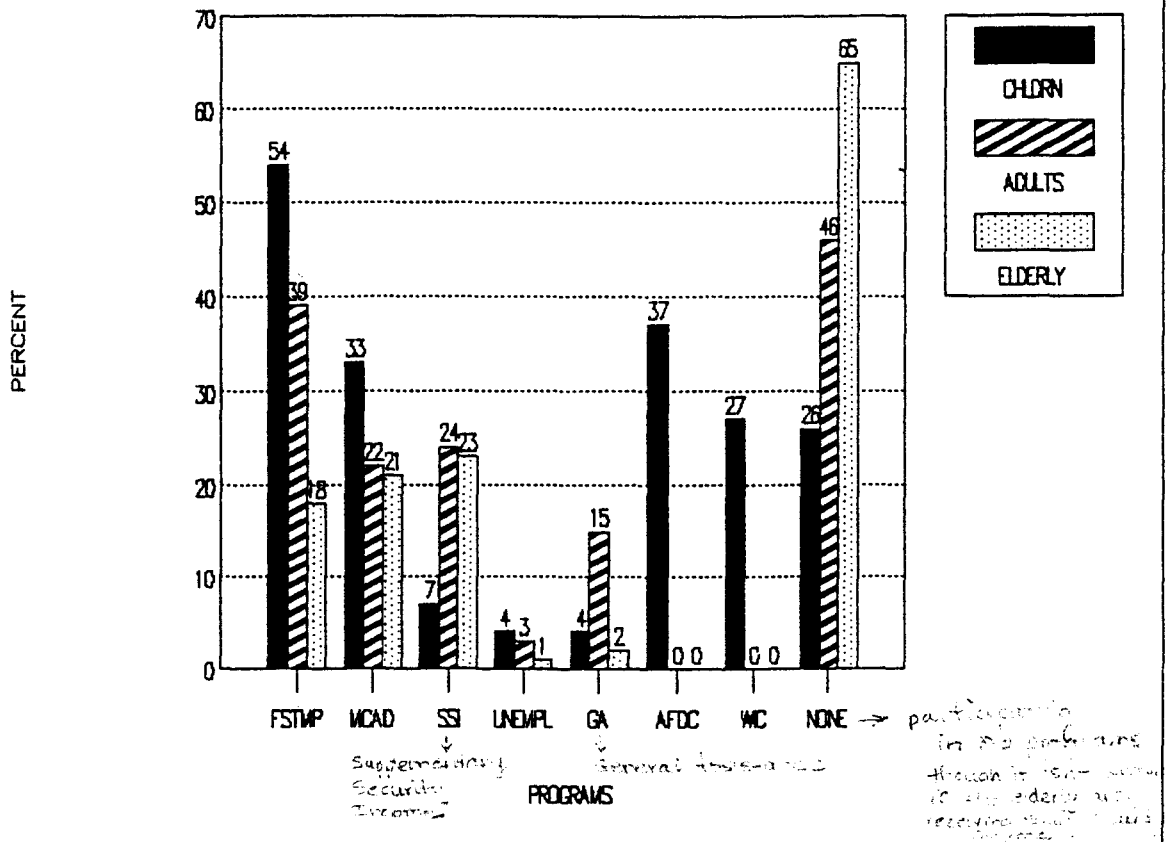
Source: Hunger In Montana. A Report by the Montana Hunger Coalition. Oct. 1990

DATE 1-21-91

HB Hum. Serv. Div.

PROGRAMS - BELOW POVERTY HOUSEHOLDS

TEFAP (N=11,790)

Source: Hunger In Montana. A Report by the Montana Hunger Coalition. Oct. 1990

MAJOR REASONS FOOD/NUTRITION PROVIDERS ARE
UNABLE TO PROVIDE SERVICES TO ALL WHO NEED
THEM

- 1) Stigma of welfare in local community
- 2) Inadequate resources to meet the need
- 3) Needy are unaware of services available
- 4) Local transportation is inadequate
- 5) Eligibility requirements too limiting

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 1-21-91

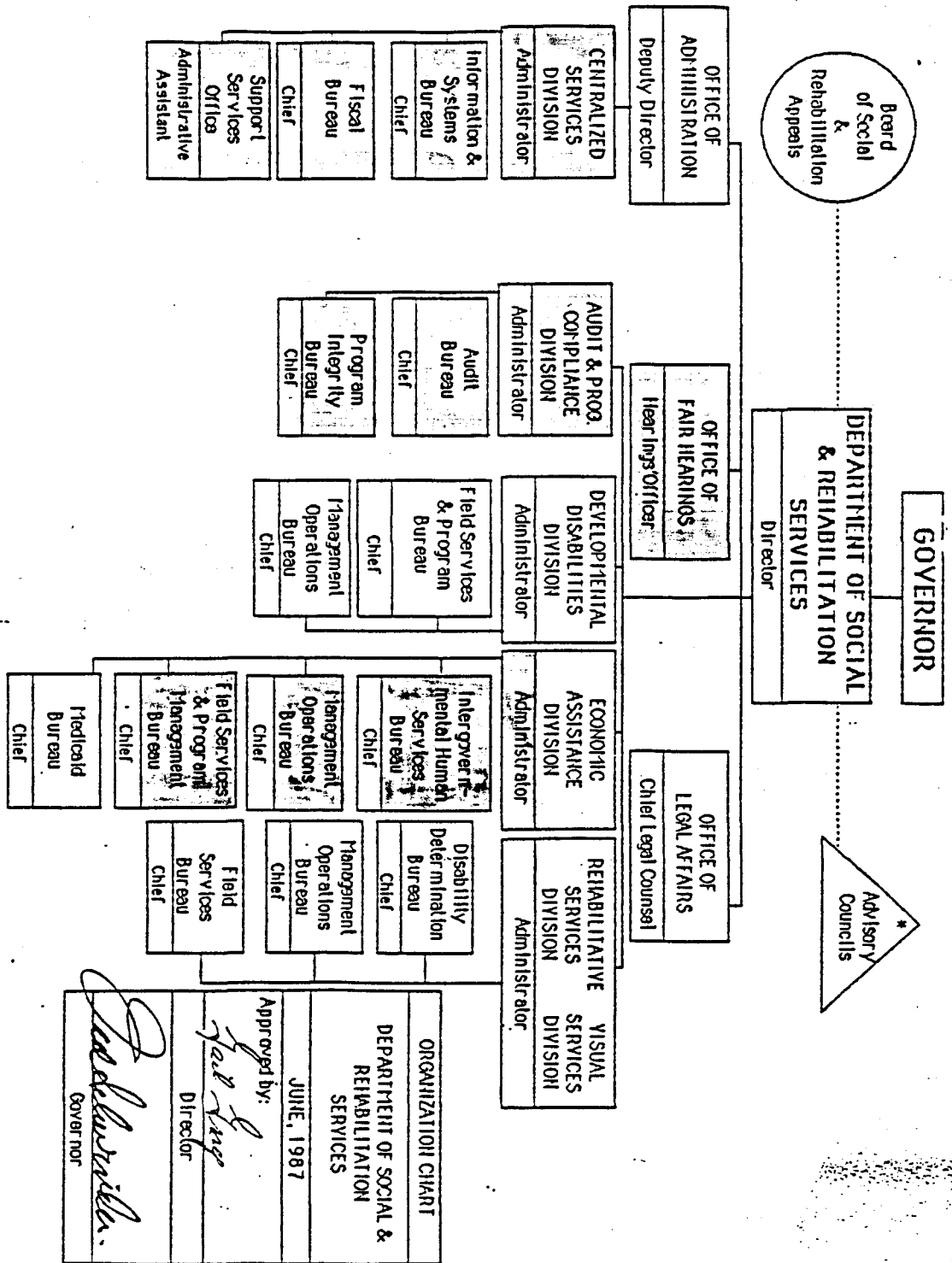
Exhibit #2
1/21/91

Human Services
Subc

ORGANIZATIONAL RULE

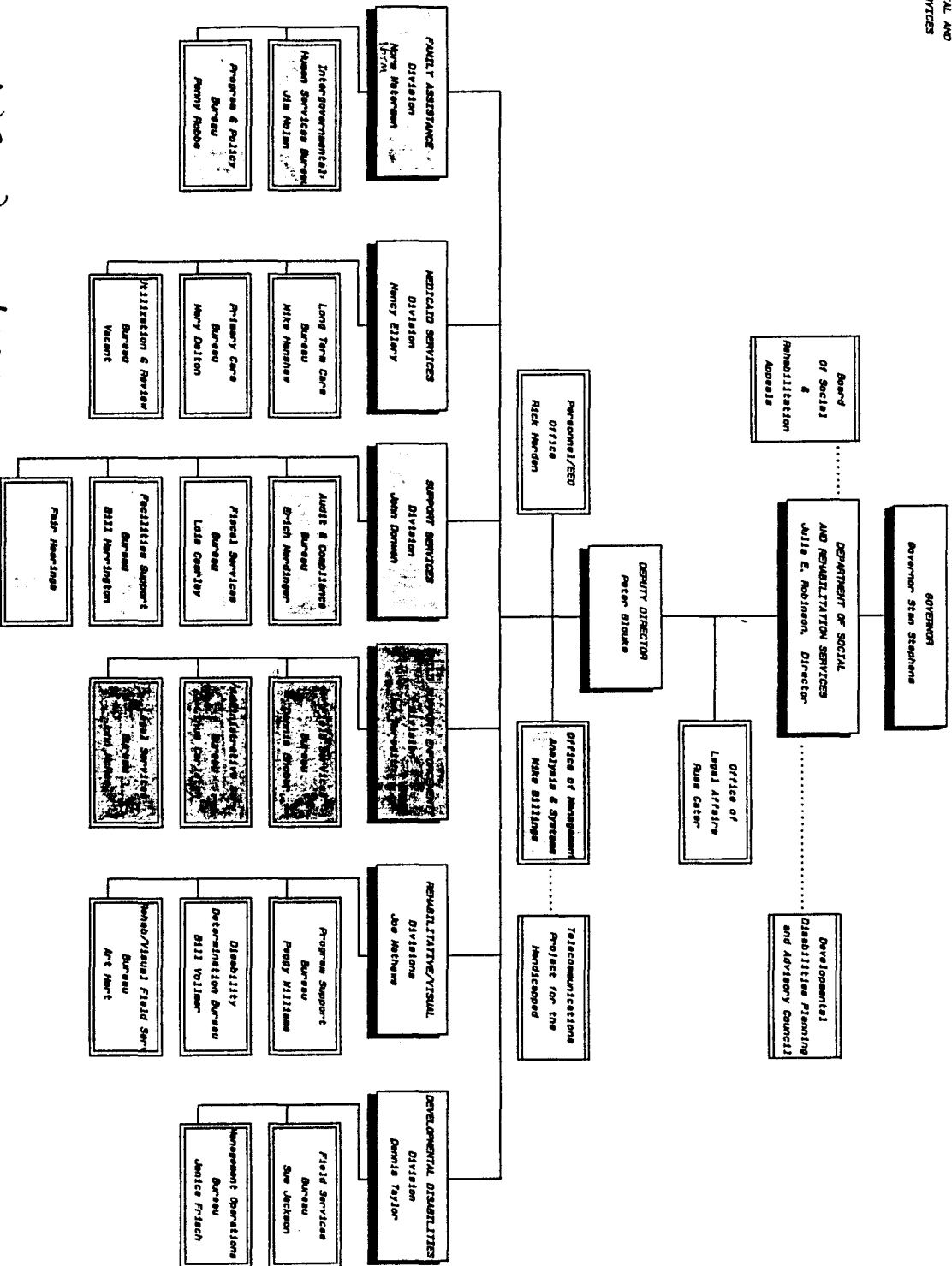
46.1.101

01D 6/30/89



* Advisory Councils attached to the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services are listed on page 19.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND
REHABILITATION SERVICES
JANUARY, 1990

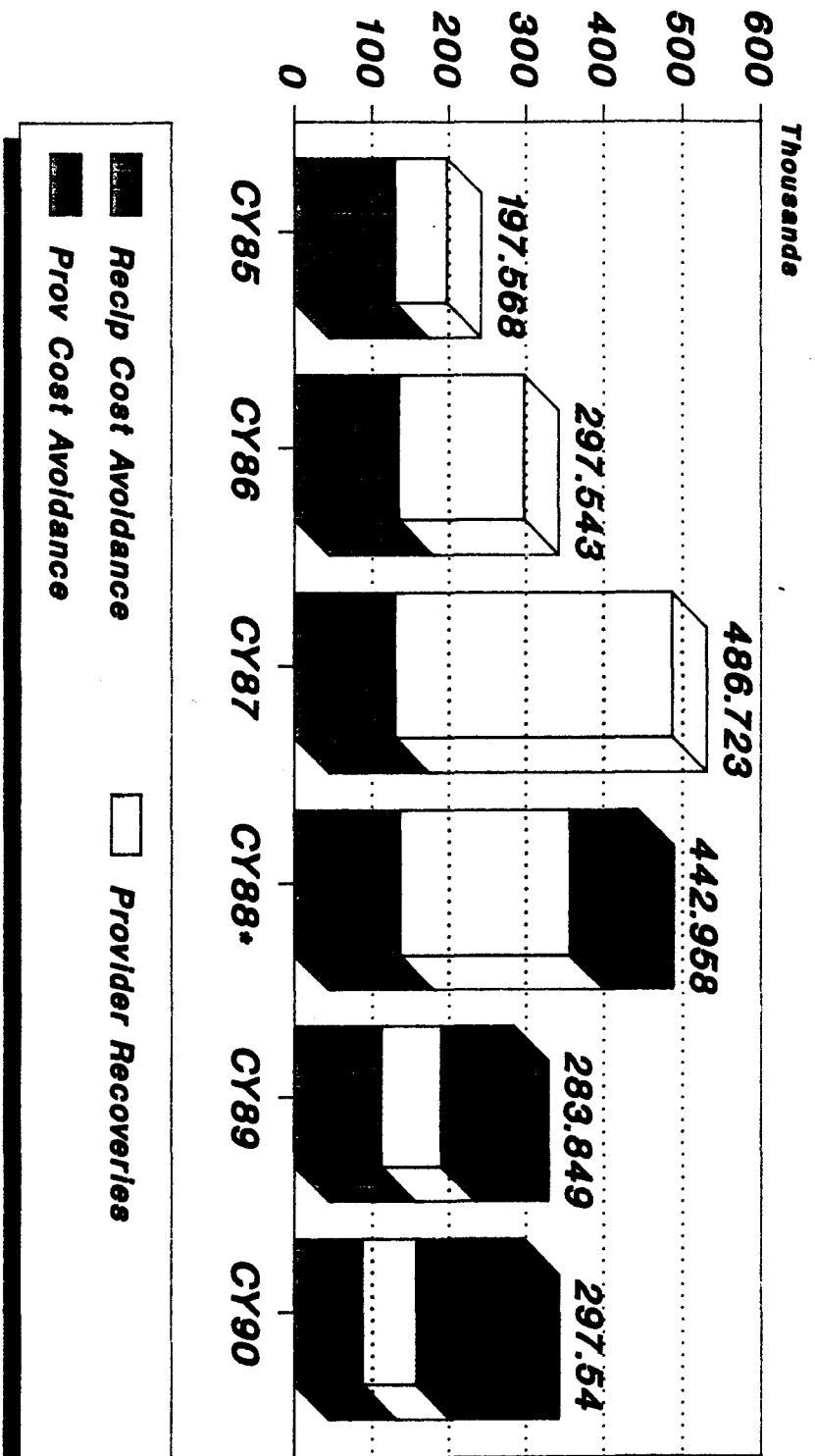


NEW 1/1/91

TRANSFERRED FROM DEPT. OF REVENUE 7/1/89

312 2
1-21-91
Hum. Serv. Sub.

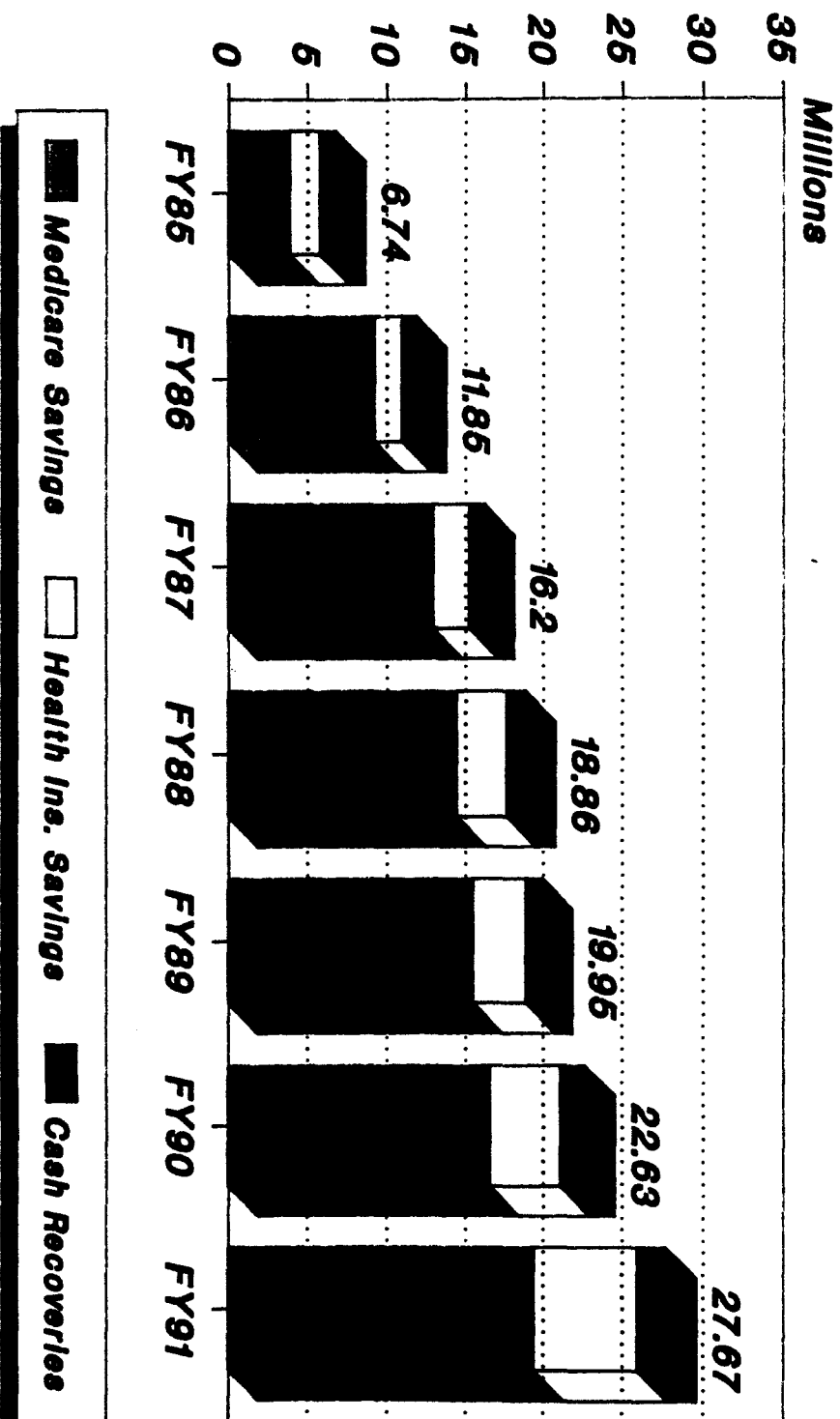
Surveillance/Utilization Review Savings to Medicaid CY85 - CY91



CY is Calendar Year
*First Yr Initiated Prov Cost Avoidance

GRAPH B

Third Party Liability Savings to Medicaid FY85 - FY91



FY91 is projected.



P E R S O N N E L

Newsletter

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES • P.O. BOX 4210 • HELENA, MONTANA 59604

State Government

Incentive Award Winners

SRS employees **Charles Leggate** and **Jo Nan Longmire** received State Government Incentive Awards from Governor Stan Stephens for saving state money with their suggestions for improved operations.

Charles Leggate, Rehabilitation Counselor Supervisor in Great Falls, got a \$3,000 award for his proposal that Vocational Rehabilitation use a health check list with some clients in lieu of a physical examination.

Chuck explained, "Counselors determine eligibility based on medical information. The rules were that medical information had to be less than a year old and based on a physical examination. I suggested we could avoid the cost of many examinations by substituting a health check-list interview with some reliable clients."

Instead of getting a \$65 general physical for every applicant who has not had one in the past year, counselors can use a health check-list that provides the client's health history and supplements existing medical information. The counselor must depend on the client's reliability in reporting. But, says Chuck, "Odds are, the client will report the same thing to a counselor or a physician. If you have a concern, you

can still request a physical."

A new health check-list form has been developed and should be ready for use in early December.

Jo Nan Longmire, Fiscal Accounting Technician in Helena, submitted a suggestion that earned her \$50. Her inspiration came as she walked out of the SRS Building and saw the wind blow a stack of envelopes out of the mail carrier's bag. She thought, "What if those were child support checks?"

Jo Nan saw a way to reduce the chance for lost mail and save the state money at the same time by eliminating one mailing step in the fiscal process. Child support checks are

INCENTIVE continued on page 2

COMMENTS FROM THE DIRECTOR

As 1990 draws to a close, I wish you and your families the very best for the new year.



This is the traditional time to take stock of our lives—examine the past and plan for the future. As I examine our past year at SRS, I count many successes. Among them,

- the food stamp incentive money;
- the "Best in the West" designation for the design of our JOBS program;
- large reductions in General Relief caseloads;
- opening the Specialized Support Services program in Missoula; and
- substantial savings through reorganization

COMMENTS continued on page 3

INSIDE THIS ISSUE!

- Approval of New Treatment Helps Boy 2
- SRS Policy on Outside Jobs 3
- FTE Reduction Leaves Current Jobs Safe 3
- Governor's Pay Plan Proposal 3
- CSE Staff Sets Collection Record 3
- Special Forum Held in Kalispell 4
- TEAMS Project News 5
- CARELINE 1-800-637-1474 6
- Microcomputer Center News 7
- Empowerment 8

Budget Item	Actual Fiscal 1990	Executive Fiscal 1992	LFA Fiscal 1992	Difference Fiscal 1992	Executive Fiscal 1993	LFA Fiscal 1993	Difference Fiscal 1993
FTE	53.00	50.50	50.50	.00	50.50	50.50	.00
Personal Services	1,376,604	1,441,812	1,441,850	38-	1,440,658	1,440,696	38-
Operating Expenses	964,448	1,084,092	1,099,504	15,412-	1,090,001	1,106,960	16,959-
Equipment	42,858	30,464	30,464	0	30,464	30,464	0
Total Expend.	\$2,383,910	\$2,556,368	\$2,571,818	\$15,450-	\$2,561,123	\$2,578,120	\$16,997-
Fund Sources							
General Fund	733,344	666,284	695,884	29,600-	666,022	695,973	29,951-
State Revenue Fund	194,021	211,352	213,026	1,674-	212,388	214,201	1,813-
Federal Revenue Fund	1,388,302	1,575,506	1,587,683	12,177-	1,579,344	1,592,535	13,191-
Proprietary Fund	68,243	103,226	75,225	28,001	103,369	75,411	27,958
Total Funds	\$2,383,910	\$2,556,368	\$2,571,818	\$15,450-	\$2,561,123	\$2,578,120	\$16,997-

PAGE REFERENCES:

LFA Current Level Analysis Reference: B-76
Executive Budget Summary Reference: 126
Executive Budget Narrative Reference: 42

EXECUTIVE AND LFA CURRENT LEVEL DIFFERENCES

Operations:	Executive Over(Under)	
	1992	1993
1) Inflation	(\$3,991)	(\$1,733)
2) Legislative Audit	\$5,829	\$5,830
3) Insurance/Bonds*	(\$8,265)	(\$8,265)
4) Base Difference	(\$8,985)	(\$12,791)
Total Difference	(\$15,412)	(\$16,959)

* The Executive has this amount in the Family Assistance Program

ISSUES:

None

EXHIBIT 3
1-21-91
LB

Exhibit #3
1/21/91
Human Serv.
Subc.

Budget Item	Actual Fiscal 1990	Executive Fiscal 1992	LFA Fiscal 1992	Difference Fiscal 1992	Executive Fiscal 1993	LFA Fiscal 1993	Difference Fiscal 1993
FTE	44.50	37.25	36.25	1.00	37.00	36.00	1.00
Personal Services	997,288	1,106,555	1,080,335	26,220	1,100,437	1,074,727	25,710
Operating Expenses	3,951,104	4,414,146	3,889,431	524,715	5,049,737	4,628,185	421,552
Equipment	170,849	632	632	0	632	632	0
Total Expend.	\$5,119,241	\$5,521,333	\$4,970,398	\$550,935	\$6,150,806	\$5,703,544	\$447,262
Fund Sources							
General Fund	1,123,483	1,879,642	1,774,956	104,686	2,082,197	2,017,630	64,567
State Revenue Fund	60,737	480,396	468,426	11,970	525,292	513,112	12,180
Federal Revenue Fund	3,923,327	3,105,533	2,705,630	399,903	3,487,566	3,151,509	336,057
Proprietary Fund	11,694	55,762	21,386	34,376	55,751	21,293	34,458
Total Funds	\$5,119,241	\$5,521,333	\$4,970,398	\$550,935	\$6,150,806	\$5,703,544	\$447,262

PAGE REFERENCES:

LFA Current Level Analysis Reference: B-95
Executive Budget Summary Reference: 129
Executive Budget Narrative Reference: 109

EXECUTIVE AND LFA CURRENT LEVEL DIFFERENCES:

Personal Services:

LFA Current Level eliminated 1 FTE
Position type eliminated: Statistician III
Length of time vacant: 7-1-89 through 9-19-90

Exhibit T-A
1/21/91
Human Serv
Sube

4
1-21-91

Executive
Under(Over)
LFA

Operations:	1992	1993
1) Inflation	(\$130,167)	(\$212,992)
2) D of A Network	\$337,476	\$337,476
3) SEARCHS Development	\$317,180	\$317,180
4) Base Difference	\$226	(\$20,112)
	-----	-----
Total Difference	\$524,715	\$421,552

ISSUES:

- 1) Long-term role and scope of the telecommunications program established by House Bill 614.
- 2) Operational costs of the TEAMS welfare computerization project.
- 3) Development and implementation of the SEARCHS child support enforcement computer project.

EXECUTIVE BUDGET MODIFICATIONS:

	General Fund	Total
1) TEAMS computer project	\$923,977	\$923,977
2) SEARCHS development/implementation		\$5,513,120
3) House Bill 614 telecommunications		\$139,383
	-----	-----
Total	\$923,977	\$6,576,480

Attendance Sheet
(partial)

1/21/91

8 - 9:30 AM

Human Services Sub-committee
Over-view

- 1) Bill Davison - Flathead Food Bank
- 2) Judy Wing - United Way of Missoula
- 3) Paul Miller - Hunger Coalition
- 4) Bill Carey - Missoula Food Bank
- 5) Joan Duncan - Helena Food Share
- 6) Rev. Thomas Banks - churches
- 7) Paul Meyer - Dir. of Western MT Mental Health Cntr.
(Homelessness)

Thank you for sharing.

Rep. Bradley, Tim Smith, & Kathy McGowan