

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 52nd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES & AGING

Call to Order: By CHAIRMAN DOROTHY BRADLEY, on January 29, 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:

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES (SRS)

FAMILY ASSISTANCE DIVISION

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY distributed written testimony from Billie Warford, Director of the Montana State University Early Childhood Project. **EXHIBIT 1**

HEARING ON AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

Tape 1A

Julia Robinson, SRS Director, read from **EXHIBIT 11**. She said AFDC is the largest welfare program in Montana. The Department hopes to change welfare clients' long-term expectations through program changes. The majority of AFDC recipients are women. AFDC payment levels increased each year of the current biennium to coincide with federal poverty index increases.

She distributed **EXHIBIT 2-3** and reviewed charts in **EXHIBIT 2**. She said caseloads are increasing because of the recession. The Department is seeking substantial new money for the JOBS Program to help put people to work.

SEN. NATHE asked how one person can qualify for AFDC. **Ms.**

Robinson said pregnant women qualify.

SEN. WATERMAN asked for clarification of an unemployed-parent household. **Ms. Robinson** said neither parent is employed. The Department needs to be more aggressive in this category with the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) Program. This group is dependent longer than other groups.

The AFDC grant amount doesn't predict how many people will be eligible. Standard of need affects eligibility. The state decided years ago that it costs \$453 for a family of three to live in Montana. The Department has not changed that level in a number of years and will examine it in the next biennium. Montana's grant amount is within range of neighboring states. If the Legislature raises the payment, standard of need also will have to be raised, which increases the number of people eligible for benefits.

Wyoming and other states are testing new ways to provide AFDC benefits. They keep payment levels low but increase the standard of need. That makes more people eligible, but they receive small payments and become eligible for Medicaid. The change provides an incentive to work.

She reviewed a comparative study of AFDC and related benefits by household size. **EXHIBIT 2**. She noted that an increase in AFDC payments would affect food stamps allotments. The Department wants to put the limited dollars into day-care training programs.

JOBS PROGRAM

Jerry Grimes, AFDC/Medicaid/JOBS Program Supervisor, testified on the JOBS Program. **EXHIBIT 11**

Donna Porter, Career Training Institute (CTI) Executive Director, said the institute is a displaced-homemakers center in the Helena area that serves as the lead agency for Lewis and Clark County's JOBS Program. She distributed and reviewed **EXHIBIT 4**. She said Job Service plays a central role in the program's coordination. Two Job Service employment interviewers serve as case managers at CTI. Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) program operators set aside 25 percent of their slots for AFDC participants. Eighteen percent of those slots are reserved for JOBS Program participants. Job Service has enrolled 116 percent of its youth slots. Planned Adult slots are 86 percent filled. Rocky Mountain Development Council's youth program is at 40 percent enrollment and there are two referrals in process. CTI has filled 100 percent of its adult slots.

CTI provides literacy remediation through the Adult Learning Center. People are obtaining high school equivalency diplomas and clerical training. Case managers use 35 agencies in the Helena area. CTI provides extensive monthly case-management reviews and uses community volunteers to establish career mentors for each client. The institution also collects suitable used clothing for

clients to use for work.

Patti Russ, Helena Job Service Employment Interviewer/Lewis and Clark County JOBS Program Case Manager at CTI, discussed how CTI provides individualized case management. Case managers outline a client's employment goal, barriers to employment and steps to overcome employment barriers. Plans are tailored to each client's needs. CTI case managers work with interagency personnel in supportive services, crisis management and sanctions. She outlined services provided by agencies and program operators on Page 1 of **EXHIBIT 4**.

Ms. Robinson said SRS has tried to provide as much flexibility at the county level as possible and is trying to expand its efforts in the JTPA program. There is some coordination at the local level, particularly with Job Service.

DAY CARE

Norm Waterman, Family Assistance Division Administrator, testified on JOBS Day Care, Self-Initiated Training Day Care, Transitional Day Care and At-Risk Child Care. **EXHIBIT 11**

Ms. Robinson said the Department is not recommending elimination of the coverage for self-initiated clients. The program is optional and is a good use of state money. The subcommittee asked to examine programs that could be reduced or eliminated, and this is one of those programs.

Mr. Waterman continued his testimony.

Tape 1B

Ms. Robinson distributed day-care expenditure charts for the AFDC Training and JOBS programs, and an example of At-Risk Child Care income guidelines and payment levels. **EXHIBIT 5**

She said the At-Risk Child Care program is optional and, since it just became available in January, it is not in the Department's proposed budget. It probably will be included in the next biennial budget. A block grant titled Discretionary Funding For Child Care will be available in October for improving child-care accessibility and will give states some discretionary funding. There is a problem with financing for the Day-Care Information and Referral program. The Department intends to use block-grant money to continue that service. SRS has money in its budget, but the Department of Family Services doesn't have the match.

Peter Blouke, SRS Deputy Director, said SRS has in its budget \$2.1 million per year for day-care services and \$2.6 million per year for the JOBS Program. He distributed revised AFDC cost projections and a breakdown of AFDC payment levels based on various federal poverty index percentages. **EXHIBIT 6**. He said HB 2 includes language that sets the AFDC payment level at 42 percent of the federal poverty index. Because the language is in the appropriations statute, it automatically sunsets unless the

Legislature takes action.

The proposed executive and LFA budgets do not increase the AFDC payment level. In May and June, when SRS and the LFA Office began reviewing budget figures, data showed the AFDC caseload dropped in fiscal year (FY) 89 and the economy would expand. SRS and the LFA Office projected an AFDC caseload of around 9,550 for the coming biennium. Since then, the AFDC caseload has increased significantly. It rose by 400 cases between November and December, which represents the largest increase for that time period in recent years. Current projections indicate an average AFDC caseload of 9,850 per year in the coming biennium.

The Department budget reflects the average FY 91 payment level of \$342 per month. It was not indexed for the poverty level so the amount is the same for both fiscal years. If the payment level is tied to the federal poverty index, it will increase as the federal poverty index increases each year. Figures on Page 2 of **EXHIBIT 6** were based on the FY 91 federal poverty index, which was inflated at the same rate that the index increased between FY 90 and FY 91, or about 5 percent. At 42 percent of poverty, the estimated average payment in FY 92 would be \$359 per month. At 44 percent of poverty, the payment would be \$377. At 46 percent, the payment would be \$394. He reviewed fiscal impacts on Page 3 of **EXHIBIT 6**.

SEN. NATHE asked if this is the first time AFDC payment levels have been tied to the federal poverty index. **Ms. Robinson** said the 1989 Legislature was the first Legislature to tie payments to the federal poverty index. That ends at the end of the fiscal year unless the 1991 Legislature continues it.

SEN. WATERMAN asked what happens to the percentage if dollars remain the same and payments are not tied to the federal poverty index. **Mr. Blouke** said he did not have the figures calculated but could do so. As the payment level is increased, the number of people who become eligible for the program and the amount of time they can stay on the program also increases.

He explained revised AFDC cost projections on Page 1 of **EXHIBIT 6**. He said the LFA budget does not include savings that the Department anticipates from the JOBS Program and TEAMS. The Department believes it can put 293 people to work each year of the biennium and reduce costs by \$1.2 million each year. That would adjust the caseload to 9,557 per year.

The Department also believes TEAMS will enable overpayment identification and quick recovery of inappropriate payments. The Department believes TEAMS can reduce costs by \$1.92 per case in FY 92 and \$3.35 in FY 93. Payments to clients will not be reduced. The Department's current level for AFDC is lower than the LFA because of the projected savings.

Ms. Robinson said caseload projections are the same in both

budgets. Differences would come from program changes that impact caseloads.

SEN. WATERMAN said figures on the bottom of Page 1 are not the same as those in the executive budget. **Mr. Blouke** said that was true. The Budget Office and SRS have revised AFDC and Medicaid figures. **Ms. Robinson** said figures in the LFA and executive budgets are incorrect because of the caseload growth. **Mr. South** said the difference is \$365,000 per year, which is another control variable in the executive budget. It isn't clear where that goes. **Mr. Blouke** said Department staff can meet with **Mr. South** to recalculate the figures if the intent of the subcommittee is to make the adjustments. **SEN. WATERMAN** said yes. **Mr. Blouke** said caseload projections included in the executive budget are based on the economy. Caseloads may increase if the economy worsens.

SEN. KEATING asked how far off caseload estimates were in the last biennium. **Mr. Blouke** said the Department budgeted for 9,000-9,100 cases in FY 91. Revised estimates show the FY 91 caseload will be 9,850.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY

Marcia Dias, Montana Low-Income Coalition representative, said Montana's standard of need and benefit levels are lower than neighboring states. JOBS will impact only 7 percent of the AFDC population in the coming year. By 1995, only 20 percent of the AFDC population, which is non-exempt, may be accommodated. More than 80 percent won't be affected. The coalition is advocating an increase in AFDC benefits. She realizes there is fear that an increase in benefits will encourage people to stay on welfare. Assistance encourages people to get off welfare. It provides hope and encouragement that life can be improved. JOBS is a good idea, but it won't impact many people.

Medicaid benefits included in the monthly comparative study of AFDC and related benefits, **EXHIBIT 2**, is not disposable income and should not be added to the subtotal. No one can pay a utility bill with \$27 per month. It is difficult to find housing for \$295 a month, which is the monthly AFDC benefit for two people. There is a shortage of affordable housing for low-income people. Only 29 percent of the people who live below poverty have subsidized housing.

Stress on low-income families causes those families to fall apart. Children end up in foster care. Mental and medical illnesses are correlated. The way to solve some of the nation's problems is to build up the basic family unit. Breakdown of the family unit is one reason for the large AFDC problem. By not supporting at least one parent, there will be more expenses in other areas. She urged the subcommittee to look closely at AFDC. Families need support. Without it, the situation will worsen.

Marcia Schreder, Montana Low-Income Coalition Co-Chair, Montanans for Social Justice President and an AFDC mother, explained how difficult it is to live on AFDC, even with subsidized housing. She urged the subcommittee to increase AFDC benefits to 50-55 percent of the federal poverty index. AFDC is a stepping stone for people to get their lives together. In the interim, people need a reasonable amount of income, otherwise they may get so far down that they give up.

Chris Chapman, Montanans for Social Justice representative and an AFDC mother, described how difficult it is for her family to live on AFDC and for her to get a job, even though she participates in JOBS training. Training doesn't help when jobs aren't available.

Dick Lodmell, Montana Low Income Coalition representative, testified in support of an increase in AFDC benefits. He said it doesn't take much money to recoup someone from the poverty subculture. Part of what is needed is enough money to exist. Jobs aren't available.

Judy Carlson, Montana Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers representative, testified in support of increasing the AFDC payment level to at least 55 percent of poverty. EXHIBIT 7-8

Tape 2A

John Ortwein, Montana Catholic Conference representative, testified in support of increasing the AFDC payment level. He said it is too low and forces recipients to spend their time trying to survive instead of trying to improve their condition. Significant movement should be made to raise the payment closer to 100 percent of poverty.

Jim Smith, Montana Residential Child Care Association representative, testified in support of raising the AFDC benefit level to at least 50 percent of poverty over the next two years. He said he realizes that limited new dollars are already being spent. When major policy decisions requiring a substantial investment come up, the state recoils. The subcommittee never gets a chance to say where the new dollars should go. AFDC and General Assistance benefit levels have stayed constant over the years.

Kate Cholewa, Montana Women's Lobby representative, testified in support of increasing the AFDC payment level to 55 percent of poverty, and of providing additional funding and time for child-care benefits and referral services. EXHIBIT 9. She noted written testimony submitted to the subcommittee by Ms. Warford. EXHIBIT 1

Judy Smith, Women's Opportunity and Resource Development (WORD) Inc. representative, said she has worked with AFDC recipients in JOBS and model projects funded for two years before the start of the JOBS Program. She urged support of JOBS and post-secondary education. She said post-secondary education may be the best alternative for AFDC clients in their efforts to become

economically self-sufficient. She urged adequate support for Self-Initiated Child Care, which helps AFDC clients afford schooling.

Kala Conway, WORD Inc. employee, said WORD Inc. is the lead agency for the JOBS Program in Missoula. She testified in support of extending Transitional Child Care benefits from 12 months to up to 24 months. The program helps teen-age mothers move into the job market. Infant day care is the most expensive. Teen mothers usually do not have work experience so they begin at minimum-wage jobs. Extension of Transitional Child Care benefits would give these mothers more time to establish themselves in the job market and move up the pay scale so they can better afford child care.

Irene Lake, WORD Inc. employee, testified in support of extending Transitional Child Care benefits to 24 months. An extension would give recipients more time to rise on the pay scale, which would help them catch up on their bills and avoid falling back into poverty.

Janet Bush, Director of Child Care Resources in Missoula, testified in support of child-care reimbursement rate increases, especially for infant care. She said Child Care Resources helps AFDC parents find appropriate day-care services, and recruits and trains child-care providers. She distributed and read from a 1987 Children's Defense Fund fact sheet. **EXHIBIT 10.** In Missoula, infant-care costs range from \$12 to \$18 per day. The state pays \$9.50 to \$10.50, depending on the type of facility. It is difficult to motivate providers to take AFDC children, especially infants, because state reimbursement rates are so low. Insufficient reimbursement means low wages and a high turnover rate among staff. Turnover harms children.

Mr. Blouke clarified earlier points. He said the federal government requires at least 11 percent of the AFDC population to participate in the JOBS Program in FY 91. Significantly more than that participate. The Department is committed to continuing resource and referral services. Day care is a significant component of the AFDC program and SRS will maintain those funds in the next biennium.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked if the Department has \$100,000 in its budget for the information and referral services program discussed by **Ms. Cholewa**. **Mr. Blouke** said he isn't sure. It requires coordination with the Department of Family Services (DFS). SRS has the federal money and DFS has the General Fund money. **Ms. Robinson** said the Department isn't aware of the extra \$100,000 that is needed. SRS has money to fund the program at its current level until federal money kicks in. She and her staff will look into the financial issues raised.

SEN. NATHE asked what is needed from the subcommittee to let the Office of Public Instruction know that children receiving reduced school lunches must not be identified by a meal ticket. **SEN.**

WATERMAN said federal regulations forbid such identification and it should not be happening. School districts need to be educated about this. **SEN. NATHE** said he thinks that is the No. 1 priority. **SEN. WATERMAN** said it would be worthwhile for the subcommittee to contact **Superintendent of Public Instruction Nancy Keenan**.

SEN. KEATING said everyone says AFDC payment rates should be increased but no one has suggested how the state is going to raise the money to finance the increases. There isn't unlimited money for AFDC. If the subcommittee arbitrarily increases the payment, the father, or obligor, must pay more. It isn't coming out of state coffers. The obligor may quit work and go on General Assistance because the financial burden may be too great. Then the state would lose a large portion of the AFDC payment. It's easy for people to say they favor increased rates but not how or who will pay for it. The economy has been declining since 1974 and the nation's wealth is shrinking. He wants to hear people's ideas on where the money will come from.

Mr. Smith said he agrees with **SEN. KEATING**. The source of funds for AFDC is taxpayer dollars and money from the absent parent who is working. Comprehensive tax reform developed by **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** is the way to go but he couldn't convince the groups he represents. Anything that can be done in social services will be better than the status quo. Benefit levels, treatment of state employees and the non-profit sector collapsed and eroded during the 1980s. Montanans are taxed lower on a per capita basis than their counterparts in 45 other states. If these program are important, then Montanans must pay more to fund them. He will try to convince organizations he works with that tax reform is the way to go.

SEN. WATERMAN asked when the saturation point will be reached in the JOBS Program, and how much more the program can be expanded with a declining economy. She assumes placements in rural areas are more difficult and asked for a recommendation on Transitional Child Care. Recipients will be forced back onto AFDC after their benefits run out because they can't afford the high costs of child care. **Ms. Robinson** said she didn't have a crystal ball. There have been successes. The program is designed for longer-term benefits. A number of program participants will be in school for two to three years.

Tape 2B

The economy is expected to recover in the winter of 1992. If that is true, it is important to get people into the JOBS Program now in preparation for an improved job market. The JOBS Program won't reach saturation. It needs to be expanded so that people develop as many skills as possible to compete in the job market. The state needs to help support these people, many of whom end up in low-paying service jobs, by providing subsidized child care and health care.

Transitional Day Care is authorized for only 12 months. With the new At-Risk Child Care Program, the Department may be able to

redesign various programs to use At-Risk money, which brings a 70 percent federal match. She believes child-care advocates want the service to be extended for another 12 months with use of the At-Risk money. This has not been costed out or examined. There are a variety of different ways to design it.

SEN. WATERMAN asked how long it would take the Department to cost it out and how the subcommittee would go about putting it into the budget if figures aren't available to act on now. **Ms.**

Robinson said she would have her staff work on the figures. The governor has already put a substantial amount of new money into day care. The Department is not advocating addition of the At-Risk Program. The governor suggested the Department develop a major redesign of the state's day-care programs.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked if the Department had any data on the average length of stay on AFDC and if there have been encouraging shifts. **Ms. Robinson** said she would get the information. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** said it would help at some point to have those statistics but there is no hurry. She asked if there is enough staff and research at the local level to verify client eligibility. **Ms. Robinson** said Montana has an excellent record. The state has a low error rate and staff have been recognized nationally.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked if the Department recommends any changes in the stepparent-income and unemployed-parent issues. There is some concern that the recipient level per 1,000 population in Montana is significantly higher than neighboring states. It was suggested that if action was taken on the unemployed parent, Montana would be about average. **Ms. Robinson** said the Unemployed Parent Program is no longer optional and cannot be cut back. The program must continue as a yearlong program since it began that way. Montana lost its option to change the program with federal welfare reform. If a state had a more liberal program in place, it had to keep it. She would have recommended benefits be limited to six months, but that cannot be done now.

The Department would like language inserted in the bill to encourage unemployed parents to participate in jobs programs.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked **Ms. Robinson** if she could work on the language with **Mr. South** and any interested subcommittee members. **Ms. Robinson** said **REP. COBB** spent several hours working with the Department on the unemployed-parent issue. She said she is not as familiar with the stepparent issue. She asked if **Mr. Waterman** had any recommendations. **Penny Robbe, Program and Policy Bureau Chief**, said the Bureau researched AFDC eligibility criteria in neighboring states and discovered that all but two states offer a stepparent program similar to the one in Montana. The two that do not offer the stepparent program have something called the General Law of Support Applicability, which means stepparents must qualify as part of the family for the children to get AFDC benefits. The stepparents must be incapacitated, disabled or meet unemployable-parent criteria. The Family Assistance Division believes it is better to leave Montana's AFDC stepparent program

alone. It provides a disinclination for family breakup. Stepparents, rather than live-in boyfriends, provide a sense of stability in the family.

SEN. WATERMAN asked what language is needed to encourage unemployed parents to get into the JOBS Program, and what is in the budget that emphasizes immediate employment rather than post-secondary education. **Ms. Robinson** said the Department is encouraging post-secondary education. The issue is that Self-Initiated Day Care is optional and can be totally eliminated. Usage has jumped dramatically over the years because the Department encourages its use. The subcommittee can eliminate it totally, which the Department is not recommending, or additional limitations can be put on it to reduce the size and scope of the program, which is budgeted at current level. Testimony indicated more people will be using the service. The Department is seeking an additional \$2.1 million in new money for the program. The Department also is requiring some people to go to work immediately while others are being encouraged to get post-secondary education.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON FAMILY ASSISTANCE BENEFITS

Mr. South referred to Page 3 of **EXHIBIT 1** from January 28, 1991, minutes. He said executive budget figures for AFDC Day Care are correct and include savings previously discussed by **Mr. Blouke** and another \$365,000. The differences are as stated in **EXHIBIT 1**.

LFA projections in Day Care and AFDC didn't anticipate the \$5.3 million expenditure in the JOBS Program that is in the executive budget. It seems reasonable that if \$5.3 million is to be spent on the JOBS Program, the AFDC caseload may be reduced from what was projected. If the number of people going to work is increased, the Transitional Day Care component also may have to be increased. The JOBS Program executive budget modification is the difference between the LFA and executive budgets in AFDC and Day Care.

He suggested the subcommittee adopt the AFDC and Day Care base, as well as General Assistance, then costs for various poverty levels, fee increases, etc., can be worked out and presented to the subcommittee. The AFDC caseload plays an important role in the AFDC payment level. If the subcommittee accepts the Department's savings projections anticipated in the JOBS Program, then there will be 293 fewer cases to pay at the higher level. The base will make a difference in payment increases.

SEN. KEATING asked if the JOBS Program being discussed is the \$1.7 million executive budget modification at the bottom of the page. **Mr. South** said it is the \$1.7 million in General Fund and \$5.3 million total. The \$5.3 million is a biennial figure. The biennial difference is \$2.3 million. **SEN. KEATING** asked if there may be \$300,000 in savings if the subcommittee goes with the JOBS Program budget modification. **Mr. South** said the savings would be

\$1.2 million per year due to 293 fewer cases per year of the biennium.

SEN. KEATING asked if the executive would have to spend an additional \$483,000 in AFDC Day Care because of the increased demand for services from increased work. **Mr. South** asked **Mr. Blouke** if that was a fair assumption. **Mr. Blouke** said yes.

SEN. KEATING said the Department has handled the program well in the past. December figures threw projections off. The Department now projects it can run the program and should be given the benefit of the doubt. The state is going into a tremendous unknown for the next couple of years.

MOTION: **SEN. KEATING** moved acceptance of the executive level for AFDC, Day Care and the JOBS Program executive budget modification.

DISCUSSION: **REP. JOHNSON** asked what would happen to proposed poverty level percentages if the subcommittee approves the motion. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** said the subcommittee would be taking a separate motion on that. The motion just establishes the AFDC base and the subcommittee's commitment to more jobs to reduce the AFDC caseload. **REP. JOHNSON** said that if the percentage is increased, then the numbers will change. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** said the numbers would be adjusted then.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if the vote would preclude a vote on Transitional Day Care. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** said no.

REP. COBB said approval of the motion would mean the state would spend \$5.3 million to get about 600 people off of welfare in two years. He asked if more people would come off welfare if the Department gets the extra \$1 million for the JOBS Program. **Ms. Smith** said a lot of people participating in the Missoula program are interested in getting training. Everyone realizes there must be jobs at the end of that training. But with more money for the program, more people will get off welfare. **REP. COBB** asked if there are jobs available. **Ms. Smith** said clients obtaining post-secondary education are getting jobs. If there is more money for this type of program, there will be more people getting jobs. **Ms. Robinson** said the extra \$1 million won't mean those people will be in jobs this year. The Department is trying to get people into training. It will take time before a direct payback is realized from the \$1 million investment.

SEN. KEATING asked what is being done to stem an increasing AFDC caseload. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** said changes in mandatory child support is one fundamental effort to prevent more AFDC cases.

VOTE: The motion **PASSED** 5-1, with **REP. COBB** voting no.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked **REP. COBB** if he had anything to propose on

the unemployed-parent issue. **REP. COBB** said language could target them for the JOBS Program. No percentages have been determined. He agreed to bring his proposal to the subcommittee.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if the language would expand the target group. **REP. COBB** said it needs to be determined whether more money is needed to target the unemployed-parent group. **SEN. WATERMAN** said she is concerned about dropping one target group for another. She will argue for expanded funding if the target group is to be expanded.

SEN. KEATING said he agrees with the objective of putting people to work. But he doesn't fully support spending more money for training because he is skeptical of the economy in the next couple of years. He doesn't want to see a whole lot of people trained and not be able to find jobs.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said the subcommittee will deal with that when **REP. COBB** presents his proposal. Otherwise, when she takes the budget to the full Appropriations Committee, she will say the subcommittee looked at all possibilities dealing with stepparent income and the unemployed-parent issue, and wants to leave the system the way it is. It would be appropriate at this time for a motion to change the poverty level, applying to AFDC and General Assistance.

SEN. KEATING asked if the Department had a recommendation. **Mr. Blouke** said the Department is not going into the next biennium at 42 percent of poverty. The executive and LFA budgets essentially froze the payment level at the FY 91 level.

SEN. WATERMAN asked the Department and the Budget Office for their recommendations on whether to hold at 42 percent of poverty or at the dollar amount. **Mr. Blouke** said the budget contains the current level payment. **Bill Furois, Office of Budget and Program Planning**, said priorities were set in all social services agencies. The budget continues the FY 91 level of \$342 per month.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if the executive was accepting a reduction in the poverty level percentage. **Ms. Robinson** said the Department is accepting the status quo. The entire AFDC system would have to be redesigned if the poverty level is increased. It would be better to maintain the status quo while the Department looks at changing the system.

REP. COBB asked what happens when the standard of need is increased. **Ms. Robinson** said that if the standard of need is increased, a person can work longer before having to go off AFDC. But as more income comes in, Food Stamps go down. If the AFDC grant goes down, Medicaid benefits continue longer. If the standard of need is raised, more people become eligible for benefits. When the AFDC grant is increased, those currently eligible get more money. Some states believe it is better to raise the standard of need because it encourages people to go to

work, and if they are working their way off AFDC, they can pick up Medicaid and additional day-care dollars. She noted the Department has not researched the issue in depth to provide the figures if those adjustments are made. The Department wants to bring someone in to help develop a major proposal in the next biennium.

SEN. KEATING asked if there is a level of disregarded income for AFDC. **Ms. Robinson** said an AFDC client can earn up to \$453, which includes earnings and the AFDC grant amount of \$370. The subcommittee can raise the grant level up to the standard of need without having to make a major adjustment to the system. It could be raised to 46 percent by the end of the biennium. As the poverty level goes up, the standard drops. The same happens by leaving grant payments the same. People can make only \$83 per month before earnings start counting against the grant. The subcommittee can decide to not count it against the standard. There are seven different ways to calculate AFDC nationally.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY relinquished the gavel to **SEN. WATERMAN**, explaining that she wanted to speed up action on the matter.

MOTION: **REP. BRADLEY** moved to increase the payment level to 45 percent of poverty.

DISCUSSION: **REP. BRADLEY** said the level was 55 percent when she first started serving on the subcommittee. It was reduced through a series of compromises to increase other programs. The other programs didn't increase and the level continued to drop. The level of 45 percent won't be a disincentive to get off AFDC. The current level is totally unconscionable. She hasn't known an AFDC mother who didn't want to get off AFDC or could live on it.

SEN. WATERMAN clarified that the motion sets the AFDC and General Assistance rate at 45 percent of poverty for the next biennium.

REP. BRADLEY said they are tied together.

SEN. KEATING asked what the fiscal impact would be to the General Fund. **Mr. Blouke** referred to **EXHIBIT 6**. He said it would cost an additional \$2.7 million over the biennium to raise it to 44 percent of poverty or an additional \$3.8 million over the biennium to raise it to 46 percent. The cost for 45 percent of poverty may be around \$3.4 million in General Fund for AFDC. The problem with raising the percent of poverty is that eligibility also increases somewhat, so caseload projections may not be the same. The cost of raising General Assistance to 44 percent of poverty will cost another \$600,000 over the biennium, so the total probably would be between \$3.5 million and \$4 million over the biennium.

SEN. KEATING asked if the \$3.4 million is in grant payments or the standard of need. **Mr. Blouke** said grants. **SEN. WATERMAN** said the motion does not change the standard of need.

SEN. KEATING asked what the percentage increase would be in the payment level. **Mr. Blouke** said the executive and LFA budgets project an average payment of \$342 for the coming biennium. If the poverty index is raised to 44 percent, the average payment in FY 92 would be \$377. If it is raised to 46 percent, the average payment in FY 92 would be \$394. The amount for 45 percent is somewhere between those two figures. **SEN. KEATING** said the increase amounts to more than 10 percent in the average payment level from current level. **Ms. Robinson** said that is the average increase, but each grant must be looked at separately. **Mr. Blouke** said the current AFDC grant for a family of two is \$295. It would increase to \$339 at 46 percent of poverty.

Tape 3A

SEN. KEATING asked if the \$3.4 million would be above what is in the executive budget. **Mr. Blouke** said yes. He noted that the increase in the poverty level percentage also will increase Medically Needy. It spills into a lot of programs and will have to be factored in.

ROLL CALL VOTE: The motion **FAILED** 2-3, with **REP. BRADLEY** and **SEN. WATERMAN** voting aye. **SEN. NATHE** was absent for the vote.

SEN. WATERMAN returned the gavel to **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY**.

MOTION: **SEN. WATERMAN** moved to set the AFDC grant rate at 42 percent for the coming biennium.

DISCUSSION: **SEN. WATERMAN** said she understands the subcommittee's reluctance to try to gain ground, given the state of the economy. However, it is imperative that ground not be lost. It is reasonable to maintain the poverty level at 42 percent.

SEN. KEATING asked what the percentage is now. **Mr. Blouke** said 42 percent in FY 91. The payment is being frozen. The federal poverty index will go up approximately 5 percent, so the payment level will not be at 42 percent of poverty in FY 92 in either the executive or LFA budgets. The percentage may drop to about 41 percent in FY 92, and to about 39 percent or 40 percent in FY 93. It is important to determine which federal poverty year is used to calculate the payment. He asked the subcommittee to consider extending the language to update what is currently in the law. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** said that would be logical and asked if that could be considered as part of the motion. **SEN. WATERMAN** said yes.

SEN. KEATING asked if it would help if the subcommittee raised the standard of need and not the grant level so that more earnings would be disregarded. **Mr. Blouke** said he didn't think so because so many AFDC clients have little or no income. Few would benefit. **Ms. Robinson** said it has to do with how grants are calculated. There are seven different methods. It would take a redesign of the system to enable people to keep more money. The Department needs to study it so a proposal can be presented in two years. It won't help people to just raise eligibility. In

some states it helps. But it needs to be studied as a long-term issue.

SEN. KEATING said he is reluctant to tie the payment to the federal standard because the state would be stuck with whatever the federal government does. The grant level should be raised. AFDC recipients shouldn't have to recede in an inflationary period. A higher grant level would provide AFDC recipients some hope. Being tied to the federal standard would remove the state's control over its destiny.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said her understanding is that the rate was set two years ago. Movement in the poverty level is done with a predictable set of factors that rise based on the cost of living. It isn't as if the state has no control. **Mr. Blouke** said it is established at the federal level, basically on the Consumer Price Index (CPI). If the CPI goes up, the payment goes up. If it goes down, the payment goes down. He can't think of a good alternative.

SEN. KEATING said he has a problem with the CPI. The federal government can juggle it around any way it wants. It seems more reasonable to set payments at a level that's affordable.

SEN. WATERMAN said she believes it is important to set the level based on need, not what is affordable. The need is greater than the level the subcommittee is going to set, but it is unconscionable to backtrack on the commitment to AFDC.

VOTE: The motion **PASSED** unanimously.

SEN. WATERMAN said she wants to make a motion to extend Transitional Child Care, going somewhere from 12 months to 18 or 24 months. She is willing to target only the people who need it. She wants a commitment to extend it and asked for a suggestion from the Department on how to do that. **Ms. Robinson** said it is against federal regulations to extend Transitional Child Care. The Department can add the new At-Risk Child Care Program and try to design it to be similar to an expansion of Transitional Child Care. **SEN. WATERMAN** asked if it could be available by the time people are due to lose Transitional Child Care benefits. **Ms. Robinson** said the Department could start running the program immediately if money were available. But there is an administrative time lag because rules must be developed. It would cost approximately \$550,000 per year, including \$155,000 in new General Fund dollars.

MOTION: **SEN. WATERMAN** moved to direct the Department to take advantage of the At-Risk Child Care federal funds and that the budget be increased by the amount needed of \$155,000 per year in General Fund dollars to utilize that source of funding.

DISCUSSION: **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** asked how many months would be

added. **SEN. WATERMAN** said the Department needs to design the program, including the duration of benefits and the target group. No time line is being set because the subcommittee isn't familiar enough with the program to know what would be appropriate.

REP. JOHNSON asked if the \$155,000 is for the biennium or each year. **SEN. WATERMAN** said each year.

SEN. KEATING asked if that increases the base so that the same expenditure will be required in the next biennium. **Ms. Robinson** said this is an optional program; but if the money is put in, she assumes it is being put in the base. **Mr. Blouke** said the subcommittee could ask to re-evaluate it, but it would be very difficult to withdraw it. **Ms. Robinson** said the Legislature cut a day-care program in 1981, so the choice has been made to cut programs before. However, it is difficult to cut programs. The Department needs flexibility in the design. The motion is to use the At-Risk Child Care program and for the Department to design it to help with Transitional Child Care. It needs to be broader because federal regulations aren't in yet. The Department doesn't want to be locked in. **SEN. WATERMAN** said OK. Transitional Child Care was deliberately left out of the wording because she thought the Department said the program couldn't be extended. She wants whatever it takes to provide the service.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY asked if the Department needs a year to put the program together and if it should be funded for the second year of the biennium. **Ms. Robinson** said it could be ready by October. **SEN. WATERMAN** said the Department's proposal can reflect the amount of time it has actually been used during the biennium. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** said there could be a slightly smaller budget the first year. The subcommittee will have budget statistics adjusted for that time line.

VOTE: The motion **PASSED** 4-2, with **REP. COBB** and **SEN. KEATING** voting no.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said she had a question about a problem identified by the Women's Lobby and others regarding the infant and toddler day-care rate. Because most day-care facilities have plenty of clients seeking services, they can take clients who pay the full rate rather than those who can't. The state is not paying the proper amount. She asked if the Department sees this as a problem. **Ms. Robinson** said yes. The Department studied rates before establishing the program. Originally the proposal was to fund infant day-care at a higher rate than other day-care services. However, SRS and DFS rates must be the same so that providers won't be accepting SRS clients and not DFS clients. DFS will be seeking a rate increase. SRS follows DFS rates. DFS is the lead agency for children. There is a need to pay more for infant day care.

SEN. WATERMAN asked **Mr. South** to ensure the proposal is revisited when the subcommittee reviews the DFS budget. **Mr. South** said he

was sure it would be.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said a motion is needed on General Assistance.

Mr. South said the \$2,373,000 executive and LFA budget figure for General Assistance includes \$33,000 for non-resident General Assistance. Historically, that has been singled out as a separate appropriation. It probably won't be in the next biennium unless the subcommittee wants to do so. Although there was a \$33,000 appropriation, the agency spent \$57,000 in 1990 and is continuing to overspend it. The decision that needs to be made is whether to allow it to become an entitlement program, which it essentially is now because the bills are paid as they come in. Now would be the time for the subcommittee to ask questions or to decide if it should be singled out or capped. **Ms. Robinson** said the money is used to finance people who go to shelters. She chose to keep spending out of that program because she felt the Department would have shut down shelters otherwise. The Department has tried to tighten up significantly who is financed with the General Assistance tracking system. Efforts were made to ensure payments weren't made for the same person in more than one location.

MOTION: **REP. JOHNSON** moved to approve the LFA budget for General Assistance, which includes non-resident General Assistance.

DISCUSSION: **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** asked for language to be put together to ensure the item is singled out, not in a line-item, but that it be brought to the subcommittee's attention, so it is clear how much it increases.

SEN. KEATING asked which budget item was being worked on. **REP. JOHNSON** said General Assistance. He referred to the top of Page 3, **EXHIBIT 1** from Jan. 28, 1991, minutes. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** said the subcommittee held off making a decision on General Assistance until a decision was made on AFDC because they are tied together. It would be tied in with **SEN. WATERMAN's** 42 percent.

VOTE: The motion **PASSED** unanimously.

Mr. South said the subcommittee previously asked how the Food Stamp Job Search Program was being financed and with what General Fund money. SRS is transferring money from other benefit programs to pay for it. It is safe to assume that the \$87,500 is not in the base. The transfers are allowed under HB 100.

SEN. KEATING asked if it is included in the executive budget. **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** said it is the executive budget modification. **SEN. KEATING** said the term modification means to him that the additional money is not in the budget. But this has been calculated into the executive budget so it's not a budget buster.

REP. COBB asked if Unemployment Insurance Administrative Tax could be used instead of General Fund money to finance the Food

Stamp Job Search Program. **Mr. Blouke** said this is supportive services. It is a 50-50 match. He doesn't think Unemployment Insurance Administrative Tax can be used to finance it, but he could check.

SEN. WATERMAN asked where the money came from last time and if the budget transfers can be used again. **Mr. Blouke** said the Department transferred money from the Elderly Waiver Program.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if the money wasn't needed in the Elderly Waiver Program. **Ms. Robinson** said the Department started a number of new waivers in rural areas across the state. There is always a delay in implementation, similar to day care, so there was money available that would not be there again.

MOTION: **SEN. KEATING** moved approval of the Food Stamp Job Search executive budget modification.

VOTE: The motion PASSED 4-2, with **REP. COBB** voting no.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said she asked **Jim Nolan**, Intergovernmental Human Services Bureau Chief, for information on the Community Services Block Grant Program to see if there is any money to help the brain-injured.

Mr. Nolan said **CHAIRMAN BRADLEY** asked if it was possible to use about 2 percent of the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) to help head-injured people in Montana. He met with the administrator of the Vocational Rehabilitation Section of SRS and the administrator said yes. The money could be used to finance a full-time coach for head-injured people who have completed their medical recovery. This person would work with them to get them back into society and working. The proposal is within the block grant's parameters.

MOTION: **REP. JOHNSON** moved that CSBG percentages remain the same at 90 percent for HRDCs and 5 percent for the Department.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY clarified the motion, saying the level would remain the same at 95 percent for HRDCs and 5 percent for the Department. **Ms. Robinson** said that by federal law the Department must have the 5 percent. She understands that the motion is to maintain the current system. **REP. JOHNSON** said yes. **Ms. Robinson** said that means there would be inflationary increases but the Department would not be able to pursue its special projects in line with the governor's health-care agenda.

CHAIRMAN BRADLEY said **Ms. Robinson** had talked about some workshops and conferences at the beginning and end of the biennium. She asked if those plans were included to pursue the health initiatives and if it is the 2.5 percent. **Ms. Robinson** said it is the 2.5 percent above the basic increase of \$23,000, which is committed to the Hunger Coalition and research on the head-injured. The Department has tried to remain flexible with

the money so that special projects can be done. The governor recommended the other 2.5 percent be used to further the health-care initiative, including town meetings, conferences and hiring someone to evaluate what is done.

SEN. WATERMAN asked if the Department received 10 percent of the block grant up until four years ago. **Mr. Blouke** said yes. **SEN. WATERMAN** spoke against the motion. She said HRDCs are doing an excellent job and there is a crying need, but she also is impressed with what the Department has done. Needs are outstripping the ability to pay. Planning is needed and there needs to be more community input. The 2.5 percent should go to the Department with strong language that there needs to be communication and involvement, and that the issue should be revisited.

Tape 3B

She stressed the importance of involving local groups in the planning for the next biennial budget.

SUBSTITUTE MOTION: **SEN. WATERMAN** moved that 7.5 percent remain with the Department for two years only and that the percentage be revisited in two years, and that the subcommittee expects a plan to be jointly developed with community groups, including HRDCs, and that they be involved not only in the plan, but also in the planning for the plan.

DISCUSSION: **REP. JOHNSON** spoke against the substitute motion. He said he had witnessed what HRDCs had done with the small amount of money they receive. It is vital that HRDCs retain this portion. It is the only discretionary area they have.

VOTE: The substitute motion **PASSED** 4-2, with **REP. JOHNSON** and **SEN. NATHE** voting no.

Ms. Robinson said there are ways to redesign the AFDC program to encourage people to go to work. The Department will contract for expert assistance. She encouraged any interested subcommittee members to help develop the proposal, which will be presented in the next biennium.

Mr. Nolan distributed a monthly comparative study of General Assistance and related benefits by household size; county-by-county Poor Fund mill levy figures; and breakdowns of Homeless Grants, Low-Income Energy Assistance and Community Services Block Grant allocations, and mill-levy revenues from state-assumed counties. **EXHIBIT 12-15**

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 12 p.m.

Dorothy Bradley
REP. DOROTHY BRADLEY, Chairman

Faith Conroy
FAITH CONROY, Secretary

DB/fc

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE 1-29-91

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTE

DATE 1/29/91 AGENCY SRS NUMBER 1

MOTION: REP. Bradley moved to increase the AFDC and GA
payment level to 45% of the federal poverty index.

NAME	AYE	NO
REP. JOHN COBB		✓
SEN. TOM KEATING		✓
REP. JOHN JOHNSON		✓
SEN. DENNIS NATHE ABSENT		
SEN. MIGNON WATERMAN, VICE-CHAIR	✓	
REP. DOROTHY BRADLEY, CHAIR	✓	
TOTAL	2	3

DATE 1-29-91
HB _____

Exhibit #1

1/29/91

Human Serv.
Subc.

Appropriation to SRS Budget: Child Care Arranging for JOBS
Testimony to Joint Subcommittee on House Appropriations
January 28, 1991

Madam Chairperson and Members of the Committee:

In requesting \$60,000 per year match funds for appropriation to the SRS budget for child care arranging for JOBS participants through Child Care Resource and Referral programs, we would like to address why contract with Resource and Referral programs to deliver this critical service.

Resource and Referral programs provide a connection between parents seeking child care and providers desiring to provide child care services. For JOBS participants, Resource and Referral can provide support for families through information on how to choose and use child care services, availability of community services when child care services are limited, and a connectedness to the larger child care population after participants leave JOBS.

Because Resource and Referral programs keep current, updated information on available child care slots in the community for JOBS participants through the use of vacancy checks, parents are assured that those providers they receive as referrals should be able to meet parental needs when a choice of facility and provider is made.

Let me give you a recent example: We worked with a single 18 year old mother with two children: 9 months and 2 yrs. old participating in JOBS part-time seeking her GED. She lacked transportation and thus needed child care services within walking distance of her home. Part-time care, infant care, and walking distance are typical road blocks to parents finding care. Given these limitations, we were able to find only 2 programs meeting her needs. One had to be eliminated when a vacancy check revealed no current infant openings. Negotiating with the remaining facility to waive the registration fee and find other funds to supplement the state reimbursement rate enable this parent to secure child care services.

Resource and Referral programs well known within the community to parents, providers, and other agencies have the potential for promoting quality child care services through training of providers, enhancing parental choice through educating parents on choosing and using child care, and increasing availability of child care slots through interagency communication and support.

Implications

Inadequate reimbursement rates prevent child care programs from adequately paying staff and thus contribute to higher turnover rates. High turnover rates reduce continuity of care - important in the overall development of young children (National Child Care Staffing Study, 1989)

A full time center-based staff teacher in Montana is paid below poverty level wages and receives limited benefits according to a study of child care salaries conducted by the Early Childhood Project in 1990.

While it is not known how many of the 421 Teachers and 277 Assistant Teachers belong to dual income households, it is clear that should these center-based staff find themselves single heads of households, they would fall below both the Federal and AFDC poverty levels.

Scenario to Consider

A single mother with two children working fulltime earning \$6.25 per hour earns \$1,000 per month - too high to qualify for AFDC. The net family income is \$878. Her child care costs are \$334 per month or 38% of her net monthly income.

The following data are provided from the Montana Child Care Staffing Study conducted by Carrie Leu at the Montana State University Early Childhood Project in 1990:

Day Care Center Staff

421 Teachers
277 Assistant Teachers

Highest Grand Mean Salary Earned: Teachers = \$5.44/hr
Assistant Teachers = \$4.40/hr

Turnover rates: Within the last 12 months
34% of all teachers (145/421)
54% of all those who left the program in the last year
earned less than \$5.00/hr

32% of all assistant teachers (88/277)
81% of all those who left the program in the last year
earned less than \$5.00/hr

Source: Montana Child Care Staffing Study, December, 1990

Income

Federal Poverty Level (100%)	Family of 3	Family of 4
Gross Annual Salary	\$10,560	\$12,700
Gross Monthly Salary	880	1,058
AFDC Poverty Level (91%)	Family of 3	Family of 4
Gross Annual Salary	\$ 9,636	\$11,616
Gross Monthly Salary	803	968
Mean Annual Gross Salary (35 hrs/week 50 weeks/yr)	Family Size Not Known	
Teacher	\$ 9,236 (1990)	\$ 9,214*
Assistant Teacher	7,542 (1990)	

Source: Gallatin County Welfare Department, January 1991; *Early Childhood Project, 1988; Montana Child Care Staffing Study, December 1990.

Testimony Submitted by: Billie Warford, Director
Carrie Leu, Researcher
Montana State University Early Childhood Project
Bozeman, MT 59717
994-5005

AFDC

Average Monthly Caseload

FY82 - FY90

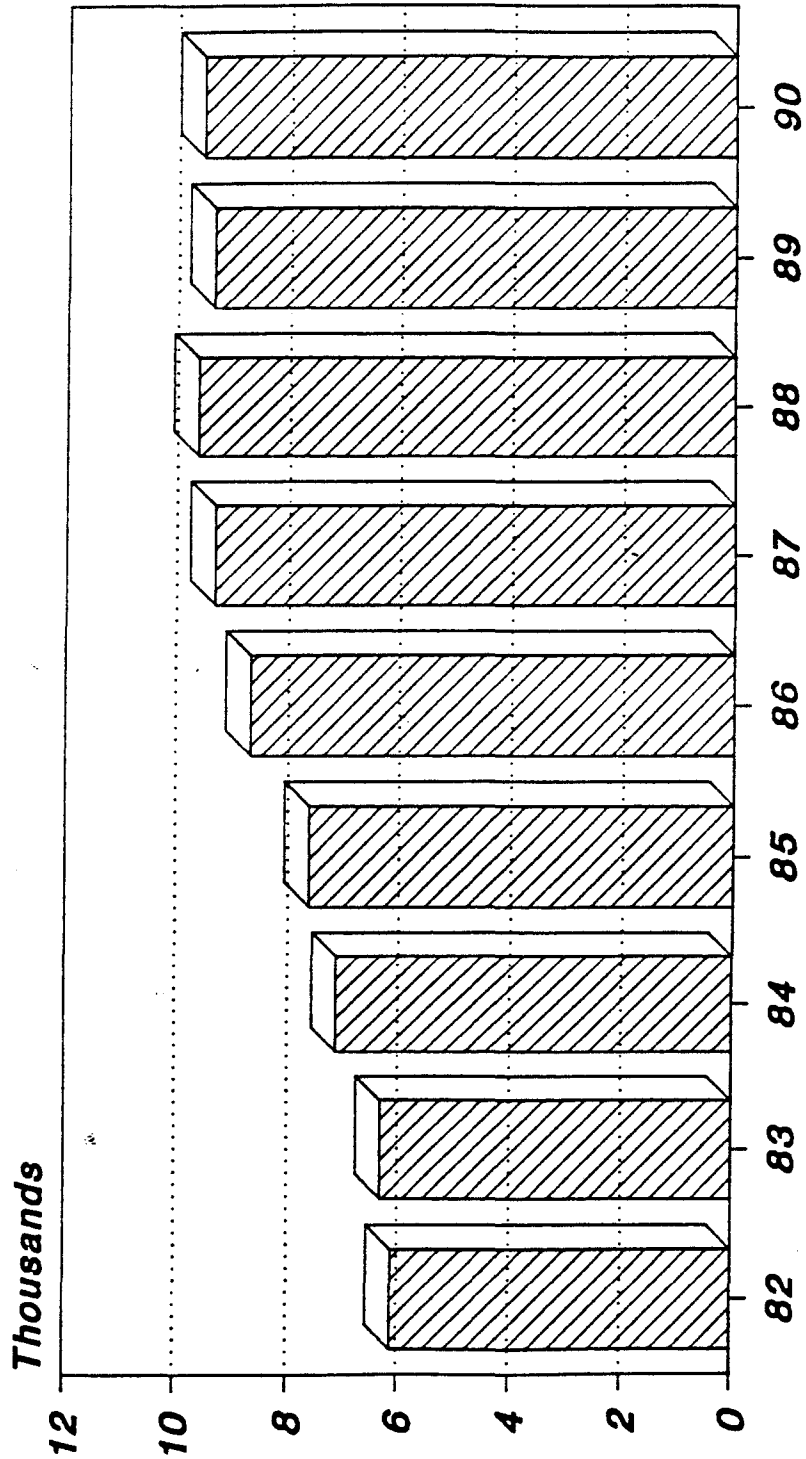


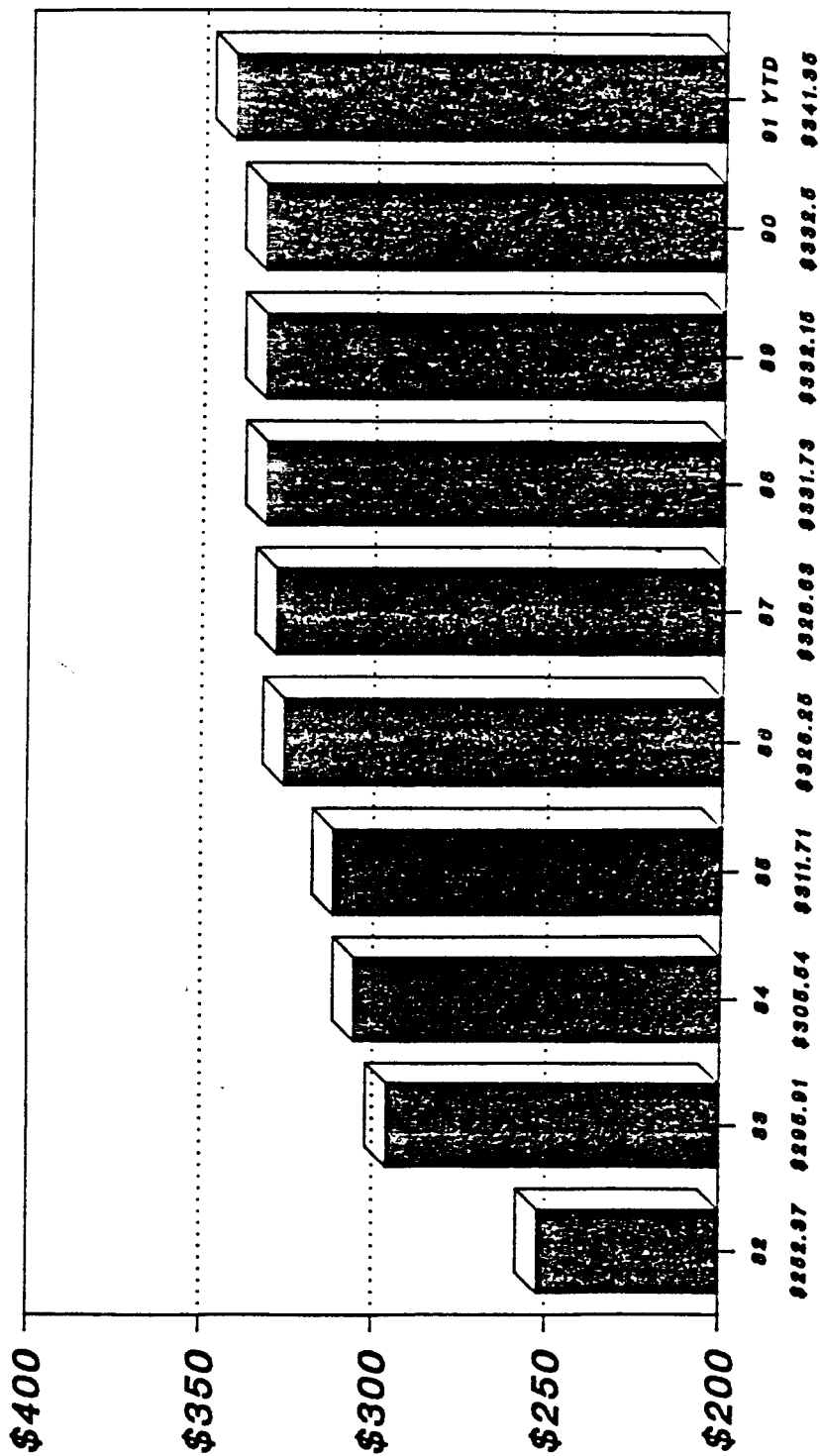
EXHIBIT 2
DATE 1-29-91
18 _____

Exhibit #2
1/29/91
Human Serv.
Subc.

AFDC

Average Monthly Payment

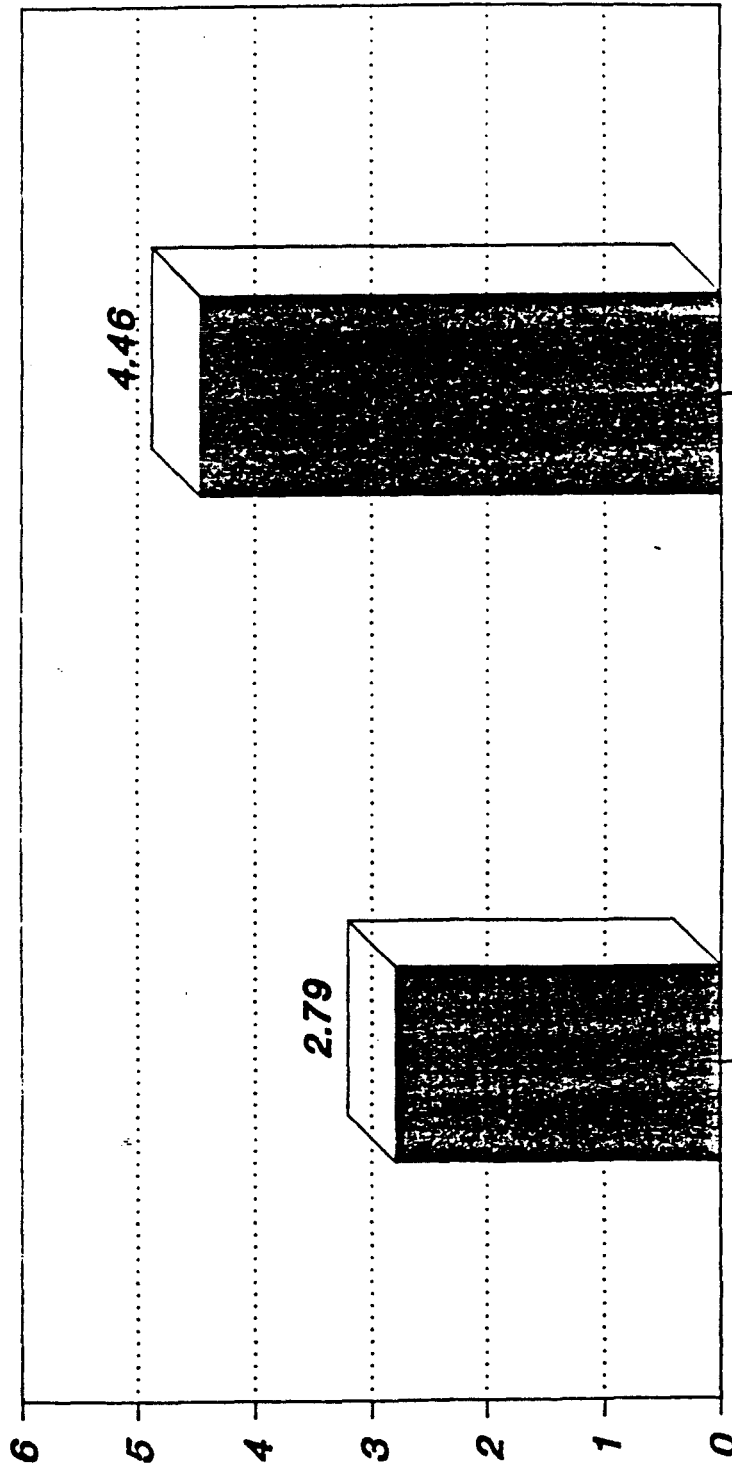
FY90 - FY91 YTD



AFDC

Average Family Size

December, 1990



Unemp. Parent Cases

2 parents, 2.5 children

Regular Cases

Regular cases typically include one adult and UP cases two adults

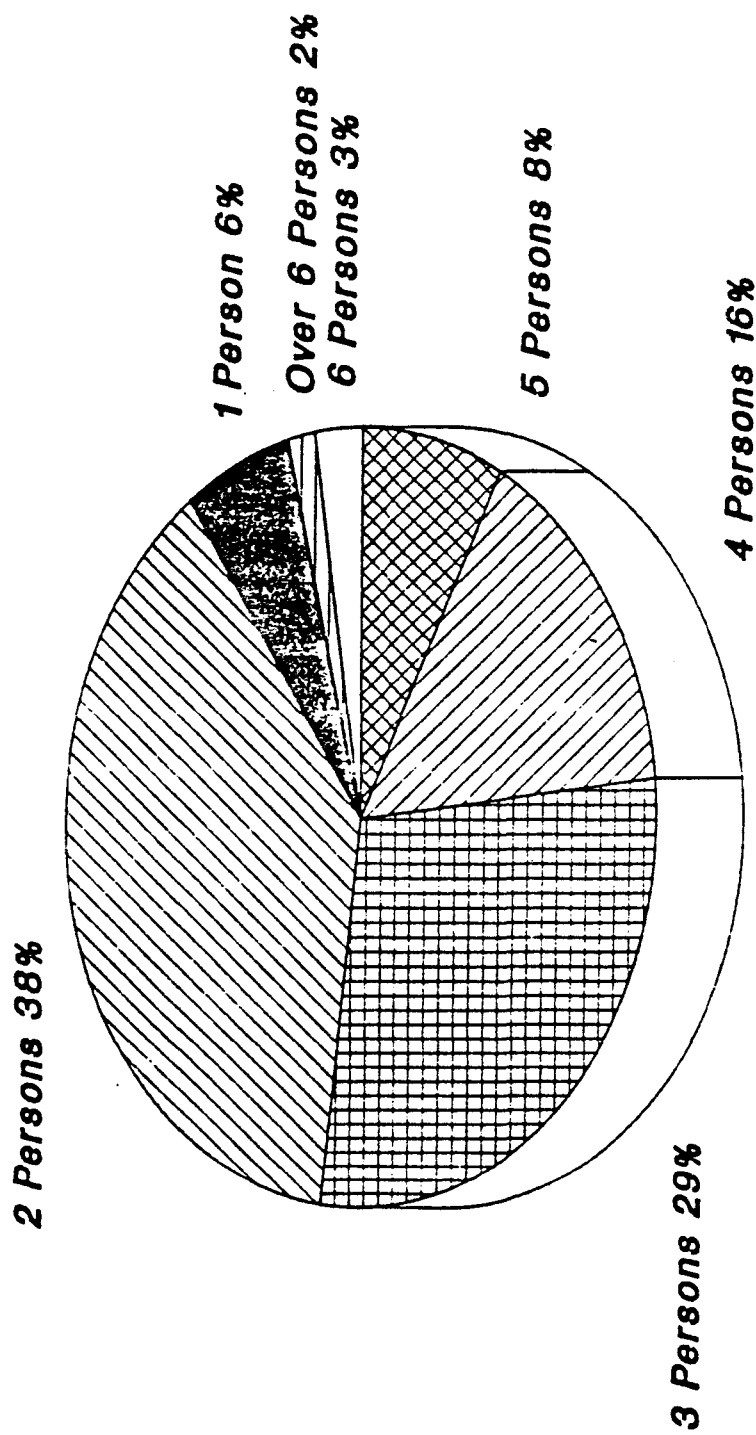
1 parent, 2 children

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 1-29-91
HEBURN NEW SUB.

AFDC

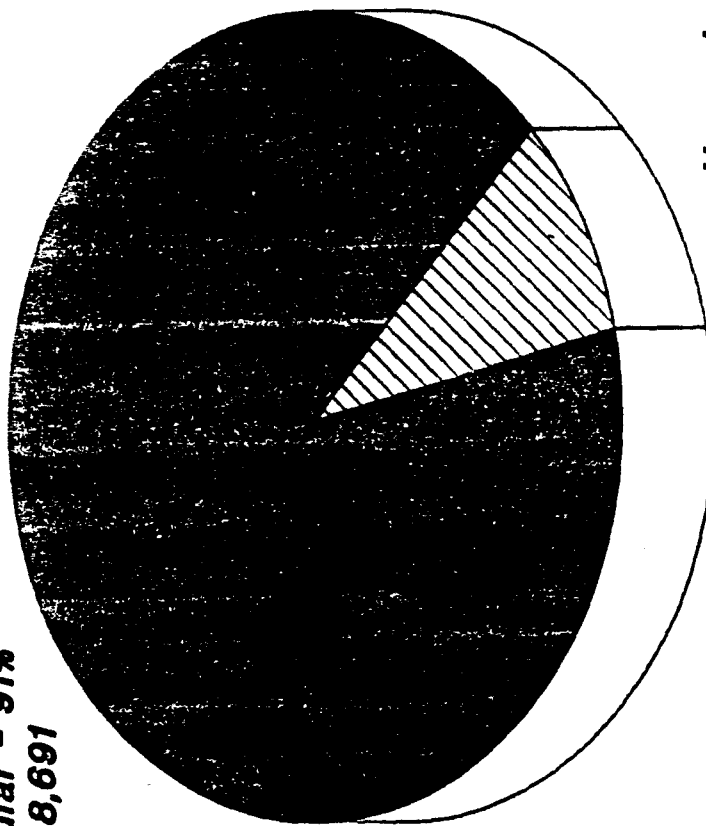
Number of Persons Included in Grant

December, 1990



AFDC Caseload FY91
Regular vs. Unemployed Parent
Average Monthly Served: 9,550

Regular - 91%
8,691



Unemployed Parent - 9%
859

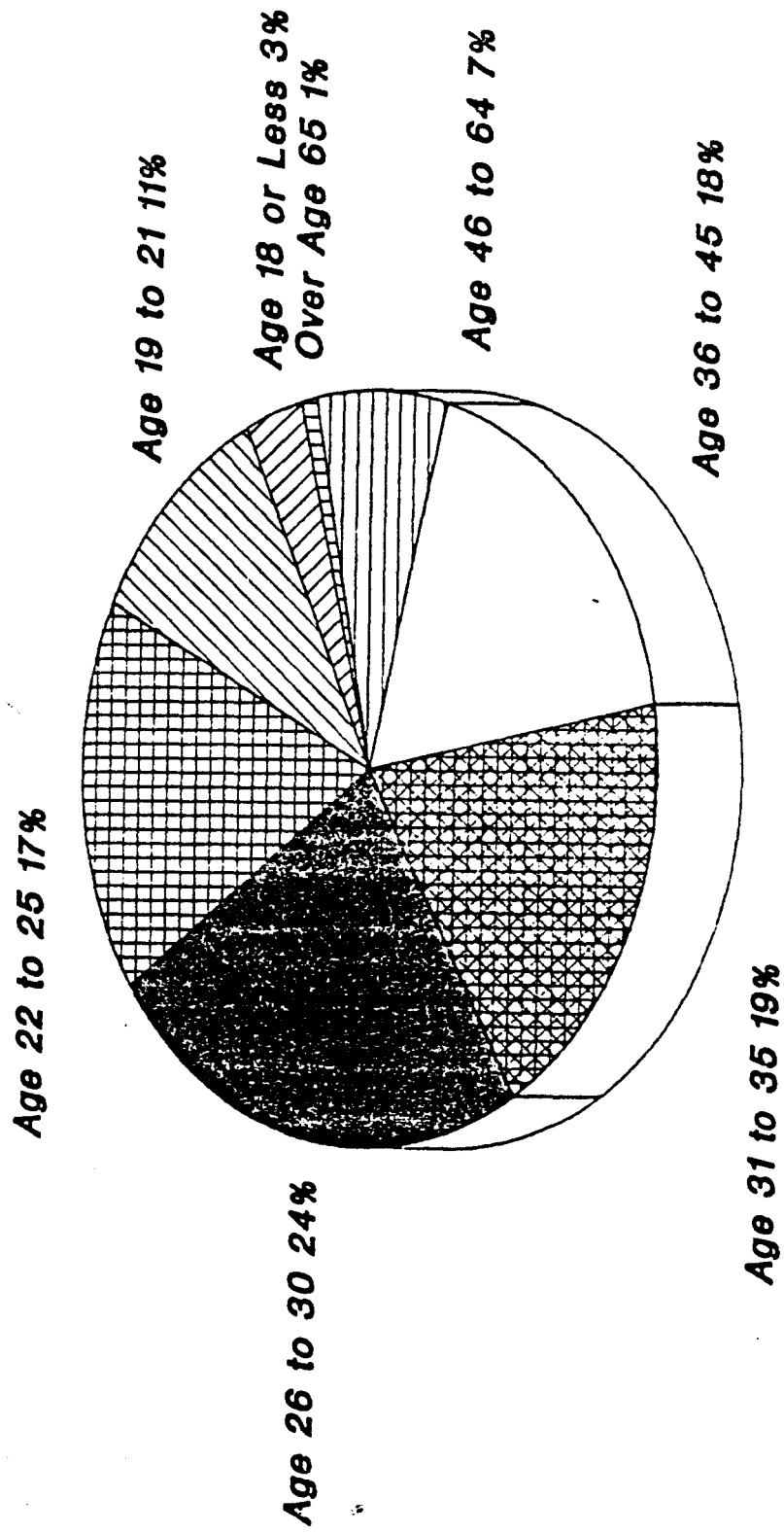
Through December, 1990

2
1-29-91
HB Dem. Serv. Sub.

AFDC

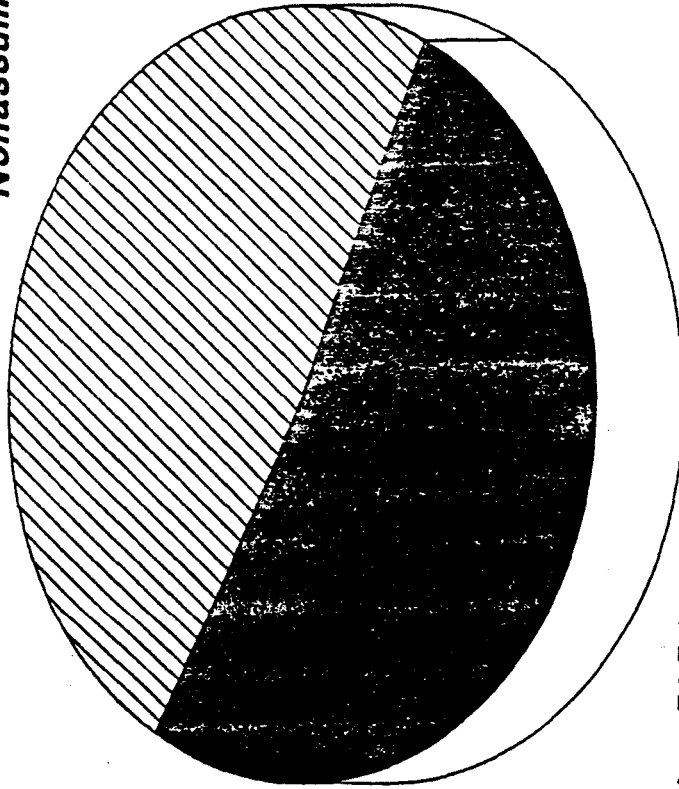
Current Age of Payee

December, 1990



**AFDC Caseload Distribution
Assumed vs. Nonassumed Counties
Total Served in December, 1990: 9,850**

**Nonassumed Counties 48.5%
4,780**



**Assumed Counties 51.5%
5,070**

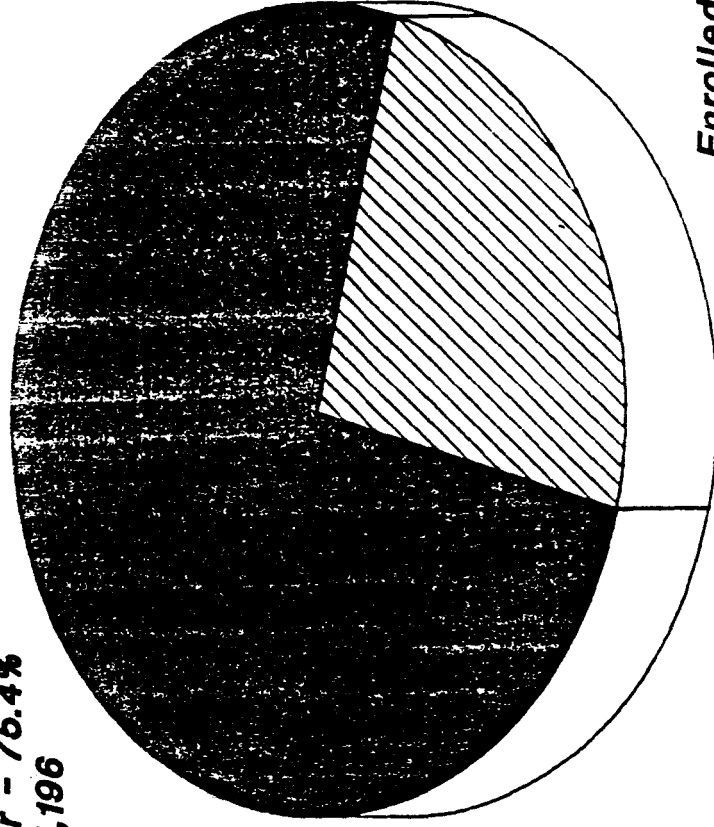
EXHIBIT 2
DATE 1-29-91
HB Dem. Serv. Sub.

AFDC Caseload Distribution FY91

Regular vs. Enrolled Indian Cases

Average Monthly Number Served: 9,550

Regular - 75.4%
7,196

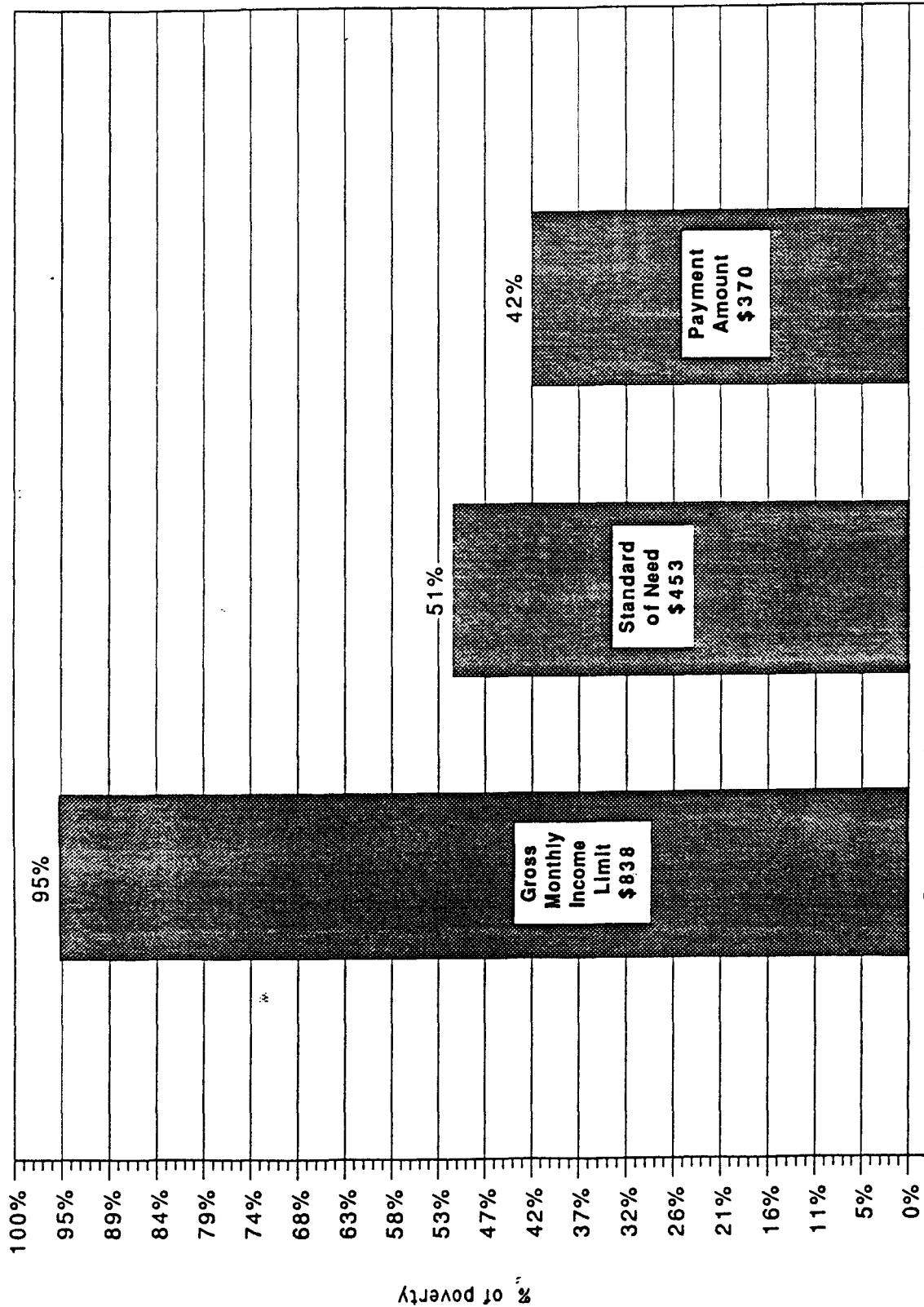


Enrolled Indian - 24.6%
2,354

Through December, 1990

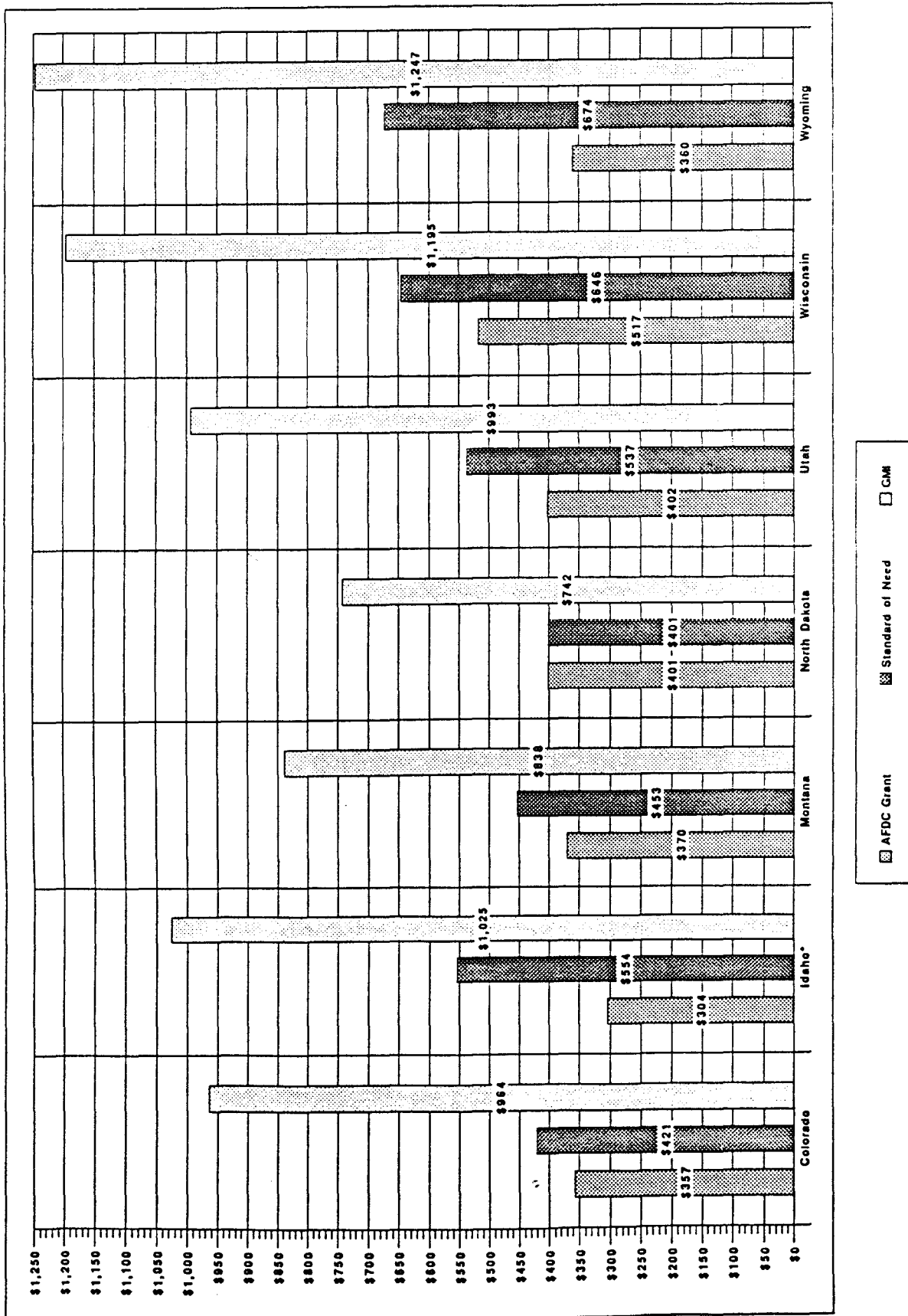
FAMILY OF THREE

EXHIBIT 2
 DATE 1-29-91
 HB Thom. Serv. Div.



Gross monthly income limit must be 185% of standard of need.

AFDC Characteristics by State



*Current information is unavailable. Figures given are for 10/01/88 taken from "Characteristics of State Plans".

2
DATE 1-29-91
HB Dum New Del.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AFDC
AND RELATED BENEFITS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

In order to establish a comparative study of welfare benefits by household size, some assumptions must be made. This study assumes that all the compared households:

1. are responsible to pay rent of \$225 per month,
2. are responsible to pay for heat,
3. have a telephone,
4. have no income other than the AFDC grant,
5. are attending training/educational activities; and
6. have children receiving child care assistance.*

The amount of heat assistance (LIEAP) available to the families was based on the assumption that each family lives in a single family dwelling with 2-3 bedrooms.

The dollar amount of medical coverage was determined by contacting a health insurance company and using \$500 deductible, with a 70%-30% co-pay, with limited dental and vision coverage.

*Subtotals are shown with and without child care being used.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AFDC
AND RELATED BENEFITS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

FAMILY SIZE	BENEFITS
*****	*****
2	\$295.00 AFDC Grant
	\$193.00 Food Stamp Allotment
	\$27.50 Heat Assistance
	\$7.00 Telephone Assistance
	<u>\$250.92</u> Medicaid Coverage ¹
Subtotal	\$773.42 (110.23% of Poverty)
	<u>\$225.00</u> Day Care ²
Subtotal	\$998.42 (142.29% of Poverty)
3	\$370.00 AFDC Grant
	\$256.00 Food Stamp Allotment
	\$27.50 Heat Assistance
	\$7.00 Telephone Assistance
	<u>\$250.92</u> Medicaid Coverage ¹
Subtotal	\$911.42 (103.57% of Poverty)
	<u>\$450.00</u> Day Care ²
Subtotal	\$1,361.42 (154.71% of Poverty)
4	\$445.00 AFDC Grant
	\$309.00 Food Stamp Allotment
	\$27.50 Heat Assistance
	\$7.00 Telephone Assistance
	<u>\$250.92</u> Medicaid Coverage ¹
Subtotal	\$1,039.42 (98.21% of Poverty)
	<u>\$675.00</u> Day Care ²
Subtotal	\$1,714.42 (161.99% of Poverty)

1) Medicaid coverage is more comprehensive than the estimated policy. AFDC Medicaid has no deductible except a minimal \$0.50 or \$1.00 co-payment for certain services.

2) Day Care is listed as all children receiving the maximum day care payments.

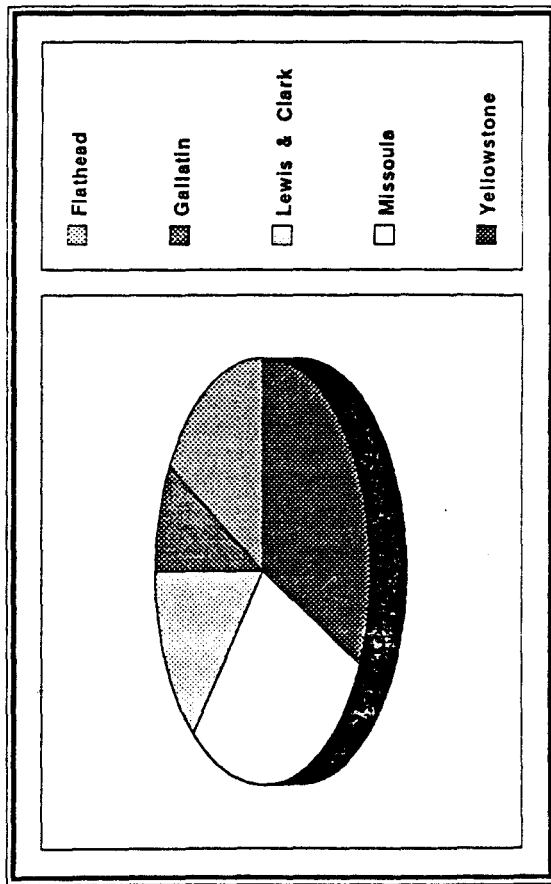
Please note that additional benefits which are available to some AFDC recipients are the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program, (available to pregnant women and children to age 5); surplus commodity distribution; subsidized housing (when available); \$50 Child Support rebate each month child support is collected.

JOBS PARTICIPANTS

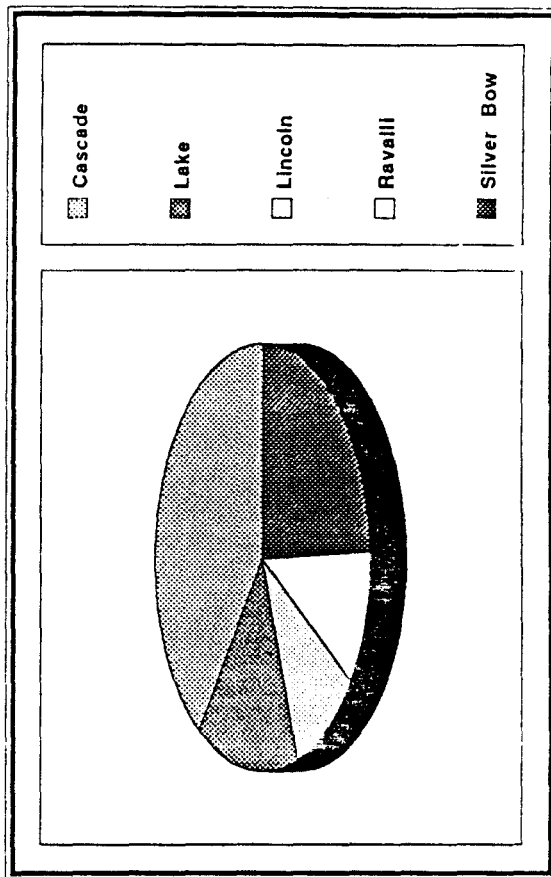
FUNDING \$2,000,000

PHASE 1	REGULAR AFDC	EXEMPT PER COUNTY	ELIGIBLE TO SERVE	UP AFDC	TOTAL MANDATORY	NUMBER TO SERVE		PERCENT CASES	90-10 \$600,000	50-50 \$1,400,000	TOTAL FUNDS CONTRACTED
						SFY 1991	SFY 1992				
PHASE 1	520	30%	364	67	431	172	172	0.13	\$75,138	\$175,323	\$250,461
	284	30%	199	17	216	86	86	0.06	\$37,621	\$87,783	\$125,405
	436	30%	305	55	360	144	144	0.10	\$62,795	\$146,523	\$209,318
	917	30%	642	99	741	296	296	0.22	\$129,165	\$301,385	\$430,549
	1,053	30%	737	97	834	334	334	0.24	\$145,413	\$339,297	\$484,709
SUBTOTAL	3,210	30%	2,247	335	2,582	1,033	1,033	0.75	\$450,133	\$1,050,310	\$1,500,443
PHASE 2											
PHASE 2	840	30%	588	99	687	275	275	0.10	\$59,884	\$139,729	\$199,614
	334	30%	234	30	264	106	106	0.04	\$22,995	\$53,654	\$76,649
	186	30%	130	40	170	68	68	0.02	\$14,836	\$34,617	\$49,453
	196	30%	137	42	179	72	72	0.03	\$15,620	\$36,448	\$52,068
	433	30%	303	116	419	168	168	0.06	\$36,532	\$85,241	\$121,773
SUBTOTAL	1,989	30%	1,392	327	1,719	688	688	0.25	\$149,867	\$349,690	\$499,557
TOTAL	5,199		3,639	662	4,301	1,721	1,377	1.00	\$600,000	\$1,400,000	\$2,000,000

Phase 1 Total Funds Contracted



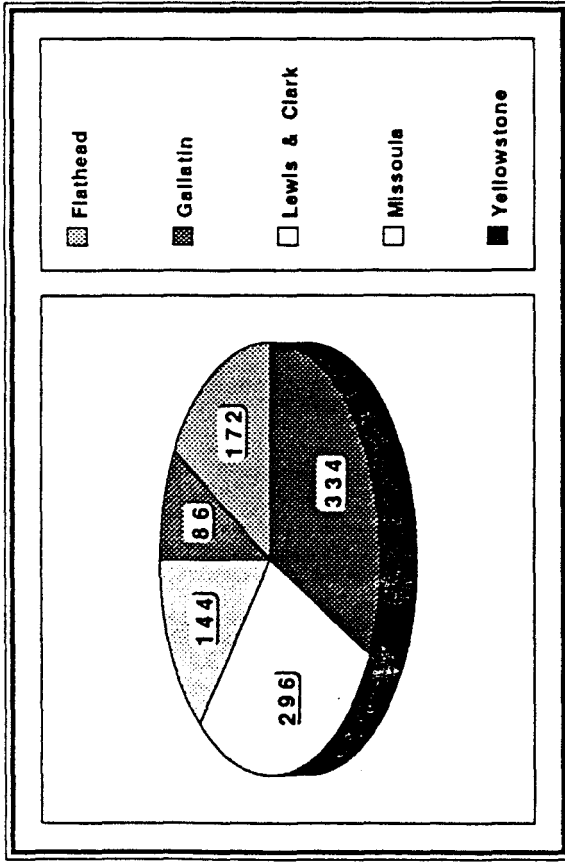
Phase 2 Total Funds Contracted



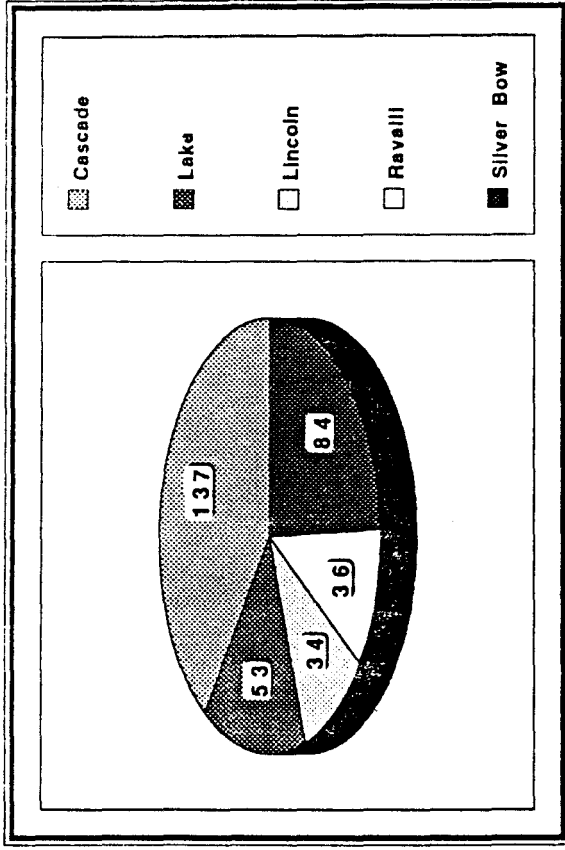
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Human Serv. Sub.

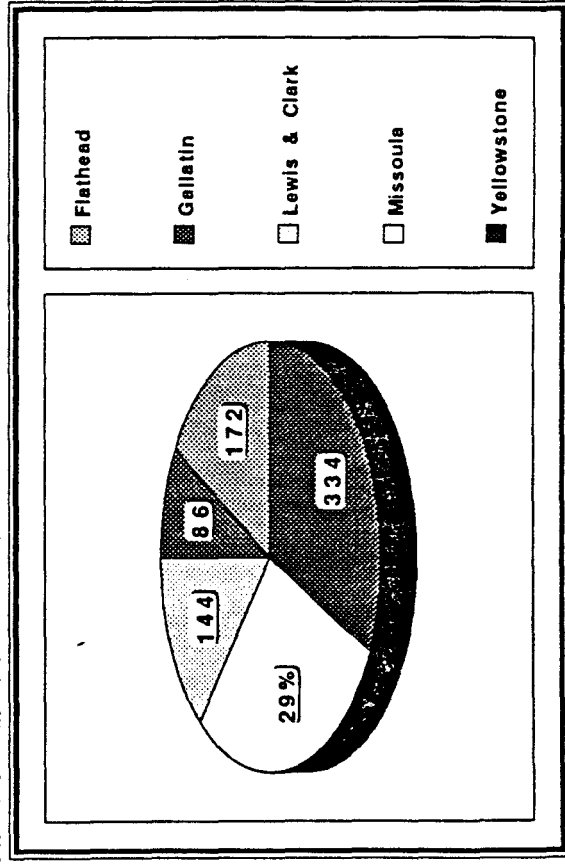
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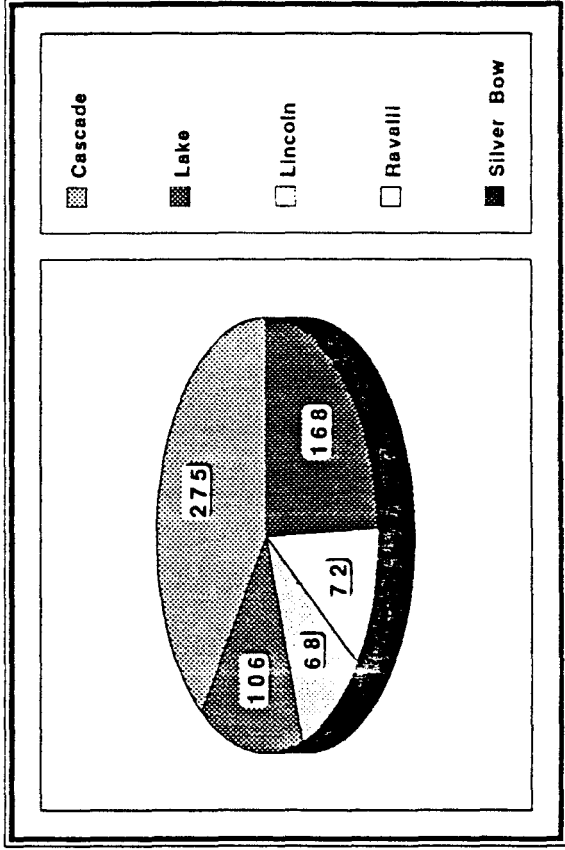
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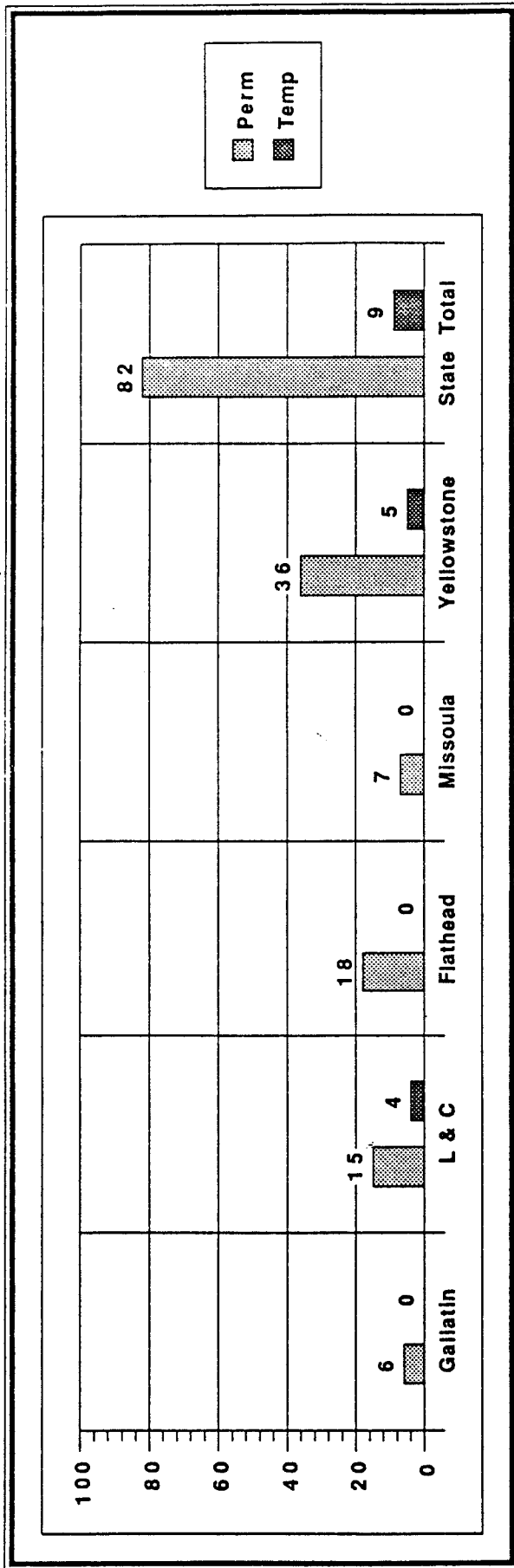
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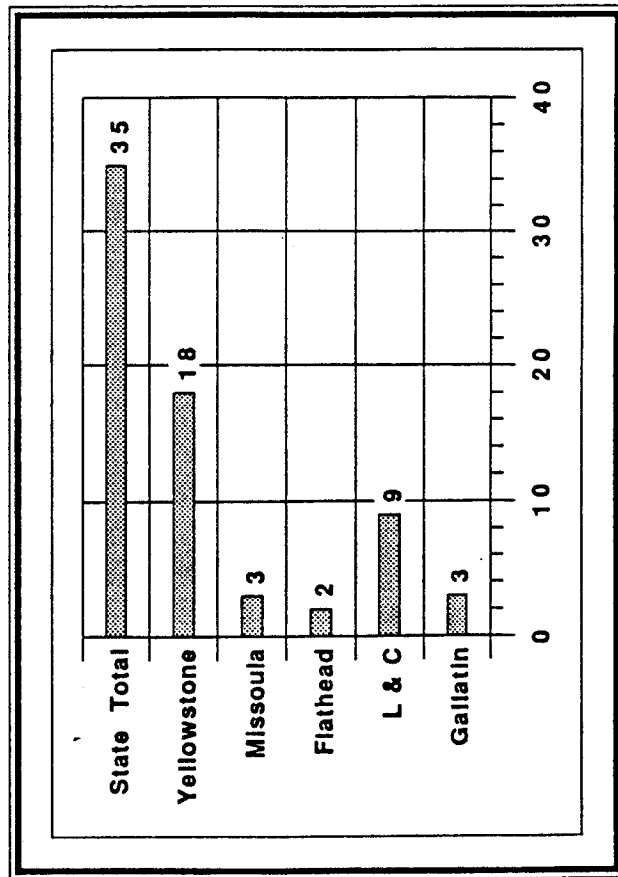
Phase 2 Number to Serve FY92



FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT



Insurance Benefits Offered



Average Wage

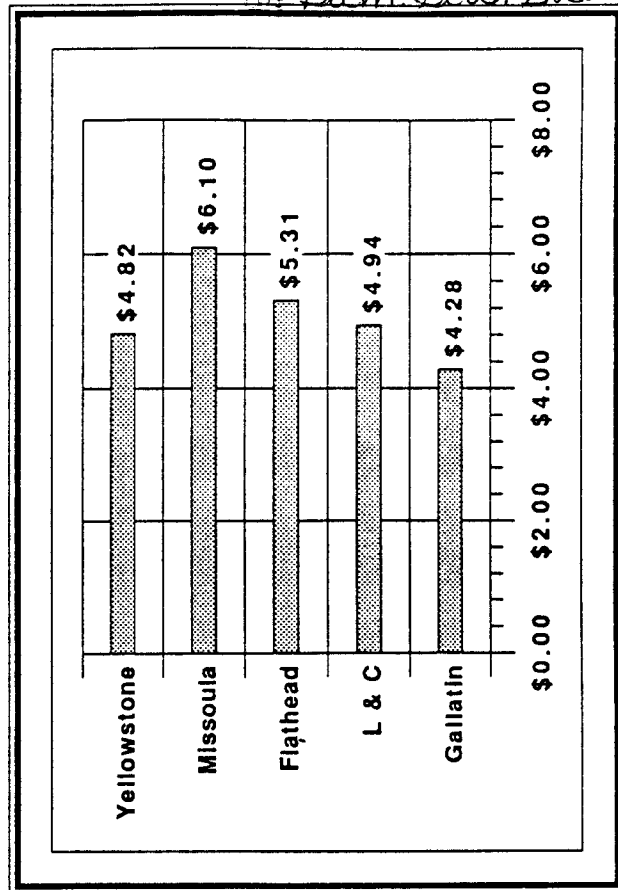
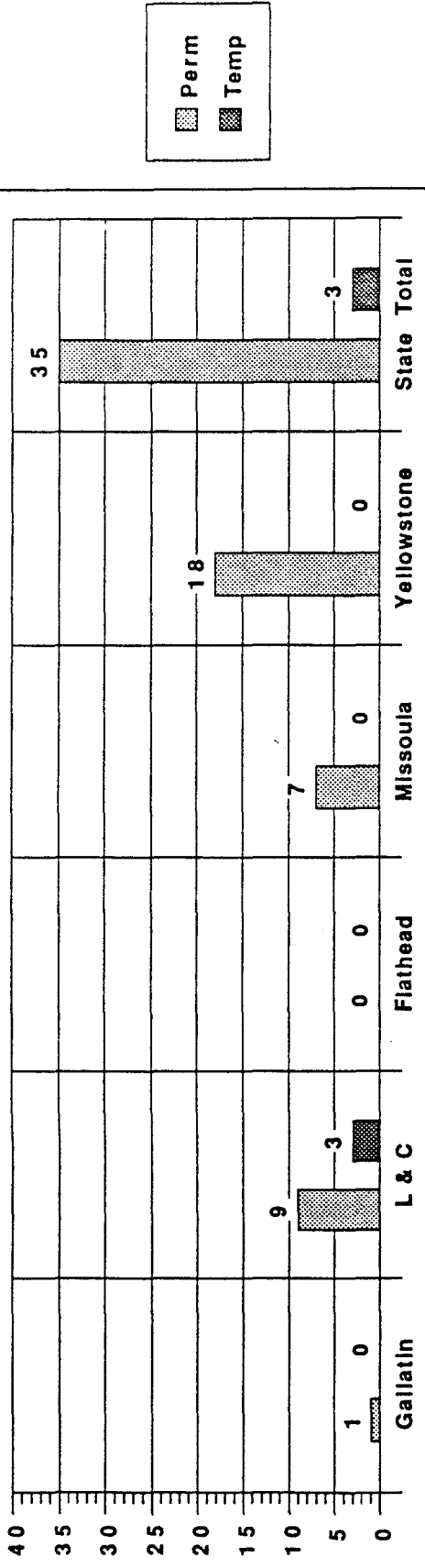
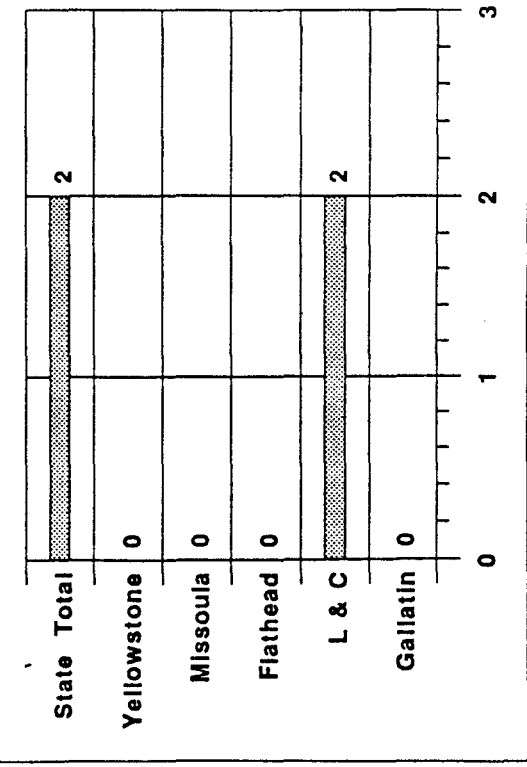


EXHIBIT 3
DATE 1-29-91
By Debra Ann. Sub.

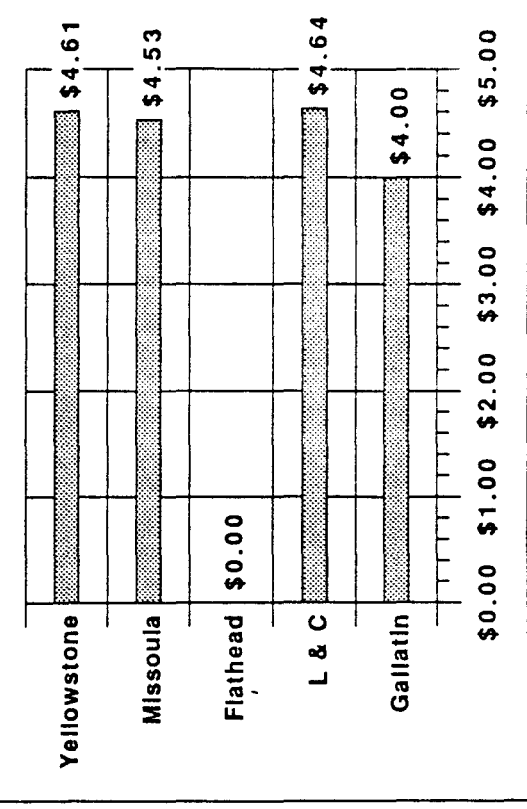
PART TIME EMPLOYMENT



Insurance Benefits Offered



Average Wage





CAREER TRAINING INSTITUTE

EXHIBIT 4
DATE 1-29-91

Exhibit #4
1/29/91
Human Serv
Subc.

17½ SO. LAST CHANCE GULCH, HELENA, MONTANA 59601

(406) 443-0800

**LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY JOBS PROGRAM
COORDINATION AND COMMUNITY REFERRAL AGENCIES
JULY 1, 1990 - JANUARY 29, 1991**

The following agencies have participated in coordination and service provision to JOBS program participants through individualized case management:

A) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION:

- 1) *Lewis and Clark County Office of Human Services.*
- 2) *Rocky Mountain Development Council - Project Work Program.*
- 3) *Job Service - Montana Department of Labor and Industry.*
- 4) *Helena School District #1 - Adult Learning Center.*
- 5) *The Career Training Institute.*

B) JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA) PROGRAM OPERATORS:

- 1) *Helena Job Service Program Office*
- 2) *Rocky Mountain Development Council*
- 3) *Career Training Institute*

C) EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES:

- 1) *Secondary Level.*
 - * *Helena High School.*
 - * *The Adult Learning Center.*
 - * *Project for Alternative Learning.*
- 2) *Post Secondary Level*
 - * *Helena Vocational Technical Center:*
 - * *Carroll College*
- 3) *Proprietary Schools*
 - * *Maddio's Hair Styling and Cosmetology College*
 - * *The Computer School*

D) OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES UTILIZED THROUGH INDIVIDUALIZED CASE MANAGEMENT

- 1) *Florence Crittendon Home*
- 2) *Helena Indian Alliance*
- 3) *AFL-CIO Project Challenge*
- 4) *Boyd Andrew Chemical Dependency Care Center*
- 5) *Helena Industries*
- 6) *Montana Legal Services Association Administration*
- 7) *Hospice*
- 8) *Montana Vocational Rehabilitation Services*
- 9) *Family Resources*
- 10) *Family Learning Center*
- 11) *Lewis and Clark County Extension Office*
- 12) *Lewis and Clark County Health Department*
- 13) *Healthy Mothers/ Healthy Babies*
- 14) *Helena Housing Authority*
- 15) *Friendship Center*
- 16) *Jobs for Montana's Graduates*
- 17) *Social Security Administration*
- 18) *Small Business Administration*
- 19) *Rocky Mountain Development Council - Head Start*
- 20) *Montana Consumer Finance Association*
- 21) *Hennessy's*
- 22) *J.C. Penney*
- 23) *Montana Highway Department*
- 24) *Montana Department of Administration*



CAREER TRAINING INSTITUTE

4
DATE 1-29-91
HS Dem. Serv. Sub.

17 1/2 SO. LAST CHANCE GULCH, HELENA, MONTANA 59601

(406) 443-0800

Lewis & Clark County JOBS Program

STATISTICAL DATA

January 29, 1990

Total To Enroll: 144 participants

Total Enrolled to Date: 120 participants

-TARGETED POPULATION: 85 Participants

-NON-TARGETED POPULATION: 35 Participants

EDUCATIONAL:

-Adult Learning Center 23 Participants

-High School 3 Participants

-Clerical Training 9 Participants

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION:

-Participants 32 Participants

ENTERED EMPLOYMENT:

34 Participants

-Average Wage per hour \$5.14

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JPTA) CO-ENROLLEES:

26 Participants

NON-EMPLOYMENT RESOLUTIONS

15 Participants

VOLUNTEER QUILTS

1 Participant

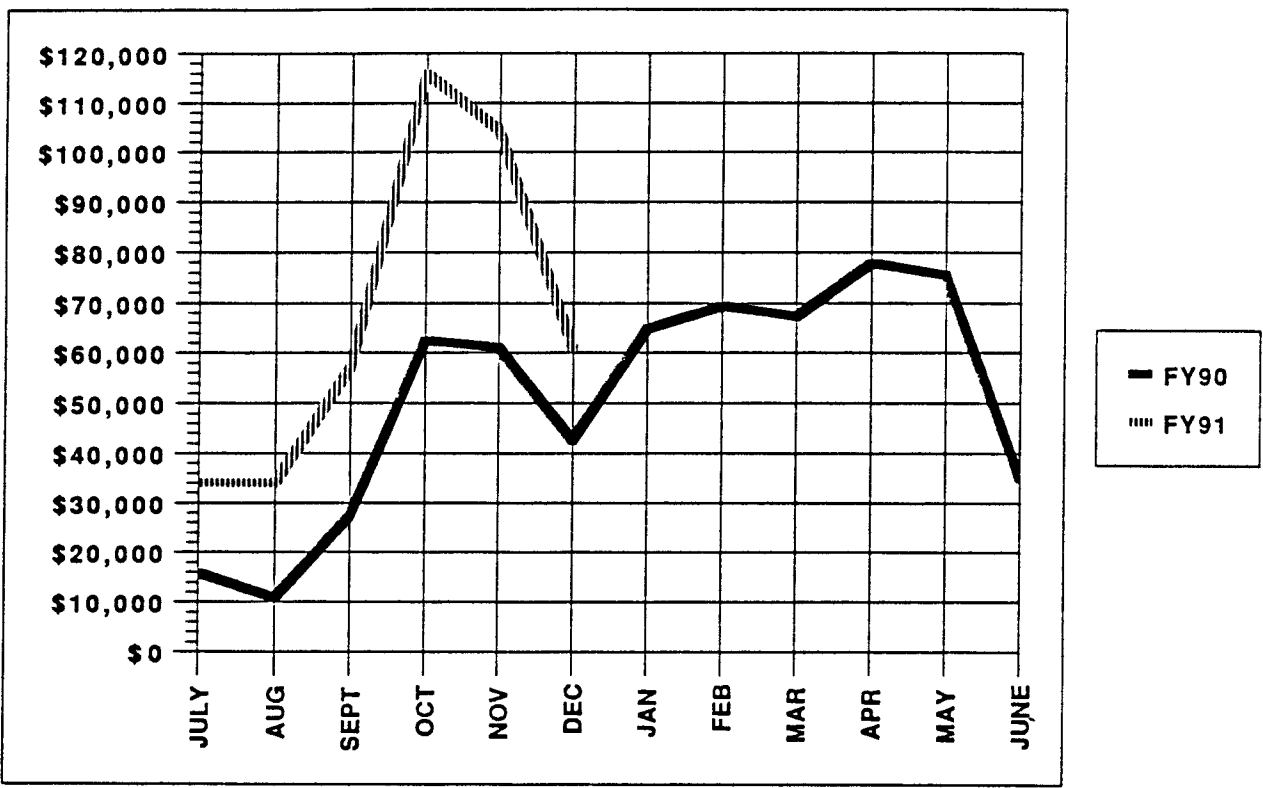
SANCTIONS:

1 Participant

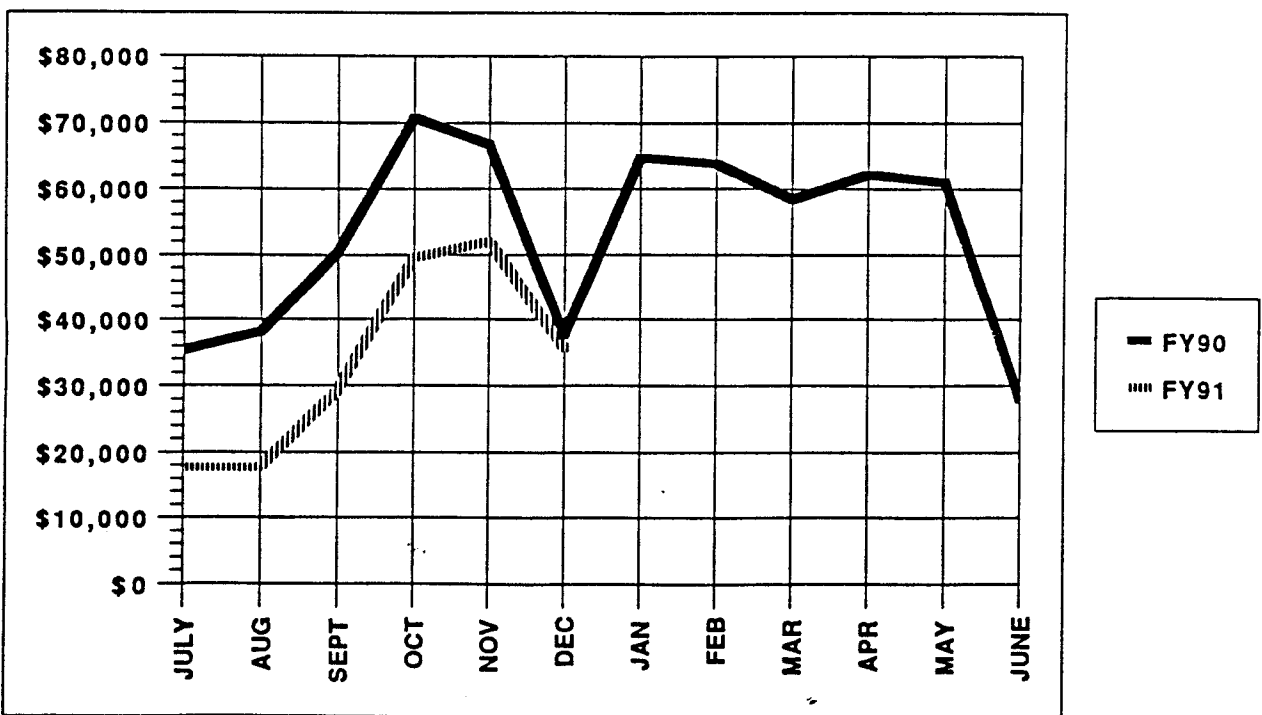
EXHIBIT #5
DATE 1-29-91 1/29/91

Human Services
Subc.

DAYCARE EXPENDITURES "AFDC TRAINING" FY90 AND FY91



DAYCARE EXPENDITURES "JOBS" FY90 AND FY91



AT RISK CHILD CARE

EXAMPLE

150% OF POVERTY TEN STEP DESIGN INCOME GUIDELINES

GRS WILL PAY THIS PERCENTAGE IF INCOME BELOW:

FAMILY SIZE	100%	95%	90%	70%	50%	50%	40%	30%	20%	10%
2	\$371	\$446	\$522	\$598	\$674	\$749	\$825	\$901	\$977	\$1,052
3	\$465	\$560	\$655	\$750	\$845	\$940	\$1,035	\$1,130	\$1,225	\$1,320
4	\$559	\$673	\$788	\$902	\$1,015	\$1,130	\$1,244	\$1,358	\$1,473	\$1,587
5	\$653	\$786	\$920	\$1,053	\$1,187	\$1,320	\$1,454	\$1,587	\$1,721	\$1,854
6	\$747	\$899	\$1,052	\$1,205	\$1,358	\$1,510	\$1,663	\$1,816	\$1,969	\$2,122
7	\$841	\$1,013	\$1,185	\$1,357	\$1,529	\$1,702	\$1,874	\$2,046	\$2,218	\$2,390
8	\$935	\$1,127	\$1,318	\$1,509	\$1,701	\$1,892	\$2,083	\$2,275	\$2,466	\$2,657

150% OF POVERTY TEN STEP DESIGN DAY CARE PAYMENT PER DAY (BASED ON \$10 PER DAY COST PER CHILD)

GRS WILL PAY THIS THIS AMOUNT PER DAY AT THESE PERCENTAGES:

NUMB. OF CHILDREN	100%	90%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%	10%
1	\$10	\$9	\$8	\$7	\$6	\$5	\$4	\$3	\$2	\$1
2	\$20	\$18	\$16	\$14	\$12	\$10	\$8	\$6	\$4	\$2
3	\$30	\$27	\$24	\$21	\$18	\$15	\$12	\$9	\$6	\$3
4	\$40	\$36	\$32	\$28	\$24	\$20	\$16	\$12	\$8	\$4
5	\$50	\$45	\$40	\$35	\$30	\$25	\$20	\$15	\$10	\$5
6	\$60	\$54	\$48	\$42	\$36	\$30	\$24	\$18	\$12	\$6
7	\$70	\$63	\$56	\$49	\$42	\$35	\$28	\$21	\$14	\$7
8	\$80	\$72	\$64	\$56	\$48	\$40	\$32	\$24	\$16	\$8

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Revised AFDC Cost Projections

	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993
Projected Case	9,850	9,850	9,850
cost/case	\$341.67	\$342.00	\$342.00
Total Cost	\$40,385,394	\$40,424,400	\$40,424,400
JOBS cases		293	293
cost/case		\$342.00	\$342.00
Less JOBS Impact		\$1,202,472	\$1,202,472
		\$39,221,928	\$39,221,928
Adjusted Caseload		9,557	9,557
TEAMS			
Reduced cost/case		\$1.92/case	\$3.35/case
Adjusted cost/case		\$340.08	\$338.65
		\$39,001,735	\$38,837,737

Fiscal 1992

Family Size	Annual Level	Monthly Level	42% Poverty	44% Poverty	46% Poverty
1	\$6,595	\$550	\$231	\$242	\$253
2	\$8,840	\$737	\$309	\$324	\$339
3	\$11,085	\$924	\$388	\$406	\$425
4	\$13,330	\$1,111	\$467	\$489	\$511
5	\$15,575	\$1,298	\$545	\$571	\$597
6	\$17,820	\$1,485	\$624	\$653	\$683
7	\$20,064	\$1,672	\$702	\$736	\$769
8	\$22,309	\$1,859	\$781	\$818	\$855
9	\$24,554	\$2,046	\$859	\$900	\$941
10	\$26,799	\$2,233	\$938	\$983	\$1,027

Fiscal 1993

Family Size	Annual Level	Poverty Level	42% Poverty	44% Poverty	46% Poverty
1	\$6,926	\$577	\$242	\$254	\$265
2	\$9,281	\$773	\$325	\$340	\$356
3	\$11,636	\$970	\$407	\$427	\$446
4	\$13,991	\$1,166	\$490	\$513	\$536
5	\$16,346	\$1,362	\$572	\$599	\$627
6	\$18,701	\$1,558	\$655	\$686	\$717
7	\$21,056	\$1,755	\$737	\$772	\$807
8	\$23,411	\$1,951	\$819	\$858	\$897
9	\$25,765	\$2,147	\$902	\$945	\$988
10	\$28,120	\$2,343	\$984	\$1,031	\$1,078

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	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993	Biennium
Current Level			
Federal Funds	\$28,988,337	\$29,065,144	\$58,053,481
County Funds	\$743,809	\$743,809	\$1,487,618
General Funds	\$10,692,254	\$10,615,448	\$21,307,702
TOTAL	\$40,424,400	\$40,424,400	\$80,848,800
42% Poverty			
Federal Funds	\$30,470,270	\$32,069,555	\$62,539,825
County Funds	\$781,834	\$820,695	\$1,602,529
General Funds	\$11,238,860	\$11,712,747	\$22,951,607
TOTAL	\$42,490,964	\$44,602,997	\$87,093,961
Additional			
Federal Funds	\$1,481,933	\$3,004,411	\$4,486,344
County Funds	\$38,025	\$76,886	\$114,911
General Funds	\$546,606	\$1,097,299	\$1,643,905
TOTAL	\$2,066,564	\$4,178,597	\$6,245,161
1% Poverty			
Federal Funds	\$31,921,235	\$33,596,677	\$65,517,912
County Funds	\$819,064	\$859,776	\$1,678,840
General Funds	\$11,774,044	\$12,270,497	\$24,044,541
TOTAL	\$44,514,343	\$46,726,950	\$91,241,293
Additional			
Federal Funds	\$2,932,898	\$4,531,533	\$7,464,431
County Funds	\$75,255	\$115,967	\$191,222
General Funds	\$1,081,790	\$1,655,049	\$2,736,839
TOTAL	\$4,089,943	\$6,302,550	\$10,392,493
46% Poverty			
Federal Funds	\$33,372,200	\$35,123,798	\$68,495,998
County Funds	\$856,294	\$898,856	\$1,755,150
General Funds	\$12,309,228	\$12,828,247	\$25,137,475
TOTAL	\$46,537,722	\$48,850,902	\$95,388,624
Additional			
Federal Funds	\$4,383,863	\$6,058,654	\$10,442,517
County Funds	\$112,485	\$155,047	\$267,532
General Funds	\$1,616,974	\$2,212,799	\$3,829,773
TOTAL	\$6,113,322	\$8,426,501	\$14,539,823

FISCAL 1992 At 44% Poverty Level

Family Size	Poverty Guidline	Payment Level	% of Poverty	Caseload Distribution	Weighted Average
1	\$550	\$242	44.00%	5.70%	\$13.78
2	\$737	\$324	44.00%	37.00%	\$119.93
3	\$924	\$406	44.00%	29.11%	\$118.32
4	\$1,111	\$489	44.00%	16.80%	\$82.11
5	\$1,298	\$571	44.00%	7.12%	\$40.66
6	\$1,485	\$653	44.00%	2.72%	\$17.77
7	\$1,672	\$736	44.00%	1.16%	\$8.53
8	\$1,859	\$818	44.00%	0.39%	\$3.19

100.00% \$404

Estimated Average Payment \$377

Ratio 93.15%

FISCAL 1993 At 44% Poverty

Family Size	Poverty Guidline	Payment Level	% of Poverty	Caseload Distribution	Weighted Average
1	\$577	\$254	44.00%	5.70%	\$14.48
2	\$773	\$340	44.00%	37.00%	\$125.91
3	\$970	\$427	44.00%	29.11%	\$124.20
4	\$1,166	\$513	44.00%	16.80%	\$86.18
5	\$1,362	\$599	44.00%	7.12%	\$42.67
6	\$1,558	\$686	44.00%	2.72%	\$18.65
7	\$1,755	\$772	44.00%	1.16%	\$8.96
8	\$1,951	\$858	44.00%	0.39%	\$3.35

100.00% \$424

Estimated Average Payment \$395

Ratio 93.15%

FUNDING	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993	Biennium
Federal Funds	\$31,921,235	\$33,596,677	\$65,517,912
County Funds	\$819,064	\$859,776	\$1,678,839
General Funds	\$11,774,044	\$12,270,497	\$24,044,541
TOTAL	\$44,514,343	\$46,726,949	\$91,241,292

EXHIBIT 7
DATE 1-29-91
HB _____

Exhibit # 7
1/29/91
Human Serv.
Subc.

Testimony on AFDC payment levels
Joint Human Services Subcommittee
January 29, 1991

Madame Chair, members of the committee, my name is Judith H. Carlson representing the Montana Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers. The HRDC Directors Association wishes to support my testimony as well.

There are two points I want to make this morning. One is on the need for an increased GA and AFDC payment level to maintain family dignity and stability; and second is on the economic impact of AFDC on the state budget.

1. First, social workers are in a unique position to observe the effects of poverty on individuals and on families. Although some of our finest Montana citizens have brought themselves out of poverty through dint and hard work, there are many who do not have the native ability nor stability to do that - and through no fault of their own. You have heard stories this morning of young women raising families by themselves - and there is strength even in the attempt.

What these families need most of all for their children is money to buy the bare necessities of life - and to provide the means for their children to stay in school. The AFDC payment is not enough. Even when combined with food stamps, it is not enough. Medicaid is a life saver for these families but it cannot be converted to cash to meet cash needs. They need more money. They need it now to help sustain them until they are able to obtain training and jobs. We cannot allow AFDC families to lose their dignity, to lose their spirit, to lose their will to succeed. A half-way decent monthly payment will go a long way to empower the recipient.

By providing payment levels at below 50% of the poverty level, we expect our low-income AFDC recipients to be better managers than most of the population. We expect them to know how to shop wisely. We expect them to be more moral and honest than others. We expect them to be more literate as they read the state office instructions regarding their grants. Although social workers believe that the expectation of positive behavior is an important aspect in encouraging positive behavior, this is a case where we are expecting too much for too little.

2. Secondly, I'd like you to consider the economic impact of additional money going directly to GA and AFDC families. For AFDC, the matching ratio is something around 2/3 federal to 1/3 state money. Some of the state match comes from the counties. But follow this example if you will:

- a. presume a \$100/month increase in payment to an AFDC mother.
- b. presume this money goes directly to Main St. merchants and service providers.
- c. presume that each dollar going to Main St. merchants is turned over just 5 times (lower than the usual presumption).
- d. presume that most businesspersons will be in the 7% state tax bracket; THEN,

The \$100 increase will be churned to a \$500 economic impact; a 7% collection on that will be \$35 - or roughly the amount of state dollars required to obtain the federal match. Thus, an increase in the AFDC payment levels will bring in more federal dollars and will return in taxes to the state general fund approximately the amount of the cost to the SRS budget.

In conclusion, the MT Chapter of Social Workers and the HRDC Directors Assn urge you to increase the AFDC payment levels to at least 55% of the poverty level. Thank you.

Judith H. Carlson, ACSW

Exhibit #8

1/29/91

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1-29-91

		1990-91 Poverty Guidelines				
# in fam	AFDC	50% Pov	100% Pov	125% Pov	150% Pov	
1	\$220	\$262	\$523	\$654	\$785	
2	295	351	702	877	1053	
3	370	440	880	1100	1320	
4	445	529	1058	1323	1588	
5	519	618	1237	1546	1855	
6	594	708	1415	1769	2123	

MONTANA WOMEN'S LOBBY

P.O. Box 1099

Helena, MT 59624

9406/449-7917

DATE

1-29-91

HB

Exhibit # 9
1/29/91
Human Serv
Subc.

1/29/91

To: The Human Services Appropriations Subcommittee
Concerning: The SRS budget

The Montana Women's Lobby is made up of 50 organizations and some 10,000 individuals. In regard to the SRS budget, we support:

*An increase in AFDC from 42% of the poverty level to 55% of the poverty level.

*The SRS budget request of at least \$2.083 million dollars for child care for those in JOBS, those in "self-initiated" programs (such as finishing secondary school), and those women in transition from being AFDC recipients to being self-sufficient. Because this amount will be only be adequate if the number of women enrolled in these programs does not increase, the Women's Lobby encourages any additional funding.

*The extension of transitional child care (child care for those moving from AFDC to self-sufficiency) from 12 months to 24 months. This would cost approximately 3 million dollars.

*\$100,000 to fund child care resource and referral programs until arrival and disbursement of federal funds. This program was originally funded by HB 200 in the 51st legislative session at \$120,000 for the biennium. The program turned out to be underfunded for the breadth of the work it undertook.

*\$60,000/yr. for state match for child care arranging for JOBS clients through Resource and Referral programs. This cost is included in the SRS budget. (Federal monies from the Child Care and Development Block Grant cannot be used to fund JOBS child care.)

*An increase in the state reimbursement rate for state paid infant and toddler care from \$9.50 to \$15.00/day. The state pays 30% of the \$9.50. The feds pay the other 70%. As is, the mother makes up the difference of sometimes \$110/month. The high cost creates an obstacle to obtaining and maintaining employment. This measure involves approximately 800 infants/yr.

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Exhibit #10

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7. Child Care Is an Essential Part of the Solution to Helping Parents Become Self-Sufficient

There is a broad consensus among Americans that our welfare system is deeply flawed and must be improved. Federal and state legislators are working to find ways to help poor and unemployed persons move from the welfare rolls to job rolls. Studies show that lack of child care is a key reason many parents don't work or can work only part time.

- In a 1986 survey of welfare participants by the National Social Science and Law Center, nearly two-thirds of those responding cited difficulties with child care arrangements as the primary problem in seeking and keeping jobs; 76 percent of the women surveyed who had given up job-hunting cited child care problems as the reason.

- According to the U.S. General Accounting Office, about 60 percent of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) work program respondents were prevented from participating in work programs because of lack of child care.

- Almost 35 percent of women working at or looking for part-time jobs said they would work longer hours if child care were available, according to the National Association of Working Women.

Child care allows unemployed parents to work and allows working parents to work more. As income increases, families move from welfare to economic self-sufficiency. For this reason, a public investment in child care is cost-effective.

Providing child care assistance to low-income working families so that they can be self-sufficient costs only 38 percent of what it costs to provide AFDC and Medicaid benefits, according to the Colorado Department of Social Services.

- In Massachusetts, almost half of the participants in a child care program designed to help low-income women get off welfare were able to stop receiving AFDC.

- Research on the links between child care and economic self-sufficiency among low-income families living in public housing revealed that a 50 percent increase in the size of an on-site child care center would result in a 13.5 percent rise in hours worked and a 19.5 percent jump in residents' earnings.

- Seventy-seven percent of needy Kansas City, Missouri, parents who received child care assistance reported income increases averaging about \$2,000 per year, according to an evaluation of children enrolled in Kansas City's Child Development Corporation.

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Exhibit 11
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Julia

Representing
Family Assistance Division
Norman Waterman, Administrator
Penny Robbe, Bureau Chief
Jerry Grimes, Unit Supervisor
Jack Lowney, Budget Officer

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program is a federal program administered by Family Assistance. This program is designed to meet the basic living needs of low income Montana families who have economically dependent children. In fiscal 1990, an average of 9550 households received AFDC each month. This amounts to just over \$3 million paid each month in AFDC benefits. Total AFDC benefits paid for FY 90 were \$38,104,638. This amounts to approximately \$27.4 million of federal funds being infused into the Montana economy.

The average monthly grant amount for a household on AFDC was \$332.50, which represents an average household size of just under 3 persons. The grant amounts paid are related to the federal poverty index and were set by the 1989 legislature at 42% of that index.

In comparison, the federal poverty index at 100% of poverty is \$702 for a family of two, and \$880 for a family of three.

While Montana pays an AFDC grant amount at 42% of poverty, it is important to note that federal regulations require each state to

also set a "Standard of Need" for each household size, even though states may chose not to pay the full Standard of Need.

Montana's Standard of Need for a household size of two is \$362 and for a household of three, it is \$453. That amounts to approximately 51 percent of the federal poverty level. In contrast, our grant or payment amount is \$295 for a family of two, and \$370 for a family of three. That amounts to approximately 42 percent of poverty. The Family Support Act of 1988 requires each state to re-evaluate the need standard and payment standard at least once every three years. SRS plans to issue a contract for an evaluation of these standards.

Families receiving AFDC may have either one or two parents living in the home. The AFDC-Regular category usually consists of a single parent with at least one child, or a two parent household in which one of the parents is disabled and there is at least one child.

The AFDC-Unemployed Parent (AFDC-UP) category consists of a family where both parents are present with at least one child, and one of the parents meets the federal criteria to qualify as an unemployed parent. The AFDC-UP caseload represents about 9% of all AFDC cases.

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As Montana was operating an AFDC-UP program at the time of the passage of the Family Support Act of 1988 (Welfare Reform), it is federally mandated that the program continue.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND BASIC SKILLS PROGRAM (JOBS)

The federal welfare reform legislation offered states an opportunity to change the direction of AFDC welfare from getting a "hand out" to receiving a "hand up". Over 100 Montanans were invited to participate in providing input on the direction Montana should take in welfare reform.

It was concluded that any program designed needed to include the following factors:

- emphasis on economic self-sufficiency
- increasing self-esteem
- provision of adequate supportive services, including transitional services
- local flexibility
- coordination of local resources and services.

With those guidelines in mind, SRS developed a preprint document from which any county developing a JOBS program would work. We were also concerned that we needed to start cautiously in implementing this program, in order to both prevent and identify and minimize any problem areas.

On July 1, 1990, JOBS began operation in Flathead, Missoula, Lewis and Clark, Gallatin and Yellowstone counties (called Phase 1 counties). On January 1, 1991, the program began operation in

JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND BASIC SKILLS PROGRAM (JOBS)

The federal welfare reform legislation offered states an opportunity to change the direction of AFDC welfare from getting a "hand out" to receiving a "hand up". Over 100 Montanans were invited to participate in providing input on the direction Montana should take in welfare reform.

It was concluded that any program designed needed to include the following factors:

- emphasis on economic self-sufficiency
- increasing self-esteem
- provision of adequate supportive services, including transitional services
- local flexibility
- coordination of local resources and services.

With those guidelines in mind, SRS developed a preprint document from which any county developing a JOBS program would work. We were also concerned that we needed to start cautiously in implementing this program, in order to both prevent and identify and minimize any problem areas.

On July 1, 1990, JOBS began operation in Flathead, Missoula, Lewis and Clark, Gallatin and Yellowstone counties (called Phase 1 counties). On January 1, 1991, the program began operation in

EXHIBIT 11
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Lincoln, Lake, Ravalli, Silver Bow and Cascade counties (called Phase 2 counties). These counties all operate "full" JOBS programs and are funded to do so. They offer a wide variety of services, but are expected to meet certain goals the Department has developed.

The last group of counties (Phase 3) consist of Hill, Deer Lodge, Custer, Park, Richland, Dawson, Sanders, Roosevelt, Valley, Rosebud, Carbon, Fergus, Mineral, Blaine, Stillwater, Beaverhead, and Glacier. They are scheduled for implementation on July 1, 1991. Due to the smaller AFDC populations in those counties, only minimal programs will operate with limited funding. Once these counties are all operational, JOBS services will be available in counties where 95 percent of the state's AFDC population resides, as is required by the Family Support Act.

The initial reports from the Phase I counties show that a number of participants have received assistance that has allowed them to obtain employment for the first time in their lives. Many others have also made significant strides at reducing the barriers that have prevented them from being employable in the past.

The initial reports from those first 5 counties show that 117 participants are enrolled in basic or remedial educational activities in order to prepare them for entry into further JOBS components. 448 participants were enrolled into other training

components. Of those 448 persons, 128 have obtained employment--91 have full-time jobs and 38 have part-time jobs. The average wage at placement for full-time employment was \$5.09 per hour.

In FY 91, JOBS operators are expected to enroll a total of 1,032 participants into the program. Fifty-six percent of those persons must be successfully "resolved", which means they must obtain employment or leave AFDC for other reasons. Of the 56%, 75% of the resolutions must be because of employment.

While we are pleased at the initial reports, and as was stated earlier, we continue to evaluate the successes and weaknesses of the program.

One of the changes being considered is to target AFDC-UP cases as a priority group to receive JOBS services. Another consideration is to restrict AFDC-UP participants from participation in post-secondary educational activities and to only do activities that will lead to immediate employment.

DAY CARE

EXHIBIT 11
DATE 1-29-91
HB Norm. Serv. Sec.

Montana currently operates three separate day care programs--JOBS Day Care--Self-Initiated (Training) Day Care--and Transitional Day Care. All of these programs are funded at 72% federal and 28% state match.

JOBS Day Care

Norm Waterman

JOBS Day Care provides child care assistance to all JOBS participants who have children needing child care while the parent is involved in the JOBS program. It is made available during all JOBS components including training, education, job search and classroom activities. 100% of child care costs (up to the state maximum limits) are paid under this program. The state maximum limits are for:

Day care homes - \$9.50 per child per day

Group day care homes - \$10.00 per child per day

Day care centers - \$10.50 per child per day

This program was implemented in July, 1990 to coincide with the onset of the JOBS program. The average monthly cost so far is almost ³³⁰⁰⁰~~\$77,000~~ per month. These expenditures are expected to grow as more counties are now participating in the JOBS program and more will be added July 1, 1991. This child care program is federally mandated.

Self-Initiated (Training) Day Care

Self-Initiated, sometimes called Training Day Care, provides child care assistance to individuals who are not participating in the JOBS programs, but who wish to attend post-secondary education facilities. This program previously operated under the name of IV-A Training Day Care, but was changed with the implementation of the JOBS program. The individual obtains funding to attend these facilities by obtaining grants and loans, at no cost to the Department. SRS then pays the child care costs (up to the state maximum). This program is not federally mandated and is the fastest growing child care program we offer. In FY 90, the total expenditure was approximately \$609,000 or an average cost of almost \$51,000 per month. For the first 5 months of FY 91, the average monthly cost is over \$74,000 per month.

The Department has requested in the budget \$1.2 million for each year of the biennium for the JOBS and Self-Initiated Day Care programs. At this time, and given current usage of the self-initiated program, that amount may not be enough unless some restrictions are placed upon that program.

The department recommends continuation of this optional program. At the request of the committee, the department has identified several options that could be implemented to control costs of self-initiated day care:

1) Require that self-initiated individuals pay a portion of the child care expenditures themselves. One university contacted has indicated that child care expenses could be given additional consideration in determining financial aid. This may not be true in all post-secondary insititutions, particularly proprietary schools.

2) Provide child care payments for individuals for scheduled classroom hours only. A consideration needs to be made that most students are not able to get classes scheduled back-to-back. For example, a student may have an 8:00, a 10:00 and a 2:00 class on a given day. The child would have to be picked up from the child care provider at noon (assuming 2 hour classes), then returned at 2:00. Providers may find this unacceptable.

3) Limit self-initiated child care to two years or less.

4) Eliminate this coverage entirely for self-initiated individuals.

Transitional Child Care

The last child care program the Department administers is Transitional Child Care. This program is federally mandated and pays for a portion of the child care costs for families who are working and have been closed from AFDC. Families may receive this child care assistance for up to 12 months after AFDC benefits have stopped.

This program is a sliding fee scale type of child care assistance, as well as a time limited program. Recipients pay a portion of the child care costs based upon their income, and the state contributes a portion. For the first six months, the state pays 90% of the child care costs (up to the state maximum and less a minimal amount based upon the client's income); for the 7th and 8th months, the state pays 75% of the child care costs, less any client required amount; for the 9th and 10th months, 50%; and for the 11th and 12th months, 25%.

This program began in April, 1990. For the first 5 months of FY 91, the average monthly cost was approximately \$24,000. Again, this program is required by federal regulation and the cost of this program is expected to increase as more AFDC recipients gain employment and leave the AFDC rolls.

At-Risk Child Care

EXHIBIT 11
DATE 1-29-91
HB Hum. Serv. Sec.

The recent passage of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 has opened up a new child care program available to states. This program also provides funding at the same match rate as the other day care programs. The intent of this program is to provide child care to low income families who:

- are not receiving AFDC
- need such care in order to work, and
- would otherwise be at risk of becoming eligible for AFDC.

The Department does not have this program listed in the budget because of the recent legislation; however, we wanted to be sure you are aware of its availability.

As some of you may recall, Montana operated a sliding fee scale child care program for low income Montanans from FY 79 through FY 81. At that time, no federal funds were available and 100% general fund money was used to pay for the program. Parents with gross income less than 150% of the AFDC cash grant amount were provided with 100% of their day care costs. As gross income increased, the amount the state would contribute decreased. While

the program was certainly popular, the State could not afford to continue to fund it, and the program was dropped.

That program cost \$263,000 in its last year of operation, when day care home rates were \$4.50 per child per day. Day care home rates are now \$9.50 per child per day.

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EXHIBIT 12
DATE 1-29-91
HB

Exhibit 12
1/29/91
Human Services
Subc.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GA
AND RELATED BENEFITS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

FAMILY SIZE *****	BENEFITS *****
1	\$220.00 GA Grant
	\$105.00 Food Stamp Allotment
	\$27.50 Heat Assistance
	\$7.00 Telephone Assistance
	<u>\$120.20</u> Medical Coverage*
Subtotal	\$479.70 (91.66% of Poverty)

*The dollar amount of medical coverage was determined by contacting a health insurance company and using \$500 deductible, with a 70%-30% co-pay, with limited dental and vision coverage. The actual amount used by recipients of state medical averaged to \$454.69 per month.

13
DATE 1-29-91 Exhibit #13
HB 1/29/91
Human Serv.
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1990 Poor Fund Mill Levy
Biennial Report of the Montana Department of Revenue

County	Poor Fund Levy
*****	*****
Powder River	0.00
Liberty	0.02
Rosebud	0.58
Treasure	0.60
Wibaux	0.61
Judith Basin	0.71
Carter	1.00
Big Horn	1.12
Toole	1.29
Fallon	1.54
Golden Valley	1.76
Lake	1.91
Glacier	1.99
Garfield	2.00
Teton	2.00
Petroleum	2.20
Mccone	2.25
Daniels	2.36
Jefferson	2.63
Madison	2.64
Chouteau	3.18
Richland	3.29
Phillips	4.00
Broadwater	4.14
Gallatin	4.26
Sweet Grass	4.45
Blaine	4.57
Carbon	4.74
Valley	4.74
Prairie	4.88
Sheridan	4.90
Granite	5.00
Sanders	5.25
Musselshell	5.27
Meagher	5.28
Hill	5.46
Dawson	5.55
Roosevelt	5.93
Stillwater	6.50
Beaverhead	7.50
Fergus	7.63
Pondera	7.72
Custer	10.00
Yellowstone	11.83
Wheatland	18.00



EXHIBIT 14
DATE 1-29-91
HB _____

EXHIBIT # 14
1/29/91

Human
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Subc.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Denver Regional Office, Region VIII
Executive Tower
1405 Curtis Street
Denver, Colorado 80202-2349

January 22, 1991

RECEIVED

JAN 25 1991

ADMINISTRATIVE

Ms. Julia Robinson
Director, Department of Social
and Rehabilitation Services
P. O. Box 4210
Helena, Montana 59620-4210

Dear Ms. Robinson:

This letter serves as official notification of your anticipated Fiscal Year (FY) 1991 grant allocation of \$167,000 under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESGP) as authorized by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987; the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988; and the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. This allocation is your jurisdiction's share of \$73,164,000.

Please note that the deadline for submitting your ESGP application is March 8, 1991. Failure to meet this deadline may result in the reallocation of your funds to other jurisdictions. The Final Rule, published in the Federal Register on November 7, 1989 (copy enclosed), governs the FY 1991 ESGP and contains the application requirements. I also would like to call your attention to a significant typographical error at 24 C.F.R. § 576.21(a)(3) of the Final Rule, where a parenthesis was misplaced. This section should read as follows:

Payment of maintenance, operation (including administration but excluding staff costs), rent, repair, security, fuels and equipment, insurance, utilities, and furnishings.

Under Section 832 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (Public Law 101-625, November 28, 1990), Indian tribes, as defined by the 1974 Housing and Community Development Act, can be eligible applicants for ESGP assistance in accordance with rules to be issued in the future to allocate the set-aside for Indian tribes. References in this letter to recipients and grantees are to those approved for funding as set forth in the definition of grantee in 24 C.F.R. § 576.3.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Family Support Administration

Office of Community Services
370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20447

JAN 18 1991

Ms. Julia Robinson
Director
Montana Department of Social and
Rehabilitative Services
P.O. Box 4210
Helena, Montana 59604

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JAN 22 1991

ADMINISTRATION

Dear Ms. Robinson:

The Office of Community Services (OCS) requests application for fiscal year (FY) 1991 funding for the Emergency Community Services Homeless Grant Program (EHP) for your State. The FY 1991 Appropriations Act for the Department of Health and Human Services (Public Law 101-517) included \$33,181,000 for the EHP for FY 1991. Applications for FY 1991 regular funding must be submitted to OCS within sixty (60) days after the date of this document, and should only address plans for use of the regular funding. This application is in addition to the FY 1991 "forward funding" application that was due to OCS by December 24, 1990.

In order to receive an EHP grant, a State must submit an application to OCS. The application must describe the agencies, organizations, and activities that the State intends to support with the amounts received. In addition, the application must include seven assurances signed by the Governor or designee, along with a written plan describing how the State will carry out each assurance. If the plan is signed by the designee, include a copy of their delegation of authority. The required assurances are listed in Section 1080.5 of the EHP regulations (45 CFR Part 1080, published in the Federal Register Part II on February 9, 1989). These assurances are the same as required for FY 1990 regular funding and FY 1991 forward funding applications.

Grant applications will be reviewed as soon as received, and awards will be made promptly upon approval. We award EHP funds to States that administer Community Services Block Grant programs (CSBG), using the recently amended CSBG allocation formula. Additionally, not less than 1.5 percent of EHP funds is set aside for federally-recognized Indian tribes that apply for and receive a direct award of funds under the CSBG program.

HHS

Homeless

DEC 19 1990

STATES	41M STATE ALLOCATION	33M STATE ALLOCATION	8M STATE ALLOCATION
ALABAMA	787,517	633,778	153,739
ALASKA	94,556	76,624	17,932
ARIZONA	402,223	323,701	78,522
ARKANSAS	580,474	467,154	113,320
CALIFORNIA	3,806,703	3,063,558	743,145
COLORADO	371,389	298,886	72,503
CONNECTICUT	515,113	414,552	100,561
DELAWARE *	76,490	61,984	14,506
DIST. of COL.	701,180	564,296	136,884
FLORIDA	1,240,685	998,479	242,206
GEORGIA	1,148,418	924,223	224,195
HAWAII	131,001	106,158	24,843
IDAHO	81,110	65,728	15,382
ILLINOIS	2,016,497	1,622,836	393,661
INDIANA	621,639	500,283	121,356
IOWA	462,007	371,814	90,193
KANSAS	348,292	280,299	67,993
KENTUCKY	719,838	579,311	140,527
LOUISIANA	1,002,258	806,597	195,661
MAINE	224,444	180,628	43,816
MARYLAND	585,659	471,326	114,333
MASSACHUSETTS	1,064,045	856,322	207,723
MICHIGAN	1,581,475	1,272,740	308,735
MINNESOTA	513,816	413,509	100,307
MISSISSIPPI	679,026	546,467	132,559
MISSOURI	1,181,373	950,745	230,628
MONTANA	<u>113,134</u>	91,679	21,455
NEBRASKA	297,543	239,457	58,086
NEVADA *	76,490	61,984	14,506
NEW HAMPSHIRE	84,939	68,831	16,108
NEW JERSEY	1,169,432	941,136	228,296
NEW MEXICO	273,897	220,427	53,470
NEW YORK	3,705,245	2,981,906	723,339
NORTH CAROLINA	1,136,555	914,677	221,878
NORTH DAKOTA *	76,490	61,984	14,506
OHIO	1,664,002	1,339,155	324,847
OKLAHOMA	545,751	439,209	106,542
OREGON	342,047	275,272	66,775
PENNSYLVANIA	1,807,412	1,454,569	352,843
PUERTO RICO	1,798,417	1,447,330	351,087
RHODE ISLAND	237,799	191,376	46,423
SOUTH CAROLINA	656,441	528,290	128,151
SOUTH DAKOTA	97,345	78,884	18,461
TENNESSEE	841,133	676,927	164,206
TEXAS	2,055,737	1,654,416	401,321
UTAH	122,126	98,966	23,160
VERMONT	87,788	71,140	16,648
VIRGINIA	683,347	549,944	133,403
WASHINGTON	513,424	413,193	100,231
WEST VIRGINIA	477,836	384,553	93,283
WISCONSIN	519,512	418,093	101,419
WYOMING *	76,490	61,984	14,506
TOTAL	40,397,560	32,517,380	7,880,180

EXHIBIT 14

DATE 1-29-91

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Department of Energy

Denver Support Office

P.O. Box 26247

Lakewood, CO 80226

DEC 28 1990

December 26, 1991

Mr. Jim Nolan, Chief
Intergovernmental Human Services Bureau
Family Assistance Division
Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
P.O. Box 4210, Capitol Station
Helena, Montana 59604-4210

Dear Mr. Nolan:

On Monday, we notified Governor Stephens of Montana's eligibility to apply for a grant to continue the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP). This letter is your notice to apply for these funds.

The State of Montana is eligible to apply for a tentative allocation of \$2,170,311. Within this total, a maximum of \$150,967 may be spent on Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) expenditures. The enclosed program guidance dated December 4, 1990, applies to the 1991 program and will assist you in preparing your state's application.

In addition to the national guidance, we are also enclosing a health and safety review checklist which will be used in reviewing the health and safety portions of your application and plan. Due to the importance of health and safety matters to our clients and weatherization technicians, we expect your application and plan to adequately describe the role of health and safety in your program.

The application package to be used is also enclosed. This is unchanged from last year. Regulations require that a state apply for Weatherization Program funds within 60 days of receipt of the letter of invitation to the Governor. Your application should be received by this office by February 22, 1991. The transcripts of the public hearing and any additions or changes required by public hearing comments may be submitted as addenda to your application and plan.

The dollar figures cited in paragraph 2 are based upon a national total of \$194.4 million which is a minimum figure to be available for grants. If additional funds become available, you may amend your plan for the additional amounts at a later date.

DRAFT

FY 1991 COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT ALLOCATION

STATES	TOTAL ALLOCATION	INDIAN ALLOCATION	STATE ALLOCATION
ALABAMA	6,618,559	40,664	6,577,895
ALASKA	1,414,315	366,776	1,048,039
ARIZONA	3,382,162	414,295	2,967,867
ARKANSAS	4,878,561		4,878,561
CALIFORNIA	31,999,879		31,999,879
COLORADO	3,121,491	3,808	3,117,683
CONNECTICUT	4,329,969		4,329,969
DELAWARE *	1,256,616		1,256,616
DIST. of COL.	5,894,326		5,894,326
FLORIDA	10,430,797		10,430,797
GEORGIA	9,652,065		9,652,065
HAWAII	1,940,330		1,940,330
IDAHO *	1,256,616	21,882	1,234,734
ILLINOIS	16,951,193		16,951,193
INDIANA	5,223,934		5,223,934
IOWA	3,883,151		3,883,151
KANSAS	2,928,450		2,928,450
KENTUCKY	6,049,941		6,049,941
LOUISIANA	8,426,516		8,426,516
MAINE	1,940,330	1,742	1,938,588
MARYLAND	4,922,553		4,922,553
MASSACHUSETTS	8,944,575		8,944,575
MICHIGAN	13,294,899	3,111	13,291,788
MINNESOTA	4,319,792		4,319,792
MISSISSIPPI	5,707,851	11,690	5,696,161
MISSOURI	9,929,808		9,929,808
MONTANA	1,688,935	95,599	1,593,336
NEBRASKA	2,501,986		2,501,986
NEVADA *	1,256,616		1,256,616
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,268,913		1,268,913
NEW JERSEY	9,831,646		9,831,646
NEW MEXICO	2,302,050	288,470	2,013,580
NEW YORK	31,146,952	7,039	31,139,913
NORTH CAROLINA	9,553,903	139,172	9,414,731
NORTH DAKOTA *	1,256,616	95,343	1,161,273
OHIO	13,988,929		13,988,929
OKLAHOMA	4,587,357	110,968	4,476,389
OREGON	2,874,280		2,874,280
PENNSYLVANIA	15,194,124		15,194,124
PUERTO RICO	15,116,316		15,116,316
RHODE ISLAND	1,998,700	14,618	1,984,082
SOUTH CAROLINA	5,518,421	4,337	5,514,084
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,454,606	189,403	1,265,203
TENNESSEE	7,072,272		7,072,272
TEXAS	17,279,823		17,279,823
UTAH	1,825,995	41,561	1,784,434
VERMONT	1,313,126		1,313,126
VIRGINIA	5,745,277		5,745,277
WASHINGTON	4,316,509	92,149	4,224,360
WEST VIRGINIA	4,015,128		4,015,128
WISCONSIN	4,367,395	6,319	4,361,076
WYOMING *	1,256,616		1,256,616
TOTAL	347,431,670	1,948,946	345,482,724

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col. P. J. Collier
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* = MINIMUM LEVEL STATES

FY 1991 LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
BASIS FOR THE STATE ALLOCATION

STATES	TOTAL ALLOCATION	INDIAN ALLOCATION	STATE ALLOCATION
ALABAMA	12,149,334	60,099	12,089,235
ALASKA	7,755,192	1,344,378	6,410,814
ARIZONA	5,875,562	661,650	5,213,912
ARKANSAS	9,270,516	0	9,270,516
CALIFORNIA	65,177,637	358,330	64,819,307
COLORADO	22,725,411	0	22,725,411
CONNECTICUT	29,646,100	0	29,646,100
DELAWARE	3,934,949	0	3,934,949
DIST. OF COL.	4,604,088	0	4,604,088
FLORIDA	19,223,874	8,855	19,215,019
GEORGIA	15,199,420	0	15,199,420
HAWAII	1,530,666	0	1,530,666
IDAHO	8,864,425	69,618	8,794,807
ILLINOIS	82,055,287	0	82,055,287
INDIANA	37,152,329	0	37,152,329
IOWA	26,330,353	0	26,330,353
KANSAS	12,092,079	0	12,092,079
KENTUCKY	19,333,946	0	19,333,946
LOUISIANA	12,420,829	7,301	12,413,528
MAINE	19,205,947	215,284	18,990,663
MARYLAND	22,699,644	0	22,699,644
MASSACHUSETTS	59,302,018	10,320	59,291,698
MICHIGAN	77,904,303	146,176	77,758,127
MINNESOTA	56,125,643	0	56,125,643
MISSISSIPPI	10,416,166	11,304	10,404,862
MISSOURI	32,776,085	0	32,776,085
MONTANA	10,397,407	1,574,239	8,823,168
NEBRASKA	13,021,370	0	13,021,370
NEVADA	2,759,578	5,621	2,753,957
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11,224,662	0	11,224,662
NEW JERSEY	55,052,701	86,424	54,966,277
NEW MEXICO	7,355,796	541,801	6,813,995
NEW YORK	179,755,398	186,500	179,568,898
NORTH CAROLINA	26,789,009	632,706	26,156,303
NORTH DAKOTA	11,294,729	1,263,880	10,030,849
OHIO	72,590,165	0	72,590,165
OKLAHOMA	11,167,733	557,232	10,610,501
OREGON	17,613,154	0	17,613,154
PENNSYLVANIA	96,555,167	0	96,555,167
RHODE ISLAND	9,761,451	0	9,761,451
SOUTH CAROLINA	9,649,047	0	9,649,047
SOUTH DAKOTA	9,173,298	1,363,245	7,810,053
TENNESSEE	19,584,874	0	19,584,874
TEXAS	31,982,111	0	31,982,111
UTAH	10,560,552	198,426	10,362,126
VERMONT	3,413,284	0	3,413,284
VIRGINIA	27,550,705	0	27,550,705

Exhibit #15
1/29/91
Human Services
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1-29-91

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STATE ASSUMPTION	Total Amount	G.F. Amount
REVENUE FROM STATE ASSUMED COUNTIES County Mill Levy Revenue Estimated		\$7,588,536
TOTAL MILL REVENUE ESTIMATED		\$7,588,536
PROGRAM 01 - FAMILY ASSISTANCE		
Workfare	\$1,497,021	\$1,497,021
N. W. Workfare	\$322,922	\$322,922
AFDC Regular	\$17,757,004	\$1,151,974
Emergency AFDC	\$144,960	\$72,482
General Assistance	\$970,711	\$970,711
AFDC Grant Diversion	\$5,250	\$341
AFDC Regular U.P.	\$487,497	\$31,592
Burials	\$148,433	\$148,433
TOTAL PROGRAM 01	\$21,333,798	\$4,195,476
PROGRAM 03 - ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION		
Eligibility Technicians	\$2,863,922	\$1,460,334
County Directors and Clerical	\$1,377,319	\$702,305
Training Travel	\$1,530	\$766
Front End Investigators	\$259,195	\$64,800
TOTAL PROGRAM 03	\$4,501,966	\$2,228,205
PROGRAM 06 - STATE ADMINISTRATION		
Food Stamps	\$182,705	\$91,354
GA Data Processing	\$85	\$85
St/Co Administration FA	\$702,448	\$358,184
MIMS Data Processing	\$6,050	\$3,028
State Administration	\$171,343	\$168,263
TOTAL PROGRAM 06	\$1,062,631	\$620,914
PROGRAM 07 - MEDICAID SERVICES		
State Medical	\$5,519,801	\$5,519,801
Doctors	\$3,289	\$3,289
TOTAL PROGRAM 07	\$5,523,090	\$5,523,090
TOTAL SR5 EXPENDITURES	\$32,421,485	\$12,567,685
REVENUE MINUS EXPENDITURES		(\$4,979,149)

STATE ASSUMPTION		Total Amount	G.F. Amount
REVENUE FROM STATE ASSUMED COUNTIES County Mill Levy Revenue Estimated			\$1,105,105
TOTAL MILL REVENUE ESTIMATED			\$1,105,105
PROGRAM 01 - FAMILY ASSISTANCE			
Workfare	\$314,347	\$314,347	\$314,347
N. W. Workfare	\$3,446	\$3,446	\$3,446
AFDC Regular	\$3,305,596	\$3,305,596	\$214,462
Emergency Assistance	\$9,539	\$9,539	\$4,770
General Assistance	\$178,438	\$178,438	\$178,438
AFDC Grant Diversion	\$0	\$0	\$0
AFDC Regular U.P.	\$74,190	\$74,190	\$4,808
Burials	\$25,797	\$25,797	\$25,797
TOTAL PROGRAM 01	\$3,911,353	\$3,911,353	\$746,068
PROGRAM 03 - ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION			
Eligibility Technicians	\$608,376	\$608,376	\$310,215
County Directors and Clerical	\$285,048	\$285,048	\$145,348
Training Travel	\$763	\$763	\$382
Front End Investigators	\$66,434	\$66,434	\$16,609
TOTAL PROGRAM 03	\$960,621	\$960,621	\$472,554
PROGRAM 06 - STATE ADMINISTRATION			
Food Stamps	\$54,800	\$54,800	\$27,400
GA Data Processing	\$0	\$0	\$0
St/Co Administration FA	\$100,608	\$100,608	\$51,301
MIMS Data Processing	\$197	\$197	\$99
State Administration	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 06	\$155,605	\$155,605	\$78,800
PROGRAM 07 - MEDICAID SERVICES			
State Medical	\$1,042,029	\$1,042,029	\$1,042,029
Doctors	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 07	\$1,042,029	\$1,042,029	\$1,042,029
TOTAL SRS EXPENDITURES	\$6,069,608	\$6,069,608	\$2,339,451
REVENUE MINUS EXPENDITURES			(\$1,234,346)

STATE ASSUMPTION		Total Amount	G.F. Amount
REVENUE FROM STATE ASSUMED COUNTIES County Mill Levy Revenue Estimated			\$128,383
TOTAL MILL REVENUE ESTIMATED			\$128,383
PROGRAM 01 - FAMILY ASSISTANCE Workfare			
N.W. Workfare		\$45,764	\$45,764
AFDC Regular		\$2,058	\$2,058
Emergency AFDC		\$734,485	\$47,666
General Assistance		\$2,582	\$1,291
AFDC Grant Diversion		\$24,520	\$24,520
AFDC Regular U.P.		\$0	\$0
Burials		\$14,173	\$919
		\$3,182	\$3,182
TOTAL PROGRAM 01		\$826,764	\$125,400
PROGRAM 03 - ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION Eligibility Technicians County Directors and Clerical Training Travel Front End Investigators			
		\$119,546	\$60,957
		\$62,709	\$31,976
		\$0	\$0
		\$22,129	\$5,532
TOTAL PROGRAM 03		\$204,384	\$98,465
PROGRAM 06 - STATE ADMINISTRATION Food Stamps GA Data Processing St/Co Administration FA MIMS Data Processing State Administration			
		\$8,130	\$4,065
		\$0	\$0
		\$30,358	\$15,480
		\$450	\$225
		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 06		\$38,938	\$19,770
PROGRAM 07 - MEDICAID SERVICES State Medical Doctors			
		\$318,334	\$318,334
		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 07		\$318,334	\$318,334
TOTAL SRS EXPENDITURES		\$1,888,420	\$561,969
REVENUE MINUS EXPENDITURES			(\$493,586)

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STATE ASSUMPTION		Total Amount	G.F. Amount
REVENUE FROM STATE ASSUMED COUNTIES County Mill Levy Revenue Estimated			\$1,364,465
TOTAL MILL REVENUE ESTIMATED			\$1,364,465
PROGRAM 01 - FAMILY ASSISTANCE			
Workfare		\$73,219	\$73,219
N. W. Workfare		\$2,548	\$2,548
AFDC Regular		\$2,290,008	\$148,502
Emergency AFDC		\$58,496	\$29,248
General Assistance		\$68,185	\$68,185
AFDC Grant Diversion		\$1,200	\$79
AFDC Regular U.P.		\$74,263	\$4,813
Burials		\$20,094	\$20,094
TOTAL PROGRAM 01		\$2,588,013	\$346,688
PROGRAM 03 - ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION			
Eligibility Technicians		\$334,235	\$170,429
County Directors and Clerical		\$167,749	\$85,536
Training Travel		\$256	\$128
Front End Investigators		\$22,856	\$5,714
TOTAL PROGRAM 03		\$525,096	\$261,807
PROGRAM 04 - STATE ADMINISTRATION			
Food Stamps		\$0	\$0
GA Data Processing		\$0	\$0
St/Co Administration FA		\$109,151	\$55,657
MIMS Data Processing		\$460	\$230
State Administration		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 04		\$109,611	\$55,887
PROGRAM 07 - MEDICAID SERVICES			
State Medical		\$308,898	\$308,898
Doctors		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 07		\$308,898	\$308,898
TOTAL SRS EXPENDITURES		\$3,531,618	\$973,280
REVENUE MINUS EXPENDITURES			\$391,185

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DATE 1-29-91
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STATE ASSUMPTION		Total Amount	G.F. Amount
REVENUE FROM STATE ASSUMED COUNTIES County Mill Levy Revenue Estimated			\$447,095
TOTAL MILL REVENUE ESTIMATED			\$447,095
PROGRAM 01 -- FAMILY ASSISTANCE			
Workfare		\$8,823	\$8,823
N. W. Workfare		\$642	\$642
AFDC Regular		\$873,226	\$56,629
Emergency AFDC		\$986	\$493
General Assistance		\$26,313	\$26,313
AFDC Grant Diversion		\$0	\$0
AFDC Regular U.P.		\$21,448	\$1,389
Burials		\$7,300	\$7,300
TOTAL PROGRAM 01		\$938,738	\$101,589
PROGRAM 03 -- ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION			
Eligibility Technicians		\$176,970	\$90,238
County Directors and Clerical		\$72,931	\$37,188
Training Travel		\$0	\$0
Front End Investigators		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 03		\$249,901	\$127,426
PROGRAM 06 -- STATE ADMINISTRATION			
Food Stamps		\$0	\$0
GA Data Processing		\$5	\$5
St/Co Administration FA		\$42,731	\$21,789
MIMS Data Processing		\$481	\$241
State Administration		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 06		\$43,217	\$22,035
PROGRAM 07 -- MEDICAID SERVICES			
State Medical		\$176,012	\$176,012
Doctors		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 07		\$176,012	\$176,012
TOTAL SR5 EXPENDITURES		\$1,407,868	\$427,062
REVENUE MINUS EXPENDITURES			\$20,033

STATE ASSUMPTION		Total Amount	G.F. Amount
REVENUE FROM STATE ASSUMED COUNTIES County Mill Levy Revenue Estimated			\$885,319
TOTAL MILL REVENUE ESTIMATED			\$885,319
PROGRAM 01 - FAMILY ASSISTANCE			
Workfare		\$144,676	\$144,676
N. W. Workfare		\$29,887	\$29,887
AFDC Regular		\$1,825,657	\$118,430
Emergency AFDC		\$39,663	\$19,832
General Assistance		\$181,193	\$181,193
AFDC Grant Diversion		\$0	\$0
AFDC Regular U.P.		\$47,517	\$3,077
Burials		\$11,844	\$11,844
TOTAL PROGRAM 01		\$2,280,437	\$508,939
PROGRAM 03 - ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION			
Eligibility Technicians		\$295,381	\$150,617
County Directors and Clerical		\$143,485	\$73,164
Training Travel		\$0	\$0
Front End Investigators		\$43,774	\$10,944
TOTAL PROGRAM 03		\$482,640	\$234,725
PROGRAM 06 - STATE ADMINISTRATION			
Food Stamps		\$36,625	\$18,313
GA Data Processing		\$0	\$0
St/Co Administration FA		\$99,229	\$50,598
MIMS Data Processing		\$1,091	\$546
State Administration		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 06		\$136,945	\$69,457
PROGRAM 07 - MEDICAID SERVICES			
State Medical		\$631,276	\$631,276
Doctors		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 07		\$631,276	\$631,276
TOTAL SRS EXPENDITURES		\$3,531,298	\$1,444,397
REVENUE MINUS EXPENDITURES			(\$559,078)

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EXHIBIT 15
DATE 1-29-91
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STATE ASSUMPTION		Total Amount	G.F. Amount
REVENUE FROM STATE ASSUMED COUNTIES			
County Mill Levy Revenue Estimated			\$485,048
TOTAL MILL REVENUE ESTIMATED			\$485,048
PROGRAM 01 - FAMILY ASSISTANCE			
Workfare		\$60,938	\$60,938
N. W. Workfare		\$10,963	\$10,963
AFDC Regular		\$841,598	\$54,626
Emergency AFDC		\$1,956	\$978
General Assistance		\$46,062	\$46,062
AFDC Grant Diversion		\$0	\$0
AFDC Regular U.P.		\$41,409	\$2,686
Burial		\$10,662	\$10,662
TOTAL PROGRAM 01		\$1,013,588	\$186,915
PROGRAM 03 - ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION			
Eligibility Technicians		\$214,758	\$109,507
County Directors and Clerical		\$56,926	\$29,027
Training Travel		\$0	\$0
Front End Investigators		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 03		\$271,684	\$138,534
PROGRAM 06 - STATE ADMINISTRATION			
Food Stamps		\$0	\$0
GA Data Processing		\$0	\$0
St/Co Administration FA		\$47,817	\$24,382
MIMS Data Processing		\$451	\$226
State Administration		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 06		\$48,268	\$24,608
PROGRAM 07 - MEDICAID SERVICES			
State Medical		\$114,455	\$114,455
Doctors		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 07		\$114,455	\$114,455
TOTAL SRS EXPENDITURES		\$1,447,995	\$464,512
REVENUE MINUS EXPENDITURES			\$20,536

STATE ASSUMPTION		Total Amount	G.F. Amount
REVENUE FROM STATE ASSUMED COUNTIES			
County Mill Levy Revenue Estimated			\$69,760
TOTAL MILL REVENUE ESTIMATED			\$69,760
PROGRAM 01 - FAMILY ASSISTANCE			
Workfare		\$3,448	\$3,448
N. W. Workfare		\$2,639	\$2,639
AFDC Regular		\$174,629	\$11,922
Emergency AFDC		\$300	\$150
General Assistance		\$3,509	\$3,509
AFDC Grant Diversion		\$0	\$0
AFDC Regular U.P.		\$837	\$55
Burials		\$1,890	\$1,890
TOTAL PROGRAM 01		\$187,252	\$23,013
PROGRAM 03 - ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION			
Eligibility Technicians		\$26,881	\$13,707
County Directors and Clerical		\$3,067	\$1,564
Training Travel		\$0	\$0
Front End Investigators		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 03		\$29,948	\$15,271
PROGRAM 06 - STATE ADMINISTRATION			
Food Stamps		\$0	\$0
GA Data Processing		\$0	\$0
St/Co Administration FA		\$5,792	\$2,953
MIMS Data Processing		\$450	\$225
State Administration		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 06		\$6,242	\$3,178
PROGRAM 07 - MEDICAID SERVICES			
State Medical		\$64,323	\$64,323
Doctors		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 07		\$64,323	\$64,323
TOTAL SRS EXPENDITURES		\$287,765	\$105,785
REVENUE MINUS EXPENDITURES			(\$36,025)

STATE ASSUMPTION		Total Amount	G.F. Amount
REVENUE FROM STATE ASSUMED COUNTIES County Mill Levy Revenue Estimated			\$1,571,804
TOTAL MILL REVENUE ESTIMATED			\$1,571,804
PROGRAM 01 -- FAMILY ASSISTANCE			
Workfare		\$404,162	\$404,162
N. W. Workfare		\$40,105	\$40,105
AFDC Regular		\$3,928,515	\$254,860
Emergency AFDC		\$11,802	\$5,901
General Assistance		\$182,356	\$182,356
AFDC Grant Diversion		\$4,050	\$262
AFDC Regular U.P.		\$120,223	\$7,787
Burials		\$24,007	\$24,007
TOTAL PROGRAM 01		\$4,715,220	\$919,440
PROGRAM 03 -- ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION			
Eligibility Technicians		\$529,184	\$269,835
County Directors and Clerical		\$215,502	\$109,886
Training Travel		\$87	\$44
Front End Investigators		\$23,114	\$5,779
TOTAL PROGRAM 03		\$767,887	\$385,544
PROGRAM 04 -- STATE ADMINISTRATION			
Food Stamps		\$50,719	\$25,360
GA Data Processing		\$40	\$40
St/Co Administration FA		\$97,715	\$49,826
MIMS Data Processing		\$451	\$226
State Administration		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 04		\$148,925	\$75,452
PROGRAM 07 -- MEDICAID SERVICES			
State Medical		\$1,282,217	\$1,282,217
Doctors		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 07		\$1,282,217	\$1,282,217
TOTAL SRS EXPENDITURES		\$6,914,249	\$2,662,653
REVENUE MINUS EXPENDITURES			(\$1,090,849)

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STATE ASSUMPTION		Total Amount	G.F. Amount
REVENUE FROM STATE ASSUMED COUNTIES			
County Mill Levy Revenue Estimated			\$289,739
TOTAL MILL REVENUE ESTIMATED			\$289,739
PROGRAM 01 - FAMILY ASSISTANCE			
Workfare		\$23,297	\$23,297
N. W. Workfare		\$139	\$139
AFDC Regular		\$515,247	\$33,429
Emergency AFDC		\$4,562	\$2,281
General Assistance		\$21,895	\$21,895
AFDC Grant Diversion		\$0	\$0
AFDC Regular U.P.		\$10,275	\$666
Burials		\$3,259	\$3,259
TOTAL PROGRAM 01		\$578,674	\$84,966
PROGRAM 03 - ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION			
Eligibility Technicians		\$67,780	\$34,561
County Directors and Clerical		\$55,720	\$28,412
Training Travel		\$0	\$0
Front End Investigators		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 03		\$123,500	\$62,973
PROGRAM 04 - STATE ADMINISTRATION			
Food Stamps		\$7,280	\$3,640
GA Data Processing		\$0	\$0
St/Co Administration FA		\$26,151	\$13,335
MIMS Data Processing		\$450	\$225
State Administration		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 04		\$33,881	\$17,200
PROGRAM 07 - MEDICAID SERVICES			
State Medical		\$116,536	\$116,536
Doctors		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 07		\$116,536	\$116,536
TOTAL SRS EXPENDITURES		\$852,591	\$281,675
REVENUE MINUS EXPENDITURES			\$8,064

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STATE ASSUMPTION	Total Amount	G.F. Amount
REVENUE FROM STATE ASSUMED COUNTIES County Mill Levy Revenue Estimated		\$181,984
TOTAL MILL REVENUE ESTIMATED		\$181,984
PROGRAM 01 - FAMILY ASSISTANCE		
Workfare	\$19,461	\$19,461
N. W. Workfare	\$0	\$0
AFDC Regular	\$178,390	\$11,586
Emergency AFDC	\$490	\$245
General Assistance	\$16,063	\$16,063
AFDC Grant Diversion	\$0	\$0
AFDC Regular U.P.	\$353	\$23
Burials	\$1,275	\$1,275
TOTAL PROGRAM 01	\$216,032	\$48,653
PROGRAM 03 - ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION		
Eligibility Technicians	\$37,201	\$18,969
County Directors and Clerical	\$46,008	\$23,460
Training Travel	\$0	\$0
Front End Investigators	\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 03	\$83,209	\$42,429
PROGRAM 06 - STATE ADMINISTRATION		
Food Stamps	\$1,981	\$991
GA Data Processing	\$0	\$0
St/Co Administration FA	\$10,286	\$5,245
MIMS Data Processing	\$453	\$227
State Administration	\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 06	\$12,720	\$6,463
PROGRAM 07 - MEDICAID SERVICES		
State Medical	\$63,093	\$63,093
Doctors	\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 07	\$63,093	\$63,093
TOTAL SRS EXPENDITURES	\$375,054	\$160,638
REVENUE MINUS EXPENDITURES		\$21,346

STATE ASSUMPTION		Total Amount	G.F. Amount
REVENUE FROM STATE ASSUMED COUNTIES			
County Mill Levy Revenue Estimated			\$434,348
TOTAL MILL REVENUE ESTIMATED			\$434,348
PROGRAM 01 -- FAMILY ASSISTANCE			
Workfare		\$39,302	\$39,302
N.W. Workfare		\$1,094	\$1,094
AFDC Regular		\$951,199	\$61,714
Emergency AFDC		\$1,803	\$902
General Assistance		\$44,851	\$44,851
AFDC Grant Diversion		\$0	\$0
AFDC Regular U.P.		\$31,540	\$2,044
Burials		\$8,849	\$8,849
TOTAL PROGRAM 01		\$1,078,638	\$158,756
PROGRAM 03 -- ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION			
Eligibility Technicians		\$151,714	\$77,360
County Directors and Clerical		\$83,647	\$42,652
Training Travel		\$0	\$0
Front End Investigators		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 03		\$235,361	\$120,012
PROGRAM 04 -- STATE ADMINISTRATION			
Food Stamps		\$0	\$0
GA Data Processing		\$40	\$40
St/Cg Administration FA		\$40,667	\$20,736
MIMS Data Processing		\$666	\$333
State Administration		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 04		\$41,373	\$21,109
PROGRAM 07 -- MEDICAID SERVICES			
State Medical		\$160,100	\$160,100
Doctors		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 07		\$160,100	\$160,100
TOTAL SRS EXPENDITURES		\$1,515,472	\$459,977
REVENUE MINUS EXPENDITURES			(\$25,629)

STATE ASSUMPTION		Total Amount	G.F. Amount
REVENUE FROM STATE ASSUMED COUNTIES County Mill Levy Revenue Estimated			\$625,486
TOTAL MILL REVENUE ESTIMATED			\$625,486
PROGRAM 01 - FAMILY ASSISTANCE			
Workfare		\$359,584	\$359,584
N. W. Workfare		\$229,401	\$229,401
AFDC Regular		\$2,138,454	\$138,748
Emergency AFDC		\$12,781	\$6,391
General Assistance		\$177,326	\$177,326
AFDC Grant Diversion		\$0	\$0
AFDC Regular U.P.		\$51,269	\$3,325
Burials		\$30,274	\$30,274
TOTAL PROGRAM 01		\$2,999,089	\$945,049
PROGRAM 03 - ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION			
Eligibility Technicians		\$301,896	\$153,939
County Directors and Clerical		\$184,527	\$94,092
Training Travel		\$424	\$212
Front End Investigators		\$80,888	\$20,222
TOTAL PROGRAM 03		\$567,735	\$268,465
PROGRAM 06 - STATE ADMINISTRATION			
Food Stamps		\$23,170	\$11,585
GA Data Processing		\$0	\$0
St/Co Administration FA		\$91,943	\$46,882
MIMS Data Processing		\$450	\$225
State Administration		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 06		\$115,563	\$58,692
PROGRAM 07 - MEDICAID SERVICES			
State Medical		\$1,242,528	\$1,242,528
Doctors		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 07		\$1,242,528	\$1,242,528
TOTAL SRS EXPENDITURES		\$4,924,915	\$2,514,734
REVENUE MINUS EXPENDITURES			(\$1,889,248)

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STATE ADMINISTRATION

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STATE ASSUMPTION		Total Amount	G.F. Amount
REVENUE FROM STATE ASSUMED COUNTIES County Mill Levy Revenue Estimated			\$0
TOTAL MILL REVENUE ESTIMATED			\$0
PROGRAM 01 - FAMILY ASSISTANCE			
Workfare		\$0	\$0
N. W. Workfare		\$0	\$0
AFDC Regular		\$0	\$0
Emergency AFDC		\$0	\$0
General Assistance		\$0	\$0
AFDC Grant Diversion		\$0	\$0
AFDC Regular U.P.		\$0	\$0
Burials		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 01		\$0	\$0
PROGRAM 03 - ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION			
Eligibility Technicians		\$0	\$0
County Directors and Clerical		\$0	\$0
Training Travel		\$0	\$0
Front End Investigators		\$0	\$0
TOTAL PROGRAM 03		\$0	\$0
PROGRAM 06 - STATE ADMINISTRATION			
Food Stamps		\$0	\$0
GA Data Processing		\$0	\$0
St/Co Administration FA		\$0	\$0
MIMS Data Processing		\$0	\$0
State Administration		\$171,343	\$168,263
TOTAL PROGRAM 06		\$171,343	\$168,263
PROGRAM 07 - MEDICAID SERVICES			
State Medical		\$0	\$0
Doctors		\$3,289	\$3,289
TOTAL PROGRAM 07		\$3,289	\$3,289
TOTAL SRS EXPENDITURES		\$174,632	\$171,552
REVENUE MINUS EXPENDITURES			(\$171,552)

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER**

Human Services SUBCOMMITTEE DATE 1/29/91
DEPARTMENT(S) ~~ENR~~ SRS DIVISION _____

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NAME	REPRESENTING	
Penny Robbe	SRS	
Jerry Smies	SRS	
DONNA K. PORTER	ETC- L&C Co. JOBS PROGRAM	
Kate Cholewa	MT Women's Lobby	
Patti Russ	L&C Co. JOBS Program	
JOHN ORTWEIN	MT CATHOLIC CONFERENCE	
Julie Rohrer	SRS	
Marcia Schieder	Montana Low Income Coalition Montanans for Social Justice	
DICK LODGE II	MONTANA LOW INCOME COALITION	AFDC Support
Chris Chapman	Montanans for Social Justice	AFDC Support
Phonahy A. Palky		AFDC Support
Marcia Dies	mtwc	
Gary Foster	Native Americans	AFDC Support
Ann Stumman	SRS	
Jody Smith	WORLD INC	Childcare
Kene Kake	Word Inc	Childcare
Kale Conroy	WORD INC	Childcare

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.