

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES & AGING

Call to Order: By CHAIRMAN JOHN COBB, on February 9, 1993, at 8:05 A.M.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. John Cobb, Chairman (R)
Sen. Mignon Waterman, Vice Chairman (D)
Sen. Chris Christiaens (D)
Rep. Betty Lou Kasten (R)
Sen. Tom Keating (R)
Rep. David Wanzenried (D)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Lisa Smith, Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Lois Steinbeck, Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Connie Huckins, Office of Budget & Program Planning
John Huth, Office of Budget & Program Planning
Billie Jean Hill, Committee Secretary

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

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES
Executive Action: NONE

HEARING ON DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES

Tape No. 1:Side 1

Mr. Hank Hudson, Director, Department of Family Services, said that the discussion would begin with the Governor's Office on Aging.

Ms. Gale Keil, Mountain View School, passed out a description of a 90-day program at Mountain View School. **EXHIBITS 1 and 2**

Mr. Charles Rehbein, Governor's Coordinator on Aging, said that the mission of the office was to offer maximum dignity to older Montanans especially those who are impoverished and have greater needs. An explanation of all the senior citizen programs was

given. The emphasis now is to keep ailing seniors in their homes, not institutions. EXHIBIT 3

Mr. Gary Walsh, Protective Services Division, Case Management, DFS, talked about targeted case management being transferred to the Developmental Disabilities Division in SRS. Mr. Mike Hanshew, Administrator, DD Division, said that he was supportive of the transfer because SRS was responsible for the coordination of the services purchased through their contracts; the closer they can work together, the better for the programs.

Mr. Gary Walsh, explained the program that provides inpatient residential drug/alcohol treatment to indigent youth who have been adjudicated to be either youth in need of supervision, youth in need of care, or delinquent youth. EXHIBIT 4

Ms. Joan-Nell Macfadden, Department of Family Services State Council, mentioned that some alcohol problems are caused by peer pressure and some communities have Alanon and AA.

Ms. Judith Carlson, HRDC's, Association of Social Workers, said that if the state was in need of money, Montana has the lowest beer tax in the country.

Mr. Walsh discussed a program whereby states are encouraged to use a model approach to child abuse and neglect. He described the DFS Child Care and Development Block Grant Program which is designed to increase the availability, affordability and quality of child day care. He said that DFS receives Children's Justice Act funds under a non-competitive federal grant program with improves each state's handling of child abuse cases, particularly cases of child sexual abuse. He explained that Child Protective Services day care is a service provided to children who have been found to be abused or neglected. Mr. Walsh told the committee about the Montana Children's Trust Fund program whose sole function is to raise and disburse funds to help prevent child abuse and neglect. He said that DFS manages a federal dependent care grant and 40% of the funds must be used for child care resource and referral. He explained that the domestic violence program provides funding for community-based projects which give victims of spouse abuse/domestic violence moral support, assist them with emergency housing, provide them with information about domestic violence laws and legal rights, and make referrals to other agencies which can be contacted for additional assistance. EXHIBIT 4

Ms. Katie Dean, Battered Women's Shelter, said she has 50 volunteers. They have a drop-in center, a crisis hot-line and a shelter. They are organized with other agencies. DFS funds a part of the program and the community provides fund raisers.

Ms. Kate Cholewa, Montana Women's Lobby, talked about domestic violence and gave statistics about centers and battered women and sexual assaults.

Mr. Paulette Kohman, Maternal Child and Health, spoke to the problem of women abused as teenagers.

Mr. Walsh explained the Independent Living Program providing financial assistance and support to youth 16 years or older who are preparing for discharge from foster care or group care in Montana. EXHIBIT 4

Mr. Walsh explained the Lewis and Clark County Home Health Contract which provides services to children and adults in need of protective services in order to maintain them in their own homes and prevent out-of-home placements. He discussed the Refugee Resettlement program which is a national/state program to assist refugees to resettle in each state. He talked about the state Supplemental Payments Program which provides monthly supplemental payments to individuals eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) who reside in certain designated types of licensed residential facilities. **Mr. Walsh** explained the West Yellowstone Human Services Coordinator Project which is jointly funded by DFS and several other agencies, employs a staff person who provides the small community of West Yellowstone with an efficient, organized system of social services delivery. He also discussed the Big Brothers and Sisters program which is a community-based prevention program for at-risk children from single parent families. EXHIBIT 4

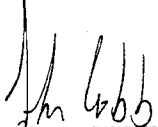
Ms. Linda Lefavour, Director of Big Brothers and Sisters in Missoula, representing all BB/BS programs, said that this program is the best prevention program for at-risk youth. They show youngsters that there are adults who care about them. EXHIBITS 5 and 6

Mr. Curt Portius said he had been a recipient of the BB/BS program and could not explain how much this program meant to him and how it changed his life.

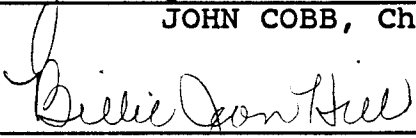
Mr. Bill Bartlett, Attorney, Bozeman, running for Regional Director of BB/BS, said he will work for expansion of the program.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 11:10 A:M



JOHN COBB, Chairman



BILLIE JEAN HILL, Secretary

JC/bjh

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HUMAN SERVICES

SUB-COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE

7-9-92

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REP. JOHN COBB, CHAIRMAN	✓		
SEN. MIGNON WATERMAN, VICE CHAIR	✓		
SEN. CHRIS CHRISTIAENS	✓		
SEN. TOM KEATING	✓		
REP. BETTY LOU KASTEN	✓		
REP. DAVID WANZENRIED	✓		

29-93
Gail Keil

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In harmony with the Department of Family Services Mission Statement and philosophy, the Juvenile Corrections Division has developed a 90-day program at Mountain View School. This program was developed recognizing that a significant number of youth who are committed to the juvenile institutions do not need long-term secure care. The 90-day program includes observation, assessment and treatment planning in a short-term setting. All youth receive complete psychological, behavioral, social, educational, and physical assessments during their stay. The staff prepare recommendations to the Juvenile Court for future dispositions.

Youth appropriate for the Mountain View School treatment program are those adjudicated delinquents who:

- need to be removed from the community but whose offenses do not warrant long-term secure care; or who,
- have the potential to benefit from a shorter commitment, and to make rapid gains in emotional and behavioral functioning; or who,
- by virtue of their young age and/or developmental level, would be in jeopardy in an institution for more "sophisticated" offenders.

When the youth successfully completes the program, he/she would normally be discharged from the Corrections Division and return to the community under supervision of the Youth Court. While the youth is involved in the program, the Case Manager is frequently involved with the Youth Courts and will communicate treatment issues.

The program milieu is multidisciplinary in nature. It's focus is behavioral in all areas and consists of a Level system based on the student's abilities. Individual treatment plans are developed within 10 days at an Interdisciplinary Meeting complied by the treatment team members.

The students participate in school, recreational activities, cottage and psychoeducational groups, as well as individual counseling sessions. Half way through program, arrangements are made for families to travel to Helena to participate in the "Changing Directions" program. This is a cognitive behavioral program that enhances decision making and goal setting skills. This training also provides staff with the opportunity to engage family members in analyzing some of the issues that need to be addressed when the student transitions back to the community.

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EXHIBIT 2

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MOUNTAIN VIEW SCHOOL
LEAVE OF ABSENCE REPORT FORM

Student: _____

Parent/Guardian: _____

Dates of Leave from _____ to _____

- 1.) How successful was the leave in your opinion?
(Check one of the following)

_____ very successful
_____ moderately successful
_____ neither successful or unsuccessful
_____ moderately unsuccessful
_____ very unsuccessful

- 2.) What problems occurred while your child was on leave?

_____ student showed physical aggression toward family or others.
_____ student showed verbal aggression toward family or others.
_____ student withdrew to herself and did not communicate with others.
_____ student was very sad.
_____ student threatened or tried to hurt herself.
_____ student used alcohol or drugs.
_____ student did not follow rules or instructions given.
_____ student requested or attempted to avoid returning to M.V.S.
_____ other problem behaviors (please describe)

- 3.) What pleased you about the student's behavior while on leave?

_____ student seemed interested in the family.
_____ student spent time talking to the family.
_____ student followed rules and directions.
_____ student showed positive mood and attitude.
_____ student showed self control.
_____ other positive behaviors (please describe).

- 4.) Other comments: _____

2-9-93

EXHIBIT 3
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SB

AGING SERVICES

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, thank you for allowing me to be here and discuss aging services in Montana. For the record, my name is Charles Rehbein and I am the Governor's Coordinator on Aging.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE ON AGING

In July 1989, the Aging Services Bureau functions and staff within the Department of Family Services along with the Senior's Office of Ombudsman and Legal Services were moved to the Governor's Office on Aging to consolidate the administration of services to Montana's aging services programs under one focal point, the Governor's Coordinator on Aging.

The Aging Services Programs focus on providing maximum dignity and independence for older Montanans, especially those with the greatest social and economic need, through the development and maintenance of a comprehensive and coordinated service delivery system.

The Governor's Office on Aging is responsible for the development of the State Plan on Aging and the coordination of services for Montana's elderly population, as well as, the administration, accounting, budgeting, reporting, auditing and assessing requirements stated in Title III of Federal Older Americans Act.

AGENCY ORGANIZATION

The Governor's Office on Aging is housed within the Governor's Office of the Capitol and has a staff of 7 FTE, with all funding through the Department of Family Services, except for the Aging Coordinator's position that is funding by the Governor's Office. (See SCHEDULE A - Organizational Chart)

The Governor's Office on Aging contracts with 11 Area Agencies on Aging to provide the following types of services to Montana's elderly: a) Access Services such as transportation, outreach and information and referral; b) In-home Services which include homemaker, home health care, home chore and home delivered meals; and c) Community Services including congregate meals, legal services, ombudsman services and senior centers. Collectively, this system is called the Aging Services Network.

OVERVIEW

The Governor's Office on Aging is mandated to develop a comprehensive and coordinated service delivery system for the provision of services to Montana's elderly population. All program funds are contracted with Montana's 11 Area Agencies on Aging to develop these services within local communities.

GOALS

- * To develop a comprehensive, cost effective and coordinated service delivery system for Montanans that are elderly.
- * To advocate for all elderly Montanans to maintain dignity and independence.
- * To emphasize delivery and development of services to elderly people that are socially and economically disadvantaged, by better coordination with other service delivery systems, such as Medicaid, food stamps, Veterans, etc.
- * To draw upon a variety of funds, such as Federal, State, Local and voluntary contributions by seniors and family members, to develop necessary services for senior citizens at risk of early institutionalization.
- * To continue to develop community based and in-home services as an alternative to higher cost institutional care.

AUTHORIZATION

2-15-231-232

MCA

In 1983, the Legislature established the Office on Aging in the Governor's Office to assist the Governor in planning, coordination, and operation of programs within state government that affect senior citizens of the state.

P. L. 89-73

The Federal Older Americans Act calls for a State Agency on Aging, for the development of a State Plan on Aging and very specific guidelines for the development of Area Agencies on Aging and a service delivery system.

52-3-201-206

MCA

Montana Older Americans Act, designation of Area Agencies and State Office on Aging, development of State Plan on Aging, Ombudsman Services, etc.

CONTRACTED SERVICES - AREA AGENCIES ON AGING

The Area Agencies develop the local planning process and provide services or contract with individual agencies to provide service. There are over 1,000 local service providers in all 56 counties in Montana that serve the elderly by utilizing local county funds, contributions, donations, state funds and federal funds. All funds, units of service and number of clients served are reported to the Area Agencies. The Area Agencies prepare monthly reports to the Governor's Office on Aging for reimbursement.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING AN AGING SOCIETY

Montana as well as the rest of the nation is growing older. In 1980, the fastest growing segment of our society was the 85 plus age group. Twelve years later, the fastest growing segment is considered age 100 plus.

In 1900, 374,000 people were 80 years or older in the United States and only 122,000 were 85 or older. By 1990, nearly 7 million people were 80 years or older and about 3 million were 85 or older. The 1990 census counted nearly 1 million who reported their age as 90 years or older. Centenarians, people aged 100 years or older numbered 36,000 in 1990, more than double the number in 1980. (report by National Institute on Aging)

In 1980, Montana had 119,240 people age 60 and over. In 1990, that figure grew to 140,813 or a 18.1% increase. In 1980, we had 33,031 over the age of 75 while in 1990, this figure increased to 45,613 or a 38.1% growth factor. Of the 45,613 senior citizens over age 75, 10,676 or 23.4% are age 85 plus. During the ten year period from 1980 to 1990, the 85 plus age group grew by 20.8% from 8,837 to 10,676.

17.6% of Montana's population is over the age of 60 years or older.

To bring the fact a little closer to home, did you know that 28% of the Senate is 60 years or older and 19.3% of the House of Representatives is 60 years of age or older? There are 4 members of the Senate and 5 members of the House age 70 or older.

We have included some county statistics related to your county as to their elderly populations. In Montana, we have some counties whose elderly populations are at 25% and up to 30%. These counties exceed the State and National averages and set the trend for the next twenty years.

As you can see by the information we have presented to you that we are an aging society. For the first time, we are facing the possibilities of four and five generation families alive at one period. How are we going to care for our parents, grandparents, great grandparents and in some cases our selves? Are more Nursing Homes or long term care facilities the answer? Can we provide necessary services in a home setting? Are services going to be available or even affordable for our rural elders?

Senior programs for Fiscal Year 1993 under Title III of the Older Americans Act received \$3,887,047 and \$730,620 of State general fund. Of the \$730,620 of State General funds, \$100,000 of in-home services funding was eliminated from the FY94 and 95 budget.

During 1992, the aging network provided the following units of service to clients:

- 95,893 units of house keeping to 3,768 people
- 8,364 units of home chore to 1,039 people
- 305,485 units of transportation to 18,530 people
- 1,294,881 congregate meals to 41,534 people
- 597,696 home delivered meals to 7,183 people

A list of services provided are in your packet.

If a reduction of \$100,000 is realized, services will be reduced. This reduction could mean a loss of:

- 33,223 units of home delivered meals, or
- 13,870 units of home chore services, or
- 15,083 units of personal care services, or
- 10,050 units of home health aide, or
- 10,582 units of homemaker services, or
- a combination there of.

Since 1980, the emphasis has been to expand the array of services available to the frail elderly in their homes as an alternative to the higher costing institutional care, or nursing home care. In 1989, the Governor's Office on Aging conducted a state-wide statistically accurate Unmet Service Needs Survey of Montana's elderly population. Based upon the study and the above data of services provided, the Aging Services Networks is currently serving approximately 32% of the elderly population of 130,000 (estimate of 60 plus in 1985). In spite of the success in the development of services to the elderly, we have found the following unmet service needs:

14% (18,200 elders) are having a problem accessing

home health care,
16% (20,800) need help with home maker services and
10% (13,000) need help with activities of daily
living.

Based on service requests and needs surveys, the eleven Area Agencies on Aging have further identified that in-home services in general are going unmet, especially home delivered meals.. An example of this is - one of the Area Agencies in trying to meet the demand for home delivered meals and home chore services in 1991, was facing a \$90,000 deficit. By reducing the hours of service, capping the number of home delivered meals and the lose of personnel, they were able to bring their budget back to even. The needs are real and the demand is stressful in figuring out how to meet needs with limited resources.

If you look at the Aging network over the past ten years, we have only asked the Legislature for funds for in-home services and then they have been limited - \$125,000 per year to \$416,000 of which \$100,000 has been reduced based on the 1990 budget.

House Bill 31 by Representative Menahan requests that \$500,000 be appropriated to the Department of Family Services for in-home services for the elderly. I request that you consider appropriating the \$500,000 plus put the \$100,000 back in the budget for in-home services for Montana's elders.

Montana is aging. As you can see by the data we have presented including a breakdown of the elderly population of your counties, this trend is going to continue for the next twenty years or more. How are we going to provide services to those that need them? Will there be services available to our rural population especially if the hospital closes? How much will it cost Montana if the elderly can not remain in their own homes for another ten years or five years or even one or two more years?

Aging services is not the total answer, but we are a major component in providing a continuum of care to a group of people how have given and in a lot of cases continue to give to Montana.

A question the aging network considers the bottom line is "How do we get Mrs. Smith to the Doctor?" If we can't get an elder to the doctor then we must and do look for someone who can.

In conclusion, I realize that the task before this committee and the entire legislature is one that is enormous and most difficult especially as you decide if and how to increase funding of services for some, reduce funding of services for some, possibly eliminate funding of entire services for others and end up with a balanced budget. In reaching a balanced budget, agencies and organizations may pit the young against the old, low-income against education, and a variety of other groups and agencies against each other. What we forget sometimes during this whole process is that we are all in this thing together. We

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are all trying to insure that our agency or organization is the big money winner but in the battle for the bucks have we lost sight of the what is in the best interest of Montana and the clientele we are trying to serve. I believe preventative activities save money over a period of time and insure a better quality of life. The services provided through the aging network in Montana gives our senior citizens an opportunity to remain independent and enhances their lives.

I applaud you for the risks that you have to take in making difficult decisions related to programs, budgets, taxes and the numerous other issues legislators deal with. I thank you for taking those risks and I believe you will make those decisions based on the best interest of all Montanans.

Thank you for your time. If you have any questions I will be happy to try and respond to them.

Governor's Office on Aging Organization Structure

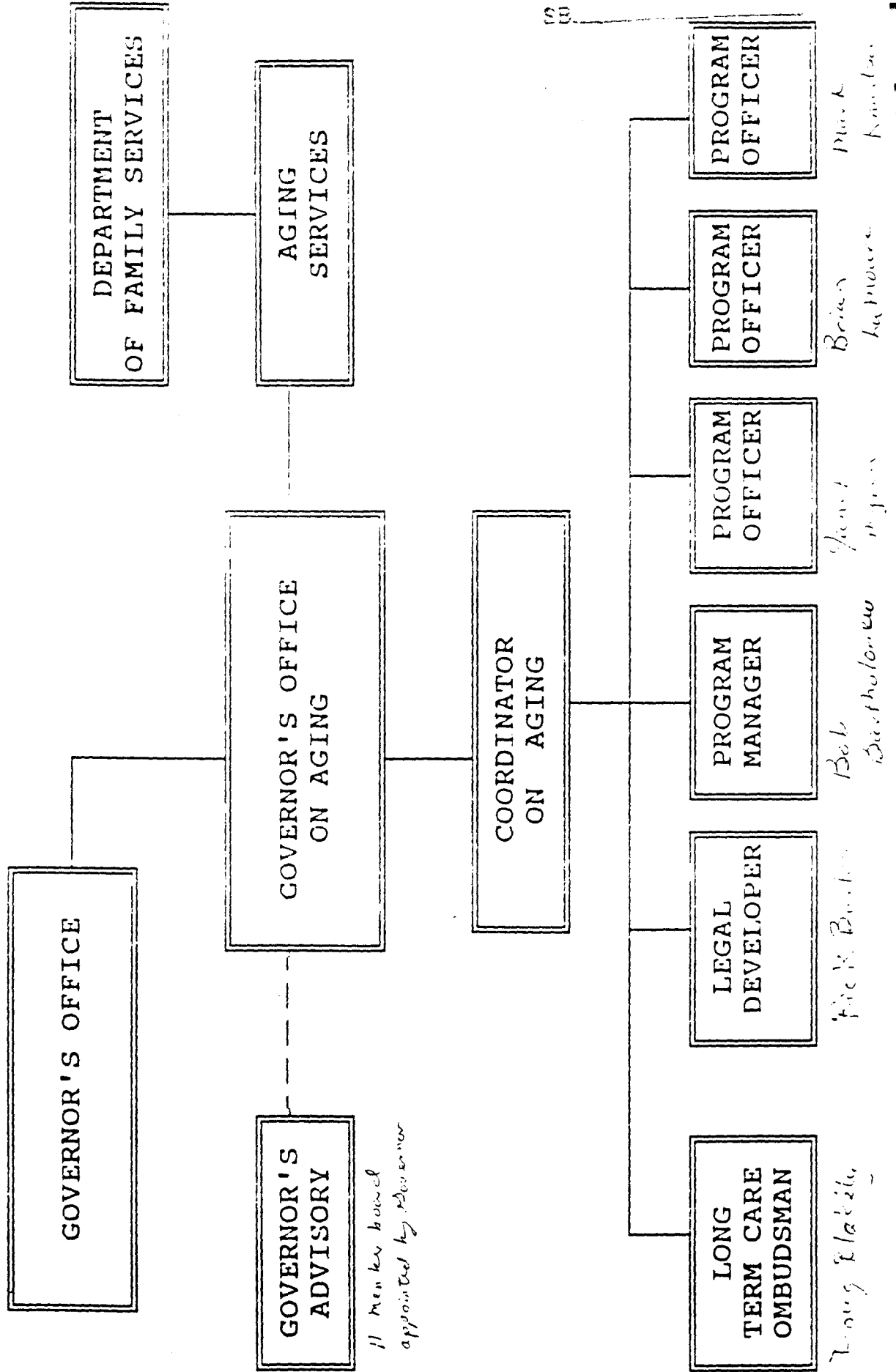


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UNMET NEEDS FOR SERVICES - MONTANA'S ELDERLY

Since 1980, the Aging Services Network's emphasis has been to expand the array of services available to the frail elderly in their homes as an alternative to the higher costing institutional care, or nursing home care.

In 1989, the Governor's Office on Aging conducted a state-wide survey of Montana's elderly population. Based upon the study, it was determined that the Aging Services Network is currently serving 32% of the elderly population of 130,000. In spite of the success in the development of services to the elderly, we have found the following unmet needs:

14% (18,200 elderly) are having a problem accessing home health care.

16% (20,800 elderly) need help with home maker services.

10% (13,000 elderly) need help with activities of daily living.

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FY92 Program Data

Source: FY92 SUA-95

SERVICE	TOTAL NO. OF CLIENTS SERVED	TOTAL NO. OF UNITS OF SERV PROVIDED	:	AVERAGE UNITS PER CLIENT
Comm. Outreach	20,079.0	101,198.0	:	5.0
Congregate Meals	41,534.0	1,294,881.0	:	31.2
Escort	44.0	715.0	:	16.3
Friendly Visiting	815.0	3,664.0	:	4.5
Health Screening	5,808.0	30,845.0	:	5.3
Home Chore	1,039.0	8,364.0	:	8.1
Home Del. Meals	7,183.0	597,696.0	:	83.2
Home Health Aide	273.0	9,465.0	:	34.7
Homemaker	3,768.0	95,893.0	:	25.4
Indv. Outreach	1,453.0	4,523.0	:	3.1
Legal Assistance	2,683.0	2,830.0	:	1.1
Med. Transport.	1,821.0	2,937.0	:	1.6
Personal Care	147.0	4,405.0	:	30.0
Physical Therapy	96.0	250.0	:	2.6
Respite Care	18.0	336.0	:	18.7
Senior Center	46,897.0	26,603.0	:	.6
Shopping Assist	35.0	94.0	:	2.7
Skilled Nursing	780.0	7,099.0	:	9.1
. Reassurance	433.0	18,719.0	:	43.2
Blood Pressure	2,056.0	16,258.0	:	7.9
Transportation	18,530.0	305,485.0	:	16.5
Health Main.	1,341.0	5,459.0	:	4.1
Info & Referral	56.0	1,310.0	:	23.4
Cholesterol	219.0	2,816.0	:	12.9
Flu Shots	1,882.0	1,882.0	:	1.0
TOTAL	158,990.0	2,543,727.0	:	

NOTE: Does not include State funded Information & Referral,
 Food Stamp and Ombudsman programs.

46,897
 7,183
 54,080

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration on Aging
Washington, D.C. 20201

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93 - 2

Date: _____

State:
Director
Governor's Office of Aging
Capitol Station, Room 219
Helena, Montana 59620

Title III Statement of Grant Award, for the Period: Oct. 1, 1992 -
Sept. 30, 1993. IRS VENDOR CODE (EIN) # 1-810-302-402-24

The Title III grant awards to your State under the approved plans of the
State agency have been approved for the current period of the fiscal year
in the amount shown below.

Program Title	Prior Grant Award	Award this Action	Cumulative Grant Award to date	Accounting Codes Appropriation: 7530142
Supportive Services	\$ 1,494,530	0	1,494,530	Doc.#01-93-AA-MT-1320 Can #3-1994315
Congregate Meals	\$ 1,821,241	0	1,821,241	Doc.#01-93-AA-MT-1712 Can #3-1994320
Home Del. Meals	\$ 451,409	0	451,409	Doc.#01-93-AA-MT-1713 Can #3-1994321
In-Home Social Frail	\$ 35,620	0	35,620	Doc.#01-93-AA-MT-1714 Can #3-1994318
Preventive Health	\$ 0	84,247	84,247	Doc.#01-93-AA-MT-1717 Can #3-1994316

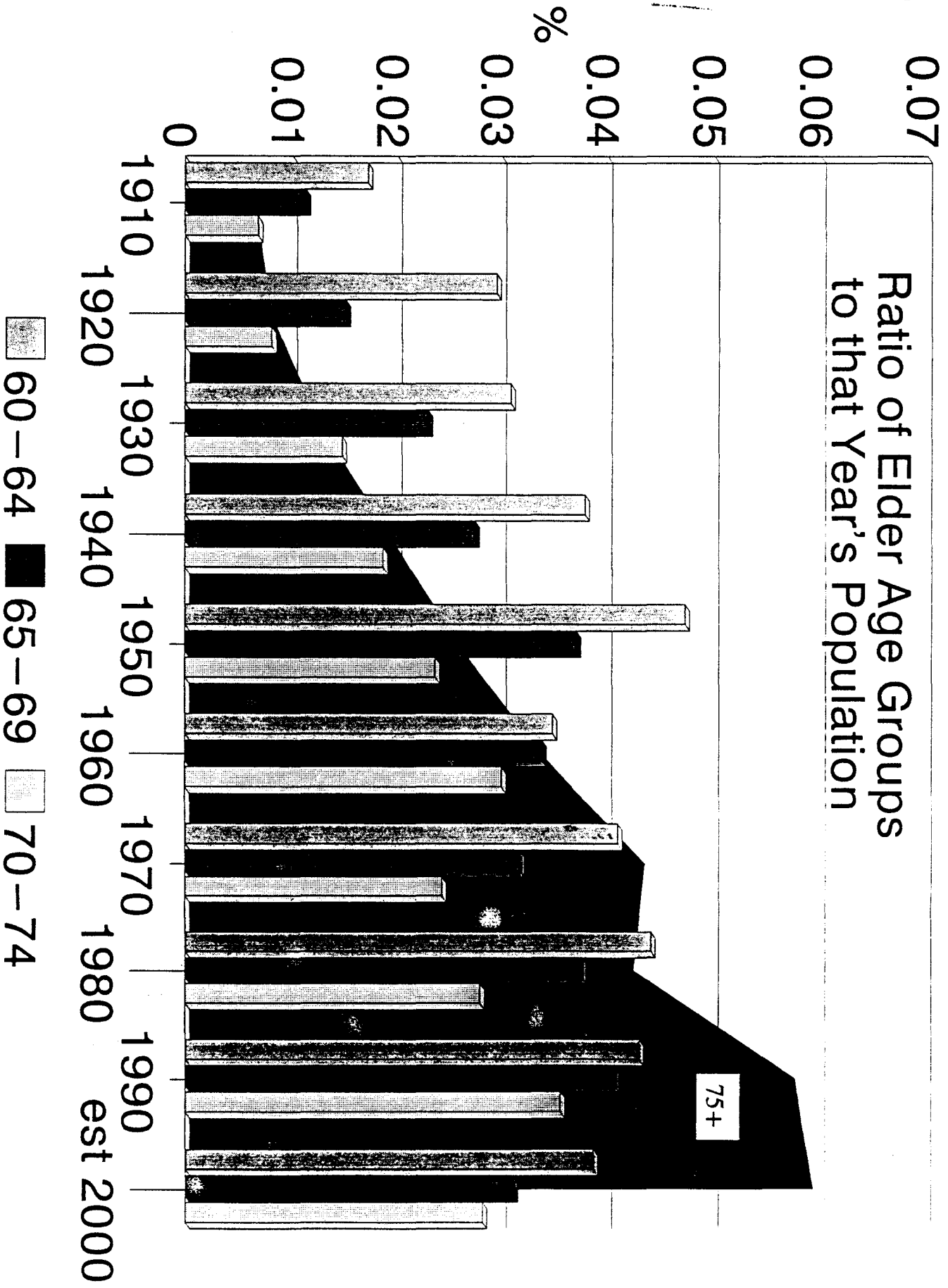
Remarks: Amounts awarded in accordance with P.L. 102-394 to provide
annual allotment for FY 1993.


JOYCE T. BERRY
U.S. COMMISSIONER ON AGING

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DATE
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Ratio of Elder Age Groups to that Year's Population



Selected County's Aging Populations

Selected County's Aging Populations

Co Reference #	Lewis & Clark								9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
	Blaine	Cascade	Chouteau	Custer	Dawson	Deer	Flathead	Gallatin		Lincoln	McCone	Missoula	Phillips	Sheridan	Silver	Yellowstone
1970 Total	6,727	81,804	6,473	12,174	11,269	15,652	39,460	32,505	33,281	18,063	2,875	58,263	5,386	5,779	41,981	87,367
1980 Total	6,999	80,696	6,092	13,109	11,805	12,518	51,966	42,865	43,039	17,752	2,702	76,016	5,367	5,414	38,092	108,035
1990 Total	6,728	77,691	5,452	11,697	9,505	10,278	59,218	50,463	47,495	17,481	2,276	78,687	5,163	4,732	33,941	113,419
1970 65+	758	6,473	733	1,550	994	1,877	4,124	2,618	3,298	988	287	4,510	720	676	4,983	7,064
1980 65+	846	7,988	796	1,734	1,143	1,787	5,376	3,234	4,124	1,420	278	6,134	734	836	5,686	9,841
1990 65+	889	9,838	951	1,988	1,433	2,040	7,716	4,489	5,512	2,142	375	8,103	797	1,023	5,790	13,999
1970 60-64	282	2,668	284	489	425	901	1,583	947	1,373	565	109	1,846	239	262	2,236	3,333
1980 60-64	297	3,322	368	669	482	777	2,277	1,379	1,772	747	148	2,521	254	328	2,236	4,336
1990 60-64	298	3,242	303	598	492	583	2,529	1,572	1,851	782	121	2,656	239	281	1,653	4,842
1970 65-74	415	3,666	376	834	574	1,144	2,349	1,425	1,910	610	151	2,595	333	323	3,016	4,114
1980 65-74	517	4,783	483	944	716	1,152	3,261	1,855	2,521	973	188	3,687	416	497	3,548	6,168
1990 65-74	476	5,623	554	1,109	788	1,201	4,555	2,699	3,180	1,346	232	4,582	440	555	3,173	8,151
1970 75-84	268	2,217	301	573	319	595	1,419	943	1,115	295	112	1,507	315	269	1,586	2,286
1980 75-84	232	2,393	215	550	340	499	1,595	1,000	1,149	333	63	1,765	209	215	1,656	2,700
1990 75-84	328	3,194	300	654	486	672	2,393	1,391	1,748	632	114	2,661	270	351	2,095	4,483
1970 85+	75	590	56	143	101	138	356	250	273	83	24	408	72	84	381	664
1980 85+	97	812	98	240	87	136	520	379	454	114	27	682	109	124	482	973
1990 85+	88	1,021	97	225	159	167	768	399	584	164	29	860	87	117	522	1,365

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Selected County's Aging Populations

Co Reference #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Blaine	Cascade	Chouteau	Custer	Dawson	Deer Lodge	Flathead	Gallatin
1970 Total	6,727	81,804	6,473	12,174	11,269	15,652	39,460	32,505
1980 Total	6,999	80,696	6,092	13,109	11,805	12,518	51,966	42,865
1990 Total	6,728	77,691	5,452	11,697	9,505	10,278	59,218	50,463
1970 65+	758	6,473	733	1,550	994	1,877	4,124	2,618
1980 65+	846	7,988	796	1,734	1,143	1,787	5,376	3,234
1990 65+	889	9,838	951	1,988	1,433	2,040	7,716	4,489
1970 60-64	282	2,668	284	489	425	901	1,583	947
1980 60-64	297	3,322	368	669	482	777	2,277	1,379
1990 60-64	298	3,242	303	598	492	583	2,529	1,572
1970 65-74	415	3,666	376	834	574	1,144	2,349	1,425
1980 65-74	517	4,783	483	944	716	1,152	3,261	1,855
1990 65-74	476	5,623	554	1,109	788	1,201	4,555	2,699
1970 75-84	268	2,217	301	573	319	595	1,419	943
1980 75-84	232	2,393	215	550	340	499	1,595	1,000
1990 75-84	328	3,194	300	654	486	672	2,393	1,391
1970 85+	75	590	56	143	101	138	356	250
1980 85+	97	812	98	240	87	136	520	379
1990 85+	88	1,021	97	225	159	167	768	399

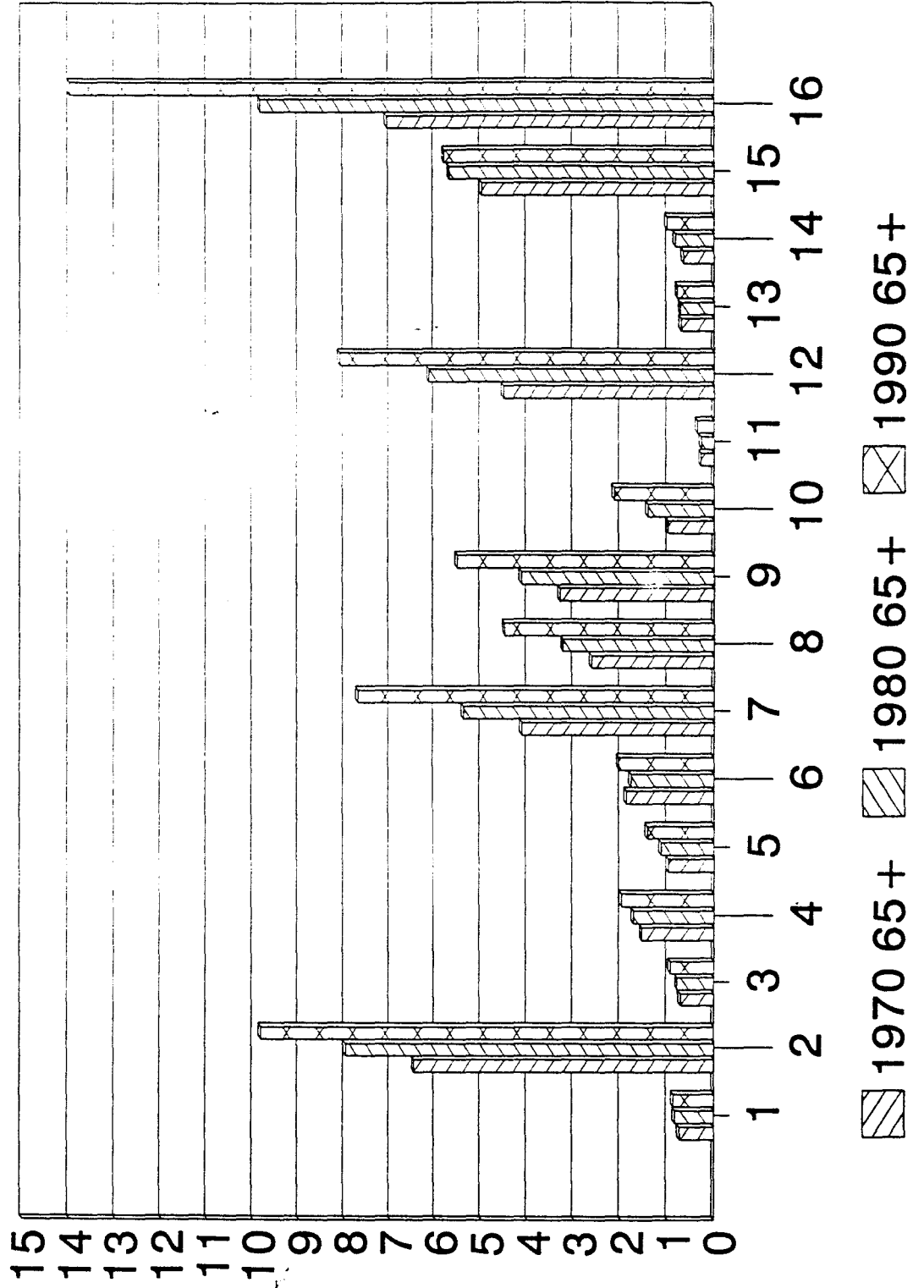
EXHIBIT 3
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Selected County's Aging Populations

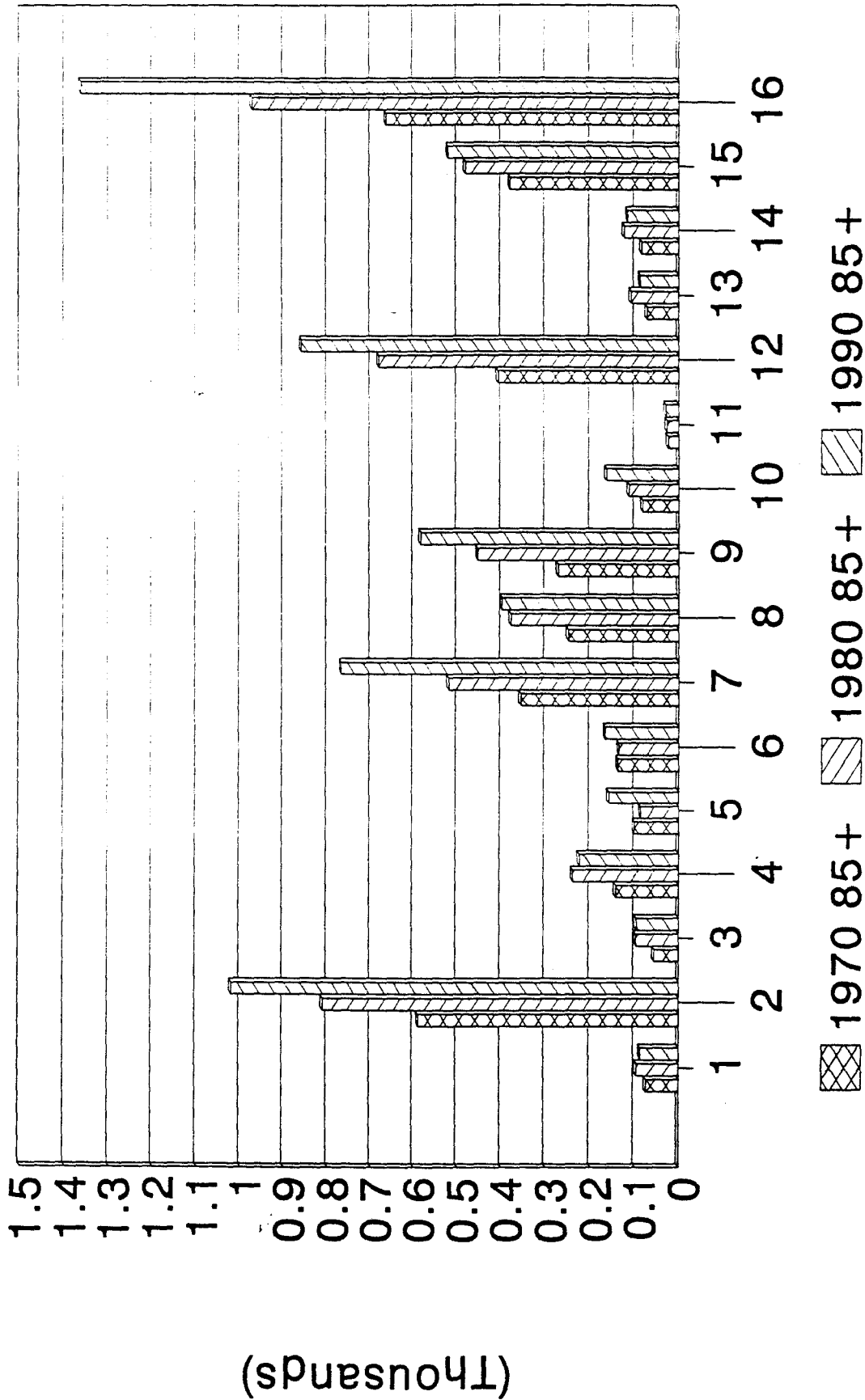
Co Reference #	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Lewis & Clark	Lincoln	McCone	Missoula	Phillips	Sheridan	Silver Bow	Yellowstone
1970 Total	33,281	18,063	2,875	58,263	5,386	5,779	41,981	87,367
1980 Total	43,039	17,752	2,702	76,016	5,367	5,414	38,092	108,035
1990 Total	47,495	17,481	2,276	78,687	5,163	4,732	33,941	113,419
1970 65+	3,298	988	287	4,510	720	676	4,983	7,064
1980 65+	4,124	1,420	278	6,134	734	836	5,686	9,841
1990 65+	5,512	2,142	375	8,103	797	1,023	5,790	13,999
1970 60-64	1,373	565	109	1,846	239	262	2,236	3,333
1980 60-64	1,772	747	148	2,521	254	328	2,236	4,336
1990 60-64	1,851	782	121	2,656	239	281	1,653	4,842
1970 65-74	1,910	610	151	2,595	333	323	3,016	4,114
1980 65-74	2,521	973	188	3,687	416	497	3,548	6,168
1990 65-74	3,180	1,346	232	4,582	440	555	3,173	8,151
1970 75-84	1,115	295	112	1,507	315	269	1,586	2,286
1980 75-84	1,149	333	63	1,765	209	215	1,656	2,700
1990 75-84	1,748	632	114	2,661	270	351	2,095	4,483
1970 85+	273	83	24	408	72	84	381	664
1980 85+	454	114	27	682	109	124	482	973
1990 85+	584	164	29	860	87	117	522	1,365

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Selected Counties 1970, 1980, 1990 65+ Population

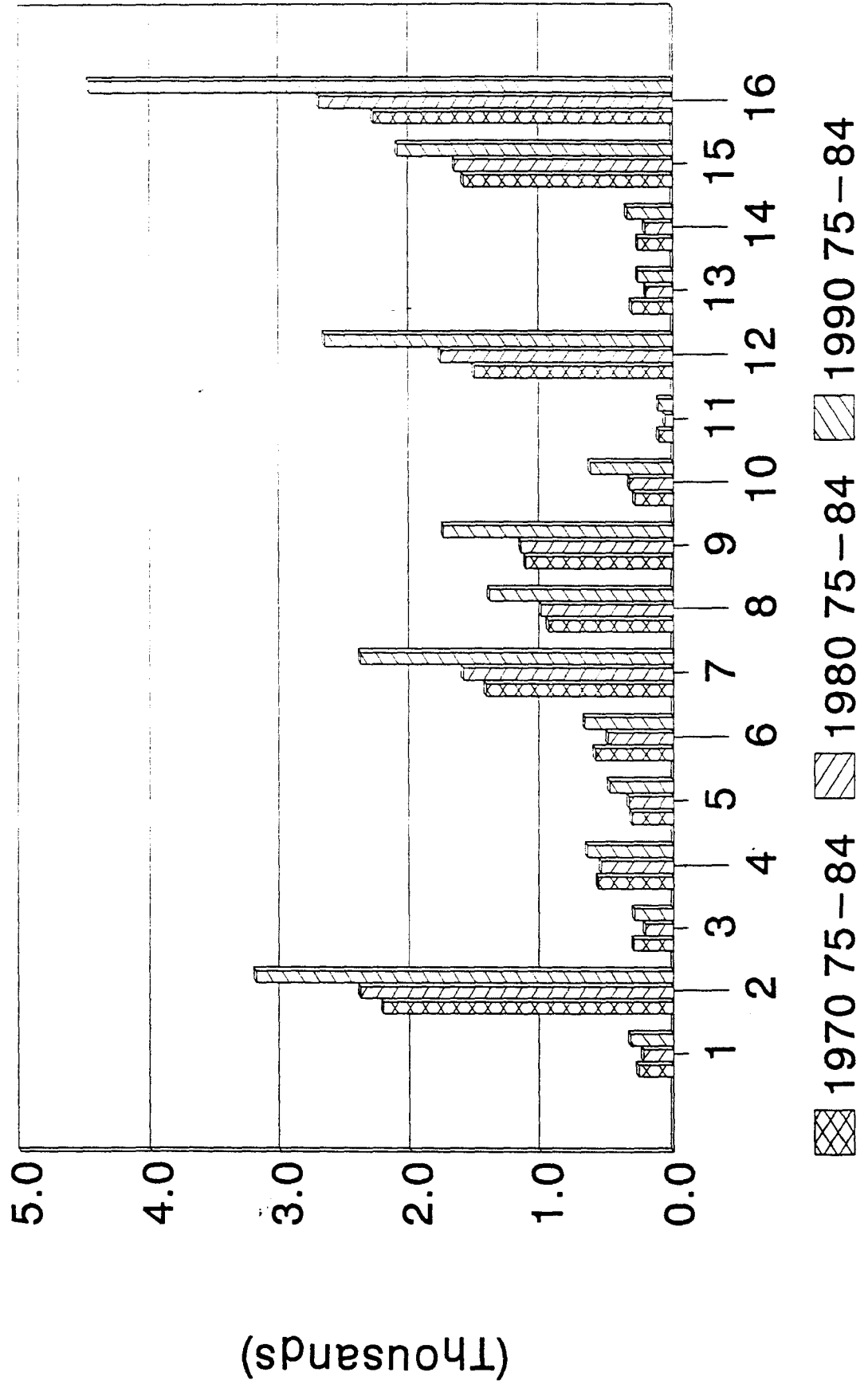


Selected Counties 1970, 1980, 1990 85+ Population

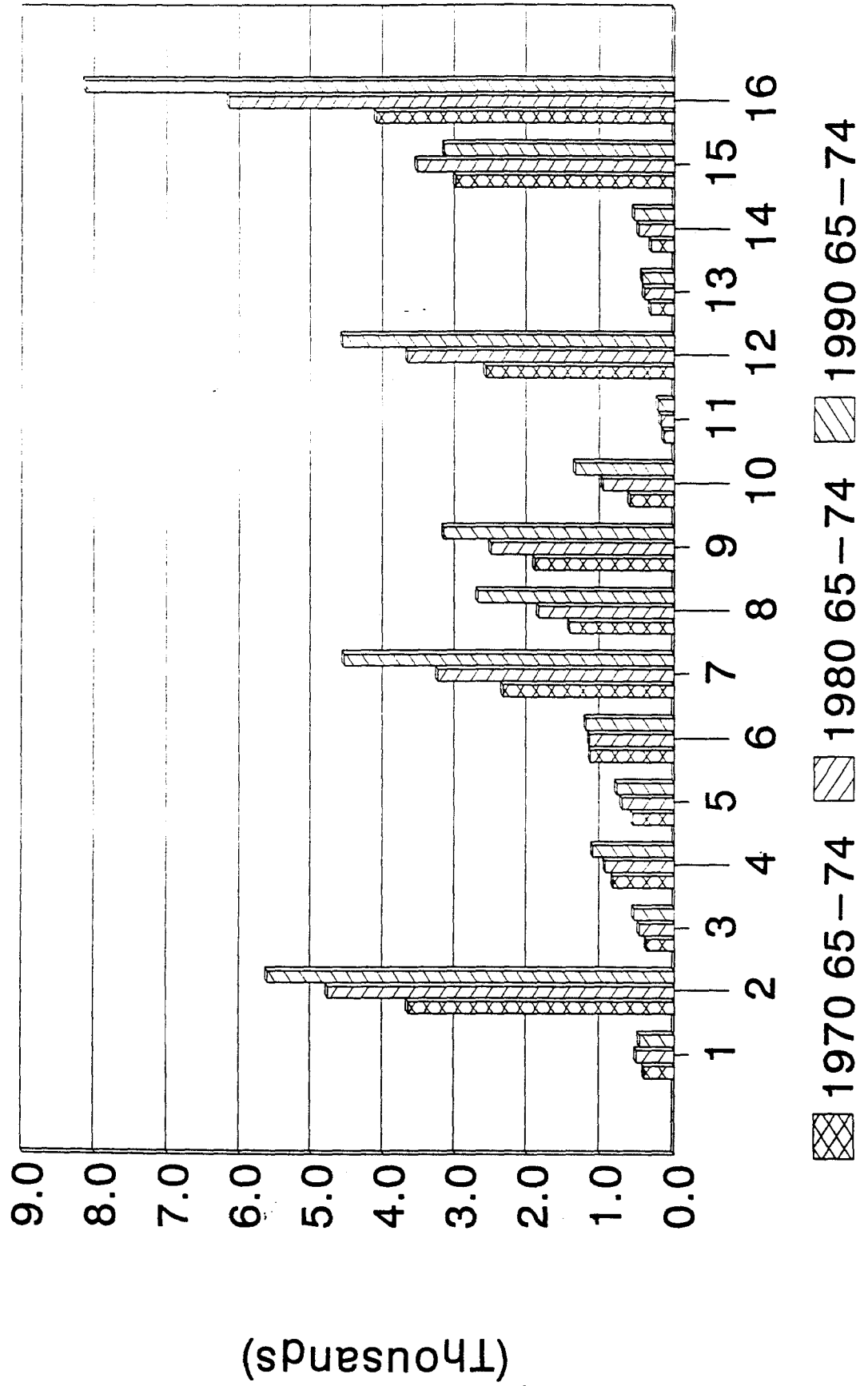


EX-101
 DATE 2-9-93
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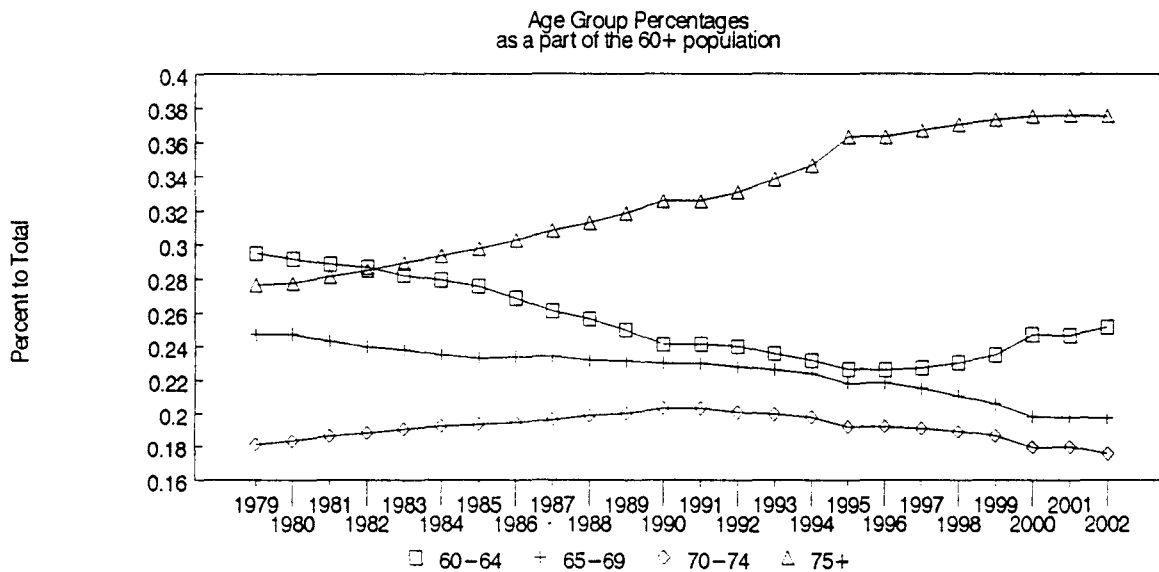
Selected Counties
1970, 1980, 1990 75-84 Population



Selected Counties 1970, 1980, 1990 65-74 Population



3
DATE 2-9-93
SB



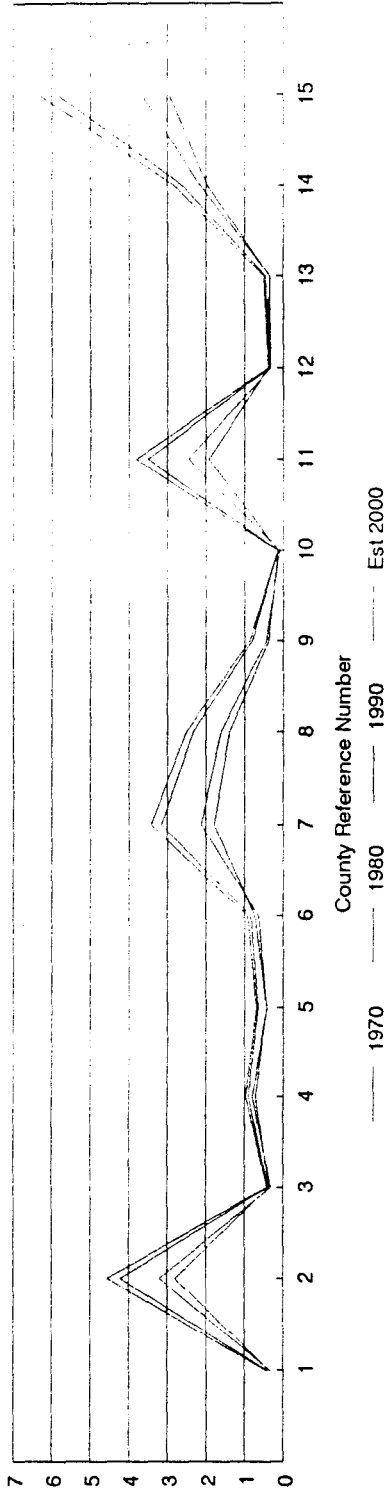
Population 1979 to 2002
(in thousands)

Source: 1991 REGIONAL ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS SERIES

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
60-64	34.72	34.9	35.67	36.55	37.03	37.62	37.81	36.88	35.93	35.51	34.9	33.86
65-69	29.09	29.59	30.05	30.56	31.2	31.59	31.93	32.08	32.24	32.1	32.34	32.27
70-74	21.34	21.93	23.03	24	25.04	25.92	26.59	26.78	27.06	27.55	28	28.57
75+	32.53	33.2	34.76	36.34	38.01	39.53	40.87	41.59	42.46	43.39	44.54	45.77
Total	117.6	119.6	123.5	127.4	131.2	134.6	137.2	137.3	137.6	138.5	139.7	140.4
State Pop	789.1	788.9	795.3	804.0	814.1	821.0	822.5	813.8	805.2	800.3	799.6	798.9

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
60-64	34.19	33.59	32.74	31.86	30.42	30.56	30.56	30.77	31.21	32.46	32.54	33.21
65-69	32.58	31.93	31.4	30.8	29.32	29.51	28.89	28.12	27.36	26.05	26.15	26.11
70-74	28.81	28.13	27.76	27.25	25.84	26	25.71	25.26	24.79	23.59	23.72	23.18
75+	46.19	46.36	47.05	47.69	48.8	49.09	49.35	49.54	49.64	49.36	49.65	49.62
Total	141.7	140.0	138.9	137.6	134.3	135.1	134.5	133.6	133	131.4	132.0	132.1
State Pop	805.6	804.9	809.4	813.4	818.1	822.4	827.2	831.2	835.3	839	842.9	846.7

Montana Population Increase by Decade



75 plus populations

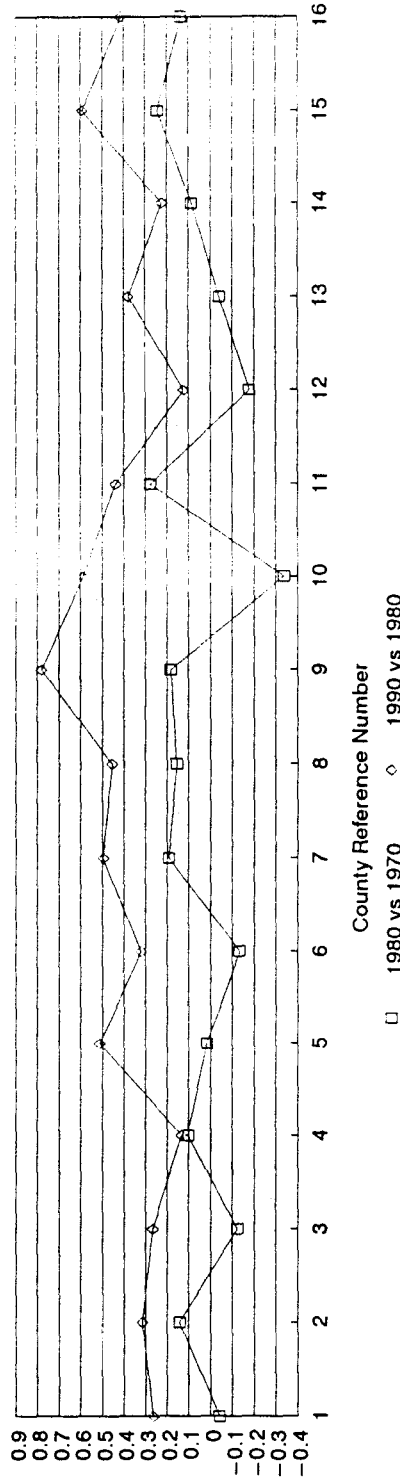
(Co Reference #)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Blaine	343	Cascade	Chouteau	Custer	Dawson	Deer Lodge	Flathead	Lewis & Clark	Lincoln	McCone	Missoula	Phillips	Sheridan	Silver Bow	Yellowstone	Total
1970	343	2,807	357	716	420	733	1,775	1,388	378	136	1,915	387	353	1,967	2,950	16,625
1980	329	3,205	313	790	427	635	2,115	1,603	447	90	2,447	318	339	2,138	3,673	18,869
1990	416	4,215	397	897	645	839	3,161	2,332	796	143	3,521	357	468	2,617	5,848	26,652
Est 2000	450	4,561	430	971	698	908	3,421	2,524	861	155	3,810	386	506	2,832	6,328	28,841

Est 2000

1980

1990

Montana 75+ Population Percent Change Over Prior Decade

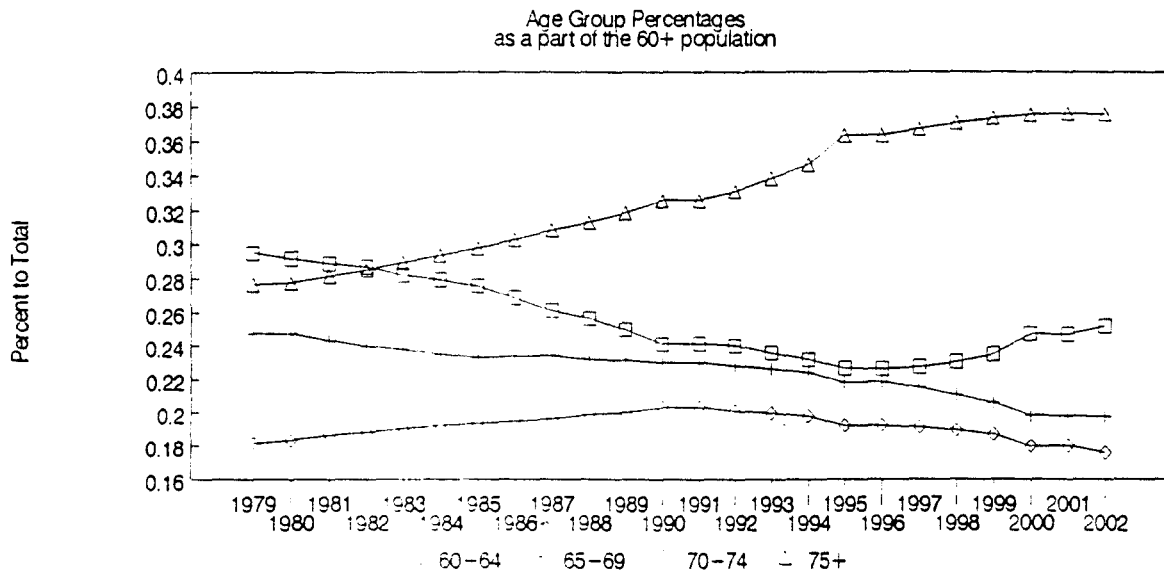


Percent Change Over Prior Year

□ 1980 vs 1970 ◇ 1990 vs 1980

Percent Change Over Prior Year

(Co Reference #)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Blaine	-4.1%	14.2%	-12.3%	10.3%	1.7%	-13.4%	19.2%	15.5%	18.3%	-33.8%	27.8%	-17.8%	-4.0%	8.7%	24.5%	13.5%
Cascade	26.4%	31.5%	26.8%	13.5%	51.1%	32.1%	49.5%	45.5%	78.1%	58.9%	43.9%	12.3%	38.1%	22.4%	59.2%	41.2%



Population 1979 to 2002
(in thousands)

Source: 1991 REGIONAL ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS SERIES

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
60-64	34.72	34.9	35.67	36.55	37.03	37.62	37.81	36.88	35.93	35.51	34.9	33.86
65-69	29.09	29.59	30.05	30.56	31.2	31.59	31.93	32.08	32.24	32.1	32.34	32.27
70-74	21.34	21.93	23.03	24	25.04	25.92	26.59	26.78	27.06	27.55	28	28.57
75+	32.53	33.2	34.76	36.34	38.01	39.53	40.87	41.59	42.46	43.39	44.54	45.77
Total	117.6	119.6	123.5	127.4	131.2	134.6	137.2	137.3	137.6	138.5	139.7	140.4
State Pop	789.1	788.9	795.3	804.0	814.1	821.0	822.5	813.8	805.2	800.3	799.6	798.9

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
60-64	34.19	33.59	32.74	31.86	30.42	30.56	30.56	30.77	31.21	32.46	32.54	33.21
65-69	32.58	31.93	31.4	30.8	29.32	29.51	28.89	28.12	27.36	26.05	26.15	26.11
70-74	28.81	28.13	27.76	27.25	25.84	26	25.71	25.26	24.79	23.59	23.72	23.18
75+	46.19	46.36	47.05	47.69	48.8	49.09	49.35	49.54	49.64	49.36	49.65	49.62
Total	141.7	140.0	138.9	137.6	134.3	135.1	134.5	133.6	133	131.4	132.0	132.1
State Pop	805.6	804.9	809.4	813.4	818.1	822.4	827.2	831.2	835.3	839	842.9	846.7

Aging data from the
Montana Statewide 1990 Census (table 40)

Population

85+	10,676	10%
75-84	34,937	33%
65-74	60,884	57%
Total	106,497	
State	798,950	13%

Living Alone

85+	4,179	39%
75-84	13,382	38%
65-74	14,732	24%
Total	32,293	30%

Rural

85+	3,777	35%
75-84	14,686	42%
65-74	28,761	47%
Total	47,224	44%

Rural Living Alone

85+	1,421	38%
75-84	5,123	35%
65-74	5,869	20%
Total	12,413	26%

Urban is defined as:

"Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons."

Institutionalized

85+	3,288	31%
75-84	2,754	8%
65-74	1,237	2%
Total	7,279	7%

Montana's Aging Population

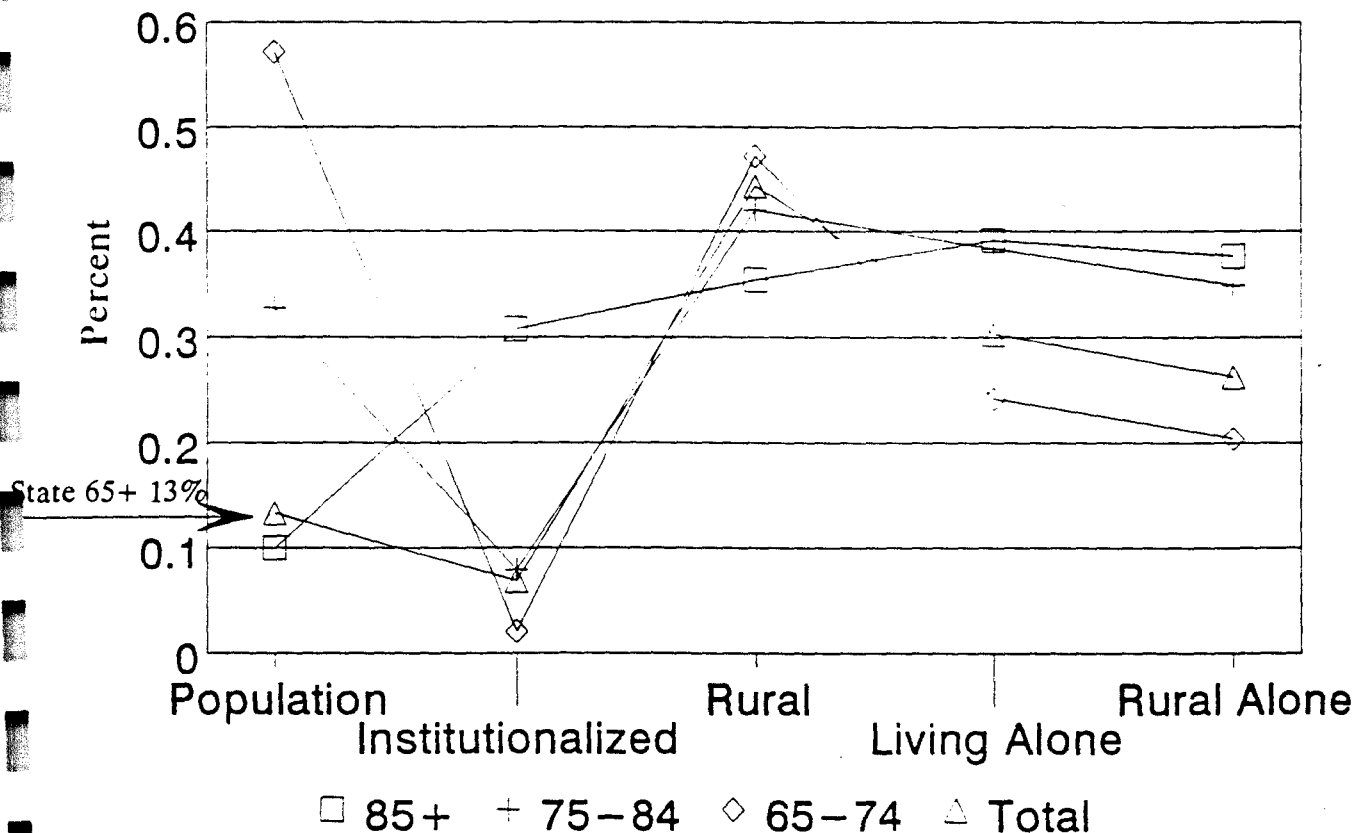
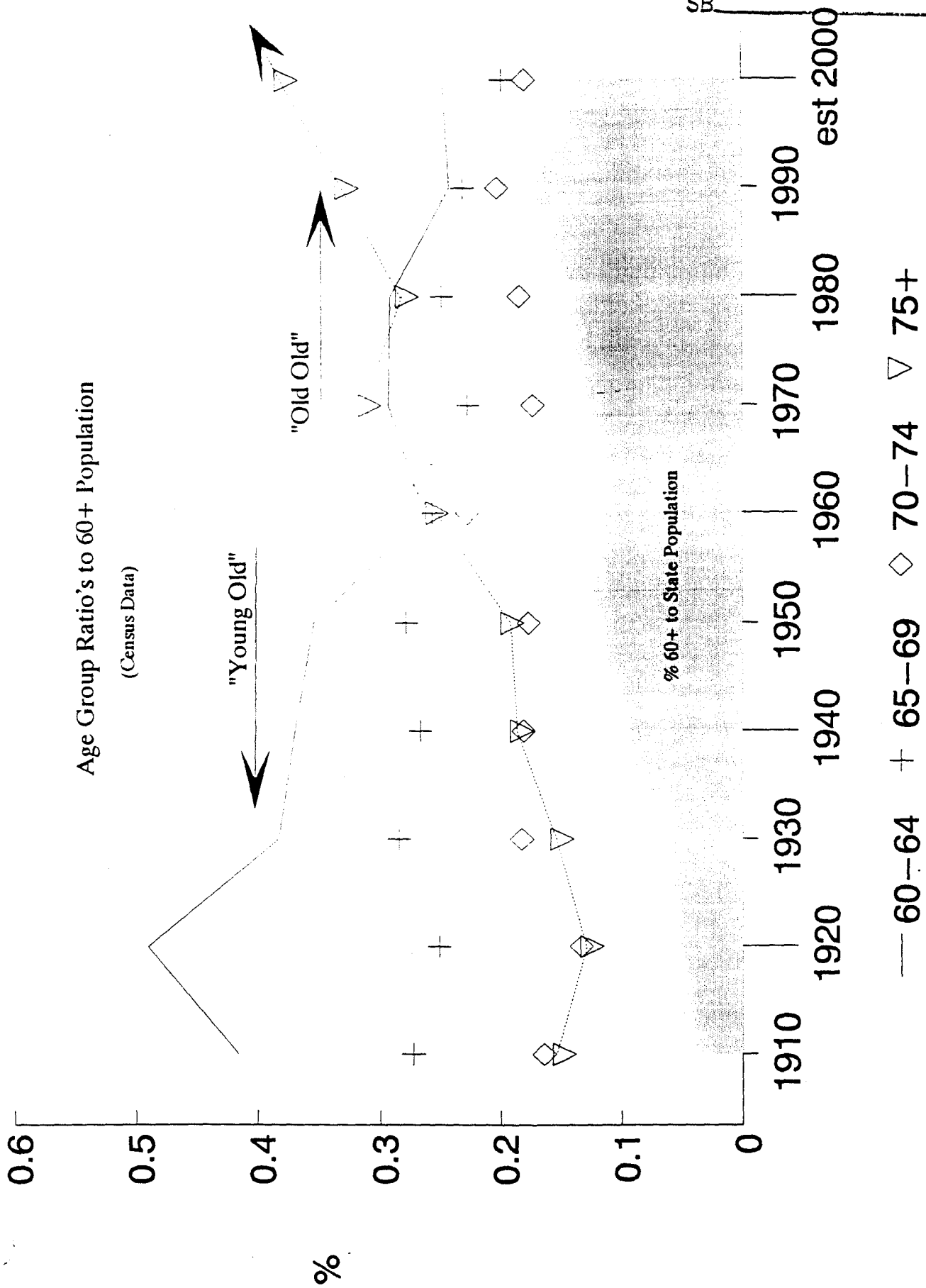


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Population	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	est 2000
Full Population	376,053	548,889	537,606	559,456	591,024	674,767	694,409	786,690	799,065	839,000
60-64	6,468	16,194	16,580	21,230	27,940	23,458	28,435	34,681	34,316	32,460
65-69	4,238	8,291	12,323	15,356	21,940	22,797	22,028	29,609	32,496	26,050
70-74	2,554	4,406	7,911	10,410	13,947	20,199	16,798	21,919	28,388	23,590
75-79	1,480	2,492	3,931	10,491	12,692	12,943	13,880	14,922	21,408	49,360
80-84	564	1,086	1,688			6,146	9,814	9,272	13,529	
85+	249	533	847		2,285	3,335	6,216	8,837	10,676	
60+ Total	15,553	33,002	43,280	57,487	78,804	88,878	97,171	119,240	140,813	131,460
Ratio to 60+	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	est 2000
60-64	42%	49%	38%	37%	35%	26%	29%	29%	24%	25%
65-69	27%	25%	28%	27%	28%	26%	23%	25%	23%	20%
70-74	16%	13%	18%	18%	18%	23%	17%	18%	20%	18%
75+	15%	12%	15%	18%	19%	25%	31%	28%	32%	38%
75-79	10%	8%	9%	18%	16%	15%	14%	13%	15%	38%
80-84	4%	3%	4%	0%	0%	7%	10%	8%	10%	0%
85+	2%	2%	2%	0%	3%	4%	6%	7%	8%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Popul Ratio	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	est 2000
60+	4%	6%	8%	10%	13%	13%	14%	15%	18%	16%
60-64	2%	3%	3%	4%	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
65-69	1%	2%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%
70-74	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%
75+	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%	6%	6%

Age Group Ratio's to 60+ Population

(Census Data)



State Publishing Co.
Helena, Montana

	TOTAL POPULATION	00/64	65/0101R	75/0101R	85/0101R	TOTAL COUNTRIES
Beaverhead	9424	302	576	392	119	1389
Big Horn	11337	329	594	349	94	1356
Blaine	6728	298	473	328	98	1187
Broadwater	3318	149	335	165	43	642
Carbon	8080	433	873	558	159	2023
Carter	1503	74	153	101	28	356
Cascade	77691	3242	5623	3194	1021	13050
Chouteau	5452	303	554	300	97	1254
Custer	11699	598	1109	654	225	2586
Daniels	2266	146	285	166	51	648
Dawson	9505	492	788	486	159	1925
Deer Lodge	10278	582	1201	672	167	2623
Fallon	3103	186	251	166	45	648
Fergus	12083	683	1260	831	315	3089
Flathead	59218	2529	4555	2393	768	10245
Gallatin	50463	1572	3699	1391	399	6061
Garfield	1589	85	153	80	34	352
Glacier	12121	430	669	389	102	1590
Golden Valley	912	449	92	55	19	215
Granite	2548	121	278	148	44	591
Hill	17654	759	1227	668	241	2845
Jefferson	7939	300	495	267	71	1133
Judith Basin	2282	125	234	153	19	531
Lake	21041	993	1862	1122	323	4300
Lewis and Clark	47495	1851	3180	1748	584	7363
Liberty	2295	101	196	124	39	458
Lincoln	17481	782	1346	632	164	2924
Madison	5989	351	541	360	107	1359
McCone	2276	121	232	114	29	446
Meagher	1819	93	197	99	19	408
Mineral	3315	175	270	117	33	595
Missoula	78687	2656	4582	2661	860	10759
Musselshell	4106	258	460	294	67	1079
Park	14562	676	1304	742	247	2669
Petroleum	519	28	49	18	4	99
Phillips	5163	236	440	270	87	1033
Pondera	6433	312	554	350	139	1355
Powder River	2090	134	195	92	41	462
Powell	6620	281	526	313	94	1214
Prairie	1383	89	192	128	30	439
Ravalli	25010	1319	2397	1348	405	5469
Richland	10716	507	823	471	135	1936
Roosevelt	10999	374	675	411	119	1579
Rosebud	10505	306	459	210	70	1045
Sanders	8669	451	792	475	131	1849
Sheridan	4732	281	555	351	117	1304
Silver Bow	33941	1653	3173	2045	522	7443
Stillwater	6536	298	597	391	122	1388
Sweet Grass	3154	150	348	235	84	817
Teton	6271	302	591	402	125	1420
Toole	5046	222	501	243	75	1041
Treasure	874	51	71	55	11	188
Valley	8239	439	770	464	153	1826
Wheatland	2246	107	266	141	55	169
Wibaux	1191	73	121	92	24	310
Yellowstone	113419	4842	8151	4483	1365	19841
Yellowstone Park	52	06	01			07
TOTAL	799065	60884	60884	34937	106176	140813

ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT FOR INDIGENT YOUTH

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This DFS program provides inpatient residential drug/alcohol treatment to indigent youth who have been adjudicated to be either youth in need of supervision, youth in need of care, or delinquent youth. These services are purchased by the Department of Family Services.

GOALS:

- To treat youth adjudicated by the Youth Court who have chemical dependencies requiring residential settings for treatment, and who have no means of purchasing such services for themselves; and
- To prevent adjudicated youth from going on to commit adult crimes related to alcohol/drug abuse and from entering more costly adult jail programs.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

1. Residential services aimed at eliminating chemical dependency among adjudicated and indigent youth are provided by qualified licensed staff.
2. Other services provided include identification of eligible youth, payment for needed services and monitoring after treatment in accordance with case plans.

DFS payments for residential alcohol and drug treatment for indigent youth are subject to the availability of funds appropriated to the department by the Legislature. When the funds run out, the department no longer accepts applications.

Benefits are provided only once to each eligible youth. No facility can be paid for more than 40 days of treatment per child and the final bill cannot exceed \$4,400 per child.

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

The alcohol and drug treatment program for indigent youth has been funded 100% by state general funds. Revenues are generated through taxes on beer sales.

	FY94	FY95
General fund	\$213,000	\$213,000
Total funding costs	\$213,000	\$213,000

EXHIBIT T
DATE 2-9-93
SB

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

Performance can be measured by the number of youths served. These numbers have steadily increased: 56 in FY89
58 in FY90
60 in FY91.

TARGETS:

Serve 60 youths in FY94 and 60 in FY95.

DFS: ALCO&DRG.293

EXHIBIT 4
DATE 2-9-93
SB _____

BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Big Brothers and Sisters Program (BB/BS) is a community-based prevention program for at-risk children from single parent families. Ten BB/BS programs operate, serving the following communities: Helena, Ronan, Miles City, Butte, Great Falls, Kalispell, Missoula, Bozeman, Livingston, and Billings.

GOALS:

The goals of the program are to meet the needs of at-risk children of single parents by providing:

- positive, same-sex role modeling;
- healthy adult relationships and an atmosphere for positive growth and self-esteem; and
- some respite for single parents from the stresses of parenting.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

1. Ten BB/BS programs with DFS contracts arrange matches between community volunteers and children for companionship, role-modeling, and guidance.
2. BB/BS programs recruit, interview, screen, and train the volunteers and then monitor, review, and assess progress in the matches on a regular basis.
3. For those children enrolled in the program for whom no Big Brother or Big Sister has yet to be found, recreational and life-enriching group activities are provided.

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

DFS pays for only a portion (FY94 and FY95 state general fund: \$181, 913) of the ten local BB/BS programs, while other local sources of funding (e.g., local fundraisers, United Way) pay at least 2/3 (FY94/FY95 estimate: \$363,826/year) of the total BB/BS program costs.

The ten Big Brothers/Big Sisters program contracts are 100% funded by state general fund. Revenues for the BB/BS contracts are generated through the marriage dissolution fee.

	FY94	FY95
General Fund	\$181,913	\$181,913
Local funding (estimated 2/3 of total)	<u>363,826</u>	<u>363,826</u>
Total Funding Costs	\$545,739	\$545,739

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Total number of children served statewide: 17.9% increase from FY91-FY92.
2. Total number of communities served statewide: FY91: 41 communities.
3. Success in keeping children in their homes and enrolled in school: Current success rate is 99.8%
4. Prevention of children from having contact with the juvenile justice system: Current success rate is 96.5%

TARGETS:

The following targets have been set by the Montana Big Brothers and Big Sisters Federation:

1. Increase the number of children served from FY92 to FY94 by 20%.
2. Increase the number of communities served from 41 communities in FY91 to 45 communities by the end of FY94.
3. Maintain the 99.8% success rate of keeping children in their homes and enrolled in school.
4. Maintain the 96.5% success rate of keeping children from having contact with the juvenile justice system.
5. Train 100% of program participants in sexual abuse prevention by the end of FY94.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (CA/N) FEDERAL GRANTS**DESCRIPTION/GOALS OF FEDERAL CA/N GRANTS RECEIVED:****(1) Basic State Grant for Child Abuse and Neglect (CA/N):**

The federal government's Basic State Grant Program for Child Abuse and Neglect is a non-competitive grant program designed to encourage states to have a model approach to child abuse and neglect. Funded by the federal Administration for Children and Families, program guidelines for this grant allow states to use these funds to improve activities for preventing and treating child abuse and neglect. The grant's guidelines are very broad, but encourage states to relate grant expenditures to their state's Title IV-B Child Welfare Services plan. In Montana DFS has the responsibility for creating the state IV-B plan.

(2) Baby Doe/Infant Medical Neglect Grant:

The Baby Doe Grant Program of the federal government's National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect awards a non-competitive "Baby Doe" grant to Montana and all other states. The amount of the award is based on a formula related to the population of a state, with each state receiving at least a base/minimum amount regardless of population. The purposes of the Baby Doe funds are (a) to assist states in responding to reports of medical neglect of infants, including the withholding of medically-indicated treatment from disabled infants with life-threatening conditions, and (b) to improve service provision to disabled infants with life-threatening conditions and their families.

SERVICES PROVIDED:**I. The Basic State CA/N Grant provides the following services:**

1. CA/N mini-grants (totalling \$30,000 statewide) for small community-based prevention and treatment programs, including:
 - a. educational programs in schools,
 - b. start-up costs for parent self-help groups, and
 - c. parent education and training programs.
2. Statewide child abuse and neglect prevention activities.
3. Training for DFS staff or professionals involved with child abuse and neglect.

II. The Baby Doe Grant provides the following services:

1. Staff training to improve the state's response to "Baby Doe" infants, as defined above.

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

Both the Basic State CA/N Grant Program and the Baby Doe Grant Program are funded entirely by federal funds from the Department of Health and Human Services' National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect.

	FY 94	FY 95
Federal special revenue funds	\$122,512	\$122,512
Total funding costs	\$122,512	\$122,512

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

The DFS program officer monitors the quarterly financial reports sent to the Department of Health and Human Services by DFS to ensure that money is expended for the services outlined in the grant application submitted by DFS. DFS field staff and community professionals are utilized to review CA/N mini-grant proposals received by DFS to ensure (a) local input concerning which programs are funded and (b) local monitoring of program performance.

TARGETS:

Basic State CA/N Grant:

1. Continue funding CA/N mini-grants, at least at the current levels of \$30,000 statewide per year.
2. Increase public awareness of the availability of CA/N mini-grants by adding five new organizations to the mailing list for the Request for Proposals each year.
3. Provide training to DFS professionals, including DFS protective services social workers.

Baby Doe Grant:

1. Train 100 DFS staff each year in the handling of Baby Doe cases.

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PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The DFS Child Care and Development Block Grant Program is designed to increase the availability, affordability and the quality of child day care. Federal funds are available to low-income families who have at least one parent working or working and attending training. Funding is also provided to improve the availability and quality of early childhood development programs and before- and after-school child care services.

GOALS:

- To provide day care services to low-income working families on a sliding fee, co-payment basis.
- To improve the current child day care delivery system by providing contracts for the study of the state day care regulatory process, by providing a day care specialist for DFS, and by providing merit pay awards to child day care providers for training completed in early childhood education.
- To improve the quality of child day care programs by providing contracts and grants to child day care facilities for start-up and expansion and improvement.
- To provide funding to child care Resource and Referral agencies to conduct the initial orientation training for registration, licensing, skill development training, and to provide technical assistance to day care providers. Montana's Resource and Referral (R&R) agencies are local community-based non-profit organizations under contract with DFS that have various responsibilities, including assisting parents in locating child care providers and assisting providers in becoming licensed or registered. The state is divided into 12 R&R districts and each R&R agency serves a multi-county district.
- To develop a statewide training plan to improve the quality of day care facilities throughout Montana and work with employers to assure that employees obtain day care services through funding the work of an R&R Network Coordinator.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

A. Services to Children:

1. Sliding Fee Scale Day Care Services. Funding provides low-income working families access to affordable day care. The scale sets income limits for the amount of co-payment each family must pay.
2. Grants to Day Care Providers. The Block Grant allows for competitive grants to day care providers to start-up, expand or improve services to infants, children with disabilities, and communities in need of more day care services.
3. Rate Increase for Providers. Funds are used to provide the day care facilities rate increases. The increase is determined through a Market Rate Survey funded by DFS and SRS and conducted by the Early Childhood Project of Montana State University.

1. A contract for the study of state day care regulations, ~~policies and procedures.~~
In accordance with a federal mandate, DFS has contracted for a comprehensive study of Montana's day care regulations and other key aspects of the state's day care policies and procedures. Via a contract with the Montana Child Care Association, this comprehensive study, to be completed in April, 1993, is reviewing licensing and registration of providers, laws, rules and policies for providing day care services, and payment procedures.
2. The work of a new DFS Day Care Specialist. This new DFS position is responsible for updating policies and rules regarding licensure of day care facilities. Additionally, this position assists in coordinating day care program activities and planning among various departments and public and private agencies and organizations.
3. Merit pay for providers. Funds allow a \$250 incentive award to current child care employees who complete 60 hours of child development/early childhood training.

C. Before- and After-School Child Care Programs:

1. Contracts are awarded to providers to start-up or expand school-age child care services.
2. Contracts are awarded to the child care R&R Agencies to recruit, develop or expand school-age programs.

D. Activities to Improve Availability of and Access to Quality Child Care Programs:

1. DFS contracts with the agencies forming the R&R Network to expand and operate district R&R agencies. There are now 12 district R&Rs in Montana, and all communities receive R&R services now that R&R districts cover the entire state.

R&R agencies recruit new providers and conduct training for all child day care providers. They also administer the block grant sliding fee scale program, and are responsible for certifying parents for all state and federal day care programs.

The R&R Network Coordinator funded by DFS gives guidance concerning achieving uniformity among the services provided by the district R&R agencies. The Coordinator also identifies higher levels of training resources for child day care providers.

2. DFS contracts with R&R agencies to support resource libraries for early childhood programs.
3. DFS awards grants to professionals to conduct specialized training to the caregiver staff of early childhood and school-age child care programs.

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

Child Care and Development Block Grant activities are 100% funded with federal funds from the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

SFY92 (using FFY91 funds): \$2,532,376

SFY93 (using FFY92 funds): \$2,780,167

SFY95 (using FFY94 funds): \$2,780,167 (estimated/not yet known)

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PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. 822 families received Block Grant day care services during FY92.
2. An average of 382 children per month (unduplicated count) received day care services under the Child Care Block Grant during FY92.
3. The number of child care R&R agencies was expanded from 9 to 12 during FY92, enabling all areas of the state to receive R&R services.
4. Merit Pay awards were presented to 100 day care providers in FY 92.
5. 59 day care provider contracts were awarded. 37 contracts were awarded to day care facilities to provide services to infants, children with disabilities, or communities in need of services. 22 contracts were awarded to day care facilities to provide services for school-age children.
6. A DFS Day Care Specialist was hired March 30, 1992 to perform the duties listed above.
7. An R&R Network Coordinator was hired February 1992 to perform the duties listed above.
8. A contract for a study of day care regulations was awarded in April 1992 to the Montana Child Care Association. Their study began in June 1992; two drafts of recommended changes have been submitted to DFS. The study is to be completed by April 1, 1993.

TARGETS:

1. DFS will use Child Care Block Grant funds already allocated and targeted for this purpose to create a computerized day care information system for (1) licensing, (2) voucher (provider claims) processing and (3) comprehensive tracking of (a) services provided, (b) children and families served (providing unduplicated monthly and year-to-date counts), (c) expenditures for each program (statewide, region, county) and (d) other essential program management information needs. This system needs to be operational as soon as possible.
2. The availability of child day care is crucial to the state's family preservation and family support system and to the emerging early childhood services system. Therefore DFS will work with other agencies and organizations to (1) collect and analyze data about the unmet day care needs of both low-income working families and of Montana families generally that cannot be met with current levels of Child Care Block Grant funds, other state day care funds or other resources and (2) make recommendations to the Governor's Child Care Advisory Council concerning actions needed to meet these unmet child day care needs.

CHILDREN'S JUSTICE ACT

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND GOAL:

The Department of Family Services receives Children's Justice Act funds under a non-competitive federal grant program with the goal of improving each state's handling of child abuse cases, particularly cases of child sexual abuse.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

1. Training of professionals in the handling of cases of child sexual abuse, in order to accomplish the following objectives:
 - a. improve the handling of victims when they appear as witnesses in court;
 - b. improve the effectiveness of prosecution;
 - c. assure that alleged abuse perpetrators' rights are not abridged; and
 - d. assure that handling of all aspects of the investigation and prosecution of child sexual abuse is done in a manner which limits additional trauma to the child victim.
2. Training for members of potential child death review teams.
3. A state-wide child abuse toll-free hotline.

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

The funding for the Children's Justice Act services provided by DFS is 100% federal funds from the Department of Health and Human Services.

	FY 94	FY 95
Federal Special Revenue Fund	\$60,074	\$60,074
Total Funding Costs	\$60,074	\$60,074

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Training will be conducted in a manner that achieves each of the training objectives "a" through "d" listed above under "Services Provided."
2. A child death review team will be created with guidelines to regulate its operations.
3. DFS will provide funding for a Montana child abuse hotline and assure that the handling of calls follows DFS guidelines and state child abuse reporting laws and procedures.

TARGETS:

1. Provide training in the handling of cases of child sexual abuse to 45 DFS social workers each year, including training for the social work supervisor who conducts this portion of the training for new DFS workers.
2. Establish a child death review team and guidelines for its operation.
3. Continue the current level of funding for the Montana child abuse hotline, which will be expected to answer at least 900 calls per year.

DFS: CHILDJUS.293

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (CPS) DAY CARE

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PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

DFS' child protective services (CPS) day care is a child care service provided to children who have been found to be abused or neglected.

CPS day care is a supplemental care service. Supplemental care is defined as the provision of child care outside of the child's home by an adult other than a parent or guardian on a regular basis for periods of less than 24 hours per day. CPS day care does not include other types of publicly-funded day care services such as AFDC training day care, Refugee Program day care, JOBS program day care, Transitional day care or Child Care Block Grant day care.

GOALS:

DFS goals in providing CPS day care services are:

- To prevent the need for further, more serious protective services intervention such as the removal of children from their homes.
- To decrease the risk of abuse or neglect by assisting abusing and/or neglectful parents in dealing with the stresses in their family's child-rearing practices and in becoming better educated about their children's needs by:
 - giving at-risk, abusive parents a respite from over-stressful child-rearing duties; and
 - providing such parents not only with respite but also with an opportunity to observe and practice model parenting skills in a supervised day care facility setting under the guidance of registered, licensed, trained caregivers.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

1. CPS day care is provided as a family support service when the child and family's case and treatment plans require supplemental child care in order to protect a child from further abuse or neglect.
2. DFS purchases CPS day care services from licensed/registered day care facilities at daily rates specified by the Legislature. Day care facilities include Family Day Care Homes (3-6 children), Group Day Care Homes (7-12 children) and Day Care Centers (13 or more children).
3. DFS sets standards for day care providers, implements licensing and registration procedures, and monitors providers. Annual re-licensing or re-registration is conducted by DFS staff.

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

The CPS day care program is funded from both state general funds and federal funds. The funding source used for CPS day care services depends upon client eligibility criteria, under

which funding for a particular client could be either:

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1. 100% state general fund for non-AFDC clients; or
2. 100% federal funds for refugee clients; or
3. a mix of state general fund and federal IV-A funding at the Medicaid reimbursement rate for AFDC clients.

	FY 94	FY 95
Non-AFDC day care payments, general fund	\$389,261	\$389,261
CPS IV-A day care payments, general fund	\$ 91,116	\$ 91,116
CPS IV-A day care payments, federal fund	<u>\$331,224</u>	<u>\$331,224</u>
Total Funding:	\$811,601	\$811,601

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. DFS provided CPS day care to an average of 466 children per month in FY90 and 573 children per month in FY92. (SRS' computerized day care payments system, which generates DFS' day care payments and statistics, was designed as a payments systems, not as a day care management information database, and is not capable of generating an exact unduplicated yearly total of children receiving day care services.)
2. DFS and SRS cooperated to seek additional funding for CPS day care that is available under the federal Title IV-A At-Risk Child Care Program, surveying DFS clients to determine the extent of their eligibility for payment under the At-Risk Child Care Program.

TARGETS:

1. DFS will serve a monthly average of 573 children in need of CPS day care service during FY94 and FY95.
2. Using Child Care Block Grant funds already allocated and targeted for this purpose, a computerized day care information system -- for (a) licensing, (b) voucher processing and (c) comprehensive tracking of (1) services provided, (2) children and families served (generating unduplicated monthly and year-to-date counts), (3) expenditures for each program (statewide, region, county) and other essential program management information -- needs to be operational as soon as possible.
3. Since the availability of child protective services day care is crucial to DFS' mission of protecting children from abuse while preserving and strengthening families, DFS will continue to work with SRS and the Governor's Child Care Advisory Council to solidify the funding available for CPS day care.

DFS: CPSDAYCR.293

CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Montana Children's Trust Fund (CTF) program's sole function is to raise and disburse funds to help prevent child abuse and neglect. The CTF is administered by a seven-member, governor-appointed board which is administratively attached to DFS.

GOAL:

- To raise and disburse funds (in addition to funds received by DFS from the federal government under the Basic State Child Abuse and Neglect Grant Program) that will be used to reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect through the development of child abuse and neglect prevention programs of various types in communities across Montana.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

1. Provide funding for community-based grant programs which serve as primary child abuse/neglect (CA/N) prevention efforts, such as parent education programs for parents identified as abusive or neglectful and self-help Parents Anonymous programs.
2. Solicit proposals for community-based CA/N prevention grant programs yearly.
3. Review proposals received and award grants to local and/or statewide groups based on specific review criteria established by the CTF board.

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

The Children's Trust Fund receives (1) federal funds (a Prevention Grant from the National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect, NCCAN, a division of the federal Administration for Children and Families), (2) funds from a Montana income tax checkoff and (3) a portion of each divorce filing fee.

DFS currently receives a base amount of \$30,000 from the NCCAN Prevention Grant, plus an additional \$6,000 to \$10,000 depending upon how much money is generated within Montana by the Children's Trust Fund's income tax checkoff and from the divorce filing fees. The federal Prevention Grant will match 25 cents on the dollar up to a maximum amount established by Congress. Revenues generated from the income tax checkoff and divorce filing fees range from \$35,000 to \$45,000.

The level of funding recommended by CTF provides for awarding approximately 20 child

abuse/neglect prevention contracts in communities across Montana.

	FY 94	FY 95
Federal Special Revenue Fund	\$36,599	\$36,599
State Special Revenue Fund	\$40,295	\$40,295
Total Funding Costs	\$76,894	\$76,894

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. The CTF receives applications for funding and awards approximately 20 contracts annually for programs of child abuse and neglect prevention in various Montana communities.

TARGETS:

1. Increase the number of applications for CTF grant funds and/or increase the amount of funds provided to each grantee.
2. Increase public awareness of the existence of the CTF grants program.

DFS: CTFUND.293

DEPENDENT CARE GRANT

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

DFS manages a federal Dependent Care Grant received from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Forty percent of the Dependent Care Grant funds must be used for child care resource and referral (R&R) services. Local R&R agencies use these funds to recruit and train new day care providers and to increase the availability of day care services for school-age children. Sixty percent of the grant funds must be used for school-age day care services and are used to start or expand or plan for needed services by school-age child day care providers.

GOALS:

- To fund and encourage day care programs for school-age children.
- To fund child care R&R programs in order to assist parents to obtain quality day care for their children.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

1. 40% (\$20,000) of the grant must be allocated to the child care R&R agencies. This 40% was distributed during FY92 in contracts to each of the following district R&Rs: Missoula, Miles City, Bozeman, Kalispell, Glasgow, Billings, Butte, Great Falls and Helena.
2. 60% (\$27,500) of the grant (less 5% DFS administration cost) must be allocated to school-age day care providers. This 60% was distributed in eight contracts during FY92 as follows:

Billings: Friendship House	\$3,500
Billings: Greater Rose Park School-Age Program	\$3,000
Butte: YMCA	\$3,000
Dillon: Western Montana College	\$3,000
Great Falls: St. Thomas Child and Family Center	\$3,000
Lewistown: Magic Forest Child Care	\$3,500
Livingston: Crazy Mountain Kids' Club	\$3,500
Miles City: DEAP School-Age Child Care Program	\$5,000

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

The program is entirely federally funded with \$50,000 per year provided by the Department of Health and Human Services' Dependent Care Grant program.

	FY 94	FY 95
Federal Special Revenue Funds	\$50,000	\$50,000
Total Funding Costs	\$50,000	\$50,000

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. The R&R agencies will recruit new family day care providers:
287 new family day care providers were recruited in FY91 and 287 in FY92.
2. The R&R agencies will provide orientation training to staff of new day care providers: 523 persons were trained in orientations during FY91 and 729 in FY92.

TARGETS:

1. The R&R agencies will recruit new family day care providers:
293 new family day care providers will be recruited in FY94 and 293 in FY95.
2. The R&R agencies will provide orientation training to staff of new day care providers: 743 persons will be trained in orientations during FY94 and 758 in FY95.

DFS: DEPCARE.293

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The DFS Domestic Violence Program provides funding for community-based projects which give victims of spouse abuse/domestic violence moral support, assist them with emergency housing, provide them with information about domestic violence laws and legal rights, and make referrals to other agencies which can be contacted for additional assistance. The DFS Domestic Violence Services program presently has contracts with 20 service providers across the state.

GOALS:

- To assist victims of family violence and their families in securing:
 - emergency food and shelter
 - counseling.
- To provide program participants with:
 - advocacy
 - education
 - assistance with legal, financial, and other crises
 - referral to helping agencies.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

1. Emergency shelters.
2. Safe homes.
3. Counseling.
4. Advocacy.
5. Education.
6. Assistance with legal and financial crises.
7. Referral to other helping agencies.
8. Training for domestic violence service providers.

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

The DFS Domestic Violence Program has both state and federal funding sources.

State funding for the domestic violence program during FY93 includes \$135,000 of state general funds (partly derived from \$14 of the \$30 marriage license fee). The 1987 Legislature approved additional funds for this program from two state special revenue sources:

1. 1% of Justice Court fines, penalties, forfeitures, and fees; and

2. 50% of fines imposed for domestic abuse except for those collected by a Justice Court. 4
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Federal funding for this program comes to the Department of Family Services from the federal Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. The current level of federal allocation is \$160,000 per year (at least 70% of which has to be allocated for shelters).

	FY 94	FY 95
General Fund	\$111,000	\$111,000
State Special Revenue Fund	35,000	35,000
Federal Special Revenue Fund	<u>160,000</u>	<u>160,000</u>
Total funding costs	\$306,000	\$306,000

Federal funds are used primarily to fund the 7 shelters in the state. State funds are used to fund the other 13 programs which provide domestic violence services, such as hotlines and counseling. State funds are also used to promote more community awareness and develop a state-wide domestic violence hotline and to contract with the Montana Coalition Against Domestic Violence to provide training and technical assistance to existing programs and help strengthen and develop programs on the Reservations.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND MONITORING:

1. Service providers submit monthly vouchers for payment on a reimbursement-for-services basis. They submit quarterly reports, including a narrative and a statistical sheet, to the program manager.
2. Programs may be audited if they receive United Way funds, but are not routinely audited by the Department of Family Services due to the small size of the contracts and the lack of DFS audit staff.
3. Domestic violence service providers are required to submit letters of support from community agencies when they send in their proposals.

TARGETS:

1. To provide funding to help maintain the existing 20 domestic violence programs in the state.
2. To provide funding and technical assistance to help develop new programs to replace any which disband.
3. To create a domestic violence public awareness campaign by September of each year.
4. To create a statewide hotline by July, 1993, and maintain funding for this purpose.
5. To develop and maintain new domestic violence programs on those Reservations which lack them.
6. To provide technical assistance to the existing Reservation programs.

INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This federally-funded DFS program provides financial assistance and support to youth 16 years or older who are preparing for discharge from foster care or group care in Montana.

GOAL:

- To assist youth in developing those skills which are necessary for becoming self-sufficient.

This goal is accomplished through:

- assessing the youth's independent living skills and needs
- identifying a plan whereby such needs would be remediated;
- providing supportive services through the social worker, foster parents and mentors; and
- providing cash stipends to assist youth in: *\$700.*
 - (a) purchasing education, training or other services which meet the identified needs; and
 - (b) establishing their own households.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

1. Community-based mentoring services to assess a youth's skills and needs for independent living and to provide guidance and support in meeting those needs.
2. Cash stipends to assist youth in obtaining housing, employment, training, post-secondary education, transportation or other expenses related to establishing an independent household.
3. Training for foster/adoptive parents, mentors, social workers, VISTA volunteers and youth in those areas which are pertinent to foster care youth in general or youth transitioning to independent living in particular.
4. Administration of the program including travel for the program manager, field staff and VISTA volunteers involved with the project as well as purchasing of supplies.

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

Funding is from the federal IV-E Independent Living Program with an in-kind state match of 36% in staff services and supplies.

	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95
Federal funds	\$244,190	\$244,190	\$244,290	\$244,290
In-kind State Match	\$ 87,211	\$ 87,211	\$ 87,211	\$ 87,211

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Approximately 200 youth and 250 adults received services with FY92 funds.
2. It is anticipated that 250 youth and 300 adults will receive services with FY93 funding.
3. Recruitment and monitoring of the Independent Living mentors is currently done by VISTA volunteers, who are in turn supervised by local DFS staff. This is the last year of this VISTA project -- recruitment and supervision of mentors will be continued by means of contracted services paid for by federal funds from the IV-E Independent Living grant, with continued involvement by and collaboration with local DFS staff.

TARGETS:

1. To continue to provide cash stipends for 150 youth near emancipation (stipends average \$700 per youth) for both FY94 and FY95, with the requirement that receipt of the cash stipend be accompanied by participation in a mentoring relationship to facilitate wise use of the available stipend funding.
2. To continue to recruit, train and fund mentors to provide one-on-one assistance to youth or small group training sessions.
3. To continue to provide training to social workers and foster parents which is pertinent to adolescent issues and/or independent living -- including training workshops at the annual Montana State Foster/Adoptive Parents Association Conference that will be devoted to skill-building for teaching independent living skills.
4. To assure that all case plans for youth in foster care age 16 and over include an assessment of independent living skills and a plan to remediate any identified needs.
5. To assure that social workers retain contact with the youth for at least six months after case closure (exit from foster care) and that a program evaluation is completed by the youth no sooner than 90 days after case closure.

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY HOME HEALTH CONTRACT

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This DFS project provides services to children and adults in need of protective services in Lewis and Clark County in order to maintain them in their own homes and prevent out-of-home placements. The current priority target group consists of children and families that DFS has identified as at risk of child abuse and neglect. Services are provided by the County Health Department under a contract with DFS and provides approximately a .75 FTE for services in Lewis and Clark County.

In the case of at-risk children, these services help DFS social workers and the children's parents work to improve the home living environment to avoid the need for removal of children from their home. In the case of adults, the project works to maintain community living to avoid institutionalization.

GOAL:

- To assist DFS protective services social workers in providing support to Lewis and Clark County individuals in need of protective services -- so as to eliminate or delay the need for entry into more costly programs and to enable these clients to remain safely in their own homes.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

Under this contract, the Lewis and Clark County DFS staff have access to the following services needed for their high-risk protective services clients:

1. Transportation services -- to facilitate the protection of children identified as at risk of abuse and neglect by means of supervised transportation to services the children need. This is the primary service needed and provided.
2. Respite services -- to provide short periods of relief to primary caregivers with high potential for abuse or neglect.
3. Supervision of parent/child visits and interaction, at the request of the DFS social worker -- to facilitate improvement in the parenting practices of parents who are high risk for abusive or neglectful behaviors.
4. Household management services -- to assist with activities necessary to maintain and improve operations in a home identified as at high risk of abuse and/or neglect.
5. Health support services -- to help clients meet essential general health care needs, including hygiene, that will assist the clients to remain in their own homes.

6. Social restorative services -- to help clients develop and maintain adequate social activities and contacts.

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

The Lewis and Clark City/County Home Attendant contract is funded 100% by state general funds.

	FY 94	FY 95
General Fund	\$15,000	\$15,000
Total funding costs	\$15,000	\$15,000

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Only those clients identified by DFS social workers as highest priority service recipients (children at risk of abuse and neglect, as well as some disabled adults) are served.
2. Transportation services are provided to approximately 45 clients -- an estimated 42 children involved in child protection cases and 3 disabled adults identified as in need of protective services.

DFS: LCHEALTH.293

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REFUGEE PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Refugee Resettlement Program is a national/state program to assist refugees to resettle in each state. Participating states, including Montana, receive federal funds to (1) provide social services to refugees to assist them to gain self-sufficiency and (2) provide direct cash and medical payments for a limited time in order to make their transition easier. In addition, federal discretionary grants money is sometimes available for special projects.

Montana's Refugee Resettlement Program Coordinator is a DFS staff person. Social services under the program are provided by two local Mutual Assistance Associations under contract with DFS, one in Billings, the other in Missoula. The Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance payments portion of the program is managed by Montana SRS in association with DFS.

GOALS:

- To provide services for effective resettlement of refugees in Montana communities.
- To assist refugees to become self-sufficient as quickly as possible.
- To provide on-going social services to refugee families who need them.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

1. Case management services.
2. Training in English as a second language.
3. Job placement and on-the-job training.
4. Direct cash assistance payments (for a limited time).
5. Medical payments (for a limited time).

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

All funds for this program are federal, provided by the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Budgeted funding available for FY93:

Social Services	\$93,000
Job Placement and Training	\$81,654
Cash/Medical Assistance	\$33,000 (*)

(*) The FY93 Cash/Medical Assistance figure of \$33,000 includes only the funds allocated for the first quarter of FY93. If the Cash/Medical Assistance portion of the program continues, additional funds will be made available.

Estimated anticipated funding for FY94 and FY95:

	FY 94	FY 95
Federal Special Revenue Fund	\$207,588	\$207,588
Total Funding costs	\$207,588	\$207,588

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. The number of refugees served by this program:
1988: 448
1989: 574
1990: 637
1991: 651
1992: Final 1992 data is not yet available. A slight increase over 1991 is expected.

The number of newly-arrived refugees in FY92 was 88. For several years prior to 1988, the number of refugees entering Montana declined slowly because fewer people were arriving from Southeast Asia.

In 1990, refugees from Russia began to arrive and have been the majority of new clients since then and will for the anticipated future as well. The estimated total number of refugees in Montana during 1992 was 740.

2. FY92: The average number of refugees served per month by Cash Assistance: 112.
3. FY92: The average number of refugees served per month by Medical Assistance: 53.
4. FY92: The total number of social services provided was 6,769 -- including case management services, training in English as a second language, job placement and on the job training.

TARGETS:

1. The number of refugees in Montana who receive AFDC and other forms of public assistance will be reduced.
2. All eligible refugees who are not employed will participate in the Job Quest Program (or its equivalent).

STATE SUPPLEMENTAL PAYMENTS PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The State Supplemental Payments program provides monthly supplemental payments to individuals eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) who reside in certain designated types of licensed residential facilities (identified below). The SSI program includes the adult financial assistance programs of Old Age Assistance, aid to the disabled and aid to the needy blind, all of which were put under federal administration by 1974 amendments to Title XVI of the Social Security Act. Those same amendments authorized states to supplement the SSI payments to individuals.

GOALS:

- All eligible persons in designated licensed residential care facilities are receiving the appropriate state supplemental payment -- so they do not have to move to higher levels of care.
- Save state general fund dollars -- since the majority of the people served under this program would otherwise have to go into skilled nursing facilities or back to state institutions.
- Monitor any proposed program changes or increases from any state agency that could affect this program -- to assure that there are accurate and adequate funding levels for the persons eligible for this program.
- Assure that state supplemental payments are changed or terminated as required in a timely manner.
- Assure that DFS is aware of and in compliance with the federal regulations related to this program -- to avoid loss of any federal funds for such programs as Medicaid or AFDC.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

1. The SSI program provides a monthly payment to any individual who is eligible for SSI and who resides in the following types of living situations:
 - a. community homes for the developmentally disabled \$94.00
 - b. group homes for the mentally ill \$94.00
 - c. group homes for the severely disabled \$94.00
 - d. personal care homes \$94.00
 - e. children and adult foster care homes \$52.75
 - f. developmentally disabled in transitional living \$26.00
2. DFS transfers funds to the Social Security Administration to cover the state

supplemental payments made by the Social Security Administration. ~~SP~~ The state supplemental payments become a part of the individual's monthly SSI check from the Social Security Administration.

3. DFS staff verify individual eligibility for this program -- verification is completed annually by DFS social workers.

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

The funding for the SSI program is 100% state general funds.

	FY94	FY95
General fund	\$961,260	\$961,260
Total funding costs	\$961,260	\$961,260

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. DFS staff will conduct case administration (opening, terminating and changing cases and verifying program eligibility) efficiently as the SSI caseload increases to the FY94 and FY95 levels indicated below.
2. DFS will authorize 11,916 State Supplemental Security payments in FY94 and 12,084 payments in FY95.
3. DFS will serve 993 recipients in FY94 and 1,007 in FY95.

TARGETS:

1. Montana DFS will join other states in support of federal legislation to eliminate the mandatory maintenance of effort requirement so Montana can adjust state supplemental payment rates in relationship to available state general funds.

WEST YELLOWSTONE **SE**
HUMAN SERVICES COORDINATOR PROJECT

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The City of West Yellowstone Human Services Coordinator Project, jointly funded by DFS and several other agencies, employs a staff person who provides the small community of West Yellowstone with an efficient, organized system of social services delivery. The DFS target population under this contract consists of children and youth in need of day care, foster care, prevention or remedying of child abuse, and juvenile delinquency prevention and diversion.

GOALS:

- To coordinate human services in West Yellowstone in an effective, efficient manner to assure that limited resources are maximized.
- To identify needed additional services and help secure necessary resources and funds for the community.
- To act as a liaison between the community of West Yellowstone and larger human services communities in the area such as Bozeman.

SERVICES PROVIDED:

1. The Department of Family Services receives and investigates reports of child abuse and neglect (CA/N) and provides follow-up, support, and case management services.
2. The Human Resources Development Council conducts commodities distribution and determines eligibility for programs such as Job Training.
3. The Salvation Army determines eligibility for emergency services.
4. The City of West Yellowstone operates a food bank and coordinates a short-term emergency services program for local people.
5. The Montana Job Service office assists applicants in filling out forms, seeking jobs, and contacting the main Job Service office in Bozeman.
6. The West Yellowstone Human Services Coordinator provides and coordinates services 1-5.

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

The West Yellowstone contract is 100% funded by state general funds. Approximately 75% of the program costs are from sources other than DFS.

	FY92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95
General Fund (DFS portion)	\$5,362	\$5,362	\$5,362	\$5,362
Total funding costs (DFS)	\$5,362	\$5,362	\$5,362	\$5,362

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

DATE 2-9-93

SB

The performance indicators for the various services provided by this project are maintained by the various community programs for which the West Yellowstone Human Services Coordinator performs services.

The crucial performance indicators for DFS are:

1. The number of referrals for CA/N that are investigated: an average of 5 CA/N referrals per month.
2. The number of active child protective service cases that are provided monitoring and follow-up services: an average of 8-10 active cases per month.

DFS: WESTYELL.293

BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS OF MONTANA

DATE 2-9-93
SB _____

- Big Brothers/Big Sisters helps kids who otherwise might be a state responsibility.
- Prevention is much more cost effective than intervention, focusing on helping children before their problems lead to contact with the juvenile justice system.
- This program saves the state money by helping to keep children in the home.
- BB/BS is a low cost resource - utilizing volunteers. For a total program cost of approximately \$4.50 an hour, a minimum of 12 hours and as much as 80 hours per month of one-to-one adult attention and advocacy is provided for children in need; private counselors cost an average of \$40 to \$60 per hour.
- A minuscule amount of the Department of Family Service's budget (.3%) would be expended for 10 Big Brother/Big Sister programs statewide which last year served 49 Montana communities and 1,234 Montana children. The percentage of non-state dollars (mostly private funds) generated for this program is impressive, ranging from 93% in Lake County to 70% in Miles City. BB/BS is a cost effective prevention program where "so little money serves so many!"

Percentage of each FY 93 program budget funded by the state grant:

- Butte	24%	Helena	22%	Miles City	30%
- Flathead Co.	20%	Missoula	26%	Lake Co.	7%
- Gallatin Co.	25%	Park Co.	12%		
- Great Falls	20%	Yellowstone	18%		

Comparative FY 93 Budgets:

- Total state budget	\$2,574,000,000
- Department of Family Services	51,817,000
- Total BB/BS budgets statewide (10 programs)	813,589
- BB/BS amount allocated by Legislature	171,738
- BB/BS percent of the state budget	.01 %
- BB/BS percent of Department of Family Services	.03 %
- Percentage of BB/BS funded by state grant	21 %

Annual cost per child for youth treatment in Montana in FY 92:

- Intermountain Children's Home	\$ 46,650.00	Therapeutic Foster Care	\$18,494.55
- Yellowstone Treatment Center	46,650.00	Group Home Care	16,516.25
- Shodair	39,420.00	Foster Care	4,821.00
- Pinehills	30,660.00	Big Brothers/Big Sisters	748.00

ould be noted that all other services, i.e., parenting classes, support groups for parents and volunteers, sexual abuse prevention ing, educational and recreation classes, teen groups, group recreation activities, referral services and counseling provided by Brothers/Big Sisters agencies are included in the total budget figure and thus are reflected in the per child cost.

BB/BS prevention services are widely valued by other community services. The largest referral sources besides individual parents are the schools and child protective services. Probation, mental health and law enforcement also are major referral sources.

The program deals with "at risk" kids. Studies have shown that children living in single parent families are at high risk for experiencing emotional and behavioral problems. Their need for additional positive adult role modeling is critical. Right now approximately 60% of the children served statewide by BB/BS have experienced some type of abuse and/or neglect.

The future of Big Brothers/Big Sisters services in Montana would be extremely bleak if state funding is eliminated. At least one program would face definite closure with another on the border of closure. The remaining eight programs would all have to reduce staff and thus reduce the number of children served. Service provided in outer lying areas would have to be cut. Additional services will be lost, waiting lists closed.

What do we ask? We ask that we receive the funds recommended in the executive budget.

2-9-

DATE 2-9-93

"HIGH RISK YOUTH"

CHILDREN OF SINGLE PARENTS

UNMET NEEDS:

**"NUTURING, ADVOCACY, MENTORING,
POSITIVE ROLE MODELING"**

TAXPAYER COST OF TREATMENT

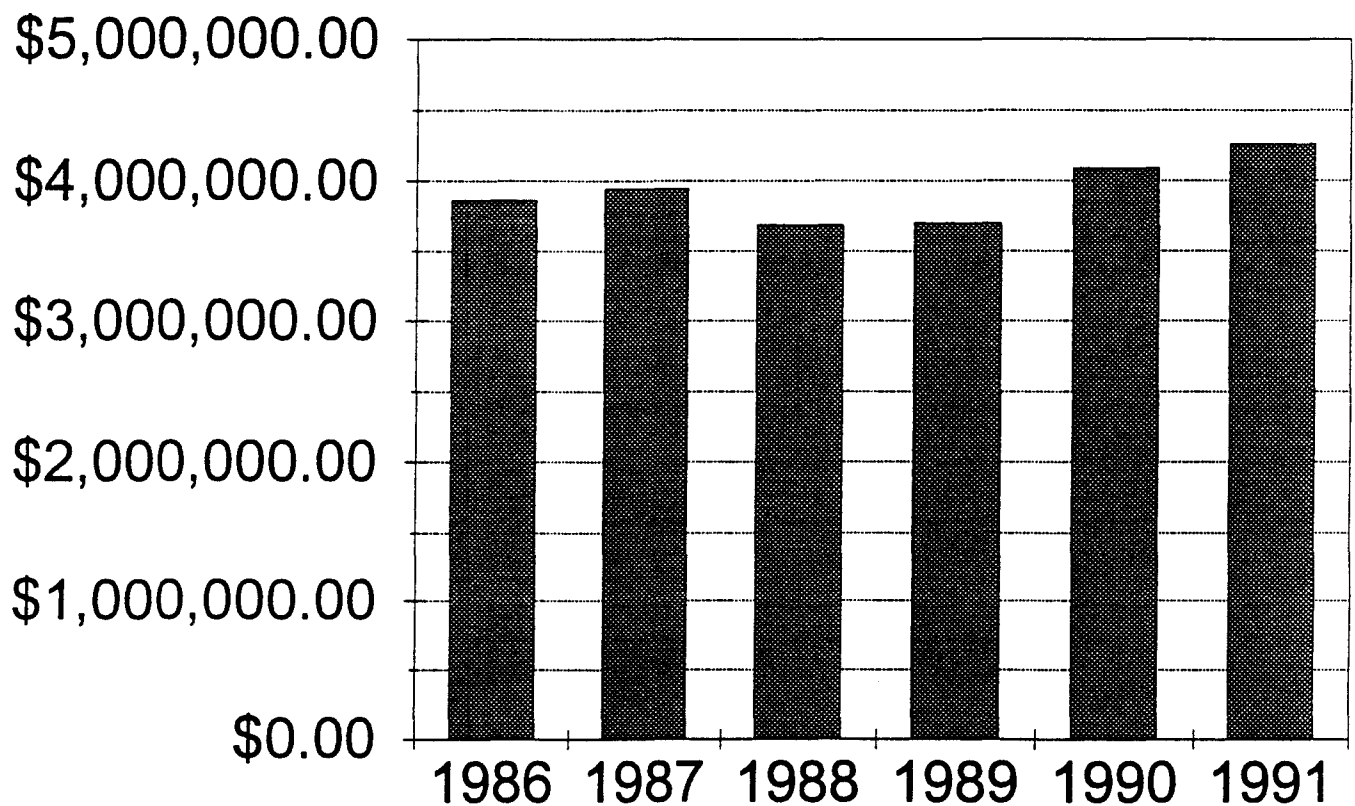
<u>TREATMENT</u>	<u>ANNUAL COST</u>
Intermountain Children's Home	\$46,650.00
Yellowstone Treatment Center	46,650.00
Shodair	39,420.00
Pinehills	30,660.00
Therapeutic Foster Care	18,494.55
Group Home Care	16,516.25
Foster Care	4,821.00

BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS

ANNUAL COST \$748.00 PER MATCH

STATE OF MONTANA

CORRECTIONS BUDGET



BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS

PROGRAM GOALS:

- **Keeping Children in the Home**
- **Keeping Youth Enrolled in School**
- **Preventing Contact
with the
Juvenile Justice System**

BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS*

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME</u>
1. Keep Youth Enrolled in School	99.8%
2. Preventing Contact with the Juvenile Justice System	96.5%

BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS

BIG IMPACT

*Results of Survey for the Period January 1, 1992—December 31, 1992

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR'S REGISTER

JOINT SUBCOMM. ON HUMAN SERVICES

COMMITTEE

BILL NO. _____

DATE 2-9-93

SPONSOR(S) Houseman

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Kate Cholewa	MT Women's Lobby		
Patricia Albers	Bozeman Chamber of Comm		
Doug Matthias	DFS		
Donnell Maffadden	DFS St. Council		
JUDITH CARLSON	NASW		
Charles Pehbein	Gov. Office on Aging		
Kelky Woodward	MSCA		
Charles Briggs	M4A (Aging)		
Katie Dean	Domestic Violence Women's Place, Services Program		
Just Fortis	Big Brother & Sister		
Bill Bartlett	Big Brothers & Sisters		
Doug Brown	Big Brother & Sisters		
PEGGY OWENS	BBIS - Bozeman		
Denette Pomeroy	BBIS - Bozeman		

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR'S REGISTER

JOINT HUMAN SERVICES & AGING SUBCOMMITTEE

BILL NO. _____

DATE 2-9-93 SPONSOR(S) _____

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Mary Brennan	BBBS - ga fuis	X	
LINDA LEFAVOUR	Big Brothers + Sisters -	X	

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